makethumbs documentation

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makethumbs documentation
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I. Introduction

Chapter 1. Introduction to makethumbs

makethumbs is a script to create thumbnail galleries on Unix systems. It has lots of options, which are currently only described in the reference section. The reference section is complete; the rest of the manual remains to be written. I'll flesh out these Intro chapters at a later date but I wanted to get this on-line so the reference materials were available to people.

II. Reference

I. makethumbs variable reference

body_tag

Name

body_tag — override the default `BODY` for all HTML pages

Synopsis

```
body_tag="<body>"
```

Description

This is the most often overridden default setting. **makethumbs** will use the `body_tag` for its `BODY` tag for all HTML pages **makethumbs** creates. You can set a background image, or the color, or the text color by setting this variable.

Examples

Adding an entry like the following to your `~/.makethumbsrc` file:

```
body_tag="<body bgcolor="black" text="#ffffff" link="red" alink="yellow" vlink="gree
```

Will make all of your web pages have a black background, white foreground, and various colors for different states of links. Yummy.

boilerplate_after_title

Name

boilerplate_after_title, boilerplate_index_after_title, boilerplate_slideshow_after_title — text to be inserted after the page title

Synopsis

```
boilerplate_after_title=""
boilerplate_index_after_title=""
```

```
boilerplate_slideshow_after_title=""
```

Description

This variable can be used to have template text inserted on all HTML pages created, after the page title (the <H1> etc. tag). This text will come directly after the title and before the thumbnail table. These variables are useful if you have a defined site style with template markup that go at the top and bottom of pages—add the template code here (or point to a file including the template) and all the HTML files **makethumbs** creates will contain your templates.

As with `boilerplate_end_of_page`, `boilerplate_before_title`, and `boilerplate_insert_in_head`, this variable has three versions. `boilerplate_after_title` will be used for all HTML pages. If you want to add something to the top of only your *index pages*, you should use `boilerplate_index_after_title`; to change the top of the *slideshow pages* use `boilerplate_slideshow_after_title`.

Note that the `boilerplate_after_title` variable will not be used if `boilerplate_index_after_title` or `boilerplate_slideshow_after_title` is set—those will take precedence for their given sets of pages.

See also

`boilerplate_before_title` , `index_page_title_start_html` , `slideshow_page_title_start_html`

Examples

Assuming the template code for your HTML pages is in `/www/htdocs/table-start.txt`, you can have **makethumbs** put the text in `table-start.txt` at the front of the thumbnail table with a `~/.makethumbsrc` entry like this:

```
boilerplate_after_title="/www/htdocs/table-start.txt"
```

`boilerplate_before_title`

Name

`boilerplate_before_title, boilerplate_index_before_title, boilerplate_slideshow_before_title` — text to be inserted before the page title

Synopsis

```
boilerplate_before_title=""
boilerplate_index_before_title=""
boilerplate_slideshow_before_title=""
```

Description

This variable can be used to have template text inserted on all HTML pages created, before the page title (the `<H1>` etc. tag). This text will come directly after the opening `<BODY>` tag and before the title tag. These variables are useful if you have a defined site style with template markup that go at the top and bottom of pages—add the template code here (or point to a file including the template) and all the HTML files **makethumbs** creates will contain your templates.

As with `boilerplate_end_of_page`, `boilerplate_after_title`, and `boilerplate_insert_in_head`, this variable has three versions. `boilerplate_before_title` will be used for all HTML pages. If you want to add something to the top of only your *index pages*, you should use `boilerplate_index_before_title`; to change the top of the *slideshow pages* use `boilerplate_slideshow_before_title`.

Note that the `boilerplate_before_title` variable will not be used if `boilerplate_index_before_title` or `boilerplate_slideshow_before_title` is set—those will take precedence for their given sets of pages.

See also

`body_tag` , `boilerplate_after_title` , `index_page_title_start_html` , `slideshow_page_title_start_html`

Examples

Assuming the template code for your HTML pages is in `/www/htdocs/page-start.txt`, you can have **makethumbs** start each HTML file with the text in `page-start.txt` with a `~/.makethumbsrc` entry like this:

```
boilerplate_before_title="/www/htdocs/page-start.txt"
```

`boilerplate_end_of_page`

Name

`boilerplate_end_of_page, boilerplate_index_end_of_page, boilerplate_slideshow_end_of_page` — replacement text for the very end of each HTML page

Synopsis

```
boilerplate_end_of_page="<body><html>"
boilerplate_index_end_of_page="<body><html>"
boilerplate_slideshow_end_of_page="<body><html>"
```

Description

These variables allow you to substitute your own preferred text and markup for the very end of every HTML page. Important! You must include the "<BODY><HTML>" markup at the end—you're really controlling the very end of the pages, nothing will be emitted except your text.

As with `boilerplate_before_title`, `boilerplate_after_title`, and `boilerplate_insert_in_head`, this variable has three versions. `boilerplate_end_of_page` will be used for all HTML pages. If you want to add something to the end of only your *index pages*, you should use `boilerplate_index_end_of_page`; to change the end only on the *slideshow pages* use `boilerplate_slideshow_end_of_page`.

