



文件压缩 算法简介

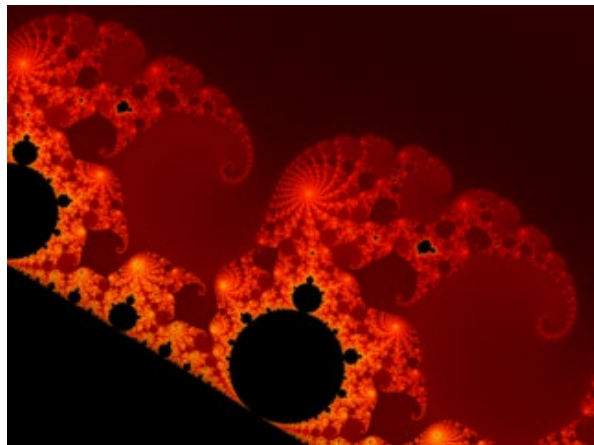
林日中 (1951112)

2022年4月8日

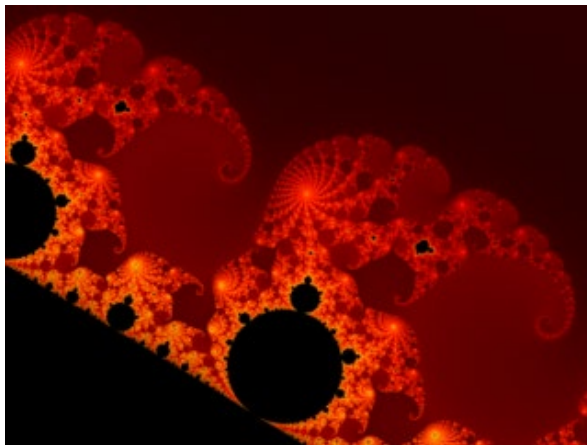


数据压缩

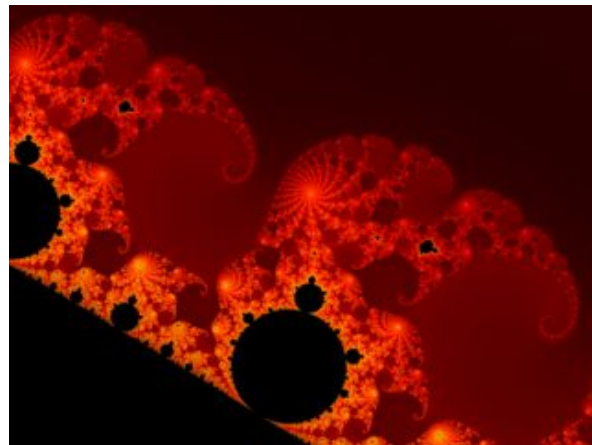
- 数据压缩依赖于 利用可预测的规律 和/或 牺牲精确性。



未经压缩的图像
320×240, 225kB



无损压缩的图像
320×240, 61.1kB



有损压缩的图像
320×240, 11.6kB



数据压缩的效率

- 数据压缩率 (Data Compression Ratio, DCR)

$$\text{DCR} = \frac{\text{原文件大小}}{\text{压缩文件大小}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{原数据率}}{\text{压缩数据率}}$$

- 节省百分比

$$\text{Percentage Savings} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\text{DCR}}\right) \times 100\%$$

- 保真度 (压缩前后数据的差别)



数据压缩算法的分类

- 有损压缩
 - a. 小波变换 (Wavelet Transform)
- 无损压缩
 - a. 游程编码 (Run Length Encoding)
 - b. 熵编码 (Entropy Encoding)
 - i. 哈夫曼编码 (Huffman Coding, 霍夫曼/赫夫曼)
 - ii. 香农-范诺编码 (Shannon-Fano Coding)
 - c. 字典编码
 - i. LZ 系列编码



样例程序：删去重复内容

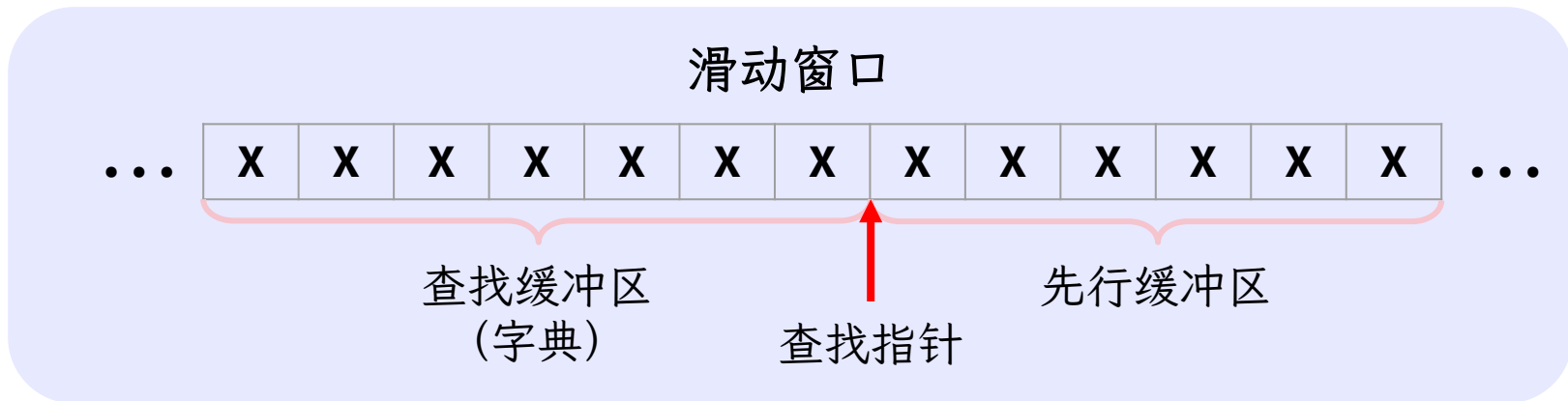
```
1. #Software: Hllpoj Server 1.0.1 / Logger 1.0.0 built 0001
2. #Version: 1.0
3. #Date: 2019-03-13 00:00:00
4. #Fields: date time s-ip cs-method cs-uri-stem cs-uri-query s-port cs-username c-ip cs(User-
Agent) cs(Referer) sc-status sc-substatus sc-win32-status time-taken
5. 2019-03-13 00:00:00 ***.***.***.*** POST /login.php - 80 -
   ***.***.***.*** Mozilla/5.0+(Linux;+U;+Android+8.0.0;+en-
   us;+MIX+2+Build/OPR1.170623.027)+AppleWebKit/537.36+(KHTML,+like+Gecko)+Version/4.0+Chrome/
   61.0.3163.128+Mobile+Safari/537.36+XiaoMi/MiuiBrowser/10.5.2 http://***.***.***.***/index.h
   tml 200 0 0 114
6. 2019-03-13 00:00:00 ***.***.***.*** POST /default/*****.php - 80 -
   ***.***.***.*** Mozilla/5.0+(Linux;+U;+Android+8.0.0;+en-
   us;+MIX+2+Build/OPR1.170623.027)+AppleWebKit/537.36+(KHTML,+like+Gecko)+Version/4.0+Chrome/
   61.0.3163.128+Mobile+Safari/537.36+XiaoMi/MiuiBrowser/10.5.2 http://***.***.***.***/default
   /*****.htm 200 0 0 23
7. 2019-03-13 00:00:00 ***.***.***.*** POST /default/*****.php - 80 -
   ***.***.***.*** Mozilla/5.0+(Linux;+U;+Android+8.0.0;+en-
   us;+MIX+2+Build/OPR1.170623.027)+AppleWebKit/537.36+(KHTML,+like+Gecko)+Version/4.0+Chrome/
   61.0.3163.128+Mobile+Safari/537.36+XiaoMi/MiuiBrowser/10.5.2 http://***.***.***.***/default
   /*****.htm 200 0 0 2
```



