

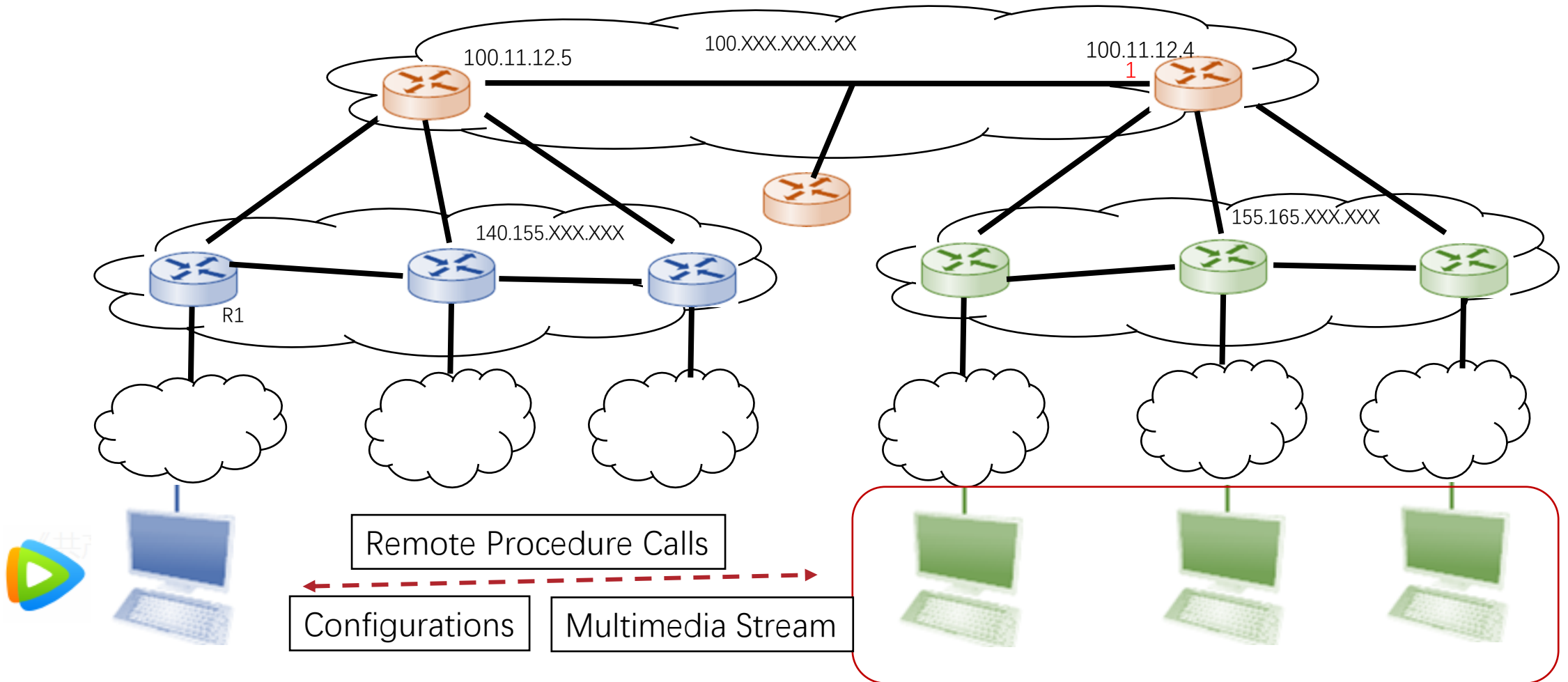


CS120: Computer Networks

Lecture 23. Data Compression

Zhice Yang

Data in End-to-End Connections



Data in End-to-End Connections

- Data Presentation
- Data Compression
 - Lossless Compression
 - Multimedia Compression

gzip

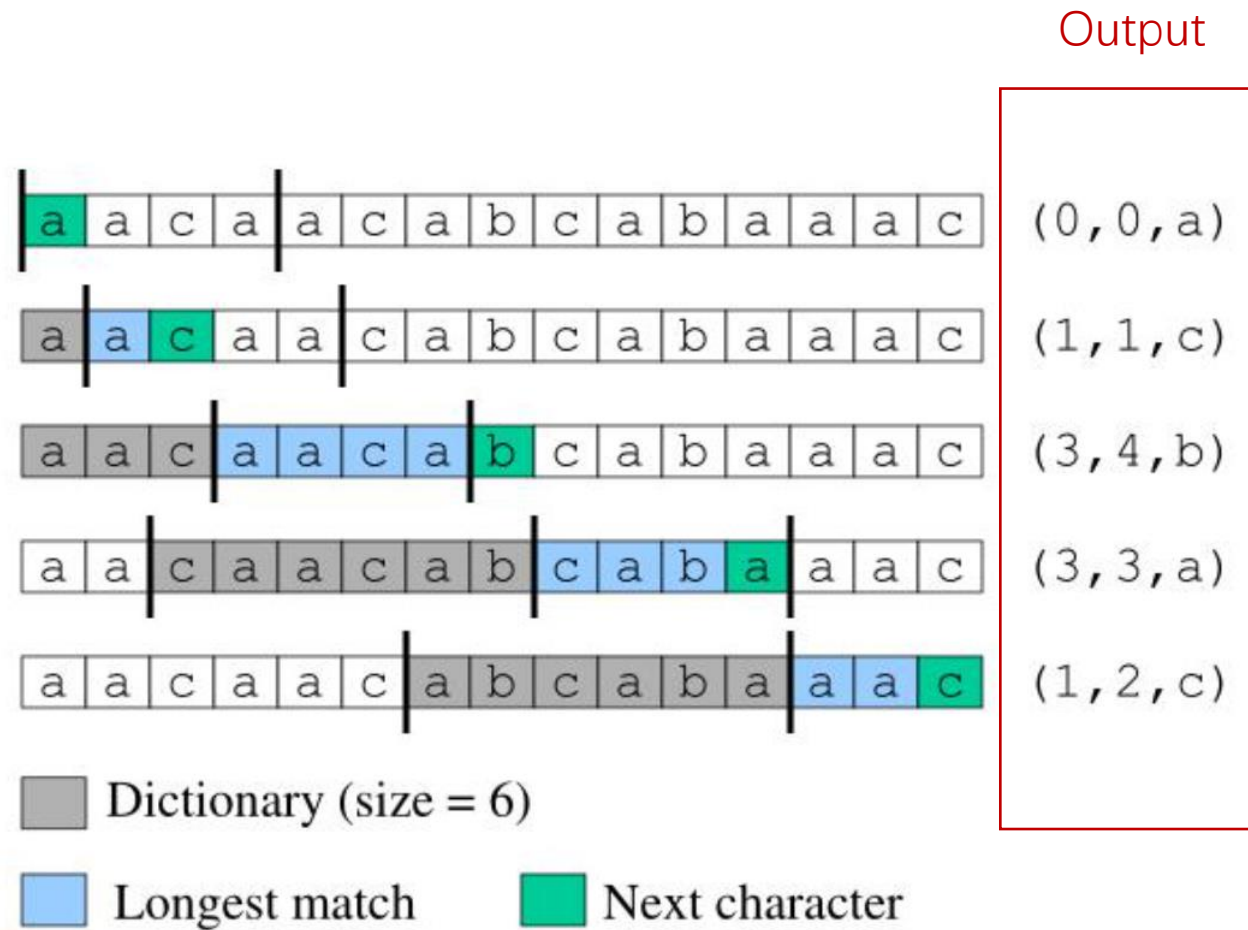
- GNU zip
- A widely-used lossless compression method
- Main Algorithms
 - LZ Algorithm
 - Huffman Coding

LZ Algorithm

- Dictionary-Based Compression
- Method
 - Construct dictionary: find repeated strings
 - Repeated strings are represented by its index in dictionary
 - e.g., Repeated strings are simplified to <distance, length> pair
 - blah blah b! => blah [D=5, L=6]!

