

# Encoding Algorithm and Its Application in Image Compression

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# Citation:

**Author:** Erdal, Erdal & Erguzen, Atilla. (February 2019).

**Topic:** An Efficient Encoding Algorithm Using Local Path on Huffman Encoding Algorithm for Compression.

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# Goals

1. Implement Huffman encoding and arithmetic coding algorithms.
2. Analyze Huffman encoding and arithmetic coding for image compression.
3. Implement and Analyze improved Huffman encoding for image compression.
4. Test the performance of the improved huffman encoding algorithm on different sets of pictures including grayscale and colored images and compare with existing algorithms.
5. Further optimize Huffman encoding for lesser time complexity and higher compression ratio, if possible.

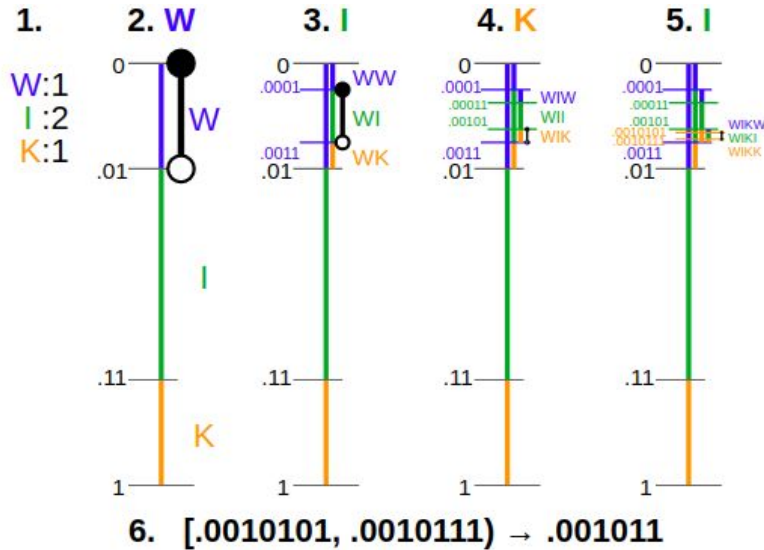
# Background

Huffman Coding: Lossless, prefix codes, but In cases where a small number of symbols are used and there are small differences in the probability/frequency of characters, the efficiency of Huffman encoding is reduced

Arithmetic Coding: Address deficiencies of Huffman coding but, difficult to implement, slower execution, no prefix codes generated

Improved Huffman Coding: All the benefits of Huffman, better compression even if probability/frequency of characters are comparable

# Arithmetic Coding



Step 1. The letter frequencies are found.

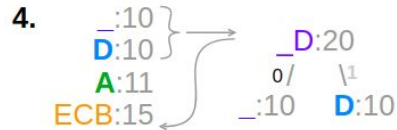
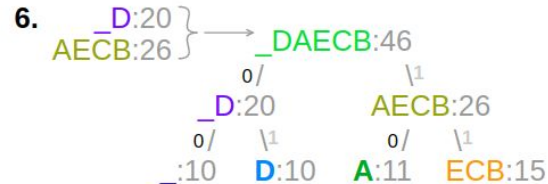
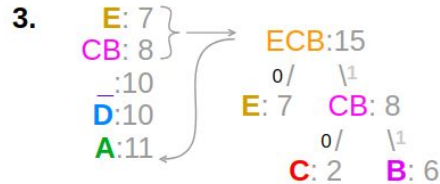
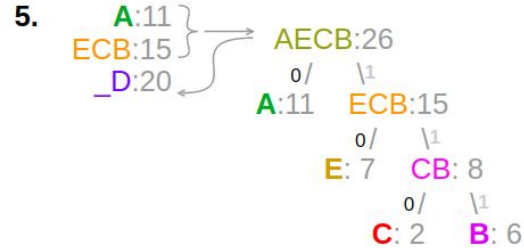
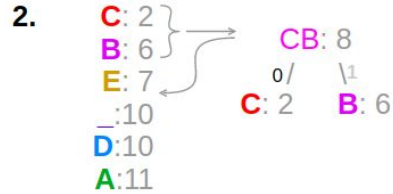
Step 2. The interval  $[0, 1)$  is partitioned in the ratio of the frequencies.

Steps 3–5. The corresponding interval is iteratively partitioned for each letter in the message.

Step 6. Any value in the final interval is chosen to represent the message.

