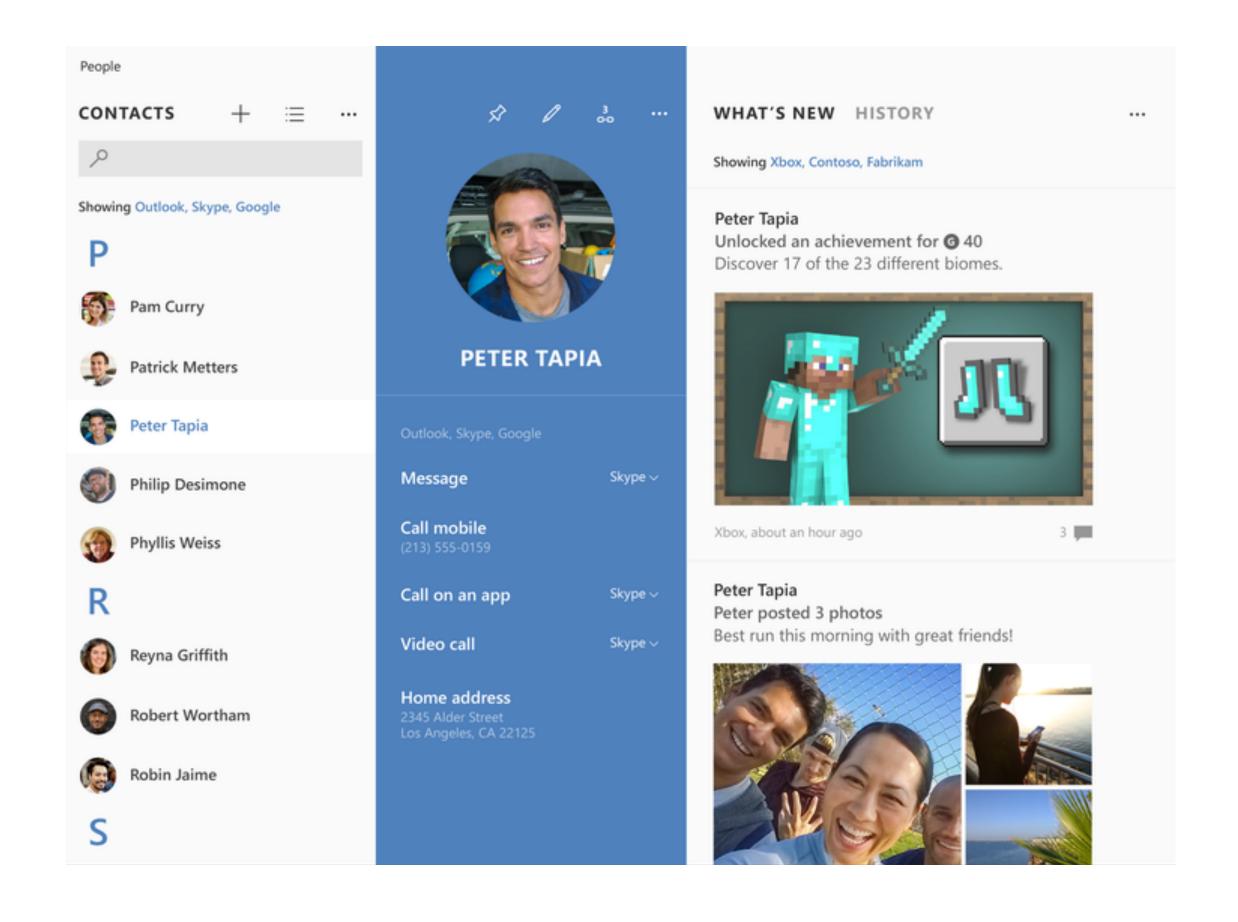
# 算法与数据结构体系课程

liuyubobobo

# Trie 字典树 前缀树

#### 通讯录



#### 字典

如果有n个条目

使用树结构

查询的时间复杂度是O(logn)

字典

如果有n个条目

使用树结构

查询的时间复杂度是O(logn)

如果有100万个条目 (2^20)

logn 大约为 20

Trie

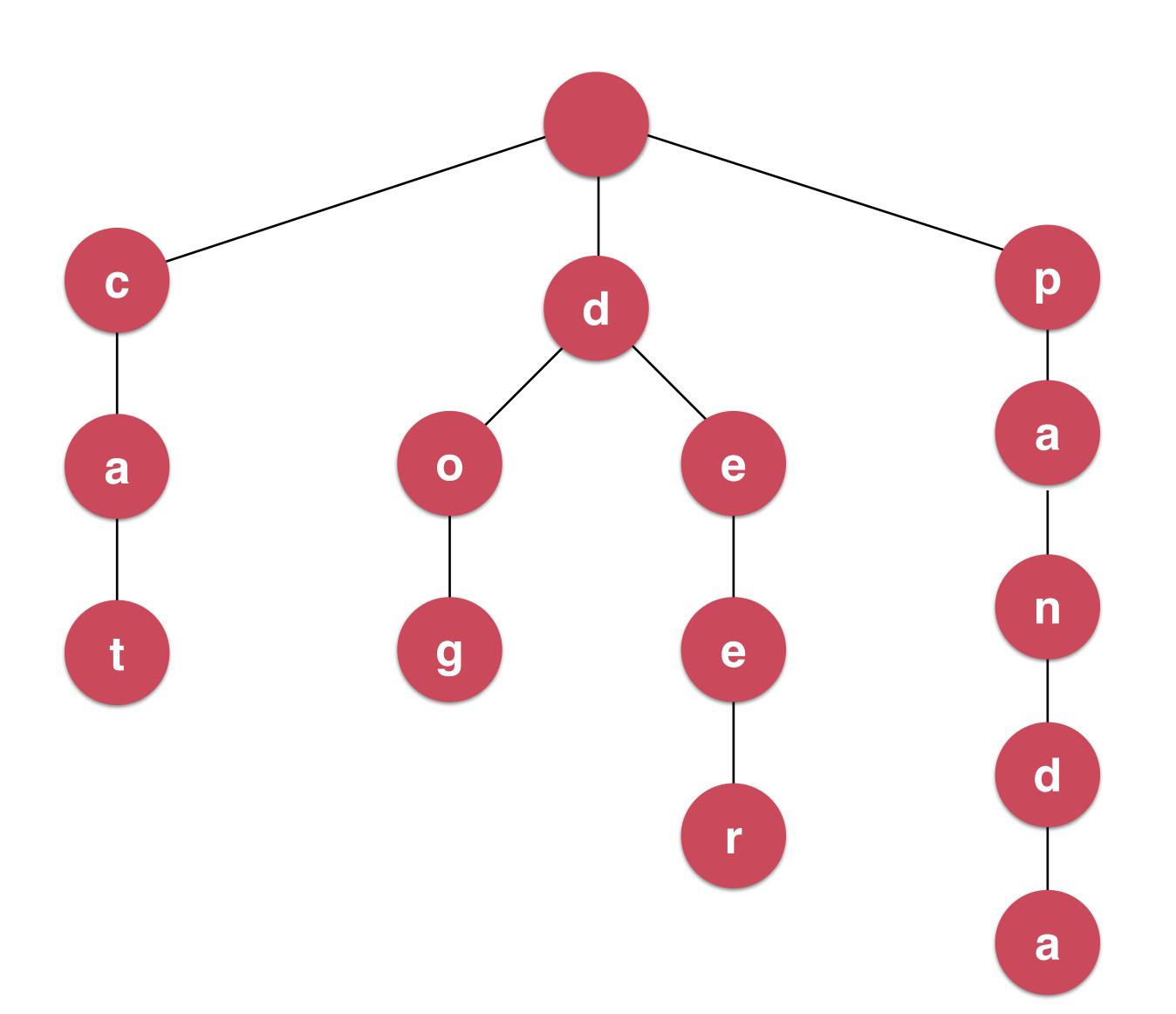
查询每个条目的时间复杂度,

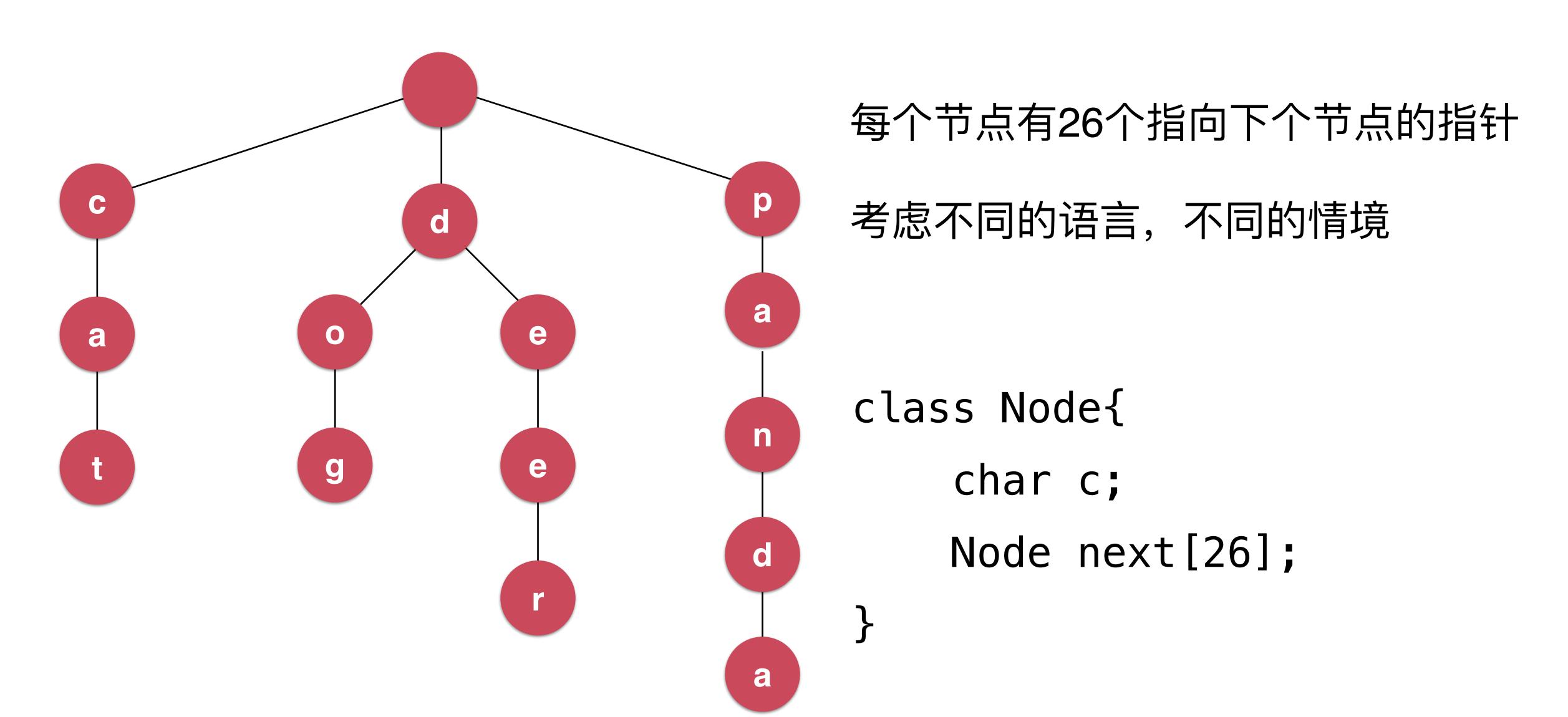
和字典中一共有多少条目无关!

