

The Implementation and Comparison of the BCCBT Data Compression Algorithm

Aiden Taylor - B.Sc. in Computer Science

Noah Pinel - B.Sc. in Computer Science

Ty Irving - B.Sc. in Computer Science

Abstract—When storing, transferring, or receiving files it is important to have data compression algorithms to make these processes easier and more efficient. In our project we dive into the actual implementation of a proposed data compression algorithm. We then compare our implementation to two other widely used data compression algorithms and make conclusions about our implementation based on these comparisons.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to take a deeper dive into the implementation and comparison of data compression algorithms. In the modern age, data compression algorithms have become an integral part of our daily lives. These algorithms help us save space on our hard drives, use up less bandwidth, speed up communications, and so much more.

Unfortunately, all these great benefits do not come without costs. In reality, data compression algorithms can be incredibly difficult to devise, and even more difficult to implement. Devising a data compression algorithm requires rigorous mathematical justifications for the processes taken, and implementing data compression algorithms requires intimate knowledge of optimization and memory management techniques.

However, once a data compression algorithm is devised and implemented, there will be a need to see how it stacks up against the other readily available options. No one algorithm excels at compressing every type of data [1], so comparing a data compression algorithm against other available options can highlight the areas where an algorithm exceeds, or where it falls behind. The most important factors of comparisons to note are the

compression and decompression times, and how much of the original file the algorithm is able to save without losing any data in the end.

In this study, we focus on the already devised Bit Code Complete Binary Tree (BCCBT) data compression algorithm which was proposed by Mattias Håkansson Sjöstrand in his Master's Thesis in 2005 [1]. Using the Pseudocode provided in his thesis, we first implemented the algorithm mainly in C with some helper Python scripts, then we used four factors of comparison to gauge our implementation against two open source data compression algorithms.

II. PROPOSED WORK

Describes the proposed work and evaluation framework (e.g. experiments, data analysis, statistical tests, mathematical proof..).

III. EVALUATION

Implementation and Experiments: what you actually did (objectives, choices, data, and final analysis of results). Base comparison: (what is a comparable work, and relating your work to existing works). Developed software and how it can be evaluated.

A. Implementation

B. Experiments

In order to effectively be able to analyze the effectiveness of the BCCBT algorithm we had to find two other comparable open source compression algorithms to test against. As a refresher for the factors that we had used to compare the 3 algorithms against each other we used the 4 following factors

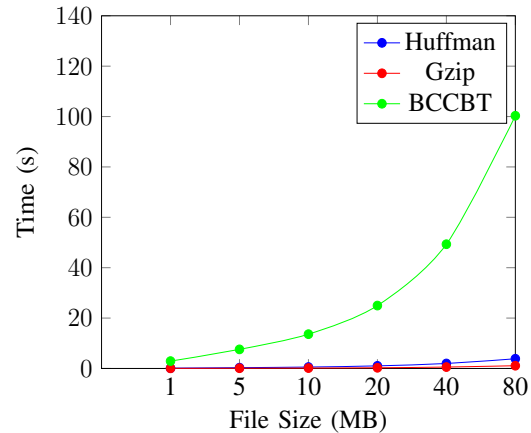
1) Compression Time

2) Decompression Time

$$3) \text{ Saving } \% = \frac{\text{Orig File Size} - \text{Compressed File Size}}{\text{Orig File Size}}$$

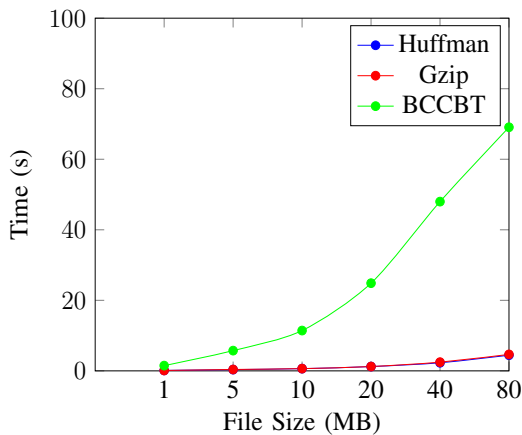
$$4) \text{ Compression Ratio} = \frac{\text{Compressed File Size}}{\text{Original File Size}}$$

Comparison of Decompression times



Using these factors will enable us to effectively test whether the BCCBT algorithm is both effective for compressing files of differing sizes along with showing whether or not it is practical and where the use cases for this compression algorithm.

