

Course : Codage de l'information Teacher: <u>Jean-Christophe Burie</u>

# **OBJECTIF**

Ce TP sert à implémenter l'algorithme du codage LZ78 (Lempel-Ziv) en 2 étapes :

- Encodage et Décodage

Pour l'étape du Encodage, le résultat obtenu est au forme dictionnaire (key-value). Néanmoins, l'étape va retourner : dictionnaire et l'information original (l'information avant encodé).

Les test-cases sont implémenter en deux formes :

- 1. Des chaines de caractère simples (ex : wabba\_wabba\_wabba\_woo\_woo)
- 2. Un fichier text

La performance de l'algorithme va être évaluer par la ratio de compresse. Cette ration est calculée par la formule (ratio = size\_before\_encoded / size\_after\_encoded)

## **ALGORITHME DE LZ78 – PHASE D'ENCODAGE**

### **LZ78 – ENCODING PHASE**

Tout d'abord, je vais déclarer 2 variables globales servent à sauvegarder les résultats :

Firstly, I will declare 2 global variables aiming to store results

```
comp_dict = []
decomp_dict = []
```

Comme j'ai déjà exprimer, la phase d'encodage va recevoir un seul paramètre étant la chaine de caractère (input) et va retourner le résultat sous forme d'un dictionnaire

As mentioned, encoding phase will have 1 parameter being input string and will return a dictionary

```
''' Compress LZ78
       ==> input : input string
       ==> output : dictionary & bit of this dictionary
       ==> e.g: [[0, 'w'], [0, 'a'], [0, 'b'], [3, 'a'], [0, '_'], [1, 'a'], [3, 'b'], [2, '']]
def Compress LZ78(input):
    compress_dict = ['']
                                ### init a dict with empty string
    word = ''
                                        ### empty char
    i = 0
                                                 ### index
    for key in input:
                                ### iterate input
        i += 1
        word += key
                                        ### append a string
        if not word in compress_dict:
                                        ## word is not in dict
                compress dict.append(word)
                                                ## append compress dict
                comp dict.append([compress dict.index(word[:-1]), word[-1]])
                word = ''
        elif i == len(input):
                                ## if yes
                comp_dict.append([compress_dict.index(word), ''])
                word = ''
        else:
                pass
    return comp_dict, bitMapping(comp_dict)
```

l'ai déjà commenté certaines lignes de code pour clarifier le flux de contrôle

I wrote some comments to clarify the workflow

LA STRUCTURE DE DONNÉE QUE J'AI UTILISE POUR SAUVEGARDER LE RÉSULTAT DE LA COMPRESSION EST DICTIONNAIRE

The data structure which I used to store the compression result is DICTIONARY

# ALGORITHME DE LZ78 – PHASE DU DÉCODAGE LZ78 – DECODING PHASE

Contrairement au phase d'encodage, la phase du décodage va reconstruire les informations originales. Pour cette phase, je vais utiliser 2 structures de données suivantes pour sauvegarder les résultats :

Unlike the encoding phase, the decoding phase will reconstruct the original information. For this phase, I will use the following 2 data structures to store the results:

1. Le dictionnaire APRES décodage Dictionary after decoding

2. La chaine caractère <u>originale</u> Original string

```
Decompress LZ78
        ==> input: input string as compressed string (obtained from Compress LZ78)
        ==> output : 2 params ==> dictionary & original string
        ==> e.g : ... & wabba wabba wabba woo woo
111
def Decompress LZ78(compressedInput):
    outString = ""
                                        ### compressedInput is a dict <key, value>
    for (i, j) in compressedInput:
        if i is not 0:
                                                ### if dict is exisr -> recursive the decompression
                p = decomp dict [i-1]
        else:
                                                ### empty dict
        decomp_dict.append(p + j)
    for s in decomp dict :
                                                ### concat string to have original string
        outString += s
    return dictMapping(bitMapping(decomp_dict)), outString
                                                                 ### return a dict and original string
```

l'ai déjà commenté certaines lignes de code pour clarifier le flux de contrôle

I wrote some comments to clarify the workflow

LA STRUCTURE DE DONNÉE QUE J'AI UTILISE POUR SAUVEGARDER LE RÉSULTAT DE LA COMPRESSION EST <u>DICTIONNAIRE</u> et <u>CHAINE DE CARACTERE ORIGINALE</u>

