VIII. Data Compression (B)

8-A Differential Coding for DC Terms,Zigzag for AC Terms

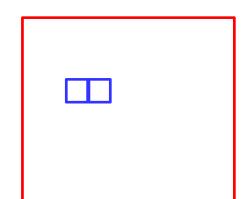
這兩者可視為 JPEG Huffman coding 的前置工作

Differential Coding (差分編碼)

If the DC term of the (i, j)th block is denoted by DC[i, j], then

encode DC[i, j] - DC[i, j-1]

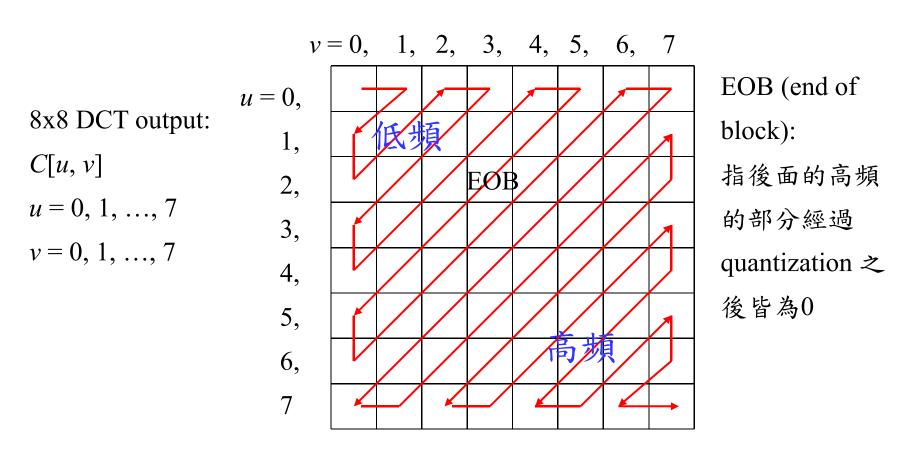
Instead of DC[i, j]



(也是運用 space domain 上的一致性)

Zigzag scanning

將 2D 的 8x8 DCT outputs 變成 1D 的型態 但按照 "zigzag" 的順序 (能量可能較大的在前面)



(也是運用 frequency domain 上的一致性)

© 8-B Lossless Coding

Lossless Coding: The original data can be perfectly recovered

Example:

direct coding method

Huffman coding

Arithmetic coding

Shannon-Fano Coding, Golomb coding, Lempel-Ziv,

© 8-C Lossless Coding: Huffman Coding

- Huffman Coding 的編碼原則: (Greedy Algorithm)
- (1) 所有的碼皆在 Coding Tree 的端點,再下去沒有分枝 (滿足一致解碼和瞬間解碼)
- (2) 機率越大的, code length 越短;機率越小的, code length 越長
- (3)假設 S_a 是第 L 層的 node , S_b 是第 L+1 層的 node 則 $P(S_a) \ge P(S_b)$ 必需滿足

不满足以上的條件則往上推一層

原始的編碼方式:

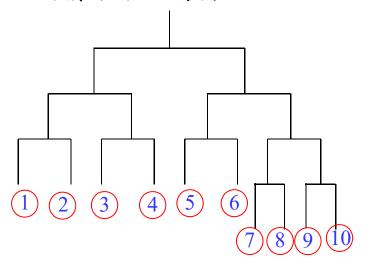
若 data 有 M 個可能的值,使用 k 進位的編碼, 則每一個可能的值使用 $\mathrm{floor}(\log_k M)$ 或 $\mathrm{ceil}(\log_k M)$ 個 bits 來編碼

floor: 無條件捨去

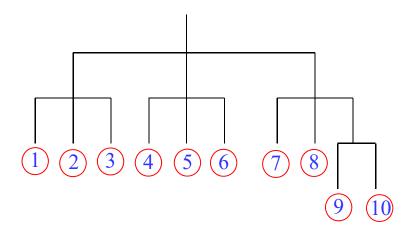
ceil: 無條件進位

Example:

若有 8 個可能的值,在2進位的情形下,需要 3 個 bits



若有 10 個可能的值,在3進位的情形下,需要2個或3個bits

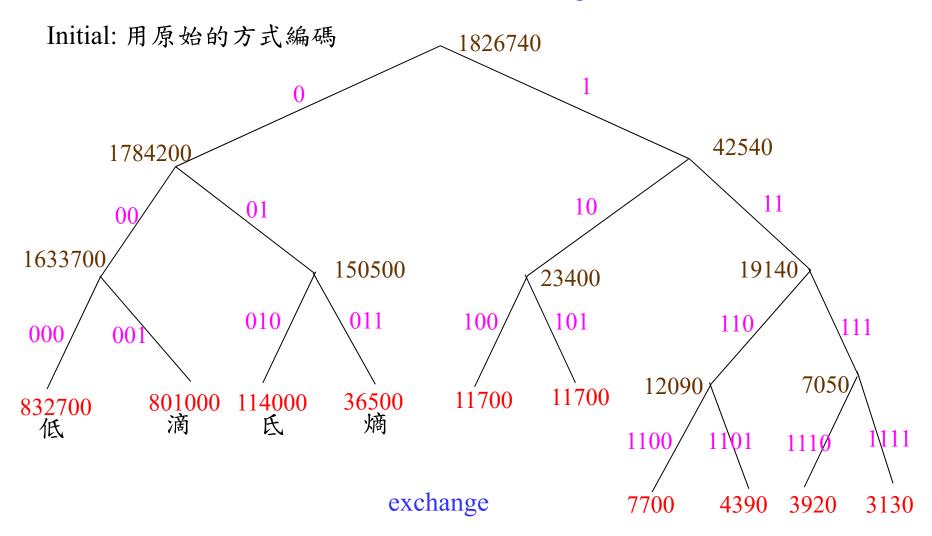


Example:

低	滴	氐	羝	鞮
832700	801000	114000	7700	4390
磾	袛	菂	墑	熵
3920	11700	11700	3130	36500

他們 2進位的Huffman Code 該如何編

Huffman coding

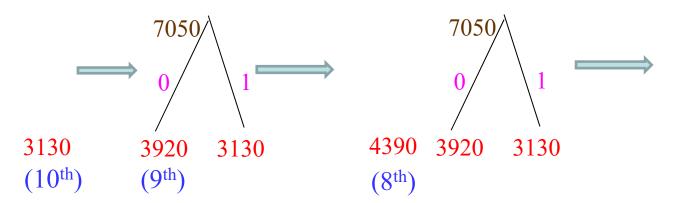


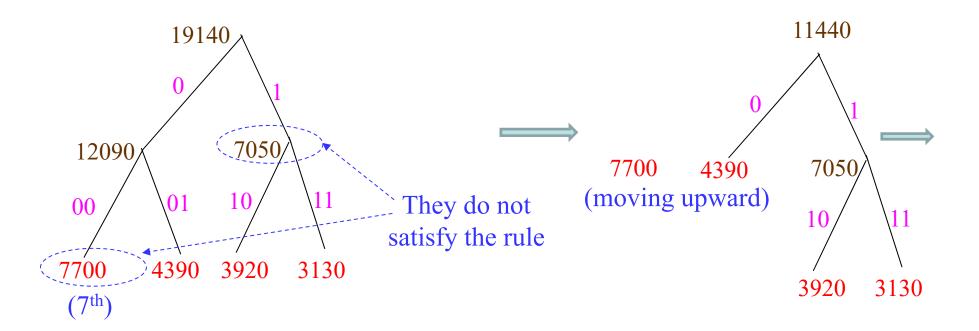
average code length = 3.0105

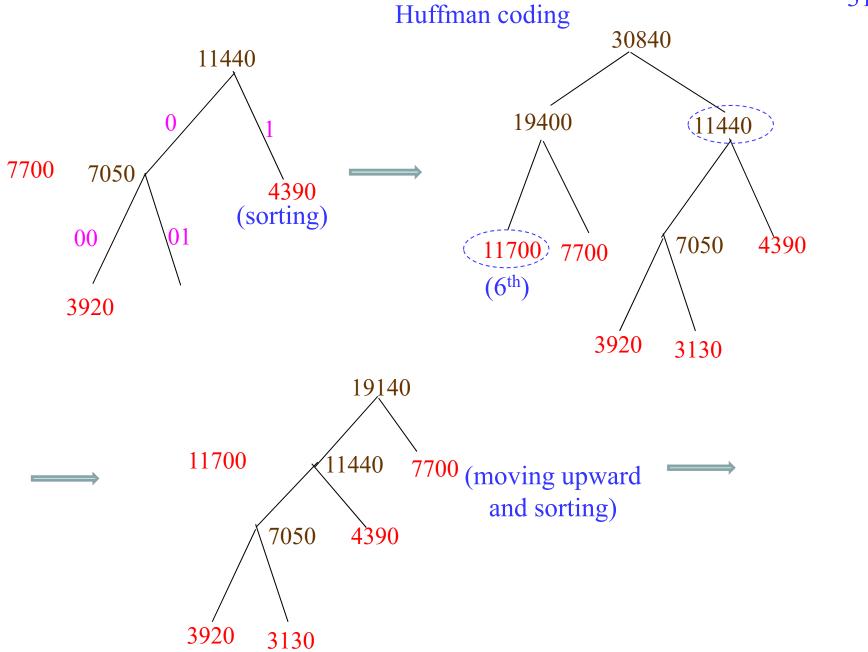
The rules of the Huffman coding process.