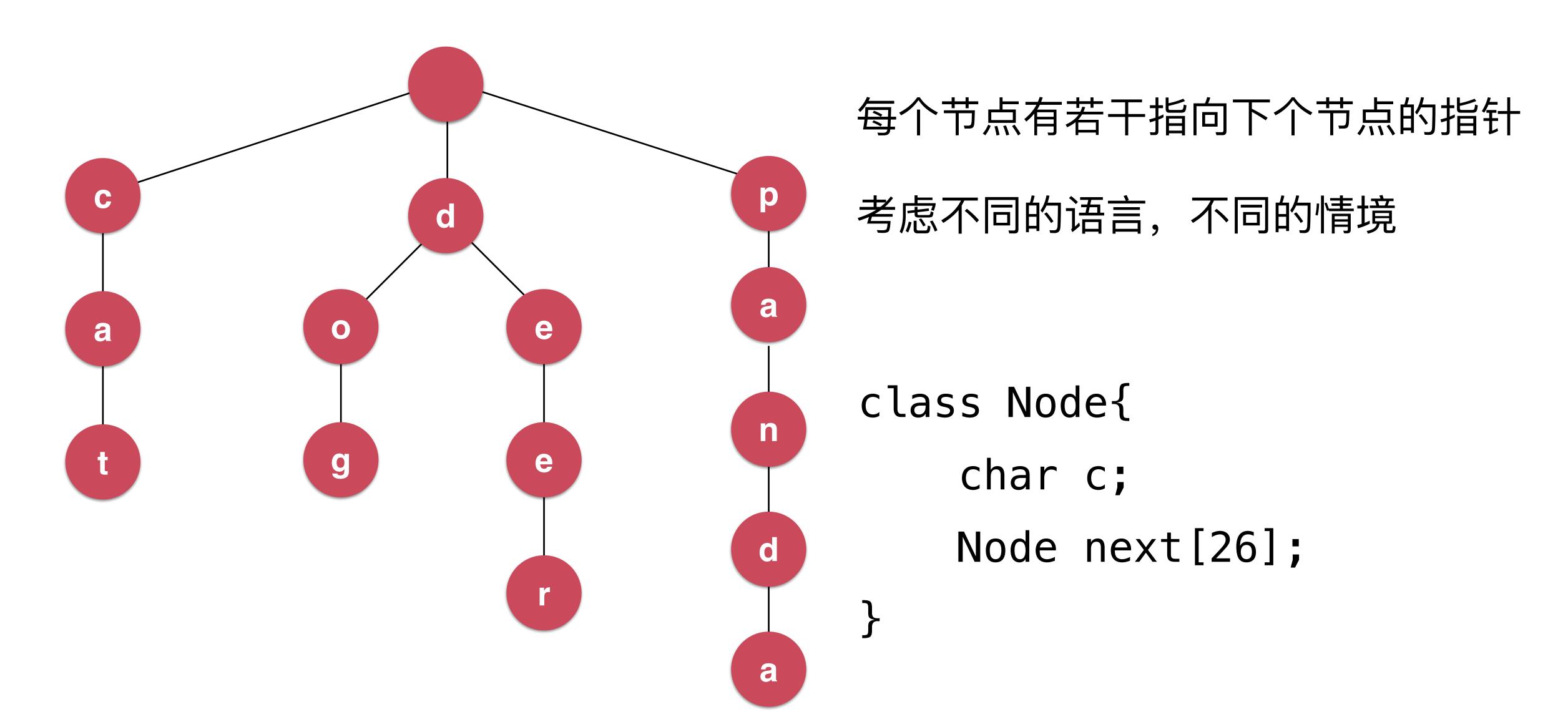
时间复杂度为O(w)

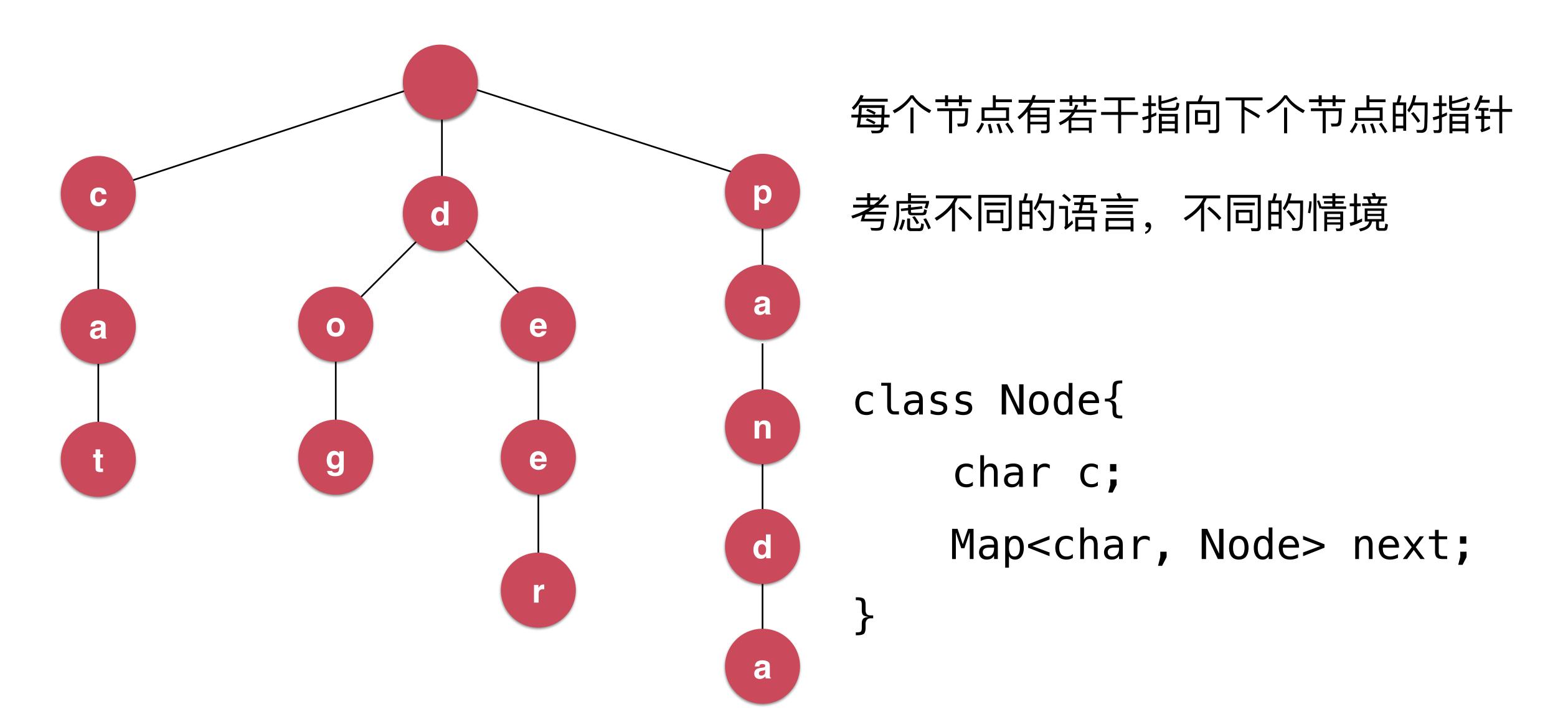
w为查询单词的长度!