Note that the `boilerplate_end_of_page` variable will not be used if `boilerplate_index_end_of_page` or `boilerplate_slideshow_end_of_page` is set—those will take precedence for their given sets of pages.

The difference between this set of variables and `boilerplate_footer` are twofold. First, `boilerplate_footer` does not allow you to discriminate between index and slideshow pages (for no particularly good reason; two, `boilerplate_footer` doesn't let you close out the HTML page. If you're integrating **makethumbs** with a complicated site design, you might have some end-of-page template code which includes the closing <BODY><HTML> tags.

See also

`boilerplate_footer`

Examples

Assuming the template code for the end of your HTML pages is in `/www/htdocs/page-ending.txt`, you can have **makethumbs** close out each HTML file with the text in `page-ending.txt` with a `~/.makethumbsrc` entry like this:

```
boilerplate_end_of_page_FILE="/www/htdocs/page-ending.txt"
```

boilerplate_footer

Name

`boilerplate_footer` — text iplaced at the end of all HTML pages

Synopsis

```
boilerplate_footer=""
```

Description

To have text placed at the bottom of all generated HTML pages, assign that text to `boilerplate_footer`. The value of this variable will be placed on both index and slideshow pages.

See also

```
boilerplate_end_of_page
```

Examples

```
boilerplate_footer="<hr /><a href="/"><i>Jason's home page</i>/</a> / <a href="/phot
```

`boilerplate_insert_in_head`

Name

```
boilerplate_insert_in_head, boilerplate_index_insert_in_head,
boilerplate_slideshow_insert_in_head
```
— HTML tags to be inserted in the HEAD section

Synopsis

```
boilerplate_insert_in_head=""
boilerplate_index_insert_in_head=""
boilerplate_slideshow_insert_in_head=""
```

Description

These three variables are can contain text which will be inserted into the HEAD section of generated web pages. This might be used to add some Javascript, CSS specification, or meta tags.

As with `boilerplate_before_title`, `boilerplate_after_title`, and `boilerplate_end_of_page`, this variable has three versions. `boilerplate_insert_in_head` will be used for all HTML pages. If you want to add something to the header of only your *index pages*, you should use `boilerplate_index_insert_in_head`; to insert something only on the *slideshow pages* use `boilerplate_slideshow_insert_in_head`.

Note that the `boilerplate_insert_in_page` variable will not be used if `boilerplate_index_insert_in_head` or `boilerplate_slideshow_insert_in_head` is set—those will take precedence for their given sets of pages.

See also

```
meta_tag
```

Examples

```
boilerplate_index_insert_in_head="<meta name="robots" content="index,nofollow">"
```

change_file_permissions

Name

change_file_permissions — controls whether **makethumbs** will change the permissions on files

Synopsis

```
change_file_permissions=1
```

Description

When creating HTML files or images, **makethumbs** will change the permissions on the created files so they are readable by the web server process. This is normally the correct thing to do—if you have a restrictive **umask** set but your files need to be world-readable for them to be visible via the web server.

change_file_permissions is a boolean variable; set it to **0** to make **makethumbs** leave your file permissions alone.

See also

file_readable_permissions , dir_transversible_permission

columns

Name

`columns` — number of columns of thumbnails

Synopsis

```
columns=3
```

Description

`columns` dictates how many columns of thumbnail images will be placed on each row (line) of the index pages. It is an integer value.

In general, I recommend that your pages don't require browsers wider than 640 pixels. If have the default size of thumbnails 150x150 pixels, then I'd recommend four columns or fewer. If your have smaller thumbnail sizes, more columns work well. If your have large captions, that can also factor in to it. Play around with your pages and this setting, and see what works well for you—but keep in mind that many people have smallish displays.

See also

`max_thumb_size` , `compact_index_page`

compact_index_page

Name

`compact_index_page` — create a denser index page than normal

Synopsis

```
compact_index_page=0
```

Description

`compact_index_page` is a meta-setting—setting it to `1` will result in several variables being set:

```
columns=6
index_table_spacing="tight"
max_thumb_size=75
print_captions=0
```

This gives you an index page with many more smaller thumbnails packed together, with no captions. You can achieve exactly the same effect by setting all of the individual variables listed above.

See also

`columns` , `index_table_spacing` , `max_thumb_size` , `print_captions`

compression_level

Name

`compression_level` — set the amount of compression used when creating reduced images

Synopsis

```
compression_level=75
```

Description

makethumbs creates several smaller versions of images. If you are constrained for disk space, or want to keep the downloads small, you can reduce the compression setting. The default is 75%; JPEG can often be compressed down to around 40-50% before you start to see really obvious compression artifacts. It depends a lot on the type of image.

This option is most often used when your image galleries are hosted on an ISP with a small disk quota. You can usually be safe setting the compression down to 50-60% and shave a third size off your image sizes or so.

Examples

```
compression_level=50
```

create_large_images

Name

create_large_images — create large versions of very large images

Synopsis

```
create_large_images=1
```

Description

When `create_large_images` is enabled, **makethumbs** create reduced and large size pictures when necessary.

This variable is a boolean value, set it to `0` to disable this feature.

