



Open Source Used In AsyncOS 9.2 for Cisco Web Security Appliances

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Contents

1.1 c-ares19 1.9.1 :(18 Jun 2012)

1.1.1 Available under license

1.2 curl 7.32.0

1.2.1 Available under license

1.3 curl 7.21.3

1.3.1 Available under license

1.4 expat 2.1.0

1.4.1 Available under license

1.5 flex 2.5.4 :6.0.0.0501961

1.5.1 Available under license

1.6 FreeBSD kernel 8.2 :FreeBSD 8.2

1.6.1 Available under license

1.7 FreeBSD Kernel 9.2

1.7.1 Notifications

1.7.2 Available under license

1.8 FreeBSD Kernel/cddl-portions 9.2

1.8.1 Available under license

1.9 glib 2.20.1

1.9.1 Available under license

1.10 IPMItool 1.8.9

1.10.1 Available under license

1.11 jansson 2.5

1.11.1 Available under license

1.12 jpeg 8c

1.12.1 Notifications

1.12.2 Available under license

1.13 libarchive 3.1.2

1.13.1 Available under license

1.14 libevent 2.0.21 :(18 Nov 2012)

1.14.1 Available under license

1.15 libexecinfo 1.1 :3

1.15.1 Available under license

1.16 libidn 1.24

1.16.1 Available under license

1.17 libidn/gplv3 subpart 1.24

1.17.1 Available under license

1.18 libtool 2.2.10

1.18.1 Available under license

1.19 libwww 5.4.0 :2

1.19.1 Available under license

1.20 libxml2 2.7.6 :1

1.20.1 Available under license

1.21 libxslt 1.1.24

1.21.1 Available under license

1.22 Isof 4.85A :5

1.22.1 Notifications

1.22.2 Available under license

1.23 openldap 2.3.4

1.23.1 Available under license

1.24 openssl 0.9.8r

1.24.1 Notifications

1.24.2 Available under license

1.25 OpenSSL 1.0.1e

1.25.1 Notifications

1.25.2 Available under license

1.26 OpenSSL Patch for AES-GCM/CCM/CMAC 1.0

1.26.1 Notifications

1.26.2 Available under license

1.27 OpenSSL patch to 0.9.8 branch to add RFC5649 (key wrap with pad) 1.0

1.27.1 Notifications

1.27.2 Available under license

1.28 OpenSSL Patch to 0.9.8 branch to enable session ticket extension to TLS 1.0

1.28.1 Notifications

1.28.2 Available under license

1.29 perl 5.10.1

- 1.29.1 Available under license
- 1.30 python 2.6**
 - 1.30.1 Available under license
- 1.31 samba 3.0.32 :1**
 - 1.31.1 Available under license
- 1.32 smartmontools 5.40**
 - 1.32.1 Available under license
- 1.33 stunnel 5.03 5.03**
 - 1.33.1 Available under license
- 1.34 sudo 1.7.4p4**
 - 1.34.1 Available under license
- 1.35 TCL 8.4**
 - 1.35.1 Available under license
- 1.36 vmtools 1 :1**
 - 1.36.1 Available under license
- 1.37 xmlrpc-c 0.9.10 :2**
 - 1.37.1 Available under license
- 1.38 xmlsec1 1.2.14**
 - 1.38.1 Available under license

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- LZ4 homepage : <http://fastcompression.blogspot.com/p/lz4.html>

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LZ4 COMPRESSION FUNCTIONALITY IN ZFS

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\*/

```
typedef uint8_t byte;
```

```
typedef uint16_t word;
```

```
typedef uint32_t dword;
```

```
typedef uint64_t qword;
```

```
typedef struct SMBiosTableEntry {
 byte anchorString[4];
 byte checksum;
 byte length;
 byte majorVersion;
 byte minorVersion;
 word maximumStructureSize;
 byte entryPointRevision;
 byte formattedArea[5];
 byte DMIAnchorString[5];
 byte intermediateChecksum;
 word structureTableLength;
 dword structureTableAddress;
 word numberStructures;
 byte BCDRevision;
} SMBiosTableEntry;
```

```
typedef struct StructureHeader {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
} StructureHeader;
```

```
typedef struct BiosInformation {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte vendor;
 byte biosVersion;
 word biosStartingAddressSegment;
 byte biosReleaseDate;
 byte biosROMSize;
 qword biosCharacteristics;
 byte biosCharacteristicsExtension;
} BiosInformation;
```

```
typedef struct SystemInformation {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte manufacturer;
 byte productName;
 byte version;
 byte serialNumber;
 byte uuid[16];
 byte wakeupType;
} SystemInformation;
```

```
typedef struct SystemEnclosure {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte manufacturer;
 byte enclosureType;
 byte version;
 byte serialNumber;
 byte assetTag;
 byte bootupState;
 byte powerSupplyState;
 byte thermalState;
 byte securityStatus;
 dword oem;
} SystemEnclosure;
```

```
typedef struct ProcessorInformation {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte socketDesignation;
 byte processorType;
 byte processorFamily;
 byte processorManufacturer;
 qword processorID;
 byte processorVersion;
 byte voltage;
 word externalClock;
 word maxSpeed;
 word currentSpeed;
 byte status;
 byte processorUpgrade;
 word l1CacheHandle;
 word l2CacheHandle;
 word l3CacheHandle;
 byte serialNumber;
 byte assetTag;
} ProcessorInformation;
```

```
typedef struct CacheInformation {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte socketDesignation;
 word cacheConfiguration;
 word maxCacheSize;
 word installedSize;
 word supportedSRAMSize;
```

```
word currentSRAMSize;
byte cacheSpeed;
byte errorCorrectionType;
byte systemCacheType;
byte associativity;
} __attribute__((packed)) CacheInformation;
```

```
typedef struct PortConnectorInformation {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte internalReference;
 byte internalType;
 byte externalReference;
 byte externalType;
 byte portType;
} PortConnectorInformation;
```

```
typedef struct SystemSlots {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte slotDesignation;
 byte slotType;
 byte slotDataBusWidth;
 byte currentUsage;
 byte slotLength;
 word slotID;
 byte slotCharacteristics1;
 byte slotCharacteristics2;
} SystemSlots;
```

```
typedef struct OEMStrings {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte count;
} OEMStrings;
```

```
typedef struct SystemConfigurationOptions {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte count;
} SystemConfigurationOptions;
```

```
typedef struct BIOSLanguageInformation {
 byte type;
```

```

byte length;
word handle;
byte installableLanguages;
byte flags;
byte reserved[15];
byte currentLanguage;
} BIOSLanguageInformation;

typedef struct PhysicalMemoryArray {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte location;
 byte use;
 byte memoryErrorCorrections;
 dword maximumCapacity;
 word memoryErrorHandle;
 word numberMemoryDevices;
} PhysicalMemoryArray;

typedef struct MemoryDevice {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 word memoryArrayHandle;
 word memoryErrorHandle;
 word totalWidth;
 word dataWidth;
 word size;
 byte formFactor;
 byte deviceSet;
 byte deviceLocator;
 byte bankLocator;
 byte memoryType;
 word typeDetail;
 word speed;
 byte manufacturer;
 byte serialNumber;
 byte assetTag;
 byte partNumber;
} __attribute__((packed)) MemoryDevice;

typedef struct IPMIDevice {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 byte interfaceType;
 byte specRevision;

```

```

 byte i2cSlaveAddress;
 byte NVStorageDeviceAddress;
 qword baseAddress;
 byte baseAddressModifier;
 byte interruptNumber;
} IPMIDevice;

typedef struct GetIPMIinfo {
 int kcs_mode;
 int smic_mode;
 qword address;
 int offset;
 int io_mode;
} GetIPMIinfo;

typedef struct IndexedIO {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 word index;
 word data;
 int reserved;
 byte startToken;
} IndexedIO;

typedef struct Token {
 word id;
 byte location;
 byte maskAnd;
 byte maskOr;
} __attribute__((packed)) Token;

#define TOKEN_NOOP 0x0000
#define TOKEN_REMOTE_BIOS_ENABLE 0x005c
#define TOKEN_REMOTE_BIOS_DISABLE 0x005d

typedef struct RemoteBIOSUpdate {
 byte type;
 byte length;
 word handle;
 word size;
 word completionCode;
 byte year;
 byte month;
 byte day;
 byte hour;
 byte minute;
} RemoteBIOSUpdate;

```

```

typedef struct RemoteBIOSStatus {
 char minVersion[4];
 char version[4];
 char vendor[1024];
 char manufacturer[1024];
 word systemid;
 byte enable;
 byte disable;
 word size;
 word completionCode;
 byte year;
 byte month;
 byte day;
 byte hour;
 byte minute;
} RemoteBIOSStatus;

extern void Unknownproc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t0proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t0procStatus(byte *p, char **table, RemoteBIOSStatus *status);
extern void t1proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t1procStatus(byte *p, char **table, RemoteBIOSStatus *status);
extern void t3proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t4proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t7proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t8proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t9proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t10proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t11proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t11procStatus(byte *p, char **table, RemoteBIOSStatus *status);
extern void t12proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t13proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t16proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t17proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t18proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t19proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t20proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t38proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t38procInfo(byte *p, char **table, GetIPMIinfo *info);
extern void t126proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t127proc(byte *p, char **table);
extern void t212proc(byte *p, char **table); /* D4 */
extern void t212procStatus(byte *p, char **table, RemoteBIOSStatus *status);
extern void t212procEnableBiosUpdate(byte *p, char **table,
 RemoteBIOSStatus *status);
extern void t222proc(byte *p, char **table); /* DE */
extern void t222procStatus(byte *p, char **table, RemoteBIOSStatus *status);

```

```
extern char *MapConnectorType(byte type);
extern char *MapPortType(byte type);
extern void VerboseDump(byte *p, char **table);
extern char *get_strings(char *p, char **table);
extern char *copy_string_trimmed(const char *s);
extern void init_table(void);
extern void dump_table(byte *p, int numentries);
extern void init_table_status(void);
extern void dump_table_status(byte *p, int numentries,
 RemoteBIOSStatus *status);
extern void init_table_update_bios(void);
extern void init_table_get_ipmi(void);
extern void set_verbose(int value);
```

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/*-
```

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```
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## 1.11 jansson 2.5

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## 1.12 jpeg 8c

### 1.12.1 Notifications :

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USING THE IJG JPEG LIBRARY

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For conditions of distribution and use, see the accompanying README file.

This file describes how to use the IJG JPEG library within an application program. Read it if you want to write a program that uses the library.

The file `example.c` provides heavily commented skeleton code for calling the JPEG library. Also see `jpeglib.h` (the include file to be used by application programs) for full details about data structures and function parameter lists. The library source code, of course, is the ultimate reference.

Note that there have been \*major\* changes from the application interface presented by IJG version 4 and earlier versions. The old design had several inherent limitations, and it had accumulated a lot of cruft as we added features while trying to minimize application-interface changes. We have sacrificed backward compatibility in the version 5 rewrite, but we think the improvements justify this.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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### Overview:

- Functions provided by the library

- Outline of typical usage

### Basic library usage:

- Data formats

- Compression details

- Decompression details

- Mechanics of usage: include files, linking, etc

### Advanced features:

- Compression parameter selection

- Decompression parameter selection

- Special color spaces

- Error handling

- Compressed data handling (source and destination managers)

- I/O suspension

- Progressive JPEG support

- Buffered-image mode

- Abbreviated datastreams and multiple images

- Special markers

- Raw (downsampled) image data

- Really raw data: DCT coefficients

- Progress monitoring

- Memory management

- Memory usage

- Library compile-time options

- Portability considerations

You should read at least the overview and basic usage sections before trying to program with the library. The sections on advanced features can be read if and when you need them.

## OVERVIEW

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### Functions provided by the library

-----

The IJG JPEG library provides C code to read and write JPEG-compressed image files. The surrounding application program receives or supplies image data a scanline at a time, using a straightforward uncompressed image format. All details of color conversion and other preprocessing/postprocessing can be handled by the library.

The library includes a substantial amount of code that is not covered by the JPEG standard but is necessary for typical applications of JPEG. These functions preprocess the image before JPEG compression or postprocess it after decompression. They include colorspace conversion, downsampling/upsampling, and color quantization. The application indirectly selects use of this code by specifying the format in which it wishes to supply or receive image data. For example, if colormapped output is requested, then the decompression library automatically invokes color quantization.

A wide range of quality vs. speed tradeoffs are possible in JPEG processing, and even more so in decompression postprocessing. The decompression library provides multiple implementations that cover most of the useful tradeoffs, ranging from very-high-quality down to fast-preview operation. On the compression side we have generally not provided low-quality choices, since compression is normally less time-critical. It should be understood that the low-quality modes may not meet the JPEG standard's accuracy requirements; nonetheless, they are useful for viewers.

A word about functions \*not\* provided by the library. We handle a subset of the ISO JPEG standard; most baseline, extended-sequential, and progressive JPEG processes are supported. (Our subset includes all features now in common use.) Unsupported ISO options include:

- \* Hierarchical storage
- \* Lossless JPEG
- \* DNL marker
- \* Nonintegral subsampling ratios

We support both 8- and 12-bit data precision, but this is a compile-time choice rather than a run-time choice; hence it is difficult to use both precisions in a single application.

By itself, the library handles only interchange JPEG datastreams --- in particular the widely used JFIF file format. The library can be used by surrounding code to process interchange or abbreviated JPEG datastreams that are embedded in more complex file formats. (For example, this library is used by the free LIBTIFF library to support JPEG compression in TIFF.)

#### Outline of typical usage

-----

The rough outline of a JPEG compression operation is:

- Allocate and initialize a JPEG compression object
- Specify the destination for the compressed data (eg, a file)
- Set parameters for compression, including image size & colorspace
- `jpeg_start_compress(...);`
- while (scan lines remain to be written)
- `jpeg_write_scanlines(...);`
- `jpeg_finish_compress(...);`
- Release the JPEG compression object

A JPEG compression object holds parameters and working state for the JPEG library. We make creation/destruction of the object separate from starting or finishing compression of an image; the same object can be re-used for a series of image compression operations. This makes it easy to re-use the same parameter settings for a sequence of images. Re-use of a JPEG object also has important implications for processing abbreviated JPEG datastreams, as discussed later.

The image data to be compressed is supplied to `jpeg_write_scanlines()` from in-memory buffers. If the application is doing file-to-file compression, reading image data from the source file is the application's responsibility. The library emits compressed data by calling a "data destination manager", which typically will write the data into a file; but the application can provide its own destination manager to do something else.

Similarly, the rough outline of a JPEG decompression operation is:

- Allocate and initialize a JPEG decompression object
- Specify the source of the compressed data (eg, a file)
- Call `jpeg_read_header()` to obtain image info
- Set parameters for decompression
- `jpeg_start_decompress(...);`
- while (scan lines remain to be read)
- `jpeg_read_scanlines(...);`
- `jpeg_finish_decompress(...);`
- Release the JPEG decompression object

This is comparable to the compression outline except that reading the datastream header is a separate step. This is helpful because information about the image's size, colorspace, etc is available when the application selects decompression parameters. For example, the application can choose an output scaling ratio that will fit the image into the available screen size.

The decompression library obtains compressed data by calling a data source manager, which typically will read the data from a file; but other behaviors can be obtained with a custom source manager. Decompressed data is delivered into in-memory buffers passed to `jpeg_read_scanlines()`.

It is possible to abort an incomplete compression or decompression operation by calling `jpeg_abort()`; or, if you do not need to retain the JPEG object, simply release it by calling `jpeg_destroy()`.

JPEG compression and decompression objects are two separate struct types. However, they share some common fields, and certain routines such as `jpeg_destroy()` can work on either type of object.

The JPEG library has no static variables: all state is in the compression or decompression object. Therefore it is possible to process multiple compression and decompression operations concurrently, using multiple JPEG objects.

Both compression and decompression can be done in an incremental memory-to-memory fashion, if suitable source/destination managers are used. See the section on "I/O suspension" for more details.

## BASIC LIBRARY USAGE

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### Data formats

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Before diving into procedural details, it is helpful to understand the image data format that the JPEG library expects or returns.

The standard input image format is a rectangular array of pixels, with each pixel having the same number of "component" or "sample" values (color channels). You must specify how many components there are and the colorspace interpretation of the components. Most applications will use RGB data (three components per pixel) or grayscale data (one component per pixel).

**PLEASE NOTE THAT RGB DATA IS THREE SAMPLES PER PIXEL, GRAYSCALE ONLY ONE.**

A remarkable number of people manage to miss this, only to find that their programs don't work with grayscale JPEG files.

There is no provision for colormapped input. JPEG files are always full-color or full grayscale (or sometimes another colorspace such as CMYK). You can feed in a colormapped image by expanding it to full-color format. However JPEG often doesn't work very well with source data that has been colormapped, because of dithering noise. This is discussed in more detail in the JPEG FAQ and the other references mentioned in the README file.

Pixels are stored by scanlines, with each scanline running from left to right. The component values for each pixel are adjacent in the row; for example, R,G,B,R,G,B,R,G,B,... for 24-bit RGB color. Each scanline is an array of data type JSAMPLE --- which is typically "unsigned char", unless you've changed jmorecfg.h. (You can also change the RGB pixel layout, say to B,G,R order, by modifying jmorecfg.h. But see the restrictions listed in that file before doing so.)

A 2-D array of pixels is formed by making a list of pointers to the starts of scanlines; so the scanlines need not be physically adjacent in memory. Even if you process just one scanline at a time, you must make a one-element pointer array to conform to this structure. Pointers to JSAMPLE rows are of type JSAMPROW, and the pointer to the pointer array is of type JSAMPARRAY.

The library accepts or supplies one or more complete scanlines per call. It is not possible to process part of a row at a time. Scanlines are always processed top-to-bottom. You can process an entire image in one call if you have it all in memory, but usually it's simplest to process one scanline at a time.

For best results, source data values should have the precision specified by BITS\_IN\_JSAMPLE (normally 8 bits). For instance, if you choose to compress data that's only 6 bits/channel, you should left-justify each value in a byte before passing it to the compressor. If you need to compress data that has more than 8 bits/channel, compile with BITS\_IN\_JSAMPLE = 12. (See "Library compile-time options", later.)

The data format returned by the decompressor is the same in all details, except that colormapped output is supported. (Again, a JPEG file is never colormapped. But you can ask the decompressor to perform on-the-fly color quantization to deliver colormapped output.) If you request colormapped output then the returned data array contains a single JSAMPLE per pixel; its value is an index into a color map. The color map is represented as a 2-D JSAMPARRAY in which each row holds the values of one color component, that is, colormap[i][j] is the value of the i'th color component for pixel value (map index) j. Note that since the colormap indexes are stored in JSAMPLEs, the maximum number of colors is limited by the size of JSAMPLE (ie, at most 256 colors for an 8-bit JPEG library).

## Compression details

-----

Here we revisit the JPEG compression outline given in the overview.

### 1. Allocate and initialize a JPEG compression object.

A JPEG compression object is a "struct jpeg\_compress\_struct". (It also has a bunch of subsidiary structures which are allocated via malloc(), but the application doesn't control those directly.) This struct can be just a local variable in the calling routine, if a single routine is going to execute the whole JPEG compression sequence. Otherwise it can be static or allocated from malloc().

You will also need a structure representing a JPEG error handler. The part of this that the library cares about is a "struct jpeg\_error\_mgr". If you are providing your own error handler, you'll typically want to embed the jpeg\_error\_mgr struct in a larger structure; this is discussed later under "Error handling". For now we'll assume you are just using the default error handler. The default error handler will print JPEG error/warning messages on stderr, and it will call exit() if a fatal error occurs.

You must initialize the error handler structure, store a pointer to it into the JPEG object's "err" field, and then call jpeg\_create\_compress() to initialize the rest of the JPEG object.

Typical code for this step, if you are using the default error handler, is

