# **Huffman Encoding**

# **Encoding Information**

- encryption encodes one string into another in order to achieve privacy and authenticity
- compression encodes one string into another in order to reduce the size of the message

# Fixed Length Codes

- codes like ASCII provide fixed length (8-bit) representations for each character — enough for 256 distinct characters
- a string of n characters will occupy 8n bits
- bit sequences are easily read, eight bits at a time

### Variable Length Codes

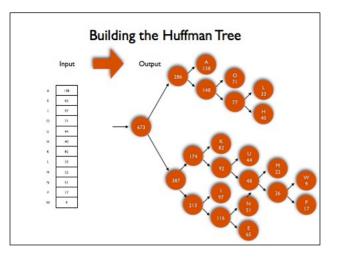
- codes like Morse represent each character by a sequence of bits — a character's bit length is inversely proportional to its frequency of occurrence
- 'e' is the most common letter in english, so its code is a single bit long
- to read Morse 'bit' strings, 'pauses' are inserted between characters — thus, Morse is not truly binary

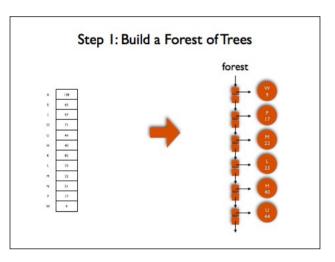
#### Prefix Codes

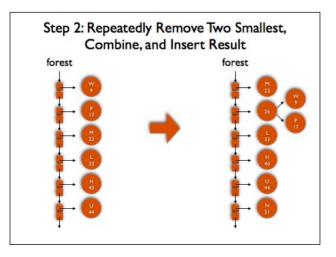
- a prefix code is a variable length code with no 'end-of-character' encoding
- no character's code is the prefix of another character's code — thus, when a bit sequence is read that completes a character, the next bit must belong to the next character

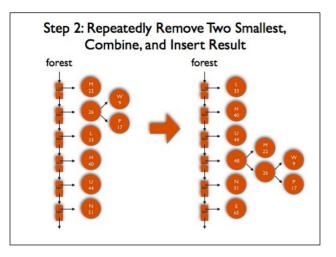
### Huffman Encoding: Three Algorithms

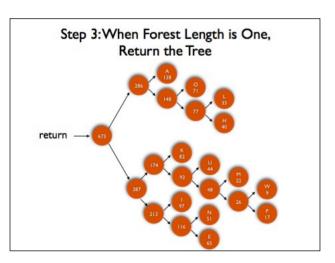
- create the optimal code from a frequency table
   — represented as a binary tree (the Huffman tree) and an array of bit strings indexed by characters
- encode a character string into bit string with that optimal code
- decode a bit string into the character string

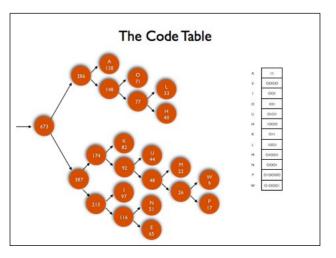


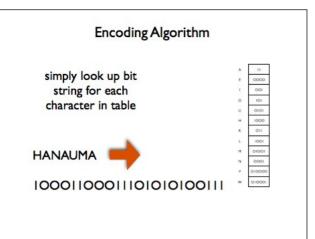


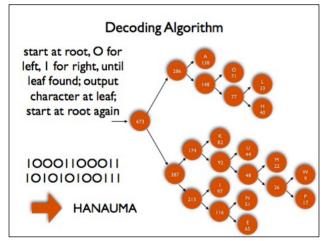












```
public final class HuffmanTree
      extends BinaryTree implements Comparable {
   private static PriorityQueue analyze (String s) {
        PriorityQueue forest = new PriorityQueue(NUM_CHARS, false);
       int[] freq = new int[NUM CHARS];
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) freq[s.charAt(i)]++;
       for (char c = 0; c < NUM CHARS; c++)
           if (freq[c] != 0)
                forest.enter(new HuffmanTree(c, freq[c]));
        return forest;
public final class HuffmanTree
        extends BinaryTree implements Comparable {
     private void buildCodeTable (HuffmanTree h, String s) {
         if (h.isLeaf()) this.table[h.letter()] = s;
         else {
            buildCodeTable(h.left(), s + '0');
            buildCodeTable(h.right(), s + 'l');
```

```
public final class HuffmanTree
       extends BinaryTree implements Comparable {
    public String encode (String s) {
        String result = "";
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++)
           result += this.table(s.charAt(i));
        return result;
public final class HuffmanTree
       extends BinaryTree implements Comparable {
    public String decode (String s) {
        HuffmanTree p = this;
String result = "";
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
            p = ((s.charAt(i) == '0') ? p.left() : p.right());
            if (p.isLeaf()) {
                result += p.letter();
                p = this;
        return result;
```

```
public class Huffman {
    public static void main (String[] arg) {
        try {
             if (arg[0].charAt(1) != 'e' ||
                 arg[0].charAt(1) I= 'd')
 throw new IllegalArgumentException(
"Usage -- Huffman [ -e | -d ] frequency-file < input > output");
             String file = "";
             String line;
             HuffmanTree h = new HuffmanTree(IO.readFile(arg[1]));
             while ((line = IO.stdin.readLine()) != null)
                file += line + "\n";
             if (arg[0].charAt(1) == 'e')
                 IO.stdout.print(h.encode(file));
                 IO.stdout.print(h.decode(file));
        } catch (Exception e) {
             IO.stderr.println(e.getMessage());
}
```