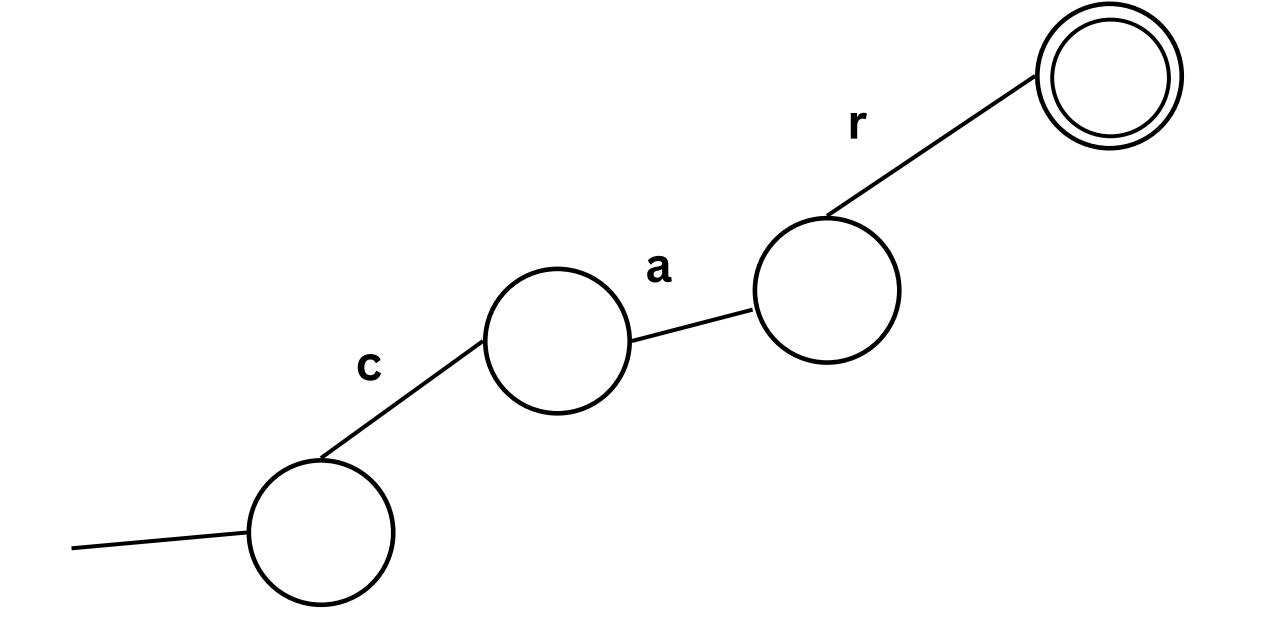
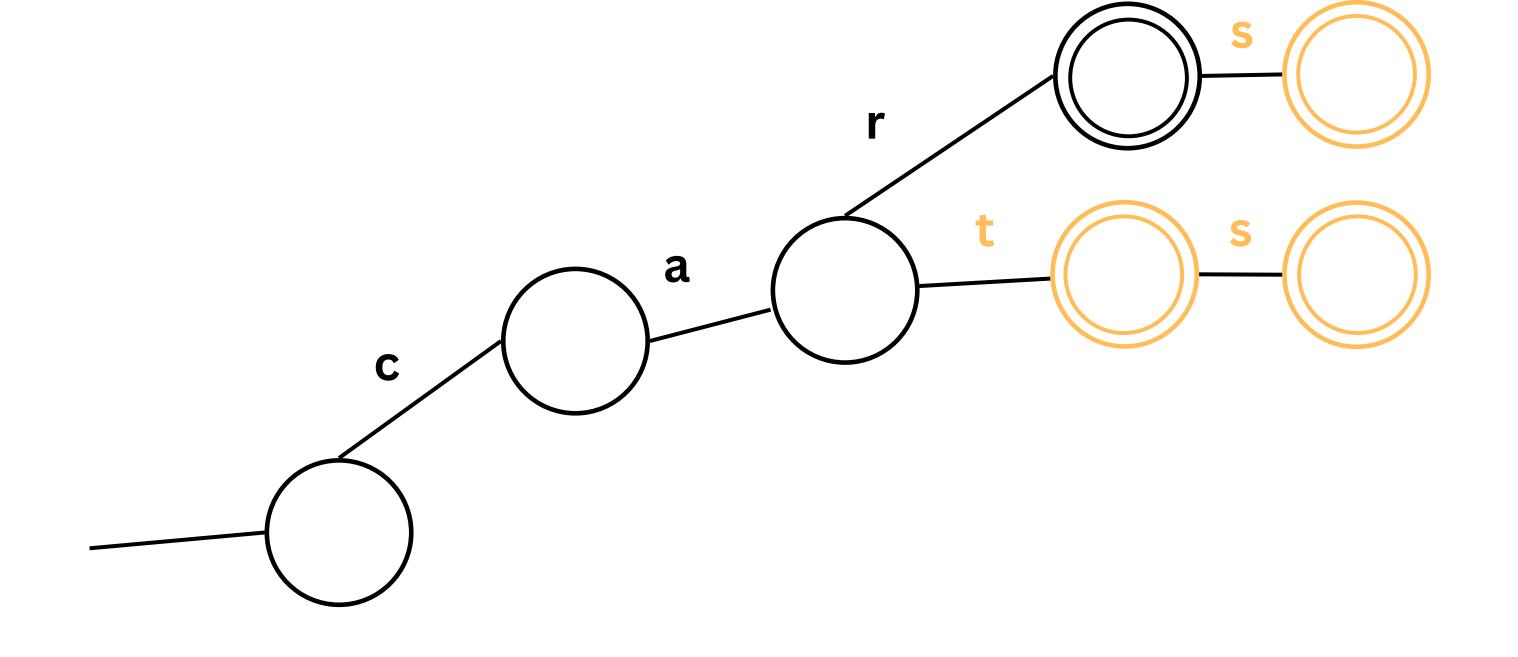
TRIE + info on the board

