

# Assignment 6 – Huffman Coding

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## Purpose

This program aims to produce a data compression using Huffman's Code.

## How to Use the Program

The user will have to type command line options (-i: Sets the name of the input file, -o: Sets the name of the output file, -h: will remind the user how to use the command line options) into vim followed by a filename after i and o. For example user input could look like:

```
./huff -i files/zero.txt -o files/zero.huff
```

**OUTPUT:** The output will be a compressed file.

## Program Design

### Data Structures

- Struct: groups several related variables into one place. Like an array that can hold elements of different types.
  - Used in bitwriter.c, node.c, pq.c, and huff.c.
- Buffer: use a single, constant-size buffer as though they link end to end
  - Used in bitwriter.c, huff.c
- File: representations for data
  - Used in bitwriter.c and huff.c
- Priority Queue: a queue where each element has its own level of priority. High priority is served first.
  - Used in pq.c and huff.c.
- Tree: a collection of nodes connected by edges
  - Used in node.c, pq.c and huff.c.

### Algorithms

- Huffman Coding Algorithm

Example Pseudocode for compressing a file:

```

huff_compress_file(outbuf, inbuf, filesize, num_leaves, code_tree, code_table)
8 'H'
8 'C'
32 filesize
16 num_leaves
huff_write_tree(outbuf, code_tree)
for every byte b from inbuf
    code = code_table[b].code
    code_length = code_table[b].code_length
    for i = 0 to code_length - 1
        /* write the rightmost bit of code */
        1 code & 1
        /* prepare to write the next bit */
        code >>= 1

```

## Function Descriptions

### BitWriter Functions

- BitWriter \*bit\_write\_open(const char \*filename);
  -
- void bit\_write\_close(BitWriter \*\*pbuf);
  -
- void bit\_write\_bit(BitWriter \*buf, uint8\_t x);
  -
- void bit\_write\_uint8(BitWriter \*buf, uint8\_t x);
  -
- void bit\_write\_uint16(BitWriter \*buf, uint16\_t x);
  -
- void bit\_write\_uint32(BitWriter \*buf, uint32\_t x);
  -

### Node Functions

- Node \*node\_create(uint8\_t symbol, double weight);
  -
- void node\_free(Node \*\*node);
  -
- void node\_print\_tree(Node \*tree, char ch, int indentation);
  -
- void node\_print\_tree(Node \*tree, char ch, int indentation) {
  -

### Priority Queue Functions

- PriorityQueue \*pq\_create(void);
  -

- void pq\_free(PriorityQueue \*\*q);
  -
- bool pq\_is\_empty(PriorityQueue \*q);
  -
- bool pq\_size\_is\_1(PriorityQueue \*q);
  -
- void enqueue(PriorityQueue \*q, Node \*tree);
  -
- bool dequeue(PriorityQueue \*q, Node \*\*tree);
  -
- void pq\_print(PriorityQueue \*q);
  -
- bool pq\_less\_than(Node \*n1, Node \*n2)
  -

### Huffman Coding Functions

- uint64\_t fill\_histogram(Buffer \*inbuf, double \*histogram)
  -
- Node \*create\_tree(double \*histogram, uint16\_t \*num\_leaves)
  -
- fill\_code\_table(Code \*code\_table, Node \*node, uint64\_t code, uint8\_t code\_length)
  -
- void huff\_compress\_file()
  -
- huff\_compress\_file(outbuf, inbuf, filesize, num\_leaves, code\_tree, code\_table)
  -
- huff\_write\_tree(outbuf, node)
  -

## Results

N/A

## References

N/A

N/A

Figure 1: N/A