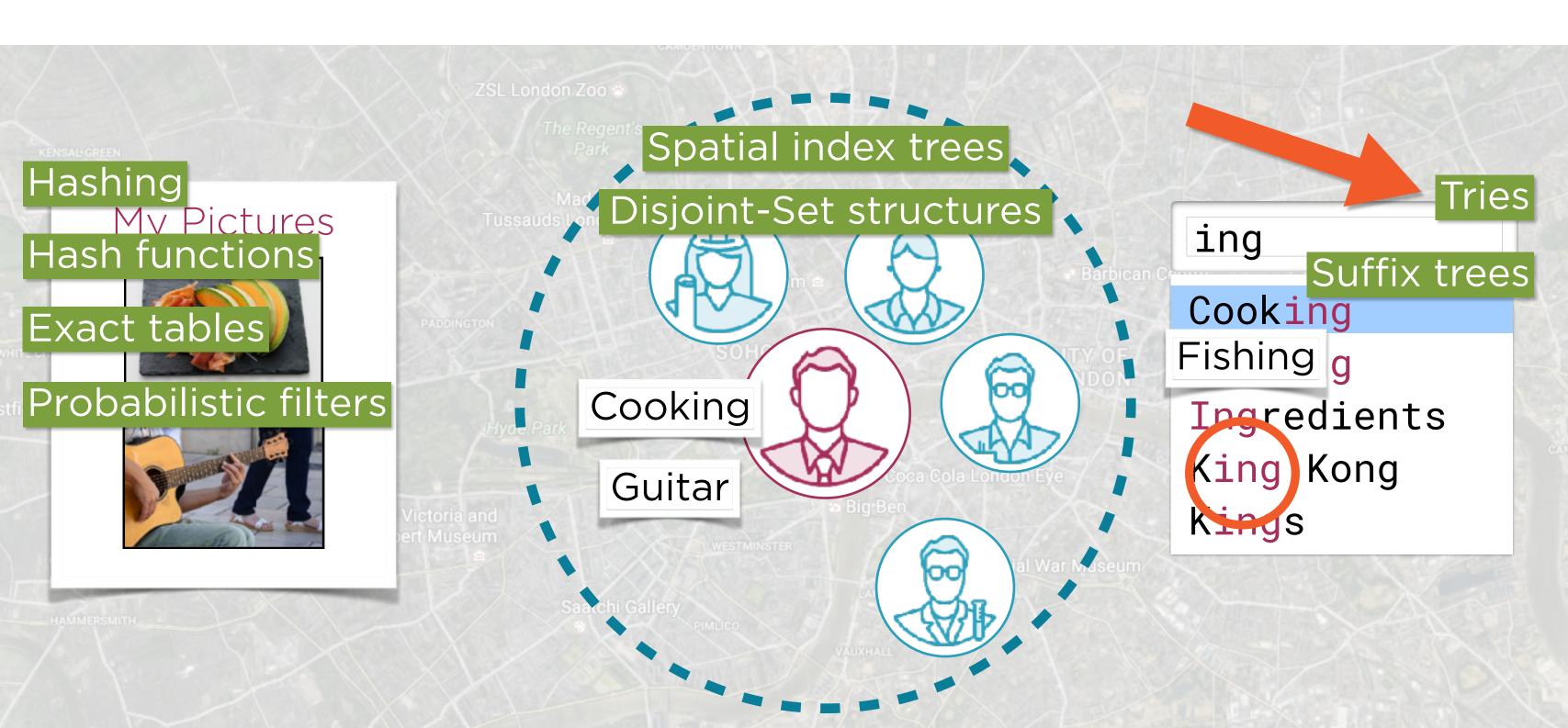
# Prefix-querying Sequences Efficiently with Tries



