


Kompression

FH OÖ Studiengänge • Hagenberg • Linz • Steyr • Wels

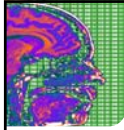
Kompression



The diagram illustrates the compression process. It starts with a large stack of papers on the left, representing the original data. A light blue arrow labeled 'Encoder' points to a much smaller stack of papers in the middle, representing the compressed data. A magenta arrow labeled 'Decoder' points from the small stack back to a large stack of papers on the right, representing the reconstructed data. Below this flow, the text reads 'Beseitigung der unnötigen Daten ... Redundanz'. The FH OBERÖSTERREICH logo is located in the top right corner of the slide.

Beseitigung der unnötigen Daten
... Redundanz

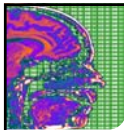
FH-Campus Hagenberg Werner Backfrieder Folie 2



Inhalte



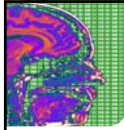
- Redundanz
- Channel Encoding
- Loss-less Compression
 - Huffman Coding
 - Runlength Coding
- Lossy Compression
 - Transform Coding



Redundanz



- Daten \Leftrightarrow Information
- Kompressionsrate= n_1/n_2
 - n_1, n_2 Anzahl der Info-Träger
- Relative Redundanz
 - $R_D = 1 - (1/C_R)$
- $n_1 = n_2$ $R_D = 0$, $n_2 \ll n_1$: $R_D \Rightarrow 1$
- Redundanz: coding, interpixel, psychovisuell

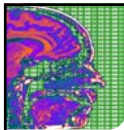


Coding-Redundanz

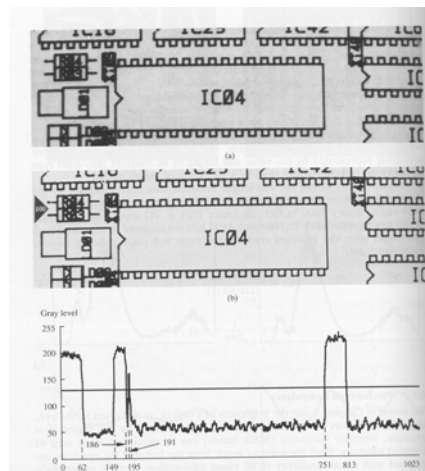


r	p(r)	Code 1	l(r)	Code 2	l(r)
1	0,19	000	3	11	2
2	0,25	001	3	01	2
3	0,21	010	3	10	2
4	0,16	011	3	001	3
5	0,08	100	3	0001	4
6	0,06	101	3	00001	5
7	0,03	110	3	000001	6
8	0,02	111	3	000000	6

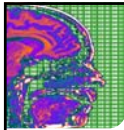
$$L = \sum_r l(r) \cdot p(r)$$



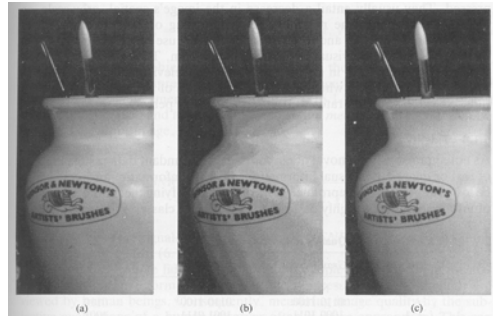
Interpixel-Redundanz



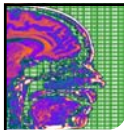
- Threshold
- Run-length
- 1024x343
- ~12.000 runs/ 11 bit
- $C_R=2.63$



Psychovisuelle Redundanz



(a) 256, (b) 16 gleichverteilt, (c) 16 quantisiert Graustufen



1958

PROCEEDINGS OF THE I.R.E.

September

A Method for the Construction of Minimum-Redundancy Codes*

DAVID A. HUFFMAN[†], ASSOCIATE, IRE

Summary—An optimum method of coding an ensemble of messages consisting of a finite number of members is developed. A minimum-redundancy code is one constructed in such a way that the average number of coding digits per message is minimized.

INTRODUCTION

ONE IMPORTANT METHOD of transmitting messages is to transmit in their place sequences of symbols. If there are more messages which might be sent than there are kinds of symbols available, then some of the messages must use more than one symbol. If it is assumed that each symbol requires the same time for transmission, then the time for transmission (length) of a message is directly proportional to the number of

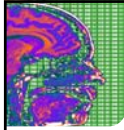
will be defined here as an ensemble code which, for a message ensemble consisting of a finite number of members, N , and for a given number of coding digits, D , yields the lowest possible average message length. In order to avoid the use of the lengthy term "minimum-redundancy," this term will be replaced here by "optimum." It will be understood then that, in this paper, "optimum code" means "minimum-redundancy code."

