《数据结构》课程设计报告

课程名称:		《数据结构》课程设计
课程设计题目:		哈夫曼树编码
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一、需求分析

功能需求:

设计并实现一个哈夫曼码的编/译码系统,系统 功能包括:

- (1) I: 初始化(Initialization)。从终端读入字符集大 小 n,以及 n 个字符和 n 个权值,建立哈夫曼树,并 将它存于文件 n n n
- (2) E: 编码(Encoding)。利用以建好的哈夫曼树(如 不在内存,则从文件 hfmTree 中读入),对文件 ToBeTran 中的正文进行编码,然后将结果存入文件 CodeFile 中;
- (3) D: 译码(Decoding)。利用已建好的哈夫曼树将 文件 CodeFile 中的代码进行译码,结果存入文件 TextFile 中;
- (4) P: 印代码文件(Print)。将文件 CodeFile 以紧 凑格式显示在终端上,每行 50 个代码。同时将此字符 形式的编码文件写入文件 CodePrin 中;
- (5) T: 印哈夫曼树(Tree printing)。将已在内存中的哈夫曼树以直观的方式(树或凹入表形式)显示在终端上,同时将此字符形式的哈夫曼树写入文件 TreePrint 中。

界面需求:

程序操作主页,介绍每个各功能模块的作用,并提示用户进行选择,部分功能模块会提示用户对功能进行特定选择。

对于用户的每一个操作有具体提示和反馈

二、概要设计



模块层次结构设计

void HuffmanHomepag () //所有操作的主入口,函数内可触发所有功能

接口设计

```
//删除哈夫曼树结点
void HuffmanDel(HFTree n);
//对哈夫曼树先序遍历,并对结点进行可选的函数操作
void HuffmanTra(HFTree t, func fun);
//读取用户输入数据并保存,用于创建哈夫曼树
int datainput();
//读取 ToBeTran.txt 文件,并返回保存了文件内容的字符串
char *ToBeTranLoad();
//读取 CodeFile.txt 文件并返回保存了文件内容的字符串
char *CodeFileLoad();
//返回结点数组中权重最小的结点的位置,参数 con 为选择中排除的的位置
int HuffmanMinVal();
//根据输入的数据创建哈夫曼树
void HuffmanCreate();
//根据哈夫曼树建立哈夫曼编码,并存入 str 字符串数组
//参数分别为哈夫曼树和用于创建当前字符哈夫曼编码的字符串
void HuffmanCodeBuild(HFTree t, char *s);
//输出哈夫曼编码的关键信息到 hfmTree.txt 中
void HuffmanFileOut();
//输出哈夫曼编码的关键信息到 hfmTree.txt 中
void HuffmanFileOut();
//导入 hfmTree.txt 中的信息
bool HuffmanLoad();
//导入 hfmTree.txt 中的信息
bool HuffmanLoad();
```

```
//对传入的字符串进行编码
void HuffmanEncode(char *s);
//调用函数,使用导入的信息构造哈夫曼树
void HuffmanBuild();
//递归构造哈夫曼树
void HuffmanBdTra(HFTree r, char *BDstr, char dt);
//对传入的哈夫曼码进行解码
void HuffmanDecode(char *s);
//对传入的哈夫曼码进行解码
void HuffmanDecode(char *s);
//递归先序遍历,将末端结点的 data 输入到输出流
int HuffmanDcTra(HFTree t, char *s, int num, ostream &os);
//打印哈夫曼树的凹入吧并存入文件
void HuffmanDisplay();
void HuffmanTable(HFTree t, int num, int flag, ostream &os);
数据结构设计
string str;
int wei[1000]; //存储各结点权重
char c[1000]; //保存内存中用于编码的字符
int vis[1000];//在相关操作中用于标记
char *code[1000];//用于保存每个字符对应的编码
int HuffmanLen;//当前字符的个数
//哈夫曼树的结点
typedef struct HFnode
{
   HFnode()
   {
       parent = NULL;
       lchild = NULL;
       rchild = NULL;
       data = -1;
   }
   char data;
```

```
int we;
    HFnode *parent;
    struct HFnode *lchild;
    struct HFnode *rchild;
} HFnode, *HFTree;
三、详细设计
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using ElementType = char;
string str;
int wei[1000];
              //存储各结点权重
              //保存内存中用于编码的字符
char c[1000];
int vis[1000];
              //在相关操作中用于标记
char *code[1000]; //用于保存每个字符对应的编码
int HuffmanLen; //当前字符的个数
//哈夫曼树的结点
typedef struct HFnode
    HFnode()
    {
        parent = NULL;
        Ichild = NULL;
        rchild = NULL;
        data = -1;
   }
    ElementType data;
    int we;
    HFnode *parent;
    struct HFnode *lchild;
    struct HFnode *rchild;
} HFnode, *HFTree;
typedef void (*func)(HFTree);
HFTree HuffmanNode[1000]; //保存哈夫曼树的各结点
                        //内存总保存的总哈夫曼树
HFTree HuffmanTree;
//删除哈夫曼树结点
void HuffmanDel(HFTree n);
```

```
//对哈夫曼树先序遍历,并对结点进行可选的函数操作
void HuffmanTra(HFTree t, func fun);
//读取用户输入数据并保存,用于创建哈夫曼树
int datainput();
//读取 ToBeTran.txt 文件,并返回保存了文件内容的字符串
char *ToBeTranLoad();
//读取 CodeFile.txt 文件并返回保存了文件内容的字符串
char *CodeFileLoad();
//返回结点数组中权重最小的结点的位置,参数 con 为选择中排除的的位置
int HuffmanMinVal();
//根据输入的数据创建哈夫曼树
void HuffmanCreate();
//根据哈夫曼树建立哈夫曼编码,并存入 str 字符串数组
//参数分别为哈夫曼树和用于创建当前字符哈夫曼编码的字符串
void HuffmanCodeBuild(HFTree t, char *s);
//输出哈夫曼编码的关键信息到 hfmTree.txt 中
void HuffmanFileOut();
//输出哈夫曼编码的关键信息到 hfmTree.txt 中
void HuffmanFileOut();
//导入 hfmTree.txt 中的信息
bool HuffmanLoad();
//导入 hfmTree.txt 中的信息
bool HuffmanLoad();
//对传入的字符串进行编码
void HuffmanEncode(char *s);
//调用函数,使用导入的信息构造哈夫曼树
void HuffmanBuild();
//递归构造哈夫曼树
```