```
struct jpeg_compress_struct cinfo;
struct jpeg_error_mgr jerr;
...
cinfo.err = jpeg_std_error(&jerr);
jpeg_create_compress(&cinfo);
```

jpeg\_create\_compress allocates a small amount of memory, so it could fail if you are out of memory. In that case it will exit via the error handler; that's why the error handler must be initialized first.

### 2. Specify the destination for the compressed data (eg, a file).

As previously mentioned, the JPEG library delivers compressed data to a "data destination" module. The library includes one data destination module which knows how to write to a stdio stream. You can use your own destination module if you want to do something else, as discussed later.

If you use the standard destination module, you must open the target stdio stream beforehand. Typical code for this step looks like:

```

FILE * outfile;
...
if ((outfile = fopen(filename, "wb")) == NULL) {
 fprintf(stderr, "can't open %s\n", filename);
 exit(1);
}
jpeg_stdio_dest(&cinfo, outfile);

```

where the last line invokes the standard destination module.

**WARNING:** it is critical that the binary compressed data be delivered to the output file unchanged. On non-Unix systems the stdio library may perform newline translation or otherwise corrupt binary data. To suppress this behavior, you may need to use a "b" option to fopen (as shown above), or use setmode() or another routine to put the stdio stream in binary mode. See cjpeg.c and djpeg.c for code that has been found to work on many systems.

You can select the data destination after setting other parameters (step 3), if that's more convenient. You may not change the destination between calling jpeg\_start\_compress() and jpeg\_finish\_compress().

### 3. Set parameters for compression, including image size & colorspace.

You must supply information about the source image by setting the following fields in the JPEG object (cinfo structure):

```

image_width Width of image, in pixels
image_height Height of image, in pixels
input_components Number of color channels (samples per pixel)
in_color_space Color space of source image

```

The image dimensions are, hopefully, obvious. JPEG supports image dimensions of 1 to 64K pixels in either direction. The input color space is typically RGB or grayscale, and input\_components is 3 or 1 accordingly. (See "Special color spaces", later, for more info.) The in\_color\_space field must be assigned one of the J\_COLOR\_SPACE enum constants, typically JCS\_RGB or JCS\_GRAYSCALE.

JPEG has a large number of compression parameters that determine how the image is encoded. Most applications don't need or want to know about all these parameters. You can set all the parameters to reasonable defaults by calling jpeg\_set\_defaults(); then, if there are particular values you want to change, you can do so after that. The "Compression parameter selection" section tells about all the parameters.

You must set in\_color\_space correctly before calling jpeg\_set\_defaults(),

because the defaults depend on the source image colorspace. However the other three source image parameters need not be valid until you call `jpeg_start_compress()`. There's no harm in calling `jpeg_set_defaults()` more than once, if that happens to be convenient.

Typical code for a 24-bit RGB source image is

```
cinfo.image_width = Width; /* image width and height, in pixels */
cinfo.image_height = Height;
cinfo.input_components = 3; /* # of color components per pixel */
cinfo.in_color_space = JCS_RGB; /* colorspace of input image */

jpeg_set_defaults(&cinfo);
/* Make optional parameter settings here */
```

4. `jpeg_start_compress(...)`;

After you have established the data destination and set all the necessary source image info and other parameters, call `jpeg_start_compress()` to begin a compression cycle. This will initialize internal state, allocate working storage, and emit the first few bytes of the JPEG datastream header.

Typical code:

```
jpeg_start_compress(&cinfo, TRUE);
```

The "TRUE" parameter ensures that a complete JPEG interchange datastream will be written. This is appropriate in most cases. If you think you might want to use an abbreviated datastream, read the section on abbreviated datastreams, below.

Once you have called `jpeg_start_compress()`, you may not alter any JPEG parameters or other fields of the JPEG object until you have completed the compression cycle.

5. `while (scan lines remain to be written)`  
`jpeg_write_scanlines(...)`;

Now write all the required image data by calling `jpeg_write_scanlines()` one or more times. You can pass one or more scanlines in each call, up to the total image height. In most applications it is convenient to pass just one or a few scanlines at a time. The expected format for the passed data is discussed under "Data formats", above.

Image data should be written in top-to-bottom scanline order. The JPEG spec contains some weasel wording about how top and bottom are application-defined

terms (a curious interpretation of the English language...) but if you want your files to be compatible with everyone else's, you WILL use top-to-bottom order. If the source data must be read in bottom-to-top order, you can use the JPEG library's virtual array mechanism to invert the data efficiently. Examples of this can be found in the sample application cjpeg.

The library maintains a count of the number of scanlines written so far in the `next_scanline` field of the JPEG object. Usually you can just use this variable as the loop counter, so that the loop test looks like `"while (cinfo.next_scanline < cinfo.image_height)"`.

Code for this step depends heavily on the way that you store the source data. `example.c` shows the following code for the case of a full-size 2-D source array containing 3-byte RGB pixels:

```
JSAMPROW row_pointer[1]; /* pointer to a single row */
int row_stride; /* physical row width in buffer */

row_stride = image_width * 3; /* JSAMPLEs per row in image_buffer */

while (cinfo.next_scanline < cinfo.image_height) {
 row_pointer[0] = & image_buffer[cinfo.next_scanline * row_stride];
 jpeg_write_scanlines(&cinfo, row_pointer, 1);
}
```

`jpeg_write_scanlines()` returns the number of scanlines actually written. This will normally be equal to the number passed in, so you can usually ignore the return value. It is different in just two cases:

- \* If you try to write more scanlines than the declared image height, the additional scanlines are ignored.
- \* If you use a suspending data destination manager, output buffer overrun will cause the compressor to return before accepting all the passed lines. This feature is discussed under "I/O suspension", below. The normal `stdio` destination manager will NOT cause this to happen.

In any case, the return value is the same as the change in the value of `next_scanline`.

#### 6. `jpeg_finish_compress(...)`;

After all the image data has been written, call `jpeg_finish_compress()` to complete the compression cycle. This step is **ESSENTIAL** to ensure that the last bufferload of data is written to the data destination.

`jpeg_finish_compress()` also releases working memory associated with the JPEG object.

Typical code:

```
jpeg_finish_compress(&cinfo);
```

If using the stdio destination manager, don't forget to close the output stdio stream (if necessary) afterwards.

If you have requested a multi-pass operating mode, such as Huffman code optimization, `jpeg_finish_compress()` will perform the additional passes using data buffered by the first pass. In this case `jpeg_finish_compress()` may take quite a while to complete. With the default compression parameters, this will not happen.

It is an error to call `jpeg_finish_compress()` before writing the necessary total number of scanlines. If you wish to abort compression, call `jpeg_abort()` as discussed below.

After completing a compression cycle, you may dispose of the JPEG object as discussed next, or you may use it to compress another image. In that case return to step 2, 3, or 4 as appropriate. If you do not change the destination manager, the new datastream will be written to the same target. If you do not change any JPEG parameters, the new datastream will be written with the same parameters as before. Note that you can change the input image dimensions freely between cycles, but if you change the input colorspace, you should call `jpeg_set_defaults()` to adjust for the new colorspace; and then you'll need to repeat all of step 3.

## 7. Release the JPEG compression object.

When you are done with a JPEG compression object, destroy it by calling `jpeg_destroy_compress()`. This will free all subsidiary memory (regardless of the previous state of the object). Or you can call `jpeg_destroy()`, which works for either compression or decompression objects --- this may be more convenient if you are sharing code between compression and decompression cases. (Actually, these routines are equivalent except for the declared type of the passed pointer. To avoid gripes from ANSI C compilers, `jpeg_destroy()` should be passed a `j_common_ptr`.)

If you allocated the `jpeg_compress_struct` structure from `malloc()`, freeing it is your responsibility --- `jpeg_destroy()` won't. Ditto for the error handler structure.

Typical code:

```
jpeg_destroy_compress(&cinfo);
```

## 8. Aborting.

If you decide to abort a compression cycle before finishing, you can clean up in either of two ways:

\* If you don't need the JPEG object any more, just call `jpeg_destroy_compress()` or `jpeg_destroy()` to release memory. This is legitimate at any point after calling `jpeg_create_compress()` --- in fact, it's safe even if `jpeg_create_compress()` fails.

\* If you want to re-use the JPEG object, call `jpeg_abort_compress()`, or call `jpeg_abort()` which works on both compression and decompression objects. This will return the object to an idle state, releasing any working memory. `jpeg_abort()` is allowed at any time after successful object creation.

Note that cleaning up the data destination, if required, is your responsibility; neither of these routines will call `term_destination()`. (See "Compressed data handling", below, for more about that.)

`jpeg_destroy()` and `jpeg_abort()` are the only safe calls to make on a JPEG object that has reported an error by calling `error_exit` (see "Error handling" for more info). The internal state of such an object is likely to be out of whack. Either of these two routines will return the object to a known state.

#### Decompression details

-----

Here we revisit the JPEG decompression outline given in the overview.

1. Allocate and initialize a JPEG decompression object.

This is just like initialization for compression, as discussed above, except that the object is a "struct `jpeg_decompress_struct`" and you call `jpeg_create_decompress()`. Error handling is exactly the same.

Typical code:

```
struct jpeg_decompress_struct cinfo;
struct jpeg_error_mgr jerr;
...
cinfo.err = jpeg_std_error(&jerr);
jpeg_create_decompress(&cinfo);
```

(Both here and in the IJG code, we usually use variable name "cinfo" for both compression and decompression objects.)

2. Specify the source of the compressed data (eg, a file).

As previously mentioned, the JPEG library reads compressed data from a "data source" module. The library includes one data source module which knows how to read from a stdio stream. You can use your own source module if you want to do something else, as discussed later.

If you use the standard source module, you must open the source stdio stream beforehand. Typical code for this step looks like:

```
FILE * infile;
...
if ((infile = fopen(filename, "rb")) == NULL) {
 fprintf(stderr, "can't open %s\n", filename);
 exit(1);
}
jpeg_stdio_src(&cinfo, infile);
```

where the last line invokes the standard source module.

**WARNING:** it is critical that the binary compressed data be read unchanged. On non-Unix systems the stdio library may perform newline translation or otherwise corrupt binary data. To suppress this behavior, you may need to use a "b" option to fopen (as shown above), or use setmode() or another routine to put the stdio stream in binary mode. See cjpeg.c and djpeg.c for code that has been found to work on many systems.

You may not change the data source between calling jpeg\_read\_header() and jpeg\_finish\_decompress(). If you wish to read a series of JPEG images from a single source file, you should repeat the jpeg\_read\_header() to jpeg\_finish\_decompress() sequence without reinitializing either the JPEG object or the data source module; this prevents buffered input data from being discarded.

3. Call jpeg\_read\_header() to obtain image info.

Typical code for this step is just

```
jpeg_read_header(&cinfo, TRUE);
```

This will read the source datastream header markers, up to the beginning of the compressed data proper. On return, the image dimensions and other info have been stored in the JPEG object. The application may wish to consult this information before selecting decompression parameters.

More complex code is necessary if

\* A suspending data source is used --- in that case jpeg\_read\_header() may return before it has read all the header data. See "I/O suspension", below. The normal stdio source manager will NOT cause this to happen.

\* Abbreviated JPEG files are to be processed --- see the section on abbreviated datastreams. Standard applications that deal only in interchange JPEG files need not be concerned with this case either.

It is permissible to stop at this point if you just wanted to find out the image dimensions and other header info for a JPEG file. In that case, call `jpeg_destroy()` when you are done with the JPEG object, or call `jpeg_abort()` to return it to an idle state before selecting a new data source and reading another header.

#### 4. Set parameters for decompression.

`jpeg_read_header()` sets appropriate default decompression parameters based on the properties of the image (in particular, its colorspace). However, you may well want to alter these defaults before beginning the decompression. For example, the default is to produce full color output from a color file. If you want colormapped output you must ask for it. Other options allow the returned image to be scaled and allow various speed/quality tradeoffs to be selected. "Decompression parameter selection", below, gives details.

If the defaults are appropriate, nothing need be done at this step.

Note that all default values are set by each call to `jpeg_read_header()`. If you reuse a decompression object, you cannot expect your parameter settings to be preserved across cycles, as you can for compression. You must set desired parameter values each time.

#### 5. `jpeg_start_decompress(...)`;

Once the parameter values are satisfactory, call `jpeg_start_decompress()` to begin decompression. This will initialize internal state, allocate working memory, and prepare for returning data.

Typical code is just

```
jpeg_start_decompress(&cinfo);
```

If you have requested a multi-pass operating mode, such as 2-pass color quantization, `jpeg_start_decompress()` will do everything needed before data output can begin. In this case `jpeg_start_decompress()` may take quite a while to complete. With a single-scan (non progressive) JPEG file and default decompression parameters, this will not happen; `jpeg_start_decompress()` will return quickly.

After this call, the final output image dimensions, including any requested scaling, are available in the JPEG object; so is the selected colormap, if

colormapped output has been requested. Useful fields include

output\_width image width and height, as scaled  
output\_height  
out\_color\_components # of color components in out\_color\_space  
output\_components # of color components returned per pixel  
colormap the selected colormap, if any  
actual\_number\_of\_colors number of entries in colormap

output\_components is 1 (a colormap index) when quantizing colors; otherwise it equals out\_color\_components. It is the number of JSAMPLE values that will be emitted per pixel in the output arrays.

Typically you will need to allocate data buffers to hold the incoming image. You will need output\_width \* output\_components JSAMPLEs per scanline in your output buffer, and a total of output\_height scanlines will be returned.

Note: if you are using the JPEG library's internal memory manager to allocate data buffers (as djpeg does), then the manager's protocol requires that you request large buffers \*before\* calling jpeg\_start\_decompress(). This is a little tricky since the output\_XXX fields are not normally valid then. You can make them valid by calling jpeg\_calc\_output\_dimensions() after setting the relevant parameters (scaling, output color space, and quantization flag).

```
6. while (scan lines remain to be read)
 jpeg_read_scanlines(...);
```

Now you can read the decompressed image data by calling jpeg\_read\_scanlines() one or more times. At each call, you pass in the maximum number of scanlines to be read (ie, the height of your working buffer); jpeg\_read\_scanlines() will return up to that many lines. The return value is the number of lines actually read. The format of the returned data is discussed under "Data formats", above. Don't forget that grayscale and color JPEGs will return different data formats!

Image data is returned in top-to-bottom scanline order. If you must write out the image in bottom-to-top order, you can use the JPEG library's virtual array mechanism to invert the data efficiently. Examples of this can be found in the sample application djpeg.

The library maintains a count of the number of scanlines returned so far in the output\_scanline field of the JPEG object. Usually you can just use this variable as the loop counter, so that the loop test looks like "while (cinfo.output\_scanline < cinfo.output\_height)". (Note that the test should NOT be against image\_height, unless you never use scaling. The image\_height field is the height of the original unscaled image.) The return value always equals the change in the value of output\_scanline.

If you don't use a suspending data source, it is safe to assume that `jpeg_read_scanlines()` reads at least one scanline per call, until the bottom of the image has been reached.

If you use a buffer larger than one scanline, it is NOT safe to assume that `jpeg_read_scanlines()` fills it. (The current implementation returns only a few scanlines per call, no matter how large a buffer you pass.) So you must always provide a loop that calls `jpeg_read_scanlines()` repeatedly until the whole image has been read.

#### 7. `jpeg_finish_decompress(...)`;

After all the image data has been read, call `jpeg_finish_decompress()` to complete the decompression cycle. This causes working memory associated with the JPEG object to be released.

Typical code:

```
jpeg_finish_decompress(&cinfo);
```

If using the stdio source manager, don't forget to close the source stdio stream if necessary.

It is an error to call `jpeg_finish_decompress()` before reading the correct total number of scanlines. If you wish to abort decompression, call `jpeg_abort()` as discussed below.

After completing a decompression cycle, you may dispose of the JPEG object as discussed next, or you may use it to decompress another image. In that case return to step 2 or 3 as appropriate. If you do not change the source manager, the next image will be read from the same source.

#### 8. Release the JPEG decompression object.

When you are done with a JPEG decompression object, destroy it by calling `jpeg_destroy_decompress()` or `jpeg_destroy()`. The previous discussion of destroying compression objects applies here too.

Typical code:

