



Introduction

to

Multimedia Data Compression

Prof. Khaled Mostafa El- Sayed

khaledms@fci-cu.edu.eg Khaledms@gmail.com

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"Introduction to Data Compression"

By Khalid Sayood

Fourth Edition, 2012

(The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Multimedia Information and Systems)



Why Compress?



- To reduce the <u>volume of data to be</u> <u>transmitted</u> (text, fax, images)
- To reduce <u>storage requirements</u> (speech, audio, video)
- To reduce the <u>bandwidth required for</u> <u>transmission</u>



Image Data Size



Gray Image (one Byte / Pixel)

- For 1024*768 Pixel Gray Image
- Original Size = 1024*768 * 1 Byte = 768 K bytes

Color Image (Three Bytes / Pixel {Red, Green, Blue})

- For 1024*768 Pixel Color Image
- Original Size = 1024*768 * 3 Bytes = 2304 K bytes



Video Data Size



Video (25 Frame / Second)

For 1 Minute 1024*768 Pixel Video clip

- Original Size (<u>for 1 Sec</u>) = 1024*768 * 3 Bytes * 25 Frames = 57600 K bytes
- Original Size (<u>for 1 Min</u>) = 1024*768 * 3 Bytes * 25 Frames / Sec * 60 Sec/Min = 57600 * 60 = 3456000 K bytes = 3.456 GB
- What About 2 Hours Movie ?? (3.456 * 120 Min = !!!!)
- What of using NTSC system (30 Frame / Sec) !!!



How is compression possible?

- [1] **Redundancy** in digital audio, image, and video data
- [2] Properties of human perception

Digital audio is a series of sample values;

Image is a rectangular array of pixel values;

Video is a sequence of images played out at a certain rate

Neighboring sample values are correlated



Redundancy



Adjacent audio samples are similar (predictive encoding); samples corresponding to silence (silence removal)

In <u>digital image</u>, neighboring samples on a scanning line are normally similar (spatial redundancy)

In <u>digital video</u>, in addition to spatial redundancy, neighboring images in a video sequence may be similar (temporal redundancy)



Human Perception Factors



Compressed version of digital audio, image, video need not represent the original information exactly

Perception sensitivities are different for different signal patterns

Human eye is less sensitive to the higher spatial frequency components than the lower frequencies



Classification of Compression Techniques



[1] Lossless compression

lossless compression for legal and medical documents, computer programs

exploit only data redundancy

[2] Lossy compression

digital audio, image, video where some errors or loss can be tolerated

exploit both data redundancy and human perception properties

[3] Near Lossless Compression

It is a lossy compression with a predefined max accepted error

Classification of Compression Techniques



[4] Hybrid Techniques

A compression algorithm that utilizes many lossy/lossless techniques to achieve high compression ratio with best quality. (.e.g. JPEG, MPEG, H264,..)

Constant bit rate versus variable bit rate coding??



Image Quality Measure



Subjective

- Evaluated by human observers
- Do not require the original copy as a reference
- Reliable, accurate yet impractical

Objective

- Easy to operate (automatic)
- Often requires the original copy as the reference (measures fidelity rather than quality)
 - Works better if taking HVS model into account

Image Quality



Gray Image 400 * 500 Pixels

Image Size = 400 * 500 * 1 byte/pixel =200,000 byte =~ 200 Kbyte

What will be the degradation in Quality if this image is compressed using lossy compression?

- Degradation in smoothness?
- Degradation in **Eye details**?
- Degradation in <u>Sharpness</u> of finger edges?





Image Quality



Gray Image 400 * 500 Pixels

Image Size = 400 * 500 * 1 byte/pixel =200,000 byte =~ 200 Kbyte

What will be the degradation in Quality if this image is compressed using lossy compression?

- Degradation in smoothness?
- Degradation in **Eye details**?
- Degradation in <u>Sharpness</u> of finger edges?





Sorry, this is the <u>compressed version</u> with size 38Kbyte Only Is this quality accepted for you ??

The compressed size is about 1/5 of the original size

All These Images are <u>Lossy</u> Compressed images

















All These Images are <u>Lossy</u> Compressed images







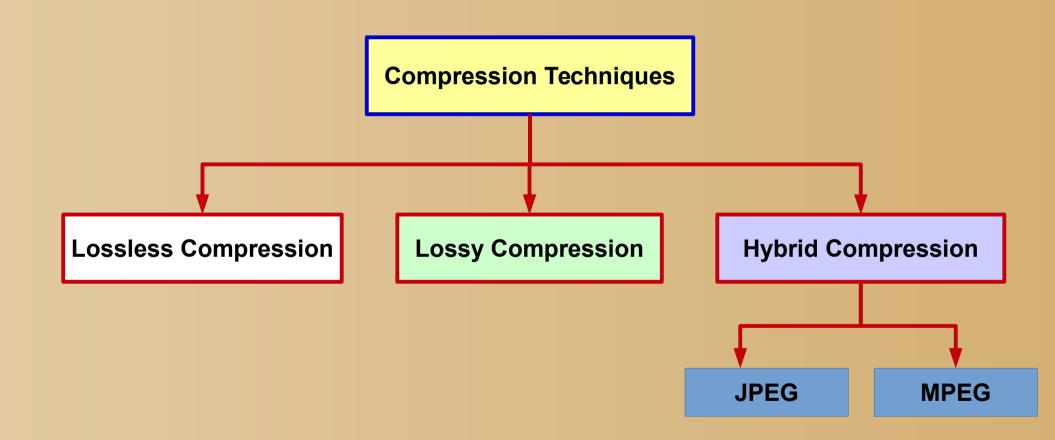


400 * 400 pixels Original 160K Compressed 80K



Covered Compression Techniques for our course

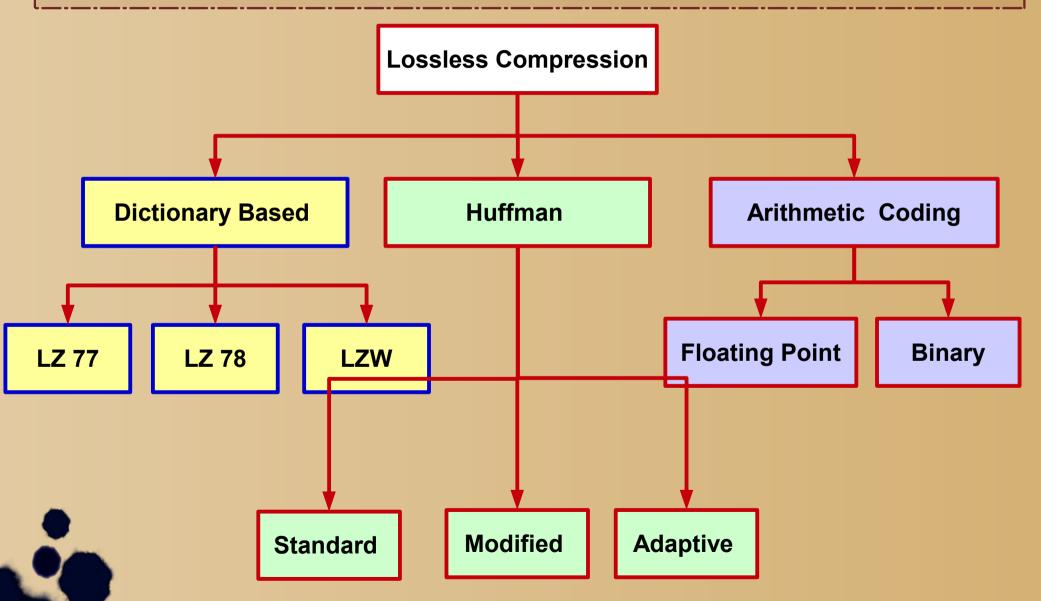






Covered Compression Techniques for our course

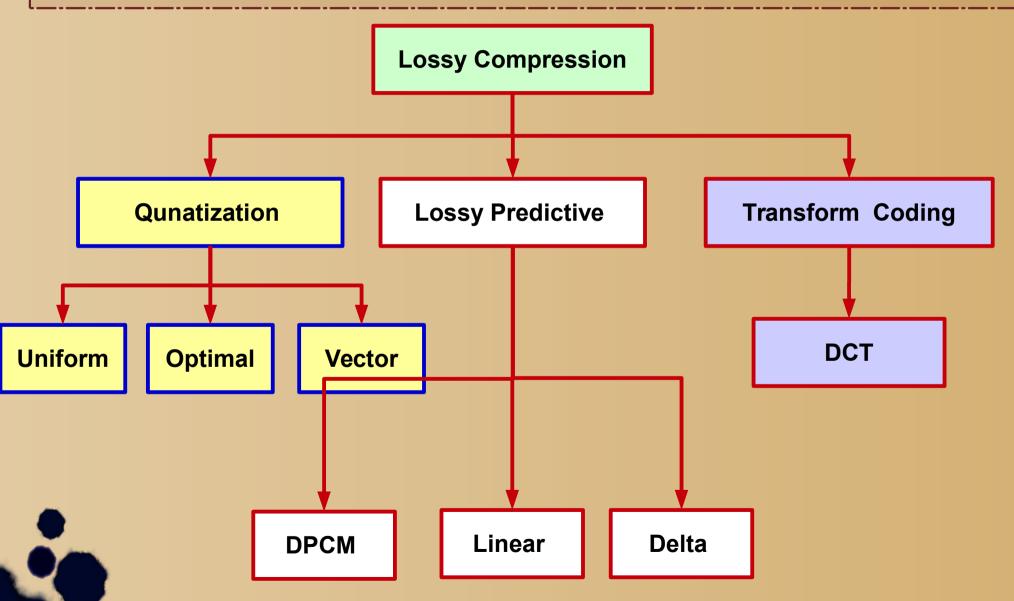




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Covered Compression Techniques for our course





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Dictionary Based Compression

LZ 77

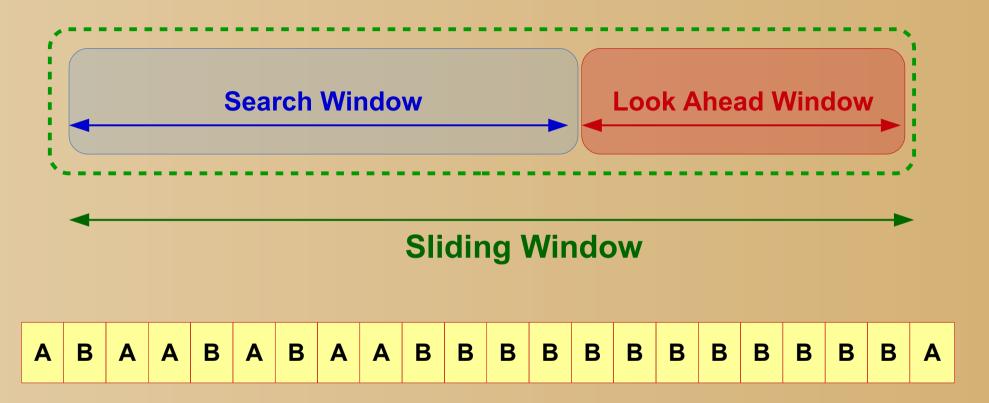
LZ78

LZW



Lempel Ziv 77 Algorithm





TAG > <Position , Length , Next Symbol >



Lempel Ziv 77 Algorithm



Search Buffer: It contains a portion of the recently encoded sequence.

Look-Ahead Buffer: It contains the next portion of the sequence to be encoded.

Once the longest match has been found, the encoder encodes it with a triple <**P**osition , **L**ength , **N**ext **S**ymbol >

Position: the offset or position of the longest match from the lookahead buffer

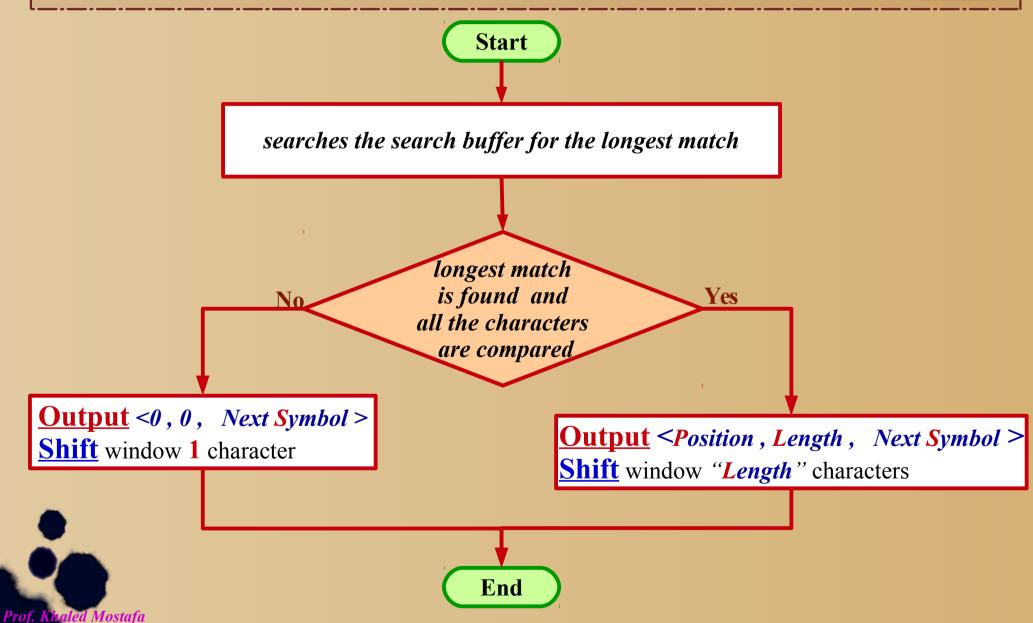
Length: the length of the longest matching string

Next Symbol: the codeword corresponding to the symbol in the look-ahead buffer that follows the match



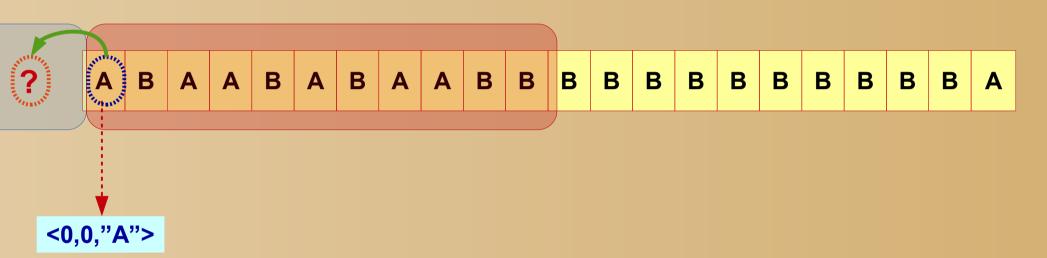
Lempel Ziv 77 Algorithm





<u>khaledms@fci-cu.edu.eg</u>

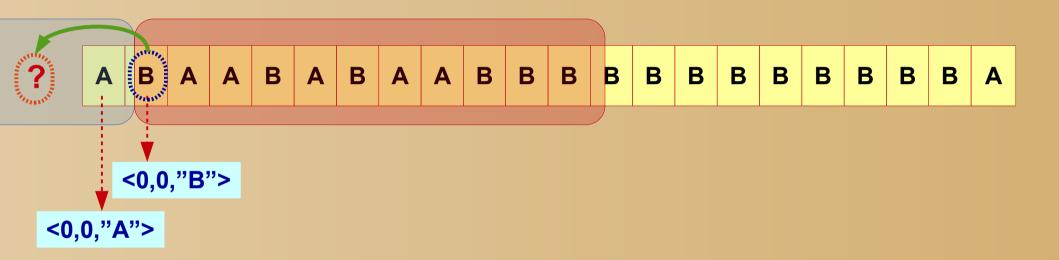




There is no "A" in search buffer Position=0, Length =0, next Symbol="A"





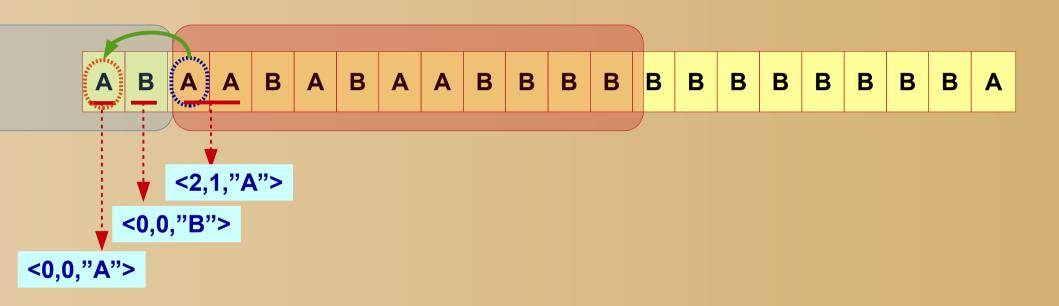


There is no "B" in search buffer Position=0, Length =0, next Symbol="B"



LZ 77 (Compression)

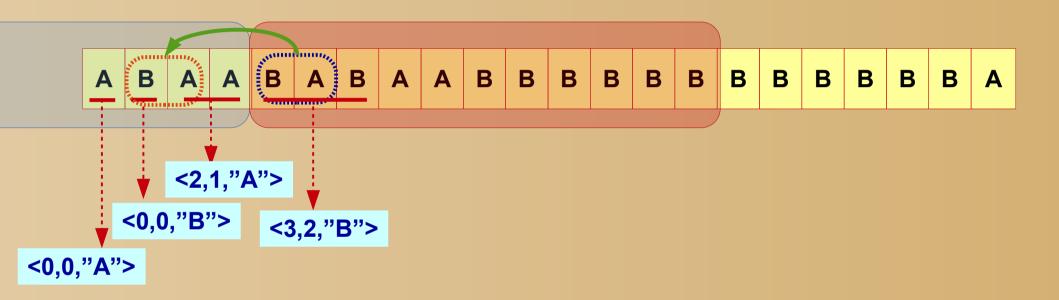




Only "A" exists in search buffer Go Back two Steps, Pick One Symbol Position=2, Length =1, next Symbol="A"