= HIGHEST SCORING MOVE!

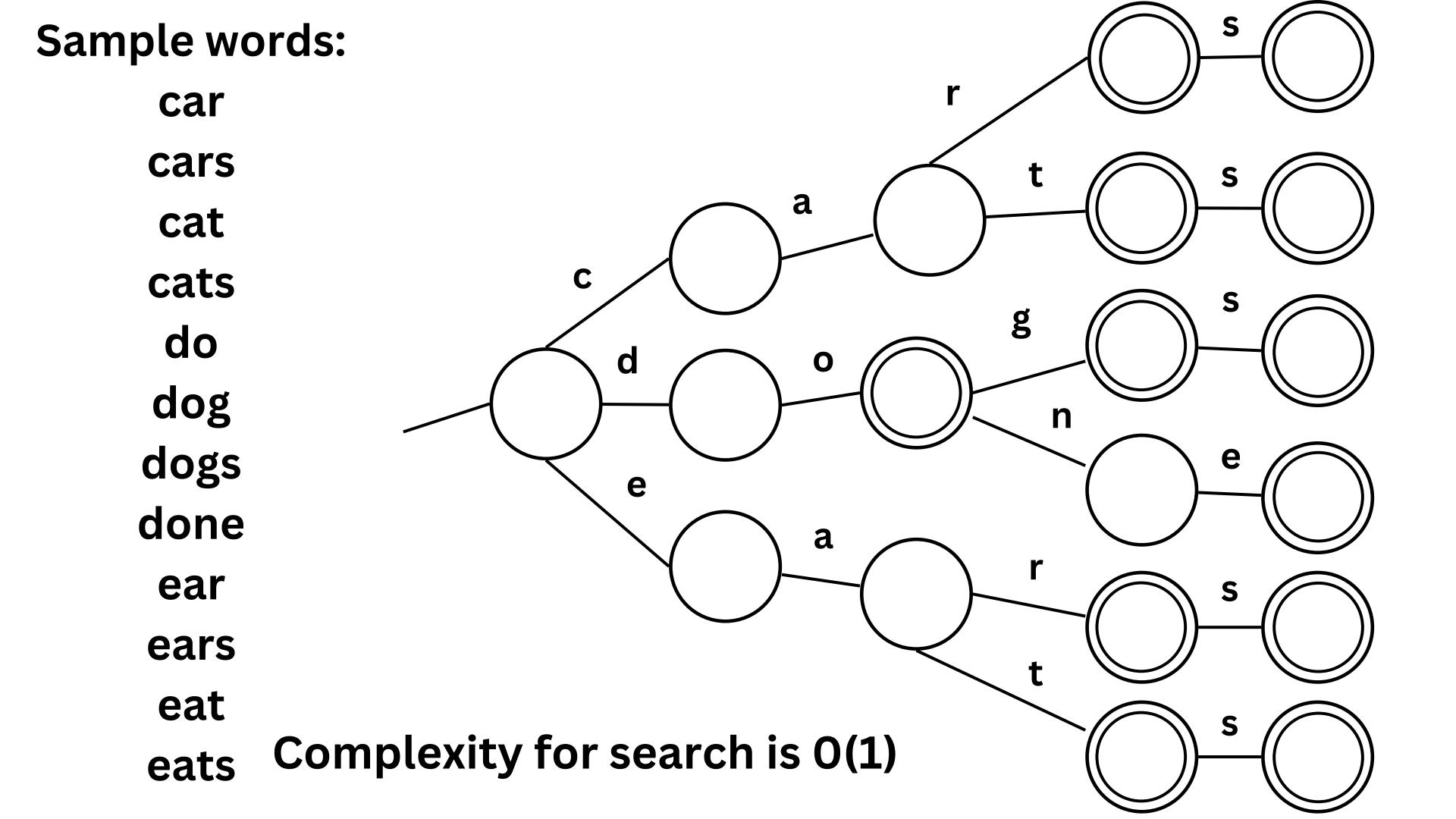


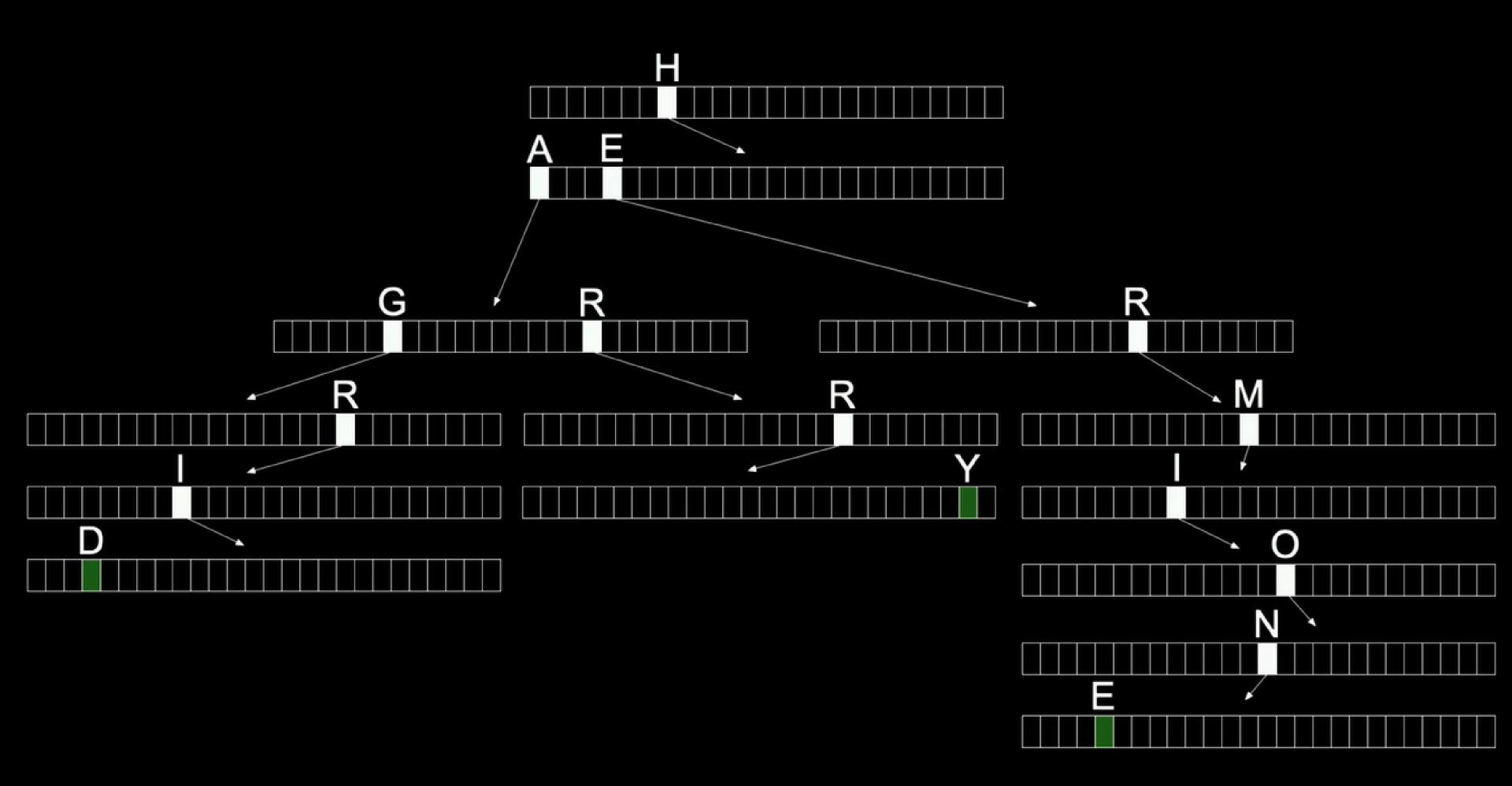