See also

large_image_dimensions

create_slideshow

Name

create_slideshow — determines whether slideshow pages should be created or not

Synopsis

```
create_slideshow=1
```

Description

makethumbs will create HTML pages for each image so people can click around on them. If you'd rather it not do this, `create_slideshow` is for you. When `create_slideshow` is disabled, the links on the index page will point directly to JPEG files instead of to HTML files that inline the JPEG images.

I can't imagine why anyone would want to use this, but the option exists. It's a boolean variable, so set it to `0` to disable slideshow creation.

See also

`link_to_original_img_on_index` , `print_img_size_on_index`

date_formatting_text

Name

`date_formatting_text` — formatting style for printing dates

Synopsis

```
date_formatting_text="@MONTH@ @DAY@, @YEAR@"
```

Description

Given a day, year, and month, **makethumbs** has to create a date string intelligibly. In English we print dates like "June 19, 1970". In other languages, these will be in different orders or with different seperator characters. The value for *@MONTH@* can be set via the `monthname` class of variables. This varable is primarily localization variable.

See also

```
month_names
```

Examples

To format dates in Portuguese, you'd use something like this:
```
date_formatting_text="@DAY@ de @MONTH@ de @YEAR@"
```

dates_filename

Name

`dates_filename` — the file where image dates are cached

Synopsis

```
dates_filename="dates.txt"
```

Description

makethumbs will try, via a variety of means, to guess the time and date each image was created. Most of these techniques involve the EXIF data embedded in photos taken by digital cameras. If new images are added to the directory and **makethumbs** is run again, it will update the `dates.txt` file to include them. If **makethumbs** fails to correctly divine the time and date of your images, you may update this file by hand if you wish. **makethums** will include the timestamps on the slideshow pages, and possibly on the main index page if better captions aren't available.

The filename `dates.txt` is arbitrary, **makethumbs** can use any filename.

See also

```
use_timestamps_as_captions
```

descriptions_filename

Name

descriptions_filename — the file where image captions/descriptions are stored

Synopsis

```
descriptions_filename="descriptions.txt"
```

Description

The descriptions.txt is used to record the overall title of the images, a description of the images, captions for individual images, and descriptions for individual images. The filename choice can be any you please. When files are added to the directory and **makethumbs** is re-run, the descriptions.txt is updated automatically to include the newly added files.

See also

print_captions , print_title_on_index , print_title_on_slideshow

dir_transversible_permissions

Name

dir_transversible_permissions — **chmod** options to make a dir transversible

Synopsis

```
dir_transversible_permissions="a+x"
```

Description

makethumbs goes to great lengths to operate correctly despite highly restrictive **umask** settings. It **chmod**'s all of its created files and the current working directory so that the files/dir can be read by the web server.

You may not want **makethumbs** changing your permissions on you (cf `change_file_permissions`), or you may want to tweak the exact permissions it sets. Both are possible.

This variable has a permission specification to **chmod**.

See also

`change_file_permissions` , `file_readable_permissions`

Examples

If you'd like to have your directory set to mode 0750, you'd set it like this:

```
dir_transversible_permissions="0750"
```

file_readable_permissions

Name

`file_readable_permissions` — **chmod** options to make a file readable

Synopsis

```
file_readable_permissions="a+r,a-x"
```

Description

makethumbs makes files world readable during its execution. The idea is that you may have a restrictive **umask** setting, but the files may need to be world readable to be visible via the web. **makethumbs**' **chmod**'ing behavior can be disabled entirely (via `change_file_permissions`) or you can tweak this setting.

The value of `file_readable_permissions` is something that can be passed to **chmod** on the command line.

See also

`change_file_permissions` , `dir_transversible_permissions`

Examples

If you'd like to have all created files made group readable but not world readable, you could use a setting like this:

```
change_file_permissions="g+r,g-x,o-rwx"
```

html_charset

Name

`html_charset` — specify the encoding of the text on your pages

Synopsis

```
html_charset=""
```

Description

makethumbs will not specify a **Content-Encoding** for your web pages by default. If you are adding text of non-American origin to your pages, you may want to specify which encoding it is to help web browser programs. Or just use American for everything. It's all up to you.

Examples

Setting `html_charset` to "**iso-8859-1**" for Latin-1 aka ISO-8859-1, will result in the following being added to the `HEAD` section of all the HTML pages:

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
```

html_file_suffix

Name

`html_file_suffix` — change the extensions used for all HTML files created

Synopsis

```
html_file_suffix="html"
```

Description

The extension used when creating all HTML files is determined by the value of `html_file_suffix`.

Examples

The most common alternate setting of `html_file_suffix` is to get HTML files created with a ".htm" suffix, which you'd accomplish like this:

```
html_file_suffix="htm"
```

See also

```
index_base_name
```

`image_imprinting_text`

Name

`image_imprinting_text` — text to be imprinted at the bottom of all generated images

Synopsis

```
image_imprinting_text=""
```

Description

When `image_imprinting_text` is set to a string, that string will be printed in yellow in the lower right hand corner of every image **makethumbs** creates. **makethumbs** will not modify your original image. This feature depends on the presence of the **mogrify** command from ImageMagick—I think it is possible to do the same thing with NetPBM, but that's something for the future.

This is most often used to put a credit or copyright on your generated pages. The original image is not modified, of course, so you'll probably want to remove the original versions (see `remove_originals` or `--remove-originals`) if you want everyone to see the credit on the images.

See also

