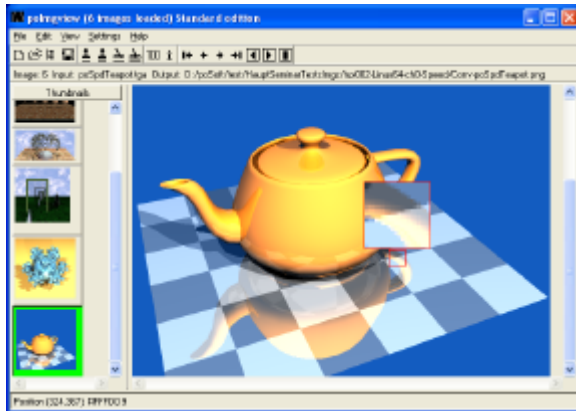
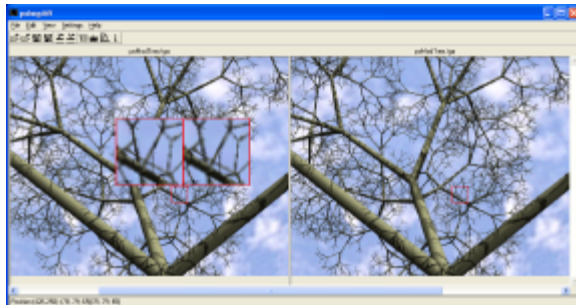




