RESIZE SENSE

User Guide

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Contents

List of Figures

Chapter 1

Main Concepts

Resize Sense (http://veprit.com/resizesense) is designed to make batch image resizing, cropping, and other related operations as flexible, fast, and easy as possible. It releases you from tedious redundant tasks that software can perform automatically. No need to define the same size configuration twice: save it as a size preset, and reuse it. Same with saving configuration: save it as a saving preset, and reuse. No need to crop & straighten similar images twice: do it manually for one image, and copy & paste its settings to other images (see Section 5.1).

The main workflow, outlined in detail in Chapter 3, is the following: import images (Section 3.2), choose the operation mode (Section 3.3) and define resizing options (Section 3.4). Optionally preview results (Section 3.5) and crop & straighten images manually (Section 3.6). Then save results (Section 3.7). Use size presets to simplify resizing configuration, and saving presets to simplify the saving setup. You can also assign saving presets to size presets to get both size and saving configuration covered by the size preset. Moreover, you can even apply multiple size presets in a single run! After you have defined size and saving presets, it is amazingly easy to resize hundreds of images, each one to several different sizes, and save them in various image formats with different filename patterns. All this in a single run! All you need to do for this is import images, select size presets to apply, and save. That's it! You have done a huge amount of work!

Despite the powerful batch processing capability, Resize Sense is flexible enough to enable manual crop & straighten adjustment of every image (Section 3.6), for every applied size preset. Once the size has been configured, select an image and crop & straighten it manually. Keep in mind that the crop & straighten adjustment is applied to the current focus image (shown in the Preview) and to the currently selected size preset. Resize Sense enables batch image cropping & straightening by copying & pasting crop & straighten configuration between images (see Section 5.1).

In addition, Resize Sense supports some common batch image editing operations. These are 90° and 180° rotation (Section 4.1), and horizontal and vertical flipping (Section 4.2). Resize Sense also supports batch image EXIF/IPTC metadata editing.

When configuring resizing options (Section 3.4), always keep in mind that they are defined for multiple, not for a single, image. That is why you see settings that may look irrelevant for a single or a few images, such as options for images which are too small for the requested size. Why would you want to choose between *Do not save* and *Copy original*? Imagine that you are processing a large batch of different images. There are both large and small images. You wish to constrain their size: reduce the large images size, and leave the small images intact. Without the *Copy original* option, you would first need to sort out the large and small images, reduce the large images size, and copy the small ones. Resize Sense does this all automatically for you.

Chapter 2

User Interface Overview

Figure 2.1 presents the main Resize Sense window and its parts.

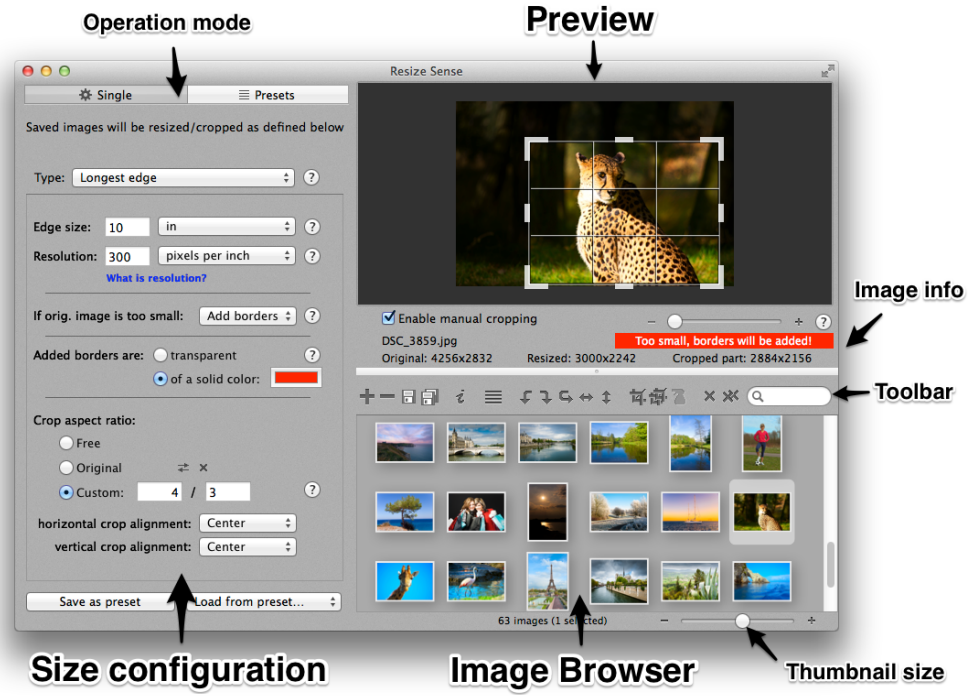

Figure 2.1: Resize Sense window overview.

The *size configuration* area defines resizing settings applied to all images. *Image Browser* (*Browser*) shows the imported (or filtered out with an active filter) images. *Preview* displays the image chosen in the Browser. Its behavior depends on the active size preset and the current image. Commands available in the *toolbar*

are applied to all the images selected in the Browser, not only to the one shown in Preview.

Normally Preview shows the final image. If the current size preset supports manual cropping, you can switch to the crop mode using the *Enable manual cropping* checkbox under Preview (or press ***C*** on the keyboard). Below the image you will find some useful information about it: the original and final size, the cropped part size, and possibly warnings such as if the image must be up-sampled. If something is seriously wrong, Preview displays an error message instead of the selected image. For example, if the resizing configuration is not defined properly (”Incomplete or undefined preset” warning), or the image is too small for the requested size and will not be saved.

