

# Signals Project Report

## Image Compression & Decompression

### Team Members

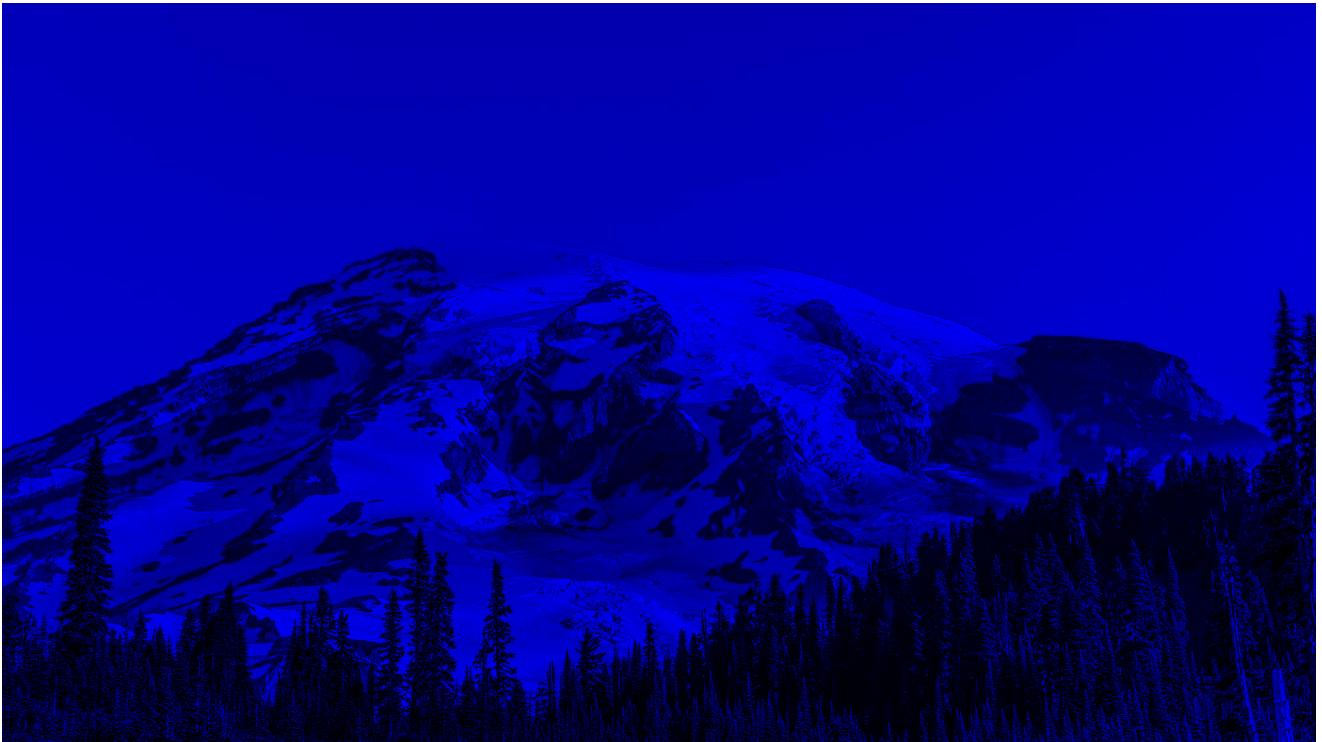
Name	Code	Sec
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Ahmed Hamed Gaber	9220027	1

