Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 0 3 5 5 3

0	0	0	0	0
0	3	3	3	3
0	3	5	5	3

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

6 0 4 3 1 0 1 3 2 5 1 3

This is Page: A - 1 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 3 5 5 5 0 3 5 5 0 3 5 5 4

0	3	5	5	5
0	3	5	5	5
0	3	5	5	4

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 0 1 3 3 5 1 0 1 3 3 5 1 0 1 3 2 5 1 4

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 2 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 4 4 4 4 0 3 5 5 5 0 3 5 5 5

0	4	4	4	4
0	3	5	5	5
0	3	5	5	5

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

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3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 0 4 4 1 0 1 3 3 5 1 0 1 3 3 5

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 3 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 3 5 5 5 0 3 5 5 5 0 3 5 5 5

0	3	5	5	5
0	3	5	5	5
0	3	5	5	5

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 0 1 3 3 5 1 0 1 3 3 5 1 0 1 3 3 5

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 4 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 3 5 3 3 0 3 3 3 4 0 0 0 0 0

0	3	5	3	3
0	3	3	3	4
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 0 1 3 1 5 2 3 1 0 3 3 1 4 5 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 5 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

0	0	0	0	0
4	4	4	4	4
3	3	4	4	4

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

5 0 5 4 2 3 3 4

This is Page: B-1 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 5 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5

5	3	3	3	3
5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	5	5

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 5 4 3 5 5 3 4 2 5

This is Page: B-2 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

15 5

This is Page: B-3 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 3

5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5
3	3	3	3	3

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

10 5 5 3

This is Page: B - 4 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0

3	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 3 9 4 5 0

This is Page: B-5 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 4 4 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2

0	0	0	0	0
4	4	2	2	2
4	4	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

5 0 2 4 3 2 2 4 3 2

This is Page: C - 1 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 3 4

3	4	4	2	2
3	3	3	3	4
5	5	5	3	4

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 3 2 4 2 2 4 3 1 4 3 5 1 3 1 4

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: C-2 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 3

5	5	5	3	3
5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	3	3

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

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3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

3 5 2 3 8 5 2 3

This is Page: C - 3 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 5 5 5 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 2 2 2

5	5	5	3	4
3	3	3	3	4
3	4	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

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3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

3 5 1 3 1 4 4 3 1 4 1 3 1 4 3 2

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: C-4 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 4 4 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0

4	4	2	2	2
4	4	2	2	2
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

2 4 3 2 2 4 3 2 5 0

This is Page: C-5 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0

0	0	0	0	0
2	2	2	2	0
2	2	2	2	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

5 0 4 2 1 0 4 2 1 0

This is Page: D - 1 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 4 2 3 2 0

2	2	2	2	0
2	2	2	2	0
4	2	3	2	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

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3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

4 2 1 0 4 2 1 0 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: D-2 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 3 2 2 2 0 3 2 2 2 0 3 2 2 2 0

3	2	2	2	0
3	2	2	2	0
3	2	2	2	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

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3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

1 3 3 2 1 0 1 3 3 2 1 0 1 3 3 2 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: D-3 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 3 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0

2	2	3	2	0
2	2	2	2	0
2	2	2	2	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

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3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

2 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 4 2 1 0 4 2 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: D-4 of the composite image.

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below ("Your Data") represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0

2	2	2	2	0
2	2	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

- 1. Find the Post-It's you need by viewing the color code chart.
- 2. Place Post-It's on the back of this page according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate \uparrow "THIS END UP" \uparrow .

Align your Post-It's with the gridlines on the back, not the edge of the page.

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3. <u>A Quick Lesson in Data Compression</u>: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so "3 2" for instance, means "3 copies of color #2":

4 2 1 0 4 2 6 0

This is Page: D-5 of the composite image.