

# Equivalent

It checks if:

- both nodes have the same number of children
- both **keys** are the same
- both nodes have child at all

Then , in a loop it checks the nodes of the same level and goes into the both nodes when they have the same **keys** and repeats the loop.

By setting **DEBUG** to 1 you can see which nodes are been compared to.

The insertion of the n-ary trees might not be correctly implemented, but I built the same trees given in the example.

**f1**, **f2**, and **f2** include the 3 trees given in the example respectively. You can change **f2** on the **line 44** to **f3** to be able to compare the tree on the leftmost and the one on the rightmost.