### Original Image



### Color Components

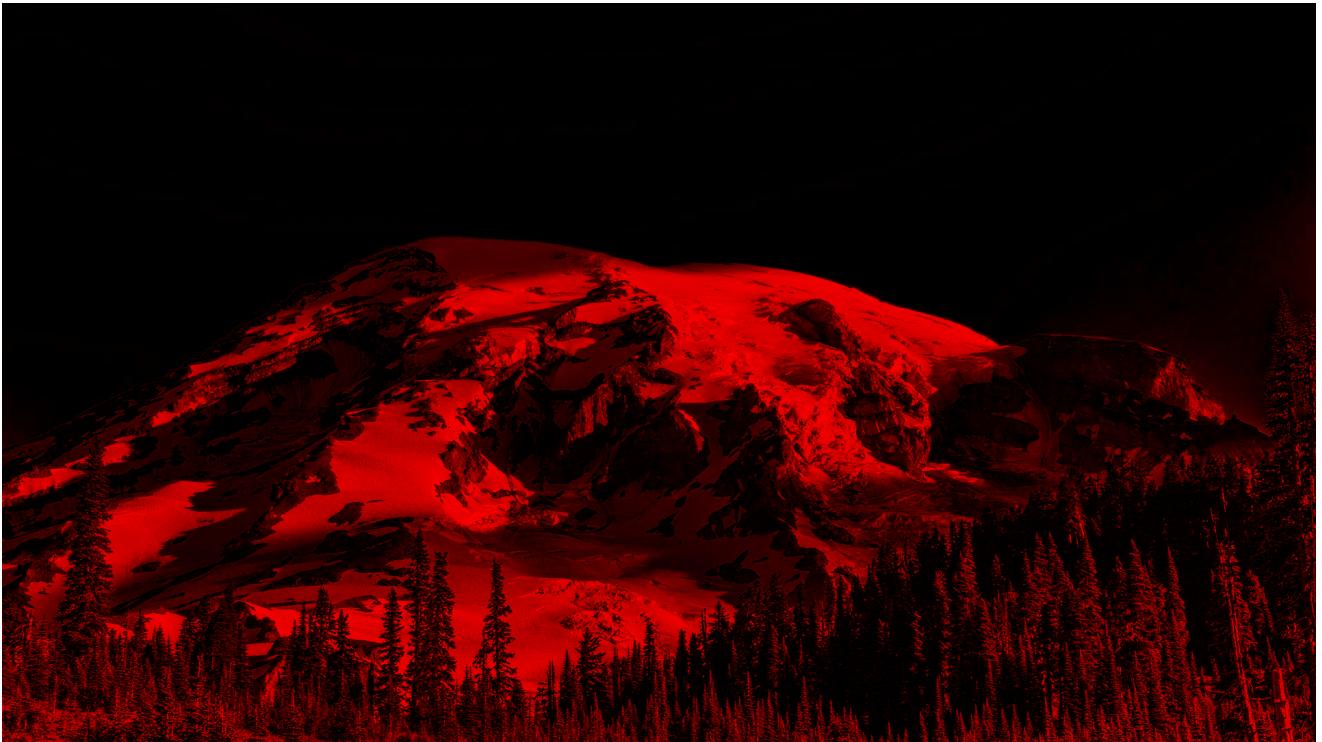
blue component



**Green Component**

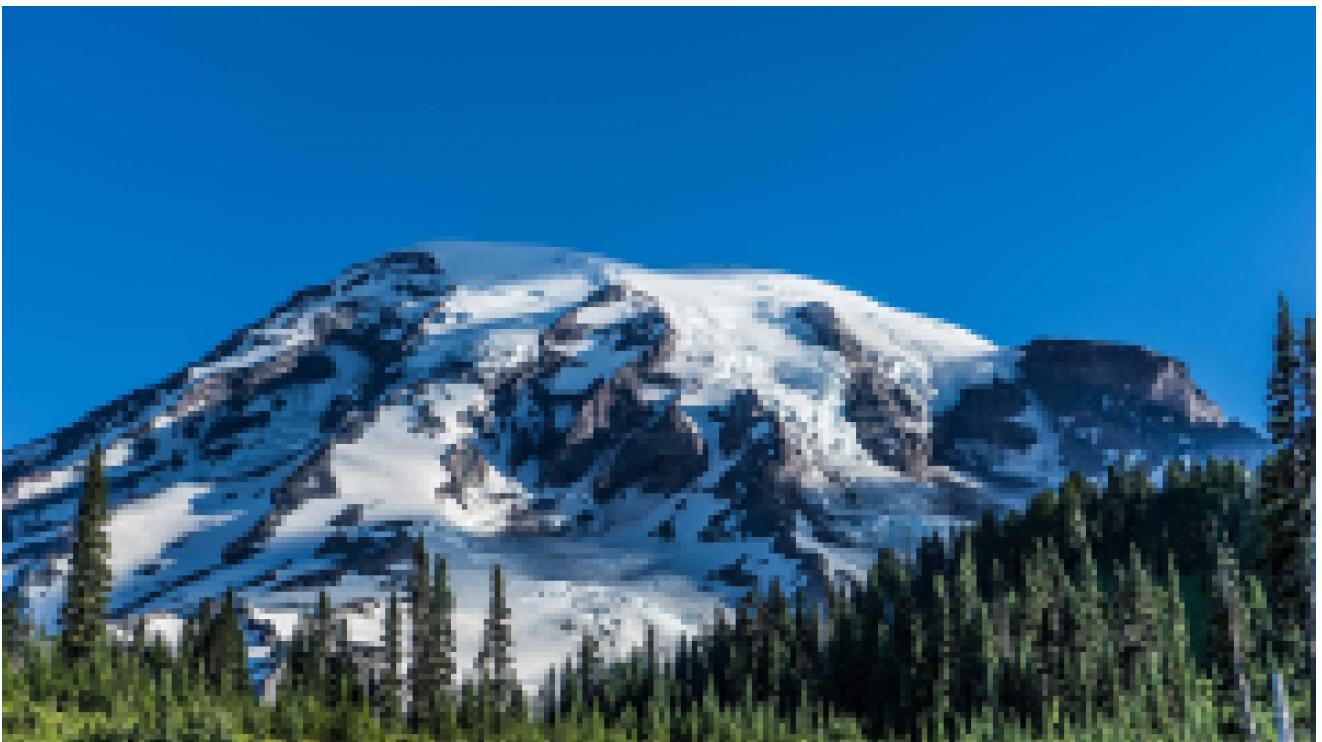


**Red Component**



## Decompressed Images

**m = 1**



**m = 2**



**m = 3**

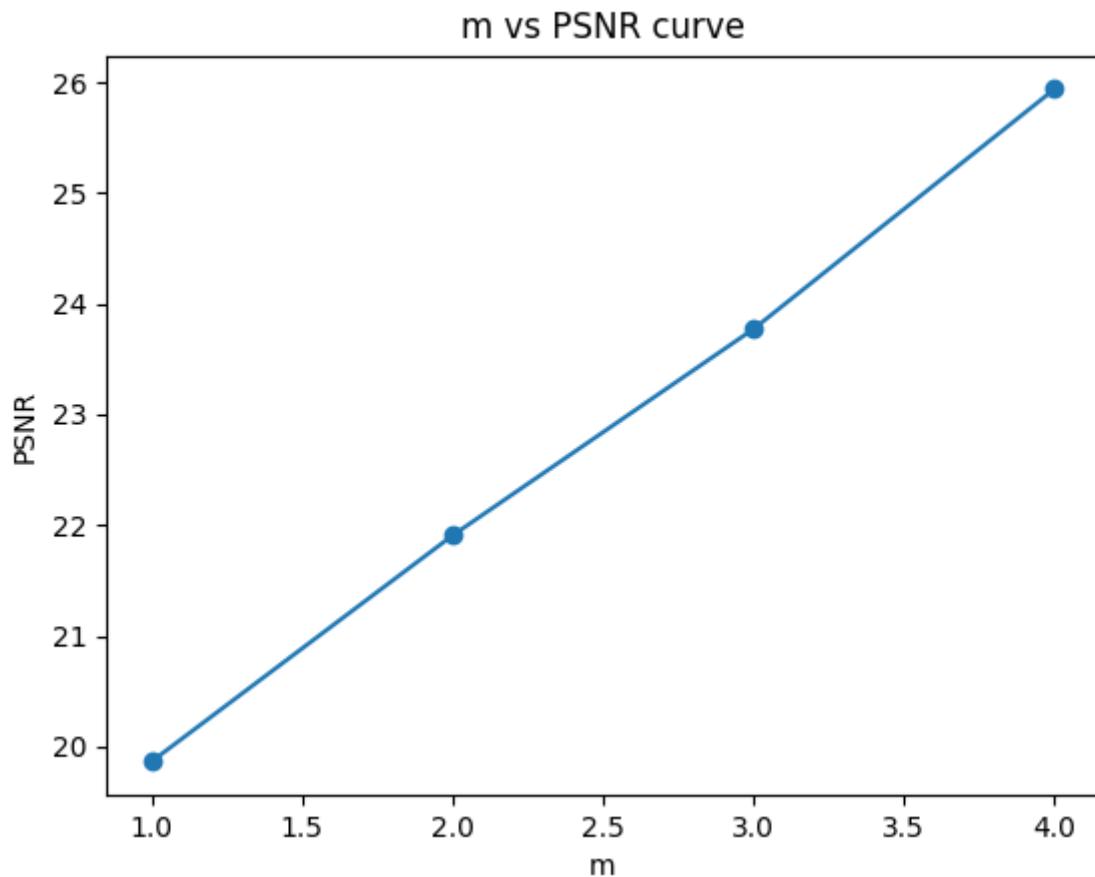


**m = 4**



## PSNR VS M Curve

<b>m value</b>	<b>PSNR (in db)</b>
1	19.862
2	21.905
3	23.772
4	25.941



- From the results of the graph, it's obvious that as  $m$  increases, the value of the PSNR increases.
- The value  $m$  refers to the size of the block of frequency we return while performing 2D DCT analysis, so as  $m$  increases, this leads to increasing the number of frequency coefficients we take in consideration.
- This leads to getting a version of the image which is higher in quality (relative to that with less value of  $m$ )
- Finally, Increasing the quality leads to increasing the value of PSNR.

## Comparing sizes

Image	Size in KB	Ratio to original image
original image	3482	1
