This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 22091:2002". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

First edition 2002-09-15

Information technology — Streaming Lossless Data Compression algorithm (SLDC)

Technologies de l'information — Algorithme de compression sans perte de données en mode continu (SDLC)



ISO/IEC 22091:2002(E)

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 22091:2002". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO/IEC 2002

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 22091:2002". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Contents

1	Scope]
2	Conformance]
3	Normative reference	1
4	Terms and definitions	1
4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 4.10 4.11 4.12 4.13 4.14 4.15 4.16 4.17 4.18 4.19 4.20 4.21 4.22 4.23 4.24 4.25 4.26 4.27 4.28 4.29	Access Point Control Symbol Copy Pointer data byte Data Symbol Displacement Field Encoded Data Stream Encoded Record End Marker End Of Record Symbol (EOR Symbol) File Mark File Mark Symbol Flush Symbol History Buffer Literal 1 Literal 2 Matching String Match Count Match Count Field Pad Record Record Segment Reset X Symbol Reset 1 Symbol Reset 2 Symbol Scheme 1 Scheme 2 Scheme 2 Scheme 2 Spmbol	
4.30 5	user data Conventions and Notations	3
5.1 5.2	Representation of numbers Names	
6	Acronyms	3
7	Algorithm Overview	3
7.1 7.2 7.3	Scheme 1 Encoding Scheme 2 Encoding History Buffer	3
8	Encoding Specification	4
8.1 8.2 8.3	User Data History Buffer Encoded Data Stream	4

ISO/IEC 22091:2002(E)

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 22091:2002". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

8.3.1	Access Point	5
8.4	Data Symbols	5
8.4.2	Literal 1 Data Symbols Copy Pointer Data Symbols Literal 2 Data Symbols	5 5 6
8.5	Control Symbols	7
8.6	Pad	8

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 22091:2002". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 22091 was prepared by ECMA (as ECMA-321) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information Technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.