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15-826: Multimedia Databases and Data Mining

Compression: JPEG, MPEG, fractal
C. Faloutsos

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Outline

Goal: 'Find similar / interesting things'

- Intro to DB
- ➔ • Indexing - similarity search
- Data Mining

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Indexing - Detailed outline

- primary key indexing
- ..
- multimedia
- Digital Signal Processing (DSP) tools
- ➔ • Image + video compression
 - JPEG
 - MPEG
 - Fractal compression

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Motivation

- Q: Why study (image/video) compression?

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Motivation

- Q: Why study (image/video) compression?
- A1: feature extraction, for multimedia data mining
- A2: (lossy) compression = data mining!

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JPEG - specs

- (Wallace, CACM April '91)
- Goal: universal method, to compress
 - losslessly / lossily
 - grayscale / color (= multi-channer)
- What would you suggest?

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JPEG - grayscale - outline

- step 1) 8x8 blocks (why?)
- step 2) (Fast) DCT (why DCT?)
- step 3) Quantize (fewer bits, lower accuracy) ← **loss**
- step 4) encoding
 - DC: delta from neighbors
 - AC: in a zig-zag fashion, + Huffman encoding

Result: 0.75-1.5 bits per pixel (8:1 compression) - sufficient quality for most apps

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JPEG - grayscale - lossless

- Predictive coding:

C	B	
A	X	

$$X = f(A, B, C)$$
 eg. $X = (A+B)/2$, or?
- Then, encode prediction errors

Result: typically, 2:1 compression

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JPEG - color/multi-channel

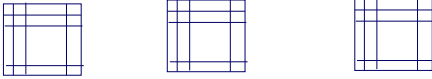
- apps?
- image components = color bands = spectral bands = channels
- components are interleaved (why?)

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JPEG - color/multi-channel

- apps?
- image components = color bands = spectral bands = channels
- components are interleaved (why?)
 - to pipeline decompression with display



8x8 'red' block 8x8 'green' block 8x8 'blue' block

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JPEG - color/multi-channel

- tricky issues, if the sampling rates differ
- Also, hierarchical mode of operation: pyramidal structure
 - sub-sample by 2
 - interpolate
 - compress the diff. from the predictions

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JPEG - conclusions

- grayscale, lossy: 8x8 blocks; DCT; quantization and encoding
- grayscale, lossless: predictions
- color (lossy/lossless): interleave bands

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 - ➔ – MPEG
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MPEG

- (LeGall, CACM April '91)
- Video: many, still images
- Q: why not JPEG on each of them?

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MPEG

- (LeGall, CACM April '91)
- Video: many, still images
- Q: why not JPEG on each of them?
- A: too similar - we can do better! (~3-fold)

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MPEG - specs

- ??

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MPEG - specs

- acceptable quality
- asymmetric/symmetric apps (#compressions vs #decompressions)
- Random access (FF, reverse)
- audio + visual sync
- error tolerance
- variable delay / quality
- editability

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MPEG - approach

- main idea: balance between inter-frame compression and random access
- thus: compress some frames with JPEG (*I-frames*)
 - rest: prediction from motion, and interpolation
 - P-frames (predicted pictures, from I- or P-frames)
 - B-frames (interpolated pictures - never used as reference)

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MPEG - approach

- useful concept: 'motion field'

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MPEG - conclusions

- with the I-frames, we have a balance between
 - compression and
 - random access

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Indexing - Detailed outline

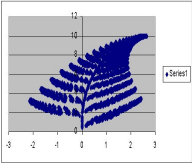
- primary key indexing
- ..
- multimedia
- Digital Signal Processing (DSP) tools
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 - JPEG
 - MPEG
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Fractal compression

- ‘Iterated Function systems’ (IFS)
- (Barnsley and Sloane, BYTE Jan. 88)
- Idea: real objects may be self-similar, eg., fern leaf

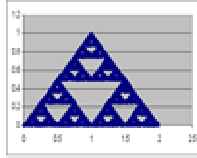


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Fractal compression

- simpler example: Sierpinski triangle.
 - has details at every scale -> DFT/DCT: not good
 - but is easy to describe (in English)
- There should be a way to compress it very well!
- Q: How??