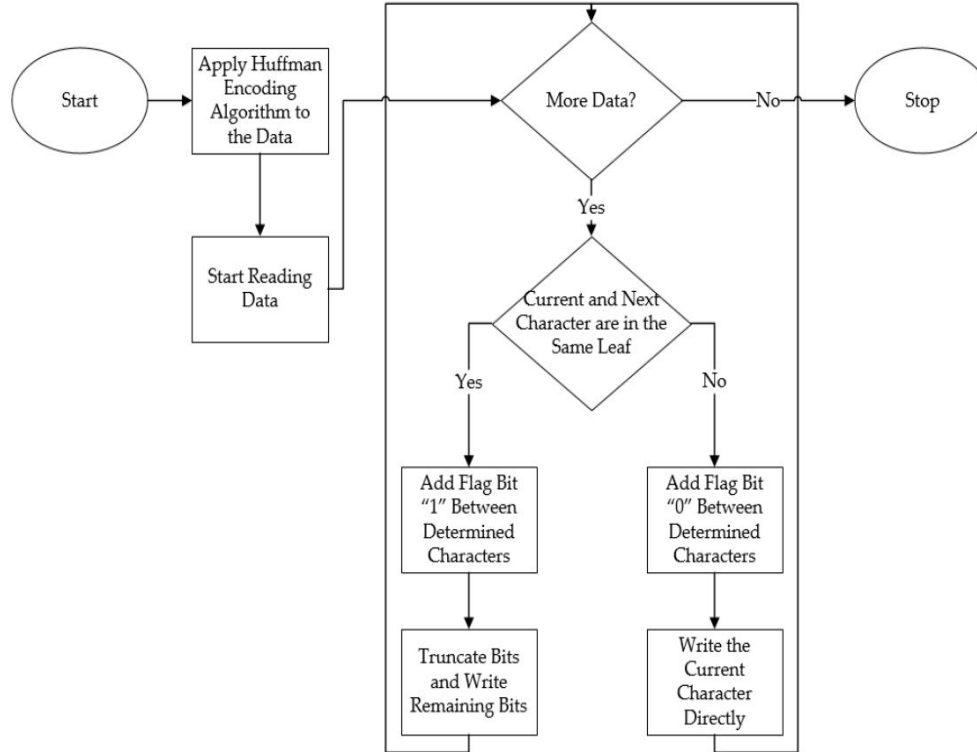
# Huffman Coding Algorithm

1. "A\_DEAD\_DAD\_CEDED\_A\_BAD\_BABE\_A\_BEADED\_ABACA\_BED"

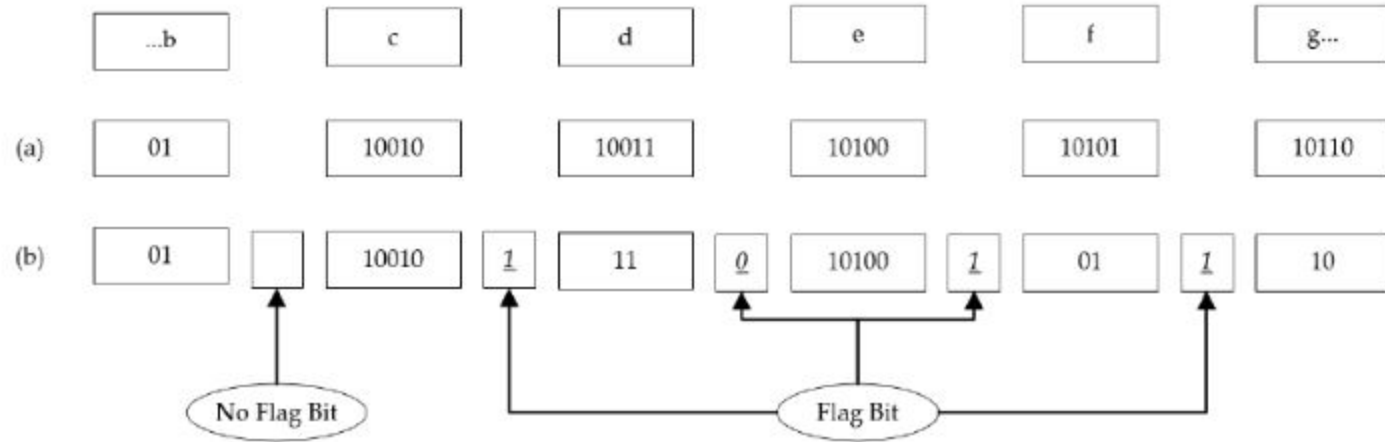


8. "100001110100100011001001110110011100100011111001001111101111110  
001000111110100111001001011111011101000111111001"

