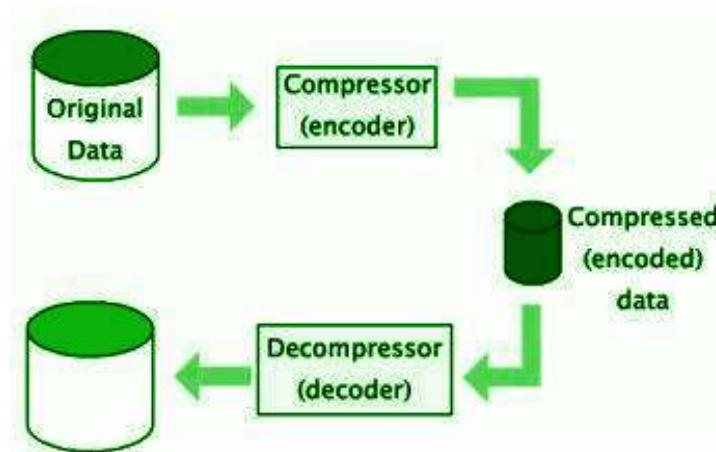


UNIT 2: DATA

2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

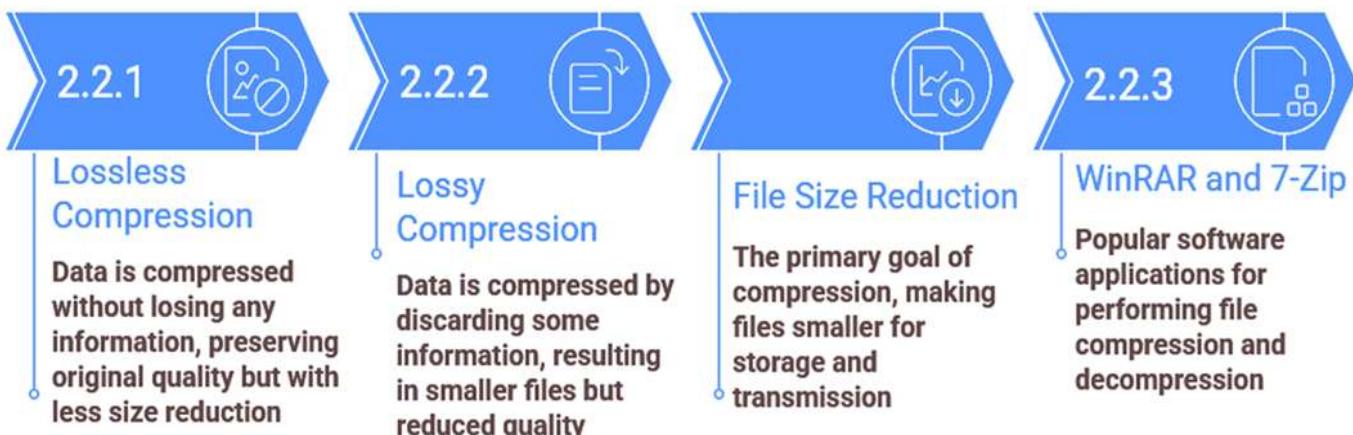


Data compression reduces file size, allowing information to be stored and transmitted more efficiently while using less storage space and bandwidth. It is commonly applied to images, audio files, video streaming, and storage systems. The compression process works by eliminating redundant data or applying efficient encoding methods. As a result, data can be represented using fewer bits than its original form. This leads to improved storage efficiency and faster data transfer within computer systems.



