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DAA LAB 5B

1. AIM:

Download books from the website in html, text, doc, and pdf format. Compress these books using Hoffman coding technique. Find the compression ratio.

2. PROGRAM:

```
import heapq
from collections import Counter
import PyPDF2
import docx
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
class Node:
   def __init__(self, char, freq):
       self.char = char
       self.freq = freq
       self.left = None
        return s1.freq < s2.freq</pre>
def read pdf(file path):
    pdf text = ""
    with open(file path, 'rb') as file:
        reader = PyPDF2.PdfReader(file)
        for page num in range(len(reader.pages)):
            pdf text += reader.pages[page num].extract text()
    return pdf text
def read docx(file path):
    doc = docx.Document(file path)
    for paragraph in doc.paragraphs:
        doc text += paragraph.text
```

```
def read html(file path):
    with open(file path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        soup = BeautifulSoup(file, 'html.parser')
        html text = soup.get text()
def read txt(file path):
    with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        txt text = file.read()
    if not txt text.strip():
       print("File is empty")
        exit()
def read file(file path):
    if file path.endswith('.pdf'):
        return read pdf(file path)
    elif file path.endswith('.docx'):
        return read docx(file path)
    elif file path.endswith('.html'):
        return read html(file path)
    elif file path.endswith('.txt'):
        return read txt(file path)
def build huffman tree(frequency):
    heap = [Node(char, freq) for char, freq in frequency.items()]
    heapq.heapify(heap)
    while len(heap) > 1:
        left = heapq.heappop(heap)
        right = heapq.heappop(heap)
        merged = Node(None, left.freq + right.freq)
        merged.left = left
        merged.right = right
        heapq.heappush(heap, merged)
   return heap[0]
```

```
def generate codes(root, prefix='', codebook={}):
    if root.char is not None:
        codebook[root.char] = prefix
    generate codes(root.left, prefix + '0', codebook)
    generate codes(root.right, prefix + '1', codebook)
    return codebook
def compress(text):
    frequency = Counter(text)
    if frequency == 0:
      print("Empty File")
      exit(1)
    huffman tree = build huffman tree(frequency)
    codebook = generate codes(huffman tree)
    compressed text = ''.join(codebook[char] for char in text)
    return compressed text, huffman tree, codebook
def calculate compression ratio(original text, compressed text):
    original size = len(original text) * 8
    compressed size = len(compressed text)
    return round(original size / compressed size, 2)
file path = 'example1.pdf'
text = read file(file path)
compressed text, huffman tree, codebook = compress(text)
compression ratio = calculate compression ratio(text, compressed text)
print(f'File: {file path}')
print("Original Text:", text.replace('\n', ' '))
print("Compressed Text:", compressed text)
print("Compression Ratio:", compression ratio)
```

3. TESTCASES:

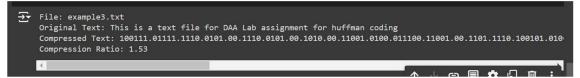
Positive Testcases:

1. PDF File:

2. HTML File:



3. Text File:



4. Doc File

5. Only one character in the file

```
File: example3.txt
Original Text: T
Compressed Text: 011
Compression Ratio: 8.0

example3.txt X

1 T
2
```

6. MST Question



Negative Testcases:

7. Incorrect File Path

```
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'example9.pdf'
```

8. Libraries/Frameworks not installed

```
ModuleNotFoundError Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[1], line 4

2 import heapq
3 from collections import Counter
---> 4 import PyPDF2
5 import docx
6 from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'PyPDF2'
```

9. Not supported file type

```
ValueError: Unsupported file type. Please provide a file in PDF, DOCX, HTML, or TXT format.
```

10. File is empty



CONCLUSION

Hence, we successfully implemented Huffman coding algorithm to compress text from various file formats, including PDF, DOCX, HTML, and TXT. The program handles different input formats by identifying the file type and extracting text accordingly, then compresses the extracted content using Huffman coding, which generates a unique binary code for each character based on its frequency. The compression ratio is calculated to evaluate the effectiveness of the process.