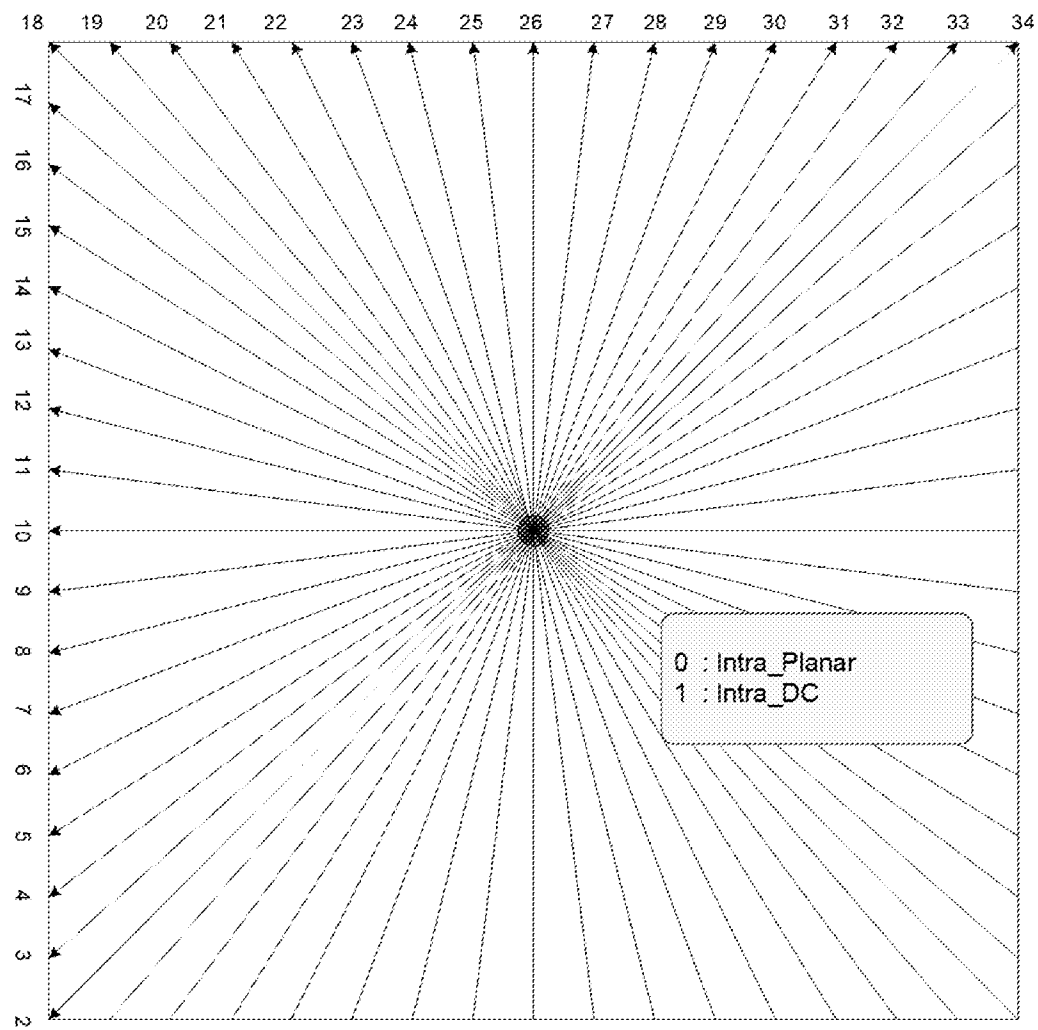
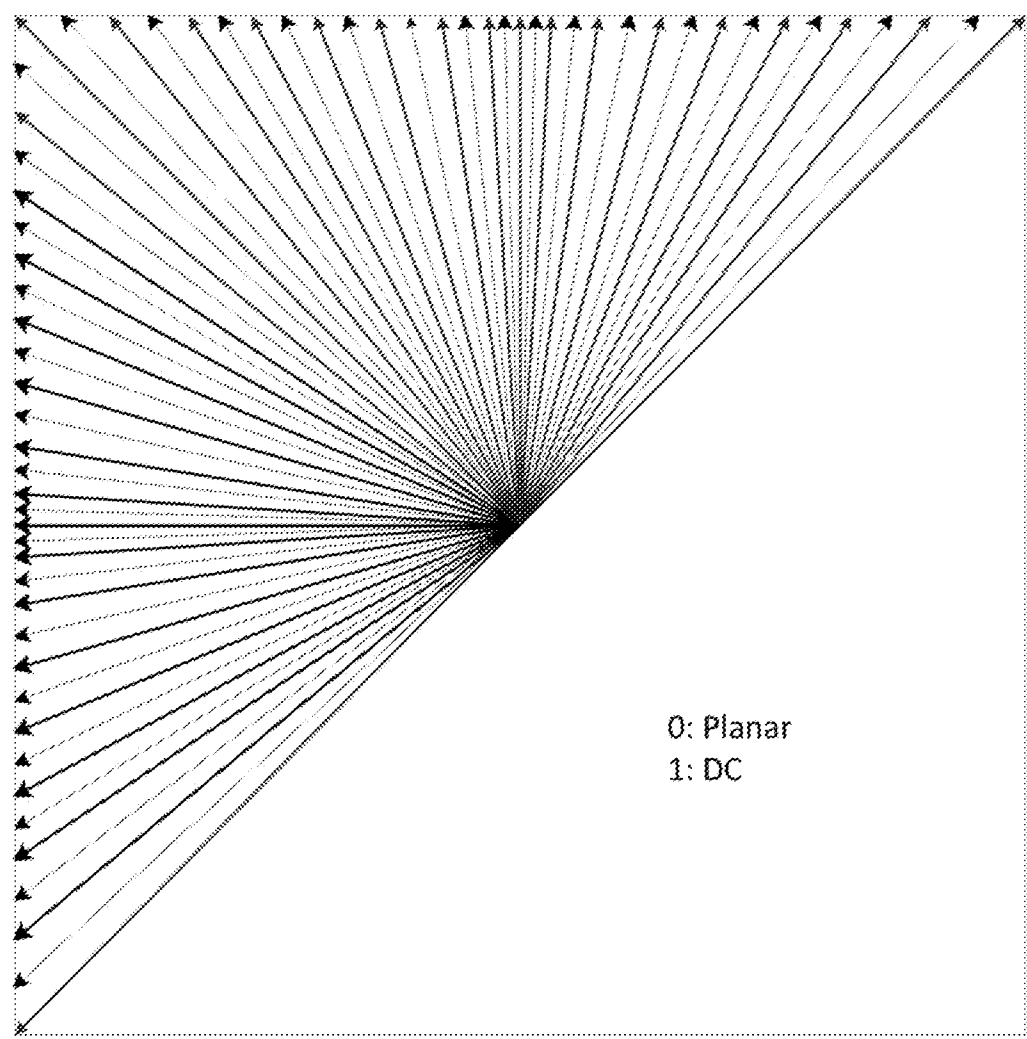




