State-based CRDTs

More formally

m needs to be **idempotent**

$$\forall x : merge(x, x) = x$$

State-based CRDTs

From a programmer's perspective

```haskell
-- | A state-based CRDT is a structure that has a binary 'merge' operation that is
-- | * associative
-- | * commutative
-- | * idempotent
class StateBasedCRDT t where
  merge :: t → t → t
```