

INTEGRATION OF WAVELET AND HUFFMAN COMPRESSION MECHANISM TO IMPROVE SECURITY WITH FINE IMAGE QUALITY

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Abstract: Nowadays, there is the requirement of a mechanism which can compress the graphical content without decreasing the quality of image. Therefore, wavelet mechanism has been integrated with Huffman mechanism. These two compression mechanisms are integrated and used to increase the compression ratio and decrease the image size. The content has been compressed as dual layer. Huffman compression has been used on first layer and wavelet mechanism has been used to compress the content at second layer. Two performance parameters are considered to measure the performance of graphical content compression algorithm. The considered parameters are Peak Signal to Noise Ratio and Mean square error. In the research work, the comparison between traditional wavelet based and Huffman based image compression with proposed algorithm is proposed. The proposed integration is beneficial to compress the data without losing its quality.

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[1] INTRODUCTION

Image compression is known as one sort of data compression. It has been done in order to decrease cost to store such graphical content & transmission. The Algorithms are applied based on visual conception & statistical properties of graphics. Such are used in order to offer superior results. In this process, quality of graphical contents does not get reduced. If there would be graphic content in sort size, user can store data in available size of disk & memory space. There would be decrement in time of transmission of such compressed data via Internet. It reduces downloading time from Web pages.

contents size reduction. As name indicates, lossless compression mechanism minimizes size but produces no change in image quality. This type of mechanism has been applied in places where quality and precision of graphical data cannot be compromised and is very significant.

[2] IMAGE COMPRESSION USING HUFFMAN CODING

Huffman coding is one of the basic compression technique that has been proven useful in graphical contents & video compression standards. When Huffman encoding mechanism on graphical content is applied, source symbols are pixel intensities related to Image.

Initial step of Huffman coding mechanism is to decrease input graphical data. It is done with help of ordered histogram. Here chances of occurrence of a definite pixel intensity value is as $\text{prob_pixel} = \text{numpix}/\text{totalnum}$.

[3] OBJECTIVE

The objective of the research work has been presented here such as

1. To study Huffman based compression mechanism and also consider the limitation.
2. To integrate the wavelet based image compression with Huffman for making increment in compression ratio.
3. To compress and decompress the content on two layers using Huffman and wavelet mechanism.



Fig 1 Digital Image Processing

The process followed to reduce size of graphical contents is known as graphical contents compression. There are two mechanisms to compress image. One is lossy mechanism where quality of graphical contents is degraded. The second mechanism is lossless where quality graphical contents are retained even after graphical

- PSNR value of final graphical content is measured which is supposed to be high.

[4] WAVELETS IMAGE PROCESSING

A wavelet is a wave-like oscillation with amplitude. It starts at zero, increases. After that it decreases back to zero. It has been basically visualized as a "brief oscillation" as one recorded. It has been done by a seismograph/heart monitor. Basically, wavelets are intentionally crafted to have specific properties. Such make them beneficial for signal processing. With the use of a "reverse, shift, multiply & integrate" technique called convolution, wavelets could be combined with known portions of a damaged signal to extract information from unknown portions.

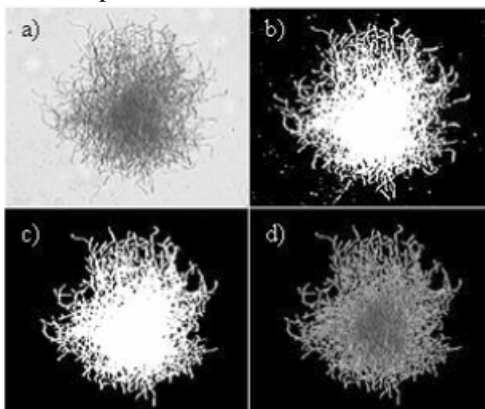


Fig2 Wavelets Image Analysis

[5] RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Here in this chapter, the updated Huffman algorithm to compress an image has been performed. Here, jpeg image shown below has been taken as sample image and Matlab script has been applied on it.



Fig 3 Original image for compression

Original File before applying compression algorithm

To view the size of actual image right clicks on image and view properties.

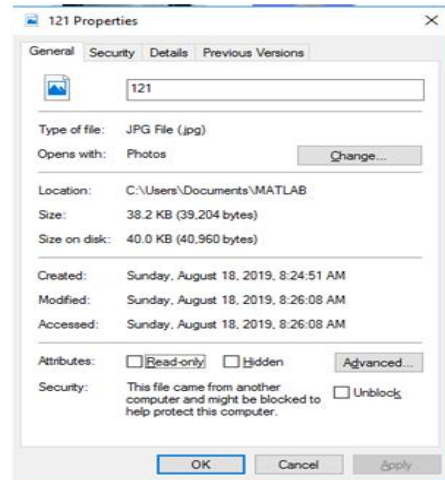


Fig 4 Size of original File

5.2 RUNNING SCRIPT

Before running script following points must be considered.