The following basic restrictions will be imposed on an ensemble code:

- (a) No two messages will consist of identical arrangements of coding digits.
- (b) The message codes will be constructed in such a way that no additional indication is necessary to specify where a message begins and ends once the starting "0" has been received.

Literatur

- <http://datacompression.info/>
- [comp.compression FAQ \(part2\)](#)
- [University of Western Australia algorithms course](#)
 - <http://ciips.ee.uwa.edu.au/~morris/Year2/PLDS210/huffman.html>
- http://compression.graphicon.ru/download/articles/huff/huffman_1952_minimum-redundancy-codes.pdf



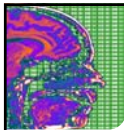
Entropie

- Zusammenhang zwischen der Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Ereignisses und der Information die dadurch übermittelt wird
- Selbstinformation eines Ereignisses
- stets gleichbleibendes Ereignis $p(E)=1$
 - Information Null
- sinkende Wahrscheinlichkeit
 - steigende Information
- funktioneller Zusammenhang

$$I(E) = \log\left(\frac{1}{p(E)}\right) = -\log(p(E))$$

- durchschnittliche Selbstinfo = Entropie

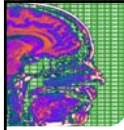
$$H = -\sum_{j=1}^J p(E_j) \log(p(E_j))$$



Huffman: Source Reduction

Original source		Source reduction			
Symbol	Probability	1	2	3	4
a_2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6 0.4
a_6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
a_1	0.1	0.1	0.2 0.1	0.3	0.4
a_4	0.1	0.1			
a_3	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
a_5	0.04				

- Häufigkeit der Quellsymbole wird ermittelt
- zwei Symbole mit niedrigster Wahrscheinlichkeit werde zusammengefaßt
- Reduktion auf zwei Gruppen

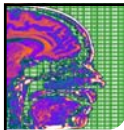


Huffman: Codierung



Original source			Source reduction			
Sym.	Prob.	Code	1	2	3	4
a_2	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1
a_6	0.3	00	0.3	00	0.3	00
a_1	0.1	011	0.1	011	0.2	010
a_4	0.1	0100	0.1	0100	0.1	011
a_3	0.06	01010	0.1	0101	0.3	01
a_5	0.04	01011				

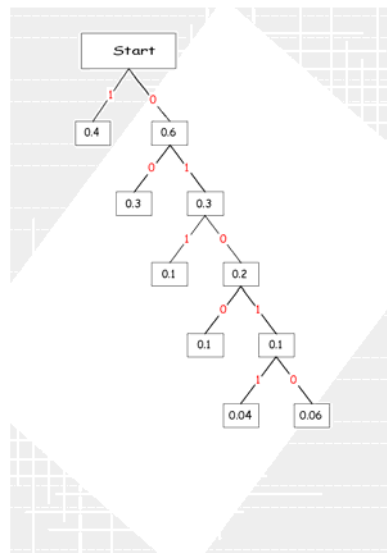
- Oberstes Level: Zuweisung der Symbole 0,1
- Aufspaltung der zusammengesetzten Gruppe
- Resultierender Code:
 - eindeutig, instant, minimale Redundanz (optimal)

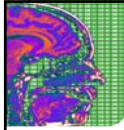


Decodierung



- Baum wird von oben nach unten durchlaufen
- dekodiertes Symbol am Ende eines Zweiges
- Symbole eindeutig
- Codelänge unterschiedlich für Symbole

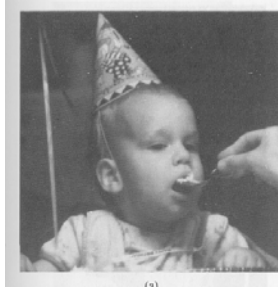




Run-length Coding



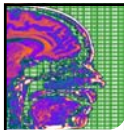
- zeilenweise Verarbeitung des Bildes
- Run: aufeinanderfolgende Pixel mit gleichem Wert
- zwei Zahlen zur Codierung eines Runs (*Grauwert, Anzahl*)
- optimale Kompression für binäre Bilder
 - binär: abwechselnde *runs* mit weißer und schwarzer Pixel
 - Codierung einer Zeile: Farbe des ersten Zeichens, Länge der abwechselnden *runs*
 - Konvention: Zeilenstart mit weißem *run*
- Fax-Übermittlung



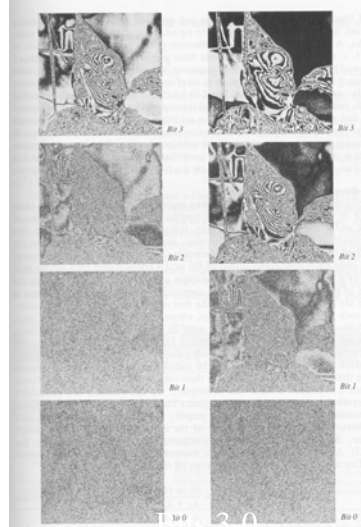
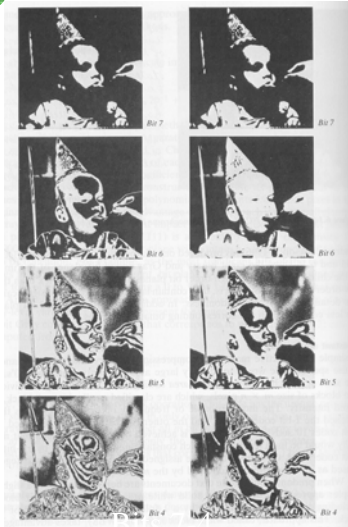
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Werner Backfrieder

Folie 13



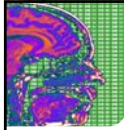
Modifikation für Grauwertbilder: Bitplane Coding



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Werner Backfrieder

Folie 14



Bitplane Decomposition & Coding



- Decomposition eines Grauwertes mit m-Bit/Pixel

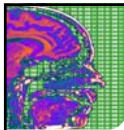
$$a_{m-1}2^{m-1} + a_{m-2}2^{m-2} + \dots + a_02^0$$

- Codierung mit exklusiv oder (XOR), g_i neuer Code

$$g_{m-1} = a_{m-1}$$

$$g_i = a_i \oplus a_{i+1}$$

zB. $127 = \{0111\ 1111\}_a = \{0100\ 0000\}_g$



Transformations Coding



- Grundlage
- Ein Bild kann alternativ als **Überlagerung** von *Grundsicherungen* mit steigender Frequenz verstanden werden
- Die Stärke der jeweiligen Grundsicherung wird durch die *Amplitude* gekennzeichnet
- Die Amplituden aller Schwingungen bezeichnen die *Koeffizienten* der Transformation
- Diskrete Cosinustransformation (*DCT*): Grundsicherungen sind *Cosinus*-Schwingungen

Beispiel: DCT 1 Koeffizient

Original Saturn Image

Reconstructed Image

Error Image

The MSE (with images normalized) is 0.00833 .

DCT coefficients

1 Coefficient Selected

Apply

Select Image: Saturn

Info

Close

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Folie 17

Beispiel: DCT 3 Koeffizienten

Original Saturn Image

Reconstructed Image

Error Image

The MSE (with images normalized) is 0.0027 .

DCT coefficients

3 Coefficients Selected

Apply

Select Image: Saturn

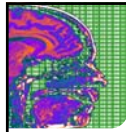
Info

Close

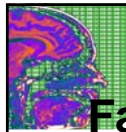
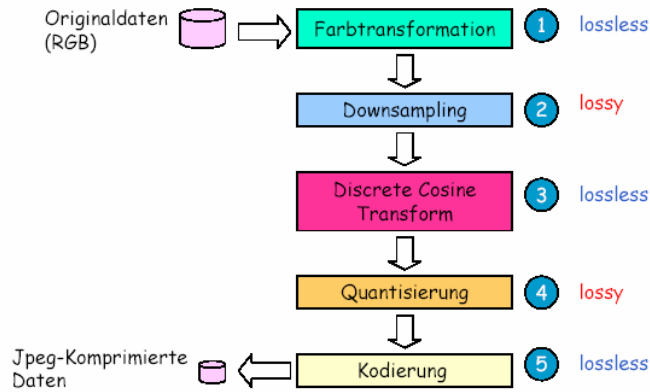
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Folie 18



JPEG-Verfahren

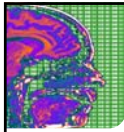


Farbtransformation



- RGB -> YUV -> YCbCr
 - Cb Abweichung Blau-Gelb
 - Cr Abweichung Rot-Cyan
- Komponenten in YUV geringer korreliert
- Farbenen werden getrennt komprimiert

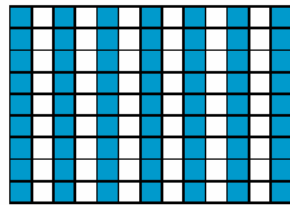
$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2999 & 0.587 & 0.111 \\ -0.1687 & -0.3313 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & -0.4187 & -0.0813 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{YCbCr} \\ Cb = U + 128 \\ Cr = V + 128 \end{matrix}$$



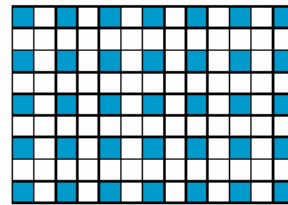
Down-Sampling



- Farbkomponente wird komprimiert
- Luminanz-Signal bleibt erhalten



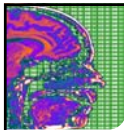
4:2:2 (2h1v)



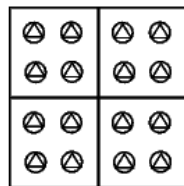
4:2:0 (2h2v)

4:2:0-Abtastung PAL-DV Standard

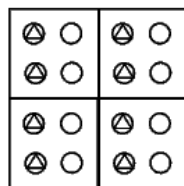
z.B. 2x2 Block: Original $4 \times 3 = 12$ Werte
 komprimiert: $4 + 2 = 6$ Werte = **50% reduziert**



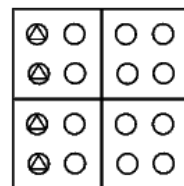
Down-sampling Schemata



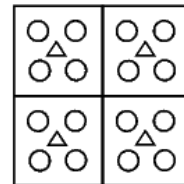
4:4:4



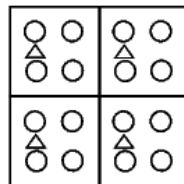
4:2:2



4:1:1

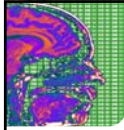


4:2:0 MPEG1



4:2:0 MPEG2

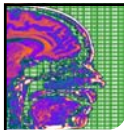
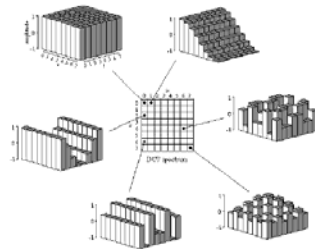
○ Y pixel
 △ Cb and Cr pixel



Transformation



- Bildung von 8x8 Blöcken
- Diskrete Cosinustransformation
 - Basis-Funktionen



Quantisierung

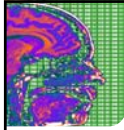


- Gewichtung eines jeden Koeffizienten der DCT

$$G'(u, v) = \text{round} \left(\frac{G(u, v)}{q(u, v)} \right)$$

Quantisierungs-Tabelle q

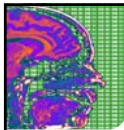
- eine Tabelle pro Farbebene
- für jeden Koeffizienten eine Qualitätswert
- niedrige Werte -> geringer Verlust



Quantisierungstabelle



16	11	10	16	24	40	51	61
12	12	14	19	26	58	60	55
14	13	16	24	40	57	69	56
14	17	22	29	51	87	80	62
18	22	37	56	68	109	103	77
24	35	55	64	81	104	113	92
49	64	78	87	103	121	120	101
72	92	95	98	112	100	103	99



Codierung



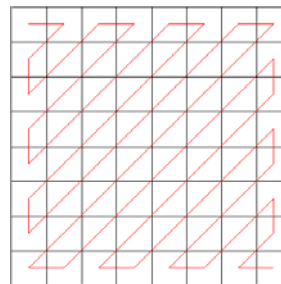
Umordnen der 8x8 Maske zu einem linearen Array:

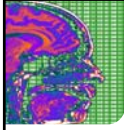


Zigg-Zagg-Ordering:

Durch starke Quantisierung der hohen Frequenzen, entstehen lange Nullfolgen

- Huffman coding
- Runlength Coding





Zusammenfassung:

- Farbtransformation
- **Downsampling**
- Diskrete Cosinus-Transformation
- **Quantisierung**
- **Codierung**

Rot markierte Schritte komprimieren Daten