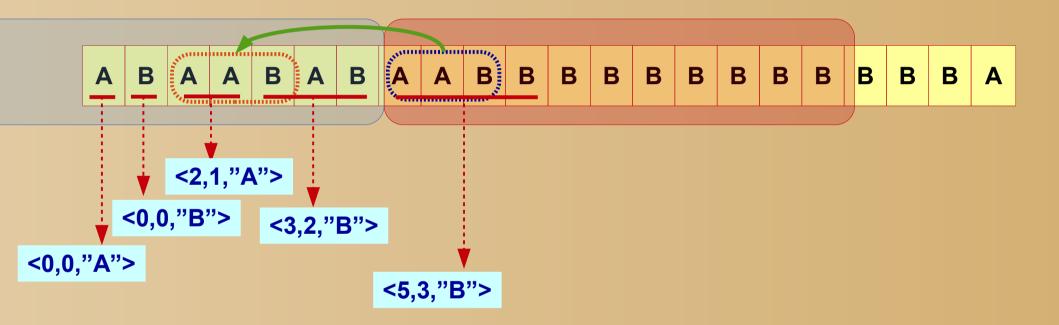




"BA" exists in search buffer
Go Back three <u>Steps</u>, Pick Two <u>Symbol</u>
Position=3, Length =2, next Symbol="B"



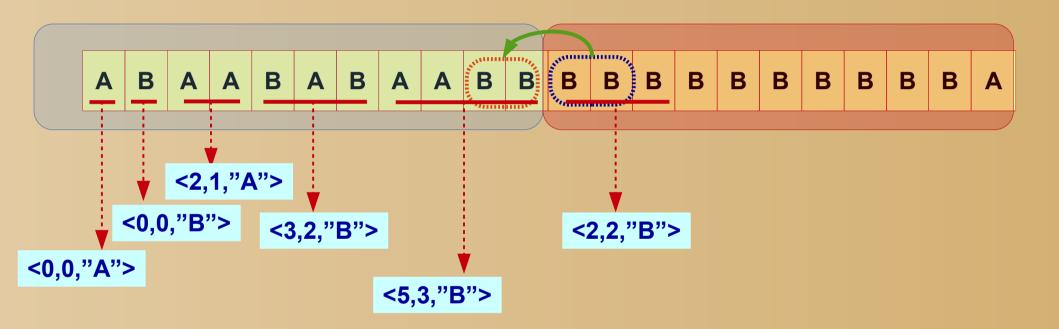




"AAB" exists in search buffer
Go Back five <u>Steps</u>, Pick Three <u>Symbol</u>
Position=5, Length =3, next Symbol="B"





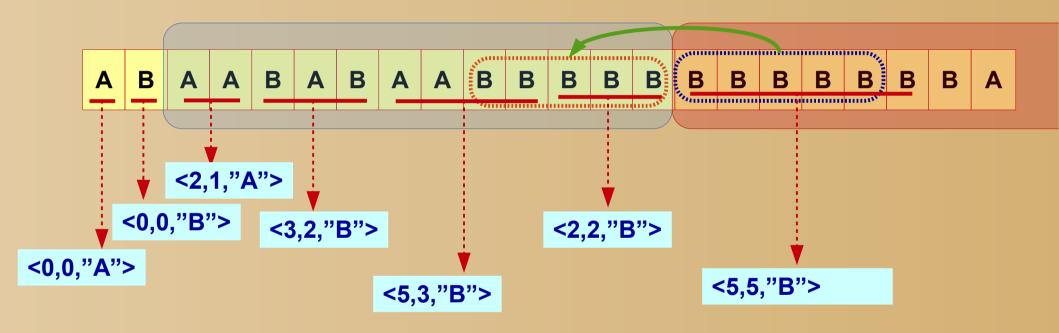


"BB" exists in search buffer
Go Back two <u>Steps</u>, Pick two <u>Symbol</u>
Position=2, Length =2, next Symbol="B"



LZ 77 (Compression)





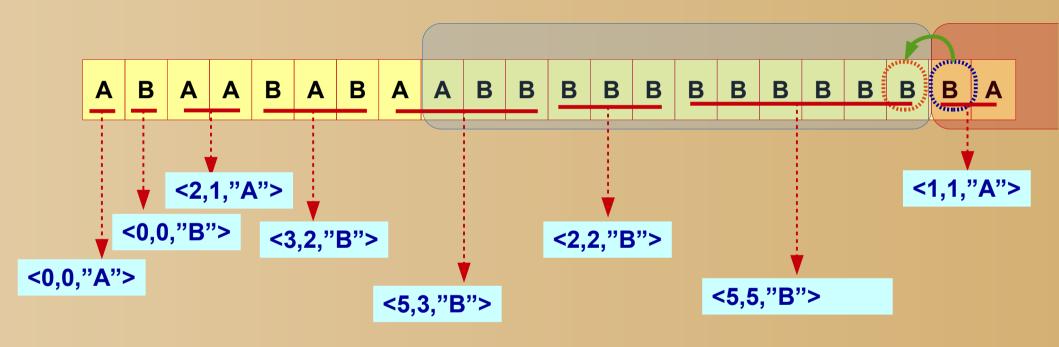
"BBBBB" exists in search buffer Go Back five Steps, Pick five Symbol Position=5, Length =5, next Symbol="B"



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LZ 77 (Compression)



"B" exists in search buffer
Go Back One Steps, Pick One Symbol
Position=1, Length =1, next Symbol="A"



LZ77 (Compression Ratio)



Remember

1 Bit can represent 2 Values (0,1) [0-1]

2 Bits can represent 4 values (00,01,10,11) [0-3]

3 Bits can represent 8 Values (000,001,010,011,100,101,110,111) [0-7]

In General

N Bits can be used to represent 2^N Values [1 - 2^N-1]



LZ77 (Compression Ratio)



Tag = < Position, Length ,Next Symbol Code>

<0.0."A">

<0,0,"B"> <2,1,"A"> <3,2,"B"> <5,3,"B"> <2,2,"B"> <2,2,"B">

<5,5,"B">

<1,1,"A">

Original Size = Number of Symbols * Bits used to Store one Symbol

= 22 Symbols * 8 Bits / Symbol = 176 bits

(Store "Symbol" ASCII Code in 8 Bits)

Max "Position" Value = 5

Max "Length" Value=5

Max Symbols = 256 Symbol

Tag size = 3 + 3 + 8 = 14 Bits

Store "Position" Value in 3 Bits

Store "Length" Value in 3 Bits

Store "Symbol" ASCII Code in 8 Bits

Number of Tags = 8 Tags

Compressed Size=8*14=112 bits



LZ77 (Compression Ratio)



Tag = < Position, Length ,Next Symbol Code>

Effect of Increasing length of Search Window

Higher Probability to find matched strings (Decrease Number of Tags)



Increase Number of Bits used to Store "Position" values (§



Effect of Increasing length of Look Ahead Buffer

Higher Probability to match longer strings (Decrease Number of Tags)



Increase Number of Bits used to Store "Length" values 🤏



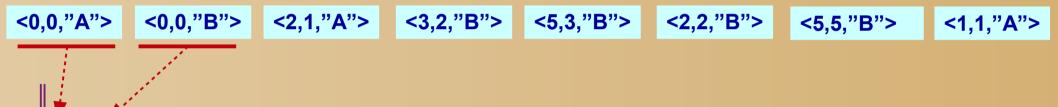
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LZ 77 (Decompression)

Original Data





Don't pick any symbol from Search Window

Add Symbol="A"

Add Symbol="B"



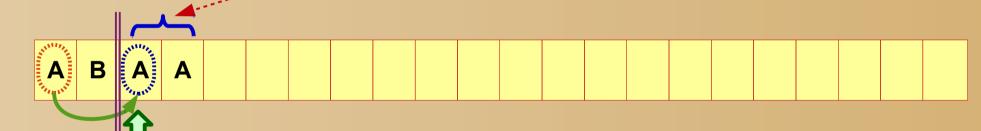
LZ 77 (Decompression)



Original Data



<0,0,"A"> | <0,0,"B"> | <2,1,"A"> | <3,2,"B"> | <5,3,"B"> | <2,2,"B"> | <5,5,"B"> | <1,1,"A"> | <1,1,"A" | <1,"A" | <1,"A" | <1,"A" | <1,"A" | <1,"A"



Go back Two Positions in search window pick One symbol from Search Window Add Symbol="A"



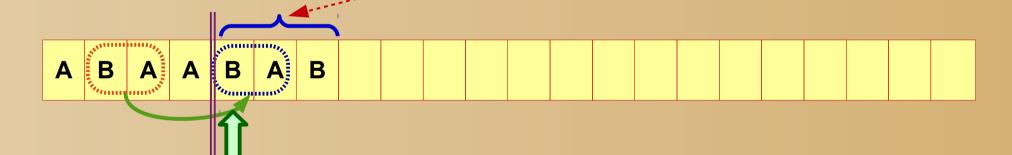
LZ 77 (Decompression)



Original Data







Go back Three Positions in search window pick Two symbols from Search Window Add Symbol="B"



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Α

LZ 77 (Decompression)

В

B

Original Data

Α

B

В

B



B

B

B

B

B

B

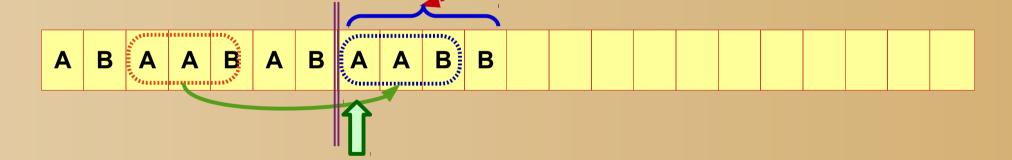
B

В

B

<0,0,"A"> <0,0,"B"> <2,1,"A"> <3,2,"B"> <5,3,"B"> <2,2,"B"> <5,5,"B"> <1,1,"A">

B



Go back Five Positions in search window pick Three symbols from Search Window Add Symbol="B"



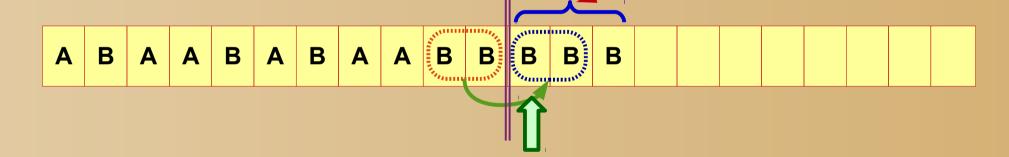
LZ 77 (Decompression)



Original Data



<0,0,"A"> <0,0,"B"> <2,1,"A"> <3,2,"B"> <5,3,"B"> <2,2,"B"> <5,5,"B"> <1,1,"A">



Go back Two Positions in search window pick Two symbols from Search Window Add Symbol="B"



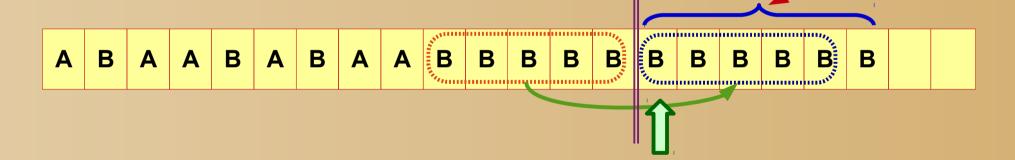
LZ 77 (Decompression)



Original Data



<0,0,"A"> <0,0,"B"> <2,1,"A"> <3,2,"B"> <5,3,"B"> <2,2,"B"> <5,5,"B"> <1,1,"A">



Go back Five Positions in search window pick Five symbols from Search Window Add Symbol="B"



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LZ 77 (Decompression)

Original Data



<0,0,"A">

<0,0,"B">

<2,1,"A">

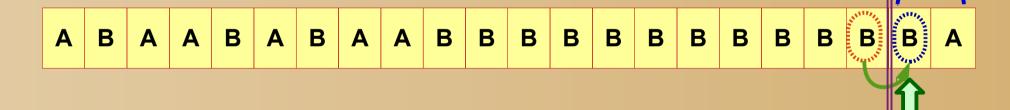
<3,2,"B">

<5,3,"B">

<2,2,"B">

<5,5,"B">

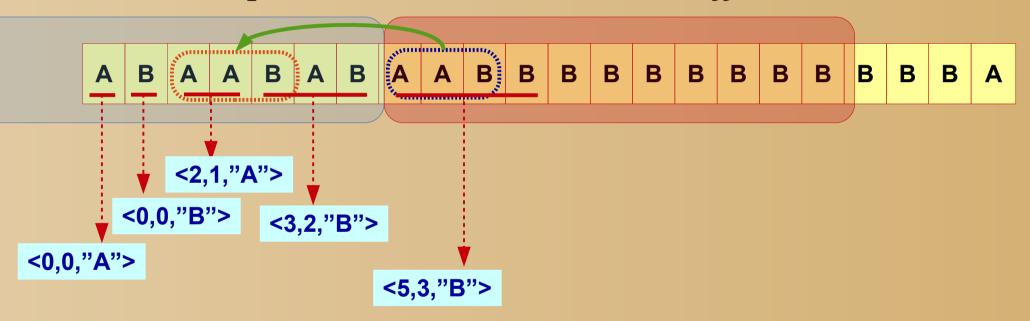
<1,1,"A">



Go back One Positions in search window pick One symbol from Search Window Add Symbol="B"



Back to Previous Example Can We manipulate Consecutive "B"s more efficient?



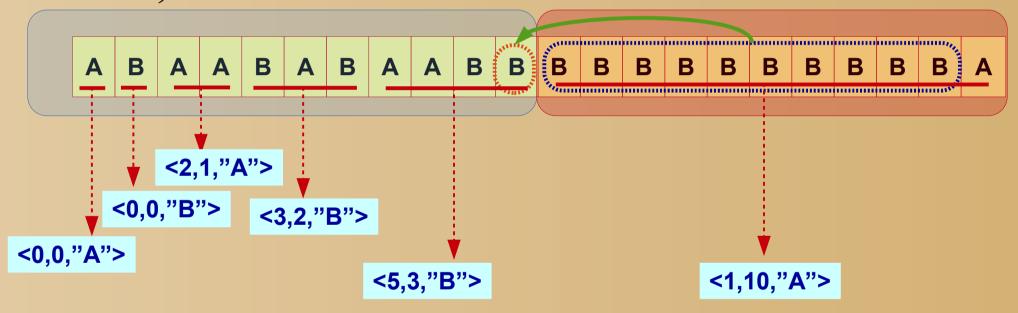
"AAB" exists in search buffer Go Back five Steps, Pick Three Symbol Position=5, Length =3, next Symbol="B"



LZ 77 (Compression) (Handling Repetitive Sequence)



YES, We Can

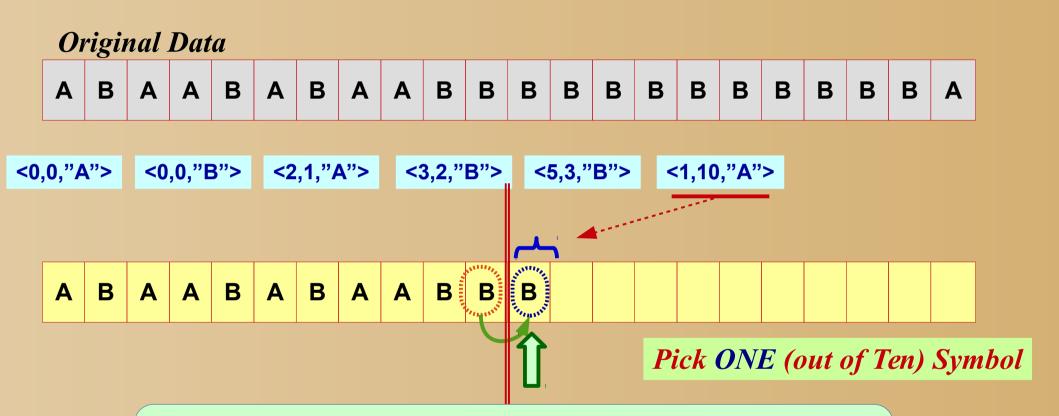


There are Ten Consecutive "B" in Look Ahead Buffer "B" exists in search buffer One position Backward Go Back One Steps, Pick Ten Symbols

Position=1, Length =10, next Symbol="A"







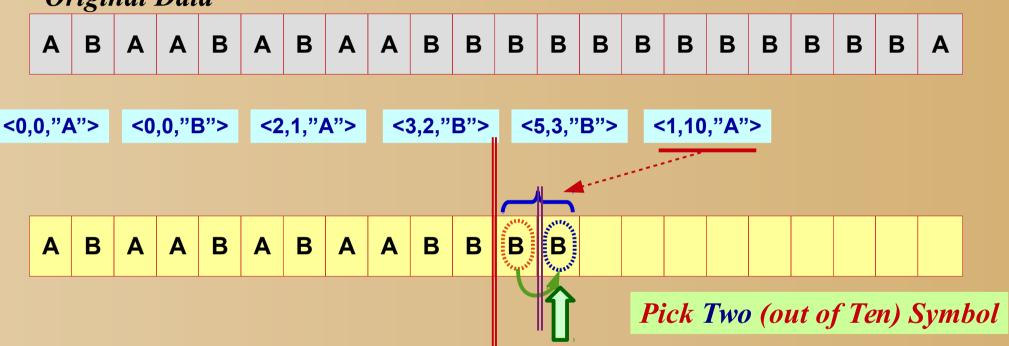
Go back One Position in search window pick Ten symbols from Search Window (in 10 Steps)

