

Extended Introduction to Computer Science

CS1001.py

Lecture 21: Constructing Huffman Tree:
An example

Instructors: Benny Chor, Amir Rubinstein

Teaching Assistants: Michal Kleinbort, Amir Gilad

School of Computer Science

Tel-Aviv University

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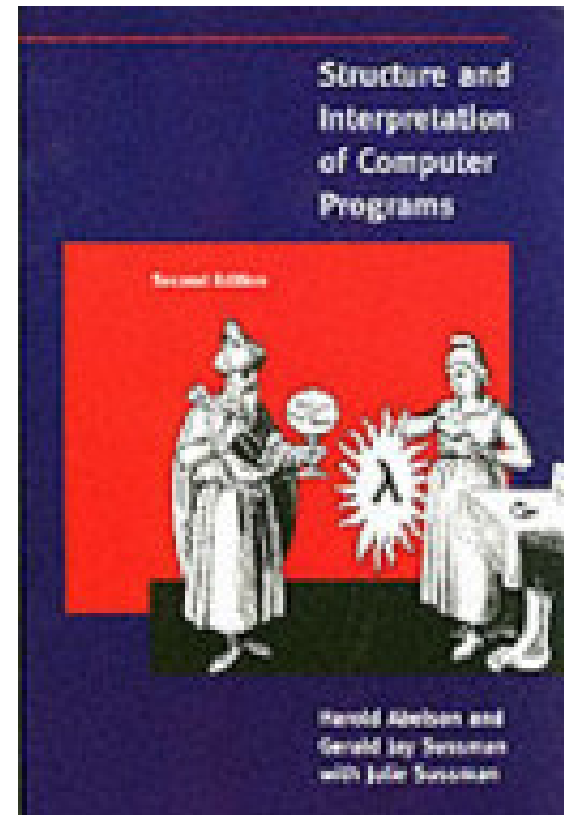
<http://tau-cs1001-py.wikidot.com>

Constructing Huffman Tree

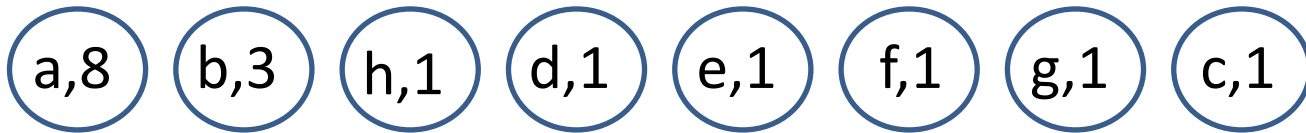
Assume that the character count is

[('a', 8), ('b', 3), ('h', 1), ('d', 1),
('e', 1), ('f', 1), ('g', 1), ('c', 1)]

The example is adapted from
Structure and Interpretation of
Computer Programs,
by Harold Abelson, Gerald Jay Sussman



Priority queue: Initial value

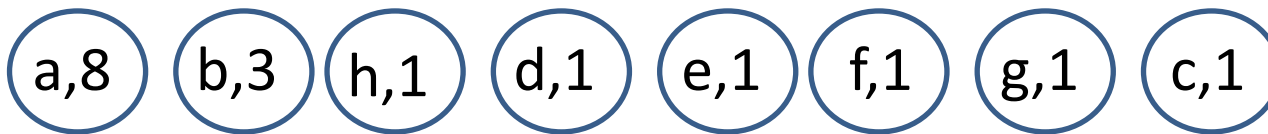


The order in the list is not important.

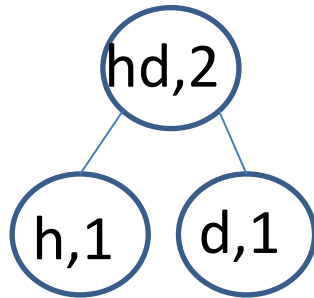
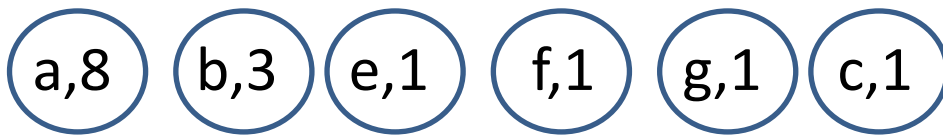
We use a naive implementation of priority queue: a list, where we insert elements at the end, and extract minimum is done by finding the minimal element and removing it.

