

Compressing Multisets with Large Alphabets

Daniel Severo¹²³ James Townsend⁴
Ashish Khisti² Alireza Makhzani²³ Karen Ullrich¹

¹Meta AI ²University of Toronto
³Vector Institute for AI ⁴University of Amsterdam

Data Compression Conference, 2022

Outline

1. Problem setting
2. Motivation
3. Background
 - Asymmetric Numeral Systems (ANS)
 - Bits-back with ANS
 - Multiset entropy
4. Method
5. Experiments
6. Conclusion

Problem setting

Problem setting

Given a sequence of i.i.d. symbols $X^n = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ with entropy

$$H(X^n) = nH(X) = n\mathbb{E}[-\log P_X(X)]$$

Problem setting

Given a sequence of i.i.d. symbols $X^n = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ with entropy

$$H(X^n) = nH(X) = n\mathbb{E}[-\log P_X(X)]$$

we want to losslessly compress the multiset

$$\mathcal{M} = f(X^n) = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

at rate $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$.

Motivation

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

- Steinruecken (2016): **rate-optimal** for any alphabet \mathcal{A}

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

- Steinruecken (2016): **rate-optimal** for any alphabet \mathcal{A}
 - Compress frequency count of symbols in \mathcal{M} (vector in $\mathbb{N}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$)

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

- Steinruecken (2016): **rate-optimal** for any alphabet \mathcal{A}
 - Compress frequency count of symbols in \mathcal{M} (vector in $\mathbb{N}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$)
 - **Inefficient** when $|\mathcal{A}| \gg n$, requires $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ steps

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

- Steinruecken (2016): **rate-optimal** for any alphabet \mathcal{A}
 - Compress frequency count of symbols in \mathcal{M} (vector in $\mathbb{N}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$)
 - **Inefficient** when $|\mathcal{A}| \gg n$, requires $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ steps
- Compress X^n instead: **efficient**, if X_i are i.i.d.

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

- Steinruecken (2016): **rate-optimal** for any alphabet \mathcal{A}
 - Compress frequency count of symbols in \mathcal{M} (vector in $\mathbb{N}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$)
 - **Inefficient** when $|\mathcal{A}| \gg n$, requires $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ steps
- Compress X^n instead: **efficient**, if X_i are i.i.d.
 - Entropy code each X_i with $P_X(X_i)$, requires $\mathcal{O}(n)$ steps

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

- Steinruecken (2016): **rate-optimal** for any alphabet \mathcal{A}
 - Compress frequency count of symbols in \mathcal{M} (vector in $\mathbb{N}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$)
 - **Inefficient** when $|\mathcal{A}| \gg n$, requires $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ steps
- Compress X^n instead: **efficient**, if X_i are i.i.d.
 - Entropy code each X_i with $P_X(X_i)$, requires $\mathcal{O}(n)$ steps
 - **Sub-optimal**, achieves $H(X^n) \geq H(\mathcal{M})$

Motivation

How to achieve $H(\mathcal{M}) \leq H(X^n)$?

- Steinruecken (2016): **rate-optimal** for any alphabet \mathcal{A}
 - Compress frequency count of symbols in \mathcal{M} (vector in $\mathbb{N}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$)
 - **Inefficient** when $|\mathcal{A}| \gg n$, requires $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ steps
- Compress X^n instead: **efficient**, if X_i are i.i.d.
 - Entropy code each X_i with $P_X(X_i)$, requires $\mathcal{O}(n)$ steps
 - **Sub-optimal**, achieves $H(X^n) \geq H(\mathcal{M})$

Would like **efficient, rate-optimal** method for any \mathcal{A}, n .

Background

Background: Asymmetric Numeral Systems (ANS)

ANS (Duda, 2009) is an alternative to Arithmetic Coding (AC).

Background: Asymmetric Numeral Systems (ANS)

ANS (Duda, 2009) is an alternative to Arithmetic Coding (AC).

To encode $X = x$ with P_X and CDF F_X ,

	AC	ANS
statistics	range $[F_X(x), F_X(x) + P_X(x))$	

Background: Asymmetric Numeral Systems (ANS)

ANS (Duda, 2009) is an alternative to Arithmetic Coding (AC).