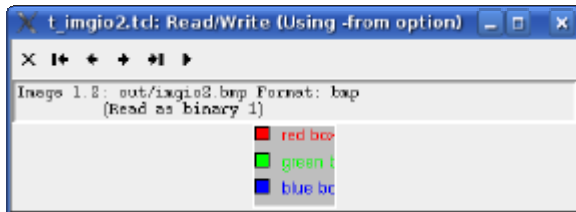
## tkImg Application Examples



**polmgview**  
A portable image viewer.



**polmgdiff**  
A portable image comparison program.

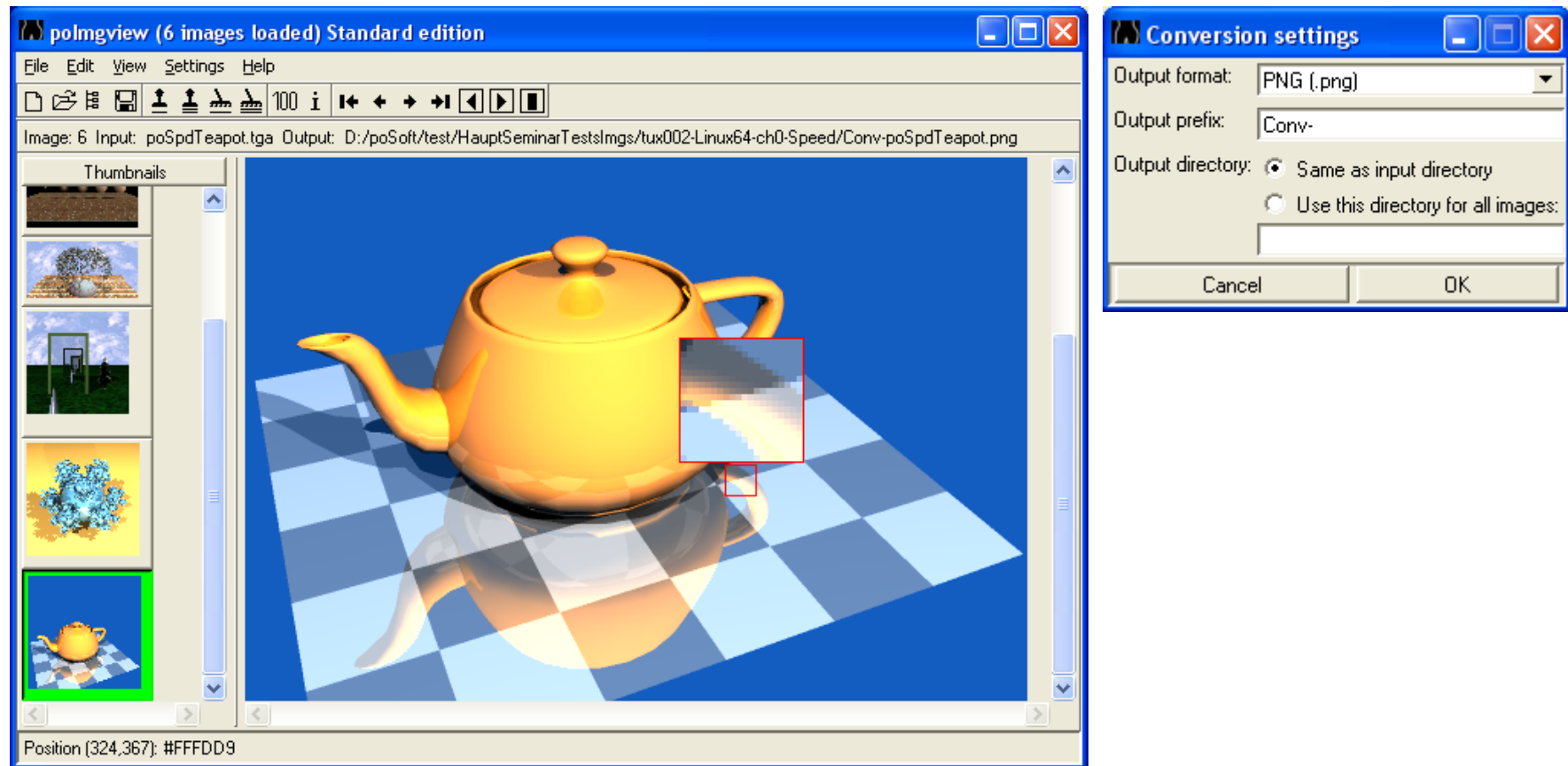


**tkimgTests**  
A series of new tkimg tests.