Chapter 3

Main Workflow

This chapter describes every step in the intended Resize Sense workflow.

3.1 Choosing Between Small and Large Batch Mode

Resize Sense works in the *Small Batch* and *Large Batch* modes. If you are working with a reasonably small number of images and wish to preview and possibly customize them individually, choose the Small Batch mode. When working with many images mostly without customization, choose the Large Batch mode.

What exactly is ”a reasonably small number” and what is ”many” images depends on your computer hardware and the size of the images, and thus cannot be easily defined. Simply keep in mind that the Small Batch mode is designed for the cases when you plan to individually preview and customize images (crop & straighten manually, rotate, etc.). You are probably not going to do that with hundreds or thousands of images. To set an upper limit, Resize Sense does not allow more than 500 images in the Small Batch mode. If you are adding more, it will offer to switch to the Large Batch mode.

Switch to the desired mode, if it is not already active, in one of the following ways:

- Click the toolbar button  (to switch to the Large Batch mode) or (to switch to the Small Batch mode).
- Use the menu *View* → *Switch to Large Batch Mode* or *View* → *Switch to Small Batch Mode*.
- Press ***Cmd + B*** on the keyboard.

3.1.1 Small Batch Mode

In the Small Batch mode, Resize Sense loads all the images as soon as you add them, and shows their thumbnails in the Browser. This is convenient when you work with a reasonably small number of images, and need to preview and possibly customize many of them. You will find what you need quickly with the thumbnails, and Preview will work faster because the images are already loaded to the memory. You can also save images by dragging them from the Browser to Finder or another application supporting image dropping. In addition, because images are loaded as soon as you add them, Resize Sense will report possible unsupported formats immediately.

However, the Small Batch mode is not recommended when working with many images. Because all the images are loaded to the memory, the application may seriously slow down your computer. In addition, importing many images might take quite a long time.

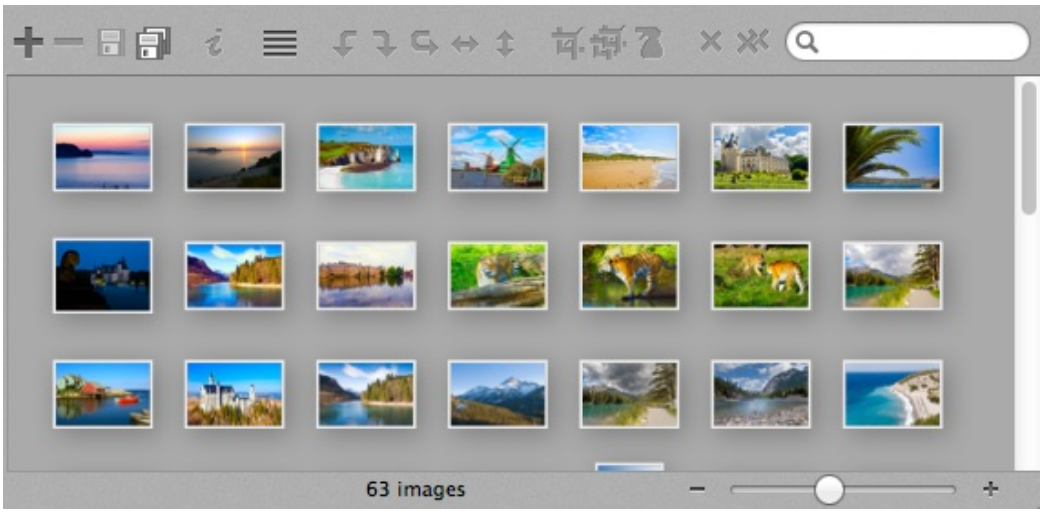

Figure 3.1: Image Browser in the Small Batch mode.

3.1.2 Large Batch Mode

When you add images in the Large Batch mode, Resize Sense does not load them, but only remembers the file locations. Thus, adding many images happens much faster than in the Small Batch mode. When saving, the images are loaded and processed one by one, and are not kept in memory afterwards. This enables you to process thousands of images without slowing down you computer.

However, Preview will likely work slower in the Large Batch mode, because the image might not have been loaded yet. The metadata panel is not available in

the Large Batch mode for the same reason. Also note that Resize Sense might not recognize all the unsupported image file formats until the images are saved. This is because they may only be loaded when saving.

Note that when you preview, rotate, flip, or paste the manual crop & straighten configuration, target images must be loaded. Thus, it is not recommended to perform these operations with many images (more than you would normally process in the Small Batch mode).