Lesson Overview

DATA COMPRESSION



UNIT 2: DATA



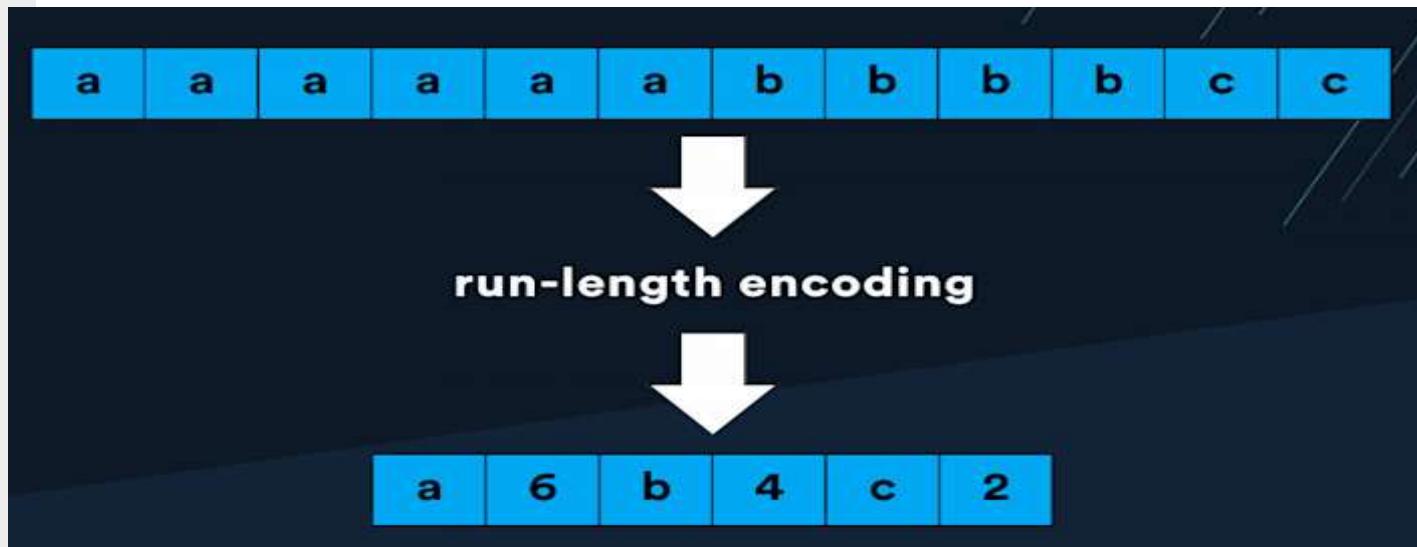
2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

2.2.1: Lossless Compression

Lossless compression decreases file size while keeping all original data intact, making it possible to recreate the exact original file after decompression. This method works by detecting repeating patterns and data redundancy without discarding any information. It is especially important when accuracy and data integrity must be maintained. Common uses include text files, spreadsheets, and program files. A real-world example is zipping a Word document and later extracting it with no changes to its content. Another example is PNG images, which preserve full image quality even after compression and decompression.

Run-Length Encoding (RLE)

This method replaces repeated values with a count and a single symbol; for example, “AAAAAAABBB” is encoded as “6A3B”. It is most effective when data contains long sequences of identical values, such as simple graphics, icons, or monochrome images. However, when data has high variability, this approach can increase file size, since storing “1A1B1C” requires more space than “ABC”.



Huffman Coding

This technique assigns shorter binary codes to frequently occurring symbols, so a common letter appearing many times (e.g., 1000 times) might use a 2-bit code, while a rare letter is assigned a longer code, such as 12 bits.