To encode $X = x$ with P_X and CDF F_X ,

	AC	ANS
statistics	range $[F_X(x), F_X(x) + P_X(x))$	
state	fraction 0.1001	integer 1001

Background: Asymmetric Numeral Systems (ANS)

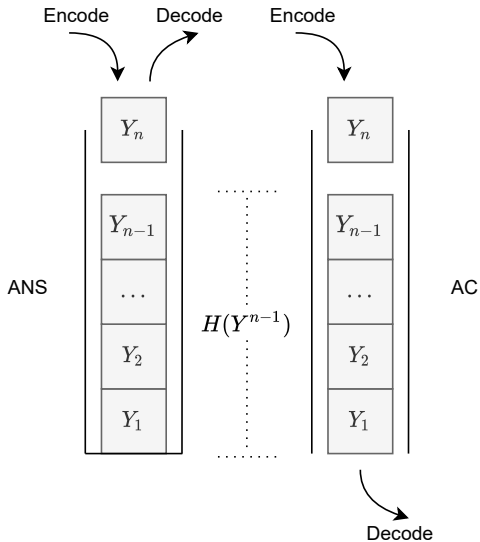
ANS (Duda, 2009) is an alternative to Arithmetic Coding (AC).

To encode $X = x$ with P_X and CDF F_X ,

	AC	ANS
statistics	range $[F_X(x), F_X(x) + P_X(x))$	
state	fraction 0.1001	integer 1001
order	queue-like	stack-like

Background: Asymmetric Numeral Systems (ANS)

Key difference: ANS decodes in reverse order



Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$

Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$ using

- code for Y at rate $H(Y) = H(X, Z)$

Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$ using

- code for Y at rate $H(Y) = H(X, Z)$ and
- code for Z at rate $H(Z | X)$

Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$ using

- code for Y at rate $H(Y) = H(X, Z)$ and
- code for Z at rate $H(Z | X)$

BB-ANS (Townsend, 2019) achieves $H(X)$ for i.i.d. X_1, \dots, X_n

Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$ using

- code for Y at rate $H(Y) = H(X, Z)$ and
- code for Z at rate $H(Z | X)$

BB-ANS (Townsend, 2019) achieves $H(X)$ for i.i.d. X_1, \dots, X_n

Use ANS stack as a random seed to sample Z_1, \dots, Z_n

Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$ using

- code for Y at rate $H(Y) = H(X, Z)$ and
- code for Z at rate $H(Z | X)$

BB-ANS (Townsend, 2019) achieves $H(X)$ for i.i.d. X_1, \dots, X_n

Use ANS stack as a random seed to sample Z_1, \dots, Z_n

Encode $(X_1, Z_2), \dots, (X_n, Z_n)$ onto the ANS stack

Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

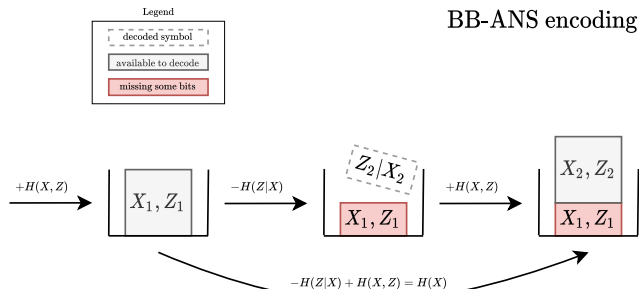
Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$ using

- code for Y at rate $H(Y) = H(X, Z)$ and
- code for Z at rate $H(Z | X)$

BB-ANS (Townsend, 2019) achieves $H(X)$ for i.i.d. X_1, \dots, X_n

Use ANS stack as a random seed to sample Z_1, \dots, Z_n

Encode $(X_1, Z_2), \dots, (X_n, Z_n)$ onto the ANS stack



Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

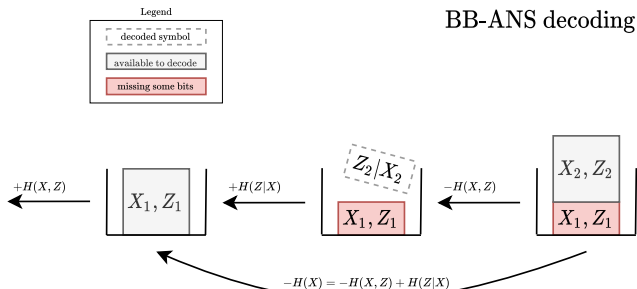
Problem: Given $Y = (X, Z)$, encode X at rate $R_X = H(X)$ using