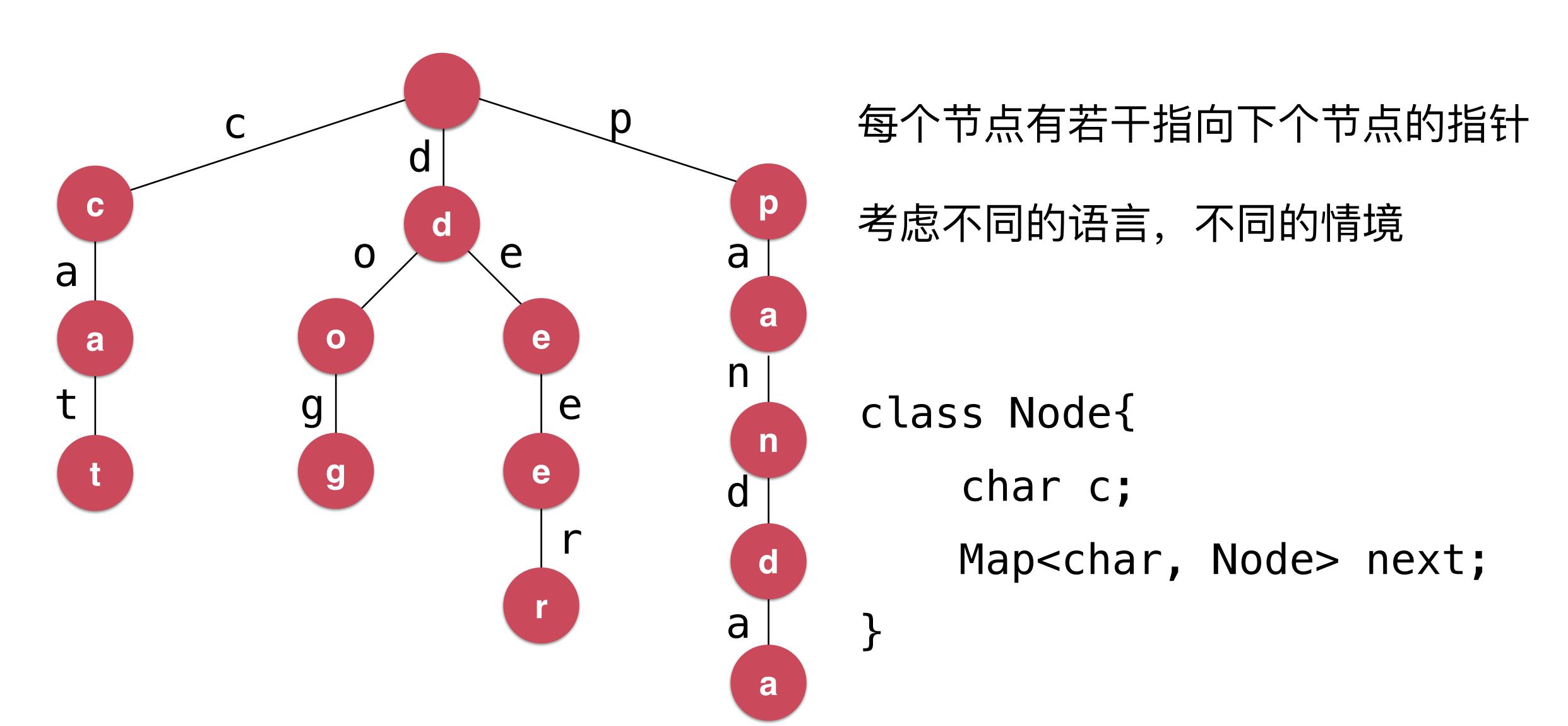
大多数单词的长度小于10

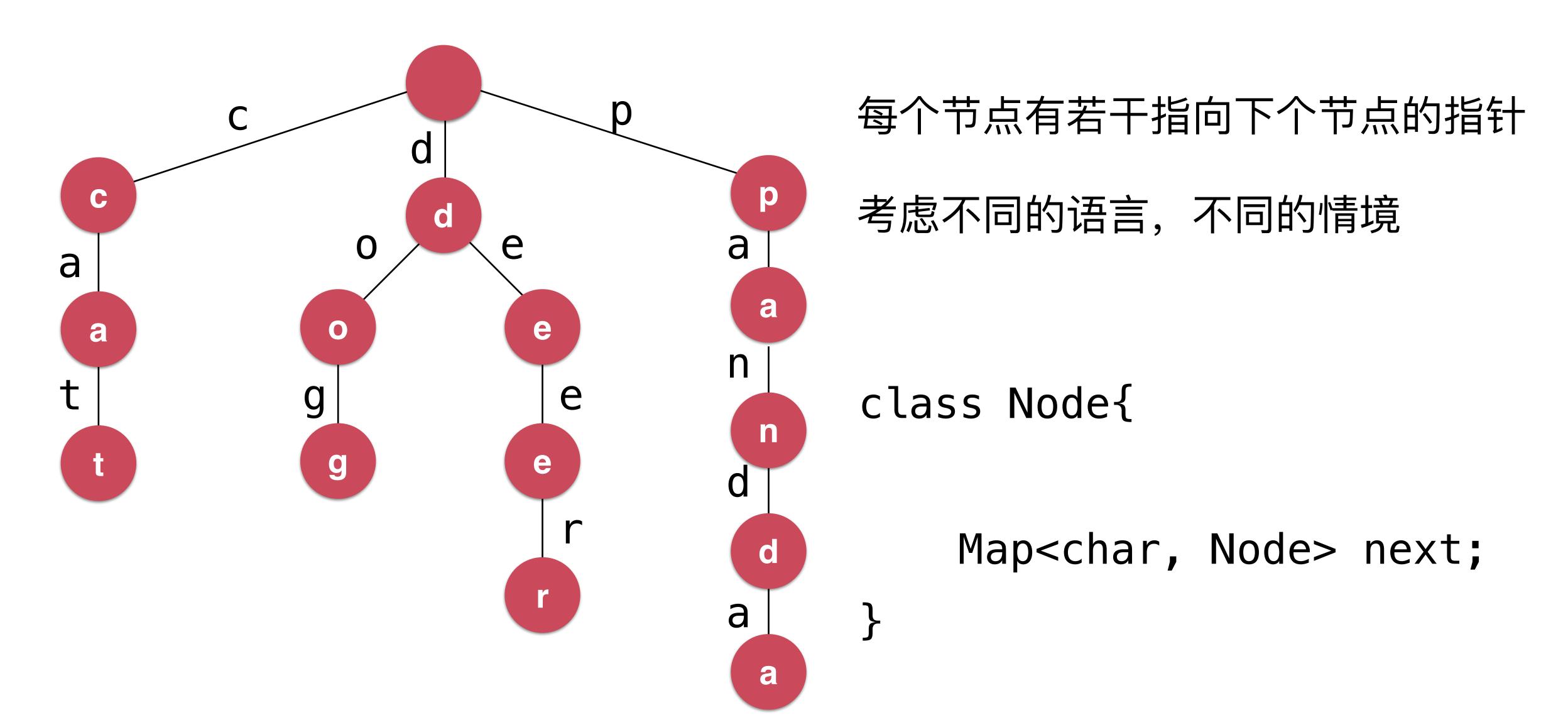


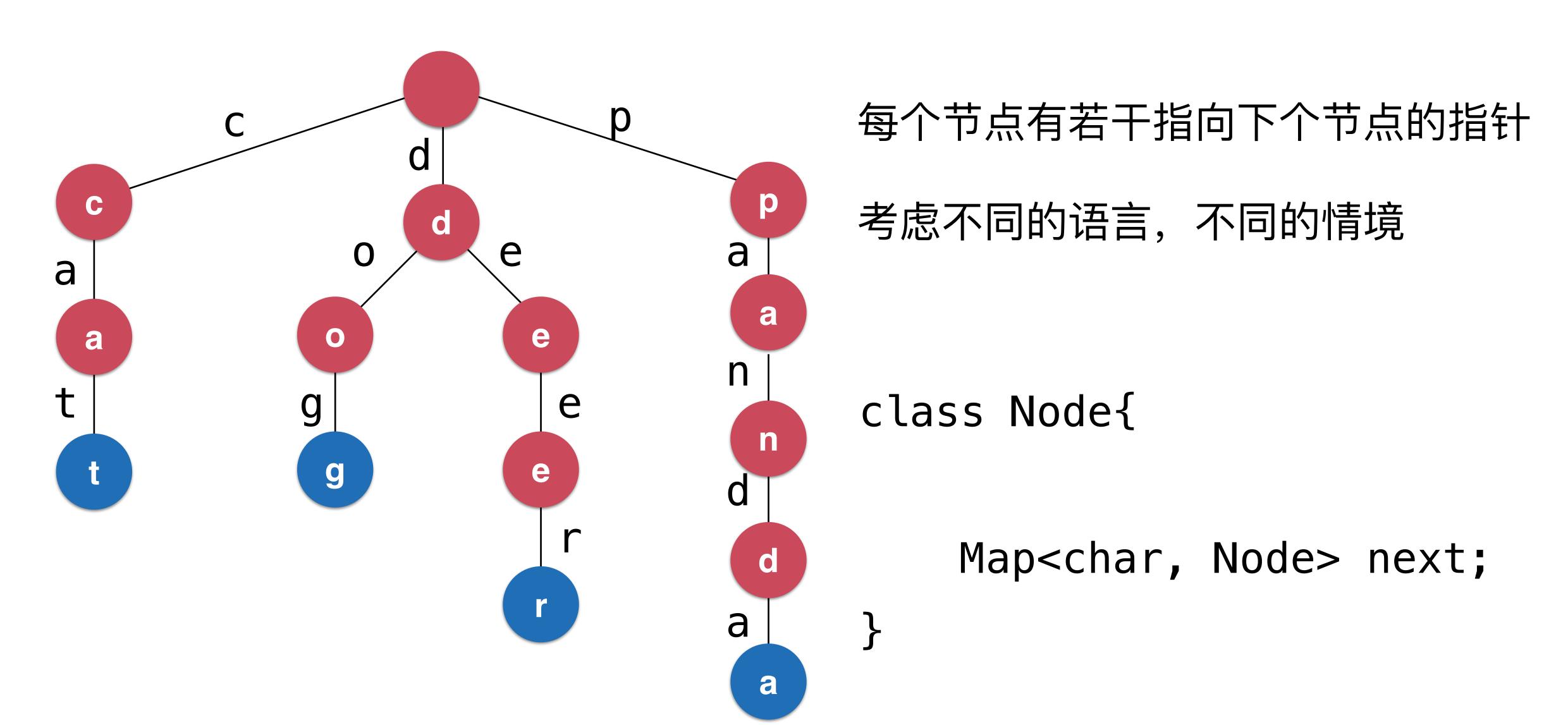


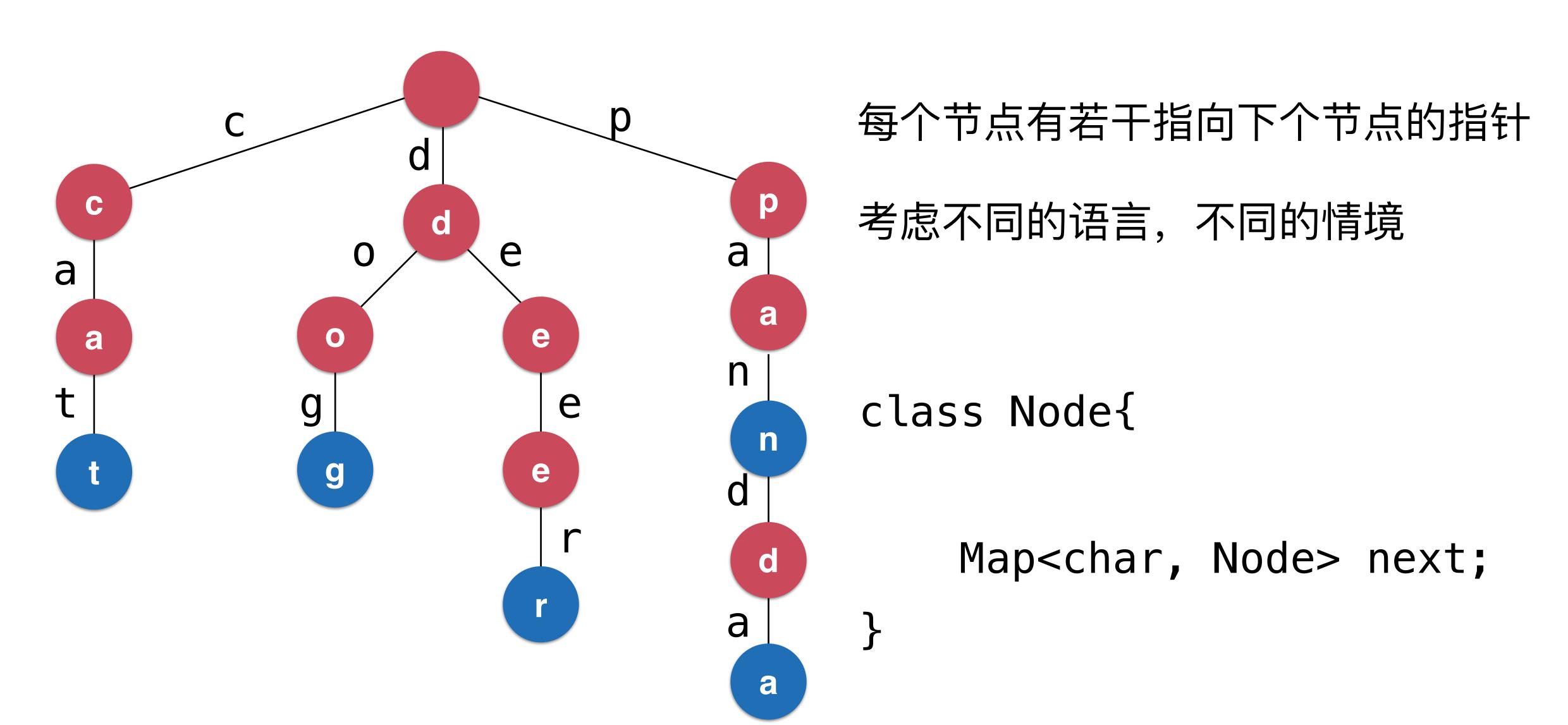


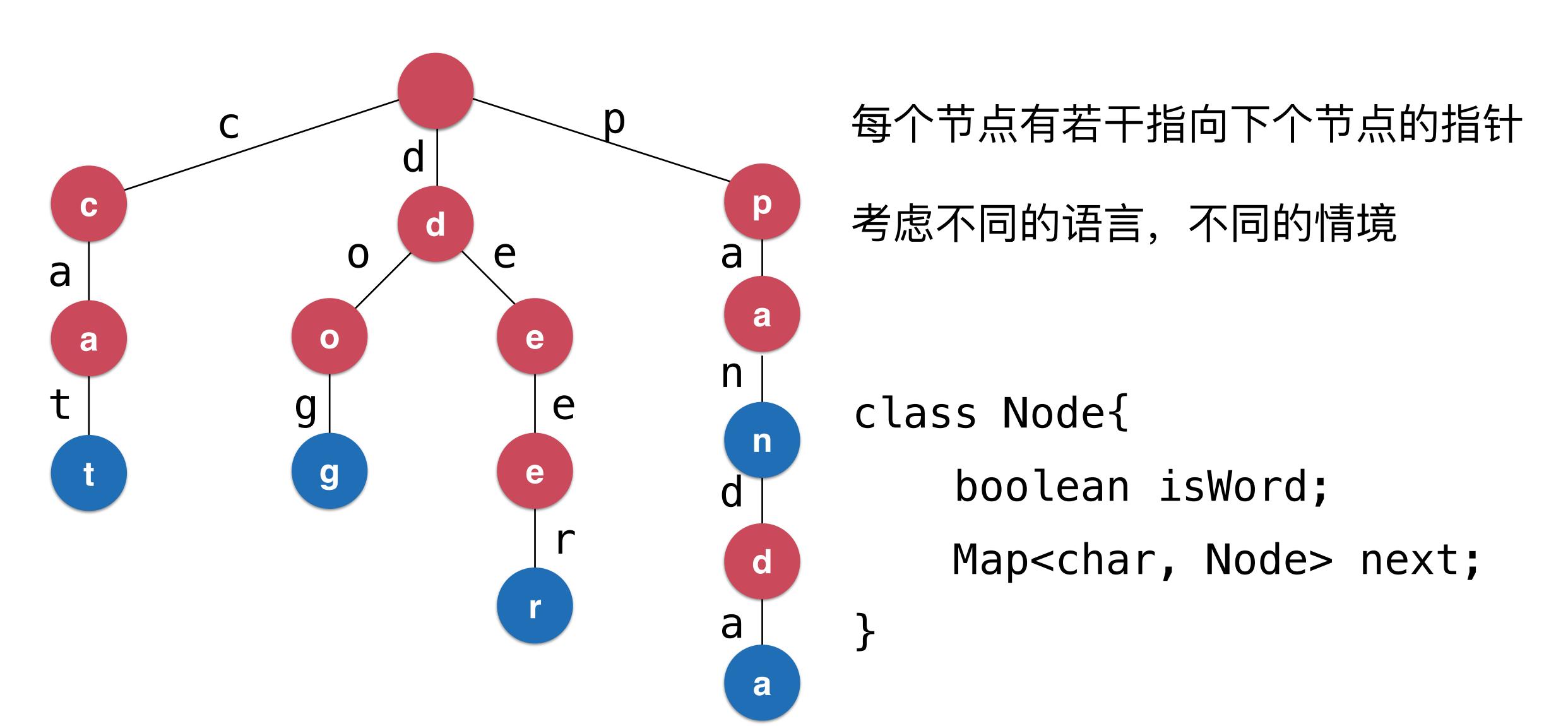












