

# CMP-5014Y Coursework 2 - Word Auto Completion with Tries

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# 1 Part 1: Form a Dictionary and Word Frequency Count

The method `formDictionary` takes in a List of strings and returns a `TreeMap<String, Integer>` as an output. The string is the "word" from the list, and the value is the amount of times the word appears in the list

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**Algorithm 1** `formDictionary` algorithm

---

**Require:** List of String words

```
1: for String word in words do
2:   if treeMap contains word then
3:     Add word, key + 1 to treeMap
4:   else
5:     Add word, 1 to treeMap
return treeMap
```

---

## 1.1 Fundamental Operation

The fundamental operation for the algorithm is the "if *treeMap* contains" comparison as it is run every time the for loop runs

## 1.2 Run time complexity function

$$\sum_{i=1}^n n \quad (1)$$

(2)

## 1.3 Worst case scenario

The worst case is that the words in the list passed are all words not already present within the *treeMap*

## 2 Part 2: Implement a Trie Data Structure

### 2.1 Add method for adding a key to a trie

---

**Algorithm 2** add algorithm

---

**Require:** String key

```
1: TrieNode currentNode  $\leftarrow$  root
2: for every char c in key do
3:   if currentNode != null then
4:     next  $\leftarrow$  currentNode.getOffspring(c)
5:     if next == null then
6:       next  $\leftarrow$  TrieNode.newNode(c)
7:       currentNode.addNode(next)
8:     currentNode  $\leftarrow$  next
9:   if currentNode.isComplete() then return false
10: else
11:   currentNode.setComplete(true)
12: return true
```

---

### 2.2 Contains method to check if key passed in is a full word or a prefix

---

**Algorithm 3** contains algorithm

---

**Require:** String key

```
1: for char c in key do
2:   if currentNode.getOffspring(c) == null then return false
3:   else
4:     currentNode  $\leftarrow$  currentNode.getOffspring(c)
5: return currentNode.isComplete()
```

---

### 2.3 Output by Breadth First Search Method

---

**Algorithm 4** outputBreadthFirstSearch algorithm

---

**Require:** No Input

```
1: Queue Nodes  $\leftarrow$  EmptyQueue
2: ArrayList characterArrayList  $\leftarrow$  EmptyArrayList
3: nodes.add(root)
4: while nodes.isEmpty() = false do
5:   TrieNode next  $\leftarrow$  nodes.poll()
6:   if next.getOffspring != null then
7:     for each TrieNode node : next.getOffspring() do
8:       if node != null then
9:         nodes.add(node)
10:        characterArrayList.add(next.getCharacter())
11:      String output
12:      for char c in characterArrayList do
13:        output  $\leftarrow$  output + c
14: return output
```

---

### 2.4 Output by Depth First Search Method

---

**Algorithm 5** outputDepthFirstSearch algorithm

---

**Require:** TrieNode *next*, StringBuilder *stringBuilder*

```
1: next.visited  $\leftarrow$  true
2: for i  $\leftarrow$  1 to next.offspring.length-1 do
3:   if next.offspring[i] != null and !next.offspring.visited then
4:     outputDepthFirstSearch(next.offspring[i], stringBuilder)
5:   stringBuilder.append(next.getCharacter())
6: return result
```

---

## 2.5 getSubTrie method to return a trie rooted at the prefix passed

---

**Algorithm 6** getSubTrie algorithm

---

**Require:** String *prefix*

```
1: TrieNode next  $\leftarrow$  root
2: Trie newTrie  $\leftarrow$  newTrie()
3: for i  $\leftarrow$  1 to prefix.charAt(i) do
4:   index  $\leftarrow$  1
5:   if next == null then return null
6:   if next.getOffspring(index) != null then
7:     newTrie.root  $\leftarrow$  next.getOffspring(index)
8:   next  $\leftarrow$  next.offspring[index]
return newTrie
```

---

## 2.6 getAllWords method to return all the words in the trie

---

**Algorithm 7** getAllWords algorithm

---

**Require:** String *wordSoFar*, TrieNode *currentNode*, List of Strings *nodes*

```
1: for TrieNode temp in currentNode.getOffspring() do
2:   if temp != null then
3:     String currentPrefix  $\leftarrow$  wordSoFar + temp.getCharacter()
4:     getAllWords(currentPrefix, temp, nodes);
5:   if currentNode.isComplete() then
6:     nodes.add(wordSoFar)
return output
```