The data structure which I used to store the compression result is DICTIONARY and STRING

En outre, je vais implémenter 2 méthodes pour convertir un dictionnaire en forme binaire (et vice-versa) en utilisant le package json

```
''' bitMapping ==> convert a dict to bit (0,1)'''
def bitMapping(inputDict):
    str = json.dumps(inputDict)
    binary = ' '.join(format(ord(letter), 'b') for letter in str)
    return binary

''' dictMapping ==> convert bit to dict'''
def dictMapping(inputBin):
    jsn = ''.join(chr(int(x, 2)) for x in inputBin.split())
    d = json.loads(jsn)
    return d
```

### **TESTING L'ALGORITHME LZ78**

LZ78 - TEST CASES

#### Les test-cases simples (le code Python ci-dessous) >>> SUPPRIMER LES COMMENTAIRES POUR LANCER LES TESTS

```
# #### simple test ==> please uncomment to test
# ## Uncomment to test
# data = 'wabba_ wabba_ wabba_ wabba_ wabba_ wabba_ wabba_woo_woo_woo'
# print("original string is : ", data)
# # # # compress data
                  ==> return a dict
# compress data, bin comp data = Compress LZ78(data)
# print("compressed_dict : ", compress_data)
# print("compressed data by binary : ", bin comp data)
# # # # decompress data ==> return a dict and original string
# print("****************************
# decompress_data,original_string = Decompress_LZ78(compress_data)
# print("decompressed_dict : ", decompress_data)
# print("original_string : ", original_string)
# # # #### compress ratio = original size / compress size
# print("compress_ratio : ", (len(compress_data)/len(data) * 100), "%")
# with open("testcase1", "w") as f:
      f.write("original string is : \r\n" + data)
f.write("compressed dict : \r\n"+ str(compress data))
#
      f.write("compressed data by binary : \r\n"+ str(bin comp data))
f.write("decompressed dict : \r\n" + str(decompress data))
      f.write("original_string : \r\n" + str(original_string))
      f.write("compress ratio : " + str((len(compress data)/len(data) * 100)) + "%")
```

Je sauvegarde les résultats dans les fichiers .txt (testcase1, testcase2, testcase3, testcase4)

#### 1. wabba wabba wabba wabba woo woo (RATIO: 48,571....%)

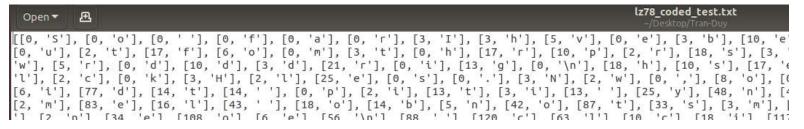
```
priginal_string_is : wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_woo_woo_woo
       decompressed_dict : ['w', 'a', 'b', 'ba', '_', 'wa', 'bb', 'a_', 'wab', 'ba_', 'wabb', 'a_w', 'o', 'o_', 'wo', 'o_w', 'oo']
 original_string : wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_woo_woo
 compress ratio: 48.57142857142857 %
        2. wabba wabba wabba wabba woo woo woo (RATIO: 45,652...%)
 compressed_dict : [[0, 'w'], [0, 'a'], [0, 'b'], [3, 'a'], [0, '_'], [1, 'a'], [3, 'b'], [2, '_'], [6, 'b'], [4, '_'], [9, 'b'], [8, '_'], [11, 'a'], [5, 'w'], [0, 'o'], [15, '_'], [15, 'o'], [14, 'o'], [15, '']]
                                                 compressed_data_by_binary :
  100000 100010 100010 1011101 1011101
                                                 decompressed_dict : ['w', 'a', 'b', 'ba', '_', 'wa', 'bb', 'a_', 'wabb', 'a_', 'wabb', 'a_', 'wabba', '_w', 'o', 'o_', 'wo', 'o_w', 'oo', '_wo', 'o']
original_string : wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_woo_woo_woo
compress_ratio : 45.65217391304348 %
         3. wabba wabba wabba wabba wabba wabba woo woo woo woo (RATIO: 42,857...%)
original string is : wabba wab
compressed date: [[0, 'w'], [0, 'a'], [0, 'b'], [3, 'a'], [0, 'b'], [1, 'a'], [3, 'b'], [2, 'c'], [6, 'b'], [4, '_], [9, 'b'], [8, 'w'], [10, 'c'], [11, 'a'], [5, 'w'], [0, 'c'], [10, 'c'], [11, 'a'], [5, 'w'], [10, 'c'], [11, 'a'], [5, 'w'], [10, 'c'], [10, 'c'], [10, 'c'], [11, 'a'], [5, 'w'], [10, 'c'], 
 100000 101101 10100 100000 100001 10101 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 100000 100000 10000 100000 100000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
decompressed_dict : ['w', 'a', 'b', 'ba', '_', 'wa', 'bb', 'a_', 'wab', 'ba_', 'wabb', 'a_w', 'ab', 'ba_', 'wabba', '_w', 'o', 'o_', 'wo', 'o_w', 'oo', '_wo', 'o_wo', 'o'] original_string : wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wabba_wa
        4. wabba wabba wabba wabba wabba wabba woo woo woo (RATIO: 44,44...%)
```