LZ77

- Encoding



LZ78

- Encoding

a	a	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	b
a	a	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	b
a	a	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	b
a	a	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	b
a	a	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	b
a	a	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	b

Output

Output	Dict.
(0, a)	1 = a
(1, b)	2 = ab
(1, a)	3 = aa
(0, c)	4 = c
(2, c)	5 = abc
(5, b)	6 = abcb

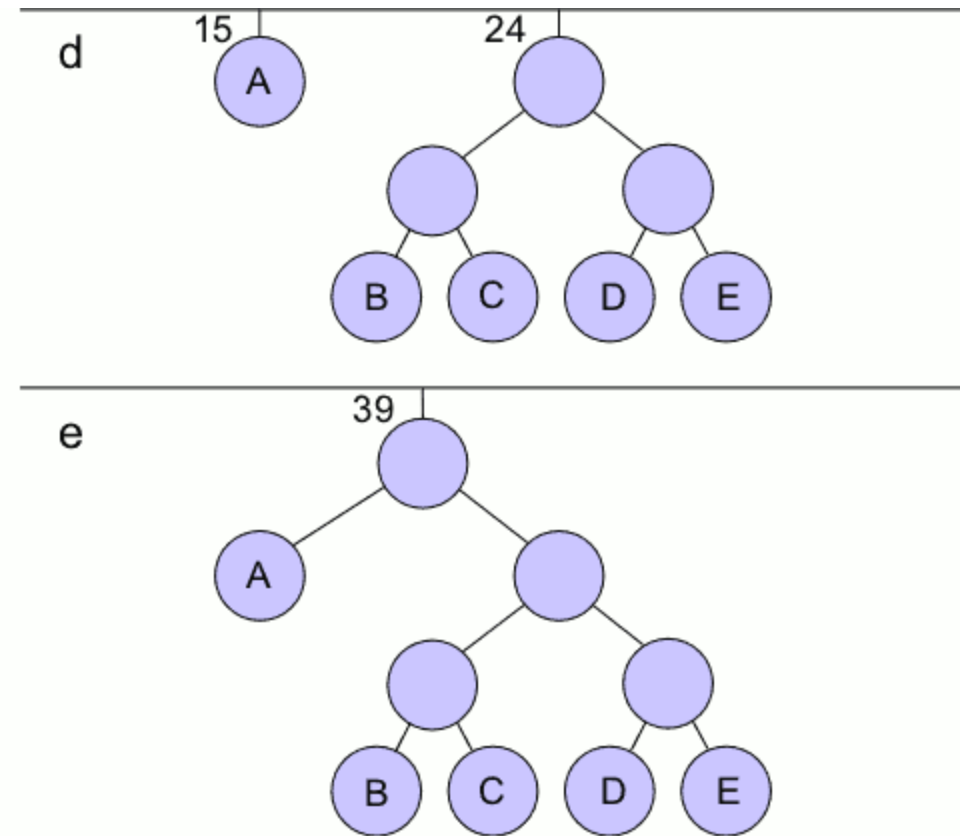
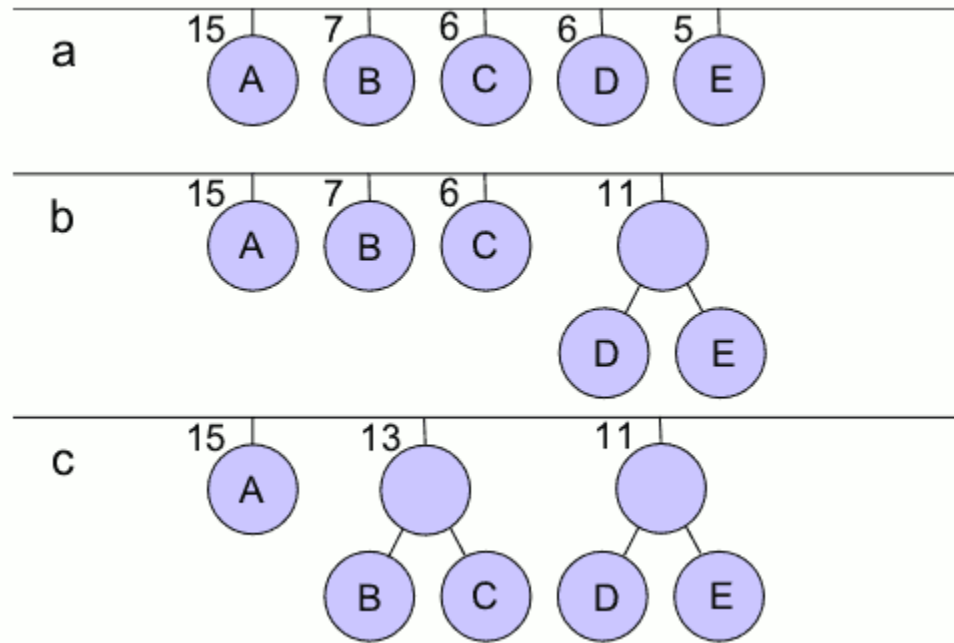
Huffman Coding

- Intuition: Higher frequency characters => less bit to representation
- A:90%, B:5%, C:5%
 - A: 1
 - B: 01
 - C: 00

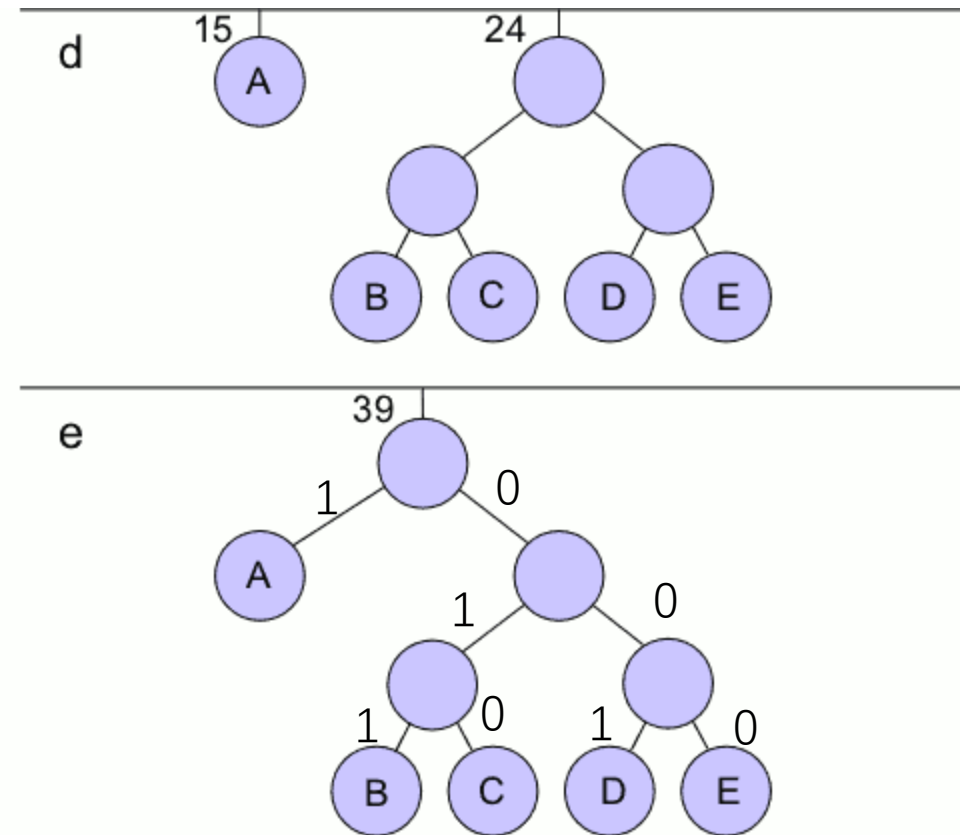
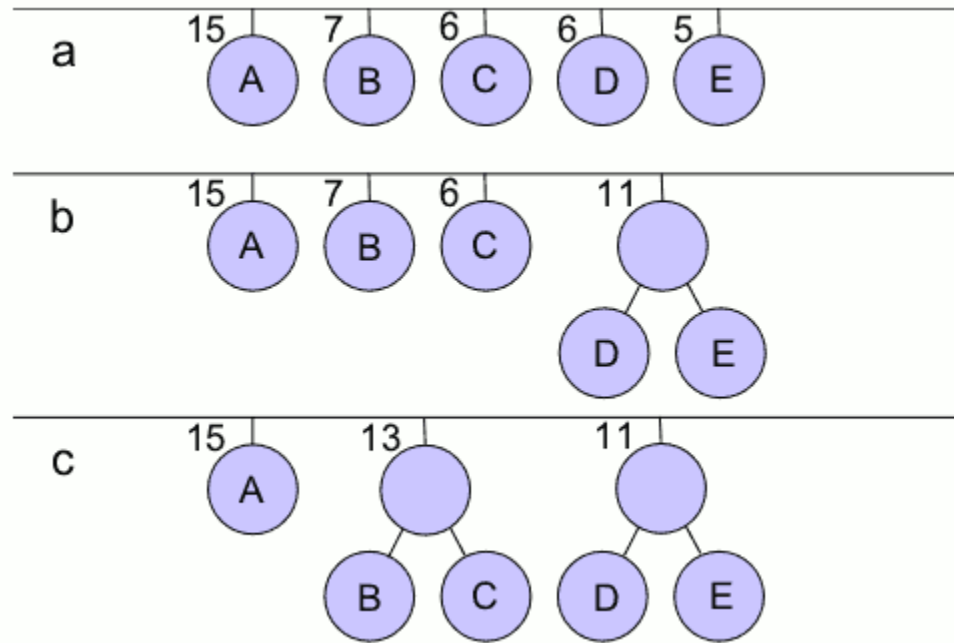
Huffman Coding

