IMAGE COMPRESSION ALGORITHMS FOR PROCESS OPTIMIZATION IN LIVESTOCK FARMING PRECISION

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Sick-Cattle Images
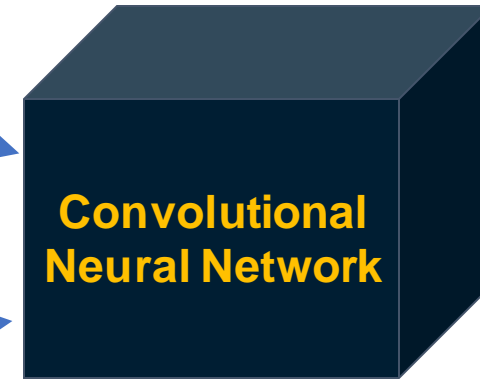
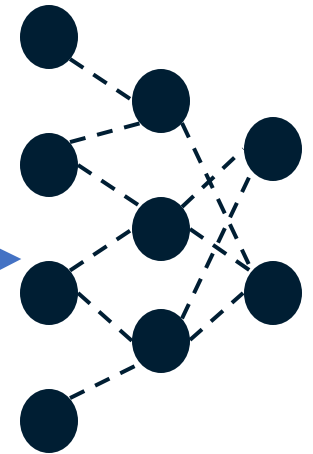**Healthy-Cattle Images**
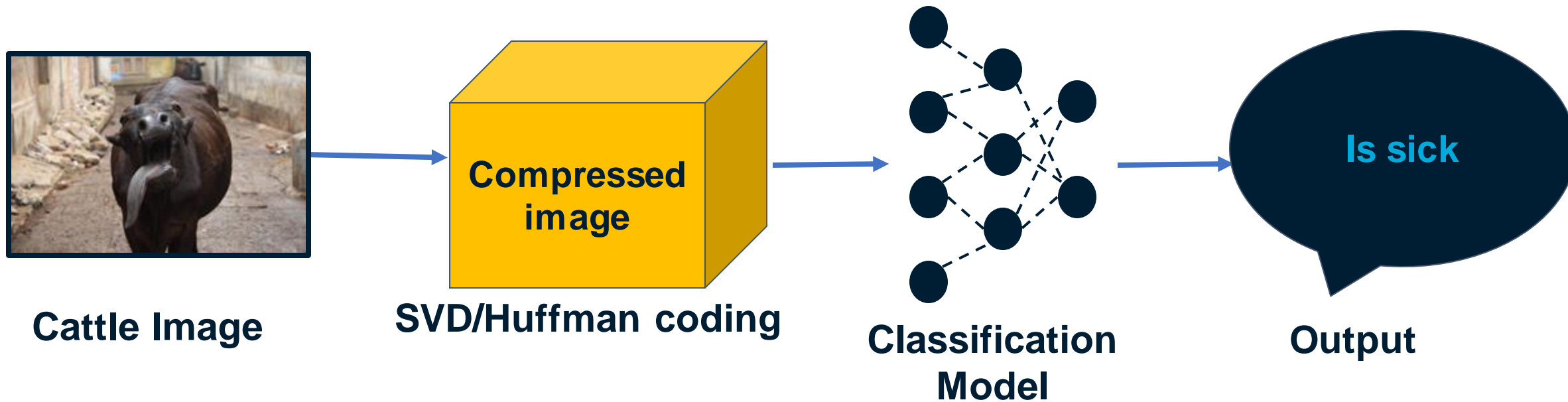
Convolutional Neural Network

Classification Algorithm

Classification Model

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Cattle Image → **Compressed image** / **SVD/Huffman coding** → **Classification Model** → **Is sick** / **Output**