void HuffmanBdTra(HFTree r, char *BDstr, char dt);

```
//对传入的哈夫曼码进行解码
void HuffmanDecode(char *s);
//对传入的哈夫曼码进行解码
void HuffmanDecode(char *s);
//递归先序遍历,将末端结点的 data 输入到输出流
int HuffmanDcTra(HFTree t, char *s, int num, ostream &os);
//打印哈夫曼树的凹入吧并存入文件
void HuffmanDisplay();
void HuffmanTable(HFTree t, int num, int flag, ostream &os);
//打印字符极其对应编码到终端
void huaffmanShow();
//获取进行编码的字符串
char *GetEncodeStr();
//获取进行解码的字符串
char* GetDecodeStr();
//程序操作主页,用于提示用户输入操作方式解释各选项的作用
void HuffmanHomepage()
{
                  //用于在某些步骤检测是否成功加载文件中的哈夫曼树
   int ck = 1;
   char et[100] = {0}; //用于读取用户的选项及进行选项判断
   char *strenc;
   //无限循环,使程序能持续工作
   while (1)
   {
       memset(et, 0, sizeof(et)); //每次判断前清空用于判断的字符数组
                                                            -" << endl;
       cout << "-please enter the num to choose the faction :
                                                            -" << endl;
       cout << "-
                 I - Initializing Huffman tree.
                                                              -" << endl;
       cout << "-
                 E - Encoding the ToBeTran.txt.
                                                              -" << endl;
       cout << "- D - Decoding the CodeFile.txt.
                                                         -" << endl;
       cout << "-
                  P - Printing the CodeFile.txt in the terminal.
                                                           -" << endl;
       cout << "-
                T - Printing and saving the HuffmanTree table.
       cout << "-----" << endl;
       cout << endl;
```

```
cout<<"enter your choice : ";
       cin>>et:
       cout << endl;
       if (et[0] == 'I') //选择了对哈夫曼树进行初始化和数据输入
          HuffmanTra(HuffmanTree, HuffmanDel); //删除内存中原有哈夫曼树
          datainput();
                                         //对新哈夫曼树输入数据
                                         //创建哈夫曼树
          HuffmanCreate();
          HuffmanCodeBuild(HuffmanTree, ""); //对于创建出来的树进行哈夫曼编码构
造
          HuffmanFileOut();
                                         //将哈夫曼编码及对应字符存入文件
                                          //打印字符极其对应编码到终端
          huaffmanShow();
       }
       else if (et[0] == 'E') //对文件中的正文进行编码
          if (HuffmanLen == 0) //如果树不存在于内存就从文件中加载
          {
              ck = HuffmanLoad(); //加载文件中的哈夫曼树
                             //文件加载失败就中止本次操作
              if (!ck)
                 continue;
              cout << "a new huffmanTree will be created" << endl;</pre>
              HuffmanBuild();
                           //根据文件中读取的哈夫曼树的信息构造哈夫曼树
              HuffmanFileOut(); //将哈夫曼树及对应字符存入文件
          }
          strenc = GetEncodeStr();
          HuffmanEncode(strenc); //加载 ToBeTranc 中的正文并进行编码
          cout<<endl;
       else if (et[0] == 'D') //对文件中的哈夫曼码进行解码
       {
          if (HuffmanLen == 0) //如果树不存在于内存就从文件中加载
              ck = HuffmanLoad(); //加载文件中的哈夫曼树
              if (!ck)
                             //文件加载失败就中止本次操作
                 continue;
              cout << "a new huffmanTree will be created" << endl;
                           //根据文件中读取的哈夫曼树的信息构造哈夫曼树
              HuffmanBuild();
              HuffmanFileOut(); //将哈夫曼树及对应字符存入文件
          }
          strenc = GetDecodeStr();
          HuffmanDecode(strenc); //加载 CodeFile 中的哈夫曼码进行解码
          cout << " CodeFile.txt decode completed" << endl;
```

```
}
         else if (et[0] == 'P') //将 CodeFile 中的哈夫曼码输入到终端和存入文件
