# Multimedia
# Lecture 9

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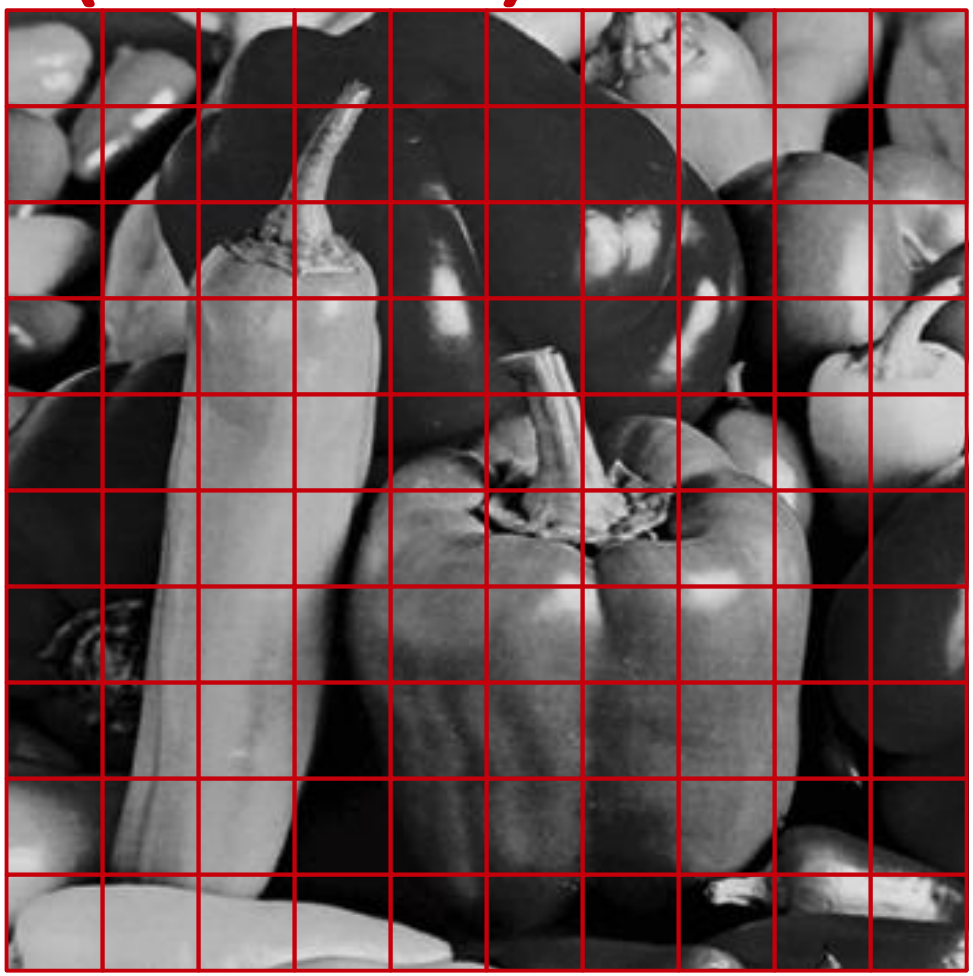
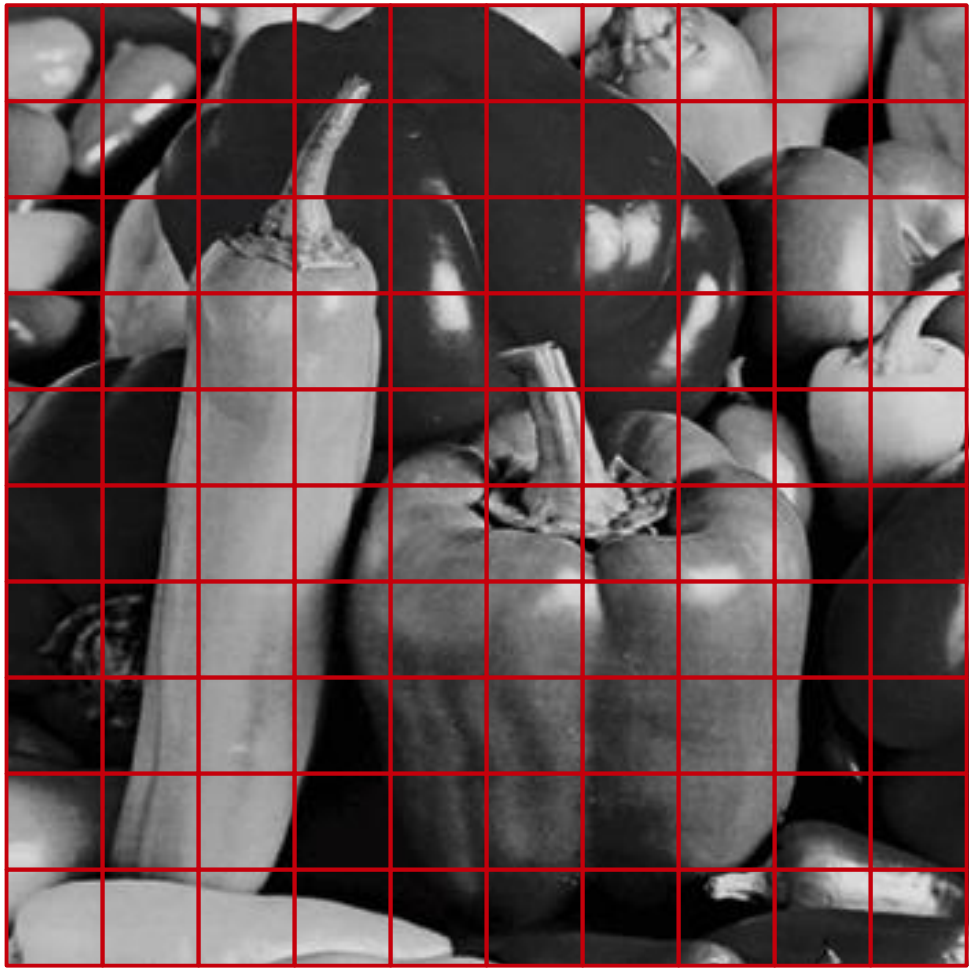
Fall 2022