More efficient implementation is possible

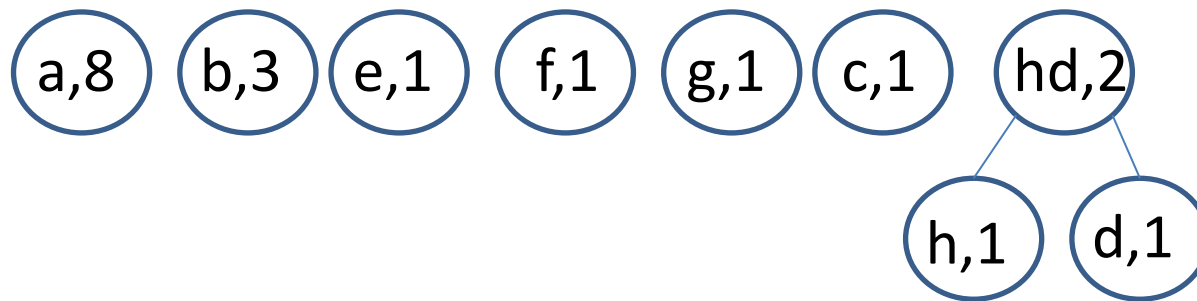
Extract minimum twice:



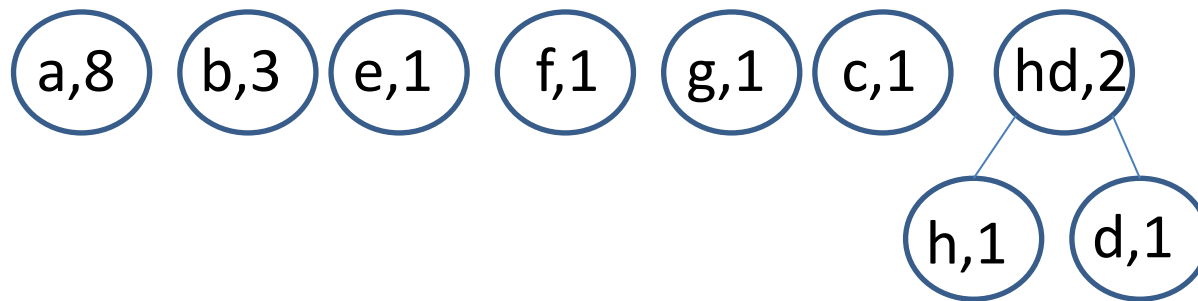
Create a new tree:

