

**CSCI 201: Data Structures** 

Fall 2024

Lab 6: Huffman Compression

## Goals for today:

- Manually track a priority queue to build a Huffman Tree.
- Encode a message using a Huffman Coding Tree.
- Decode a sequence of bits using a Huffman Coding Tree.





CSCI 201 Friday, November 1, 2024 Lab 6

### DATA STRUCTURES

Huffman Coding

Priority Queues

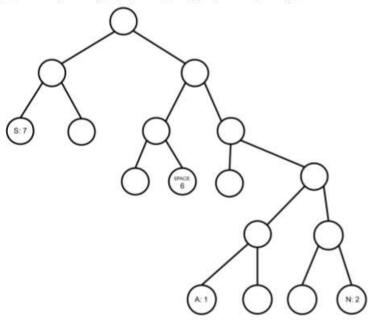
Binary Trees

Bits

#### **HuffmanCoding**

Consider the priority queue [A:1, T:1, G:2, N:2, H:5, SPACE:6, P:6, S:7, I:8] formed from the frequencies of characters in an input string.

1. Complete the Huffman Coding Tree below by (1) filling in the nodes and (2) labelling the edges (0 for a left edge, 1 for a right edge).



2. Write the encoding (bit sequence) for each character underneath the leaf nodes.



3. Use your Huffman Coding Tree to decode the following bit string:





#### WordSearch

priority, height, node, Huffman, complete, heap, binary, queue, tree, full, path, bit

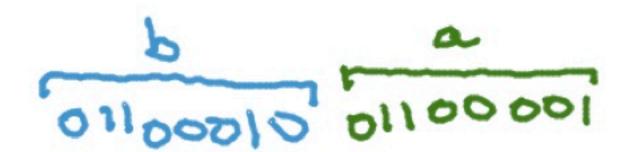
C H C O M P L E T E Q Q V E E E Y M K Q B P U K I N Q F H W C I R E E Y I U E B P N N I U R X L A I A X C A O E N L P T T X U J R R H O M T H H K Q T Y I C D R H U F F M A N T B E Z F H E I G H T Y E

# What if we want to send the text bananabread?

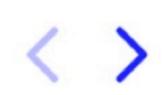


DEC	ОСТ	HEX	BIN	Symbol	HTML Number	HTML Name	Description
97	141	61	01100001	a	a		Lowercase a
98	142	62	01100010	b	b		Lowercase b
99	143	63	01100011	С	c		Lowercase c
100	144	64	01100100	d	d		Lowercase d
101	145	65	01100101	е	e		Lowercase e
102	146	66	01100110	f	f		Lowercase f
103	147	67	01100111	g	g		Lowercase g
104	150	68	01101000	h	h		Lowercase h
105	151	69	01101001	i	i		Lowercase i
106	152	6A	01101010	j	j		Lowercase j
107	153	6B	01101011	k	k		Lowercase k
108	154	6C	01101100	1	l		Lowercase I
109	155	6D	01101101	m	m		Lowercase m
110	156	6E	01101110	n	n		Lowercase n
111	157	6F	01101111	0	o		Lowercase o
112	160	70	01110000	р	p		Lowercase p
113	161	71	01110001	q	q		Lowercase q
114	162	72	01110010	r	r		Lowercase r
115	163	73	01110011	s	s		Lowercase s
116	164	74	01110100	t	t		Lowercase t
117	165	75	01110101	u	u		Lowercase u
118	166	76	01110110	V	v		Lowercase v
119	167	77	01110111	w	w		Lowercase w
120	170	78	01111000	x	x		Lowercase x
121	171	79	01111001	У	y		Lowercase y
122	172	7A	01111010	z	z		Lowercase z

