A Crash Course on Data Compression

5. Dictionary-based Compressors

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Overview

- LZ77
- LZSS
- LZ78
- LZW

The Dictionary-based Coding Problem

- Problem. We are given a list L[1..n] of n symbols and we are asked to compress it in as few as possible bits.
- **General idea.** Assume to have a *dictionary* of m strings, D[1..m]. If the substring L[i..j] is equal to the string D[k], then we can represent L[i..j] with k.
- ullet Simple idea but very effective when L is *repetitive*, i.e., it has many equal substrings.
- Q. How to build the dictionary D such that L is compressed effectively? (As effectively as possible?)

LZ77 Lempel and Zip, 1977

• The dictionary D is not explicitly built, rather it is logically represented by all the substrings of L[1..i], where i is the length of the prefix of L processed by the algorithm.

• Algorithm.

- At the beginning: i = 1.
- At each step: determine the *longest common prefix* (lcp) between L[i..n] and the substring starting (at most) W positions before i but possibly ending in L[i..n].
- If the lcp is found at distance d from i, the algorithm emits the triple $\langle d, |lcp|, c \rangle$, where c is the next character following the lcp.
- Then the algorithm advances by |lcp| + 1 characters, that is: i = i + |lcp| + 1.
- The algorithm is sometimes referred to as the process of parsing L into phrases, the actual integer triples. The triples are then compressed using another coding method (e.g., a static code or Huffman).
- The parameter W (the "window" size) controls a trade-off between encoding/decoding speed and compression ratio.

L = ABRACADABRABRACACA

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$
 1: $\langle 0,0,A \rangle$

$$L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A C A C A$$

$$1 : \langle 0,0,A \rangle$$

$$2 : \langle 0,0,B \rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

1 2 3

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

1 2 3

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

1 2 3 4

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

1: (0,0,A)

 $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$

 $4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A C A C A$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACACA$$
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Overlap with the suffix!

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Overlap with the suffix!

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

- 1: (0,0,A)
- $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$
- $3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$
- $4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$
- $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$
- $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$
- $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$
- $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$5: L = ABRACAD$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$5: L = ABRACAD$$

$$6: L = ABRACADABRAB$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$5: L = ABRACAD$$

$$6: L = ABRACADABRAB$$

$$7: L = ABRACADABRABRAC$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$5: L = ABRACAD$$

$$6: L = ABRACADABRAB$$

$$7: L = ABRACADABRABRAC?$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$5: L = ABRACAD$$

$$6: L = ABRACADABRAB$$

$$7: L = ABRACADABRABRAC$$
?

$$8: L = ABRACADABRABRAC$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$5: L = ABRACAD$$

$$6: L = ABRACADABRAB$$

$$7: L = ABRACADABRABRAC$$
?

$$8: L = ABRACADABRABRACAC?$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

$$L=?$$

$$1: L = A$$

$$2: L = AB$$

$$3: L = ABR$$

$$4: L = ABRAC$$

$$5: L = ABRACAD$$

$$6: L = ABRACADABRAB$$

$$7: L = ABRACADABRABRAC$$
?

$$8: L = ABRACADABRABRACAC?$$

$$8: L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

$$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$$

$$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$$

$$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$$

$$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$$

$$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$$

$$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$$

$$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

• Output pairs, not triples.

Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

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L = ABRACADABRABRACACA

1: (0,0,A)

 $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$

 $4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$

 $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$

 $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$

 $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$

 $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

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1: (0,0,A)

 $1:\langle 0,A\rangle$

 $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$

 $4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$

 $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$

 $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$

 $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$

 $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

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$$L = ABRACADABRABRACACA$$

1: (0,0,A)

 $1:\langle 0,A\rangle$

 $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$

 $2:\langle 0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$

 $4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$

 $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$

 $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$

 $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$

 $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

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Observation 2.

