Pbmreduce User Manual

pbmreduce

Updated: 02 August 1989
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NAME

pbmreduce - read a PBM image and reduce it N times

SYNOPSIS

pbmreduce [**-floyd**|**-fs**|**-threshold**] [**-value** *val*] *N* [*pbmfile*]

You can abbreviate any option to its shortest unique prefix.

DESCRIPTION

This program is part of Netpbm.

pbmreduce reads a PBM image as input and reduces it by a factor of *N*, producing a PBM image as output.

pbmreduce duplicates a lot of the functionality of **pamditherbw**; you could do something like `pamscale | pamditherbw`, but **pbmreduce** is a lot faster.

You can use **pbmreduce** to "re-halftone" an image. Let's say you have a scanner that only produces black&white, not grayscale, and it does a terrible job of halftoning (most b&w scanners fit this description). One way to fix the halftoning is to scan at the highest possible resolution, say 300 dpi, and then reduce by a factor of three or so using **pbmreduce**. You can even correct the brightness of an image, by using the **-value** option.

OPTIONS

By default, **pbmreduce** does the halftoning after the reduction via boustrophedonic Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion; however, you can use the **-threshold** option to specify simple thresholding. This gives better results when reducing line drawings.

The **-value** option alters the thresholding value for all quantizations. It should be a real number between 0 and 1. Above 0.5 means darker images; below 0.5 means lighter.

SEE ALSO

pamenlarge, pamscale, pamditherbw, pbm

AUTHOR

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