Data Compression Objective Question

1. Encoder is used for
A. image enhancement
B. image compression
C. image decompression
D. image equalization
2. Several quantization techniques that operate on blocks of data are described. We can view these blocks as_____.(vectors)
3. A set of L-dimensional vectors called the _____of the vector quantizer.(*codebook)*
4. In vector quantization we group the source output into _____or vectors.(blocks)
5. Our intent here is to provide you with enough information so that you can write your own programs for design of vector_____.(quantizer codebooks)
6. The set of quantizer output points is called the _____of the quantizer.(*codebook)*
7. LBG algorithm is used to design a _____. (codebook)
8. Imaging system produces
A. high resolution image
B. voltage signal
C. digitized image
D. analog signal
9. Digitizing the coordinate values is called
A. radiance
B. illuminance
C. sampling
D. quantization
Answer C
10. Black and white images have only
A. 2 levels
B. 3 levels
C. 4 levels
D. 5 levels
Answer A
11. Redundancy of the data can be found using formula
A. 1-(1/c)
B. 1+(1/c)
C. 1-(-1/c)
D. (1/c)
12. Transforming the difference between adjacent pixels is called
A. mapping
B. image compression
C. image watermarking
D. image equalization
13. Shannons theorem is also called

A. noiseless coding theorem
B. noisy coding theorem
C. coding theorem
D. noiseless theorem
Answer A
14. A codec is capable of
A. encoding
B. decoding
C. framing
D. Both A and B
Answer D
15. Encoder is used for
A. image enhancement
B. image compression
C. image decompression
D. image equalization
r B
16. 1024 x 1024 image has resolution of
A. 1048576
B. 1148576
C. 1248576
D. 1348576
Answer Answer C
17. Digital images are displayed as a discrete set if
A. values
B. numbers
C. frequencies
D. intensities
Answer D
18. In MxN, M is no of
A. intensity levels
B. colors
C. rows
D. columns
Answer C
19. Each element of the matrix is called
A. dots
B. coordinate
C. pixels
D. value
Answer C
20. Imaging system produces
A. high resolution image

B. voltage signal
C. digitized image
D. analog signal
Answer C
21. Digitizing the coordinate values is called
A. radiance
B. illuminance
C. sampling
D. quantization
Answer C

22. Reducing the data required referred to
A. image enhancement
B. image compression
C. image contrast
D. image equalization
Answer B
23. One that is not a type of data redundancy is
A. coding
B. spatial
C. temporal
D. facsimile
Answer D
24. Redundancy of the data can be found using formula
A. 1-(1/c)
B. 1+(1/c)
C. 1-(-1/c)
D. (1/c)
25. Transforming the difference between adjacent pixels is called
A. mapping
B. image compression
C. image watermarking
D. image equalization
26. Shannons theorem is also called
A. noiseless coding theorem
B. noisy coding theorem
C. coding theorem
D. noiseless theorem
Answer A
27. A codec is capable of
A. encoding
B. decoding
C. framing

D. Both A and B

Answer D

28. TVSQ stand for _____.

29. _____ shape is used to make codebook in structure vector quantization.(Hexagon)

30.In polar vector quantization r is called _____. (magnitude)