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Training Process

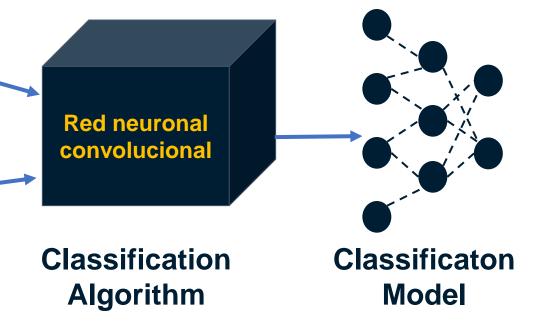




Sick-Cattle Images



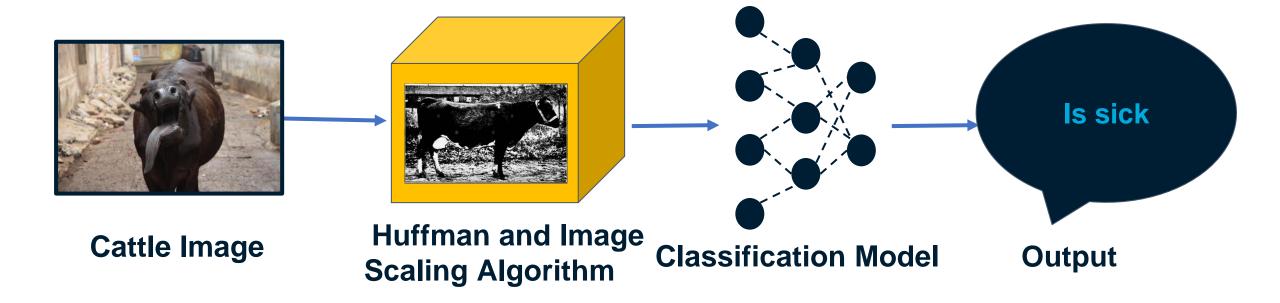
Healthy-Cattle Images





Testing Process

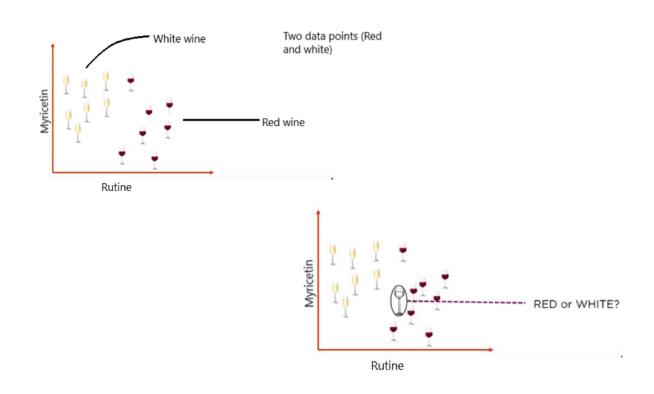






Lossy Compression Algorithm Design







In this image scaling algorithm, we use the nearest neighbor algorithm as reference. This algorithm takes the nearest data depending on the scaling ratio and groups them.



Lossy Compression Algorithm Design



	Time Complexity	Memory Complexity
Compression	O (n*m)	O(n*m)
Decompression	O(n*m)	O(n*m)

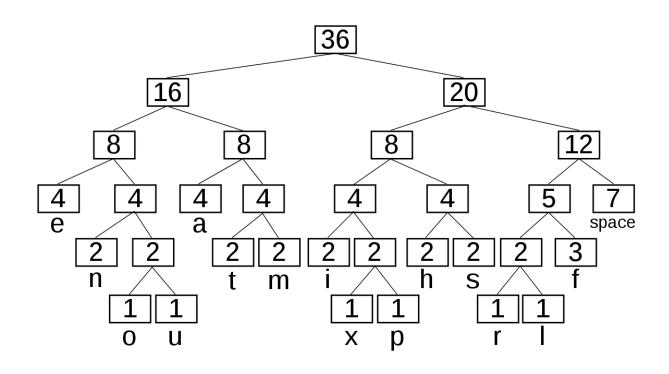
N & M are the lines and columns of the data inputted





Lossless Compression Algorithm





A tree is created base on a frequency that represent the data shown, and with this it forms a binary code.





Lossless Compression Algorithm



	Time Complexity	Memory Complexity
Compression	O(m*n* Log(n*m))	O(K)
Decompression	O(m*n* Log(n*m))	O(K)



N & M are the lines and colums of the inputted data. K is the number of the unique pixels



Time and Memory Consumption



Time Consumption For The Compression And Decompression With Huffman Algorithm

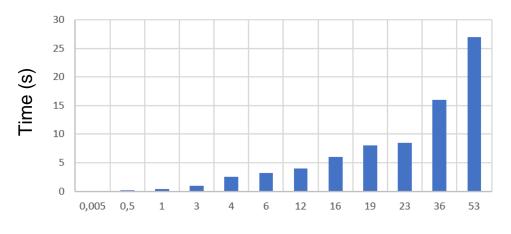
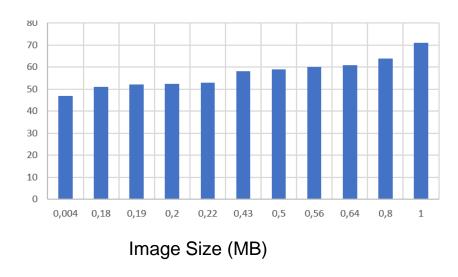


Image Size (MB)

Time Consumption

Memory Consumption For The Compression And Decompression With Huffman Algorithm



Memory Consumption (MiB)

Memory Consumption



Average Compression Ratio



	Compression Ratio
Healthy Cattle	2.49 : 1
Sick Cattle	2.51 : 1

Average compression ratio for Healthy Cattle and Sick Cattle whit Huffman Algorithm.





