

Wednesday, July 1, 2020 4:04 PM

For English, we have 26 letters, so what if we stored 26 pointers, to future letters in words?

The diagram shows a search tree for the word "flag". The root node is a box with indices 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. Arrows labeled 'f', 'l', 'a', 'g' lead to nodes containing 'f', 'fl', 'fla', and 'flag' respectively. The 'flag' node contains 'XXXXX'. Other branches lead to empty nodes or nodes with '1'.

search (dot)  
 → follow path  
 if null → NO.

word prefix

all 26  
not x+5 = NULL

is

```
typedef struct trienode {  
    int flag;  
    struct trienode* next[26];  
} trienode;
```

array size 26  
array of pointers!

index to the array is a letter, essentially... actually it's the equivalent integer from 0 to 25 where a->0, b->1, c->2 ..., z->25

word[i] - 'a' (is how we convert to the 0 to 25 range)

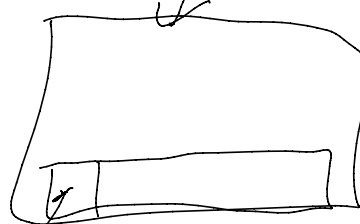
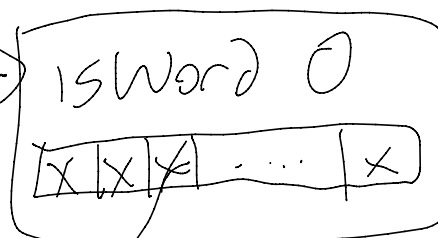
main

-----

myDictionary = init()

my D

is



is



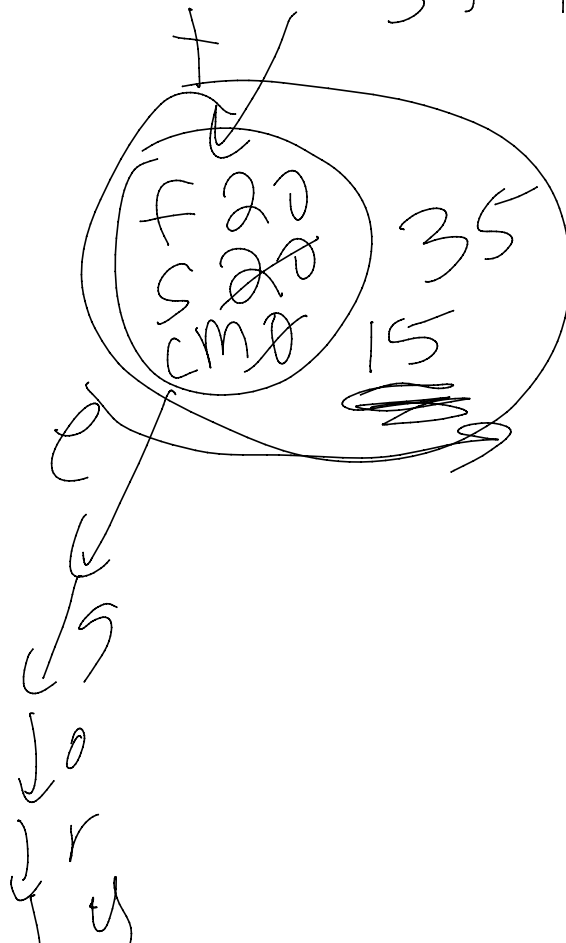
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```
typedef struct trienode {
    int freqNode;
    int sumFreq;
    int curMaxChild;
    struct trienode* next[26];
} trienode;
```

S.F.S

$\text{St} = 15$

✓  $S_f = 15$





We looked at three problems:

1. Return the # of words with a particular prefix (given that the total # of words in a trie is stored in the node.)
2. Return the number of words that can be formed with a set of given Scrabble tiles.
3. Find a word such that a maximum number of its prefixes are also words...just find the value of that maximum number (not the word itself.)