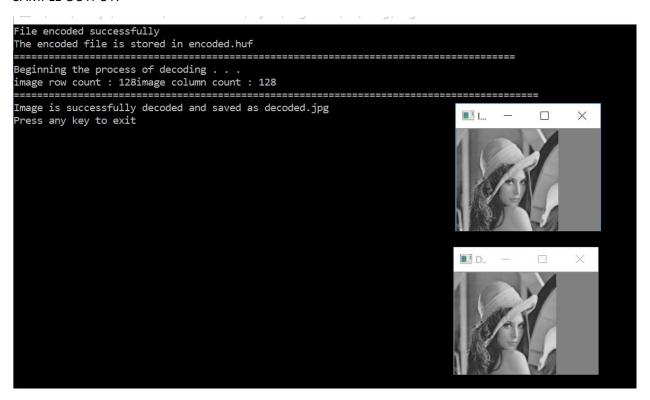
18153187

Sandhya Vaidyanathan

Assignment 2

SAMPLE OUTPUT:



**The image I.. represents the input image and D.. represents the decoded image in the above picture.

Below is a snapshot of the encoded.huf file.

– 🗆 X

10 11010001 11000100 11010010 11000111 11100101 11101010 11010001 11000100 11101010 11110100 11100101 11111001 1011 11011101 11000011 11001000 11111101 11101110 10111011 10111011 11000110 10101000 10100010 10101111 10100000 1110111 1 10110100 10111101 11010010 11010001 11010001 11101010 11001110 10001000 11011101 11100111 11011101 11100001 11100 1110100 11110100 11111001 11101010 11110100 11110100 11101010 11010001 10111101 10101010 10100011 10111110 10011000 010 10110100 10111111 10111101 11000100 11000111 11010001 11101001 11101010 11110100 11110100 11111010 1111

STEPS:

A histogram is obtained, and the values are sorted based on the frequency.

Binary codes are generated. The pixel value that occurs frequently are assigned a value with smaller length than the ones with less frequent occurrences.

This is stored in a map.

The values are matched with its key, and the binary codes are written in a .huf file.

If the magic number matches, we read from the file using vectors and decode the values back.

The decoded image is stored in decoded.jpg

REFERENCES:

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/map/map/

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/cstdlib/qsort/

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/vector/vector/begin/

http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/utility/bitset/bitset

//Thanks to Sherd for suggesting some ideas.