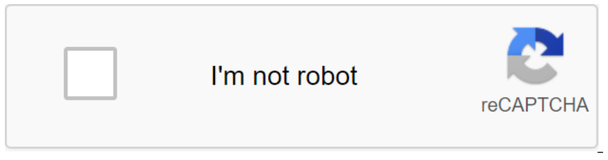
Compress pdf size windows



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By Chris Hawke Updated September 22, 2017 ComputerImage-editing program If you send a photo by email or upload photos to your site, you'll want to compress the image by changing size or re-sending it so it can be uploaded faster. Changing the size of the image means changing the size of the image, while re-ampeyling means changing the number of pixels in the image. Although these are two different processes, they can both help achieve the same effect: reducing the disk space, the back of the image. To do this, you'll need an image editing program capable of any of these effects. Open the photo in the image editing program. Click on the Image or Change menu at the top of the image editor window and select Resize or Resample. The window should be displayed where you can change settings for the desired effect. Set the image sizes smaller than the current dimensions, creating a lower-resolution image. If you decide to shine an image, adjust the PPI (pixels per inch) to a smaller number. You may also be able to change exactly how the program changes the size or resamples the image. Experiment with settings to create a good balance between compression and image quality. Click on the File menu and select Save as. This will save the new version of the mized/re-photograph, keeping the original image in its original size and format. Enter a new name and select a save directory. Select the file format and click the Save Eric Novinson compression file includes methods to reduce the space needed to store a file in a computer system. Compressed files require significantly less storage space than uncompressed files, although compression can result in the loss of some data. File compression is designed to reduce data storage requirements that do not provide additional information, such as white space on a page. Squeezing files increases the speed of data transmission. High-speed Internet, such as cable and DSL connections, is not available in all places. Many computers use much slower communication systems, such as modems, that cannot transmit data very quickly. In addition, even a system that can handle large amounts of data still slows down when many users connect to it at once. The longer the file is required to send, the more likely it is that the transmission is interrupted, or that the transmission is corrupted and the user gets an unusable file. The disk space required on Internet servers is reduced by compressing files. Internet servers require physical storage tools such as hard drives, and compression of files allows more information on these devices. The compression also reduces the time it takes an Internet server to find files stored on hard drives. Even if the client computer is connected to the Internet server by a high-speed fiber optic cable, the customer should still for the server to find files in its own storage system. Squeezing files can also hide information. Not all computers can read the information stored in compressed files and list it in the file index. This can be useful if an internet server stores information that is not intended for the public, especially if the method of squeezing files is not reversible using commonly used computer software. In addition, encrypting a file so that unauthorized users can't read it increases the required storage space for the file, so compression of encrypted files is also useful. Many organizations, such as banks and online stores, use strong encryption to handle financial transactions, so using the compression method reduces their storage costs. Squeezing files saves energy. Every step of transferring files on the Internet uses the power, from the power required to run an Internet server hard drive, to the one used by the modem, router, and every other intermediary network device, before the information reaches the end-customer's computer. Squeezing files reduces energy bills associated with many devices. Squeezing files is mandatory on some internet servers. Server operators may not allow non-repressive files to be transferred because they want to keep space in their systems. This requirement means that Internet users will need a file compression program, both to download data to these Internet servers and to read the downloadable data. According to Boston College, compressing files is useful when sending attachments to emails that often have file size restrictions. By default, Windows 10 compresses the JPEG images you use as a background, reducing it to about 85% of the original quality. If you're concerned about the compression artifacts that this often introduces, here's how to use high-quality images instead. We're not quite sure why Windows 10 is compressing background images. It's not like it saves tons of disk space, and using better quality images doesn't actually use any system resources. This may have something to do with synchronizing them between PCs that share the same Microsoft account, but even then, not much space will be saved by compressing them. The really interesting thing is that the background pictures used for your lock screen and sign in the screen don't seem to be compressed at all. Here's how to replace compressed wallpaper image with full image quality in File Explorer, and how to disable compression in the whole Windows registry. ANSWER: How to set up a lock screen on Windows 8 or 10 Option One: Replace a compressed image with full image quality No matter how you install Panel, right-clicking image in File Explorer, and so on-Windows uses a compressed version that often introduces unwanted compression artifacts. As