# polmgview: A portable image viewer



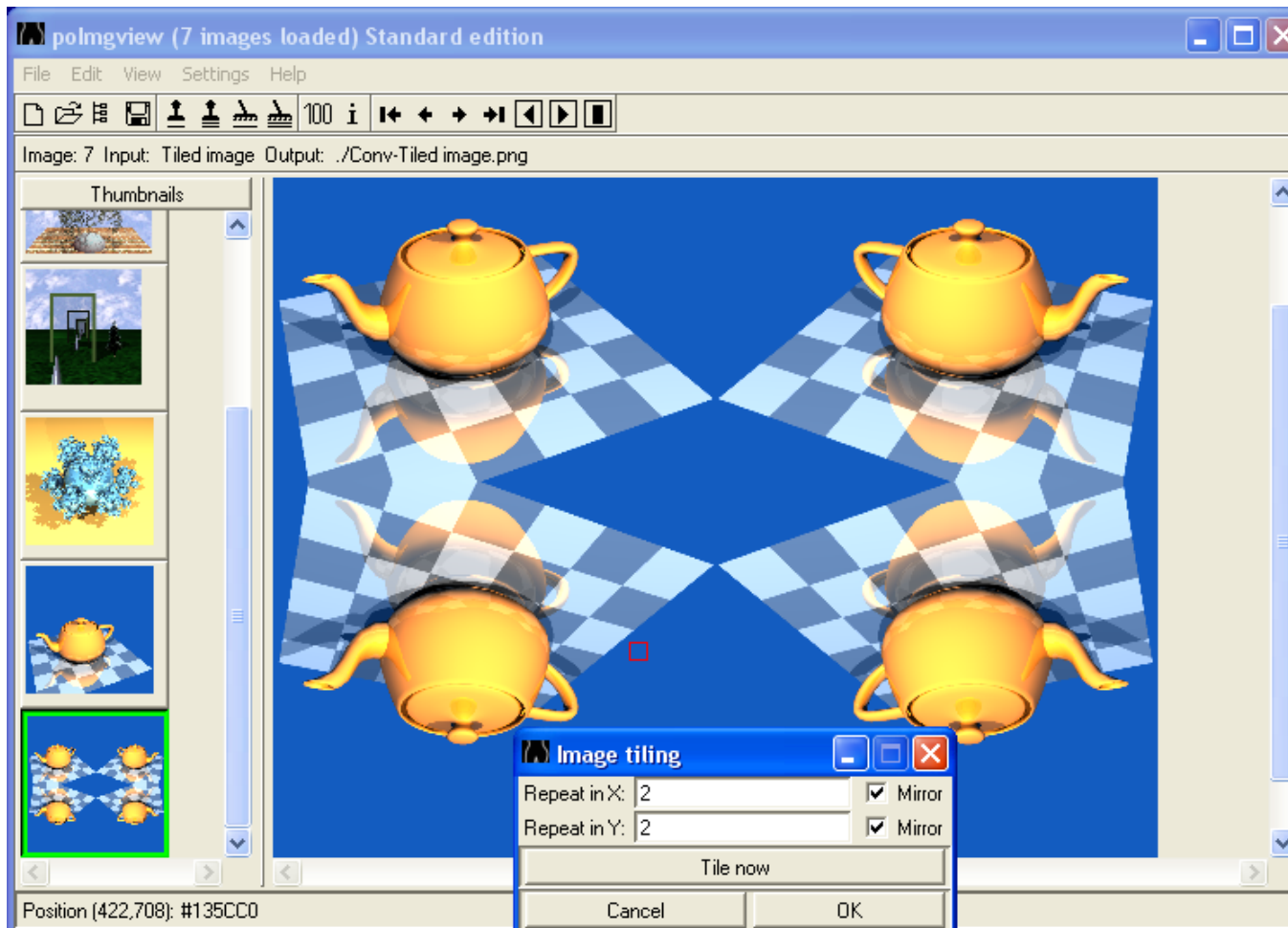
Main window containing the scrollable image window, the preview list of loaded images and the zoom rectangle.  
polmgview also supports batch format conversion.



