



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'scanimate.1' command

\$ man scanimate.1

scanimate(1) SANE Scanner Access Now Easy scanimate(1)

NAME

scanimate - scan an image

SYNOPSIS

```
scanimate [-d|--device-name dev] [--format format] [-i|--icc-profile
profile] [-L|--list-devices] [-f|--formatted-device-list format]
[-b|--batch [=format]] [--batch-start start] [--batch-count count]
[--batch-increment increment] [--batch-double] [--accept-md5-only]
[-p|--progress] [-o|--output-file] [-n|--dont-scan] [-T|--test]
[-A|--all-options] [-h|--help] [-v|--verbose] [-B|--buffer-size
[=size]] [-V|--version] [device-specific-options]
```

DESCRIPTION

scanimate is a command-line interface to control image acquisition devices such as flatbed scanners or cameras. The device is controlled via command-line options. After command-line processing, scanimate normally proceeds to acquire an image. The image data is written to standard output in one of the PNM (portable aNyMaP) formats (PBM for black-and-white images, PGM for grayscale images, and PPM for color images), TIFF format (black-and-white, grayscale or color), PNG format, or JPEG format (compression level 75). scanimate accesses image acquisition devices through the SANE (Scanner Access Now Easy) interface and can thus support any device for which there exists a SANE backend (try apropos sane- to get a list of available backends).

EXAMPLES

To get a list of devices:

```
scainimage -L
```

To scan with default settings to the file image.pnm:

```
scainimage >image.pnm
```

To scan 100x100 mm to the file image.tiff (-x and -y may not be avail?

able with all devices):

```
scainimage -x 100 -y 100 --format=tiff >image.tiff
```

To print all available options:

```
scainimage -h
```

OPTIONS

Parameters are separated by a blank from single-character options (e.g. -d epson) and by a "=" from multi-character options (e.g. --de? vice-name=epson).

The -d or --device-name options must be followed by a SANE device-name like `epson:/dev/sg0' or `hp:/dev/usbscanner0'. A (partial) list of available devices can be obtained with the --list-devices option (see below). If no device-name is specified explicitly, scainimage reads a device-name from the environment variable SANE_DEFAULT_DEVICE. If this variable is not set, scainimage will attempt to open the first available device.

The --format format option selects how image data is written to standard output or the file specified by the --output-file option. format can be pnm, tiff, png, or jpeg. If --format is not specified, PNM is written by default.

The -i or --icc-profile option is used to include an ICC profile into a TIFF file.

The -L or --list-devices option requests a (partial) list of devices that are available. The list is not complete since some devices may be available, but are not listed in any of the configuration files (which are typically stored in directory /etc/sane.d). This is particularly the case when accessing scanners through the network. If a device is not listed in a configuration file, the only way to access it is by its

full device name. You may need to consult your system administrator to find out the names of such devices.

The -f or --formatted-device-list option works similar to --list-de? vices, but requires a format string. scanimage replaces the placeholder %d %v %m %t %i %n with the device name, vendor name, model name, scanner type, an index number and newline respectively. The command

```
scanimage -f ? scanner number %i device %d is a %t, model %m,  
produced by %v ?
```

will produce something like:

```
scanner number 0 device sharp:/dev/sg1 is a flatbed scanner,  
model JX250 SCSI, produced by SHARP
```

The --batch* options provide the features for scanning documents using document feeders. --batch [format] is used to specify the format of the filename that each page will be written to. Each page is written out to a single file. If format is not specified, the default of out%d.pnm (or out%d.tif for --format tiff, out%d.png for --format png or out%d.jpg for --format jpeg) will be used. This option is incompatible with the --output-path option. format is given as a printf style string with one integer parameter. --batch-start start selects the page number to start naming files with. If this option is not given, the counter will start at 1. --batch-count count specifies the number of pages to attempt to scan. If not given, scanimage will continue scanning until the scanner returns a state other than OK. Not all scanners with document feeders signal when the ADF is empty, use this command to work around them. With --batch-increment increment you can change the amount that the number in the filename is incremented by. Generally this is used when you are scanning double-sided documents on a single-sided document feeder. A specific command is provided to aid this: --batch-double will automatically set the increment to 2.

--batch-prompt will ask for pressing RETURN before scanning a page. This can be used for scanning multiple pages without an automatic document feeder.

The --accept-md5-only option only accepts user authorization requests

that support MD5 security. The SANE network daemon (saned) is capable of doing such requests. See `saned(8)`.

The `-p` or `--progress` option requests that `scainimage` prints a progress counter. It shows how much image data of the current image has already been received by `scainimage` (in percent).

The `-o` or `--output-file` option requests that `scainimage` saves the scan? ning output to the given path. This option is incompatible with the `--batch` option. The program will try to guess `--format` from the file name. If that is not possible, it will print an error message and exit.

The `-n` or `--dont-scan` option requests that `scainimage` only sets the op? tions provided by the user but doesn't actually perform a scan. This option can be used to e.g. turn off the scanner's lamp (if supported by the backend).