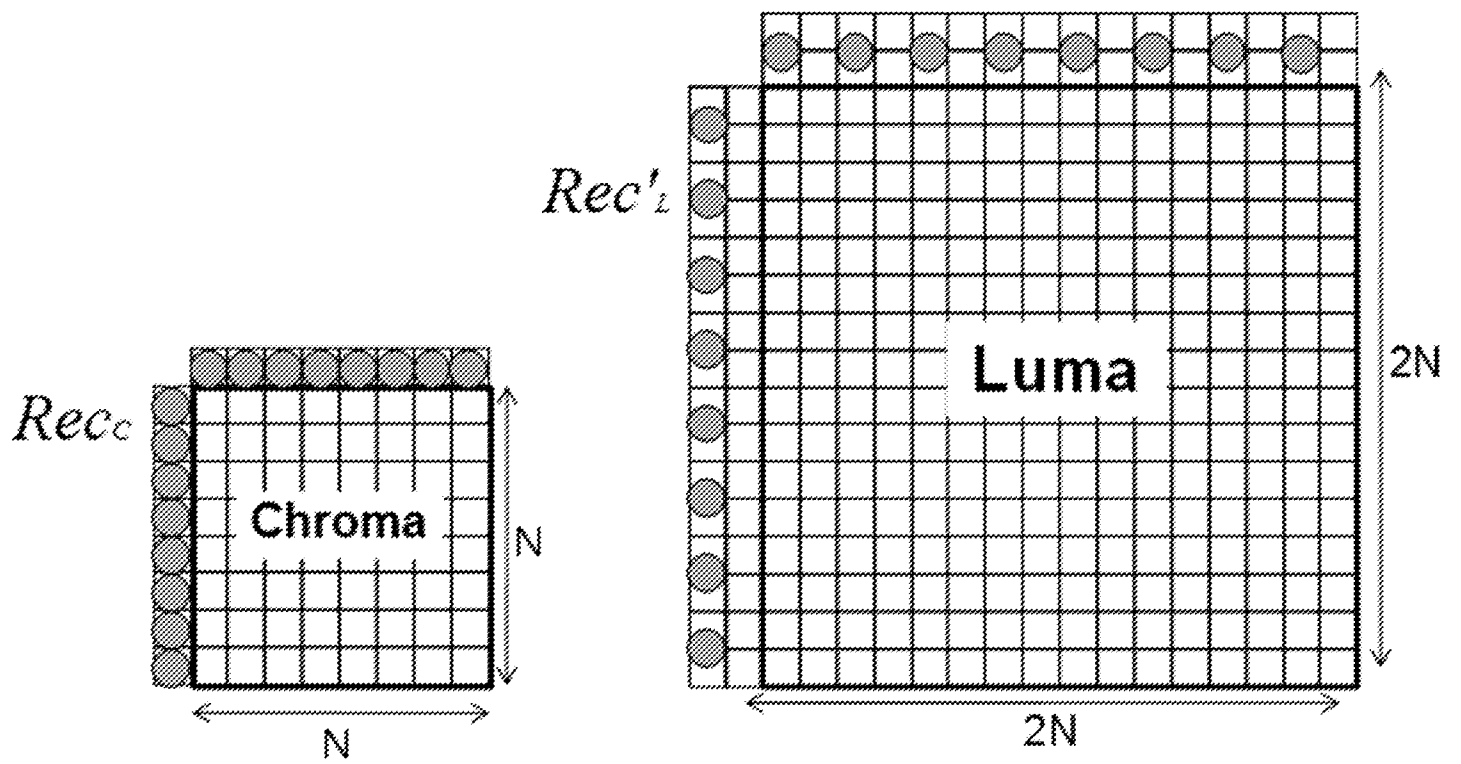
The 33 intra prediction directions

FIG. 1



The 33 intra prediction directions

FIG. 2



Locations of the samples used