Analysis and Design of Algorithms

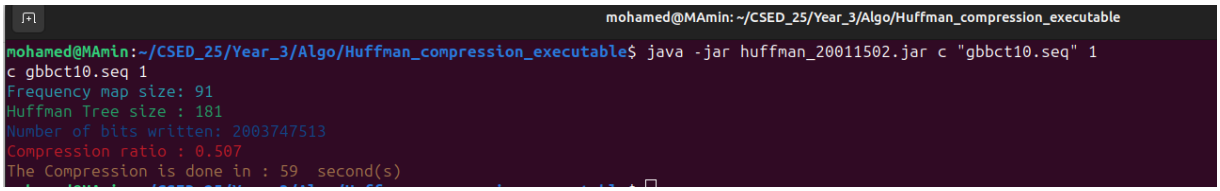
Huffman compression

Name: Mohamed Elsayed Amin ID: 20011502

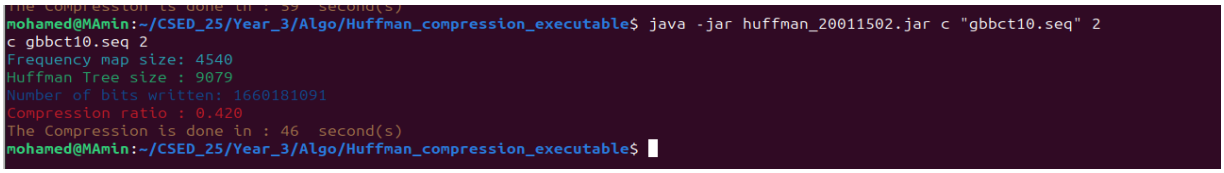
File1: NIH genetic sequence database

N	Compression time
1	59 seconds
2	46 seconds
3	41 seconds
4	40 seconds
5	49 seconds

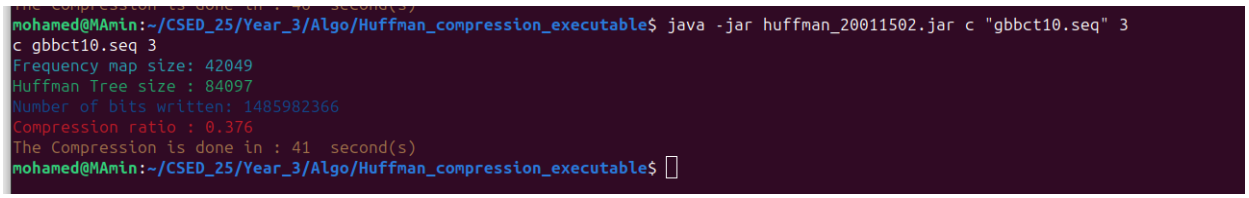
N = 1:



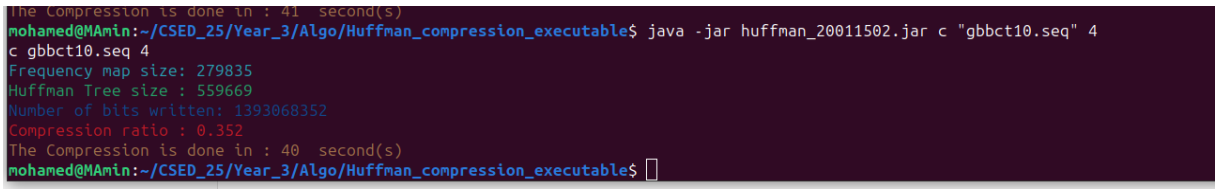
N = 2:



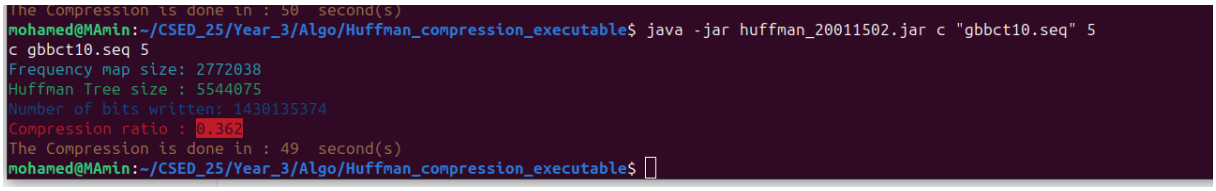
N = 3:



N = 4:



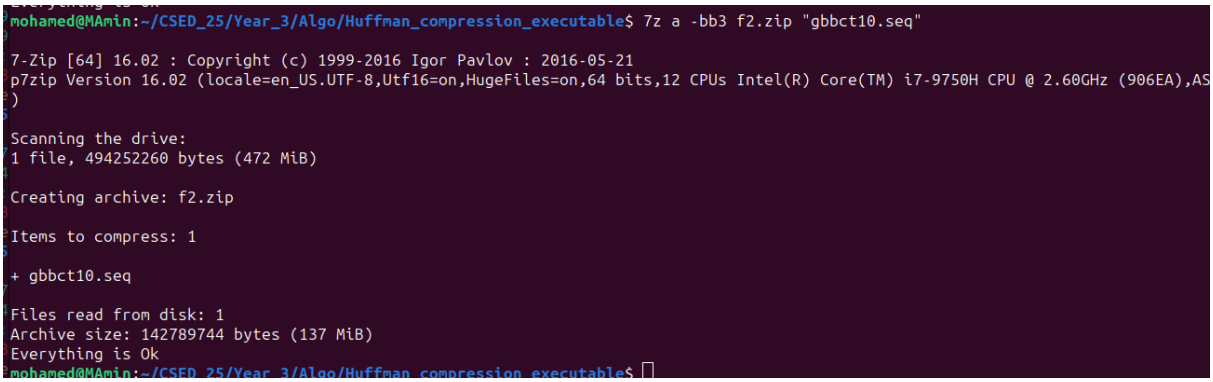
N = 5:



N	Compression ratio
1	0.507
2	0.420
3	0.376
4	0.352
5	0.362

Compression ratio = size after compression / size before compression

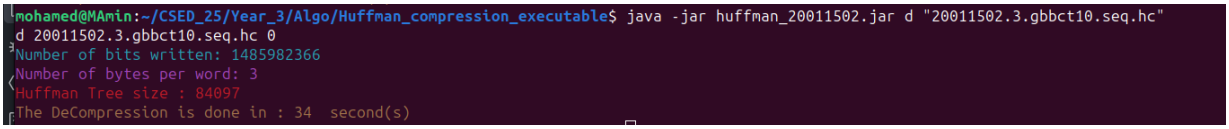
7zip ratio = 0.3

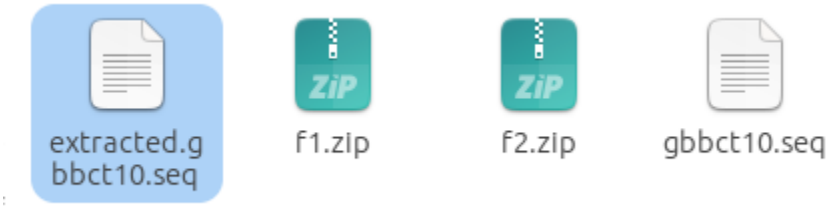


Explanation:

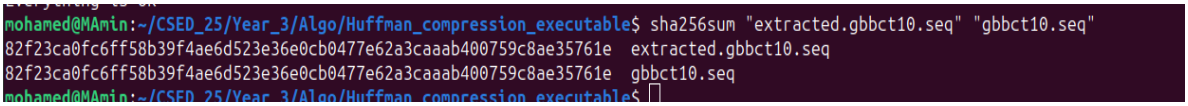
7zip ratio is better as it uses more than Huffman algorithm to compress files. This file is more compressible than the lecture's file as the binary sequences differ in their frequencies what makes the compression noticeable.

Decompression sample:





SHA256 TEST:



SHA2 original:
82f23ca0fc6ff58b39f4ae6d523e36e0cb0477e62a3caaab400759c8ae35761e

SHA2 extracted:

82f23ca0fc6ff58b39f4ae6d523e36e0cb0477e62a3caaab400759c8ae35761e

File2: Lecture’s file

N	Compression time
1	< 1 second
2	< 1 second
3	< 1 second
4	< 1 second
5	< 1 second

N = 1:

```
mohamed@MAmin:~/CSED_25/Year_3/Algo/Huffman_compression_executable$ java -jar huffman_20011502.jar c "Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf" 1
c Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf 1
Frequency map size: 256
Huffman Tree size : 511
Number of bits written: 6164744
Compression ratio : 0.934
The Compression is done in : 0  second(s)
```