LZ算法

- LZ77是一种基于字典的算法，是用其发明者的名字（Abraham Lempel 和 Jacob Ziv）命名的。它将长字符串（也称为短语）编码成短小的标记，用小标记代替字典中的短语，从而达到压缩的目的。
- LZ算法形成了包括GIF和在PNG和ZIP中使用的DEFLATE算法等压缩方案的基础。

LZ77算法

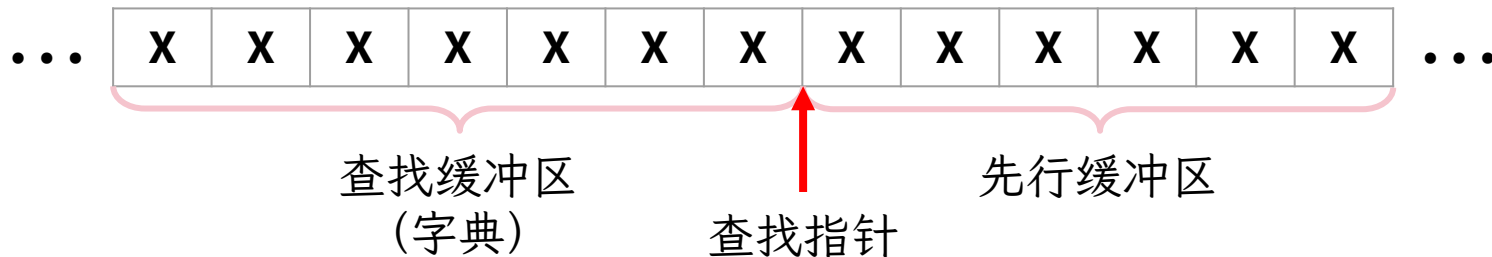


- 由于缓冲区具有固定的长度，所以，当LZ算法编码器运行时，看起来像在文件中“滑动”，所以这个结构被称为“滑动窗口”。



LZ77算法中的三元组 $\langle o, l, c \rangle$

- Offset – 偏移量，向左移动后的指针与先行缓冲区的距离
- Length of match – 匹配长度
- Codeword – 先行缓冲区中位于匹配项之后的字符





LZ77算法的压缩过程

考察字符串

"**CABRAC**ADABRARRARRAD"

<偏移量, 匹配长度, 匹配项后的符号>



C -> <0, 0, C>



LZ77算法的压缩过程



C \rightarrow $\langle 0, 0, C \rangle$



A \rightarrow $\langle 0, 0, A \rangle$

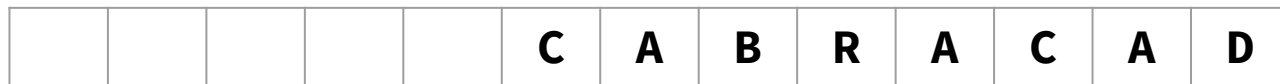
"C**ABRAC**ADABRARRARRAD"



LZ77算法的压缩过程



A \rightarrow $\langle 0, 0, A \rangle$



B \rightarrow $\langle 0, 0, B \rangle$

"CABRACADABRARRARRAD"



LZ77算法的压缩过程

					C	A	B	R	A	C	A	D
--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



B \rightarrow $\langle 0, 0, B \rangle$

				C	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



R \rightarrow $\langle 0, 0, R \rangle$

"CABRACADABRARRARRAD"



LZ77算法的压缩过程

				C	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



R \rightarrow $\langle 0, 0, R \rangle$

			C	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A \rightarrow $\langle 3, 1, C \rangle$

"CABR**ACADAB**RARRARRAD"



LZ77算法的压缩过程

			C	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A -> <3, 1, C>

	C	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A -> <2, 1, D>

"CABRAC**ADABRARR**AD"



LZ77算法的压缩过程

	C	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A \rightarrow $\langle 2, 1, D \rangle$

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A	R	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A \rightarrow $\langle 7, 4, R \rangle$

"CABRACAD**ABRARR**ARRAD"



LZ77算法的压缩过程

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A	R	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A -> <7, 4, R>

A	D	A	B	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



R -> <3, 5, D>

"CABRACADABRARR**ARR**AD"