---

### 3 Part 3: Word Auto Completion Application

#### 3.1 Auto Completion Method

---

**Algorithm 8** AutoCompletion algorithm

---

```
1: List of Strings dictWordsList  $\leftarrow$  readWordsFromCSV(file)
2: List of Strings LotrQueries  $\leftarrow$  readWordsFromCSV(file)
3: TreeMap(String, Integer) dictWordsMap  $\leftarrow$  formDictionary(dictWordsList)
4: Trie dictTrie  $\leftarrow$  dictWordsList
5: NavigableMap(String, Integer) navMap  $\leftarrow$  newTreemap
6: for String s in LotrQueries do
7:   Trie subTrie  $\leftarrow$  dictTrie.getSubTrie(s)
8:   List of Strings list  $\leftarrow$  temp.getAllWords()
9:   for String listString in list do
10:    String auto  $\leftarrow$  s.trim() + listString.trim()
11:    for every entry of Map(String, Integer) in dictWordsMap.entrySet() do
12:      if auto.equals(entry.getKey()) then
13:        navMap.put(entry.getKey(), entry.getValue())
14:    LinkedHashMap(String, Float) tempList  $\leftarrow$  sortByFrequency(navMap) ▷ Described below
15:    LinkedHashMap(String, Float) finalList.putAll(tempList)
16:    navMap.clear()
17: DictionaryFinder.saveToFile(finalList, "lotrMatches.csv")
```

---

Forms a dictionary and word count of words from the file passed

Constructs a trie using this dictionary

Loads prefixes from LotrQueries into a list

For each prefix:

Recover all possible words

Choose 3 most frequent and display to standard output

Write results to file

*sortByFrequency* is a function created to mainly sort the list of possible words by how frequently they appear (their value in the Map). It has a running tally of frequency each time it is run, so it is possible to divide each key's value by that total to work out the probability. This uses the Java List built in sort and comparator.

Once the map has been sorted, it fetches the front 3 (most populous), adds them to a LinkedHashMap|String, Float<sub>i</sub>, and returns it to the main method.

#### 3.2 Auto Completion Results

Listing 1: lotrMatches.csv

```
1 about=0.56666666
2 above=0.3
3 able=0.1
4 going=0.2777778
5 go=0.24074075
6 good=0.16666667
7 the=0.626703
8 they=0.15395096
9 them=0.06811989
10 merry=0.94736844
11 merrily=0.02631579
12 merely=0.02631579
13 frodo=0.4909091
14 from=0.43636364
15 front=0.07272727
16 great=0.1969697
17 ground=0.18181819
18 grass=0.15151516
```

```
19 goldberry=0.6  
20 golden=0.4  
21 sam=1.0
```

