





Solution Review: Word Formation From a Dictionary Using Trie

This review provides a detailed analysis of the solution to the Word Formation From a Dictionary Using a Trie Challenge.



- Solution: Iterative Word Matching
 - Time Complexity

Solution: Iterative Word Matching

```
from Trie import Trie
main.py
                              2
                                 from TrieNode import TrieNode
                              3
Trie.py
                                def is_formation_possible(dct, word):
                              5
TrieNode.py
                              6
                                      # Create Trie and insert dctionary elements in it
                              7
                                     trie = Trie()
                                      for x in range(len(dct)):
                              8
                              9
                                          trie.insert(dct[x])
                             10
                                      # Get Root
                             11
                                      current_node = trie.root
                             12
                             13
                                      # Iterate all the letters of the word
                             14
                                      for i in range(len(word)):
                             15
                             16
                                          # get index of the character from Trie
                                          char = trie.get_index(word[i])
                             17
                             18
                                          # if the prefix of word does not exist, word would not
                             19
                                          if current node.children[char] is None:
                             20
                             21
                                              return False
                             22
                                          # if the substring of the word exists as a word in tri
                             23
                             24
                                          # check whether rest of the word also exists,
                                          # if it does return true
                             25
                                          elif current node.children[char].is end word:
                             26
                             27
                                              if trie.search(word[i+1:]):
                                                  return True
                             28
                             29
                                          current node = current node.children[char]
                             30
                             31
                             32
                                      return False
                             33
                                 keys = ["the", "hello", "there", "answer",
                             34
                                          "any", "educative", "world", "their", "abc"]
                             35
                                 print(is_formation_possible(keys, "helloworld"))
                             37
```





The algorithm can be divided into three parts. The first and simplest part is making a trie for the words in the dictionary.

The second part is to check if there is a word in the trie which can become a prefix for the query word. In the case of "helloworld", we can find "hello" in the trie. Since there can be multiple prefixes of a word, we have to check for every such prefix. As we iterate through the trie, looking for prefix, whenever we find a prefix that exists as a word in the trie, we lookup the remaining word in the trie using the search function. If this substring exists we have found a solution

Time Complexity

We perform the insert operation **m** times for a dictionary of size **m**. After that, the search operation runs on the word in the sequence:

```
"h", "he", "hel"...
```

If the size of the word is \mathbf{n} , the complexity for this turns out to be n^2 . Hence, the total time complexity is $O(m+n^2)$. We will solve this challenge again in the hashing chapter (https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5642554087309312/5634727314718720/571068260338 8928/).

