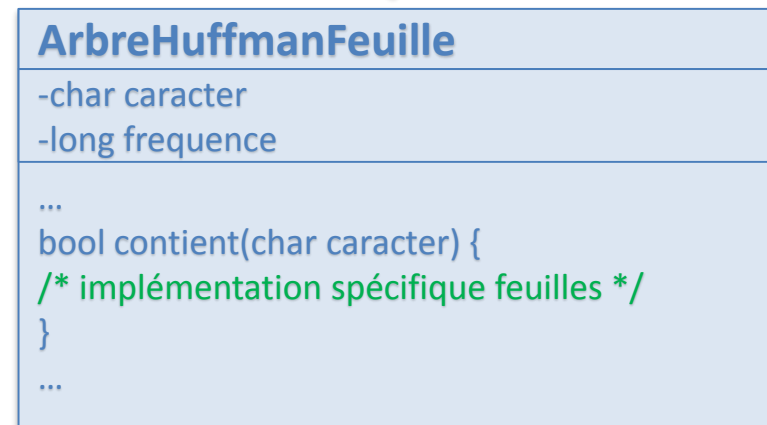
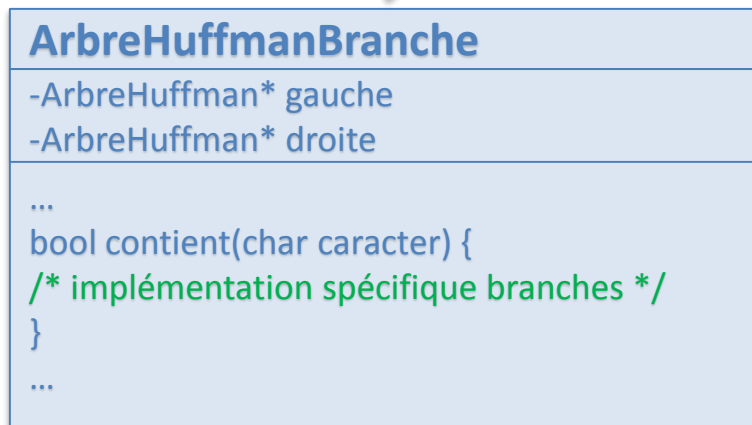
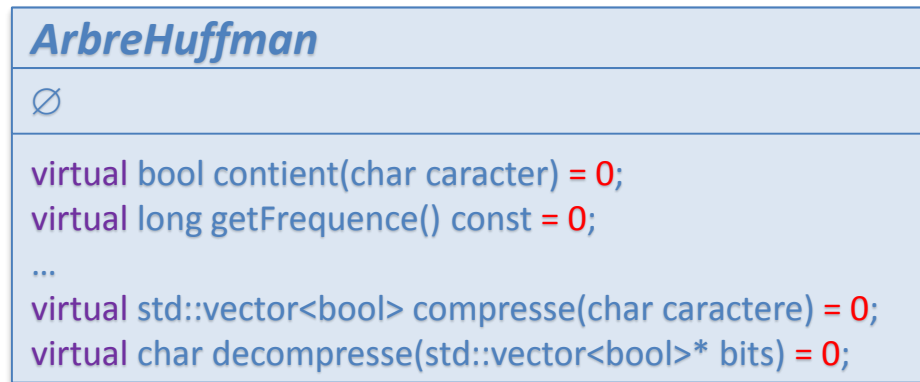


# Polymorphisme



# Codage du Huffman

- Un algorithme de compression de données; publié en 1952 par David Albert Huffman (un doctorant au MIT)
  - codage sans perte
  - code de taille variable
  - code court donnée aux symboles fréquents
  - aucun code n'est le préfix d'un autre
- Principe de codage
  - Un arbre composé de nœuds
  - Les feuilles contiennent les symboles à coder

# Exemple

"THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF A HUFFMAN TREE"

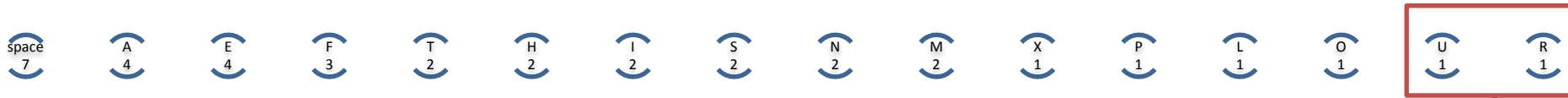
Comptage du nombre d'occurrences de chaque  
symboles

T	H	I	S	“	A	N	E	X	M	P	L	O	F	U	R
2	2	2	2	7	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1

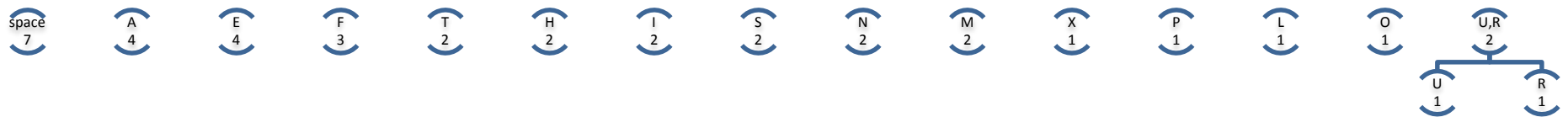
“	A	E	F	T	H	I	S	N	M	X	P	L	O	U	R
7	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

# Exemple

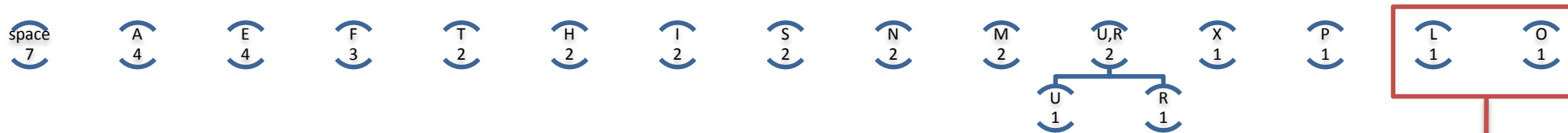
Chaque symbole devient un arbre (*ArbreHuffmanFeuille*)



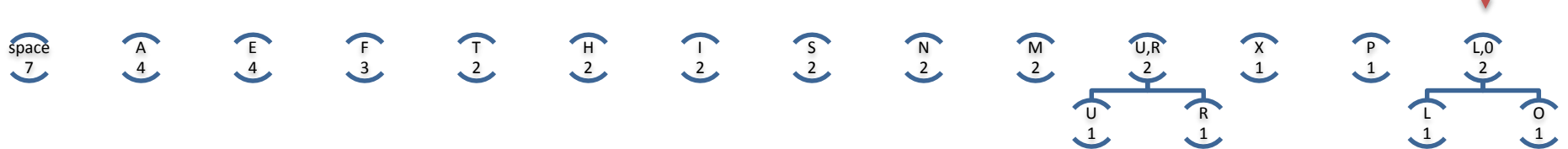
On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents (*ArbreHuffmanBranche*)