$$M = U \cdot d \cdot V^T$$
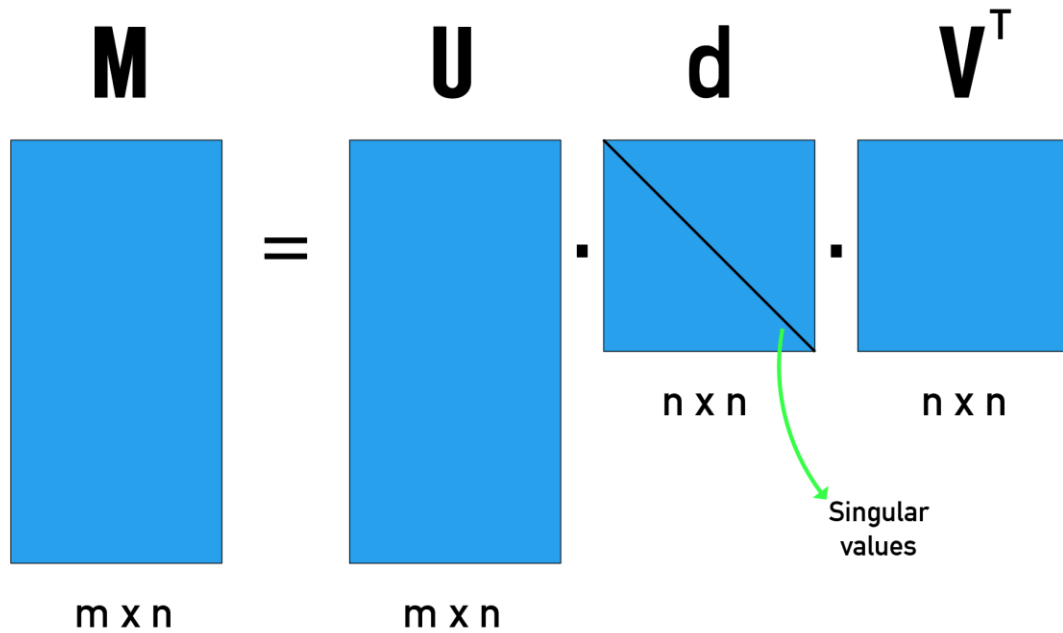
m x n

m x n

n x n
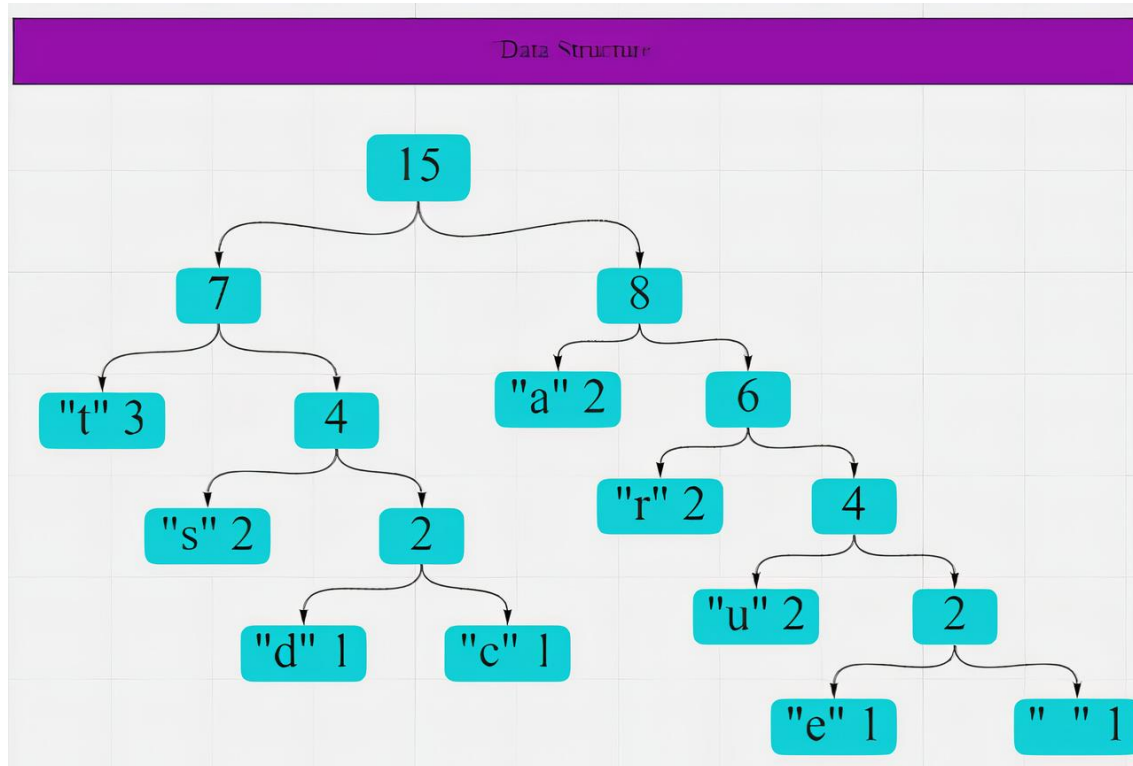
n x n

Singular values

Photo by Wolfgang Hasselmann on Unsplash

Compression Algorithm Design: Huffman Coding

The binary tree is a data structure which is composed of root, branch and leaf, in which each node can have one left and one right child.