for the derivation of α and β

FIG. 3

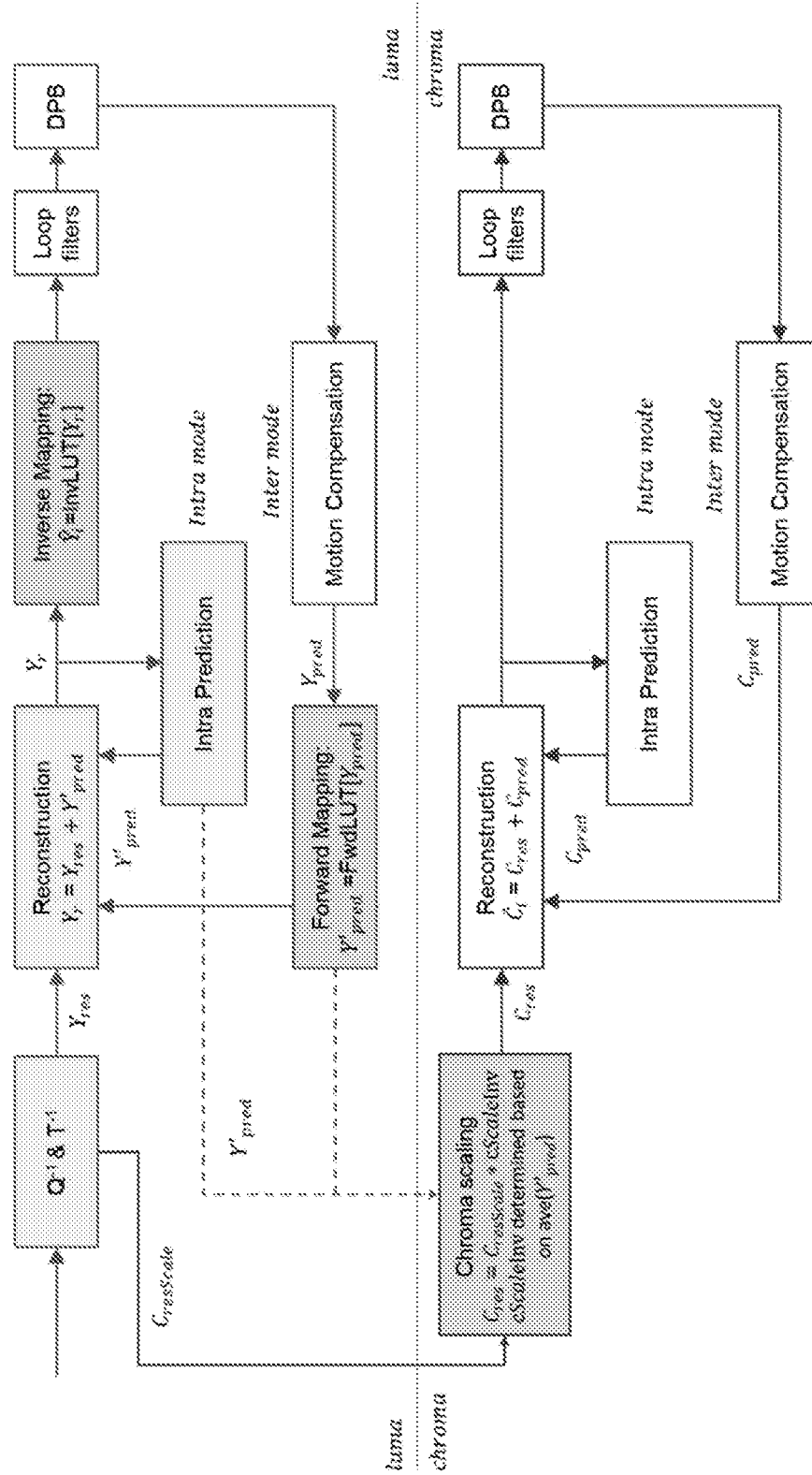
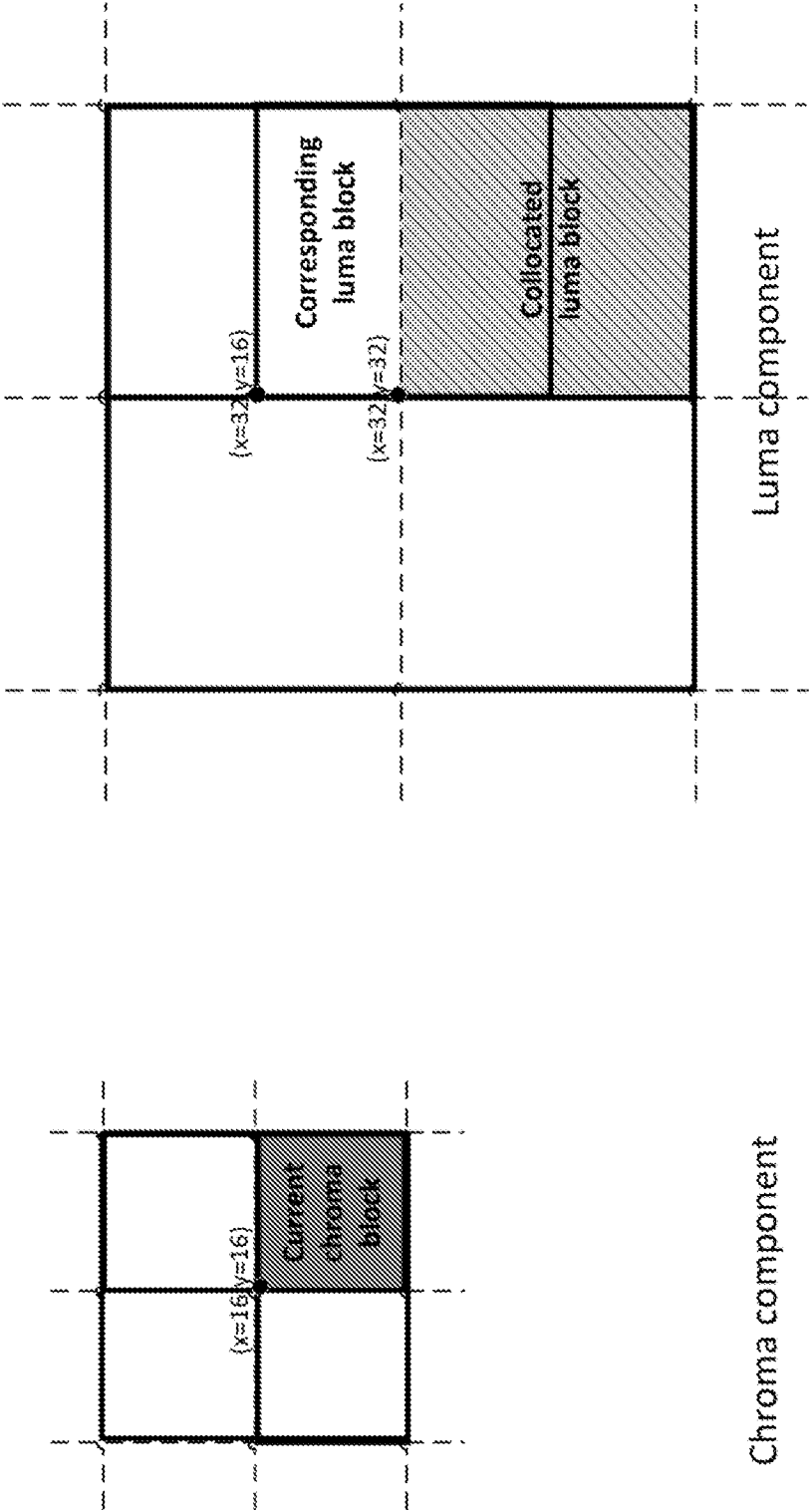
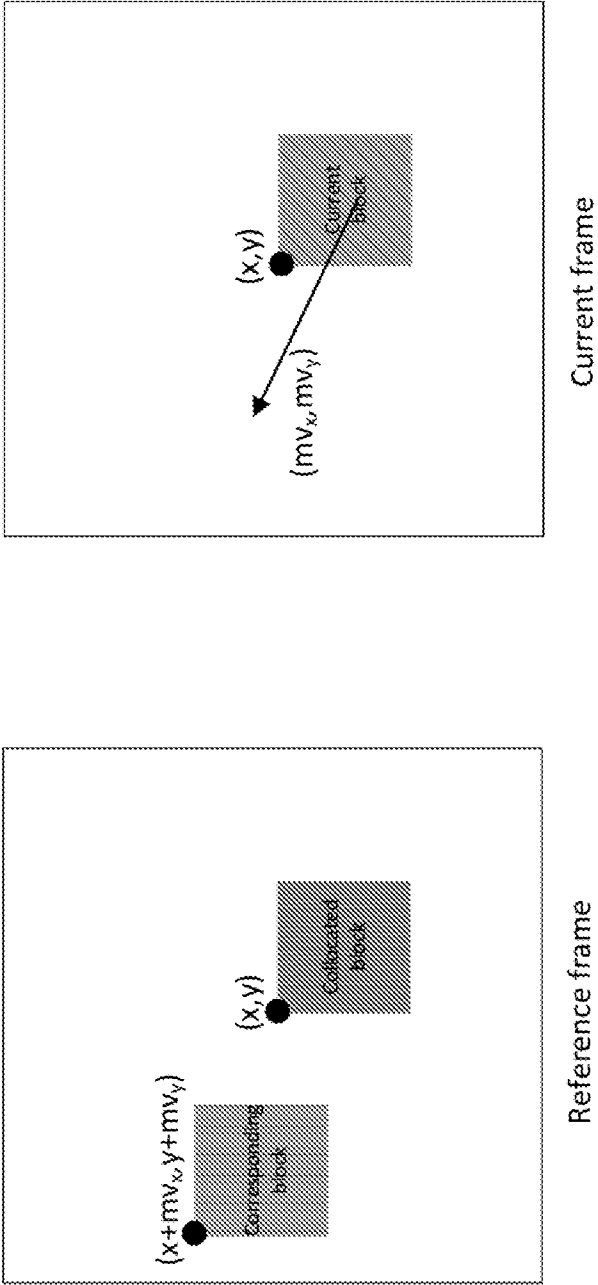