On trie les arbres

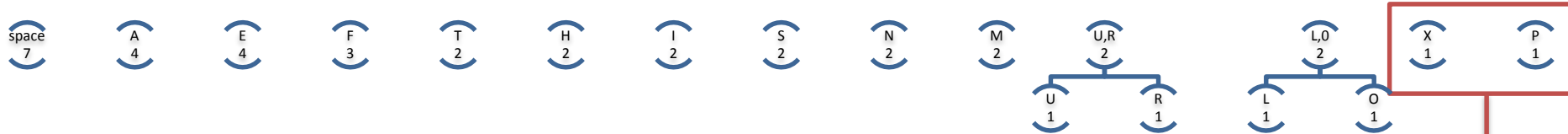


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents



# Exemple

On trie les arbres

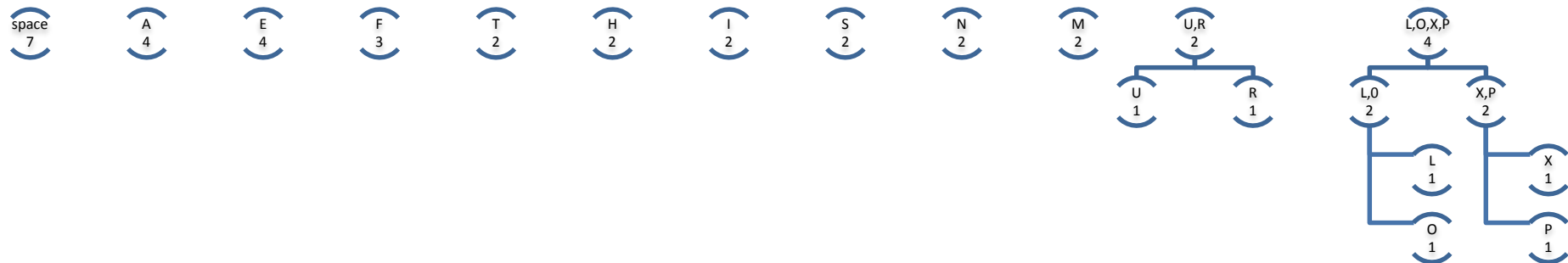


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents



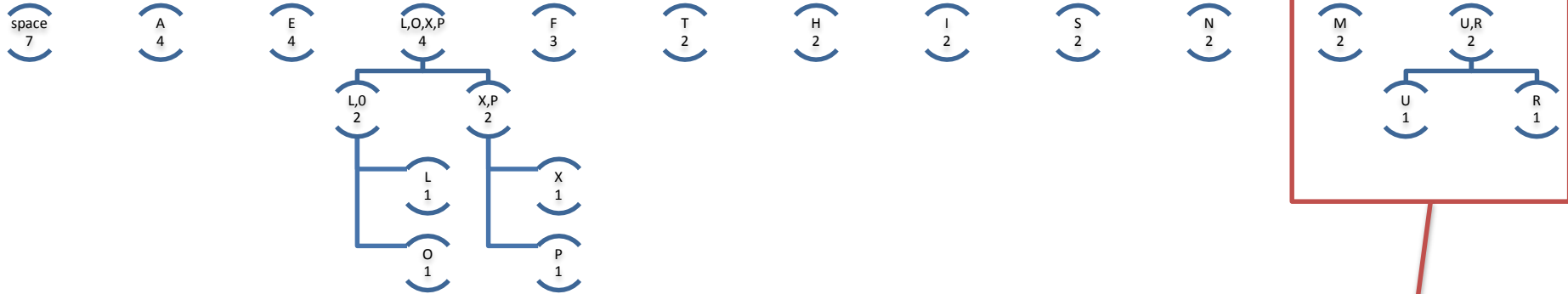
On trie les arbres (pas de changement)