```
jpeg_destroy_decompress(&cinfo);
```

#### 9. Aborting.

You can abort a decompression cycle by calling `jpeg_destroy_decompress()` or `jpeg_destroy()` if you don't need the JPEG object any more, or `jpeg_abort_decompress()` or `jpeg_abort()` if you want to reuse the object. The previous discussion of aborting compression cycles applies here too.

Mechanics of usage: include files, linking, etc

-----

Applications using the JPEG library should include the header file `jpeglib.h` to obtain declarations of data types and routines. Before including `jpeglib.h`, include system headers that define at least the typedefs `FILE` and `size_t`. On ANSI-conforming systems, including `<stdio.h>` is sufficient; on older Unix systems, you may need `<sys/types.h>` to define `size_t`.

If the application needs to refer to individual JPEG library error codes, also include `jerror.h` to define those symbols.

`jpeglib.h` indirectly includes the files `jconfig.h` and `jmorecfg.h`. If you are installing the JPEG header files in a system directory, you will want to install all four files: `jpeglib.h`, `jerror.h`, `jconfig.h`, `jmorecfg.h`.

The most convenient way to include the JPEG code into your executable program is to prepare a library file ("`libjpeg.a`", or a corresponding name on non-Unix machines) and reference it at your link step. If you use only half of the library (only compression or only decompression), only that much code will be included from the library, unless your linker is hopelessly brain-damaged. The supplied makefiles build `libjpeg.a` automatically (see `install.txt`).

While you can build the JPEG library as a shared library if the whim strikes you, we don't really recommend it. The trouble with shared libraries is that at some point you'll probably try to substitute a new version of the library without recompiling the calling applications. That generally doesn't work because the parameter struct declarations usually change with each new version. In other words, the library's API is *\*not\** guaranteed binary compatible across versions; we only try to ensure source-code compatibility. (In hindsight, it might have been smarter to hide the parameter structs from applications and introduce a ton of access functions instead. Too late now, however.)

On some systems your application may need to set up a signal handler to ensure that temporary files are deleted if the program is interrupted. This is most critical if you are on MS-DOS and use the `jmemdos.c` memory manager back end; it will try to grab extended memory for temp files, and that space will NOT be freed automatically. See `cjpeg.c` or `djpeg.c` for an example signal handler.

It may be worth pointing out that the core JPEG library does not actually require the `stdio` library: only the default source/destination managers and

error handler need it. You can use the library in a stdio-less environment if you replace those modules and use `jmemnobs.c` (or another memory manager of your own devising). More info about the minimum system library requirements may be found in `jinclude.h`.

## ADVANCED FEATURES

=====

### Compression parameter selection

-----

This section describes all the optional parameters you can set for JPEG compression, as well as the "helper" routines provided to assist in this task. Proper setting of some parameters requires detailed understanding of the JPEG standard; if you don't know what a parameter is for, it's best not to mess with it! See REFERENCES in the README file for pointers to more info about JPEG.

It's a good idea to call `jpeg_set_defaults()` first, even if you plan to set all the parameters; that way your code is more likely to work with future JPEG libraries that have additional parameters. For the same reason, we recommend you use a helper routine where one is provided, in preference to twiddling `cinfo` fields directly.

The helper routines are:

`jpeg_set_defaults (j_compress_ptr cinfo)`

This routine sets all JPEG parameters to reasonable defaults, using only the input image's color space (field `in_color_space`, which must already be set in `cinfo`). Many applications will only need to use this routine and perhaps `jpeg_set_quality()`.

`jpeg_set_colorspace (j_compress_ptr cinfo, J_COLOR_SPACE colorspace)`

Sets the JPEG file's colorspace (field `jpeg_color_space`) as specified, and sets other color-space-dependent parameters appropriately. See "Special color spaces", below, before using this. A large number of parameters, including all per-component parameters, are set by this routine; if you want to twiddle individual parameters you should call `jpeg_set_colorspace()` before rather than after.

`jpeg_default_colorspace (j_compress_ptr cinfo)`

Selects an appropriate JPEG colorspace based on `cinfo->in_color_space`, and calls `jpeg_set_colorspace()`. This is actually a subroutine of `jpeg_set_defaults()`. It's broken out in case you want to change just the colorspace-dependent JPEG parameters.

`jpeg_set_quality (j_compress_ptr cinfo, int quality, boolean force_baseline)`

Constructs JPEG quantization tables appropriate for the indicated quality setting. The quality value is expressed on the 0..100 scale recommended by IJG (cjpeg's "-quality" switch uses this routine). Note that the exact mapping from quality values to tables may change in future IJG releases as more is learned about DCT quantization. If the force\_baseline parameter is TRUE, then the quantization table entries are constrained to the range 1..255 for full JPEG baseline compatibility. In the current implementation, this only makes a difference for quality settings below 25, and it effectively prevents very small/low quality files from being generated. The IJG decoder is capable of reading the non-baseline files generated at low quality settings when force\_baseline is FALSE, but other decoders may not be.

```
jpeg_set_linear_quality (j_compress_ptr cinfo, int scale_factor,
 boolean force_baseline)
```

Same as jpeg\_set\_quality() except that the generated tables are the sample tables given in the JPEG spec section K.1, multiplied by the specified scale factor (which is expressed as a percentage; thus scale\_factor = 100 reproduces the spec's tables). Note that larger scale factors give lower quality. This entry point is useful for conforming to the Adobe PostScript DCT conventions, but we do not recommend linear scaling as a user-visible quality scale otherwise. force\_baseline again constrains the computed table entries to 1..255.

```
int jpeg_quality_scaling (int quality)
```

Converts a value on the IJG-recommended quality scale to a linear scaling percentage. Note that this routine may change or go away in future releases --- IJG may choose to adopt a scaling method that can't be expressed as a simple scalar multiplier, in which case the premise of this routine collapses. Caveat user.

```
jpeg_default_qtables (j_compress_ptr cinfo, boolean force_baseline)
```

Set default quantization tables with linear q\_scale\_factor[] values (see below).

```
jpeg_add_quant_table (j_compress_ptr cinfo, int which_tbl,
 const unsigned int *basic_table,
 int scale_factor, boolean force_baseline)
```

Allows an arbitrary quantization table to be created. which\_tbl indicates which table slot to fill. basic\_table points to an array of 64 unsigned ints given in normal array order. These values are multiplied by scale\_factor/100 and then clamped to the range 1..65535 (or to 1..255 if force\_baseline is TRUE).

CAUTION: prior to library version 6a, jpeg\_add\_quant\_table expected the basic table to be given in JPEG zigzag order. If you need to write code that works with either older or newer versions of this routine, you must check the library version number. Something like "#if JPEG\_LIB\_VERSION >= 61" is the right test.

jpeg\_simple\_progression (j\_compress\_ptr cinfo)

Generates a default scan script for writing a progressive-JPEG file.

This is the recommended method of creating a progressive file, unless you want to make a custom scan sequence. You must ensure that the JPEG color space is set correctly before calling this routine.

Compression parameters (cinfo fields) include:

int block\_size

Set DCT block size. All N from 1 to 16 are possible.

Default is 8 (baseline format).

Larger values produce higher compression, smaller values produce higher quality.

An exact DCT stage is possible with 1 or 2.

With the default quality of 75 and default Luminance qtable the DCT+Quantization stage is lossless for value 1.

Note that values other than 8 require a SmartScale capable decoder, introduced with IJG JPEG 8. Setting the block\_size parameter for compression works with version 8c and later.

J\_DCT\_METHOD dct\_method

Selects the algorithm used for the DCT step. Choices are:

JDCT\_ISLOW: slow but accurate integer algorithm

JDCT\_IFAST: faster, less accurate integer method

JDCT\_FLOAT: floating-point method

JDCT\_DEFAULT: default method (normally JDCT\_ISLOW)

JDCT\_FASTEST: fastest method (normally JDCT\_IFAST)

The FLOAT method is very slightly more accurate than the ISLOW method, but may give different results on different machines due to varying roundoff behavior. The integer methods should give the same results on all machines. On machines with sufficiently fast FP hardware, the floating-point method may also be the fastest. The IFAST method is considerably less accurate than the other two; its use is not recommended if high quality is a concern. JDCT\_DEFAULT and JDCT\_FASTEST are macros configurable by each installation.

unsigned int scale\_num, scale\_denom

Scale the image by the fraction scale\_num/scale\_denom. Default is 1/1, or no scaling. Currently, the supported scaling ratios are M/N with all N from 1 to 16, where M is the destination DCT size, which is 8 by default (see block\_size parameter above).

(The library design allows for arbitrary scaling ratios but this is not likely to be implemented any time soon.)

J\_COLOR\_SPACE jpeg\_color\_space

int num\_components

The JPEG color space and corresponding number of components; see "Special color spaces", below, for more info. We recommend using `jpeg_set_color_space()` if you want to change these.

boolean `optimize_coding`

TRUE causes the compressor to compute optimal Huffman coding tables for the image. This requires an extra pass over the data and therefore costs a good deal of space and time. The default is FALSE, which tells the compressor to use the supplied or default Huffman tables. In most cases optimal tables save only a few percent of file size compared to the default tables. Note that when this is TRUE, you need not supply Huffman tables at all, and any you do supply will be overwritten.

unsigned int `restart_interval`

int `restart_in_rows`

To emit restart markers in the JPEG file, set one of these nonzero. Set `restart_interval` to specify the exact interval in MCU blocks. Set `restart_in_rows` to specify the interval in MCU rows. (If `restart_in_rows` is not 0, then `restart_interval` is set after the image width in MCUs is computed.) Defaults are zero (no restarts). One restart marker per MCU row is often a good choice. NOTE: the overhead of restart markers is higher in grayscale JPEG files than in color files, and MUCH higher in progressive JPEGs. If you use restarts, you may want to use larger intervals in those cases.

const `jpeg_scan_info` \* `scan_info`

int `num_scans`

By default, `scan_info` is NULL; this causes the compressor to write a single-scan sequential JPEG file. If not NULL, `scan_info` points to an array of scan definition records of length `num_scans`. The compressor will then write a JPEG file having one scan for each scan definition record. This is used to generate noninterleaved or progressive JPEG files. The library checks that the scan array defines a valid JPEG scan sequence. (`jpeg_simple_progression` creates a suitable scan definition array for progressive JPEG.) This is discussed further under "Progressive JPEG support".

boolean `do_fancy_downsampling`

If TRUE, use direct DCT scaling with DCT size > 8 for downsampling of chroma components.  
If FALSE, use only DCT size <= 8 and simple separate downsampling. Default is TRUE.  
For better image stability in multiple generation compression cycles it is preferable that this value matches the corresponding `do_fancy_upsampling` value in decompression.

int smoothing\_factor

If non-zero, the input image is smoothed; the value should be 1 for minimal smoothing to 100 for maximum smoothing. Consult `jcsample.c` for details of the smoothing algorithm. The default is zero.

boolean write\_JFIF\_header

If TRUE, a JFIF APP0 marker is emitted. `jpeg_set_defaults()` and `jpeg_set_colorspace()` set this TRUE if a JFIF-legal JPEG color space (ie, YCbCr or grayscale) is selected, otherwise FALSE.

UINT8 JFIF\_major\_version

UINT8 JFIF\_minor\_version

The version number to be written into the JFIF marker.

`jpeg_set_defaults()` initializes the version to 1.01 (major=minor=1).

You should set it to 1.02 (major=1, minor=2) if you plan to write any JFIF 1.02 extension markers.

UINT8 density\_unit

UINT16 X\_density

UINT16 Y\_density

The resolution information to be written into the JFIF marker; not used otherwise. `density_unit` may be 0 for unknown, 1 for dots/inch, or 2 for dots/cm. The default values are 0,1,1 indicating square pixels of unknown size.

boolean write\_Adobe\_marker

If TRUE, an Adobe APP14 marker is emitted. `jpeg_set_defaults()` and `jpeg_set_colorspace()` set this TRUE if JPEG color space RGB, CMYK, or YCKK is selected, otherwise FALSE. It is generally a bad idea to set both `write_JFIF_header` and `write_Adobe_marker`. In fact, you probably shouldn't change the default settings at all --- the default behavior ensures that the JPEG file's color space can be recognized by the decoder.

JQUANT\_TBL \* quant\_tbl\_ptrs[NUM\_QUANT\_TBLS]

Pointers to coefficient quantization tables, one per table slot, or NULL if no table is defined for a slot. Usually these should be set via one of the above helper routines; `jpeg_add_quant_table()` is general enough to define any quantization table. The other routines will set up table slot 0 for luminance quality and table slot 1 for chrominance.

int q\_scale\_factor[NUM\_QUANT\_TBLS]

Linear quantization scaling factors (percentage, initialized 100) for use with `jpeg_default_qtables()`.

See `rdswitch.c` and `cjpeg.c` for an example of usage.

Note that the `q_scale_factor[]` fields are the "linear" scales, so you have to convert from user-defined ratings via `jpeg_quality_scaling()`.

Here is an example code which corresponds to `cjpeg -quality 90,70`:

```
jpeg_set_defaults(cinfo);

/* Set luminance quality 90. */
cinfo->q_scale_factor[0] = jpeg_quality_scaling(90);
/* Set chrominance quality 70. */
cinfo->q_scale_factor[1] = jpeg_quality_scaling(70);

jpeg_default_qtables(cinfo, force_baseline);
```

CAUTION: You must also set 1x1 subsampling for efficient separate color quality selection, since the default value used by library is 2x2:

```
cinfo->comp_info[0].v_samp_factor = 1;
cinfo->comp_info[0].h_samp_factor = 1;
```

```
JHUFF_TBL * dc_huff_tbl_ptrs[NUM_HUFF_TBLS]
JHUFF_TBL * ac_huff_tbl_ptrs[NUM_HUFF_TBLS]
```

Pointers to Huffman coding tables, one per table slot, or NULL if no table is defined for a slot. Slots 0 and 1 are filled with the JPEG sample tables by `jpeg_set_defaults()`. If you need to allocate more table structures, `jpeg_alloc_huff_table()` may be used. Note that optimal Huffman tables can be computed for an image by setting `optimize_coding`, as discussed above; there's seldom any need to mess with providing your own Huffman tables.

The actual dimensions of the JPEG image that will be written to the file are given by the following fields. These are computed from the input image dimensions and the compression parameters by `jpeg_start_compress()`. You can also call `jpeg_calc_jpeg_dimensions()` to obtain the values that will result from the current parameter settings. This can be useful if you are trying to pick a scaling ratio that will get close to a desired target size.

```
JDIMENSION jpeg_width Actual dimensions of output image.
JDIMENSION jpeg_height
```

Per-component parameters are stored in the struct `cinfo.comp_info[i]` for component number `i`. Note that components here refer to components of the JPEG color space, *not* the source image color space. A suitably large `comp_info[]` array is allocated by `jpeg_set_defaults()`; if you choose not to use that routine, it's up to you to allocate the array.