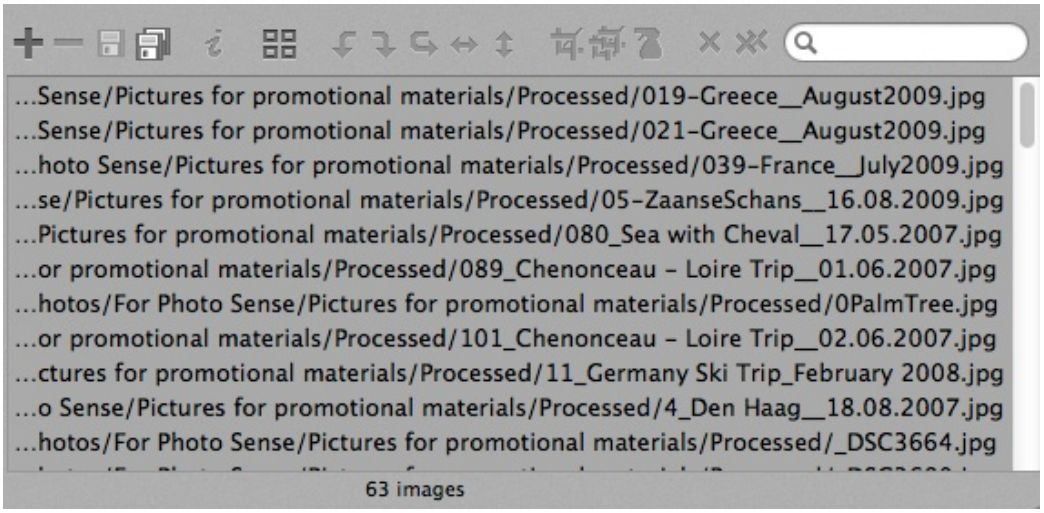

Figure 3.2: Image Browser in the Large Batch mode.

3.2 Adding Images

Add images to Resize Sense in one of the following ways:

- Drag items from another application supporting drag & drop functionality.
- Click the *Add Images* button ➕.
- Use the *File* → *Add Images...* menu item.
- Press ***Cmd + O*** on the keyboard.

In cases other than using drag & drop, the standard *Open File* panel will be displayed. Choose the image files and/or directories and click the *Open* button.

Note that you can drag or select both individual image files and directories with image files. When a directory is added, Resize Sense scans all its contents (including subdirectories) and adds all the image files.

Also note that you can drag items not only from Finder, but also some other applications. For example, you can drag & drop both individual images and complete events from iPhoto.

3.3 Choosing Between Single and Presets Mode

Resize Sense works in *Single* and *Presets* modes. Choose the corresponding tab in the configuration area to select the mode 

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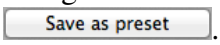
In the *Single* mode, a single size configuration is applied to all saved images. This configuration is technically the same preset as any other custom preset, and it is sometimes referred to as *Quick Preset*. Unlike other presets, Quick Preset gives you a faster access to the resizing settings, enabling to preview the result of any change immediately. For your convenience, Resize Sense saves the last used Quick Preset, so that you never have to enter the same settings twice. You can always save the Quick Preset as a custom preset using the corresponding button 

. You can also load any existing preset to the Quick Preset.

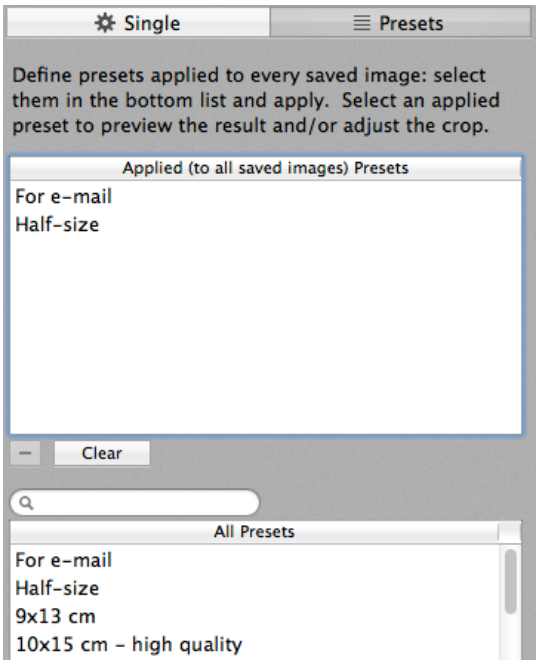


Figure 3.3: Select size presets to apply.

In the *Presets* mode, one or more chosen size preset is applied to all saved images. All the existing size presets are shown in the bottom list of the *Presets* tab. You can filter them using the search field above to quickly find what you need. Select the presets you want to apply and click the *Apply Selected Presets* button 

. The selected presets should appear in the list on the top.

To define and manage custom size presets, use the *Manage Presets* button in the *Presets* tab, or the *Window* → *Size Presets Management* menu, or press ***Shift + Cmd + P***. You can also double-click a preset in one of the lists on the *Presets* tab to edit it. For your convenience, Resize Sense includes a number of default presets with common paper sizes and useful examples to start with.

3.4 Resizing Configuration

Whether you are defining a custom size preset in the *Size Presets Management* panel or the *Quick Preset* in *Single* mode, you have mostly the same configuration options. First, you have to choose the resizing type. The resizing type defines what exactly you want to do with the images, how to resize and/or crop them. The available types are described below.

3.4.1 Fixed width and/or height

Define the exact required width and height of the output images. If they are not proportional to the original image width and height, you can choose how to achieve the required aspect ratio: crop the image, deform it, or add solid borders. If only one dimension is defined, the other will be computed to match the original image aspect ratio.

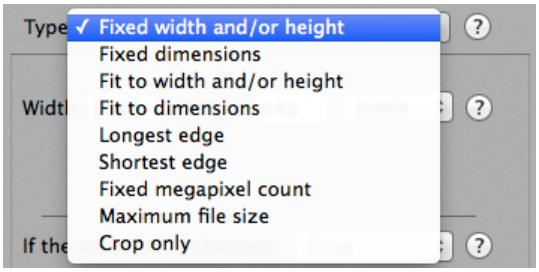


Figure 3.4: Resizing type selection.

If you choose for cropping to achieve the required aspect ratio, you can adjust the crop rectangle manually as needed. However, the crop aspect ratio is fixed by the size configuration. You can also configure the automatic crop alignment.

