

٤٠٢٠١٦٣ - عینکوس - لیلم کریم

thresholding, ابتداً بـ thresholding،
و اسبریدن، کمتر، حدیث اسپرد
opening, dilation, erosion

رہنمائی میں اپنے کام کا انتہا
کوئی نہیں پہنچ سکتا۔



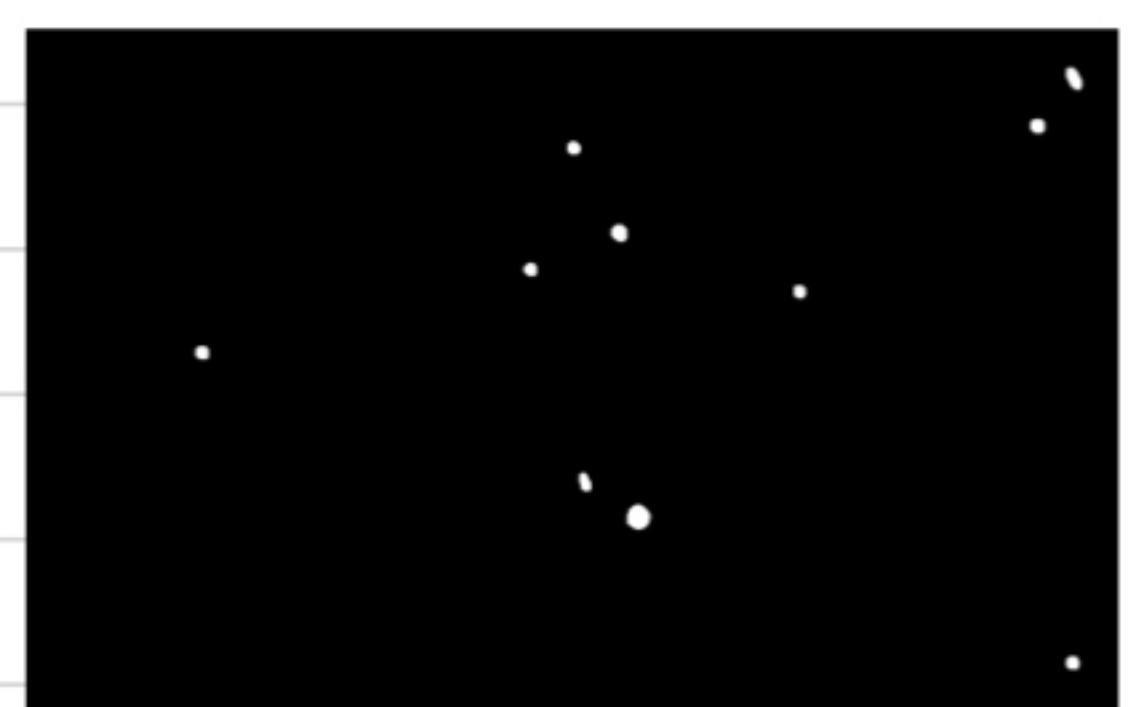
1



(2)



6

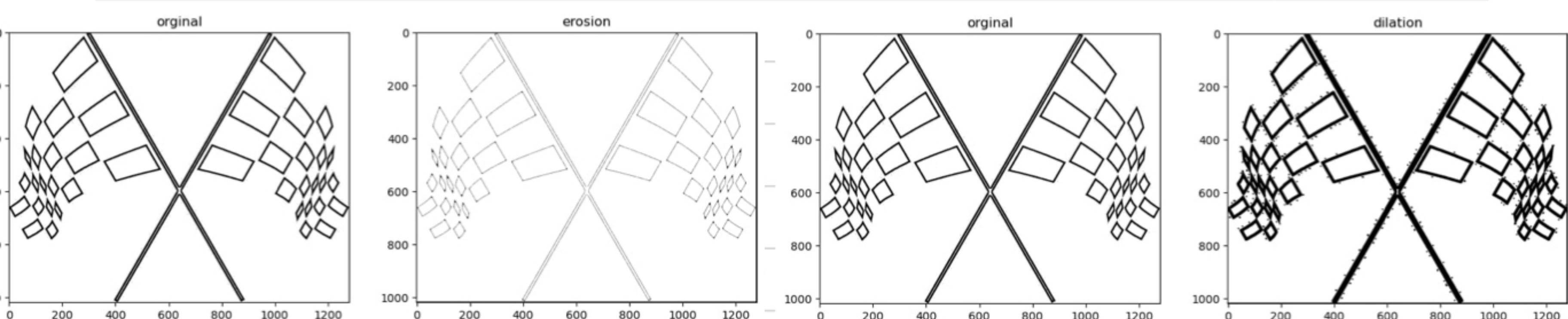


4

۲) مفهومی مراحل و فرایان
 از پردازش تصویری کا نزدیکی
 مفهومی میکاراں جو ایسا
 مفہومی کا نزدیکی است کہ
 فلسفی نہ کریں