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L = ABRACADABRABRACACA

1: (0,0,A)

 $1:\langle 0,A\rangle$

 $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$

 $2:\langle 0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,R\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$

 $4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$

 $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$

 $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$

 $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$

 $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

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- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

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When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

L = ABRACADABRABRACACA

1: (0,0,A)

 $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$

 $4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$

 $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$

 $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$

 $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$

 $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

[LZ77]

 $1:\langle 0,A\rangle$

 $2:\langle 0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,R\rangle$

 $4:\langle 3,1\rangle$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output pairs, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

L = ABRACACACA1 2 3 4 5

1: (0,0,A)

 $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$

3: (0,0,R)

4: (3,1,C)

 $1:\langle 0,A\rangle$

 $2:\langle 0,B\rangle$

 $3:\langle 0,R\rangle$

4:(3,1)

 $5:\langle 0,C\rangle$

 $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$

 $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$

 $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$

 $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output pairs, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

L = ABRACACACA 1 2 3 4 5 6

 $1: \langle 0,0,A \rangle \qquad \qquad 1: \langle 0,A \rangle \\ 2: \langle 0,0,B \rangle \qquad \qquad 2: \langle 0,B \rangle \\ 3: \langle 0,0,R \rangle \qquad \qquad 4: \langle 3,1 \rangle \\ 4: \langle 3,1,C \rangle \qquad \qquad 5: \langle 0,C \rangle \\ 5: \langle 2,1,D \rangle \qquad \qquad 6: \langle 7,4,B \rangle$

 $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$

 $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output pairs, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

$L = \begin{vmatrix} A & B & R & A & C & A & D & A & B & R & A & B & R & A & C & A$

 $1: \langle 0,0,A \rangle \qquad \qquad 1: \langle 0,A \rangle \\ 2: \langle 0,0,B \rangle \qquad \qquad 2: \langle 0,B \rangle \\ 3: \langle 0,0,R \rangle \qquad \qquad 4: \langle 3,1 \rangle \\ 4: \langle 3,1,C \rangle \qquad \qquad 5: \langle 0,C \rangle \\ 5: \langle 2,1,D \rangle \qquad \qquad 6: \langle 2,1 \rangle \\ 7: \langle 3,2,C \rangle \\ 8: \langle 2,3,EOF \rangle$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output *pairs*, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0, | lcp | = 0 \rangle$. We can directly emit (0,c).

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, | lcp | \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

L = ABRACACA

1:
$$\langle 0,0,A \rangle$$

2: $\langle 0,0,B \rangle$
3: $\langle 0,0,R \rangle$
4: $\langle 3,1,C \rangle$ \longrightarrow
5: $\langle 2,1,D \rangle$
6: $\langle 7,4,B \rangle$
7: $\langle 3,2,C \rangle$
8: $\langle 2,3,EOF \rangle$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \langle 0,0,A \rangle & 1: \langle 0,A \rangle \\ \langle 0,0,B \rangle & 2: \langle 0,B \rangle \\ \langle 0,0,R \rangle & 4: \langle 3,1 \rangle \\ \langle 3,1,C \rangle & 5: \langle 0,C \rangle \\ \langle 2,1,D \rangle & 6: \langle 2,1 \rangle \\ \langle 7,4,B \rangle & 8: \langle 7,4 \rangle \\ \\ \langle 2,3,\text{EOF} \rangle \\ \text{[LZ77]} \end{array}$$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output *pairs*, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0, | lcp | = 0 \rangle$. We can directly emit (0,c).

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, | lcp | \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

L = ABRACACA

1:
$$\langle 0,0,A \rangle$$
 1: $\langle 0,0,B \rangle$

 2: $\langle 0,0,B \rangle$
 3: $\langle 0,0,R \rangle$

 4: $\langle 3,1,C \rangle$
 4: $\langle 3,1,C \rangle$

 5: $\langle 2,1,D \rangle$
 6: $\langle 2,1,D \rangle$

 6: $\langle 7,4,B \rangle$
 7: $\langle 0,0,A \rangle$

 7: $\langle 3,1,C \rangle$
 9: $\langle 3,1,C \rangle$

 8: $\langle 7,4,B \rangle$
 9: $\langle 3,1,C \rangle$

 8: $\langle 2,3,EOF \rangle$

$$1: \langle 0,A \rangle$$
 $2: \langle 0,B \rangle$
 $3: \langle 0,R \rangle$
 $4: \langle 3,1 \rangle$
 $5: \langle 0,C \rangle$
 $6: \langle 2,1 \rangle$
 $7: \langle 0,D \rangle$
 $8: \langle 7,4 \rangle$
 $9: \langle 3,3 \rangle$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output pairs, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A C A C A

