

Image files in ID are imported (placed) into ID. Images can be pasted into ID but this can lead to issues of image quality for output to print. ID establishes a link to the imported image file on the computer. When an image is inserted it appears in a frame which acts as a container for the image.

Image file types that can be used in ID are:

- PSD (Photoshop files)
- AI (Illustrator files – vector images)
- TIFF
- JPEG
- PDF
- EPS

A bit about images and ID

In a typical workflow, image files will be edited or created in Photoshop or Illustrator. When ID outputs for print, the final document will use the CMYK colour space and set bitmap (pixel) images to 300 ppi. Therefore, good practice for using image files with ID is to set the image colour space to CMYK and resolution to 300ppi prior to importing.

A Photoshop image, complete with layers, can be imported into ID. After insertion, the image can be edited in Photoshop and the image updated in the ID document. The issue here is that layered Photoshop documents have a large file size (kilobytes). Adding to this, the image may be far larger in physical size (height and width) than is needed, which will also add to the file size. Using many images like this in a document can slow down the performance of ID as it attempts to render the images on screen.

Another issue is that the colour space of a Photoshop file is often RGB. Images are converted to CMYK for output to print with ID. This conversion can result in undesirable results with colour because of the change in colour space.

Finally, for quality output to print, image resolution typically needs to be set to 300 ppi. The resolution of the Photoshop file may well be less than this.

To avoid these issues, it is good work practice to create a version of the Photoshop file that is:

- 1. A flattened document (no layers)**
- 2. 300 ppi**
- 3. Closer to the required size (larger rather than smaller)**
- 4. Converted to CMYK**
- 5. Saved as a TIFF file (a high quality universal file format suitable for print)**


Illustrator files do not have the same issues as they are vector images. Vector images result in lower file size when compared to a comparable bitmap image.

When using Illustrator, the Illustrator document should be set to CMYK and resolution to 300 ppi. Importing an AI file into ID will preserve the crispness of the vector graphics, especially when resizing the image.

Placing an image in ID

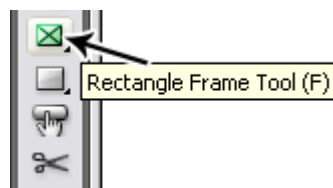
There are two ways of placing an image in ID:

Method 1

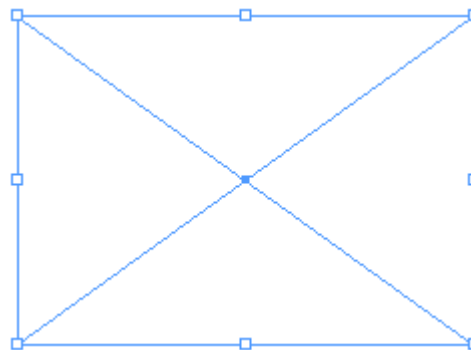
In ID, Go to *File > Place*. Browse for the image and click Open. The cursor will display the image loaded icon -  and a thumbnail view of the image. Click on the document and the image will appear. Where you click will be the top left corner of the image.

Method 2

With the Rectangle Frame tool, draw a frame on the document where the image is to be displayed.



Frame tool



Frame drawn on document

With the frame selected, go to *File > Place*. The image will appear in the frame.

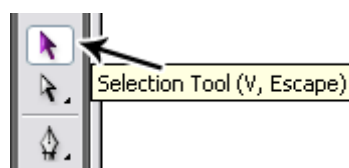
Tip: When using a structured layout it is often best to first draw the image frame to the desired position and size before placing the image.

Resizing and positioning an image

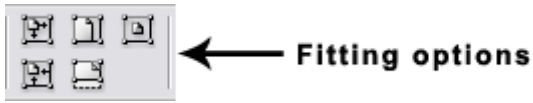
After insertion it is possible to resize, crop and reposition the image. *When images are placed in ID they consist of two elements – the frame and the content.*

To size the image to the frame

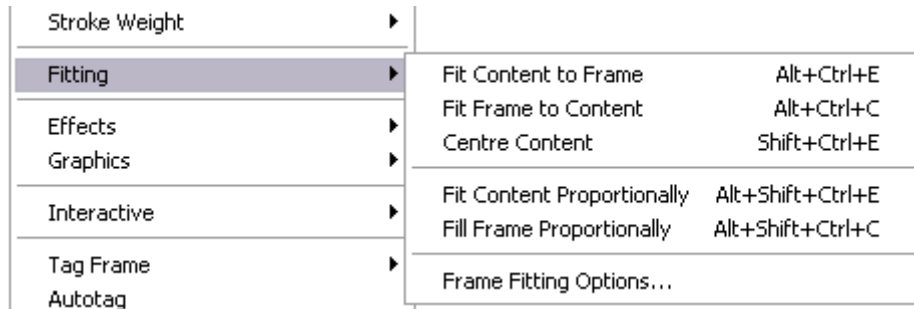
Select the image on the page. If the image is not selected, click on it with the Selection tool.



Fitting options can be found in the Content panel at the top of the screen, or by *right clicking* (Ctrl click – Mac) on the image and going to Fitting from the contextual menu.



Options in the Control panel



Contextual menu fitting options

Choose either:

Fit Content Proportionally. This will reveal all of the image within the frame, without cropping. It may well be that the frame does not fit the image perfectly.



OR

Fill Frame Proportionally. This will fill the frame from edge to edge but it may mean that the image is cropped. Any part of the image extending beyond the frame borders will not print.



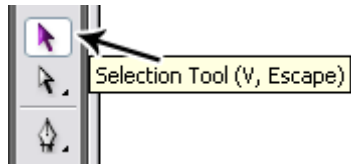
Sizing the frame to the image

Proceed as above and choose *Fit Frame to Content*.



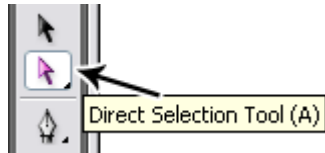
To reposition the image

To reposition the image on the page, click and drag the image with the Selection tool



To position the image within the frame

Use the *Direct Selection* tool and click on the image.



This will reveal the outer edges of the image extending beyond the image frame.



Drag the image to reposition the image within the frame.

Tip: if you click and hold on the image before moving with the Direct Selection tool, the image extending beyond the frame borders will be displayed.



Remember, that to *reposition the image with the image frame* you will need to use the Selection tool and not the Direct Selection tool.

Tip: You can use the arrow keys to finely position either the image frame or image.

Resizing a frame or image manually

The frame or image can be resized manually by dragging the square resize handles with either the frame or image selected.

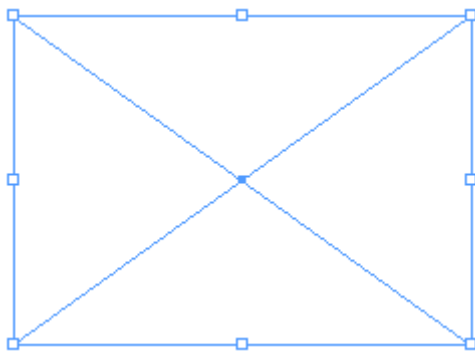


Image frame showing square resize handles

To maintain height and width proportions, hold down the *Shift* key on the keyboard whilst dragging one of the corner handles.

Resizing the frame and image together

Resizing the frame will not resize the image and visa-versa. To resize the frame and image together, use the Selection tool, select the frame and hold the *Ctrl* (PC) or *Cmd* (Mac) key on the keyboard whilst dragging a resize handle. Combine this action with the *Shift* key to maintain proportions.