5. 二叉树

Huffman编码树 算法实现

树形建筑也出现了,看上去规模与地球上的差不

多,只是挂在树上的建筑叶子更为密集。

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Huffman树与森林

```
❖ #define N_CHAR (0x80 - 0x20) //仅以可打印字符为例
❖struct HuffChar { //Huffman(超)字符
     char ch; int weight; //字符、频率
     HuffChar ( char c = '^{\prime}, int w = 0 ) : ch ( c ), weight ( w ) {};
     bool operator< ( HuffChar const& hc ) //比较器
        { return weight > hc.weight; } //此处故意大小颠倒
     bool operator== ( HuffChar const& hc ) //判等器
        { return weight == hc.weight; }
 };
❖#define <u>HuffTree</u> <u>BinTree</u>< <u>HuffChar</u> > //Huffman树, 节点类型HuffChar
❖ typedef <u>List</u>< <u>HuffTree</u> * > <u>HuffForest</u>; //Huffman森林
```

构造编码树

```
❖ HuffTree* <u>generateTree</u>( <u>HuffForest</u> * forest ) { //Huffman编码算法
   while ( 1 < forest->size() ) { //反复迭代,直至森林中仅含一棵树
     HuffTree *T1 = minHChar( forest ), *T2 = minHChar( forest );
     HuffTree *S = new <u>HuffTree()</u>; //创建新树,准备合并T1和T2
     S-><u>insertAsRoot</u>( HuffChar( '^', //根节点权重, 取作T1与T2之和
       T1->root()->data.weight + T2->root()->data.weight ) );
     S->attachAsLC( S->root(), T1 ); S->attachAsRC( S->root(), T2 );
     forest->insertAsLast(S); //T1与T2合并后,重新插回森林
   } //assert: 循环结束时,森林中唯一的那棵树即Huffman编码树
   return forest->first()->data; //故直接返回之
```

查找最小超字符

```
❖ Huffman编码的整体效率,直接决定于minHChar()的效率
 以下版本仅达到O(n),整体为O(n²)
❖ HuffTree* minHChar( HuffForest * forest ) {
    ListNodePosi( <u>HuffTree</u>* ) p = forest->first(); //从首节点出发
    ListNodePosi( <u>HuffTree</u>* ) minChar = p; //记录最小树的位置及其
    int minWeight = p->data->root()->data.weight; //对应的权重
    while (forest->valid(p = p->succ)) //遍历所有节点
       if( minWeight > p->data->root()->data.weight ) { //如必要
          minWeight = p->data->root()->data.weight; minChar = p; //则更新记录
    return forest->remove( minChar ); //从森林中摘除该树,并返回
```

构造编码表

```
❖#include "../Hashtable/<u>Hashtable.h</u>" //用HashTable(第9章)实现
 typedef <u>Hashtable</u>< char, char* > HuffTable; //Huffman编码表
❖ static void generateCT //通过遍历获取各字符的编码
     ( <a href="mailto:Bitmap" code">Bitmap</a>* code, int length, HuffTable</a>* table, BinNodePosi(HuffChar) v) {
     if ( IsLeaf( * v ) ) //若是叶节点(还有多种方法可以判断)
        { table->put( v->data.ch, code->bits2string( length ) ); return; }
     if ( Has L Child( * v ) ) //Left = 0,深入遍历
        { code->clear(length); generateCT( code, length + 1, table, v->lc|);
     if ( Has R Child( * v ) ) //Right = 1
        { code->set(length); generateCT( code, length + 1, table, v->rc );
                                                  Data Structures & Algorithms, Tsinghua University
```