FIG. 4



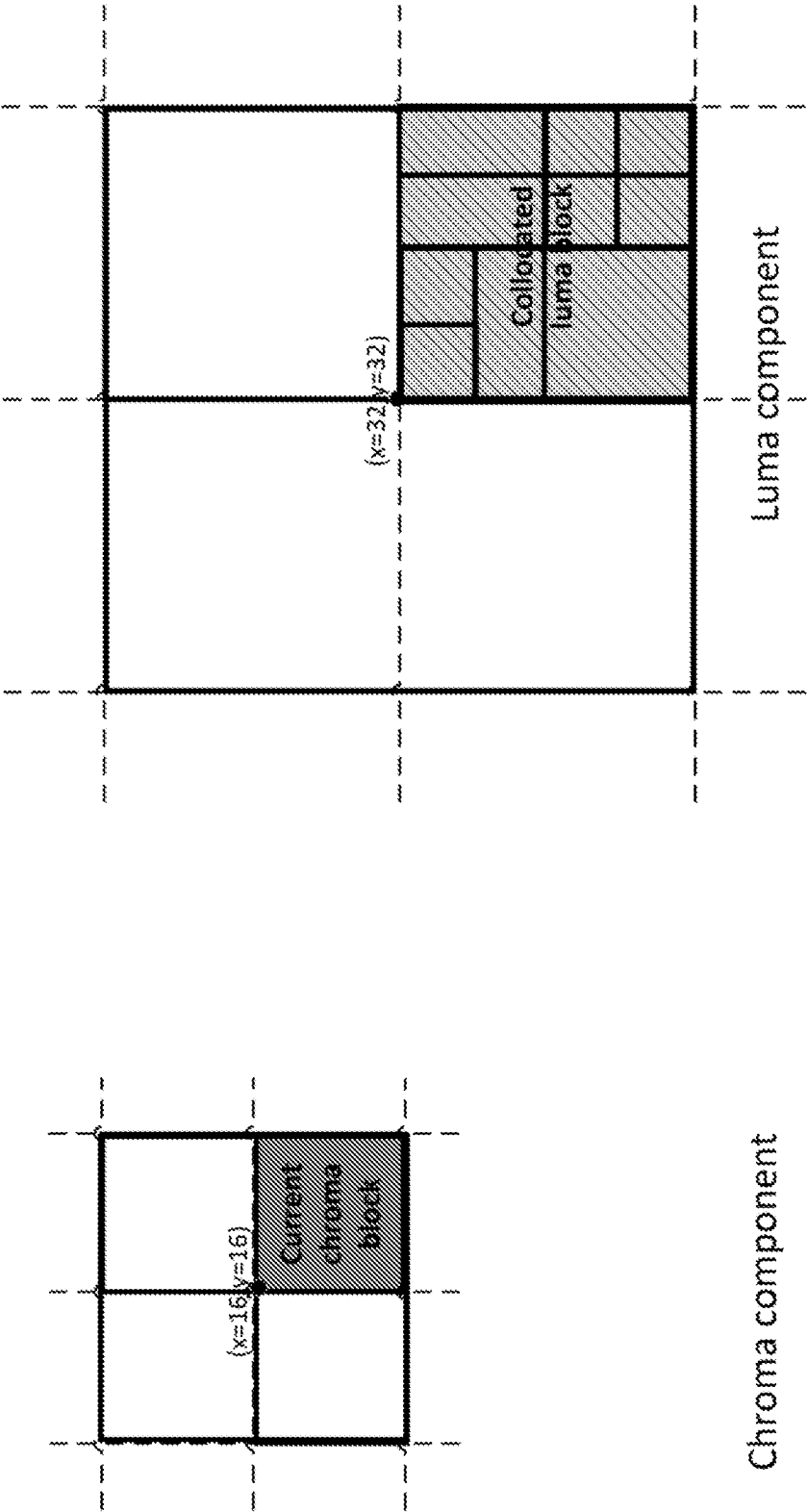
An example of "collocated" luma block and "corresponding" luma block of the current chroma block in different color formats

FIG. 5



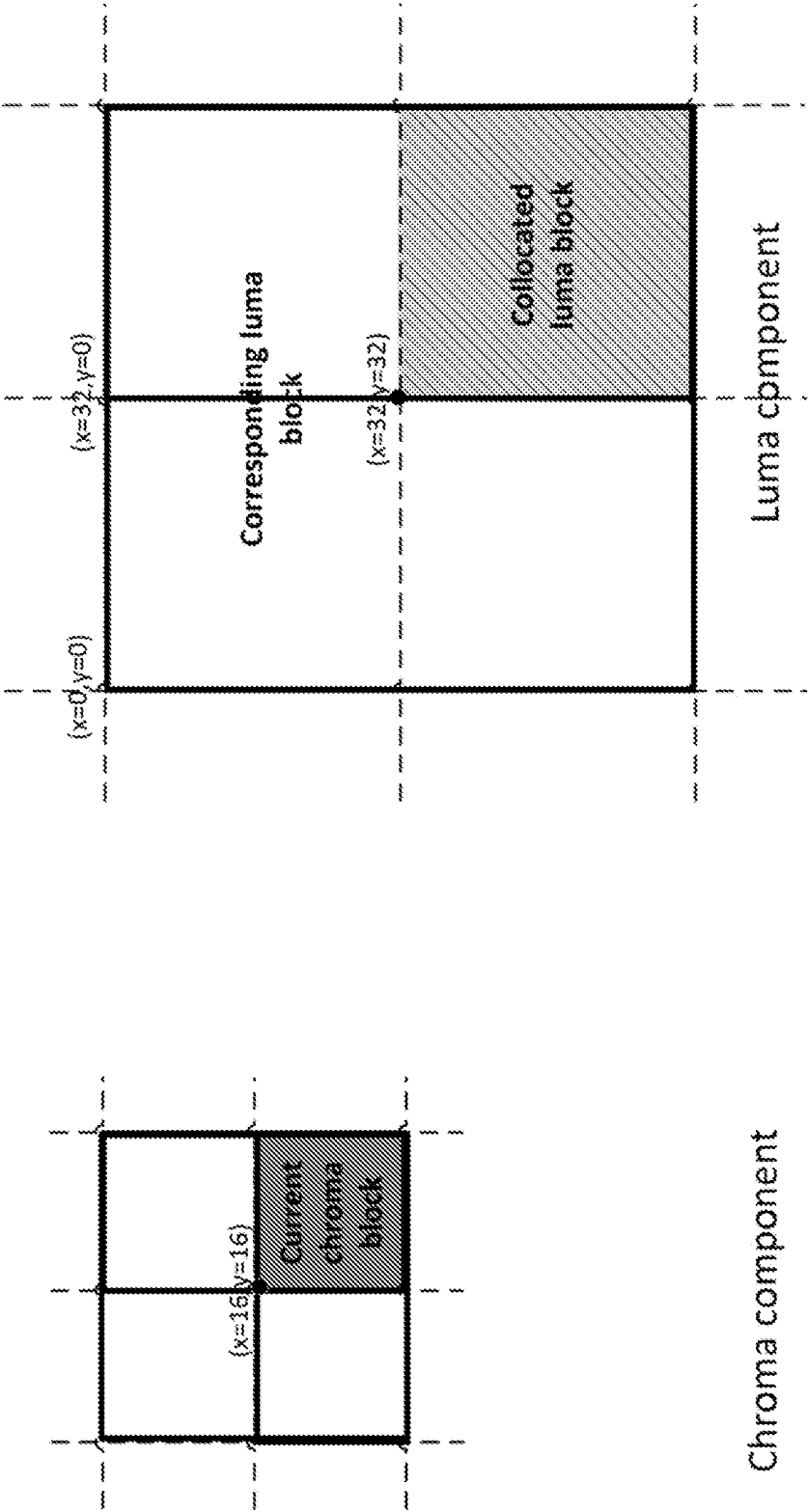
An example of "collocated" block and "corresponding" block of the current block in the same color component

