Dictionary Coding

- Does not use statistical knowledge of data.
- Encoder: As the input is processed develop a dictionary and transmit the index of strings found in the dictionary.
- Decoder: As the code is processed reconstruct the dictionary to invert the process of encoding.
- Examples: LZW, LZ77, Sequitur.
- Applications: Unix Compress, GIF, v.42bis.

LZW Encoding Algorithm

Repeat
find the longest match \( w \) in the dictionary
output the index of \( w \)
put \( wa \) in the dictionary where \( a \) was the unmatched symbol

LZW Encoding Example (1)

Dictionary

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
0 & a \\
1 & b \\
\end{array}
\]

Input: \( a b a b a b a b a \)
Output: \( \{0, 1\} \)

LZW Encoding Example (2)

Dictionary

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
0 & a \\
1 & b \\
2 & ab \\
\end{array}
\]

Input: \( a b a b a b a b a \)
Output: \( \{0, 1\} \)

LZW Encoding Example (3)

Dictionary

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
0 & a \\
1 & b \\
2 & ab \\
3 & ba \\
\end{array}
\]

Input: \( a b a b a b a b a \)
Output: \( \{0, 1\} \)
LZW Encoding Example (4)

Dictionary
0  a
1  b
2  ab
3  ba
4  aba

LZW Encoding Example (5)

Dictionary
0  a
1  b
2  ab
3  ba
4  aba
5  abab

LZW Encoding Example (6)

Dictionary
0  a
1  b
2  ab
3  ba
4  aba
5  abab

LZW Decoding Algorithm

• Emulate the encoder in building the dictionary. Decoder is slightly behind
  the encoder.

  initialize dictionary;
  decode first index to w;
  put w? in dictionary;
  repeat
    decode the first symbol s of the index;
    complete the previous dictionary entry with s;
    finish decoding the remainder of the index;
    put w? in the dictionary where w was just decoded;

Encoding Exercise

Dictionary
0  a
1  b
2  c

bacacbaacb
LZW Decoding Example (2a)

Dictionary
0   a
1   b
2   ab

LZW Decoding Example (2b)

Dictionary
0   a
1   b
2   ab
3   b?

LZW Decoding Example (3a)

Dictionary
0   a
1   b
2   ab
3   ba

LZW Decoding Example (3b)

Dictionary
0   a
1   b
2   ab
3   ba
4   ab?

LZW Decoding Example (4a)

Dictionary
0   a
1   b
2   ab
3   ba
4   aba

LZW Decoding Example (4b)

Dictionary
0   a
1   b
2   ab
3   ba
4   aba
5   aba?
LZW Decoding Example (5a)

Dictionary

0 a
1 b
2 ab
3 ba
4 aba
5 abab

LZW Decoding Example (5b)

Dictionary

0 a
1 b
2 ab
3 ba
4 aba
5 abab
6 ba?

LZW Decoding Example (6a)

Dictionary

0 a
1 b
2 ab
3 ba
4 aba
5 abab
6 bab

LZW Decoding Example (6b)

Dictionary

0 a
1 b
2 ab
3 ba
4 aba
5 abab
6 bab
7 bab?

Decoding Exercise

Dictionary

0 a
1 b
2 c
3 d
4 r

Trie Data Structure for Encoder's Dictionary

Fredkin (1960)
Encoder Uses a Trie (1)

Decoder's Data Structure
• Simply an array of strings

Implementing the LRV Strategy

Bounded Size Dictionary
• Bounded Size Dictionary
  – \( n \) bits of index allows a dictionary of size \( 2^n \).
  – Doubtful that long entries in the dictionary will be useful.
• Strategies when the dictionary reaches its limit:
  1. Don’t add more, just use what is there.
  2. Throw it away and start a new dictionary.
  3. Double the dictionary, adding one more bit to indices.
  4. Throw out the least recently visited (LRV) entry to make room for the new entry.
Notes on LZW

• Extremely effective when there are repeated patterns in the data that are widely spread.
• Negative: Creates entries in the dictionary that may never be used.
• Applications:
  – Unix compress, GIF, V.42 bis modem standard