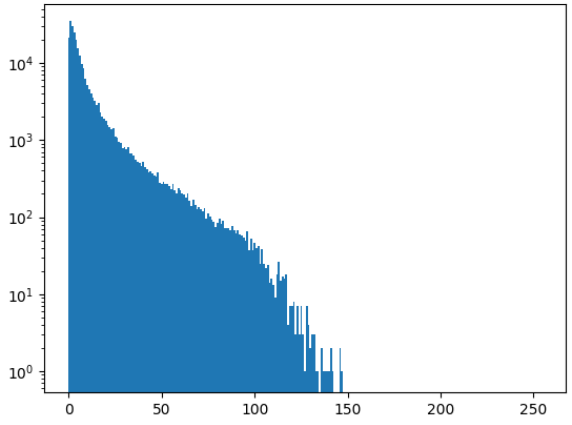
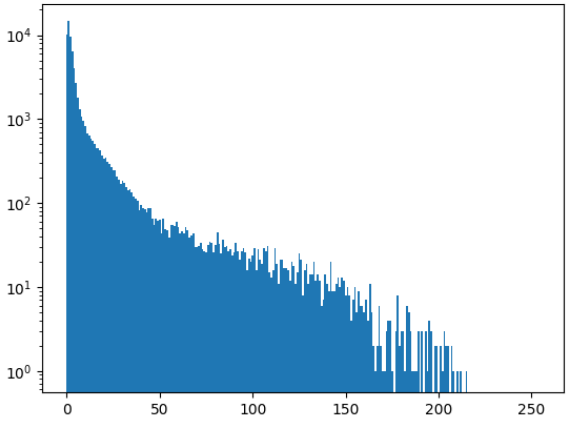
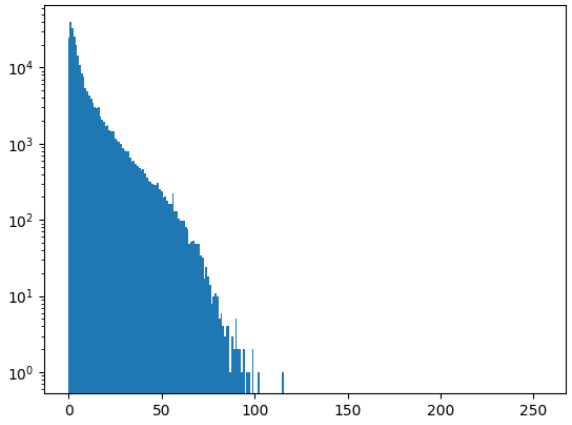
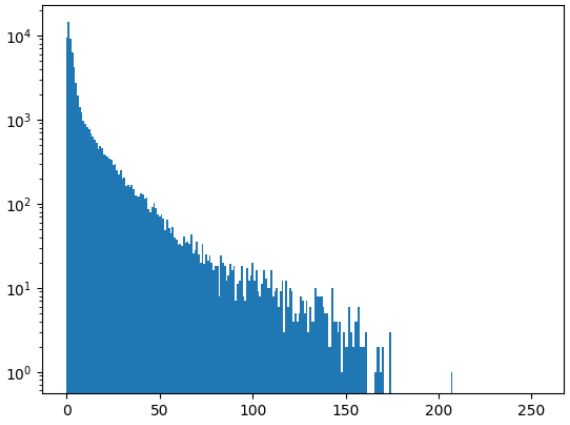
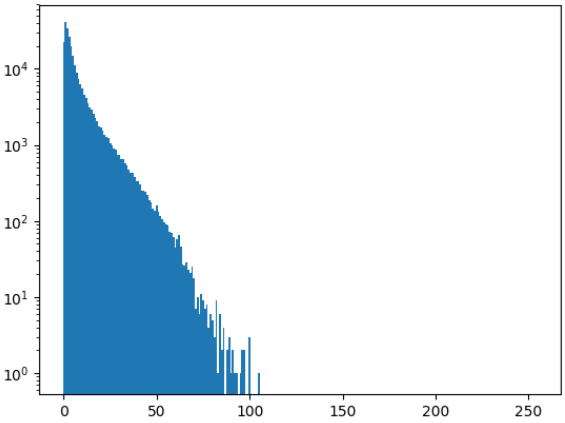
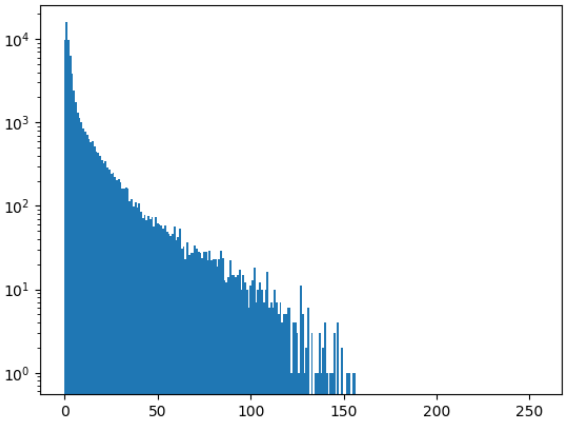
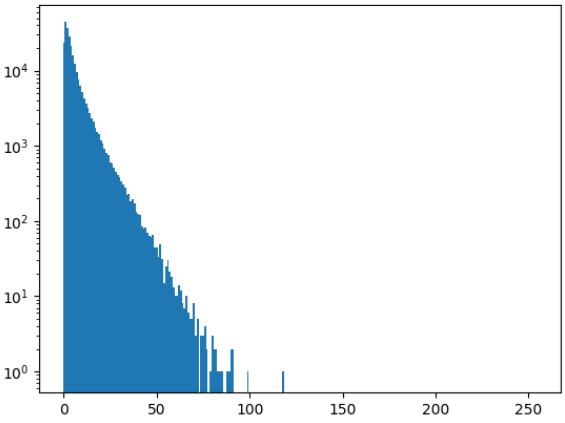
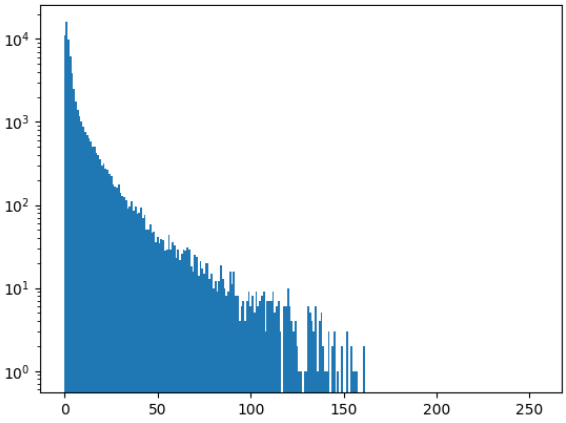
The header of the compressed file contains the width, height, maxGrayValue, and rule. The first three are required for the pgm image and for processing the data while the last one is used to decode the image.

The data of the compressed file consists of integer values [-255, 255]. Each integer corresponds to the prediction error between the predicted values and the actual values of the pixels of the original image.

Rule	Boats	Camera
1		
2		

3		
4		

The shapes of the histograms indicate that there is a lower frequency for prediction errors of higher values. Meaning that the prediction errors tend to be small. The shapes also show which rules produce better results as rules with a steeper slops and lower frequencies for higher values are better.

Rule	Boats				Camera			
	Average	**Standard Deviation**	**Encoding Time**	**Decoding Time**	**Average**	**Standard Deviation**	**Encoding Time**	**Decoding Time**
1	9.039	14.029	0m0.060s	0m0.056s	9.166	20.819	0m0.044s	0m0.043s
2	7.428	10.303	0m0.108s	0m0.075s	8.069	15.850	0m0.068s	0m0.028s
3	6.780	9.020	0m0.110s	0m0.058s	7.257	14.303	0m0.027s	0m0.051s
4	5.358	6.721	0m0.101s	0m0.081s	6.255	12.720	0m0.067s	0m0.040s

Boats: 4. The histogram shows a steeper slope and less high error frequencies than the other histograms. As a result, the average of prediction errors is lower.

Camera: 4. The histogram shows a steeper slope and less high error frequencies than the other histograms. 3 comes closest to 4 however the slop is not as steep. As a result, the average of prediction errors is lower.