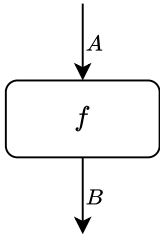
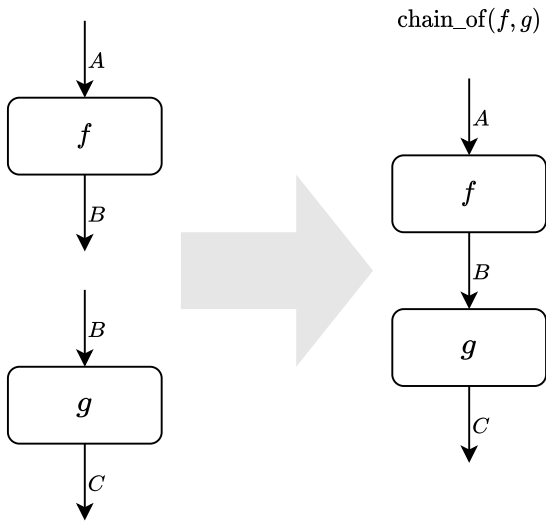


1. Transformation



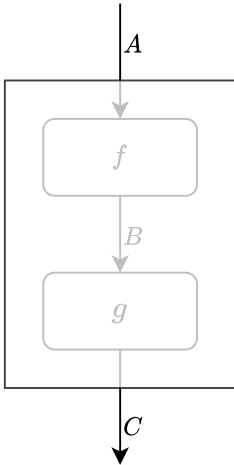
A transformation f
with input of type A
and output of type B

2. Composition



Transformations with
compatible input and output
can be composed

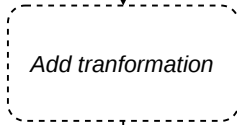
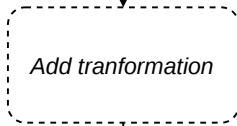
3. Composition is a Transformation



Trivially (but crucially),
a composition of transformations
is again a transformation