This resizing type is the only one supporting percents as the size unit, because there is no much sense in multiple various types with this unit. Enter only one dimension (width or hight) if you want to scale images proportionally.

3.4.2 Fixed dimensions

This is the same as ”fixed width and/or height” with both dimensions entered, except that it is not defined which dimension is width and which is height. Resize Sense will assign them individually for every image, based on its original orientation. For horizontal images, the longest dimension will be assigned to width, and for vertical images, it will be assigned to height. This way you achieve the exact required image dimensions while keeping (not cropping out) as much as possible of the original image information.

3.4.3 Fit to width and/or height

The original image, or its cropped part, will fit completely inside the box of the defined width and height. The original (or crop) aspect ratio is preserved. If only one dimension is defined, it is the same as ”fixed width and/or height” with the same dimension defined.

This resizing type defines the bounding box, not the final image dimensions. It does not specify the final image aspect ratio as the ”fixed...” types do. Thus, you can crop the original image manually with any desired aspect ratio. If the image is cropped, the cropped part will play the role of the original image, and will be placed within the bounding box.

3.4.4 Fit to dimensions

This is the same as ”fit to width and/or height”, except that it is not defined which bounding box dimension is width and which is height. Resize Sense will assign them individually for every image, based on its original (or the cropped part) orientation. For horizontal images, the longest bounding box dimension will be assigned to width, and for vertical images, it will be assigned to height. This way you achieve the maximum possible image size inside the box of the required dimensions.

3.4.5 Longest edge

The longest output image edge is defined. The other edge will be computed so that the required image aspect ratio (based on the original image or the cropped part) is achieved. This is similar to the ”fit to” types, but with only one (the longest) dimension constrained.

This resizing type does not define the final image aspect ratio as the ”fixed...” types do. Thus, you can crop the original image manually with any desired aspect ratio. If the image is cropped, the cropped part will play the role of the original image.

3.4.6 Shortest edge

This is the same as ”longest edge”, only the shortest output image edge is defined instead of the longest one.

3.4.7 Fixed megapixel count

Define the required output image resolution (megapixel count). The edge sizes will be computed to fulfill the megapixel requirement while preserving the original image (or cropped part) aspect ratio.

This resizing type does not define the final image aspect ratio as the ”fixed...” types do. Thus, you can crop the original image manually with any desired aspect ratio. If the image is cropped, the cropped part will play the role of the original image.

3.4.8 Maximum file size

Enter the required maximum output file size of at least 500 byte. If a saved file size is larger than required, Resize Sense will down-sample the image. It will try to achieve a size close to the specified.

This is not an ”exact match” resizing type as all the previous ones. It is only guaranteed that the achieved size is not greater than required. Moreover, in some cases saving may fail, which is especially likely if the required size is unreasonably small. Note that saving in this mode may take significantly more time than others!

This resizing type does not define the final image aspect ratio as the ”fixed...” types do. Thus, you can crop the original image manually with any desired aspect ratio. If the image is cropped, the cropped part will play the role of the original image.

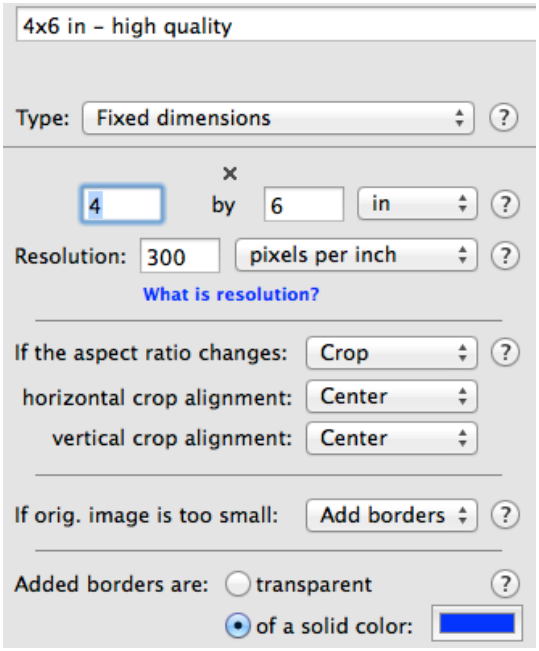


Figure 3.5: Size configuration.

3.4.9 Crop only

This is a special type for the case if you only need to crop images without resizing.

3.4.10 Size units

For resizing types defining geometrical dimensions, the following size units are available:

- Pixels.
- Percents (only with ”fixed width and/or height”).
- Inches.
- Centimeters.

If you choose inches or centimeters, you also have to define the print resolution and the resolution unit (pixels per inch or pixels per centimeter). If unsure what resolution to enter, we would recommend to use a value between 150 and 300 pixels per inch. 150 pixels per inch is usually considered an acceptable print quality, use it to minimize the image file size. 300 pixels per inch is the print resolution used in top photo journals, use it to maximize the image quality. If you are not going to print images on paper, the resolution value is irrelevant for you, as well as inches and centimeters. Use pixels instead. For more information about image size and resolution, see How to reduce image file size in our Photography Guide.

With ”fixed megapixel count” there is no unit choice. We have never heart of kilopixels :-).

With ”maximum file size” the following file size units are available:

Byte

Kilobyte = 1000 byte.

Kibibyte = 1024 byte. A power of two approximation of a kilobyte, sometimes also called ”kilobyte”.