compressed with $m = 1$	618	0.196
compressed with $m = 2$	2150	0.617
compressed with $m = 3$	2458	0.706
compressed with $m = 4$	2662	0.765

## Code

```
#!/bin/env python3

import cv2

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from scipy.fft import dctn, idctn


def printGraph(PSNR_array):

    plt.plot(range(1, 5), PSNR_array, marker='o')

    plt.xlabel('m')

    plt.ylabel('PSNR')

    plt.title('m vs PSNR curve')

    plt.savefig('m_vs_PSNR.png')

    plt.show()

def getInput():

    imageName = input("Enter the name of the image file: ")

    if imageName == "":

        imageName = "image.png"

    image = cv2.imread(imageName)

    for color in range(3):

        coloredImage = np.zeros_like(image)

        coloredImage[:, :, color] = image[:, :, color]

        cv2.imwrite(f"color{color}.png", coloredImage)

    return image
```

```
def main(image, length, width, PSNR_array, m):

# Initialize the compressed and decompressed images

compressedImage = np.zeros_like(image)

decompressedImage = np.zeros_like(image)

# Compress the image

for color in range(3):

    channel = image[:, :, color]

    for i in range(0, length, 8):

        for j in range(0, width, 8):

            block = dctn(channel[i:i+8, j:j+8])

            block[m:, :] = 0

            block[:, m:] = 0

            compressedImage[i:i+8, j:j+8, color] = block

            decompressedBlock = idctn(block)

            np.clip(decompressedBlock, 0, 255, out=decompressedBlock)

            decompressedImage[i:i+8, j:j+8, color] = decompressedBlock

val = cv2.PSNR(image, decompressedImage)

PSNR_array.append(val)

print(val)

cv2.imwrite(f"compressed{m}.png", compressedImage)

cv2.imwrite(f"decompressed{m}.png", decompressedImage)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    PSNR_array = []
    image = getInput()
    length = image.shape[0]
    width = image.shape[1]
    for m in range(1, 5):
        main(image, length, width, PSNR_array, m)
    printGraph(PSNR_array)
```