Add Symbol="A"





Original Data



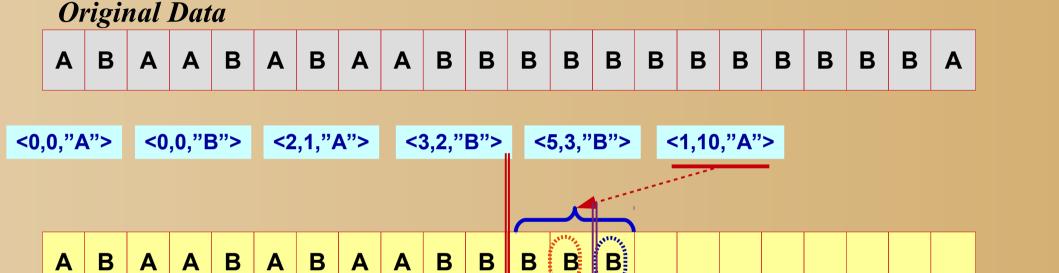
Go back One Position in search window pick Ten symbols from Search Window (in 10 Steps)

Add Symbol="A"





Pick Three (out of Ten) Symbol



Go back One Position in search window pick Ten symbols from Search Window (in 10 Steps) Add Symbol="A"



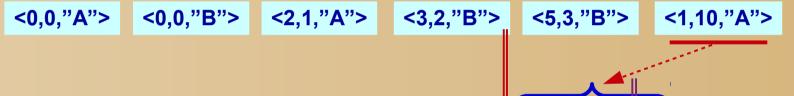
В

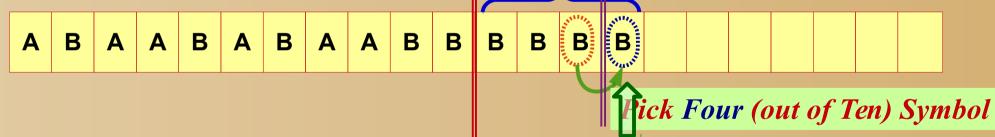
LZ 77 (Decompression) (Handling Repetitive Sequence)











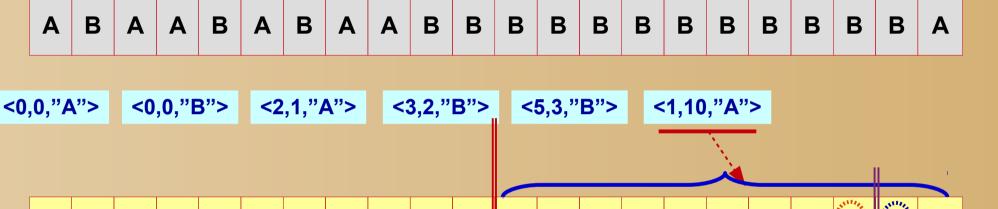
Repeat, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, and Ten



Go back One Position in search window pick Ten symbols from Search Window (in 10 Steps) Add Symbol="A"



Original Data



Α В В В В В В В B B В В В В В Pick Ten (out of Ten) Symbol

Go back One Position in search window pick Ten symbols from Search Window (in 10 Steps)

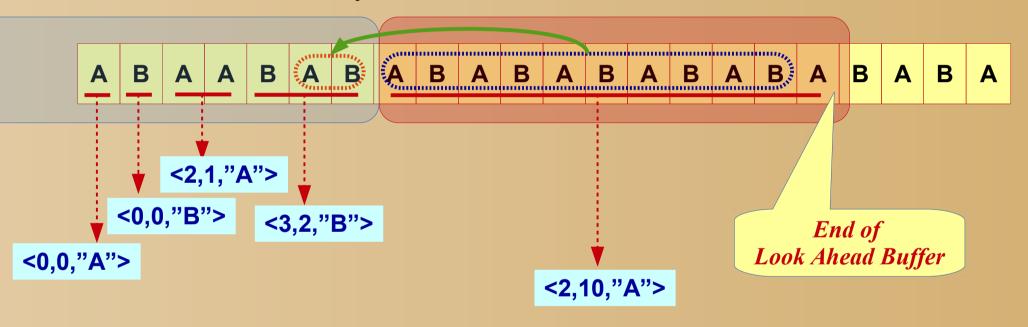
Add Symbol="A"



LZ 77 (Compression) (Handling Repetitive Sequence)



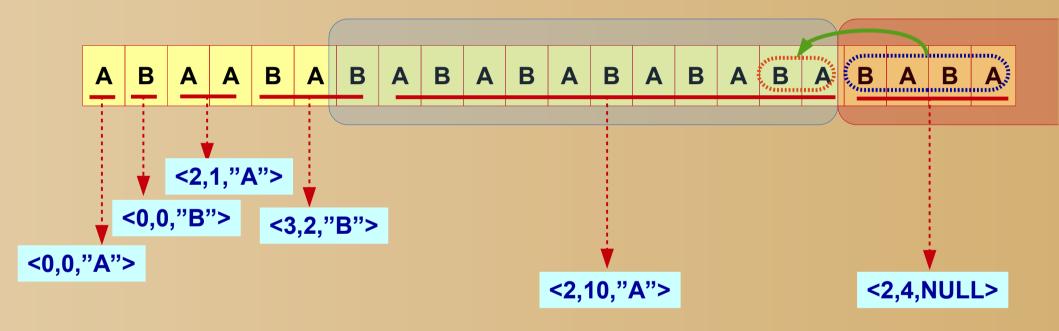
Can We Apply the same Technique on <u>Consecutive</u> "Two Symbols"?



There are Ten Consecutive Symbols "AB" in Look Ahead Buffer "AB" exists in search buffer Adjacent to Look Ahead Buffer Go Back Two Steps, Pick Ten Symbols

Position=2, Length =10, next Symbol="A"





There are Four Consecutive Symbols "BA" in Look Ahead Buffer "BA" exists in search buffer Adjacent to Look Ahead Buffer Go Back Two Steps, Pick Four Symbols

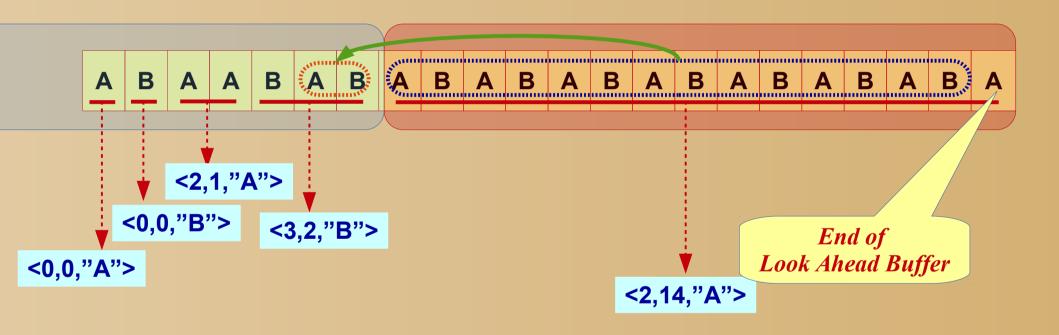
Position=2, Length =4, next Symbol=NULL

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LZ 77



What if we use <u>BIGGER</u> look Ahead Buffer?



There are 14 <u>Consecutive Symbols</u> "AB" in Look Ahead Buffer "AB" exists in search buffer <u>Adjacent to Look Ahead Buffer</u>
Go Back Two <u>Steps</u>, Pick Ten <u>Symbols</u>
Position=2, Length =14, next Symbol="A"

LZ 77 (Compression)

كلية الحاسبات ملية الحاسبات ماله: العالي

(Handling Repetitive Overlapped Sequence) و المعلومان

C A B R A C A D A B R A R A R A D

<0,0,"C">

CABRACADABRARRAD

<0,0,"A">

C A B R A C A D A B R A R A R A D

<0,0,"B">

C A B R A C A D A B R A R A R A D

<0,0,"R">



LZ 77 (Compression)

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(Handling Repetitive Overlapped Sequence)

C A B R A C A D A B R A R R A D

<3,1,"C">

C A B R A C A D A B R A R R A D

<2,1,"D">

CABRACADABRARRAD

<7,4,"R">

C A B R A C A D A B R A R R A D

<3,5,"D">

Compression Ratio



Original Size = Number of Symbols * Bits used to Store one Symbol

= 19 Symbols * 8 Bits / Symbol = 152 bits

(Store "Symbol" ASCII Code in 8 Bits)

Max "Position" Value = 7

Max "Length" Value=5

Max Symbols = 256 Symbol

Tag size = 3 + 3 + 8 = 14 Bits

Store "Position" Value in 3 Bits

Store "Length" Value in 3 Bits

Store "Symbol" ASCII Code in 8 Bits

Number of Tags = 8 Tags

Compressed Size=8*14=112 bits



Advantages and Disadvantage of LZ77



Advantages of LZ77

- Probabilities of symbols is not required to be known a priori. (suitable for Real time Compression).
- That is, the longer the size of the sliding window, the better the performance of data compression
- No coding table Required for Decompression.

Disadvantage of LZ77

A straightforward implementation would require up to [Look Ahead Buffer Size] * [Search Window Size] Symbol comparisons per Tag produced. Complexity of comparison is very large





```
Start
S
    Buffer to Ready Symbol
                                                         Tag = < iNdex in Dict, Next Symbol>
    Temporary Storage buffer
Ν
    Index (pointer) in Dictionary
                                          Set Store T=""
{ T && S } Concatenation (T,S)
                                       Read Symbol in S
                                                                 No
               Yes (at Index N)
                                           { T && S }
                                         is in Dictionary ?
                                                                   Save Tag \langle N, S \rangle
         T=\{T \&\& S\}
                                                              Store \{T \&\& S\} in Dictionary
                                                                           T=S
                                 No
                                           Last Symbol
                                                 Yes
```

End

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LZ 78 (Compression)

A B A A B A B A B A B B B B B B B B A A

Compress the Following Text (22 Characters)

Custom Dictionary (first Word is reserved as Empty)

TAG | < Index in dictionary, Next Symbol >

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	





A	D	^	Λ	D	_	D	Λ.	Λ	D	Λ	D	D	D	D	D	D	Р	D	D	D	Λ
A	D	A	A	Ь	A	Ь	A	A	D	A	D	D	D	D	D	Ь	Ь	Ь	Ь	D	A

< 0, "A" >

"A" is not in the dictionary Save "A" as < 0, "A"> Add Symbol="A" to Dictionary

0	
1	Α
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	





Α



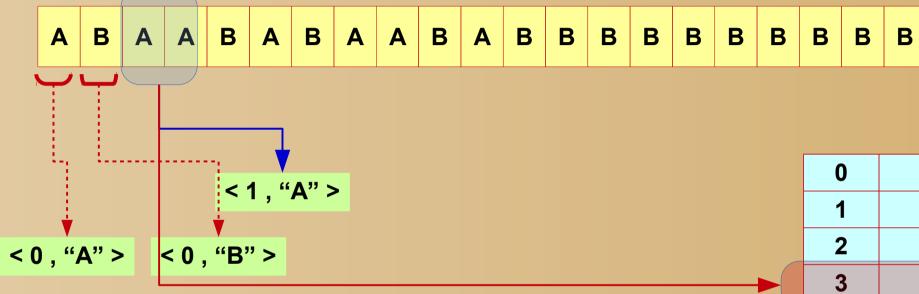
"B" is not in the dictionary *Save* "B" as < 0,"B"> Add Symbol="B" to Dictionary

0	
1	Α
2	В
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

LZ 78 (Compression)



Α



"A" is in the dictionary BUT "AA" is NOT Save "AA" as < 1,"A"> Add Symbols="AA" to Dictionary

0	
1	Α
2	В
3	AA
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

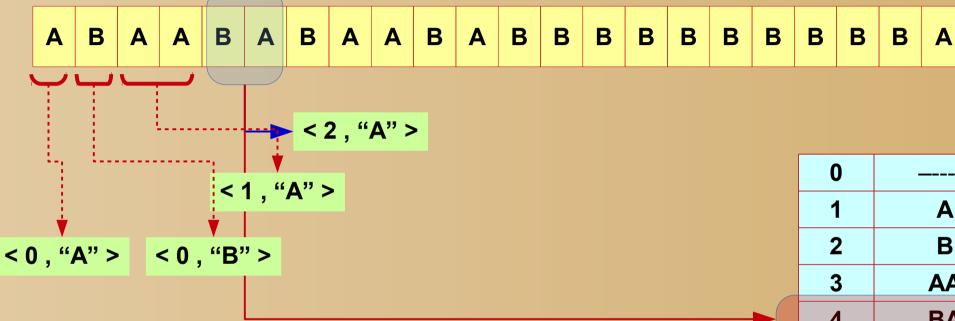
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Α

В

LZ 78 (Compression)

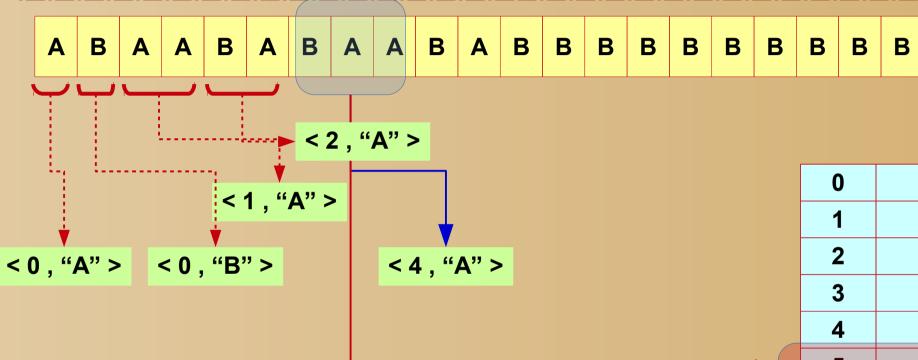


"B" is in the dictionary BUT "BA" is NOT Save "BA" as < 2,"A"> Add Symbols="BA" to Dictionary





Α



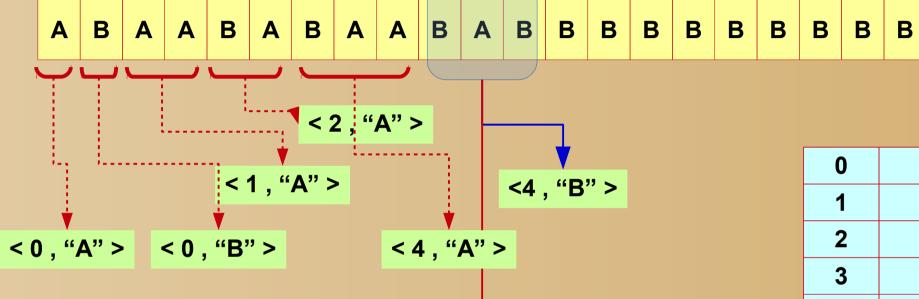
"BA" is in the dictionary BUT "BAA" is NOT Save "BAA" as < 4,"A"> Add Symbols="BAA" to Dictionary

0	
1	A
2	В
3	AA
4	ВА
5	BAA
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

LZ 78 (Compression)



Α



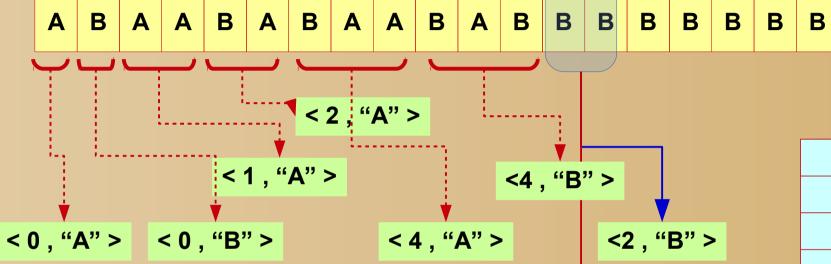
"BA" is in the dictionary BUT "BAB" is NOT Save "BAA" as < 4,"B"> Add Symbols="BAB" to Dictionary

0	
1	Α
2	В
3	AA
4	ВА
5	BAA
6	BAB
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

LZ 78 (Compression)



Α



"B" is in the dictionary BUT "BB" is NOT Save "BB" as < 2,"B"> Add Symbols="BB" to Dictionary

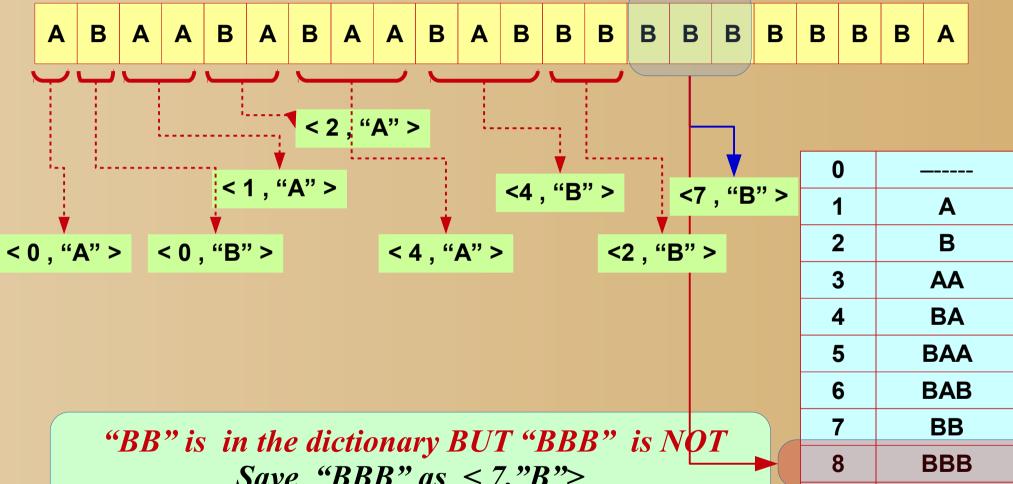
0	
1	Α
2	В
3	AA
4	ВА
5	ВАА
6	BAB
7	ВВ
8	
9	
10	
11	

