

FINAL PROJECT:

BY

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PROJECT NAME:

FILE ZIPPER USING HUFFMAN CODING.

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Report on Project: File Zipper Using Huffman Coding.

1. Introduction:

This code is an implementation of file zipping technique using Huffman coding algorithm in C++. The program covers vector, priority queue, heap memory and Tree. It efficiently manages data structures, file I/O, and dynamic memory allocation to achieve its goal while maintaining clarity and modularity.

2. Project Description:

The project implements Huffman coding for file compression and decompression. Huffman coding is a variable-length prefix coding algorithm used for lossless data compression. The program reads a file, constructs a Huffman tree based on character frequencies, generates Huffman codes, and then compresses or decompresses the input file accordingly. The Huffman tree and encoded data are stored in a binary file during compression and used during decompression. The priority queue is employed to efficiently build the Huffman tree based on character frequencies.

3. Functionalities:

The provided C++ code implements Huffman coding for file compression and decompression. Here are the main functionalities provided by the code.

1. Compression Functionality:

- **Reading Input File:** The program reads the input file specified in the command-line arguments.
- Frequency Counting: It counts the frequency of each character in the input file.
- **Min Heap Creation:** Constructs a Min Heap (priority queue) of nodes based on character frequencies.
- **Huffman Tree Construction:** Builds a Huffman tree using the Min Heap.
- **Huffman Code Generation:** Traverses the Huffman tree to generate Huffman codes for each character.

- Saving Metadata (Huffman Tree): Saves metadata of the Huffman tree (character data and codes) in the compressed file.
- **Encoding Characters:** Encodes each character in the input file using the generated Huffman codes.
- **Saving Encoded File:** Saves the encoded file, including the Huffman tree metadata and encoded characters.

2. De-compression Functionalities:

- **Reading Input File:** Reads the compressed input file specified in the command-line arguments.
- **Reconstructing Huffman Tree:** Reconstructs the Huffman tree based on the metadata stored in the compressed file.
- **Decoding Characters:** Decodes the Huffman-coded characters in the compressed file using the reconstructed Huffman tree.
- **Saving Decoded File:** Saves the decoded file, obtaining the original content from the Huffman-coded characters.

3. Additional Functionalities:

- **Binary-to-Decimal and Decimal-to-Binary Conversion:** Provides functions for converting binary strings to decimal values and vice versa.
- **Error Handling:** Checks if the correct number of command-line arguments is provided. Outputs an error message if the required files are not detected.

Overall:

The code provides a complete implementation of Huffman coding, including the construction of Huffman trees, generation of Huffman codes, and encoding/decoding of files.

The functionalities are encapsulated within the huffman class, promoting modularity and code organization.

The error handling ensures that the program gracefully handles incorrect usage and missing files. The code aims to achieve efficient and lossless compression and decompression of files using Huffman coding.

4. Data Structures Used in the Code:

1. Vector:

- Purpose: Used to store a collection of nodes representing characters' ASCII values, each initialized with zero frequencies.
- **Reason:** Provides a dynamic array-like structure to easily access and manipulate individual nodes for frequency counting.

2. Priority Queue:

- Purpose: Used to maintain a Min Heap of nodes based on their frequencies during Huffman tree construction.
- **Reason:** Ensures that the node with the lowest frequency is always at the top of the heap, facilitating efficient extraction of nodes with the lowest frequencies.

3. Heap Memory:

- Purpose: Dynamically allocates memory for Node objects.
- **Reason:** Allows the creation and manipulation of nodes dynamically during the construction of the Huffman tree. Dynamic memory allocation is essential for managing nodes with varying frequencies efficiently.

4. Huffman Tree:

- Purpose: Used to construct a tree which later helps in assigning codes for each node.
- Reason: The primary purpose of the Huffman tree is to represent the encoding scheme for characters in the input data, where characters with higher frequencies are assigned shorter binary codes, and characters with lower frequencies are assigned longer binary codes.

The chosen data structures in the code are selected to efficiently manage and manipulate the information required for Huffman coding, including character frequencies, Huffman tree nodes, and input/output files. The use of these data structures contributes to the clarity, modularity, and efficiency of the implementation.

5. Contributions:

1. Ayesha Yousuf:

- Present the main idea.
- Implement the compression logic.
- > Helped in debugging.
- Create a filling logic.
- Presented the idea of conditional compilation and worked on it.
- Project report.

2. Maryam Khan:

- > Implement the de-compression logic.
- Designed a logic for Huffman class.
- Focus on maintaining the other functionalities.
- Idea for the features.
- Project planning.
- Debugging.
- > Contributed in Error Handling.

3. Ghufran Raza:

- Idea for the features.
- Participated in overall implementation.
- Including necessary libraries.
- > Testing of the code.
- Documentation and comments.