# Trie基础

实践: Trie基础

# 实践:在Trie中添加

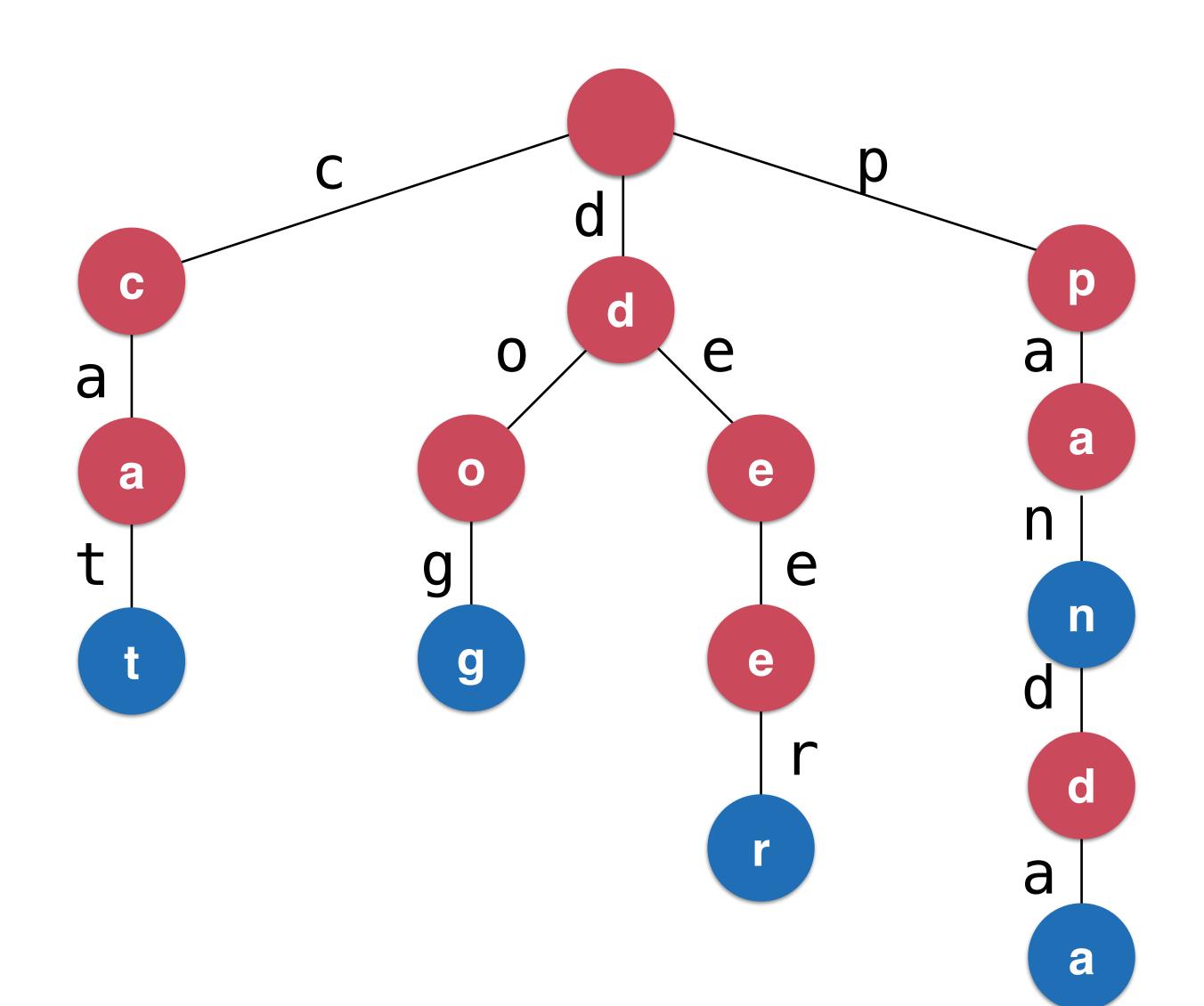
# 在Trie中查找

# 实践:在Trie中查找

## 实践: 比较Trie和BSTSet

# Trie和前缀搜索

# Trie和前缀搜索

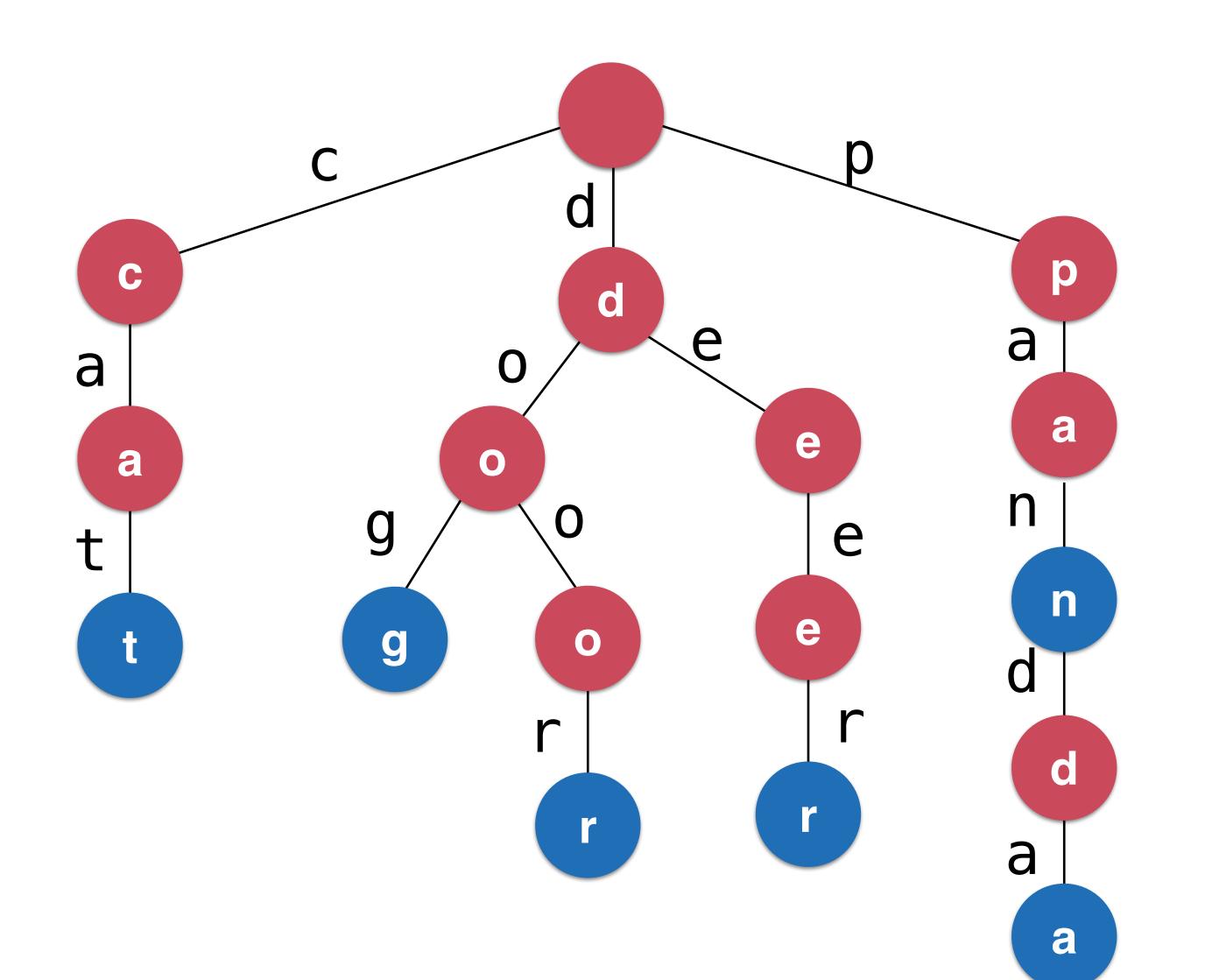