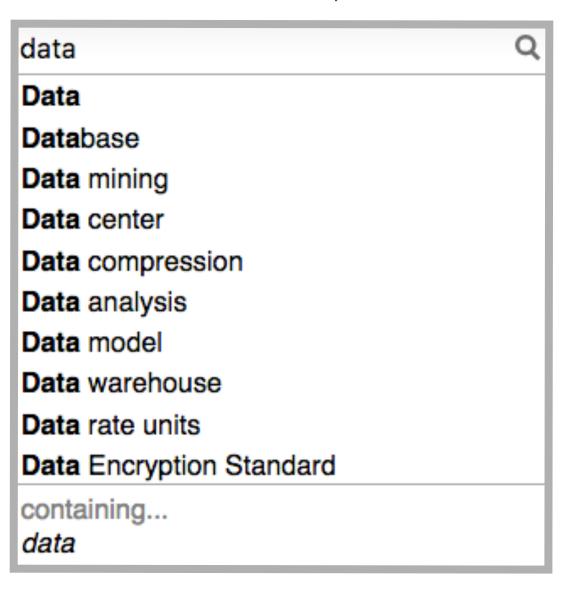
Rasmus Resen Amossen
SOLUTION ARCHITECT
rasmus.resen.org

#### The Match Finder App



#### Autocomplete

#### From Wikipedia



#### Demo

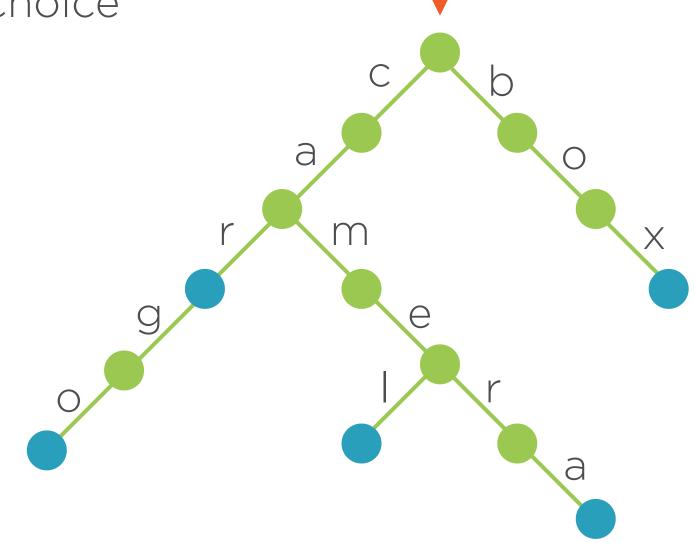
Beginning an Autocompletion

#### Tries

Represent strings in a single tree structure Each edge represents a character choice

#### Node

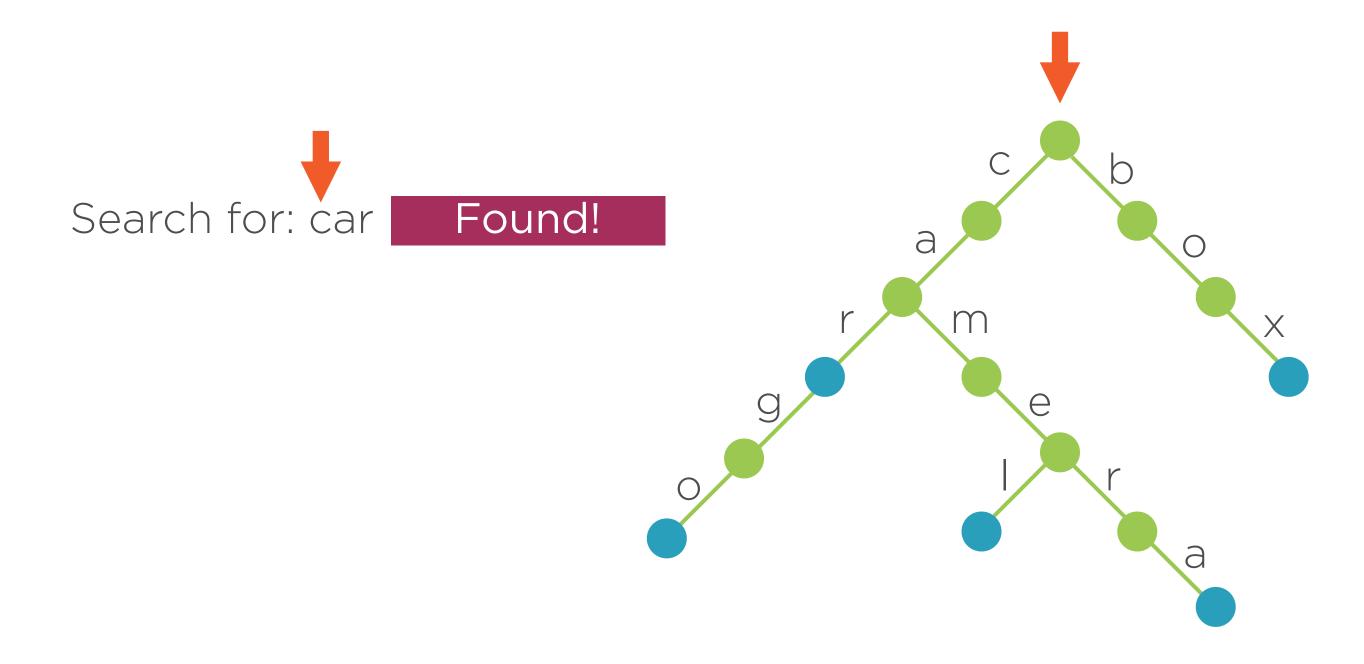
- isWord: Boolean
- Children: Hash map character → node