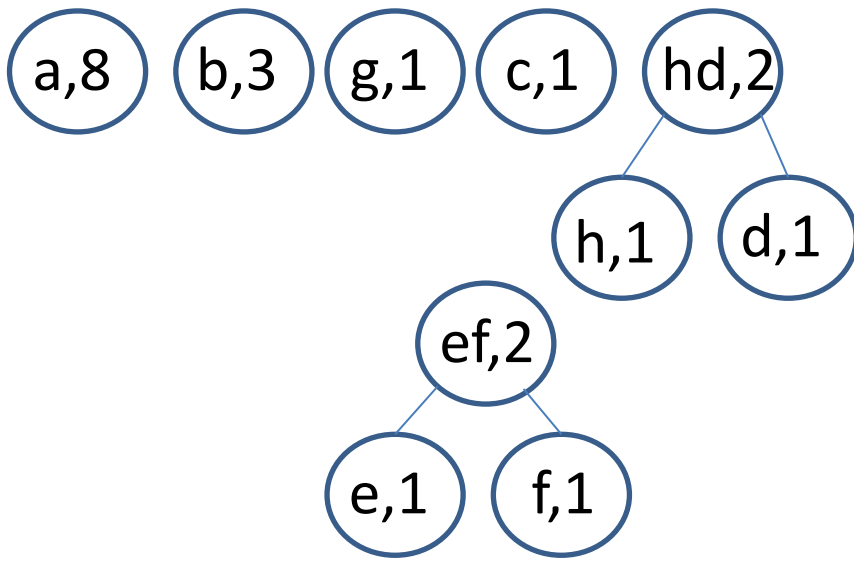


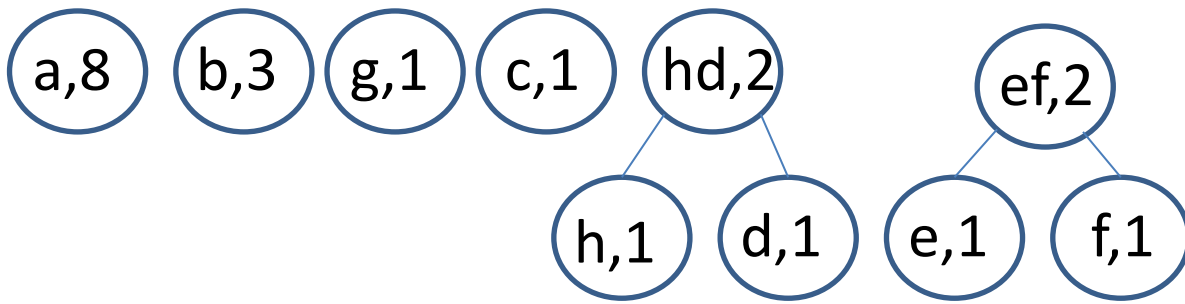
Insert the new tree into the priority queue:

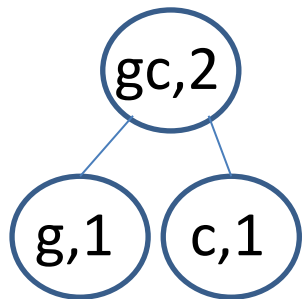
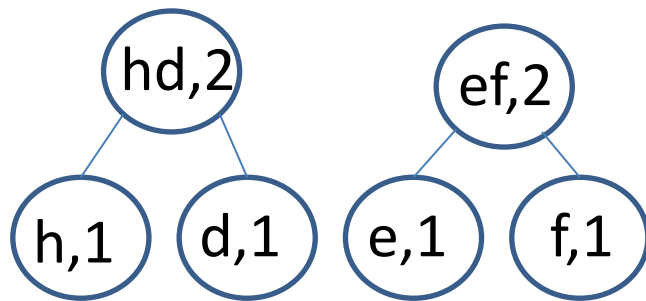
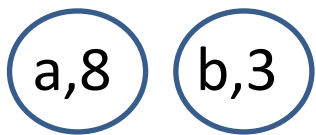


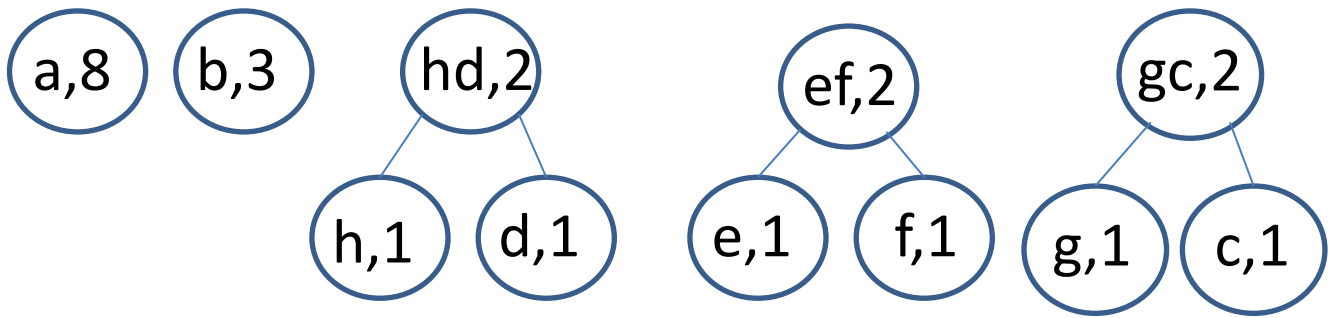
Now repeat the process:

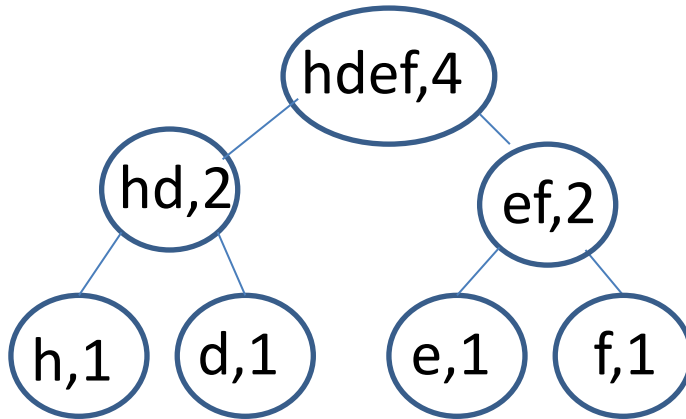
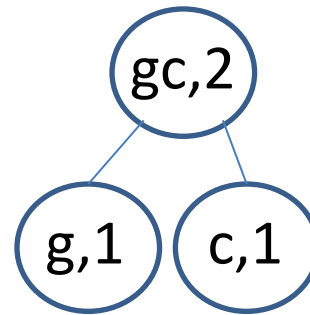
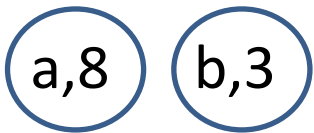