# 实践: Trie前缀搜索

## 实践: Leetcode 208

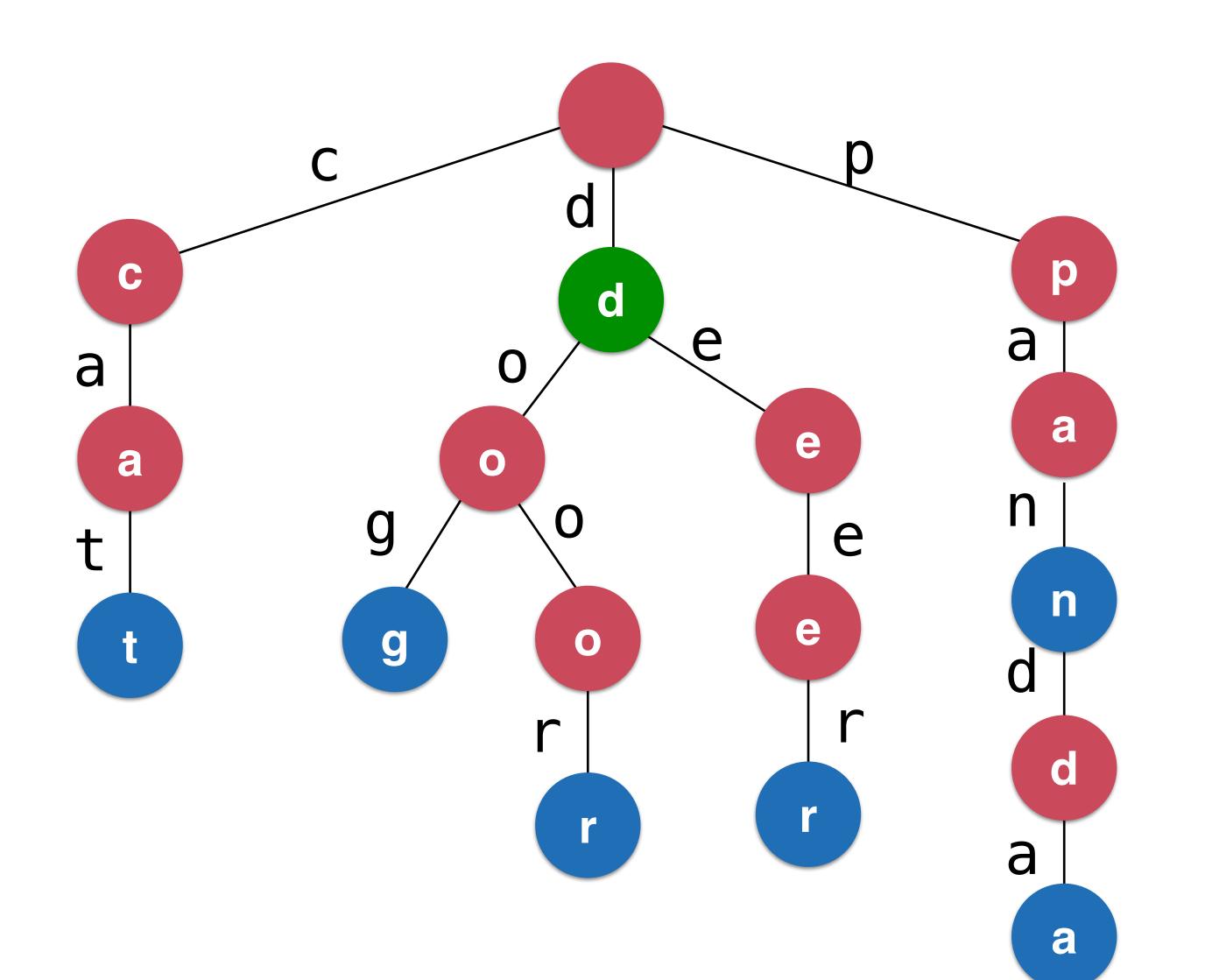
# Trie和简单的模式匹配

## Trie和简单的模式匹配



d.r

## Trie和简单的模式匹配



d.r

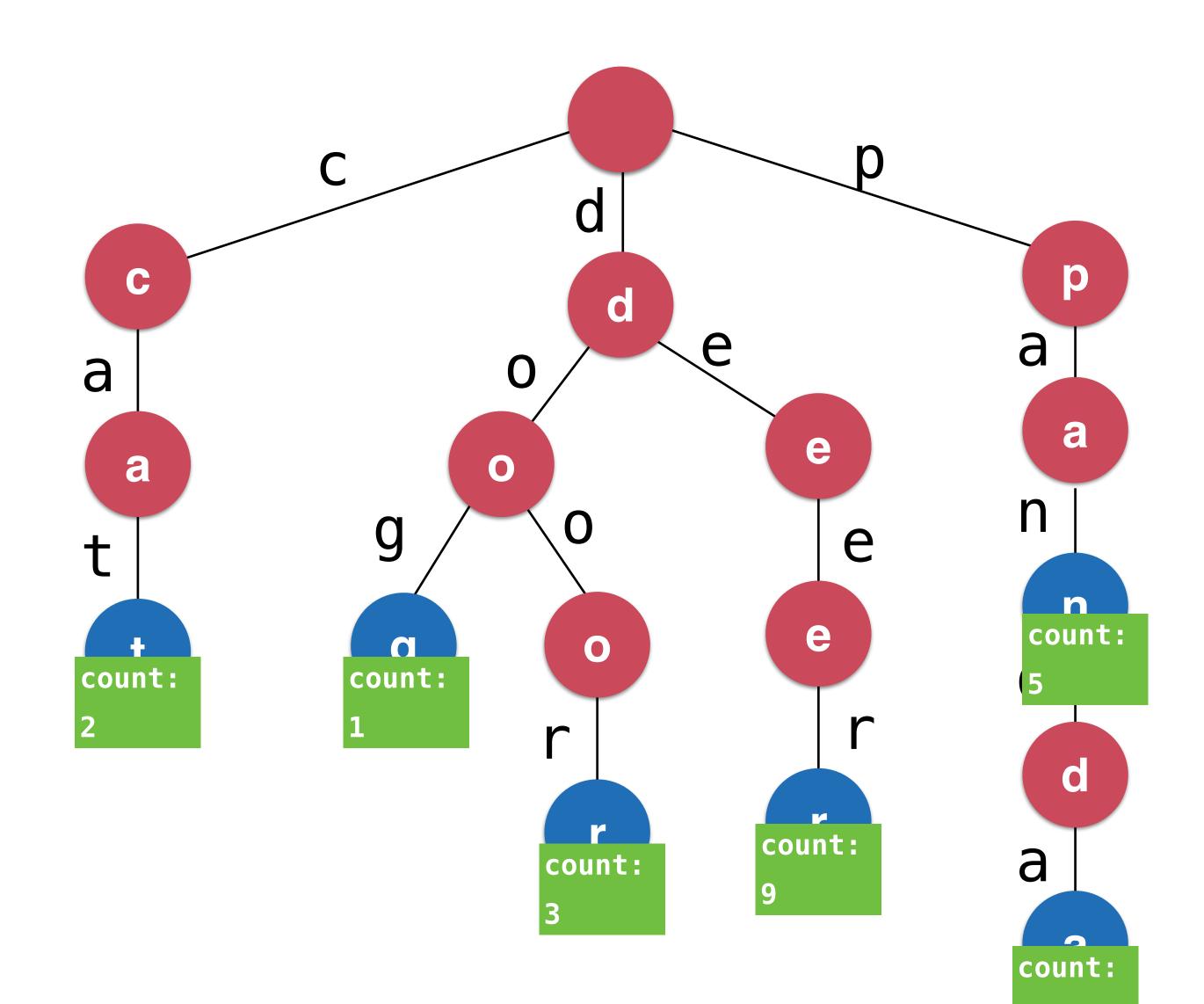
对于'.',需要遍历所有的可能