- The Code & graphical content must be placed in common folder.
- The Compressed graphical content would be generated in same folder
- The decompressed graphical content would be generated in same folder.

5.2.1 Huffman based compression

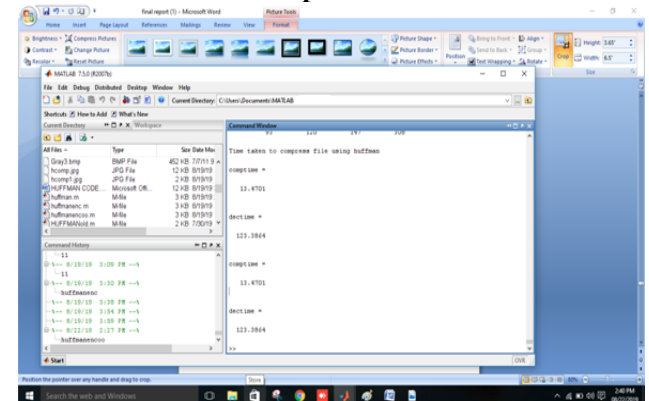


Fig 5 Huffman based compressed and decompressed image

Size of File after applying compression algorithm

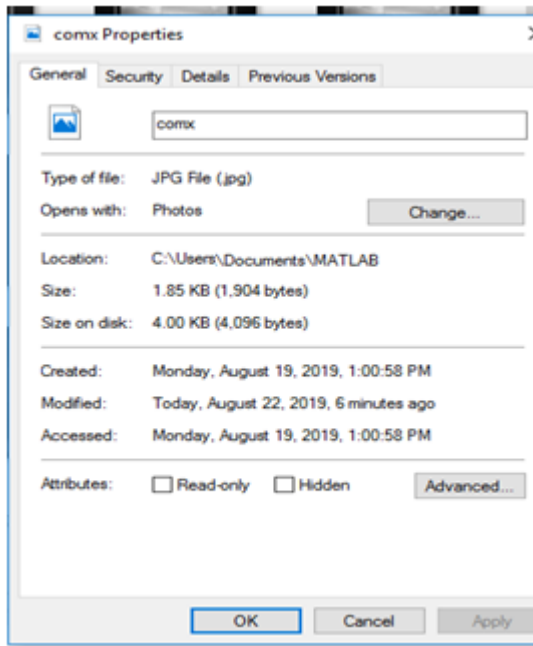


Fig 6 Size of File after applying compression algorithm

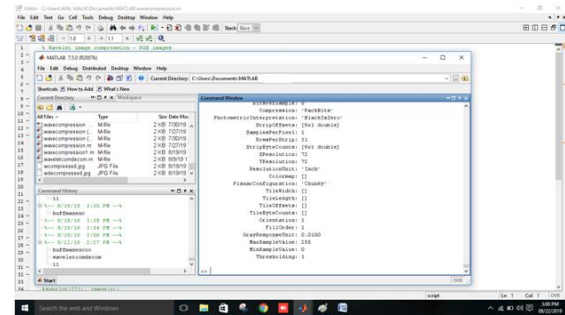


Fig 8 File compression using Wavelet

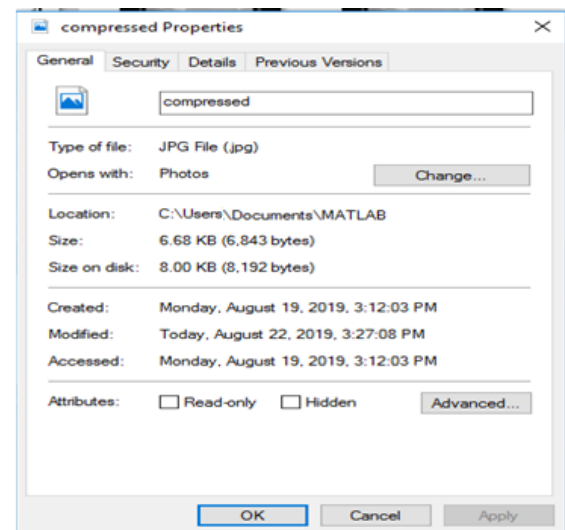


Fig 9 Size of file after compression using Wavlet mechanism

Size of File after decompression of image

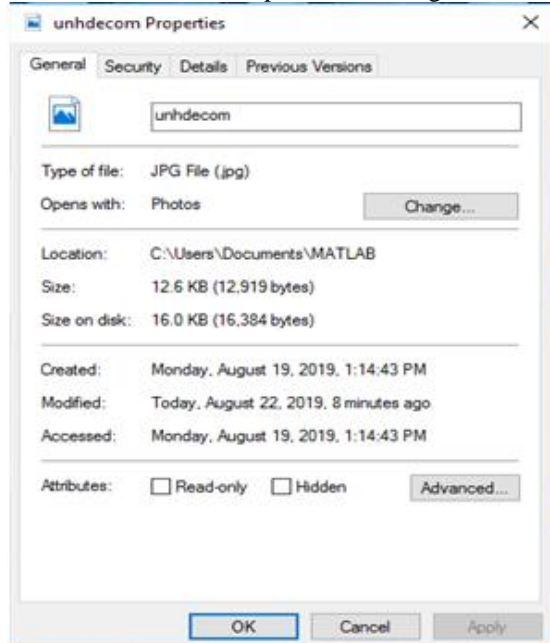


Fig 7 Size of File after decompression of image

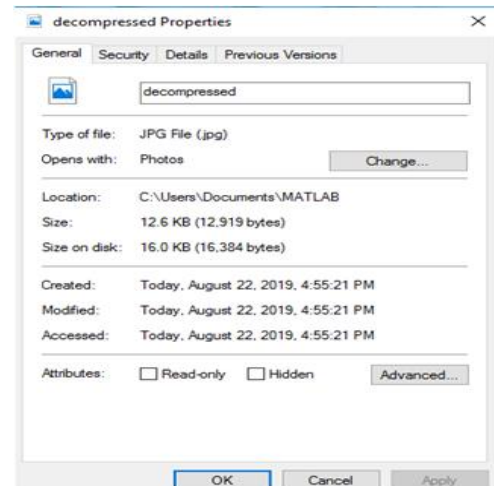


Fig 10 Size of File after decompression using Wavlet mechanism

5.2.2 Wavlet based compression decompression

5.2.3 Proposed file compression implementation

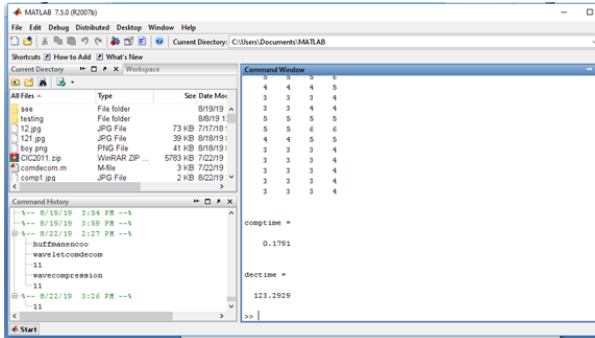


Fig 11 File compression using proposed model

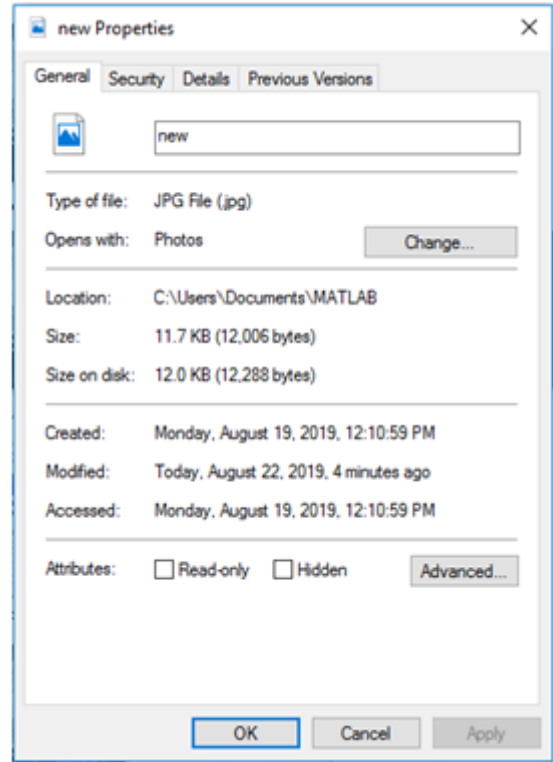


Fig 13 Size of File after decompression using proposed mechanism

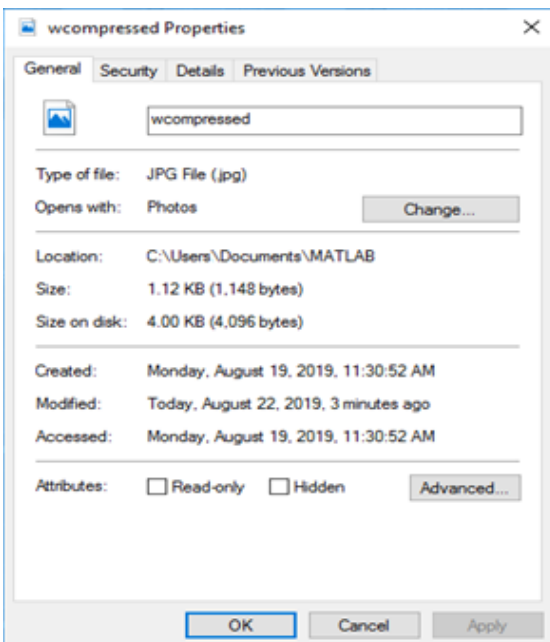


Fig 12 Size of file after compression using proposed mechanism

5.3 PSNR CALCULATION Result After Checking PSNR of Compressed Image

