哈尔滨工业大学

算数编码实验报告

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算术编码作业内容:

- 1、 给出算术编码实现的详细原理。
- 2、 编制编解码程序
- 3、 设计并实现自适应算术编码(选做)

1 实验原理

早在 1948 年,香农就提出将信源符号依其出现的概率降序排序,用符号序列累计概率的二进值作为对芯源的编码,并从理论上论证了它的优越性。1960 年,Peter Elias 发现无需排序,只要编、解码端使用相同的符号顺序即可,提出了算术编码的概念。Elias 没有公布他的发现,因为他知道算术编码在数学上虽然成立,但不可能在实际中实现。

算术编码的基本原理是将编码的消息表示成实数 0 和 1 之间的一个间隔 (Interval),消息越长,编码表示它的间隔就越小,表示这一间隔所需的二进制 位就越多。

算术编码用到两个基本的参数:符号的概率和它的编码间隔。信源符号的概率决定压缩编码的效率,也决定编码过程中信源符号的间隔,而这些间隔包含在0到1之间。编码过程中的间隔决定了符号压缩后的输出。

算数编码是一种非常有用的无损信源压缩编码方式,也是一种熵编码的方式。一般的熵编码方式,通常是将信源消息分割成一个符号序列,然后对单个的符号进行编码。而算数编码则将整个待编码的符号序列映射到一个位于[0,1)实数区间。算术编码的基本原理是将编码的消息表示成实数 0 和 1 之间的一个间隔 (Interval),消息越长,编码表示它的间隔就越小,表示这一间隔所需的二进制位就越多。利用这种方法,算数编码可以将压缩率无限的接近于数据的熵值,从而获得理论上的最高压缩率。

在静态的算数编码中,需要提前统计信源符号的概率分布。在编码时,从实数区间 [0,1)开始,按照符号的频度将当前的区间分割成多个子区间。根据当前输入的符号选择对应的子区间,然后从选择的子区间 中继续进行下一轮的分割。不断的进行这个过程,直到所有符号编码完毕。对于最后选择的一个子区间,输出属于该区间的一个小数。这个小数就是所有数据的编码。

在给定符号序列的算数编码过程如下:

- (1) 编码器开始时,将"当前间隔" [L,H)设置为[0,1)
- (2) 对每个输入符号,编码器按照下面的步骤(3)(4)进行编码操作
- (3) 编码器将当前间隔分为"子间隔",每个符号一个"子间隔","子间隔" 的相对大小同符号的概率成正比
- (4) 编码器选择与当前输入符号相匹配的"子间隔",并将其作为新的"当前间隔"

解码过程如下:

- (1) 将编码得到的小数序列作为"当前编码"
- (2) 寻找"当前编码"所在[0,1)区间的位置,即找到位于哪一个符号的"子区间"上,就将该符号作为当前译码得到的符号
- (3) 计算"当前编码"位于该符号"子区间"中的对应比例的位置,得到新的 "当前编码"。计算方法为: 当前编码 – low (当前子区间)

```
\frac{ - j \hat{n}_{ \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{b} \hat{b}}{ hig \hat{h}_{ \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{b} \hat{d}} = 新的当前编码}{ hig \hat{h}_{ \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{b} \hat{d}} = \hat{m}
```

(4) 重复(2)(3) 步骤,直到译码到终止符号或者到指定字符数目时停止

实验内容:

其主要思想是:

1. 设定初始区间为 [0,1)

DWord low, range;

