



**TRIES**



Tries deal with Strings.

Normally strings are stored as arrays.

The challenge with arrays is:

- Large number of strings can't be handled.
- Search time will be high

# Applications:

- Search Engine results optimization.
- Data Analytics.
- Sentimental Analysis. The data structure that is very important for string handling is the Trie data structure that is based on prefix of string.
- DNA Analysis

## Other applications:

1. Auto Complete – Web browsers, search engines, editors, email, word processors
2. Spell Checkers
3. Longest Prefix Matching – Computer networks → Routing
4. Browser History

Input address  
33.243.145.66



Routing table	
Address	Data (IP address)
0000-0255	133.1.44.0 - 133.1.44.255
1000-1066	133.243.145.0 - 133.243.145.66
1067-1255	133.243.145.67 - 133.243.145.255

# Tries

- **Trie** is an efficient information re**trieval** data structure.
- A trie is basically a tree.
- It is also called as digital tree or prefix tree.
- It represents (or stores) a set of strings.
- Every node of Trie consists of multiple branches. Each branch represents a possible character of keys.
- i.e., At each node, we store one letter.
- We need to mark the last node of every key as end of word node.

TRIES are useful for handling strings. The String processing has a variety of real world applications too, such as:

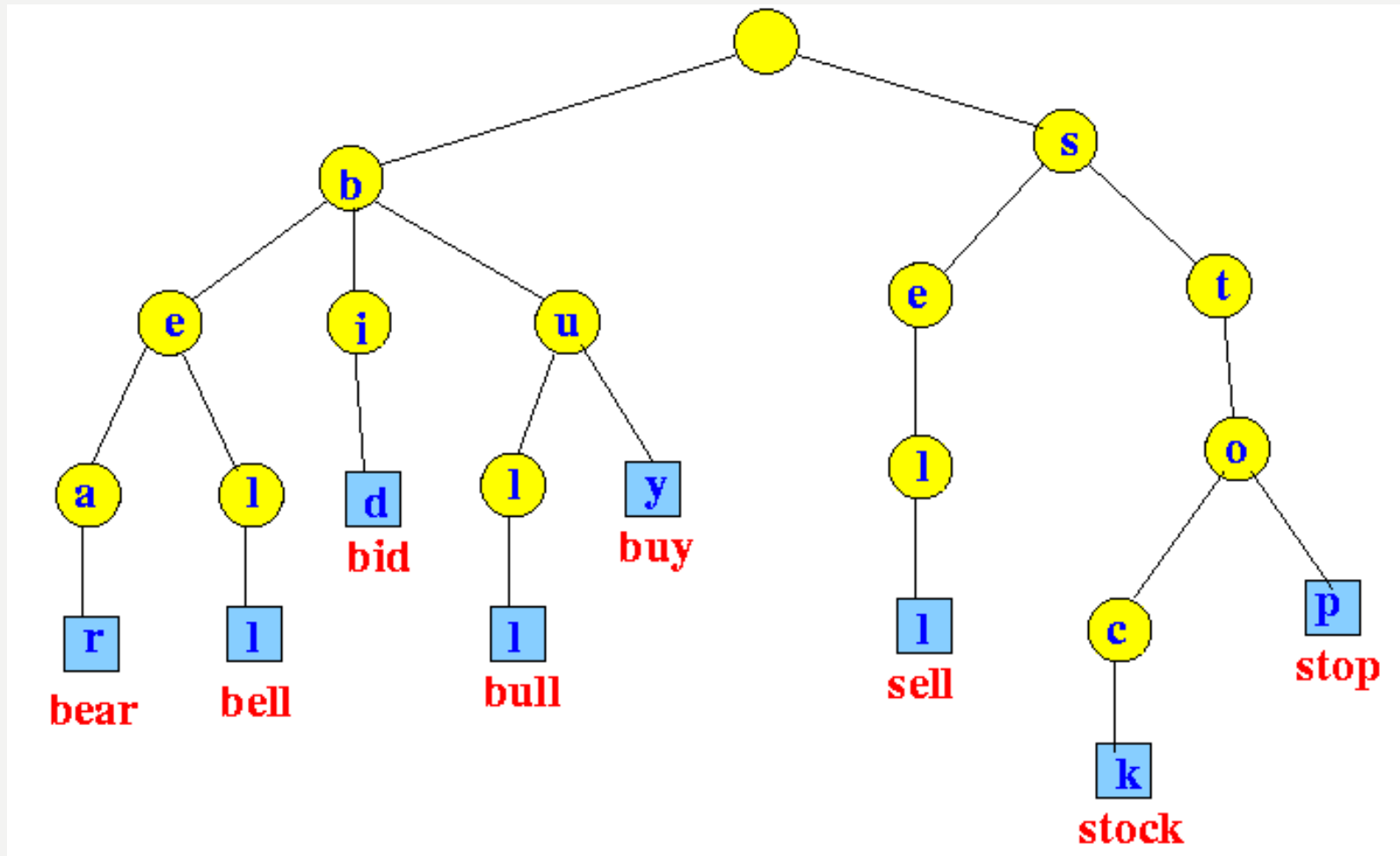
- Search Engines
- DNA Analysis
- Data Analytics