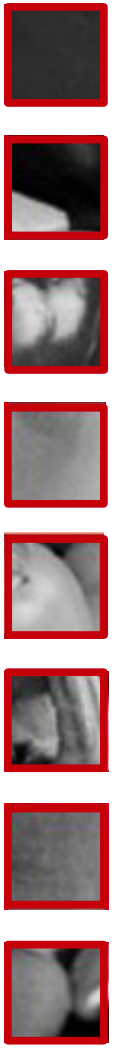
# Original Image

# Divide Image into Blocks (Vectors)

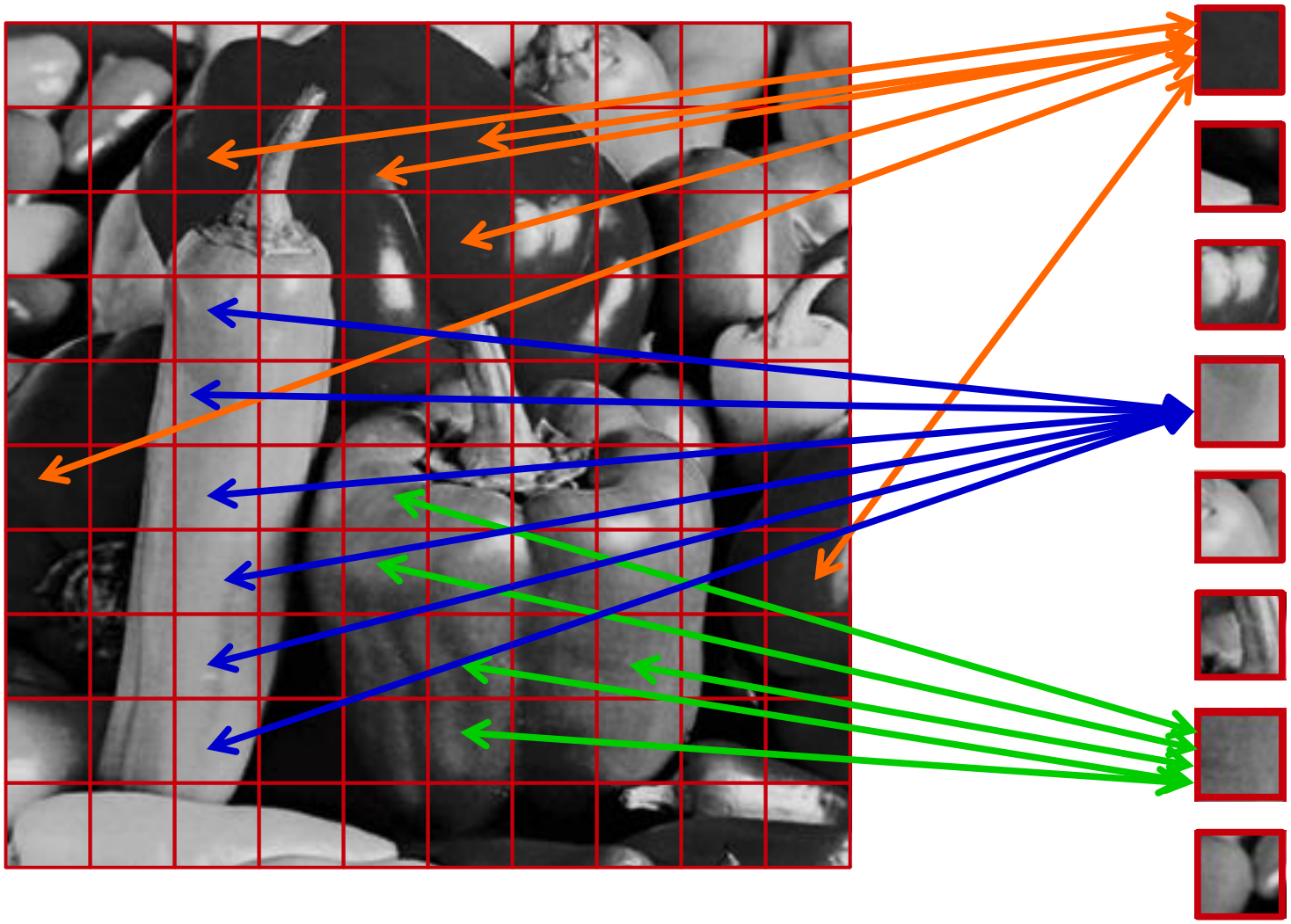


# Generate Best “K” Vectors that can be used to Re-Construct Original Image

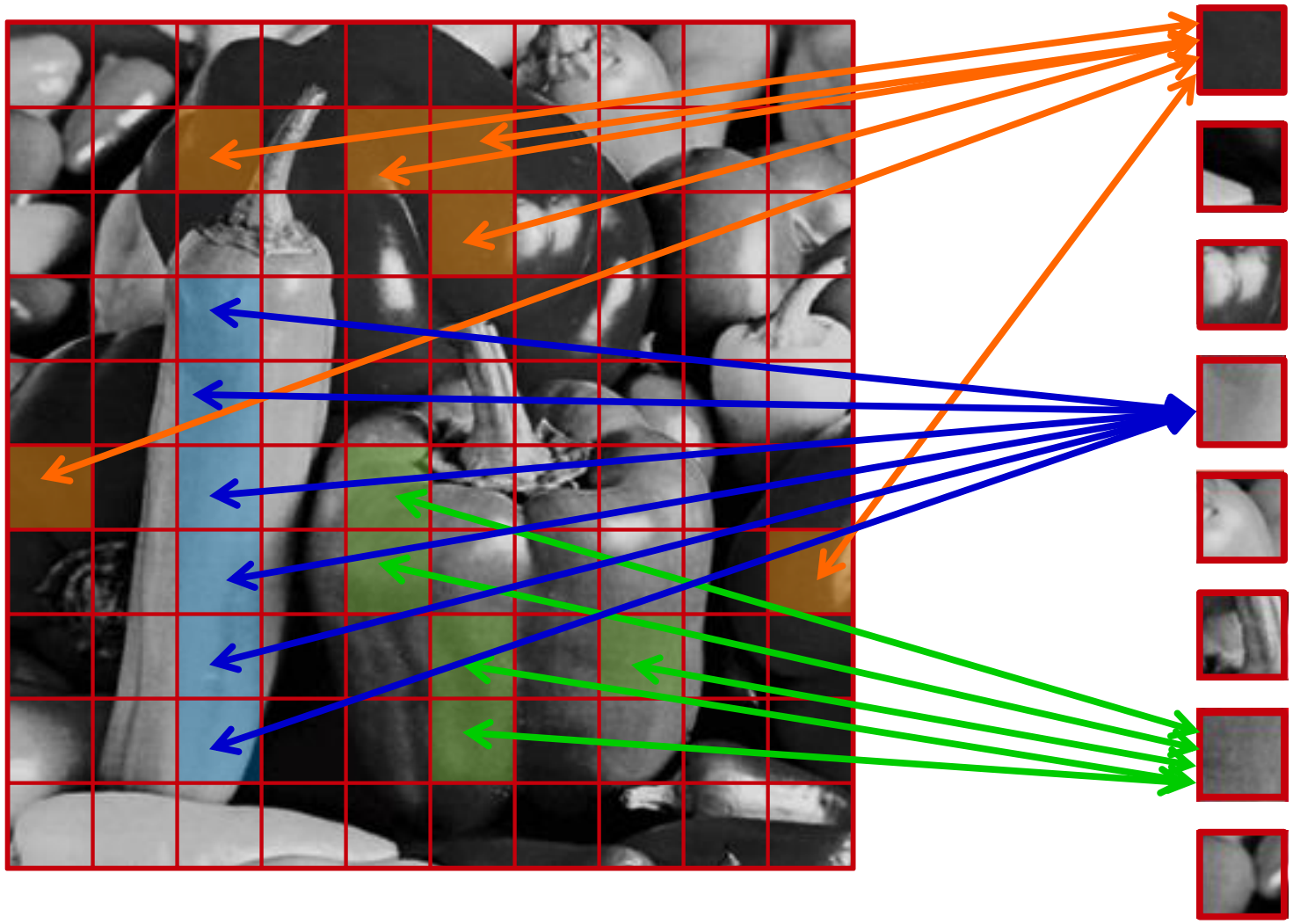




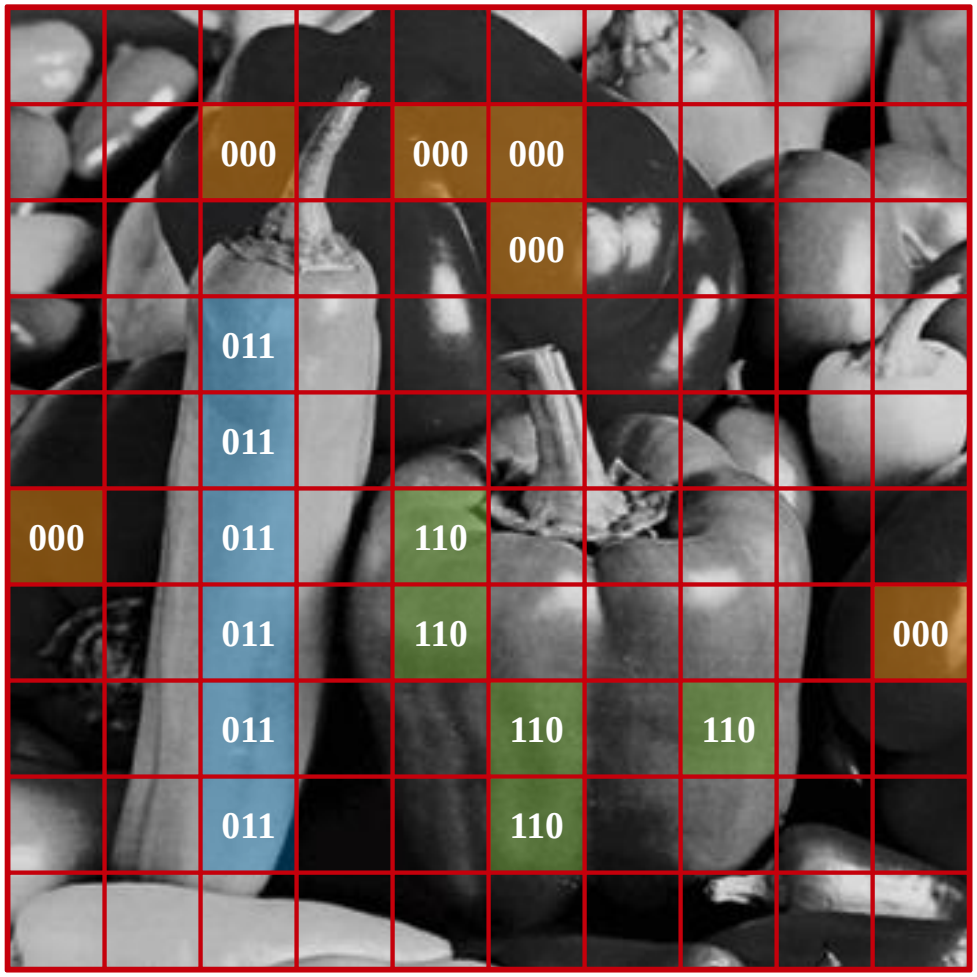
# For Each Block in the Image, Select the Nearest Vector (Using Euclidean Distance)

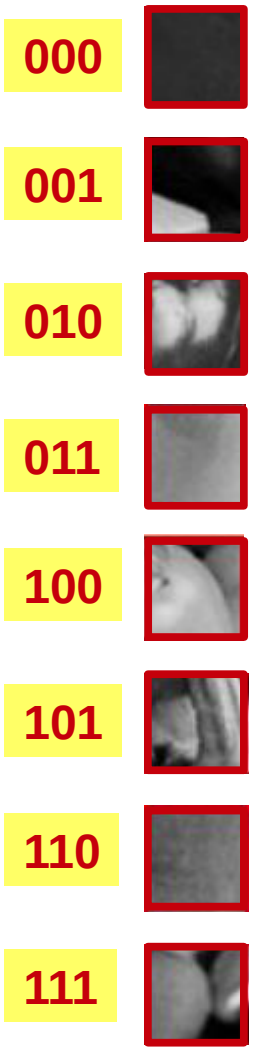