В

В







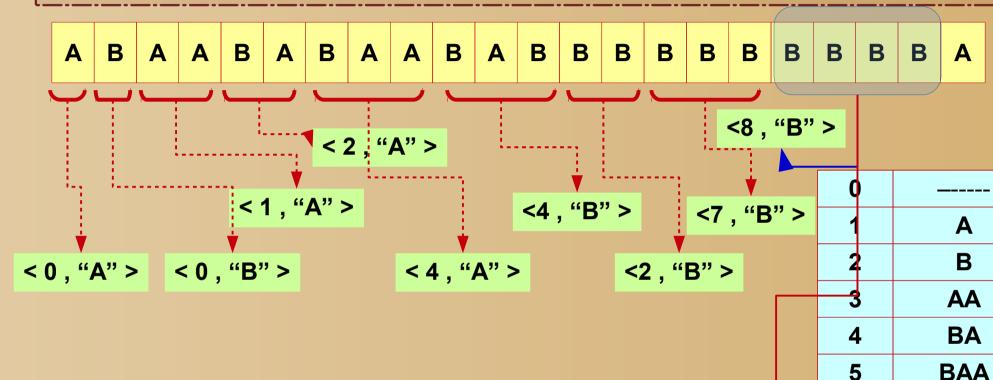
Save "BBB" as < 7,"B">
Add Symbols="BBB" to Dictionary

10

9

LZ 78 (Compression)





"BBB" is in the dictionary BUT "BBBB" is NOT Save "BBBB" as < 8, "B"> Add Symbols="BBBB" to Dictionary

10 11

6

8

9

BAB

BB

BBB

BBBB

(Compression)



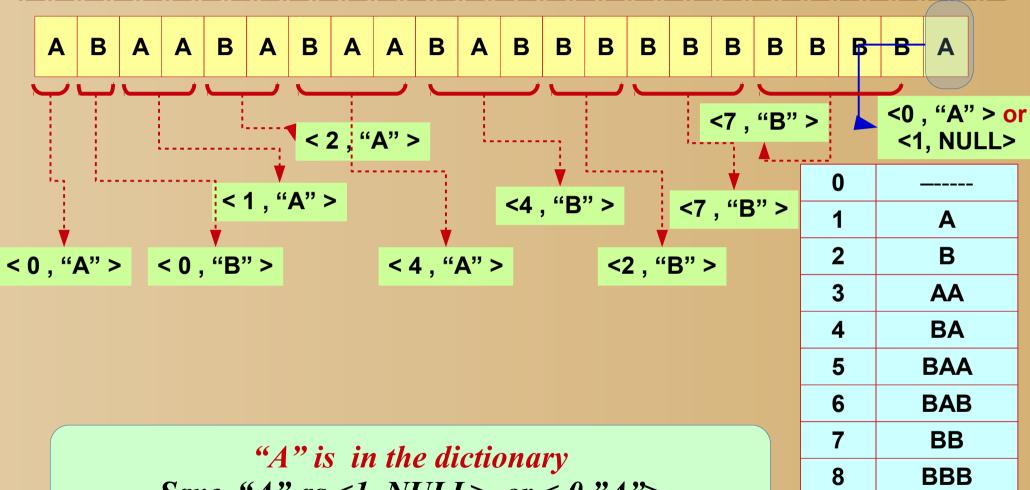
9

10

11

BBBB

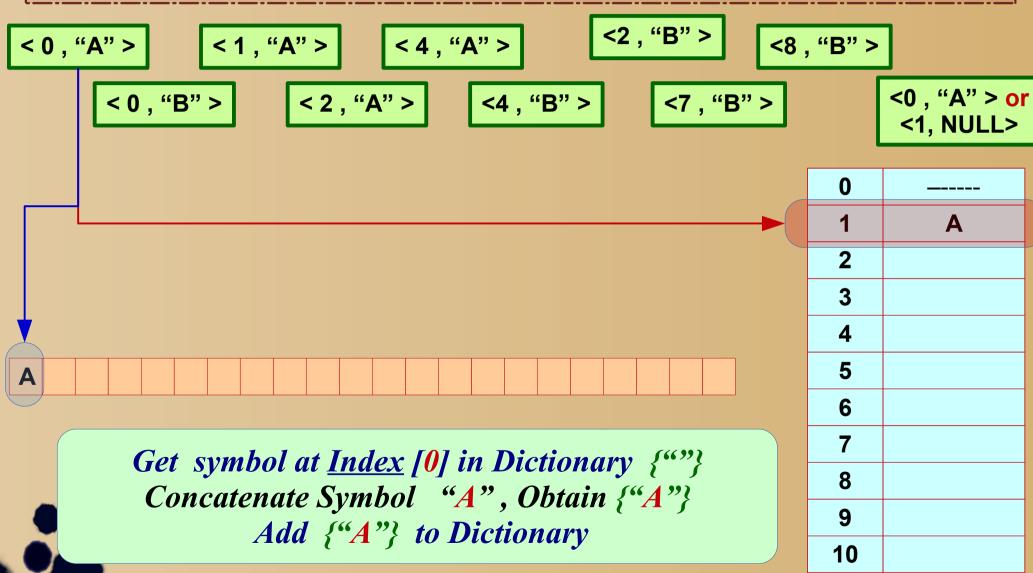
66



Save "A" as <1, NULL> or < 0, "A">
Add NOTHING to Dictionary

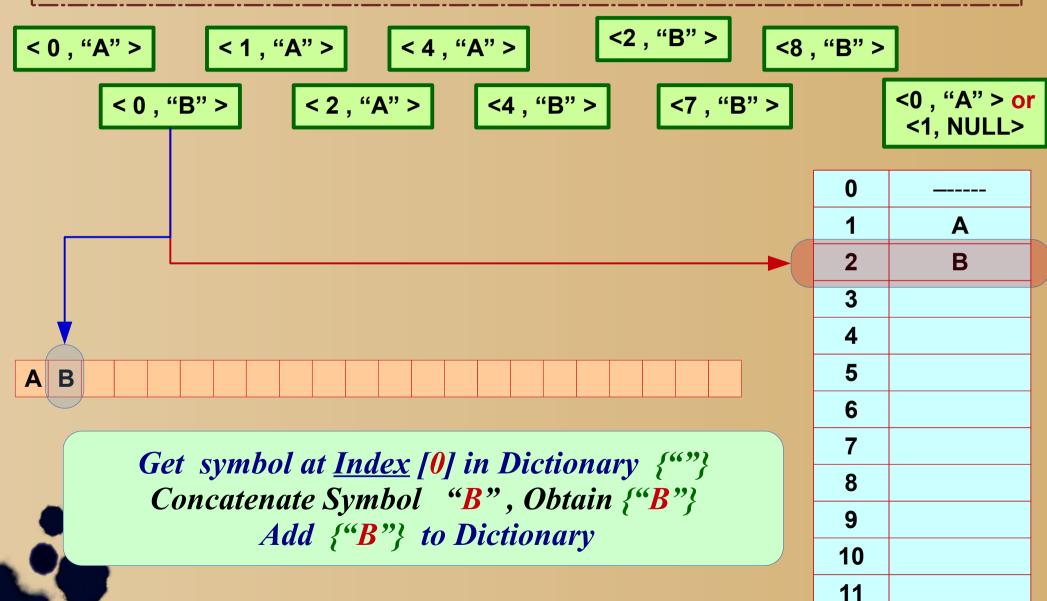
LZ 78



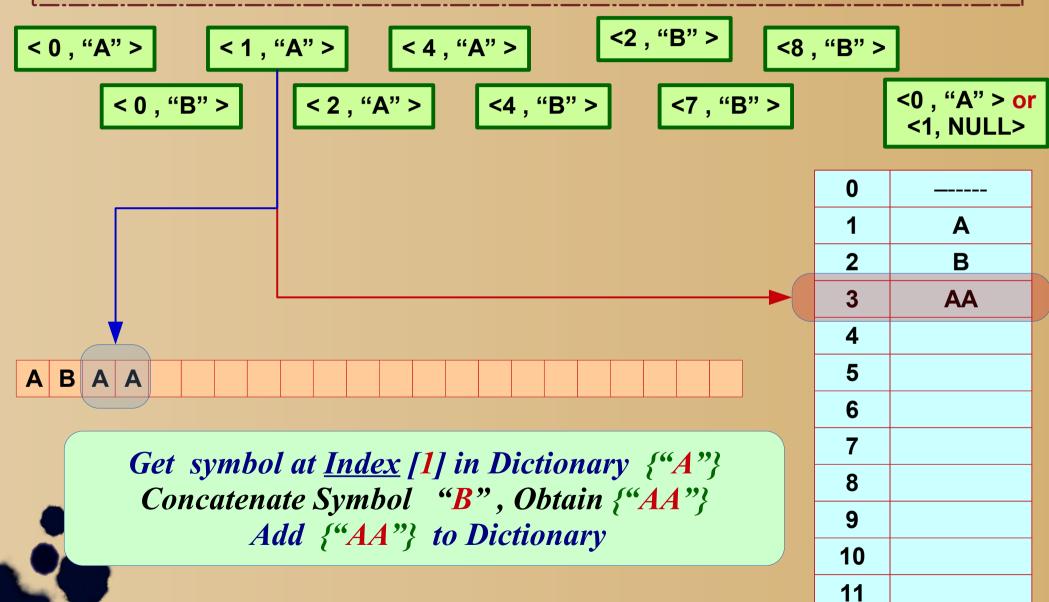


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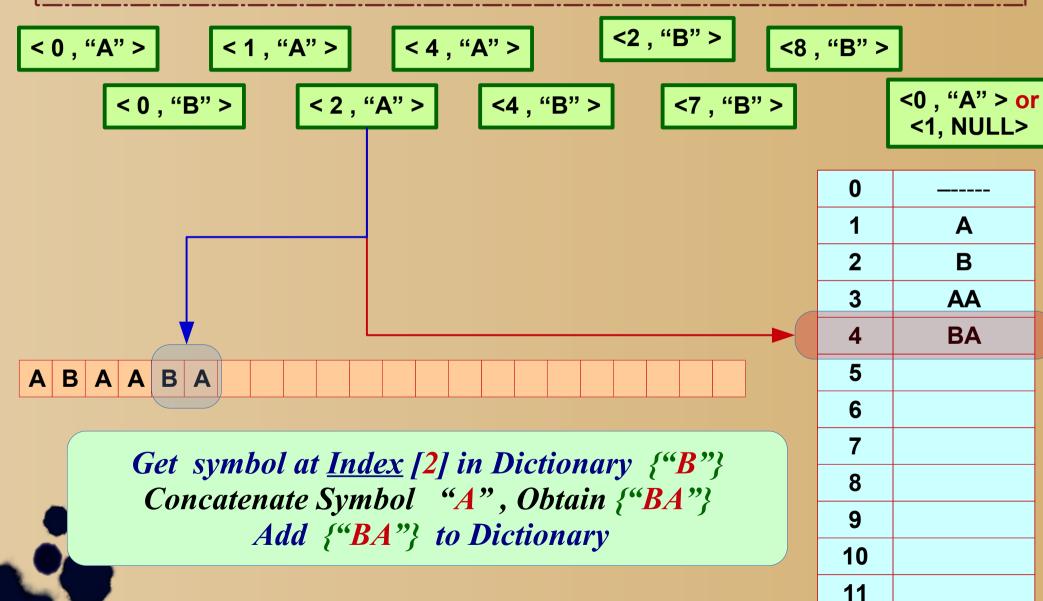






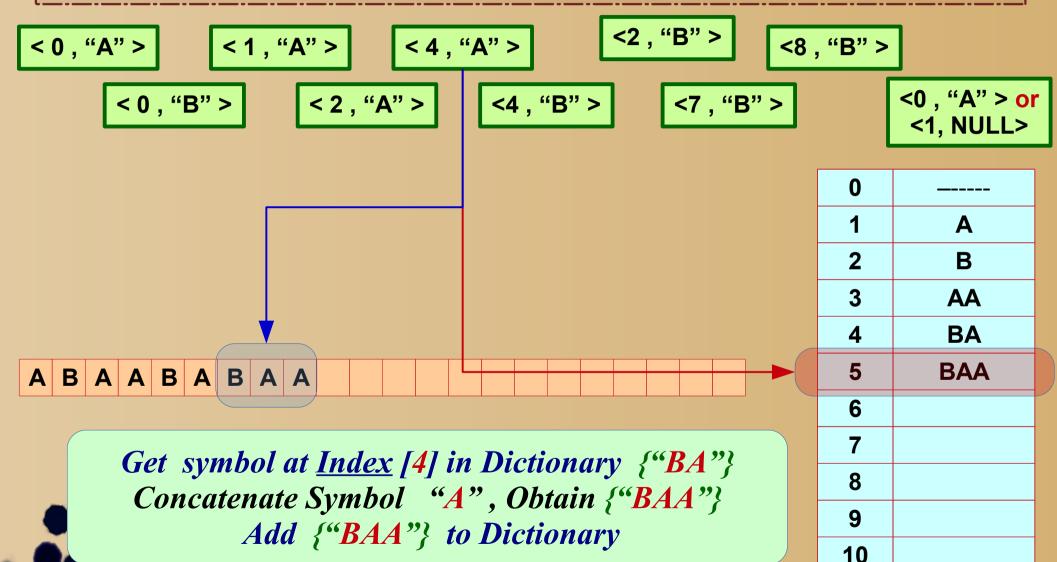






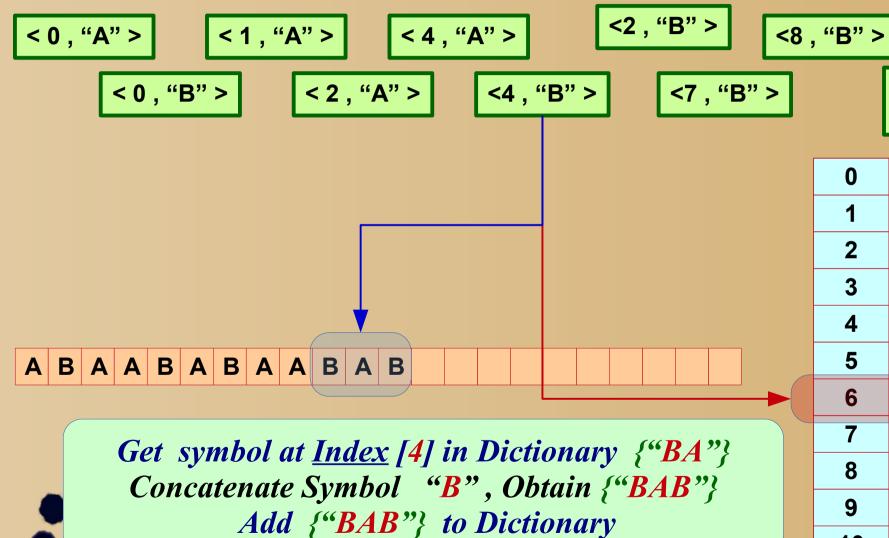


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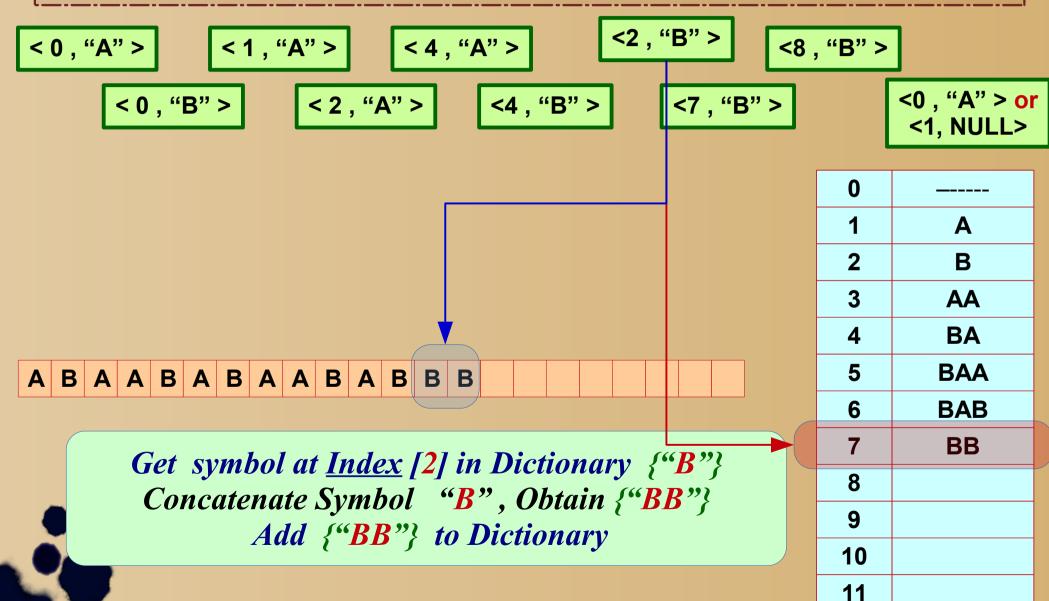
<0 , "A" > or