- (1) Process the case with lower probability first
- (2) If the node in the lower layer has <u>higher probability</u>, then <u>move it upward</u>.
- (3) For the node to be moved upward, if it has a partner, then <u>move the partner</u>, too.
- (4) Re-sort after moving upward.

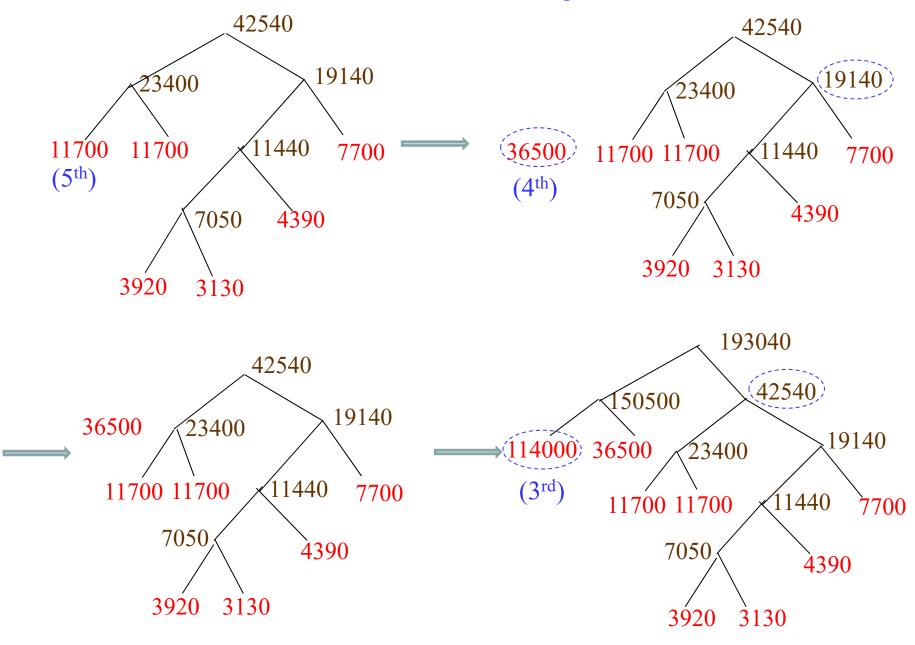
由機率低的開始編碼,一步一步加進機率高的

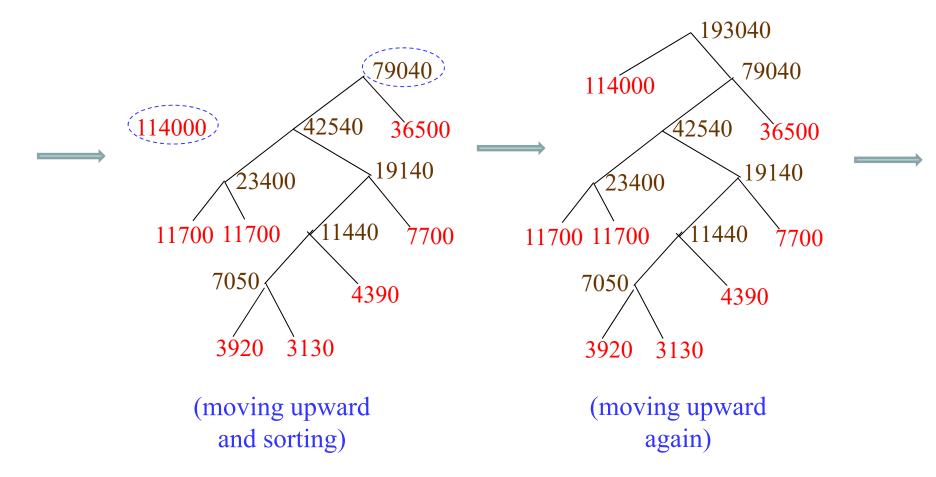




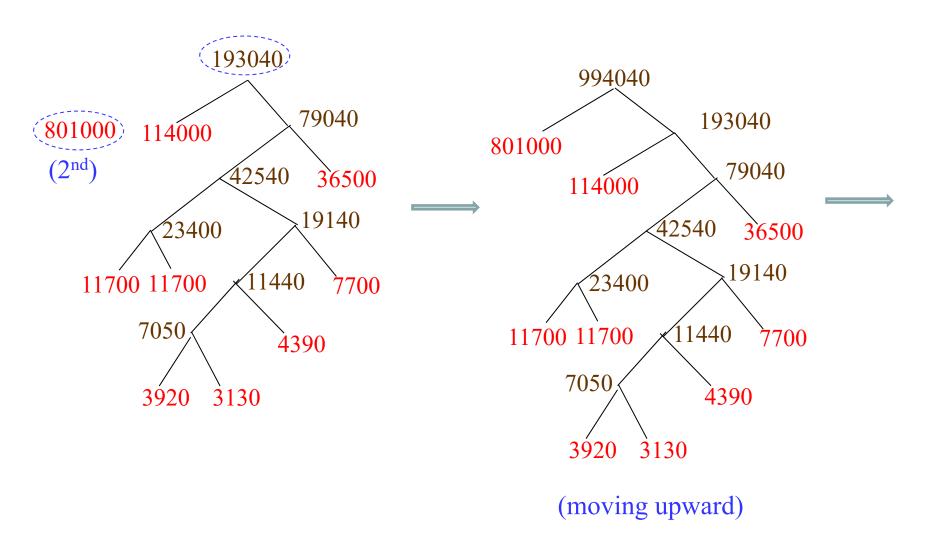


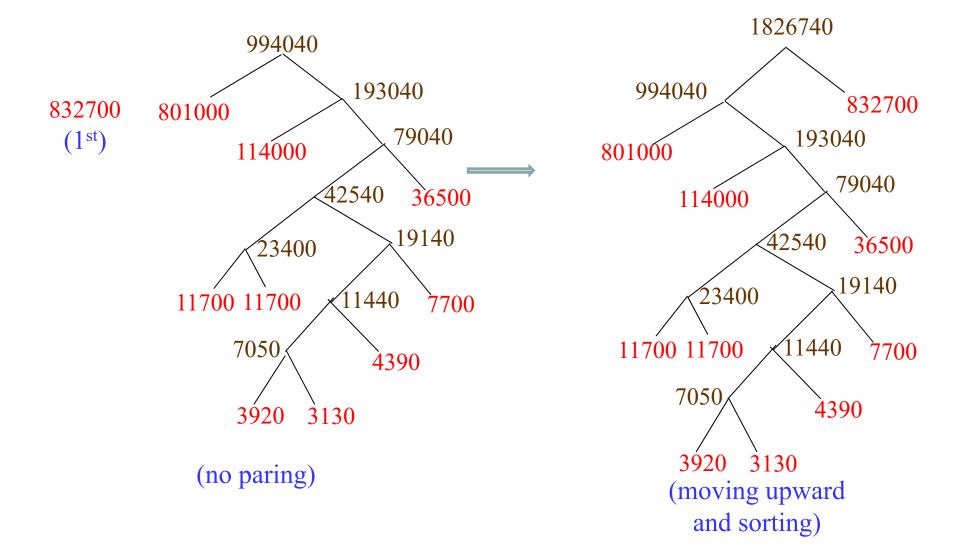
Huffman coding

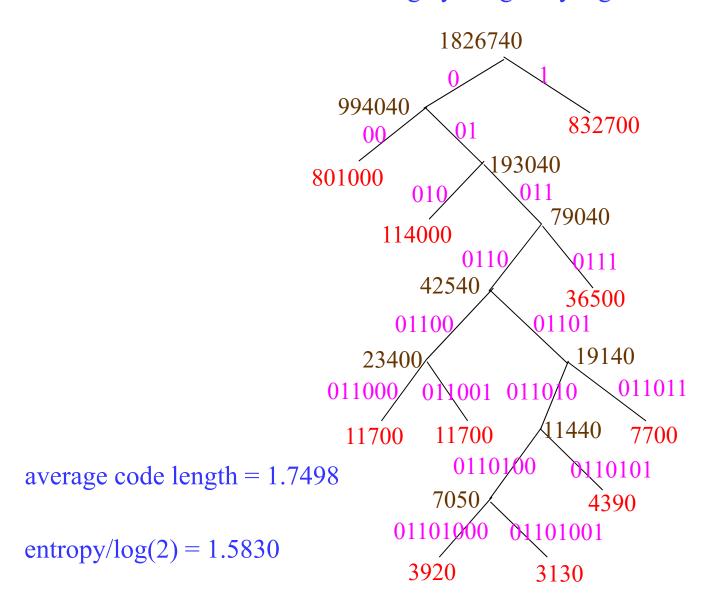




Huffman coding







思考: 郵遞區號是多少進位的編碼?

電話號碼的區域碼是多少進位的編碼?

中文輸入法是多少進位的編碼?

如何用 Huffman coding 來處理類似問題?

O 8-D Entropy and Coding Length

• Entropy 熵;亂度 (Information Theory)

註:此處 log 即 ln 和 log₁₀ 不同

$$entropy = \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(S_j) \log \frac{1}{P(S_j)}$$