## 实践: Leetcode 211

# Trie和映射

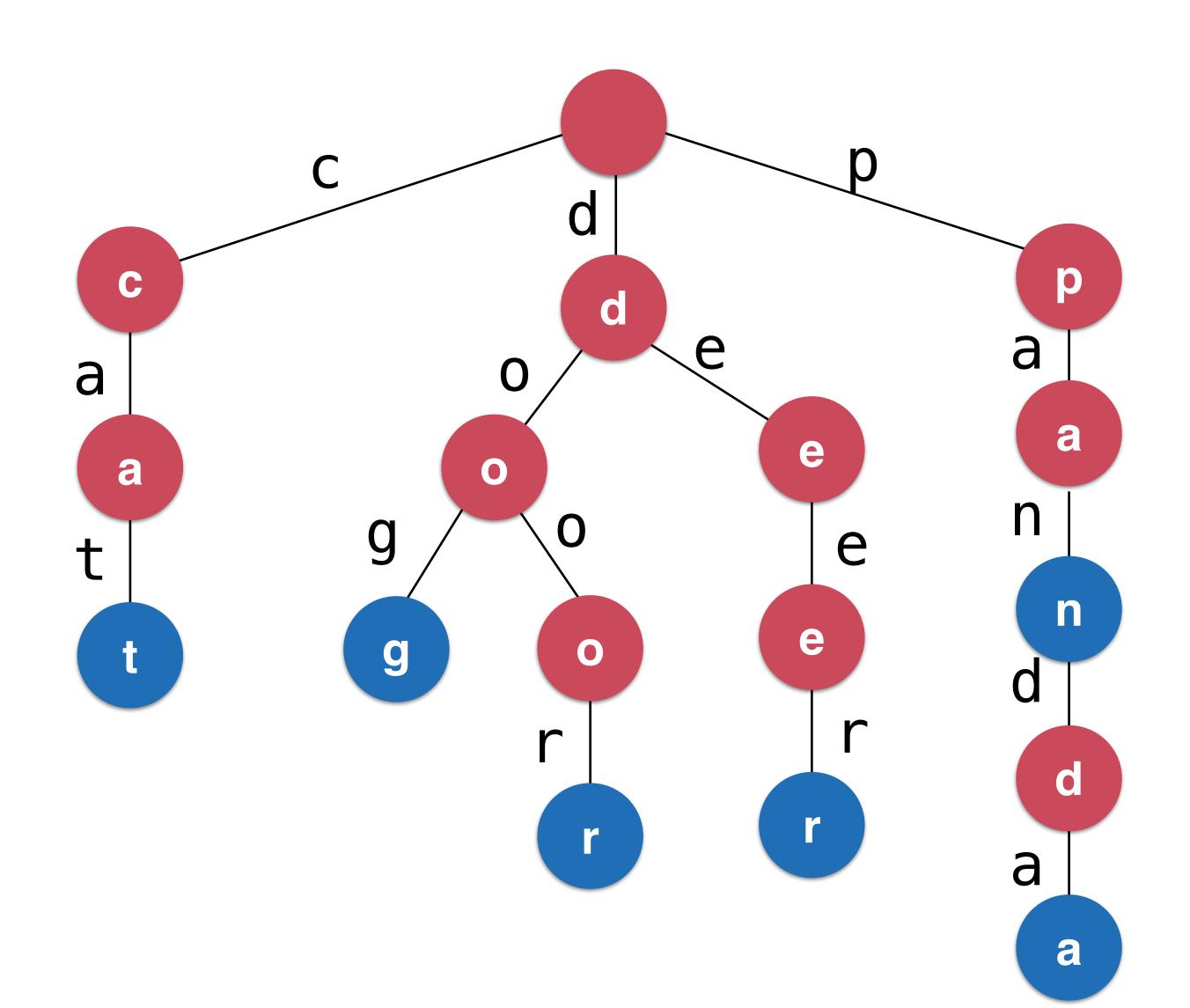
## 实践: Leetcode 677

# Trie和映射

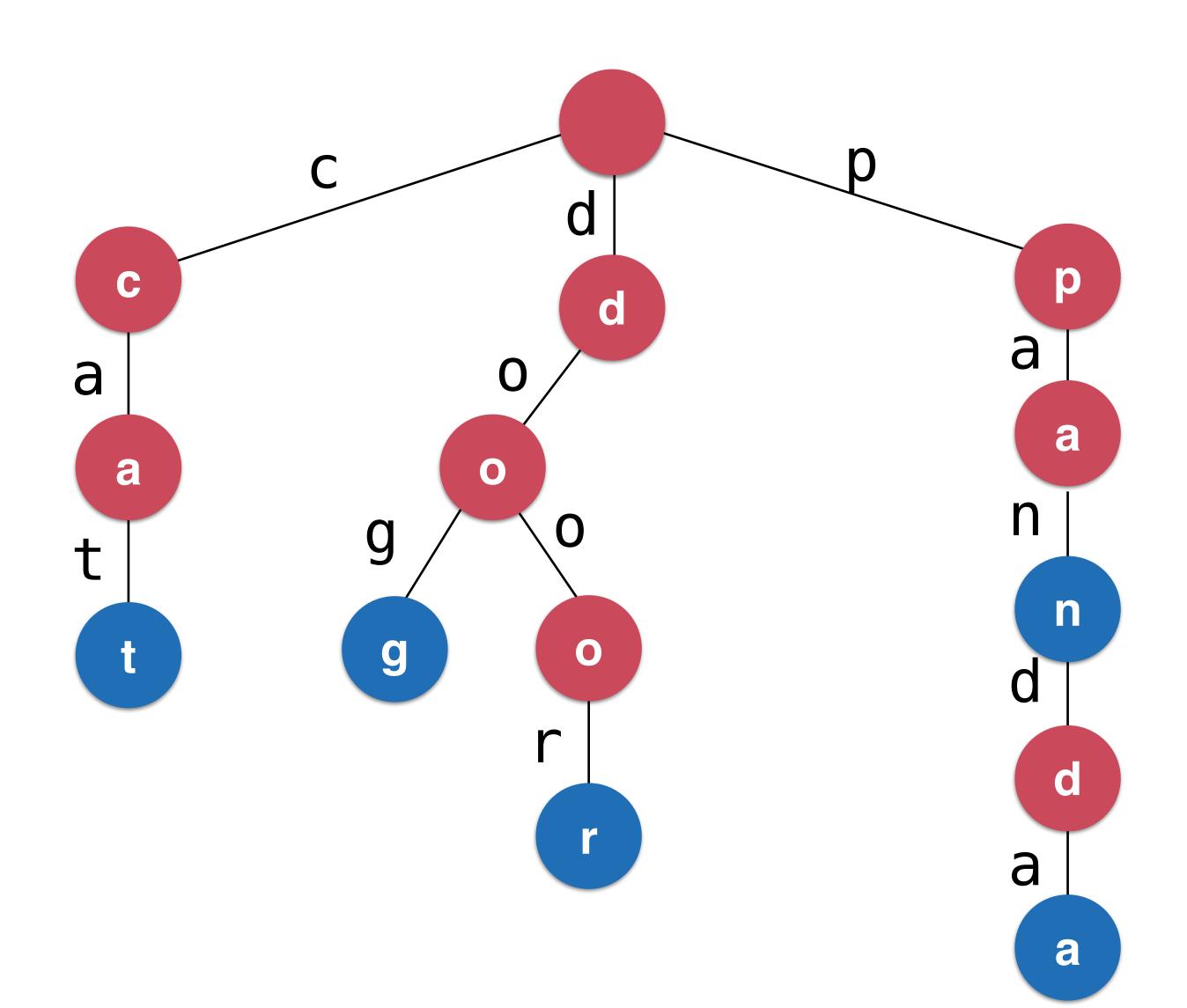


## 更多和Trie相关的话题

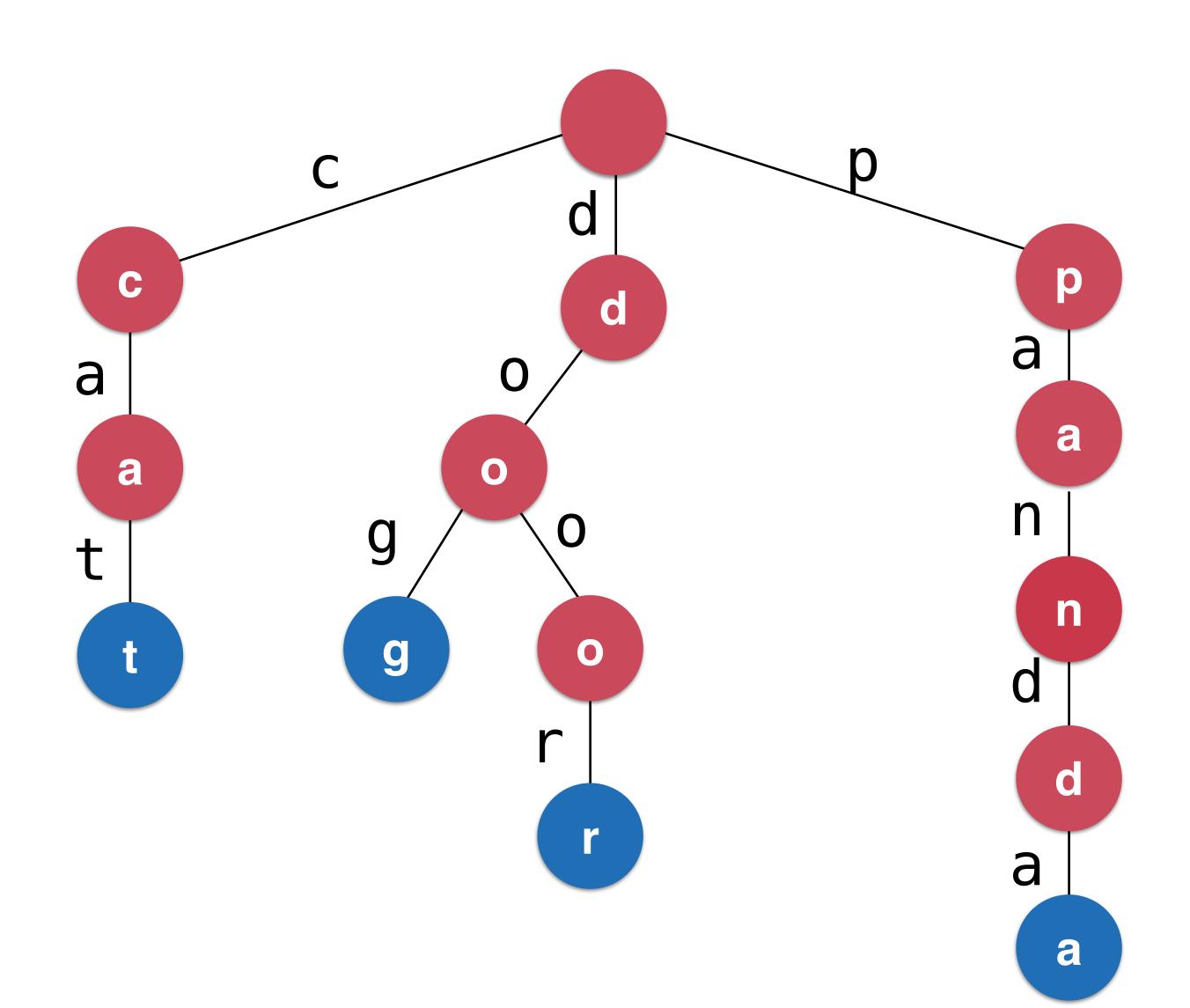
## Trie 的删除操作



## Trie 的删除操作



## Trie 的删除操作