	<1, NULL>
0	
1	Α
2	В
3	AA
4	ВА
5	BAA
6	BAB
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

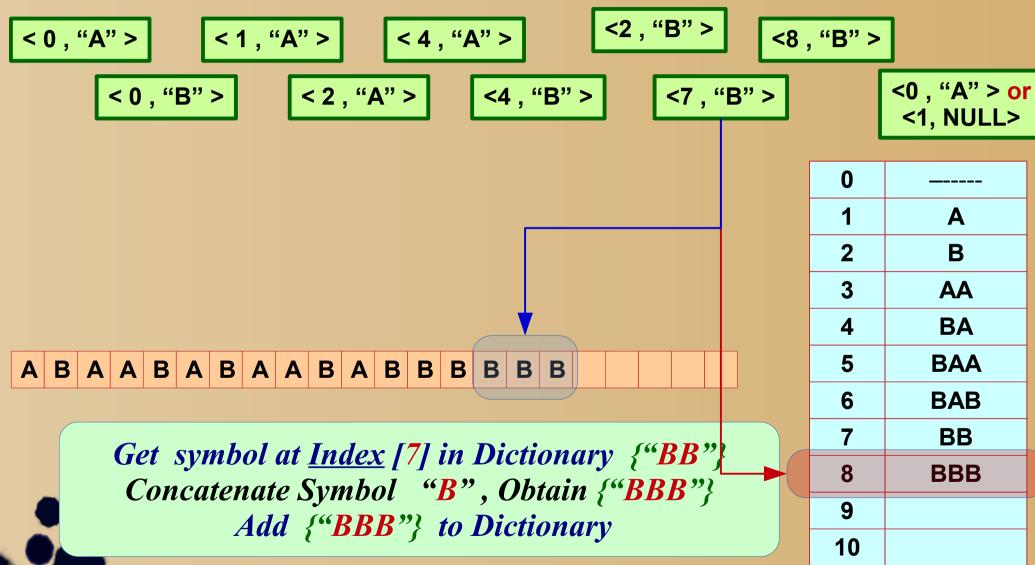
LZ 78 (De-Compression)





LZ 78 (De-Compression)





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LZ 78 (De-Compression)



```
<2 , "B" >
                                                   <8 , "B" >
                         <4, "A">
< 0 , "A" >
             < 1 , "A" >
                  < 2 , "A" >
                                                           <0 , "A" > or
                               <4 , "B" >
      < 0 , "B" >
                                            <7 , "B" >
                                                            <1, NULL>
                                                       0
                                                               Α
                                                        2
                                                               B
                                                       3
                                                              AA
                                                              BA
                                                       4
BAA
                                                       5
                                                              BAB
                                                       6
                                                              BB
      Get symbol at <u>Index</u> [8] in Dictionary {"BBB"}
                                                       8
                                                              BBB
      Concatenate Symbol "B", Obtain {"BBBB"}
                                                       9
                                                             BBBB
             Add {"BBBB"} to Dictionary
                                                       10
                                                       11
```

LZ 78 (De-Compression)



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<0 , "A" > or <1, NULL> B AA BA BAA **BAB** BB **BBB BBBB** 10 11

LZ 78 Compression Ratio



Original Size = Number of Symbols * Bits used to Store one Symbol

= 22 Symbols * 8 Bits / Symbol = 176 bits

(Store "Symbol" ASCII Code in 8 Bits)

Max "Index" Value = 8 Max Symbols = 256 Symbol Tag size = 4 + 8 = 12 Bits

Store "Index" Value in 4 Bits Store "Symbol" ASCII Code in 8 Bits

Number of Tags = 10 Tags Compressed Size=10*12=120 bits



LZ 78: Main Features



- No use of the sliding window.
- Instead of the triples used in the LZ77, <u>only pairs are used in the LZ78</u>. Specifically, only the **Position** (index in the list) of the matched string and the **Next Symbol** following the matched string need to be encoded (in the Tag).
- <u>Use encoded text as a dictionary</u> which, potentially, does not have a fixed size.
- Each time a Tag is issued, the <u>encoded string is included</u> in the dictionary.
- Once a preset limit to the dictionary size has been reached, it is reset to zero, i.e., it must be restarted.

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LZW (Compression)



```
Start
  S
      Buffer to Ready Symbol
                                                                      Tag = < iNdex in Dict >
      Temporary Storage buffer
      Index (pointer) in Dictionary
                                             Read Symbol in T
  { T && S } Concatenation (T,S)
                                        N= Index of T in Dictionary
                                            Read Symbol in S
                                                { T && S }
                                 Yes
                                                                      No
                                              is in Dictionary?
                                                                        Save Tag < N >
             T={T && S }
                                                                  Store \{T \&\& S\} in Dictionary
         N= Index in Dictionary
                                                                              T=S
                                                                   N= Index of T in Dictionary
                                      No ·
                                               Last Symbol
                                                    End
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khaledms@fci-cu.edu.eg
```

•••		
65	Α	
66	В	
•••		
128	AB	

	Α	В	Α	Α	В	Α	В	В	Α	Α	В	Α	Α	В	Α	Α	Α	Α	В	Α	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

"A" exists in the table at index [97]
"AB" does NOT exist in the table
Save Symbol "A" as [97]
Add "AB" to Dictionary



"B" exists in the table at index [98]

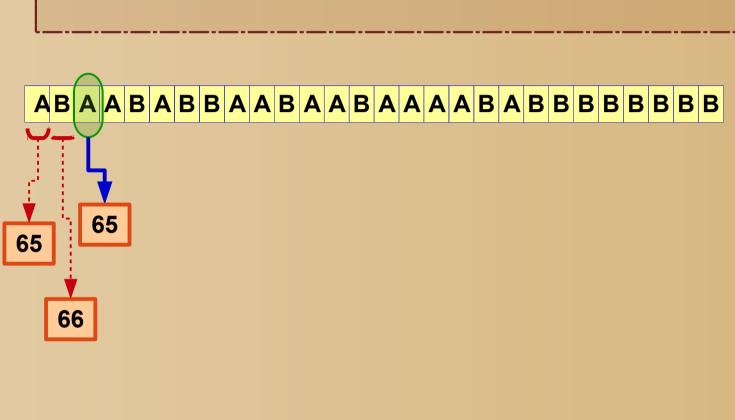
"BA" does NOT exist in the table

Save Symbol "B" as [98]

Add "BA" to Dictionary

•••	
65	Α
66	В
•••	
•••	•••
128	AB
129	ВА
130	
131	
132	
133	
134	
135	
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	
142	

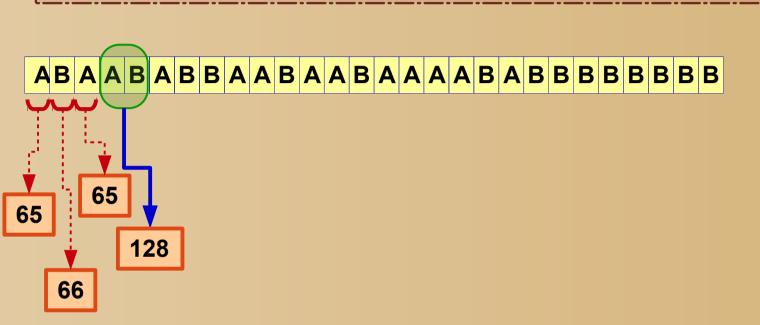




"A" exists in the table at index [97]
"AA" does NOT exist in the table
Save Symbol "A" as [97]
Add "AA" to Dictionary

65	A
66	В
•••	
•••	
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	
132	
133	
134	
135	
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	
142	





"AB" exists in the table at index [128]

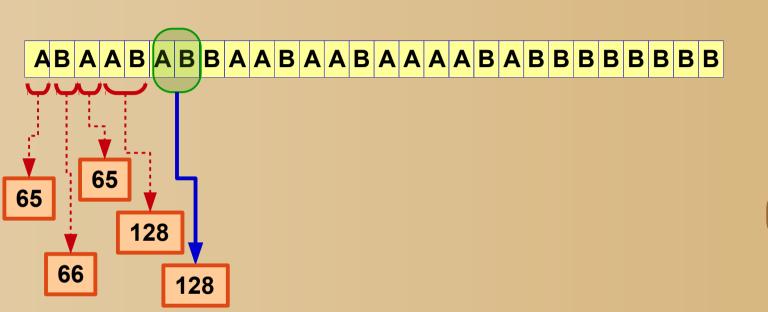
"ABA" does NOT exist in the table

Save Symbol "AB" as [128]

Add "ABA" to Dictionary

•••	
65	Α
66	В
	•••
	•••
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	
133	
134	
135	
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	
142	





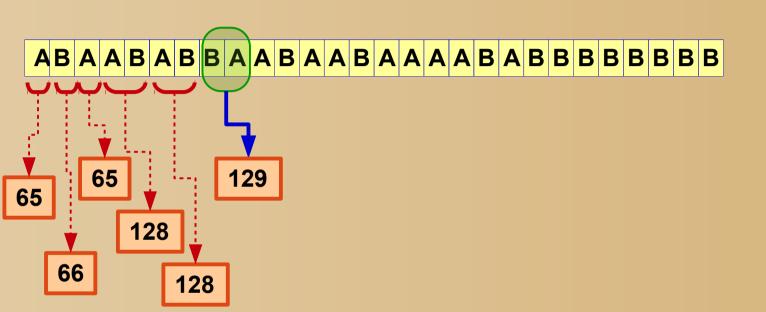
"AB" exists in the table at index [128]

"ABB" does NOT exist in the table
Save Symbol "AB" as [128]

Add "ABB" to Dictionary

	•••
65	Α
66	В
	•••
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	
134	
135	
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	
142	

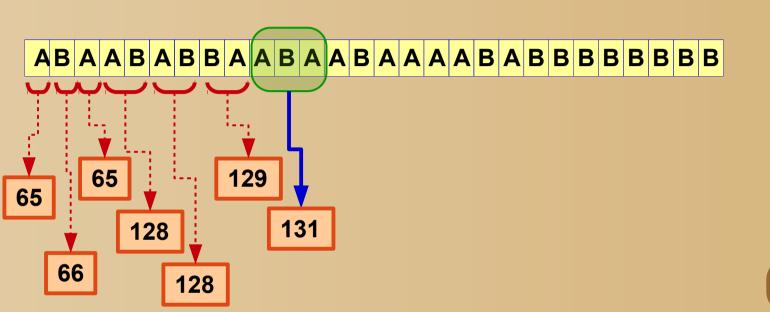




"BA" exists in the table at index [129]
"BAA" does NOT exist in the table
Save Symbol "BA" as [129]
Add "BAA" to Dictionary

•••	
65	A
66	В
•••	•••
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	BAA
134	
135	
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	
4 4 4	
141	





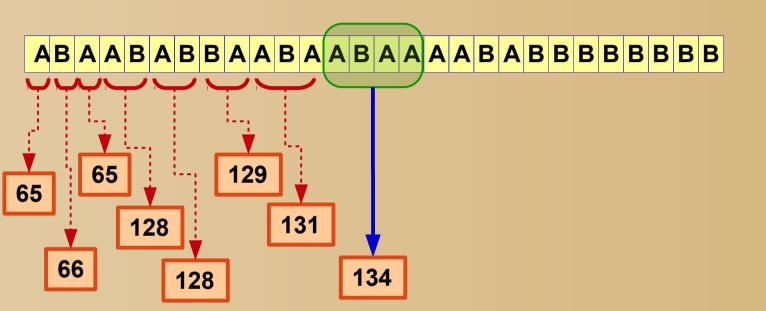
"ABA" exists in the table at index [131]

"ABAA" does NOT exist in the table

Save Symbol "ABA" as [131]

Add "ABAA" to Dictionary

•••	
65	A
66	В
•••	
•••	
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	BAA
134	ABAA
135	
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	



"ABAA" exists in the table at index [134]

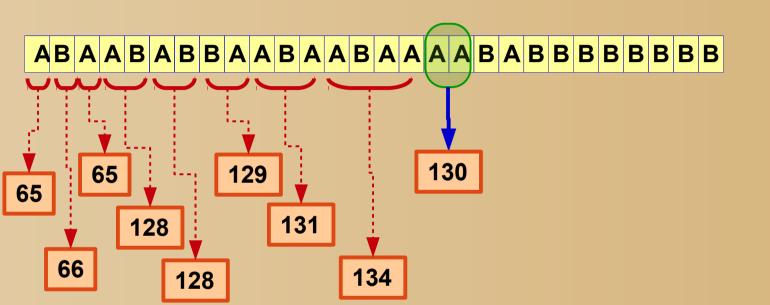
"ABAAA" does NOT exist in the table

Save Symbol "ABAA" as [134]

Add "ABAAA" to Dictionary

•••	•••
65	Α
66	В
•••	•••
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	BAA
134	ABAA
135	ABAAA
136	
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	

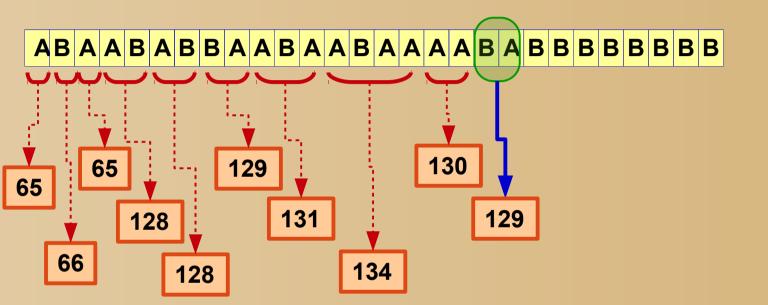




"AA" exists in the table at index [130]
"AAB" does NOT exist in the table
Save Symbol "AA" as [130]
Add "AAB" to Dictionary

65	A
66	В
•••	
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	BAA
134	ABAA
135	ABAAA
136	AAB
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	
142	

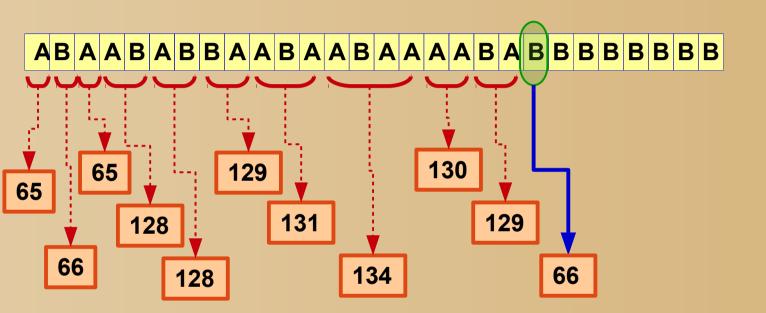




"BA" exists in the table at index [129]
"BAB" does NOT exist in the table
Save Symbol "BA" as [129]
Add "BAB" to Dictionary

		٦
•••		
65	Α	
66	В	
•••		-
•••		
128	AB	
129	ВА	
130	AA	
131	ABA	
132	ABB	
133	BAA	
134	ABAA	
135	ABAAA	
136	AAB	
137	BAB	
138		
139		
140		
141		
142		





"B" exists in the table at index [98]

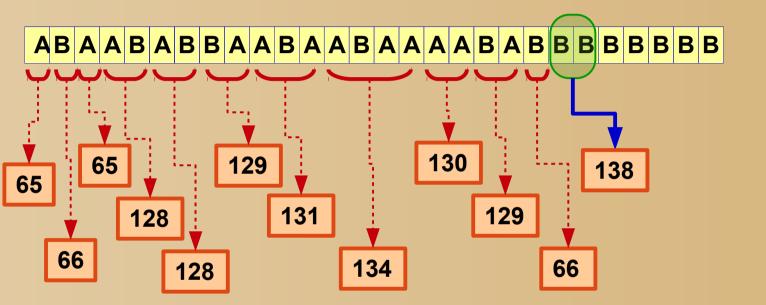
"BB" does NOT exist in the table

Save Symbol "B" as [98]

Add "BB" to Dictionary

65	A
66	В
•••	•••
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	BAA
134	ABAA
135	ABAAA
136	AAB
137	BAB
138	ВВ
139	
140	
141	
142	





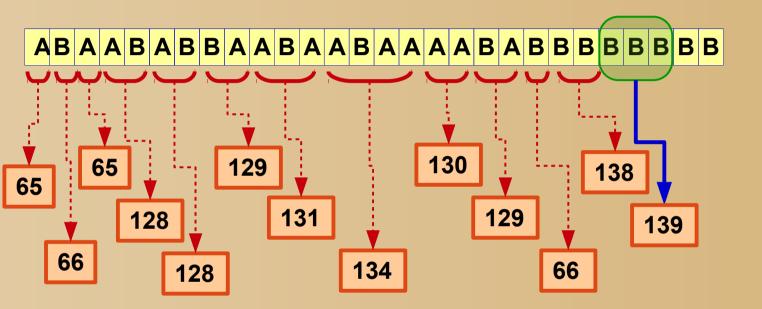
"BB" exists in the table at index [138]

"BBB" does NOT exist in the table

Save Symbol "BB" as [138]