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

<0, 0, A>

<0, 0, B>

<0, 0, R>

<3, 1, C>

<2, 1, D>

<7, 4, R>

<3, 5, D>



CABRACADABRARRARRAD



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

<0, 0, A>

<0, 0, B>

<0, 0, R>

<3, 1, C>

<2, 1, D>

<7, 4, R>

<3, 5, D>

						C
					C	A



CABRACADABRARRARRAD



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

<0, 0, A>

<0, 0, B>

<0, 0, R>

<3, 1, C>

<2, 1, D>

<7, 4, R>

<3, 5, D>

						C
					C	A
				C	A	B



CABRACADABRARRARRAD



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

<0, 0, A>

<0, 0, B>

<0, 0, R>

<3, 1, C>

<2, 1, D>

<7, 4, R>

<3, 5, D>

						C
					C	A
				C	A	B
			C	A	B	R



CABRACADABRARRARRAD



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

						C
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

<0, 0, A>

					C	A
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

<0, 0, B>

				C	A	B
--	--	--	--	---	---	---

<0, 0, R>

			C	A	B	R
--	--	--	---	---	---	---

<3, 1, C>

	C	A	B	R	A	C
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

<2, 1, D>

<7, 4, R>

<3, 5, D>



CABRACADABRARRARRAD



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

						C
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

<0, 0, A>

					C	A
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

<0, 0, B>

				C	A	B
--	--	--	--	---	---	---

<0, 0, R>

			C	A	B	R
--	--	--	---	---	---	---

<3, 1, C>

	C	A	B	R	A	C
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

<2, 1, D>

A	B	R	A	C	A	D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---



<7, 4, R>

<3, 5, D>

CABRACADABRARRARRAD



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

						C
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

<0, 0, A>

					C	A
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

<0, 0, B>

				C	A	B
--	--	--	--	---	---	---

<0, 0, R>

			C	A	B	R
--	--	--	---	---	---	---

<3, 1, C>

	C	A	B	R	A	C
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

<2, 1, D>

A	B	R	A	C	A	D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<7, 4, R>

A	D	A	B	R	A	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

R A R

<3, 5, D>



CABRACADABRARRARRAD



LZ77算法的解压缩过程

<0, 0, C>

						C
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

<0, 0, A>

					C	A
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

<0, 0, B>

				C	A	B
--	--	--	--	---	---	---

<0, 0, R>

			C	A	B	R
--	--	--	---	---	---	---

<3, 1, C>

	C	A	B	R	A	C
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

<2, 1, D>

A	B	R	A	C	A	D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<7, 4, R>

A	D	A	B	R	A	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

R A R

<3, 5, D>

R	R	A	R	R	A	D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---



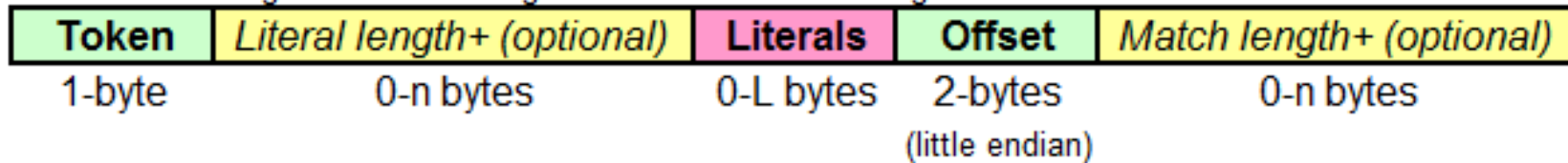


LZ4算法

- LZ77算法的改进版，使用16k大小的哈希表来存储字典并简化检索。

LZ4 Sequence

Token : ==> 4-high-bits : literal length / 4-low-bits : match length



anchor, “锚点”：两个锚点之间的数据块将被一次性存储。



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

literal	
literal length	
match length	
offset	
anchors	0



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

literal	
literal length	
match length	
offset	
anchors	0



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

literal	
literal length	
match length	
offset	
anchors	0



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

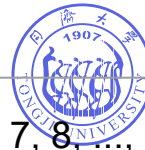
literal	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
literal length	5
match length	10
offset	5
anchors	0, 15



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

literal	
literal length	
match length	
offset	
anchors	0, 15

Why not these yellow blocks?



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

literal	[6, 7, 8, ..., 32]
literal length	27
match length	4
offset	41
anchors	0, 15, 46



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

literal	<NULL>
literal length	0
match length	22
offset	31
anchors	0, 15, 46, 68



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	3
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Why 5 elements left?			
66	67	68	69	70	71	72				

literal	[28, 29, 30, 31, 32]
literal length	5
match length	0
offset	-
anchors	0, 15, 46, 68

完成



LZ4算法的压缩效率

```
PS E:\GradeOneProgram\HomeWork\SimpleCompression\Debug> .\SimpleCompression.exe c test.log out.log  
压缩率: 5.02592%  
消耗时间: 89ms  
PS E:\GradeOneProgram\HomeWork\SimpleCompression\Debug> .\SimpleCompression.exe d out.log test1.log  
消耗时间: 15ms
```



5.03%, <100ms



"Hello C!"

01001000	01100101
01101100	01101100
01101111	00100000
01000011	00100001



"Hello C!"

01001000	01100101
01101100	01101100
01101111	00100000
01000011	00100001



"Hello C!"

10010001 10010111
01100110 11001101
11101000 00100001
10100001

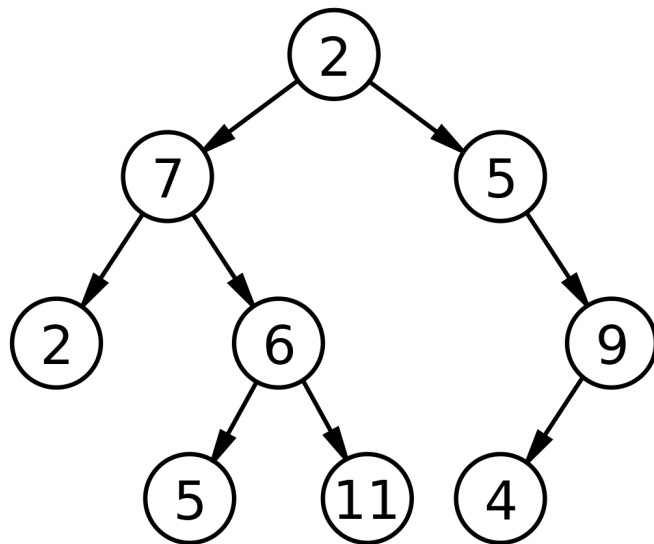
87.5%?



二叉树 (Binary Tree)

- 二叉树是一种树形数据结构，其中每个节点最多拥有两个孩子，被称为左孩子和右孩子。

```
typedef struct BiTNode
{
    TElemType data;
    struct BiTNode *lchild, *rchild;
} BiTNode, *BiTree;
```





哈夫曼编码

- 哈夫曼编码 (Huffman Coding)，又译为霍夫曼编码、赫夫曼编码，是一种用于无损数据压缩的熵编码（权编码）算法。由美国计算机科学家戴维·霍夫曼 (David Albert Huffman) 在1952年发明。



哈夫曼编码算法

- 为每个角色创建一个叶子节点，并将它们添加到优先级队列中。
- 当队列中存在多个节点时：
 - a. 从队列中删除优先级最高（频率最低）的两个节点。
 - b. 创建一个新的内部节点，以这两个节点为子节点，频率等于两个节点的频率之和。
 - c. 将新的节点添加到优先级队列中。
- 剩下的节点就是根节点了，树就完成了！

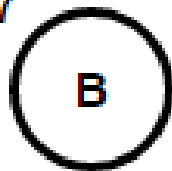


哈夫曼编码过程

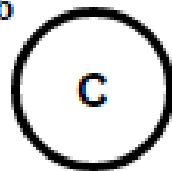
15



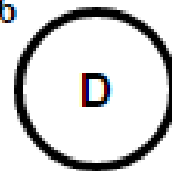
7



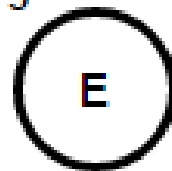
6



6



5



DEADDAEBCABADBAABCAAEACAAABEADDABEBCCCA

5: (E)

6: (D)

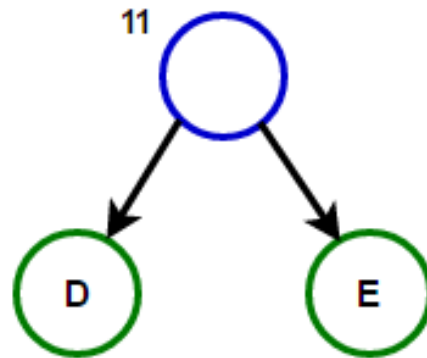
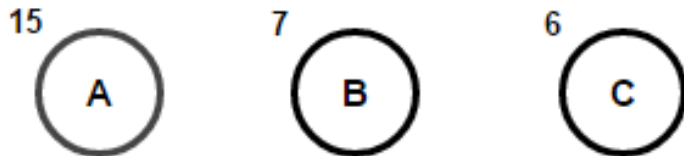
6: (C)

7: (B)

15: (A)