```
remove_originals
```

Examples

This setting will imprint "**(C) 2002 Jason Molenda**" on all of your created images:

```
image_imprinting_text="(C) 2002 Jason Molenda"
```

`image_set_all_text`

Name

`image_set_all_text` — image_set_all_text

Synopsis

`image_set_all_text=All in one`

Description

When **makethumbs** has a large number of images, it creates multiple `index.html` files. The text of `image_set_all_text` is what **makethumbs** puts in the link to the index page with *all* images on it.

This variable is used exclusively for localization of **makethumbs**' English phrases.

See also

`image_set_n_text` , `rows_per_index_page`

Examples

For a page with Portuguese, you might use:
`image_set_all_text="Todas Imagens"`

`image_set_n_text`

Name

`image_set_n_text` — image set text phrase

Synopsis

```
image_set_n_text="Image set @NUMBER@"
```

Description

When **makethumbs** has a large number of images, it creates multiple `index.html` files. The text of `image_set_n_text` is what **makethumbs** puts in the on the pages when making links to them.

This variable is used exclusively for localization of **makethumbs**' English phrases.

See also

`image_set_all_text` , `rows_per_index_page`

Examples

For a German page, you'd use a setting like
```
image_set_n_text="Bildersammlung @NUMBER@"
```

`image_xx_of_yy_text`

Name

`image_xx_of_yy_text` — phrase put on slideshow pages to show current image number

Synopsis

```
image_xx_of_yy_text="Image @CURRENT@ of @TOTAL@"
```

Description

makethumbs puts text at the top of each slideshow page (per-image web page) to indicate what number the current image is and the total number of images.

This variable is used exclusively for localization of **makethumbs**' English phrases.

Examples

If you're writing web pages in German, you might prefer that this text be German instead, which you'd do with a setting like this:

```
image_xx_of_yy_text="Bild @CURRENT@ von @TOTAL@"
```

index_base_name

Name

index_base_name — set the name of the index files

Synopsis

```
index_base_name="index"
```

Description

This variable, in combination with the html_file_suffix variable, determines what all your index pages are named. By default, the main index page is index.html, but you can override this easily enough.

See also

`html_file_suffix`

Examples

To have your main index page named "`pictures.html`", you would use:

```
index_base_name="pictures"
```

index_page_title_start_html

Name

`index_page_title_start_html`, `index_page_title_end_html` — specifies the HTML markup used for the index title

Synopsis

```
index_page_title_start_html="<h1 align="center">"
index_page_title_end_html="</h1>"
```

Description

The titles on the index pages are marked up with <H1>. It's a reasonable default, but many people will prefer a smaller title size.

See also

`slideshow_page_title_start_html`

Examples

```
index_page_title_start_html="<font size="+1" align="center">"
index_page_title_end_html="</font>"
```

index_table_spacing

Name

index_table_spacing — determines how tightly packed the thumbnails are on the index pages

Synopsis

```
index_table_spacing="loose"
```

Description

The thumbnails on the index pages are contained within an HTML TABLE, which can have various amounts of spacing between the thumbnails. You can choose to have an index page with generous amounts of space between the thumbnails ("**loose**"), miserly amounts of space between the thumbnails ("**tight**"), or the minimum amount possible ("**none**").

index_table_spacing is an unusual variable; instead of a numeric value or arbitrary string it takes one of three valid settings: **loose**, **tight**, or **none**.

See also

compact_index_page , print_captions

large image dimensions

Name

`large_trigger_width`, `large_trigger_height`, `large_width`, `large_height` — specify the size of large images

Synopsis

```
large_trigger_width=1700
large_trigger_height=1300
large_width=1280
large_height=1024
```

Description

This collection of variables is consulted when creating "large" images. If an image is larger than `large_trigger_width` x `large_trigger_height`, a *large* image is created for you within a bounding box of `large_width` x `large_height`.

The idea of the "large" images are to add an intermediate step between the `reduced_image_dimensions` and the original image. As things are usually configured, the reduced images are around 640x480 pixels and many digital cameras are creating 4-6 megapixel images. The large images exist to provide something between 640x480 and 2500x2000.

See also

`create_large_images` , `reduce_big_pics` , `reduced_image_dimensions`

link_to_original_img_on_index

Name

`link_to_original_img_on_index` — add a link to the original image on the index page

Synopsis

```
link_to_original_img_on_index=0
```

Description

Long ago, **makethumbs** didn't create slideshow pages, so the index page had a link to the original image and to the reduced image. These days the thumbnails are linked to the slideshow pages, and that's where most people browsing should head. So there isn't much reason to link to the original image directly from the index page. But the option is there for anyone who still wants that link.

`link_to_original_img_on_index` is a boolean variable; set it to **1** to have links to your original images on your index page.

See also

```
create_slideshow , original_image_text
```

large_text

Name

`large_text` — phrase used to refer to large images

Synopsis