On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

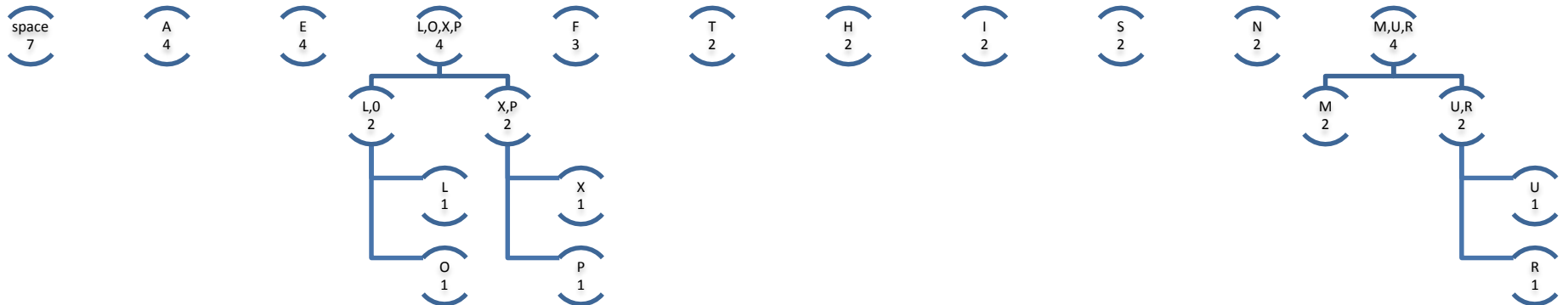


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

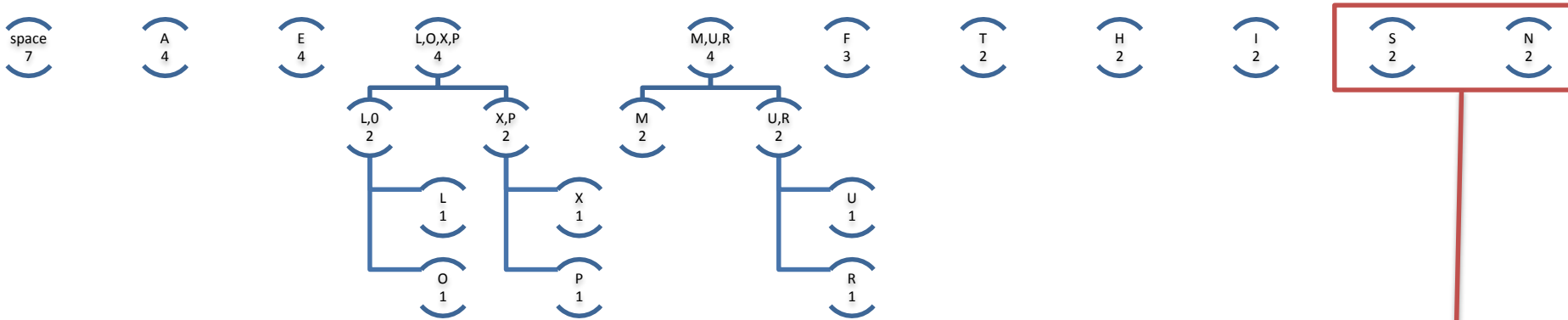


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

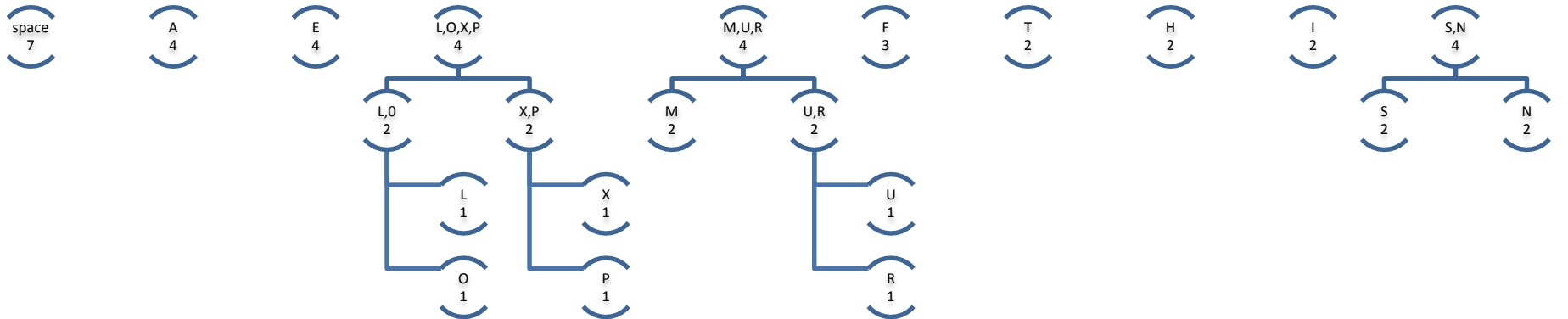


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

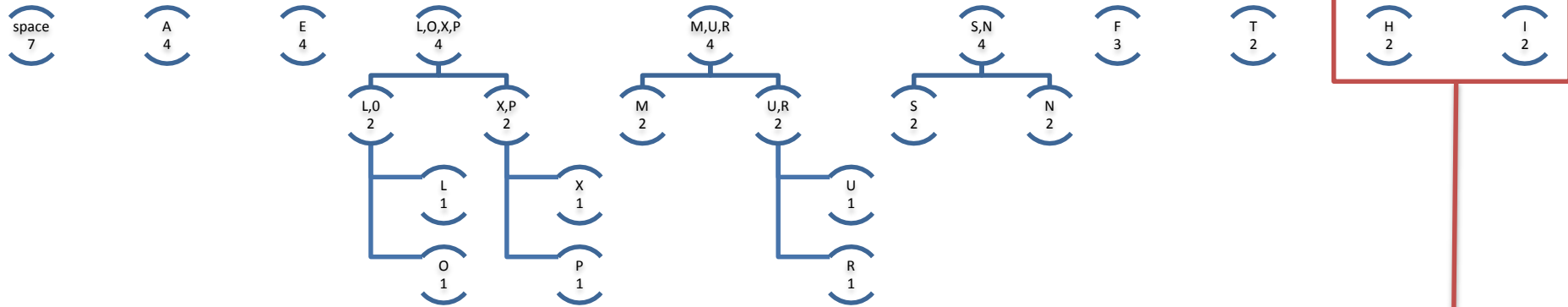


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

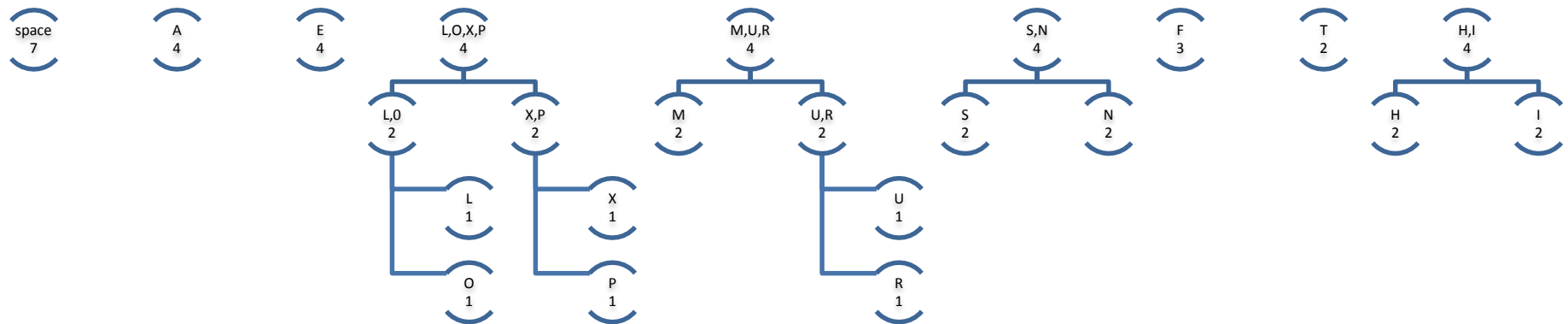


# Exemple

On trie les arbres



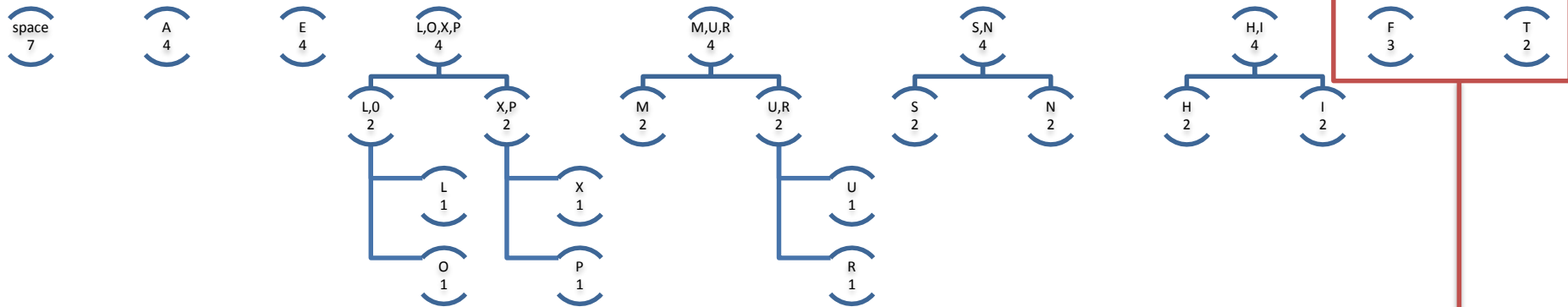
On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents



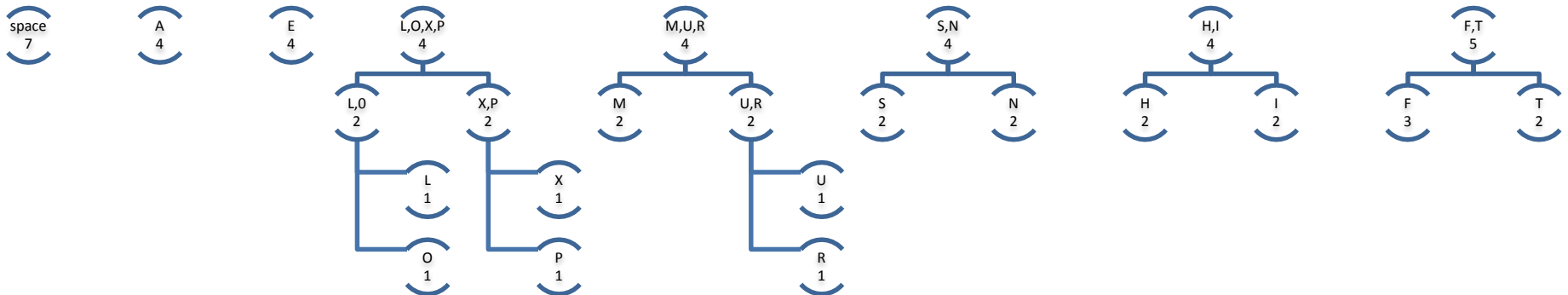


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

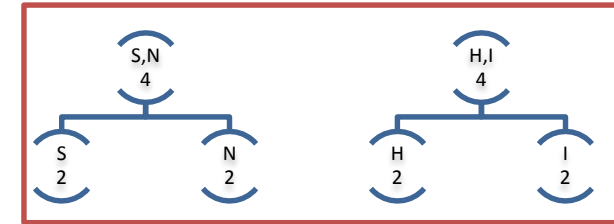
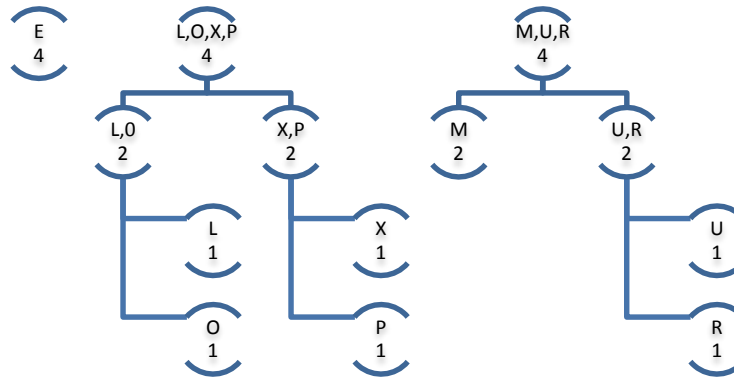
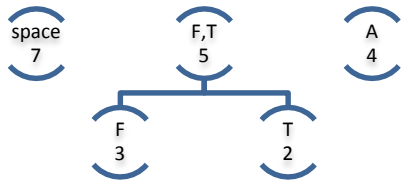


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

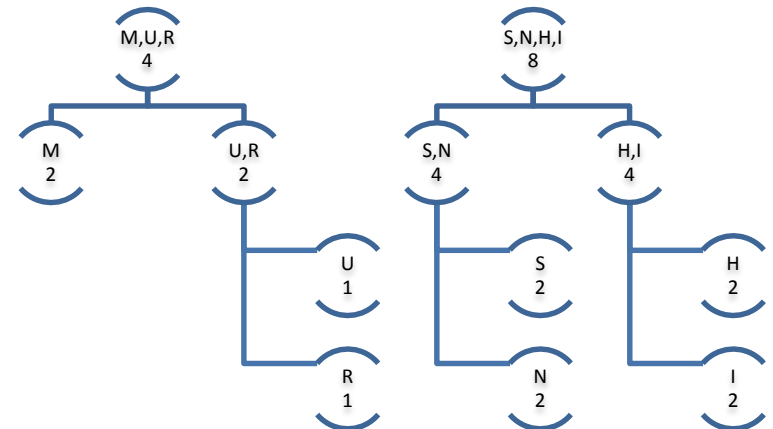
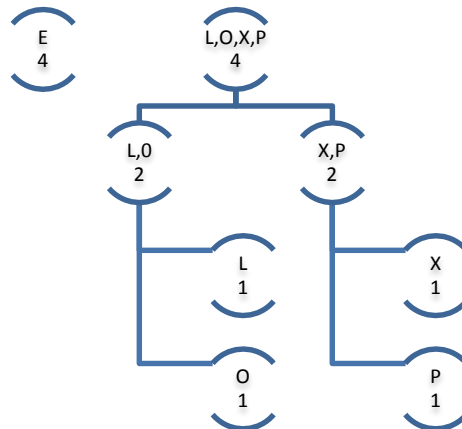
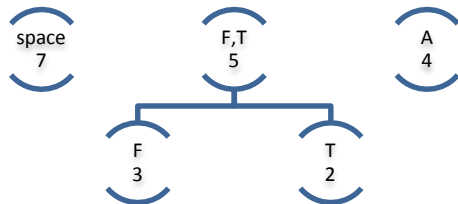


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

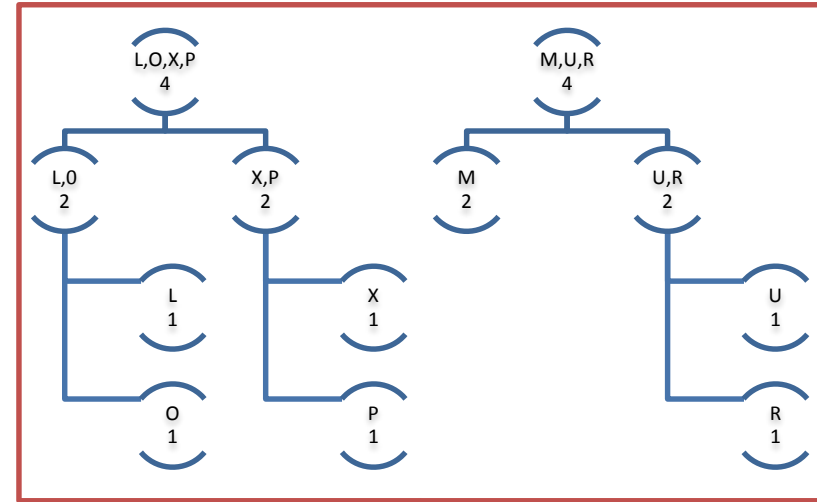
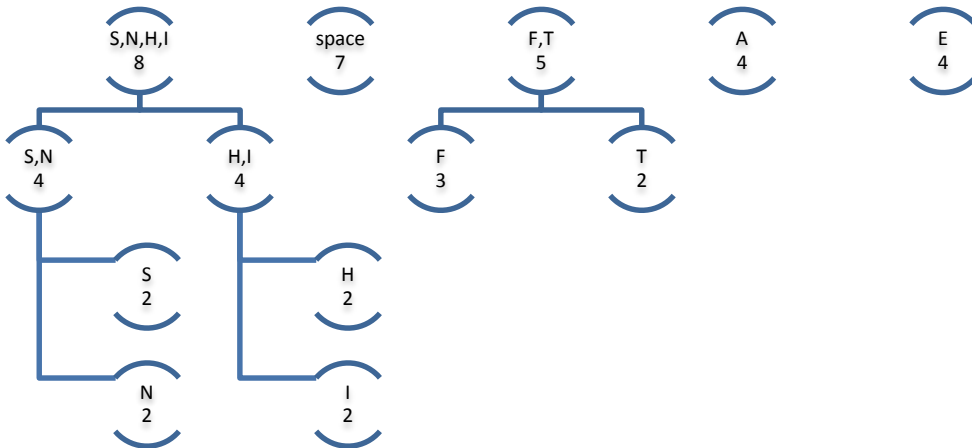