             cout << CodeFileLoad() << endl;</pre>
             fstream f("CodePrin.txt", ios::out | ios_base::trunc);
             if (!f)
             {
                  cout << "CodePrin.txt open error" << endl;</pre>
                  break;
             f << CodeFileLoad() << endl;
             f.close();
         }
         else if (et[0] == 'T') //将哈夫曼树的凹入表打印到终端并存入文件
             HuffmanDisplay();
         else //输入其他则再次进入程序
         {
             HuffmanHomepage();
         }
    }
}
int main()
{
    HuffmanLen = 0;
    HuffmanHomepage();
    return 0;
}
//5
// a(1) b(2) c(3) d(4) e(5)
//删除哈夫曼树结点
void HuffmanDel(HFTree n)
    if (n)
    {
         if (n->parent->lchild == n)
             n->parent->lchild == NULL;
         if (n->parent->rchild == n)
             n->parent->rchild == NULL;
         delete n;
```

```
}
}
//对哈夫曼树先序遍历,并对结点进行可选的函数操作
void HuffmanTra(HFTree t, func fun)
    if (t)
    {
        fun(t);
        if (t->lchild)
            HuffmanTra(t->lchild, fun);
        if (t->rchild)
            HuffmanTra(t->rchild, fun);
    }
}
//读取用户输入数据并保存,用于创建哈夫曼树
int datainput()
{
    cout << "Please enter the number of characters: ";
    cin >> HuffmanLen;
    if (HuffmanLen < 1)
        return HuffmanLen;
    for (int i = 0; i < HuffmanLen; i++)
    {
        cout << "Please enter the value and weight of character " << i + 1 << " : ";
        cin >> c[i] >> wei[i];
                             //将字符和对应权重存入数组
        HFnode *node = new HFnode; //创建结点空间
        node->data = c[i];
                                //将对应字符存入结点的 data
                                 //将字符对应权重存结点的 wei
        node->we = wei[i];
                                 //将结点保存到哈夫曼结点数组
        HuffmanNode[i] = node;
    }
    c[HuffmanLen] = 0; //将字符数组的末尾设置为 0
    return HuffmanLen; //返回哈夫曼树的长度
}
//获取进行解码的字符串
char* GetDecodeStr()
{
   while (1)
    {
        cout << "1. using CodeFile file" << endl;</pre>
        cout << "2. using your own string " << endl;
        cout << "3. back to previous" << endl;</pre>
        cout << endl;
```

```
cout << "enter yout choice : ";</pre>
          int ck;
          cin >> ck;
          if (ck == 1)
                char * str = CodeFileLoad();
                cout<< " string to be decode is : "<<str<<endl;
                cout<<endl;
                cout<<endl;
                return str;
          }
          else if (ck == 2)
          {
                cout << "please input your string :";</pre>
                char *str = new char[1000];
                cin >> str;
                return str;
          }
          else if (ck == 3)
                HuffmanHomepage();
          }
     }
}
//获取进行编码的字符串
char *GetEncodeStr()
{
     while (1)
     {
          cout << "1. using ToBeTran file" << endl;</pre>
          cout << "2. using your own string " << endl;</pre>
          cout << "3. back to previous" << endl;</pre>
          cout << endl;
          cout << "enter yout choice : ";</pre>
          int ck;
          cin >> ck;
          if (ck == 1)
          {
                char * str = ToBeTranLoad();
                cout<< " string to be encode is : "<<str<<endl;
                cout<<endl;
                cout<<endl;
                return str;
```

```
}
         else if (ck == 2)
             cout << "please input your string :";</pre>
             char *str = new char[1000];
             cin >> str;
             return str;
         }
