# Image file formats

Some commonly used file formats

**TIFF** (Tagged Image File Format)

- Usually Images are larger in size and of high quality.
- Can have multiple extensions based on applications. But hence not portable.
- May or maynot be compressed.
- Algorithms that can be used to compress TIFF images :
  - Huffman coding
  - LZW compression
- Not suitable for web

# TIFF continued..

- It is organized in 3 sections :
  - Image File Header (IFH)\* first 8 bytes of image file
  - Image File Directory (IFD)\*
  - Bitmap data
- IFD contains multiple 12-byte records called 'tags'. There are 70 tags defined in as public tags. User defined tags are called private tags.
- There are three possible ways to arrange data in TIFF

Header	Header	Header
IFD 0	IFD 0	Image O
IFD 1	Image O	Image 1
IFD <i>n</i>	IFD 1	Image 2
lmage O	Image 1	IFD 0
Image 1	IFD 2	IFD 1
Image n	Image 2	IFD 2

**TIFF** subfiles

IFD Image File Directory

## TIFF continued..

- Header contains information about byte order, version information and a position at which first IFD starts. (word, word, double word)
- Each IFD contains information about height and width of an image depth of each pixel and type of data encoding used. Some file tags are
  Artist, Uncompressed, ImageHeight, Copyright.
- Bitmap data may not be continuous. Hence simple applications may not be able to read TIFF files.

#### BMP

- Simple Highly standardized and widespread.
- Does not offer significant image compression.
- Simple editor can support BMP images due to its simplicity.
- Hence widely used.
- BMP section is broken into 4 main sections
  - File header
  - Image header
  - Color table
  - Pixel data

#### BMP continued ..

- The file header (14 bytes) contains information about file size and location at which data is stored.
- The Image header (40 bytes\*) tells information about rows and columns of an image, bits per pixel, type of compression used if any.
- The color table<sup>&</sup> provides color palette
- Pixel data is written in bottom to top fashion. Row starts with double word boundaries.
- Each row is written left to right.

#### PNG (Portable Network Graphics)

- PNG file consists of PNG signature followed by series of chunks.
- Chunk contains
  - Length (4byte unsigned integer)
  - Chunk type (4byte chunk type code) Image header, image data etc.
  - Chunk data data type appropriate for chunk type. Field can be of zero length.
  - Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) (4 byte)

#### PNG continued ..

• First 8 bytes identify PNG image :

```
137 80 78 71 13 10 26 10
```

- Length : 4 byte unsigned int. does not include itself, type code and CRC.
- Chunk type : chunk type identifies the type of data in data field.
- Chunk Data : The data appropriate to chunk type. Can be of 0 length.
- CRC : calculated on previous data. Does not include length field.

HEIF (High Efficiency Image Compression)

- Being used by apple to replace JPEG.
- It is a format for image sequences as well as for individual images.
- still images encoded with the HVEC (H.265) video format.
- Works well with live photos
- "MPEG group claims that twice as much information can be stored in a HEIF style image as a JPEG one of the same size."
- HEIF supports 16 bit color as oppose to 8-bit color used by JPEG

#### HEIF continued ..

- Container and codec are separate.
- Every element in HEIF file is called an 'item'.
- Structures link one item to other.
- Items identify various properties in the file format.

Representative image	
	HEIF container
II-resolution displayable image	meta - Information about items
Smaller resolution	pitm - Primary Item Box
Alpha plane or a depth map	iref - Item Reference Box
Not for display	dimg - Derived Image thmb - Thumbnail
ʻgridʻ, ʻidenʻ, ʻiovlʻ	auxl - Auxiliary Image
Alternative images	
	II-resolution displayable image Smaller resolution Alpha plane or a depth map Not for display 'grid', 'iden', 'iovl' Alternative images

## HEIF continued ..



# HEIF continued .. (JPEG vs HEIF)

- Block size :
  - 8x8 block size for jpeg 8 to 16 for HEIF. It is flexible.
- Can predict all values within a block using data from other blocks.
- CABAC coding is used instead of Huffman coding.
- JPEG uses global quantization matrix. HEVC uses separate quantization parameters. This gives flexibility of local quantization.
- Deblocking filter to smoothen the transition. SAO follows.

# References

- What is TIFF file format. <a href="https://kb.iu.edu/d/afjn">https://kb.iu.edu/d/afjn</a>
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