## Types of Tries:

1. Standard Trie
2. Compressed Trie
3. Suffix Trie

**Eg.** S = bear, bell, bid, bull, buy, sell, stock, stop

A trie is given below:



## Running time for operations:

- A standard trie uses  $O(W)$  space.
- Operations find, insert, delete take  $O(dm)$  time,

where:

- $W$  = total size of strings in  $S$
- $m$  = size of string involved in operation
- $d$  = alphabet size

## **Eg: in Contacts App of Mobile:**

Srinivas

Srinu

Sridevi

Sridhar

Srikar

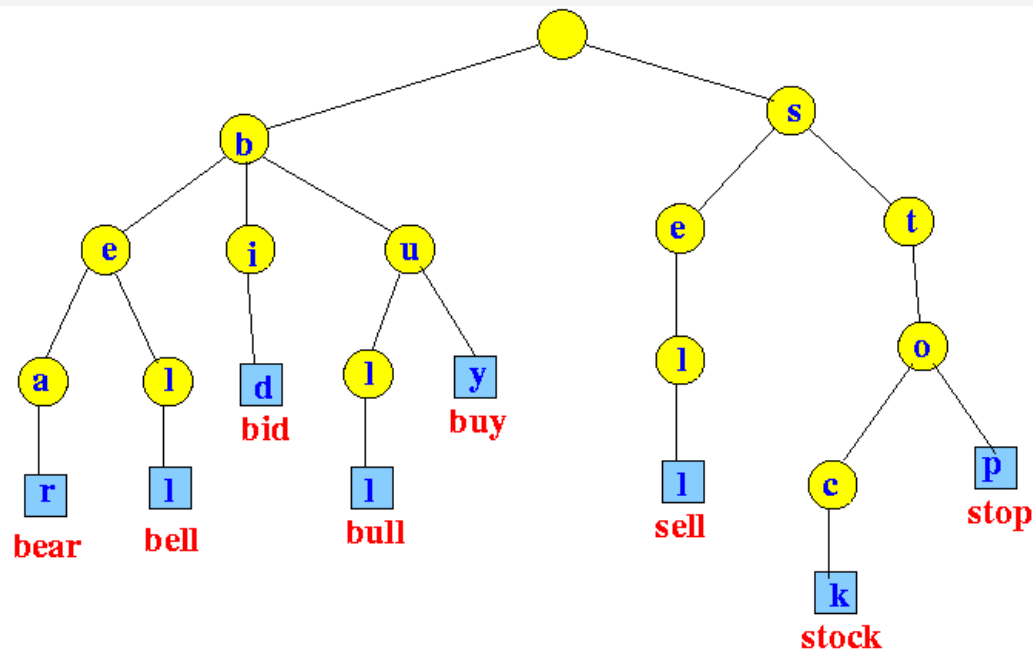
Srimukhi



# Compressed Trie:

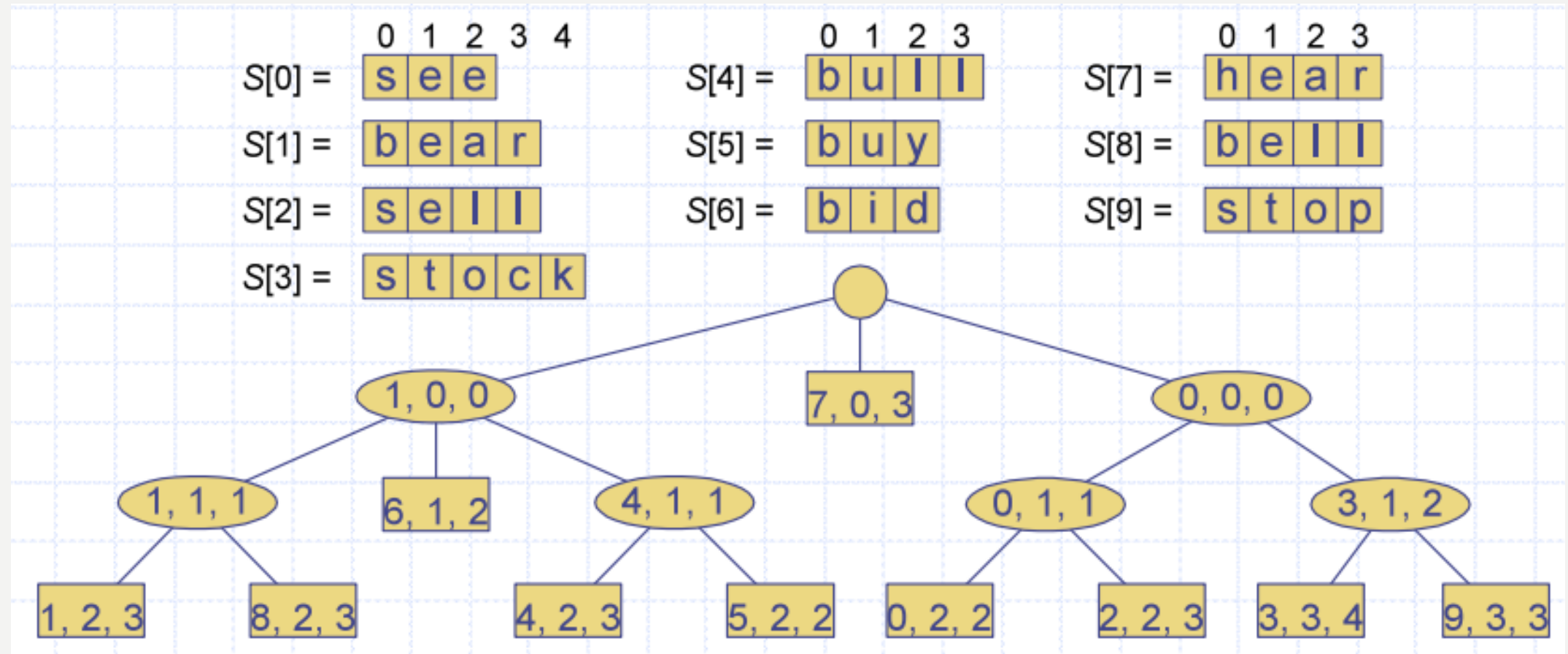
- A compressed trie is similar to a Standard trie in a more compact fashion.
- The idea of the compressed trie tree is to convert long chains of single-child edges to one single edge.
- It is obtained from standard trie by compressing chains of “redundant” nodes