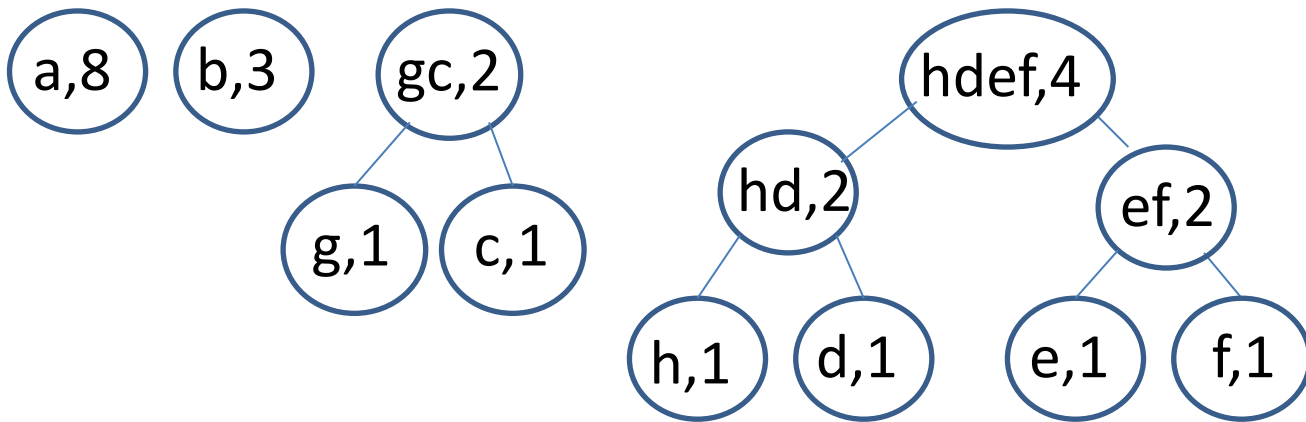


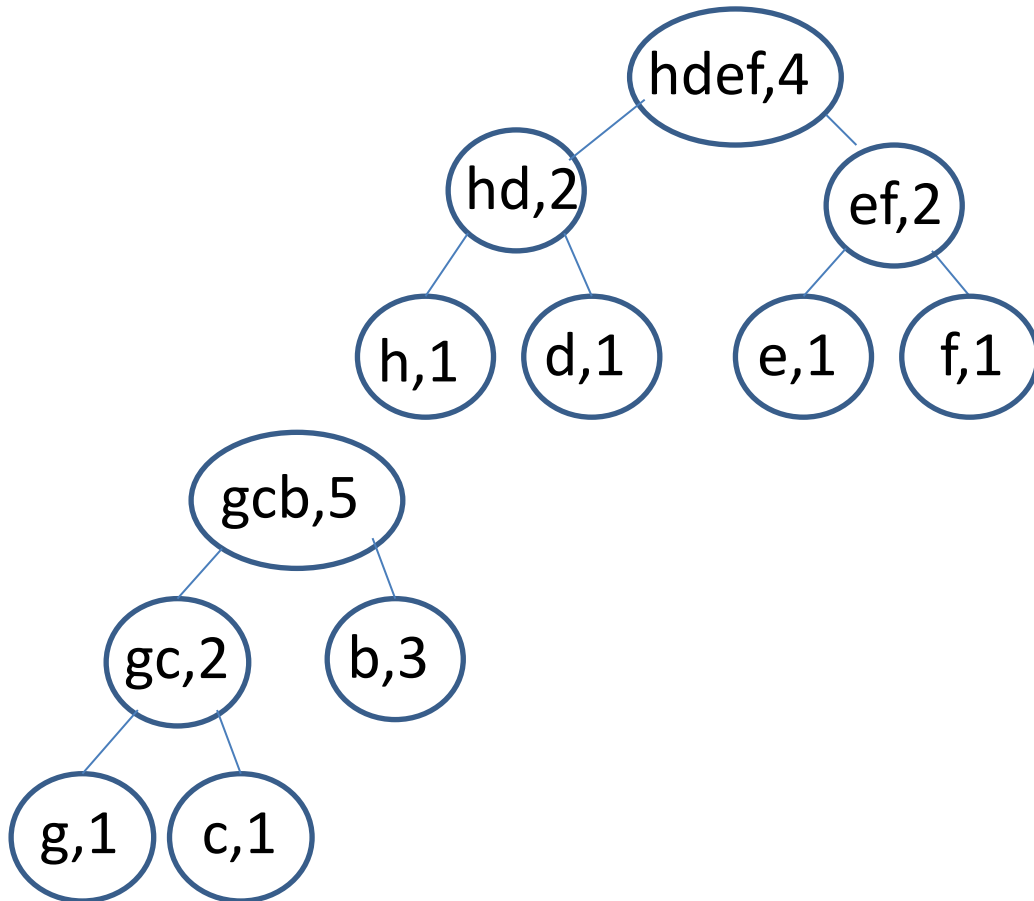
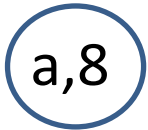