```
int component_id
The one-byte identifier code to be recorded in the JPEG file for
```

this component. For the standard color spaces, we recommend you leave the default values alone.

int h\_samp\_factor

int v\_samp\_factor

Horizontal and vertical sampling factors for the component; must be 1..4 according to the JPEG standard. Note that larger sampling factors indicate a higher-resolution component; many people find this behavior quite unintuitive. The default values are 2,2 for luminance components and 1,1 for chrominance components, except for grayscale where 1,1 is used.

int quant\_tbl\_no

Quantization table number for component. The default value is 0 for luminance components and 1 for chrominance components.

int dc\_tbl\_no

int ac\_tbl\_no

DC and AC entropy coding table numbers. The default values are 0 for luminance components and 1 for chrominance components.

int component\_index

Must equal the component's index in comp\_info[]. (Beginning in release v6, the compressor library will fill this in automatically; you don't have to.)

#### Decompression parameter selection

-----

Decompression parameter selection is somewhat simpler than compression parameter selection, since all of the JPEG internal parameters are recorded in the source file and need not be supplied by the application. (Unless you are working with abbreviated files, in which case see "Abbreviated datastreams", below.) Decompression parameters control the postprocessing done on the image to deliver it in a format suitable for the application's use. Many of the parameters control speed/quality tradeoffs, in which faster decompression may be obtained at the price of a poorer-quality image. The defaults select the highest quality (slowest) processing.

The following fields in the JPEG object are set by jpeg\_read\_header() and may be useful to the application in choosing decompression parameters:

JDIMENSION image\_width Width and height of image

JDIMENSION image\_height

int num\_components Number of color components

J\_COLOR\_SPACE jpeg\_color\_space Colorspace of image

boolean saw\_JFIF\_marker TRUE if a JFIF APP0 marker was seen  
UINT8 JFIF\_major\_version Version information from JFIF marker  
UINT8 JFIF\_minor\_version  
UINT8 density\_unit Resolution data from JFIF marker  
UINT16 X\_density  
UINT16 Y\_density  
boolean saw\_Adobe\_marker TRUE if an Adobe APP14 marker was seen  
UINT8 Adobe\_transform Color transform code from Adobe marker

The JPEG color space, unfortunately, is something of a guess since the JPEG standard proper does not provide a way to record it. In practice most files adhere to the JFIF or Adobe conventions, and the decoder will recognize these correctly. See "Special color spaces", below, for more info.

The decompression parameters that determine the basic properties of the returned image are:

J\_COLOR\_SPACE out\_color\_space  
Output color space. jpeg\_read\_header() sets an appropriate default based on jpeg\_color\_space; typically it will be RGB or grayscale. The application can change this field to request output in a different colorspace. For example, set it to JCS\_GRAYSCALE to get grayscale output from a color file. (This is useful for previewing: grayscale output is faster than full color since the color components need not be processed.) Note that not all possible color space transforms are currently implemented; you may need to extend jdcolor.c if you want an unusual conversion.

unsigned int scale\_num, scale\_denom  
Scale the image by the fraction scale\_num/scale\_denom. Currently, the supported scaling ratios are M/N with all M from 1 to 16, where N is the source DCT size, which is 8 for baseline JPEG. (The library design allows for arbitrary scaling ratios but this is not likely to be implemented any time soon.) The values are initialized by jpeg\_read\_header() with the source DCT size. For baseline JPEG this is 8/8. If you change only the scale\_num value while leaving the other unchanged, then this specifies the DCT scaled size to be applied on the given input. For baseline JPEG this is equivalent to M/8 scaling, since the source DCT size for baseline JPEG is 8. Smaller scaling ratios permit significantly faster decoding since fewer pixels need be processed and a simpler IDCT method can be used.

boolean quantize\_colors  
If set TRUE, colormapped output will be delivered. Default is FALSE, meaning that full-color output will be delivered.

The next three parameters are relevant only if quantize\_colors is TRUE.

int desired\_number\_of\_colors

Maximum number of colors to use in generating a library-supplied color map (the actual number of colors is returned in a different field).

Default 256. Ignored when the application supplies its own color map.

boolean two\_pass\_quantize

If TRUE, an extra pass over the image is made to select a custom color map for the image. This usually looks a lot better than the one-size-fits-all colormap that is used otherwise. Default is TRUE. Ignored when the application supplies its own color map.

J\_DITHER\_MODE dither\_mode

Selects color dithering method. Supported values are:

JDITHER\_NONE no dithering: fast, very low quality

JDITHER\_ORDERED ordered dither: moderate speed and quality

JDITHER\_FS Floyd-Steinberg dither: slow, high quality

Default is JDITHER\_FS. (At present, ordered dither is implemented only in the single-pass, standard-colormap case. If you ask for ordered dither when two\_pass\_quantize is TRUE or when you supply an external color map, you'll get F-S dithering.)

When quantize\_colors is TRUE, the target color map is described by the next two fields. colormap is set to NULL by jpeg\_read\_header(). The application can supply a color map by setting colormap non-NULL and setting actual\_number\_of\_colors to the map size. Otherwise, jpeg\_start\_decompress() selects a suitable color map and sets these two fields itself.

[Implementation restriction: at present, an externally supplied colormap is only accepted for 3-component output color spaces.]

JSAMPARRAY colormap

The color map, represented as a 2-D pixel array of out\_color\_components rows and actual\_number\_of\_colors columns. Ignored if not quantizing.

CAUTION: if the JPEG library creates its own colormap, the storage pointed to by this field is released by jpeg\_finish\_decompress().

Copy the colormap somewhere else first, if you want to save it.

int actual\_number\_of\_colors

The number of colors in the color map.

Additional decompression parameters that the application may set include:

J\_DCT\_METHOD dct\_method

Selects the algorithm used for the DCT step. Choices are the same as described above for compression.

boolean do\_fancy\_upsampling

If TRUE, use direct DCT scaling with DCT size > 8 for upsampling

of chroma components.

If FALSE, use only DCT size  $\leq 8$  and simple separate upsampling.

Default is TRUE.

For better image stability in multiple generation compression cycles it is preferable that this value matches the corresponding `do_fancy_downsampling` value in compression.

boolean `do_block_smoothing`

If TRUE, interblock smoothing is applied in early stages of decoding progressive JPEG files; if FALSE, not. Default is TRUE. Early progression stages look "fuzzy" with smoothing, "blocky" without.

In any case, block smoothing ceases to be applied after the first few AC coefficients are known to full accuracy, so it is relevant only when using buffered-image mode for progressive images.

boolean `enable_1pass_quant`

boolean `enable_external_quant`

boolean `enable_2pass_quant`

These are significant only in buffered-image mode, which is described in its own section below.

The output image dimensions are given by the following fields. These are computed from the source image dimensions and the decompression parameters by `jpeg_start_decompress()`. You can also call `jpeg_calc_output_dimensions()` to obtain the values that will result from the current parameter settings.

This can be useful if you are trying to pick a scaling ratio that will get close to a desired target size. It's also important if you are using the JPEG library's memory manager to allocate output buffer space, because you are supposed to request such buffers *\*before\** `jpeg_start_decompress()`.

JDIMENSION `output_width` Actual dimensions of output image.

JDIMENSION `output_height`

int `out_color_components` Number of color components in `out_color_space`.

int `output_components` Number of color components returned.

int `rec_outbuf_height` Recommended height of scanline buffer.

When quantizing colors, `output_components` is 1, indicating a single color map index per pixel. Otherwise it equals `out_color_components`. The output arrays are required to be `output_width * output_components` JSAMPLEs wide.

`rec_outbuf_height` is the recommended minimum height (in scanlines) of the buffer passed to `jpeg_read_scanlines()`. If the buffer is smaller, the library will still work, but time will be wasted due to unnecessary data copying. In high-quality modes, `rec_outbuf_height` is always 1, but some faster, lower-quality modes set it to larger values (typically 2 to 4).

If you are going to ask for a high-speed processing mode, you may as well go to the trouble of honoring `rec_outbuf_height` so as to avoid data copying.

(An output buffer larger than `rec_outbuf_height` lines is OK, but won't provide any material speed improvement over that height.)

## Special color spaces

-----

The JPEG standard itself is "color blind" and doesn't specify any particular color space. It is customary to convert color data to a luminance/chrominance color space before compressing, since this permits greater compression. The existing de-facto JPEG file format standards specify YCbCr or grayscale data (JFIF), or grayscale, RGB, YCbCr, CMYK, or YCCK (Adobe). For special applications such as multispectral images, other color spaces can be used, but it must be understood that such files will be unportable.

The JPEG library can handle the most common colorspace conversions (namely RGB  $\Leftrightarrow$  YCbCr and CMYK  $\Leftrightarrow$  YCCK). It can also deal with data of an unknown color space, passing it through without conversion. If you deal extensively with an unusual color space, you can easily extend the library to understand additional color spaces and perform appropriate conversions.

For compression, the source data's color space is specified by field `in_color_space`. This is transformed to the JPEG file's color space given by `jpeg_color_space`. `jpeg_set_defaults()` chooses a reasonable JPEG color space depending on `in_color_space`, but you can override this by calling `jpeg_set_colorspace()`. Of course you must select a supported transformation. `jpegcolor.c` currently supports the following transformations:

RGB => YCbCr

RGB => GRAYSCALE

YCbCr => GRAYSCALE

CMYK => YCCK

plus the null transforms: GRAYSCALE => GRAYSCALE, RGB => RGB, YCbCr => YCbCr, CMYK => CMYK, YCCK => YCCK, and UNKNOWN => UNKNOWN.

The de-facto file format standards (JFIF and Adobe) specify APPn markers that indicate the color space of the JPEG file. It is important to ensure that these are written correctly, or omitted if the JPEG file's color space is not one of the ones supported by the de-facto standards. `jpeg_set_colorspace()` will set the compression parameters to include or omit the APPn markers properly, so long as it is told the truth about the JPEG color space.

For example, if you are writing some random 3-component color space without conversion, don't try to fake out the library by setting `in_color_space` and `jpeg_color_space` to `JCS_YCbCr`; use `JCS_UNKNOWN`. You may want to write an APPn marker of your own devising to identify the colorspace --- see "Special markers", below.

When told that the color space is UNKNOWN, the library will default to using luminance-quality compression parameters for all color components. You may

well want to change these parameters. See the source code for `jpeg_set_colorspace()`, in `jcparam.c`, for details.

For decompression, the JPEG file's color space is given in `jpeg_color_space`, and this is transformed to the output color space `out_color_space`. `jpeg_read_header`'s setting of `jpeg_color_space` can be relied on if the file conforms to JFIF or Adobe conventions, but otherwise it is no better than a guess. If you know the JPEG file's color space for certain, you can override `jpeg_read_header`'s guess by setting `jpeg_color_space`. `jpeg_read_header` also selects a default output color space based on (its guess of) `jpeg_color_space`; set `out_color_space` to override this. Again, you must select a supported transformation. `jdcolor.c` currently supports

YCbCr => GRAYSCALE

YCbCr => RGB

GRAYSCALE => RGB

YCCK => CMYK

as well as the null transforms. (Since GRAYSCALE=>RGB is provided, an application can force grayscale JPEGs to look like color JPEGs if it only wants to handle one case.)

The two-pass color quantizer, `jquant2.c`, is specialized to handle RGB data (it weights distances appropriately for RGB colors). You'll need to modify the code if you want to use it for non-RGB output color spaces. Note that `jquant2.c` is used to map to an application-supplied colormap as well as for the normal two-pass colormap selection process.

CAUTION: it appears that Adobe Photoshop writes inverted data in CMYK JPEG files: 0 represents 100% ink coverage, rather than 0% ink as you'd expect. This is arguably a bug in Photoshop, but if you need to work with Photoshop CMYK files, you will have to deal with it in your application. We cannot "fix" this in the library by inverting the data during the CMYK<=>YCCK transform, because that would break other applications, notably Ghostscript. Photoshop versions prior to 3.0 write EPS files containing JPEG-encoded CMYK data in the same inverted-YCCK representation used in bare JPEG files, but the surrounding PostScript code performs an inversion using the PS image operator. I am told that Photoshop 3.0 will write uninverted YCCK in EPS/JPEG files, and will omit the PS-level inversion. (But the data polarity used in bare JPEG files will not change in 3.0.) In either case, the JPEG library must not invert the data itself, or else Ghostscript would read these EPS files incorrectly.

#### Error handling

-----

When the default error handler is used, any error detected inside the JPEG routines will cause a message to be printed on `stderr`, followed by `exit()`.

You can supply your own error handling routines to override this behavior

and to control the treatment of nonfatal warnings and trace/debug messages. The file `example.c` illustrates the most common case, which is to have the application regain control after an error rather than exiting.

The JPEG library never writes any message directly; it always goes through the error handling routines. Three classes of messages are recognized:

- \* Fatal errors: the library cannot continue.
- \* Warnings: the library can continue, but the data is corrupt, and a damaged output image is likely to result.
- \* Trace/informational messages. These come with a trace level indicating the importance of the message; you can control the verbosity of the program by adjusting the maximum trace level that will be displayed.

You may, if you wish, simply replace the entire JPEG error handling module (`jerror.c`) with your own code. However, you can avoid code duplication by only replacing some of the routines depending on the behavior you need. This is accomplished by calling `jpeg_std_error()` as usual, but then overriding some of the method pointers in the `jpeg_error_mgr` struct, as illustrated by `example.c`.

All of the error handling routines will receive a pointer to the JPEG object (a `j_common_ptr` which points to either a `jpeg_compress_struct` or a `jpeg_decompress_struct`; if you need to tell which, test the `is_decompressor` field). This struct includes a pointer to the error manager struct in its "err" field. Frequently, custom error handler routines will need to access additional data which is not known to the JPEG library or the standard error handler. The most convenient way to do this is to embed either the JPEG object or the `jpeg_error_mgr` struct in a larger structure that contains additional fields; then casting the passed pointer provides access to the additional fields. Again, see `example.c` for one way to do it. (Beginning with IJG version 6b, there is also a void pointer "client\_data" in each JPEG object, which the application can also use to find related data. The library does not touch `client_data` at all.)

The individual methods that you might wish to override are:

`error_exit(j_common_ptr cinfo)`

Receives control for a fatal error. Information sufficient to generate the error message has been stored in `cinfo->err`; call `output_message` to display it. Control must NOT return to the caller; generally this routine will `exit()` or `longjmp()` somewhere. Typically you would override this routine to get rid of the `exit()` default behavior. Note that if you continue processing, you should clean up the JPEG object with `jpeg_abort()` or `jpeg_destroy()`.

`output_message(j_common_ptr cinfo)`

Actual output of any JPEG message. Override this to send messages somewhere other than `stderr`. Note that this method does not know

how to generate a message, only where to send it.

`format_message (j_common_ptr cinfo, char * buffer)`

Constructs a readable error message string based on the error info stored in `cinfo->err`. This method is called by `output_message`. Few applications should need to override this method. One possible reason for doing so is to implement dynamic switching of error message language.

`emit_message (j_common_ptr cinfo, int msg_level)`

Decide whether or not to emit a warning or trace message; if so, calls `output_message`. The main reason for overriding this method would be to abort on warnings. `msg_level` is -1 for warnings, 0 and up for trace messages.

Only `error_exit()` and `emit_message()` are called from the rest of the JPEG library; the other two are internal to the error handler.

The actual message texts are stored in an array of strings which is pointed to by the field `err->jpeg_message_table`. The messages are numbered from 0 to `err->last_jpeg_message`, and it is these code numbers that are used in the JPEG library code. You could replace the message texts (for instance, with messages in French or German) by changing the message table pointer. See `jerror.h` for the default texts. CAUTION: this table will almost certainly change or grow from one library version to the next.

It may be useful for an application to add its own message texts that are handled by the same mechanism. The error handler supports a second "add-on" message table for this purpose. To define an add-on table, set the pointer `err->addon_message_table` and the message numbers `err->first_addon_message` and `err->last_addon_message`. If you number the add-on messages beginning at 1000 or so, you won't have to worry about conflicts with the library's built-in messages. See the sample applications `cjpeg/djpeg` for an example of using add-on messages (the add-on messages are defined in `cderror.h`).

Actual invocation of the error handler is done via macros defined in `jerror.h`:

`ERREXITn(...)` for fatal errors

`WARNMSn(...)` for corrupt-data warnings

`TRACEMSn(...)` for trace and informational messages.

These macros store the message code and any additional parameters into the error handler struct, then invoke the `error_exit()` or `emit_message()` method. The variants of each macro are for varying numbers of additional parameters. The additional parameters are inserted into the generated message using standard `printf()` format codes.

See `jerror.h` and `jerror.c` for further details.

## Compressed data handling (source and destination managers)

-----

The JPEG compression library sends its compressed data to a "destination manager" module. The default destination manager just writes the data to a memory buffer or to a stdio stream, but you can provide your own manager to do something else. Similarly, the decompression library calls a "source manager" to obtain the compressed data; you can provide your own source manager if you want the data to come from somewhere other than a memory buffer or a stdio stream.

In both cases, compressed data is processed a bufferload at a time: the destination or source manager provides a work buffer, and the library invokes the manager only when the buffer is filled or emptied. (You could define a one-character buffer to force the manager to be invoked for each byte, but that would be rather inefficient.) The buffer's size and location are controlled by the manager, not by the library. For example, the memory source manager just makes the buffer pointer and length point to the original data in memory. In this case the buffer-reload procedure will be invoked only if the decompressor ran off the end of the datastream, which would indicate an erroneous datastream.

The work buffer is defined as an array of datatype JOCTET, which is generally "char" or "unsigned char". On a machine where char is not exactly 8 bits wide, you must define JOCTET as a wider data type and then modify the data source and destination modules to transcribe the work arrays into 8-bit units on external storage.

A data destination manager struct contains a pointer and count defining the next byte to write in the work buffer and the remaining free space:

```
JOCTET * next_output_byte; /* => next byte to write in buffer */
size_t free_in_buffer; /* # of byte spaces remaining in buffer */
```

The library increments the pointer and decrements the count until the buffer is filled. The manager's `empty_output_buffer` method must reset the pointer and count. The manager is expected to remember the buffer's starting address and total size in private fields not visible to the library.

A data destination manager provides three methods:

`init_destination (j_compress_ptr cinfo)`

Initialize destination. This is called by `jpeg_start_compress()` before any data is actually written. It must initialize `next_output_byte` and `free_in_buffer`. `free_in_buffer` must be initialized to a positive value.

`empty_output_buffer (j_compress_ptr cinfo)`

This is called whenever the buffer has filled (`free_in_buffer` reaches zero). In typical applications, it should write out the \*entire\* buffer (use the saved start address and buffer length; ignore the current state of `next_output_byte` and `free_in_buffer`). Then reset the pointer & count to the start of the buffer, and return TRUE indicating that the buffer has been dumped. `free_in_buffer` must be set to a positive value when TRUE is returned. A FALSE return should only be used when I/O suspension is desired (this operating mode is discussed in the next section).

`term_destination (j_compress_ptr cinfo)`

Terminate destination --- called by `jpeg_finish_compress()` after all data has been written. In most applications, this must flush any data remaining in the buffer. Use either `next_output_byte` or `free_in_buffer` to determine how much data is in the buffer.

`term_destination()` is NOT called by `jpeg_abort()` or `jpeg_destroy()`. If you want the destination manager to be cleaned up during an abort, you must do it yourself.

You will also need code to create a `jpeg_destination_mgr` struct, fill in its method pointers, and insert a pointer to the struct into the "dest" field of the JPEG compression object. This can be done in-line in your setup code if you like, but it's probably cleaner to provide a separate routine similar to the `jpeg_stdio_dest()` or `jpeg_mem_dest()` routines of the supplied destination managers.

Decompression source managers follow a parallel design, but with some additional frammishes. The source manager struct contains a pointer and count defining the next byte to read from the work buffer and the number of bytes remaining:

