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BK-tree

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This article needs more links to other articles to help integrate it into the encyclopedia. Please help improve this article by adding links that are relevant to the context within the existing text. (December 2012)

A **BK-tree** is a metric tree suggested by Walter Austin Burkhard and Robert M. Keller^[1] specifically adapted to discrete metric spaces. For simplicity, let us consider **integer** discrete metric d(x,y). Then, BK-tree is defined in the following way. An arbitrary element a is selected as root node. The root node may have zero or more subtrees. The k-th subtree is recursively built of all elements b such that d(a,b)=k. BK-trees can be used for approximate string matching in a dictionary [2].

See also [edit]

- Levenshtein distance the distance metric commonly used when building a BK-tree
- Damerau-Levenshtein distance a modified form of Levenshtein distance that allows transpositions

References [edit]

- ^ W. Burkhard and R. Keller. Some approaches to best-match file searching, CACM, 1973 ₺
- ^ R. Baeza-Yates, W. Cunto, U. Manber, and S. Wu. Proximity matching using fixed queries trees. In M. Crochemore and D. Gusfield, editors, 5th Combinatorial Pattern Matching, LNCS 807, pages 198–212, Asilomar, CA, June 1994.
- ^ Ricardo Baeza-Yates and Gonzalo Navarro. Fast Approximate String Matching in a Dictionary. Proc. SPIRE'98 🖟

External links [edit]

- A BK-tree implementation in Common Lisp

 with test results and performance graphs.
- An explanation of BK-Trees and their relationship to metric spaces [3] ₺
- An explanation of BK-Trees with an implementation in C#[4] ₺
- A BK-tree implementation in Lua [5]

v·t·e	Tree data structures [hic	de]
Search trees (dynamic sets/associative arrays)	$23 \cdot 234 \cdot \text{AA} \cdot (\text{a,b}) \cdot \text{AML} \cdot \text{B} \cdot \text{B} + \cdot \text{B}^{\text{x}} \cdot \text{B}^{\text{X}} \cdot \text{Optimal}) \ \text{Binary search} \cdot \text{Dancing} \cdot \text{HTree} \cdot \text{Interval} \cdot \text{Order statistic} \cdot \text{(Left-leaning)} \ \text{Red-black} \cdot \text{Scapegoat} \cdot \text{Splay} \cdot \text{T} \cdot \text{Treap} \cdot \text{UB} \cdot \text{Weight-balanced}$	
Heaps	Binary · Binomial · Fibonacci · Leftist · Pairing · Skew · Van Emde Boas	
Tries	Hash · Radix · Suffix · Ternary search · X-fast · Y-fast	
Spatial data partitioning trees	$ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{BK} \cdot BSP \cdot Cartesian \cdot Hilbert R \cdot \mathit{k}\text{-d} (implicit \mathit{k}\text{-d}) \cdot M \cdot Metric \cdot MMP \cdot Octree \cdot Prior \\ \cdot Quad \cdot R \cdot R^* \cdot R^* \cdot Segment \cdot VP \cdot X \end{array} $	ityR
Other trees	Cover · Exponential · Fenwick · Finger · Fusion · Hash calendar · iDistance · K-ary Left-child right-sibling · Link/cut · Log-structured merge · Merkle · PQ · Range · SPC Top	



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