- Create a leaf node for each symbol and add it to the priority queue.
- While there is more than one node in the queue:
 - Remove the two nodes of highest priority (lowest probability) from the queue
 - Create a new internal node with these two nodes as children and with probability equal to the sum of the two nodes' probabilities.
 - Add the new node to the queue.
- The remaining node is the root node and the tree is complete.

Huffman Coding



Huffman Coding

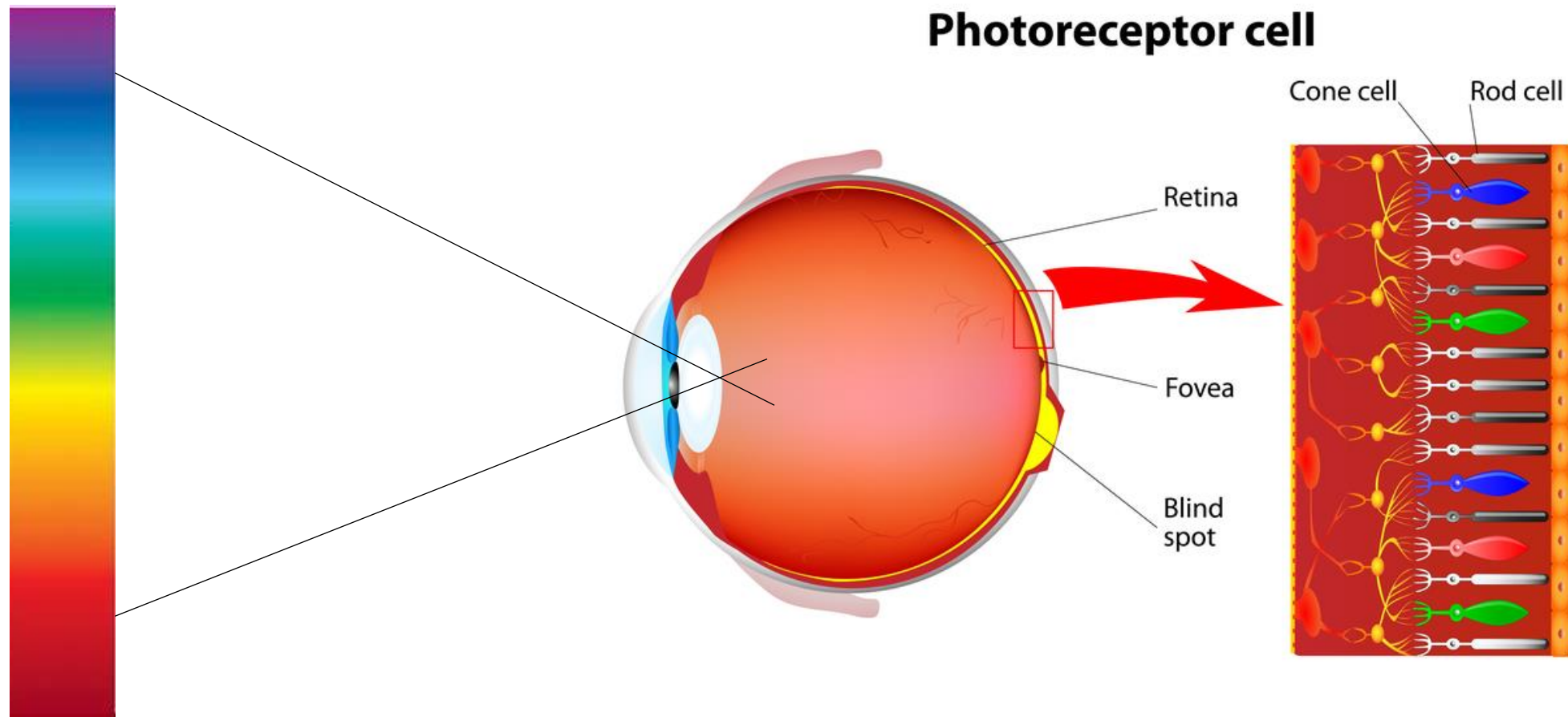


Data in End-to-End Connections

- Data Presentation
- Data Compression
 - Lossless Compression
 - Multimedia Compression