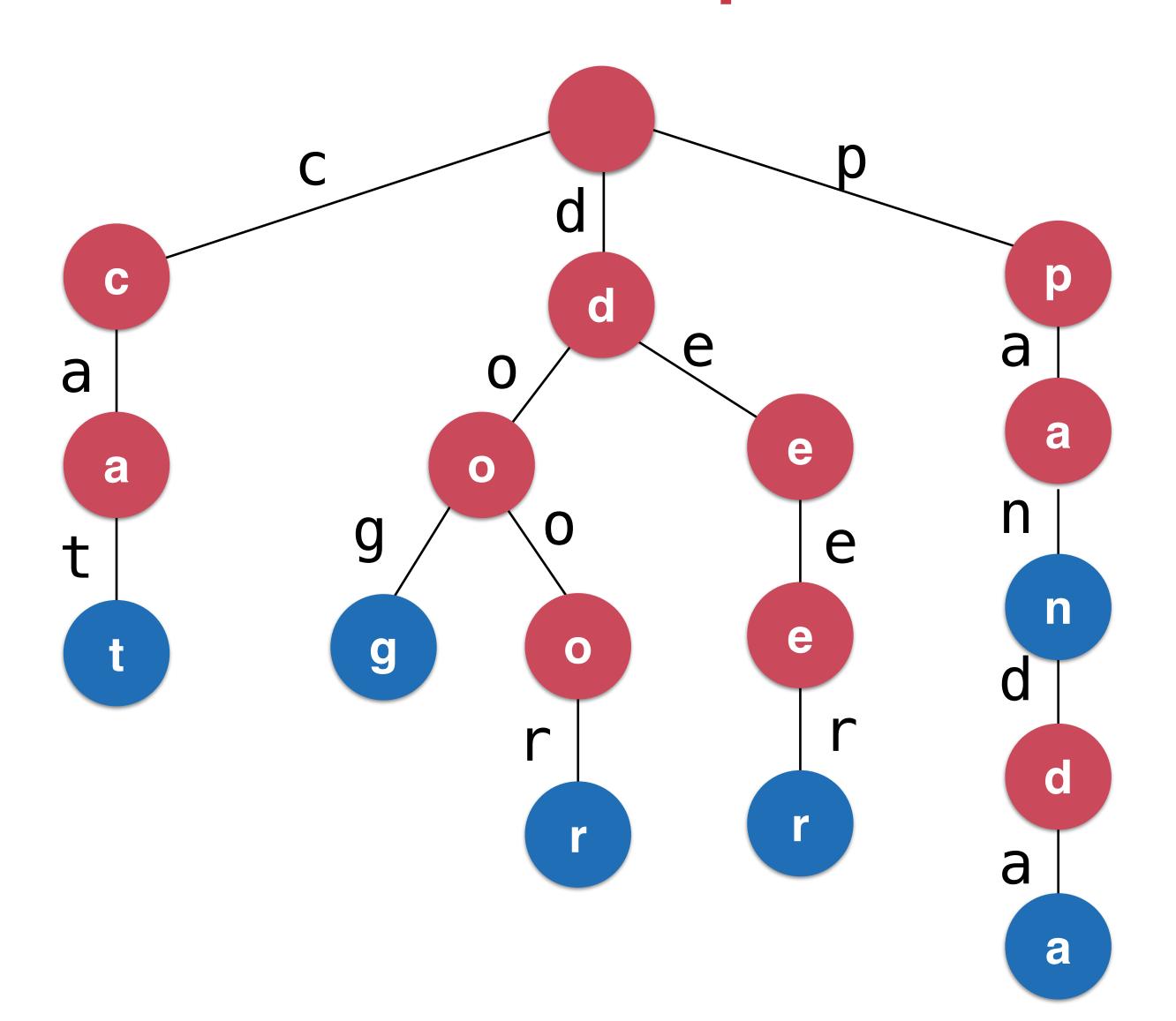


### Trie的局限性

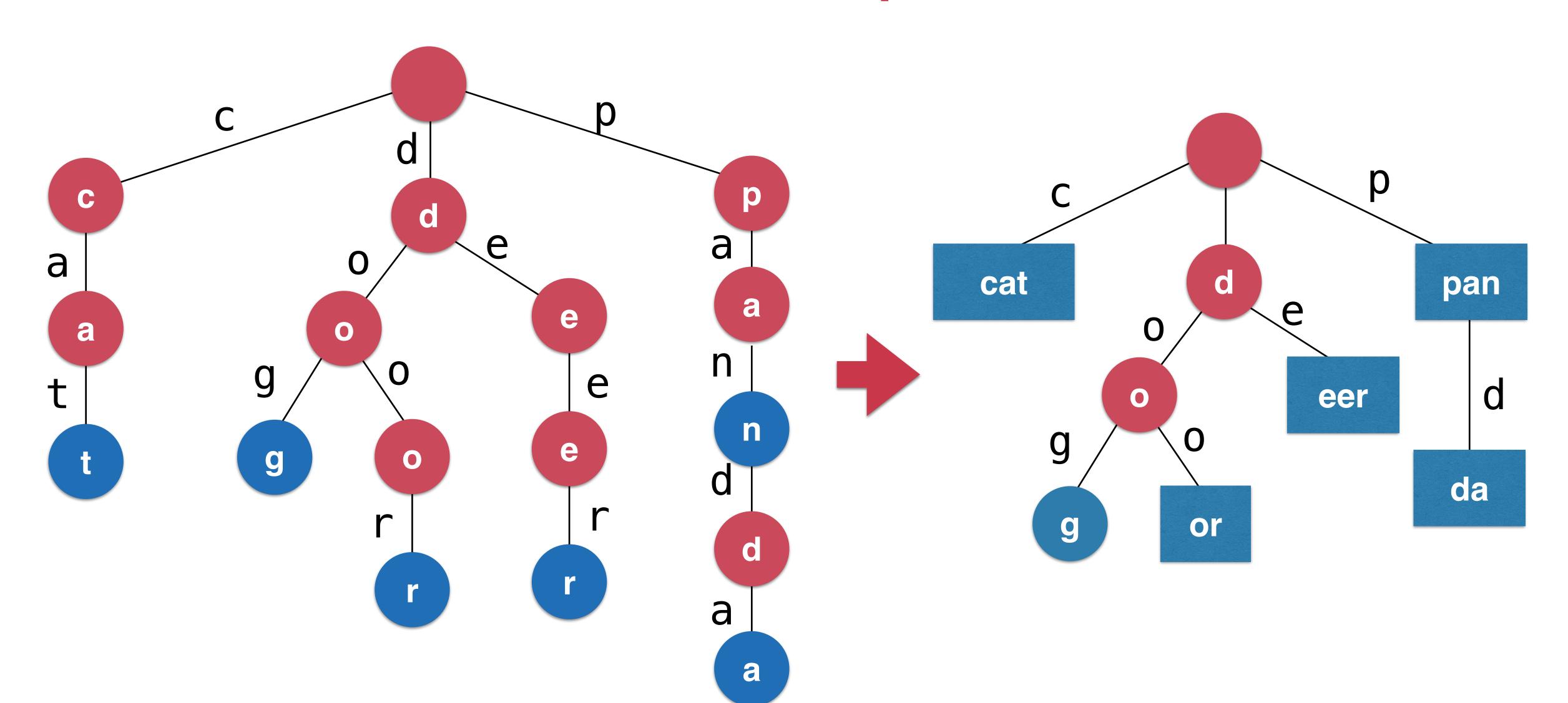
```
最大的问题:空间!

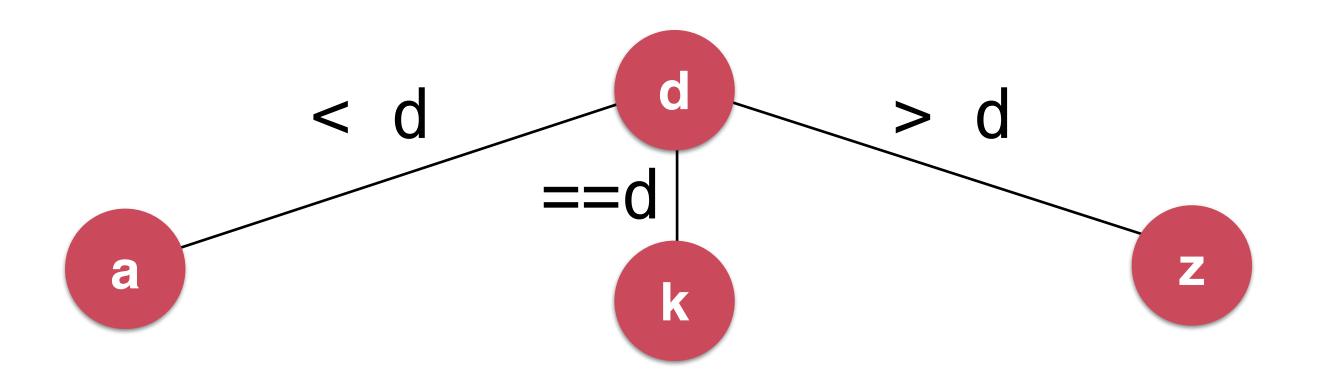
class Node{
   boolean isWord;
   TreeMap<char, Node> next;
}
```