Photo by Wolfgang Hasselmann on Unsplash

Huffman Tree from the string "Data Structure"

Character	d	a	t	s	r
Frequency	1	2	3	2	2

Character	u	c	e	" "	Total
Frequency	2	1	1	1	15

Photo by Doruk Yemenici on Unsplash

Huffman coding is implemented by constructing a binary tree of nodes from a list of nodes, whose size depends on the number of symbols n. The nodes contain two fields, the symbol and the weight.

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Compression Algorithm Complexity

SVD	Time Complexity
Image compression	O(N)
Image decompression	O(N)

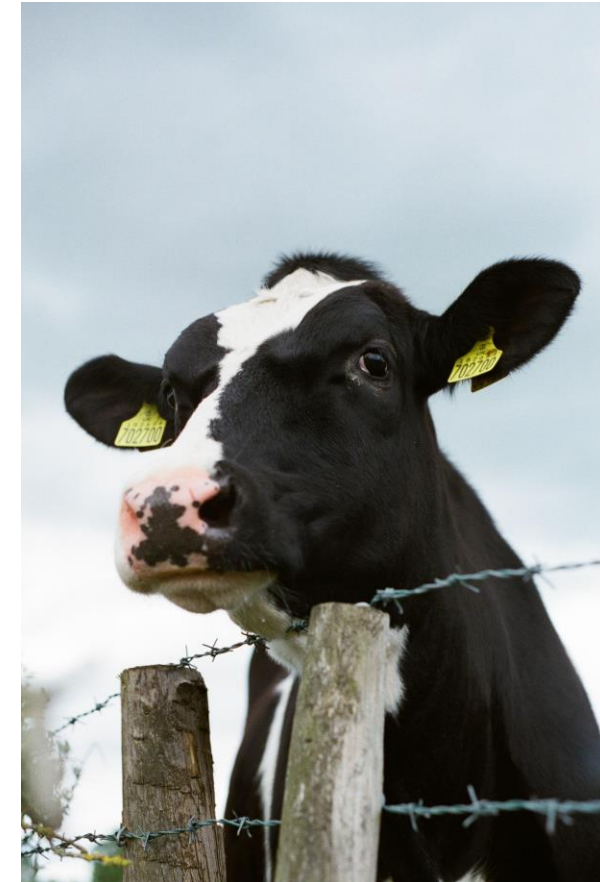Time complexity of the SVD algorithm. N is the width of the matrix and M represents the length of the image matrix.
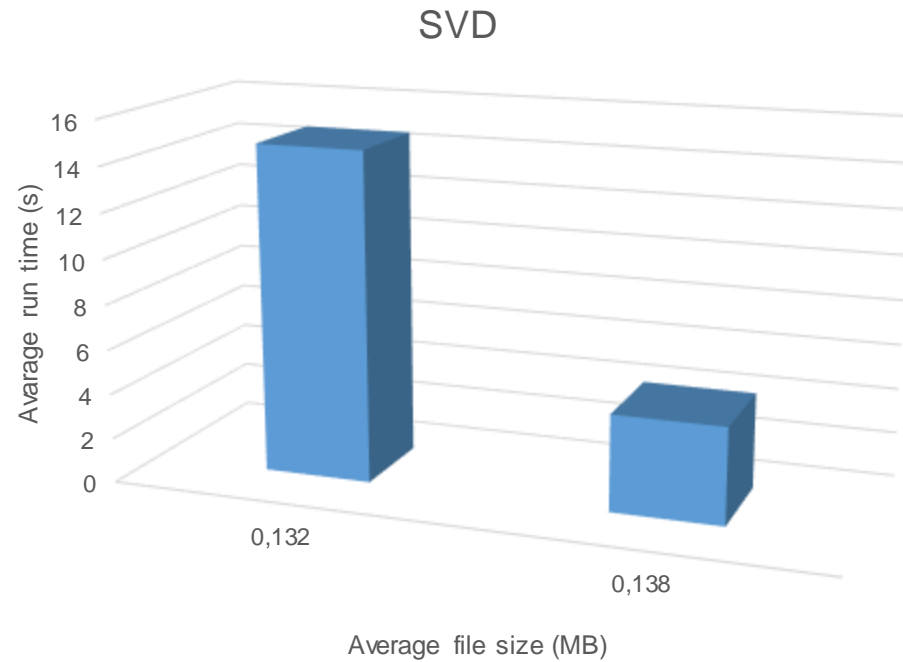