https://www.ascii-code.com/

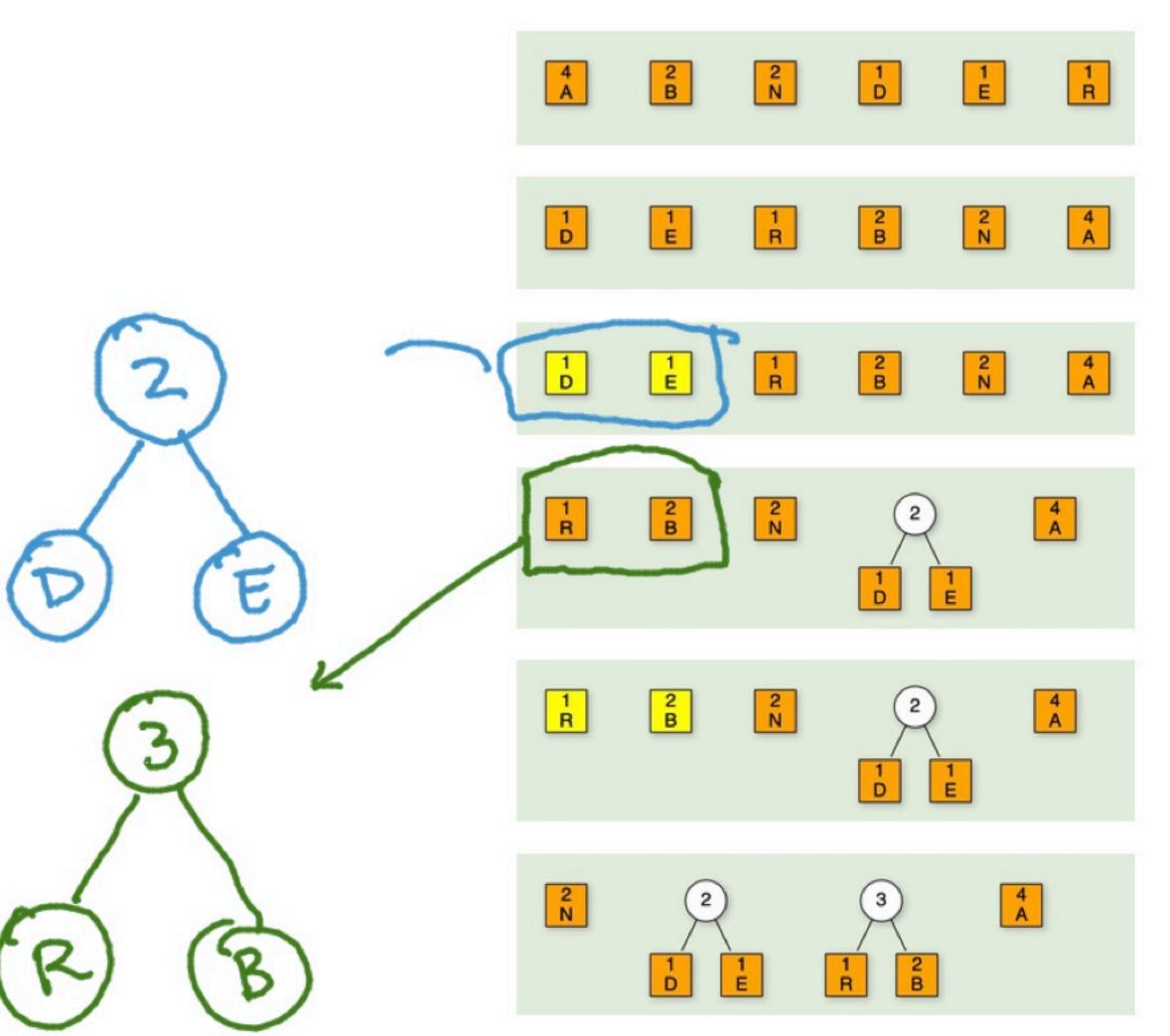


01100010 01100001 ..... encode string = 8xh characters = 88 bits

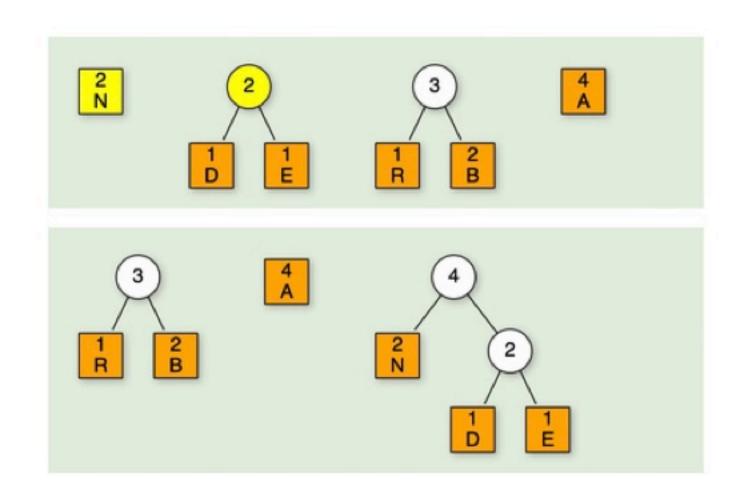


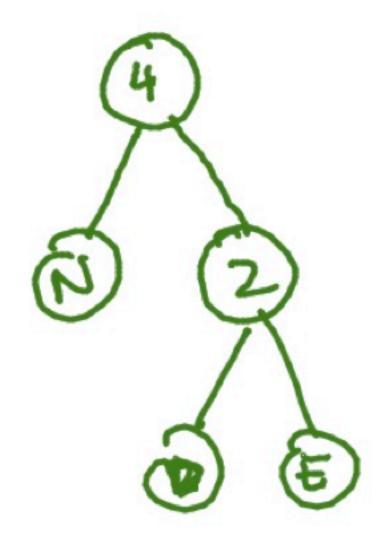
# Instead, we can use a variable-length encoding: use a different number of bits for each character.

Huffman coding: encode less (more) frequent characters with more (less) bits.



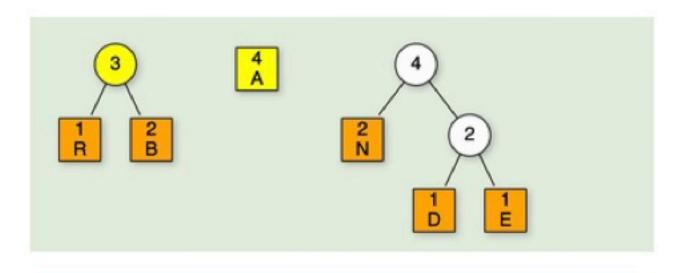
- Count frequency of each character.
- Insert characters into priority queue (lower frequency has higher priority).
- 3. while priority queue is not empty:
  - 1. Extract (and remove) top two items from priority queue.
  - 2. Create a new internal node.
  - 3. Add value (frequency) of two items and assign to internal node.
  - 4. Make the left child of the new node the first (lower) item.
  - 5. Make the right child of the new node the second (higher) item.
  - Insert new node into priority queue.