```
large_text="large"
```

Description

Slideshow pages have links on the bottom to reduced, large, and original images. `large_text` is the English phrase that'll be put on large image the link. This is a localization variable; it's used when modifying **makethumbs**' output for a foreign language.

See also

`reduced_text` , `original_text` , `original_image_text`

Examples

For Italian, you'd set this variable like this:
```
large_text="ingrandita"
```

max_thumb_size

Name

`max_thumb_size` — size of generated thumbnail images

Synopsis

```
max_thumb_size=150
```

Description

`max_thumb_size` changes the number of pixels wide and high that each thumbnail image will be. You should adjust the number of thumbnails per row in concert with the size of the thumbnails to maintain a reasonable browser screen width.

This variable is an integer value.

See also

`columns` , `compact_index_page`

meta_tag

Name

`meta_tag` — add a `META` header in the `HEAD` section of generated pages

Synopsis

```
meta_tag=""
```

Description

You can have a `META` header added to all generated HTML files by setting this flag. The text should be the full, well formed `META` tag; **makethumbs** will blindly insert the value of `meta_tag` into the `HEAD` section of all HTML files.

See Also

`boilerplate_insert_in_head` , `boilerplate_index_insert_in_head` , `boilerplate_slideshow_insert_in_head`

Examples

```
meta_tag="<meta name="robots" content="index,nofollow">"
```

month names

Name

`monthname_01_text, monthname_02_text, monthname_03_text, monthname_04_text, monthname_05_text, monthname_06_text, monthname_07_text, monthname_08_text, monthname_09_text, monthname_10_text, monthname_11_text, monthname_12_text` — the names of the months

Synopsis

```
monthname_01_text="January"
monthname_02_text="February"
monthname_03_text="March"
monthname_04_text="April"
monthname_05_text="May"
monthname_06_text="June"
monthname_07_text="July"
monthname_08_text="August"
monthname_09_text="September"
monthname_10_text="October"
monthname_11_text="November"
monthname_12_text="December"
```

Description

makethumbs loves to use month names in the oddest places. Well not so odd—it occasionally uses the timestamps of photos as captions when it can't find anything better to use for a caption. These settings exist primarily for localization to other languages. If your language doesn't usually use names of the months in its dates, you can set these to be numbers;**makethumbs** doesn't care.

See also

```
use_timestamps_as_captions , usa_specific_date_format_checks ,
"ref.date_formatting_text
```

Examples

If you'd prefer German month names, you'd use settings like these:
```
monthname_01_text="Januar"
monthname_02_text="Februar"
monthname_03_text="März"
monthname_04_text="April"
monthname_05_text="Mai"
monthname_06_text="Juni"
monthname_07_text="Juli"
monthname_08_text="August"
monthname_09_text="September"
monthname_10_text="Oktober"
monthname_11_text="November"
monthname_12_text="Dezember"
```

`original_image_text`

Name

`original_image_text` — phrase used to refer to original images

Synopsis

```
original_image_text="Original image"
```

Description

This phrase can show up on index pages when `link_to_original_img_on_index` is enabled. This is the English phrase used in the link to the original image. This is a localization variable; it's used when modifying **makethumbs**' output for a foreign language.

See also

`reduced_text` , `large_text` , `original_text` , `link_to_original_img_on_index`

Examples

For Italian, you'd set this variable like this:

```
original_image_text="Immagine originale"
```

`original_text`

Name

`original_text` — phrase used to refer to original images

Synopsis

```
original_text="original"
```

Description

Slideshow pages have links on the bottom to reduced, large, and original images. `original_text` is the English phrase that'll be put on original image the link. This is a localization variable; it's used when modifying **makethumbs**' output for a foreign language.

See also

`reduced_text` , `large_text` , `original_image_text`

Examples

For Italian, you'd set this variable like this:

```
original_text="originale"
```

preferred_image_tools

Name

`preferred_image_tools` — direct **makethumbs** to a specific image tool

Synopsis

```
preferred_image_tools=netpbm
```

Description

makethumbs can use either ImageMagick or netpbm to do its image processing. It detects the presence of either of these toolsets at run-time. If your system has both of them, and you'd prefer that **makethumbs** use one of them in particular, use this setting.

This is a nasty little hack variable. Some systems have really, really old netpbm and ImageMagick versions installed, and **makethumbs** can't always parse these old versions' odd output styles. It makes me happiest if people report these problems to me so I can add support for them, but as a quick hack, you can tell **makethumbs** to disregard the tool it can't understand.

Examples

```
preferred_image_tools=imagemagick
```

print_captions

Name

`print_captions` — determines whether **makethumbs** should print captions on the index

Synopsis

```
print_captions=1
```

Description

By default, **makethumbs** will print a caption below each thumbnail on the index pages. It will use a caption if one has been specified, or a time/date, or a filename, approximately in that order of preference. Some styles of index layout work better without captions.

`print_captions` is a boolean, supply either a **0** or **1** value.

See also

`use_timestamps_as_captions` , `print_img_size_on_index` , `compact_index_page` , `index_table_spacing` , `link_to_original_img_on_index` , `compact_index_page`

`print_img_size_on_index`

Name

`print_img_size_on_index` — include the image size in the index page captions

Synopsis

`print_img_size_on_index=0`

Description

Before **makethumbs** created slideshow pages, it used to add links directly to the original photos. These photos could be quite large, so it was sensible to warn users about the size of the photo they were about to click on. Nowadays, the default case is that clicking on an image takes you to a reduced sized image, which isn't very large and doesn't warrant a warning. Some folks may prefer to throw up an image size anyway, so the option remains.

`print_img_size_on_index` is a boolean; set to **1** to enable this feature.

See also

`print_captions` , `compact_index_page`

print_img_size_on_slideshow

Name

`print_img_size_on_slideshow` — include the image size in the per-image (slideshow) page links

Synopsis