# Label each Block in the image with INDEX of Nearest Vector (in the Codebook)



# Label each Block in the image with INDEX of Nearest Vector (in the Codebook)



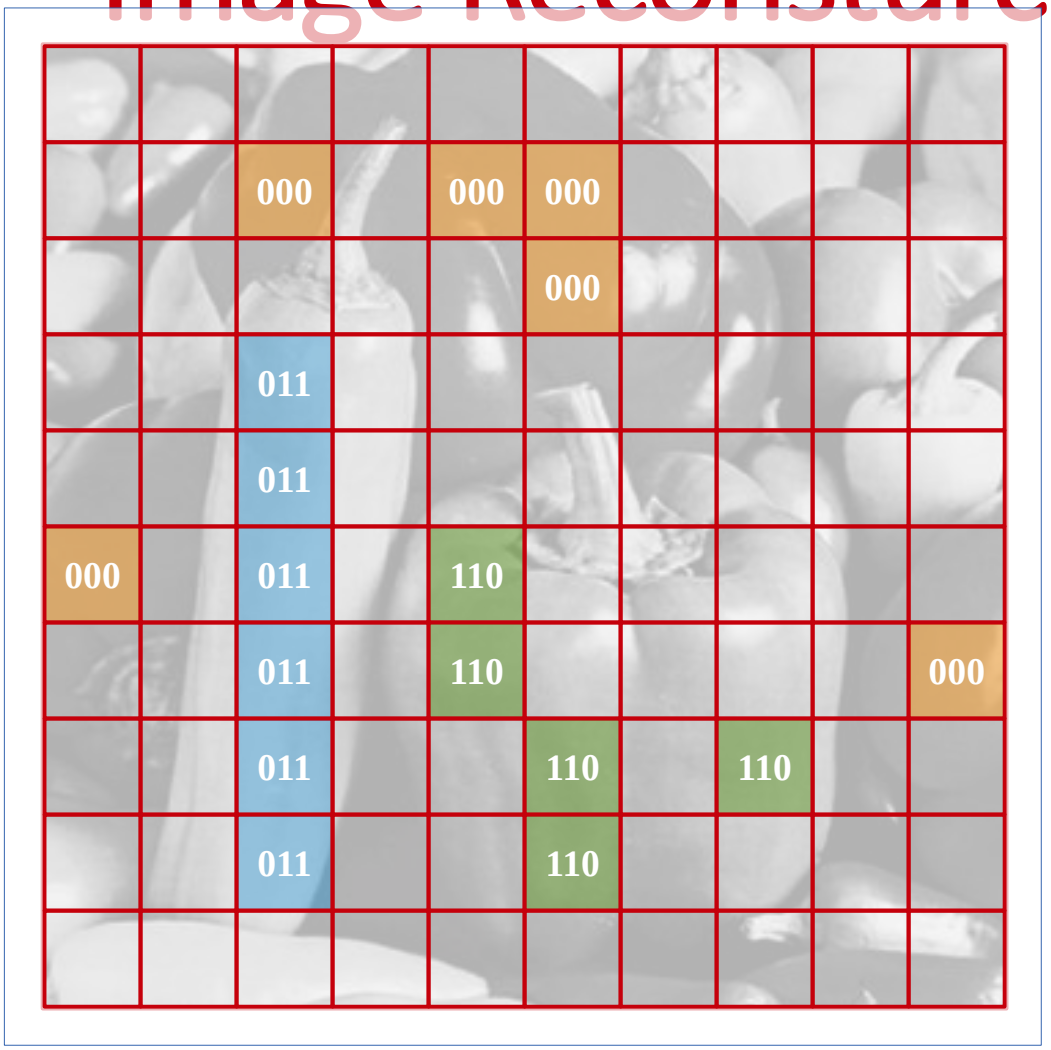



# Compression Ratio

In order to Re-Construct the Image,  it is required to have:

- **All Labels** (one label for each BLOCK in the Image)
- **The Codebook itself** which consists of K Vectors, each vector is a small Image with size equal to BLOCK size