P: probability

$$P(S_0) = 1$$
, entropy = 0

$$P(S_0) = P(S_1) = 0.5$$
, entropy = 0.6931

$$P(S_0) = P(S_1) = P(S_2) = P(S_3) = P(S_4) = 1/5$$
, entropy = 1.6094

$$P(S_0) = P(S_1) = P(S_2) = P(S_3) = 0.1, P(S_4) = 0.6, \text{ entropy} = 1.2275$$

同樣是有5種組合,機率分佈越集中,亂度越少

● Huffman Coding 的平均長度

$$mean(L) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(S_j) L(S_j)$$
 $P(S_j)$: S_j 發生的機率, $L(S_j)$: S_j 的編碼長度

• Shannon 編碼定理:

$$\frac{entropy}{\log k} \le mean(L) \le \frac{entropy}{\log k} + 1$$
 若使用 k 進位的編碼

• Huffman Coding by total coding length b = mean(L)N N: data length

$$ceil\left(N\frac{entropy}{\log k}\right) \le b \le floor\left(N\frac{entropy}{\log k} + N\right)$$

都和 entropy 有密切關係

ceil: 無條件進位, floor: 無條件捨去

Entropy: 估計 coding length 的重要工具

$$N\frac{entropy}{\log k} \cong \text{bit length}$$

© 8-E Arithmetic Coding

• Arithmetic Coding (算術編碼)

Huffman coding 是將每一筆資料分開編碼

Arithmetic coding 則是將多筆資料一起編碼,因此壓縮效率比 Huffman coding 更高,近年來的資料壓縮技術大多使用 arithmetic coding

K. Sayood, *Introduction to Data Compression*, Chapter 4: Arithmetic coding, 3rd ed., Amsterdam, Elsevier, 2006

編碼

若 data X 有 M 個可能的值 (X[i] = 1, 2, ..., or M), 使用 k 進位的編碼,且

 P_n : the probability of x = n (from prediction)

$$S_0 = 0, \quad S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n P_j$$

現在要對 data X 做編碼,假設 length(X) = N

Algorithm for arithmetic encoding

initiation:
$$lower = S_{X[1]-1}$$
 $upper = S_{X[1]}$

for
$$i = 2 : N$$

$$lower = lower + S_{X[i]-1} \times (upper - lower)$$

$$upper = lower + S_{X[i]} \times (upper - lower)$$

end

(continue)...

