

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

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^n n \tag{1}$$

(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  $\neq$  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)
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  $\neq$  null then
7:     for each TrieNode node : next.getOffspring() do
8:       if node  $\neq$  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]  $\neq$  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)  $\neq$  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  $\neq$  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)  $\triangleright$  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>, 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
2 package com.company;
3
4 import java.io.*;
5 import java.util.*;
6
7 /**
8  *
9  * @author ajb
10 */
11 public class DictionaryFinder {
12
13     //String is the word, Int is the number of occurrences
14     TreeMap<String, Integer> dict;
15
16     public DictionaryFinder(){
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
        ↪ FileNotFoundException {
23         Scanner sc=new Scanner(new File(file));
24         sc.useDelimiter(",");
25         ArrayList<String> words=new ArrayList<>();
26         String str;
27         while(sc.hasNext()){
28             str=sc.next();
29             str=str.trim();
30             str=str.toLowerCase();
31             words.add(str);
32         }
33         return words;
34     }
35
36     public static ArrayList<String> readWordsFromCSVNewLine(String file) throws
        ↪ FileNotFoundException {
37         Scanner sc=new Scanner(new File(file));
38         sc.useDelimiter("\n");
39         ArrayList<String> words=new ArrayList<>();
40         String str;
41         while(sc.hasNext()){
42             str=sc.next();
43             str=str.trim();
44             str=str.toLowerCase();
45             words.add(str);
46         }
47         return words;
48     }
49     public static void saveCollectionToFile(Collection<?> c,String file) throws
        ↪ IOException {
50         FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter(file);
51         PrintWriter printWriter = new PrintWriter(fileWriter);
52         for(Object w: c){
53             printWriter.println(w.toString());
54         }
55     }
56 }
```

```

54     }
55     printWriter.close();
56 }
57 public TreeMap<String, Integer> formDictionary(List<String> words) throws
    ↪ FileNotFoundException {
58     Collections.sort(words);
59     dict = new TreeMap<String, Integer>();
60     for(String word : words){
61         //If word already exists, increment counter
62         if(dict.containsKey(word)){
63             dict.put(word, dict.get(word) + 1);
64         }
65         //Else, add word and set occurrences to 1
66         else{
67             dict.put(word, 1);
68         }
69     }
70     return dict;
71 }
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
    ↪ Structures and Algorithms\\Coursework 2\\test.txt");
85     //DO STUFF TO df HERE in countFrequencies
86     //df.formDictionary(in);
87     //df.saveToFile();
88
89     Trie test = new Trie();
90     System.out.println("Testing adding words to the trie - all should be T apart
    ↪ from the last");
91     System.out.println(test.add("cheers"));
92     System.out.println(test.add("cheese"));
93     System.out.println(test.add("chat"));
94     System.out.println(test.add("cat"));
95     System.out.println(test.add("bat"));
96     System.out.println(test.add("bat"));
97     System.out.println("\n");
98     System.out.println("Testing the contains method - should produce F,F,F,T,T");
99     System.out.println(test.contains("chee"));
100    System.out.println(test.contains("afc"));
101    System.out.println(test.contains("ba"));
102    System.out.println(test.contains("cheese"));
103    System.out.println(test.contains("bat"));
104    System.out.println("\n");
105    System.out.println("Testing the breadth first search method - should produce
    ↪ bcaahttaetersse");
106    System.out.println(test.outputBreadthFirstSearch());
107    System.out.println("\n");
108    System.out.println("Testing the depth first search method - should produce
    ↪ 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
        ↪ produce haetersse");
113     System.out.println(subtrie.outputBreadthFirstSearch());
114     System.out.println("\n");
115     System.out.println("Testing getAllWords - should produce bat, cat, chat,
        ↪ cheers, cheese");
116     System.out.println(test.getAllWords());
117
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
38         // returns false if key is already in the trie
39         if (currentNode.isComplete()) {
40             return false;
41         }
42
43         currentNode.setComplete(true);
44         return true;
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         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,
↪ Integer> dictionary) throws IOException {
68     List<Map.Entry<String, Integer>> dictList = new
↪ LinkedList<>(dictionary.entrySet());
69     LinkedHashMap<String, Float> map = new LinkedHashMap<>();
70
71     dictList.sort(Comparator.comparingInt(Map.Entry::getValue));
72     Collections.reverse(dictList);
73
74     float totalFreq = 0;
75     for(Map.Entry<String, Integer> item : dictList){
76         totalFreq = totalFreq + item.getValue();
77     }
78
79     for(int i=0; i < 3; i++){
80         try{
81             float probability = (float)dictList.get(i).getValue() / totalFreq;
82             map.put(dictList.get(i).getKey(), probability);
83             System.out.println(dictList.get(i).getKey() + " (probability " +
↪ probability + ")");
84         }
85         catch (Exception ignored){
86         }
87     }
88 }
89
90 return map;
91 }
92
93
94 }

```