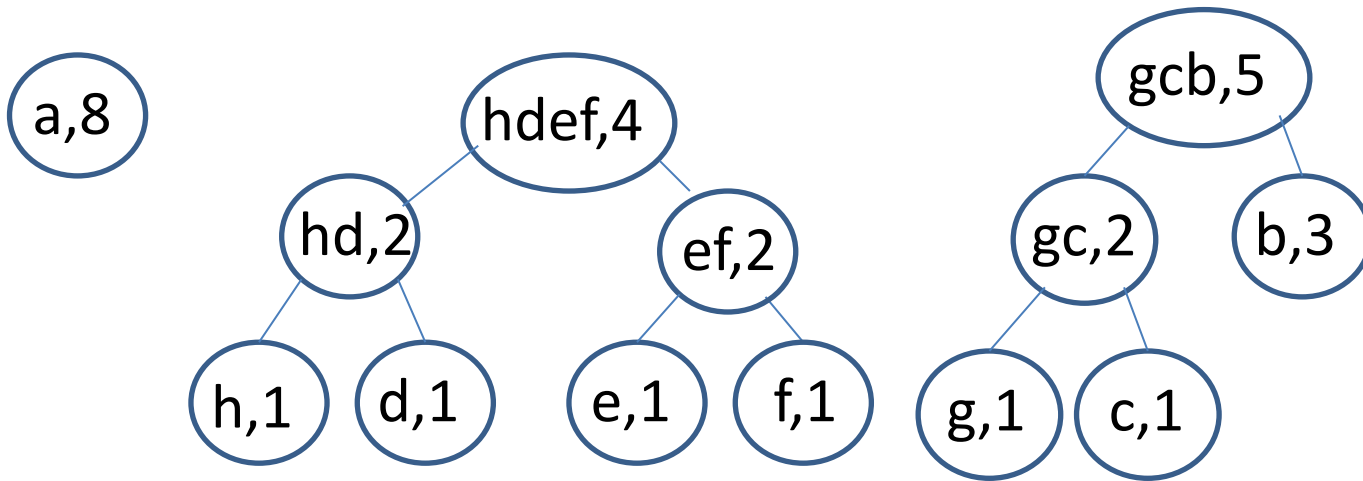




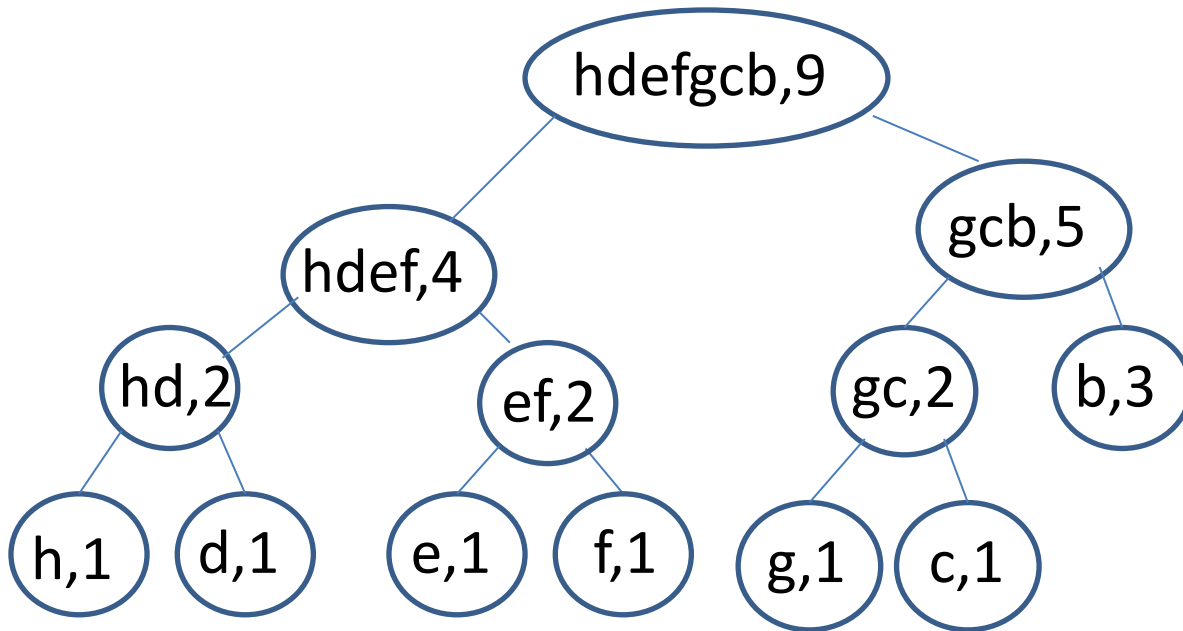


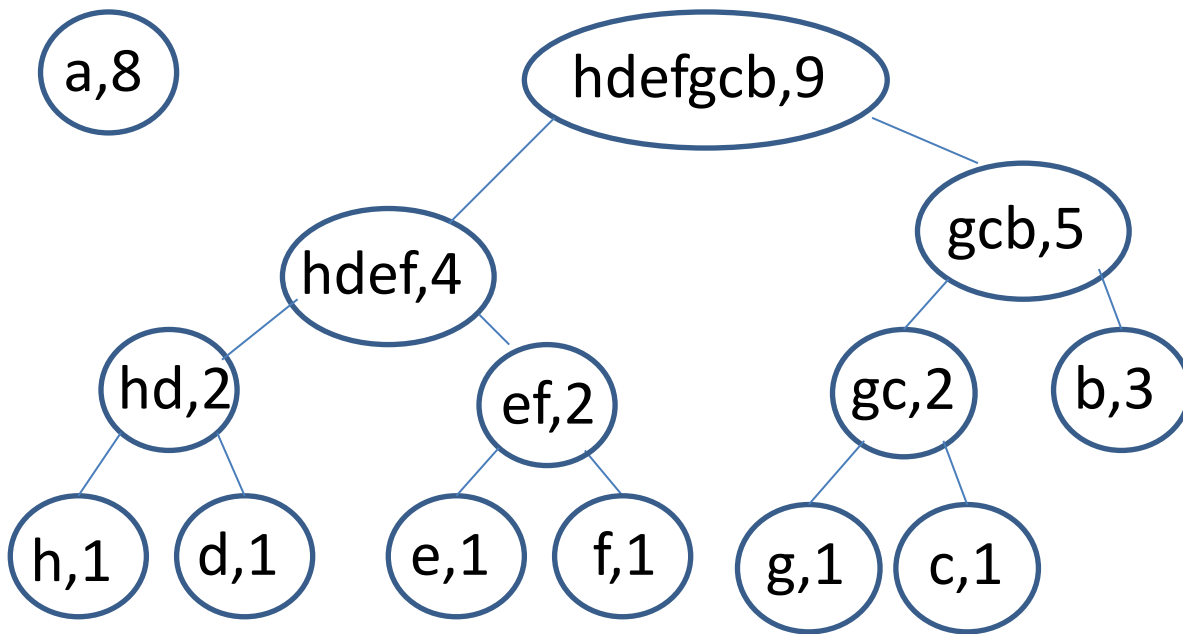