مفہومی کا نزدیکی
 مفہومی کا نزدیکی

مفہومی کا نزدیکی



جیو ن ساند زیل که بینکت ز پرچم ۳

Block transform coding میں جیو ن ساند زیل

DCT ہے جیل کھل کر میں پس اپنے

کھل کر قبضی ہے تابع عامل و نکھل کر اپنے

کے دل

جیو ن ساند زیل Block transform coding میں

جیو ن ساند زیل

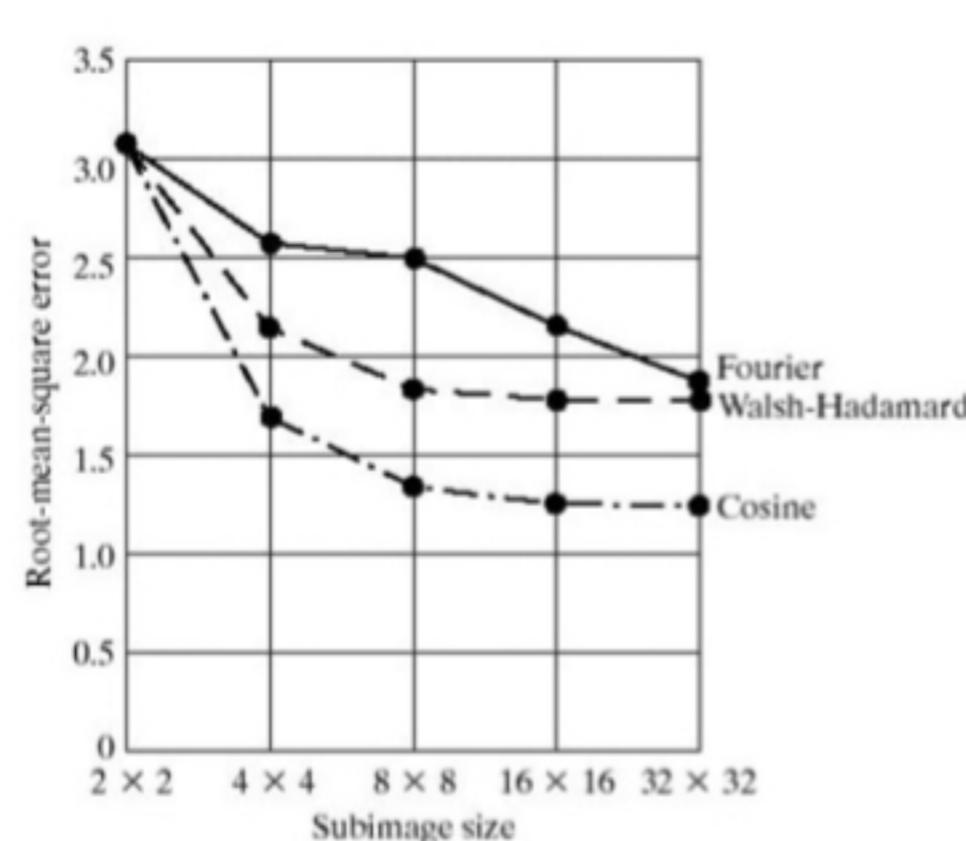
JPEG / M-JPEG / MP4G - 1.2.1

H.261, H.262 / VC-1



Transform Coding

FIGURE 8.33
Reconstruction error versus
subimage size.



جیو ن ساند زیل

DCT, W-H, DFT

کھل کر کھل کر

RMS E thes 1

3
(کھل کر)

In this section, we restrict our attention to square subimages (the most commonly used). It is assumed that the input image is padded, if necessary, so that both M and N are multiples of n .