         else if (ck == 3)
             HuffmanHomepage();
    }
}
//读取 ToBeTran.txt 文件,并返回保存了文件内容的字符串
char *ToBeTranLoad()
{
    FILE *f;
    f = fopen("ToBeTran.txt", "r");
    if (f == NULL)
    {
         cout << "open file failed" << endl;
         return NULL;
    }
    char *TranStr = new char[1000]; //开辟字符数组空间保存文件内容
    memset(TranStr, 0, sizeof(TranStr));
    fscanf(f, "%s", TranStr);
    fclose(f);
    return TranStr;
}
//读取 CodeFile.txt 文件并返回保存了文件内容的字符串
char *CodeFileLoad()
{
    FILE *f;
    f = fopen("CodeFile.txt", "r");
    if (f == NULL)
         cout << "open file failed" << endl;
         return NULL;
    }
    char *CodeStr = new char[1000]; //开辟字符数组空间保存文件内容
    memset(CodeStr, 0, sizeof(CodeStr));
```

```
fscanf(f, "%s", CodeStr);
    fclose(f);
    return CodeStr;
}
//返回结点数组中权重最小的结点的位置,参数 con 为选择中排除的的位置
int HuffmanMinVal()
{
    if (HuffmanLen)
   {
        int minwe;
        int pos = -1;
        int flag = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < HuffmanLen; i++)
       {
           if (vis[i]) //标记过的位置不参与选择
               continue;
           //第一次进入循环时,保存到最小值设置为第一个
           if (!flag)
           {
               minwe = HuffmanNode[i]->we;
               pos = i;
               flag = 1;
           }
           //比较权重,保存最小的权重和相应位置
           if (HuffmanNode[i]->we < minwe)
           {
               minwe = HuffmanNode[i]->we;
               pos = i;
           }
       }
       return pos; //返回最小的点坐标
    }
    return -1;
}
//根据输入的数据创建哈夫曼树
void HuffmanCreate()
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    HFnode *tp;
    int count = 1;
    int last, seclast = -1; //分别用于保存当前权重最小和第二小的结点位置
    while (count < HuffmanLen)
```

```
{
                                                         //保存权重最小的
       last = HuffmanMinVal();
结点
       vis[last] = 1;
                                                         //标记此位置不参
与之后的选择
       seclast = HuffmanMinVal();
                                                         //保存权重第二小
的结点
                                                          //开辟空间作为
       HFTree ht = new HFnode;
新的树结点
                                                       //左子树为第二小的
       ht->lchild = HuffmanNode[seclast];
结点
                                                        //右子树为最下的
       ht->rchild = HuffmanNode[last];
结点
       ht->we = HuffmanNode[last]->we + HuffmanNode[seclast]->we; //新结点的权重为左
右子树权重之和
       HuffmanNode[seclast] = ht;
                                                         //保存新的结点在
第二小的结点的位置
       count++;
   }
   //如果没有参加选择,哈夫曼树就只有结点数组的首结点
   if (seclast == -1)
   {
       HuffmanTree = HuffmanNode[0];
   }
   //否则就返回当前保存的最新的树
   else
   {
       HuffmanTree = HuffmanNode[seclast];
   }
}
//根据哈夫曼树建立哈夫曼编码,并存入 str 字符串数组
//参数分别为哈夫曼树和用于创建当前字符哈夫曼编码的字符串
void HuffmanCodeBuild(HFTree t, char *s)
{
   if (t)
   {
       if (t->lchild)
       {
          //如果左子树存在,在当前字符串之前加一个 0,并参与下一次递归
           char *str = new char[strlen(s) + 2];
          strcpy(str, s);
           str[strlen(s)] = '0';
           str[strlen(s) + 1] = 0;
```

```
HuffmanCodeBuild(t->lchild, str);
         }
         if (t->rchild)
             //如果左子树存在,在当前字符串之前加一个 0,并参与下一次递归
             char *str = new char[strlen(s) + 2];
             strcpy(str, s);
             str[strlen(s)] = '1';
             str[strlen(s) + 1] = 0;
             HuffmanCodeBuild(t->rchild, str);
         }
         //循环到末尾结点则为保存了字符的无孩子结点