Suppose that

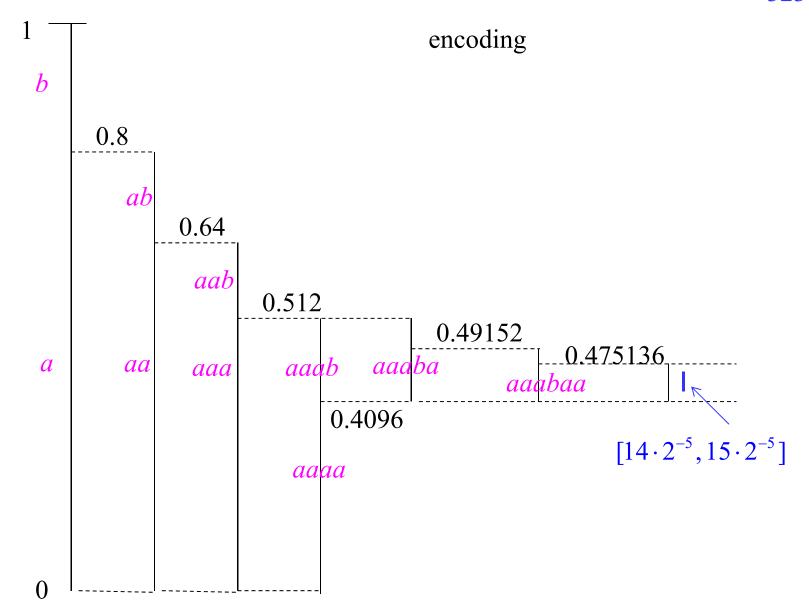
$$lower \le C \cdot k^{-b} < (C+1) \cdot k^{-b} \le upper$$

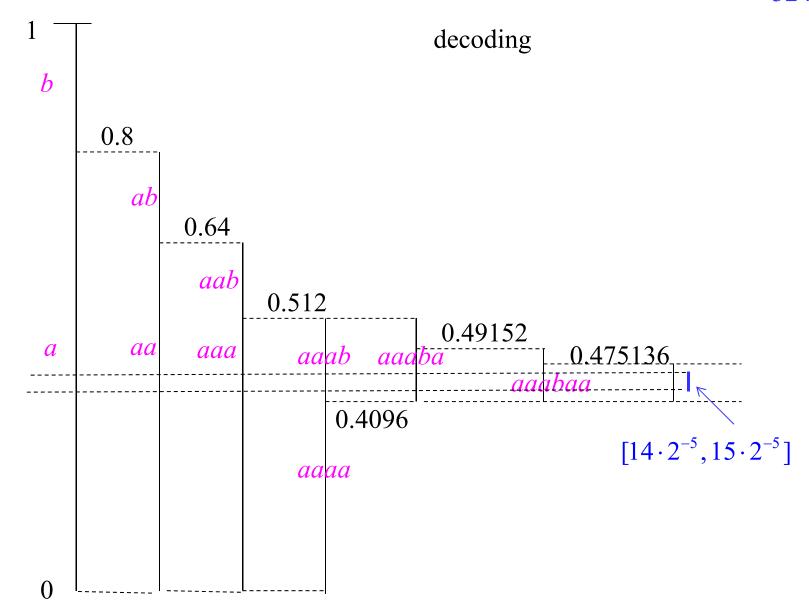
where *C* and *b* are integers (*b* is as small as possible), then the data X can be encoded by

$$C_{(k,b)}$$

where $C_{(k,b)}$ means that using k-ary (k 進位) and b bits to express C.

(註: Arithmetic coding 還有其他不同的方式,以上是使用其中一個較簡單的 range encoding 的方式)





Example:

假設要對X來做二進位(k=2)的編碼

且經由事先的估計,X[i] = a 的機率為 0.8, X[i] = b 的機率為 0.2

$$P_1 = 0.8, \quad P_2 = 0.2$$

$$P_1 = 0.8, \quad P_2 = 0.2, \qquad S_0 = 0, \quad S_1 = 0.8, \quad S_2 = 1$$

若實際上輸入的資料為X = a a a b a a

Initiation (X[1] = a): lower = 0, upper = 0.8

When i = 2 (X[2] = a): lower = 0, upper = 0.64

When i = 3 (X[3] = a): lower = 0, upper = 0.512

When i = 4 (X[4] = b): lower = 0.4096, upper = 0.512

When i = 5 (X[5] = a): lower = 0.4096, upper = 0.49152

When i = 6 (X[6] = a): lower = 0.4096, upper = 0.475136

由於
$$lower = 0.4096, \quad upper = 0.475136$$
 $lower \le 14 \cdot 2^{-5} < 15 \cdot 2^{-5} \le upper$ 0.4375 0.46875

