## Assignment 6



1 of 2

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due Tue 15 Oct
module A06 where
{- For this assignment, we'll write some functions using the following
tree data type, which stores elements at every node, and then uses an
'Empty' constructor to represent the end of a branch.
- }
data Tree a
 = Empty
 Branch a (Tree a) (Tree a)
 deriving Show
{- Here's an example balanced tree: corresponding to this
 crude ASCII diagram:
               (a)
         / \
(b) (d)
        / \ / \
* (c) (e) *
           / \ / \
* ** *
- 7
t1 :: Tree Char
t1 = Branch 'a' (Branch 'b' Empty (Branch 'c' Empty Empty))
                (Branch 'd' (Branch 'e' Empty Empty) Empty)
{- TODO: this should determine the total number of data elements
  stored in a tree, so for t1 that would be 5.
- 7
treeSize :: Tree a -> Int
treeSize _ = 0
```

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\{- TODO: this should map a function over each element of a tree,
   keeping the same structure.
- 7
mapTree :: (a -> b) -> Tree a -> Tree b
mapTree _ _ = error "TODO"
{- TODO: this converts a tree to a list of values, where "preorder"
   means the node should come BEFORE its left, and then its right. So
   for t1, that produces "abcde".
- 7
preOrderList :: Tree a -> [a]
preOrderList _ = []
{- TODO: same idea, but now "inorder" which means the left side comes
   first, then the current node, then the right side. So for t1, that
   produces "bcaed".
- 7
inOrderList :: Tree a -> [a]
inOrderList _ = []
{- TODO: height of a tree is the length of the longest path from root to
an Empty node. (Empty itself has height zero.)
- }
treeHeight :: Tree a -> Int
treeHeight _ = 0
data Direction = GoLeft | GoRight
  deriving Show
type Path = [Direction]
{- TODO: Finally, try to recreate the find function for this type of
  tree. It returns Just with a list of directions for getting to the
 requested value, or Nothing if it's not in the tree.
- 7
findInTree :: Eq a => a -> Tree a -> Maybe Path
findInTree _ _ = Nothing
```