FIG. 6



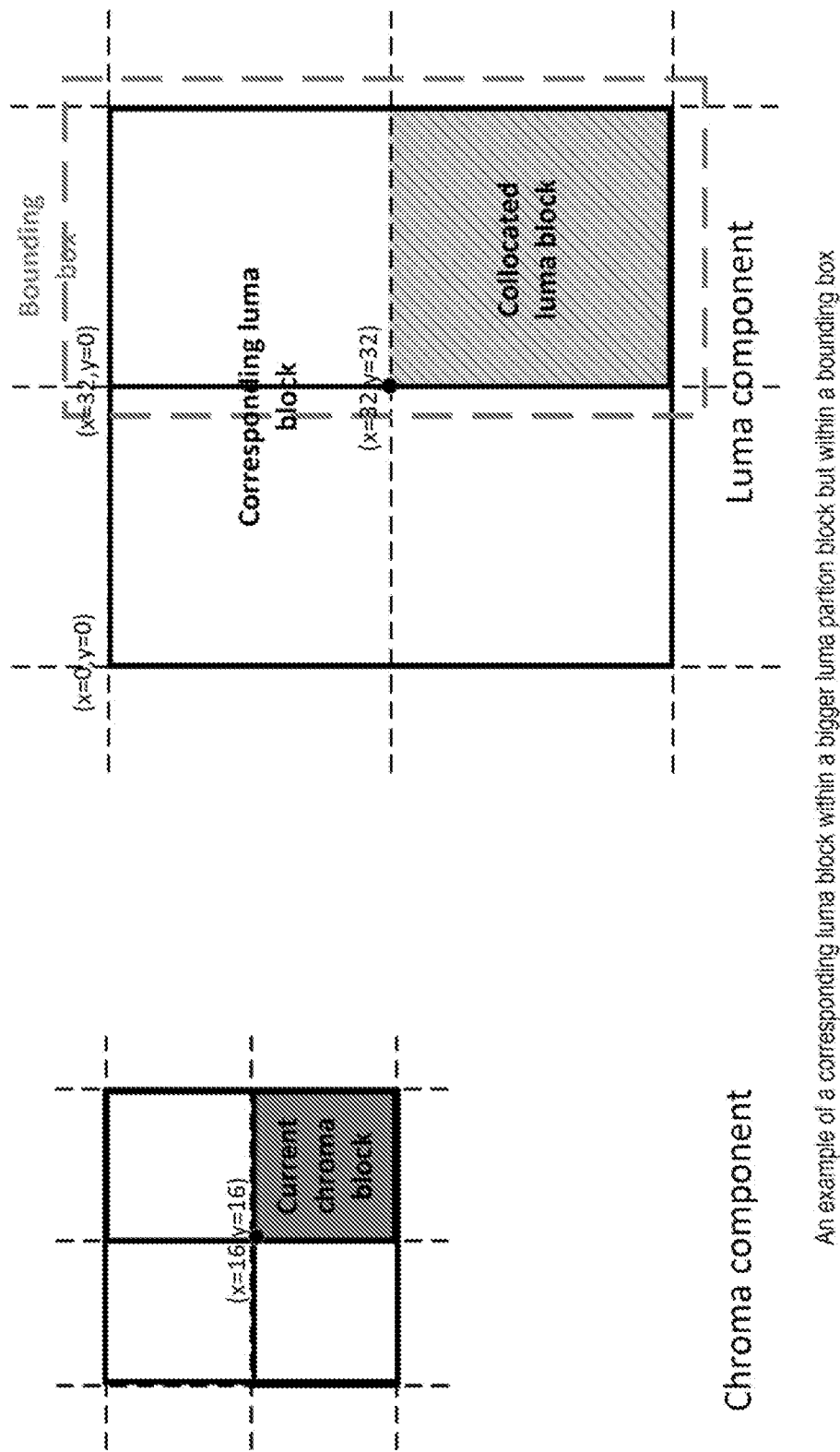
An example of a collocated luma block covering multiple partitions

FIG. 7



An example of a corresponding luma block within a bigger luma partition block

FIG. 8



An example of a corresponding luma block within a bigger luma partition block but within a bounding box