所以編碼的結果為

解碼

假設編碼的結果為 Y, length(Y) = b

其他的假設,和編碼 (see page 321)相同

使用 k 進位的編碼

Algorithm for arithmetic decoding

initiation:
$$lower = 0$$
 $upper = 1$ $j = 1$

$$lower 1 = 0$$
 $upper 1 = 1$

for $i = 1 : N$ % loop 1
$$check = 1;$$
while $check = 1$ % loop 2
$$if there exists an n such that
$$lower + (upper-lower)S_{n-1} \leq lower 1 \quad and$$

$$lower + (upper-lower)S_n \geq upper 1 \quad are both satisfied,$$
then
$$check = 0;$$

$$(continue)....$$$$

else *upper* $1 = lower 1 + (Y[j] + 1)k^{-j}$ $lower 1 = lower 1 + Y[j]k^{-j}$ j = j + 1end % end of loop 2 end X(i) = n; $lower = lower + (upper-lower)S_{n-1}$ $upper = lower + (upper-lower)S_n$ % end of loop 1

end

Coding Length for Arithmetic Coding

假設 P_n 是預測的 X[i] = n 的機率

 Q_n 是實際上的 X[i] = n 的機率

(也就是說,若 length(X) = N, X 當中會有 Q_nN 個 elements 等於 n)

則

$$upper-lower = \prod_{m=1}^{M} P_{m}^{Q_{m}N}$$
 \qquad \tag{! 連乘符號}

另一方面,由於 (from page 322)

$$k^{-b} \le upper - lower < (2k)k^{-b}$$

$$-\log_k (upper - lower) \le b < -\log_k (upper - lower) + 1 + \log_k 2$$

$$ceil\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m}\right) \leq b \leq floor\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m} + \log_{k}2\right) + 1$$

$$ceil\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m}\right) \leq b \leq floor\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m} + \log_{k}2\right) + 1$$

在機率的預測完全準確的情形下, $Q_m = P_m$

Total coding length b 的範圍是

$$ceil\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}P_{m}\log_{k}P_{m}\right) \leq b \leq floor\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}P_{m}\log_{k}P_{m} + \log_{k}2\right) + 1$$

$$ceil\left(N \cdot \frac{entropy}{\log k}\right) \le b \le floor\left(N \cdot \frac{entropy}{\log k} + \log_k 2 + 1\right)$$

Arithmetic coding 的 total coding length 的上限比 Huffman coding 更低

O 8-F MPEG

MPEG: 動態影像編碼的國際標準 全名: Moving Picture Experts Group

MPEG standard: http://www.iso.org/iso/prods-services/popstds/mpeg.html

MPEG 官方網站: http://mpeg.chiariglione.org/

人類的視覺暫留: 1/24 second

一個動態影像,每秒有 30個或 60個畫格 (frames)



例子:

Pepsi 的廣告

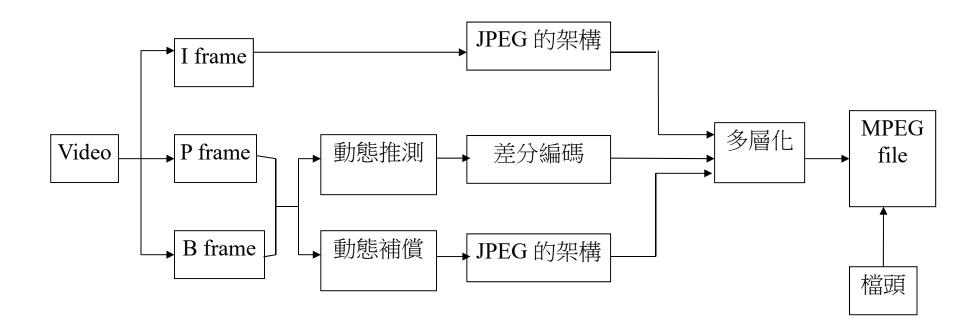
Size: 160×120 Time: 29 sec 一秒 30 個 frames

若不作壓縮: $160 \times 120 \times 29 \times 30 \times 3 = 50112000 = 47.79 \text{ M bytes}$ 。

經過 MPEG壓縮: 1140740 = 1.09 M bytes。

只有原來的 2.276%。

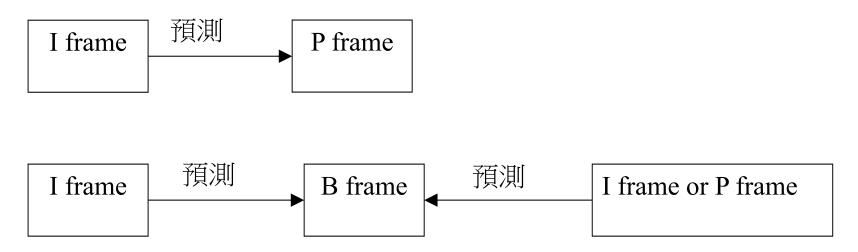
• Flowchart of MPEG Compression



I frame (Intra-coded picture): 作為參考的畫格

P frame (Predictive-coded picture): 由之前的畫格來做預測

B frame (Bi-directionally predictive-coded picture): 由之前及之後的畫格來做預測



I frame: The coding method is the same as that of the still image.

