

# Data Compression

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# Introduction

# What is data compression?

- ▶ Used to reduce the number of bytes used to express the same information
- ▶ Can be:
  - ▶ lossy (eg. mp3, jpeg) → approximate representation of information
  - ▶ lossless (eg. .zip, .gz, .flac) → exact representation of information
- ▶ Example: `aaaaabbcccccc` => `5a,3b,6c`

# Why do we care?

- ▶ Files can be big!
  - ▶ Experimental/Simulation data
  - ▶ Raw A/V
    - ▶ 24bit 96KHz audio: ~2GB per hour
    - ▶ 24bit 1080p 60Hz video: ~1.3TB per hour
  - ▶ Even plain text
    - ▶ Wikipedia, without revisions or multimedia: ~60GB
- ▶ Finite storage limits how much can be kept
- ▶ Finite bandwidth limits how quickly it can be transferred

# Compression Algorithms

## Run length encoding

- ▶ 'Runs' of data (repeated sequences) are represented as:
  - ▶ One copy of the data
  - ▶ Count of how many times it is repeated
- ▶ Example: "0.00000000" → "101.80" (one 0, one ., eight 0s)
- ▶ Originally designed for bitmap images, where large areas of white compress well
- ▶ Good for certain data types, but can increase file size

## Dictionary encoding (eg. Lempel-Ziv variants, Snappy)

- ▶ Repeated strings are stored once, and referenced later
- ▶ Example:
  - ▶ "0 Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"
  - ▶ "0 Romeo, \2, wherefore art thou \3?"
- ▶ Many different variants:
  - ▶ How far back do you look for matches?
  - ▶ How do you perform the search?
  - ▶ How do you encode matches?
- ▶ Trade-off between compression ratio and compression time









## Dictionary encoding: LZ77

---

"abracadabrrarray"

<-- Search buffer --->							<-- Lookahead -->						Output (off, len, next)						
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6					
									a	b	r	a	c	a		(	0,	0,	a)
					a				b	r	a	c	a	d		(	0,	0,	b)
			a	b					r	a	c	a	d	a		(	0,	0,	r)
		a	b	r					a	c	a	d	a	b		(	3,	1,	c)

---



## Dictionary encoding: LZ77

---

"abracadabrrarray"

<-- Search buffer --->							<-- Lookahead -->						Output (off, len, next)						
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6					
									a	b	r	a	c	a		(	0,	0,	a)
						a			b	r	a	c	a	d		(	0,	0,	b)
					a	b			r	a	c	a	d	a		(	0,	0,	r)
			a	b	r				a	c	a	d	a	b		(	3,	1,	c)
		a	b	r	a	c			a	d	a	b	r	a		(	2,	1,	d)
a	b	r	a	c	a	d			a	b	r	a	r	r		(	7,	4,	r)

---

## Dictionary encoding: LZ77

---

"abracadabrrarray"

<-- Search buffer --->							<-- Lookahead -->						Output (off, len, next)						
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6					
									a	b	r	a	c	a		(	0,	0,	a)
						a			b	r	a	c	a	d		(	0,	0,	b)
					a	b			r	a	c	a	d	a		(	0,	0,	r)
			a	b	r				a	c	a	d	a	b		(	3,	1,	c)
		a	b	r	a	c			a	d	a	b	r	a		(	2,	1,	d)
	a	b	r	a	c	a	d		a	b	r	a	r	r		(	7,	4,	r)
c	a	d	a	b	r	a	r		r	a	y					(	3,	2,	y)

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## Symbol reordering

- ▶ Doesn't actually compress the data
- ▶ Improves effectiveness of algorithms (eg. run length encoding, dictionary encoding)
- ▶ Example: "banana" → "bnnaaa"

# Symbol reordering: Burrows-Wheeler Transform

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1. Input

`^banana$`

2. Make all  
rotations

`^banana$`  
`$^banana`  
`a^banan`  
`na^bana`  
`ana^ban`  
`nana^ba`  
`anana^b`  
`banana^`

3. Sort  
columns

`anana$^b`  
`ana$^ban`  
`a$^banan`  
`banana$^`  
`nana$^ba`  
`na$^bana`  
`^banana$`  
`$^banana`