Construction time:  $\Theta(N)$  for N characters in total

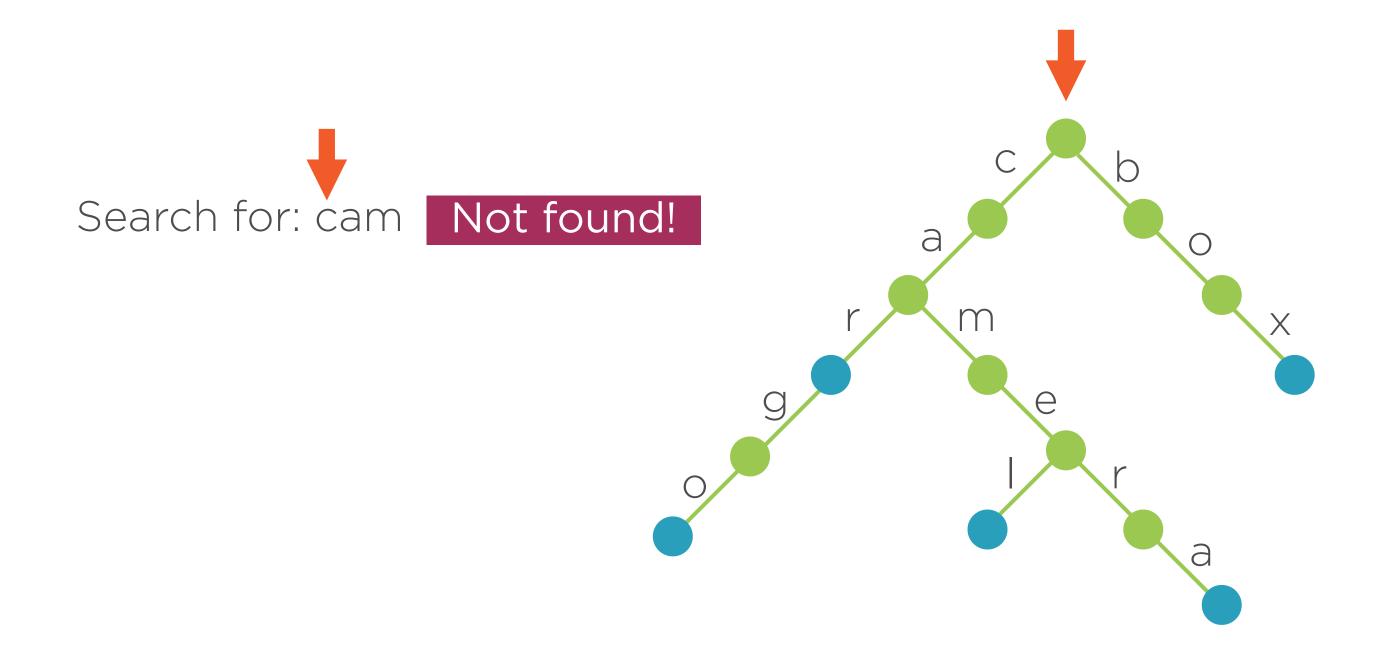
Space usage: O(N)

