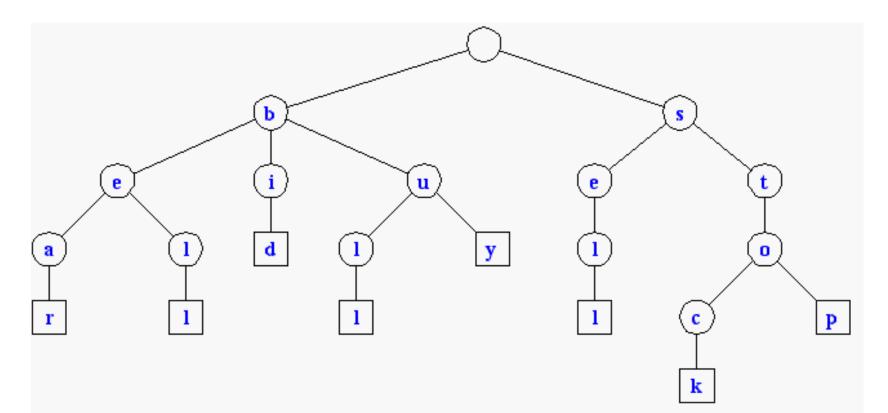
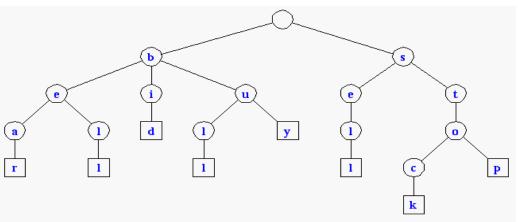
Tries

- Standard Tries
- Compressed Tries
- Suffix Tries



Standard Tries

- The *standard trie* for a set of strings S is an ordered tree such that:
 - each node but the root is labeled with a character
 - the children of a node are alphabetically ordered
 - the paths from the external nodes to the root yield the strings of S
- Example: standard trie for the set of strings
 - S = { bear, bell, bid, bull, buy, sell, stock, stop }

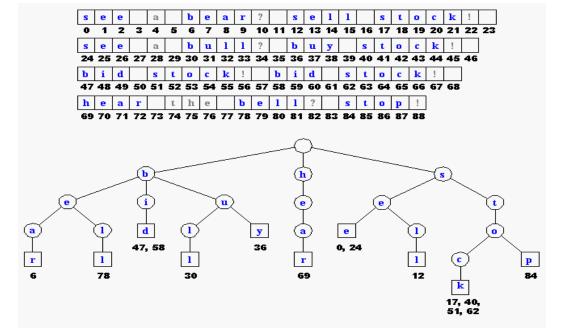


- •A standard trie uses O(n) space. Operations (find, insert, remove) take time O(dm) each, where:
 - -n = total size of the strings in S,
 - -m =size of the string parameter of the operation
 - -d =alphabet size,

Applications of Tries

- A standard trie supports the following operations on a preprocessed text in time O(m), where m = |X|
 - -word matching: find the first occurrence of word X in the text
 - -prefix matching: find the first occurrence of the longest prefix of word X in the text
- Each operation is performed by tracing a path in the trie starting at the

root



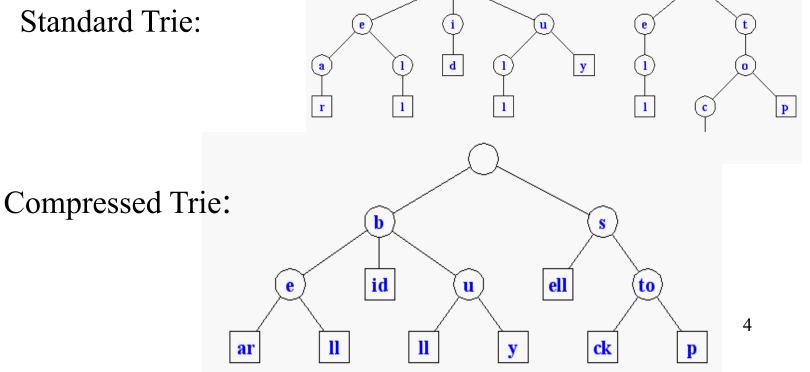
Compressed Tries

Trie with nodes of degree at least 2

Obtained from standard trie by compressing chains of *redundant*

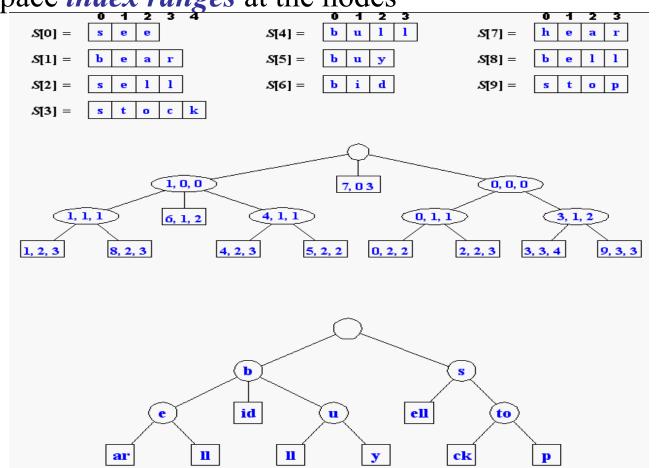
nodes

Standard Trie:

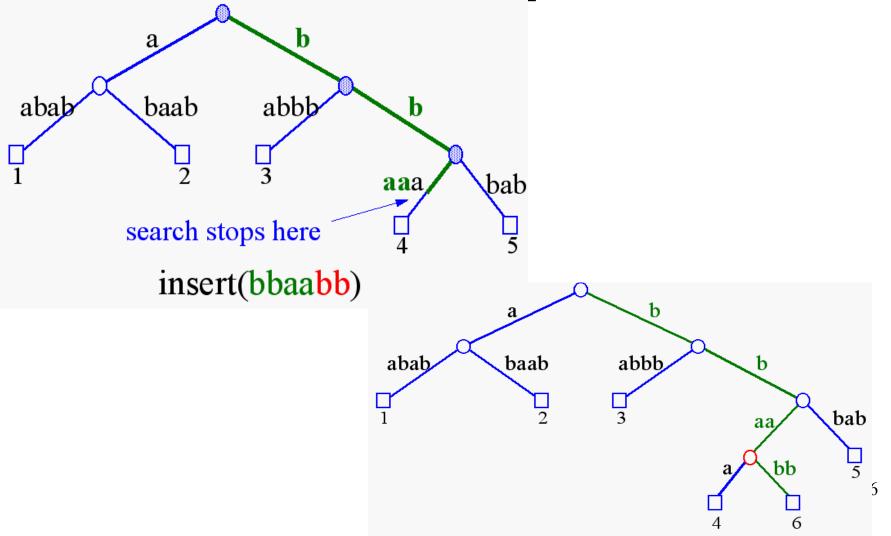


Compact Storage of Compressed Tries

A compressed trie can be stored in space O(s), where s = |S|, by using O(1) space *index ranges* at the nodes



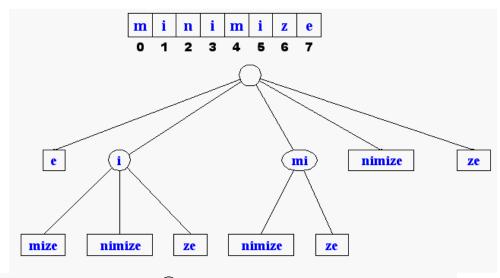
Insertion and Deletion into/from a Compressed Trie



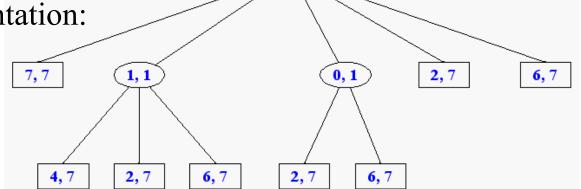
Suffix Tries

• A *suffix trie* is a compressed trie for all the suffixes of a text

Example:

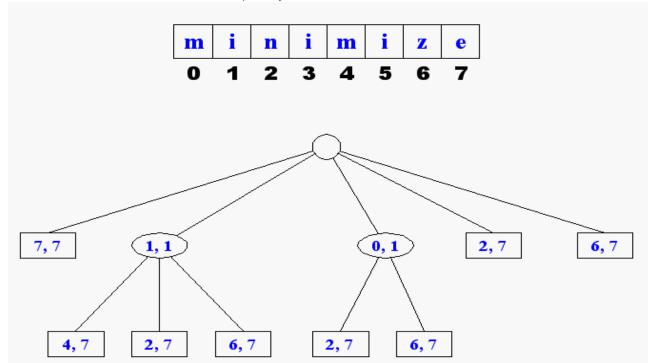


Compact representation:



Properties of Suffix Tries

- The *suffix trie* for a text X of size *n* from an alphabet of size *d*
 - -stores all the n(n-1)/2 suffixes of X in O(n) space
 - -supports arbitrary *pattern matching* and prefix matching queries in *O(dm) time*, where m is the length of the pattern
 - -can be constructed in *O(dn) time*



Tries and Web Search Engines

- The *index of a search engine* (collection of all searchable words) is stored into a compressed trie
- Each leaf of the trie is associated with a word and has a list of pages (URLs) containing that word, called *occurrence list*
- The trie is kept in internal memory
- The occurrence lists are kept in external memory and are ranked by relevance
- Boolean queries for sets of words (e.g., Java and coffee) correspond to set operations (e.g., intersection) on the occurrence lists
- Additional *information retrieval* techniques are used, such as
 - stopword elimination (e.g., ignore "the" "a" "is")
 - stemming (e.g., identify "add" "adding" "added")
 - link analysis (recognize authoritative pages)