# polmgview: Tiling functionality



polmgview allows generation of tiled images.

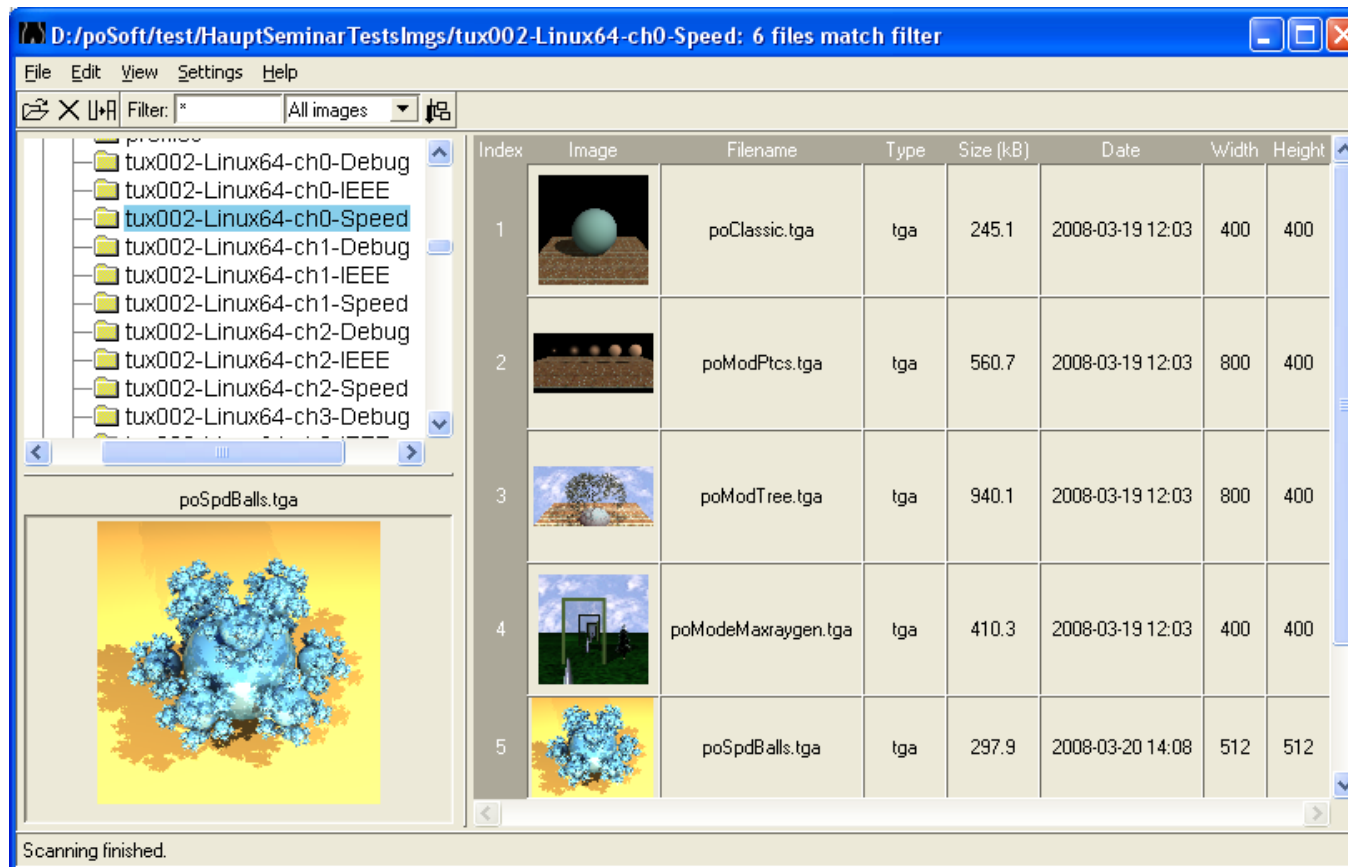


# polmgview: Image browser



The image browser window contains a directory tree view, a preview window and a TkTable based browse window.

