CSCI 255: Lab #11 Huffman Trees & B-Trees

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Questions

Q1. Huffman Trees

Given the following symbols and its frequency in an organization, construct the Huffman tree and generate the Huffman code for following the symbols:

Symbols	A	В	С	D	Е
Frequency	0.39	0.09	0.12	0.18	0.22

Submit the Huffman tree and the Huffman code for the symbols in question 1.

Huffman Code

Result: 0.10.110.1110.1111

See console sample for computed result.

Console Sample

Figure 1: Code is attached.

Huffman Tree Diagram

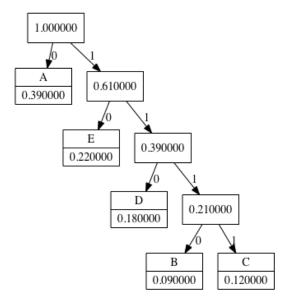


Figure 2: Resulting Tree from program, see attached code.

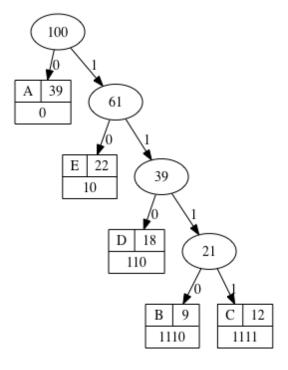


Figure 3: Expected Tree. Made on the Huffman Tree Generator website.

Q2. B-Trees

B-Tree Visualization: https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/BTree.html

Insertions

Observe the process of B-tree insertion, inserting the following keys to a 5-way B-tree: 3, 7, 9, 23, 46, 1, 5, 15, 30, 24, 13, 11, 8, 19, 4, 31, 35, 60, 2, 6, 12

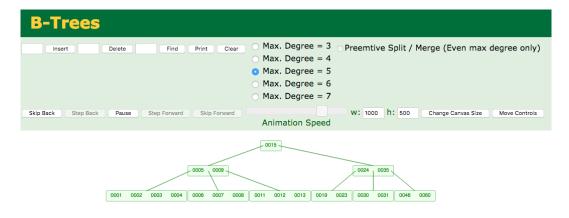


Figure 4: B-Tree Insertion Result

Deletions

Observe the process of B-tree deletion: deleting the following keys from the above tree: 4, 5, 7, 3, 15

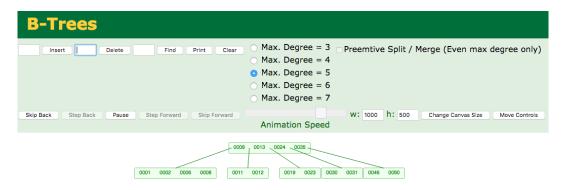


Figure 5: B-Tree Deletion Result

main.cpp

```
1 | /* main.cpp
2
   * Authors: Darwin Jacob Groskleg
   * Date: Tuesday, November 26, 2019
   * Purpose: Submit the Huffman tree and the Huffman code for the symbols in
6
             question 1.
7
   */
8
  #include <iostream>
9
  #include <cstdio>
10
  #include "huffman_tree.hpp"
11
12
  using namespace std;
13
14
  int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
15
      // Construct a huffman tree
16
      HuffmanTree htree;
17
      htree.add('A', 0.39);
18
      htree.add('B', 0.09);
19
      htree.add('C', 0.12);
20
      htree.add('D', 0.18);
21
      htree.add('E', 0.22);
22
^{23}
      // A string with the same letter ratios as above
                                                                Ratios
24
      // 0.39
25
                                                              // 0.09
26
                     "CCCCCCCCCC"
                                                              // 0.12
27
                     "DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD"
                                                              // 0.18
28
                     "EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE";
                                                              // 0.22
29
30
      // generate the Huffman code for the symbols
31
      htree.make_decode_tree();
32
33
      clog << "# Begin Huffman Coded Message " << string(10, '#') << '\n'</pre>
34
           << htree.huffman_code()</pre>
35
           << "\n# End of Message " << string(23, '#')</pre>
36
           // Source:
37
           38
           << "\nExpected:\n0.10.110.1111"</pre>
39
           << '\n';
40
41
      if (argc > 1 \&\& string(argv[1]) == "--to-dot")
42
          cout << htree.to_dot();</pre>
43
44
      return 0;
46 }
```