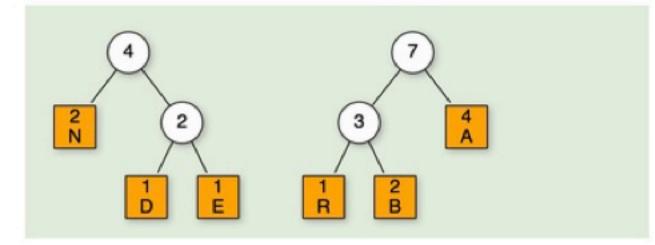


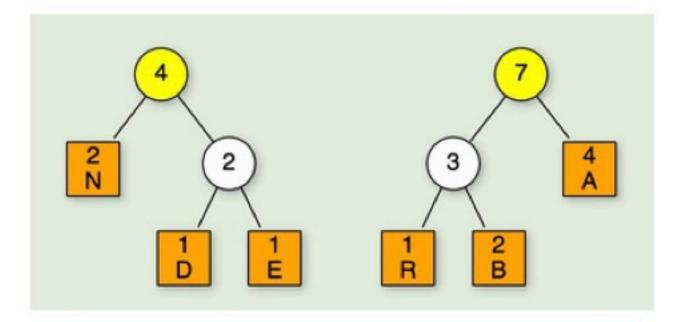


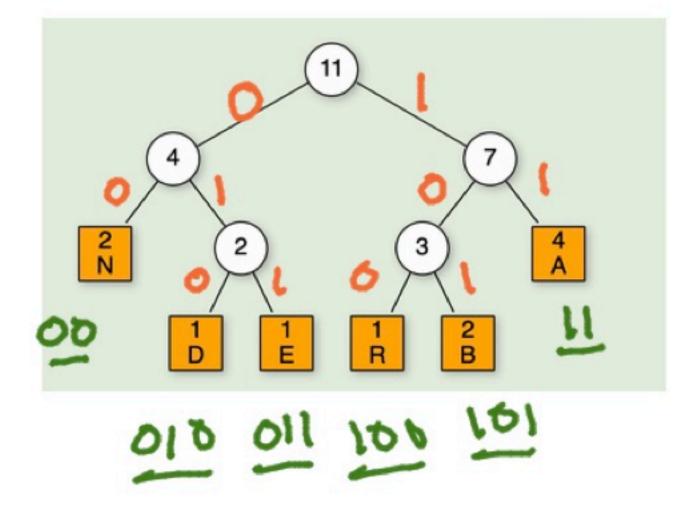


# Completing the Huffman tree for bananabread.







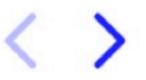


Letter	Frequency	Code
a	4	11
b	2	101
n	2	00
d	1	010
е	1	211
r	1	100

101 11 00 11 00 11 101 100 011 11 016

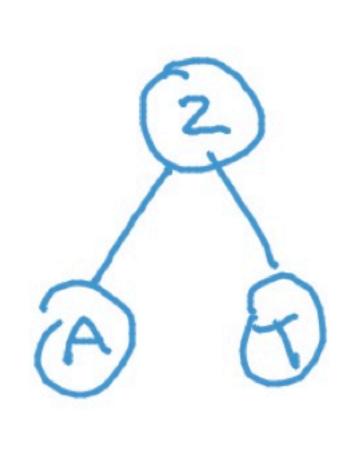
27 bits

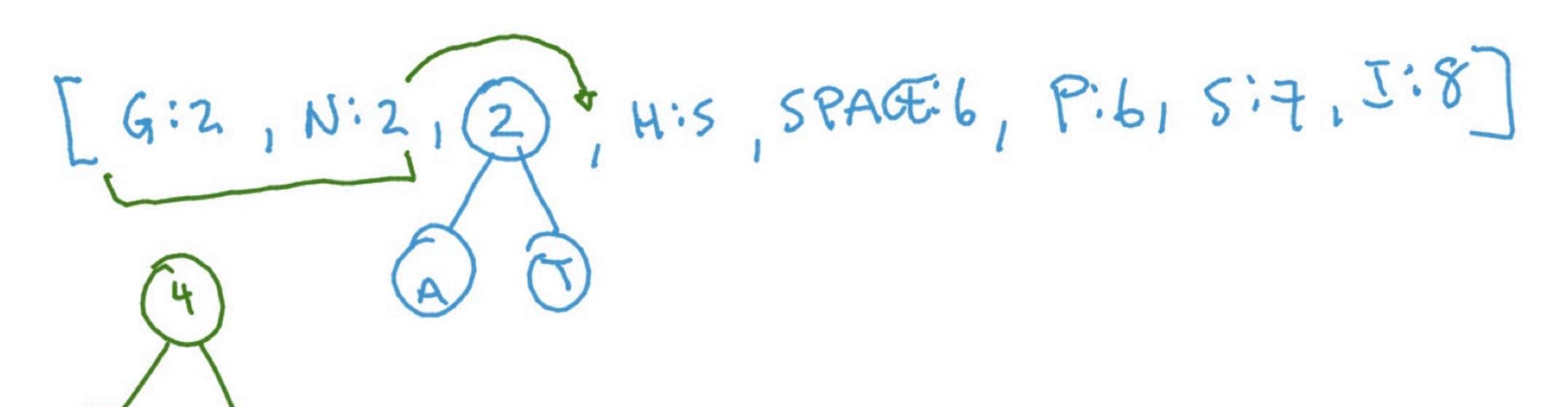
traverse tree to retrive choracters (until reaching a leaf)



# Consider this priority queue.

A few steps in building the Huffman Coding Tree:







### For the rest of the lab:

- Complete the worksheet to build the Huffman tree for the given frequency of characters.
- Use your tree to decode a sequence of bits.
- Submit worksheet results to Canvas quiz (unlimited attempts).
- Nothing to submit to Gradescope for this lab.

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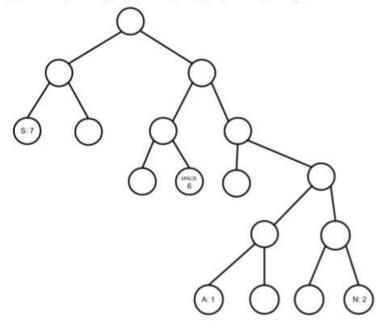
**Binary Trees** 

Bits

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