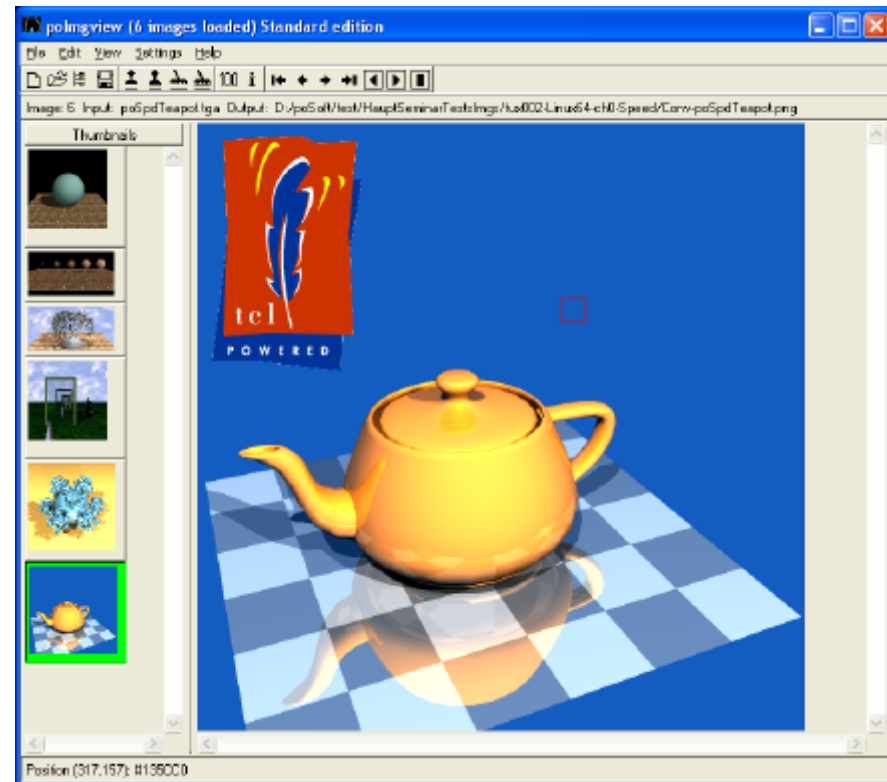
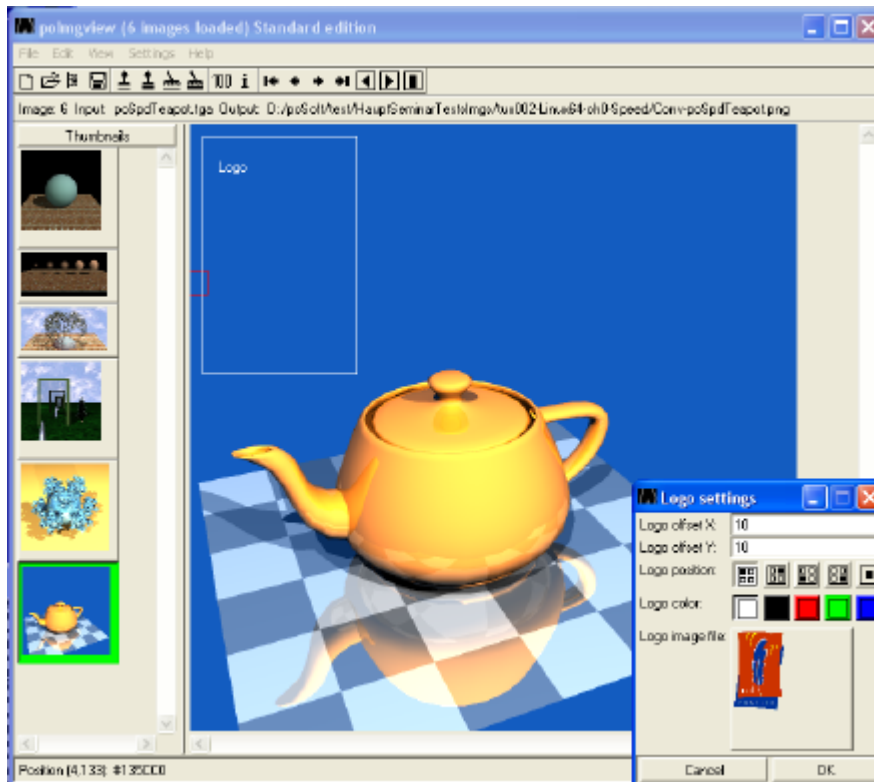
Additional features via context menu: Fullscreen slideshow and reorganization (copy/move).