```
const JOCTET * next_input_byte; /* => next byte to read from buffer */
size_t bytes_in_buffer; /* # of bytes remaining in buffer */
```

The library increments the pointer and decrements the count until the buffer is emptied. The manager's `fill_input_buffer` method must reset the pointer and count. In most applications, the manager must remember the buffer's starting address and total size in private fields not visible to the library.

A data source manager provides five methods:

`init_source (j_decompress_ptr cinfo)`

Initialize source. This is called by `jpeg_read_header()` before any data is actually read. Unlike `init_destination()`, it may leave `bytes_in_buffer` set to 0 (in which case a `fill_input_buffer()` call will occur immediately).

`fill_input_buffer(j_decompress_ptr cinfo)`

This is called whenever `bytes_in_buffer` has reached zero and more data is wanted. In typical applications, it should read fresh data into the buffer (ignoring the current state of `next_input_byte` and `bytes_in_buffer`), reset the pointer & count to the start of the buffer, and return `TRUE` indicating that the buffer has been reloaded. It is not necessary to fill the buffer entirely, only to obtain at least one more byte. `bytes_in_buffer` **MUST** be set to a positive value if `TRUE` is returned. A `FALSE` return should only be used when I/O suspension is desired (this mode is discussed in the next section).

`skip_input_data(j_decompress_ptr cinfo, long num_bytes)`

Skip `num_bytes` worth of data. The buffer pointer and count should be advanced over `num_bytes` input bytes, refilling the buffer as needed. This is used to skip over a potentially large amount of uninteresting data (such as an APPn marker). In some applications it may be possible to optimize away the reading of the skipped data, but it's not clear that being smart is worth much trouble; large skips are uncommon. `bytes_in_buffer` may be zero on return. A zero or negative skip count should be treated as a no-op.

`resync_to_restart(j_decompress_ptr cinfo, int desired)`

This routine is called only when the decompressor has failed to find a restart (RSTn) marker where one is expected. Its mission is to find a suitable point for resuming decompression. For most applications, we recommend that you just use the default resync procedure, `jpeg_resync_to_restart()`. However, if you are able to back up in the input data stream, or if you have a-priori knowledge about the likely location of restart markers, you may be able to do better. Read the `read_restart_marker()` and `jpeg_resync_to_restart()` routines in `jdmarker.c` if you think you'd like to implement your own resync procedure.

`term_source(j_decompress_ptr cinfo)`

Terminate source --- called by `jpeg_finish_decompress()` after all data has been read. Often a no-op.

For both `fill_input_buffer()` and `skip_input_data()`, there is no such thing as an EOF return. If the end of the file has been reached, the routine has a choice of exiting via `ERREXIT()` or inserting fake data into the buffer. In most cases, generating a warning message and inserting a fake EOI marker is the best course of action --- this will allow the decompressor to output however much of the image is there. In pathological cases, the decompressor may swallow the EOI and again demand data ... just keep feeding it fake EOIs. `jdatsrc.c` illustrates the recommended error recovery behavior.

`term_source()` is **NOT** called by `jpeg_abort()` or `jpeg_destroy()`. If you want the source manager to be cleaned up during an abort, you must do it yourself.

You will also need code to create a `jpeg_source_mgr` struct, fill in its method pointers, and insert a pointer to the struct into the "src" field of the JPEG decompression object. This can be done in-line in your setup code if you like, but it's probably cleaner to provide a separate routine similar to the `jpeg_stdio_src()` or `jpeg_mem_src()` routines of the supplied source managers.

For more information, consult the memory and stdio source and destination managers in `jdatasrc.c` and `jdatadst.c`.

## I/O suspension

-----

Some applications need to use the JPEG library as an incremental memory-to-memory filter: when the compressed data buffer is filled or emptied, they want control to return to the outer loop, rather than expecting that the buffer can be emptied or reloaded within the data source/destination manager subroutine. The library supports this need by providing an "I/O suspension" mode, which we describe in this section.

The I/O suspension mode is not a panacea: nothing is guaranteed about the maximum amount of time spent in any one call to the library, so it will not eliminate response-time problems in single-threaded applications. If you need guaranteed response time, we suggest you "bite the bullet" and implement a real multi-tasking capability.

To use I/O suspension, cooperation is needed between the calling application and the data source or destination manager; you will always need a custom source/destination manager. (Please read the previous section if you haven't already.) The basic idea is that the `empty_output_buffer()` or `fill_input_buffer()` routine is a no-op, merely returning `FALSE` to indicate that it has done nothing. Upon seeing this, the JPEG library suspends operation and returns to its caller. The surrounding application is responsible for emptying or refilling the work buffer before calling the JPEG library again.

### Compression suspension:

For compression suspension, use an `empty_output_buffer()` routine that returns `FALSE`; typically it will not do anything else. This will cause the compressor to return to the caller of `jpeg_write_scanlines()`, with the return value indicating that not all the supplied scanlines have been accepted. The application must make more room in the output buffer, adjust the output buffer pointer/count appropriately, and then call `jpeg_write_scanlines()` again, pointing to the first unconsumed scanline.

When forced to suspend, the compressor will backtrack to a convenient stopping

point (usually the start of the current MCU); it will regenerate some output data when restarted. Therefore, although `empty_output_buffer()` is only called when the buffer is filled, you should NOT write out the entire buffer after a suspension. Write only the data up to the current position of `next_output_byte/free_in_buffer`. The data beyond that point will be regenerated after resumption.

Because of the backtracking behavior, a good-size output buffer is essential for efficiency; you don't want the compressor to suspend often. (In fact, an overly small buffer could lead to infinite looping, if a single MCU required more data than would fit in the buffer.) We recommend a buffer of at least several Kbytes. You may want to insert explicit code to ensure that you don't call `jpeg_write_scanlines()` unless there is a reasonable amount of space in the output buffer; in other words, flush the buffer before trying to compress more data.

The compressor does not allow suspension while it is trying to write JPEG markers at the beginning and end of the file. This means that:

- \* At the beginning of a compression operation, there must be enough free space in the output buffer to hold the header markers (typically 600 or so bytes). The recommended buffer size is bigger than this anyway, so this is not a problem as long as you start with an empty buffer. However, this restriction might catch you if you insert large special markers, such as a JFIF thumbnail image, without flushing the buffer afterwards.
- \* When you call `jpeg_finish_compress()`, there must be enough space in the output buffer to emit any buffered data and the final EOI marker. In the current implementation, half a dozen bytes should suffice for this, but for safety's sake we recommend ensuring that at least 100 bytes are free before calling `jpeg_finish_compress()`.

A more significant restriction is that `jpeg_finish_compress()` cannot suspend. This means you cannot use suspension with multi-pass operating modes, namely Huffman code optimization and multiple-scan output. Those modes write the whole file during `jpeg_finish_compress()`, which will certainly result in buffer overrun. (Note that this restriction applies only to compression, not decompression. The decompressor supports input suspension in all of its operating modes.)

Decompression suspension:

For decompression suspension, use a `fill_input_buffer()` routine that simply returns FALSE (except perhaps during error recovery, as discussed below). This will cause the decompressor to return to its caller with an indication that suspension has occurred. This can happen at four places:

- \* `jpeg_read_header()`: will return JPEG\_SUSPENDED.
- \* `jpeg_start_decompress()`: will return FALSE, rather than its usual TRUE.
- \* `jpeg_read_scanlines()`: will return the number of scanlines already completed (possibly 0).

\* `jpeg_finish_decompress()`: will return FALSE, rather than its usual TRUE. The surrounding application must recognize these cases, load more data into the input buffer, and repeat the call. In the case of `jpeg_read_scanlines()`, increment the passed pointers past any scanlines successfully read.

Just as with compression, the decompressor will typically backtrack to a convenient restart point before suspending. When `fill_input_buffer()` is called, `next_input_byte/bytes_in_buffer` point to the current restart point, which is where the decompressor will backtrack to if FALSE is returned. The data beyond that position must NOT be discarded if you suspend; it needs to be re-read upon resumption. In most implementations, you'll need to shift this data down to the start of your work buffer and then load more data after it. Again, this behavior means that a several-Kbyte work buffer is essential for decent performance; furthermore, you should load a reasonable amount of new data before resuming decompression. (If you loaded, say, only one new byte each time around, you could waste a LOT of cycles.)

The `skip_input_data()` source manager routine requires special care in a suspension scenario. This routine is NOT granted the ability to suspend the decompressor; it can decrement `bytes_in_buffer` to zero, but no more. If the requested skip distance exceeds the amount of data currently in the input buffer, then `skip_input_data()` must set `bytes_in_buffer` to zero and record the additional skip distance somewhere else. The decompressor will immediately call `fill_input_buffer()`, which should return FALSE, which will cause a suspension return. The surrounding application must then arrange to discard the recorded number of bytes before it resumes loading the input buffer. (Yes, this design is rather baroque, but it avoids complexity in the far more common case where a non-suspending source manager is used.)

If the input data has been exhausted, we recommend that you emit a warning and insert dummy EOI markers just as a non-suspending data source manager would do. This can be handled either in the surrounding application logic or within `fill_input_buffer()`; the latter is probably more efficient. If `fill_input_buffer()` knows that no more data is available, it can set the pointer/count to point to a dummy EOI marker and then return TRUE just as though it had read more data in a non-suspending situation.

The decompressor does not attempt to suspend within standard JPEG markers; instead it will backtrack to the start of the marker and reprocess the whole marker next time. Hence the input buffer must be large enough to hold the longest standard marker in the file. Standard JPEG markers should normally not exceed a few hundred bytes each (DHT tables are typically the longest). We recommend at least a 2K buffer for performance reasons, which is much larger than any correct marker is likely to be. For robustness against damaged marker length counts, you may wish to insert a test in your application for the case that the input buffer is completely full and yet the decoder has suspended without consuming any data --- otherwise, if this situation did occur, it would lead to an endless loop. (The library can't

provide this test since it has no idea whether "the buffer is full", or even whether there is a fixed-size input buffer.)

The input buffer would need to be 64K to allow for arbitrary COM or APPn markers, but these are handled specially: they are either saved into allocated memory, or skipped over by calling `skip_input_data()`. In the former case, suspension is handled correctly, and in the latter case, the problem of buffer overrun is placed on `skip_input_data`'s shoulders, as explained above. Note that if you provide your own marker handling routine for large markers, you should consider how to deal with buffer overflow.

Multiple-buffer management:

In some applications it is desirable to store the compressed data in a linked list of buffer areas, so as to avoid data copying. This can be handled by having `empty_output_buffer()` or `fill_input_buffer()` set the pointer and count to reference the next available buffer; `FALSE` is returned only if no more buffers are available. Although seemingly straightforward, there is a pitfall in this approach: the backtrack that occurs when `FALSE` is returned could back up into an earlier buffer. For example, when `fill_input_buffer()` is called, the current pointer & count indicate the backtrack restart point. Since `fill_input_buffer()` will set the pointer and count to refer to a new buffer, the restart position must be saved somewhere else. Suppose a second call to `fill_input_buffer()` occurs in the same library call, and no additional input data is available, so `fill_input_buffer` must return `FALSE`. If the JPEG library has not moved the pointer/count forward in the current buffer, then \*the correct restart point is the saved position in the prior buffer\*. Prior buffers may be discarded only after the library establishes a restart point within a later buffer. Similar remarks apply for output into a chain of buffers.

The library will never attempt to backtrack over a `skip_input_data()` call, so any skipped data can be permanently discarded. You still have to deal with the case of skipping not-yet-received data, however.

It's much simpler to use only a single buffer; when `fill_input_buffer()` is called, move any unconsumed data (beyond the current pointer/count) down to the beginning of this buffer and then load new data into the remaining buffer space. This approach requires a little more data copying but is far easier to get right.

Progressive JPEG support

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Progressive JPEG rearranges the stored data into a series of scans of increasing quality. In situations where a JPEG file is transmitted across a slow communications link, a decoder can generate a low-quality image very

quickly from the first scan, then gradually improve the displayed quality as more scans are received. The final image after all scans are complete is identical to that of a regular (sequential) JPEG file of the same quality setting. Progressive JPEG files are often slightly smaller than equivalent sequential JPEG files, but the possibility of incremental display is the main reason for using progressive JPEG.

The IJG encoder library generates progressive JPEG files when given a suitable "scan script" defining how to divide the data into scans. Creation of progressive JPEG files is otherwise transparent to the encoder. Progressive JPEG files can also be read transparently by the decoder library. If the decoding application simply uses the library as defined above, it will receive a final decoded image without any indication that the file was progressive. Of course, this approach does not allow incremental display. To perform incremental display, an application needs to use the decoder library's "buffered-image" mode, in which it receives a decoded image multiple times.

Each displayed scan requires about as much work to decode as a full JPEG image of the same size, so the decoder must be fairly fast in relation to the data transmission rate in order to make incremental display useful. However, it is possible to skip displaying the image and simply add the incoming bits to the decoder's coefficient buffer. This is fast because only Huffman decoding need be done, not IDCT, upsampling, colorspace conversion, etc. The IJG decoder library allows the application to switch dynamically between displaying the image and simply absorbing the incoming bits. A properly coded application can automatically adapt the number of display passes to suit the time available as the image is received. Also, a final higher-quality display cycle can be performed from the buffered data after the end of the file is reached.

Progressive compression:

To create a progressive JPEG file (or a multiple-scan sequential JPEG file), set the scan\_info cinfo field to point to an array of scan descriptors, and perform compression as usual. Instead of constructing your own scan list, you can call the jpeg\_simple\_progression() helper routine to create a recommended progression sequence; this method should be used by all applications that don't want to get involved in the nitty-gritty of progressive scan sequence design. (If you want to provide user control of scan sequences, you may wish to borrow the scan script reading code found in rdswitch.c, so that you can read scan script files just like cjpeg's.)

When scan\_info is not NULL, the compression library will store DCT'd data into a buffer array as jpeg\_write\_scanlines() is called, and will emit all the requested scans during jpeg\_finish\_compress(). This implies that multiple-scan output cannot be created with a suspending data destination manager, since jpeg\_finish\_compress() does not support suspension. We should also note that the compressor currently forces Huffman optimization

mode when creating a progressive JPEG file, because the default Huffman tables are unsuitable for progressive files.

Progressive decompression:

When buffered-image mode is not used, the decoder library will read all of a multi-scan file during `jpeg_start_decompress()`, so that it can provide a final decoded image. (Here "multi-scan" means either progressive or multi-scan sequential.) This makes multi-scan files transparent to the decoding application. However, existing applications that used suspending input with version 5 of the IJG library will need to be modified to check for a suspension return from `jpeg_start_decompress()`.

To perform incremental display, an application must use the library's buffered-image mode. This is described in the next section.

Buffered-image mode

-----

In buffered-image mode, the library stores the partially decoded image in a coefficient buffer, from which it can be read out as many times as desired. This mode is typically used for incremental display of progressive JPEG files, but it can be used with any JPEG file. Each scan of a progressive JPEG file adds more data (more detail) to the buffered image. The application can display in lockstep with the source file (one display pass per input scan), or it can allow input processing to outrun display processing. By making input and display processing run independently, it is possible for the application to adapt progressive display to a wide range of data transmission rates.

The basic control flow for buffered-image decoding is

```
jpeg_create_decompress()
set data source
jpeg_read_header()
set overall decompression parameters
cinfo.buffered_image = TRUE; /* select buffered-image mode */
jpeg_start_decompress()
for (each output pass) {
 adjust output decompression parameters if required
 jpeg_start_output() /* start a new output pass */
 for (all scanlines in image) {
 jpeg_read_scanlines()
 display scanlines
 }
 jpeg_finish_output() /* terminate output pass */
}
```

```
jpeg_finish_decompress()
jpeg_destroy_decompress()
```

This differs from ordinary unbuffered decoding in that there is an additional level of looping. The application can choose how many output passes to make and how to display each pass.

The simplest approach to displaying progressive images is to do one display pass for each scan appearing in the input file. In this case the outer loop condition is typically

```
while (! jpeg_input_complete(&cinfo))
```

and the start-output call should read

```
jpeg_start_output(&cinfo, cinfo.input_scan_number);
```

The second parameter to `jpeg_start_output()` indicates which scan of the input file is to be displayed; the scans are numbered starting at 1 for this purpose. (You can use a loop counter starting at 1 if you like, but using the library's input scan counter is easier.) The library automatically reads data as necessary to complete each requested scan, and `jpeg_finish_output()` advances to the next scan or end-of-image marker (hence `input_scan_number` will be incremented by the time control arrives back at `jpeg_start_output()`). With this technique, data is read from the input file only as needed, and input and output processing run in lockstep.

After reading the final scan and reaching the end of the input file, the buffered image remains available; it can be read additional times by repeating the `jpeg_start_output()/jpeg_read_scanlines()/jpeg_finish_output()` sequence. For example, a useful technique is to use fast one-pass color quantization for display passes made while the image is arriving, followed by a final display pass using two-pass quantization for highest quality. This is done by changing the library parameters before the final output pass. Changing parameters between passes is discussed in detail below.

In general the last scan of a progressive file cannot be recognized as such until after it is read, so a post-input display pass is the best approach if you want special processing in the final pass.

When done with the image, be sure to call `jpeg_finish_decompress()` to release the buffered image (or just use `jpeg_destroy_decompress()`).

If input data arrives faster than it can be displayed, the application can cause the library to decode input data in advance of what's needed to produce output. This is done by calling the routine `jpeg_consume_input()`.

The return value is one of the following:

**JPEG\_REACHED\_SOS:** reached an SOS marker (the start of a new scan)

**JPEG\_REACHED\_EOI:** reached the EOI marker (end of image)

**JPEG\_ROW\_COMPLETED:** completed reading one MCU row of compressed data

**JPEG\_SCAN\_COMPLETED:** completed reading last MCU row of current scan

**JPEG\_SUSPENDED:** suspended before completing any of the above

(JPEG\_SUSPENDED can occur only if a suspending data source is used.) This routine can be called at any time after initializing the JPEG object. It reads some additional data and returns when one of the indicated significant events occurs. (If called after the EOI marker is reached, it will immediately return JPEG\_REACHED\_EOI without attempting to read more data.)

The library's output processing will automatically call `jpeg_consume_input()` whenever the output processing overtakes the input; thus, simple lockstep display requires no direct calls to `jpeg_consume_input()`. But by adding calls to `jpeg_consume_input()`, you can absorb data in advance of what is being displayed. This has two benefits:

- \* You can limit buildup of unprocessed data in your input buffer.
- \* You can eliminate extra display passes by paying attention to the state of the library's input processing.

The first of these benefits only requires interspersing calls to `jpeg_consume_input()` with your display operations and any other processing you may be doing. To avoid wasting cycles due to backtracking, it's best to call `jpeg_consume_input()` only after a hundred or so new bytes have arrived. This is discussed further under "I/O suspension", above. (Note: the JPEG library currently is not thread-safe. You must not call `jpeg_consume_input()` from one thread of control if a different library routine is working on the same JPEG object in another thread.)

When input arrives fast enough that more than one new scan is available before you start a new output pass, you may as well skip the output pass corresponding to the completed scan. This occurs for free if you pass `cinfo.input_scan_number` as the target scan number to `jpeg_start_output()`. The `input_scan_number` field is simply the index of the scan currently being consumed by the input processor. You can ensure that this is up-to-date by emptying the input buffer just before calling `jpeg_start_output()`: call `jpeg_consume_input()` repeatedly until it returns `JPEG_SUSPENDED` or `JPEG_REACHED_EOI`.

The target scan number passed to `jpeg_start_output()` is saved in the `cinfo.output_scan_number` field. The library's output processing calls `jpeg_consume_input()` whenever the current input scan number and row within that scan is less than or equal to the current output scan number and row. Thus, input processing can "get ahead" of the output processing but is not allowed to "fall behind". You can achieve several different effects by manipulating this interlock rule. For example, if you pass a target scan number greater than the current input scan number, the output processor will wait until that scan starts to arrive before producing any output. (To avoid an infinite loop, the target scan number is automatically reset to the last scan number when the end of image is reached. Thus, if you specify a large target scan number, the library will just absorb the entire input file and then perform an output pass. This is effectively the same as what `jpeg_start_decompress()` does when you don't select buffered-image mode.)

When you pass a target scan number equal to the current input scan number, the image is displayed no faster than the current input scan arrives. The final possibility is to pass a target scan number less than the current input scan number; this disables the input/output interlock and causes the output processor to simply display whatever it finds in the image buffer, without waiting for input. (However, the library will not accept a target scan number less than one, so you can't avoid waiting for the first scan.)

When data is arriving faster than the output display processing can advance through the image, `jpeg_consume_input()` will store data into the buffered image beyond the point at which the output processing is reading data out again. If the input arrives fast enough, it may "wrap around" the buffer to the point where the input is more than one whole scan ahead of the output. If the output processing simply proceeds through its display pass without paying attention to the input, the effect seen on-screen is that the lower part of the image is one or more scans better in quality than the upper part. Then, when the next output scan is started, you have a choice of what target scan number to use. The recommended choice is to use the current input scan number at that time, which implies that you've skipped the output scans corresponding to the input scans that were completed while you processed the previous output scan. In this way, the decoder automatically adapts its speed to the arriving data, by skipping output scans as necessary to keep up with the arriving data.

When using this strategy, you'll want to be sure that you perform a final output pass after receiving all the data; otherwise your last display may not be full quality across the whole screen. So the right outer loop logic is something like this:

