## Searching in a dictionary

## Google

## san f

* How to implement word search?
san francisco weather
san francisco
san francisco giants
san fernando valley
san francisco state university
san francisco hotels
san francisco 49ers
san fernando
san fernando mission
san francisco zip code


## Option 1: tree



- How good is this?

WORST CASE O(\#WORDS)
UNLESS WE CAN ACHIEVE GREAT BALANCE

## Can we do better?



- Let's explore the advantages of our problem
* Roughly 170.000 words, but only 26 characters!


## Introducing Tries



- Tree with degree 26, each level has one letter

```
struct TrieNode
{
    struct TrieNode *children[ALPHABET_SIZE];
    // isEndOfWord is true if the node represents
    // end of a word
    bool isEndOfWord;
};
```

```
struct TrieNode *getNode(void)
```

struct TrieNode *getNode(void)
{
{
struct TrieNode *pNode = NULL;
struct TrieNode *pNode = NULL;
pNode = (struct TrieNode *)malloc(sizeof(struct TrieNode));
pNode = (struct TrieNode *)malloc(sizeof(struct TrieNode));
if (pNode)
if (pNode)
{
{
int i;
int i;
pNode->isEndOfWord = false;
pNode->isEndOfWord = false;
for (i = 0; i < ALPHABET_SIZE; i++)
for (i = 0; i < ALPHABET_SIZE; i++)
pNode->children[i] = NULL;
pNode->children[i] = NULL;
}
}
return pNode;
return pNode;
}

```
}
```



## What does this mean



- In a binary tree $\mathrm{k}=2$-> Half of the pointers are NULL
- In an (English) Trie k=26 -> 96.1\% of the pointers are NULL
- n nodes, k pointers each
- nk pointers in total


## Can we save nodes?



## Compressing tries



- Leaves without branches are collapsed into one


## Let's take this one step forward



* Paths without branches can be collapsed as well
* Nodes must store additional characters


## Mixing things up



- BSTs are great but have "slow search"
- Tries have fast search but consume much more memory
- Can we find a middle ground?


## $\mathrm{BST}+$ Tries $=$ BSTries?



- Left child has smaller letter, Right child has larger letter
- Middle child has words that contain the letter