## 4 Code Listing

Listing 2: DictionaryFinder.java

```
1 package com.company;
2
3 import java.io.*;
4 import java.util.*;
5
6 /**
7 *
8 * @author ajb
9 */
10 public class DictionaryFinder {
11
12     //String is the word, Int is the number of occurrences
13     TreeMap<String, Integer> dict;
14
15     public DictionaryFinder(){
16 }
17
18 /**
19 * Reads all the words in a comma separated text document into an Array
20 * @param file
21 */
22     public static ArrayList<String> readWordsFromCSV(String file) throws
23         FileNotFoundException {
24         Scanner sc=new Scanner(new File(file));
25         sc.useDelimiter(", ");
26         ArrayList<String> words=new ArrayList<>();
27         String str;
28         while(sc.hasNext()){
29             str=sc.next();
30             str=str.trim();
31             str=str.toLowerCase();
32             words.add(str);
33         }
34         return words;
35     }
36
37     public static ArrayList<String> readWordsFromCSVNewLine(String file) throws
38         FileNotFoundException {
39         Scanner sc=new Scanner(new File(file));
40         sc.useDelimiter("\n");
41         ArrayList<String> words=new ArrayList<>();
42         String str;
43         while(sc.hasNext()){
44             str=sc.next();
45             str=str.trim();
46             str=str.toLowerCase();
47             words.add(str);
48         }
49         return words;
50     }
51     public static void saveCollectionToFile(Collection<?> c, String file) throws
52         IOException {
53         FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter(file);
54         PrintWriter printWriter = new PrintWriter(fileWriter);
55         for(Object w: c){
56             printWriter.println(w.toString());
57         }
58     }
59 }
```

```

54     }
55     printWriter.close();
56 }
57 public TreeMap<String, Integer> formDictionary(List<String> words) throws
58     ↪ FileNotFoundException {
59     Collections.sort(words);
60     dict = new TreeMap<String, Integer>();
61     for(String word : words){
62         //If word already exists, increment counter
63         if(dict.containsKey(word)){
64             dict.put(word, dict.get(word) + 1);
65         }
66         //Else, add word and set occurrences to 1
67         else{
68             dict.put(word, 1);
69         }
70     }
71     return dict;
72 }
73 public static void saveToFile(LinkedHashMap map, String file) throws IOException {
74     FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter(file);
75     PrintWriter printWriter = new PrintWriter(fileWriter);
76     for(Object w: map.entrySet()){
77         printWriter.println(w);
78     }
79     printWriter.close();
80 }
81
82 public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
83     DictionaryFinder df=new DictionaryFinder();
84     //ArrayList<String> in=readWordsFromCSV("C:\\Teaching\\2017-2018\\Data
85     ↪ Structures and Algorithms\\Coursework 2\\test.txt");
86     //DO STUFF TO df HERE in countFrequencies
87     //df.formDictionary(in);
88     //df.saveToFile();
89
90     Trie test = new Trie();
91     System.out.println("Testing adding words to the trie - all should be T apart
92     ↪ from the last");
93     System.out.println(test.add("cheers"));
94     System.out.println(test.add("cheese"));
95     System.out.println(test.add("chat"));
96     System.out.println(test.add("cat"));
97     System.out.println(test.add("bat"));
98     System.out.println(test.add("bat"));
99     System.out.println("\n");
100    System.out.println("Testing the contains method - should produce F,F,F,T,T");
101    System.out.println(test.contains("chee"));
102    System.out.println(test.contains("afc"));
103    System.out.println(test.contains("ba"));
104    System.out.println(test.contains("cheese"));
105    System.out.println(test.contains("bat"));
106    System.out.println("\n");
107    System.out.println("Testing the breadth first search method - should produce
108     ↪ bcaahettaersse");
109    System.out.println(test.outputBreadthFirstSearch());
110    System.out.println("\n");
111    System.out.println("Testing the depth first search method - should produce
112     ↪ batcathateersse");

```

```
109 System.out.println(test.outputDepthFirstSearch());
110 System.out.println("\n");
111 Trie subtrie = test.getSubTrie("ch");
112 System.out.println("Testing the subTrie method via breadth search - should
113     → produce haeterssse");
114 System.out.println(subtrie.outputBreadthFirstSearch());
115 System.out.println("Testing getAllWords - should produce bat, cat, chat,
116     → cheers, cheese");
117 System.out.println(test.getAllWords());
118 System.out.println("\n");
119 System.out.println("Now running AutoCompletion");
120 AutoCompletion.main();
121
122 }
123
124 }
```

Listing 3: TrieNode.java

```

1 package com.company;
2
3 public class TrieNode {
4
5     private char character;
6     TrieNode[] offspring = new TrieNode[26];
7     private boolean isComplete;
8     Boolean visited;
9
10    public TrieNode(){
11        this.offspring = new TrieNode[26];
12        visited = false;
13    }
14
15    public TrieNode(char character){
16        this.character = character;
17        this.offspring = new TrieNode[26];
18        for(int i = 0; i < offspring.length; i++){
19            offspring[i] = null;
20        }
21        visited = false;
22    }
23
24
25    public boolean isComplete() {
26        return this.isComplete;
27    }
28
29    public char getCharacter() {
30        return character;
31    }
32
33    public TrieNode getNode(char c) {
34        return this.offspring[getCharIndex(c)];
35    }
36
37    public void setCharacter(char character) {
38        this.character = character;
39    }
40
41    public void setOffspring(TrieNode[] offspring) {
42        this.offspring = offspring;
43    }
44
45    public static int getCharIndex(char c) {
46        return c - 'a';
47    }
48
49    public static TrieNode newNode(char c){
50        TrieNode newNode = new TrieNode();
51        newNode.isComplete = false;
52        newNode.character = c;
53        for (int i = 0; i < newNode.offspring.length; i++){
54            newNode.offspring[i] = null;
55        }
56        return newNode;
57    }
58    public void addNode(TrieNode next){
59        int index = (int)next.character-97;

