A Machine Learning Perspective on Predictive Coding with PAQ by Knoll & de Freitas

Presentation by Phil Trommer

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Overview

- Introduction to PAQ
- PAQ8L
 - Architecture
 - Model Mixer
 - Mixture of Experts
 - Updating & Filtering
- 3 Applications for PAQ8
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What is PAQ8

- What is it?
- How does it work?
- What makes it so famous?

Matt Mahoney

- Born 1955
- Recieved Ph.D in computer science at Florida Tech in 2003
- Released PAQ1 on January 6, 2002



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What is PAQ?

- A lossless, open-source compression algorithm
- Brings high perfomance at the cost of increased memory usage and time consumption
- Related to PPM, is envisioned as PPMs improvement

Principles of PAQ

- Modeling combined with adaptive arithmetic encoding
- Open to additions and improvements
- Improves performance of PPM by including several predictors (i.e. models of data)
- Combines the result of the predictors



Exemplary Predictors

The order-*n* context predictor

- Examines the last *n* bits and counts the 1's and 0's
- Estimates probability whether next bit is 1 or 0 like PPM

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The sparse context predictor

• Context consists of a specific amount of non-contiguous bytes before the current bit

PAQ & Predictors

- PAQ encoder looks at the beginning of input file for deciding which predictors are used
- Ways to combine predictions change through with the different versions

PAQ8L

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PAQ8L

PAQ8 - What's new?

- Predictors don't produce a pair of bit counts anymore \hookrightarrow those counts get weighted and normalized into the interval $[0,1]\subset\mathbb{R}$
- Instead each predictor already outputs a probability
- paq8l is a stable version of paq8, released by Matt Mahoney

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PAQ8L - Machine Learning Perspective

- paq8l is the version of PAQ used by Byron Knoll & Nando de Freitas
- They try to show the possibilities of PAQ beyond data compression

Architecture

Architecture of PAQ8

- Uses weighted combination of predictions from Large number of models
- Allows no-contiguous context matches
- paq8l uses 552 prediciton models
- Combines the output of them into a single one
 - \hookrightarrow Passes this through an *adaptive probability map* (APM) before using the arithmetic coder

Model Mixer

Model Mixer of paq81

- Resembles a neural network with one hidden layer
- ◆ Hidden layer is between input and output layer
 → Artificial neurons take a set of weighted inputs
 Output is produced through activation function

Model Mixer

Model Mixer of paq81

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Differences between paq8l and neural networks

- Weights for first and second layers are learned online and independently for all nodes:
 - Each node trained separately
 - reduces predictive cross-entropy error (unlike back propagation)
- 4 Hidden nodes are partitioned into seven sets

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