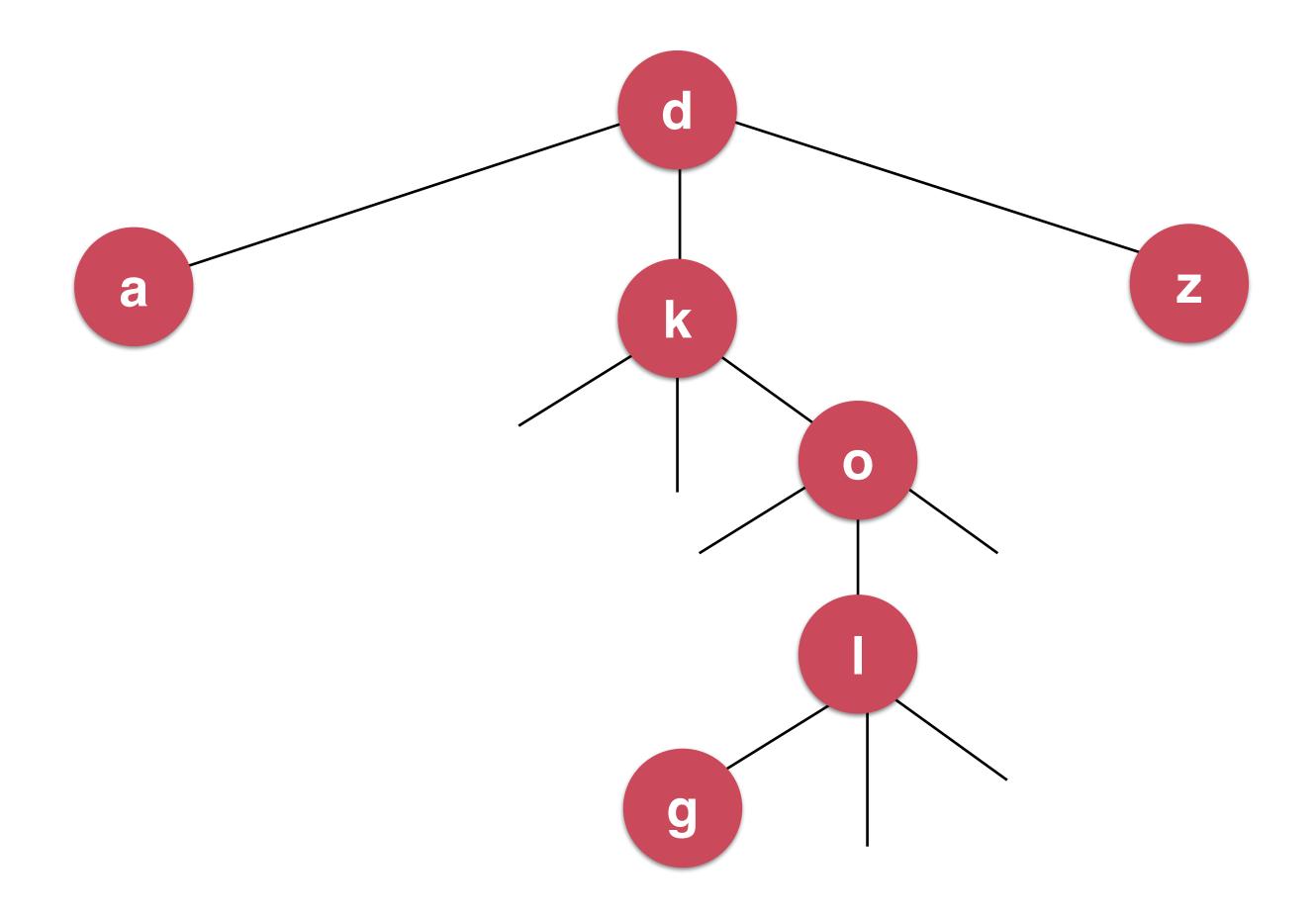
# 压缩字典树 Compressed Trie

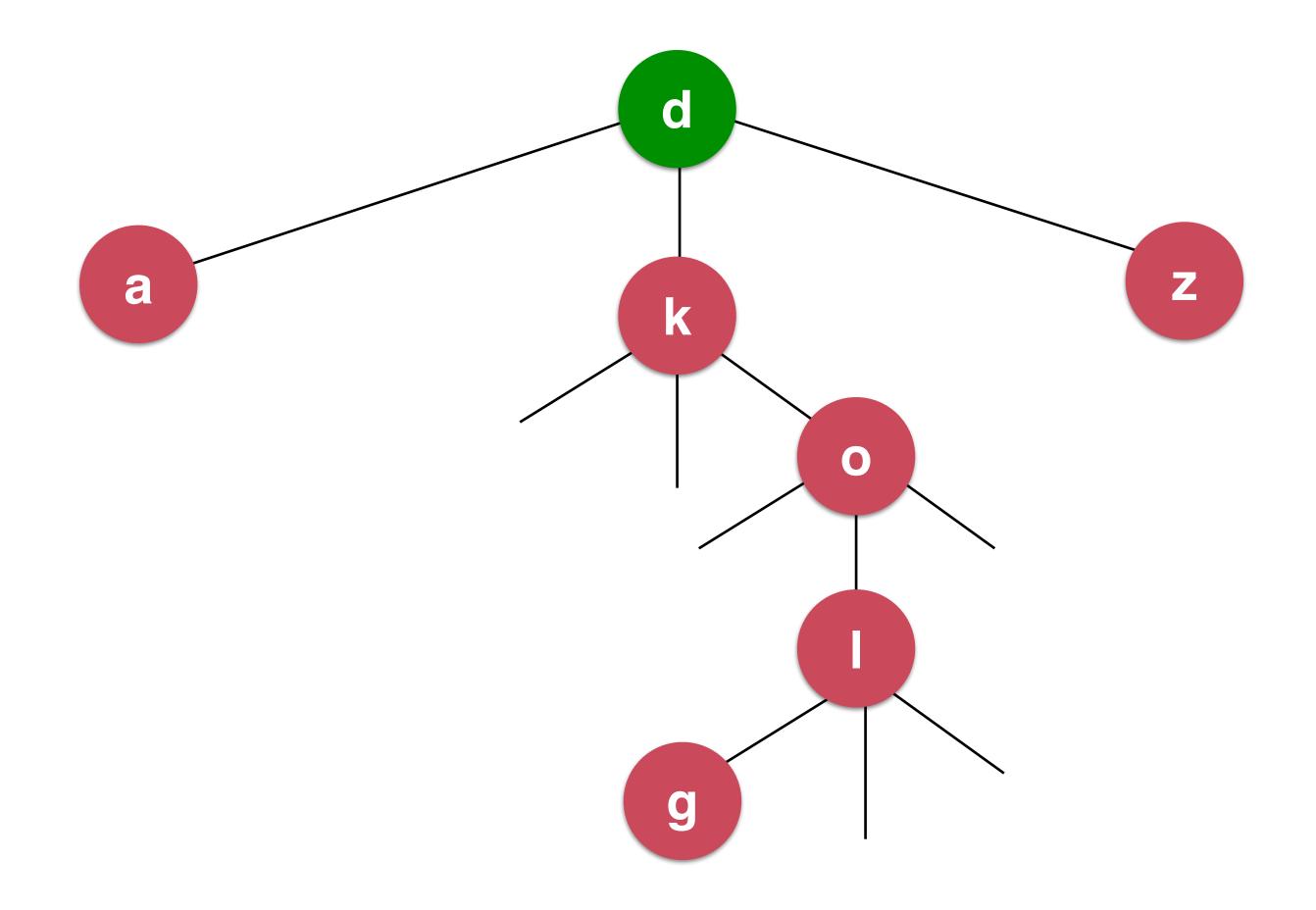


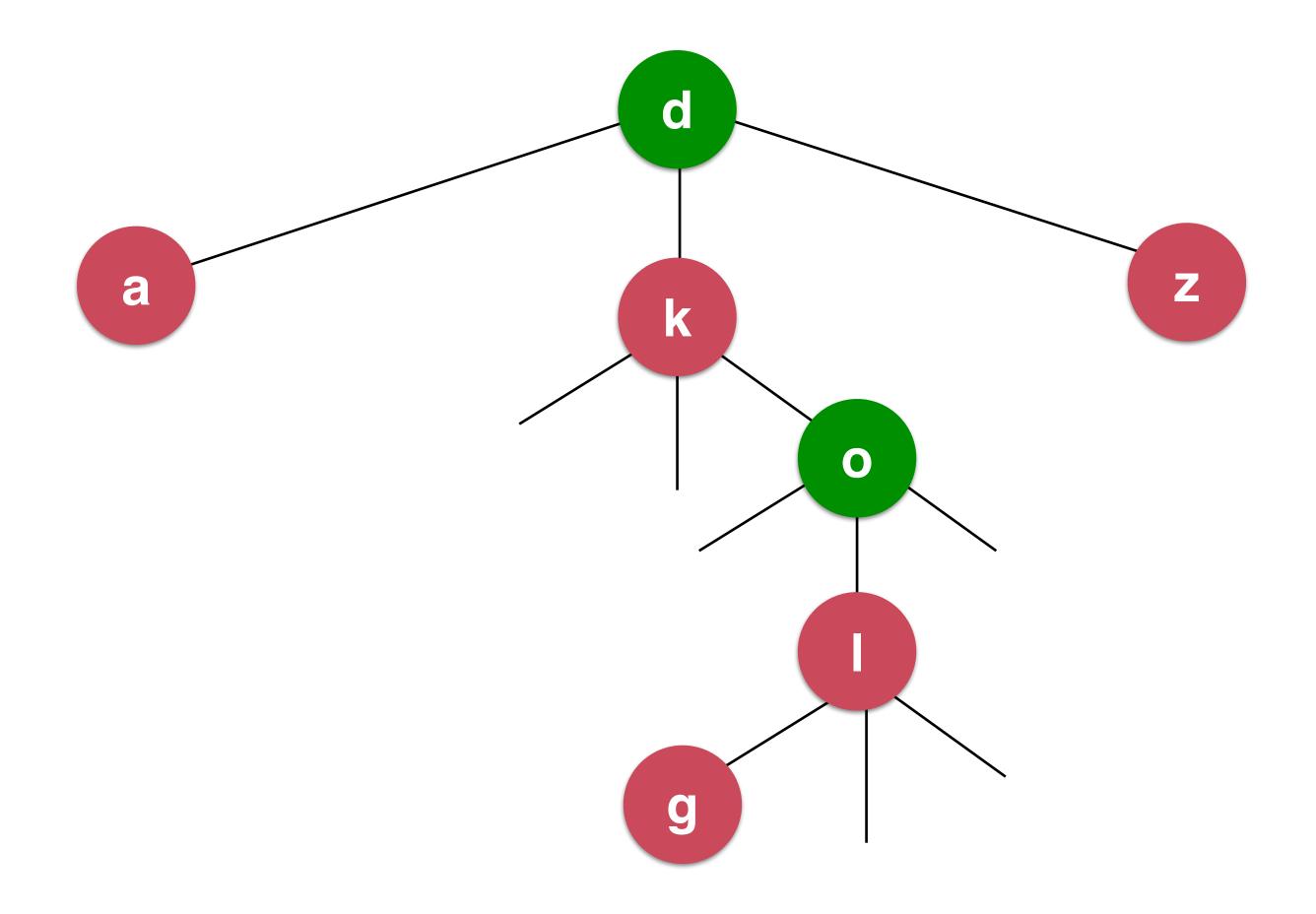
# 压缩字典树 Compressed Trie

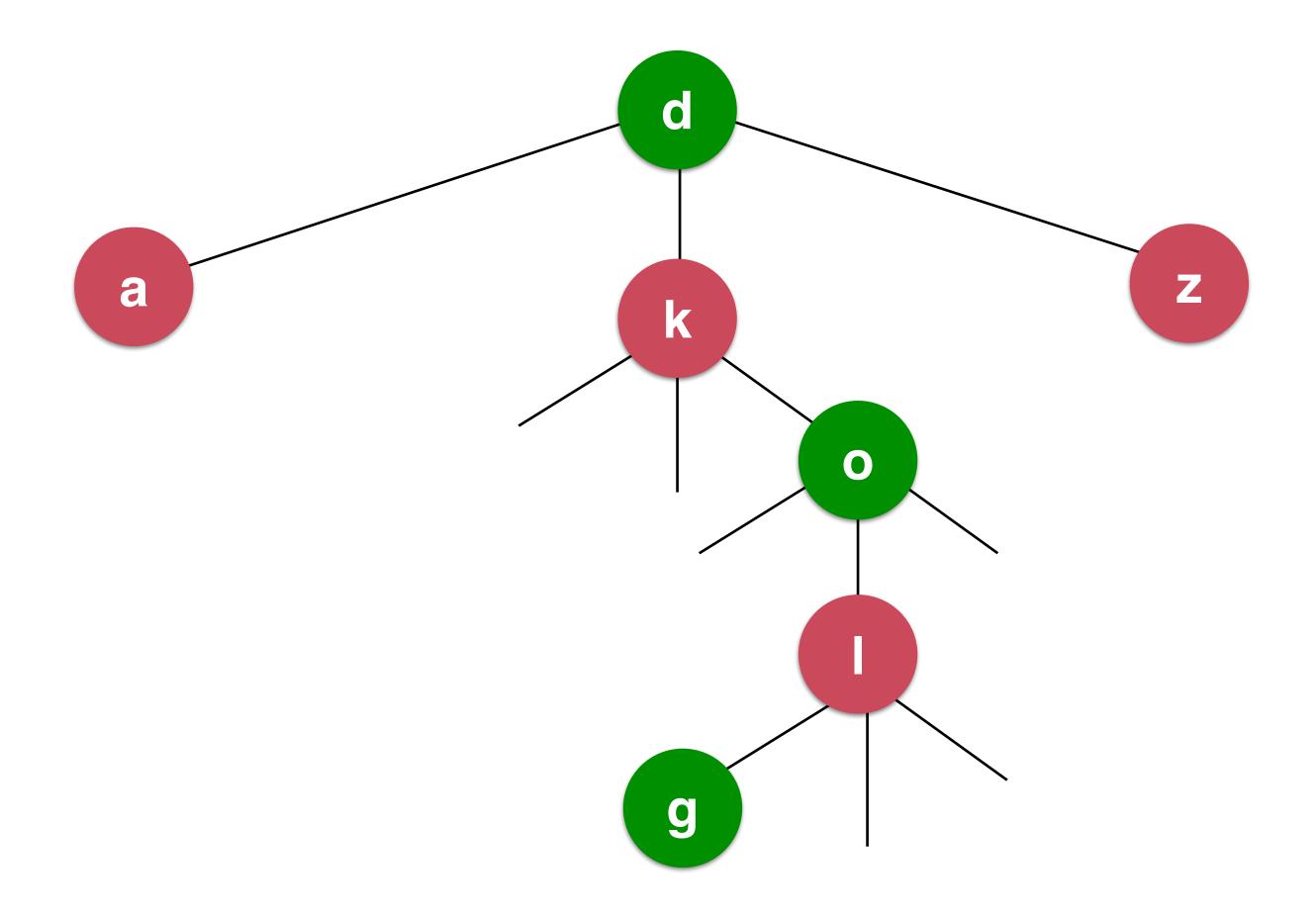












## 字符串模式识别

后缀树

子串查询

KMP Boyer-Moore

Rabin-Karp

文件压缩

模式匹配

编译原理

DNA

## Trie 字典树 前缀树

#### 其他

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