far as we can tell, this even happens with changing like DisplayFusion. Windows saves a compressed version of the background image in the following catalog: C: UsersUSERNAMEAppDataRoamingMicrosoftWindowsThemes There, you will see a file called simply TranscodedWallpaper that has no file extension. If you're not doing a lot of wallpaper switching and aren't comfortable dipping into the registry to turn it off (see next section), you can easily replace this compressed image with a high quality version using these steps: Rename the TranscodedWallpaper file something like TranscodedWallpaper_old. Do this instead of just deleting the file, so you can recover the compressed image easily if you need to. Find the original image and create a copy of it. Rename a copy of the image to TranscodedWallpaper. Drag the new TranscodedWallpaper file into the Theme folder. That's all you need to do to trick Windows into using a high quality, unsized image. If you prefer to turn off the compression altogether, then read on. Option two: Turn off the compression in the Windows registry to disable wallpaper compression in Windows 10, you'll have to make minor changes to the Windows registry. Standard Warning: A registry editor is a powerful tool and misuse of it can make your system unstable or even unworkable. This is a fairly simple hack and as long as you stick to the instructions, you shouldn't have any problems. However, if you've never worked with it before, consider reading about how to use a registry editor before you get started. And definitely back time registry (and your computer!) before making changes. RELATED: Learn to use a registry editor as a Pro Open Registry Editor by clicking Start and typing regedit. Click Enter to open the registry editor and give him permission to make changes to your computer. In the registry editor, use the left sidebar to move on to the following key: HKEY_CURRENT_USER'Control Panel-Desktop Next, you'll create a new value inside your desktop key. Right click on the desktop and select the DWORD (32-bit) value. Name the new value JPEGImport.quality. Double-click the new JPEGImport-kualiti value to open the property dialogue. Switch to Base to Decimal, and then enter 60 to 100 in the Value Data field. The number you choose indicates image quality, so set up to 100 to use full quality images without compression at all. Click GOOD when you're done Now you can quit the editor's registry. You will need to restart the computer and then install a new image to be the background for the changes to make in effect. And any image that you set as a background from now on will not any compression is applied. Download our one click registry hack If you don't feel like immersing yourself in the registry itself, we've created a few registry hacks you can use. Turn off wallpaper wallpaper hack creates a JPEGImport value and sets it up to 100. Hack Restore wallpaper compression (by default) removes this value from the registry. Both hacks are included in the next qIP file. Double-click the one you want to use and click through the hints. When you have applied the hack you want, restart the computer and install a new background image. Wallpaper Compression Hacks AFTER: How to make your own registry of Windows Hacks These hacks are actually just a desktop key, stripped down to the JPEGImport qualifier value we talked about in the previous section and then exported in. REG file. Running any of the hacks sets this value up to the appropriate number. And if you like tinkering with the registry, it's worth taking the time to learn how to make your own registry hacks. Software engineers have always developed new ways to install a lot of data in a small space. This was true when our hard drives were tiny, and the advent of the Internet just made it more important. File compression plays a big role in connecting us, allowing us to send less data down the line so we can have faster downloads and place more connections on downloaded networks. So how does it work? To answer this question will include an explanation of some very complex mathematics, of course, more than we can cover in this article, but you don't need to understand exactly how it works mathematically to understand the basics. The most popular text compression libraries rely on two compression algorithms, using both simultaneously to achieve very high compression ratios. These two algorithms are L'77 and Huffman Coding. Huffman's coding is pretty complicated, and we won't go into the details of that here. First of all, it uses some quirky math to assign short binary codes to individual letters, reducing file sizes in the process. If you'd like to know more about this, check out this article on how the code works or this Computerphile explanation. On the other hand, the L-77 is relatively simple and is what we will talk about here. It seeks to remove duplicate words and replace them with a smaller key that represents the word. Take, for example, this short piece of text: the L'77 algorithm will look at this text, realize that it repeats howtogeek three times, and change it to it: Then, when it wants to read the text back, it will replace each instance (h) with howtogeek, causing us to return to the original phrase. We call compression like this without loss - the data you put into the same as the data that you come out. Nothing is lost. In fact, L'77 doesn't use a key list, but instead replaces the second and third phenomenon with a link in memory: So now that it gets to (h), it will on howtogeek and read that instead. If you're interested in a more detailed explanation, this video is out very useful. This is an idealized example. In fact, most of the text