```
print_img_size_on_slideshow=1
```

Description

At the bottom of each slideshow page (per-image web page), there may be links to other sizes of the image (e.g. "reduced", "large", "original"). If `print_img_size_on_slideshow` is set to **0**, this is disabled and file sizes will not be displayed.

See also

`slideshow_img_size_across_two_lines`

print_title_on_index

Name

`print_title_on_index` — whether a title should be put on the index pages or not

Synopsis

```
print_title_on_index=1
```

Description

Some people would prefer that no title be at the top of their index page, usually to make the **makethumbs** image gallery integrate with their site design better. Thanks to this handy little option, it's easy to do.

`print_title_on_index` is a boolean, set it to **0** to suppress the title printing. Keep in mind that this variable only controls the title on the index pages; use the `print_title_on_slideshow` option to set it there as well.

See also

`print_title_on_slideshow` , `index_page_title_start_html` , `index_page_title_end_html`

print_title_on_slideshow

Name

`print_title_on_slideshow` — whether a title should be put on the slideshow pages or not

Synopsis

        print_title_on_slideshow=1

Description

Some people would prefer that no title be at the top of their slideshow pages, usually to make the **makethumbs** image gallery integrate with their site design better. Thanks to this handy little option, it's easy to do.

`print_title_on_slideshow` is a boolean, set it to **0** to suppress the title printing. Keep in mind that this variable only controls the title on the slideshow pages; use the `print_title_on_index` option to set it there as well.

See also

 print_title_on_index , slideshow_page_title_start_html ,
slideshow_page_title_end_html

reduce_big_pics

Name

reduce_big_pics — create reduced versions of large images

Synopsis

        reduce_big_pics=1

Description

When reduce_big_pics is enabled, **makethumbs** create reduced and large size pictures when
necessary.

This variable is a boolean value, set it to 0 to disable this feature.

reduced image dimensions

Name

reduce_trigger_width, reduce_trigger_height, reduce_width, reduce_height —
specify the size of reduced images

Synopsis

        reduce_trigger_width=1024
        reduce_trigger_height=768
        reduce_width=640

```
reduce_height=480
```

Description

This collection of variables is consulted when creating "reduced" images. If an image is larger than `reduce_trigger_width` x `reduce_trigger_height`, a *reduced* image is created for you within a bounding box of `reduce_width` x `reduce_height`.

Feel free to change these settings, but keep two things in mind. First, many people have browser windows about 640x480 big. You can create reduced images of 800x600, but it'll make it harder for your users to see the images easily. Second, keep the `trigger` sizes larger than the destination image sizes. It is weak to reduce an image with dimensions of 802x603 to 800x600—you'll gain nothing in the process and you'll lower the image quality in the process.

See also

```
reduce_big_pics
```

reduced_text

Name

`reduced_text` — phrase used to refer to reduced images

Synopsis

```
reduced_text="reduced"
```

Description

Slideshow pages have links on the bottom to reduced, large, and original images. `reduced_text` is the English phrase that'll be put on the reduced image link. This is a localization variable; it's used when modifying **makethumbs**' output for a foreign language.

See also

large_text , original_text , original_image_text

Examples

For Italian, you'd set this variable like this:
```
reduced_text="ridotta"
```

remove_originals

Name

remove_originals — instruct **makethumbs** to remove original images

Synopsis

```
remove_originals=0
```

Description

When remove_originals is set to **1**, **makethumbs** will remove the original image if it has created reduced or large images.

This option is most often used when you have a small amount of disk space for your web pages. It is usually activated with the --remove-originals command line option. If you have both reduced images and large images in addition to the original images, remove_originals will remove the original images and *promote* the large images to the original images. If you run **makethumbs** again with the same option in the same directory, the current-original images (which are really the large images that **makethumbs** created previously) are removed and the reduced images are promoted to the original filenames.

Because of the way this command works, it is usually best to use the command line option instead of the `.makethumbsrc` setting. If you set `remove_originals` in the `.makethumbsrc` file, you're likely to always end up with the reduced (640x480 by default) images as the only images available to your useres.

This option can also be useful if you are imprinting attributions/copyrights on to your images via the image_imprinting_text so that you can remove the original images which don't have the text imprinted on them.

`remove_originals` is a boolean variable with a valid setting of either **0** or **1**.

Caution

Your original images will most likely be removed when `remove_originals` is enabled. Don't run this on your only copy of an image your *you will lose that image!*. This is one of the only times that makethumbs will ever touch any of your original images, but it's a doosey so please be careful.

See also

`image_imprinting_text` , `compression_level`

rows_per_index_page

Name

`rows_per_index_page` — the number of rows of thumbnails per page

Synopsis

