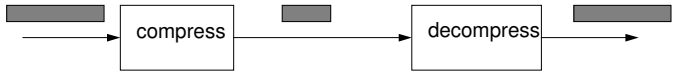
# CprE 489
# Lecture 24

Fall Semester 1997



## Data Compression

- Compression - reducing the amount of data for
  - faster data transmission
  - reduced storage space
  - faster computation
- Compression ratio = compressed length / uncompressed length
- Lossless compression - no data is lost, the decompression method completely recovers the data
- Lossy compression - data is lost, but the remaining data is still coherent
  - compression ratio vs. distortion





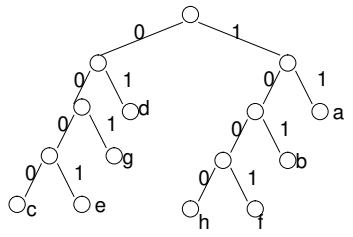

## Lossless Compression

- Sources
  - text
  - images
- Morse code and Braille 1800's
- Huffman Coding
- Dictionary Techniques - Lempel-Ziv
  - unix compress, zip
  - GIF
- Arithmetic Coding
- Run-length Coding
- Predictive Coding
  - lossless JPEG



## Huffman Coding

- a .25 11
  b .2 101
  c .05 0000
  d .2 01
  e .05 0001
  f .1 1001
  g .1 001
  h .05 1000




- abaabdfgae = 30 bits
- 1110111111010110010111110001 = 27 bits

## Huffman Coding

- Prefix code - no codeword is a prefix of another
- Variable length code
- Optimal prefix code if all that is known is the frequences of the base symbols



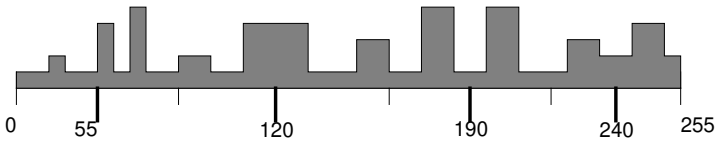
## Lossy Compression

- Subsampling
- Scalar Quantization
- Vector Quantization
- Filter methods - transform the data, keep only significant coefficients and quantize those.
  - Cosine transform
  - Fourier transform
  - Wavelet transform



## Scalar Quantization

- Given data in the 0 to 255 range (gray scale) find 4 levels of grey that has the least distortion. Compression ratio is 2/8 = .25.






## Other Compression Issues

- Differential predictive coding - To code y, first predict x, then compress y-x. If x is actually close to y then y-x will compress well.
- Progressive transmission - some bits give low fidelity, adding more bits yields higher fidelity.
- Sound, images, video - how do the methods differ?
- Real time vs. not real time
- Negotiating the compression ratio - distortion tradeoff between sender and receiver.
- Standards - MPEG, JPEG and others
- Patents