- code for Y at rate $H(Y) = H(X, Z)$ and
- code for Z at rate $H(Z | X)$

BB-ANS (Townsend, 2019) achieves $H(X)$ for i.i.d. X_1, \dots, X_n

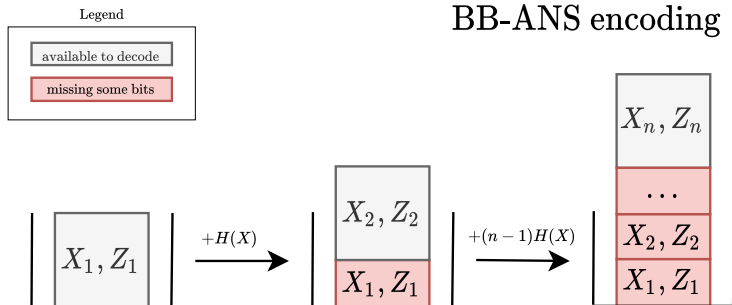
Use ANS stack as a random seed to sample Z_1, \dots, Z_n

Encode $(X_1, Z_2), \dots, (X_n, Z_n)$ onto the ANS stack



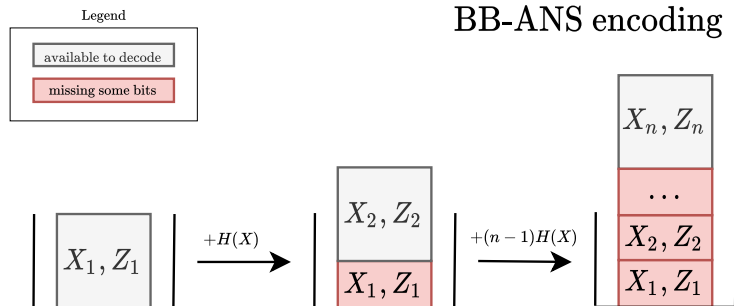
Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

The full picture



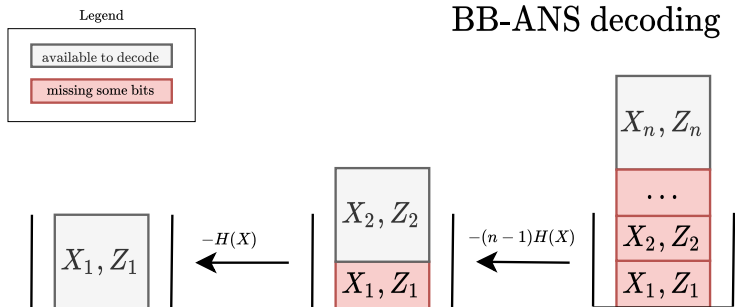
Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

The full picture, with one-time overhead of $+\frac{1}{n}H(Z|X)$



Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

The full picture, with one-time overhead of $+\frac{1}{n}H(Z|X)$



Background: Bits-back with ANS (BB-ANS)

Take-away: BB-ANS gives an operational meaning to the identity

$$H(X) = H(X, Z) - H(Z | X) = I(X; Y),$$

where $Y = (X, Z)$.

Background: Multiset entropy

How does $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(f(X^n))$ relate to $H(X^n)$?

Background: Multiset entropy

How does $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(f(X^n))$ relate to $H(X^n)$?

$$\begin{aligned}H(X^n, \mathcal{M}) &= H(\mathcal{M}) + H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) \\ &= H(X^n) + \underbrace{H(\mathcal{M} | X^n)}_{=0}\end{aligned}$$

Background: Multiset entropy

How does $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(f(X^n))$ relate to $H(X^n)$?

$$\begin{aligned}H(X^n, \mathcal{M}) &= H(\mathcal{M}) + H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) \\ &= H(X^n) + \underbrace{H(\mathcal{M} | X^n)}_{=0}\end{aligned}$$

Multiset entropy

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$$

Background: Multiset entropy

How does $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(f(X^n))$ relate to $H(X^n)$?

$$\begin{aligned}H(X^n, \mathcal{M}) &= H(\mathcal{M}) + H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) \\ &= H(X^n) + \underbrace{H(\mathcal{M} | X^n)}_{=0}\end{aligned}$$