# polmgview: Logo addition



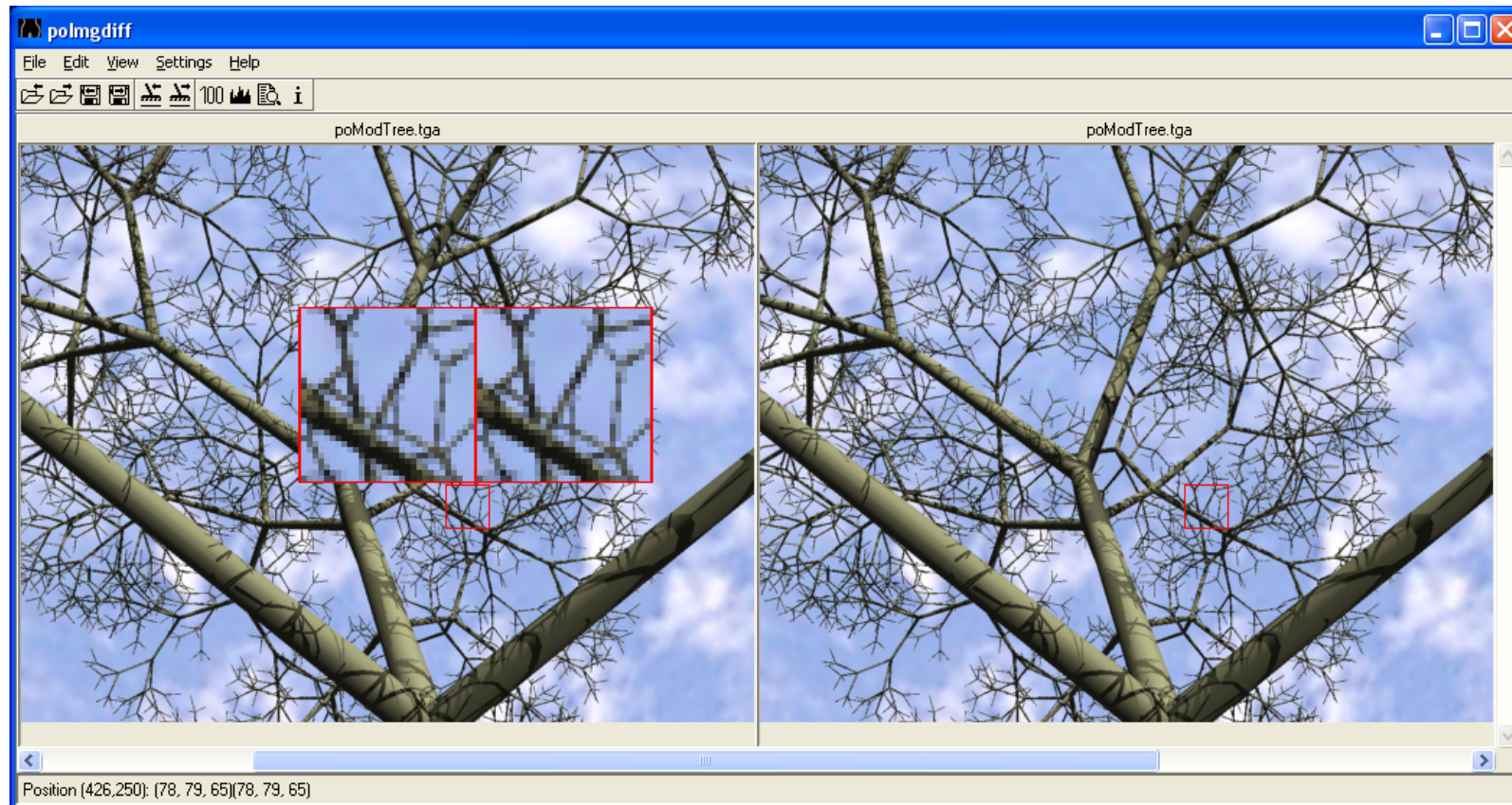
polmgview contains a batch mode function for adding logos to a series of images.