The `-T` or `--test` option requests that `scainimage` performs a few simple sanity tests to make sure the backend works as defined by the SANE API (in particular the `sane_read()` function is exercised by this test).

The `-A` or `--all-options` option requests that `scainimage` lists all avail? able options exposed the backend, including button options. The infor? mation is printed on standard output and no scan will be done.

The `-h` or `--help` options request help information. The information is printed on standard output and in this case, no attempt will be made to acquire an image.

The `-v` or `--verbose` options increase the verbosity of the operation of `scainimage`. The option may be specified repeatedly, each time increas? ing the verbosity level.

The `-B` option without argument changes the input buffer size from the default 32KB to 1MB. For finer grained control, use `--buffer-size=` followed by the number of KB.

The `-V` or `--version` option requests that `scainimage` prints the program and package name, the version number of the SANE distribution that it came with and the version of the backend that it loads. Usually that's the `dll` backend. If more information about the version numbers of the backends are necessary, the `DEBUG` variable for the `dll` backend can be

used. Example: SANE_DEBUG_DLL=3 scanimage -L .

As you might imagine, much of the power of scanimage comes from the fact that it can control any SANE backend. Thus, the exact set of command-line options depends on the capabilities of the selected device.

To see the options for a device named dev, invoke scanimage via a command-line of the form:

```
scanimage --help --device-name dev
```

The documentation for the device-specific options printed by --help is best explained with a few examples:

-l 0..218mm [0]

Top-left x position of scan area.

The description above shows that option -l expects an option value in the range from 0 to 218 mm. The value in square brackets indicates that the current option value is 0 mm. Most backends provide similar geometry options for top-left y position (-t), width (-x) and height of scan-area (-y).

--brightness -100..100% [0]

Controls the brightness of the acquired image.

The description above shows that option --brightness expects an option value in the range from -100 to 100 percent. The value in square brackets indicates that the current option value is 0 percent.

--default-enhancements

Set default values for enhancement controls.

The description above shows that option --default-enhancements has no option value. It should be thought of as having an immediate effect at the point of the command-line at which it appears. For example, since this option resets the --brightness option, the option-pair --brightness 50 --default-enhancements would effectively be a no-op.

--mode Lineart|Gray|Color [Gray]

Selects the scan mode (e.g., lineart or color).

The description above shows that option --mode accepts an argument

ment that must be one of the strings Lineart, Gray, or Color.

The value in the square bracket indicates that the option is currently set to Gray. For convenience, it is legal to abbreviate the string values as long as they remain unique. Also, the case of the spelling doesn't matter. For example, option setting --mode col is identical to --mode Color.

--custom-gamma[=(yes|no)] [inactive]

Determines whether a builtin or a custom gamma-table should be used.

The description above shows that option --custom-gamma expects either no option value, a "yes" string, or a "no" string. Specifying the option with no value is equivalent to specifying "yes". The value in square-brackets indicates that the option is not currently active. That is, attempting to set the option would result in an error message. The set of available options typically depends on the settings of other options. For example, the --custom-gamma table might be active only when a grayscale or color scan-mode has been requested.

Note that the --help option is processed only after all other options have been processed. This makes it possible to see the option settings for a particular mode by specifying the appropriate mode-options along with the --help option. For example, the command-line:

scanimage --help --mode color

would print the option settings that are in effect when the color-mode is selected.

--gamma-table 0..255,...

Gamma-correction table. In color mode this option equally affects the red, green, and blue channels simultaneously (i.e., it is an intensity gamma table).

The description above shows that option --gamma-table expects zero or more values in the range 0 to 255. For example, a legal value for this option would be "3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12". Since

it's cumbersome to specify long vectors in this form, the same can be expressed by the abbreviated form "[0]3-[9]12". What this means is that the first vector element is set to 3, the 9-th element is set to 12 and the values in between are interpolated linearly. Of course, it is possible to specify multiple such linear segments. For example, "[0]3-[2]3-[6]7,[7]10-[9]6" is equivalent to "3,3,3,4,5,6,7,10,8,6". The program gamma4scanimage can be used to generate such gamma tables (see gamma4scanimage(1) for details).

--filename <string> [/tmp/input.ppm]

The filename of the image to be loaded.

The description above is an example of an option that takes an arbitrary string value (which happens to be a filename). Again, the value in brackets show that the option is current set to the filename /tmp/input.ppm.

ENVIRONMENT

SANE_DEFAULT_DEVICE

The default device-name.

FILES

/etc/sane.d

This directory holds various configuration files. For details, please refer to the manual pages listed below.

~/.sane/pass

This file contains lines of the form
user:password:resource
scanimage uses this information to answer user authorization requests automatically. The file must have 0600 permissions or stricter. You should use this file in conjunction with the --accept-md5-only option to avoid server-side attacks. The resource may contain any character but is limited to 127 characters.

SEE ALSO

sane(7), gamma4scanimage(1), xsanimage(1), xcam(1), xsane(1), scanadf(1), sane-dll(5), sane-net(5), sane-"backendname"(5)

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BUGS

For vector options, the help output currently has no indication as to how many elements a vector-value should have.

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