4. Take the  
last column

`bnn^aa$a`

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# Entropy encoding

- ▶ Each unique symbol is given its own variable-length code
- ▶ More frequently used symbols are given shorter codes
- ▶ Eg. Morse code:
  - ▶ e is .
  - ▶ z is --.. (8 times the length of e)

## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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"this is an example of a huffman tree"

36 characters = 288 bits

Letter	Count	ASCII code	Letter	Count	ASCII code
' '	7	00100000	's'	2	01110011
'a'	4	01100001	't'	2	01110100
'e'	4	01100101	'l'	1	01101100
'f'	3	01100110	'o'	1	01101111
'h'	2	01101000	'p'	1	01110000
'i'	2	01101001	'r'	1	01110010
'm'	2	01101101	'u'	1	01110101
'n'	2	01101110	'x'	1	01111000

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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7	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
' '	a	e	f	h	i	m	n	s	t	l	o	p	r	u	x

Join the 2 least frequent entries into a subtree...

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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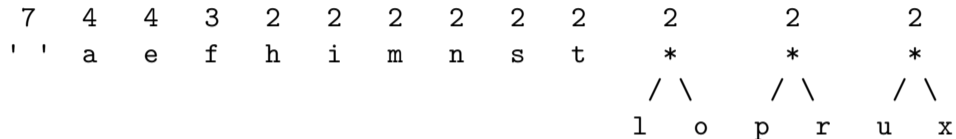
7	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
'	a	e	f	h	i	m	n	s	t	l	o	p	r	*
														/ \
														u x

Repeat for all pairs with frequency of 2...

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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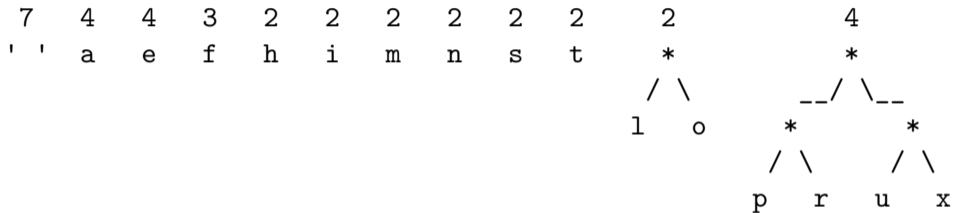


Join the 2 least frequent entries into a subtree...

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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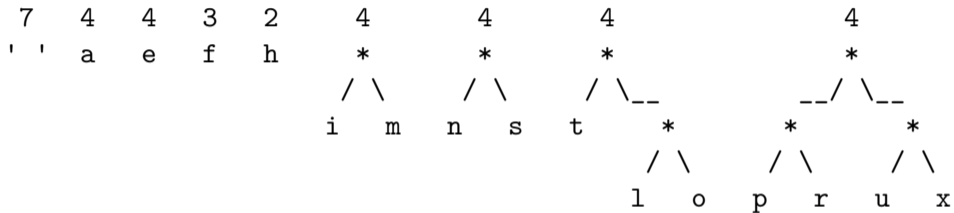


Repeat for all pairs with frequency of 4...

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# Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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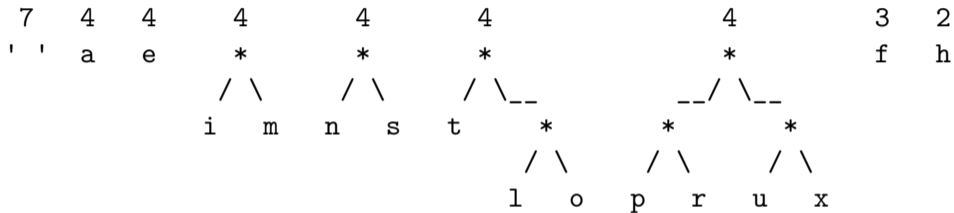


Re-sort the list...

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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Join the 2 least frequent entries into a subtree...