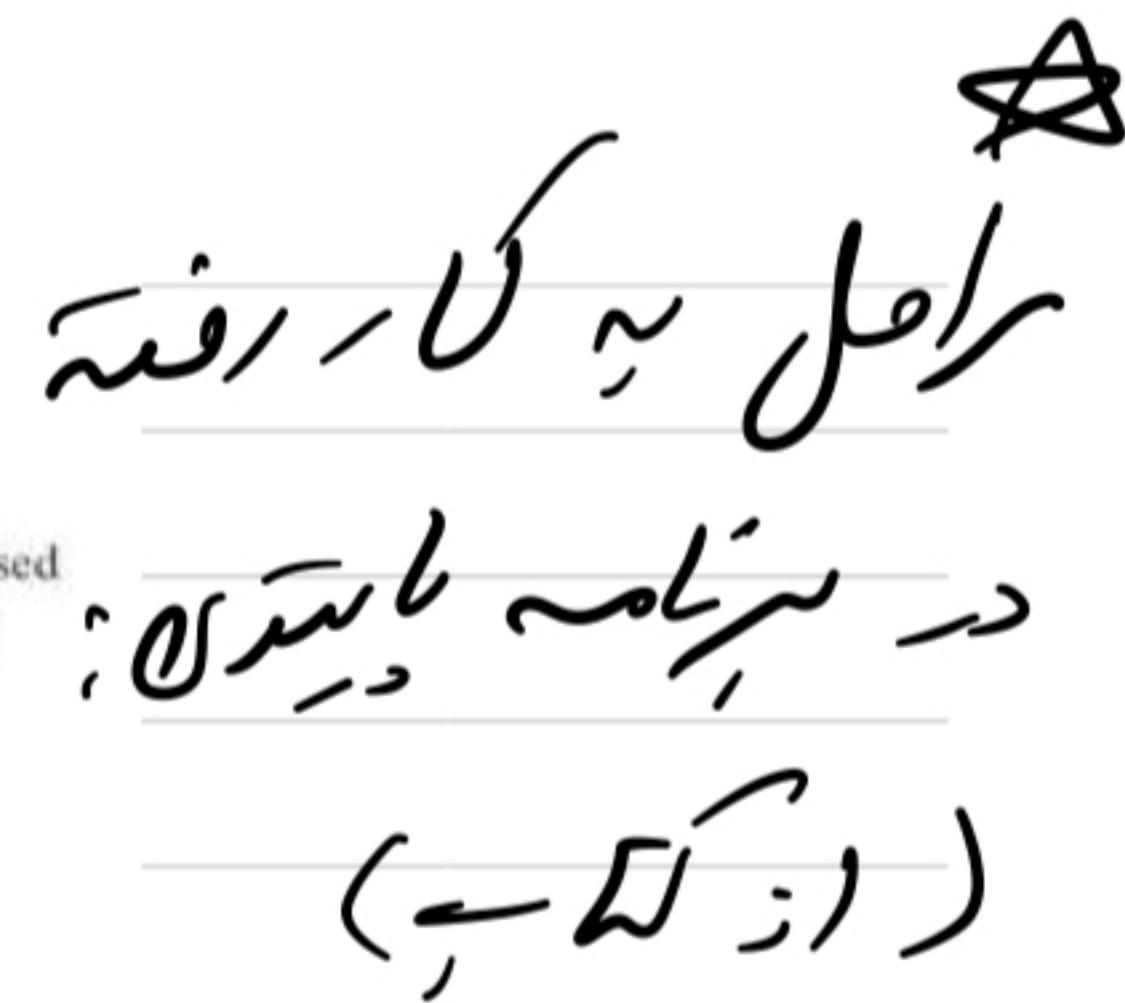


FIGURE 8.21

A block transform coding system: (a) encoder; (b) decoder.

Fidelity Criteria

It was noted earlier that the removal of "irrelevant visual" information involves a loss of real or quantitative image information. Because information is lost, a means of quantifying the nature of the loss is needed. Two types of criteria can be used for such an assessment: (1) objective fidelity criteria, and (2) subjective fidelity criteria.

When information loss can be expressed as a mathematical function of the input and output of a compression process, it is said to be based on an *objective fidelity criterion*. An example is the root-mean-squared (rms) error between two images. Let $f(x, y)$ be an input image, and $\hat{f}(x, y)$ be an approximation of $f(x, y)$ that results from compressing and subsequently decompressing the input. For any value of x and y , the error $e(x, y)$ between $f(x, y)$ and $\hat{f}(x, y)$ is

$$e(x, y) = \hat{f}(x, y) - f(x, y) \quad (8-9)$$

so that the total error between the two images is

$$\sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} [\hat{f}(x, y) - f(x, y)]$$

where the images are of size $M \times N$. The *root-mean-squared error*, e_{rms} , between $f(x, y)$ and $\hat{f}(x, y)$ is then the square root of the squared error averaged over the $M \times N$ array, or

$$e_{\text{rms}} = \left[\frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} [\hat{f}(x, y) - f(x, y)]^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (8-10)$$

If $\hat{f}(x, y)$ is considered (by a simple rearrangement of the terms in Eq. (8-9)) to be the sum of the original image $f(x, y)$ and an error

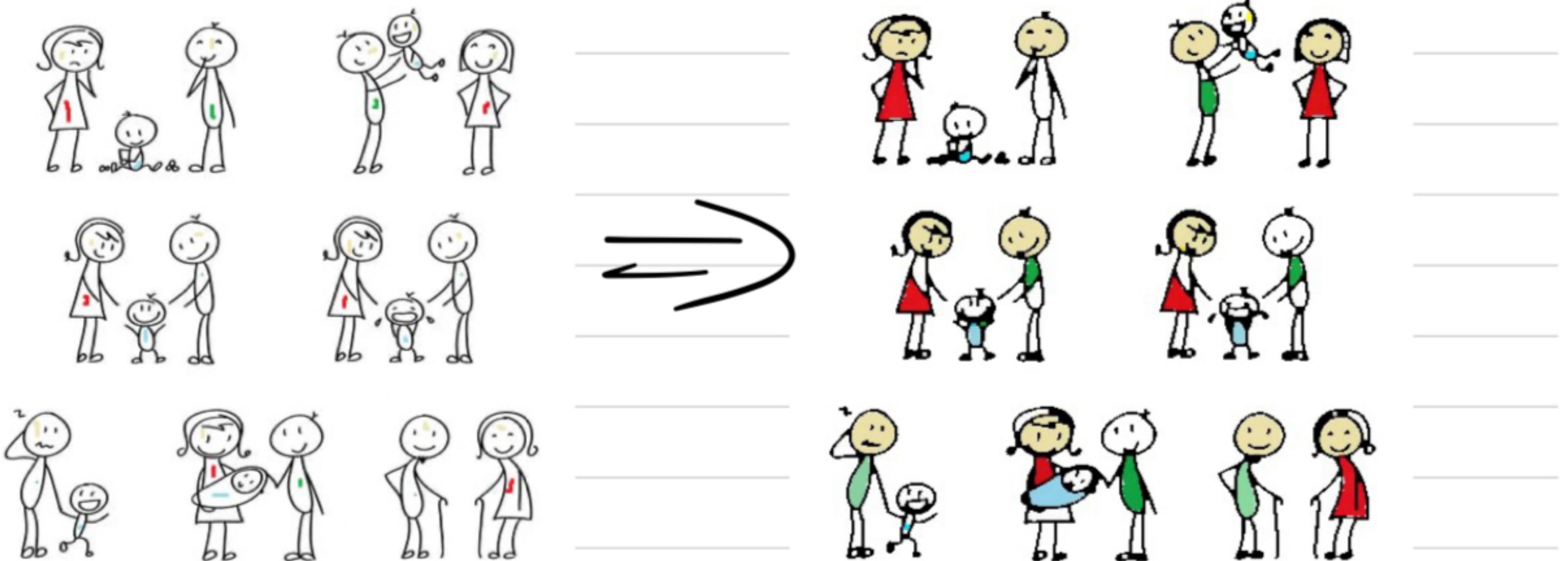
Block : 64×64 / truncation (%) = 10% ; \approx

```
1 # test usage
2 compress_image("q3.jpg", block_size=64, target_rmse=1.0, truncation_percentage=10)
3
```