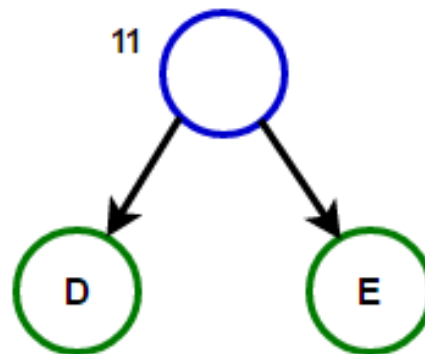
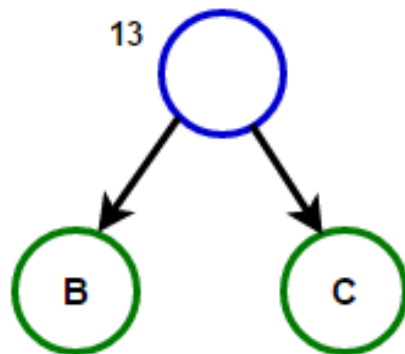
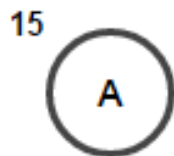
哈夫曼编码过程



6: (C)
7: (B)
11: (D,E)
15: (A)



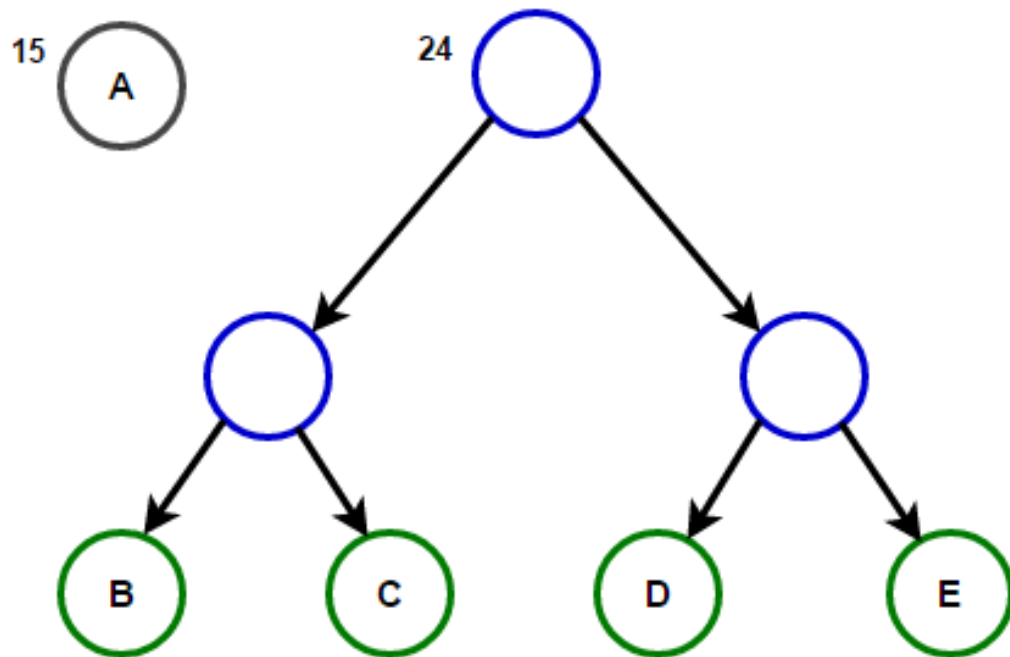
哈夫曼编码过程



11: (D,E)
13: (B,C)
15: (A)

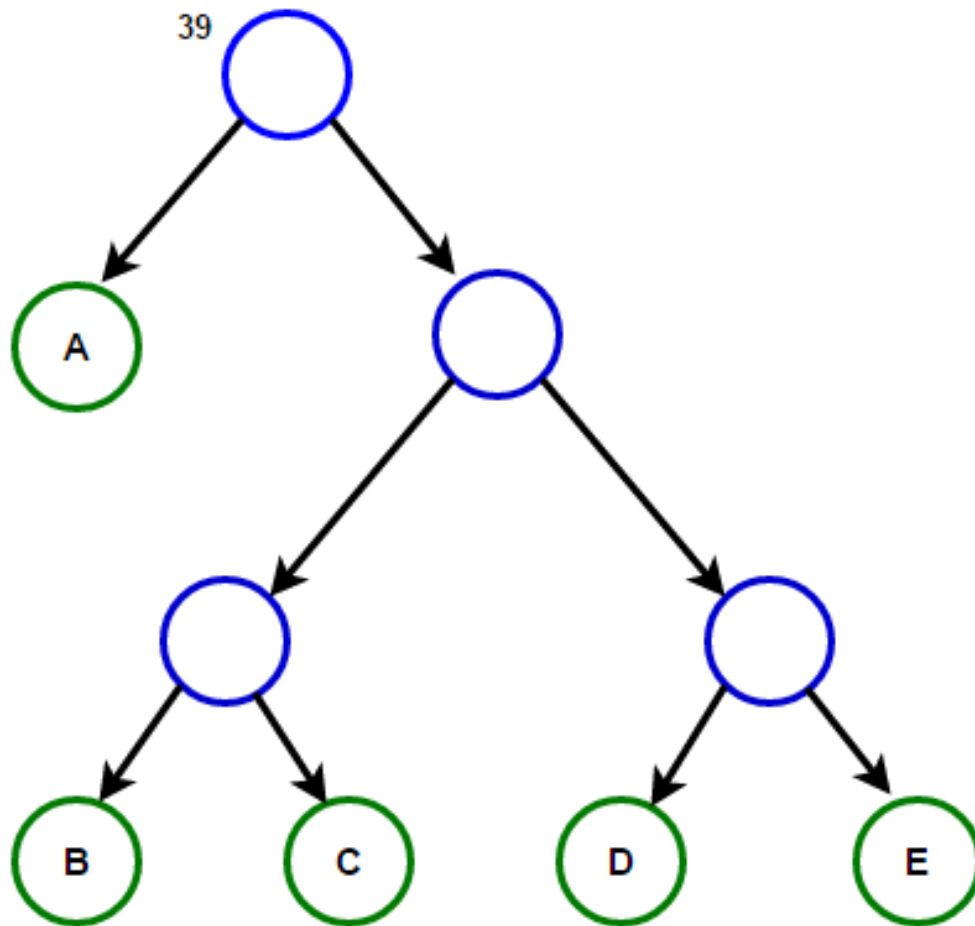


哈夫曼编码过程



15: (A)

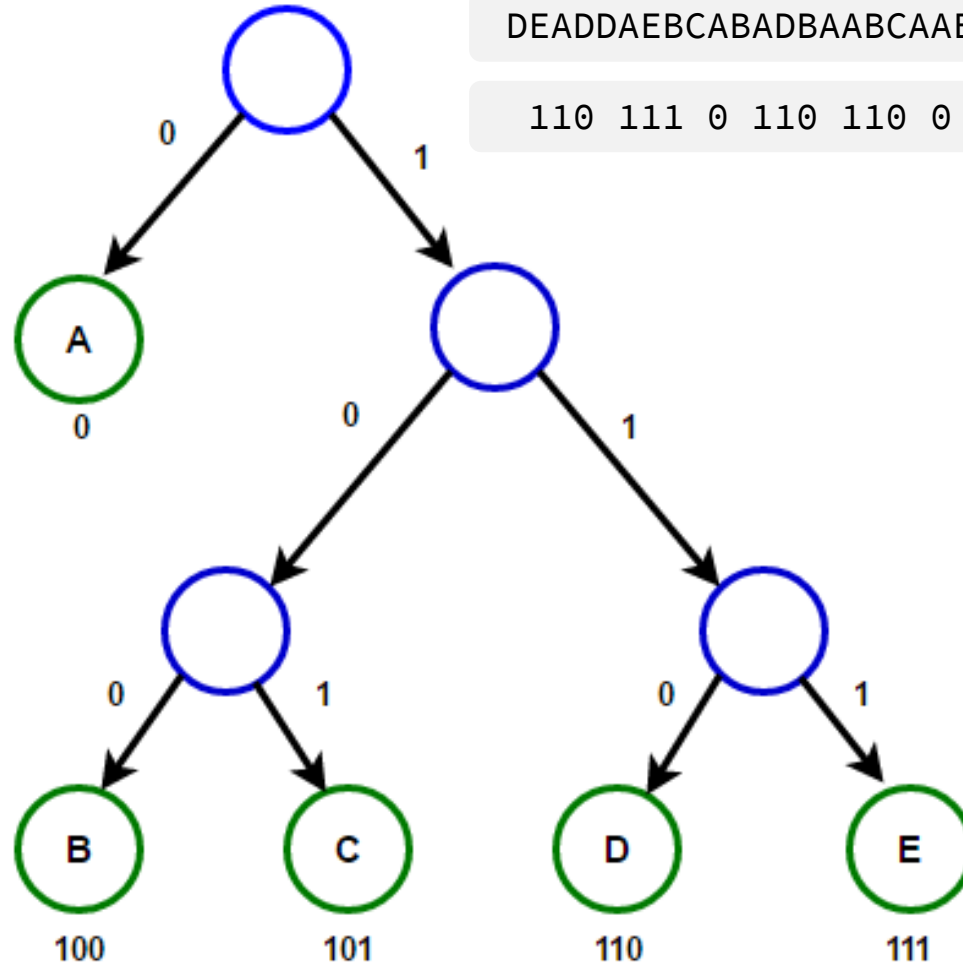
24: ((B,C),(D,E))



39: ((A),((B,C),(D,E)))

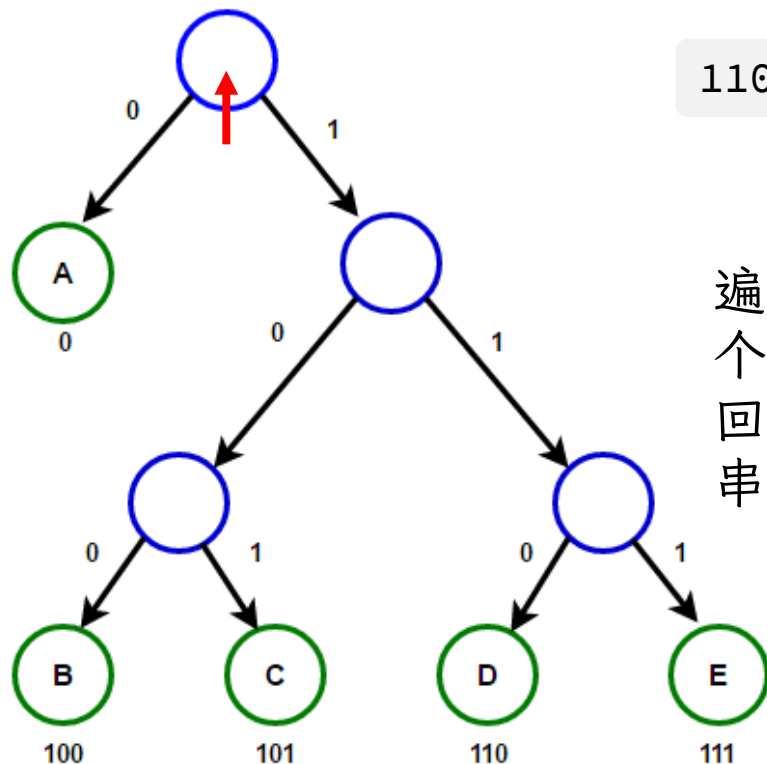
DEADDAEBCABADDBAABCAAEACAAABEADDABEBCCCA

110 111 0 110 110 0 111 100 101 0 ...





哈夫曼解码过程

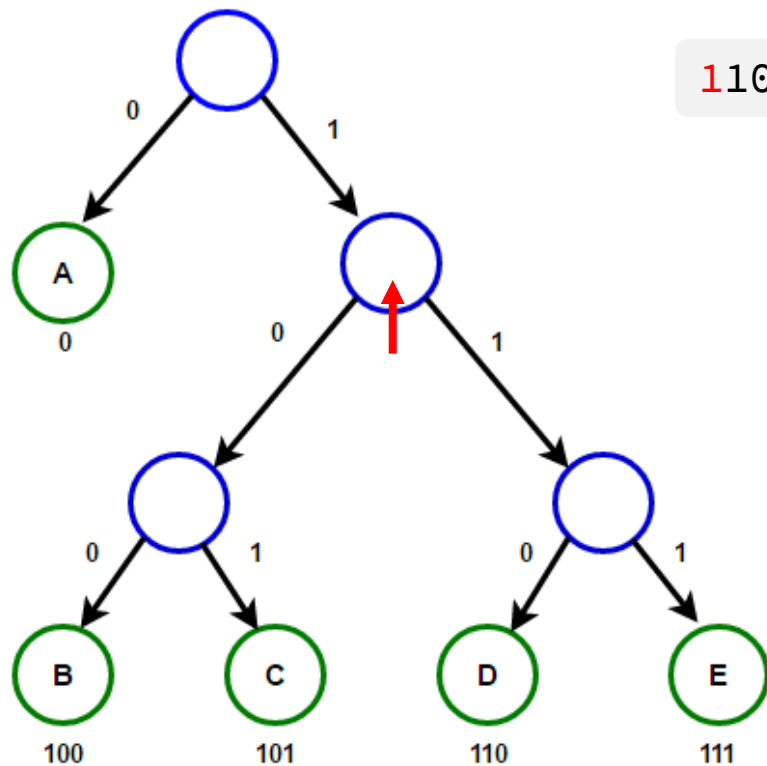


1101110110110011110010101000110...

从根节点开始，根据编码的字符串遍历哈夫曼树中的节点；每当遍历到一个叶子节点（没有孩子的节点）时，就回到根节点，继续遍历，直到编码字符串的结束。



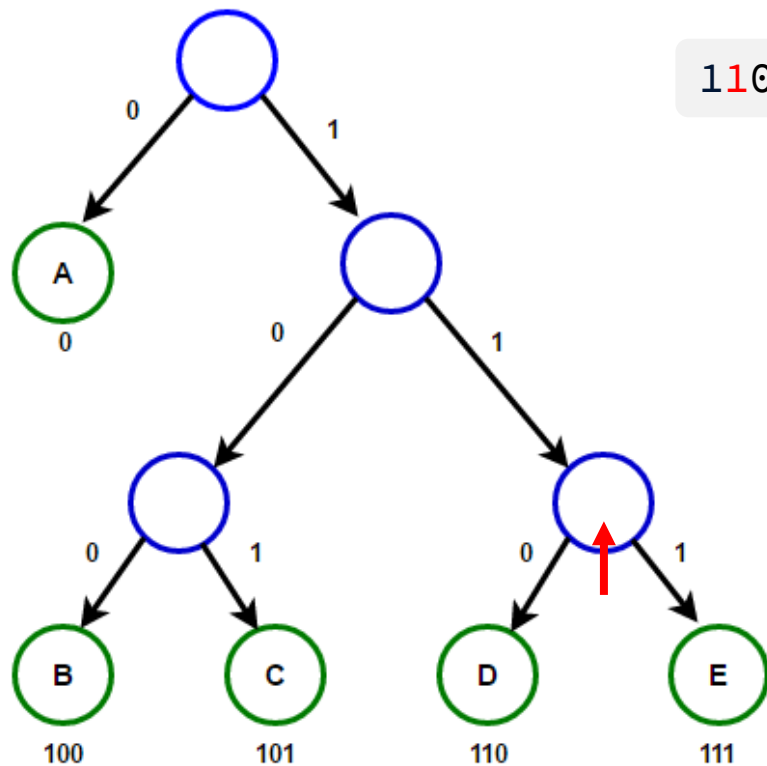
哈夫曼解码过程



1101110110110011110010101000110...



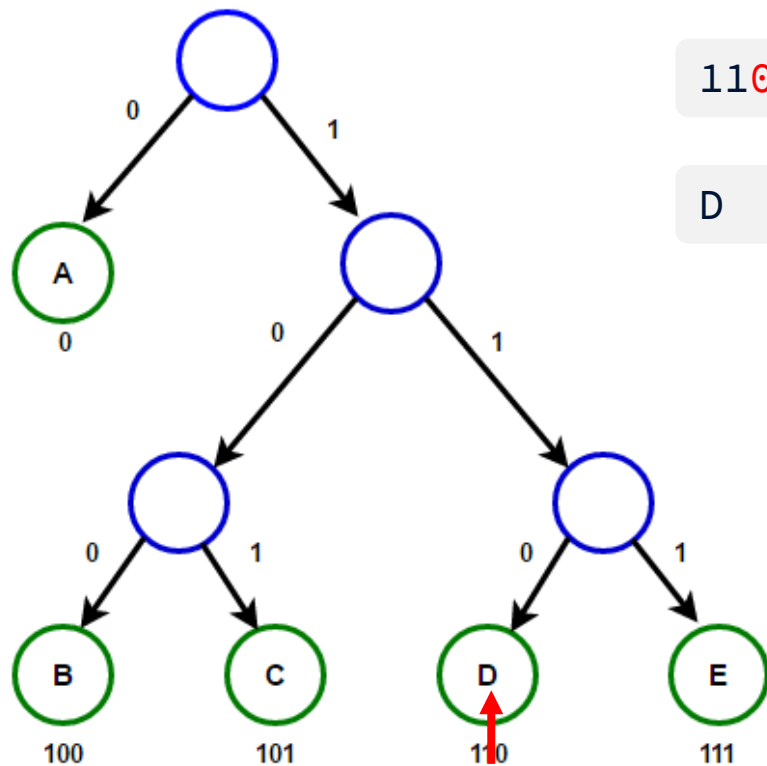
哈夫曼解码过程



1101110110110011110010101000110...



哈夫曼解码过程

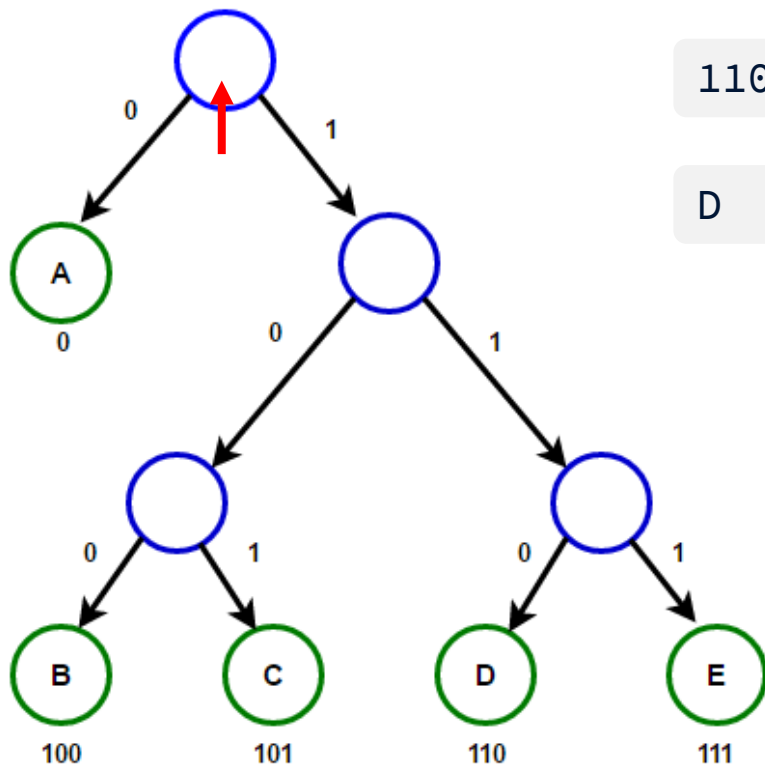


1101110110110011110010101000110...

D



哈夫曼解码过程

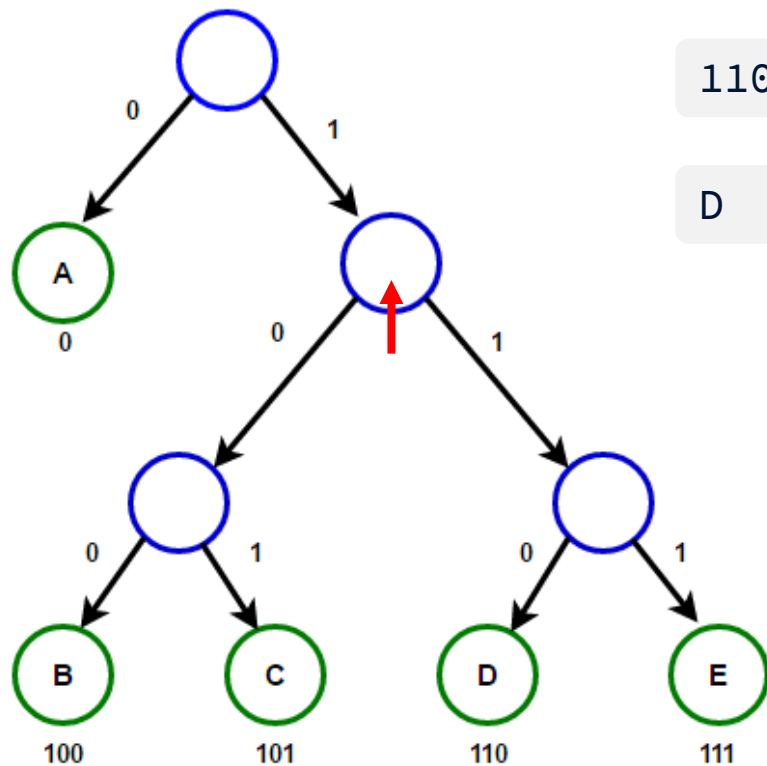


1101110110110011110010101000110...

D



哈夫曼解码过程

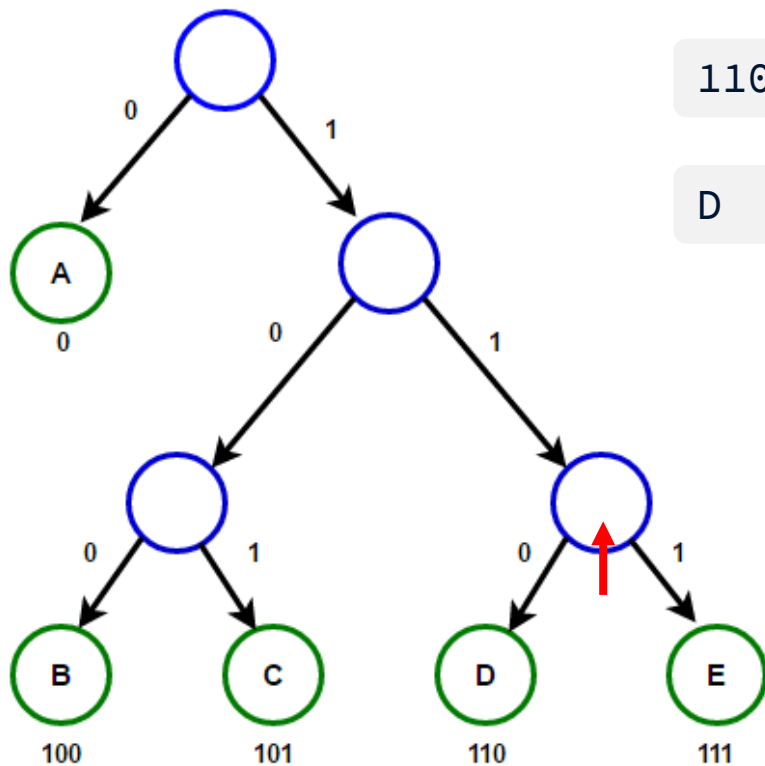


1101110110110011110010101000110...

D



哈夫曼解码过程

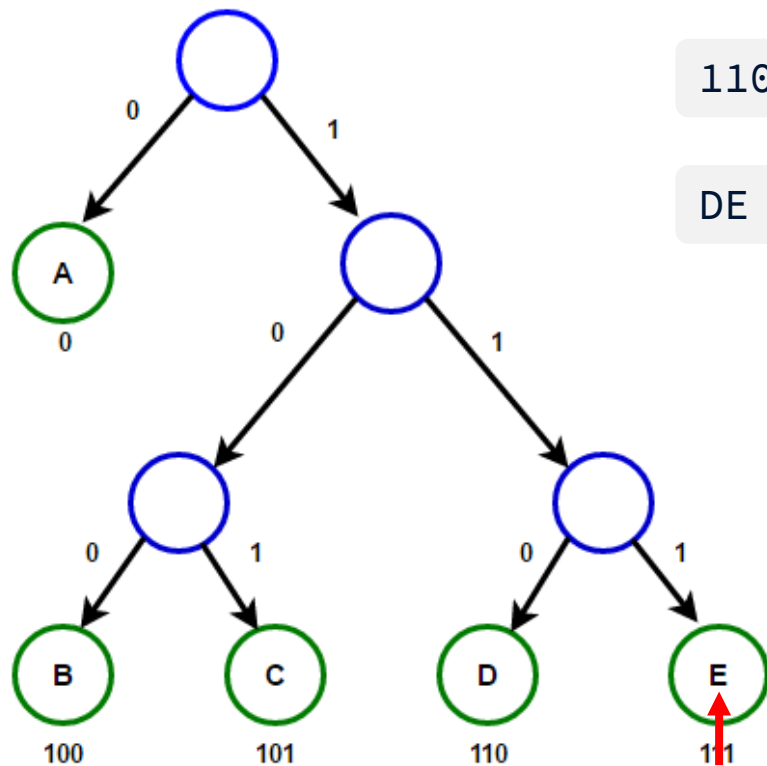


1101110110110011110010101000110...

D



哈夫曼解码过程

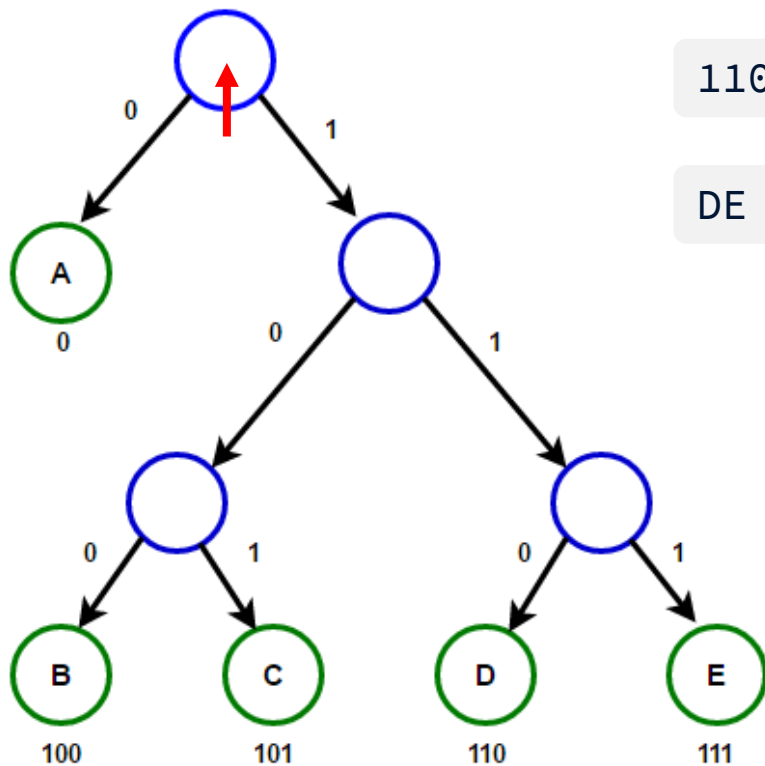


1101110110110011110010101000110...

DE



哈夫曼解码过程

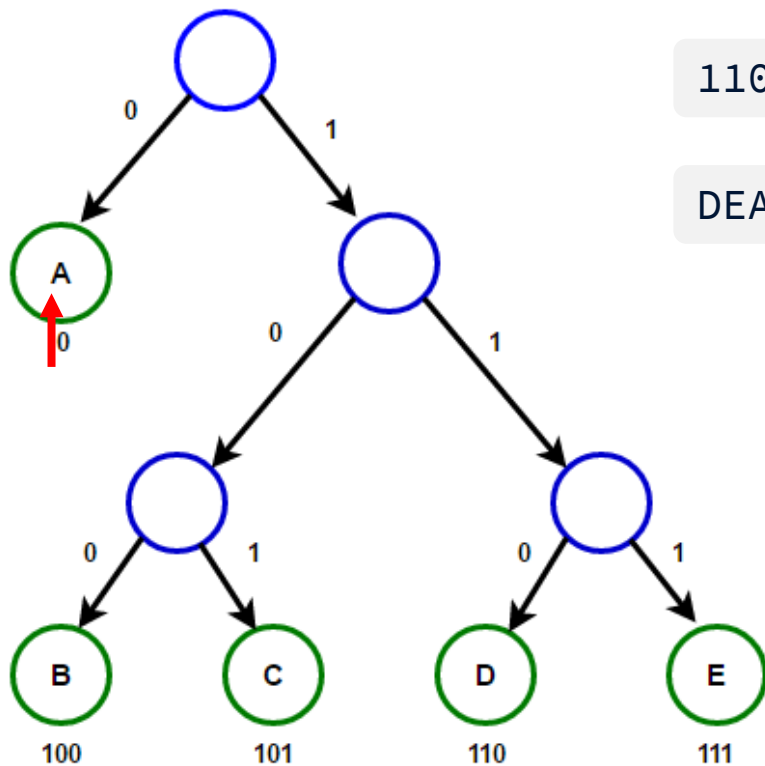


1101110110110011110010101000110...

DE



哈夫曼解码过程



1101110110110011110010101000110...

DEA








哈夫曼的压缩效率

```
D:\>huffman_zipper ser.log ser_c.logc zip
Zipper 0.002! Author: Tobias
Welcome! This program is committed to lossless file compression and decompression.
Program processing...
Program terminated in 0.465s.

D:\>huffman_zipper ser_c.logc ser_decompressed.log unzip
Zipper 0.002! Author: Tobias
Welcome! This program is committed to lossless file compression and decompression.
Program processing...
Program terminated in 0.931s.
```

65.40%

 ser.log	10,073 KB
 ser_c.logc	6,588 KB
 ser_decompressed.log	10,073 KB



LZ 算法和哈夫曼编码

- LZ 直接“引用”重复的字符（串），而哈夫曼编码是在字符维度上考虑减少编码的长度的。
- LZ 压缩对包含大量重复数据的文件/数据效果最好。但对于根本不包含任何重复性信息的文件/数据效果不好。
- 由于所有二进制代码的长度不同，而且所有的代码都是串联的，因此解码软件很难检测到编码数据是否损坏。这可能会导致错误的解码和随后的错误输出。



谢谢!

陈宇飞 Tue, 04/21/2020 7:14:19 PM

布置完这个作业，是不是就不用上课了？我觉得怪好的呢





文件压缩 算法简介

林日中 (1951112)

2022年4月8日





游程编码 (Run-Length Encoding)

- 游程编码 (RLE) 是一种简单的无损数据压缩形式，在连续多次出现相同数值的序列上运行。它对序列进行编码，存储一个值和它对应的计数。

[illegible]

→

12W1B12W3B24W1B14W

ABCDEFG

→

1A1B1C1D1E1F1G



LZ算法三元组的一种存储结构

$\langle 0, 0, C \rangle$

0 (1 bit)	codeword (8 bits)
-----------	-------------------

$\langle 3, 1, C \rangle$

1 (1 bit)	offset (10 bits)	length of match (5 bits)	codeword (8 bits)
-----------	------------------	--------------------------	-------------------



哈夫曼节点

```
struct Node
{
    char c = '\\0';
    int freq = 0;
    char *code = NULL;
    struct Node *left_child = NULL;
    struct Node *right_child = NULL;
};

bool is_leaf(struct Node *p)
{
    return !p->left_child && !p->right_child;
}
```



std::**bitset** <bitset>

类模板 `bitset<N>` 表示一个固定大小的N位序列。比特集可以通过标准的逻辑运算符进行操作，并可以在字符串和整数之间进行转换。

```
void bitset_demo()
{
    std::bitset<8> test("00110101");
    std::cout << test << std::endl; // 00110101
    test.set();
    std::cout << test << std::endl; // 11111111
    test.reset();
    std::cout << test << std::endl; // 00000000
    test.set(3); test.set(4); test.set(5); test.set(6);
    std::cout << test << std::endl; // 01111000
    std::cout <<          test.to_ulong() << std::endl; // 120
    std::cout << (char)test.to_ulong() << std::endl; // x
}
```




std::**priority_queue** <queue>

priority_queue 是一个容器适配器，它提供最大（默认）元素的恒定时间查找，代价是对数插入和提取。

```
template<
    class T,
    class Container = std::vector<T>,
    class Compare = std::less<typename Container::value_type>
> class priority_queue;
```



std::**unordered_map** <unordered_map>

unordered_map 是一个关联容器，包含具有唯一键的键值对。元素的搜索、插入和移除具有平均恒定的时间复杂性。

```
template<
    class Key,
    class T,
    class Hash = std::hash<Key>,
    class KeyEqual = std::equal_to<Key>,
    class Allocator = std::allocator< std::pair<const Key, T> >
> class unordered_map;
```

```

void unordered_map_demo()
{
    // Create an unordered_map of three strings (that map to strings)
    std::unordered_map<std::string, std::string> u = {
        {"RED", "#FF0000"},
        {"GREEN", "#00FF00"},
        {"BLUE", "#0000FF"}};

    std::cout << "Iterate and print keys and values of unordered_map:\n";
    for (const std::pair<std::string, std::string> &n : u)
    {
        std::cout << "Key:[" << n.first << "]\tValue:[" << n.second << "]\n";
    }

    // Add two new entries to the unordered_map
    u["BLACK"] = "#000000";
    u["WHITE"] = "#FFFFFF";

    std::cout << "Iterate and print keys and values of unordered_map,\n"
                "after two new entries added:\n";
    for (const std::pair<std::string, std::string> &n : u)
    {
        std::cout << "Key:[" << n.first << "]\tValue:[" << n.second << "]\n";
    }

    std::cout << "Output values by key:\n";
    std::cout << "The HEX of color RED:\t[" << u["RED"] << "]\n";
    std::cout << "The HEX of color BLACK:\t[" << u["BLACK"] << "]\n";

    // Erase three entries in the unordered_map
    u.erase("BLACK");
    u.erase("BLUE");
    u.erase("RED");

    std::cout << "Iterate and print keys and values of unordered_map,\n"
                "after three entries erased:\n";
    for (const std::pair<std::string, std::string> &n : u)
    {
        std::cout << "Key:[" << n.first << "]\tValue:[" << n.second << "]\n";
    }
}

```

Iterate and print keys and values of unordered_map:

Key:[GREEN]	Value:[#00FF00]
Key:[BLUE]	Value:[#0000FF]
Key:[RED]	Value:[#FF0000]

Iterate and print keys and values of unordered_map, after two new entries added:

Key:[WHITE]	Value:[#FFFFFF]
Key:[RED]	Value:[#FF0000]
Key:[BLACK]	Value:[#000000]
Key:[BLUE]	Value:[#0000FF]
Key:[GREEN]	Value:[#00FF00]

Output values by key:

The HEX of color RED: [FF0000]

The HEX of color BLACK: [000000]

Iterate and print keys and values of unordered_map, after three entries erased:

Key:[WHITE]	Value:[#FFFFFF]
Key:[GREEN]	Value:[#00FF00]