Insertion



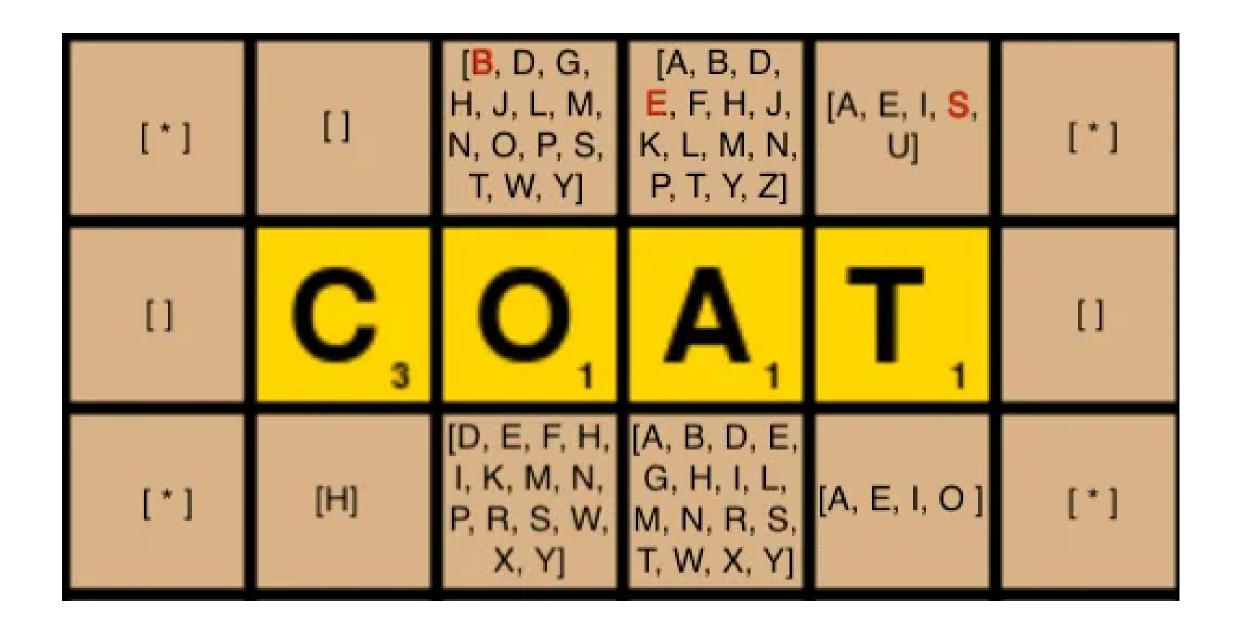
Complexity is for insertion 0(1)