```
do {
 absorb any waiting input by calling jpeg_consume_input()
 final_pass = jpeg_input_complete(&cinfo);
 adjust output decompression parameters if required
 jpeg_start_output(&cinfo, cinfo.input_scan_number);
 ...
 jpeg_finish_output()
} while (! final_pass);
```

rather than quitting as soon as `jpeg_input_complete()` returns TRUE. This arrangement makes it simple to use higher-quality decoding parameters for the final pass. But if you don't want to use special parameters for the final pass, the right loop logic is like this:

```
for (;;) {
 absorb any waiting input by calling jpeg_consume_input()
 jpeg_start_output(&cinfo, cinfo.input_scan_number);
 ...
 jpeg_finish_output()
 if (jpeg_input_complete(&cinfo) &&
 cinfo.input_scan_number == cinfo.output_scan_number)
 break;
```

}

In this case you don't need to know in advance whether an output pass is to be the last one, so it's not necessary to have reached EOF before starting the final output pass; rather, what you want to test is whether the output pass was performed in sync with the final input scan. This form of the loop will avoid an extra output pass whenever the decoder is able (or nearly able) to keep up with the incoming data.

When the data transmission speed is high, you might begin a display pass, then find that much or all of the file has arrived before you can complete the pass. (You can detect this by noting the JPEG\_REACHED\_EOI return code from `jpeg_consume_input()`, or equivalently by testing `jpeg_input_complete()`.)

In this situation you may wish to abort the current display pass and start a new one using the newly arrived information. To do so, just call `jpeg_finish_output()` and then start a new pass with `jpeg_start_output()`.

A variant strategy is to abort and restart display if more than one complete scan arrives during an output pass; this can be detected by noting JPEG\_REACHED\_SOS returns and/or examining `cinfo.input_scan_number`. This idea should be employed with caution, however, since the display process might never get to the bottom of the image before being aborted, resulting in the lower part of the screen being several passes worse than the upper. In most cases it's probably best to abort an output pass only if the whole file has arrived and you want to begin the final output pass immediately.

When receiving data across a communication link, we recommend always using the current input scan number for the output target scan number; if a higher-quality final pass is to be done, it should be started (aborting any incomplete output pass) as soon as the end of file is received. However, many other strategies are possible. For example, the application can examine the parameters of the current input scan and decide whether to display it or not. If the scan contains only chroma data, one might choose not to use it as the target scan, expecting that the scan will be small and will arrive quickly. To skip to the next scan, call `jpeg_consume_input()` until it returns JPEG\_REACHED\_SOS or JPEG\_REACHED\_EOI. Or just use the next higher number as the target scan for `jpeg_start_output()`; but that method doesn't let you inspect the next scan's parameters before deciding to display it.

In buffered-image mode, `jpeg_start_decompress()` never performs input and thus never suspends. An application that uses input suspension with buffered-image mode must be prepared for suspension returns from these routines:

- \* `jpeg_start_output()` performs input only if you request 2-pass quantization and the target scan isn't fully read yet. (This is discussed below.)
- \* `jpeg_read_scanlines()`, as always, returns the number of scanlines that it was able to produce before suspending.
- \* `jpeg_finish_output()` will read any markers following the target scan,

up to the end of the file or the SOS marker that begins another scan. (But it reads no input if `jpeg_consume_input()` has already reached the end of the file or a SOS marker beyond the target output scan.)

- \* `jpeg_finish_decompress()` will read until the end of file, and thus can suspend if the end hasn't already been reached (as can be tested by calling `jpeg_input_complete()`).

`jpeg_start_output()`, `jpeg_finish_output()`, and `jpeg_finish_decompress()` all return TRUE if they completed their tasks, FALSE if they had to suspend. In the event of a FALSE return, the application must load more input data and repeat the call. Applications that use non-suspending data sources need not check the return values of these three routines.

It is possible to change decoding parameters between output passes in the buffered-image mode. The decoder library currently supports only very limited changes of parameters. ONLY THE FOLLOWING parameter changes are allowed after `jpeg_start_decompress()` is called:

- \* `dct_method` can be changed before each call to `jpeg_start_output()`. For example, one could use a fast DCT method for early scans, changing to a higher quality method for the final scan.
- \* `dither_mode` can be changed before each call to `jpeg_start_output()`; of course this has no impact if not using color quantization. Typically one would use ordered dither for initial passes, then switch to Floyd-Steinberg dither for the final pass. Caution: changing dither mode can cause more memory to be allocated by the library. Although the amount of memory involved is not large (a scanline or so), it may cause the initial `max_memory_to_use` specification to be exceeded, which in the worst case would result in an out-of-memory failure.
- \* `do_block_smoothing` can be changed before each call to `jpeg_start_output()`. This setting is relevant only when decoding a progressive JPEG image. During the first DC-only scan, block smoothing provides a very "fuzzy" look instead of the very "blocky" look seen without it; which is better seems a matter of personal taste. But block smoothing is nearly always a win during later stages, especially when decoding a successive-approximation image: smoothing helps to hide the slight blockiness that otherwise shows up on smooth gradients until the lowest coefficient bits are sent.
- \* Color quantization mode can be changed under the rules described below. You \*cannot\* change between full-color and quantized output (because that would alter the required I/O buffer sizes), but you can change which quantization method is used.

When generating color-quantized output, changing quantization method is a very useful way of switching between high-speed and high-quality display. The library allows you to change among its three quantization methods:

1. Single-pass quantization to a fixed color cube.  
Selected by `cinfo.two_pass_quantize = FALSE` and `cinfo.colormap = NULL`.
2. Single-pass quantization to an application-supplied colormap.  
Selected by setting `cinfo.colormap` to point to the colormap (the value of

two\_pass\_quantize is ignored); also set `cinfo.actual_number_of_colors`.

- Two-pass quantization to a colormap chosen specifically for the image. Selected by `cinfo.two_pass_quantize = TRUE` and `cinfo.colormap = NULL`. (This is the default setting selected by `jpeg_read_header`, but it is probably NOT what you want for the first pass of progressive display!) These methods offer successively better quality and lesser speed. However, only the first method is available for quantizing in non-RGB color spaces.

IMPORTANT: because the different quantizer methods have very different working-storage requirements, the library requires you to indicate which one(s) you intend to use before you call `jpeg_start_decompress()`. (If we did not require this, the `max_memory_to_use` setting would be a complete fiction.)

You do this by setting one or more of these three `cinfo` fields to TRUE:

`enable_1pass_quant` Fixed color cube colormap  
`enable_external_quant` Externally-supplied colormap  
`enable_2pass_quant` Two-pass custom colormap

All three are initialized FALSE by `jpeg_read_header()`. But `jpeg_start_decompress()` automatically sets TRUE the one selected by the current `two_pass_quantize` and `colormap` settings, so you only need to set the enable flags for any other quantization methods you plan to change to later.

After setting the enable flags correctly at `jpeg_start_decompress()` time, you can change to any enabled quantization method by setting `two_pass_quantize` and `colormap` properly just before calling `jpeg_start_output()`. The following special rules apply:

- You must explicitly set `cinfo.colormap` to NULL when switching to 1-pass or 2-pass mode from a different mode, or when you want the 2-pass quantizer to be re-run to generate a new colormap.
- To switch to an external colormap, or to change to a different external colormap than was used on the prior pass, you must call `jpeg_new_colormap()` after setting `cinfo.colormap`.

NOTE: if you want to use the same colormap as was used in the prior pass, you should not do either of these things. This will save some nontrivial switchover costs.

(These requirements exist because `cinfo.colormap` will always be non-NULL after completing a prior output pass, since both the 1-pass and 2-pass quantizers set it to point to their output colormaps. Thus you have to do one of these two things to notify the library that something has changed. Yup, it's a bit klugy, but it's necessary to do it this way for backwards compatibility.)

Note that in buffered-image mode, the library generates any requested colormap during `jpeg_start_output()`, not during `jpeg_start_decompress()`.

When using two-pass quantization, `jpeg_start_output()` makes a pass over the buffered image to determine the optimum color map; it therefore may take a significant amount of time, whereas ordinarily it does little work. The progress monitor hook is called during this pass, if defined. It is also

important to realize that if the specified target scan number is greater than or equal to the current input scan number, `jpeg_start_output()` will attempt to consume input as it makes this pass. If you use a suspending data source, you need to check for a `FALSE` return from `jpeg_start_output()` under these conditions. The combination of 2-pass quantization and a not-yet-fully-read target scan is the only case in which `jpeg_start_output()` will consume input.

Application authors who support buffered-image mode may be tempted to use it for all JPEG images, even single-scan ones. This will work, but it is inefficient: there is no need to create an image-sized coefficient buffer for single-scan images. Requesting buffered-image mode for such an image wastes memory. Worse, it can cost time on large images, since the buffered data has to be swapped out or written to a temporary file. If you are concerned about maximum performance on baseline JPEG files, you should use buffered-image mode only when the incoming file actually has multiple scans. This can be tested by calling `jpeg_has_multiple_scans()`, which will return a correct result at any time after `jpeg_read_header()` completes.

It is also worth noting that when you use `jpeg_consume_input()` to let input processing get ahead of output processing, the resulting pattern of access to the coefficient buffer is quite nonsequential. It's best to use the memory manager `jmemnobs.c` if you can (ie, if you have enough real or virtual main memory). If not, at least make sure that `max_memory_to_use` is set as high as possible. If the JPEG memory manager has to use a temporary file, you will probably see a lot of disk traffic and poor performance. (This could be improved with additional work on the memory manager, but we haven't gotten around to it yet.)

In some applications it may be convenient to use `jpeg_consume_input()` for all input processing, including reading the initial markers; that is, you may wish to call `jpeg_consume_input()` instead of `jpeg_read_header()` during startup. This works, but note that you must check for `JPEG_REACHED_SOS` and `JPEG_REACHED_EOI` return codes as the equivalent of `jpeg_read_header()`'s codes. Once the first SOS marker has been reached, you must call `jpeg_start_decompress()` before `jpeg_consume_input()` will consume more input; it'll just keep returning `JPEG_REACHED_SOS` until you do. If you read a tables-only file this way, `jpeg_consume_input()` will return `JPEG_REACHED_EOI` without ever returning `JPEG_REACHED_SOS`; be sure to check for this case. If this happens, the decompressor will not read any more input until you call `jpeg_abort()` to reset it. It is OK to call `jpeg_consume_input()` even when not using buffered-image mode, but in that case it's basically a no-op after the initial markers have been read: it will just return `JPEG_SUSPENDED`.

Abbreviated datastreams and multiple images  
-----

A JPEG compression or decompression object can be reused to process multiple images. This saves a small amount of time per image by eliminating the "create" and "destroy" operations, but that isn't the real purpose of the feature. Rather, reuse of an object provides support for abbreviated JPEG datastreams. Object reuse can also simplify processing a series of images in a single input or output file. This section explains these features.

A JPEG file normally contains several hundred bytes worth of quantization and Huffman tables. In a situation where many images will be stored or transmitted with identical tables, this may represent an annoying overhead. The JPEG standard therefore permits tables to be omitted. The standard defines three classes of JPEG datastreams:

- \* "Interchange" datastreams contain an image and all tables needed to decode the image. These are the usual kind of JPEG file.
- \* "Abbreviated image" datastreams contain an image, but are missing some or all of the tables needed to decode that image.
- \* "Abbreviated table specification" (henceforth "tables-only") datastreams contain only table specifications.

To decode an abbreviated image, it is necessary to load the missing table(s) into the decoder beforehand. This can be accomplished by reading a separate tables-only file. A variant scheme uses a series of images in which the first image is an interchange (complete) datastream, while subsequent ones are abbreviated and rely on the tables loaded by the first image. It is assumed that once the decoder has read a table, it will remember that table until a new definition for the same table number is encountered.

It is the application designer's responsibility to figure out how to associate the correct tables with an abbreviated image. While abbreviated datastreams can be useful in a closed environment, their use is strongly discouraged in any situation where data exchange with other applications might be needed. Caveat designer.

The JPEG library provides support for reading and writing any combination of tables-only datastreams and abbreviated images. In both compression and decompression objects, a quantization or Huffman table will be retained for the lifetime of the object, unless it is overwritten by a new table definition.

To create abbreviated image datastreams, it is only necessary to tell the compressor not to emit some or all of the tables it is using. Each quantization and Huffman table struct contains a boolean field "sent\_table", which normally is initialized to FALSE. For each table used by the image, the header-writing process emits the table and sets sent\_table = TRUE unless it is already TRUE. (In normal usage, this prevents outputting the same table definition multiple times, as would otherwise occur because the chroma components typically share tables.) Thus, setting this field to TRUE before calling jpeg\_start\_compress() will prevent the table from being written at all.

If you want to create a "pure" abbreviated image file containing no tables, just call "jpeg\_suppress\_tables(&cinfo, TRUE)" after constructing all the tables. If you want to emit some but not all tables, you'll need to set the individual sent\_table fields directly.

To create an abbreviated image, you must also call jpeg\_start\_compress() with a second parameter of FALSE, not TRUE. Otherwise jpeg\_start\_compress() will force all the sent\_table fields to FALSE. (This is a safety feature to prevent abbreviated images from being created accidentally.)

To create a tables-only file, perform the same parameter setup that you normally would, but instead of calling jpeg\_start\_compress() and so on, call jpeg\_write\_tables(&cinfo). This will write an abbreviated datastream containing only SOI, DQT and/or DHT markers, and EOI. All the quantization and Huffman tables that are currently defined in the compression object will be emitted unless their sent\_tables flag is already TRUE, and then all the sent\_tables flags will be set TRUE.

A sure-fire way to create matching tables-only and abbreviated image files is to proceed as follows:

```
create JPEG compression object
set JPEG parameters
set destination to tables-only file
jpeg_write_tables(&cinfo);
set destination to image file
jpeg_start_compress(&cinfo, FALSE);
write data...
jpeg_finish_compress(&cinfo);
```

Since the JPEG parameters are not altered between writing the table file and the abbreviated image file, the same tables are sure to be used. Of course, you can repeat the jpeg\_start\_compress() ... jpeg\_finish\_compress() sequence many times to produce many abbreviated image files matching the table file.

You cannot suppress output of the computed Huffman tables when Huffman optimization is selected. (If you could, there'd be no way to decode the image...) Generally, you don't want to set optimize\_coding = TRUE when you are trying to produce abbreviated files.

In some cases you might want to compress an image using tables which are not stored in the application, but are defined in an interchange or tables-only file readable by the application. This can be done by setting up a JPEG decompression object to read the specification file, then copying the tables into your compression object. See jpeg\_copy\_critical\_parameters() for an example of copying quantization tables.

To read abbreviated image files, you simply need to load the proper tables into the decompression object before trying to read the abbreviated image. If the proper tables are stored in the application program, you can just allocate the table structs and fill in their contents directly. For example, to load a fixed quantization table into table slot "n":

```
if (cinfo.quant_tbl_ptrs[n] == NULL)
 cinfo.quant_tbl_ptrs[n] = jpeg_alloc_quant_table((j_common_ptr) &cinfo);
quant_ptr = cinfo.quant_tbl_ptrs[n]; /* quant_ptr is JQUANT_TBL* */
for (i = 0; i < 64; i++) {
 /* Qtable[] is desired quantization table, in natural array order */
 quant_ptr->quantval[i] = Qtable[i];
}
```

Code to load a fixed Huffman table is typically (for AC table "n"):

```
if (cinfo.ac_huff_tbl_ptrs[n] == NULL)
 cinfo.ac_huff_tbl_ptrs[n] = jpeg_alloc_huff_table((j_common_ptr) &cinfo);
huff_ptr = cinfo.ac_huff_tbl_ptrs[n]; /* huff_ptr is JHUFF_TBL* */
for (i = 1; i <= 16; i++) {
 /* counts[i] is number of Huffman codes of length i bits, i=1..16 */
 huff_ptr->bits[i] = counts[i];
}
for (i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
 /* symbols[] is the list of Huffman symbols, in code-length order */
 huff_ptr->huffval[i] = symbols[i];
}
```

(Note that trying to set `cinfo.quant_tbl_ptrs[n]` to point directly at a constant `JQUANT_TBL` object is not safe. If the incoming file happened to contain a quantization table definition, your master table would get overwritten! Instead allocate a working table copy and copy the master table into it, as illustrated above. Ditto for Huffman tables, of course.)

You might want to read the tables from a tables-only file, rather than hard-wiring them into your application. The `jpeg_read_header()` call is sufficient to read a tables-only file. You must pass a second parameter of `FALSE` to indicate that you do not require an image to be present. Thus, the typical scenario is

```
create JPEG decompression object
set source to tables-only file
jpeg_read_header(&cinfo, FALSE);
set source to abbreviated image file
jpeg_read_header(&cinfo, TRUE);
set decompression parameters
jpeg_start_decompress(&cinfo);
```

