

## SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

### DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

#### 19ECB301 – ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

III B.E. ECE, / V SEMESTER

UNIT 5 – INFORMATION THEORY AND ERROR CONTROL CODING

TOPIC – HUFFMAN CODING





- The most popular technique for removing coding redundancy is due to Huffman (1952)
- When coding the symbols of an information source individually, Huffman coding yields the smallest possible number of code symbols per source symbol
- In terms of the noiseless coding theorem, the resulting code is optimal for a fixed value of n, subject to the constraint that the source symbols be coded one at a time





# The first step in Huffman's approach is

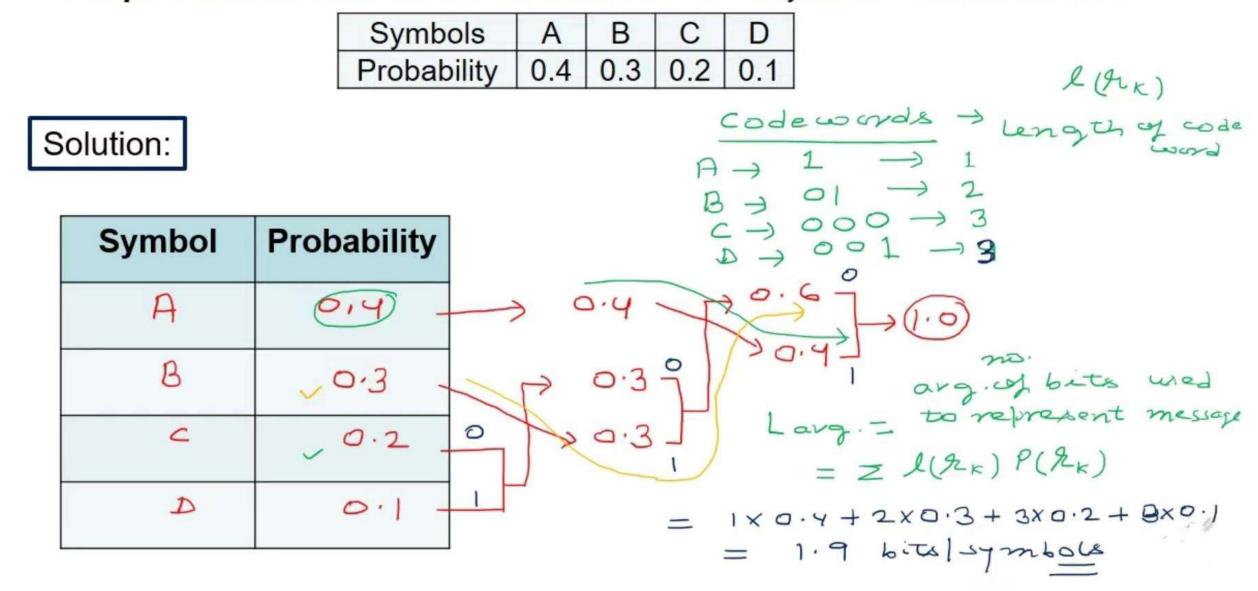
- To create a series of source reductions by ordering the probabilities of the symbols under consideration
- Combining the lowest probability symbols into a single symbol that replaces them in the next source reduction





## **Huffman Coding**

**Example:** Calculate the Huffman Codes for the set of symbols as shown in table.







HUFF MANN CODING

1. To Find the average code word Length

$$\downarrow = 5 \text{ PK [length of mk in bits]}$$

$$k=1$$
2. To Find the Entropy of the Source

$$H = 5 \text{ Pk log 2 (1 pk)}$$
3. Code efficiency  $N = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \text{ J}$ .