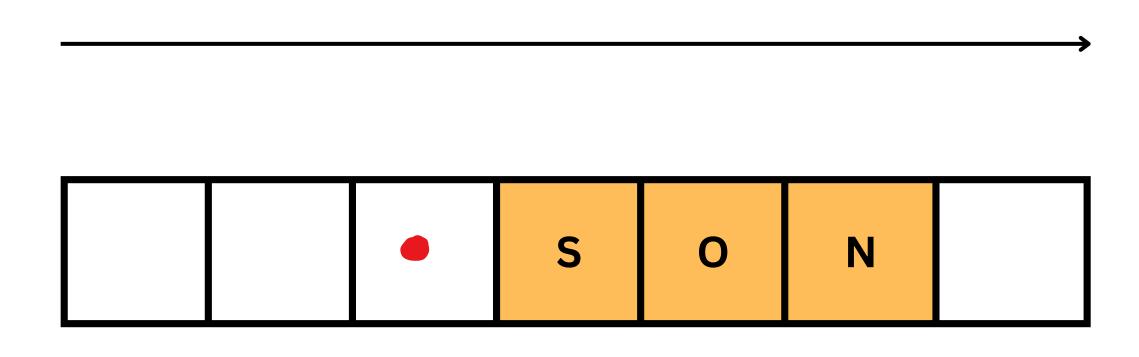
Inserting: cars

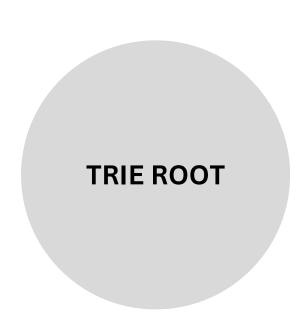


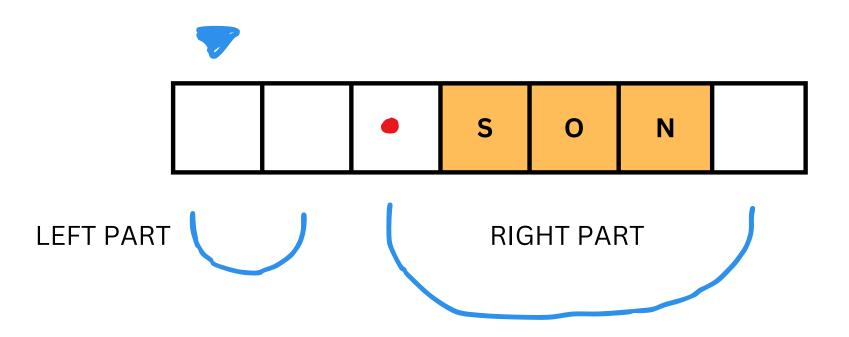


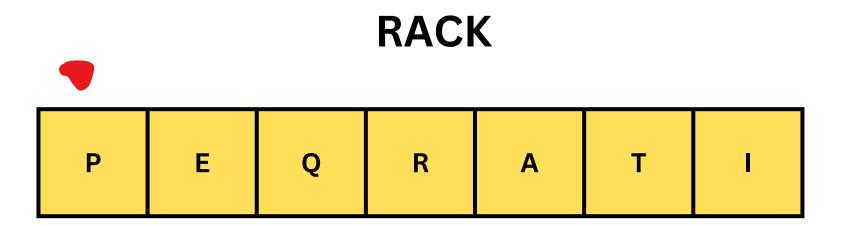
	S	0	N	
			0	

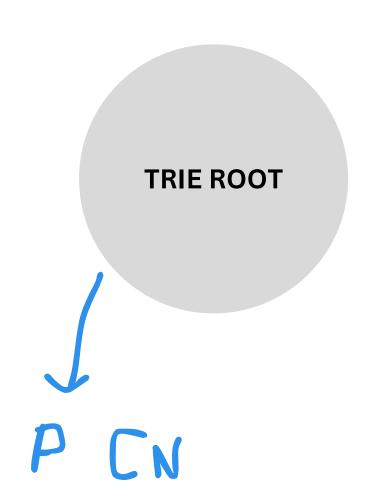