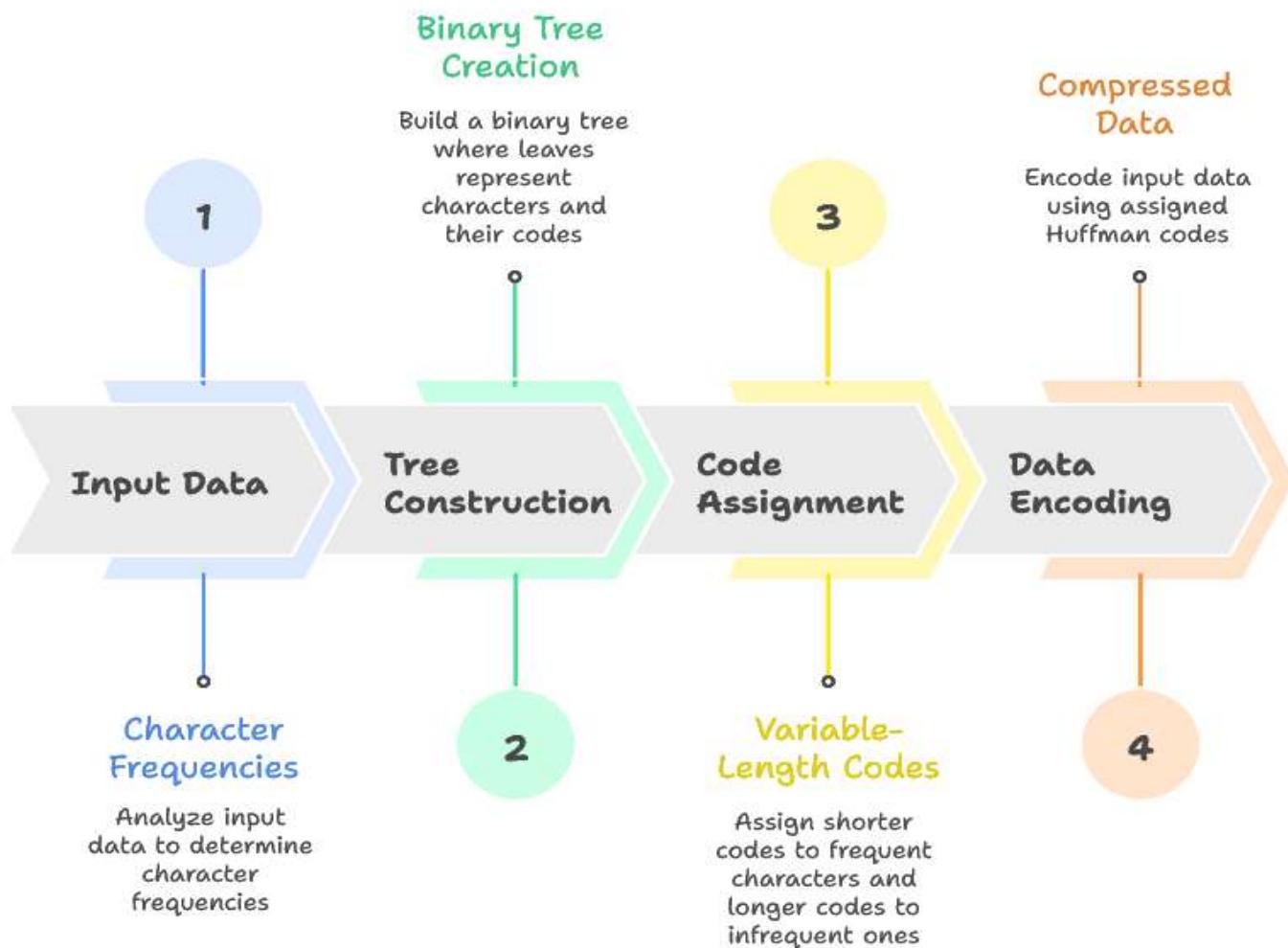
UNIT 2: DATA



2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

This method constructs a binary tree based on symbol frequencies to calculate optimal code lengths, ensuring that no code is a prefix of another. It forms the basis for file formats such as ZIP and PNG, and learning this algorithm helps explain how lossless compression achieves efficient size reduction.

Huffman Coding Process



UNIT 2: DATA



2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

2.2.2: Lossy Compression

Lossy compression achieves higher compression ratios by permanently removing data considered less important. These methods take advantage of human perception, as people often do not notice when some details are lost.

Image Compression (Jpeg)

Image compression reduces the size of image files so they occupy less storage space. JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) is a widely used format for storing and sharing photos. It works by slightly removing details that are difficult for the human eye to notice, keeping the image quality clear while reducing file size.

For example, when you take a photo on your smartphone and share it on WhatsApp, it is saved or sent as a JPEG to make it smaller and faster to send. JPEG compression also allows faster uploading and downloading of images and is commonly used on websites to load images quickly and save internet bandwidth.