```
rows_per_index_page=10
```

Description

makethumbs creates multiple index pages when there are lots of images in the directory. The number of thumbnails to put on each page is determined by this variable and by `columns`. The default setting is **10** rows, with a default of **3** columns, or thirty thumbnails per page.

makethumbs avoids dangling images, so you may end up with a couple extra images on the final page instead of a final web page with one or two thumbnails on it.

rows_per_index_page is, of course, an integer value.

See also

columns , single_index_page

show_image_info

Name

show_image_info — whether the image shot information should be visible or not

Synopsis

show_image_info=0

Description

makethumbs will try to use an external program to read the EXIF data out of the images. Digital cameras record things like the shutter speed, aperture, time when the photo was taken, etc., and record this data in the image in EXIF format. Normally **makethumbs** includes this information as an HTML comment on the slideshow pages. It's occasionally interesting if you're curious about why an image is blurry or something, but it's just noise for most browsers.

If you'd like to have this information visible on your slideshow pages, set show_image_info to **1**.

`show_progress`

Name

`show_progress` — indicate progress to user as **makethumbs** runs

Synopsis

```
show_progress=1
```

Description

makethumbs prints information to the user while it is executing to indicate how the script is progressing. With larger galleries, **makethumbs** can take a long time—over fifteen minutes for six hundred images in one case—and it's nice to see that everything is still working.

`show_progress` is a boolean value, so set it to `0` to disable the progress output.

`show_timings`

Name

`show_timings` — tell the user how long each stage of **makethumbs** took

Synopsis

```
show_timings=0
```

Description

makethumbs, in concert with its progress printing, can report how many seconds each stage took to complete. It is mostly useful when benchmarking **makethumbs** itself and working on improving efficiencies—it might be fun for other people to enable, but not something that would be useful for general folks.

show_timings is a boolean value, so set it to **1** to enable the time reporting.

See also

show_progress

single_index_page

Name

single_index_page — whether **makethumbs** will create multiple index pages or not

Synopsis

    single_index_page=0

Description

Normally, **makethumbs** will create multiple index pages if you have a lot of images. The alternative is to have a single index page with all of your images. When your directory has many images, this can get unwieldy and hard for people to navigate. It's up to you.

single_index_page is a boolean variable; set it to **1** to make **makethumbs** create only a single index page.

See also

rows_per_index_page

Examples

    single_index_page=1

slideshow_images_are_clickable

Name

slideshow_images_are_clickable — whether the images on slideshow pages are links

Synopsis

slideshow_images_are_clickable=0

Description

By default, the images displayed on the slideshow pages are not links to anything--this makes it easier to scroll around the window without clicking on anything by accident. If you set this variable, the images will be linked. The links will cycle through the various sizes of the images—reduced, large, and original as exists.

slideshow_img_size_across_two_lines

Name

slideshow_img_size_across_two_lines — file sizes should be seperate from the file type name

Synopsis

slideshow_img_size_across_two_lines=1

Description

At the bottom of slideshow pages (per-image HTML pages), links to different sizes of the image are listed (e.g. "reduced", "large", "original") with the sizes of the files if print_img_size_on_slideshow is set (which is the default). When these links are listed with their

sizes, if `slideshow_img_size_across_two_lines` is set, the file size is on a seperate line from the file type ("large" et al).

Vertical space is a precious commodity, and links to image variants come before any image description—the result is that people may have to scroll down to see the image description. The default layout is to have the file type ("large") on one line and the file size ("375k") on the second; this uses one more line of veritcal space than strictly necessary. Setting this to `0` will give you links like "Large 375k".

See also

`print_img_size_on_slideshow`

slideshow navigation markup

Name

`slideshow_previous_pre_link, slideshow_previous, slideshow_previous_post_link, slideshow_ret_to_index_pre_link, slideshow_ret_to_index, slideshow_ret_to_index_post_link, slideshow_next_pre_link, slideshow_next, slideshow_next_post_link` — specifies the markup for slideshow page navigation

Synopsis

```
slideshow_previous_pre_link="<h2>["
slideshow_previous="previous"
slideshow_previous_post_link="]</h2>"
slideshow_ret_to_index_pre_link="<h2>["
slideshow_ret_to_index="index"
slideshow_ret_to_index_post_link="]</h2>"
slideshow_next_pre_link="<h2>["
slideshow_next="next"
slideshow_next_post_link="]</h2>"
```

Description

Using these variables, you can easily override the navigation on slideshow (per-image) pages. You can make the navigation words larger, smaller, translate them to a foreign language, make them more

amusing, substitute in images. The possibilities are endless.

Examples

<H2> is rather large. If you'd prefer <H3> sized navigation, this would do it.

```
slideshow_page_title_start_html=<h3>
slideshow_page_title_end_html=</h3>
slideshow_previous_pre_link=<h3>[
slideshow_previous_post_link=]</h3>
slideshow_next_pre_link=<h3>[
slideshow_next_post_link=]</h3>
slideshow_ret_to_index_pre_link=<h3>[
slideshow_ret_to_index_post_link=]</h3>
```

Images can be nice for navigation instead of words. These settings are likely to work on an Apache installation.

