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

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Overview

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 - Neural Network
 - Model Mixer
 - Mixture of Experts
 - Updating & Filtering
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What is PAQ8

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

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
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Whole word order-n context

- Context is the latest n whole words
- Non-alphabetical characters are ignored and upper- or lower case letters are viewed as the same
- Very useful for text files

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
- Each predictor outputs a pair of bit counts (n_0, n_1)
- Counts of each predictor are weighted with context length
- Those counts get summed up

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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
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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

 → Passes this through an adaptive probability map (APM) before

using the arithmetic coder

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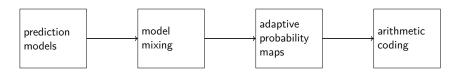


Figure: PAQ8 Architecture

Neurons of a neural network

A neuron takes one or more inputs and gives an output.

Within the topic of machine learning, the neuron can be understood as a function.

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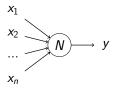


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A neural network

Neural networks is defined by its layers:

- 1 input layer with *n* inputs
- 1 output layer with k outputs
- M layers between input and output layer (i.e. hidden layers)
- Layers can consist of different amounts of neurons

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General structure of neural network

Let it be an generic neural network with:

- $x_1,...x_n$ inputs and $y_1,...,y_k$ outputs
- There are M different layers between input and output

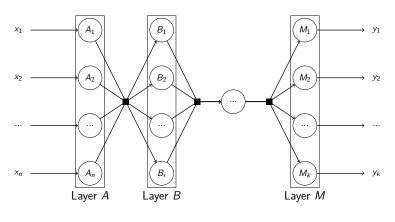


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Model Mixer

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

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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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