JPEG Image Compression Process



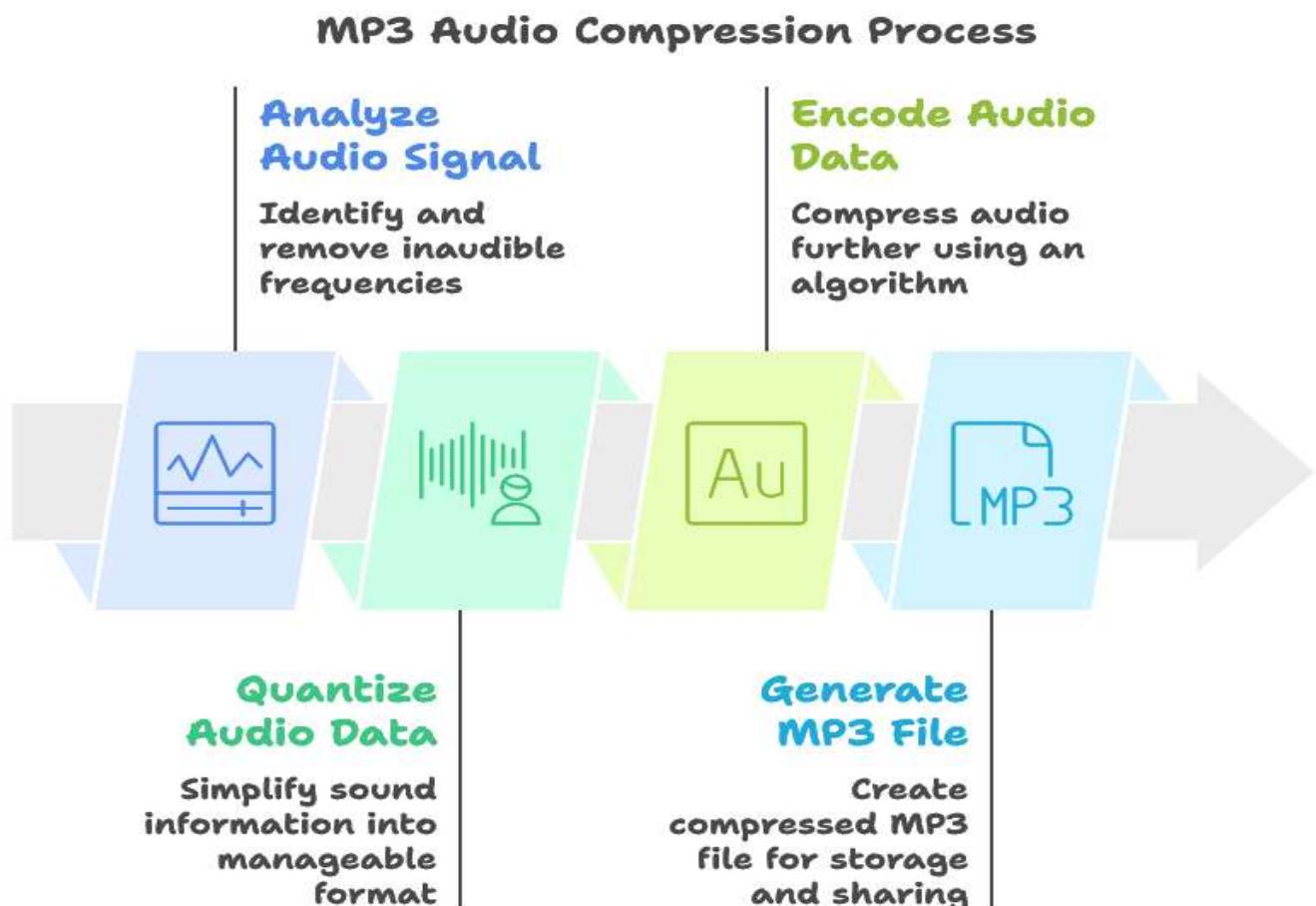
UNIT 2: DATA

2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

Audio Compression (Mp3)

This compression method removes audio frequencies that humans cannot hear or sounds that are masked by louder nearby noises, a process called perceptual coding. It uses psychoacoustic principles to focus on the sounds that are most important to human hearing. As a result, MP3 files are much smaller than the original audio while still maintaining acceptable sound quality. MP3 compression can achieve about a 10:1 reduction in size, making music streaming and playback faster and more efficient.

For example, when you listen to songs on Spotify or download music to your phone as MP3 files, the audio is compressed so it takes up less space and plays smoothly.



