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How to compress a pdf file using adobe reader xi

In our previous example, we chose all repeated words and put those in a dictionary. For us, this is the most obvious way to write a dictionary. But a compression program sees it quite different: it has no concept of separate words - just search models. And to reduce file size as much as possible, carefully selects the templates to include in the dictionary. If we approach the phrase from this perspective, we end up with a completely different dictionary. If the compression program has marked the Kennedy phrase, the first redundancy that would encounter would only be a couple of letters. In "Don't ask what yours," There is a repeated model of the letter "T" followed by a space - in "not" and "what". If the compression program wrote this in the dictionary, you could write a "1" every time a "t" has been followed by a space. But in this short sentence, this model does not occur enough to make it a useful item, then the program will eventually overwrite it. The next thing the program may notice is "ou", which appears to be in "yours" and ". If this was a longest document, writing this model in the dictionary could save a lot of space;" ou "is a fairly combination Common in English. But as the compression program has worked through this sentence, you quickly discover a better choice for a dictionary voice: not only is it repeated "OU", but all the words "yours" and the "country" They are both repeated, and they are actually repeated together, like the phrase "your country". In this case, the program would overwrite the dictionary voice to "OU" with the voice for "your country". The phrase "can do for "It is also repeated, once followed by" yours "and once followed by" you. "giving us a repeated model of" can do for you ". This allows you to write 15 characters (spaces included) with a numeric value. While "your country" only allows us to write 13 characters (with spaces) with u N numerical value, so the program would overwrite the "country" as only "R country," and then write a separate voice for "can do for you". The program proceeds in this way, collecting all repeated information bits and then calculating which models should write in the dictionary. This ability to rewrite the dictionary is the "adaptive" part of the algorithm based in the adaptive lz dictionary. The way a program actually does it is quite complicated, as you can see from discussions on data-compression.com. No matter what specific method you use, this in-depth search system allows you to compress the file much more effectively than you can simply choose words. Using the models we have chosen above and add " " for spaces, we invent this bigger dictionary: Ask this dictionary ask _what_ your _country_ can _do_ for _you_ and this smaller phrase: "1not _2345 _- _ 12354" The sentence now occupies 18 memory unit and Our dictionary takes 18 units on 41 units. So we compressed the total file size from 79 units to 59 units! This is just a way to compress the phrase and not necessarily the most efficient. (See if you can find a better way!) So how good this system is? The file reduction report depends on a number of factors, including the type of file, file size and compression scheme. In most languages of the world, some letters and words often appear together in the same scheme. Due to this high redundancy rate, text files are very well compressed. A 50% reduction or more typical for a good size text file. Most programming languages are also very redundant because they use a relatively small collection of commands, which frequently gather in a fixed. The files that include a lot of unique information, such as graphs or MP3 files, cannot be very compressed with this system because they do not repeat many models (more on this in the next section). If a file has a lot of repeated models, the reduction rate typically increases with the file size. You can see this just looking at ours - If we had more than Kennedy's speech, we would be able to refer to the models in our most often dictionary, and then get more than the file space of each entry. Furthermore, the most pervasive reasons may emerge in the longest work, allowing us to create a more efficient dictionary. This efficiency also depends on the specific algorithm used by the compression program. Some programs are particularly suitable for collecting models in certain types of files, and then can compress them more syncharily. Others have dictionaries dictionaries, which could efficiently compress for larger files but not for the smaller ones. While all the compression programs of this type work with the same basic idea, actually there is a good quantity of variation in the execution way. Programmers are always trying to build a better system. Your internet tubes could be cultivated à €

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