         if (t->lchild == NULL && t->rchild == NULL)
             for (int i = 0; i < HuffmanLen; i++)
             {
                  if (t->data == c[i])
                  {
                      code[i] = s;
                      break;
                  }
             }
         }
    }
}
//输出哈夫曼编码的关键信息到 hfmTree.txt 中
void HuffmanFileOut()
{
    cout << endl;
    FILE *f;
    f = fopen("hfmTree.txt", "wb");
    if (f == NULL)
         cout << "open file failed" << endl;
         return;
    fprintf(f, "%d\n", HuffmanLen);
    //通过循环将信息输入文件
    for (int i = 0; i < HuffmanLen; i++)
    {
         fprintf(f, "%c %s\n", c[i], code[i]);
    }
    fclose(f);
```

```
cout << "Huffman Save Completed " << endl;</pre>
     cout << endl;
     cout << endl;
}
//打印字母以及对应编码
void huaffmanShow()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < HuffmanLen; i++)
          printf("%c ---- %s\n", c[i], code[i]);
     cout << endl;
    cout << endl;
}
//导入 hfmTree.txt 中的信息
bool HuffmanLoad()
{
     memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
     memset(code, 0, sizeof(code));
     FILE *f;
    f = fopen("hfmTree.txt", "r");
     if (f == NULL)
    {
          cout << "open file failed" << endl;
          return 0;
     }
    char ck;
     ck = fgetc(f);
    //如果文件开头为空则终止操作
     if (ck <= 0 | | ck == '\n')
     {
          cout << "File Empty" << endl;</pre>
          return 0;
    }
     HuffmanLen = ck - '0';
     for (int i = 0; i < HuffmanLen; i++)
     {
          fgetc(f);
          c[i] = fgetc(f);
          fgetc(f);
          char *strL = new char[1000];
          fscanf(f, "%s", strL);
```

```
code[i] = strL;
    }
    c[HuffmanLen] = 0;
    return 1;
}
//对传入的字符串进行编码
void HuffmanEncode(char *s)
{
    fstream f("CodeFile.txt", ios::out);
    if (!f)
    {
         cout << "open file failed" << endl;</pre>
         return;
    }
    int len = strlen(s);
    cout<<"the result is: ";
    //不断查找待编码字符与在内存中的对应编码
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
         for (int j = 0; j < HuffmanLen; j++)
         {
              if (s[i] == c[j])
              {
                  f << code[j];
                  cout<<code[j];
                  break;
             }
         }
    }
    f.close();
    cout<<endl;
    cout << "ToBeTran.txt encode completed " << endl;</pre>
}
//递归构造哈夫曼树
void HuffmanBdTra(HFTree r, char *BDstr, char dt)
{
    //字符串为空时结束递归并将信息存入结点
    if (*BDstr == '\0')
    {
         r->data = dt;
    }
    else
```

```
{
        //当前首字符为1就访问左子树。为0就访问右子树,字符串前进一个字符
        //如果子树不存在就构造一个新的结点
        if (*BDstr == '1')
        {
            if (!r->rchild)
            {
                HFnode *tp = new HFnode;
                tp->parent = r;
                r->rchild = tp;
            HuffmanBdTra(r->rchild, BDstr + 1, dt);
        }
        else if (*BDstr == '0')
            if (!r->lchild)
            {
                HFnode *tp = new HFnode;
                tp->parent = r;
                r->lchild = tp;
            }
            HuffmanBdTra(r->lchild, BDstr + 1, dt);
        }
    }
//调用函数,使用导入的信息构造哈夫曼树
void HuffmanBuild()
    HuffmanTree = new HFnode;
    //对于每一个字符和对应字符都构造一次
    for (int i = 0; c[i] != 0; i++)
        HuffmanBdTra(HuffmanTree, code[i], c[i]);
    }
//递归先序遍历,将末端结点的 data 输入到输出流,返回当前编码的坐标
int HuffmanDcTra(HFTree t, char *s, int num, ostream &os)
    if (t)
    {
        if (t->lchild == NULL && t->rchild == NULL)
```

