Data Compression

1. Digitizing the image intensity amplitude is called
A. sampling
B. **quantization**
C. framing
D. Both A and B
2. Digital video is sequence of
A. pixels
B. matrix
C. **frames**
D. coordinates
3. Image compression comprised of
A. encoder
B. decoder
C. frames
D. **Both A and B**
4. Digitizing the coordinates of the image is called
A. sampling
B. quantization
C. framing
D. Both A and B
5. Standard rate of showing frames in a video per second are
A. 10
B. 20
C. 25
D. 30
Answer D
6. Reducing the data required referred to
A. image enhancement
B. image compression
C. image contrast
D. image equalization
Answer B
7. One that is not a type of data redundancy is
A. coding
B. spatial
C. temporal
D. facsimile
Answer D
8. Redundancy of the data can be found using formula
A. 1-(1/c)

B. 1+(1/c)
C. 1-(-1/c)
D. (1/c)
9. Transforming the difference between adjacent pixels is called
A. mapping
B. image compression
C. image watermarking
D. image equalization
10. Shannons theorem is also called
A. noiseless coding theorem
B. noisy coding theorem
C. coding theorem
D. noiseless theorem
Answer A
11. A codec is capable of
A. encoding
B. decoding
C. framing
D. Both A and B
Answer D
12. Encoder is used for
A. image enhancement
B. image compression
C. image decompression
D. image equalization

13. The reconstruction of a _____constructed sequence is identical to the original sequence.(losslessly)
14. The limited amount of compression available from using _____schemes may be acceptable in several circumstances.(lossless compression)
15. The storage or _____resources available to us may be sufficient to handle our data requirements after lossless compression.(transmission)
16. We can improve the amount of _____by accepting a certain degree of loss during the compression process.(compression)
17. The difference between the original and reconstructed data, which we will refer to as the _____in the reconstructed data.(*distortion)*
18. The rate for a discrete source is simply the_____.(entropy)
19. The channel block represents all transformations the _____representation undergoes before the source is reconstructed.(compressed)
20. Two popular measures of _____or difference between the original and reconstructed sequences are the squared error measure and the absolute difference measure.(distortion)
21. A number of average measures are used to summarize the _____in the difference sequence.(information)

22. From the following, which file format stores multiple files in a single Zip file ?
a) zap **b) zip** c) zop d) zep

23. Using gzip program an uncompressed file in the tar format is compressed in the zip format, by providing which extension ?
a) tar b) tar.gz **c) tar.gz** d) zip

24. Which file in java uses zip compression?
a) JAR b) JER c) ZAR d) ZER

25. What is done firstly, to create a compressed and archive file into uncompressed ?
a) Left clicking a file -> Open with archive manager **b) Right clicking a file -> open with archive manager** c) Left clicking a file -> open with Winzip d) Right clicking a file -> open with winzip

26. Which button can be used in the Archive manager toolbar, to create a compressed file into uncompressed ?
a) Open button b) Home button **c) Extract** d) Up button

27. From the following, which option shows an issue faced with multimedia contents ?
a) Converting multimedia information coming from hardware devices into computer data b) converting the computer data back into audio/video streams for playing on the hardware device **c) a and b both** d) None of these
28. To convert multimedia information coming from hardware devices into computer data can be compared with which process ?
a) coding b) Decoding c) (a) and (b) both d) None of these

29. In the multimedia contents, which process is done by a software?
a) Conversion (coding) b) Reverse conversion **c) (A) and (B) both** d) None of these

30. In the multimedia contents, coding and decoding is performed by a software component known as _____.
a) codec b) modec c) sodec d) bodec

31. The list of playing media file is known as _____.
a) medialist **b) playlist** c) masterlist d) filelist

32. What is the full form of M3U ?
a) MPEG user sound reference file b) MPEG Universal Sound reference file c) MPEG unified sound reference file **d) MPEG URL sound reference file**

33. Google maps service is provided by whom ?
a) Google corporation **b) Google incorporation** c) Google outcorporation d) Google new corporation

34. The process of representing a large—possibly_____—set of values with a much smaller set is called *quantization*.(infinite)
35. A simple quantization scheme would be to represent each output of the source with the ____value closest to it.(integer)
36. The set of inputs and outputs of a quantizer can be _____or vectors.(scalars)
37. the design of the _____has a significant impact on the amount of compression.(quantizer)
38. The simplest type of quantizer is the_____.(uniform quantizer)
39. All intervals are the same size in the _____quantizer.(uniform)
40. A quantizer that has nonuniform intervals is called a _____*quantizer*.(*nonuniform)*
41. Quantization of the T table _____the number of bits needed for encoding.(reduces)