

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/IEC
11558

First edition
1992-09-01

**Information technology — Data compression for
information interchange — Adaptive coding with
embedded dictionary — DCLZ Algorithm**

*Technologies de l'information — Compression de données pour
l'échange d'information — Codage adaptif avec un dictionnaire
incorporé — Algorithme DCLZ*



Reference number
ISO/IEC 11558:1992(E)

Contents	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Conformance	1
3 Normative references	1
4 Definitions	1
4.1 Code Value	1
4.2 Codeword	1
4.3 compression ratio	1
4.4 dictionary	1
4.5 empty state	1
4.6 frozen state	1
5 Conventions and notations	1
6 Algorithm identifier	1
7 DCLZ compression algorithm	2
7.1 Overview	2
7.2 Principle of operation	2
7.2.1 Compilation of the dictionary	2
7.2.2 Frozen dictionary	2
7.2.3 Resetting the dictionary to the empty state	3
7.2.4 Boundaries	3
7.2.5 Re-creation of the dictionary	3
7.3 Code Values	3
7.3.1 Control Codes	3
7.3.2 Encoded Bytes	4
7.3.3 Dictionary Codes	4
7.4 Codewords	4
Annexes	
A - Example of a generic DCLZ algorithm	5
B - Example of Code Values output for a given input stream	9
C - Bibliography	10

© ISO/IEC 1992

All rights reserved. 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 the publisher.

ISO/IEC Copyright Office • Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Printed in Switzerland

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. 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.

International Standard ISO/IEC 11558 was prepared by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (as Standard ECMA-151) 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.

Annexes A to C of this International Standard are for information only.

Patents

During the preparation of the ECMA standard, information was gathered on patents upon which application of the standard might depend. Relevant patents were identified as belonging to Hewlett Packard Limited. However, neither ECMA nor ISO/IEC can give authoritative or comprehensive information about evidence, validity or scope of patent and like rights. The patent holders have stated that licences will be granted under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms. Communications on this subject should be addressed to

Hewlett Packard Limited
 Computer Peripherals Bristol
 Filton road
 Stoke Gifford
 Bristol BS12 6QZ
 United Kingdom

Introduction

In the past decades ISO/IEC have published numerous International Standards for magnetic tapes, magnetic tape cassettes and cartridges, as well as for optical disk cartridges. Those media developed recently have a very high physical recording density. In order to make an optimal use of the resulting data capacity, compression algorithms have been designed which allow a reduction of the number of bits required for the representation of user data in coded form.

In future, these compression algorithms will be registered by an International Registration Authority to be established by ISO/IEC. The registration will consist in allocating to each registered algorithm a numerical identifier. For a recorded medium this should be included in the recorded format to indicate which compression algorithm(s) has been used.

This International Standard is the first of a series of International Standards for compression algorithms.

Information technology - Data compression for information interchange - Adaptive coding with embedded dictionary - DCLZ algorithm

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a lossless compression algorithm to reduce the number of bits required to represent information coded by means of 8-bit bytes. This algorithm is known as DCLZ (Data Compression according to Lempel and Ziv).

This International Standard specifies neither the strategy for resetting the dictionary nor that for freezing it, as these are implementation-dependent.

This algorithm is particularly useful when information has to be recorded on an interchangeable medium. Its use is not limited to this application.

2 Conformance

A compression algorithm shall be in conformance with this International Standard if its output data stream satisfies the requirements of clause 7.

3 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 11576, *Information technology - Procedure for the registration of algorithms for the lossless compression of data*