```
read data...
jpeg_finish_decompress(&cinfo);
```

In some cases, you may want to read a file without knowing whether it contains an image or just tables. In that case, pass `FALSE` and check the return value from `jpeg_read_header()`: it will be `JPEG_HEADER_OK` if an image was found, `JPEG_HEADER_TABLES_ONLY` if only tables were found. (A third return value, `JPEG_SUSPENDED`, is possible when using a suspending data source manager.) Note that `jpeg_read_header()` will not complain if you read an abbreviated image for which you haven't loaded the missing tables; the missing-table check occurs later, in `jpeg_start_decompress()`.

It is possible to read a series of images from a single source file by repeating the `jpeg_read_header() ... jpeg_finish_decompress()` sequence, without releasing/recreating the JPEG object or the data source module. (If you did reinitialize, any partial bufferload left in the data source buffer at the end of one image would be discarded, causing you to lose the start of the next image.) When you use this method, stored tables are automatically carried forward, so some of the images can be abbreviated images that depend on tables from earlier images.

If you intend to write a series of images into a single destination file, you might want to make a specialized data destination module that doesn't flush the output buffer at `term_destination()` time. This would speed things up by some trifling amount. Of course, you'd need to remember to flush the buffer after the last image. You can make the later images be abbreviated ones by passing `FALSE` to `jpeg_start_compress()`.

## Special markers

-----

Some applications may need to insert or extract special data in the JPEG datastream. The JPEG standard provides marker types "COM" (comment) and "APP0" through "APP15" (application) to hold application-specific data. Unfortunately, the use of these markers is not specified by the standard. COM markers are fairly widely used to hold user-supplied text. The JFIF file format spec uses APP0 markers with specified initial strings to hold certain data. Adobe applications use APP14 markers beginning with the string "Adobe" for miscellaneous data. Other APPn markers are rarely seen, but might contain almost anything.

If you wish to store user-supplied text, we recommend you use COM markers and place readable 7-bit ASCII text in them. Newline conventions are not standardized --- expect to find LF (Unix style), CR/LF (DOS style), or CR (Mac style). A robust COM reader should be able to cope with random binary garbage, including nulls, since some applications generate COM markers

containing non-ASCII junk. (But yours should not be one of them.)

For program-supplied data, use an APPn marker, and be sure to begin it with an identifying string so that you can tell whether the marker is actually yours.

It's probably best to avoid using APP0 or APP14 for any private markers.

(NOTE: the upcoming SPIFF standard will use APP8 markers; we recommend you not use APP8 markers for any private purposes, either.)

Keep in mind that at most 65533 bytes can be put into one marker, but you can have as many markers as you like.

By default, the IJG compression library will write a JFIF APP0 marker if the selected JPEG colorspace is grayscale or YCbCr, or an Adobe APP14 marker if the selected colorspace is RGB, CMYK, or YCCK. You can disable this, but we don't recommend it. The decompression library will recognize JFIF and Adobe markers and will set the JPEG colorspace properly when one is found.

You can write special markers immediately following the datastream header by calling `jpeg_write_marker()` after `jpeg_start_compress()` and before the first call to `jpeg_write_scanlines()`. When you do this, the markers appear after the SOI and the JFIF APP0 and Adobe APP14 markers (if written), but before all else. Specify the marker type parameter as "JPEG\_COM" for COM or "JPEG\_APP0 + n" for APPn. (Actually, `jpeg_write_marker` will let you write any marker type, but we don't recommend writing any other kinds of marker.) For example, to write a user comment string pointed to by `comment_text`:

```
jpeg_write_marker(cinfo, JPEG_COM, comment_text, strlen(comment_text));
```

If it's not convenient to store all the marker data in memory at once, you can instead call `jpeg_write_m_header()` followed by multiple calls to `jpeg_write_m_byte()`. If you do it this way, it's your responsibility to call `jpeg_write_m_byte()` exactly the number of times given in the length parameter to `jpeg_write_m_header()`. (This method lets you empty the output buffer partway through a marker, which might be important when using a suspending data destination module. In any case, if you are using a suspending destination, you should flush its buffer after inserting any special markers. See "I/O suspension".)

Or, if you prefer to synthesize the marker byte sequence yourself, you can just cram it straight into the data destination module.

If you are writing JFIF 1.02 extension markers (thumbnail images), don't forget to set `cinfo.JFIF_minor_version = 2` so that the encoder will write the correct JFIF version number in the JFIF header marker. The library's default is to write version 1.01, but that's wrong if you insert any 1.02 extension markers. (We could probably get away with just defaulting to 1.02, but there used to be broken decoders that would complain about unknown minor version numbers. To reduce compatibility risks it's safest not to write 1.02 unless

you are actually using 1.02 extensions.)

When reading, two methods of handling special markers are available:

1. You can ask the library to save the contents of COM and/or APPn markers into memory, and then examine them at your leisure afterwards.
2. You can supply your own routine to process COM and/or APPn markers on-the-fly as they are read.

The first method is simpler to use, especially if you are using a suspending data source; writing a marker processor that copes with input suspension is not easy (consider what happens if the marker is longer than your available input buffer). However, the second method conserves memory since the marker data need not be kept around after it's been processed.

For either method, you'd normally set up marker handling after creating a decompression object and before calling `jpeg_read_header()`, because the markers of interest will typically be near the head of the file and so will be scanned by `jpeg_read_header`. Once you've established a marker handling method, it will be used for the life of that decompression object (potentially many datastreams), unless you change it. Marker handling is determined separately for COM markers and for each APPn marker code.

To save the contents of special markers in memory, call `jpeg_save_markers(cinfo, marker_code, length_limit)` where `marker_code` is the marker type to save, `JPEG_COM` or `JPEG_APP0+n`. (To arrange to save all the special marker types, you need to call this routine 17 times, for COM and APP0-APP15.) If the incoming marker is longer than `length_limit` data bytes, only `length_limit` bytes will be saved; this parameter allows you to avoid chewing up memory when you only need to see the first few bytes of a potentially large marker. If you want to save all the data, set `length_limit` to `0xFFFF`; that is enough since marker lengths are only 16 bits. As a special case, setting `length_limit` to 0 prevents that marker type from being saved at all. (That is the default behavior, in fact.)

After `jpeg_read_header()` completes, you can examine the special markers by following the `cinfo->marker_list` pointer chain. All the special markers in the file appear in this list, in order of their occurrence in the file (but omitting any markers of types you didn't ask for). Both the original data length and the saved data length are recorded for each list entry; the latter will not exceed `length_limit` for the particular marker type. Note that these lengths exclude the marker length word, whereas the stored representation within the JPEG file includes it. (Hence the maximum data length is really only 65533.)

It is possible that additional special markers appear in the file beyond the SOS marker at which `jpeg_read_header` stops; if so, the marker list will be extended during reading of the rest of the file. This is not expected to be

common, however. If you are short on memory you may want to reset the length limit to zero for all marker types after finishing `jpeg_read_header`, to ensure that the `max_memory_to_use` setting cannot be exceeded due to addition of later markers.

The marker list remains stored until you call `jpeg_finish_decompress` or `jpeg_abort`, at which point the memory is freed and the list is set to empty. (`jpeg_destroy` also releases the storage, of course.)

Note that the library is internally interested in APP0 and APP14 markers; if you try to set a small nonzero length limit on these types, the library will silently force the length up to the minimum it wants. (But you can set a zero length limit to prevent them from being saved at all.) Also, in a 16-bit environment, the maximum length limit may be constrained to less than 65533 by `malloc()` limitations. It is therefore best not to assume that the effective length limit is exactly what you set it to be.

If you want to supply your own marker-reading routine, you do it by calling `jpeg_set_marker_processor()`. A marker processor routine must have the signature

```
boolean jpeg_marker_parser_method (j_decompress_ptr cinfo)
```

Although the marker code is not explicitly passed, the routine can find it in `cinfo->unread_marker`. At the time of call, the marker proper has been read from the data source module. The processor routine is responsible for reading the marker length word and the remaining parameter bytes, if any. Return TRUE to indicate success. (FALSE should be returned only if you are using a suspending data source and it tells you to suspend. See the standard marker processors in `jdmarker.c` for appropriate coding methods if you need to use a suspending data source.)

If you override the default APP0 or APP14 processors, it is up to you to recognize JFIF and Adobe markers if you want colorspace recognition to occur properly. We recommend copying and extending the default processors if you want to do that. (A better idea is to save these marker types for later examination by calling `jpeg_save_markers()`; that method doesn't interfere with the library's own processing of these markers.)

`jpeg_set_marker_processor()` and `jpeg_save_markers()` are mutually exclusive --- if you call one it overrides any previous call to the other, for the particular marker type specified.

A simple example of an external COM processor can be found in `djpeg.c`. Also, see `jpegtran.c` for an example of using `jpeg_save_markers`.

Raw (downsampled) image data

-----

Some applications need to supply already-downsampled image data to the JPEG compressor, or to receive raw downsampled data from the decompressor. The library supports this requirement by allowing the application to write or read raw data, bypassing the normal preprocessing or postprocessing steps. The interface is different from the standard one and is somewhat harder to use. If your interest is merely in bypassing color conversion, we recommend that you use the standard interface and simply set `jpeg_color_space = in_color_space` (or `jpeg_color_space = out_color_space` for decompression). The mechanism described in this section is necessary only to supply or receive downsampled image data, in which not all components have the same dimensions.

To compress raw data, you must supply the data in the colorspace to be used in the JPEG file (please read the earlier section on Special color spaces) and downsampled to the sampling factors specified in the JPEG parameters. You must supply the data in the format used internally by the JPEG library, namely a JSAMPIMAGE array. This is an array of pointers to two-dimensional arrays, each of type JSAMPARRAY. Each 2-D array holds the values for one color component. This structure is necessary since the components are of different sizes. If the image dimensions are not a multiple of the MCU size, you must also pad the data correctly (usually, this is done by replicating the last column and/or row). The data must be padded to a multiple of a DCT block in each component: that is, each downsampled row must contain a multiple of 8 valid samples, and there must be a multiple of 8 sample rows for each component. (For applications such as conversion of digital TV images, the standard image size is usually a multiple of the DCT block size, so that no padding need actually be done.)

The procedure for compression of raw data is basically the same as normal compression, except that you call `jpeg_write_raw_data()` in place of `jpeg_write_scanlines()`. Before calling `jpeg_start_compress()`, you must do the following:

- \* Set `cinfo->raw_data_in` to TRUE. (It is set FALSE by `jpeg_set_defaults()`.) This notifies the library that you will be supplying raw data. Furthermore, set `cinfo->do_fancy_downsampling` to FALSE if you want to use real downsampled data. (It is set TRUE by `jpeg_set_defaults()`.)
- \* Ensure `jpeg_color_space` is correct --- an explicit `jpeg_set_colorspace()` call is a good idea. Note that since color conversion is bypassed, `in_color_space` is ignored, except that `jpeg_set_defaults()` uses it to choose the default `jpeg_color_space` setting.
- \* Ensure the sampling factors, `cinfo->comp_info[i].h_samp_factor` and `cinfo->comp_info[i].v_samp_factor`, are correct. Since these indicate the dimensions of the data you are supplying, it's wise to set them explicitly, rather than assuming the library's defaults are what you want.

To pass raw data to the library, call `jpeg_write_raw_data()` in place of

jpeg\_write\_scanlines(). The two routines work similarly except that jpeg\_write\_raw\_data takes a JSAMPIMAGE data array rather than JSAMPARRAY. The scanlines count passed to and returned from jpeg\_write\_raw\_data is measured in terms of the component with the largest v\_samp\_factor.

jpeg\_write\_raw\_data() processes one MCU row per call, which is to say v\_samp\_factor\*DCTSIZE sample rows of each component. The passed num\_lines value must be at least max\_v\_samp\_factor\*DCTSIZE, and the return value will be exactly that amount (or possibly some multiple of that amount, in future library versions). This is true even on the last call at the bottom of the image; don't forget to pad your data as necessary.

The required dimensions of the supplied data can be computed for each component as

cinfo->comp\_info[i].width\_in\_blocks\*DCTSIZE samples per row

cinfo->comp\_info[i].height\_in\_blocks\*DCTSIZE rows in image

after jpeg\_start\_compress() has initialized those fields. If the valid data is smaller than this, it must be padded appropriately. For some sampling factors and image sizes, additional dummy DCT blocks are inserted to make the image a multiple of the MCU dimensions. The library creates such dummy blocks itself; it does not read them from your supplied data. Therefore you need never pad by more than DCTSIZE samples. An example may help here.

Assume 2h2v downsampling of YCbCr data, that is

cinfo->comp\_info[0].h\_samp\_factor = 2 for Y

cinfo->comp\_info[0].v\_samp\_factor = 2

cinfo->comp\_info[1].h\_samp\_factor = 1 for Cb

cinfo->comp\_info[1].v\_samp\_factor = 1

cinfo->comp\_info[2].h\_samp\_factor = 1 for Cr

cinfo->comp\_info[2].v\_samp\_factor = 1

and suppose that the nominal image dimensions (cinfo->image\_width and cinfo->image\_height) are 101x101 pixels. Then jpeg\_start\_compress() will compute downsampled\_width = 101 and width\_in\_blocks = 13 for Y, downsampled\_width = 51 and width\_in\_blocks = 7 for Cb and Cr (and the same for the height fields). You must pad the Y data to at least  $13*8 = 104$  columns and rows, the Cb/Cr data to at least  $7*8 = 56$  columns and rows. The MCU height is  $\max\_v\_samp\_factor = 2$  DCT rows so you must pass at least 16 scanlines on each call to jpeg\_write\_raw\_data(), which is to say 16 actual sample rows of Y and 8 each of Cb and Cr. A total of 7 MCU rows are needed, so you must pass a total of  $7*16 = 112$  "scanlines". The last DCT block row of Y data is dummy, so it doesn't matter what you pass for it in the data arrays, but the scanlines count must total up to 112 so that all of the Cb and Cr data gets passed.

Output suspension is supported with raw-data compression: if the data destination module suspends, jpeg\_write\_raw\_data() will return 0.

In this case the same data rows must be passed again on the next call.

Decompression with raw data output implies bypassing all postprocessing. You must deal with the color space and sampling factors present in the incoming file. If your application only handles, say, 2h1v YCbCr data, you must check for and fail on other color spaces or other sampling factors. The library will not convert to a different color space for you.

To obtain raw data output, set `cinfo->raw_data_out = TRUE` before `jpeg_start_decompress()` (it is set `FALSE` by `jpeg_read_header()`). Be sure to verify that the color space and sampling factors are ones you can handle. Furthermore, set `cinfo->do_fancy_upsampling = FALSE` if you want to get real downsampled data (it is set `TRUE` by `jpeg_read_header()`). Then call `jpeg_read_raw_data()` in place of `jpeg_read_scanlines()`. The decompression process is otherwise the same as usual.

`jpeg_read_raw_data()` returns one MCU row per call, and thus you must pass a buffer of at least `max_v_samp_factor*DCTSIZE` scanlines (scanline counting is the same as for raw-data compression). The buffer you pass must be large enough to hold the actual data plus padding to DCT-block boundaries. As with compression, any entirely dummy DCT blocks are not processed so you need not allocate space for them, but the total scanline count includes them. The above example of computing buffer dimensions for raw-data compression is equally valid for decompression.

Input suspension is supported with raw-data decompression: if the data source module suspends, `jpeg_read_raw_data()` will return 0. You can also use buffered-image mode to read raw data in multiple passes.

Really raw data: DCT coefficients

-----

It is possible to read or write the contents of a JPEG file as raw DCT coefficients. This facility is mainly intended for use in lossless transcoding between different JPEG file formats. Other possible applications include lossless cropping of a JPEG image, lossless reassembly of a multi-strip or multi-tile TIFF/JPEG file into a single JPEG datastream, etc.

To read the contents of a JPEG file as DCT coefficients, open the file and do `jpeg_read_header()` as usual. But instead of calling `jpeg_start_decompress()` and `jpeg_read_scanlines()`, call `jpeg_read_coefficients()`. This will read the entire image into a set of virtual coefficient-block arrays, one array per component. The return value is a pointer to an array of virtual-array descriptors. Each virtual array can be accessed directly using the JPEG memory manager's `access_virt_barray` method (see Memory management, below, and also read `structure.txt`'s discussion of virtual array handling). Or, for simple transcoding to a different JPEG file format, the array list can just be handed directly to `jpeg_write_coefficients()`.

Each block in the block arrays contains quantized coefficient values in normal array order (not JPEG zigzag order). The block arrays contain only DCT blocks containing real data; any entirely-dummy blocks added to fill out interleaved MCUs at the right or bottom edges of the image are discarded during reading and are not stored in the block arrays. (The size of each block array can be determined from the `width_in_blocks` and `height_in_blocks` fields of the component's `comp_info` entry.) This is also the data format expected by `jpeg_write_coefficients()`.

When you are done using the virtual arrays, call `jpeg_finish_decompress()` to release the array storage and return the decompression object to an idle state; or just call `jpeg_destroy()` if you don't need to reuse the object.

If you use a suspending data source, `jpeg_read_coefficients()` will return NULL if it is forced to suspend; a non-NULL return value indicates successful completion. You need not test for a NULL return value when using a non-suspending data source.

It is also possible to call `jpeg_read_coefficients()` to obtain access to the decoder's coefficient arrays during a normal decode cycle in buffered-image mode. This frammish might be useful for progressively displaying an incoming image and then re-encoding it without loss. To do this, decode in buffered-image mode as discussed previously, then call `jpeg_read_coefficients()` after the last `jpeg_finish_output()` call. The arrays will be available for your use until you call `jpeg_finish_decompress()`.

To write the contents of a JPEG file as DCT coefficients, you must provide the DCT coefficients stored in virtual block arrays. You can either pass block arrays read from an input JPEG file by `jpeg_read_coefficients()`, or allocate virtual arrays from the JPEG compression object and fill them yourself. In either case, `jpeg_write_coefficients()` is substituted for `jpeg_start_compress()` and `jpeg_write_scanlines()`. Thus the sequence is

- \* Create compression object
- \* Set all compression parameters as necessary
- \* Request virtual arrays if needed
- \* `jpeg_write_coefficients()`
- \* `jpeg_finish_compress()`
- \* Destroy or re-use compression object

`jpeg_write_coefficients()` is passed a pointer to an array of virtual block array descriptors; the number of arrays is equal to `cinfo.num_components`.

The virtual arrays need only have been requested, not realized, before `jpeg_write_coefficients()` is called. A side-effect of `jpeg_write_coefficients()` is to realize any virtual arrays that have been requested from the compression object's memory manager. Thus, when obtaining the virtual arrays from the compression object, you should fill the arrays after calling `jpeg_write_coefficients()`. The data is actually written out

when you call `jpeg_finish_compress()`; `jpeg_write_coefficients()` only writes the file header.

When writing raw DCT coefficients, it is crucial that the JPEG quantization tables and sampling factors match the way the data was encoded, or the resulting file will be invalid. For transcoding from an existing JPEG file, we recommend using `jpeg_copy_critical_parameters()`. This routine initializes all the compression parameters to default values (like `jpeg_set_defaults()`), then copies the critical information from a source decompression object. The decompression object should have just been used to read the entire JPEG input file --- that is, it should be awaiting `jpeg_finish_decompress()`.

`jpeg_write_coefficients()` marks all tables stored in the compression object as needing to be written to the output file (thus, it acts like `jpeg_start_compress(cinfo, TRUE)`). This is for safety's sake, to avoid emitting abbreviated JPEG files by accident. If you really want to emit an abbreviated JPEG file, call `jpeg_suppress_tables()`, or set the tables' individual `sent_table` flags, between calling `jpeg_write_coefficients()` and `jpeg_finish_compress()`.

#### Progress monitoring

-----

Some applications may need to regain control from the JPEG library every so often. The typical use of this feature is to produce a percent-done bar or other progress display. (For a simple example, see `cjpeg.c` or `djpeg.c`.) Although you do get control back frequently during the data-transferring pass (the `jpeg_read_scanlines` or `jpeg_write_scanlines` loop), any additional passes will occur inside `jpeg_finish_compress` or `jpeg_start_decompress`; those routines may take a long time to execute, and you don't get control back until they are done.

You can define a progress-monitor routine which will be called periodically by the library. No guarantees are made about how often this call will occur, so we don't recommend you use it for mouse tracking or anything like that. At present, a call will occur once per MCU row, scanline, or sample row group, whichever unit is convenient for the current processing mode; so the wider the image, the longer the time between calls. During the data transferring pass, only one call occurs per call of `jpeg_read_scanlines` or `jpeg_write_scanlines`, so don't pass a large number of scanlines at once if you want fine resolution in the progress count. (If you really need to use the callback mechanism for time-critical tasks like mouse tracking, you could insert additional calls inside some of the library's inner loops.)

To establish a progress-monitor callback, create a struct `jpeg_progress_mgr`, fill in its `progress_monitor` field with a pointer to your callback routine, and set `cinfo->progress` to point to the struct. The callback will be called

whenever `cinfo->progress` is non-NULL. (This pointer is set to NULL by `jpeg_create_compress` or `jpeg_create_decompress`; the library will not change it thereafter. So if you allocate dynamic storage for the progress struct, make sure it will live as long as the JPEG object does. Allocating from the JPEG memory manager with lifetime `JPOOL_PERMANENT` will work nicely.) You can use the same callback routine for both compression and decompression.

The `jpeg_progress_mgr` struct contains four fields which are set by the library:

```
long pass_counter; /* work units completed in this pass */
long pass_limit; /* total number of work units in this pass */
int completed_passes; /* passes completed so far */
int total_passes; /* total number of passes expected */
```

During any one pass, `pass_counter` increases from 0 up to (not including) `pass_limit`; the step size is usually but not necessarily 1. The `pass_limit` value may change from one pass to another. The expected total number of passes is in `total_passes`, and the number of passes already completed is in `completed_passes`. Thus the fraction of work completed may be estimated as

```
completed_passes + (pass_counter/pass_limit)
```

```

```

```
total_passes
```

ignoring the fact that the passes may not be equal amounts of work.

When decompressing, `pass_limit` can even change within a pass, because it depends on the number of scans in the JPEG file, which isn't always known in advance. The computed fraction-of-work-done may jump suddenly (if the library discovers it has overestimated the number of scans) or even decrease (in the opposite case). It is not wise to put great faith in the work estimate.

When using the decompressor's buffered-image mode, the progress monitor work estimate is likely to be completely unhelpful, because the library has no way to know how many output passes will be demanded of it. Currently, the library sets `total_passes` based on the assumption that there will be one more output pass if the input file end hasn't yet been read (`jpeg_input_complete()` isn't TRUE), but no more output passes if the file end has been reached when the output pass is started. This means that `total_passes` will rise as additional output passes are requested. If you have a way of determining the input file size, estimating progress based on the fraction of the file that's been read will probably be more useful than using the library's value.

## Memory management

```

```

This section covers some key facts about the JPEG library's built-in memory manager. For more info, please read `structure.txt`'s section about the memory manager, and consult the source code if necessary.

All memory and temporary file allocation within the library is done via the

memory manager. If necessary, you can replace the "back end" of the memory manager to control allocation yourself (for example, if you don't want the library to use malloc() and free() for some reason).

Some data is allocated "permanently" and will not be freed until the JPEG object is destroyed. Most data is allocated "per image" and is freed by jpeg\_finish\_compress, jpeg\_finish\_decompress, or jpeg\_abort. You can call the memory manager yourself to allocate structures that will automatically be freed at these times. Typical code for this is

```
ptr = (*cinfo->mem->alloc_small) ((j_common_ptr) cinfo, JPOOL_IMAGE, size);
```

Use JPOOL\_PERMANENT to get storage that lasts as long as the JPEG object.

Use alloc\_large instead of alloc\_small for anything bigger than a few Kbytes.

There are also alloc\_sarray and alloc\_barray routines that automatically build 2-D sample or block arrays.

The library's minimum space requirements to process an image depend on the image's width, but not on its height, because the library ordinarily works with "strip" buffers that are as wide as the image but just a few rows high. Some operating modes (eg, two-pass color quantization) require full-image buffers. Such buffers are treated as "virtual arrays": only the current strip need be in memory, and the rest can be swapped out to a temporary file.

If you use the simplest memory manager back end (jmemnobs.c), then no temporary files are used; virtual arrays are simply malloc()'d. Images bigger than memory can be processed only if your system supports virtual memory. The other memory manager back ends support temporary files of various flavors and thus work in machines without virtual memory. They may also be useful on Unix machines if you need to process images that exceed available swap space.

When using temporary files, the library will make the in-memory buffers for its virtual arrays just big enough to stay within a "maximum memory" setting. Your application can set this limit by setting cinfo->mem->max\_memory\_to\_use after creating the JPEG object. (Of course, there is still a minimum size for the buffers, so the max-memory setting is effective only if it is bigger than the minimum space needed.) If you allocate any large structures yourself, you must allocate them before jpeg\_start\_compress() or jpeg\_start\_decompress() in order to have them counted against the max memory limit. Also keep in mind that space allocated with alloc\_small() is ignored, on the assumption that it's too small to be worth worrying about; so a reasonable safety margin should be left when setting max\_memory\_to\_use.

If you use the jmemname.c or jmemdos.c memory manager back end, it is important to clean up the JPEG object properly to ensure that the temporary files get deleted. (This is especially crucial with jmemdos.c, where the "temporary files" may be extended-memory segments; if they are not freed, DOS will require a reboot to recover the memory.) Thus, with these memory managers, it's a good idea to provide a signal handler that will trap any early exit from your program. The handler should call either jpeg\_abort()

or `jpeg_destroy()` for any active JPEG objects. A handler is not needed with `jmemnobs.c`, and shouldn't be necessary with `jmemansi.c` or `jmemmac.c` either, since the C library is supposed to take care of deleting files made with `tmpfile()`.

## Memory usage

-----

Working memory requirements while performing compression or decompression depend on image dimensions, image characteristics (such as colorspace and JPEG process), and operating mode (application-selected options).

As of v6b, the decompressor requires:

1. About 24K in more-or-less-fixed-size data. This varies a bit depending on operating mode and image characteristics (particularly color vs. grayscale), but it doesn't depend on image dimensions.
  2. Strip buffers (of size proportional to the image width) for IDCT and upsampling results. The worst case for commonly used sampling factors is about 34 bytes \* width in pixels for a color image. A grayscale image only needs about 8 bytes per pixel column.
  3. A full-image DCT coefficient buffer is needed to decode a multi-scan JPEG file (including progressive JPEGs), or whenever you select buffered-image mode. This takes 2 bytes/coefficient. At typical 2x2 sampling, that's 3 bytes per pixel for a color image. Worst case (1x1 sampling) requires 6 bytes/pixel. For grayscale, figure 2 bytes/pixel.
  4. To perform 2-pass color quantization, the decompressor also needs a 128K color lookup table and a full-image pixel buffer (3 bytes/pixel).
- This does not count any memory allocated by the application, such as a buffer to hold the final output image.

The above figures are valid for 8-bit JPEG data precision and a machine with 32-bit ints. For 12-bit JPEG data, double the size of the strip buffers and quantization pixel buffer. The "fixed-size" data will be somewhat smaller with 16-bit ints, larger with 64-bit ints. Also, CMYK or other unusual color spaces will require different amounts of space.

The full-image coefficient and pixel buffers, if needed at all, do not have to be fully RAM resident; you can have the library use temporary files instead when the total memory usage would exceed a limit you set. (But if your OS supports virtual memory, it's probably better to just use `jmemnobs` and let the OS do the swapping.)

The compressor's memory requirements are similar, except that it has no need for color quantization. Also, it needs a full-image DCT coefficient buffer if Huffman-table optimization is asked for, even if progressive mode is not requested.

If you need more detailed information about memory usage in a particular situation, you can enable the MEM\_STATS code in jmemmgr.c.

#### Library compile-time options

-----

A number of compile-time options are available by modifying jmorecfg.h.

The JPEG standard provides for both the baseline 8-bit DCT process and a 12-bit DCT process. The IJG code supports 12-bit lossy JPEG if you define BITS\_IN\_JSAMPLE as 12 rather than 8. Note that this causes JSAMPLE to be larger than a char, so it affects the surrounding application's image data.

The sample applications cjpeg and djpeg can support 12-bit mode only for PPM and GIF file formats; you must disable the other file formats to compile a 12-bit cjpeg or djpeg. (install.txt has more information about that.)

At present, a 12-bit library can handle *only* 12-bit images, not both precisions. (If you need to include both 8- and 12-bit libraries in a single application, you could probably do it by defining NEED\_SHORT\_EXTERNAL\_NAMES for just one of the copies. You'd have to access the 8-bit and 12-bit copies from separate application source files. This is untested ... if you try it, we'd like to hear whether it works!)

Note that a 12-bit library always compresses in Huffman optimization mode, in order to generate valid Huffman tables. This is necessary because our default Huffman tables only cover 8-bit data. If you need to output 12-bit files in one pass, you'll have to supply suitable default Huffman tables. You may also want to supply your own DCT quantization tables; the existing quality-scaling code has been developed for 8-bit use, and probably doesn't generate especially good tables for 12-bit.

The maximum number of components (color channels) in the image is determined by MAX\_COMPONENTS. The JPEG standard allows up to 255 components, but we expect that few applications will need more than four or so.

On machines with unusual data type sizes, you may be able to improve performance or reduce memory space by tweaking the various typedefs in jmorecfg.h. In particular, on some RISC CPUs, access to arrays of "short"s is quite slow; consider trading memory for speed by making JCOEF, INT16, and UINT16 be "int" or "unsigned int". UINT8 is also a candidate to become int. You probably don't want to make JSAMPLE be int unless you have lots of memory to burn.

You can reduce the size of the library by compiling out various optional functions. To do this, undefine xxx\_SUPPORTED symbols as necessary.

You can also save a few K by not having text error messages in the library; the standard error message table occupies about 5Kb. This is particularly

reasonable for embedded applications where there's no good way to display a message anyway. To do this, remove the creation of the message table (`jpeg_std_message_table[]`) from `jerror.c`, and alter `format_message` to do something reasonable without it. You could output the numeric value of the message code number, for example. If you do this, you can also save a couple more K by modifying the `TRACEMSn()` macros in `jerror.h` to expand to nothing; you don't need trace capability anyway, right?

#### Portability considerations

-----

The JPEG library has been written to be extremely portable; the sample applications `cjpeg` and `djpeg` are slightly less so. This section summarizes the design goals in this area. (If you encounter any bugs that cause the library to be less portable than is claimed here, we'd appreciate hearing about them.)

The code works fine on ANSI C, C++, and pre-ANSI C compilers, using any of the popular system include file setups, and some not-so-popular ones too. See `install.txt` for configuration procedures.

The code is not dependent on the exact sizes of the C data types. As distributed, we make the assumptions that

char is at least 8 bits wide

short is at least 16 bits wide

int is at least 16 bits wide

long is at least 32 bits wide

(These are the minimum requirements of the ANSI C standard.) Wider types will work fine, although memory may be used inefficiently if char is much larger than 8 bits or short is much bigger than 16 bits. The code should work equally well with 16- or 32-bit ints.

In a system where these assumptions are not met, you may be able to make the code work by modifying the typedefs in `jmreconf.h`. However, you will probably have difficulty if int is less than 16 bits wide, since references to plain int abound in the code.

char can be either signed or unsigned, although the code runs faster if an unsigned char type is available. If char is wider than 8 bits, you will need to redefine `JOCTET` and/or provide custom data source/destination managers so that `JOCTET` represents exactly 8 bits of data on external storage.

The JPEG library proper does not assume ASCII representation of characters. But some of the image file I/O modules in `cjpeg/djpeg` do have ASCII dependencies in file-header manipulation; so does `cjpeg's select_file_type()` routine.

The JPEG library does not rely heavily on the C library. In particular, C stdio is used only by the data source/destination modules and the error handler, all of which are application-replaceable. (cjpeg/djpeg are more heavily dependent on stdio.) malloc and free are called only from the memory manager "back end" module, so you can use a different memory allocator by replacing that one file.

The code generally assumes that C names must be unique in the first 15 characters. However, global function names can be made unique in the first 6 characters by defining NEED\_SHORT\_EXTERNAL\_NAMES.

More info about porting the code may be gleaned by reading jconfig.txt, jmorecfg.h, and jinclude.h.

Notes for MS-DOS implementors

-----

The IJG code is designed to work efficiently in 80x86 "small" or "medium" memory models (i.e., data pointers are 16 bits unless explicitly declared "far"; code pointers can be either size). You may be able to use small model to compile cjpeg or djpeg by itself, but you will probably have to use medium model for any larger application. This won't make much difference in performance. You *will* take a noticeable performance hit if you use a large-data memory model (perhaps 10%-25%), and you should avoid "huge" model if at all possible.

The JPEG library typically needs 2Kb-3Kb of stack space. It will also malloc about 20K-30K of near heap space while executing (and lots of far heap, but that doesn't count in this calculation). This figure will vary depending on selected operating mode, and to a lesser extent on image size. There is also about 5Kb-6Kb of constant data which will be allocated in the near data segment (about 4Kb of this is the error message table). Thus you have perhaps 20K available for other modules' static data and near heap space before you need to go to a larger memory model. The C library's static data will account for several K of this, but that still leaves a good deal for your needs. (If you are tight on space, you could reduce the sizes of the I/O buffers allocated by jdatasrc.c and jdatadst.c, say from 4K to 1K. Another possibility is to move the error message table to far memory; this should be doable with only localized hacking on jerror.c.)

About 2K of the near heap space is "permanent" memory that will not be released until you destroy the JPEG object. This is only an issue if you save a JPEG object between compression or decompression operations.

Far data space may also be a tight resource when you are dealing with large images. The most memory-intensive case is decompression with two-pass color quantization, or single-pass quantization to an externally supplied color

map. This requires a 128Kb color lookup table plus strip buffers amounting to about 40 bytes per column for typical sampling ratios (eg, about 25600 bytes for a 640-pixel-wide image). You may not be able to process wide images if you have large data structures of your own.

Of course, all of these concerns vanish if you use a 32-bit flat-memory-model compiler, such as DJGPP or Watcom C. We highly recommend flat model if you can use it; the JPEG library is significantly faster in flat model.

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\* wrgif.c

\*

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\* This file contains routines to write output images in GIF format.

\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\* NOTE: to avoid entanglements with Unisys' patent on LZW compression, \*

\* this code has been modified to output "uncompressed GIF" files. \*

\* There is no trace of the LZW algorithm in this file. \*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*

\* These routines may need modification for non-Unix environments or

\* specialized applications. As they stand, they assume output to

\* an ordinary stdio stream.

\*/

/\*

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## 1.14 libevent 2.0.21 :(18 Nov 2012)

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object

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Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

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A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote

it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library

creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
Ty Coon, President of Vice

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## 1.19 libwww 5.4.0 :2

### 1.19.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without

changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form

under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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# 1.27 OpenSSL patch to 0.9.8 branch to add RFC5649 (key wrap with pad) 1.0

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/\* crypto/aes/aes\_wrap.c \*/

/\* Written by Dr Stephen N Henson ([steve@openssl.org](mailto:steve@openssl.org)) for the OpenSSL project.

\* Modified by Attaullah Baig ([abaig@paypal.com](mailto:abaig@paypal.com)) to wrap/unwrap any size keys (Implemented RFC5649)

\*/

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## 1.28 OpenSSL Patch to 0.9.8 branch to enable session ticket extension to TLS 1.0

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That's all there is to it!

# 1.30 python 2.6

## 1.30.1 Available under license :

### A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE

=====

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <http://www.cwi.nl>) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <http://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations (now Zope Corporation, see <http://www.zope.com>). In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <http://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see <http://www.opensource.org> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

| Release        | Derived from | Year      | Owner      | GPL-compatible? (1) |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| 0.9.0 thru 1.2 |              | 1991-1995 | CWI        | yes                 |
| 1.3 thru 1.5.2 | 1.2          | 1995-1999 | CNRI       | yes                 |
| 1.6            | 1.5.2        | 2000      | CNRI       | no                  |
| 2.0            | 1.6          | 2000      | BeOpen.com | no                  |
| 1.6.1          | 1.6          | 2001      | CNRI       | yes (2)             |
| 2.1            | 2.0+1.6.1    | 2001      | PSF        | no                  |
| 2.0.1          | 2.0+1.6.1    | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.1          | 2.1+2.0.1    | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2            | 2.1.1        | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.2          | 2.1.1        | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |

|       |       |           |     |     |
|-------|-------|-----------|-----|-----|
| 2.1.3 | 2.1.2 | 2002      | PSF | yes |
| 2.2.1 | 2.2   | 2002      | PSF | yes |
| 2.2.2 | 2.2.1 | 2002      | PSF | yes |
| 2.2.3 | 2.2.2 | 2003      | PSF | yes |
| 2.3   | 2.2.2 | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.1 | 2.3   | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.2 | 2.3.1 | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.3 | 2.3.2 | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.4 | 2.3.3 | 2004      | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.5 | 2.3.4 | 2005      | PSF | yes |
| 2.4   | 2.3   | 2004      | PSF | yes |
| 2.4.1 | 2.4   | 2005      | PSF | yes |
| 2.4.2 | 2.4.1 | 2005      | PSF | yes |
| 2.4.3 | 2.4.2 | 2006      | PSF | yes |
| 2.4.4 | 2.4.3 | 2006      | PSF | yes |
| 2.5   | 2.4   | 2006      | PSF | yes |
| 2.5.1 | 2.5   | 2007      | PSF | yes |
| 2.6   | 2.5   | 2008      | PSF | yes |

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(2) According to Richard Stallman, 1.6.1 is not GPL-compatible, because its license has a choice of law clause. According to CNRI, however, Stallman's lawyer has told CNRI's lawyer that 1.6.1 is "not incompatible" with the GPL.

Thanks to the many outside volunteers who have worked under Guido's direction to make these releases possible.

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## 1.31 samba 3.0.32 :1

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Version 2, June 1991

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\* string-replace by David Carlisle <http://www.jclark.com>

\* xt by James Clarck <http://www.jclark.com>

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```
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

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## 1.36 vmtools 1 :1

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## 1.38 xmlsec1 1.2.14

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