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

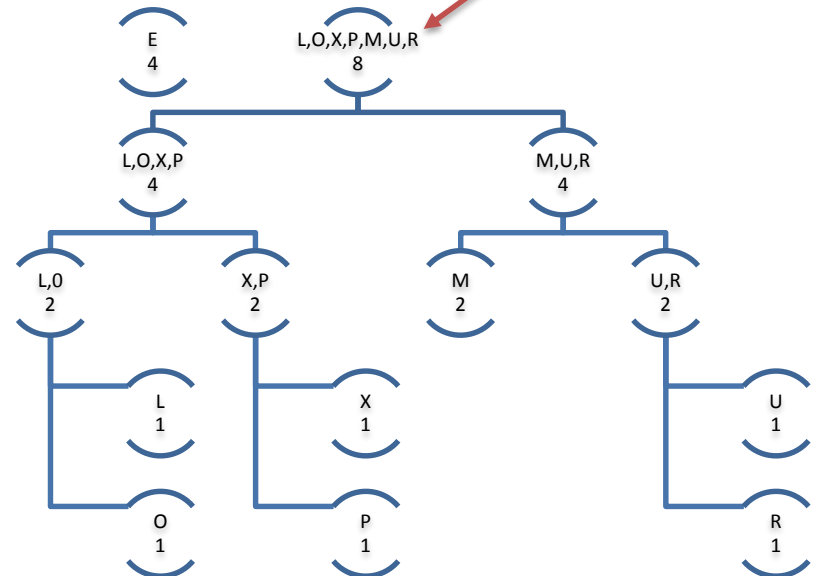
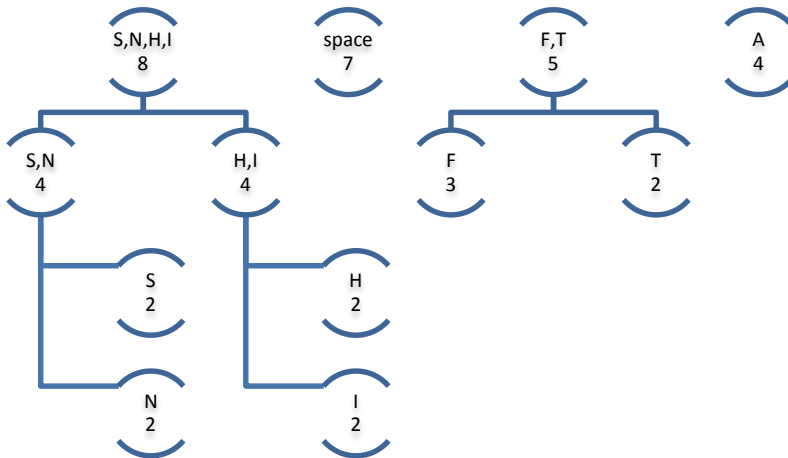