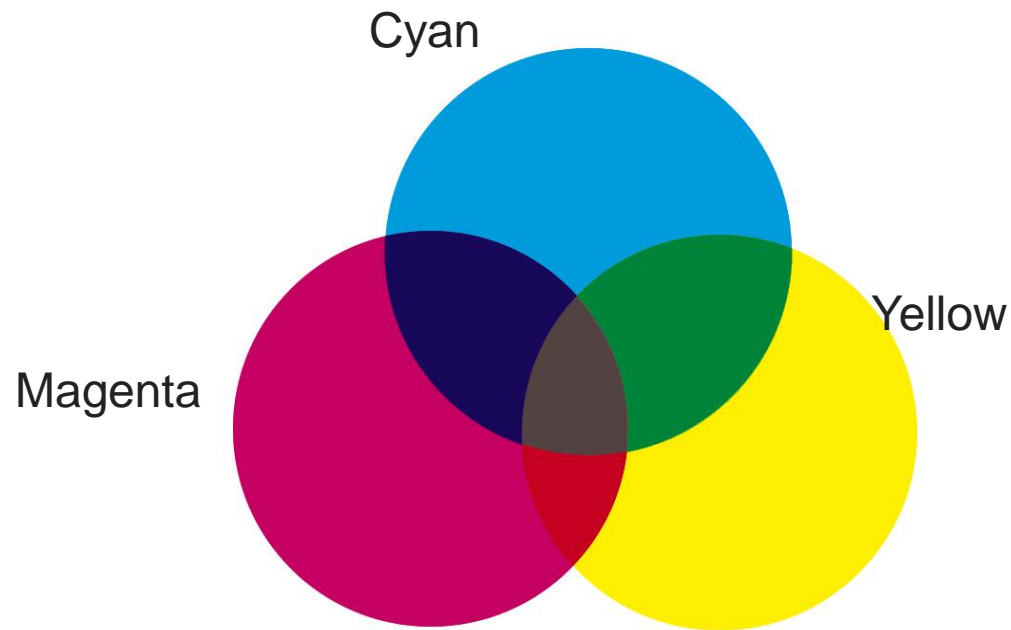
Color and Display

- eyes spectrum



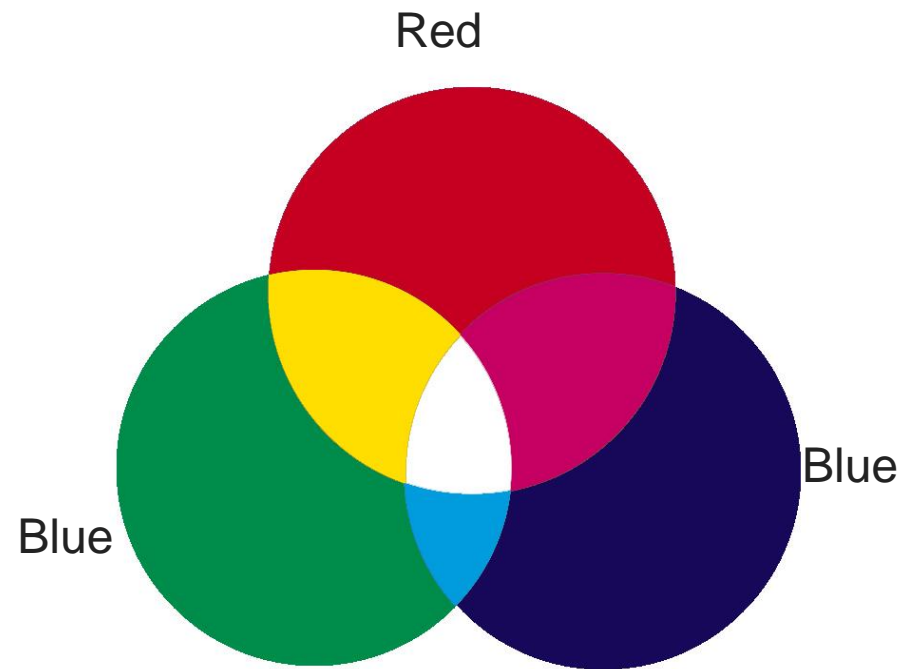
Color and Display

- Color Model



Subtractive color (CMYK)

for printing

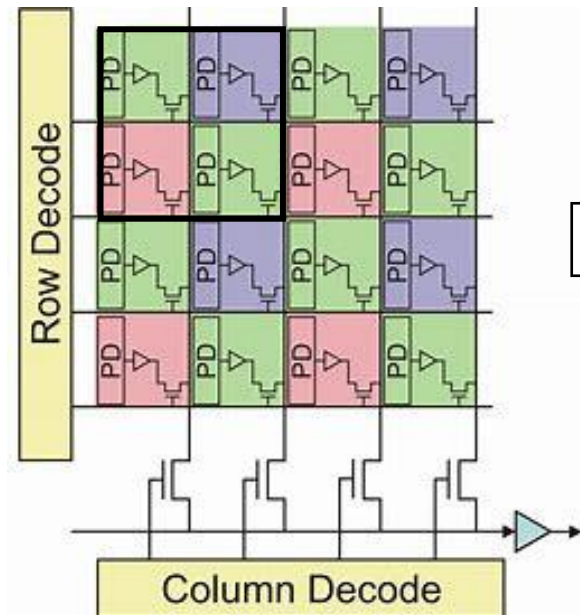


Additive Color (RGB)

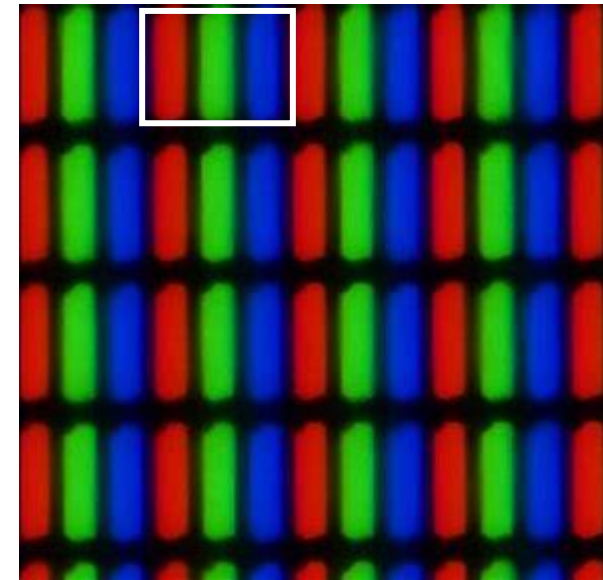
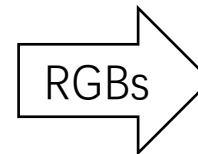
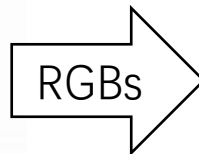
for display

Color and Display

- Imaging and Display



CMOS



Display

Color and Display

- Digital Image



Size = $1080 \times 1920 \times 8 \times 3 = 50\text{Mb}$!

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times m}$$

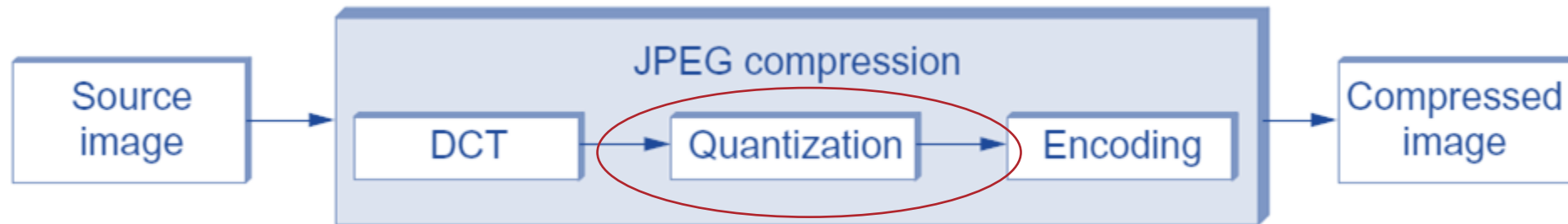
GIF – Image Compression

- Filename Extension: **.gif**
- Simple Lossy Compression
- 3×8 bit \Rightarrow 256 colors

JPEG – Image Compression

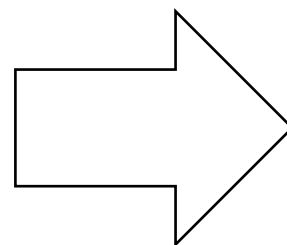
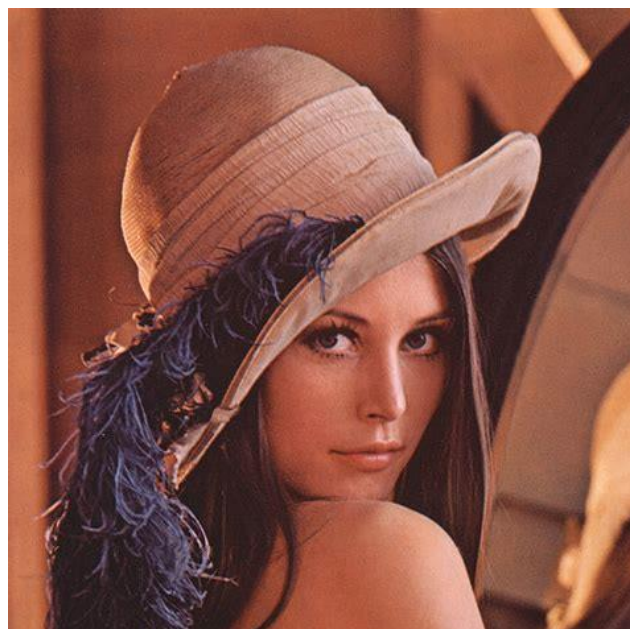
- Filename Extension: .jpg, .jpeg
- Joint Photographic Experts Group
- Intuition
 - Human eyes are sensitive to **intensity** changes, but less sensitive to **chromatic** changes
 - Human eyes are sensitive to **low frequency** changes, but less sensitive to **high frequency** changes

