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## Incremental encoding

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**Incremental encoding**, also known as **front compression**, **back compression**, or **front coding**, is a type of delta encoding compression algorithm whereby common prefixes or suffixes and their lengths are recorded so that they need not be duplicated. This algorithm is particularly well-suited for compressing sorted data, e.g., a list of words from a dictionary.

For example:

Input	Common prefix	Compressed output
myxa myxophyta myxopod nab nabbed nabbing nabit nabk nabob nacarat nacelle	no preceding word 'myx' 'myxop' no common prefix 'nab' 'nab' 'nab' 'nab' 'nab' 'nac'	0 myxa 3 ophyta 5 od 0 nab 3 bed 4 ing 3 it 3 k 3 ob 2 carat 3 elle
64 bytes		46 bytes

The encoding used to store the common prefix length itself varies from application to application. Typical techniques are storing the value as a single byte; delta encoding, which stores only the change in the common prefix length; and various universal codes. It may be combined with other general lossless data compression techniques such as entropy encoding and dictionary coders to compress the remaining suffixes.

## Applications [edit]

Incremental encoding is widely used in information retrieval to compress the lexicons used in search indexes; these list all the words found in all the documents and a pointer for each one to a list of locations. Typically, it compresses these indexes by about 40%.<sup>[1]</sup>

As one example, incremental encoding is used as a starting point by the GNU locate utility, in an index of filenames and directories. The GNU locate utility further uses bigram encoding to further shorten popular filepath prefixes.

## References [edit]

1. In H. Witten, Alistair Moffat, Timothy C. Bell. Managing Gigabytes. Second edition. Academic Press. ISBN 1-55860-570-3. Section 4.1: Accessing the lexicon, subsection Front coding, pp.159–161.



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Categories: Lossless compression algorithms | Database index techniques | Storage software stubs

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