```

```
60     offspring[index] = next;
61 }
62
63 public void setComplete(boolean complete) {
64     isComplete = complete;
65 }
66
67 public TrieNode[] getOffspring(){
68     return this.offspring;
69 }
70
71 public TrieNode getOffspring(char c){
72     for(int i = 0; i < offspring.length; i++){
73         if (offspring[i] != null && offspring[i].character == c){
74             return offspring[i];
75         }
76     }
77     return null;
78 }
79
80 }
```

Listing 4: Trie.java

```

1 package com.company;
2
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4 import java.util.LinkedList;
5 import java.util.List;
6 import java.util.Queue;
7
8 public class Trie extends TrieNode {
9
10    private TrieNode root;
11
12    public Trie() {
13        root = new TrieNode();
14    }
15
16
17    /* let current node = root node
18     * for each letter in the key
19     *     find the child node of current node associated with that letter
20     *     if there is no child node associated with that letter, create a new node and
21     *         ↪ add it to current node as a child associated with the letter
22     *     set current node = child node
23     * add value to current node */
24    public boolean add(String key) {
25        TrieNode currentNode = root;
26        for (int i = 0; i < key.length(); i++) {
27            char currentChar = key.charAt(i);
28            if (currentNode != null) {
29                TrieNode next = currentNode.getOffspring(currentChar);
30                if (next == null) {
31                    next = TrieNode.newNode(key.charAt(i));
32                    currentNode.addNode(next);
33                }
34                currentNode = next;
35            }
36        }
37        // returns false if key is already in the trie
38        if (currentNode.isComplete()) {
39            return false;
40        }
41
42        currentNode.setComplete(true);
43        return true;
44    }
45
46
47    public boolean contains(String key) {
48        TrieNode currentNode = root;
49        for (int i = 0; i < key.length(); i++) {
50            char currentChar = key.charAt(i);
51            TrieNode next = currentNode.getOffspring(currentChar);
52            if (next == null) {
53                return false;
54            } else {
55                currentNode = next;
56            }
57        }
58        return currentNode.isComplete();

```

```

59     }
60
61     public String outputBreadthFirstSearch() {
62         //Breadth first done using a queue
63         Queue<TrieNode> nodes = new LinkedList();
64         ArrayList<Character> characterArrayList = new ArrayList();
65         nodes.add(root); //add root node to the queue
66         while (!nodes.isEmpty()) { //while queue isn't empty
67             TrieNode next = nodes.poll(); //set next node to item front of queue
68
69             if (next.getOffspring() != null) {
70                 for (TrieNode node : next.getOffspring()) {
71                     //if node is not null
72                     if (node != null) {
73                         //add a node to nodes linkedlist
74                         nodes.add(node);
75
76                     }
77                 }
78                 characterArrayList.add(next.getCharacter()); //add character value of
79                     //→ node to an arraylist
80             }
81         }
82
83         //Adding the arraylist to a string
84         String outputBreadth = "";
85         for (char character : characterArrayList) {
86             outputBreadth = outputBreadth + character;
87         }
88         return outputBreadth;
89     }
90
91
92     public String outputDepthFirstSearch(){
93         StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
94         outputDepthFirstSearch(root, builder);
95         return builder.toString();
96     }
97
98     private static void outputDepthFirstSearch(TrieNode next, StringBuilder str){
99         next.visited = true;
100        for(int i = 0; i < next.offspring.length-1; i++){
101            if(next.offspring[i] != null && !next.offspring[i].visited){
102                outputDepthFirstSearch(next.offspring[i],str);
103            }
104        }
105        str.append(next.getCharacter());
106    }
107
108    public Trie getSubTrie(String prefix){
109        TrieNode next = root;
110        Trie newTrie = new Trie();
111        for(int i = 0; i < prefix.length(); i++){
112            int index = (int)prefix.charAt(i)-97;
113            if(next == null){
114                return null;
115            }
116            if(next.getOffspring(prefix.charAt(i)) != null){
117                newTrie.root = next.getOffspring(prefix.charAt(i));