JPEG Compression Flow



Information Loss

JPEG Compression: Splitting

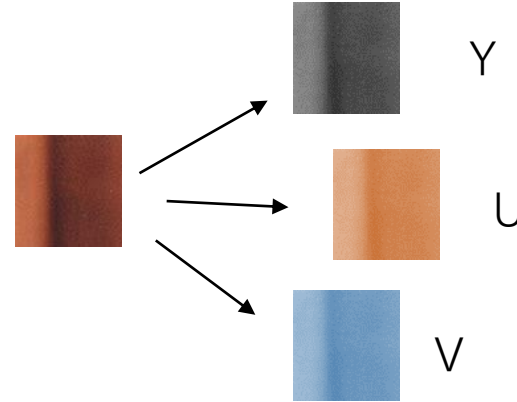


8 pixels * 8 pixels



JPEG Compression: RGB \rightarrow YUV

- YUV Space
 - Y \rightarrow luminance
 - Sensitive
 - U, V \rightarrow chrominance



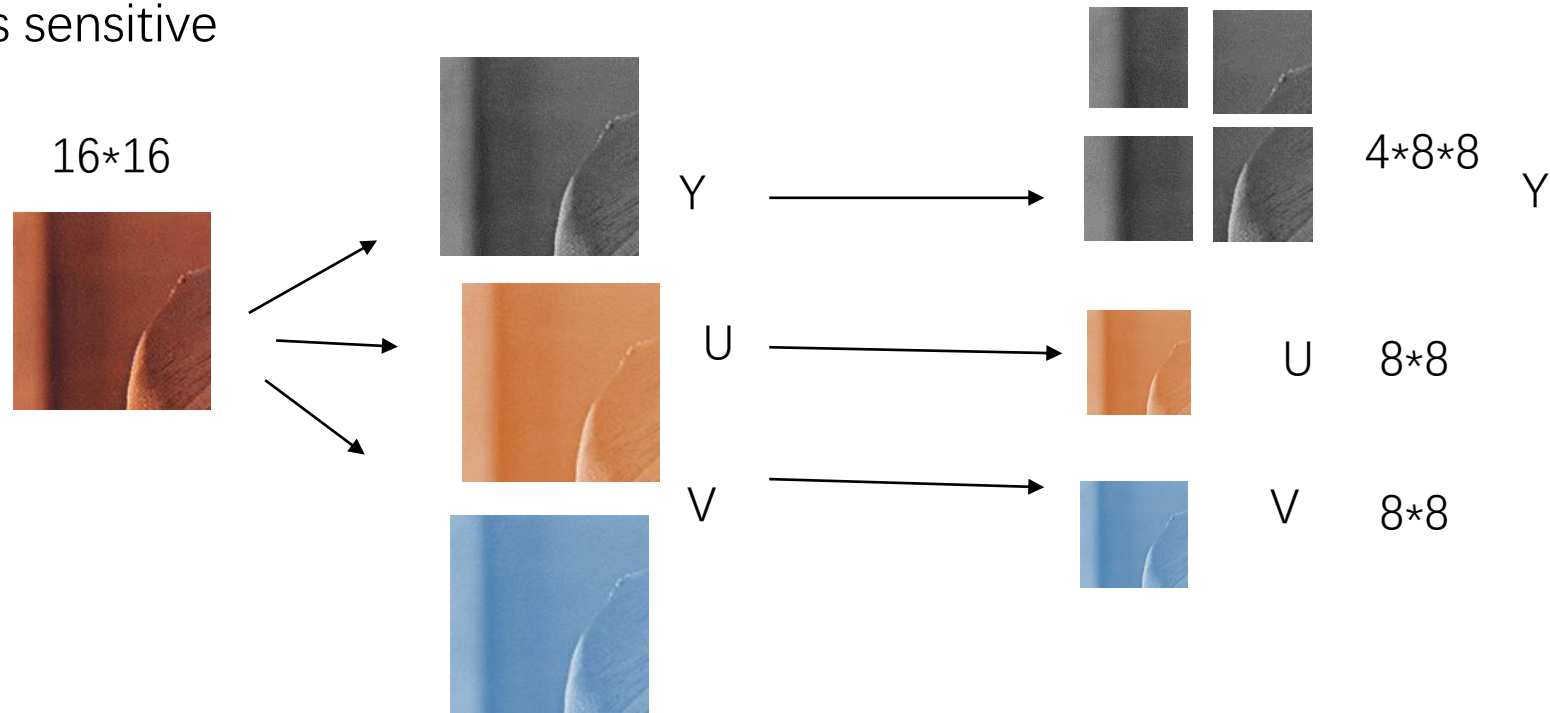
$$Y = 0.299R + 0.587G + 0.114B$$

$$U = (B - Y) \times 0.565$$

$$V = (R - Y) \times 0.713$$

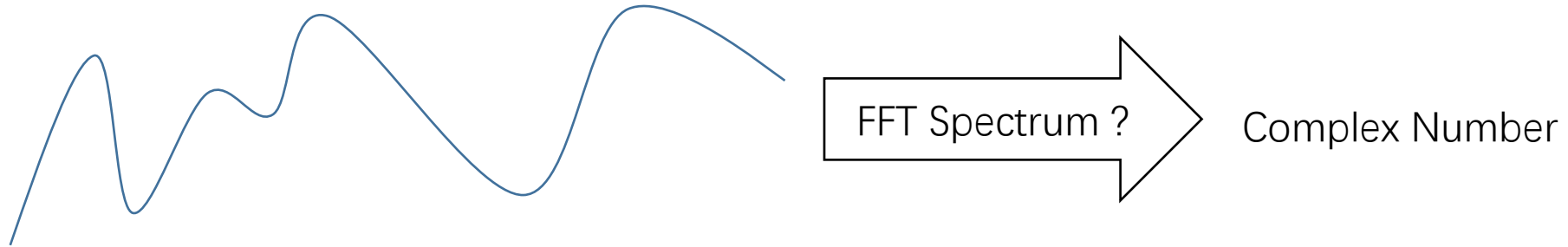
JPEG Compression: Subsampling UV

- YUV Space
 - Y \rightarrow luminance
 - Sensitive
 - U, V \rightarrow chrominance
 - Less sensitive