1:
$$\langle 0,0,A \rangle$$
 1: $\langle 0,A \rangle$

 2: $\langle 0,0,B \rangle$
 2: $\langle 0,B \rangle$

 3: $\langle 0,0,R \rangle$
 4: $\langle 3,1 \rangle$

 4: $\langle 3,1,C \rangle$
 5: $\langle 0,C \rangle$

 5: $\langle 2,1,D \rangle$
 6: $\langle 2,1 \rangle$

 6: $\langle 7,4,B \rangle$
 7: $\langle 0,D \rangle$

 7: $\langle 3,2,C \rangle$
 9: $\langle 3,3 \rangle$

 8: $\langle 2,3,\text{EOF} \rangle$
 10: $\langle 10,2 \rangle$

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output pairs, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

$$L = |A|B|R|A|C|A|D|ABRA|BRA|CA|CA|CA$$
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

$1:\langle 0,0,A\rangle$		$1:\langle 0,\!A \rangle$
$2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$		$2:\langle 0,B\rangle$
$3:\langle 0,0,R\rangle$		$3:\langle 0,R\rangle$ $4:\langle 3,1\rangle$
$4:\langle 3,1,C\rangle$	-	$5:\langle 0,C\rangle$
$5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$		$6:\langle 2,1\rangle$
$6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$		$7:\langle 0,D\rangle$
$7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$		$8:\langle 7,4\rangle$
,		9: (3,3)
$8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$		$10:\langle 10,2\rangle$ $11:\langle 2,2\rangle$
		11 • \2,2/

Storer and Szymanski, 1982

- Output pairs, not triples.
- Observation 1.

When the lcp has size 0, we always repeat the pair $\langle d=0,|lcp|=0\rangle$. We can directly emit $\langle 0,c\rangle$.

Observation 2.

When $|lcp| \neq 0$, we can avoid specifying the next character c, but just emit the pair $\langle d, |lcp| \rangle$ and made the algorithm advance by |lcp| characters.

$1:\langle 0,A\rangle$ 1: (0,0,A) $2:\langle 0,B\rangle$ $2:\langle 0,0,B\rangle$ $3:\langle 0,R\rangle$ 3: (0,0,R)4:(3,1)4: (3,1,C) $5:\langle 0,C\rangle$ $6:\langle 2,1\rangle$ $5:\langle 2,1,D\rangle$ $7:\langle 0,D\rangle$ $6:\langle 7,4,B\rangle$ $8:\langle 7,4\rangle$ $7:\langle 3,2,C\rangle$ 9:(3,3)10: (10,2) $8:\langle 2,3,EOF\rangle$ $11:\langle 2,2\rangle$ [LZ77] $12:\langle 0, EOF \rangle$

[LZSS]

LZ77 in practice: gz10 http://www.gzip.orghttps://zlib.net

Gailly and Adler, 1995

- Q. How do we determine efficiently the lcp string between the suffix L[i..n] and the preceding W characters? A. Use a hash table of q-grams (strings of q characters). Insert all the q-grams of the window into the hash table: the q-gram is the key, the value is the list of *positions* of all the occurrences of the q-gram in the window.
- Idea. Use the q-grams' positions as "pointers" for the actual determination of the lcp string.
- At each step: search for L[i ... i + q] in the hash table. If not found, the pair $\langle 0, L[i] \rangle$ is emitted (and the algorithm advances by 1 character); otherwise we determine the list L' of all the occurrences of L[i ... i + q]. For each position p in L', compare L[p ... n] and L[i ... n] to determine the lcp string.
- If p_{lcp} is the position at which the lcp string is found, then the pair $\langle i-p_{lcp}, |lcp| \rangle$ is emitted and the algorithm advances by |lcp| characters. All the q-grams starting in window[1..|lcp|] are deleted from the hash table, and all the q-grams starting in L[i..i+|lcp|] are added to the hash table.
- gzip has 9 different compression levels, specified with the options -1, -2, ..., -9, and corresponding to W=100, 200, ..., 900 KiB.
- The integer pairs are compressed using Huffman.

LZ78 Lempel and Zip, 1978

ullet Differently from LZ77, The dictionary D is explicitly built during the encoding of L.

Algorithm.

- At the beginning: i = 1.
- At each step: determine the longest string lcp of D that is a prefix of L[i ... n].
- If index(lcp) is the index of lcp in D, the algorithm emits the pair $\langle index(lcp), c \rangle$, where c is the next character following lcp in L[i..n].
- The string $lcp \cdot c$ is added to D.
- Then the algorithm advances by |lcp| + 1 characters, that is: i = i + |lcp| + 1.
- The stream of integer pairs is compressed using another coding method.

