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CSE 13S Fall 2020
Assignment 7: Lempel-Ziv Compression
Design Document

The Lempel-Ziv Compression algorithm allows us to compress any file without losing any data (lossless). In this program, we are to write an algorithm that uses trie and word table data types to encode and decode different files. A trie breaks down the items in the file to branches of nodes that have patterns. These patterns are converted into symbols, which are what we use for compression. The word table can go through these symbols and translate them back to their original character, which is what we use for decompression.

The inputs to the program are:
-v: Prints statistics for the number of bytes in the compressed and the decompressed files. It also prints the ratio of file size for both files
-i <file>: Sets the input file
-o <file>: Sets the output file

Top-Level
encode.c

```
Main:
        Read program arguments

        Create flags for switch statement

        Switch (method)
                Verbose
                        Set statistics flag to 1
                Infile
                        Set Infile
                Outfile
                        Set Outfile

        If Statistics
                Print Compressed File Size
                Print Uncompressed File Size
                Print Compressed to Uncompressed Ratio

        Create Fileheader
        Set Magic Number
        Set Protection

        Write Header

        Use Provided Compression Algorithm
```

```
COMPRESS(infile, outfile)
 1  root = TRIE_CREATE()
 2  curr_node = root
 3  prev_node = NULL
 4  curr_sym = 0
 5  prev_sym = 0
 6  next_code = START_CODE
 7  while READ_SYM(infile, &curr_sym) is TRUE
 8      next_node = TRIE_STEP(curr_node, curr_sym)
 9      if next_node is not NULL
10          prev_node = curr_node
11          curr_node = next_node
12      else
13          BUFFER_PAIR(outfile, curr_node.code, curr_sym, BIT-LENGTH(next_code))
14          curr_node.children[curr_sym] = TRIE_NODE_CREATE(next_code)
15          curr_node = root
16          next_code = next_code + 1
17      if next_code is MAX_CODE
18          TRIE_RESET(root)
19          curr_node = root
20          next_code = START_CODE
21      prev_sym = curr_sym
22  if curr_node is not root
23      BUFFER_PAIR(outfile, prev_node.code, prev_sym, BIT-LENGTH(next_code))
24      next_code = (next_code + 1) % MAX_CODE
25  BUFFER_PAIR(outfile, STOP_CODE, 0, BIT-LENGTH(next_code))
26  FLUSH_PAIRS(outfile)
```

Free Memory

decode.c

Main:

Read program arguments

Create flags for switch statement

Switch (method)

Verbose

Set statistics flag to 1

Infile

Set Infile

Outfile

Set Outfile

If Statistics

Print Compressed File Size

Print Uncompressed File Size
Print Compressed to Uncompressed Ratio

Create Fileheader
Read Header

Check if Magic Numbers match
If not return error

Use Provided Decompression Algorithm

```
DECOMPRESS(infile, outfile)
 1  table = WT_CREATE()
 2  curr_sym = 0
 3  curr_code = 0
 4  next_code = START_CODE
 5  while READ_PAIR(infile, &curr_code, &curr_sym, BIT-LENGTH(next_code)) is TRUE
 6        table[next_code] = WORD_APPEND_SYM(table[curr_code], curr_sym)
 7        buffer_word(outfile, table[next_code])
 8        next_code = next_code + 1
 9        if next_code is MAX_CODE
10              WT_RESET(table)
11              next_code = START_CODE
12  FLUSH_WORDS(outfile)
```

trie.c

trie node create(code)
create and allocate space for Trie Node
set this node's code to code parameter

return the node

trie node delete(node)
free memory for node

trie create(void)
create root trie node by calling trie node create with EMPTY_CODE parameter

trie reset(root)
loop through trie node root's children
free memory for children nodes

trie delete(node)
loop through trie node root's children

```
            free memory for children nodes
        then free memory for root node

trie step(node, sym)
        returns symbol of word entered
```

word.c

```
word create(syms, len)
        creates word and allocates memory for it
        allocates memory for word's symbols

        initialize word length
        fill word's symbols with symbol parameter

        return w

word append sym(word, sym)
        if word exists
                allocate memory for new word
                allocate memory for appended symbol

                add symbols to new word
                append symbol

                increment length of new word
        else
                word create

word delete(word)
        free memory for symbols
        free memory for word

word table create(void)
        allocate memory for size of word table
        allocate memory and set word table indices to NULL

        return word table

word table reset(word table)
        iterate from start index to max index
        free memory of each word in the word table

word table delete(word table)
        iterate through entire word table
```

```
        free memory for everything in word table
```

io.c

```
static sym buffer, bit buffer
static sym index, bit index

read bytes(infile, buffer, bytes to read)
        initialize read bytes to 0
        initialize total read to 0
        do while read bytes is greater than 0 and total doesn't equal bytes to read
                read bytes = read(infile, buffer + total, bytes to read – total)
                total += read bytes
        return total

write bytes(outfile, buffer, bytes to write)
        initialize written bytes to 0
        initialize total written to 0
        do while written bytes is greater than 0 and total doesn't equal bytes to write
                written bytes = write(outfile, buffer + total, bytes to write – total)
                total += read bytes
        return total

read header(infile, file header)
        read bytes(infile, header, size of file header)

write header(outfile, file header)
        write bytes(outfile, header, size of file header)

read symbol (infile, byte)
        num read = 0
        boolean check

        if sym index is not 0
                num read = read bytes(infile, sym buffer, 4096)

        increment byte index

        if index reaches end
                send back to the beginning

        if 4096, there are bytes left to read
                check = true
        else
                if sym index = num read + 1
                        check = false
```

```
                else
                        check = true

        return check

buffer pair(outfile, code, sym, bit length)
        iterate from 0 to bit length
                if code anded with 1 = 1
                        set bit
                else
                        clear bit

                increment bit index
                shift code

                if bit index = 4096 * 8
                        write bytes
                        reset bit index
        repeat for sym

flush pairs(outfile)
        int bytes
        if bit index is not 0
                calculate bytes (divide by 8)
        else
                calculate bytes (divide by 8 + 1)
        write bytes

read pair(infile, code, sym, bit length)
        iterate from 0 to bit length
                if bit index is 0
                        read bytes
                get bit and see if it = 1
                        set bit
                else
                        clear bit
                increment bit index

                if bit index = 4096 * 8
                        reset bit index
        repeat for sym

buffer word(outfile, word)
        total bits = 0
        loop from 0 to length
                increment sym buffer index and set = to w->syms[i]
```

```
                if sym index = 4096
                        write bytes
                        reset sym index

        calculate total bits

flush words(outfile)
        if sym index is not 0
                write bytes
                reset sym index
```

Design Process

Over the course of this lab, I hardly modified my design since my overall understanding of the what the program is doing matched the pseudocode I have, of course with the help of the TA's (specifically Eugene and Oly). However, I did have several little issues that caused me to have to debug for hours straight.

- I modified how I got, set, and cleared my bits
- Removed some error checking
- Altered variable placements

All in all, the design of this lab was not too difficult due to spending multiple hours in lab sections thoroughly understanding the specifications for this assignment.