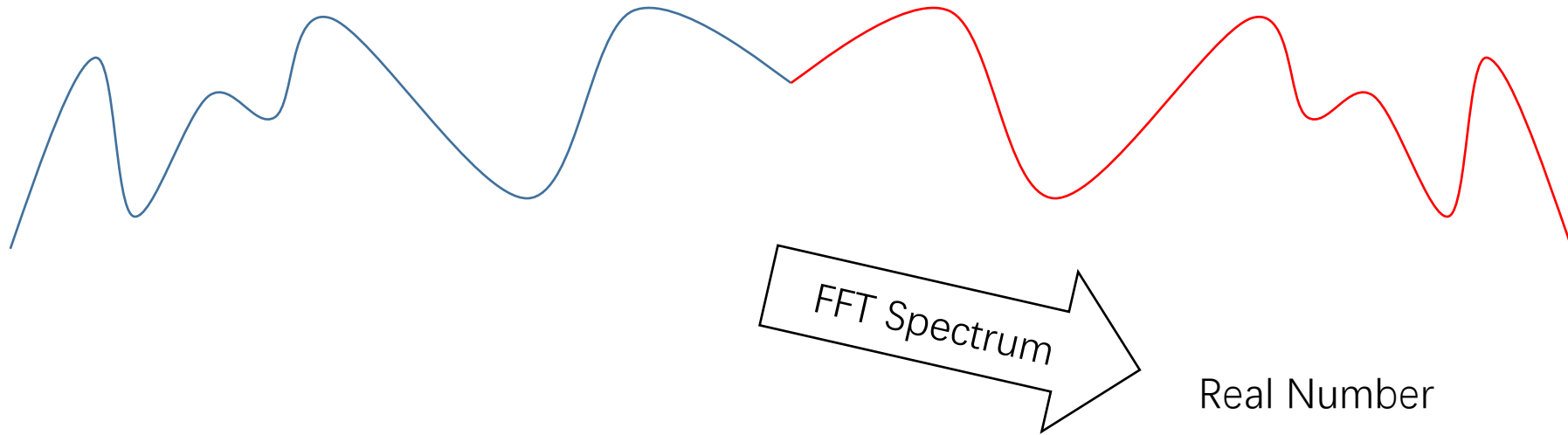
JPEG Compression: DCT

- Discrete Cosine Transform



JPEG Compression: DCT

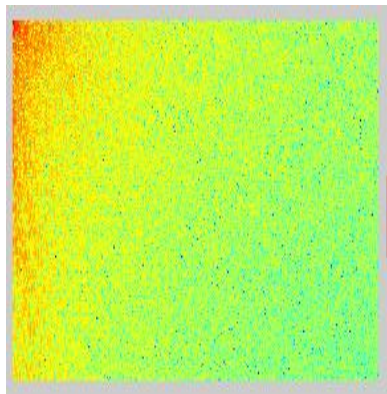
- Discrete Cosine Transform



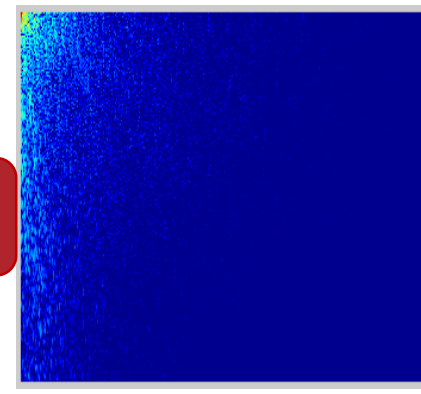
JPEG Compression: DCT



DCT

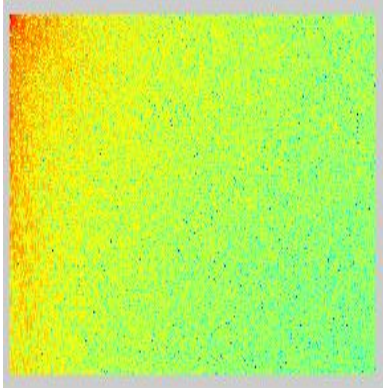


Sensitive to Low frequency

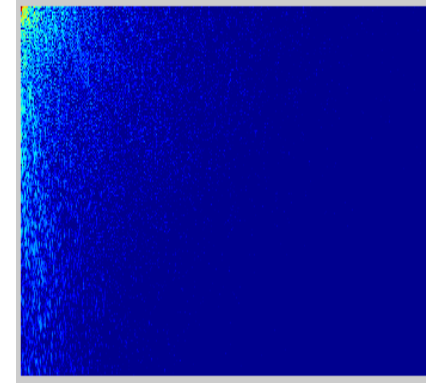


DCT

JPEG Compression: Quantization



Round ($\text{DCT}(i,j)/\text{Quantum}(i,j)$)



Quantum =

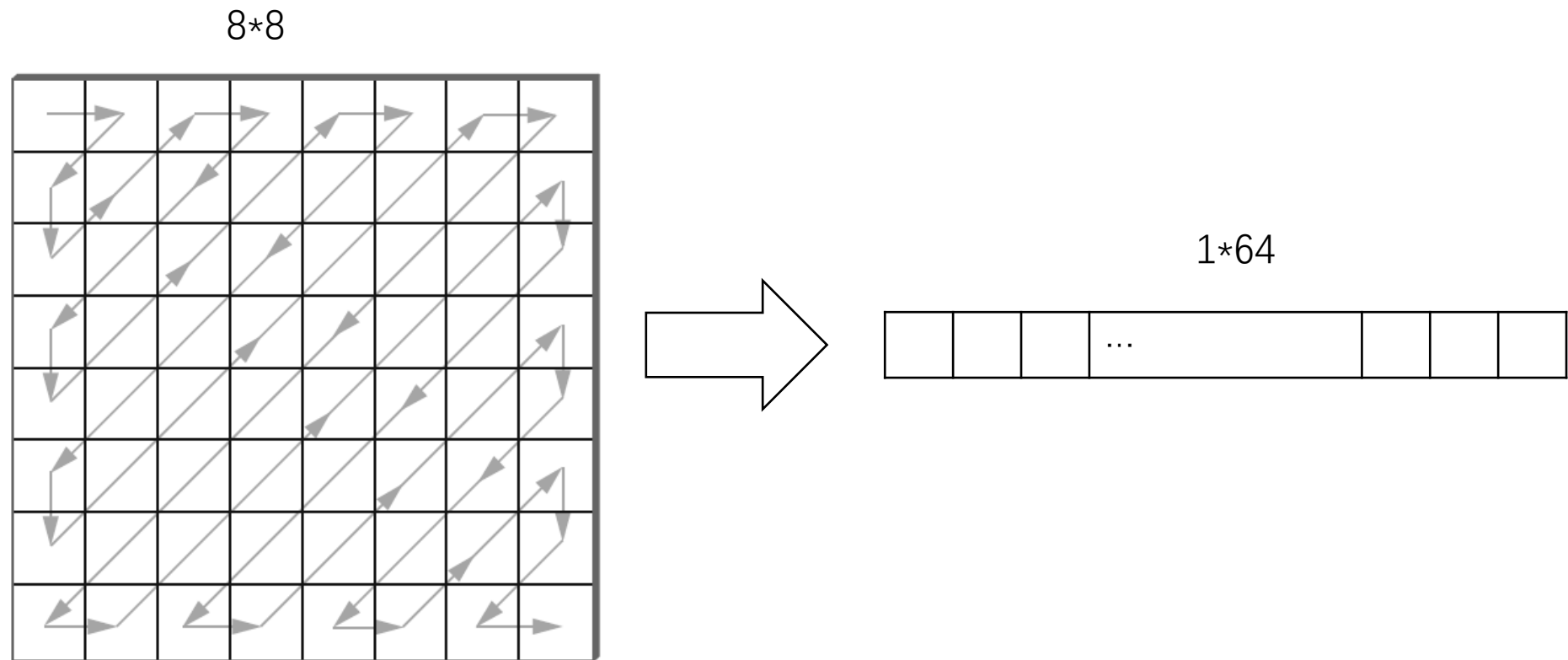
3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27
15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29
17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31

Determine How Much
Information is dropped

JPEG Compression: Quantization

- Quantization is a lossy process
 - Recovered $DCT(i,j) = QuantizedValue(i,j) * Quantum(i,j)$
 - Rounding in Quantization is lossy

JPEG Compression: Zig-Zag



JPEG Compression: DC Component

- DC Components are large and normally non-zero
- Nearby DC Components are closed
- Differential Pulse Code Modulation (DPCM)
 - 14, 12, 13, 12, 15 => 14, -2, 1, -1, 3

1	14			...			
2	12			...			
3	13			...			
4	12			...			
			



JPEG Compression: DC Component

- DC Component can be expressed in integer
 - e.g., in one's complement
 - $3 \Rightarrow 0011$
 - $-3 \Rightarrow 1100$
 - $4 \Rightarrow 0100$
 - $-4 \Rightarrow 1011$
- Problem
 - If expressing integer in fix-length bits
 - padding zeros waste space
 - If expressing integer in dynamic length bits
 - how to split the bit stream ?