Photo by Jakob Cotton on Unsplash
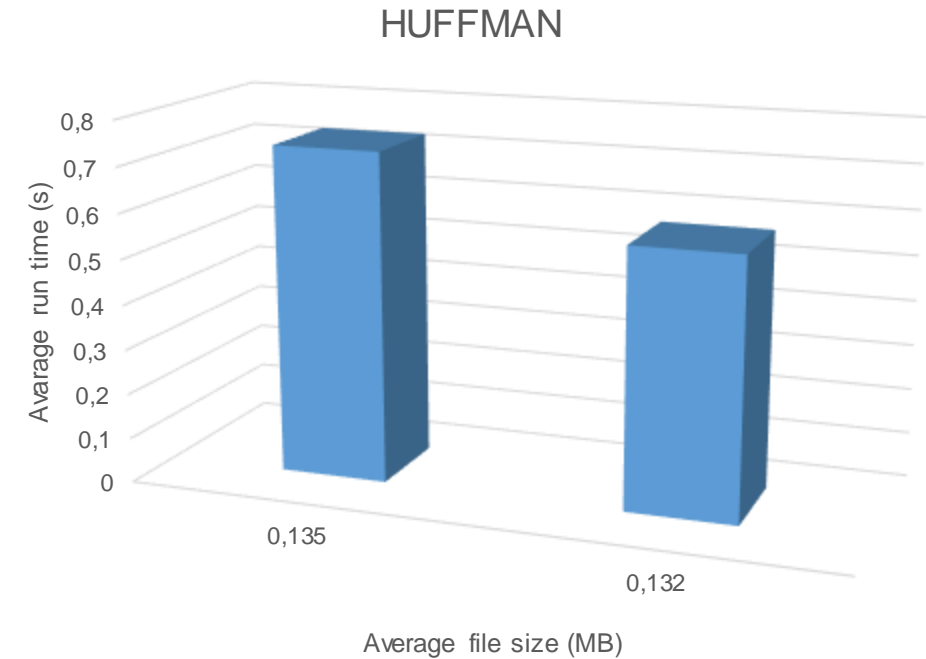
Compression Algorithm Complexity

Huffman	Time Complexity	Time	
Image compression	O(N*M)	0.7333s	
Image decompression	O(N)	0.574s	

Time complexity of the Huffman algorithm. N is the width of the matrix and M represents the length of the image matrix.

SVD

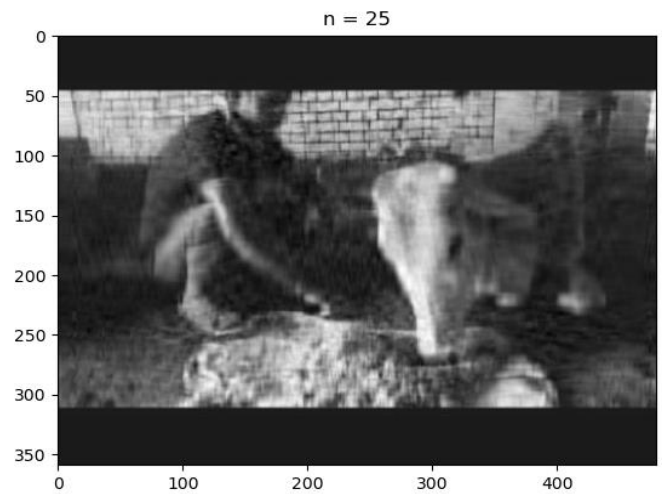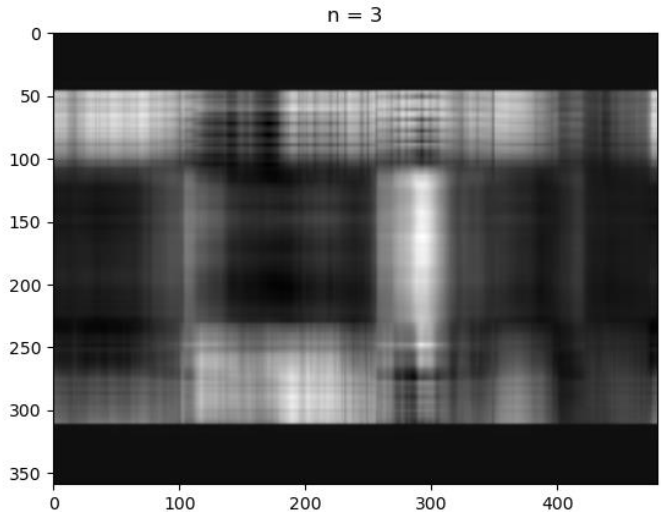HUFFMAN

Time Consumption

Time Consumption

	Compression Ratio
Healthy Cattle	2 : 1
Sick Cattle	2 : 1

Here we represent the rounded Average Compression Ratio of all the images of Healthy Cattle and Sick Cattle that were took into account in the project.

Thanks!