}

{

}

{

```
{
             os << t->data;
             cout<< t->data;
             return num;
        }
        if (s[num] == '0')
             return HuffmanDcTra(t->lchild, s, num + 1, os);
        if (s[num] == '1')
             return HuffmanDcTra(t->rchild, s, num + 1, os);
        }
    }
    return num;
}
//对传入的哈夫曼码进行解码
void HuffmanDecode(char *s)
{
    //字符串为空就中止操作
    if (s == NULL)
        cout << "HuffmanCode Load Error" << endl;</pre>
        return;
    }
    fstream f("TextFile.txt", ios::out | ios_base::trunc);
    int len = strlen(s);
    cout<<"the result is: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < len - 1;)
    {
        i = HuffmanDcTra(HuffmanTree, s, i, f);
    }
    f.close();
    cout<<endl;
    cout << endl;
}
void HuffmanTable(HFTree t, int num, int flag, ostream &os)
{
    //flag 标记判断左右子树
    //num 控制每个结点输出时前的空格
    //os 为输出的输出流
```

```
if (t)
    {
         for (int i = 0; i < num * 4; i++)
             cout << " ";
             os << " ";
         if (t->lchild == NULL && t->rchild == NULL)
         {
             cout << t->data << " (" << flag << ")"
                   << "----" << endl;
             os << t->data << " (" << flag << ")"
                 << "-----" << endl;
         }
         else
         {
             cout << "NULL"
                   << " (" << flag << ")"
                   << "----" << endl;
             os << "NULL"
                 << " (" << flag << ")"
                 << "----" << endl;
         }
         if (t->lchild)
             HuffmanTable(t->lchild, num + 1, 0, os);
         if (t->rchild)
             HuffmanTable(t->rchild, num + 1, 1, os);
         }
    }
}
//打印哈夫曼树的凹入吧并存入文件
void HuffmanDisplay()
{
    if (HuffmanLen == 0) //内存中不存在哈夫曼树就存内存导入
    {
         cout << "Find HuffmamTree in File" << endl;</pre>
         HuffmanLoad();
         HuffmanBuild();
    }
```

```
fstream f("TreePrint.txt", fstream::out | ios_base::trunc);
if (!f)
{
    cout << "TreePrint.txt open error" << endl;
    return;
}
HuffmanTable(HuffmanTree, 0, -1, f);
f.close();
cout << "HuffmanTree Table saved completed" << endl;
}</pre>
```