JPEG Compression

- DC Component can be expressed as (size, amplitude)
 - Size: number of bits to express amplitude
 - Amplitude: DPCM value in ones complement
 - Examples:
 - $0 \Rightarrow (0, -)$
 - $1 \Rightarrow (1, 1)$
 - $-1 \Rightarrow (1, 0)$ bitwise inverse for negative value
 - $2 \Rightarrow (2, 10)$
 - $-2 \Rightarrow (2, 01)$
 - $3 \Rightarrow (2, 11)$
 - $-3 \Rightarrow (2, 00)$

JPEG Compression: Huffman Coding

- DC Component can be expressed as (size, amplitude)
 - Size: number of bits to express amplitude, Huffman coded
 - Coding table is included in the JPEG file
 - Amplitude: DPCM value in ones complement
 - Examples:
 - $0 \Rightarrow (0, -) \Rightarrow 0$
 - $1 \Rightarrow (1, 1) \Rightarrow 101\ 1$
 - $-1 \Rightarrow (1, 0) \Rightarrow 101\ 0$
 - $2 \Rightarrow (2, 10) \Rightarrow 011\ 10$
 - $-2 \Rightarrow (2, 01) \Rightarrow 011\ 01$
 - $3 \Rightarrow (2, 11) \Rightarrow 011\ 11$
 - $-3 \Rightarrow (2, 00) \Rightarrow 011\ 00$

Length	Code	Size
3 bits	000	04
	001	05
	010	03
	011	02
	100	06
	101	01
	110	00 (End of Block)
4 bits	1110	07
5 bits	1111 0	08
6 bits	1111 10	09
7 bits	1111 110	0A
8 bits	1111 1110	0B

JPEG Compression: AC Component

- AC Components are small and normally zero
- Run Length Encoding (RLE)
 - 000002000010000210000 \Rightarrow (5,2)(4,1)(4,2)(0,1)(0,0)



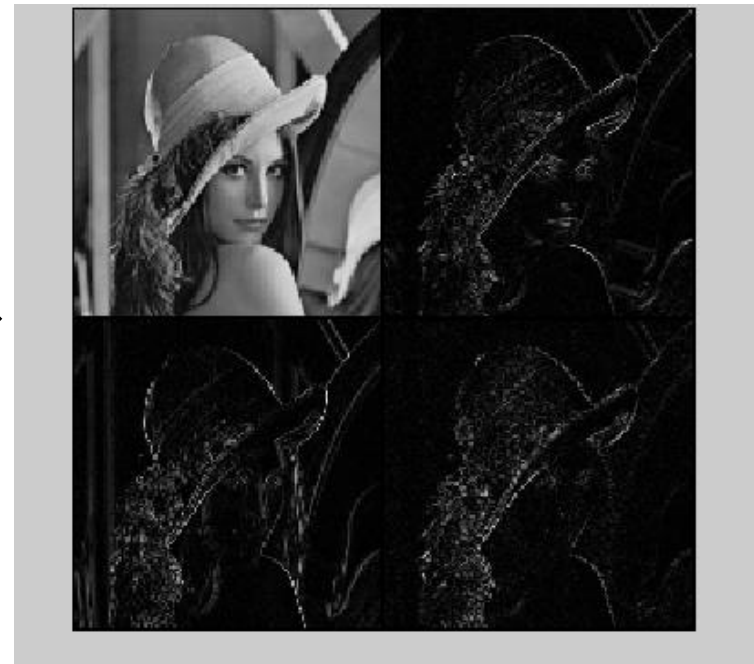
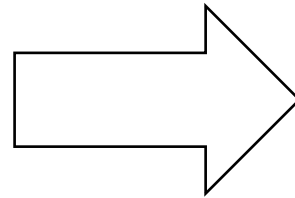
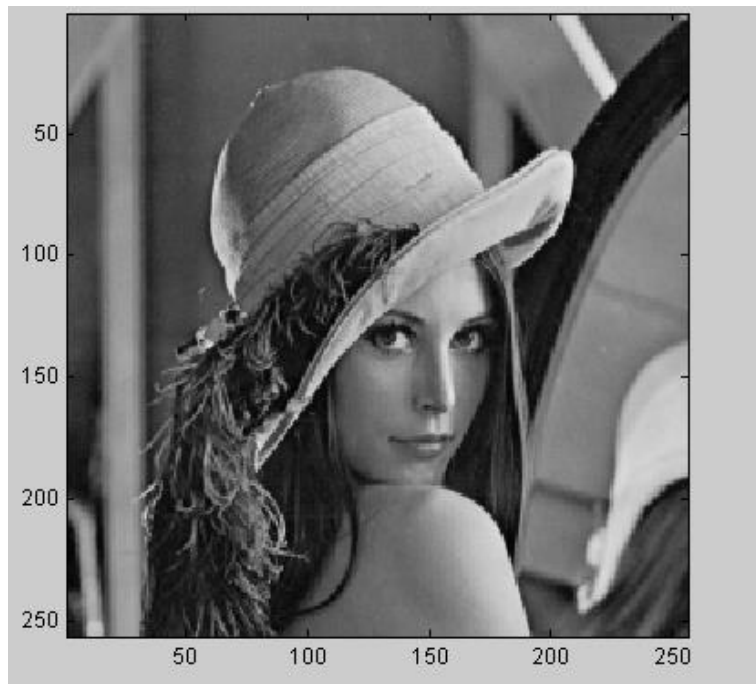
JPEG Problem

- Compression Granularity is in Unit of 8×8



JPEG 2000

- Wavelet Transform



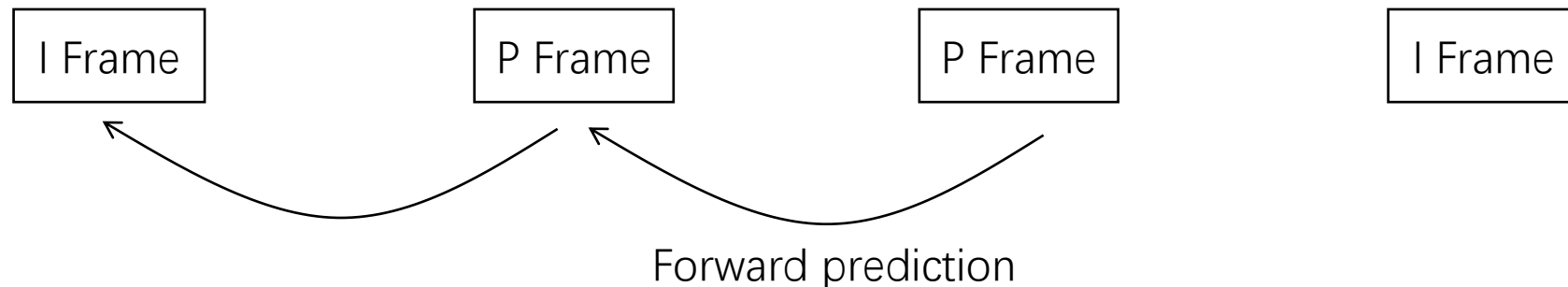
MPEG – Video Compression

- Filename Extension: MPEG-4 .mp4
- Moving Pictures Experts Group
- Intuition
 - Adjacent frames are similar and changes are due to **foreground** motion

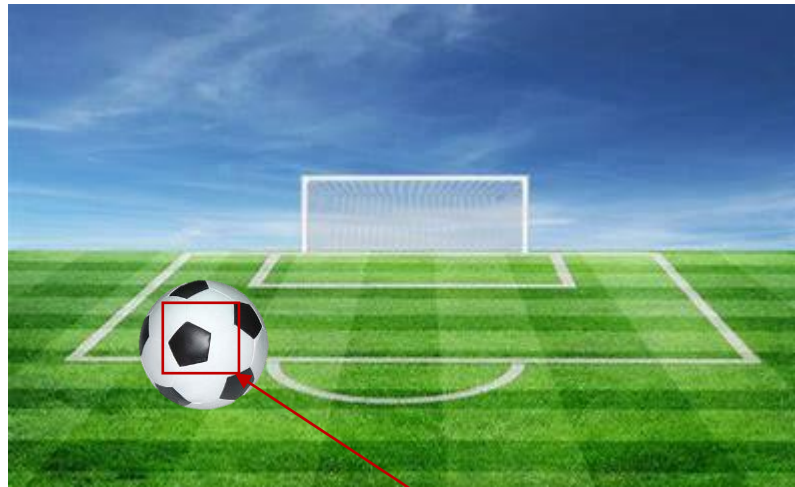


MPEG Compression: I Frame and P Frame

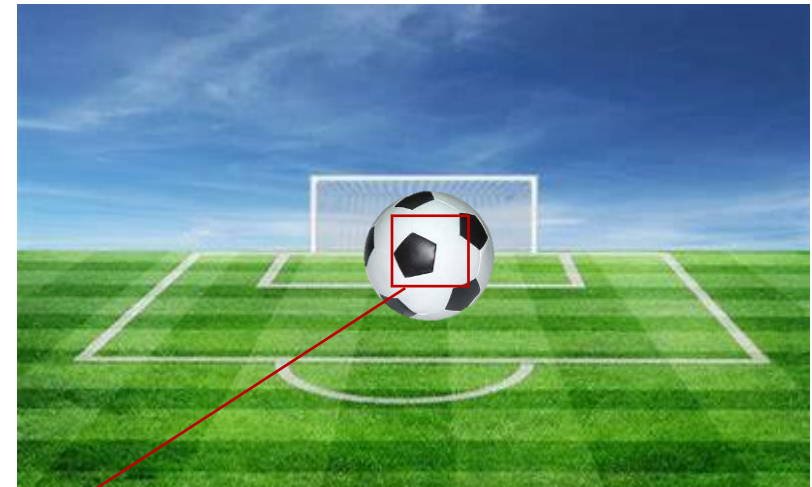
- I (intra) Frame
 - Independent frames
 - Coded without reference to other frames (JPEG Compressed)
- P (predictive) Frame
 - Not Independent frames
 - Predicted from a past frame (I or P)