Standard trie



Compressed trie

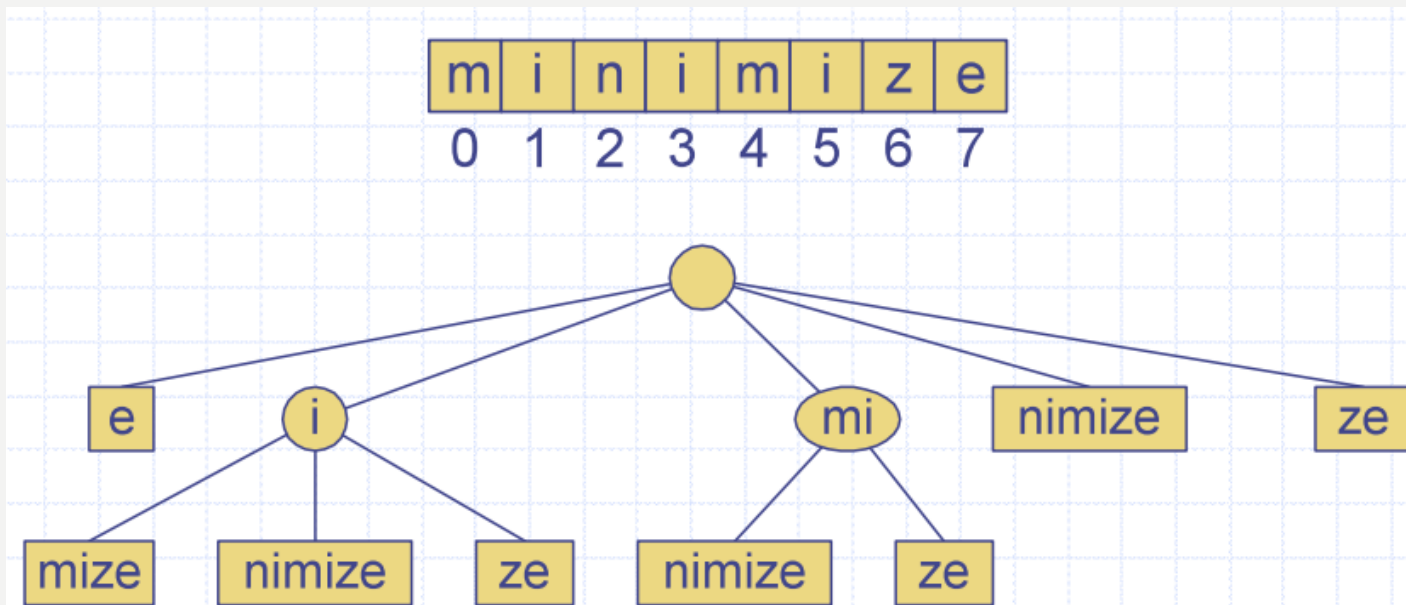
## Representation of a Compressed Trie:



# Suffix Tries:

- The suffix trie of a string  $X$  is the compressed trie of all the suffixes of  $X$ .
- A suffix tree  $T$  is a natural improvement over trie used in pattern matching problem, the one defined over a set of substrings of a string  $s$ .

**Consider an example:** The word: minimize



E  
Ze  
Ize  
Mize  
Imize  
Nimize  
Inimize  
Minimize