huffman_tree.hpp

```
1 |/* huffman_tree.hpp
2
   * Authors: Darwin Jacob Groskleg
3
   * Date: Tuesday, November 26, 2019
  #ifndef HUFFMAN_TREE_HPP_INCLUDED
  #define HUFFMAN TREE HPP INCLUDED
   #include <list>
9
  #include <unordered_map>
10
   #include <string>
                        // default args
11
                         // ptr on HFNode
  #include <memory>
12
13
  using SymbolToFrequencyMap = std::unordered_map<char, double>;
14
15
  // Purpose: generating variable-length binary character codes.
16
  //
17
  // Prefix Codes: desirable because they simplify decoding. No codeword is a
  // prefix of any other, the codeword that begins an encoded file is unambiguous.
  1//
20
21 // So the Huffman Tree constructs an optimal prefix code called Huffman code.
22 // In this case it is implemented using a greedy algorithm.
  //
^{23}
  // Usage:
24
  // 1. Construct a instance, either empty or by passing a map of chars to their
25
          respective occurence ratios.
  //
26
  // 2. Add new char => frequency pairs as necessary, even overwritting existing
27
  //
          values.
      3. Generate decode tree via the state change operaton `make_decode_tree`.
  // 4. Use the decode tree to get the huffman code.
  class HuffmanTree {
     public:
32
       HuffmanTree(void) {}
33
34
       // Construct from a set of n characters.
35
       // CLRS page 431
36
       //HuffmanTree(std::string text) {
37
             text.size();
       //
38
       //}
39
40
       // Construct from a map of chars & freqs, that is a probability value [0,1]
41
       // of the occurence of each symbol.
42
       //HuffmanTree(SymbolToFrequencyMap freq_map)
43
       //{
44
             freq_map.size();
45
       //
       //}
46
47
       ~HuffmanTree(void) {};
48
49
       // Add a single node tree to the list.
50
       void add(char c, double frequency);
51
52
       void make decode tree(void);
53
54
```

```
std::string decode_message(std::string code) const;
55
56
        // Usage:
57
                ht.to_dot()
        //
58
        //
                 ...compile then run:
59
        //
                 ./a.out | dot -Tgif > huff.gif
60
        //
                 open huff.gif
61
        std::string to_dot() const;
62
63
        // Returns a huffman coded message,
64
        // a string of 1's and 0's.
65
        // ...use strong types for binary string: convertible to and from string.
66
        //std::string encode_message(std::string message) {
67
        //}
68
69
        // Return the concatenated Huffman code in use.
70
        std::string huffman_code() const;
71
72
      private:
73
        class HFNode
74
        {
75
          public:
76
            HFNode();
77
            HFNode(char c, double fr);
78
            HFNode(char c, double fr, HFNode* l, HFNode* r);
79
            \mathsf{HFNode}(\mathsf{HFNode}\&\&) = \mathsf{default};
80
                               = default;
           ~HFNode()
81
82
            std::string huffman_code(std::string prefix="") const;
83
            bool operator<(const HFNode& rhs) const;</pre>
84
85
            // Readers
86
            inline char
                            symbol()
                                         const { return
                                                            ch; }
87
            inline double frequency() const { return freq; }
88
            inline auto
                            leftp ()
                                         const { return left.get(); }
89
            inline auto
                            rightp()
                                         const { return right.get(); }
90
          private:
91
            const char ch;
92
            const double freq;
93
            std::unique_ptr<HFNode> left;
94
            std::unique_ptr<HFNode> right;
95
        };
96
97
        std::list<HFNode> node_list; // will destruct all the nodes
98
   };
99
100
101
102 #endif // HUFFMAN TREE HPP INCLUDED
```