MPEG Compression: Forward Prediction



past location vector



current motion vector

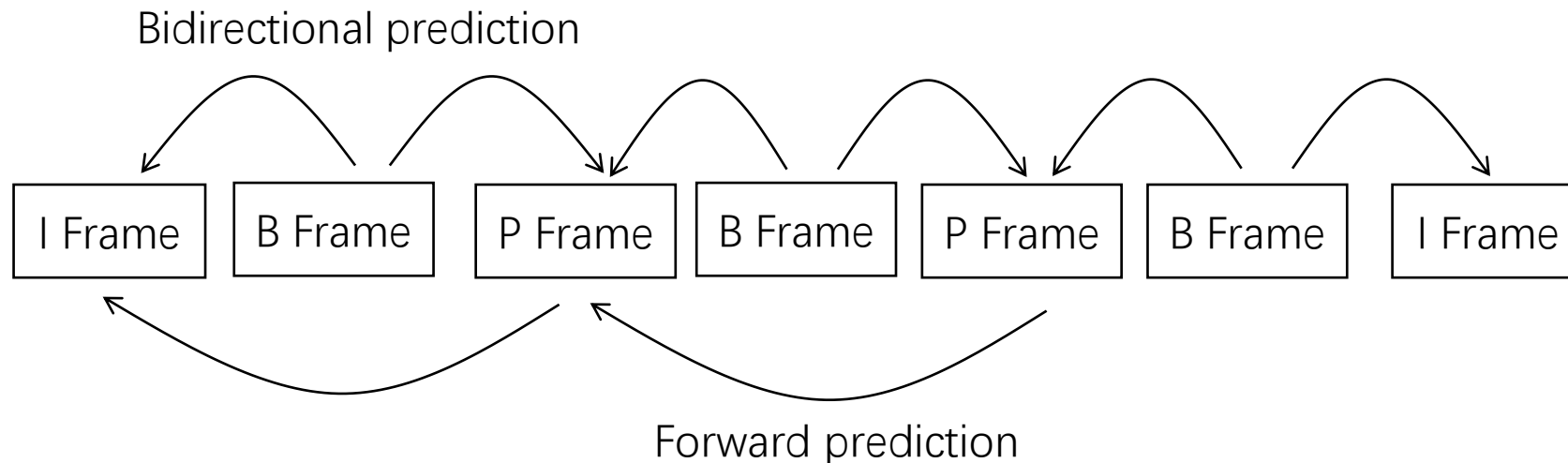
16*16



Difference is encoded similar to JPEG

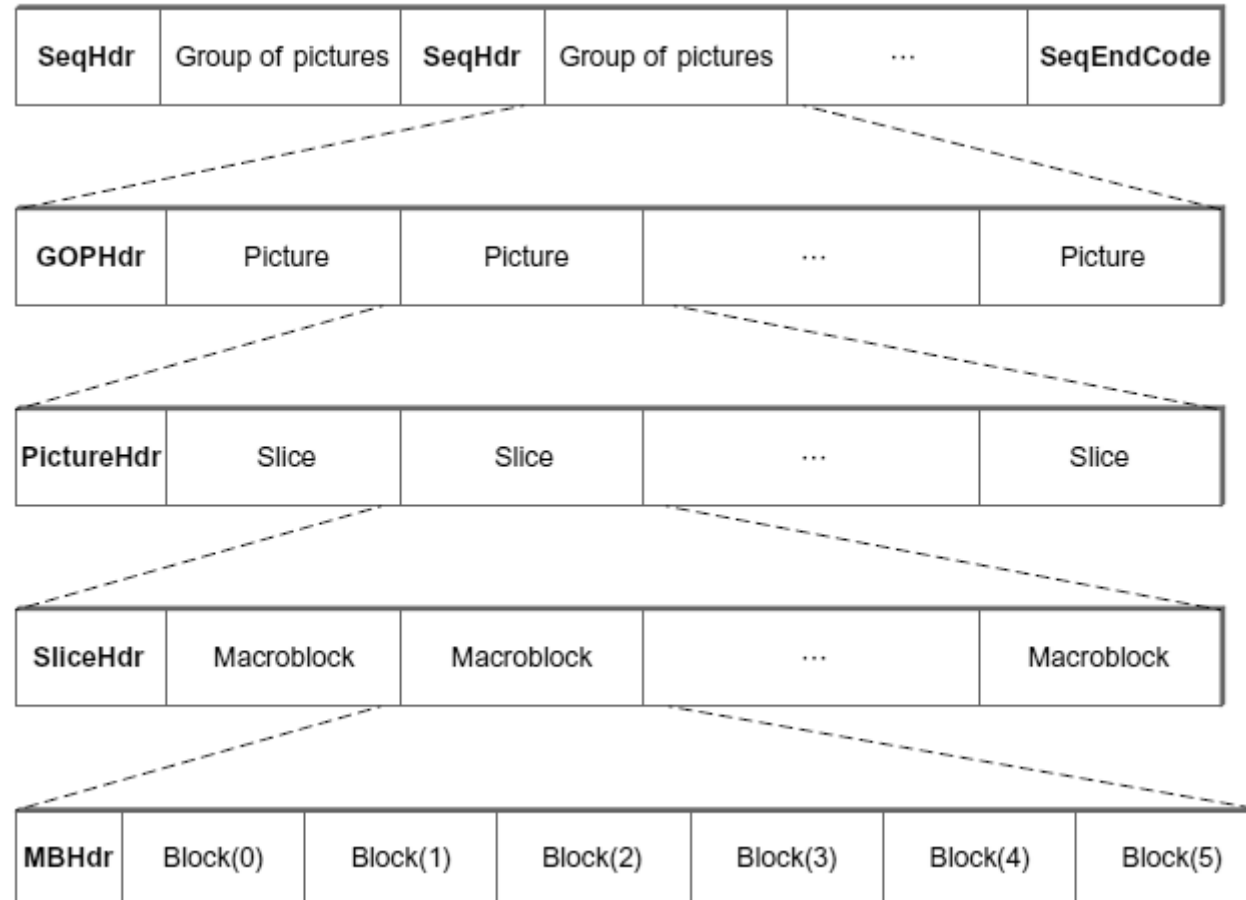
MPEG Compression: B Frame

- B (Bidirectional) Frame
 - Not independent frames
 - Reason: enhance forward prediction
 - The forward I frame might not contain similar information as the B frame
 - Coded with reference to both previous and future frames (I or P)



MPEG over a Network

- A Video Stream



MPEG over a Network

- Frame Sequence
 - Target Seq: IBBBBPBBBBI
 - Transmitting Seq: IPBBBBIBBBB
 - Large Delay
 - For Interactive Videos
 - Only use I and P frames or pure I frames

MP3 – Audio Compression

- Filename Extension: **.mp3**
- A part of MPEG
 - MP3 is introduced in MPEG-1 to encode audio
- Intuition
 - Human ear are less sensitive to **high frequency** sound
 - Divide audio signal into subbands
 - Compressing subband by allocating different numbers of bits

Reference

- Textbook 7.2