```
Method 1: soffice (Libreoffice)
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Example command: soffice --convert-to png "Textfile.doc"

Cons: Doesn't work for more than a page Pros: Can convert to jpg or png, auto-wraps

Method 2: draw (ImageMagick)

Example commands:

convert -size 360x360 xc:white -font "FreeMono" -pointsize 12 -fill black -draw @ascii.txt image.png

convert -size 560x85 xc:transparent -font Palatino-Bold -pointsize 72 -fill black -draw "text 20,55 Linux and Life" linuxandlife.png

Cons: Need to predict size Pros: More customization

Method 3: annotate (ImageMagick)

Example command:

convert -size 360x360 xc:white -font "FreeMono" -pointsize 12 -fill black \ -annotate +15+15 "@ascii.txt" image.png

Cons: No input file modification Pros: Not as powerful as draw

Method 4: Matplotlib (Python + ImageMagick)

Example script:

import pylab as py, os

W = ['cat','dog','mouse']

for word in W:

```
py.clf()
ax = py.axes(alpha=1.0)
py.text(0,.5,word)
py.axis('off')
py.savefig("%s.png"%word)
os.system('convert -trim %s.png %s.png' % (word,word))
```

```
Cons: Longer
```

Pros: Easy to customize

```
Input:
text 15,15 "
                    .8888888:.
           8888888888888888
         88' _`88'_ `88888
         88 88 88 88 88888
         88_88_::_88_:88888
         88:::,::,::::8888
         88`::::::'`8888
         .88 `::::' 8:88.
        8888
                   `8:888.
       .8888'
                   `888888.
       .8888:.. .::. ..::'8888888:.
     .8888.' :' `'::`88:88888
                    `.888:8888.
    .8888
    888:8
                     888:8888
  .888:88
           .:
                     888:8888:
  888888.
            ::
                     88:88888
                    .88888888
  `.::.888.
            ::
  .::::::888. ::
                    :::`8888'.:.
                   .....
 :::::::888 '
 ::::::::8 ' .:8:::::::::
                .:888::::::::::
`'.:::::::::8888888888888:::::::'
     ``!::::! == '!' ='=' `'!: ::::!`
```

Output: