Data Compression

Data Compression

- The process of encoding information using fewer bits than an unencoded representation would use.
- Lossless compression
 - Can reproduce the original information completely.
 - Examples: PNG, GIF (Only for less than 256 color images), ZIP
- Lossy compression
 - Cannot reproduce the original information.
 - Example: JPEG, MP3, MPEG(compressing data by thinning out the difficult parts of the human perceives, therefore thinned data can not be reproduced.

Compression principles (1) Run-length Coding

- Representing bit string by a number of repeated sequence and the sequence string.
 - Example: 000110000001111110000011111000 (32 bits)
 - Repeat counts from the right: 0×3, 1×2, 0×7, 1×7, 0×5, 1×5, 0×3
 - Repeat counts is less than 7, so they can be represented using 3 bits: 011 010 111 111 101 101 011 (21 bits)
 - Note that if 0 and 1 appear alternately, the value of each part (0 or 1) can be skipped.
 - If one value is repeated more than 8 times, it can be represented by a different bit value (for example, 0 is repeated 12 times, so representing 0 as: 0×7, 1×0, 0×5, then encoding: 111 000 101)

Compression principles (2) Huffman Coding

- Assign short bit string for big probability of occurrence of one element.
 - To encode 4 types of weather in one week (sunny, rainy, snowy, cloudy), two bits are needed.
 - Weather log in one week: sunny, sunny, sunny, cloudy, cloudy, cloudy, rainy.
 - 2-bit encoding string is 00 00 00 11 11 11 10 (14 bits)
 - The probability of occurrence sunny > cloudy> rainy > snowy →Encode sunny: 1 cloudy: 01 rainy: 001 snowy: 000 → string 1 1 1 01 01 01 001 (12 bits)

Weather	2-bit encoding	Variable-length encoding by the probability of occurrence
sunny	00	1
rainy	01	001
snowy	10	000
cloudy	11	01 Copyright © 2010, IT Gatekeeper P

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