Compression successful. RMSE: 0.38 \leq 1 ✓
Compression Ratio: 4.44 \equiv 25%

4

لکردن و ساخت
انواع نیازمندی های
برای کودک



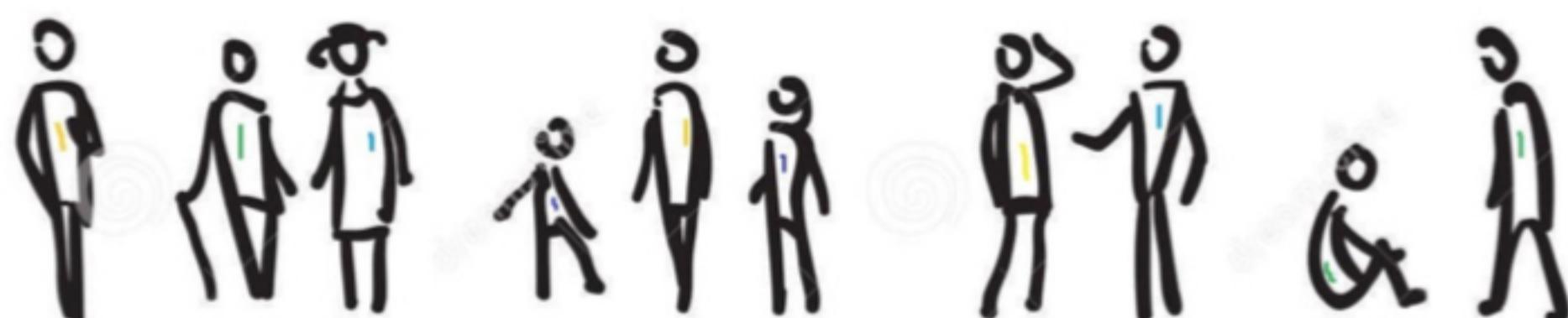
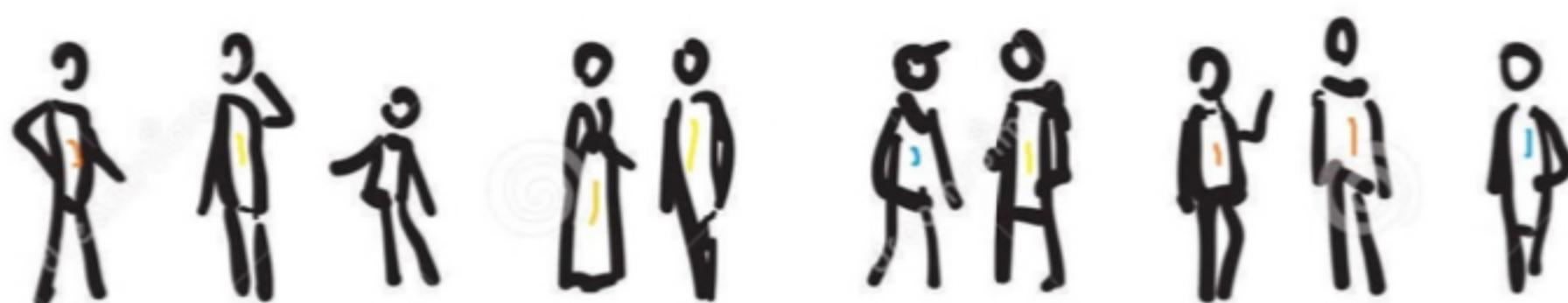
لکر مراحل ~ شکل قابل اجرا:
تفاوت در حالت
نیازمندی های کودک
برای کار