UNIT 2: DATA

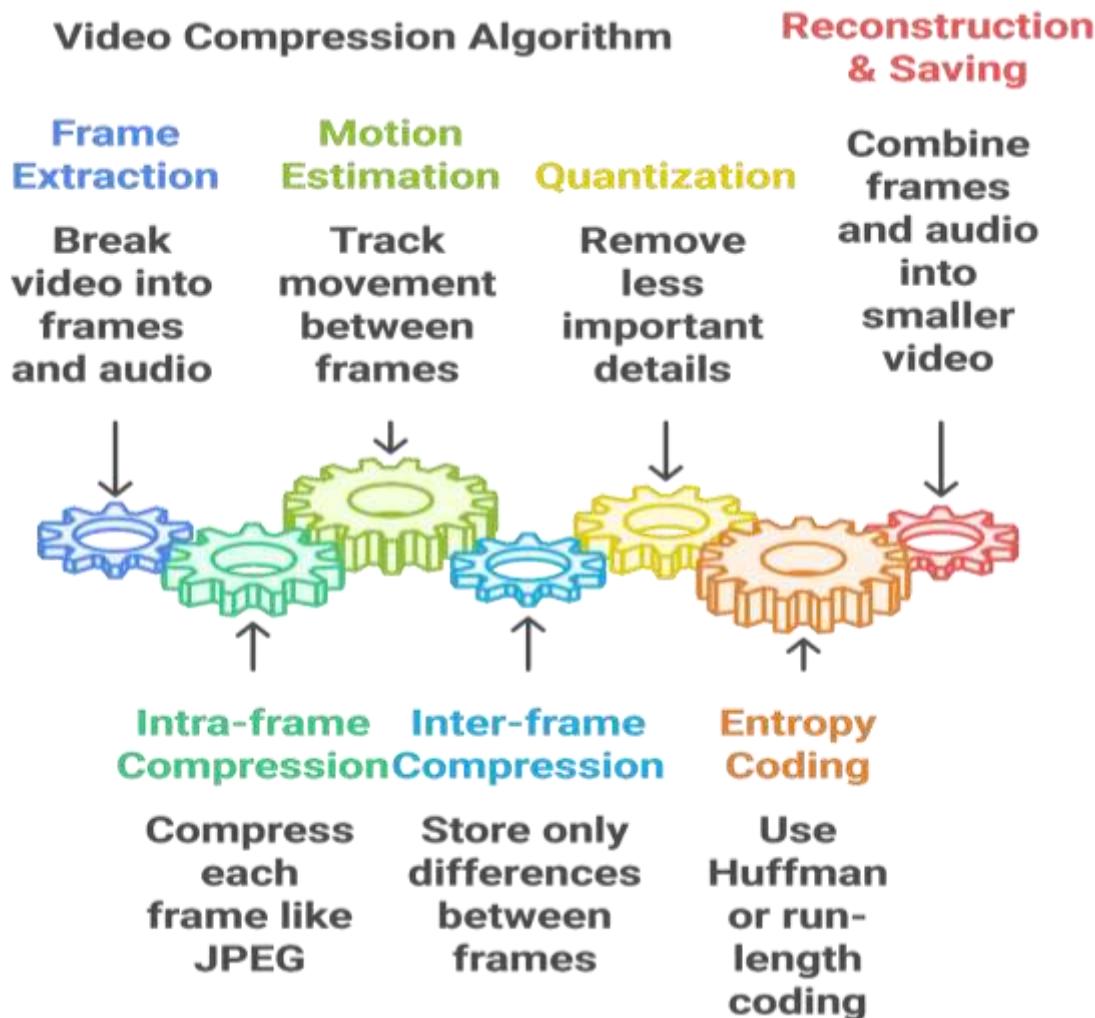


2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

Video Compression (Mpeg)

MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) reduces the size of video files by removing redundancy between frames. When only a small portion of a scene changes, only those changes are stored. MPEG is crucial for video streaming and storage, because without it, a single HD movie would take up hundreds of gigabytes. It uses motion estimation to follow moving objects and record only the differences between frames. Additionally, entropy coding is applied to further compress the data while preserving important details..

Example: When you watch a movie on Netflix or YouTube, the video is compressed using MPEG so it plays smoothly and saves internet bandwidth.



UNIT 2: DATA



2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

2.2.3: File Compression Tool-Winrar / 7-Zip

WinRAR and 7-Zip are **file compression tools** that reduce the size of files or folders by removing **redundant data**.

They create **compressed archives** (like **.rar** or **.zip**) that are easier to store or share.

Uses:

- Save **storage space** on your computer.
- Make it easier to **send large files** via email or messaging apps.
- **Protect files** with passwords and encryption.
- Combine multiple files into a **single archive** for organization.

Lab-WK-2-L1:File Compression

You have a large collection of files on your computer that needs to be shared via email or stored efficiently.

Task: Use WinRAR or 7-Zip to compress the files into a smaller archive.

- Choose a compression format and level.
- Save the compressed archive in a convenient location.
- Check the new file size and compare it with the original total size.