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

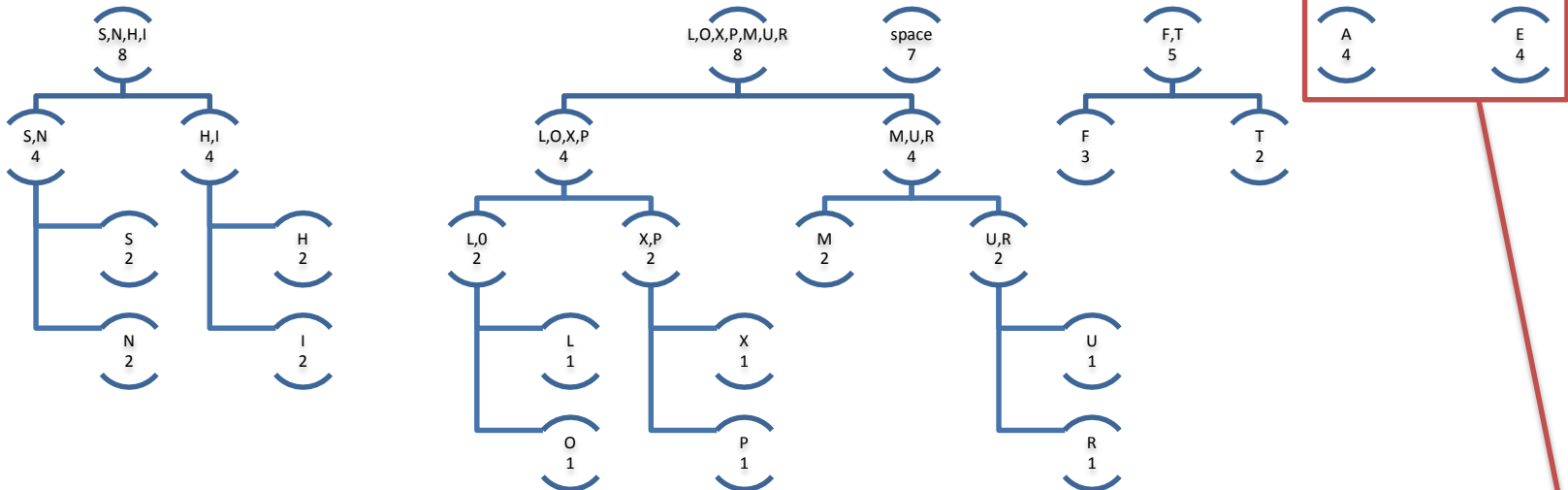


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

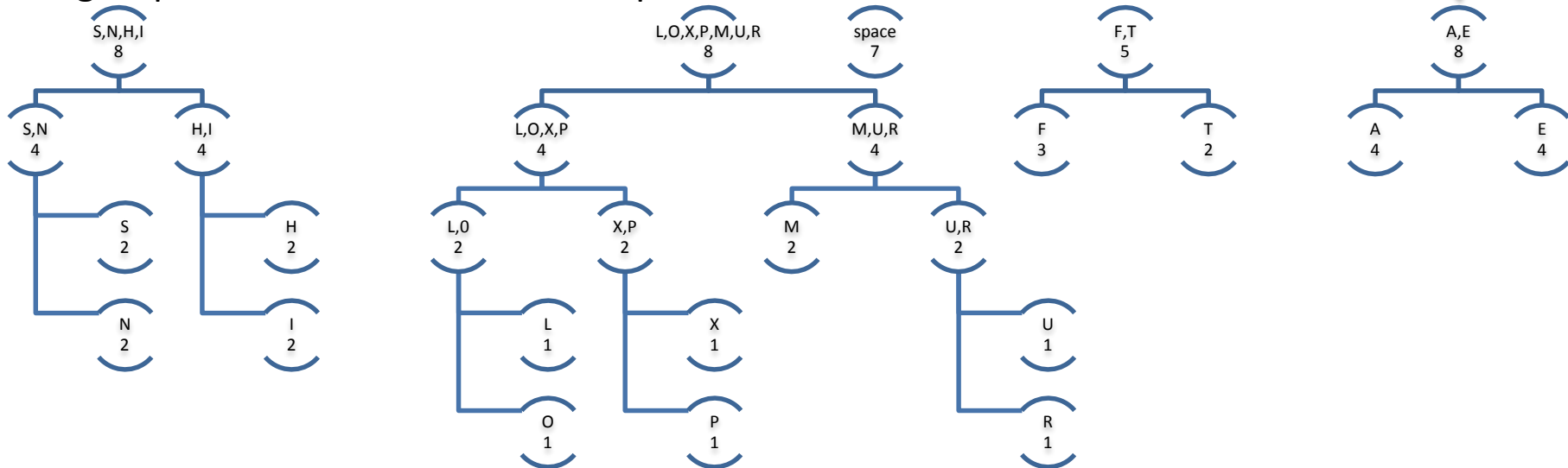


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

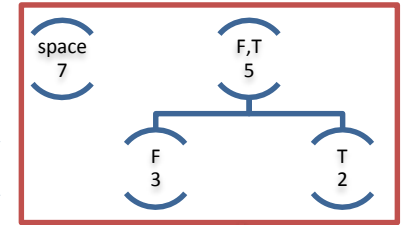
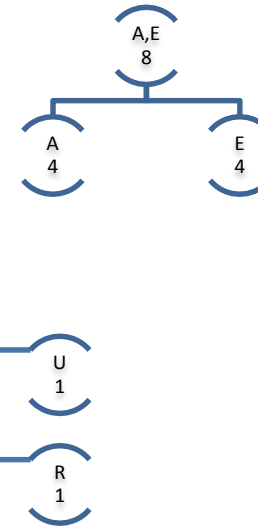
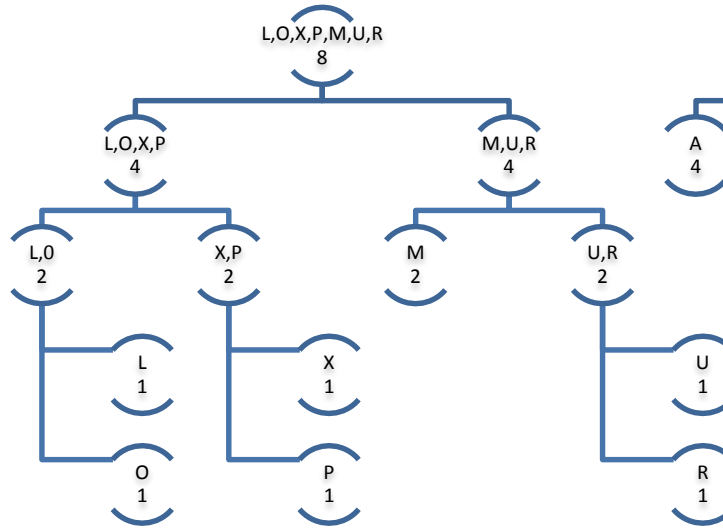
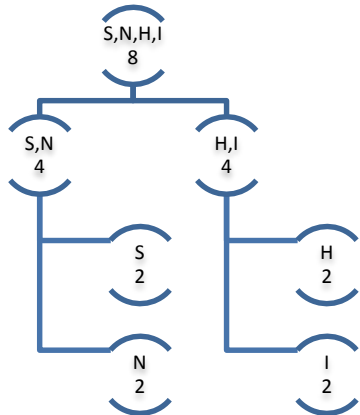


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

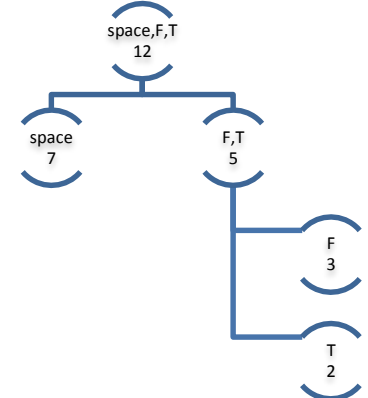
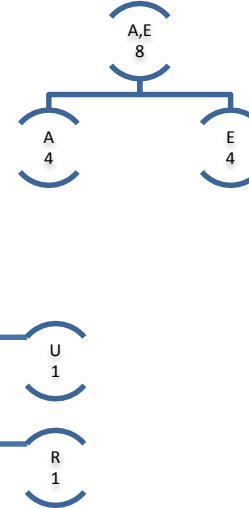
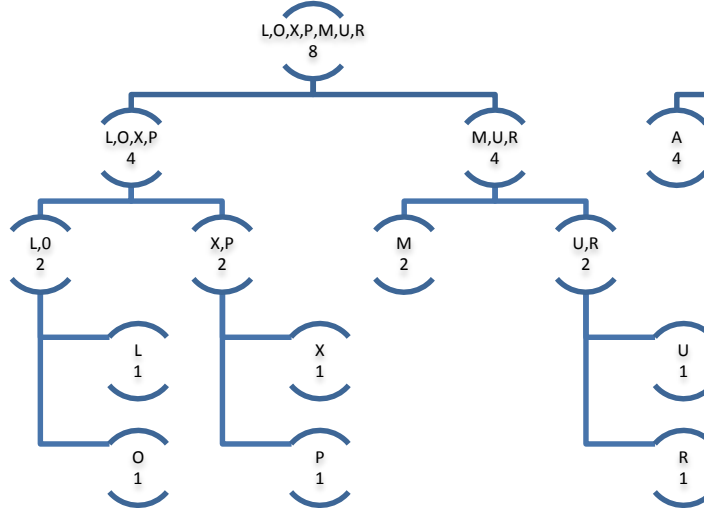
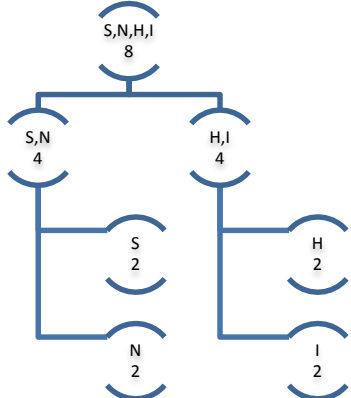