N = 2:

```
mohamed@MAmin:~/CSED_25/Year_3/Algo/Huffman_compression_executable$ java -jar huffman_20011502.jar c "Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf" 2
c Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf 2
Frequency map size: 64420
Huffman Tree size : 128839
Number of bits written: 6720694
Compression ratio : 1.018
The Compression is done in : 0  second(s)
```

N = 3:

```
mohamed@MAmin:~/CSED_25/Year_3/Algo/Huffman_compression_executable$ java -jar huffman_20011502.jar c "Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf" 3
c Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf 3
Frequency map size: 184983
Huffman Tree size : 369965
Number of bits written: 8981292
Compression ratio : 1.360
The Compression is done in : 0  second(s)
```

N = 4:

```
mohamed@MAmin:~/CSED_25/Year_3/Algo/Huffman_compression_executable$ java -jar huffman_20011502.jar c "Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf" 4
c Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf 4
Frequency map size: 149396
Huffman Tree size : 298791
Number of bits written: 8150941
Compression ratio : 1.234
The Compression is done in : 0  second(s)
```

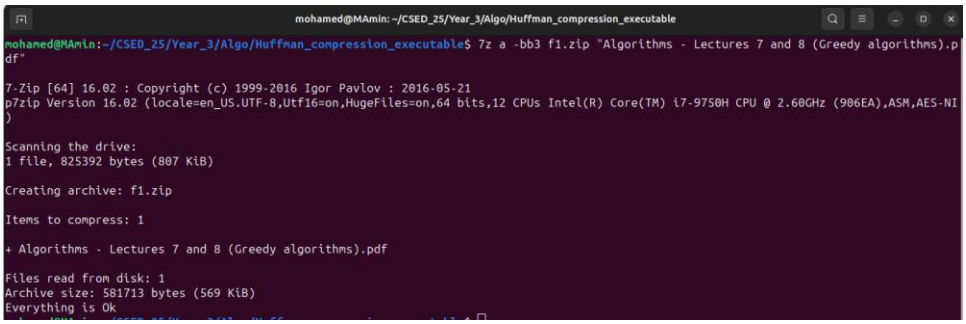
N = 5:

```
mohamed@MAmin:~/CSED_25/Year_3/Algo/Huffman_compression_executable$ java -jar huffman_20011502.jar c "Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf" 5
c Algorithms - Lectures 7 and 8 (Greedy algorithms).pdf 5
Frequency map size: 115472
Huffman Tree size : 230943
Number of bits written: 7297568
Compression ratio : 1.105
The Compression is done in : 0  second(s)
```

N	Compression ratio
1	0.934
2	1.018
3	1.360
4	1.234
5	1.105

Compression ratio = size after compression / size before compression

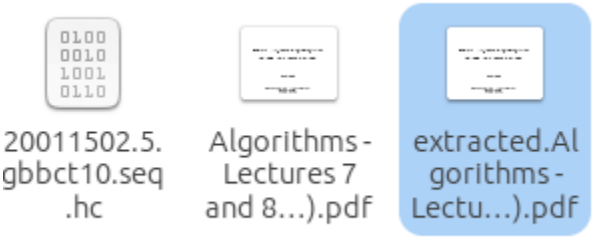
7zip ratio = 0.71



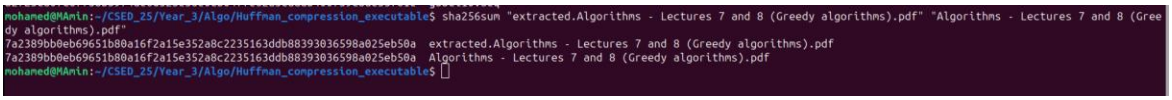
Explanation:

7zip ratio is better as it uses more than Huffman algorithm to compress files. Pdf files can have a frequent bit sequence that make the Huffman tree looks like a perfect tree, that implies that codes almost have the same length as the original sequence, so no improvement happens but instead the header data is added what makes the compressed file larger than the original file.

Decompression sample:



SHA256 TEST:



SHA2 original:

7a2389bb0eb69651b80a16f2a15e352a8c2235163ddb88393036598a025eb50a

SHA2 compressed:

7a2389bb0eb69651b80a16f2a15e352a8c2235163ddb88393036598a025eb50a

NOTES:

In the previous samples I used relative paths despite the required path is absolute path as when parsing it will parse the path ordinary as an absolute path and will put the compressed file in the current directory.

But the recommended way is to enter the absolute path.