```

```
118     }
119     next = next.offspring[index];
120 }
121 return newTrie;
122 }
123
124 public List<String> getAllWords() {
125     List<String> output = new LinkedList<>();
126     getAllWords("", root, output);
127     return output;
128 }
129
130 private void getAllWords(String wordSoFar, TrieNode currentNode,
131                         List<String> nodes) {
132     for (TrieNode temp : currentNode.getOffspring()) {
133         if (temp != null) {
134             String currentPrefix = wordSoFar + temp.getCharacter();
135             getAllWords(currentPrefix, temp, nodes);
136         }
137     }
138
139     if (currentNode.isComplete()) {
140         nodes.add(wordSoFar);
141     }
142 }
143
144 }
```

Listing 5: AutoCompletion.java

```

1 package com.company;
2
3 import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
4 import java.io.IOException;
5 import java.util.*;
6
7 import static com.company.DictionaryFinder.readWordsFromCSV;
8 import static com.company.DictionaryFinder.readWordsFromCSVNewLine;
9
10 public class AutoCompletion {
11
12     public static void main() throws FileNotFoundException,
13         IOException {
14
15         DictionaryFinder df = new DictionaryFinder();
16
17         NavigableMap<String, Integer> storeStringMap
18             = new TreeMap<String, Integer>();
19
20         LinkedHashMap<String, Float> finalList = new LinkedHashMap<>();
21
22         String auto;
23
24         //list of words from dictionary file
25         List<String> dictWordsList = readWordsFromCSV("lotr.csv");
26         TreeMap<String, Integer> dictWordsMap = df.formDictionary(dictWordsList);
27
28         // dictionary trie
29         Trie dictTrie = new Trie();
30         for (String s : dictWordsList){
31             dictTrie.add(s);
32         }
33
34
35         // list of words from query file
36         List<String> LotrQueries = readWordsFromCSVNewLine("lotrQueries.csv");
37
38
39         //for each prefix in query file
40         for(String s : LotrQueries){
41             //get a subtrie rooted at the prefix
42             Trie temp = dictTrie.getSubTrie(s);
43             //create a list of words from the new trie - will be missing the prefix
44             //→ though as new root: e.g. eese
45             List<String> list = temp.getAllWords();
46             //re-add the prefix onto the list: e.g. ch + eese = cheese
47             for (String listString : list){
48                 auto = s.trim() + listString.trim();
49
50                 for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : dictWordsMap.entrySet()) {
51                     //if words that are in auto equal to the words in entry map
52                     if (auto.equals(entry.getKey())) {
53                         //store those words in a storeAuto map
54                         storeStringMap.put(entry.getKey(), entry.getValue());
55                     }
56                 }
57             }
58         }
59     }
60 }
```

```

59         LinkedHashMap<String , Float> tempList   = sortByFrequency(storeStringMap);
60         finalList.putAll(tempList);
61         storeStringMap.clear();
62     }
63     DictionaryFinder.saveToFile(finalList, "lotrMatches.csv");
64 }
65
66
67 public static LinkedHashMap<String , Float> sortByFrequency(NavigableMap<String ,
68     ↪ Integer> dictionary) throws IOException {
69     List<Map.Entry<String , Integer>> dictList = new
70     ↪ LinkedList<>(dictionary.entrySet());
71     LinkedHashMap<String , Float> map = new LinkedHashMap<>();
72
73     dictList.sort(Comparator.comparingInt(Map.Entry::getValue));
74     Collections.reverse(dictList);
75
76     float totalFreq = 0;
77     for(Map.Entry<String , Integer> item : dictList){
78         totalFreq = totalFreq + item.getValue();
79     }
80
81     for(int i=0; i < 3; i++){
82         try{
83             float probability = (float)dictList.get(i).getValue() / totalFreq;
84             map.put(dictList.get(i).getKey(), probability);
85             System.out.println(dictList.get(i).getKey() + " (probability " +
86             ↪ probability + ")");
87         }
88         catch (Exception ignored){
89     }
90
91     return map;
92 }
93
94 }
```