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABARA$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABARA$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABARA$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

$$L = ABRABARABARA$$

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABARA$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABARA$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

$$L = ABRACADABRABARA$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

$$L = ABRACADABRABARA$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

$$L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A B A R A$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

8:BR

$$L = |A|B|R|AC|AD|AB|RA|BR|ABA|RA$$

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4 : *AC*

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

8:BR

9 : *ABA*

$$L = |A|B|R|AC|AD|AB|RA|BR|ABA|RA|$$
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7,EOF \rangle$$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4 : *AC*

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

8:BR

9 : *ABA*

$$L =$$

$$0: \varepsilon$$
 (empty string

(empty string)

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7,EOF \rangle$$

$$L = A$$

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7,\text{EOF} \rangle$$

$$L = AB$$

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string) 1:A 2:B

$$\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7,EOF \rangle$$

$$L = ABR$$

 $\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7, \text{EOF} \rangle$

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

$$L = ABRAC$$

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7,EOF \rangle
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

$$L = ABRACAD$$

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7, \text{EOF} \rangle
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

$$L = ABRACADAB$$

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7, \text{EOF} \rangle
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

$$L = ABRACADABRA$$

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7, \text{EOF} \rangle
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

$$L = ABRACADABRABR$$

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7, \text{EOF} \rangle
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

8:BR

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABA$$

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7, \text{EOF} \rangle
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

8:BR

9 : *ABA*

L = ABRACADABRABARABARA

```
\langle 0,A \rangle \langle 0,B \rangle \langle 0,R \rangle \langle 1,C \rangle \langle 1,D \rangle \langle 1,B \rangle \langle 3,A \rangle \langle 2,R \rangle \langle 6,A \rangle \langle 7, \text{EOF} \rangle
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

D

 $0: \varepsilon$ (empty string)

1:A

2:B

3:R

4:AC

5:AD

6:AB

7:RA

8:BR

9 : *ABA*



• Try to avoid the second component — the "next" character — of the pairs emitted by LZ78. Since it does not emit the character, the parsing and the building of the dictionary are misaligned, which may induce a tricky decoding case (actually the same that can happen in LZ77).

• Algorithm.

- At the beginning: pre-fill the dictionary with all possible characters. If there are m of these, set the next available index into D to index = m. Set i = 1.
- (For ASCII, all the m=256 characters correspond to the indexes from 0 to 255.)
- At each step: determine the longest string lcp of D that is a prefix of L[i ... n].
- If index(lcp) is the index of lcp in D and c is the next character following lcp in L[i..n], the algorithm emits the single integer index(lcp).
- The string $lcp \cdot c$ is added to D and it takes the next available index, that is: index = index + 1.
- Then the algorithm advances by |lcp| characters, that is: i=i+|lcp|.
- The stream of integers is compressed using another coding method.

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABABA$$

D

. . .

65:A

66 : *B*

67 : *C*

68:D

. . .

82: R

. . .

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABABA$$

65

D

. . .

65:A

256 : *AB*

66 : *B*

67 : *C*

68:D

. . .

82: R

. . .

$$L = ABRACADABRABRABABA$$

65 66

2

D

. . .

65:A

256 : AB

66 : B

257:BR

67 : *C*

68:D

. . .

82: R

. . .

$$L = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \end{vmatrix} R A CADABRABRABABA$$

65 66 82 1 2 3 D

- - -

65:A

256 : AB

66 : B

257 : BR

67 : *C*

258 : RA

68:D

. . .

82: R

$$L = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \end{vmatrix} R A CADABRABRABABA$$

65 66 82 65 1 2 3 4 D

. . .

65 : *A* 256 : *AB*

66 : *B* 257 : *BR*

67 : *C* 258 : *RA*

68:D 259:AC

. . .

82: R

$$L = ABRABABABABA$$

65:A256 : *AB* 66 : *B*

257 : BR

258 : *RA* 67 : *C*

259 : AC 68:D

260 : *CA*

82: R

 $\cdots \cdots$

$$L = \begin{vmatrix} A & B & A & C & DABRABRABABA \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

D

- - -

65:A 256:AB

 $66: B \qquad 257: BR$

67 : *C* 258 : *RA*

68 : D 259 : AC

.. 260 : *CA*

82:R 261:AD

$$L = ABRABABA$$

$$0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7$$

D	
65:A	256 : AB
66 : <i>B</i>	257:BR
67 : <i>C</i>	258 : <i>RA</i>
68:D	259 : <i>AC</i>
	260 : <i>CA</i>
82: R	261 : AD
	$262 \cdot DA$

$$L = |A|B|R|A|C|A|D|AB|RABRABABA$$

$$L = |A|B|R|A|C|A|D|AB|RA|BRABABA$$

D	
55:A	256 : AB
66 : <i>B</i>	257:BR
67 : C	258 : RA
58:D	259 : <i>AC</i>
	260 : <i>CA</i>
82:R	261 : AD
	262 : DA
	263:ABR

263 : *RAB*

$$L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A B A B A$$

263 : *RAB*

$$L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A B A$$

65 : A 256 : *AB*

66 : B 257 : BR

67 : *C* 258 : *RA*

68:D259 : AC

260 : *CA*

82: R261 : AD

262 : *DA*

263 : *ABR*

263 : *RAB*

264 : *BRA*

265:ABA

$$L = |A|B|R|A|C|A|D|AB|RA|BR|AB|ABA|$$

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
```

