

INTRODUCTION TO LZ4 COMPRESSION



Scope and audience: This technical note intends to provide general technical information about LZ4 compression on Optiq®. For additional information regarding the LZ4 implementation on the Euronext Optiq platform please consult the specifications [here](#).

This document aims to familiarize developers who will work with LZ4 for the first time, specifically for the MDG compressed and snapshot channels.

Optiq MDG will use LZ4 compression, and will be available for real-time market data used on low bandwidth connections (100Mbps) and for all snapshots. Only the body of the Market Data packets will be compressed, excluding the packet header. It should be noted that a compressed market data packet can contain several different messages, which are all compressed into a single compressed packet. LZ4 was specifically chosen for the speed with which it is able to compress and decompress, and tests were performed to validate the implementation of LZ4 on Optiq MDG.



HOW IT WORKS

Data is represented as a series of sequences in the LZ4 algorithm, with each sequence beginning with a one byte token broken down into two 4-bit fields. The number of literal bytes that are to be copied to the output are in the first field, while the second field contains the number of bytes to copy from the decoded output buffer. The value of '0' represents the minimum match length of 4 bytes. Essentially, a sequence is a series of literals (i.e., non-compressed bytes), followed by a match copy.

The string of literals comes after the token, and any extra bytes needed to indicate string length. An offset indicating at which point in the output buffer to begin copying follows, and the extra bytes (if any) of the match-length would be placed at the end of the sequence.

When a value of 15 is represented in either of the bitfields, this indicates that the length is larger and that an extra byte of data should be added to the length. Similarly, a value of 255 in the extra bytes suggests that another byte should be added. As such, arbitrary lengths are represented by series of extra bytes with the value 255.

Each sequence starts with a token. The token is a one byte value, separated into two 4-bits fields. Therefore each field ranges from 0 to 15.

With LZ4, compression can either be done in a stream or in blocks. Higher compression ratios can be achieved by focusing on finding best matches, which then results in both a smaller output and faster decompression.

PARSING RESTRICTIONS

There are specific parsing rules to respect in order to remain compatible with assumptions made by the decoder:

1. The last 5 bytes are always literals
2. The last match must start at least 12 bytes before end of block. Consequently, a block with less than 13 bytes cannot be compressed.

These rules are in place to ensure that the decoder will never read beyond the input buffer, nor write beyond the output buffer.

HOW LZ4 IS USED FOR OPTIQ MDG

MDG COMPRESSION LZ4



Q&A ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LZ4 IN OPTIQ MDG

Q: In the context of MDG, only the body of the messages will be compressed, and not the packet headers. What happens if the length of the packet is too small (i.e. less than 12 bytes): will it still be compressed?

The packet will not be compressed, and the Packet Flags field will indicate this with the flag COMPRESSED (bit 0) cleared with value 0.

Q: Is it possible to receive non-compressed messages or packets in the compressed channels?

Yes, this is possible and can happen when compression is not possible, or the compressed data would be larger than the initial data.

Q: Which language should be used to develop the decompression mechanism?

There are many possible implementations, and one of the references is C, although the API is simple to use from C++ as well.

Q: Is LZ4 is natively available in Linux distributions?

Yes

Q: What is the licensing for LZ4 library?

License differs for each implementation. We encourage developers to have their legal department review the license of the LZ4 library they plan to use.

Q: Is Euronext using the standard LZ4 Frame format, and which encoding is being used?

Euronext does not use LZ4 framing, only bare LZ4 (namely LZ4_compress_default). It uses little endian for encoding, the maximum value of an offset does not apply to the Euronext implementation, the packets MDG is sending are small (and not queued for latency purpose).

Q: LZ4 allows for very fast compression and is based on well-known LZ77 (Lempel-Ziv) algorithm. It features an extremely fast decoder. What is the recommended fastest decompression tool available?

Euronext uses API LZ4_decompress_safe, though clients are encouraged to explore all of the available options for decoding.

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