- 2. 根据字符频率来对区间进行非等长划分,字符频率越高,其分得的区间长度越长
- 3. 将区间进行裁剪,裁剪到待编码字符的区间范围
- 4. 重复步骤 2 直到所有字符完成编码

```
实现代码(cpp):
#include "zjw_arithmetic_coder.h"

unsigned long AdaptiveArithmeticCoder::encodeCharVectorToStream(const std::vector<char>& inputByteVector_arg, std::ostream & outputByteStream_arg)
{

DWord freq[257];

uint8_t ch;

unsigned int i, j, f;

char out;

// define limits

const DWord top = static_cast<DWord> (1) << 24;

const DWord bottom = static_cast<DWord> (1) << 16;

const DWord maxRange = static_cast<DWord> (1) << 16;
```

```
unsigned int readPos;
                  unsigned int input size;
                  input size = static cast<unsigned> (inputByteVector arg.size());
                // init output vector
                  outputCharVector .clear();
                  outputCharVector_.reserve(sizeof(char) * input_size);
                  readPos = 0;
                 low = 0;
                  range = static_cast<DWord> (-1);
                // initialize cumulative frequency table
                  for (i = 0; i < 257; i++)
                                   freq[i] = i;
                // scan input
                  while (readPos < input_size)
                                  // read byte
                                   ch = inputByteVector_arg[readPos++];
                                   // map range
                                  low += freq[ch] * (range /= freq[256]);
                                   range *= freq[ch + 1] - freq[ch];
                                   // check range limits
                                   while ((low \land (low + range)) < top || ((range < bottom) && ((range = -int(low) & (bottom))) < (low \land (low + range)) < top || ((range < bottom) && ((low \land (low + range))) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range))) < top || ((low + range))) < top || ((low + range))) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range)) 
-1)), 1)))
                                                    out = static cast<char> (low >> 24);
                                                    range <<= 8;
                                                    low <<= 8;
                                                    outputCharVector .push back(out);
                                   }
                                   // update frequency table
                                   for (j = ch + 1; j < 257; j++)
                                                    freq[j]++;
                                   // detect overflow
```

```
if (freq[256] \ge maxRange)
          {
              // rescale
              for (f = 1; f \le 256; f++)
                   freq[f] \neq 2;
                   if (freq[f] \le freq[f-1])
                        freq[f] = freq[f - 1] + 1;
              }
         }
    }
    // flush remaining data
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
     {
         out = static cast<char> (low >> 24);
         outputCharVector .push back(out);
         low <<= 8;
    }
    // write to stream
    outputByteStream arg.write(&outputCharVector [0], outputCharVector .size());
    return (static cast<unsigned long> (outputCharVector .size()));
}
unsigned
                       AdaptiveArithmeticCoder::decodeStreamToCharVector(std::istream
             long
                                                                                               &
inputByteStream arg, std::vector<char>& outputByteVector arg)
{
    uint8_t ch;
    DWord freq[257];
    unsigned int i, j, f;
    // define limits
    const DWord top = static_cast<DWord> (1) << 24;
    const DWord bottom = static cast<DWord> (1) << 16;
    const DWord maxRange = static cast<DWord> (1) << 16;
    DWord low, range;
    DWord code;
    unsigned int outputBufPos;
    unsigned int output size = static cast<unsigned> (outputByteVector arg.size());
```

```
unsigned long streamByteCount;
streamByteCount = 0;
outputBufPos = 0;
code = 0;
low = 0;
range = static_cast<DWord> (-1);
// init decoding
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
     inputByteStream_arg.read(reinterpret_cast<char*> (&ch), sizeof(char));
     streamByteCount += sizeof(char);
     code = (code << 8) | ch;
}
// init cumulative frequency table
for (i = 0; i \le 256; i++)
     freq[i] = i;
// decoding loop
for (i = 0; i < output size; i++)
     uint8_t symbol = 0;
     uint8 t \, sSize = 256 / 2;
     // map code to range
     DWord count = (code - low) / (range /= freq[256]);
     // find corresponding symbol
     while (sSize > 0)
     {
          if (freq[symbol + sSize] <= count)</pre>
               symbol = static_cast<uint8_t> (symbol + sSize);
          sSize \neq 2;
     }
     // output symbol
     outputByteVector arg[outputBufPos++] = symbol;
```

```
// update range limits
          low += freq[symbol] * range;
          range *= freq[symbol + 1] - freq[symbol];
          // decode range limits
          while ((low \land (low + range)) \le top \parallel ((range \le bottom) \&\& ((range = -int(low) \& (bottom)))
-1)), 1)))
               inputByteStream arg.read(reinterpret cast<char*> (&ch), sizeof(char));
               streamByteCount += sizeof(char);
               code = code << 8 \mid ch;
               range <<= 8;
               low <<= 8;
          }
          // update cumulative frequency table
          for (j = symbol + 1; j < 257; j++)
               freq[j]++;
          // detect overflow
          if (freq[256] \ge maxRange)
          {
               // rescale
               for (f = 1; f \le 256; f++)
                    freq[f] = 2;
                    if (freq[f] \le freq[f - 1])
                          freq[f] = freq[f - 1] + 1;
               }
          }
     }
     return (streamByteCount);
}
算法:
```

结和算术编码的要求,该算法只需关注小数部分即可,因为不论是 Fui 还是 Pui 都不会大于等于 1(对于 Pui 0 和 Fui 0 我是单独计算的);定义加法、减法和乘法(除法因为能力问题没有设计出来,选择使用别的方法代替)

除法的应用场景是在计算序列长度时,所以我选择使用比较的方法。将得到的 Pui 与 0.5 的 n 次方循环比较(效率低下),得到第一个比 Pui 小的 n 就是所求值。