FIG. 9

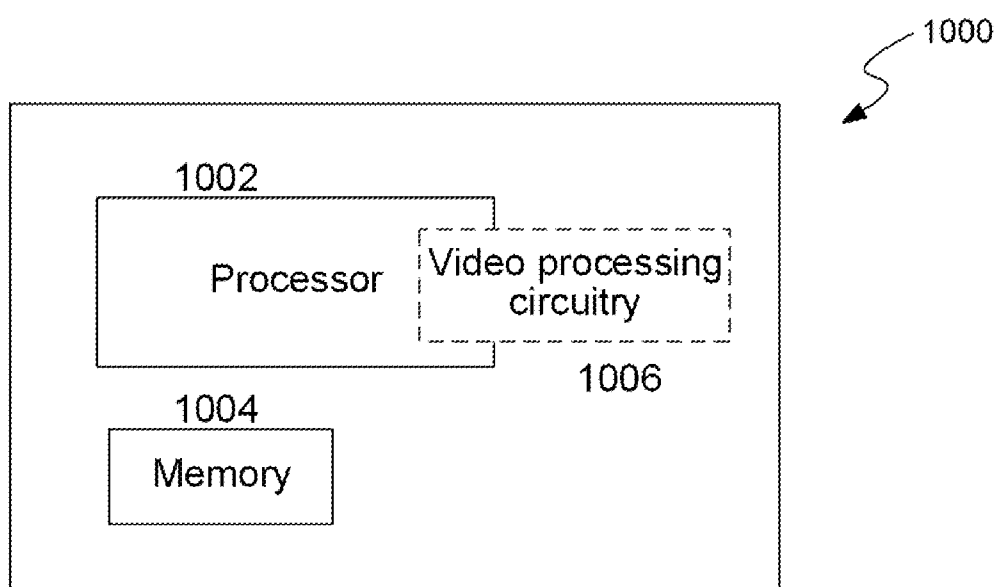


FIG. 10

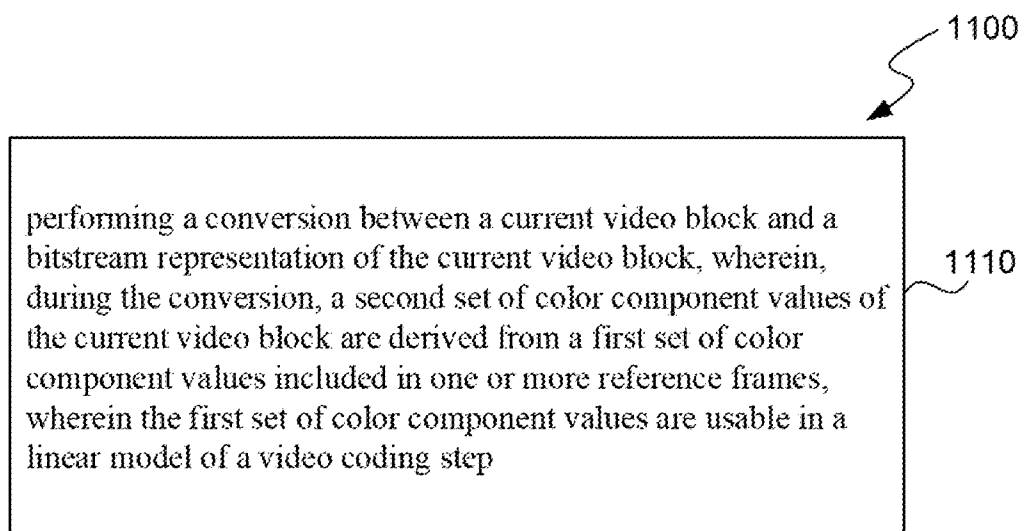


FIG. 11

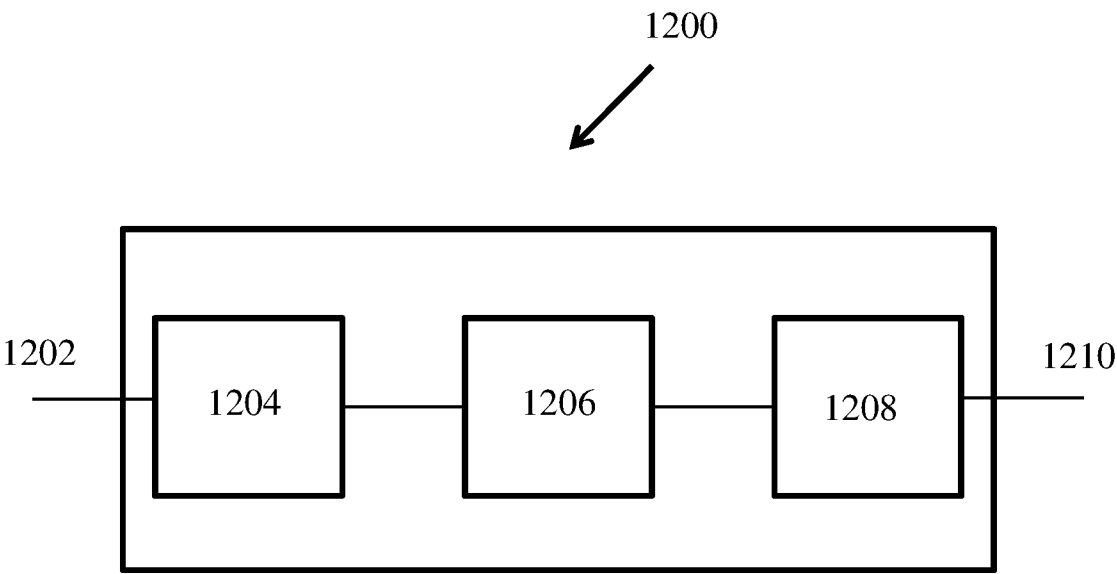


FIG. 12

1300
↙

1302

computing, during a conversion between a current video block of visual media data and a bitstream representation of the current video block, a cross-component linear model (CCLM) and/or a chroma residual scaling (CRS) factor for the current video block based, at least in part, on neighboring samples of a corresponding luma block which covers a top-left sample of a collocated luma block associated with the current video block, wherein one or more characteristics of the current video block are used for identifying the corresponding luma block