is compressed with keys as small as just a few characters. For example, a word will be squashed even when it appears in words like there, and then. With repeated text, you can get some crazy compression ratios. Take this text file with the word howtogeek repeated 100 times. The original text file is three kilobytes in size. When compressed, however, it takes only 158 bytes. That's almost 95% compression. Obviously, this is a pretty extreme example, as we've been repeating the same word over and over again. In general practice, you'll probably get about 30-40% compression using a compression format like zip on a file that is basically text. By the way, this L-77 algorithm applies to all binary data, not just text, although text is generally easier to compress because of how many repetitive words most languages use. For example, a language such as Chinese may be a little more difficult to compress than English. How does compression work? Video and sound compression works very differently. Unlike text, where you can have no loss of compression, and no data is lost, with images we have what is called Lossy compression, where you lose some data. And the more you compress, the more data you lose. This is what leads to those horrible-looking JPEGs that people have uploaded, shared, and screenshots several times. Every time an image shrinks, it loses some data. Here's an example. This is a screenshot I took that wasn't compressed at all. I then took that screenshot and ran through Photoshop several times, each time exporting it as a low quality JPEG. Here's the result. Looks pretty bad, doesn't it? Well, this is only the worst-case scenario, exporting 0% JPEG quality every time. By comparison, here's a 50% JPEG quality that's almost indistinguishable from the PNG image source if you blow it up and take a closer look. PNG for this image was 200KB in size, but it is 50% jpeg quality only 28KB. So how does it save so much space? Well, the JPEG algorithm is a feat of technique. Most images store a list of numbers, with each number representing one pixel. JPEG doesn't do any of this. Instead, it stores images using what's called the Discreet Cosine Transform, which is a collection of sinus waves combined with varying intensity. It uses 64 different equations, but most of them are not addictive. This is what the quality slider for JPEG's Photoshop and other image apps does-choose how many equations to use. Apps then use Huffman coding to reduce the file size even more. This gives JPEGs an insanely high compression ratio, which can reduce the file, which will be a few megabytes up kilobyte, depending on the quality. Of course, if you use it too too You end up with this: This image is awful. But a small amount of JPEG compression can have a significant impact on file size, and this makes JPEG very useful for compressing images on websites. Most of the photos you see online are compressed to save download time, especially for mobile users with poor data connection. In fact, all the images on How-To Geek have been compressed to make page loading faster, and you've probably never noticed. Video compression video works a little differently than images. You'd think they'd just squeeze every frame of the video using JPEG, and they'd definitely do it, but there's a better method for video. We use the so-called inter-frame compression, which calculates the changes between each frame and stores only them. So, for example, if you have a relatively still shot that takes a few seconds in the video, a lot of space is saved because the compression algorithm doesn't need to store all things in a scene that doesn't change. Inter-frame compression is the main reason we have digital TV and web video at all. Without it, the video would be hundreds of gigabytes larger than the average hard drive size in 2005, when YouTube launched. Also, since inter-frame compression works best with mostly stationary video, that's why confetti destroys the quality of the video. Note: GIFs don't do this, so animated GIFs are often very short and small, but still have a fairly large file size. Another thing to keep in mind about the video is its bitrate-volume data allowed in every second. If your bitrate is 200 kb/s, for example, your video will look pretty bad. The quality goes up as the bitrate goes up, but after a few megabytes per second, you get a decrease in profits. This is an enlarged shot taken from a video of a jellyfish. On the left - 3 Mb/s, on the right - 100 Mb/s. 30x increase in file size, but not a significant increase in quality. Typically, YouTube videos sit around 2-10Mb/s depending on your connection, as more and more likely will not be seen. This demo works better with the actual video, so if you want to check it out for yourself, you can download the same bitrate test videos used here. Audio compression audio compression works very similar to text and compression images. Where JPEG removes parts from an image you won't see, compression of sound does the same for sounds. You may not have to hear the creaking guitar pick up on the string if the actual guitar is much, much louder. The MP3 also uses bitrate ranging from the low end of 48 and 96 kbps (low end) to 128 and 240kbps (pretty good) to 320kbps (high-end audio), and you'll probably only hear the difference with exceptionally good headphones (and ears). There are also no loss of compression codecs for audio-core which FLAC-which uses L-77 coding to deliver completely lossless audio. Some Some I swear flaC is the perfect sound quality, but with the prevalence of MP3, it seems most people either can't tell or don't mind the difference. 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