



# SAIRAM DIGITAL RESOURCES





EC8394

**ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION** 

#### **UNIT NO 4**

#### **SOURCE AND ERROR CONTROL CODING**

Shannon-Fano coding Huffman Coding

**ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING** 













#### ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

### **Shannon-Fano Coding**

<u>Step 1:</u> The message symbols are listed in descending order of their probabilities.

<u>Step 2:</u> The list is divided into two groups of as nearly equal probabilities as possible.

<u>Step 3:</u> First group assigned with symbol 0 as first bit – prefix code. Second group assigned with symbol 1 as first bit.

<u>Step 4:</u> Each of these groups is then further divided and assigned second bit in the same manner.

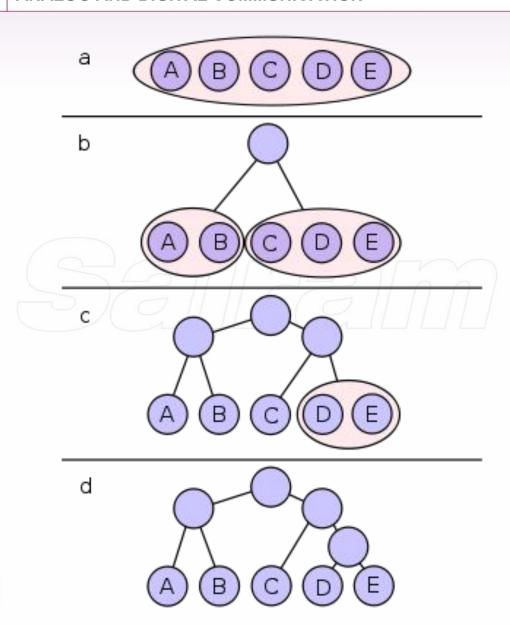
Step 5: The process is repeated until 1 symbol is left in each subgroup.





#### **ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION**

### **Method:**







# **Example**

Symbol	Probability	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Code
S <sub>0</sub>	0.3	0	00		00
S <sub>1</sub>	0.2	0	01		01
S <sub>2</sub>	0.2	1	10		10
S <sub>3</sub>	0.15	1	11	110	110
S <sub>4</sub>	0.15	1	11	111	111





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# **Example**

a	p(a,)	1	2	3	4	Code	
a,	0.36	_	00			00	
a <sub>2</sub>	0.18	0		01			
a <sub>3</sub>	0.18			10			
a <sub>4</sub>	0.12	,		1	.10	110	
a,	0.09	1	11	111	1110	1110	
a,	0.07			111	1111	1111	



#### ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

### Parameters to be calculated:

- •Find Length of each code l<sub>k</sub>
- •Find entropy of the source H(S)
- •Find average length of the code
- Find Coding efficiency
- Find Redundancy



#### ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

### **Huffman Coding**

<u>Step 1:</u> The message symbols are listed in descending order of their probabilities.

<u>Step 2:</u> The least two groups probabilities are added and <u>step 1</u> is repeated including the sum probability.

Step 3: Step 2 and Step 3 are repeated until two values are left.

**Step 4:** Prefix codes are now formed with 0 and 1

<u>Step 5:</u> The process is completed when each symbol takes an unique code.





#### **ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION**

# **Example – Source Reduction**

Origina	al source	Source reduction						
Symbol	Probability	1	2	3	4			
$a_2$	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	<b>→</b> 0.6			
$a_6$	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3-	0.4			
$a_1$	0.1	0.1	<b>→</b> 0.2 ⊤	<b>►</b> 0.3 –				
$a_4$	0.1	0.1 -	0.1					
$a_3$	0.06	<b>→</b> 0.1 –						
$a_5$	0.04							



#### **ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION**

# **Code Assignment:**

Original source				Source reduction							
Sym.	Prob.	Code		l	2	2	:	3	4	4	
$a_2$	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1 _	-0.6	0	
$a_6$	0.3	00	0.3	00	0.3	00	0.3	00 -	0.4	1	
$a_1$	0.1	011	0.1	011 r	-0.2	010 ◄	-0.3	01			
$a_4$	0.1	0100	0.1	0100-	0.1	011					
$a_3$	0.06	01010 - ◀-	-0.1	0101							
$a_5$	0.04	01011									