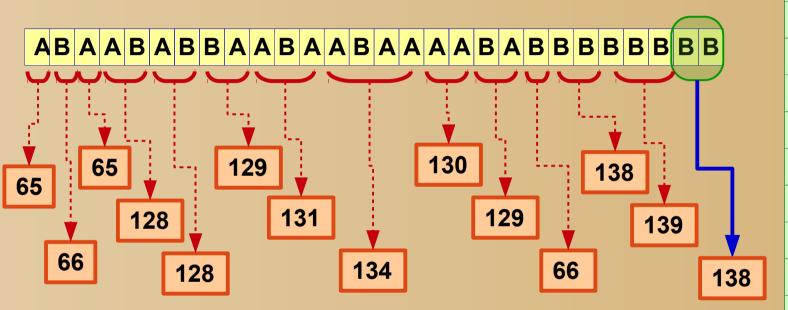
Add "BBB" to Dictionary

65	Α
66	В
	•••
•••	
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	BAA
134	ABAA
135	ABAAA
136	AAB
137	BAB
138	ВВ
139	BBB
140	
141	
142	



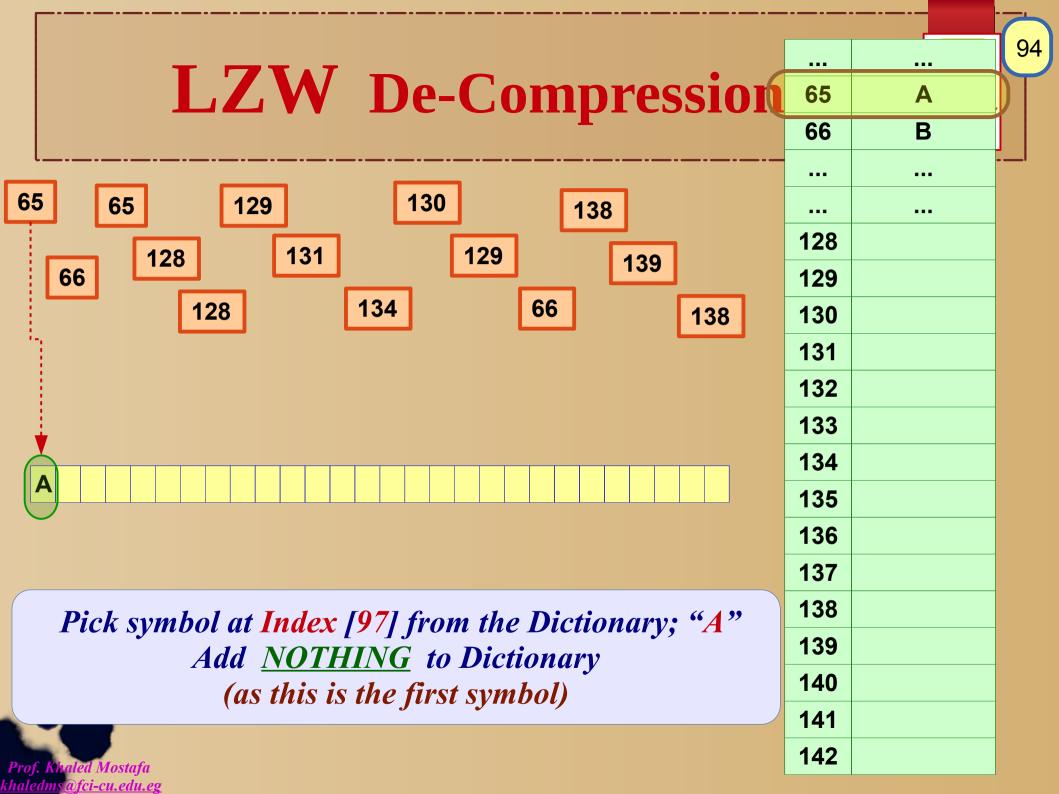
"BBB" exists in the table at index [139]
"BBBB" does NOT exist in the table
Save Symbol "BBB" as [139]
Add "BBBB" to Dictionary

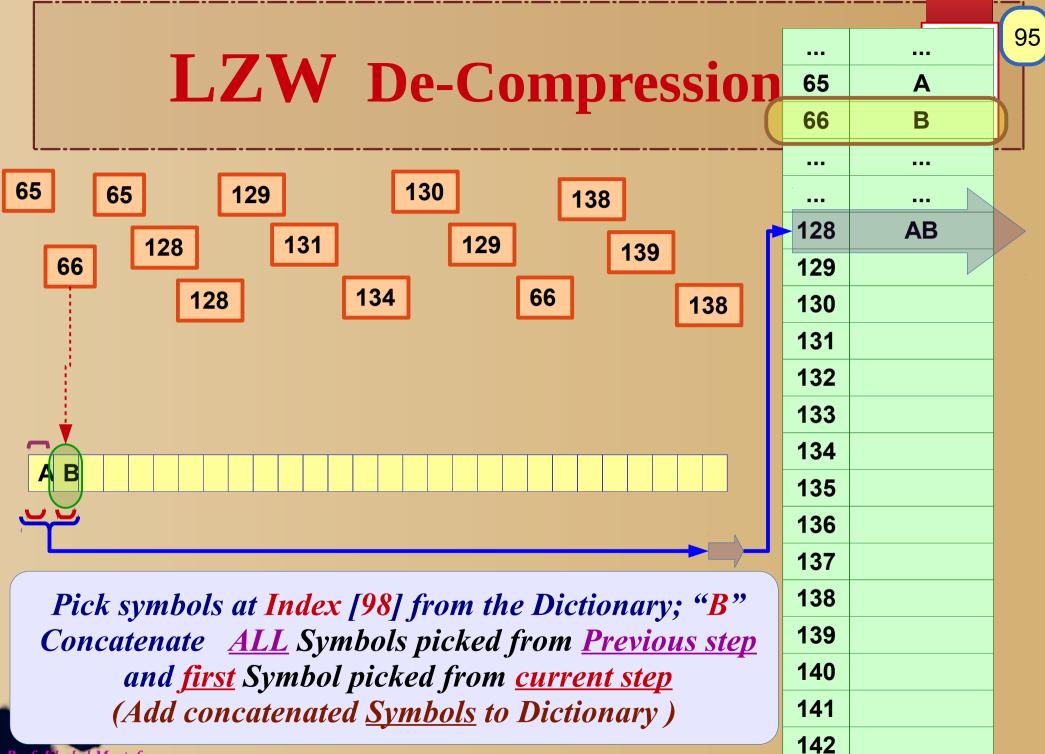
		٦
65	Α	
66	В	
		-
•••	•••	
128	AB	
129	ВА	
130	AA	
131	ABA	
132	ABB	
133	BAA	
134	ABAA	
135	ABAAA	
136	AAB	
137	BAB	
138	BB	
139	BBB	
140	BBBB	
141		
142		

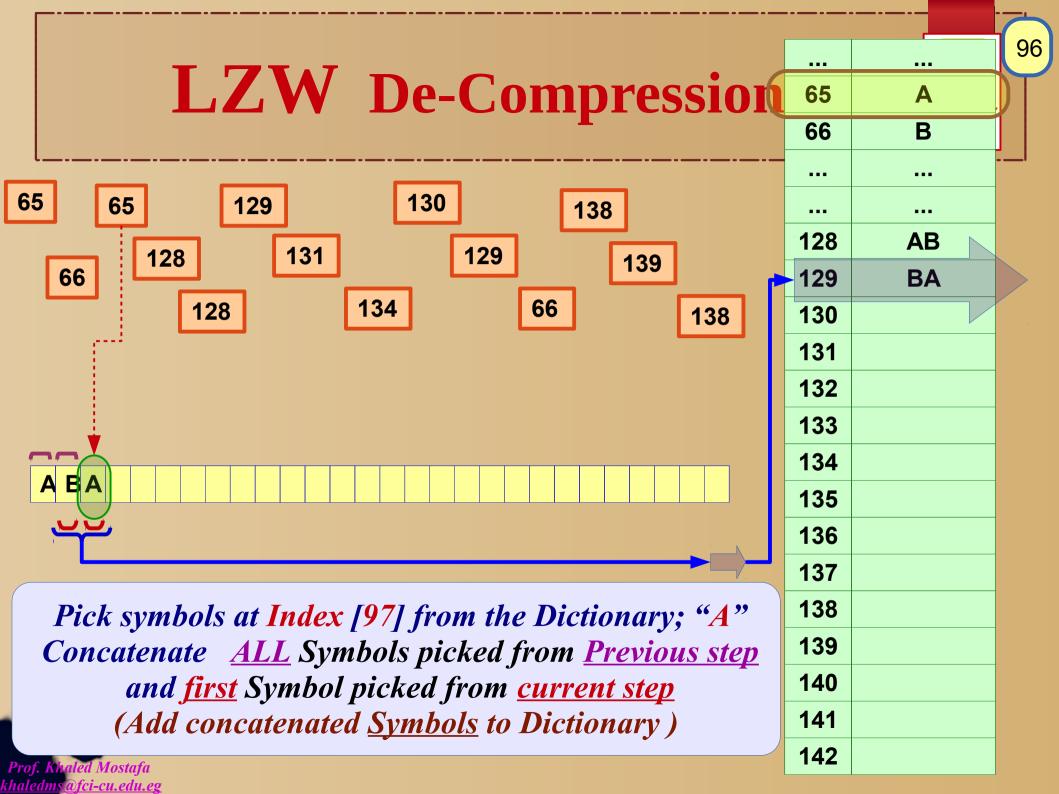


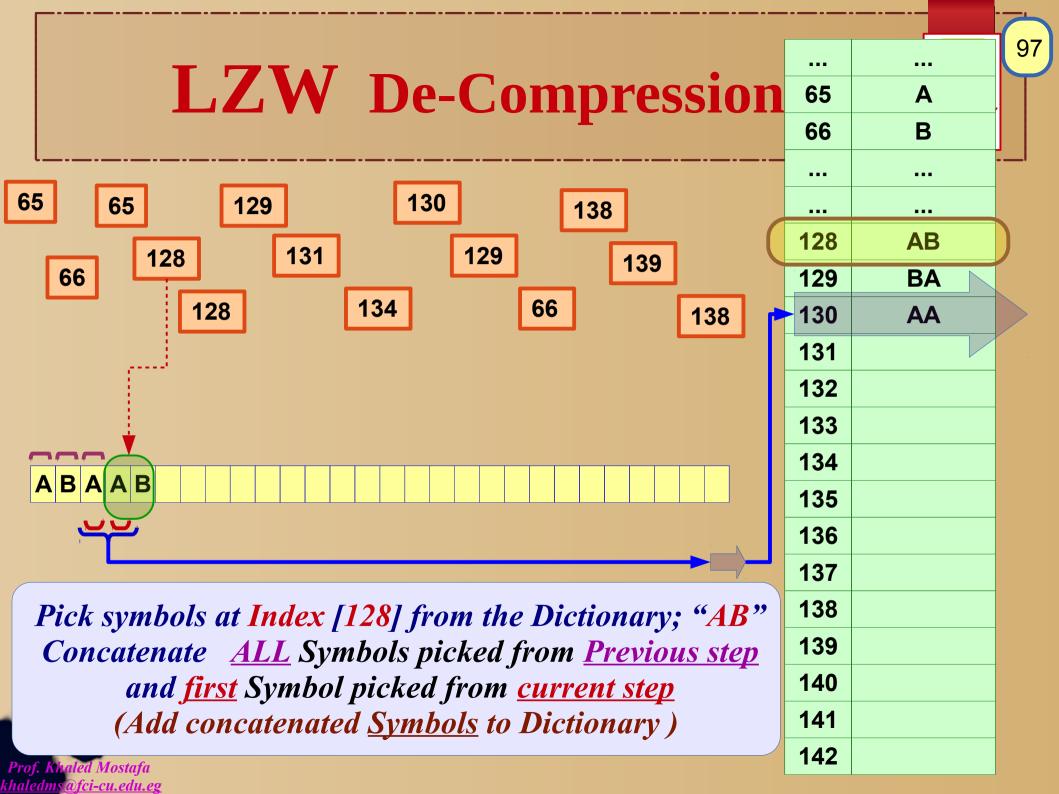
"BB" exists in the table at index [138]
Save Symbol "BB" as [138]
Add NOTHING to Dictionary

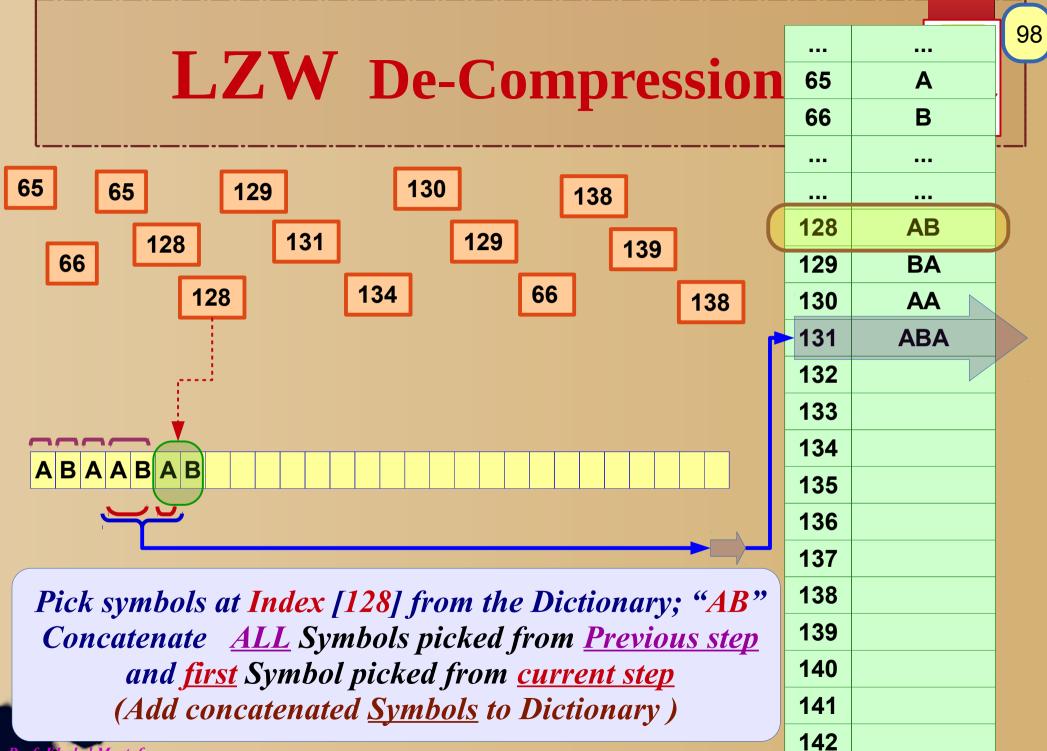
65	Α
66	В
	•••
	•••
128	AB
129	ВА
130	AA
131	ABA
132	ABB
133	BAA
134	ABAA
135	ABAAA
136	AAB
137	BAB
138	ВВ
139	BBB
140	BBBB
141	
142	

