

# **Tries**

## **a comparison**

# Tries compared to Binary search trees

+ Predictable lookup time

Worst case:  $O(\#letters)$  vs  $O(\#letters \log \#entires)$  for BST

+ More space efficient for short keys

+ No balancing needed

- Lose their advantages for non optimal keys (floats)
- Elaborate indexing needed for large key spaces (Unicode)
- Everyone knows BST

# Tries compared to Hash tables

- + Predictable lookup time

Worst case:  $O(\#letters)$  vs  
 $(\#entries)$  for HT

- + Support ordered iteration

- + Easy lookup of all entry  
with a given prefix

- + No rebuild needed (lower  
worst case latency)

- + No hash function needed

- Lose their advantages for  
non optimal keys (floats)

- Elaborate indexing needed  
for large key spaces  
(Unicode)

- Less space efficient

- Everyone knows hash  
tables

# Conclusion

- Tries are useful for relatively-dense list of words like English dictionary or spell checker.

## Footnote:

Some of the drawbacks can be alleviated by more optimized Trie data structures like Radix tree.

# Sources

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trie>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Trie>

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/245878/how-do-i-choose-between-a-hash-table-and-a-trie-prefix-tree>