Trie

Trie data structure is defined as a Tree based data structure that is used for storing some collection of strings and performing efficient search operations on them. The word Trie is derived from reTRIEval, which means finding something or obtaining it.

Properties of the Trie for a set of the string:

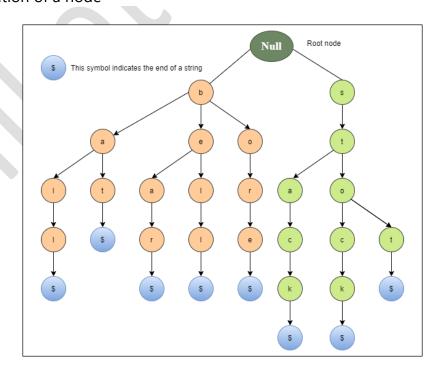
- 1. The root node of the trie always represents the null node.
- 2. Each child of nodes is sorted alphabetically.
- 3. Each node can have a maximum of **26** children (A to Z).
- 4. Each node (except the root) can store one letter of the alphabet.

The diagram below depicts a trie representation for the bell, bear, bore, bat, ball, stop, stock, and stack.

Basic operations of Trie

There are three operations in the Trie:

- 1. Insertion of a node
- 2. Searching a node
- 3. Deletion of a node



Insertion of string

```
public class Trie Implementation {
    static class Node {
      Node[] children;
}
```

Searching in trie

```
package Trie.Questions;

public class Searching_element {
    static class Node {
```

```
System.out.println(search("b"));
}
```

Start with prefix

```
ackage Trie.Questions;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < word.length; i++) {
    insert(word[i]);
}

System.out.println(startWith(prefix));
}
}</pre>
```

word-break

```
package Trie.Questions;
           String firstPart = key.substring(0, i);
           String secondPart = key.substring(i);
```

```
if (search(firstPart) && wordBreak(secondPart)) {
        return true;
    }
}
return false;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] words = {"i", "like", "sam", "samsung", "mobile"};
    for (int i = 0; i < words.length; i++) {
        insert(words[i]);
    }
    String key = "ilikesamsung";
    System.out.println(wordBreak(key));
}</pre>
```

Count unique string

```
package Trie.Questions;

public class CountUniqueString {
    static class Node {
        Node[] children;
        boolean eow;

        public Node() {
            children = new Node[26];
            for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
                  children[i] = null;
            }
            eow = false;
        }
    }

    public static Node root = new Node();

// insertion
public static void insert(String word) { //O(n)
        Node curr = root;
        for (int i = 0; i < word.length(); i++) {
            int ind = word.charAt(i) - 'a';

            if (curr.children[ind] == null) {
                  curr.children[ind] = new Node();
            }

            if (i == word.length() - 1) {
                 curr.children[ind].eow = true;
            }
            curr = curr.children[ind];
    }
}</pre>
```

Longest Word with string

```
package Trie.Questions;
public class Longest_word_with_prefix {
   static class Node {
```

```
public static Node root = new Node();
public static void longestWord(Node root, StringBuilder temp) {
            temp.append((char)(i+'a'));
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < words.length; i++) {
    insert(words[i]);
}

longestWord(root, new StringBuilder(""));
System.out.println(ans);
}</pre>
```