D

. . .

65 : *A* 256 : *AB*

 $66: B \qquad 257: BR$

67 : *C* 258 : *RA*

68 : D 259 : AC

... 260 : *CA*

82 : *R* 261 : *AD*

262:DA

263:ABR

263 : *RAB*

264:BRA

265 : ABA

L =

65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265

D

. . .

65:A

66 : *B*

67 : *C*

68:D

. . .

82: R

65 : A

$$L = A B$$

65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265 1 2 D

. . .

65:A

256 : *AB*

66 : *B*

67 : *C*

68:D

. . .

82: R

$$L = A B R$$

65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265 1 2 3 D

. . .

65:A

256 : *AB*

66: B

257:BR

67 : *C*

68:D

. . .

82: R

```
L = A B R A
```

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
```

D

. . .

65 : A 256 : AB

 $66: B \qquad 257: BR$

67 : *C* 258 : *RA*

68:D

. . .

82: R

```
L = A B R A C
```

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265

1 2 3 4 5
```

D

. . .

65 : *A* 256 : *AB*

 $66: B \qquad 257: BR$

67 : C 258 : RA

68:D 259:AC

. . .

82: R

```
L = A BRA CA
```

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
1 2 3 4 5 6
```

D

. . .

65 : *A* 256 : *AB*

 $66: B \qquad 257: BR$

67 : *C* 258 : *RA*

68:D 259:AC

260 : *CA*

82: R

```
L = A B R A C A D
```

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

D

. . .

65 : *A* 256 : *AB*

 $66: B \qquad 257: BR$

67 : *C* 258 : *RA*

68:D 259:AC

... 260 : *CA*

82:R 261:AD

```
L = A B R A C A D A B R A
```

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

D	
65:A	256 : AB
66: B	257:BR
67 : <i>C</i>	258 : RA
68:D	259 : AC
	260 : <i>CA</i>
82:R	261 : AD
	262 : DA

263 : *ABR*

```
L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R
```

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

D	
65:A	256 : AB
66: B	257:BR
67 : <i>C</i>	258 : RA
68:D	259 : <i>AC</i>
	260 : <i>CA</i>
82:R	261 : AD
	262 : DA
	263:ABR

263 : *RAB*

```
L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A B
```

```
65 66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
```

65: A 256: AB 66: B 257: BR 67: C 258: RA 68: D 259: AC 260: CA 82: R 261: AD

263 : *ABR*

262 : *DA*

263 : *RAB*

264:BRA

```
65:A
                                                                  256 : AB
L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A B A B ?
                                                         66 : B
                                                                  257 : BR
                                                        67 : C
                                                                  258 : RA
                                                        68:D
                                                                  259 : AC
                                                                  260 : CA
    66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
                                                        82: R
                                                                  261 : AD
                                           12
                                                                  262 : DA
                                                                  263 : ABR
                                                                  263 : RAB
```

```
256 : AB
                                                         65 : A
L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A B R ?
                                                         66 : B
                                                                   257 : BR
                                                                  258 : RA
                                                         67 : C
                                                         68:D
                                                                  259 : AC
                                                                   260 : CA
    66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
                                                         82: R
                                                                   261 : AD
                                           12
                                                                   262 : DA
                                                                  263 : ABR
                                                                  263 : RAB
```

Not in the dictionary yet!