Multiset entropy

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$$

$H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ bits are needed to order symbols in \mathcal{M} to create X^n

Background: Multiset entropy

How does $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(f(X^n))$ relate to $H(X^n)$?

$$\begin{aligned}H(X^n, \mathcal{M}) &= H(\mathcal{M}) + H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) \\ &= H(X^n) + \underbrace{H(\mathcal{M} | X^n)}_{=0}\end{aligned}$$

Multiset entropy

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$$

$H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ bits are needed to order symbols in \mathcal{M} to create X^n

It is often called the “order information”

Method

Method: overview

Recap: BB-ANS gives an operational meaning to the identity

$$H(X) = H(X, Z) - H(Z | X) = I(X; Y)$$

Method: overview

Recap: BB-ANS gives an operational meaning to the identity

$$H(X) = H(X, Z) - H(Z | X) = I(X; Y)$$

Multiset entropy:

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) = I(\mathcal{M}; X^n)$$

Method: overview

Recap: BB-ANS gives an operational meaning to the identity

$$H(X) = H(X, Z) - H(Z | X) = I(X; Y)$$

Multiset entropy:

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) = I(\mathcal{M}; X^n)$$

Naive method: apply BB-ANS for multiset compression

Method: overview

Recap: BB-ANS gives an operational meaning to the identity

$$H(X) = H(X, Z) - H(Z | X) = I(X; Y)$$

Multiset entropy:

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) = I(\mathcal{M}; X^n)$$

Naive method: apply BB-ANS for multiset compression

Achieves $H(\mathcal{M})$ on sequence of multisets $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \dots$

Method: overview

Recap: BB-ANS gives an operational meaning to the identity

$$H(X) = H(X, Z) - H(Z | X) = I(X; Y)$$

Multiset entropy:

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) = I(\mathcal{M}; X^n)$$

Naive method: apply BB-ANS for multiset compression

Achieves $H(\mathcal{M})$ on sequence of multisets $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \dots$

Can we achieve $H(\mathcal{M})$ on a single multiset $\mathcal{M} = f(X^n)$?

Method: overview

Recap: BB-ANS gives an operational meaning to the identity

$$H(X) = H(X, Z) - H(Z | X) = I(X; Y)$$

Multiset entropy:

$$H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M}) = I(\mathcal{M}; X^n)$$

Naive method: apply BB-ANS for multiset compression

Achieves $H(\mathcal{M})$ on sequence of multisets $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \dots$

Can we achieve $H(\mathcal{M})$ on a single multiset $\mathcal{M} = f(X^n)$?

In other words, can we compress \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits?

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



{a, b, b}

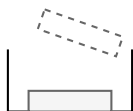
$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



{a, b, b}

$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon - \log \frac{1}{2/3}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



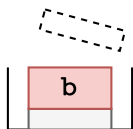
$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon - \log \frac{1}{2/3} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{b})}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



$\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$

$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon - \log \frac{1}{2/3} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{b})} - \log \frac{1}{1/2}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. **Encode sampled element using P_X**

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon - \log \frac{1}{2/3} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{b})} - \log \frac{1}{1/2} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{a})}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



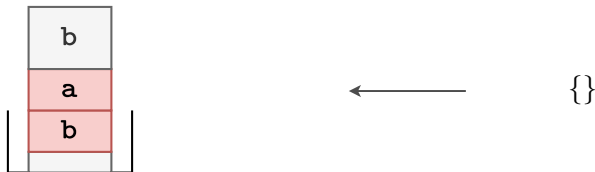
$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon - \log \frac{1}{2/3} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{b})} - \log \frac{1}{1/2} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{a})} - \log \frac{1}{1/1}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon - \log \frac{1}{2/3} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{b})^2} - \log \frac{1}{1/2} + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{a})} - \log \frac{1}{1/1}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon + \log \frac{1}{P_X(\mathbf{b})^2 P_X(\mathbf{a})} - \log \frac{1}{(2/3)(1/2)(1/1)}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



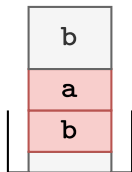
$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon + \log \frac{1}{P_{X^n}(\text{bab})} - \log \frac{1}{P_{X^n | \mathcal{M}}(\text{bab} | \{\text{a}, \text{b}, \text{b}\})}$$

Method: compressing \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Construct order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$ iteratively by “sampling without replacement” from \mathcal{M} . Alternate:

1. Decode sample (w.o. replacement) from \mathcal{M}
2. Encode sampled element using P_X

until \mathcal{M} is depleted.