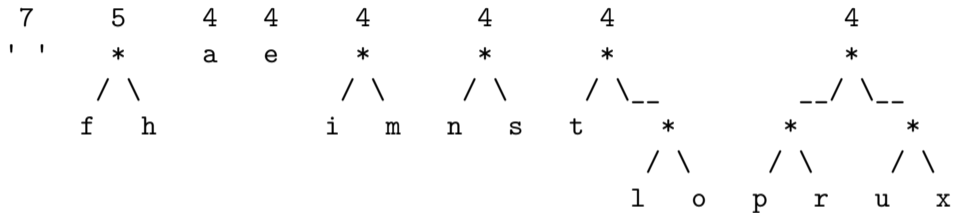
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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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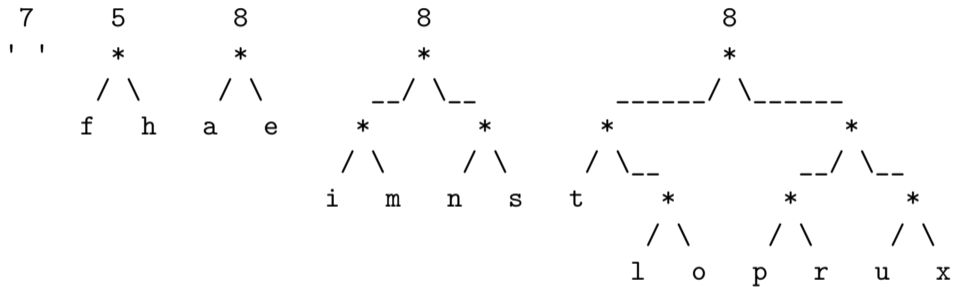


Join the 2 least frequent entries into a subtree,  
and repeat for all pairs with frequency 8...

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# Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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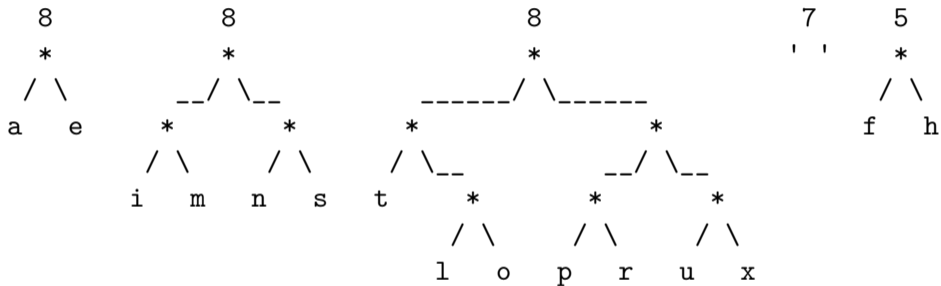


Re-sort the list...

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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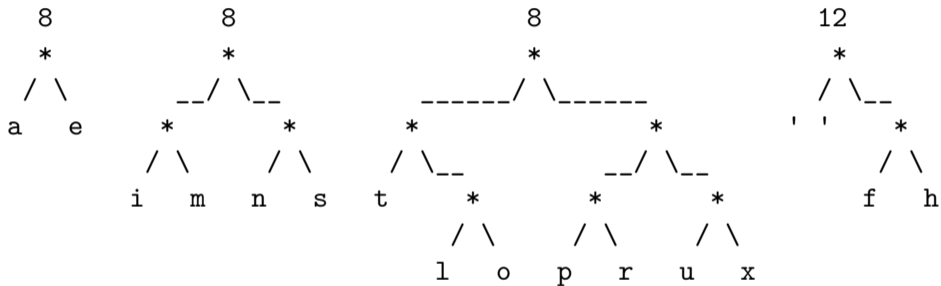


Join the 2 least frequent entries into a subtree...