huffman_tree.cpp

```
1 |/* huffman_tree.cpp
2
   * Authors: Darwin Jacob Groskleg
3
            Tuesday, November 26, 2019
   * Date:
  #include "huffman_tree.hpp"
  #include <iostream> // clog
8
                      // to_string
  #include <string>
9
  #include <utility>
                      // std::move
10
  #include <algorithm> // for move a range?
11
12
  #include <cassert>
13
14
  15
  // Tree Node Implementation
  HuffmanTree::HFNode() :
18
      ch(0),
19
      freq(0),
20
      left(nullptr),
21
      right(nullptr)
22
  {}
^{23}
24
  HuffmanTree::HFNode::HFNode(char c, double fr) :
25
      ch(c),
26
      freq(fr),
27
      left(nullptr),
28
      right(nullptr)
29
  {}
30
  HuffmanTree::HFNode::HFNode(char c, double fr, HFNode* l, HFNode* r):
32
      ch(c),
33
      freq(fr),
34
      left(l),
35
      right(r)
36
  {}
37
38
  // copy constructor
39
  //HuffmanTree::HFNode::HFNode(const HFNode &obj) {
40
  //}
41
42
  std::string HuffmanTree::HFNode::huffman_code(std::string prefix) const {
43
      std::string hcode = "";
44
      // build the prefix code in the leaf
45
      if (ch != 0) // is leaf! Prefix is complete!
46
          return prefix+'.';
47
      if (left)
48
          hcode.append(left->huffman_code(prefix + '0'));
49
50
          hcode.append(right->huffman_code(prefix + '1'));
51
52
      return hcode;
53
<sub>54</sub> | }
```

```
55
   bool HuffmanTree::HFNode::operator < (const HFNode& rhs) const {</pre>
56
       return this->frequency() < rhs.frequency();</pre>
57
58
59
   61
   // HuffmanTree Implementation
62
   63
   void HuffmanTree::add(char c, double frequency) {
64
       node_list.push_back({c, frequency});
65
   }
66
67
   // Uses a depth-first traversal?
68
   std::string HuffmanTree::huffman_code() const {
69
       const HFNode *np = &node_list.front();
70
       std::string code = np->huffman code("");
71
       code.erase(code.end()-1);
                                 // remove last .
72
       return code;
   }
74
75
   // Repeat until only 1 node on list:
76
  // - sort list of tree nodes by fregency
77
   // - remove the first two tree nodes
   // - create a new node with these trees as subtrees.
           - frequency is sum of their frequencies.
   //
80
           - first extracted is on the left
   //
81
   // - Add the new node to the list.
82
   //
83
   // Prints debug data to stderr.
84
   //
85
   void HuffmanTree::make_decode_tree(void) {
       node_list.sort();
87
       assert(std::is_sorted(node_list.begin(), node_list.end()));
88
89
       std::clog << "Sorted char fregs: ";</pre>
90
       for (auto& n : node list)
91
           std::clog << n.frequency() << '(' << n.symbol() << "), ";</pre>
92
       std::clog << '\n';</pre>
93
94
       while (node_list.size() > 1) {
95
           // Use a move constructor to avoid having multiple smart pointers to
96
           // the same child node
97
           HFNode *cf1 = new HFNode( std::move(node_list.front()) );
98
           // popped item will have destructor called only once it goes out of
99
           // scope, thus can be pointed to.
100
           node_list.pop_front();
101
102
           HFNode *cf2 = new HFNode( std::move(node_list.front()) );
103
           node_list.pop_front();
104
105
           auto freq_sum = cf1->frequency() + cf2->frequency();
106
           HFNode cf3{0, freq_sum, cf1, cf2};
107
           // push to front, gives precedence in sorting over others of same
108
           // frequency...assuming you have a stable-sorting algorithm.
109
           node list.push front(std::move(cf3)); //move!
110
```

```
node_list.sort();
111
        }
112
   }
113
114
   // assumes `make_decode_tree` was run first
115
   //
116
   // given a binary string: "101...",
117
   // assumes code is valid message for tree
118
   // - is only 1 or 0
119
   // - is only valid prefix codes
120
   //
121
   std::string HuffmanTree::decode_message(std::string code) const {
122
        std::string message = "";
123
        const HFNode *np = &node_list.front();
124
        while(!code.empty()) {
125
            if (code.front() == '0')
126
                 np = np->leftp();
127
            else
128
                np = np->rightp();
129
130
            if (np->symbol() != 0) {
131
                 message.push back(np->symbol());
132
                 np = &node_list.front();
133
134
            code.erase(0); // pop_front
135
136
        return message;
137
   }
138
139
   std::string HuffmanTree::to_dot() const {
140
        std::string dot = "digraph G {\n"
141
                                 edge [label=0]\n"
142
                            "
                                 graph [ranksep=0];\n"
143
                                 node [shape=record];\n";
144
        const HFNode *np = &node_list.front();
145
        std::list<const HFNode *> q; // queue
146
        q.push_back(np);
147
        auto to_qstring = [] (double r) {
148
            return "" + std::to_string(r) + "";
149
150
        while (q.size() > 0) {
151
            np = q.front();
152
            if (np->symbol() != 0) {// leaf
153
                                  ");
                 dot.append("
154
                 dot.push_back(np->symbol());
155
                 dot.append(" [label=\"{");
156
                 dot.push_back(np->symbol());
157
                 dot.append("|"+to_qstring(np->frequency())+"}\"];\n");
158
            }
159
160
            if (np->leftp()) {
161
                 q.push_back(np->leftp());
162
163
                 dot.append("
164
                 dot.append(to gstring(np->frequency())+" -> ");
165
                 if (np->leftp()->symbol() != 0) // child is a leaf
166
```

```
dot.push_back(np->leftp()->symbol());
167
                 else
168
                     dot.append( to_qstring(np->leftp()->frequency()) );
169
                 dot.append(";\n");
170
            }
171
            if (np->rightp()) {
173
                 q.push_back(np->rightp());
174
175
                 dot.append("
                                  ");
176
                 dot.append(to_qstring(np->frequency())+" -> ");
177
                 if (np->rightp()->symbol() != 0) // child is a leaf
178
                     dot.push_back(np->rightp()->symbol());
179
                 else
180
                     dot.append( to_qstring(np->rightp()->frequency()) );
181
                 dot.append(" [label=1];\n");
182
            }
183
184
            q.pop_front();
185
186
        dot.append("}");
187
        return dot;
188
189 }
```