Binary Search Trees data BST a = EmptyBST | Node (BST a) a (BST a) deriving Show -- leaf v : the single-node BST storing the value 'v' leaf :: a -> BST a leaf v = Node EmptyBST v EmptyBST -- numNodes bst : the number of nodes in the BST 'bst' numNodes :: BST a -> Int numNodes EmptyBST = 0 numNodes (Node 1Sub _ rSub) = numNodes 1Sub + 1 + numNodes rSub -- insert v bst : the BST formed by inserting the value 'v' into the BST 'bst' insert :: Ord a => a -> BST a -> BST a insert v EmptyBST = leaf v insert v (Node 1Sub root rSub) = if v < root then Node (insert v lSub) root rSub Node | Sub root (insert v rSub) -- sameShape bst1 bst2 : do the BSTs 'bst1' and 'bst2' have the same shape ? sameShape :: BST a -> BST b -> Bool sameShape EmptyBST EmptyBST = True sameShape (Node | Sub1 _ rSub1) (Node | Sub2 _ rSub2) = sameShape | Sub1 | Sub2 sameShape rSub1 rSub2 sameShape _ = False t1 :: BST Int t1 = Node (Node (leaf 1) 2 (leaf 3)) (Node EmptyBST 5 (Node (leaf 6) 7 EmptyBST)

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t2 :: BST Char
t2 = insert 'F'
           ( insert 'A'
                    ( insert 'C'
                             ( insert 'G'
                                     ( insert 'B'
                                              ( insert 'E'
                                                       ( insert 'D'
                                                                EmptyBST
> numNodes t1
> numNodes t2
> numNodes EmptyBST
> numNodes ( leaf "green" )
> numNodes ( Node ( leaf "blue" ) "green" ( leaf "red" ) )
> numNodes (Node (leaf (\n -> n+1)) (\n -> n*n) (leaf (\n -> n-1)))
> sameShape t1 t2
> sameShape (insert 8 t1) (insert 'H' t2)
> sameShape (insert 4 t1) (insert 'H' t2)
```