جیں جل کر اسے میرے سامنے سے
کھوئے کر دیں تو اسے میرے سامنے سے

کھوئے کر دیں تو اسے میرے سامنے سے

کھوئے کر دیں تو اسے میرے سامنے سے

: سوچ پہلے اسے میرے سامنے سے



جذب الظواهر، وهذا

٥

يعني أننا نستطيع إزالة
جزءاً من المعلومات

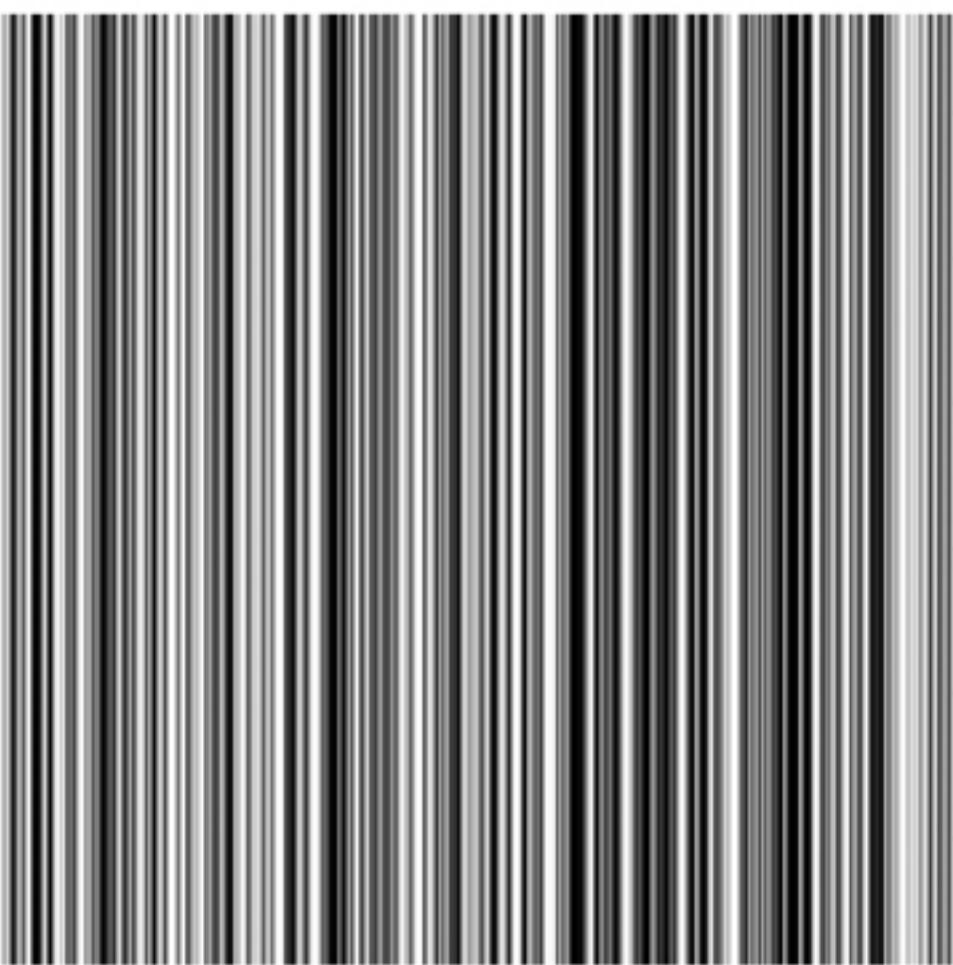
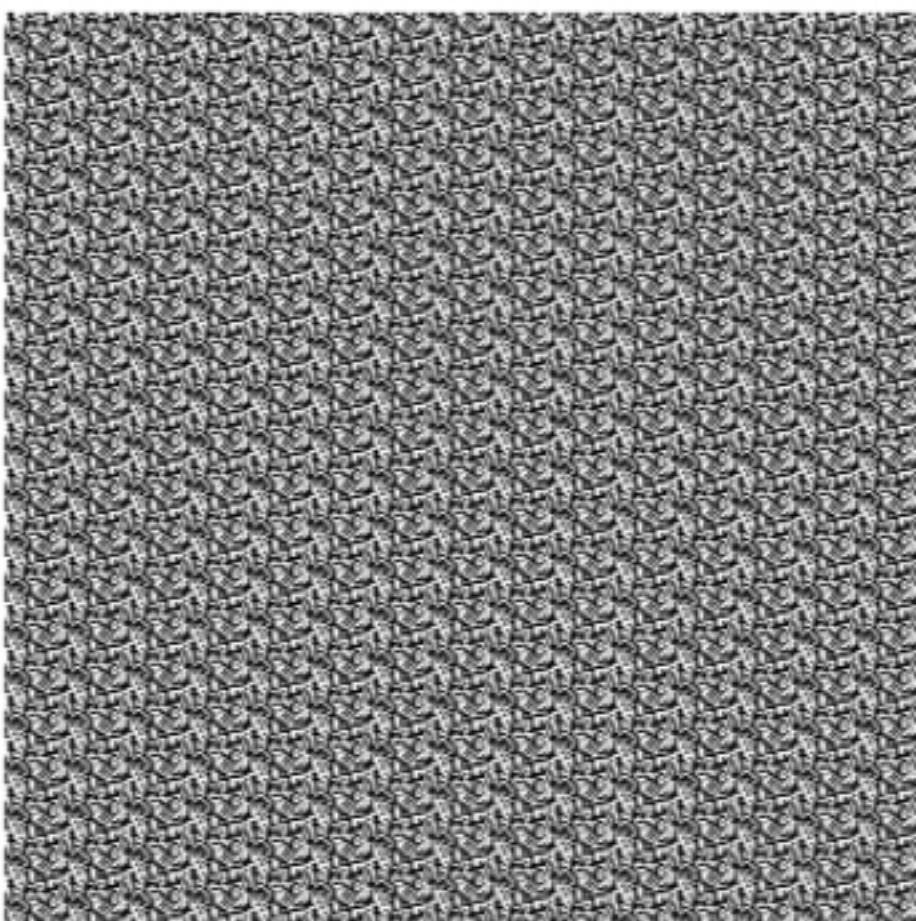


