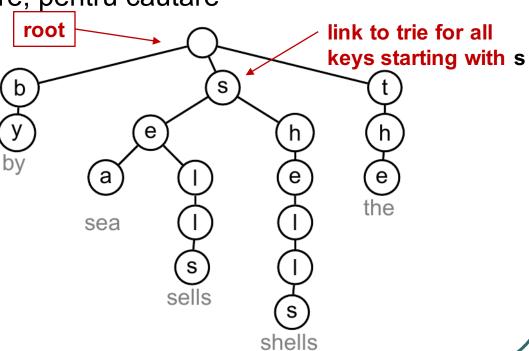


Tries

- cautare pe siruri (strings)
- stocheaza caractere in nodurile interne, nu cheile intregi (i.e. tot sirul)
- inregistrarile se stocheaza in nodurile externe (e.g. definitia cuvintelor)
- fiecare nod R copii (R-way tries)
- relatie de ordine pe caractere, pentru cautare
- Ex. sells sea
 shells by the sea

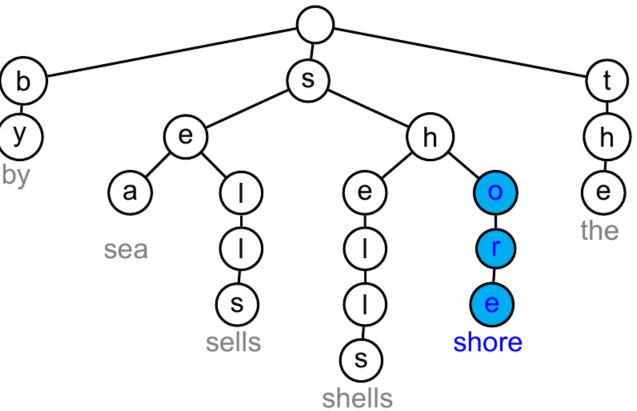


Tries

Ex. sells sea

shells by the sea

shore

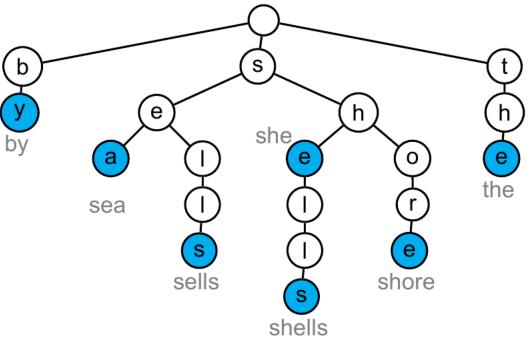


Tries

- Q: Cum tratam cazurile in care o cheie este prefix al altei chei?
 - A1: concatenam caracterul santinela '\0' fiecarei chei, astfel incat sa nu se intample asta
 - A2: stocam un bit extra care sa indice care noduri corespund cheilor

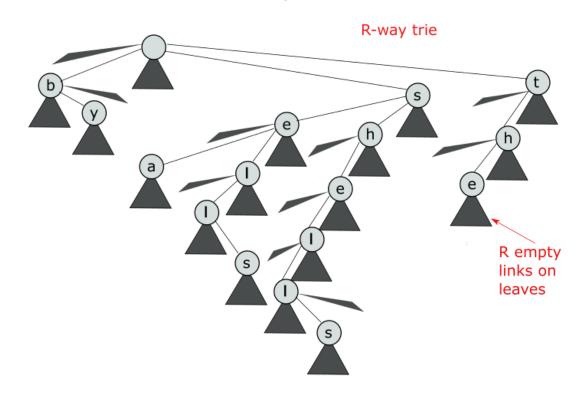
Ex.

she sells sea shells by the sea shore



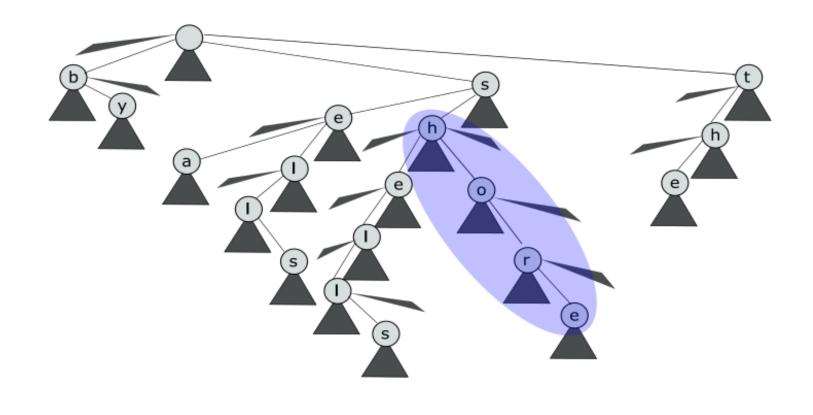
Tries - Branching

- Q: Cum se genereaza un nivel nou?
 - A: Cate o legatura pentru fiecare caracter posibil
- E.g. sells sea shells by the sea



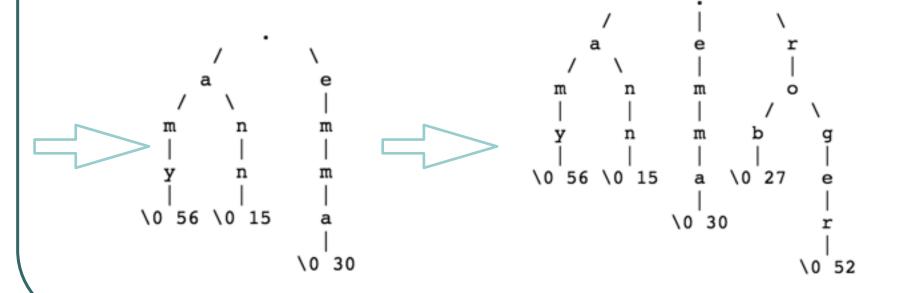
Tries - Branching

• E.g. sells sea shells by the sea shore



R-way Trie. Exemplu implementare

<- level 0 (root) amy 56 15 <- level 1 ann emma 30 <- level 2 27 rob <- level 3 **52** roger \0 56 \0 15 \0 56 <- level 4



R-way Trie. Implementare

- 1. Cum va arata structura dupa ce adaugam **anne** cu varsta **67**? Dar **ro** cu varsta **23**?
- 2. Cum ar fi aratat structura daca am fi considerat o ordine de inserare diferita. e.g.: **rob**, **ann**, **emma**, **roger**, **amy**?
- 3. Cati copii va avea un nod? (maxim)

Tries - Cautare

```
IsMember(trie, key) [iterative]
```

- Search top level for node that matches first character in key
- 2. If none,
 return false
 Else,
- 3. If the matched character is '\0'?
 return true
 Else,
- 4. Move to sub-trie that matched this character
- 5. Advance to next character in key*
- 6. Repeat step 1

* I.e., the new search key becomes the old one without its first character.

Tema - inserarea

Eficienta?

Bibliografie

https://www.cs.bu.edu/teaching/c/tree/trie/