### Querying



Complexity: O(N) for query size of N

## Querying



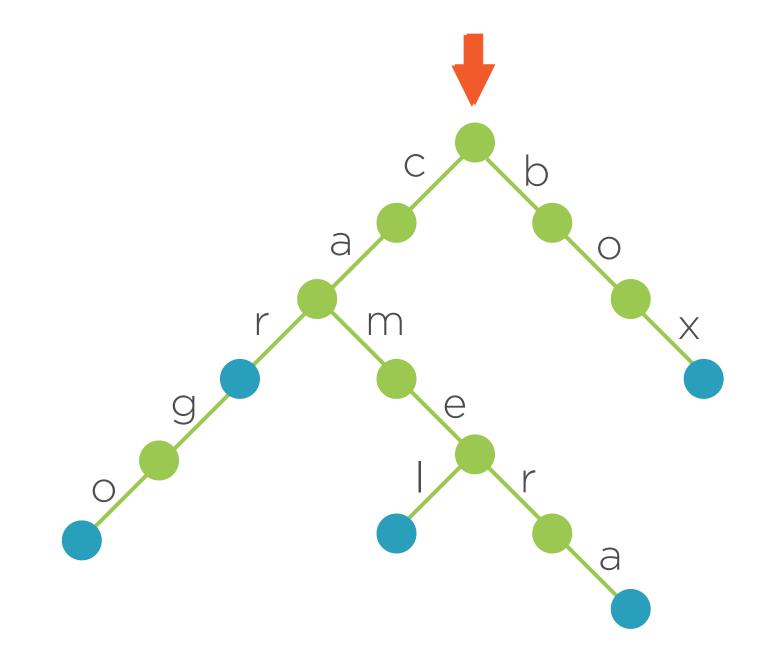
#### Iterative Querying

Search for: car

Always starting from root:  $1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + N$  node visits That is  $O(N^2)$  in total

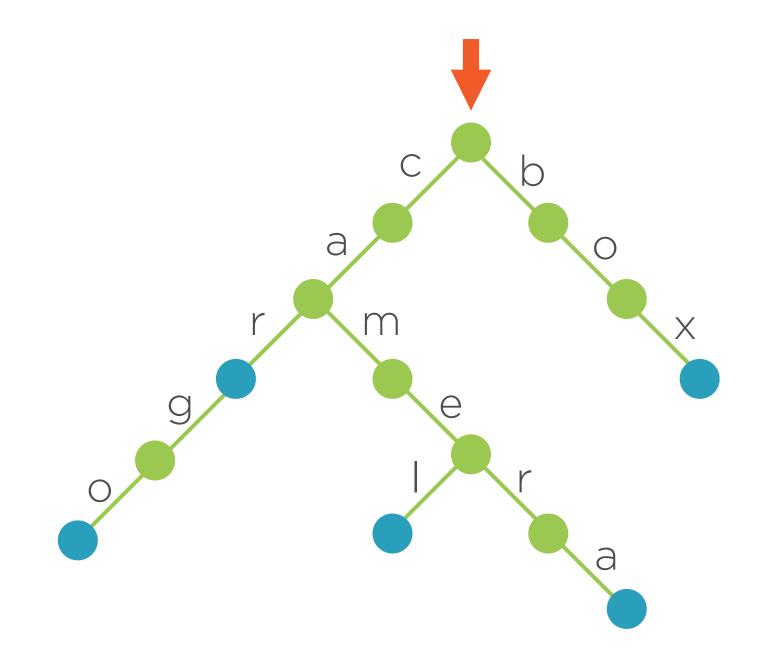
Save state:

 $1+1+1+\dots+1$  node visits That is O(N) in total

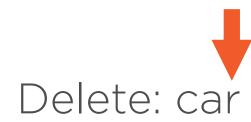


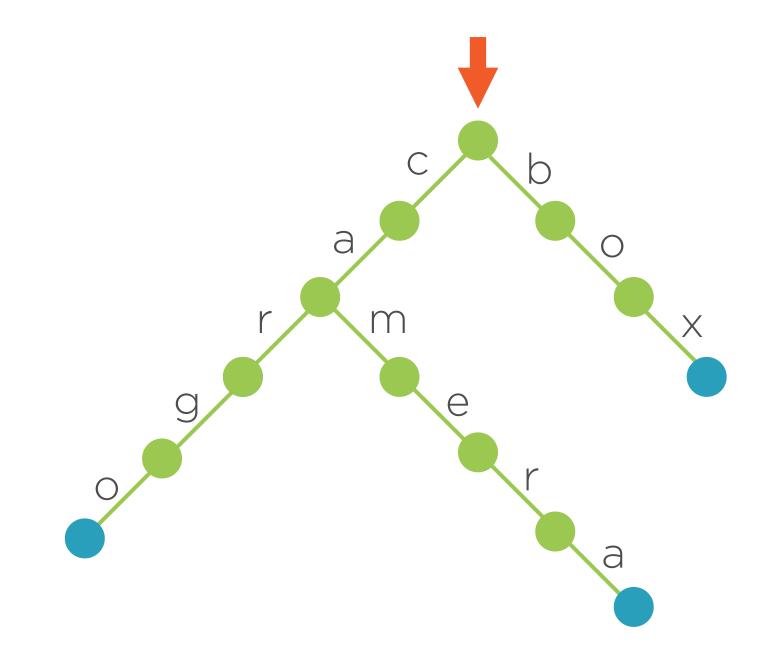
### Deletion





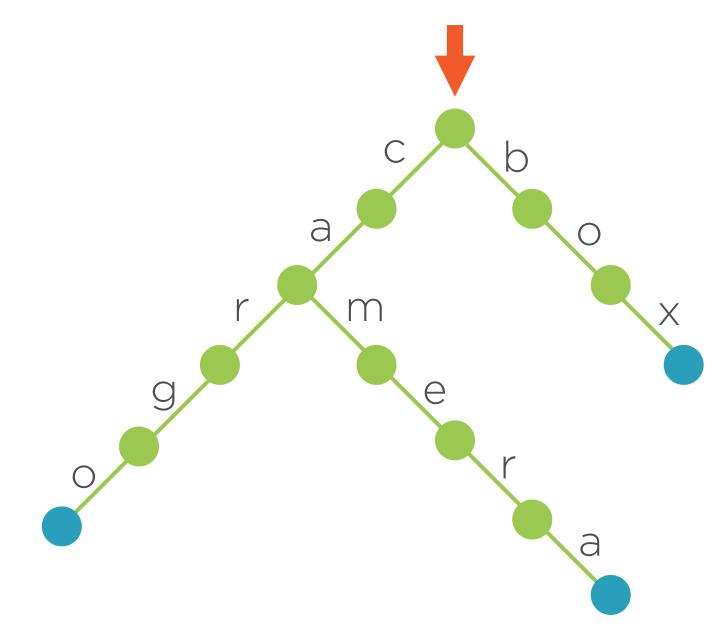
### Deletion





#### Deletion

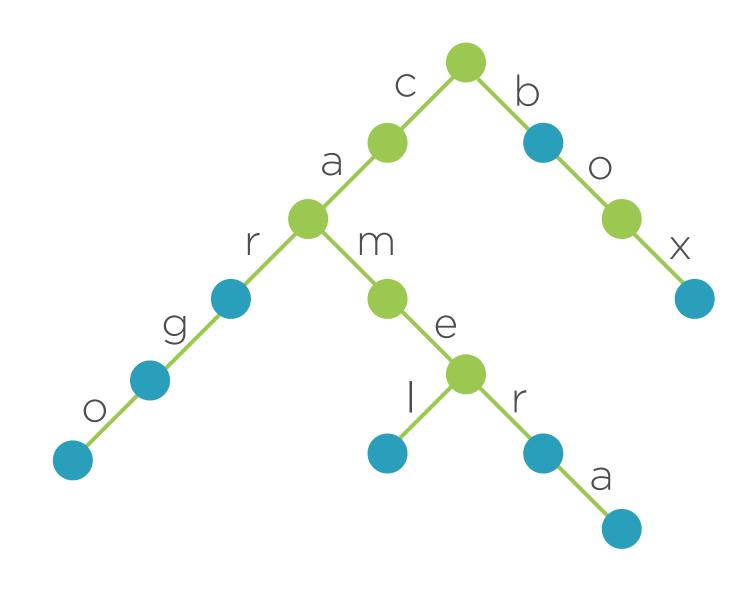
Delete: cargo



Complexity: O(N) for a word with N letters

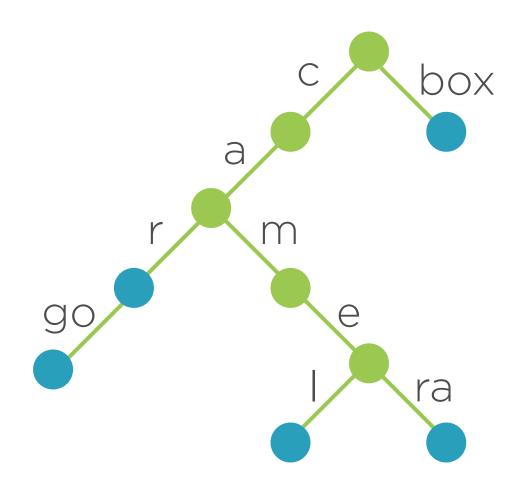
Minimum number of children

# Radix Tree (a compressed trie)



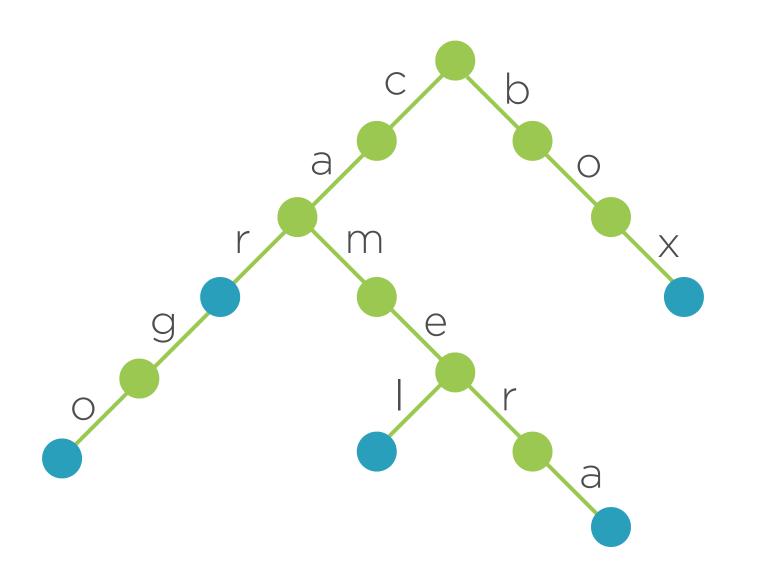
Minimum number of children

# Radix Tree (a compressed trie)

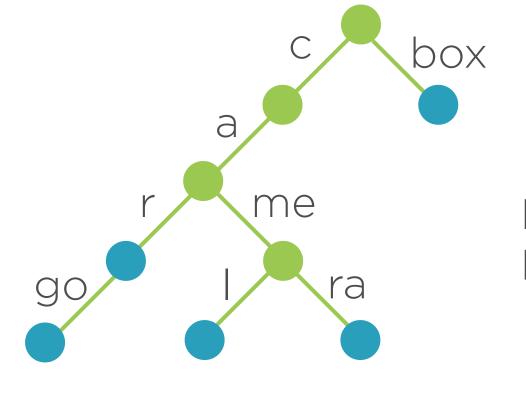


Minimum number of children

Radix Tree (a compressed trie)



tinyurl.com/triePlayground
tinyurl.com/radixPlayground



Radix = 2: Patricia Tree

Useful if:
Initialize once
Then querying

#### Demo

Implementing the Autocompletion

#### Lessons Learned

Useful for autocompletion

Prefix only

Query time

proportional with query string

independent on total amount of text

Consider compression if read-only (or read-mostly)