- In digital image compression there exist three basic data redundancies:
 1. Coding redundancy
 2. Spatial and Temporal redundancy
 3. Irrelevant redundancy

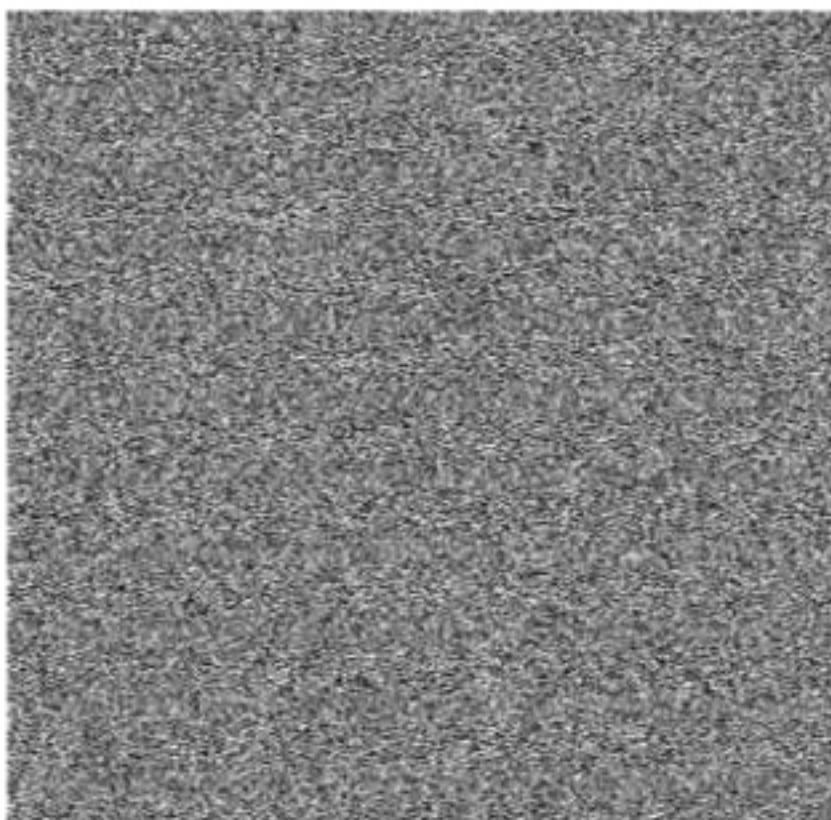


FIGURE 8.1 Computer generated $256 \times 256 \times 8$ bit images with (a) coding redundancy, (b) spatial redundancy, and (c) irrelevant information. (Each was designed to demonstrate one principal redundancy but may exhibit others as well.)

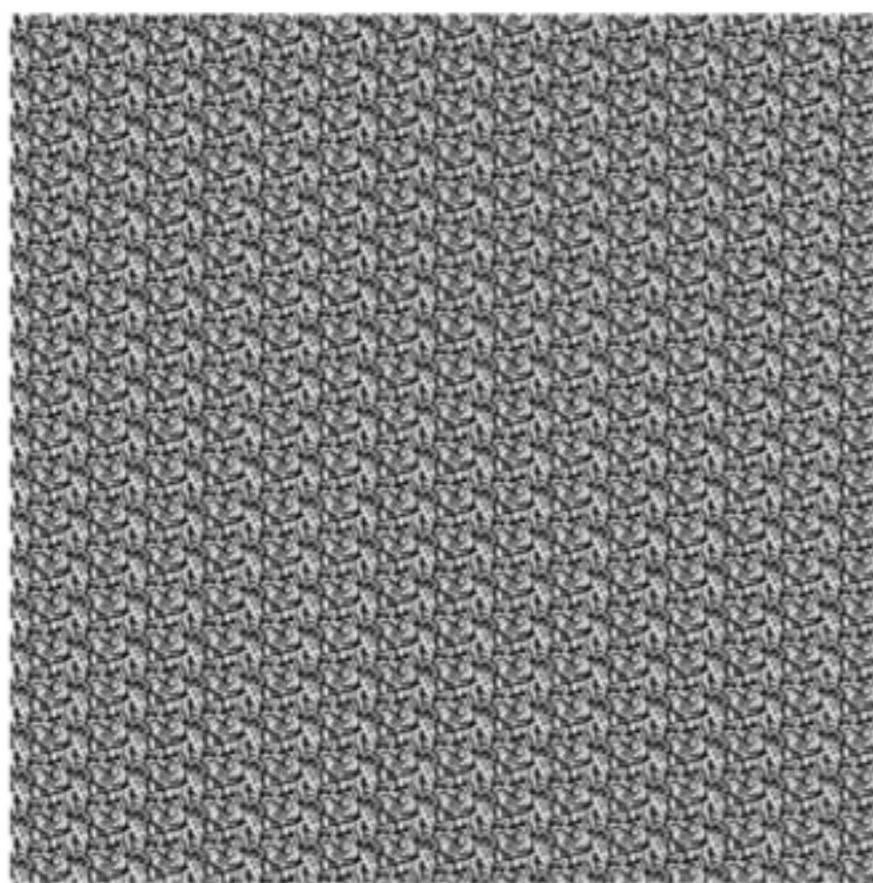
د سُرالِ مُسْرَارِ کف:



و مساحتی که در آن میتوان از این امکانات استفاده کرد.

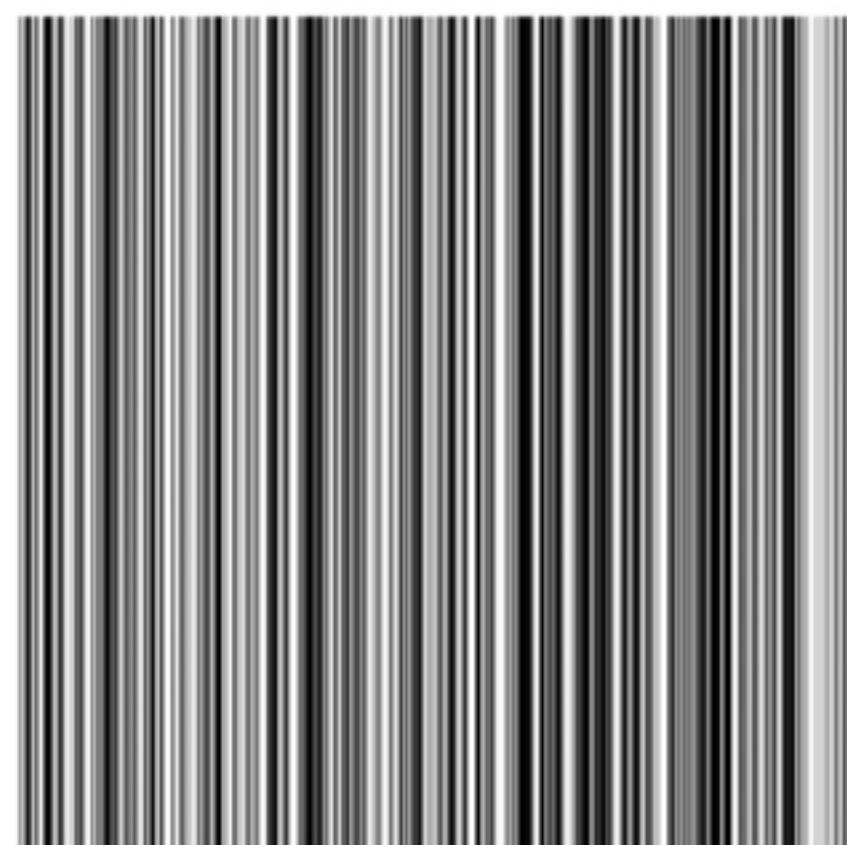


irrelevant features افراد کاراں کو سمجھنے والے
کوئی اچھی بینوں کو نہیں (محلی) جوکے 11