# Image Reconsturction

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101 

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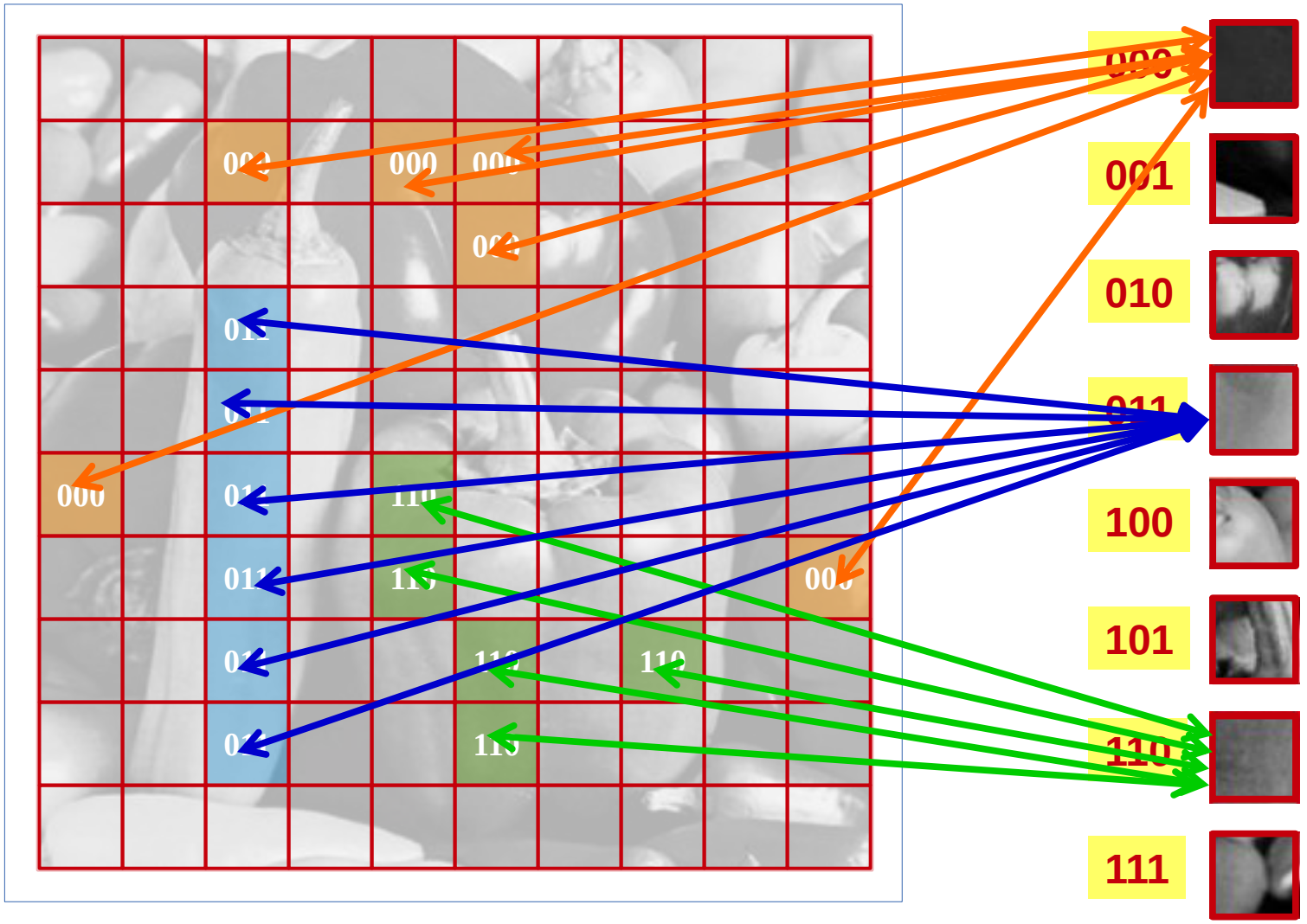
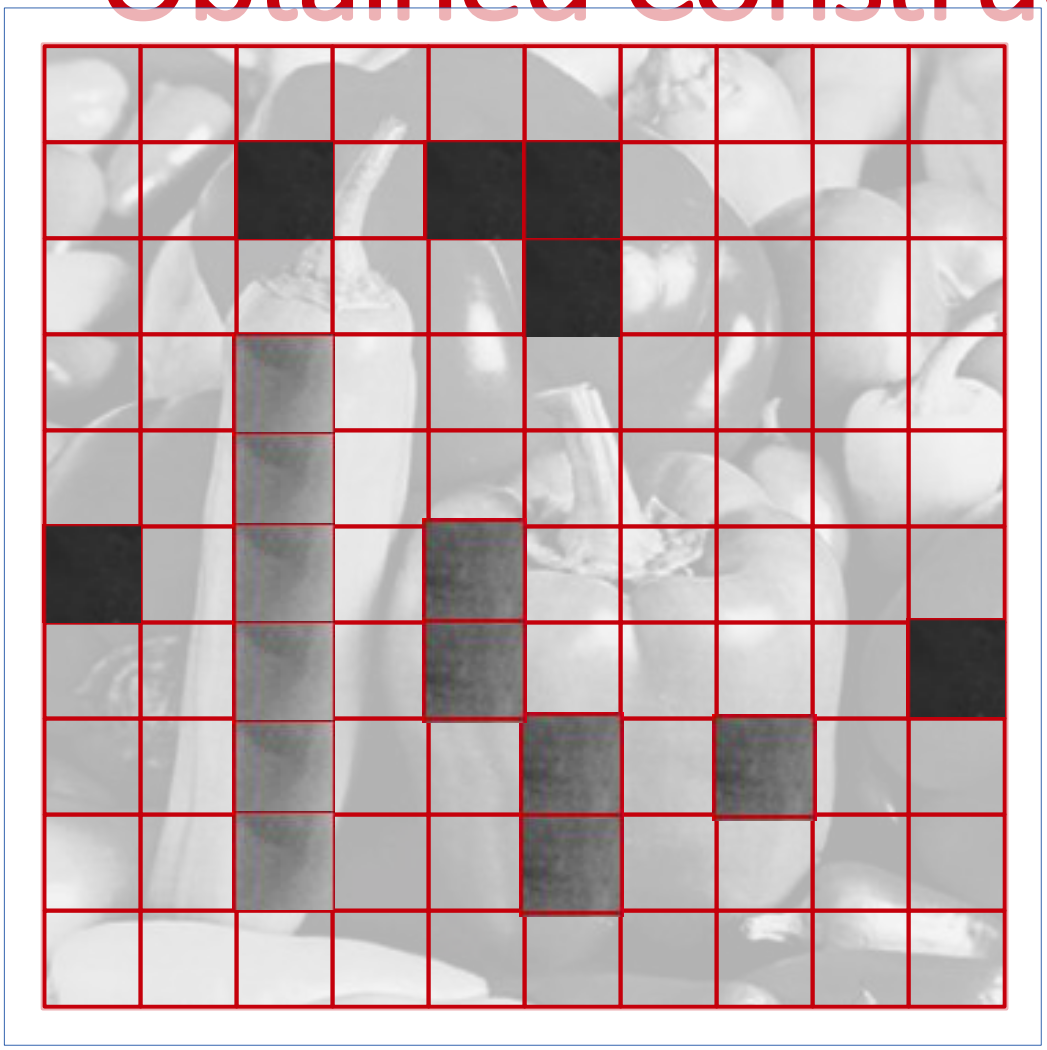
111 

# Substitute Each LABEL with Corresponding Vector in the Codebook



# Obtained Constructed Image



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# Vector Quantization Samples

**Original**

**Blocking Effect**

**Number of Vectors in codebook is small**

# Introduction of Vector Quantization (1/2)

- Efficient scheme for image compression Component
  - **Codebooks**
- Generated by using the iterative clustering algorithm
  - **Encoder**
- Image is first partitioned into non-overlapping rectangular blocks (vectors)
- Each vector is quantized (indexed) to the closest codeword in the codebook
  - **Decoder**
- Select the corresponding codeword in the codebook via indexes

# Introduction of Vector Quantization (2/2)

- What is closest codeword
  - Small Normal distance
  -

$$d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i - y_i|$$

- How to generate codebooks
  - Cluster algorithm

Linde-Buzo-Gray (LBG)

# LBG algorithm

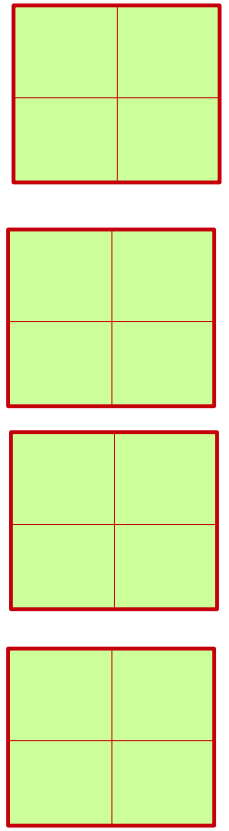
1. Divide image into blocks. Choose a block (k-dimension) $X=(x_1, x_1,\ldots,x_1)$ as initial vector.
2. Spit X vector into two vector $Y=(y_1, y_1,\ldots,y_1)$ and $Z=(z_1, z_1,\ldots,z_1)$ $y_i=x_i-\delta$ ,$z_i=x_i+\delta$
3. Y and Z are centroids. For all blocks, find the nearest centroid. Re-compute the centroid of blocks and get new centroid Y' and Z'.
4. Recursively, do Y' and Z'. Repeat 2 ,3 step. Until find enough number of codevector.