```
slideshow_previous_pre_link=""
slideshow_previous="<img src="/icos/left.png" />"
slideshow_previous_post_link=""

slideshow_next_pre_link=""
slideshow_next="<img src="/icos/right.png" />"
slideshow_next_post_link=""

slideshow_ret_to_index_pre_link=""
slideshow_ret_to_index="<img src="/icos/up.png" />"
slideshow_ret_to_index_post_link=""
```

Like French better than English? Not a problem:

```
slideshow_previous="Précédente"
slideshow_ret_to_index="Index"
slideshow_next="Suivante"
```

slideshow_page_title_start_html

Name

slideshow_page_title_start_html, slideshow_page_title_end_html — specifies the HTML markup used for the slideshow page titles

Synopsis

```
slideshow_page_title_start_html="<h2>"
slideshow_page_title_end_html="</h2>"
```

Description

The titles on the slideshow pages are marked up with <H2>. It's a reasonable default, but many people will prefer a smaller title size.

See also

index_page_title_start_html

Examples

```
slideshow_page_title_start_html="<font size="+1">"
slideshow_page_title_end_html="</font>"
```

slideshow_print_javascript_navigation

Name

slideshow_print_javascript_navigation — disable or enable Javascript on slideshow pages

Synopsis

```
slideshow_print_javascript_navigation=1
```

Description

makethumbs inserts Javascript code into each slideshow (per-image) web page to easily move through the images. Users can press **n** or **k** to move to the next image; they can press **p** or **j** to move to the previous image. It's very easy to flip through a gallery if you know about these keyboard shortcuts.

Set `slidesohw_print_javascript_navigation` to **0** if you'd prefer your web pages not have Javascript in them.

this_page_created_text

Name

`this_page_created_text` — text emitted at the bottom of index pages

Synopsis

```
this_page_created_text=This page @LINKSTART@created@LINKEND@ on @DATE@.
```

Description

makethumbs adds this tag to the bottom of each web page. It includes two things: The date the gallery was created, and a link to the **makethumbs** home page so other people can find **makethumbs** if they'd like to use it.

This variable primarily exists for localization, this is, translating into foreign languages. If you don't want to have any of these timestamps and links at the bottom of your pages, you can always set it to nothing. The bits like **@LINKSTART@** will be substituted into the string by **makethumbs** at runtime.

Examples

If you're creating web pages for Italian readers, you might want to set this variable to something like this.
```
this_page_created_text="Questa pagina @LINKSTART@creata@LINKEND@ il @DATE@."
```

usa_specific_date_format_checks

Name

usa_specific_date_format_checks — whether **makethumbs** will recognize dates in US order

Synopsis

```
usa_specific_date_format_checks=1
```

Description

makethumbs tries a variety of means to find the times and dates of images. Some of these checks depend on filenames and directories, looking for date-like things in them.

Unfortunately, not everyone writes their dates in proper ISO 8601 format. In the US, the day March 8th is written 3/8 and the date March 8 2002 is written 3/8/02 or 3/8/2002. In many other parts of the world, this date would be written 8/3 or 8/3/02. Poor little **makethumbs** has no way to tell what part of the world it is running in, so it assumes that it might be running in the US, and will interpret a date like 3/8/2002 as March 8th 2002.

If you don't live in the US, you should probably set this variable to `0` so **makethumbs** doesn't misinterpret a date in your files or directories. Or you can move to the US, whatever works best for you.

usa_specific_date_format_checks is a boolean variable; set it to `0` to indicate that dates should not be interpreted in the US order.

See also

`use_timestamps_as_captions`

use_timestamps_as_captions

Name

`use_timestamps_as_captions` — determines whether timestamps may be used as captions

Synopsis

`use_timestamps_as_captions=1`

Description

makethumbs has an involved algorithm for determining what to use as a caption under images on the index page. If you've added a caption to your `descriptions.txt` file, that will be used. Lacking that, if the filename of the image looks interesting, that will be used. Lacking that, if a timestamp is available for the image, that will be used.

Sometimes you won't want the timestamps used as a caption. If you've travelled far out of your timezone and the camera was not adjusted to account for that, or the camera's clock is vastly incorrect, then the times of the photos are not useful. When Andrew Morton put his Thailand photos on-line with **makethumbs**, he had tmes in the middle of the night, with pictures of mid afternoon light—a perfect time to instruct **makethumbs** to ignore the timestamps.

`use_timestamps_as_captions` is a boolean variable; set it to 0 to disable this feature.

> **Dates in captions**
>
> **makethumbs** will use the *time* of a photo as the caption if all the images in the directory
> were shot on the same day. **makethumbs** will use the *date* of the photo if the images in the
> directory were taken on seperate days. None of this will be done unless the image filename
> is determined to be "uninteresting". An uninteresting filename is a filename that looks like
> something a digital camera generated, with no inherent meaning to people.

See also

`print_captions` , `compact_index_page`

use_two_windows

Name

`use_two_windows` — open a seperate window for image viewing

Synopsis

```
use_two_windows=0
```

Description

When `use_two_windows` mode is enabled, a seperate browser window is opened when people click on
thumbnails. This option is not very useful these days with the slideshow mode, but it's easy to support so
I leave it in.

This variable is a boolean value, set it to either **0** or **1**.