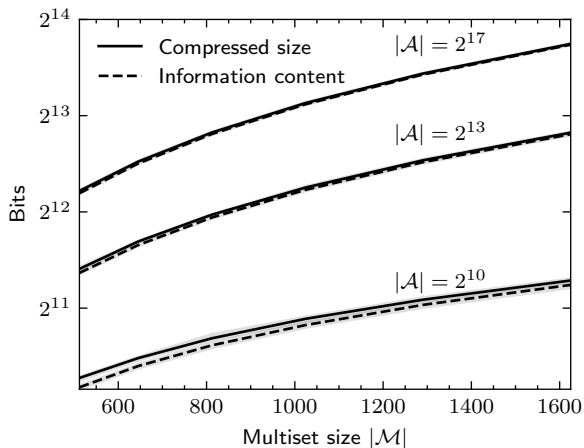
{}

$$L(\mathcal{M}) = \varepsilon + \log \frac{1}{P_{\mathcal{M}}(\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}\})}$$

Experiments

Experiments: Synthetic multisets (rate)

Achieves $H(\mathcal{M}) = \mathbb{E}[-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})]$ on single \mathcal{M}



Experiments: Synthetic multisets (complexity)

Average complexities

$\mathcal{O}(\log m)$ to sample from \mathcal{M} , where $m = \#$ unique symbols in \mathcal{M}

Experiments: Synthetic multisets (complexity)

Average complexities

$\mathcal{O}(\log m)$ to sample from \mathcal{M} , where $m = \#$ unique symbols in \mathcal{M}

$\mathcal{O}(p)$ to encode/decode with P_X

Experiments: Synthetic multisets (complexity)

Average complexities

$\mathcal{O}(\log m)$ to sample from \mathcal{M} , where $m = \#$ unique symbols in \mathcal{M}

$\mathcal{O}(p)$ to encode/decode with P_X

$\mathcal{O}(np + n \log m)$ total complexity to encode/decode \mathcal{M}

Experiments: Synthetic multisets (complexity)

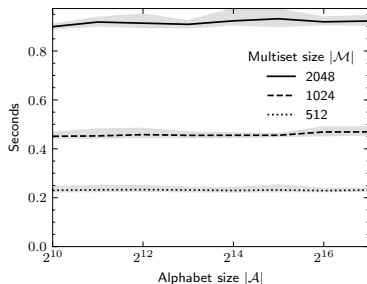
Average complexities

$\mathcal{O}(\log m)$ to sample from \mathcal{M} , where $m = \#$ unique symbols in \mathcal{M}

$\mathcal{O}(p)$ to encode/decode with P_X

$\mathcal{O}(np + n \log m)$ total complexity to encode/decode \mathcal{M}

Encode + decode time for fixed $m = 512$



Experiments: Synthetic multisets (complexity)

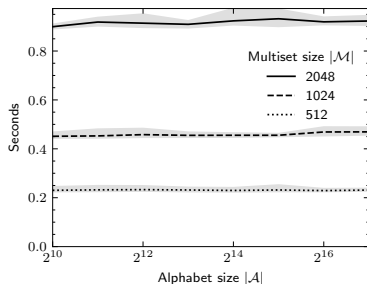
Average complexities

$\mathcal{O}(\log m)$ to sample from \mathcal{M} , where $m = \#$ unique symbols in \mathcal{M}

$\mathcal{O}(p)$ to encode/decode with P_X

$\mathcal{O}(np + n \log m)$ total complexity to encode/decode \mathcal{M}

Encode + decode time for fixed $m = 512$



Compute time doesn't scale with $|\mathcal{A}|$, if m is fixed

Experiments: MNIST images with WebP

Symbols X_i can be images, text, or anything else.