Megabyte = 1000 kilobyte = 1000000 byte.

Mebibyte = 1024 kibibyte = 1024^2 byte = 1048576 byte. A power of two approximation of a megabyte, sometimes also called ”megabyte”.

3.4.11 Handling small images

For resizing types that may potentially enlarge images, you should choose what to do if the required size is larger than the original image (or its cropped part). This is relevant for all types except *Crop only* which does not resize, and *Maximum file size* which cannot enlarge. The following options are available:

Enlarge – the image will be enlarged (up-sampled) to achieve the requested size. Note that enlarging degrades image quality! The more you up-sample, the worse the image quality becomes. Thus, it is recommended to avoid enlarging, or at least not to enlarge images significantly. Preview warns you when the inspected image should be enlarged.

Add borders – the original image will be extended with borders to achieve the required size. The borders can be transparent or of a user-defined solid color. Note that transparent borders will only be preserved if the saved file format supports transparency. TIFF, PNG, and GIF support it. If you save in JPEG or another format, transparent borders will become solid.

Do not save – small images will be skipped when saving.

Copy original – small images will be copied as they are (will not be resized). This is useful for large batches with images of various sizes, which you want to constrain to a certain maximum size. With Resize Sense, you do not need to find small images manually and only resize the large ones.

3.4.12 Handling changed crop aspect ratio

When both dimensions are defined in the ”fixed width and height” and ”fixed dimensions” resizing types, it can happen that the final image aspect ratio (the ratio of width to height) will differ from the original. You have to define how Resize Sense should solve this problem if it appears. There are the following options:

Crop – crop the image to achieve the required aspect ratio. You also define how to align the crop rectangle (horizontally and vertically). You can later manually adjust the crop & straighten configuration, individually for every image and every applied size preset.

Add borders – add either horizontal or vertical borders to the image to achieve the required aspect ratio. You also define how the original image should be aligned on the extended canvas, and the border color. The borders can be transparent or of a user-defined solid color. Note that transparent borders will only be preserved if the saved file format supports transparency. TIFF, PNG, and GIF support it. If you save in JPEG or another format, transparent borders will become solid.

Deform – the image will be distorted to achieve the required aspect ratio. You can see how every deformed image looks like in Preview.

3.4.13 Additional options

When defining a size preset in Size Presets Management panel, you can assign it a saving preset. This defines the output file naming rule and image file format for this size preset. When saving multiple images, unless you choose to ignore saving presets defined in size presets, this saving preset will be used. This way, when applying multiple size presets to every image, you can save them in different formats and with different filename patterns.

3.4.14 Remarks

The first two resizing types (the "fixed..." types) naturally define the crop aspect ratio, it cannot be changed. With the other types, you can define the crop aspect ratio as desired. If an image is cropped, its cropped part is then resized as required. If it is not cropped, the original image is resized.

Resize Sense checks your resizing configuration while you are defining it. You will see a warning as long as something is missing. In the preset lists, incompletely defined presets are shown in the red color. You cannot save images until you properly define the used presets.

3.5 Previewing the Results

Once you have added images and completely defined the applied size presets, you can preview the output images. In the *Single* mode, select an image in the Browser to see its preview. In the *Presets* mode, select an image and one of the applied presets (in the *Applied Presets* list) to see a preview. The original and final image sizes are shown under the Preview, as well as the size of the part cropped from the original image (if present).

If the image will or can be cropped, Preview can show the original image with the crop rectangle. Use the *Enable manual cropping* checkbox under Preview, the *Image* → *Enable manual cropping* menu, or press ***C*** on the keyboard, to switch between the final and crop adjustment view. When adjusting the crop, you can also straighten (rotate by less than 45°) the image, as described in Section 3.6.

If the active size preset is not configured properly, Preview does not show the image, reports a problem instead. Preview also does not show the image if it is too small for the requested size and will not be saved. Preview shows the image and displays a warning underneath if the image will be up-sampled, borders will be added, etc.

3.5.1 Preview Controls

The multifunctional Preview supports the following controls:

Space + drag – move the zoomed image.

Double-click – zoom the clicked point to the maximum. If already zoomed to the maximum, zoom out completely (fit the image).

When cropping is enabled:

Drag the crop rectangle sides or corners – resize the crop rectangle.

Drag the crop rectangle – move the crop rectangle.

Option + drag – straighten the image: rotate by less than 45° around the image center.

Command + click – zoom in the clicked point.

Command + Option + click – zoom out from the clicked point.

Control + click and drag – draw a new crop rectangle from this point.

When cropping is disabled:

Click – zoom in the clicked point.

Option + click – zoom out from the clicked point.

3.6 Crop and straighten adjustment

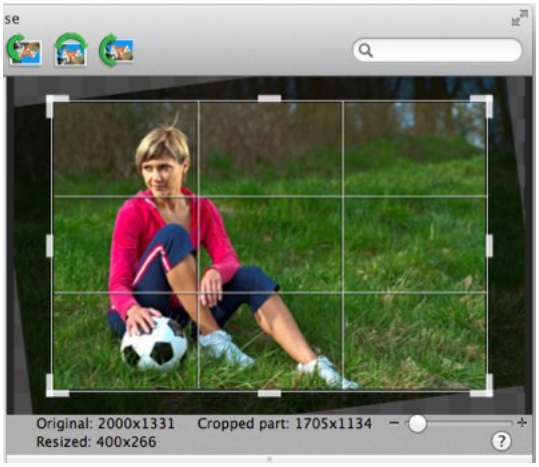


Figure 3.6: Cropping & straightening.