# polmgdiff: A portable image comparison program



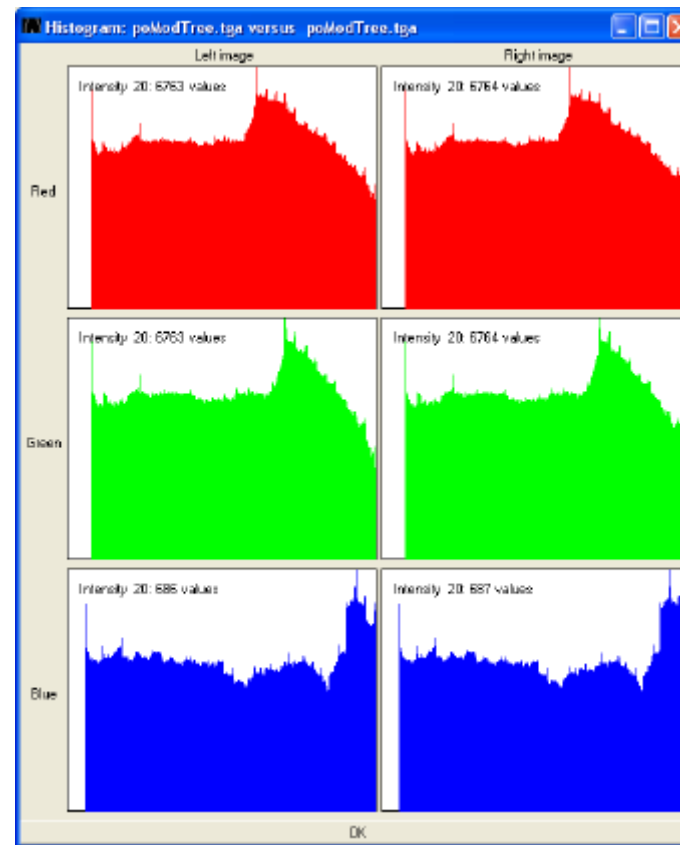
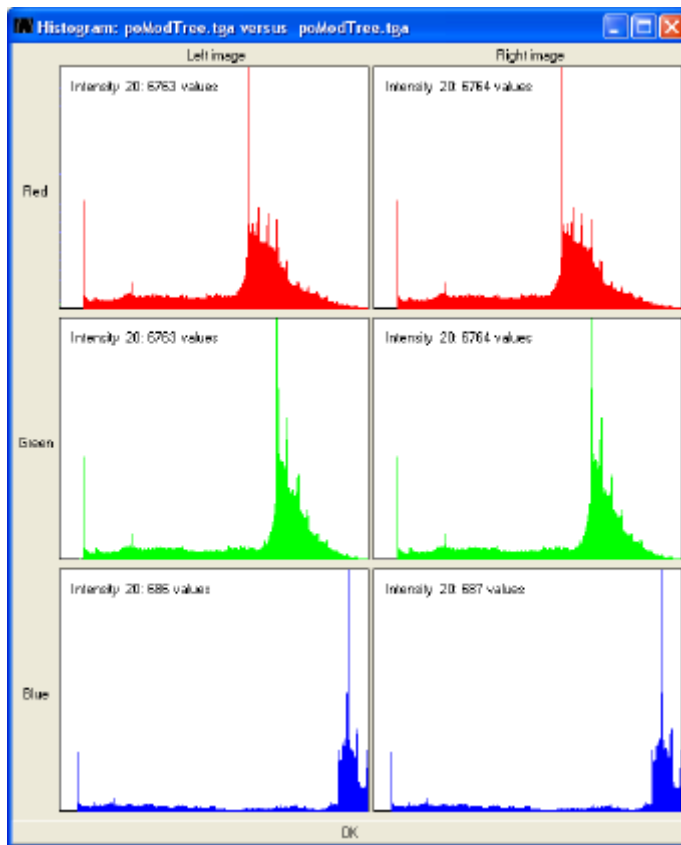
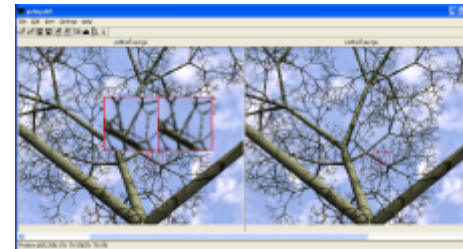
Main window allows a side-by-side view of two images.  
For detailed inspection two side-by-side zoom rectangles are available.



