

# Implementation of the NO OF WORDS IN A TRIE.

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## Lesson Plan

Subject/Course	Competitive Coding
Lesson Title	Implementation of the NO OF WORDS IN A TRIE.

### Lesson Objectives

To build a Trie data structure for efficient word storage.

To insert multiple words and mark the end of each word node.

To traverse the Trie and count all nodes where isEndOfWord = true.

To display the total number of distinct words stored in the Trie.

# Problem Statement:

Write a program to count the total number of words stored in a Trie data structure.

1. Create Trie Node Structure
2. Insert Words into the Trie
- 3 . Define the Counting Function
4. Count Total Words
5. Return the total number of words

# Concept

## What is a Trie?

- A Trie (Prefix Tree) is a tree-like data structure used to store strings or words efficiently.
- Each node represents a character, and paths from the root form words.
- Each word ends at a node marked as `endOfWord = true`

## Key Operations

- `Insert(word)` – Add a word to the Trie.
- `Search(word)` – Check if a word exists.
- `CountWords()` – Traverse the Trie to count how many words are stored.

# Concept

## Why Use Trie?

- Provides fast prefix-based searching ( $O(L)$ , where  $L$  = word length).
- Useful for word auto-completion, spell checking, and dictionary applications.

# Algorithm/Logic

## 1. Create Trie Node Structure

- Each Trie node contains:
  - children[26] → to store references for each alphabet letter (a-z)
  - isEndOfWord → boolean flag to mark the end of a word

## 2. Insert Words into the Trie

- For each word in the list:
  - Start from the root node.
  - For each character in the word:
    - Check if the child node for that character exists.
    - If not, create a new Trie node.
    - Move to the child node.
  - After the last character, mark isEndOfWord = true.

# Algorithm/Logic

## 3. Define the Counting Function

- Create a recursive function `countWords(node)` that:
  - Initializes `count = 0`.
  - If `node.isEndOfWord == true`, increment count.
  - Recursively call `countWords()` for all non-null child nodes.
  - Add up all returned counts and return the total.

## 4. Count Total Words

- Call `countWords(root)` on the root node of the Trie.
- The function will return the total number of distinct words stored in the Trie.

# Visualization

Let's insert → app, apple, bat, ball

Word Inserted	Trie Path Created	isEndOfWord Set	Total Words So Far
app	a → p → p	Yes (at last p)	1
apple	a → p → p → l → e	Yes (at e)	2
bat	b → a → t	Yes (at t)	3
ball	b → a → l → l	Yes (at last l)	4



# Code Implementation

```
class TrieNode {  
    TrieNode[] children;  
    boolean isEndOfWord;  
  
    public TrieNode() {  
        children = new TrieNode[26];  
        isEndOfWord = false;  
    }  
}
```

```
class Trie {  
    private TrieNode root;  
  
    public Trie() {  
        root = new TrieNode();  
    }  
}
```

```
public void insert(String word) {  
    TrieNode node = root;  
    for (char ch : word.toCharArray()) {  
        int index = ch - 'a';  
        if (node.children[index] == null)  
            node.children[index] = new TrieNode();  
        node = node.children[index];  
    }  
    node.isEndOfWord = true;  
}
```

// Count total words stored in the Trie

```
public int countWords() {  
    return countWordsUtil(root);  
}
```

```
private int countWordsUtil(TrieNode node) {  
    if (node == null)  
        return 0;  
  
    int count = 0;  
    if (node.isEndOfWord)  
        count++;  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++)  
        count += countWordsUtil(node.children[i]);  
  
    return count;  
}
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Trie trie = new Trie();  
        trie.insert("apple");  
        trie.insert("app");  
        trie.insert("bat");  
        trie.insert("ball");  
  
        System.out.println("Number of words in  
Trie: " + trie.countWords());  
    }  
}
```

# Output

```
▲ Total words in Trie = 4
```

# Example walkthrough

Let's insert -> cat, can , dog, dot, door

Word Inserted	Path Created in Trie	Path Created in Trie	Total Words So Far
cat	c → a → t	Yes (at 't')	1
can	c → a → n	Yes (at 'n')	2
dog	d → o → g	Yes (at 'g')	3
dot	d → o → t	Yes (at 't')	4
door	d → o → o → r	Yes (at 'r')	5

# Time & Space Complexity

Operation	Time Complexity	Space Complexity	Description
Insertion	$O(L)$	$O(L)$ (for new nodes)	Insert one word of length $L$
Counting Words	$O(N)$	$O(h)$ (recursion stack, $h$ = height of Trie)	Traverse all nodes to count words
Search (optional)	$O(L)$	$O(1)$	Check if a word exists
Total Space Used	-	$O(N * \text{alphabet size})$	For all nodes in the Trie (26 pointers per node)

# Summary

- A Trie (prefix tree) is a tree-based data structure used to store and search strings efficiently.  
Each node represents a character, and paths from root to terminal nodes form words.  
To count words, we traverse the Trie — each node that marks the end of a word increases the count.  
The algorithm uses:
  - `insert()` – adds words letter by letter.
  - `countWords()` – recursively or iteratively counts nodes marked as end-of-word.This provides fast insertion and word counting in  $O(n)$  time, where  $n$  is the total number of characters.



# Summary

- This approach keeps all operations efficient ( $O(n)$  time,  $O(k)$  space).
- Advantage: Quick word insertion and counting without repeated string comparisons.  
Use Case: Ideal for dictionary-based applications like autocomplete or spell check.

# Practice Questions:

1. Implement Trie (prefix Tree)— [LeetCode #208](#)

 <https://leetcode.com/problems/implement-trie-prefix-tree/>

**Concept:** Implement a Trie data structure that efficiently stores and counts words.

**Why Practice:** This problem strengthens understanding of tree traversal and string storage optimization.

It's also useful for applications like autocomplete, dictionary word count, and spell checking.

# Practice Questions:

2. Implement Trie – ii – prefix tree— [LeetCode #1804](#)

 <https://leetcode.com/problems/implement-trie-ii-prefix-tree/>

**Concept:** Count exact words and prefixes using Trie nodes with word and prefix counters.

**Why Practice:** Strengthens understanding of efficient word storage, prefix counting, and Trie traversal.

# Thanks