Resize Sense supports image resizing and manual cropping & straightening, if possible, in a single run. Manual crop & straighten adjustment is allowed unless you choose to fix the aspect ratio by adding borders or deforming with the ”fixed width and height” and ”fixed dimensions” resizing types. These ”fixed...” types restrict the final image aspect ratio, because you define both final image dimensions, thus their ratio cannot change. Hence you can only crop with that aspect ratio. The other resizing types give you the option to crop freely or with a defined aspect ratio.

When cropping is enabled, you can move and resize the cropped part by dragging the rectangle, its corners, and sides. Depending on the resizing and crop configuration, the crop rectangle aspect ratio may be fixed.

Whenever cropping is allowed, you can also straighten the image (rotate by less than 45°). To straighten the photo, hold the ***Option*** key on the keyboard while dragging the mouse inside Preview. You can also use the Trackpad rotation gesture when the mouse pointer is over the preview image.

To restore the default crop rectangle for one or more images, select the images in the Browser and do one of the following:

- click the *Reset Crop & Straighten Settings for Current Preset* or *Reset Crop & Straighten Settings for All Presets* toolbar button .
- press ***Cmd + Opt + Shift + R*** or ***Cmd + Shift + R***.
- use the *Image* → *Reset Crop & Straighten Settings...* menu items for the current or all presets.

This will restore the crop & straighten settings in all selected images. Note that there are two versions of this command. One affects only the current size preset (*Quick Preset* in the *Single* mode, or preset selected in the *Applied Presets* list in the *Presets* mode), the other affects all size presets.

To save time, you can copy & paste the crop & straighten settings between images. See Section 5.1 for more details.

3.7 Saving Images

Save all the images shown in the Browser (if a filter is active, hidden images are not saved) in one of the following ways:

- Click the *Save All* button  .
- Press ***Cmd* + *S*** on the keyboard.
- Use the *File* → *Save All Images...* menu item.

Alternatively, save only the selected images in one of the following ways:

- Click the *Save Selected* button  .
- Press ***Shift* + *Cmd* + *S*** on the keyboard.
- Drag images from the Browser and drop them in Finder.
- Use the *File* → *Save Selected Images...* menu item.

If only one image is being saved, the standard file saving panel is displayed, extended with the image file format options. Choose the name, location, file format and other options, and click the *Save* button. Note that depending on the user preference, the panel will by default open either in the last used directory, or in the directory where the original image is. You can change this in Preferences: click the *Resize Sense* → *Preferences...* menu or press ***Cmd* + ,**.

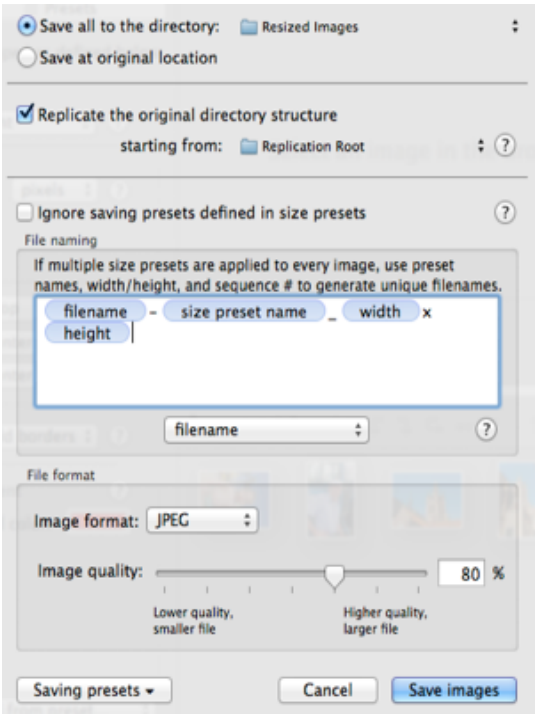


Figure 3.7: *Save Multiple* panel.

If multiple images are being saved, the Save Multiple panel is displayed. You can choose between saving to a specified directory and the original location from where you imported images (only specified directory in the Mac App Store version, see Section 5.4 for more details).

Further you have the option to *Replicate the original directory structure*. If selected, you define the starting point from where the directory structure should be replicated. When saving files from sub-directories of this location, these sub-directories will be replicated in the target location. Files originating at locations outside the starting directory will be saved at the main output location, no sub-directories will be created.

After that you define how the output image files should be named, and the output image file format. These settings can be saved in saving presets, and as such can be assigned to size presets. The option *Ignore saving presets defined in size presets* allows you to choose if the settings defined below in the *Save Multiple* panel take precedence over the saving presets assigned to the applied size presets, or they are only used if no saving presets are assigned to the applied size presets.

Using the *Saving presets* button, you can load the file naming and format options from existing saving presets, save the current settings as a new saving preset, and manage the saving presets. When managing saving presets, you define the file naming and format in the same way as in the *Save Multiple* panel, as described below.

The output filename is defined by a combination of pre-defined tokens and custom text. The pre-defined tokens can be entered manually or inserted using the popup button under the input field. In the output filename, the custom text will remain unchanged, while the pre-defined tokens will be substituted with the corresponding values. The following tokens are defined:

filename – the original image file name.

size preset name – the name of the size preset which is being applied.

saving preset name – the name of the saving preset which is being applied.

width – the output image width.

height – the output image height.

sequence # – the output image sequence number. There are several options with varying number of digits in the number. For example, *sequence ###* will produce ”001” for the first image.

metadata fields – a number of IPTC and EXIF metadata fields.