6. Code:

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Depth_firstSearch.cpp
                                € huffman.hpp × € graph.cpp
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      #define HUFFMAN HPP
      #include <string>
      #include <vector>
      #include <queue>
      #include <fstream>
      using namespace std;
      struct Node {
         char data;
         unsigned freq;
         string code;
         Node *left, *right;
         Node() {
            left = right = NULL;
      class huffman {
             vector <Node*> arr;
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                 //Saving Huffman Encoded File
                 void saveEncodedFile();
                 //Saving Decoded File to obtain the original File
                 void saveDecodedFile();
                 void getTree();
                huffman(string inFileName, string outFileName)
                     this->inFileName = inFileName;
                     this->outFileName = outFileName;
                     createArr();
                 void compress();
                 void decompress();
        #endif
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            #include "huffman.hpp"
Q
            void huffman::createArr() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 128; i++) {</pre>
                    arr.push_back(new Node());
₽
                if (r->left == NULL && r->right == NULL) {
                traverse(r->right, str + '1');
            int huffman::binToDec(string inStr) {
(8)
                 for (auto c : inStr) {
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26 return res.

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               string huffman::decToBin(int inNum) {
                 string temp = "", res = "";
while (inNum > 0) []
temp += (inNum % 2 + '0');
₩
                       inNum /= 2;
                   res.append(8 - temp.length(), '0');
for (int i = temp.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
                       res += temp[i];
                   return res:
                  Node* curr = root;

for (int i = 0; i < path.length(); i++) {

    if (path[i] == '0') {
                            if (curr->left == NULL) {
(8)
                            curr = curr->left;
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       C: > Users > CPT > Desktop > project > \bigcirc huffman.cpp > \bigcirc createMinHeap() = 1 > 1 (pain[i] == 1 ) (
                       if (curr->right == 1 ) {

if (curr->right == NULL) {

curr->right = new Node();
Q
                         curr = curr->right;
₽
void huffman::createMinHeap() {
                 inFile.open(inFileName, ios::in);
                 while (!inFile.eof()) {
                     inFile.get(id);
(8)
                        minHeap.push(arr[i]);
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      • huffman.cpp ×
                Node *left, *right;
                priority_queue <Node*, vector<Node*>, Compare> tempPQ(minHeap);
₩
                while (tempPQ.size() != 1)
                     left = tempPQ.top();
tempPQ.pop();
                    right = tempPQ.top();
                    tempPQ.pop();
                    root = new Node();
                    root->freq = left->freq + right->freq;
                    root->right = right;
                    tempPQ.push(root);
(2)
             void huffman::createCodes() {
<del>ر</del>وم
وروم
                //Traversing the \mu from Tree and assigning specific codes to each character traverse(root, "");
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            void huffman::saveEncodedFile() {
                 inFile.open(inFileName, ios::in);
₫
                 outFile.open(outFileName, ios::out | ios::binary);
string in = "";
string s = "";
                 char id:
                 in += (char)minHeap.size(); //storing to indicate how many nodes to be created during decoding
priority_queue <Node*, vector<Node*>, Compare> tempPQ(minHeap);
while (!tempPQ.empty()) 
                     Node* curr = tempPQ.top();
                     s.assign(127 - curr->code.length(), '0');
(8)
<del>ر</del>م
                     in += (char)binToDec(s.substr(0, 8));
                     for (int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
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    huffman.cpp 

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                           s = s.substr(8);
                       tempPQ.pop();
₩
                  s.clear();
B
                  inFile.get(id);
                  while (!inFile.eof()) {
                     s += arr[id]->code;
//Saving decimal values of every 8-bit binary code
                       while (s.length() > 8) {
                           s = s.substr(8):
                   int count = 8 - s.length();
(2)
                  if (s.length() < 8) {
    s.append(count, '0');</pre>
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                 in += (char)count;
₽
                inFile.close();
品
             void huffman::saveDecodedFile() {
               inFile.open(inFileName, ios::in | ios::binary);
                outFile.open(outFileName, ios::out);
                inFile.seekg(-1, ios::end);
                char count0;
                inFile.read(&count0, 1);
                 inFile.seekg(1 + 17 * size, ios::beg);
(8)
                vector<unsigned char> text:
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   178 inFile read/reinterpret cast/char*\/&tevtseg\ 1\.
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Ф
     inFile.read(reinterpret_cast<char*>(&textseg), 1);
₽
             string path;
B
                   path = path.substr(0, 8 - count0);
                   if (path[j] == '0') {
                      curr = curr->left:
                      curr = curr->right;
(2)
                   if (curr->left == NULL && curr->right == NULL) {
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              inFile.close();
             outFile.close();
          void huffman::getTree() {
            inFile.open(inFileName, ios::in | ios::binary);
品
              inFile.read(reinterpret cast<char*>(&size), 1);
                 inFile.read(&aCode, 1);
                 //converting decimal characters into their binary equivalent to obtain code
string hCodeStr = "";
(8)
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     ₩,
                 hCodeStr = hCodeStr.substr(j+1);
B
                  buildTree(aCode, hCodeStr);
              inFile.close();
           void huffman::compress() {
            createMinHeap();
              createCodes();
              saveEncodedFile():
           void huffman::decompress() {
(8)
              saveDecodedFile();
500
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