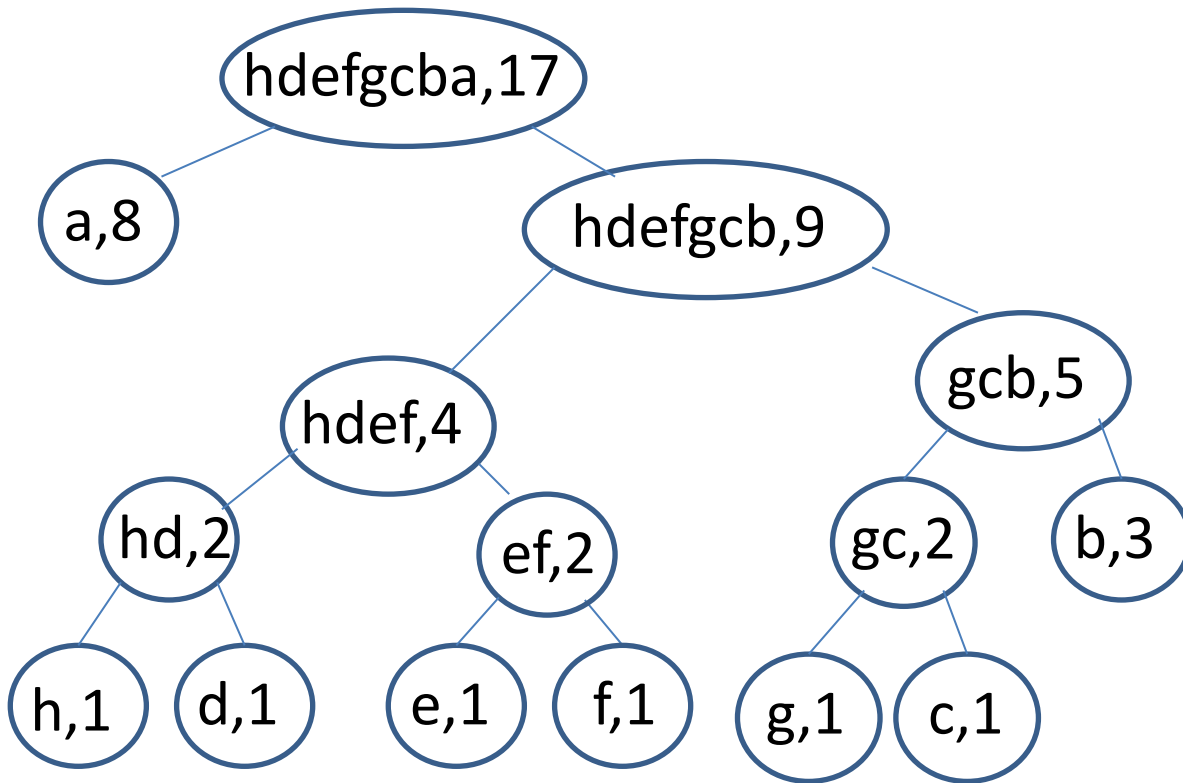


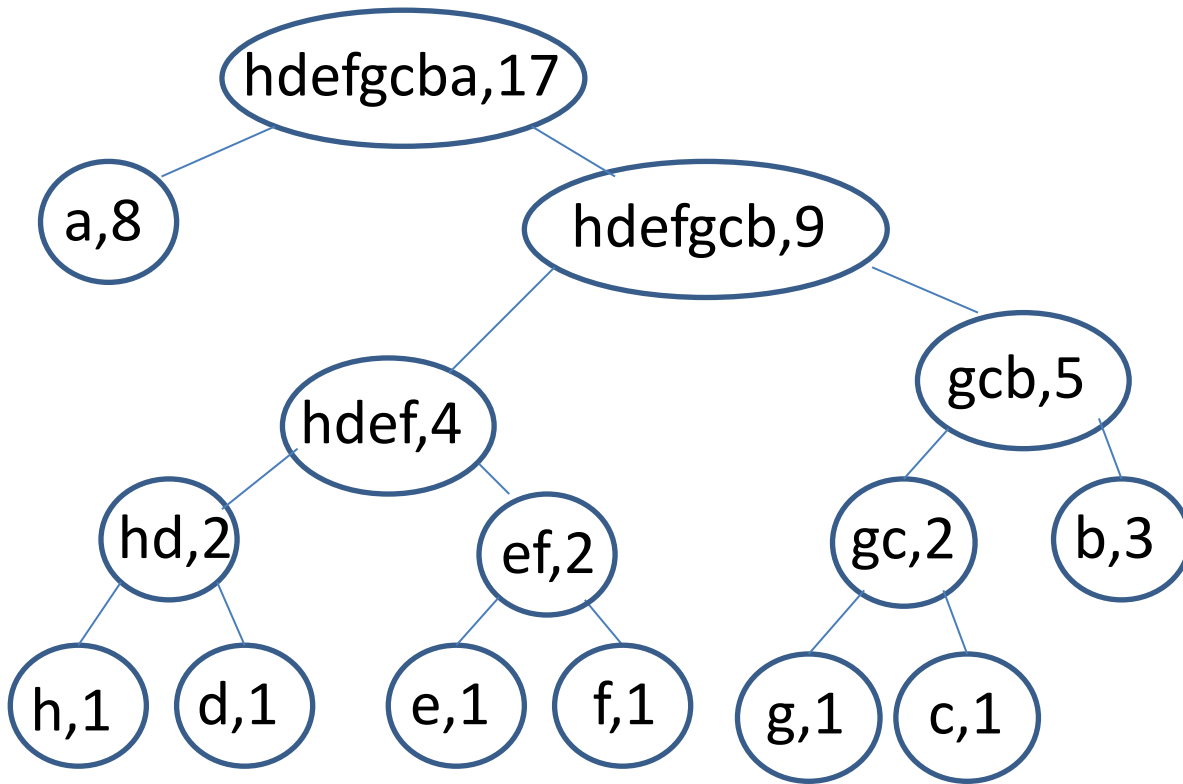


a,8