When saving to the original location, make sure the output filename template is not just the *filename* token. Otherwise you risk to overwrite your original image files, and you will be unable to recover them unless you have a backup. For the same reason, when applying multiple size presets per image, make sure to use

some pre-defined tokens producing different results for all the applied size presets to generate unique output filenames. For example, use the *size preset name* (assuming your presets have different names), *width* and *height*, or a sequence number. In any case, if Resize Sense discovers that any file will be overwritten when saving, it will warn you, proposing to generate a unique filename, to overwrite, or to skip saving this file.

When saving by dragging images to Finder, the last used *Save Multiple* configuration is used.

Resize Sense supports several output image formats: JPEG, TIFF, PNG, GIF, and BMP. For JPEG, you can also define the image quality. The higher the percentage for JPEG quality is, the better the image quality will be, and the larger the file size will be. You can also choose to save in the original image format. In this case, Resize Sense will try to detect the original image format based on its file name extension. If the detected format is supported, it will save in this format. Otherwise, it will save in the alternative format which you should define.

As input, Resize Sense accepts all the image formats natively supported by the operating system. The saving options enable you to use Resize Sense for batch image format conversion. To use Resize Sense for this purpose (without resizing), set the resizing type to *Crop only*, or to *Fixed width and/or height* with width or height set to 100 percent. Then choose the desired output image format when saving.

Chapter 4

Additional Image Operations

4.1 Rotating Images

To rotate images by less than 45° (to straighten them), use the *Crop & Straighten* tool, as described in Section 3.6.

To rotate images by 90° either left (counterclockwise) or right (clockwise), select them in Browser and do one of the following:

- Click the *Turn Left* or *Turn Right* button above the Browser.
- Press ***Cmd + [*** or ***Cmd +]*** on the keyboard.
- Use the *Image* → *Turn Left* or *Image* → *Turn Right* menu item.
- Use the corresponding Trackpad gestures.
- Use the context menu on selected images.

To rotate images by 180°, select them in the Browser and do one of the following:

- Click the *Rotate 180°* button above the Browser.
- Press ***Cmd + U*** on the keyboard.
- Use the *Image* → *Rotate 180°* menu item.
- Use the context menu on selected images.

Note that these are batch operations. All the selected images are rotated, not only the one shown in preview.

4.2 Flipping Images

To flip (mirror) images horizontally or vertically, select them in the Browser and do one of the following:

- Click the *Flip Horizontally* or *Flip Vertically* button above the Browser.
- Press ***Shift + Cmd + [*** or ***Shift + Cmd +]*** on the keyboard.
- Use the *Image* → *Flip Horizontally* or *Image* → *Flip Vertically* menu item.
- Use the context menu on selected images.

Note that these are batch operations. All the selected images are flipped, not only the one shown in Preview.

4.3 Batch Image Metadata Editing

Resize Sense has an integrated batch image metadata (EXIF and IPTC) editor. In the Small Batch mode (see Section 3.1), select one or more images, and open the metadata panel using the *Window* → *Image Information and Metadata* menu (or press ***Cmd + i***, or use the corresponding button above the Browser). Remember that changes are applied to all the selected images!

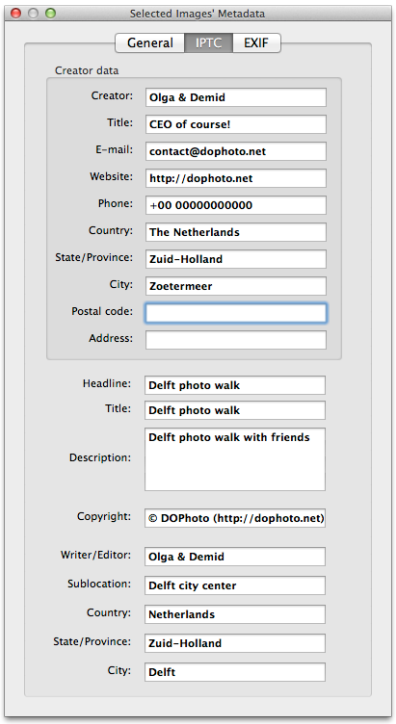


Figure 4.1: Metadata editing panel.

Most probably you are only interested in editing general information such as filename at the *General* tab and the author and image information at the *IPTC* tab. Data at the *EXIF* tab are normally read-only. However, if you really know what you are doing, you can also edit the EXIF data. Enable the checkbox at the bottom of the *EXIF* tab for that. This can be particularly useful if, for example, you do not wish to have any camera information in the published images. For your convenience,

there are also several buttons to clear all or most of the metadata at the *General* tab.

4.4 Filtering Images

To filter (search) images shown in the Browser, enter the search criteria in the *Filter Images* field  above the Browser. Only images whose filenames contain the entered string will be displayed. The search is not case-sensitive.

To disable the filter, do one of the following:

- Click the cross button within the *Filter Images* field  .
- Click the *Filter Images* field with the mouse to set the input focus there, and press the ***Esc*** key on the keyboard.
- Search for an empty string.

4.5 Removing Images

To remove images from Resize Sense, select them in the Browser and do one of the following:

- Click the *Remove Images* button .
- Press ***Delete*** on the keyboard.
- Use the *File* → *Remove Selected Images* menu item.

Note that with this, you only remove images from the Resize Sense Browser. The image files on the disk remain untouched.

