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The gzip module uses the zlib license (see `src/gzip/zlib.h`) which

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The files `src/autofit/ft-hb-ft.c`, `src/autofit/ft-hb-decls.h`, `src/autofit/ft-hb-types.h`, and `src/autofit/hb-script-list.h` contain code taken (almost) verbatim from the HarfBuzz library, which uses the 'Old MIT' license compatible to the above two licenses.

The MD5 checksum support (only used for debugging in development builds) is in the public domain.

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* \$Id: redblack.h,v 1.1.1.1 2007/03/26 00:29:59 j Exp \$

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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. libjpeg-turbo note: This file has been modified by The libjpeg-turbo Project to include only information relevant to libjpeg-turbo, to wordsmith certain sections, and to remove impolitic language that existed in the libjpeg v8 README. It is included only for reference. Please see README.md for information specific to libjpeg-turbo.

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DOCUMENTATION ROADMAP

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This file contains the following sections:

OVERVIEW General description of JPEG and the IJG software.
LEGAL ISSUES Copyright, lack of warranty, terms of distribution.
REFERENCES Where to learn more about JPEG.
ARCHIVE LOCATIONS Where to find newer versions of this software.
FILE FORMAT WARS Software *not* to get.
TO DO Plans for future IJG releases.

Other documentation files in the distribution are:

User documentation:

doc/usage.txt Usage instructions for cjpeg, djpeg, jpegtran, rdjpgcom, and wrjpgcom.
*.1 Unix-style man pages for programs (same info as usage.txt).
doc/wizard.txt Advanced usage instructions for JPEG wizards only.
doc/change.log Version-to-version highlights.
Programmer and internal documentation: doc/libjpeg.txt
How to use the JPEG library in your own programs. src/example.c
Sample code for calling the JPEG library. doc/structure.txt
Overview of the JPEG library's internal structure. doc/coderules.txt
Coding style rules --- please read if you contribute code.

Please read at least usage.txt. Some information can also be found in the JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article. See ARCHIVE LOCATIONS below to find out where to obtain the FAQ article.

If you want to understand how the JPEG code works, we suggest reading one or more of the REFERENCES, then looking at the

documentation files (in roughly the order listed) before diving into the code.

OVERVIEW

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This package contains C software to implement JPEG image encoding, decoding, and transcoding. JPEG (pronounced "jay-peg") is a standardized compression method for full-color and grayscale images. JPEG's strong suit is compressing photographic images or other types of images that have smooth color and brightness transitions between neighboring pixels. Images with sharp lines or other abrupt features may not compress well with JPEG, and a higher JPEG quality may have to be used to avoid visible compression artifacts with such images.

JPEG is normally lossy, meaning that the output pixels are not necessarily identical to the input pixels. However, on photographic content and other "smooth" images, very good compression ratios can be obtained with no visible compression artifacts, and extremely high compression ratios are possible if you are willing to sacrifice image quality (by reducing the "quality" setting in the compressor.)

This software implements JPEG baseline, extended-sequential, progressive, and lossless compression processes. Provision is made for supporting all variants of these processes, although some uncommon parameter settings aren't implemented yet. We have made no provision for supporting the hierarchical processes defined in the standard.

We provide a set of library routines for reading and writing JPEG image files, plus two sample applications "cjpeg" and "djpeg", which use the library to perform conversion between JPEG and some other popular image file formats. The library is intended to be reused in other applications.

In order to support file conversion and viewing software, we have included considerable functionality beyond the bare JPEG coding/decoding capability; for example, the color quantization modules are not strictly part of JPEG decoding, but they are essential for output to color-mapped file formats. These extra functions can be compiled out of the library if not required for a particular application.

We have also included "jpegtran", a utility for lossless transcoding between different JPEG processes, and "rdjpgcom" and "wrjpgcom", two simple applications for inserting and extracting textual comments in JFIF files.

The emphasis in designing this software has been on achieving portability and flexibility, while also making it fast enough to be useful. In particular, the software is not intended to be read as a tutorial on JPEG. (See the REFERENCES section for introductory material.) Rather, it is intended to be reliable, portable, industrial-strength code. We do not claim to have achieved that goal in every aspect of the software, but we strive for it.

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REFERENCES

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We recommend reading one or more of these references before trying to understand the innards of the JPEG software.