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Fractal compression

- simpler example: Sierpinski triangle.
 - has details at every scale -> DFT/DCT: not good
 - but is easy to describe (in English)
- There should be a way to compress it very well!
- Q: How??
- A: several, affine transformations
- Q: how many coeff. we need for a (2-d) affine transformation?

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Fractal compression

- A: 6 (4 for the rotation/scaling matrix, 2 for the translation)
- $(x,y) \rightarrow w((x,y)) = (x', y')$
 - $x' = a x + b y + e$
 - $y' = c x + d y + f$
- for the Sierpinski triangle: 3 such transformations - which ones?

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Fractal compression

- A:

	a	b	c	d	e	f	p
w1	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1/3
w2	0.5	0	0	0.5	1	0	1/3
w3	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1/3

prob (~ fraction of ink) ↙

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Fractal compression

- The above transformations 'describe' the Sierpinski triangle - is it the only one?
- ie., how to de-compress?

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Fractal compression

- The above transformations 'describe' the Sierpinski triangle - is it the only one?
- A: YES!!!
- ie., how to de-compress?
- A1: Iterated functions (expensive)
- A2: Randomized (surprisingly, it works!)

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Fractal compression

- Sierpinski triangle: is the ONLY fixed point of the above 3 transformations:

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Fractal compression

- We'll get the Sierpinski triangle, NO MATTER what image we start from! (as long as it has at least one black pixel!)
- thus, (one, slow) decompression algorithm:
 - start from a random image
 - apply the given transformations
 - union them and
 - repeat recursively
- drawback?

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Fractal compression

- A: Exponential explosion: with 3 transformations, we need 3^{**k} sub-images, after k steps
- Q: what to do?

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Fractal compression

- A: PROBABILISTIC algorithm:
 - pick a random point (x_0, y_0)
 - choose one of the 3 transformations with prob. $p_1/p_2/p_3$
 - generate point (x_1, y_1)
 - repeat
 - [ignore the first 30-50 points - why??]
- Q: why on earth does this work?
- A: the point (x_n, y_n) gets closer and closer to Sierpinski points $(n=1, 2, \dots)$, ie:

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Fractal compression

... points outside the Sierpinski triangle have no chance of attracting our 'random' point (x_n, y_n)

Q: how to compress a real (b/w) image?

A: 'Collage' theorem (informally: find portions of the image that are miniature versions, and that cover it completely)


Drills:

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Fractal compression

Drill#1: compress the unit square - which transformations?




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Fractal compression

Drill#1: compress the unit square - which transformations?




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Fractal compression

Drill#2: compress the diagonal line:




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Fractal compression

Drill#3: compress the 'Koch snowflake':

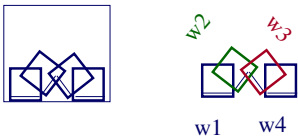


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Drill#3: compress the 'Koch snowflake': (we can rotate, too!)

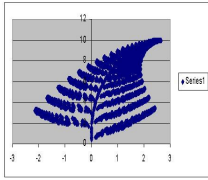


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Fractal compression

Drill#4: compress the fern leaf:

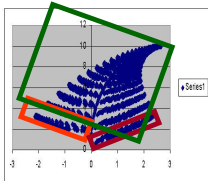


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Fractal compression

Drill#4: compress the fern leaf: (rotation + diff. p_i)



PS: actually, we need one more transf., for the stem

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Fractal compression

- How to find self-similar pieces automatically?
- A: [Peitgen+]: eg., quad-tree-like decomposition

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Fractal compression

- Observations
 - may be lossy (although we can store deltas)
 - can be used for color images, too
 - can ‘focus’ or ‘enlarge’ a given region, without JPEG’s ‘blockiness’

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Conclusions

- JPEG: DCT for images
- MPEG: I-frames; interpolation, for video
- IFS: surprising compression method

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Resources/ References

- IFS code: www.cs.cmu.edu/~christos/SRC/ifs.tar
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