

**NAME**

pnmmontage – create a montage of portable anymaps

**SYNOPSIS**

**pnmmontage** [-?|-help] [-header=headerfile] [-quality=n] [-prefix=prefix] [-0|-1|-2|...|-9] pnmfile...

**DESCRIPTION**

Packs images of differing sizes into a minimum-area composite image, optionally producing a C header file with the locations of the subimages within the composite image.

**OPTIONS**

-?, -help

Displays a (very) short usage message.

-header

Tells **pnmmontage** to write a C header file of the locations of the original images within the packed image. Each original image generates four #defines within the packed file: xxxX, xxxY, xxxSZX, and xxxSZY, where xxx is the name of the file, converted to all uppercase. The #defines OVERALLX and OVERALLY are also produced, specifying the total size of the montage image.

-prefix Tells **pnmmontage** to use the specified prefix on all of the #defines it generates.

-quality

Before attempting to place the subimages, **pnmmontage** will calculate a minimum possible area for the montage; this is either the total of the areas of all the subimages, or the width of the widest subimage times the height of the tallest subimage, whichever is greater. **pnmmontage** then initiates a problem-space search to find the best packing; if it finds a solution that is (at least) as good as the minimum area times the quality as a percent, it will break out of the search. Thus, **-q 100** will find the best possible solution; however, it may take a very long time to do so. The default is **-q 200**.

-0, -1, ... -9

These options control the quality at a higher level than **-q**; **-0** is the worst quality (literally pick the first solution found), while **-9** is the best quality (perform an exhaustive search of problem space for the absolute best packing). The higher the number, the slower the computation. The default is **-5**.

**NOTES**

Using **-9** is excessively slow on all but the smallest image sets. If the anymaps differ in maxvals, then **pnmmontage** will pick the smallest maxval which is evenly divisible by each of the maxvals of the original images.

**SEE ALSO**

**pnmcats(1)**, **pnminindex(1)**, **pnm(5)**, **pam(5)**, **pbm(5)**, **pgm(5)**, **ppm(5)**

**AUTHOR**

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