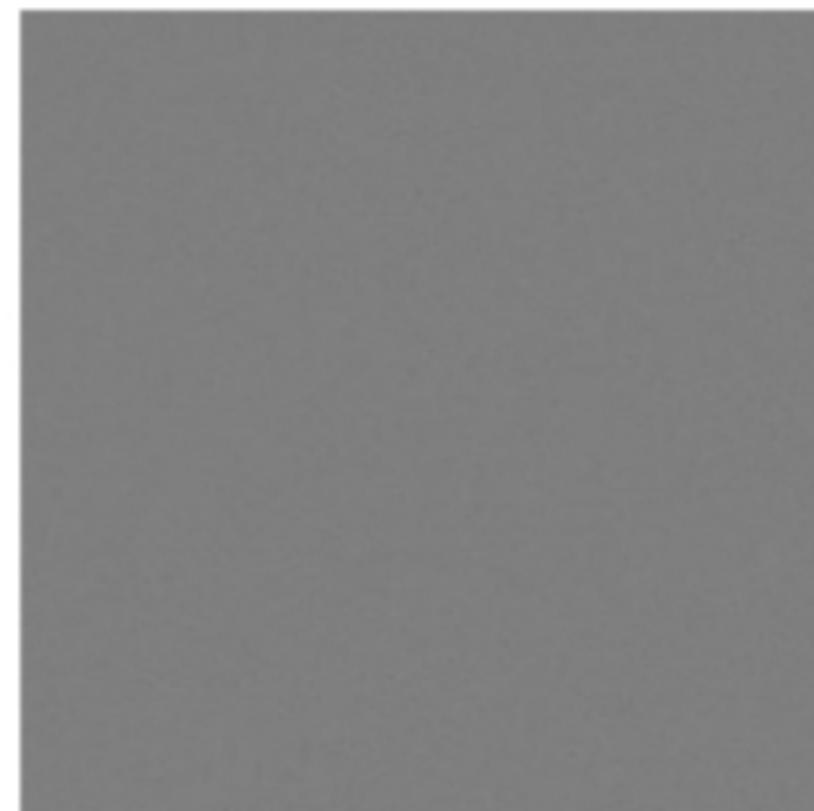


E.T

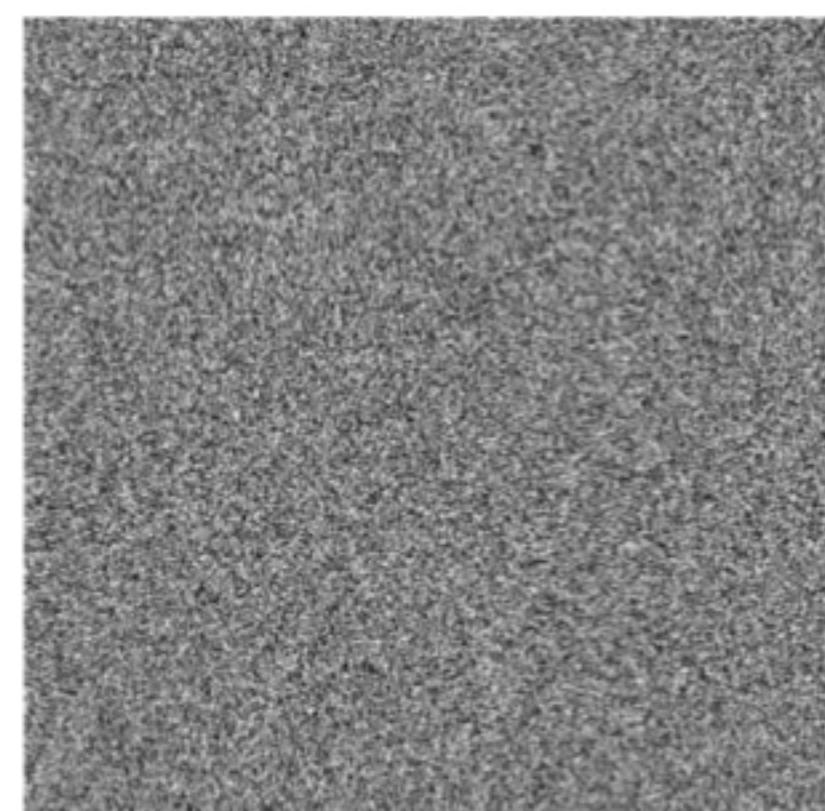
Compression Rate: 14.08



Compression Rate: 15.39



Compression Rate: 0.55



`quantize_image:`

Compression Rate: 0.50

`transform_coding:`

Compression Rate: 0.56

`color_subsampling:`

Compression Rate: 1.68

جیسٹریس جنگلز - Rice, Huffman شاپنگ

فیلم اولیه اینم که VLC ایسیل هاستم
و همچنان که این اندکی دیگر پیکس میباشد
آنرا که باید بخواهیم نیز بخواهیم . و در
نهایت آنرا بخواهیم نهاده کنم ای تـ ؟
لیکن اگر کسی میگیرد یا میخواهد
Huffman پرینت برداشت نماید فرمیلیک
و اینجا میتوانید اینجا میتوانید

universal entropy coding limits ; Golomb-rice
جواب کے геометریک ایمیں کوئی محدودیت نہیں
بنا کر کے سرکاری میں پڑھا جائے گا اور
کامیابی کی دلیل اسی لفڑی کی طرف تھیں ، اسی¹⁵
کامیابی کی دلیل اسی لفڑی کی طرف تھیں ، اسی

Huffman

q5-1.png

Compression time: 2.0084340572357178 seconds
Decompression time: 5.323919773101807 seconds
Compression Rate: 0.87

#####

q5-2.png

Compression time: 2.0852253437042236 seconds
Decompression time: 5.677174091339111 seconds
Compression Rate: 0.50

#####

q5-3.png

Compression time: 4.713917016983032 seconds
Decompression time: 10.575363397598267 seconds
Compression Rate: 0.90

#####

q5-4.png

Compression time: 2.546499013900757 seconds
Decompression time: 6.811295509338379 seconds
Compression Rate: 1.68

X

Golomb - rice

q5-1.png

Compression time: 0.45038485527038574 seconds
Decompression time: 2.041010856628418 seconds
Compression Rate: 14.08

#####

q5-2.png

Compression time: 0.4701108932495117 seconds
Decompression time: 2.079157590866089 seconds
Compression Rate: 22.15

#####

q5-3.png

Compression time: 0.5685648918151855 seconds
Decompression time: 5.636902570724487 seconds
Compression Rate: 0.55

#####

q5-4.png

Compression time: 0.4792335033416748 seconds
Decompression time: 2.1417853832244873 seconds
Compression Rate: 0.67

X

file \rightarrow words of various lengths \rightarrow Golomb

choose the right word length

Golomb \rightarrow (registers). into file

(register) into the first geometric register, then in

the second word file the next anti

with Golomb