# Vector Quantization using Splitting (Example)

*(a )Compress the following Image Using Vector Quantization (initialize LBG Algorithm using Splitting)*
*(Each pixel is saved in 8 bits)*

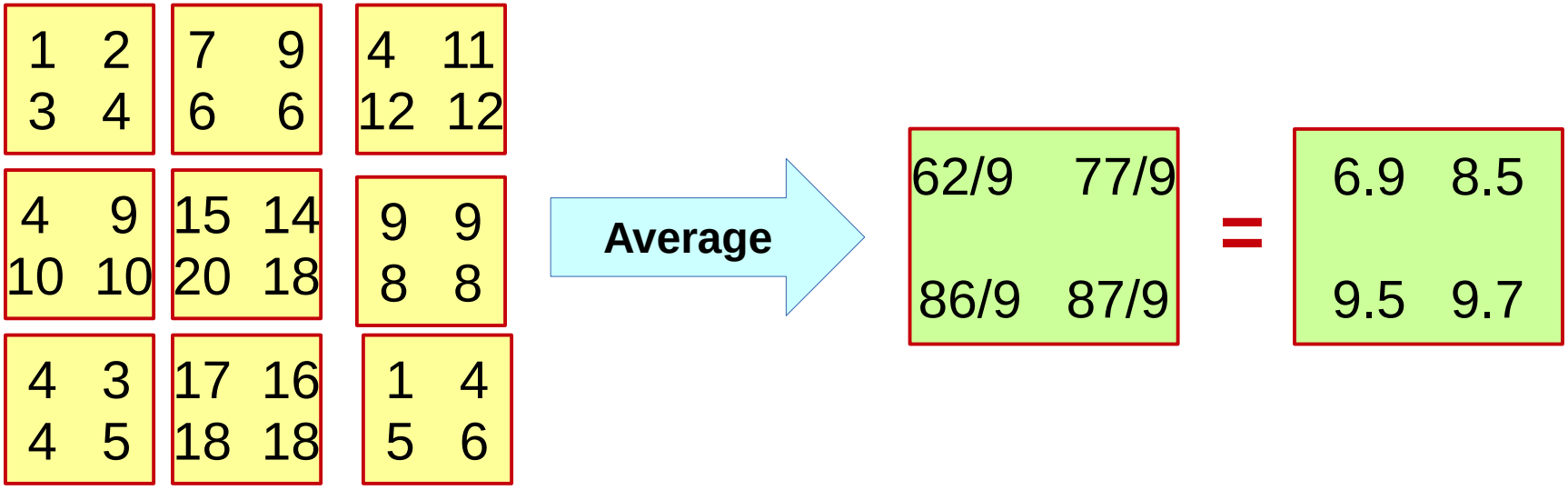
**Vector size = 2*2, Number of Vectors in Codebook = 4**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 11 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| 4 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | 3 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 6 |

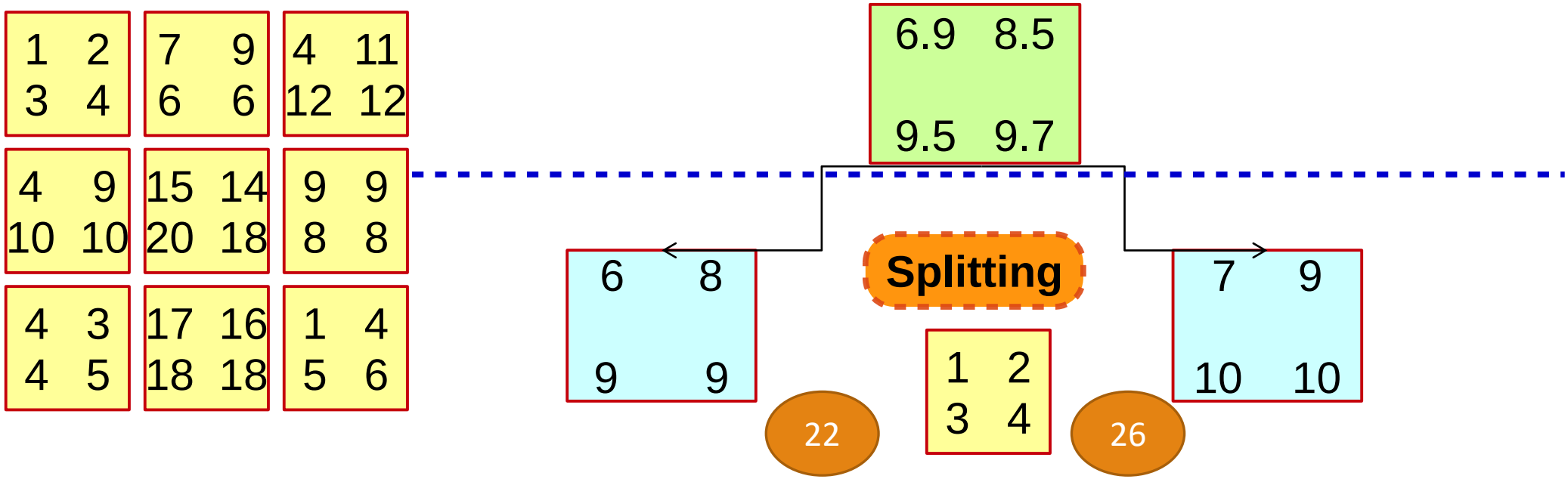


**(b) Reconstruct the Compressed Image,**
**Calculate Mean Square error between Original and Reconstructed Image**
**(c ) Calculate Compression Ratio**
**(d) Re-Calculate Compression Ratio if the image is 600*600 pixels**