```
256 : AB
                                                       65:A
L = A B R A C A D A B R A B R A B A
                                                       66 : B
                                                                 257 : BR
                                                       67 : C
                                                                 258 : RA
                                                       68:D
                                                                 259 : AC
                                                                 260 : CA
    66 82 65 67 65 68 256 258 257 256 265
                                                       82: R
                                                                 261 : AD
                                          12
                                                                 262 : DA
                                                                 263 : ABR
```

Not in the dictionary yet! \longrightarrow 265 : ABA

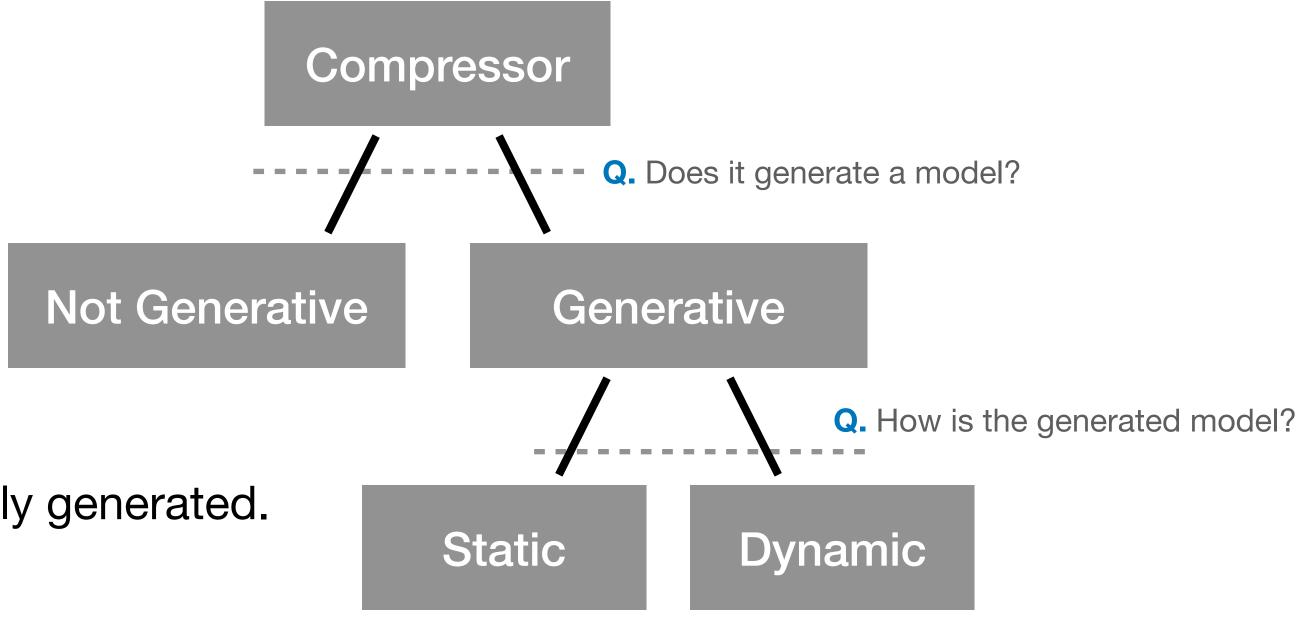
263 : *RAB*

Variants

- BZip. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bzip2
- LZ4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LZ4 (compression algorithm))
- Zstd. http://facebook.github.io/zstd
- LZMA. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lempel-Ziv-Markov_chain_algorithm
- LZO. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lempel-Ziv-Oberhumer

Overview of Compressors

- Not Generative. No model generated.
 - Fast to encode/decode.
 - Moderately effective.
 - Example: Delta, Gamma, Golomb, Elias-Fano.
 - [Module 2 and 3]
- Generative/Static. The model is not updated.
 - First pass to actually generate the model.
 - Moderately fast to encode/decode.
 - Entropy-optimal.
 - Must transmit the model.
 - Example: Huffman, Arithmetic Coding.
 - [Module 4]
- Generative/Dynamic. The model is progressively generated.
 - No need to transmit the model.
 - Decoding is only sequential.
 - Very effective.
 - Example: LZ77, LZ78, LZW.
 - [Module 5]



Further Readings

- Chapter 5.5 (pages 839-845) of:
 Robert Sedgewick and Kevin Wayne. 2011. Algorithms. 4-th Edition.

 Addison-Wesley Professional, ISBN 0-321-57351-X.
- https://ethw.org/History of Lossless Data Compression Algorithms
- Jacob Ziv and Abraham Lempel. 1977. *A universal algorithm for sequential data compression*. IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, IT-23(3):337-343.
- Jacob Ziv and Abraham Lempel. 1978. Compression of individual sequences via variable-rate coding. IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, IT-24(5):530-536.
- Terry A. Welch. 1984. A technique for high-performance data compression.
 Computer, pages 8-19.