# Improved Huffman Algorithm based on local Path



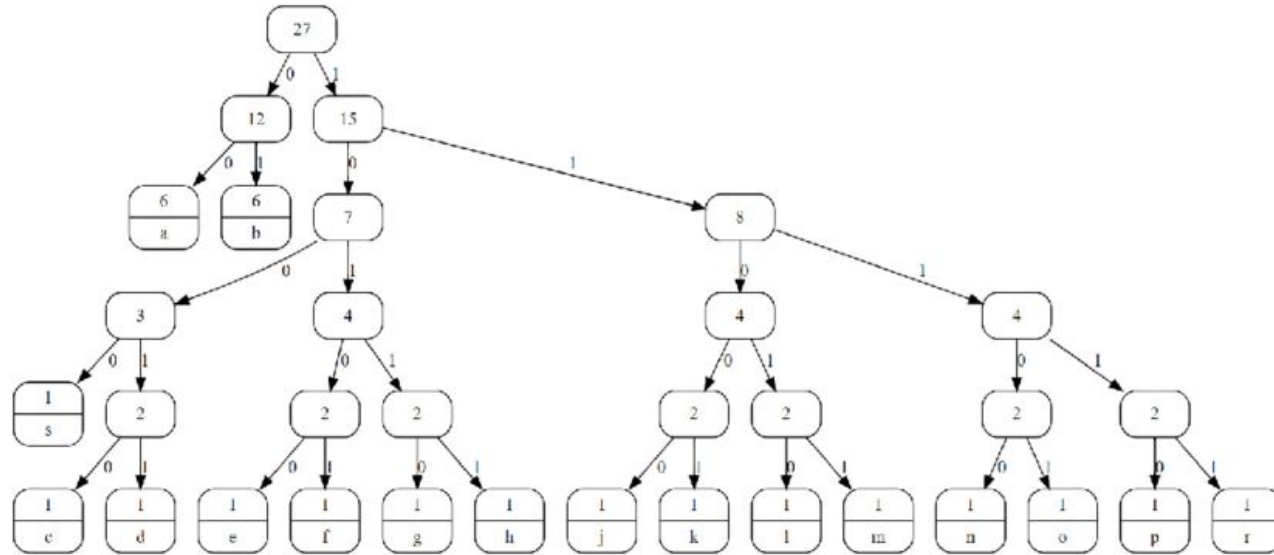
# Improved Huffman Algorithm based on local Path





# Improved Huffman Algorithm based on local Path

Message to encode: *aaaabbbbcbdefghjklmnoprsaabb*



98 bits: 0000000001010101100101001110100101011010101111000110011101011011110011101111011110000000101

83 bits: 0000000001010101100101110101001011101101100010111011101110010111011101000000000101

# Time and Space Complexity

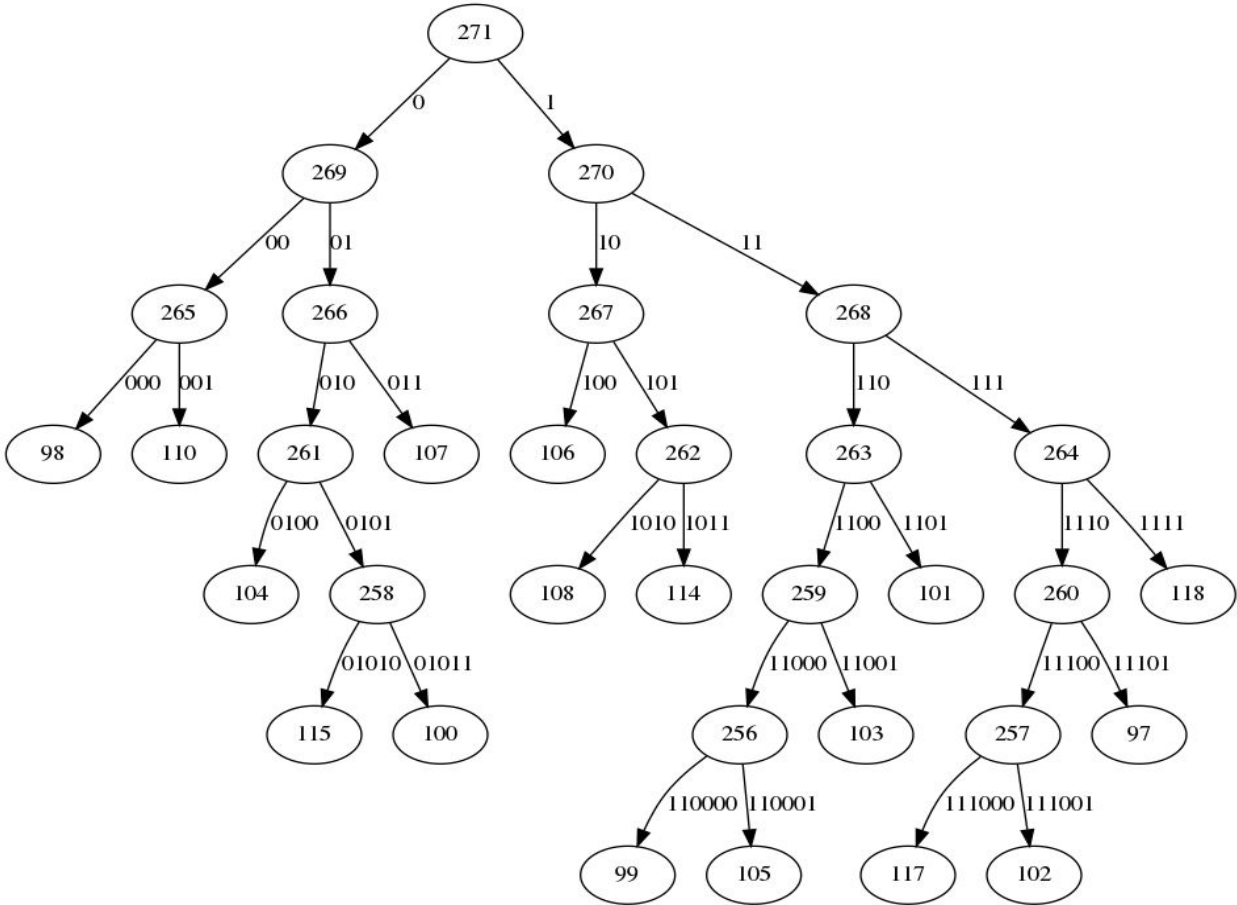
		Time Complexity	Space Complexity
Huffman Coding	Encoding	$O(P \cdot \lg P + n \cdot \lg P) \sim O(n \cdot \lg P)$	$O(n + P) \sim O(n)$
	Decoding	$O(n \cdot \lg P)$	$O(n)$
Arithmetic Coding (In Progress)	Encoding		
	Decoding		
Improved Huffman Coding	Encoding	$O(n \cdot \lg P)$	$O(n)$
	Decoding	$O(n \cdot \lg P)$	$O(n)$