# Vector Quantization using Splitting (Apply Splitting)



# Vector Quantization using Splitting (Apply Splitting)




**Nearest Vector**

|1-6|+|2-8|+|3-9|+|4-9|=22

|1-7|+|2-9|+|3-10|+|4-10|=26

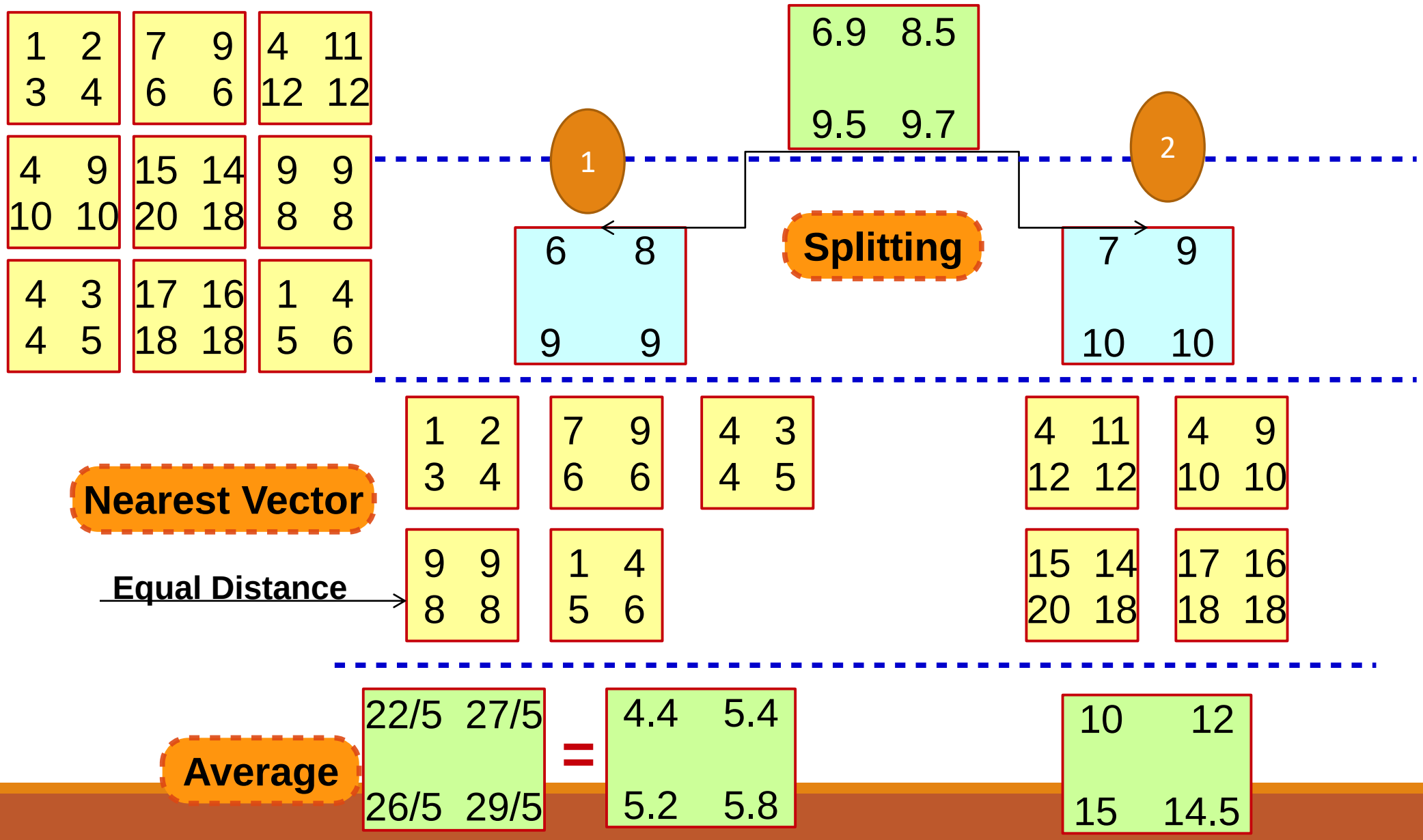
(1+7+4+4+15+9+4+17+1)/9=6.9

(4+6+12+10+18+8+5+18+6)/9=9.7