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

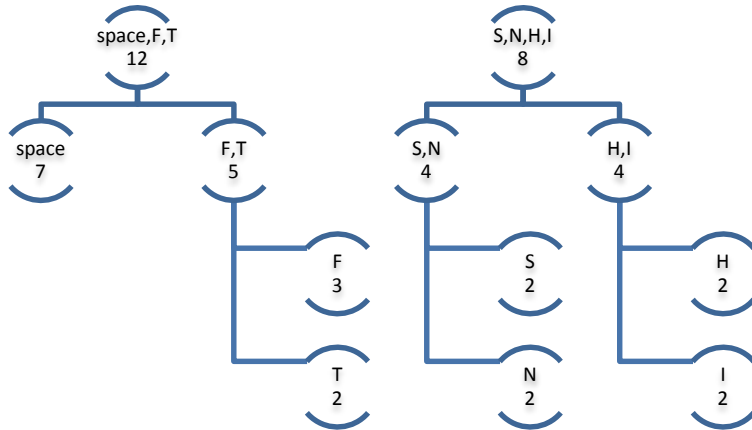


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents

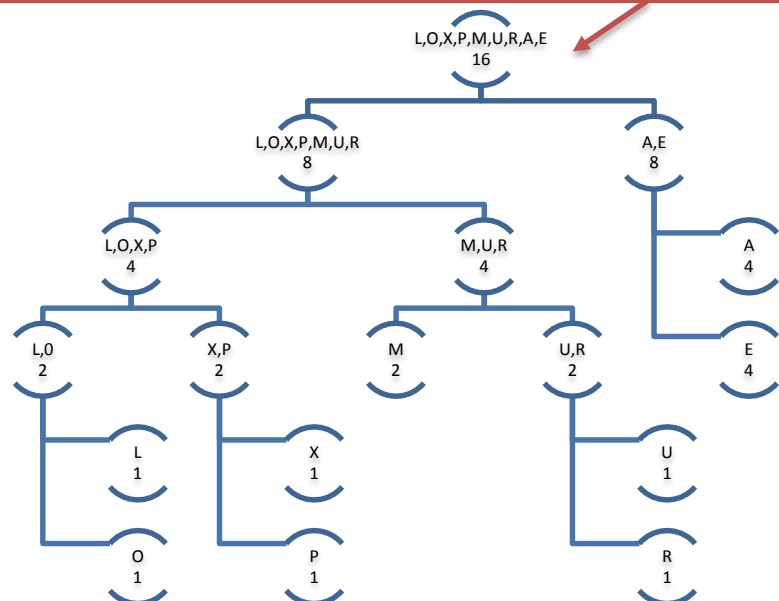
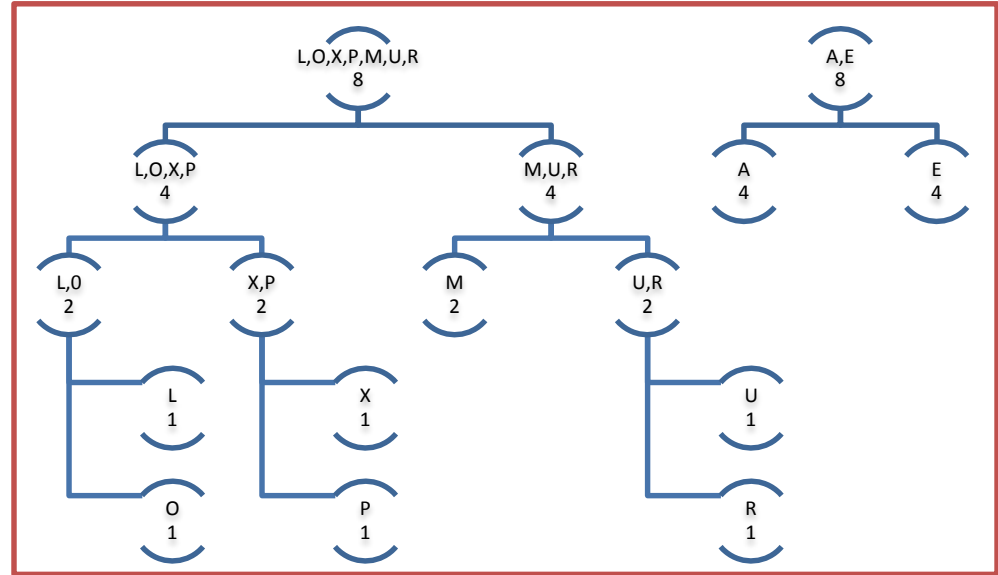
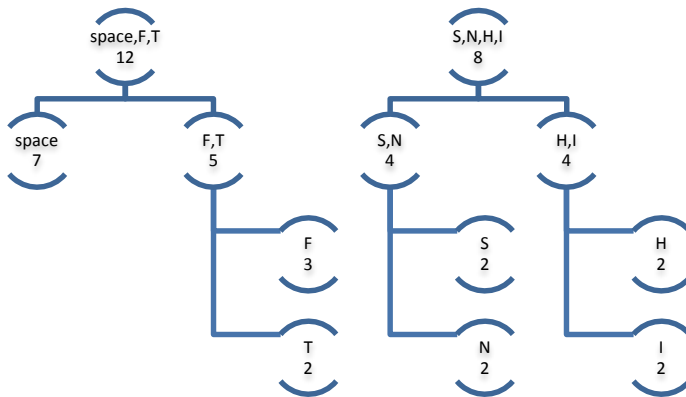


# Exemple

On trie les arbres

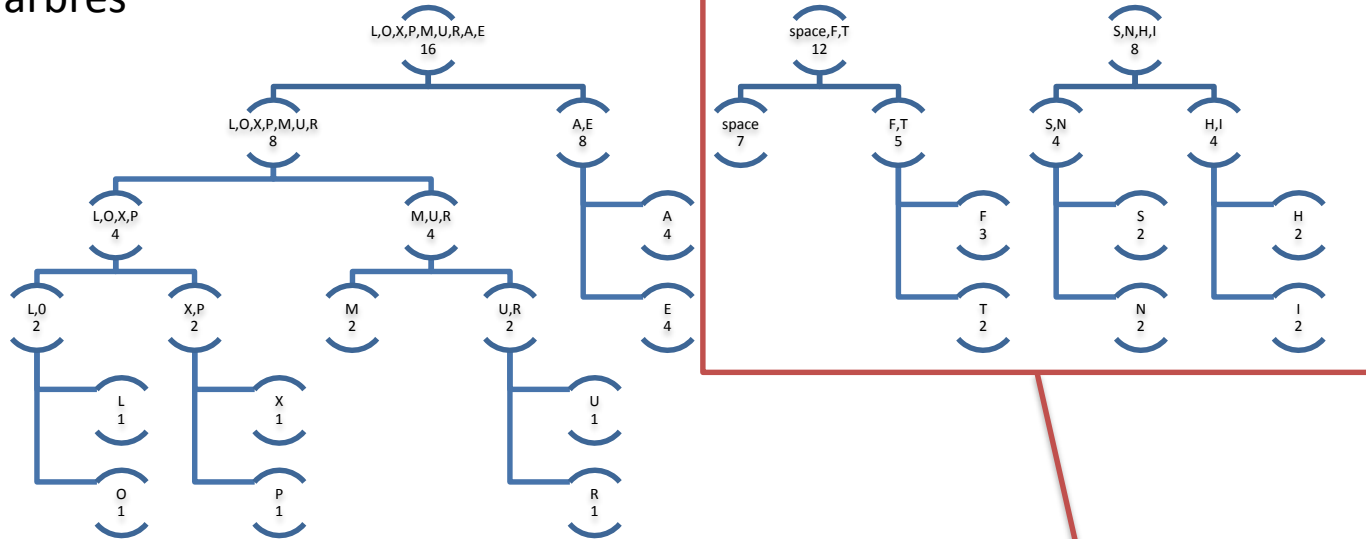


On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréqu.