Here,  $n$  = Number of pixels

$P$  = Number of distinct values / characters.

Implementation

# Huffman Tree generated using our implementation of Huffman Coding Algorithm



Message to be encoded:

blvbjeanvnkvnjlearknjnakrn  
ekndcjbhbllivuekrjhgggefskvh  
fbvkjdbsrjgk

# Image Compression Results (as per paper)

Image	Type	Size	Huffman Encoding Algorithm		Arithmetic Coding Algorithm		Proposed Algorithm	
			NoBPP	CP	NoBPP	CP	NoBPP	CP
Image 1	Color	$1360 \times 1024$	7.10	11.19	7.08	11.50	7.03	12.08
Image 2	Color	$1360 \times 1024$	6.99	12.61	6.96	12.95	6.96	12.96
Image 3	Color	$1360 \times 1024$	6.80	14.98	6.78	15.25	6.76	15.48
Image 4	Color	$2160 \times 1440$	6.20	22.48	6.17	22.94	5.61	29.84
Image 5	Color	$2160 \times 1440$	6.08	23.95	6.06	24.27	5.38	32.81
Image 6	Color	$3584 \times 2438$	6.03	24.56	6.01	24.82	5.76	27.99
Image 7	Color	$3584 \times 2438$	5.76	28.03	5.73	28.42	5.49	31.41
Image 8	Color	$3584 \times 2438$	6.45	19.41	6.42	19.77	6.18	22.72

# Image Compression Results (ours)

Image Size	Type	Huffman Coding				Improved Huffman Coding			
		CP	NoBPP	Comp. Time	Decomp. Time	CP.1	NoBPP.1	Comp. Time.1	Decomp. Time.1
112x131	Color	5.8206	7.5344	0.0046	0.0258	6.8083	7.4553	0.0085	0.0259
199x341	Grey	7.4638	7.4029	0.0104	0.0385	13.3136	6.9349	0.0155	0.0427
363x374	Color	7.4923	7.4006	0.0505	0.2085	12.0792	7.0337	0.0694	0.2153
403x456	Grey	6.392	7.4886	0.0247	0.111	6.1155	7.5108	0.043	0.1153
516x688	Grey	4.6612	7.6271	0.0538	0.2137	9.2226	7.2622	0.0769	0.2164
704x710	Color	4.0409	7.6767	0.1521	0.8812	4.6192	7.6305	0.2556	0.903
1001x1419	Grey	3.0224	7.7582	0.4044	0.8296	5.7363	7.5411	0.3213	0.8452

# TO DO:

- Implement Arithmetic Coding.
- Study more about different Encoding Algorithms, like [LZM](#) Algorithm.
- Try to optimize current Algorithms, and also increase compression ratio.
- Implement a Command Line Interface (CLI).