compressed\_dict : [[0, 'w'], [0, 'a'], [0, 'b'], [3, 'a'], [0, ''], [0, ''], [1, 'a'], [3, 'a'], [0, ''], [1, 'a'], 

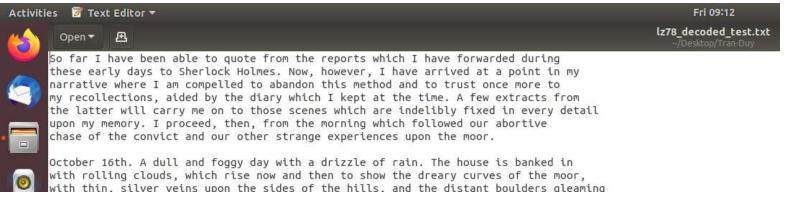
#### Les test-cases complexes (fichiers texte) – Le code Python ci-dessous

J'ai déjà sauvegarder les résultats dans 3 fichiers texte :

- 1. «Iz78\_code.txt» sauvegarde le dictionnaire d'encodage
- 2. «Iz78\_decoded.txt» sauvegarde les informations originaux
- 3. « testcase5.txt » sauvegarde la ratio de compression



lz78\_coded.txt



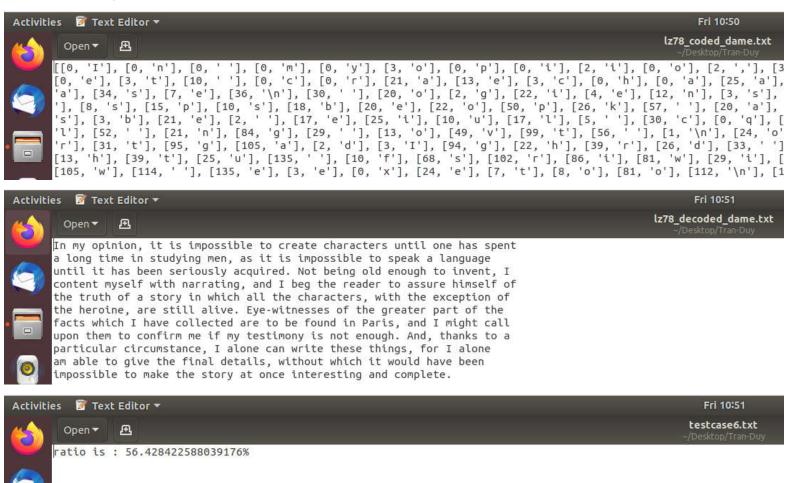
lz78\_decoded.txt



ratio is: 50.96472320067294%

La ratio de compression

J'ai fait une autre test pour un autre texte (chapitre 1 – La Dame au Camelia) [je l'ai mis ce fichier dans la même répertoire). Les résultats que je vais obtenir sont :



## **CONCLUSION**

L'algorithme de LZ78 que j'ai déjà implémenté a marché bien en 2 cases : simple et complexe. Cependant, je pense que ces algorithmes ne sont pas très efficace (la complexité est grande car j'ai déjà utilisé la récursive) => la difficulté est comment annuler la récursive (je pense pour faire cela, je peux utiliser l'approche de l'algorithme de gourmand).

#### **UNE PETITE OBSERVATION POUR LES TEST CASES**

- 1. POUR LES CAS DE TEST SIMPLE : LA RATIO EST ENTRE 40 50%
- 2. POUR LES CAS DE TEST COMPLEXE : LA RATIO EST ENTRE 50 60%