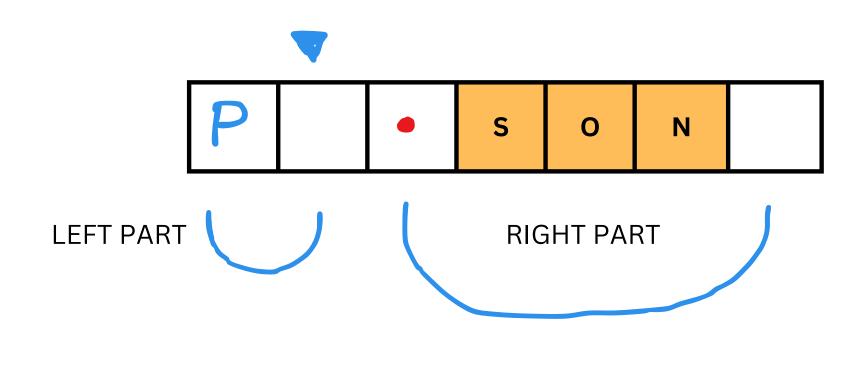


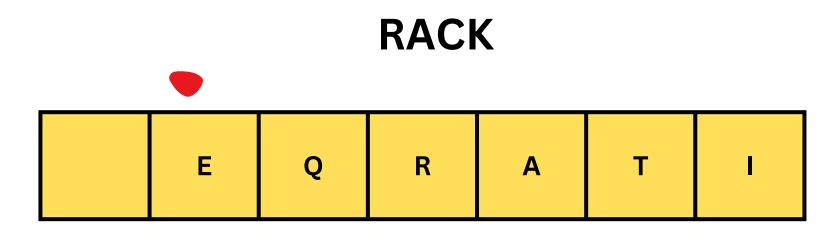


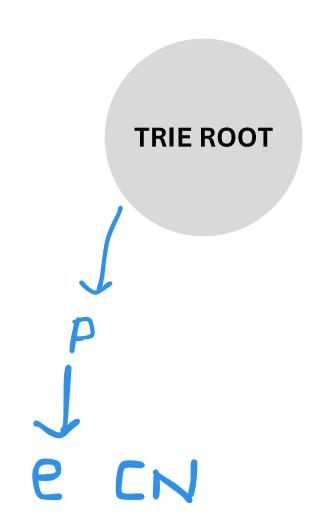


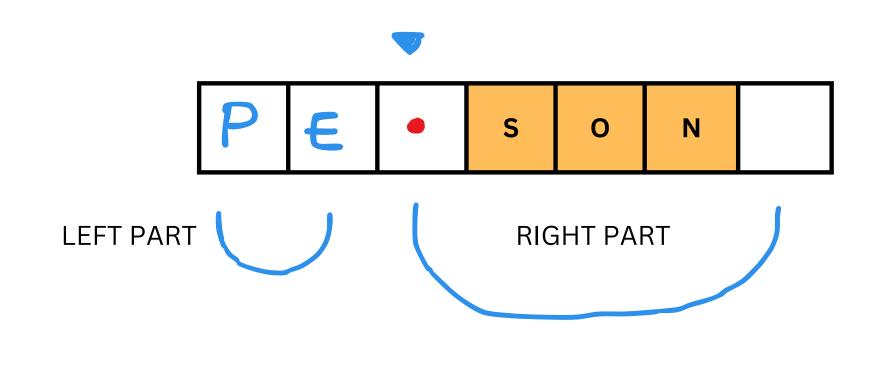


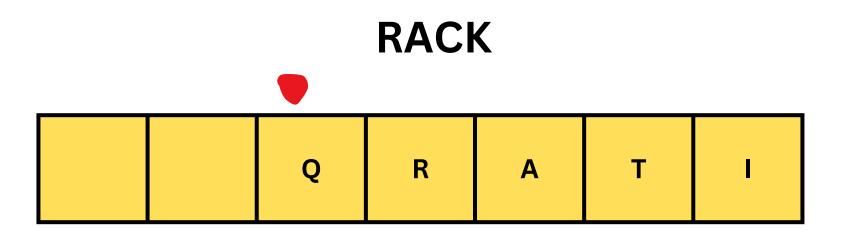


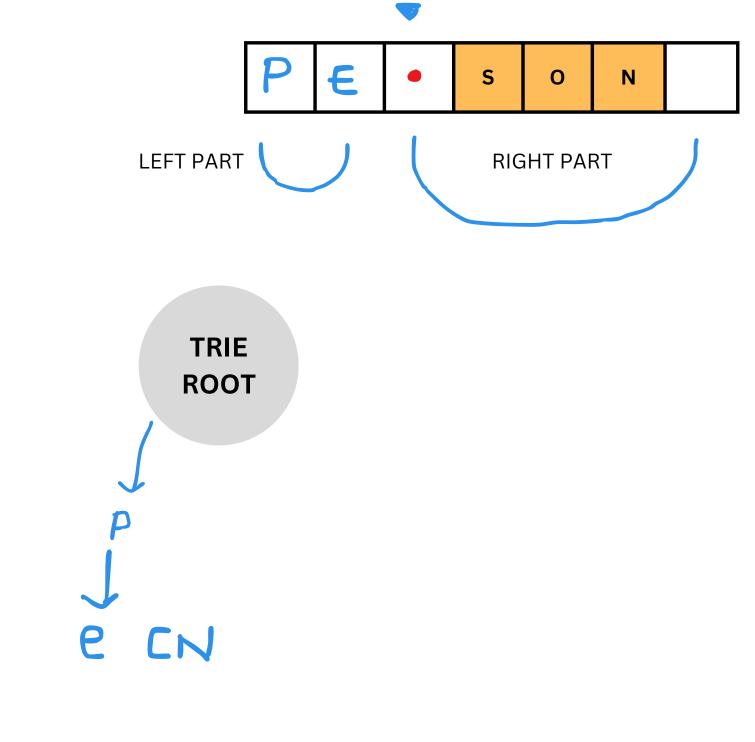