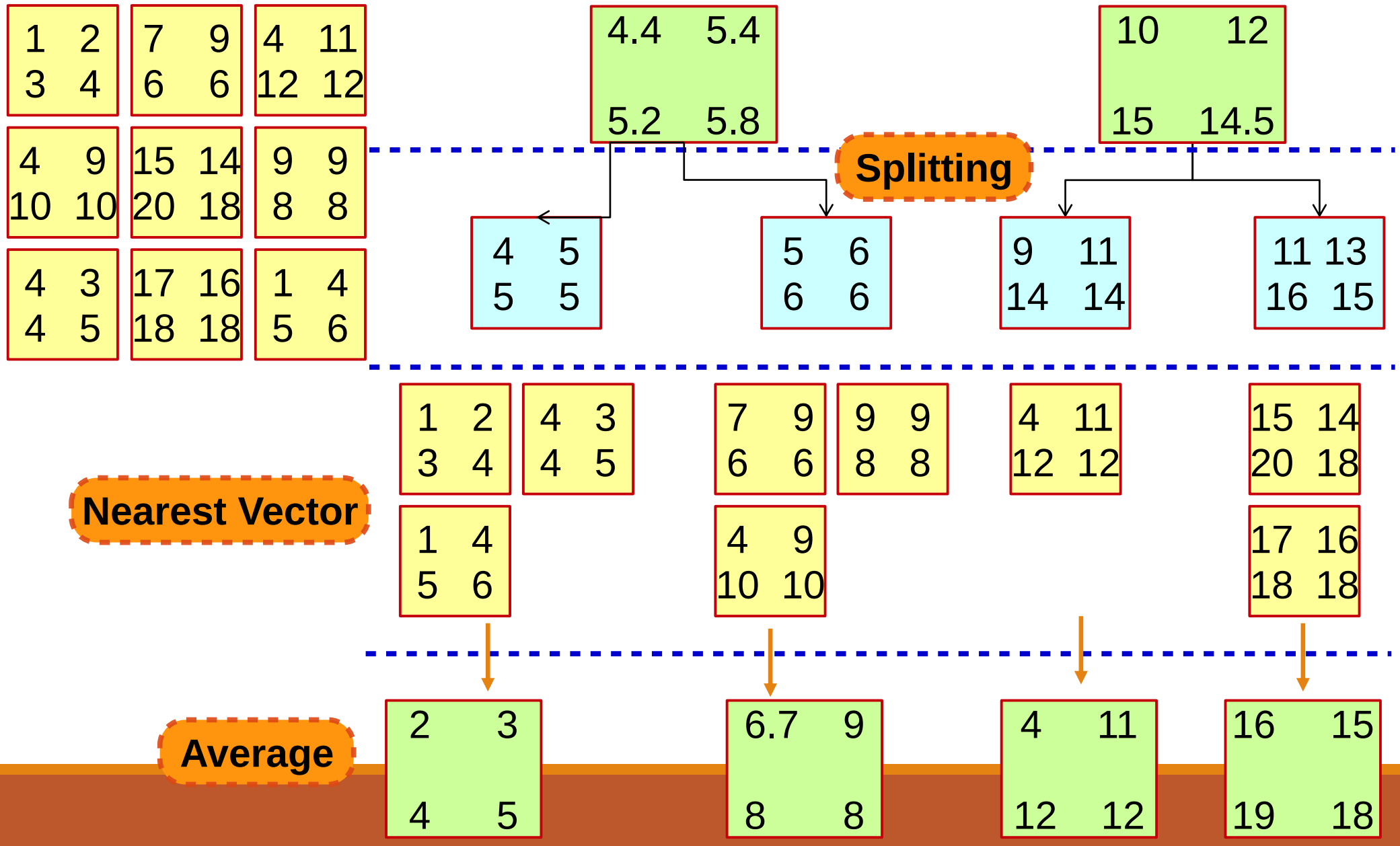
(2+9+11+9+14+9+3+16+4)/9=8.5

(3+6+12+10+20+8+4+18+5)/9=9.5

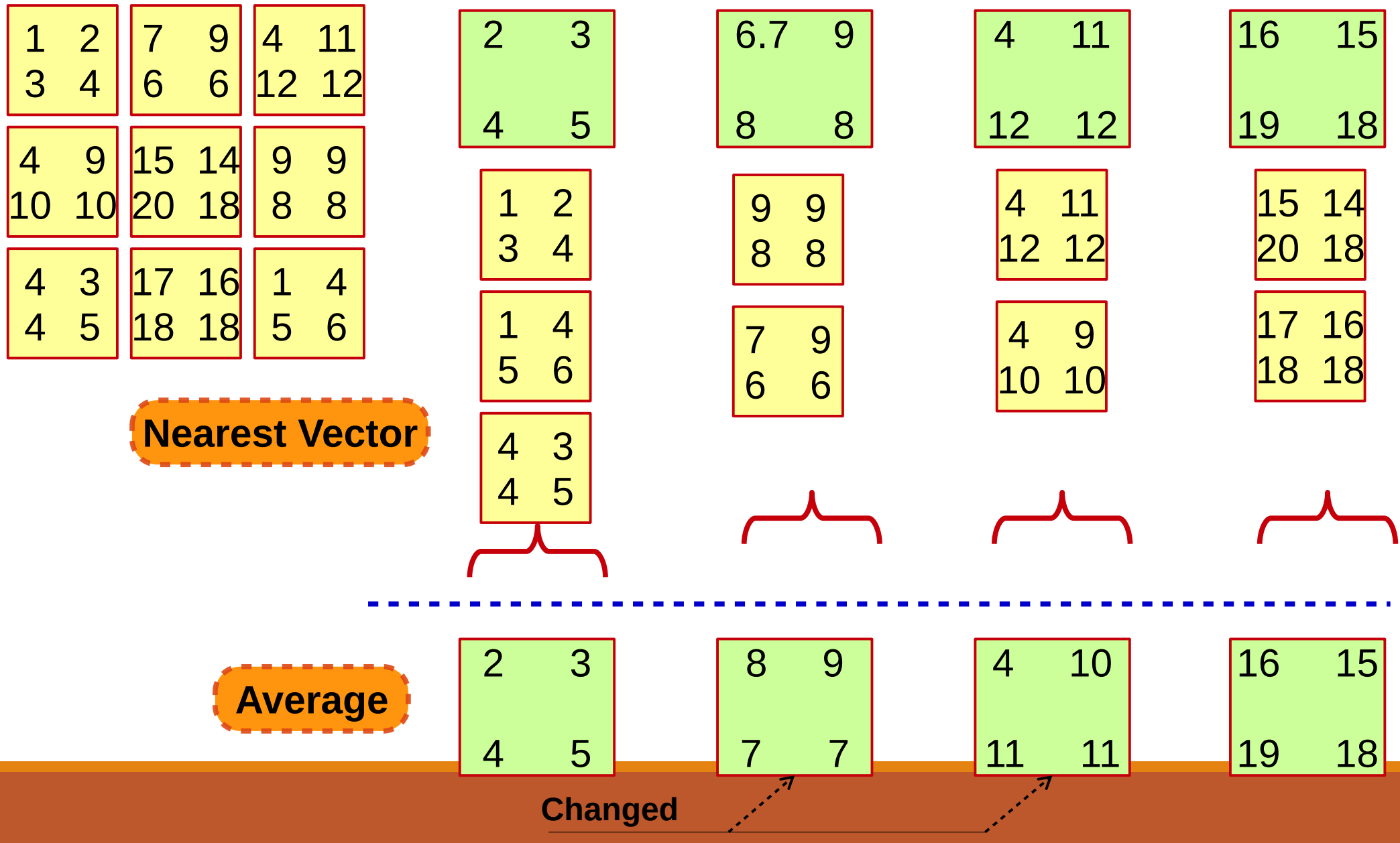
# Vector Quantization using Splitting (Apply Splitting)



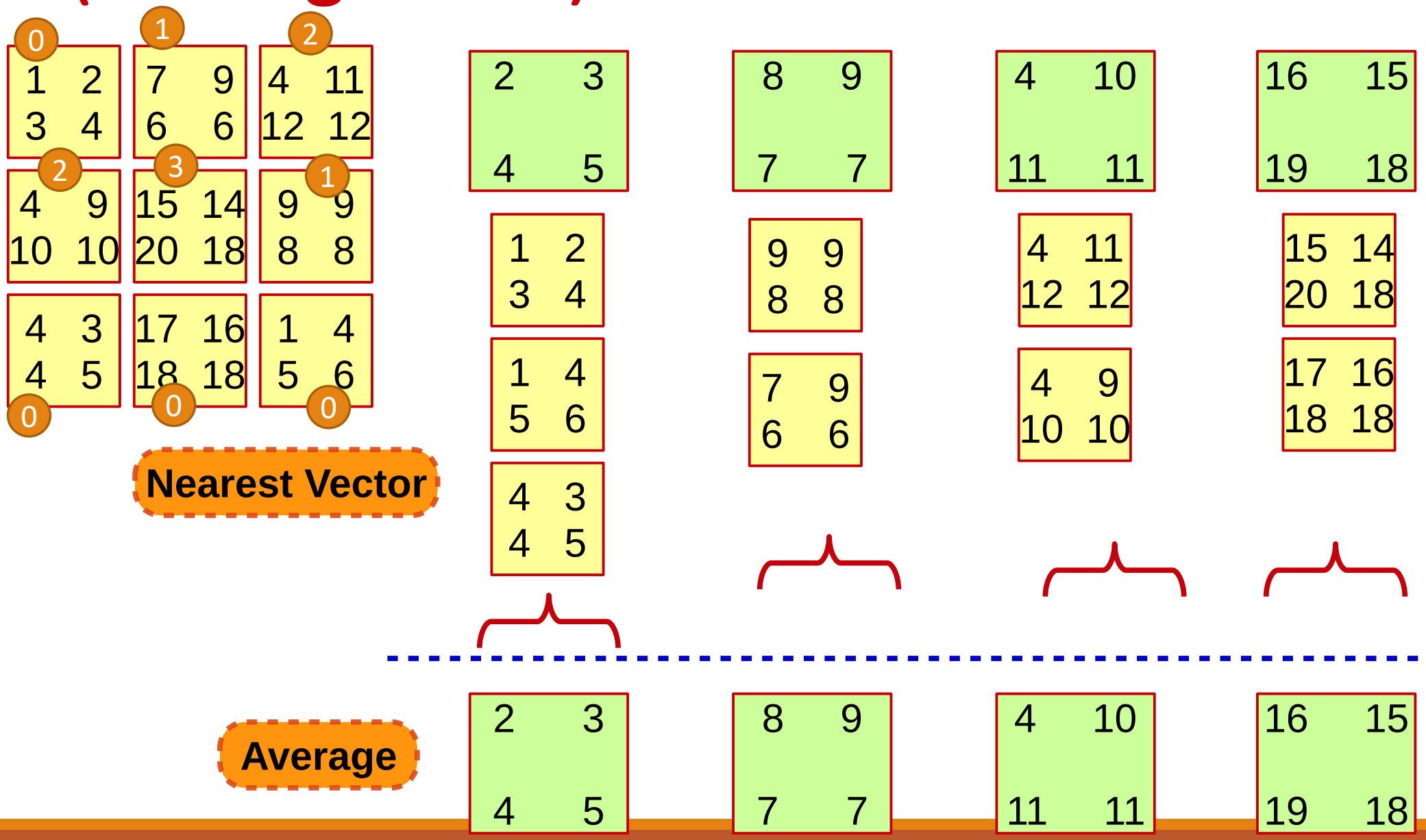
# Vector Quantization using Splitting (Apply Splitting)