# polmgdiff: Histograms



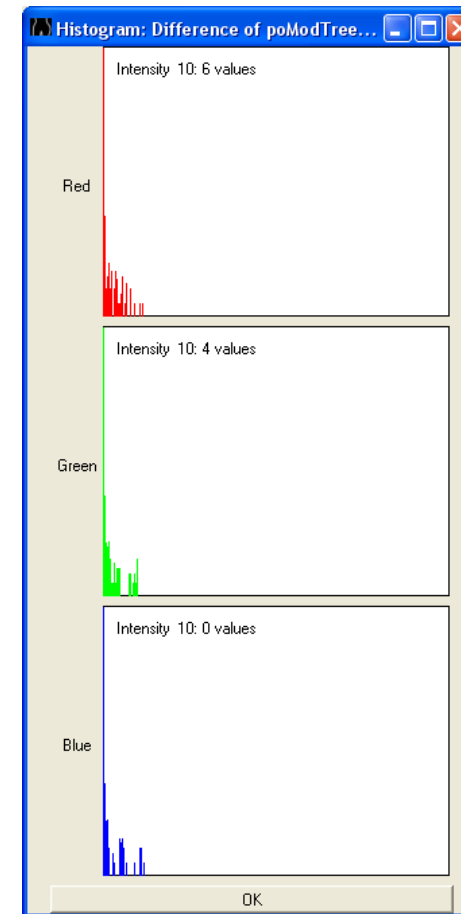
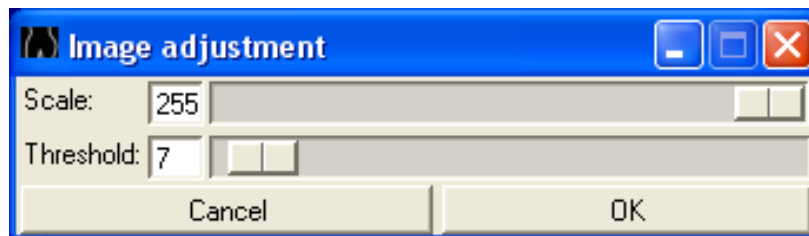
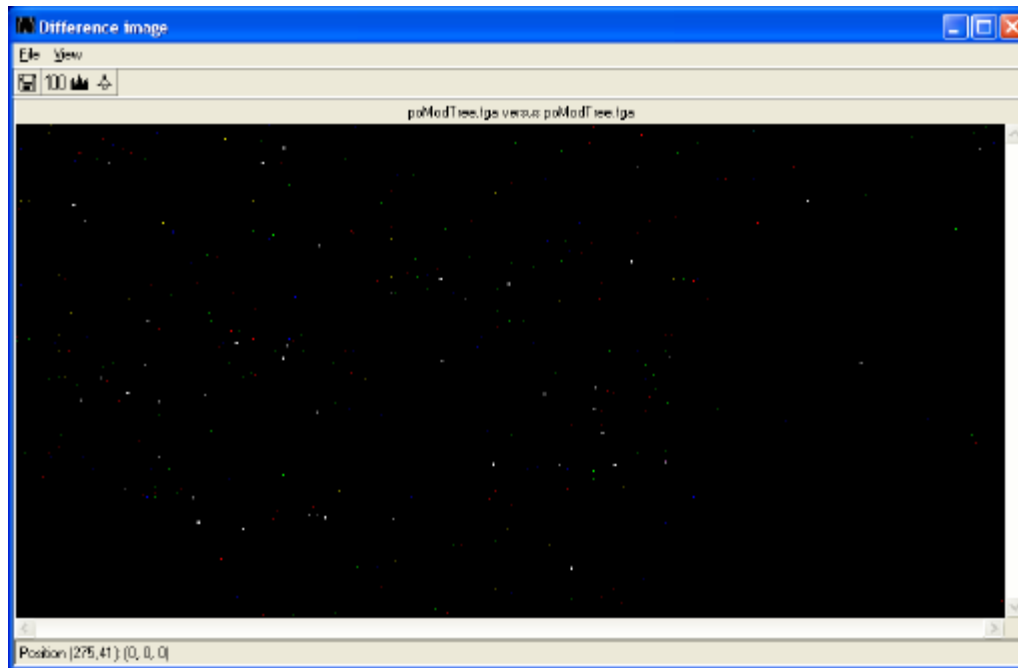
Histograms of the two images can be generated.  
The histograms can be scaled uniformly or logarithmic.



# polmgdiff: Difference images



A difference image can be generated and adjusted interactively.  
A histogram of the difference image gives an overview and detailed knowledge about the number of different pixels.





# tklmgTest: A series of new tklmg tests.



- t\_imgio1.tcl: Read and write full images
- t\_imgio2.tcl: Read and write images with option "-from"
- t\_imgio3.tcl: Read and write images with option "-to"
- t\_imgio4.tcl: Read and write images with sizes from 1x1 to 4x4

The following ways to read image data are tested:

- Read from file 1: `image create photo -file $fileName`
- Read from file 2: `set ph [image create photo] ; $ph read $fileName`
- Read as binary 1: `image create photo -data $imgData`
- Read as binary 2: `set ph [image create photo] ; $ph put $imgData`
- Read as uuencoded string: `set ph [image create photo] ; $ph put $imgData`

The following ways to write image data are tested:

- Write to file: `$ph write $fileName -format $fmt`
- Write to uuencoded string: `$ph data -format $fmt`