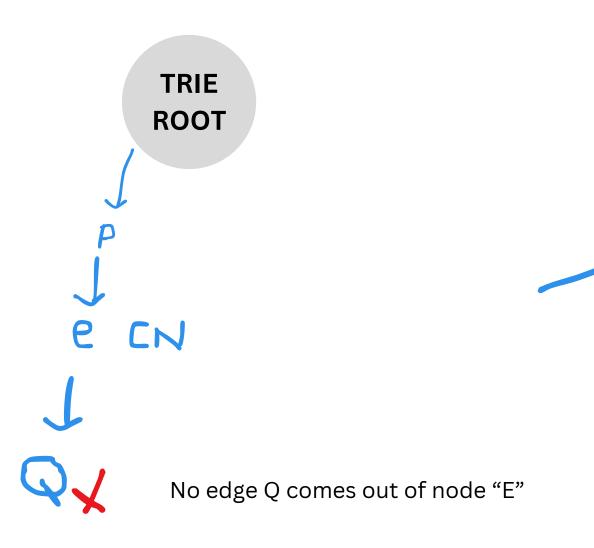




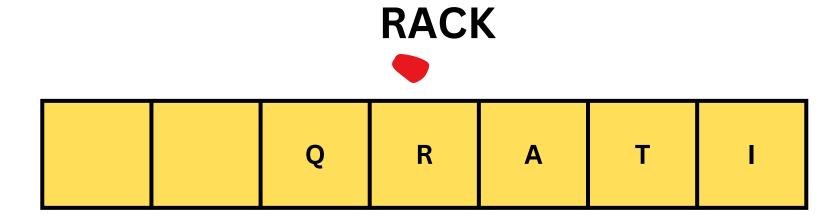






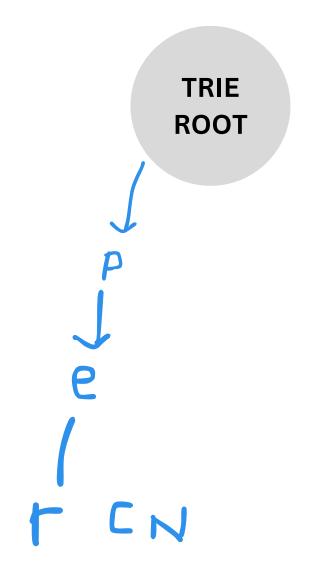


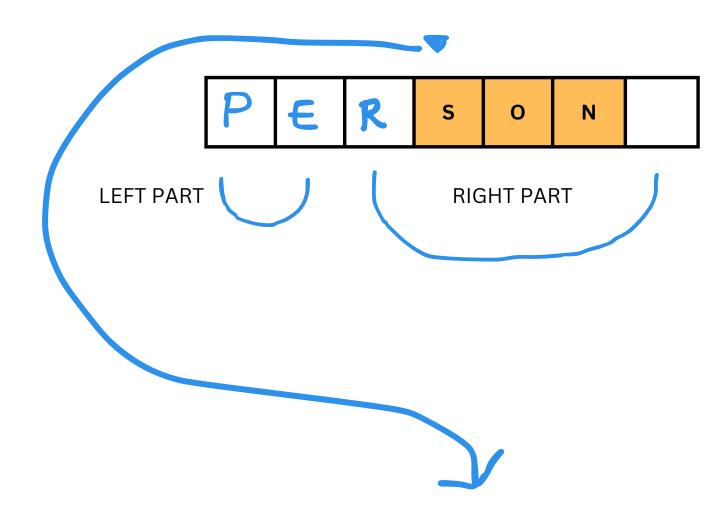
put "Q" back to rack and stay on the current node