The best short technical introduction to the JPEG compression algorithm is Wallace, Gregory K. "The JPEG Still Picture Compression Standard", Communications of the ACM, April 1991 (vol. 34 no. 4), pp. 30-44.

(Adjacent articles in that issue discuss MPEG motion picture compression, applications of JPEG, and related topics.) If you don't have the CACM issue handy, a PDF file containing a revised version of Wallace's article is

available at <http://www.ijg.org/files/Wallace.JPEG.pdf>. The file (actually a preprint for an article that appeared in IEEE Trans. Consumer Electronics) omits the sample images that appeared in CACM, but it includes corrections and some added material. Note: the Wallace article is copyright ACM and IEEE, and it may not be used for commercial purposes.

A somewhat less technical, more leisurely introduction to JPEG can be found in "The Data Compression Book" by Mark Nelson and Jean-loup Gailly, published by M&T Books (New York), 2nd ed. 1996, ISBN 1-55851-434-1. This book provides good explanations and example C code for a multitude of compression methods including JPEG. It is an excellent source if you are comfortable reading C code but don't know much about data compression in general. The book's JPEG sample code is far from industrial-strength, but when you are ready to look at a full implementation, you've got one here...

The best currently available description of JPEG is the textbook "JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard" by William B. Pennebaker and Joan L. Mitchell, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993, ISBN 0-442-01272-1. Price US\$59.95, 638 pp. The book includes the complete text of the ISO JPEG standards (DIS 10918-1 and draft DIS 10918-2).

The original JPEG standard is divided into two parts, Part 1 being the actual specification, while Part 2 covers compliance testing methods. Part 1 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 1: Requirements and guidelines" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS10918-1, ITU-T T.81. Part 2 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 2: Compliance testing" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-2, ITU-T T.83.

The JPEG standard does not specify all details of an interchangeable file format. For the omitted details, we follow the "JFIF" conventions, revision 1.02. JFIF version 1 has been adopted as ISO/IEC 10918-5 (05/2013) and Recommendation ITU-T T.871 (05/2011): Information technology – Digital compression

and coding of continuous-tone still images: JPEG File InterchangeFormat (JFIF). It is available as a free download in PDF file format from <https://www.iso.org/standard/54989.html> and <http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-T.871>.

A PDF file of the older JFIF 1.02 specification is available at <http://www.w3.org/Graphics/JPEG/jfif3.pdf>.

The TIFF 6.0 file format specification can be obtained from <http://mirrors.ctan.org/graphics/tiff/TIFF6.ps.gz>.

The JPEG incorporation scheme found in the TIFF 6.0 spec of 3-June-92 has a number of serious problems. IJG does not recommend use of the TIFF 6.0 design (TIFF Compression tag 6). Instead, we recommend the JPEG design proposed by TIFF Technical Note #2 (Compression tag 7). Copies of this Note can be obtained from <http://www.ijg.org/files/>. It is expected that the next revision of the TIFF spec will replace the 6.0 JPEG design with the Note's design.

Although IJG's own code does not support TIFF/JPEG, the free libtiff library uses our library to implement TIFF/JPEG per the Note.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS

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The "official" archive site for this software is www.ijg.org. The most recent released version can always be found there in directory "files".

The JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article is a source of some general information about JPEG. It is available at <http://www.faqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq>.

FILE FORMAT COMPATIBILITY

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This software implements ITU T.81 | ISO/IEC 10918 with some extensions from ITU T.871 | ISO/IEC 10918-5 (JPEG File Interchange Format-- see REFERENCES). Informally, the term "JPEG image" or "JPEG file" most often refers to JFIF or a subset thereof, but there are other formats containing the name "JPEG" that

are incompatible with the original JPEG standard or with JFIF (for instance, JPEG 2000 and JPEG XR). This software therefore does not support these formats. Indeed, one of the original reasons for developing this free software was to help force convergence on a common, interoperable format standard for JPEG files.

JFIF is a minimal or "low end" representation. TIFF/JPEG (TIFF revision 6.0 as modified by TIFF Technical Note #2) can be used for "high end" applications that need to record a lot of additional data about an image.

TO DO

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Please send bug reports, offers of help, etc. to jpeg-info@jpegclub.org.