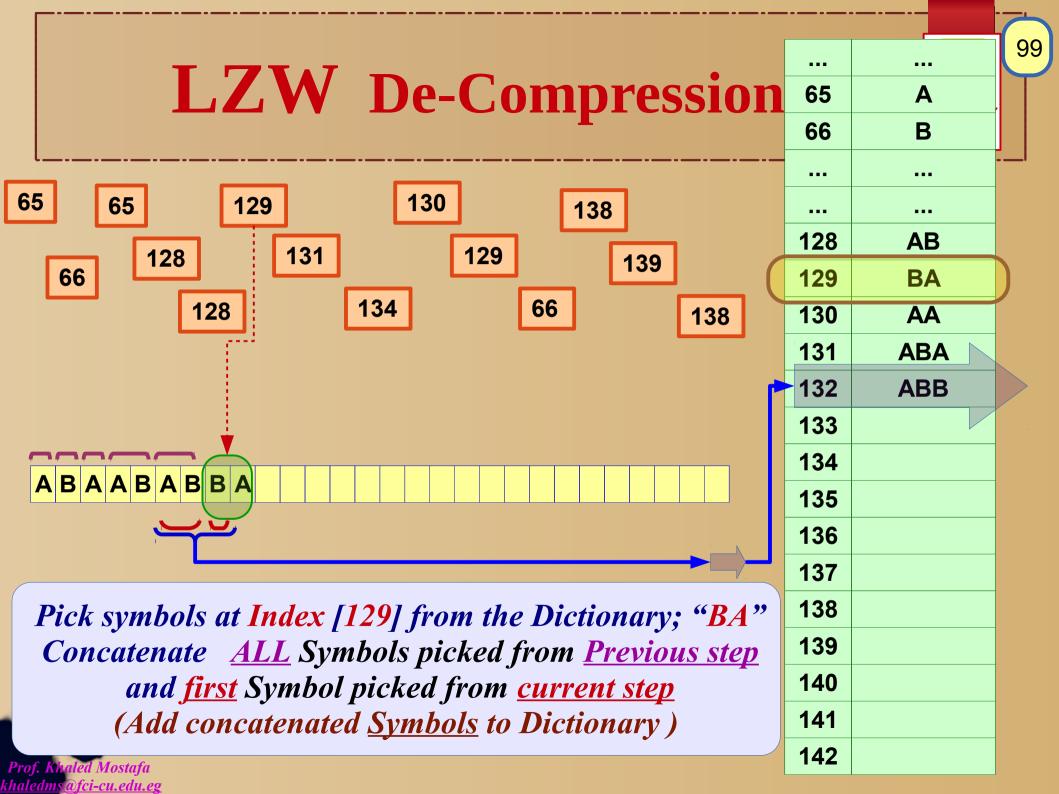


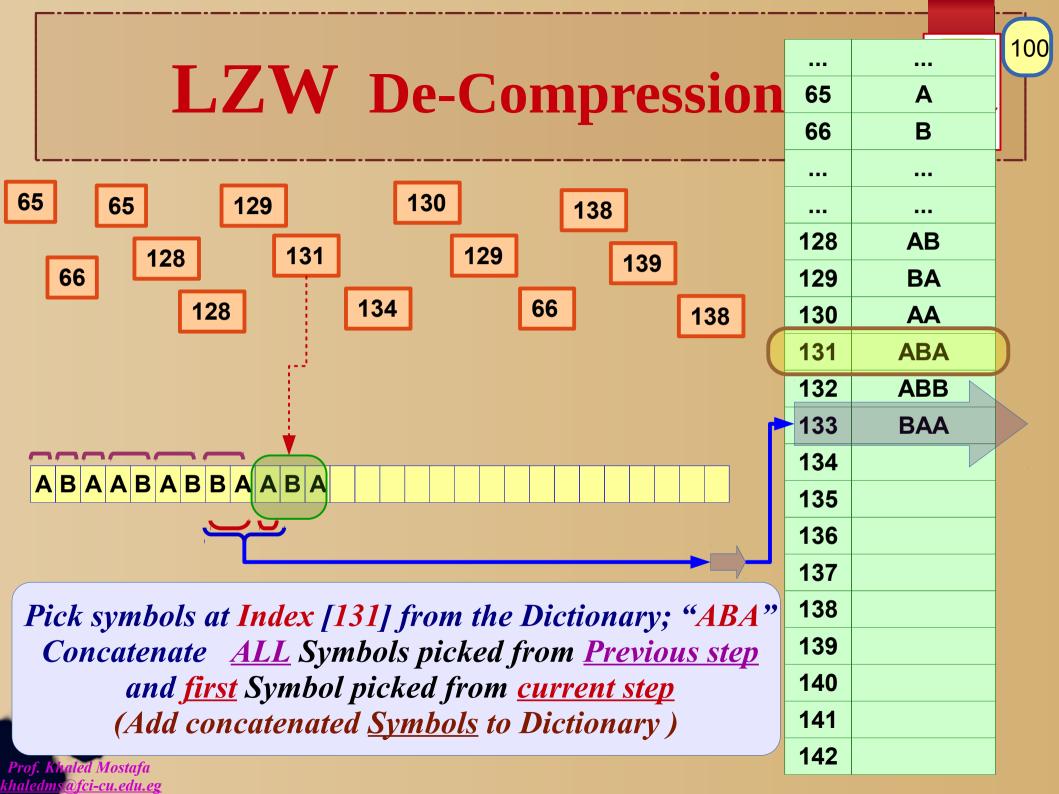


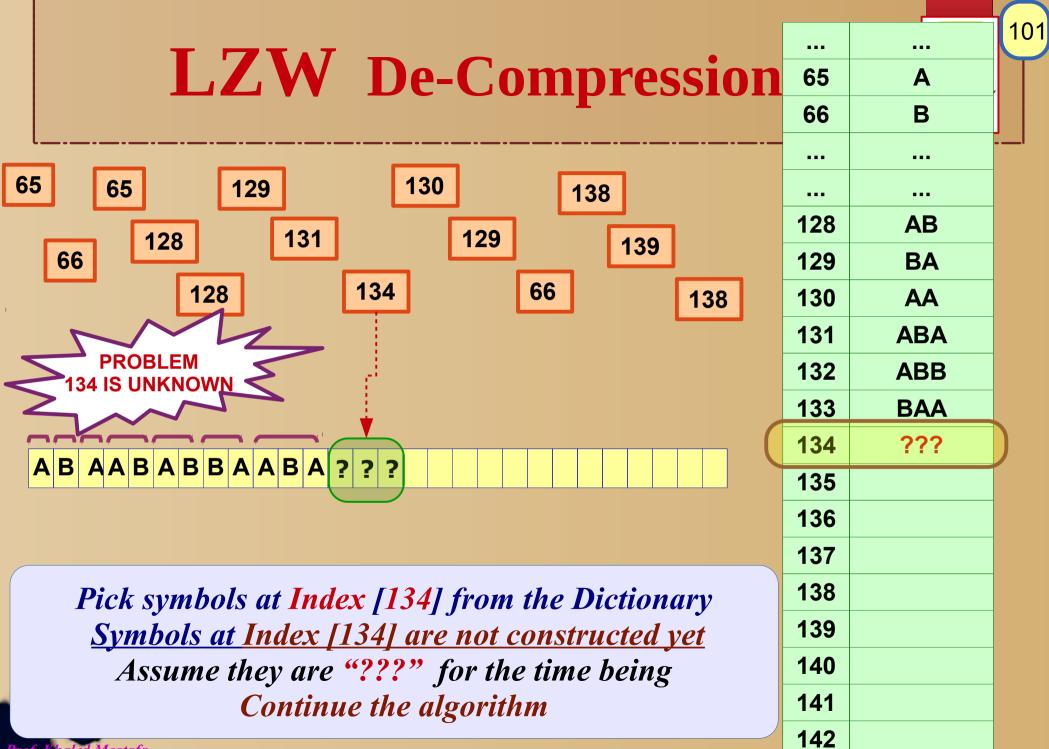


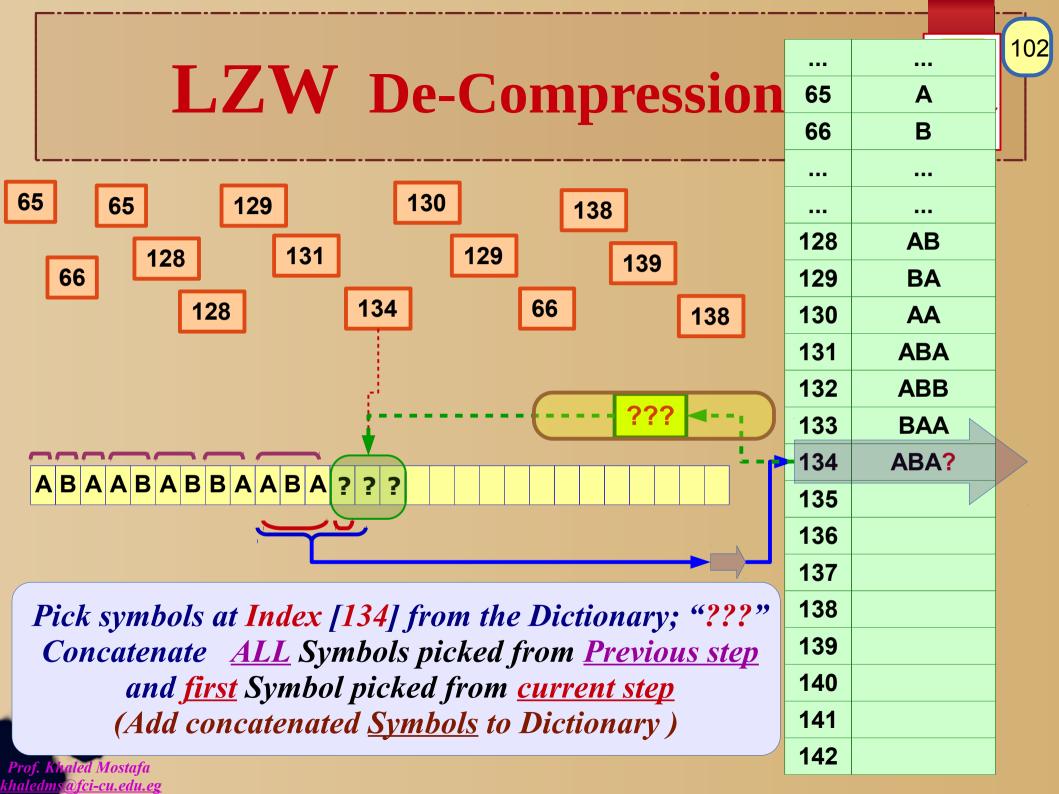


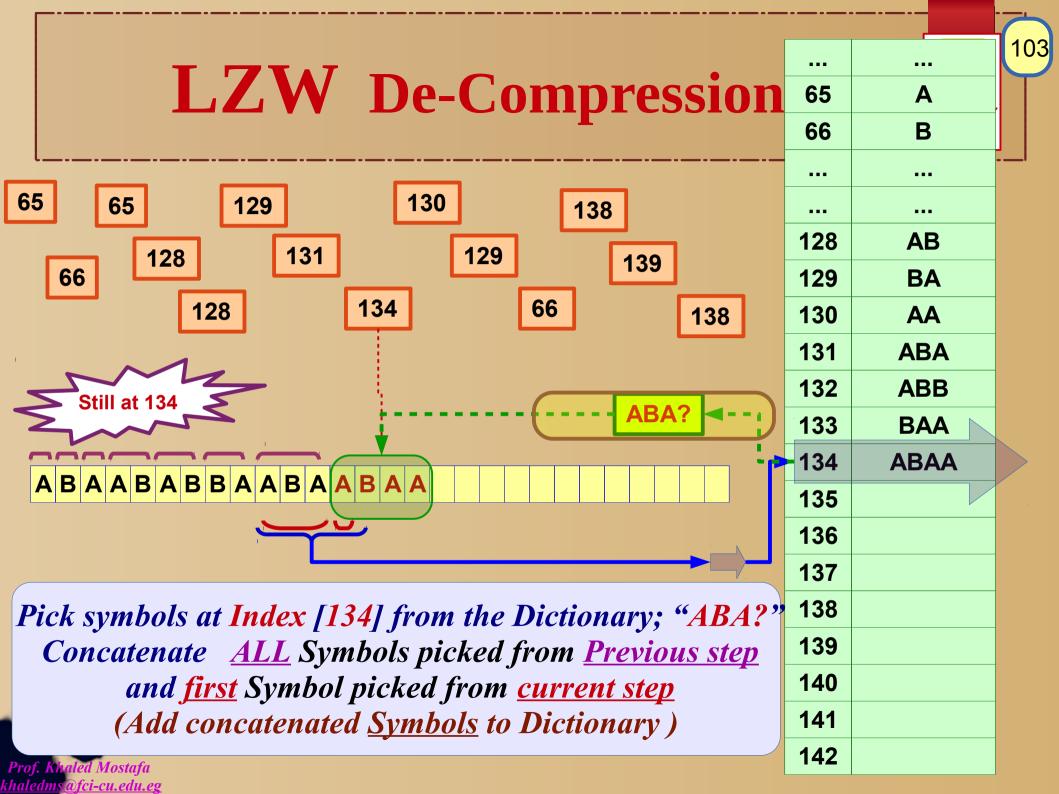


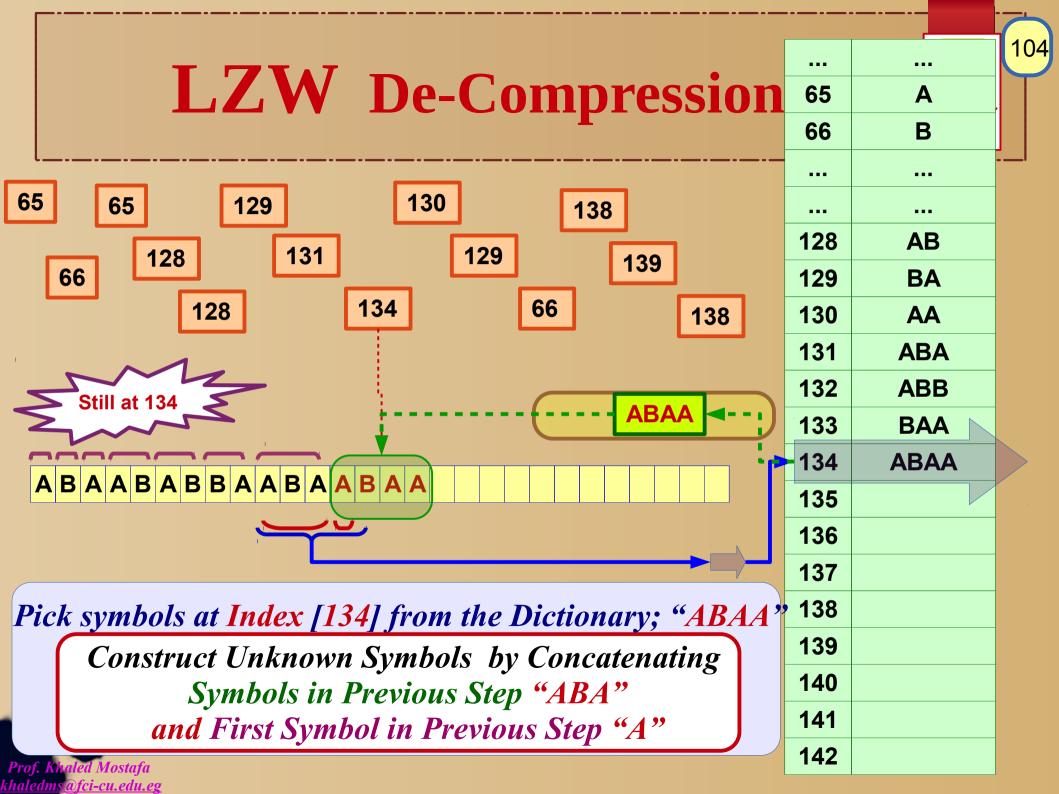


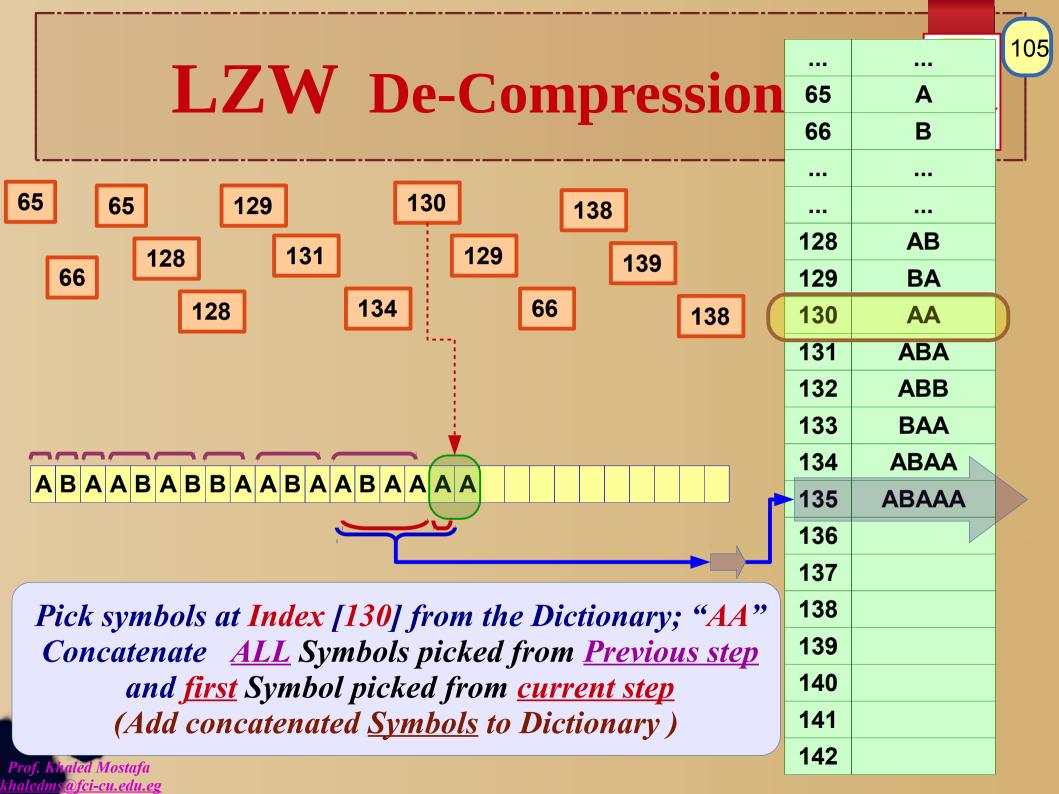


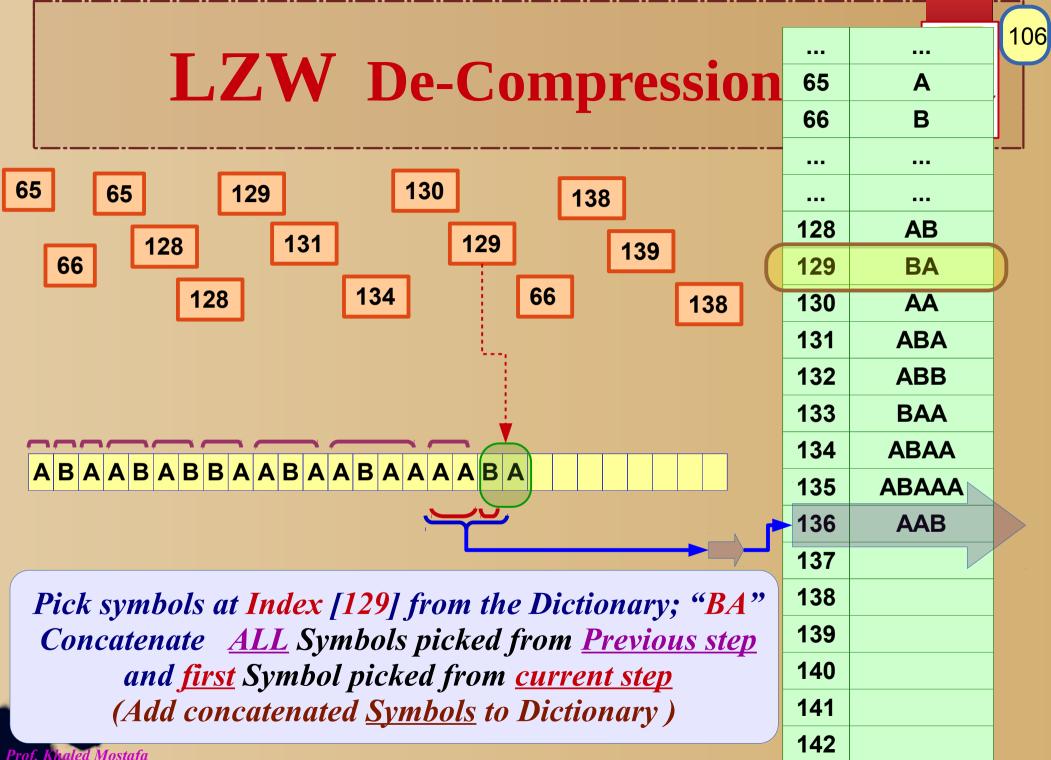


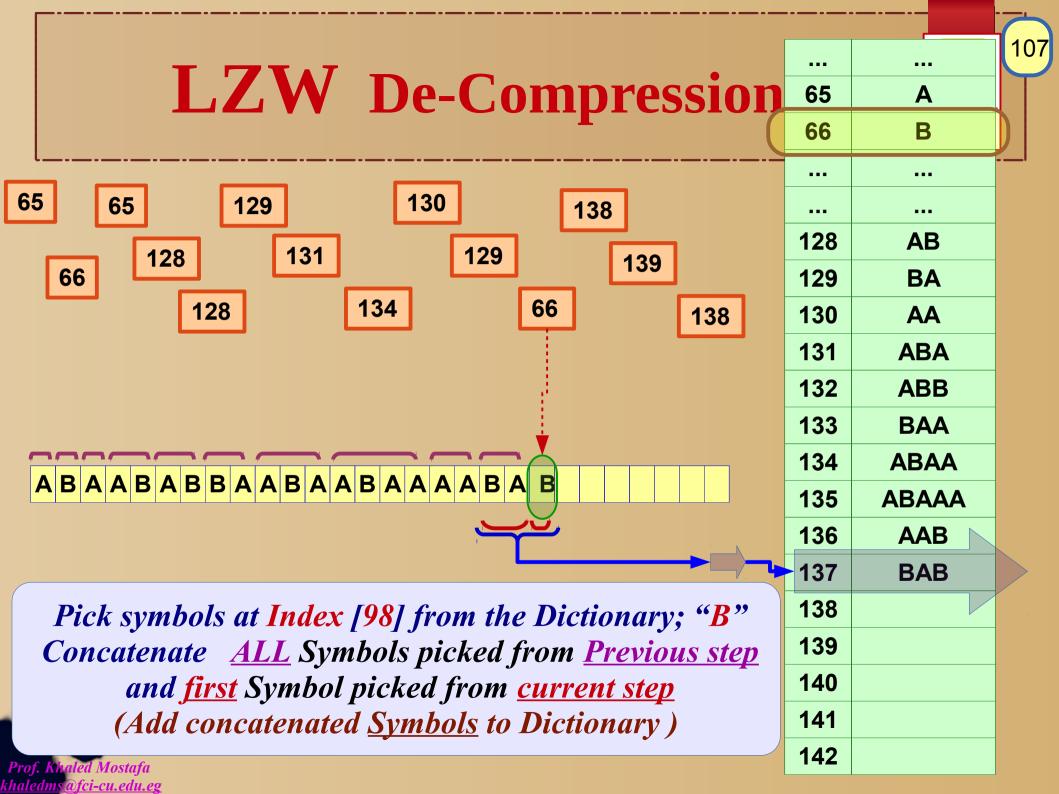


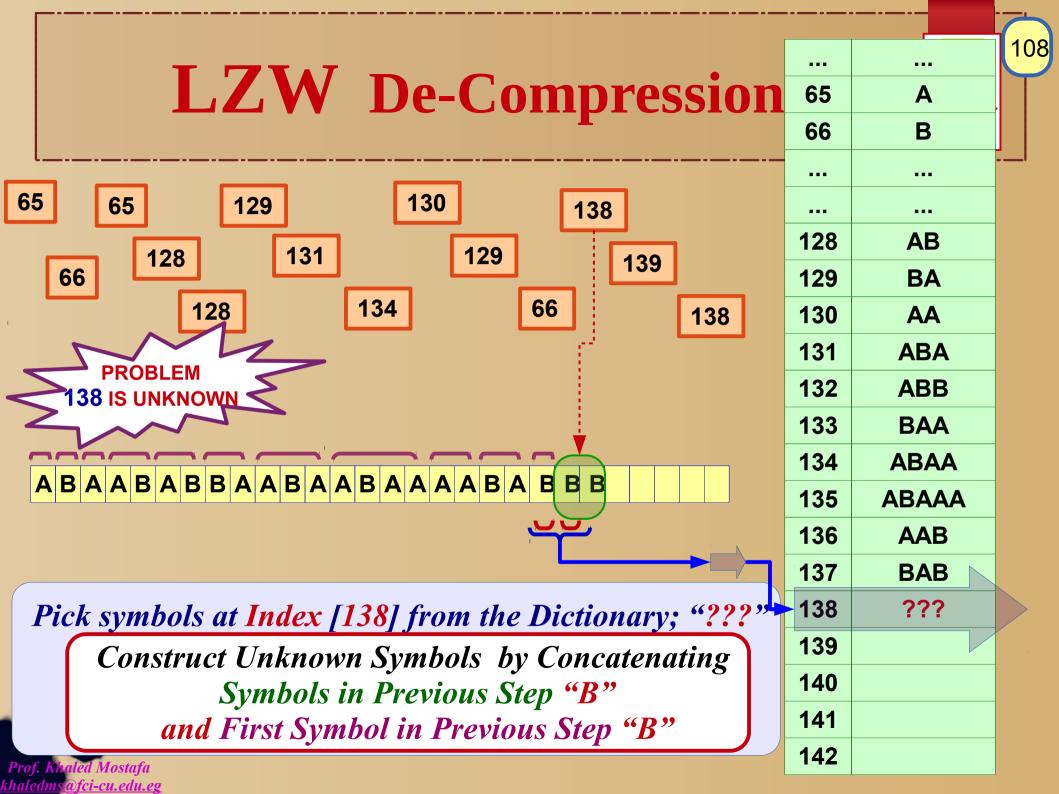


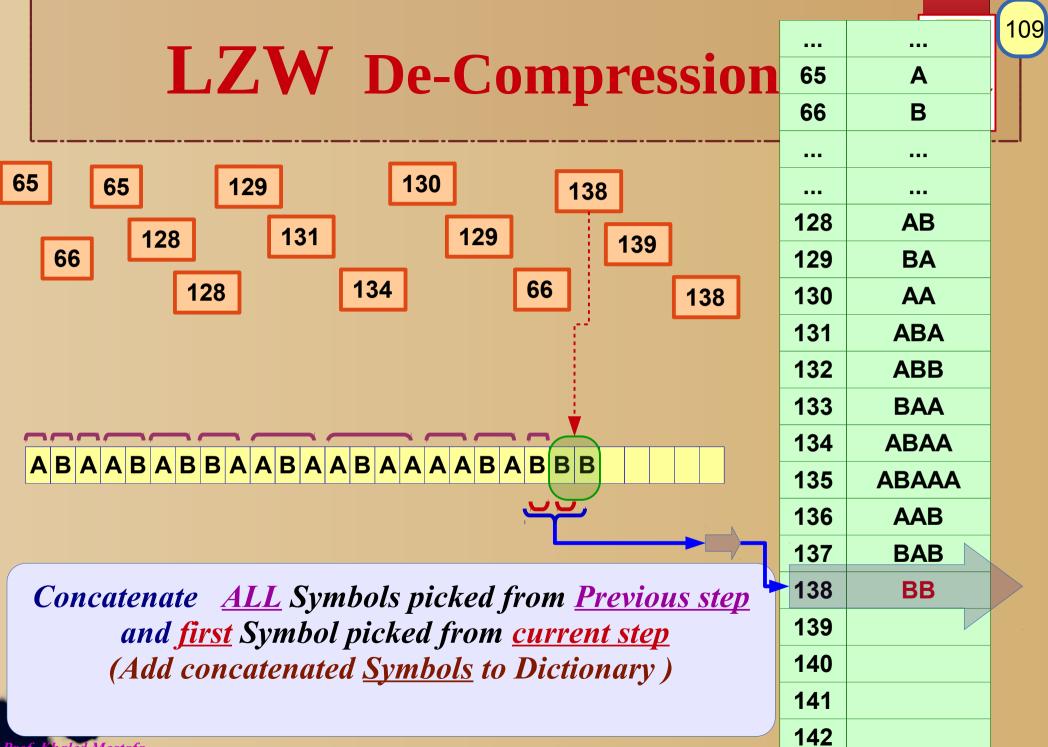


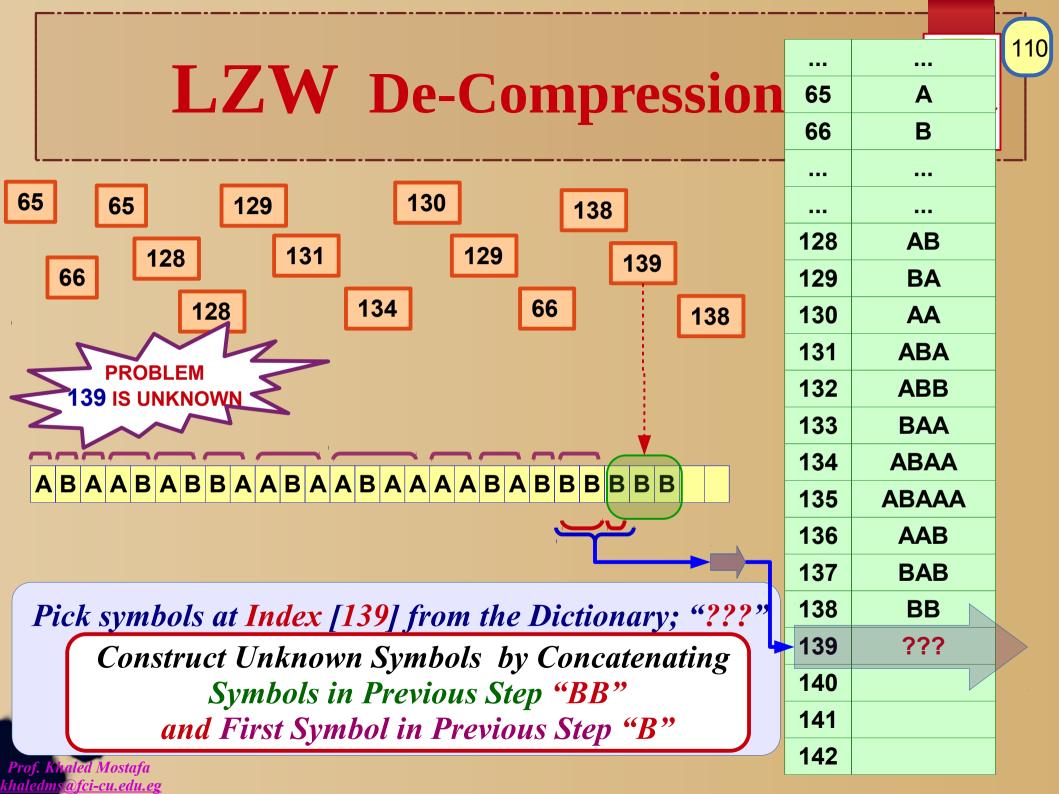