FIG. 13

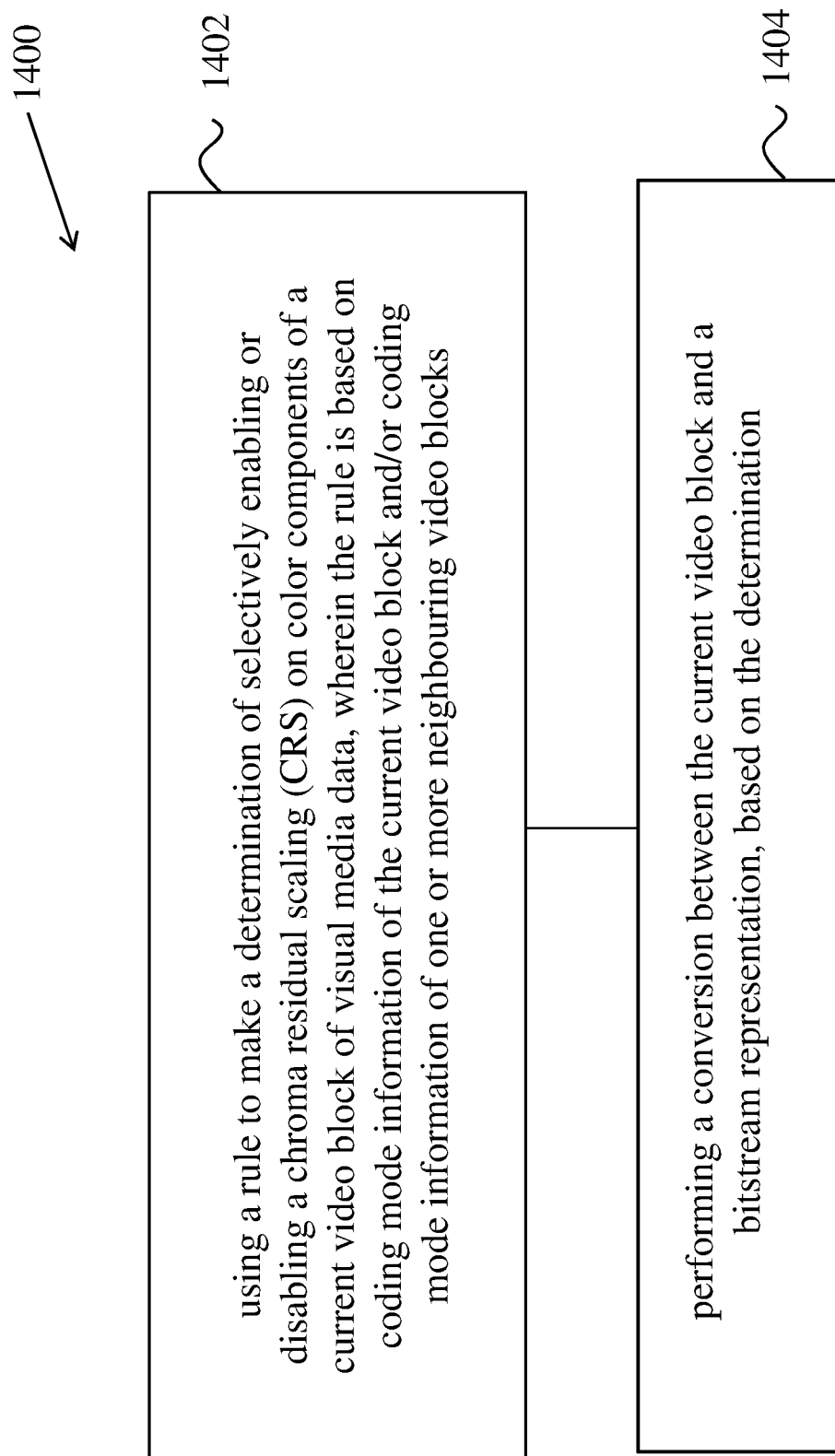


FIG. 14

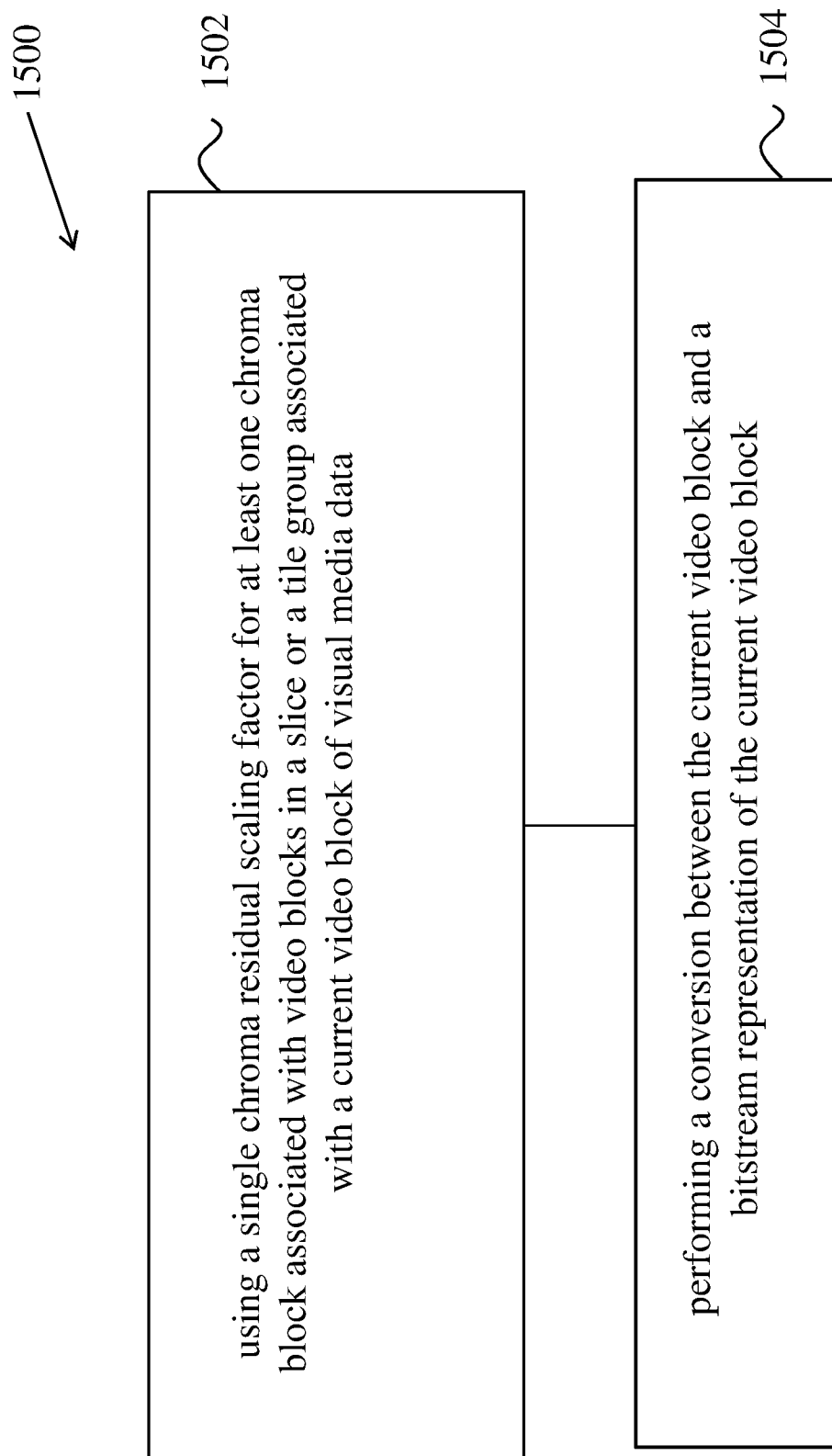