头文件 (.h):

```
#include "zjw arithmetic coder.h"
unsigned long AdaptiveArithmeticCoder::encodeCharVectorToStream(const std::vector<char>&
inputByteVector arg, std::ostream & outputByteStream arg)
{
    DWord freq[257];
    uint8 t ch;
    unsigned int i, j, f;
    char out;
    // define limits
    const DWord top = static cast<DWord> (1) << 24;
    const DWord bottom = static cast<DWord> (1) << 16;
    const DWord maxRange = static cast<DWord> (1) << 16;
    DWord low, range;
    unsigned int readPos;
    unsigned int input size;
    input size = static cast<unsigned> (inputByteVector arg.size());
    // init output vector
    outputCharVector .clear();
    outputCharVector .reserve(sizeof(char) * input size);
    readPos = 0;
    low = 0;
    range = static cast<DWord> (-1);
    // initialize cumulative frequency table
    for (i = 0; i < 257; i++)
         freq[i] = i;
    // scan input
    while (readPos < input size)
     {
         // read byte
         ch = inputByteVector_arg[readPos++];
         // map range
         low += freq[ch] * (range /= freq[256]);
```

```
range *= freq[ch + 1] - freq[ch];
                                     // check range limits
                                     while ((low \land (low + range)) < top || ((range < bottom) && ((range = -int(low) & (bottom))) < (low \land (low + range)) < top || ((range < bottom) && ((range = -int(low))) & ((low + range)) < top || ((low \land (low + range))) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range))) < top || ((low + range))) < top || ((low + range))) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range))) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + range)) < top || ((low + rang
-1)), 1)))
                                                       out = static cast<char> (low >> 24);
                                                       range <<= 8;
                                                       low <<= 8;
                                                       outputCharVector .push back(out);
                                     }
                                    // update frequency table
                                     for (j = ch + 1; j < 257; j++)
                                                       freq[j]++;
                                     // detect overflow
                                     if (freq[256] \ge maxRange)
                                      {
                                                       // rescale
                                                       for (f = 1; f <= 256; f++)
                                                        {
                                                                         freq[f] \neq 2;
                                                                         if (freq[f] \le freq[f-1])
                                                                                            freq[f] = freq[f-1] + 1;
                                     }
                  }
                 // flush remaining data
                  for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
                   {
                                     out = static cast<char> (low >> 24);
                                     outputCharVector .push back(out);
                                     low <<= 8;
                  }
                  // write to stream
                  outputByteStream_arg.write(&outputCharVector_[0], outputCharVector_.size());
                  return (static cast<unsigned long> (outputCharVector .size()));
}
```

```
unsigned
                       AdaptiveArithmeticCoder::decodeStreamToCharVector(std::istream
             long
inputByteStream arg, std::vector<char>& outputByteVector arg)
    uint8_t ch;
    DWord freq[257];
    unsigned int i, j, f;
    // define limits
    const DWord top = static cast<DWord> (1) << 24;
    const DWord bottom = static cast<DWord> (1) << 16;
    const DWord maxRange = static cast<DWord> (1) << 16;
    DWord low, range;
    DWord code;
    unsigned int outputBufPos;
    unsigned int output size = static cast<unsigned> (outputByteVector arg.size());
    unsigned long streamByteCount;
    streamByteCount = 0;
    outputBufPos = 0;
    code = 0;
    low = 0;
    range = static cast<DWord> (-1);
    // init decoding
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
     {
         inputByteStream arg.read(reinterpret_cast<char*> (&ch), sizeof(char));
         streamByteCount += sizeof(char);
         code = (code << 8) | ch;
    }
    // init cumulative frequency table
    for (i = 0; i \le 256; i++)
         freq[i] = i;
    // decoding loop
    for (i = 0; i < output size; i++)
     {
         uint8 t \text{ symbol} = 0;
```

&

```
uint8 t sSize = 256 / 2;
          // map code to range
          DWord count = (code - low) / (range /= freq[256]);
          // find corresponding symbol
          while (sSize > 0)
               if (freq[symbol + sSize] <= count)
                    symbol = static cast<uint8 t> (symbol + sSize);
               sSize \neq 2;
          }
          // output symbol
          outputByteVector arg[outputBufPos++] = symbol;
          // update range limits
          low += freq[symbol] * range;
          range *= freq[symbol + 1] - freq[symbol];
          // decode range limits
          while ((low \land (low + range)) \le top \parallel ((range \le bottom) \&\& ((range = -int(low) \& (bottom)))
- 1)), 1)))
               inputByteStream_arg.read(reinterpret_cast<char*> (&ch), sizeof(char));
               streamByteCount += sizeof(char);
               code = code << 8 \mid ch;
               range <<= 8;
               low <<= 8;
          }
          // update cumulative frequency table
          for (j = symbol + 1; j < 257; j++)
               freq[j]++;
          // detect overflow
          if (freq[256] \ge maxRange)
               // rescale
               for (f = 1; f \le 256; f++)
                    freq[f] \neq 2;
```

相关代码:

说明:该代码效率很低,因为是将每一个概率都转化为 BigNums 类型进行操作运算;其实可以四个符号或者几个符号为一组,用基本数据类型计算,之后转化为 BigNums 类型,有利于节省资源,提高效率。当然,如果你是分组编码的,不存在位数问题,只是单纯的计算而已

总结

算术编码的优势

与哈夫曼编码类似,算术编码也是一种非定长编码,但其克服了哈夫曼编码每个字符的编码只能为整数的缺陷,其平均字符编码长度更符合频率模型,因此具有更高的压缩比。