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# Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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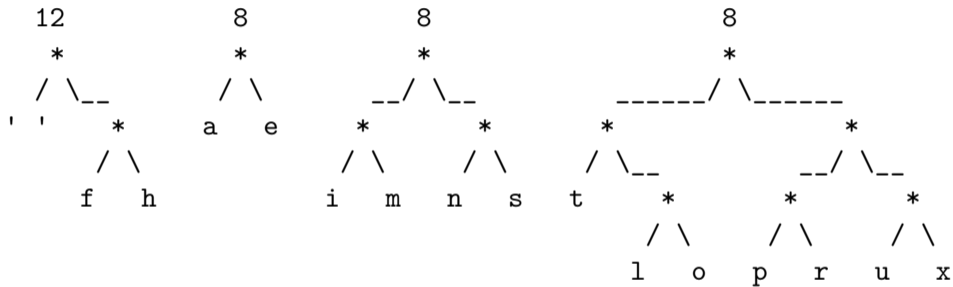


Re-sort the list

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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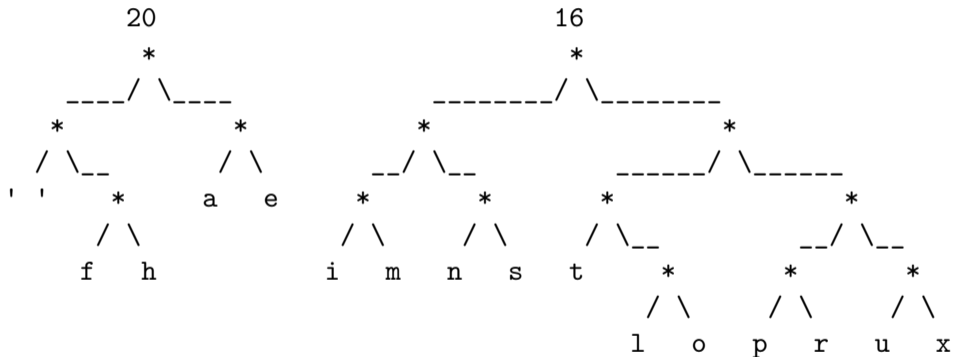


Join the 12-8 and 8-8 subtrees

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## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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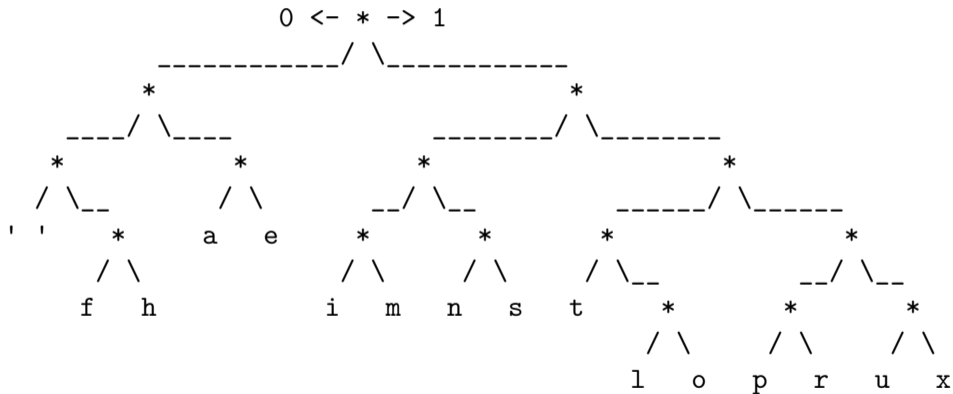
Join the final 20-16 subtrees...

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# Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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The Huffman Tree





## Entropy encoding: Huffman codes

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"this is an example of a huffman tree"

36 characters = 145 bits

Letter	Count	Huff. code
' '	7	000
'a'	4	010
'e'	4	011
'f'	3	0010
'h'	2	0011
'i'	2	1000
'm'	2	1001
'n'	2	1010

Letter	Count	Huff. code
's'	2	1011
't'	2	1100
'l'	1	11010
'o'	1	11011
'p'	1	11100
'r'	1	11101
'u'	1	11110
'x'	1	11111

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## Common Formats

# Deflate

- ▶ Used in .zip, zlib (.gzip, .png, ssh, . . . ), Intel® QuickAssist Technology
- ▶ Combination of LZ77 and Huffman coding
- ▶ Good compromise between compression ratio and compression speed

## BZip2

- ▶ Uses Burrows-Wheeler and Move-To-Front transforms to make data more compressible
- ▶ Run length encoding and Huffman encoding then used to compress the data
- ▶ Compared to Deflate:
  - ▶ Higher compression ratio
  - ▶ Similar decompression speeds
  - ▶ Much slower compression speeds

