

Step 8: As we continue backward, the recombination of one code word is done in order to form new codewords.

Step 9: This procedure continues till we get codewords corresponding to each of the source symbols. If any dummy symbols are used, they are discarded.

Q8. Given the msgs s_1, s_2, s_3 and s_4 with respective probabilities 0.4, 0.3, 0.2 and 0.1. Construct a binary code by applying Huffman encoding procedure. Determine the efficiency and Redundancy of the code?

Sol: Step 1: Arrange the symbols in non-increasing order of probabilities.

s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4
0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
↑	↑	↑	↑
p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4

Step 2: Calculate ' α ' using $q = r + (r-1)\alpha$

Given $q = 4$ and $r = 2$ (binary code).

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$4 = 2 + (2-1)\alpha$$

$$\alpha = 2 ; \text{ An integer.}$$

Here α shows the number of reduced sources. or the number of stages we have to proceed to reduce the given sources to ' r ' symbols.

Step 3: Form reduced source " s_a " by combining last " $r=2$ " symbols.

Table 1:

Source symbol	prob	code	Source "S _a "	
			prob	code
s_1	0.4		0.4	
s_2	0.3		0.3	
s_3	0.2		0.3	
s_4	0.1			

Two choices for placing the "composite symbol". One way is placing the "composite symbol" as low as possible as shown in Table 1. The second way is placing the composite symbol as high as possible as shown in

Table 2.

Table 2:

Source symbol	prob	code	Source "S _a "	
			prob	code
s_1	0.4		0.4	
s_2	0.3		0.3	
s_3	0.2		0.3	
s_4	0.1			

Step 4 and steps: Follow the first method to form reduced source "S_b" by combining last "r=2" symbols of "S_a".

Table 3:

Source symbol	prob	code	Source "S _a "		Source "S _b "	
			prob	code	prob	code
s_1	0.4		0.4		0.6	
s_2	0.3		0.3		0.4	
s_3	0.2		0.3			
s_4	0.1					

Follow the method by placing the composite symbol "as low as possible".