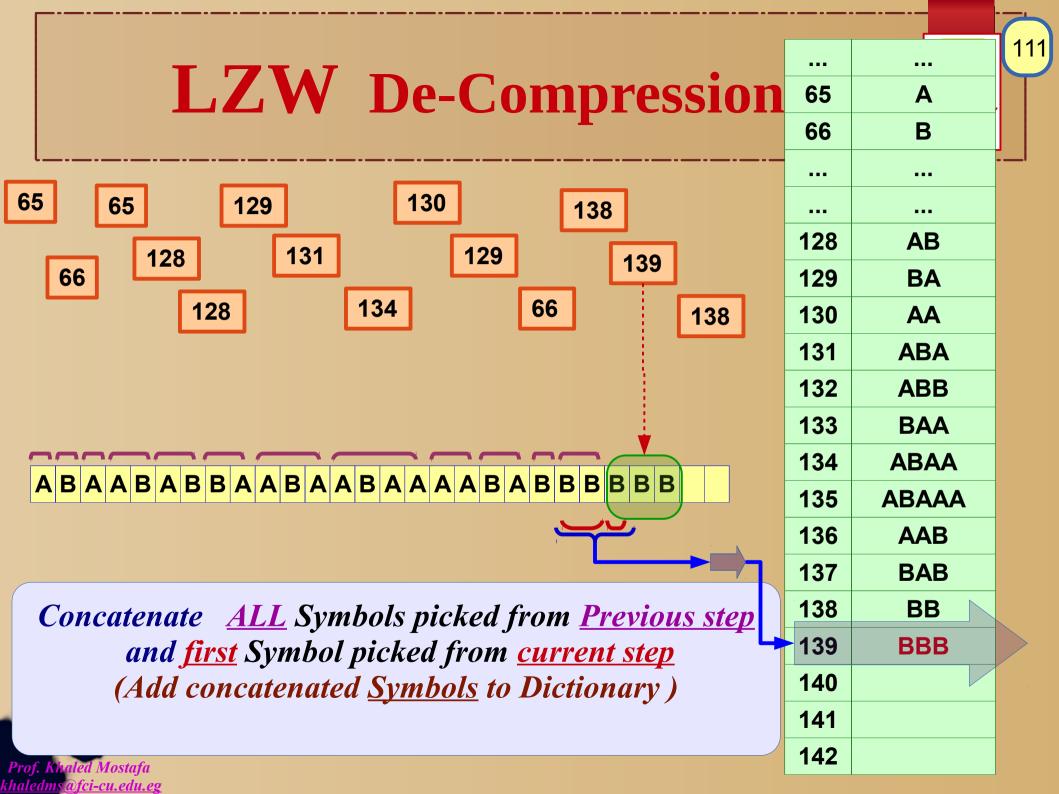


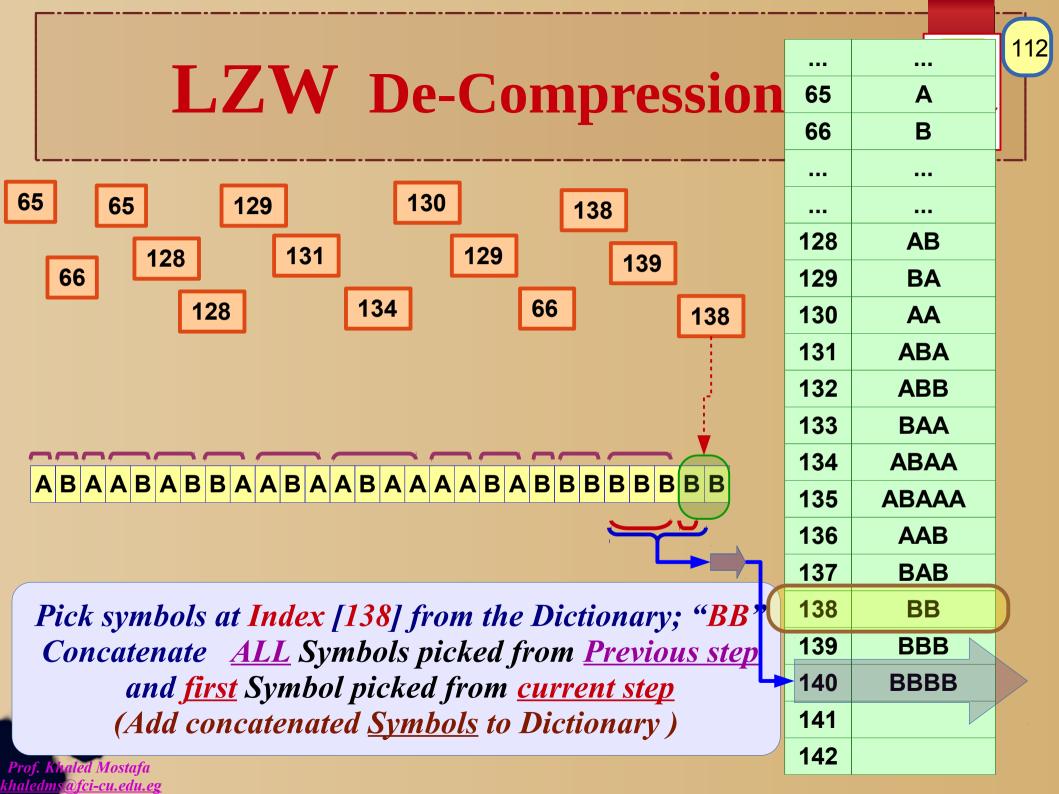








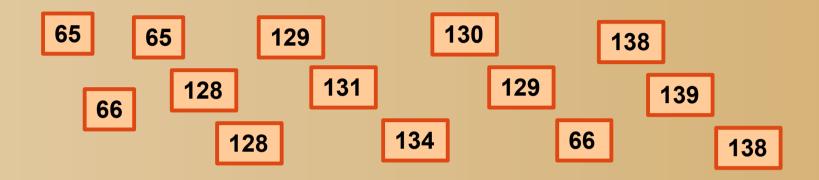




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LZW Compression Ratio





Original Size = Number of Symbols * Bits used to Store one Symbol = 28 Symbols * 8 Bits / Symbol = 224 bits (Store "Symbol" ASCII Code in 8 Bits)

Max "Index" Value = 139 Tag size = 8 Bits

Store "Index" Value in 8 Bits

Number of Tags = 14 Tags Compressed Size=14*8=112 bits