

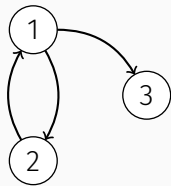
# Algebraic Graphs with Class

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Christoph Madlener

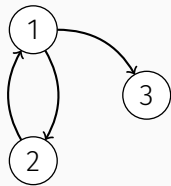
01.06.2021

# Introduction



$G_1$

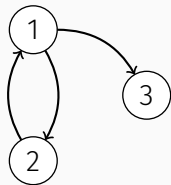
# Introduction



$G_1$

$$G = (V, E) \text{ s.t. } E \subseteq V \times V$$

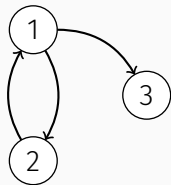
# Introduction



$$G_1 = \left( \{1, 2, 3\}, \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1)\} \right)$$

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# Introduction



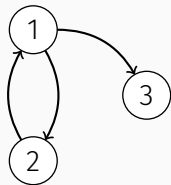
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In Haskell?

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data G a = G { vs :: Set a, es :: Set (a,a) }
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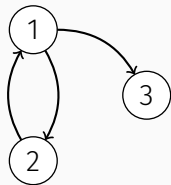
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In Haskell?

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```
g1 = G [1,2,3] [(1,2), (1,3), (2,1)]
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In Haskell?

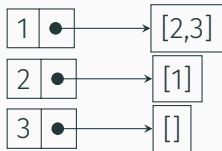
```
data G a = G { vs :: Set a, es :: Set (a,a) }
```

```
g1 = G [1,2,3] [(1,2), (1,3), (2,1)]
```

```
g2 = G [1,2] [(1,3)]
```

$E \not\subseteq V \times V$

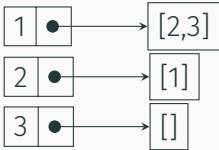
containers  
adjacency lists





## containers

adjacency lists



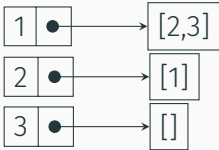
## fgl

*inductive graphs*

- inductive datatype: Context of a vertex + Graph

containers

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$E \subseteq V \times V?$

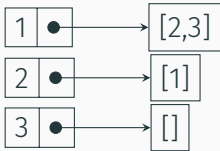
fgl

*inductive graphs*

- inductive datatype: Context of a vertex + Graph

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$E \subseteq V \times V?$

- partial functions  $\rightarrow$  runtime errors

fgl

*inductive graphs*

- inductive datatype: Context of a vertex + Graph

# Algebraic Graphs

- complete and consistent graph representation
- simple construction primitives (*“the core”*)

# Algebraic Graphs

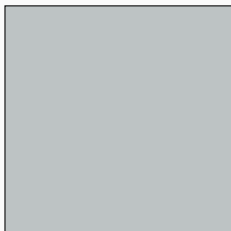
- complete and consistent graph representation
- simple construction primitives (*“the core”*)

## Achieved by the datatype

```
data Graph a = Empty
             | Vertex a
             | Overlay (Graph a) (Graph a)
             | Connect (Graph a) (Graph a)
```

## Empty ( $\varepsilon$ ) & Vertex

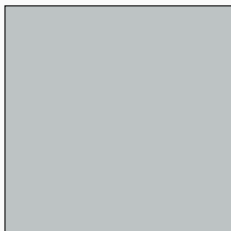
Empty -  $\varepsilon$



$$\text{Empty} = \varepsilon = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$$

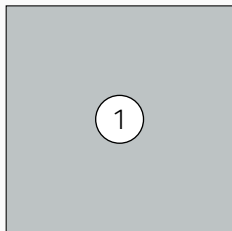
# Empty ( $\varepsilon$ ) & Vertex

Empty -  $\varepsilon$



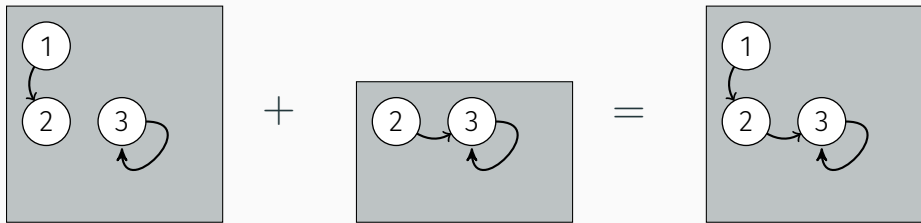
**Empty**  $= \varepsilon = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$

Vertex



**Vertex** 1  $= (\{1\}, \emptyset)$

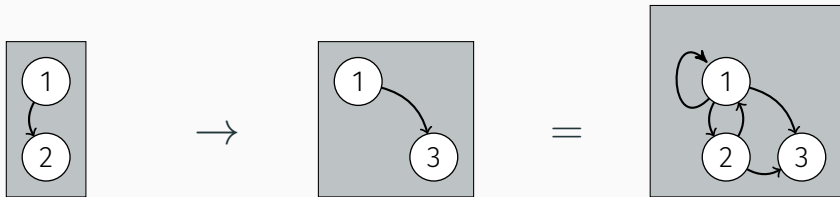
## Overlay (+)



$$(V_1, E_1) + (V_2, E_2) := (V_1 \cup V_2, E_1 \cup E_2)$$



## Connect ( $\rightarrow$ / $*$ )



$$(V_1, E_1) \rightarrow (V_2, E_2) := (V_1 \cup V_2, E_1 \cup E_2 \cup V_1 \times V_2)$$



# Graph Transformation













# Conclusion