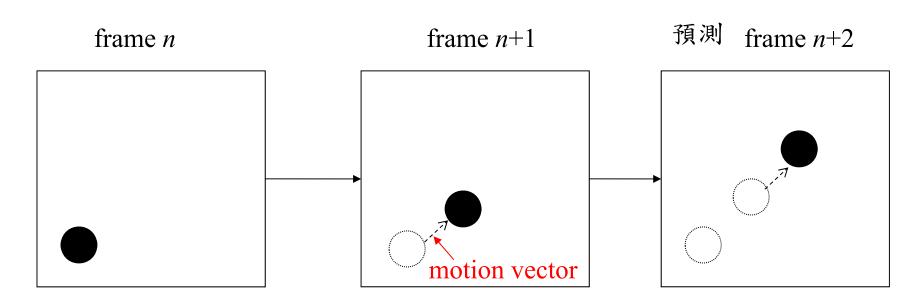
P and B frames: The prediction residues is encoded.

• 動態影像之編碼

原理:不同時間,同一個 pixel 之間的相關度通常極高 只需對有移動的 objects 記錄 "motion vector"

● 動態補償 (Motion Compensation)

時間相近的影像,彼此間的相關度極高



F[m, n, t]: 時間為 t的影像

如何由F[m, n, t], $F[m, n, t+\Delta]$ 來預測 $F[m, n, t+2\Delta]$?

- (1) 移動向量 $V_x(m, n), V_v(m, n)$
- (2) 預測 $F[m, n, t+2\Delta]$: $F_p[m, n, t+2\Delta] = F[m V_x(m, n), n V_x(m, n), t+\Delta]$
- (3) 計算 「預測誤差」 $E[m, n, t+2\Delta] = F[m, n, t+2\Delta] F_p[m, n, t+2\Delta]$ 對預測誤差 $E[m, n, t+2\Delta]$ 做 編碼

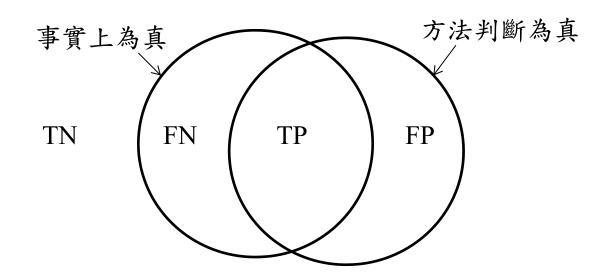
◎ 8-G Data Compression 未來發展的方向

Two important issues:

Q1: How to further improve the compression rate

Q2: How to develop a compression algorithm whose compression rate is acceptable and the buffer size / hardware cost is limited

附錄十一:量測方法的精確度常用的指標



TP (true positive): 事實上為真,而且被我們的方法判斷為真的情形 FN (false negative): 事實上為真,卻未我們的方法被判斷為真的情形 FP (false positive): 事實上不為真,卻被我們的方法誤判為真的情形 TN (true negative): 事實上不為真,而且被我們的方法判斷成不為真的情形

$$precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = +P$$
 (positive prediction rate)

$$recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$specificity = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$
 $sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = recall$

以抓犯人為例,TP 是有罪而且被抓到的情形,FP是無罪但被誤抓的情形,FN 是有罪但沒被抓到的情形,TN 是無罪且未被誤逮的情形

寧可錯抓一百,也不可放過一個

寧可錯放一百,也不可冤枉一個

——— precision 高,但 recall 低

Accuracy
$$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + TN + FN}$$

Detection error rate
$$\frac{FP + FN}{TP + FN}$$

F-score
$$2\frac{precision \times recall}{precision + recall}$$

General form of the F-score
$$\frac{(1+\beta^2)precision \times recall}{\beta^2 precision + recall}$$