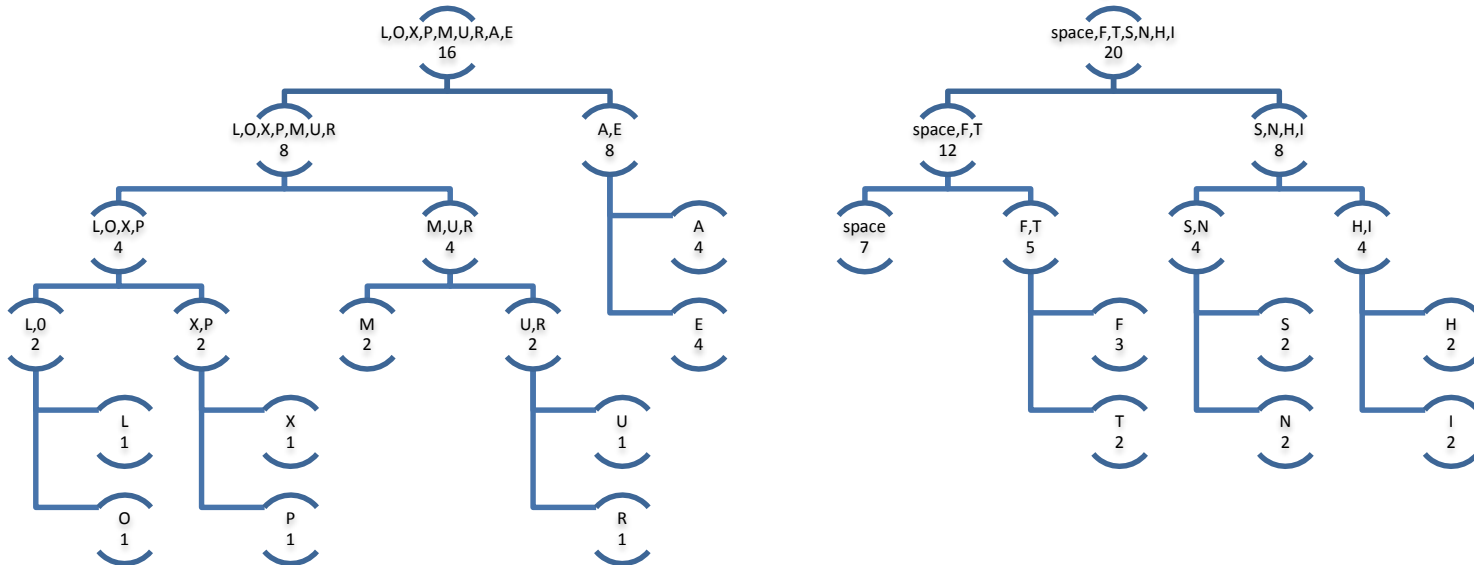


# Exemple

On trie les arbres



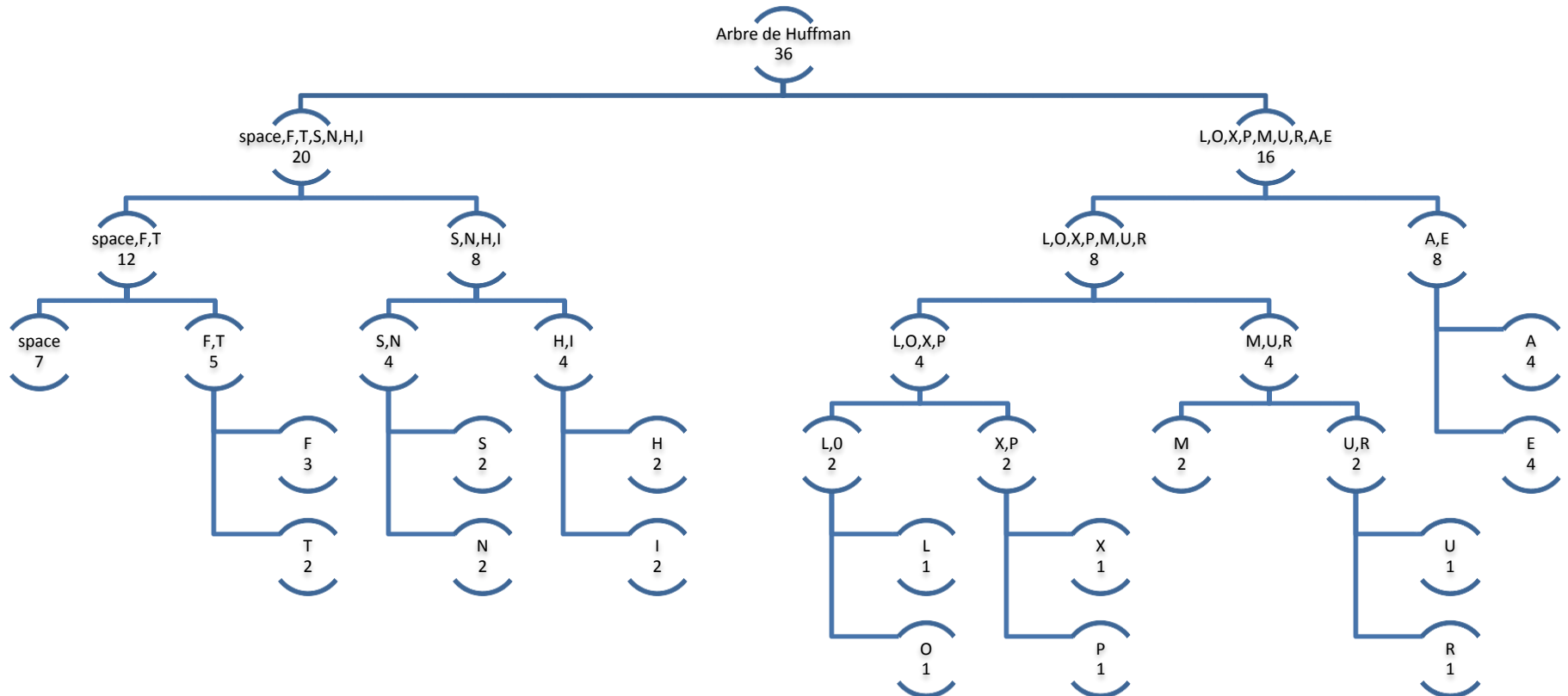
On regroupe les 2 arbres les moins fréquents



# Exemple

On trie les arbres et on regroupe les deux moins fréquents

Tous les sous-arbres ont été regroupés, nous avons donc notre arbre de Huffman





# Exemple

Pour obtenir le code d'un symbole, on suit le chemin de la racine jusqu'à la feuille.  
Le chemin emprunté correspond au codage:

- 1 sous-arbre gauche;
- 0 sous-arbre droite.