四、调试分析

- 1、本次作业要求设计一个哈夫曼树编译系统,对相应文件内的暗码和明文进行相关操作。
- 2、对于哈夫曼编码的建立采用从根开始自上而下的遍历,采用递归的方式对树进行遍历遍历至叶结点结束,并返回对应字符的编码。
- 3、译码过程也是自上而下的匹配,同样采用递归,遇到匹配的字符结束递归。

五、用户手册

- 1、本程序的执行文件为: Huffman. exe
- 2、进入演示程序后,将显示如下的界面

```
Telease enter the num to choose the faction:

I - Initializing Huffman tree.

E - Encoding the Tobelran.txt.

D - Decoding the Codefile.txt.

- P - Printing the Codefile.txt in the terminal.

T - Printing and saving the HuffmanTree table.
```

3、输入 I 进行哈夫曼表构造,构造完效果如下:

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               -please enter the num to choose the faction :
- I - Initializing Huffman tree.
- E - Encoding the ToBeTran. txt.
- D - Decoding the CodeFile. txt.
- P - Printing the CodeFile. txt in the terminal.
- T - Printing and saving the HuffmanTree table.
 enter your choice : I
Please enter the number of characters : 5
Please enter the value and weight of character 1 : a 1
Please enter the value and weight of character 2 : b 2
Please enter the value and weight of character 3 : c 3
Please enter the value and weight of character 4 : d 4
Please enter the value and weight of character 5 : e 5
Huffman Save Completed
```

4、输入 E 进行编码. 效果如下:

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
```

```
enter your choice : E
 using ToBeTran file
2. using your own string
3. back to previous
enter yout choice : 1
string to be encode is : abcde
the result is : 111110100100
ToBeTran.txt encode completed
```

5、输入 D 进行译码, 效果如下:

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
                                                                                                                                                                            -please enter the num to choose the faction:
I - Initializing Huffman tree.
E - Encoding the ToBeTran.txt.
D - Decoding the CodeFile.txt.
P - Printing the CodeFile.txt in the terminal.
T - Printing and saving the HuffmanTree table.
enter your choice : D
1. using CodeFile file
2. using your own string
3. back to previous
enter yout choice : 1
string to be decode is : 111110100100
the result is : abcde
 CodeFile.txt decode completed
```

6、输入 P 打印 CodeFile 内容并存入 CodePrin,效果如下:

7、输入 T 打印哈夫曼树凹入表并存入文件:

```
## C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

## color of the num to choose the faction:

## I - Initializing Huffman tree.

## E - Encoding the ToBeTran. txt.

## D - Decoding the CodeFile. txt.

## P - Printing the CodeFile. txt in the terminal.

## T - Printing and saving the HuffmanTree table.

## color of the num to choose the faction:

## color of the num to choose the faction:

## color of the num to choose the faction:

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## color of the num to choose the faction:

## color of the num to choose the faction:

## color of the num to choose the faction:

## color of the num to choose the faction:
```

六、测试结果

哈夫曼树初始化,根据提示进行操作可构造出哈夫曼树并生成对应哈夫曼编码

```
Tplease enter the num to choose the faction:

I - Initializing Huffman tree.

D - Decoding the CodeFile.txt.

D - Decoding the CodeFile.txt.

T - Printing and saving the HuffmanTree table.

Enter your choice: I

Flease enter the number of characters: 5
Flease enter the value and weight of character 1: a 1
Flease enter the value and weight of character 2: b 2
Flease enter the value and weight of character 3: c 3
Flease enter the value and weight of character 4: d 4
Flease enter the value and weight of character 5: e 5

Huffman Save Completed

a --- 111
b --- 110
c --- 10
d --- 01
e --- 01
```

使用程序进行编码:

```
The Company of the State of th
```

输入 D 进行解码

```
This is a control of the control of
```

打印当前哈夫曼树的凹入表形式

七、附录

源程序文件名清单: CodeFile.txt,CodePrin.txt,hfmTree.txt,Huffman.cpp,Huffman.exe,TextFile.txt,ToBeTran.txt,TreePrint.txt