# LZMA

- ▶ Used in 7z (windows) and xz (unix) formats, and many package distributions (deb, rpm, ...)
- ▶ Uses a modified LZ77 algorithm with range encoding (an entropy encoding algorithm)
- ▶ Higher compression ratios than bzip2, with better decompression times

## LZ4

- ▶ High speed compression with reasonable compression ratio
- ▶ LZ77-esque dictionary encoding with no entropy encoding
- ▶ Stores data in 'blocks'

```
|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| t1 | t2 | L1 | literal string | offset | L2 |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|
```

$t1 + L1 = \text{length of literal string}$

$t2 + L2 = \text{length of match}$

- ▶ Implemented in many ZFS filesystem implementations

# How do they compare?

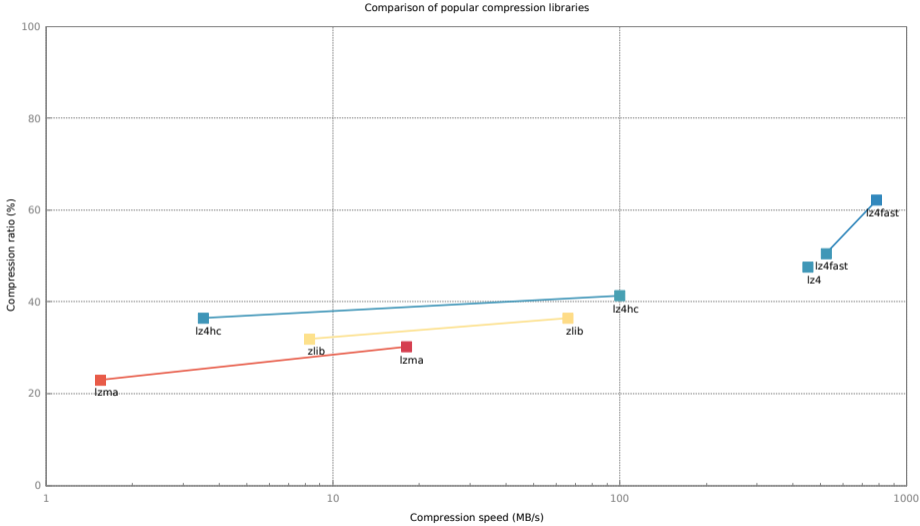


Figure 1: Compression speeds

# How do they compare?

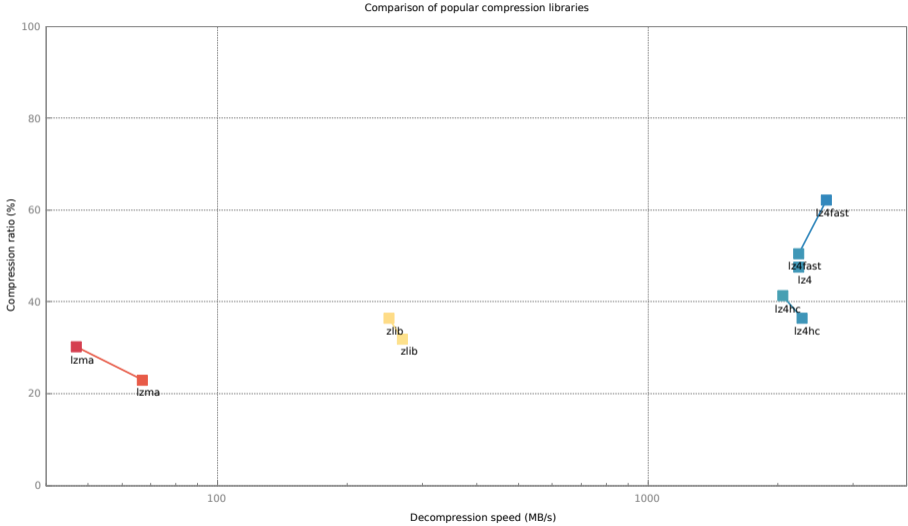


Figure 2: Decompression speeds