Chapter 5

Additional Topics

5.1 Crop & Straighten Settings Synchronization (use Resize Sense for batch image cropping/straightening)

Resize Sense allows to copy & paste (synchronize) the crop & straighten settings between images. This enables you to use Resize Sense for batch image cropping and straightening. There are some restrictions, however:

- It is only possible within the same size preset. You cannot copy from one preset and paste to another preset, because presets may require different crop aspect ratios. When you change the size preset, you reset the copied crop settings.
- It is only possible between images of the same size, or between images of different sizes under the following conditions:
  - the resizing type does not define both output image dimensions (all except the first two ”fixed...” types),
  - the crop aspect ratio is set to ”Free”,
  - the image is not straightened.

To copy the crop & straighten configuration from an image, select it in the Image Browser (only one image must be selected) and do one of the following:

- Click the *Copy Crop & Straighten Settings for Current Preset* or *Copy Crop & Straighten Settings for All Presets* toolbar button  .
- Press ***Cmd + Opt + Shift + C*** or ***Cmd + Shift + C*** on the keyboard.

- Choose the *Image* → *Copy Crop & Straighten Settings for Current Preset* or *Image* → *Copy Crop & Straighten Settings for All Presets* menu item.

Then select the target images (one or more images to which you want to apply the copied settings). Do one of the following to paste the settings:

- Click the *Paste Crop & Straighten Settings* toolbar button .
- Press ***Cmd + Shift + V*** on the keyboard.
- Choose the *Image* → *Paste Image Settings* menu item.

The previously copied crop & straighten configuration will be applied to all the selected images satisfying the requirements listed above.

Note that you can copy the crop & straighten configuration either for the current size preset (*Quick Preset* in the *Single* mode, or preset selected in the *Applied Presets* list in the *Presets* mode), or for all size presets.

You can use Resize Sense for batch image cropping and straightening. Add the images you wish to crop. If no specific size is needed, choose the *Crop only* resizing type and the "Free" aspect ratio (otherwise will only work for images of the same size). Crop and/or straighten one image as needed, and then copy & paste this crop configuration to other images. Straightening will only work for images of the same size, see the restrictions above.

5.2 Presets Management

To define custom size presets, use the *Window* → *Size Presets Management* menu, or press ***Shift + Cmd + P***. You can also click the *Manage Presets* button or double-click a size preset in one of the lists on the *Presets* tab.

To define custom saving presets, use the *Window* → *Saving Presets Management* menu, or press ***Option + Cmd + P***. You can also run the Saving Presets Management panel from the Save Multiple panel, click the *Saving presets* button and choose *Manage presets* from the menu.

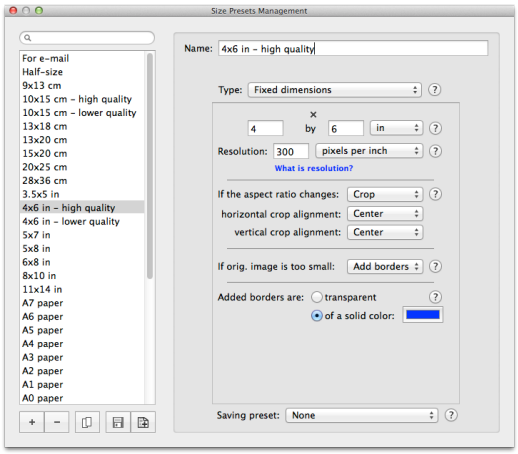


Figure 5.1: Size presets management.

Use the buttons at the bottom left to create new presets  , remove them  , and duplicate existing presets ( , useful to quickly create a new preset based on an existing one). You can also export selected presets  and import previously exported presets  . If you want to export all your presets, do not forget to select them all first (click inside the presets list and press ***Cmd + A***).

It is possible to edit multiple presets at once: select them all and edit what you wish. You can reorder presets in the list using drag&drop (they will also be reordered at other places). When no presets are selected, you will be prompted to import example presets.

5.3 Watermark Sense Integration

Resize Sense is designed as a companion application for our flexible batch image watermarking utility Watermark Sense. They are mutually integrated to act as a single application, while keeping things so simple and straightforward as possible. Together they form a flexible and efficient image processing toolset for web publishing and similar needs.

When done with resizing/cropping, you can open selected (or all) images in Watermark Sense for watermarking. There are special commands in the *File* menu for this purpose. Watermark Sense will open these images as though they were originally opened there: the full image quality will be retained, and Watermark Sense will know where the original files are.

In a similar way you can open Watermark Sense output images for resizing and/or cropping in Resize Sense.

Note that this integration is fully functional with Resize Sense 1.6.0 and later. Earlier versions may also open the images from Watermark Sense, but they will not delete the generated temporary files, and will not know the original images' location.

5.4 Mac App Store version limitations

There is a slight difference between the Resize Sense version distributed at the Resize Sense web page and on the Mac App Store. Due to the Application Sandboxing mechanism limitations, which are enforced at the Mac App Store, its version cannot save files at arbitrary locations. It can only save at locations explicitly pointed to by the user with the system *Save* dialog. This slightly affects the *Save Multiple* panel functionality, which appears when you save multiple images. The following limitations are present in the Mac App Store version:

- There is no option to save at original location, because this location is likely to be blocked by the Application Sandboxing mechanism.
- The last used output directory is not memorized, because it can be blocked after the application is closed. The user selects the target directory every time when saving multiple files. In Resize Sense 1.4.0 and later this limitation is relaxed on the latest Mac OS systems supporting security-scoped bookmarks.