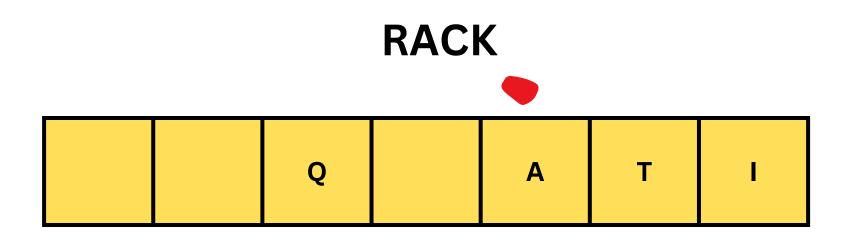


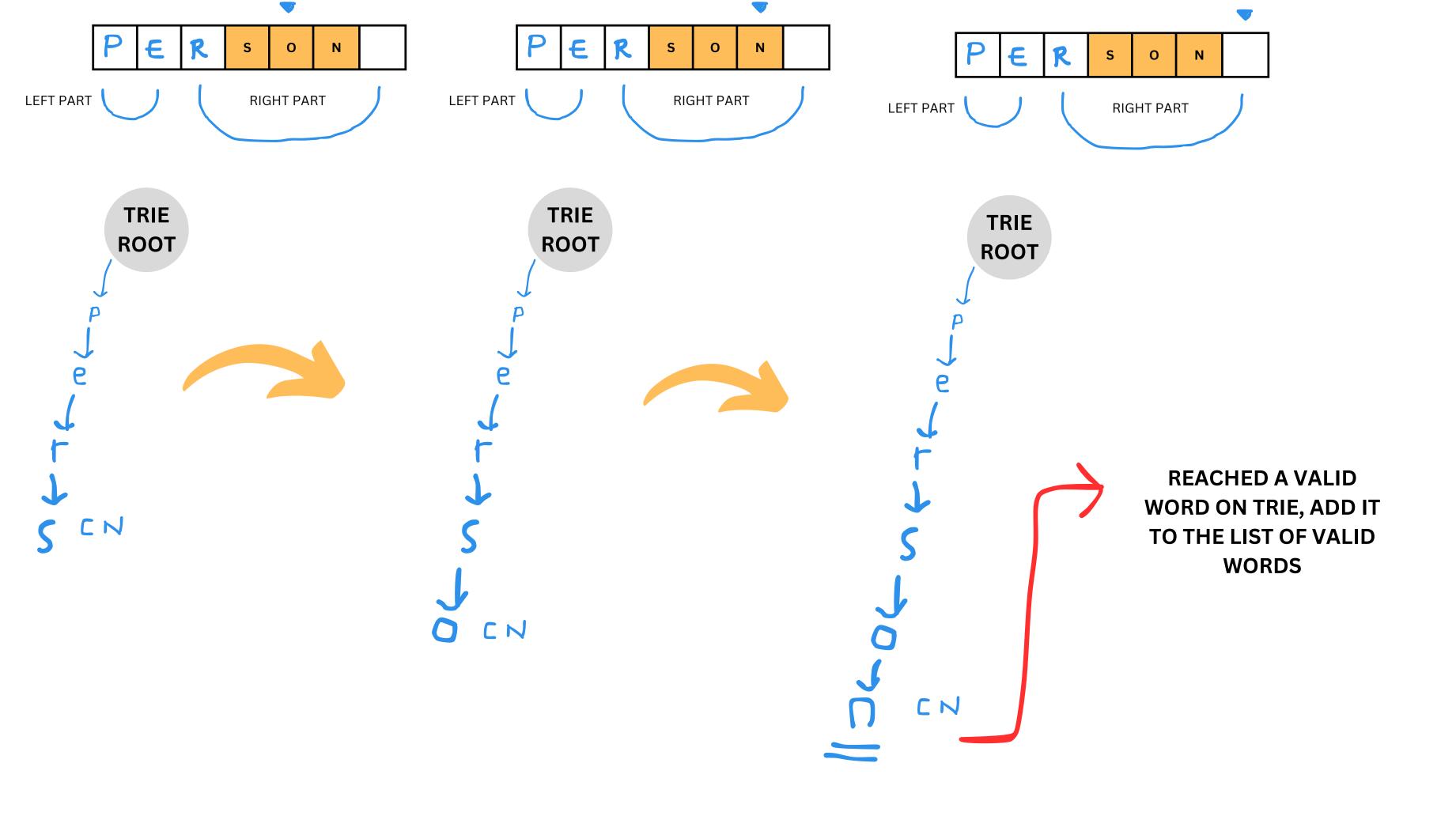
	R	A T I
--	---	-------





since this cell is occupied we will ignore the tile on rack and search the edge of "*Current node*" with tile on the cell



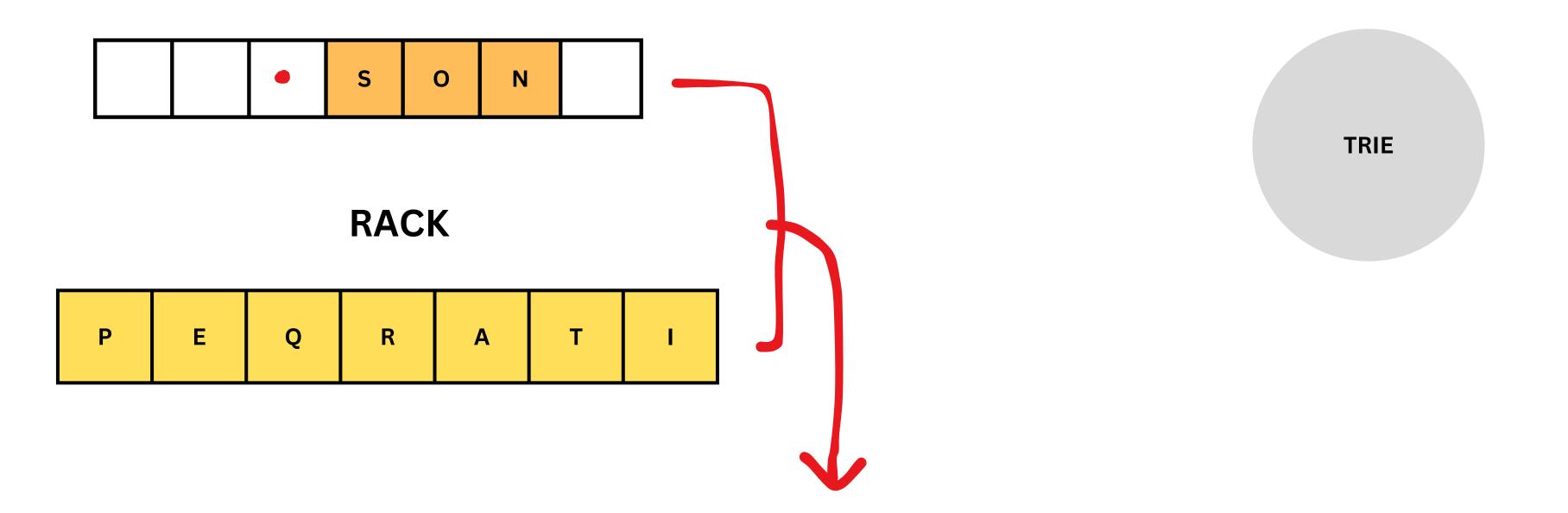


This was just one possible word, since the algorithm is defined recursively it will make all possible words from that particular anchor point.

And if we call this recursive function from every anchor point it will generate all possible words that can be made on the current state of the game

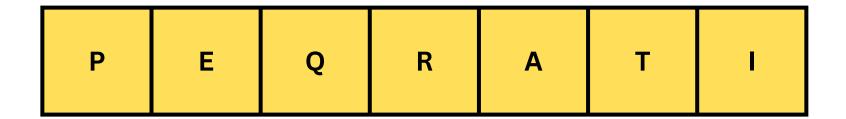
To pick the highest scoring move we calculate the score of each possible move and pick the highest of the lot...





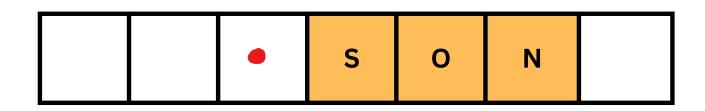
The search can only contain these letters so we don't have to look for entire *TRIE* to look for a word

RACK



Total possible combinations of 7 letter rack is 13692

But since the algorithm uses *trie* we never search all these possible ways because using *trie* we know which combinations to not look for



letters already on the board further reduces the search for example in this case we will ignore any combination that does not contain "SON"

The Article:

https://www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs/academic/class/15451-s06/www/lectures/scrabble.pdf