FIG. 15

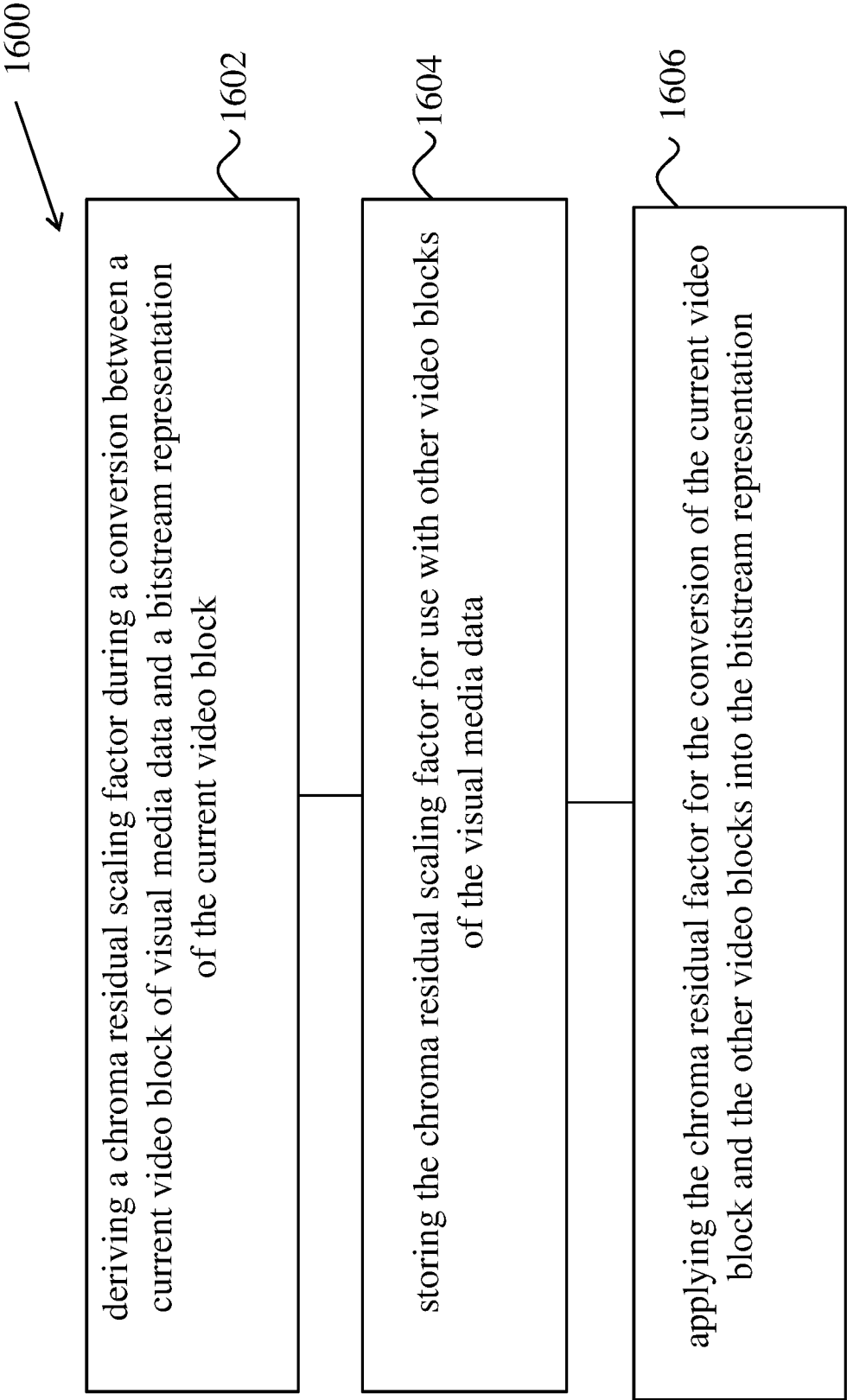


FIG. 16

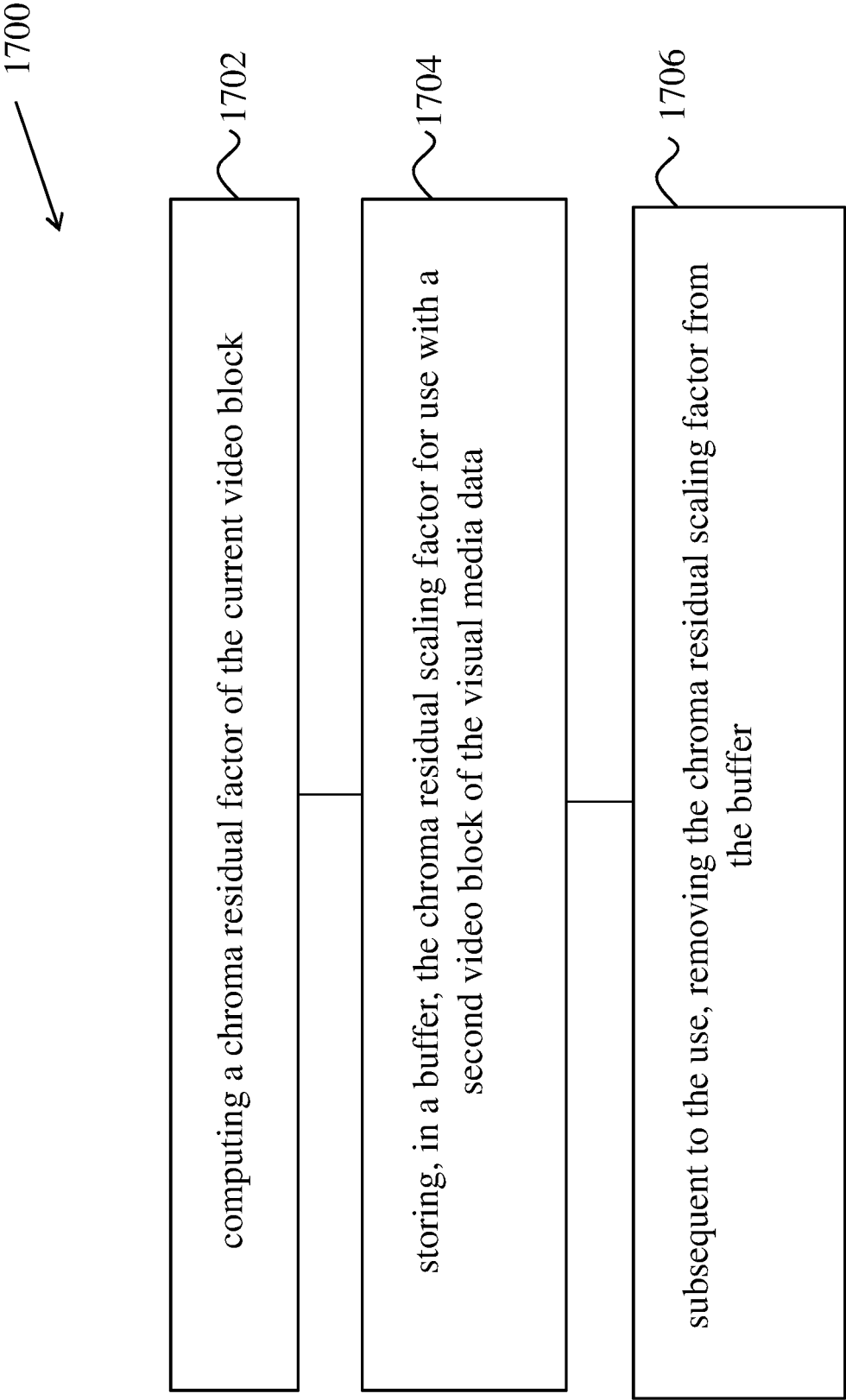


FIG. 17