

→ Source Coding! -

Source Coding takes into account the semantics of the data. The degree of the Compression that can be reached by Source encoding depends on the data contents.

An example is the Sound Source Coding, where sound is transformed from time dependent to frequency dependent. Sound Concatration followed by the encoding of the ~~formats~~ formants. This transformation substantially reduces the amount of data. Formants are defined as being the maxima of the voice spectrum. In most cases, three to five formants are sufficient to reconstruct the original signal in the time domain.

A Content prediction technique can make use, for example, of spatial redundancies within still images. Other techniques perform a transformation of the spatial domain into the two dimensional frequency domain by using the Discrete Cosine Transformation (DCT). Low frequencies define the average color and the information of high frequencies contains the sharp edges. Hence, low frequencies are much more important than the

DATE:			
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higher ones, which is a key feature used in DCT-based Compression.