Steps to Compress Files using WinRAR / 7-Zip:

Step 1: Select Files – Highlight the files or folders you want to compress –

Step 2: Right-Click – Right-click the selection and choose **Add to archive...** (WinRAR) or **7-Zip → Add to archive...** –

Step 3: Choose Format – Select the **compression format** (e.g., .zip, .rar) –

Step 4: Set Compression Level – Pick a **compression level** (e.g., normal, high) –

Step 5: Confirm – Click **OK** to create the compressed archive –

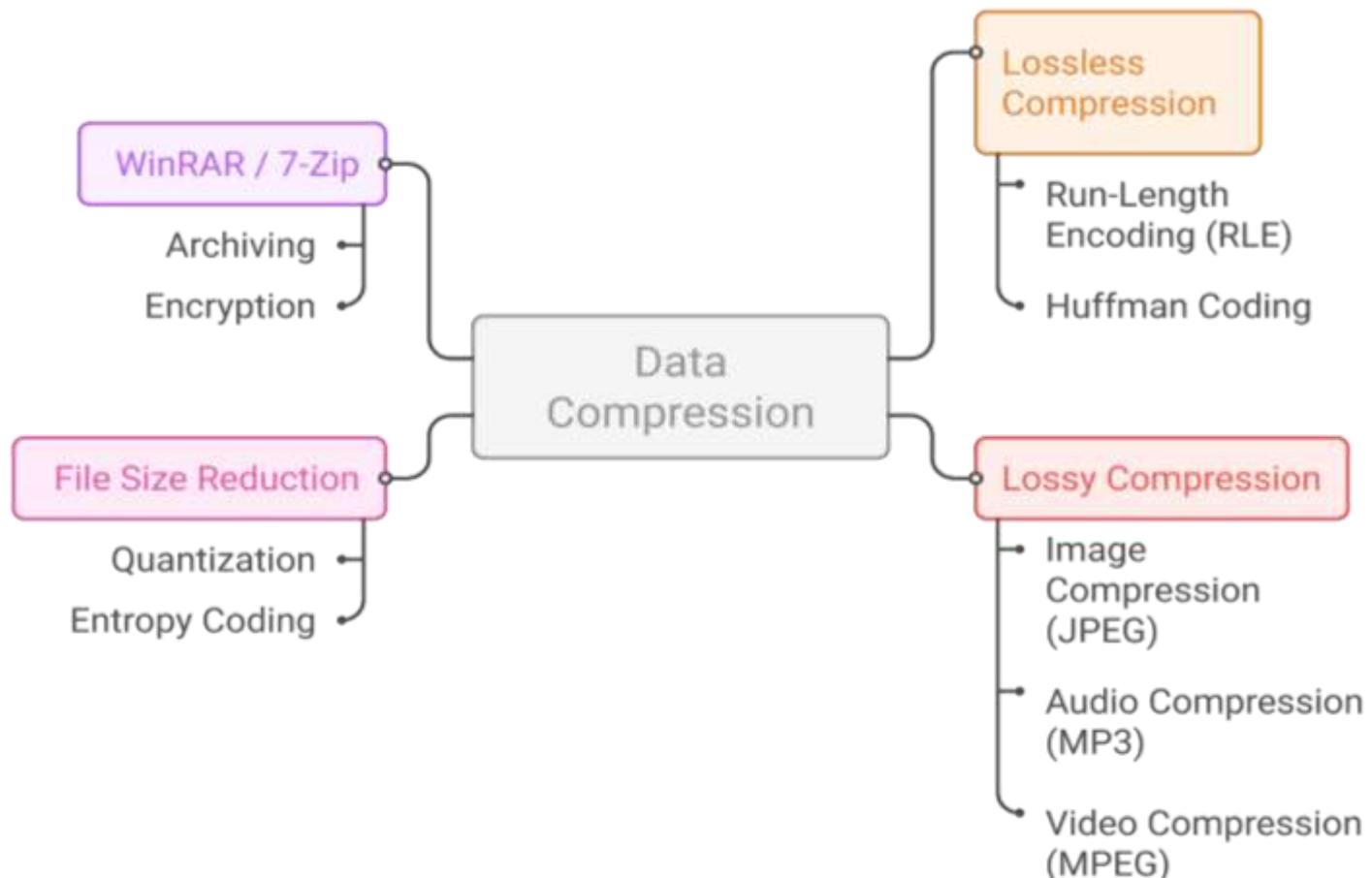
Step 6: Check Archive – The **new compressed file** appears in the chosen location –

Step 7: Compare Sizes – Compare the **compressed file size** with the original to see the reduction.

UNIT 2: DATA

2.2: DATA COMPRESSION

LESSON SUMMARY



End Of Lesson 2.2