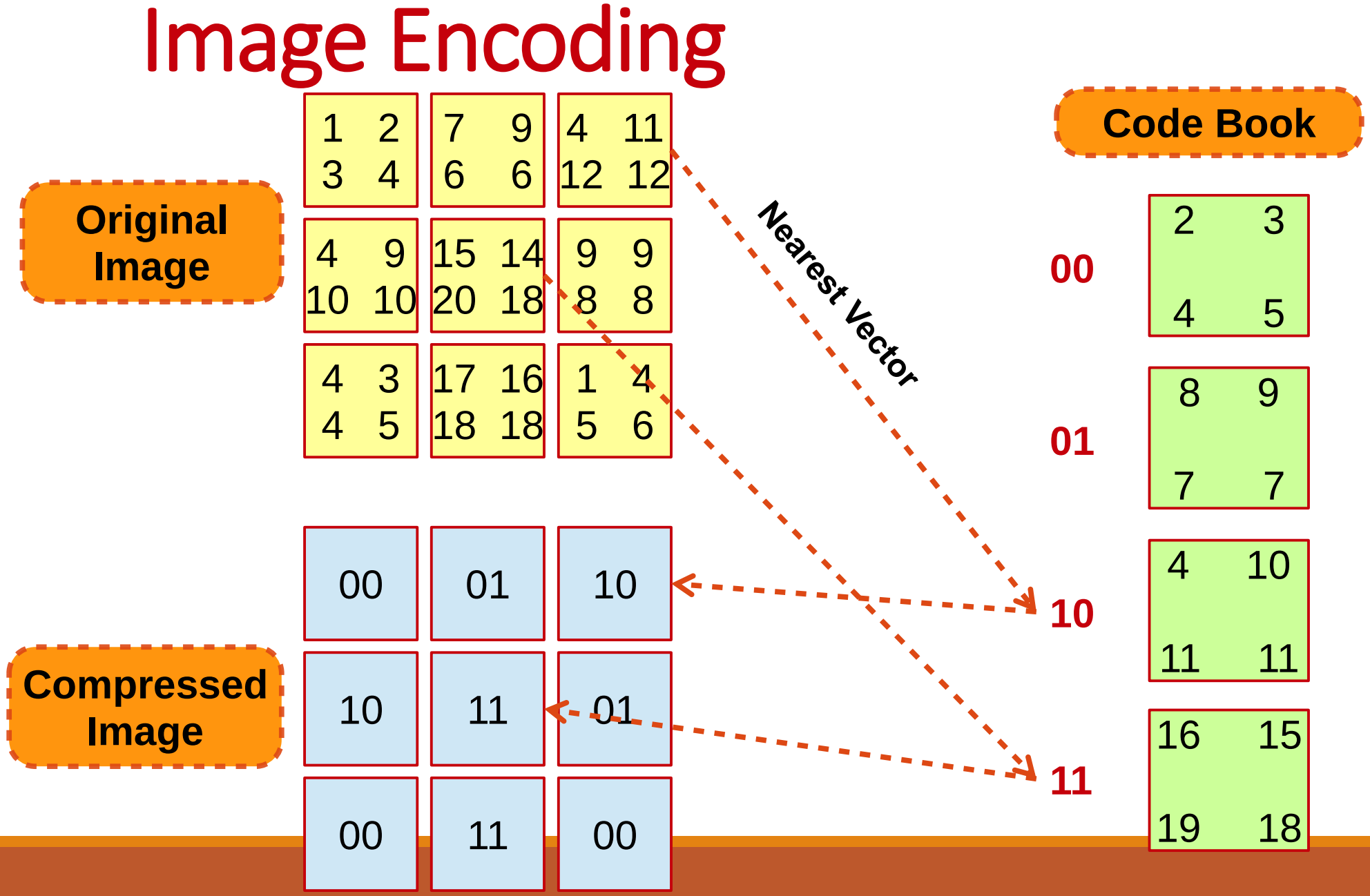
# Vector Quantization using Splitting (LBG Algorithm)



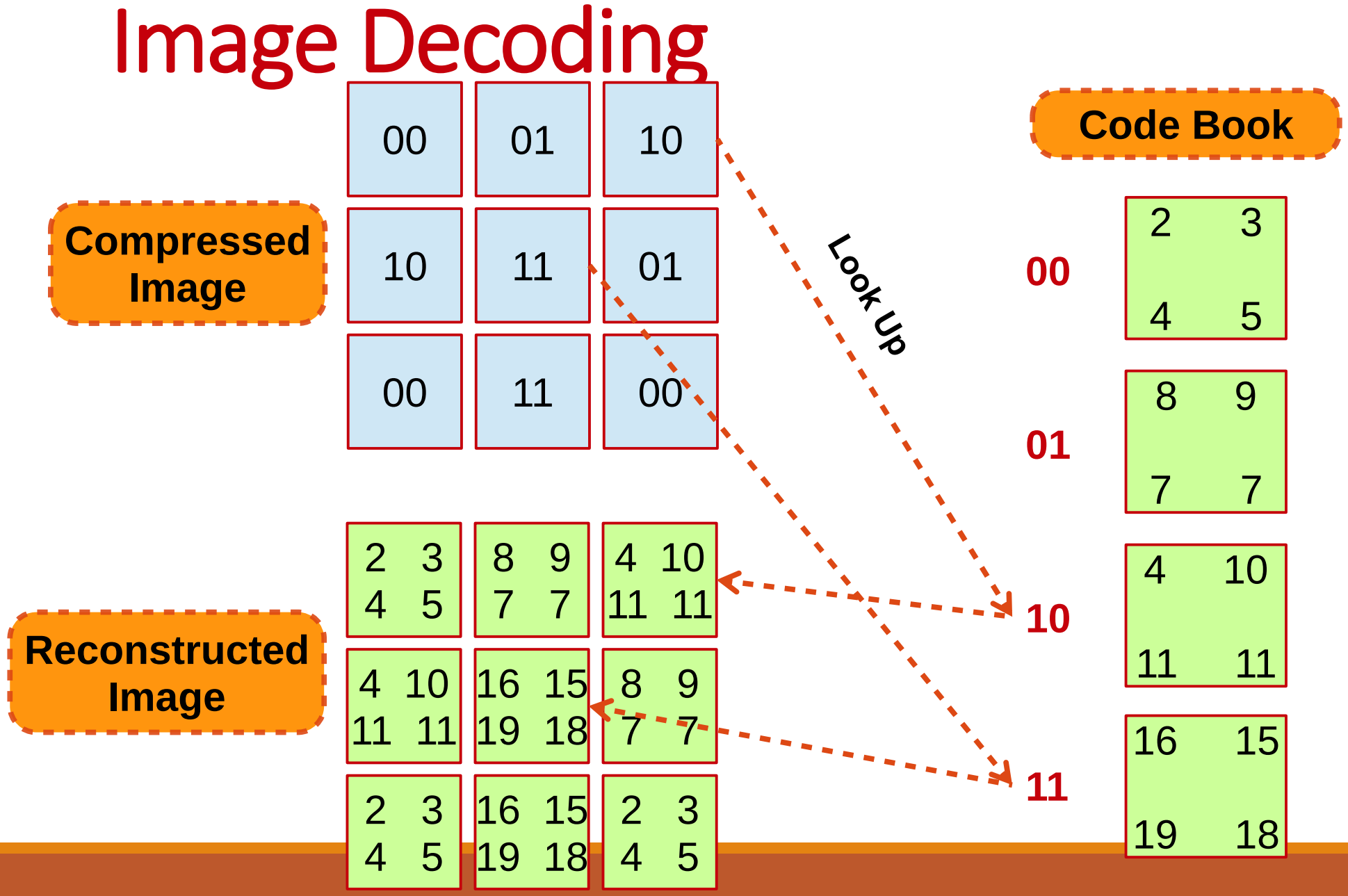
# Vector Quantization using Splitting (LBG Algorithm)



# Image Encoding



# Image Decoding



# Mean Squared Error

**Original Image**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 11 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| 4 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | 3 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 6 |

**Reconstructed Image**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 10 |
| 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| 4 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 9 |
| 11 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 | 3 | 16 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 4 | 5 |

**Squared Error**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

**Mean Squared Error = 30/36 = 0.833**

# Compression Ratio

# Image Decoding

- **Original Image Size**=

  6*6 (pixels) * 8 bits/pixel = 6x6x8= 288 bits

- **Number of Blocks** (vectors) in Image =

  (6*6)/ (2*2)=36/4 = 9 blocks

- Each Block is substituted by 2 Bits Label

- **Labels size** = 9 blocks * 2 bits = 18 bits

- **Codebook size** =

  4 Vectors * (2*2) pixels/vector * 8 bits/pixel = 4*2*2*8=128 bits

- **Total Compressed size** = Codebook +Labels = 128 + 18 = 146 bits

- **Compression Ratio** = 288/146 = 1.97:1

**Code Book**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 8 | 9 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 |
| 16 | 15 |
| 19 | 18 |

# Compression Ratio

- What about if Image size 600 x 600

- **Original Image Size**=

  600*600 (pixels) * 8 bits/pixel = 2,880,000 bits

- **Number of Blocks** (vectors) in Image =

  (600*600)/ (2*2)=360000/4 = 90,000 blocks

- Each Block is substituted by 2 Bit Label

- **Labels size** = 90,000 blocks * 2 bits = 180,000 bits

- **Codebook size** = 128 bits (as before)

- **Total Compressed size** = 128 + 180,000 =~ 180,000 bits

- **Compression Ratio** = 2,880,000/180,000 = 16:1

(each **4 pixels** = 32 bits are substituted with **2 bits label**)