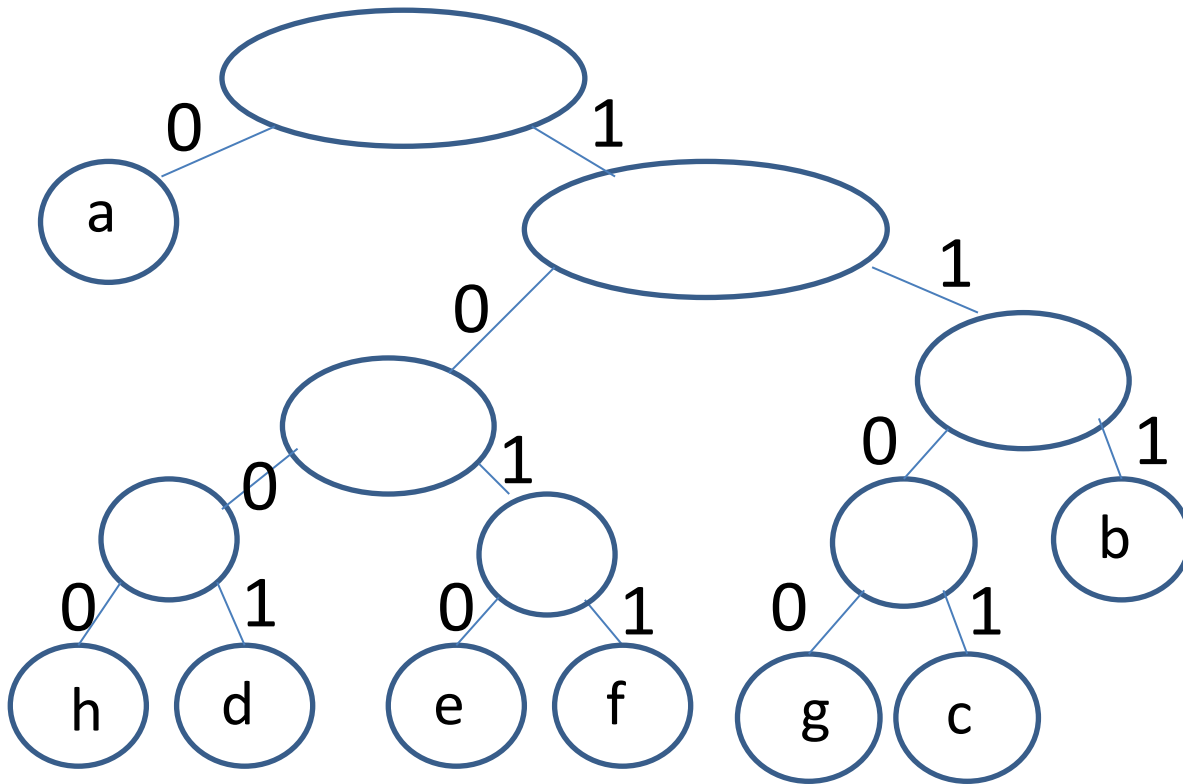








The queue contains a single element. Loop ends



Now we can create the codes for each letter by following the paths from the root to the leaves. Eg $a \rightarrow 0$, $h \rightarrow 1000$, $f \rightarrow 1011$,