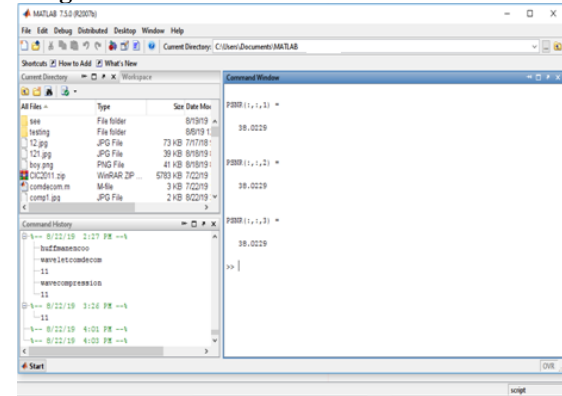


Fig 14 PSNR of compressed Image

5.4 PSNR CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSED IMAGE

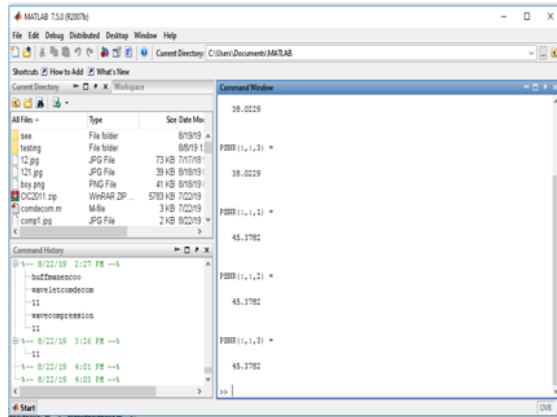


Fig 15 PSNR of Decompressed Image

5.5 MATRIX CHART TO COMPARE THE TRADITIONAL AND PROPOSED WORK

The following chart has represented the comparison between traditional wavelet based and Huffman based image compression with proposed algorithm considering file size after decompression as well as its PSNR value. Moreover, the compression time and decompression time in all cases have been discussed here.

Table:1 Matrix chart to compare the traditional and proposed work

	Original File	WAVEL ET CODE	Huffman	PROPOSED ALGO
Original file size (in KB)	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
File name (After compression)	121.jpg	compress ed.jpg	comx.jpg	wdecomp ressed.jp g
File size in KB (compressed)	NA	6.68	1.85	1.12
File size in KB (Decompressed)	NA	12.6	12.6	11.7
Psnr 1	NA	inf	38.022	45.37
Compression ratio	NA	5.72	20.65	34.11
Compression time	NA	12.38	13.47	12.55
Decompression time	NA	121.45	123.39	123.29

[6] CONCLUSION

The produced result image has better quality as compared to traditional compression techniques. The wavelet based image compression has been integrated in order to increase the compression ratio in proposed work. The content has been compressed as dual layer. At first layer, the compression of content has been done using Huffman and at second layer, content has been compressed using wavelet mechanism. In same way, the contents have been decompressed by wavelet mechanism. Afterwards, it has been decompressed with the use of Huffman decompression. At final step, the decompressed image has been processed in order to increase its PSNR value to assure better quality. After all, It has been concluded that the proposed integration of Huffman and wavelet based integration is beneficial to secure the graphical content.

[7] FUTURE SCOPE

This research has focused on wavelet based graphical content compression that would be beneficial to increase compression ratio of graphical content. It would be beneficial to compress the content at two layers for double security. Proposed Mechanism may be updated and suitably designed in order to compress more than one images in a single compressed file for convenience of sending and receiving graphical content on a computer network. More layers may be added in mechanism of proposed layer to generate even better results of compressing graphical content but at the same time taking account of PSNR value. Audio and video content may also be compressed by applying suitable compressing mechanism at the compressing and decompressing layers of the proposed algorithm.

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