Experiments: MNIST images with WebP

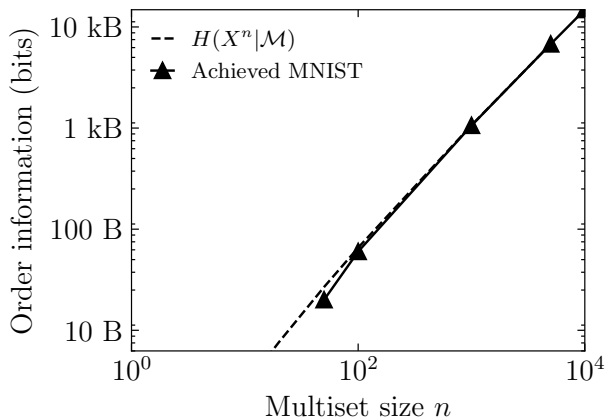
Symbols X_i can be images, text, or anything else.

Lossy codecs like WebP/JPEG can replace encoding with P_X

Experiments: MNIST images with WebP

Symbols X_i can be images, text, or anything else.

Lossy codecs like WebP/JPEG can replace encoding with P_X



Method removes all order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$

Experiments: JSON maps as nested multisets

Symbols X_i can be multisets themselves (as in JSON maps)

Experiments: JSON maps as nested multisets

Symbols X_i can be multisets themselves (as in JSON maps)

This means \mathcal{M} is a multiset of multisets

Experiments: JSON maps as nested multisets

Symbols X_i can be multisets themselves (as in JSON maps)

This means \mathcal{M} is a multiset of multisets

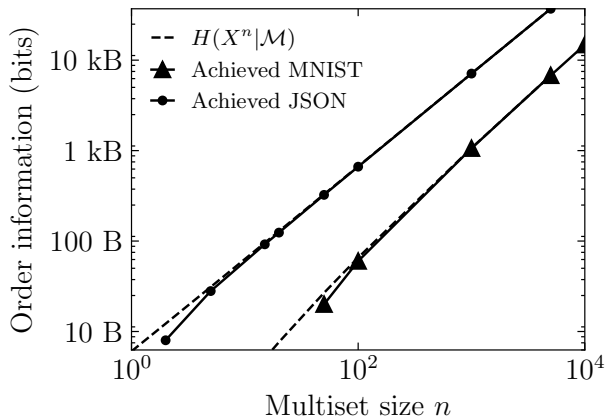
Method naturally extends to this case

Experiments: JSON maps as nested multisets

Symbols X_i can be multisets themselves (as in JSON maps)

This means \mathcal{M} is a multiset of multisets

Method naturally extends to this case



Method removes all order information $H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Problem: encode $\mathcal{M} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ at $H(\mathcal{M})$ losslessly

Conclusion

- Problem: encode $\mathcal{M} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ at $H(\mathcal{M})$ losslessly
- Current methods require at least $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ compute

Conclusion

- Problem: encode $\mathcal{M} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ at $H(\mathcal{M})$ losslessly
- Current methods require at least $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ compute
- Our method requires $\mathcal{O}(np + n \log m)$, independent of $|\mathcal{A}|$

Conclusion

- Problem: encode $\mathcal{M} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ at $H(\mathcal{M})$ losslessly
- Current methods require at least $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ compute
- Our method requires $\mathcal{O}(np + n \log m)$, independent of $|\mathcal{A}|$
- It relies on BB-ANS: $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$

Conclusion

- Problem: encode $\mathcal{M} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ at $H(\mathcal{M})$ losslessly
- Current methods require at least $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ compute
- Our method requires $\mathcal{O}(np + n \log m)$, independent of $|\mathcal{A}|$
- It relies on BB-ANS: $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$
- Can compress single \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits

Conclusion

- Problem: encode $\mathcal{M} = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ at $H(\mathcal{M})$ losslessly
- Current methods require at least $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}|)$ compute
- Our method requires $\mathcal{O}(np + n \log m)$, independent of $|\mathcal{A}|$
- It relies on BB-ANS: $H(\mathcal{M}) = H(X^n) - H(X^n | \mathcal{M})$
- Can compress single \mathcal{M} to $-\log P_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathcal{M})$ bits
- Symbols can be anything (e.g. images, text, multisets)

Thank you!



Daniel Severo



James Townsend



Ashish Khisti



Alireza Makhzani



Karen Ullrich



Presented by: dsevero.com and j-towns.github.io
Code: github.com/facebookresearch/multiset-compression