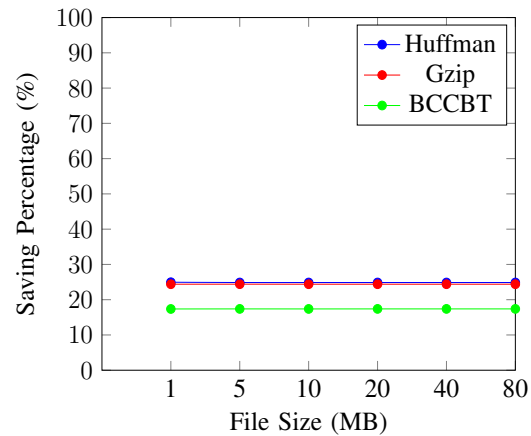
Comparison of Compression times



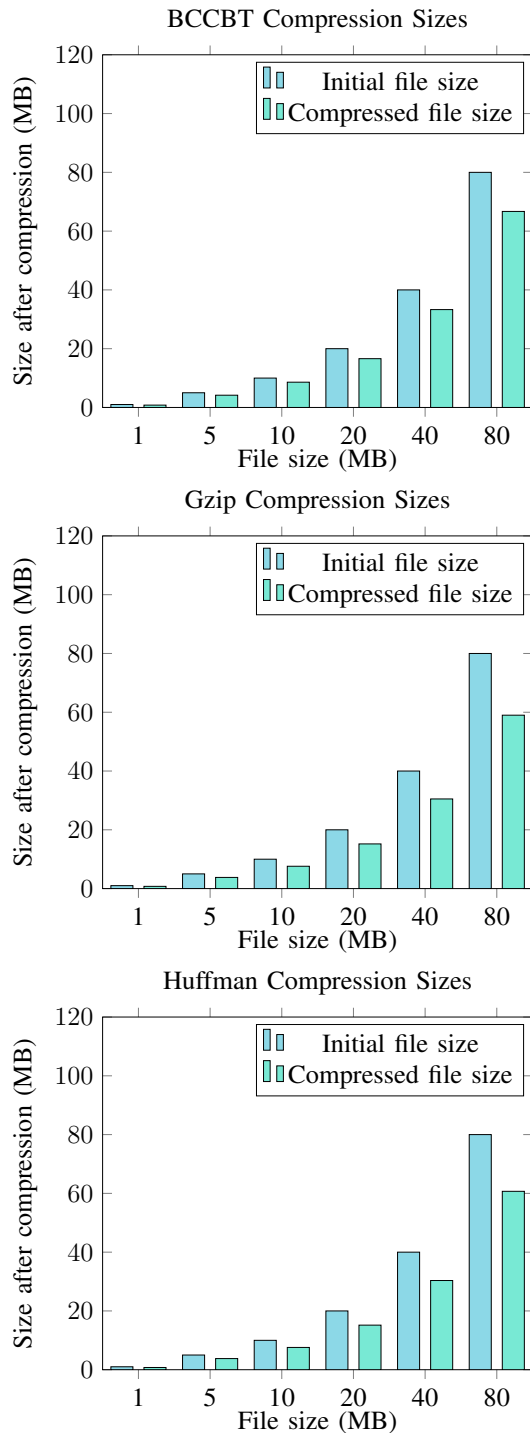
These results indicate that although for low file sizes the compression time is quite similar as the file size gets bigger the compression time exponentially gets bigger and the gap between both Huffman and GZip gets bigger and bigger this result indicates that for the implementation that we made it would not be practical or in your interest to use this on file sizes above 1MB however the compression time of this algorithm can be cut down in further implementations of the algorithm. Through our tests we were able to find out why the compression times of our implementation of the BCCBT algorithm were slower than GZip and Huffman and it was due to the population of the complete binary tree and traversing through the tree recursively rather than iteratively which had a heavy impact on the compression time making the implementation much slower when compared to the Huffman and Gzip compression algorithms.

The results for the comparison of the decompression times are quite similar to the compression times mainly because while decompressing we use the similar functions to the compression for the files this graph also represents the problem with the optimization of the compression and decompression of the implementation of the BCCBT algorithm while at higher file sizes.

Comparison of Saving Percentage



The graph above demonstrates the saving percentage in % which shows the comparison of the different algorithms for compression and the overall effectiveness of each one depending on file size, this demonstrates that the saving percentage is linear and the gap between the algorithms do not end up becoming bigger unlike the compression/decompression times.



The compression size graphs for the Huffman, Gzip, and BCCBT all show that no matter what the file size is the amount the file size is being reduced by stays linear. Another important part to note about the graph is that the BCCBT does not make the compressed file size as small as the other compression algorithms further indicating how the algorithm is not as efficient as the opensource algorithms that we had compared our implementation against. In conclusion based on the experiment results that have been presented the BCCBT algorithm is a efficient

compression algorithm however the implementation that compresses and decompresses the bitcodes, lvs, and frequency files make the distinction of usability clear as the implementation of the BCCBT algorithm performs much slower making it less practical for high file sizes.

IV. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Overall the results of our experiments have shown us that the algorithm performs slightly worse when compared to the open sourced compression algorithms that were used as comparison. Although the results for the time of compression and decompression were heavily influenced by the time available in order to implement the compression algorithm from scratch the compression sizes were quite similar to the algorithms used to compare. The main takeaway from the results is that no matter the file size it stays constant on the size that the source file is going to be compressed into and it does not deviate unlike the time used to compress and decompress. We can say with confidence that the compression algorithm proposed is an effective algorithm to used to compress any file size given time does not play a factor.

V. PLANNING AND EXECUTION

Compares the final work with the project proposal: comments on if the stated goals have been achieved, and if not, outlines the challenges. Outlines contributions of group members including, ideas, implementation, research, writing report.

When comparing our final work with the project proposal, it is clear to see that we were effectively able to achieve our main goal which was to implement the BCCBT algorithm in order to compare it against other compression algorithms. Having been able to successfully implement the BCCBT compression algorithm we also had to compare it against some other compression techniques and we were successfully able to achieve that as well and the results that we achieved were as expected. The largest challenge within our project was successfully implementing the BCCBT algorithm since we had to write the compression and decompression from scratch, this majorly impacted us because of the time constraint we had for this project the optimization of the code

implemented was not as optimal as it could have been. Given more time or any future work on this project it would be able to yield better results due to optimization.

The work throughout this assignment was mainly split across the group members for every segment that we split the project up into. All members of the group worked on the implementation splitting that into encoding and decoding along with the setup of the binary trees used within those functions. The presentation and papers were evenly split, with each group member working on their assigned section mainly focusing on what they did during the implementation and research.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. H. Sjostrand, "A study in compression algorithms," 2005. [Online]. Available: <http://bth.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:830266>