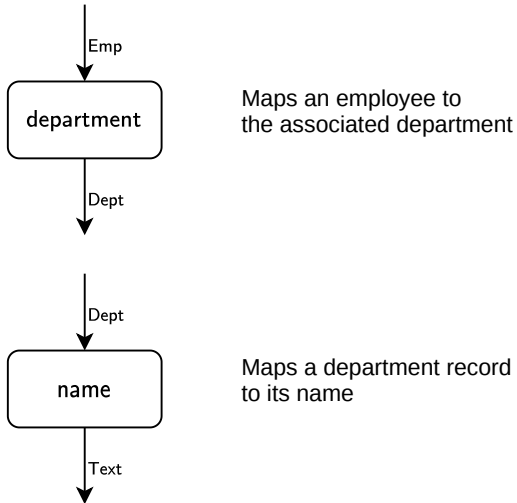
4. Composition Combinator

`chain_of(,)`

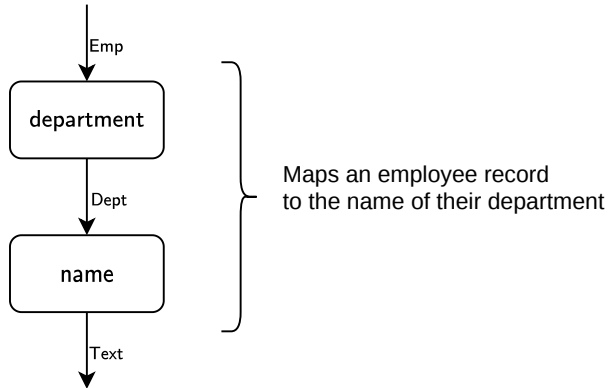


Composition is a transformation combinator
with two placeholders

5. Example: Components of a Composition

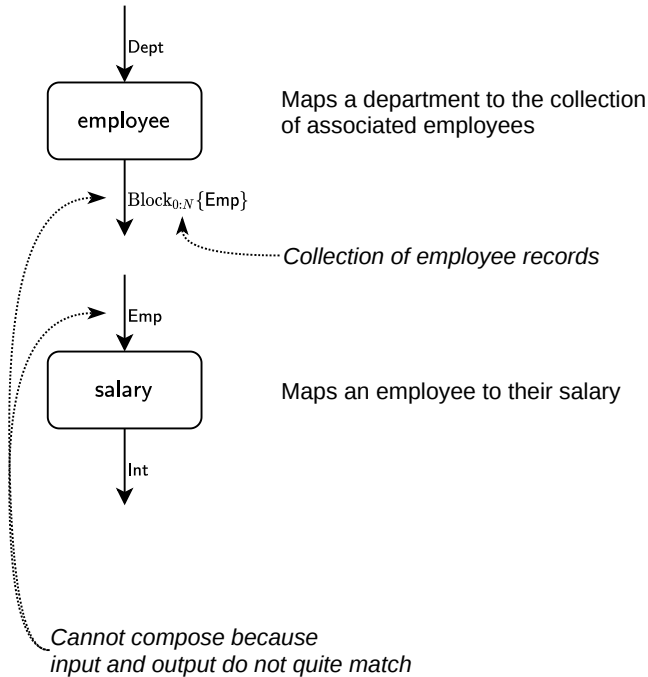


6. Example: Composition

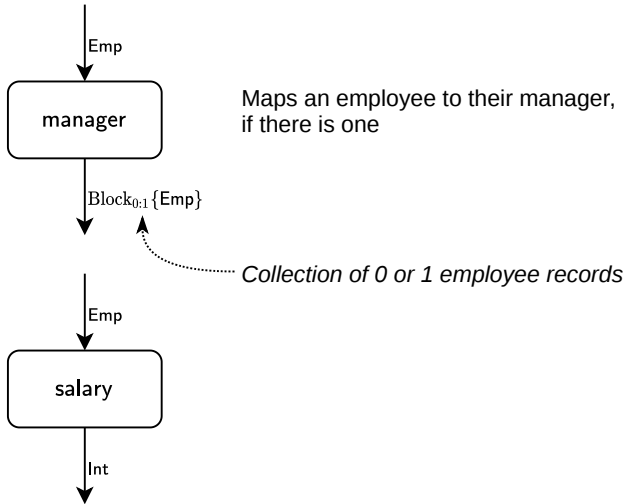


`chain_of(department, name)`

7. Counter-example: Plural Component

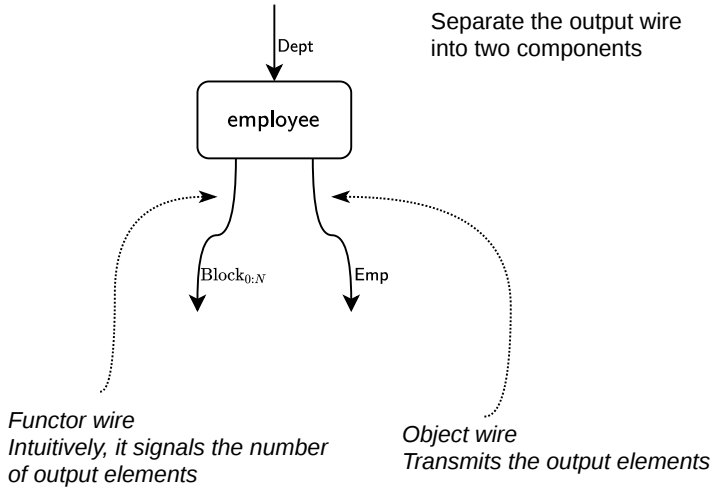


8. Counter-example: Optional Component

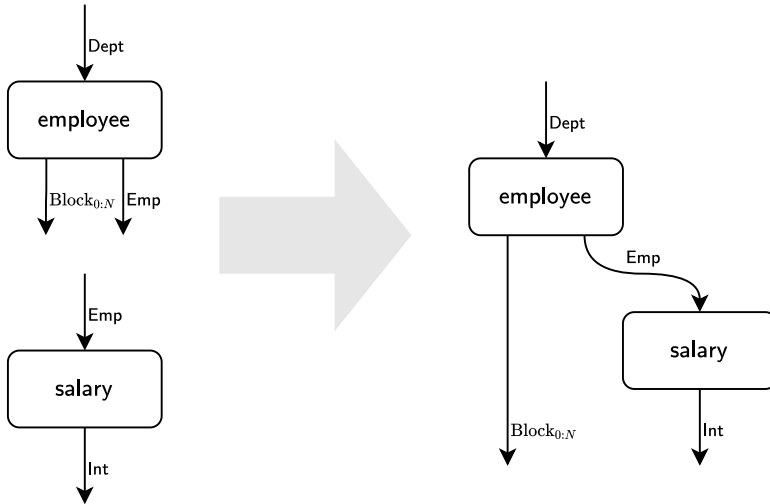


Can we represent composition of these transformations with an intuitive diagrammatic notation?

9. Idea: Unbundle the Wire

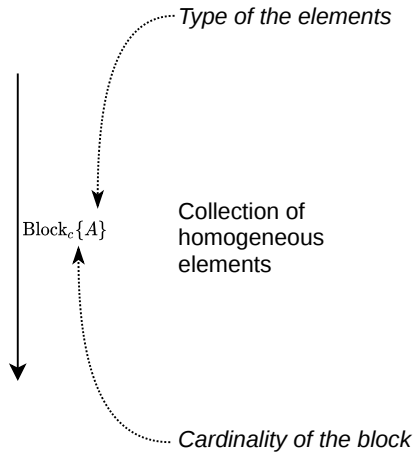


10. Idea: Compose Using the Object Wire



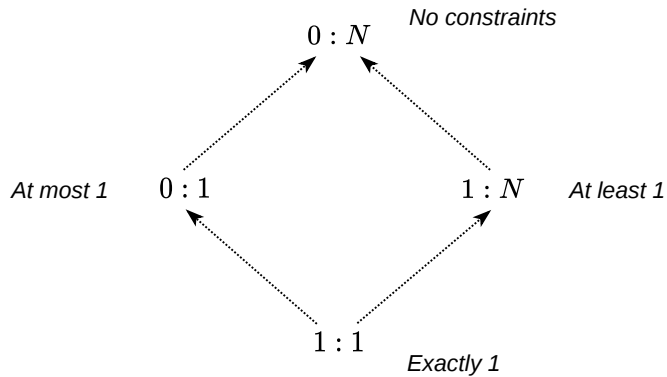
Attaching a transformation to the object wire indicates that the transformation is applied to each element of the collection

11. Block Type

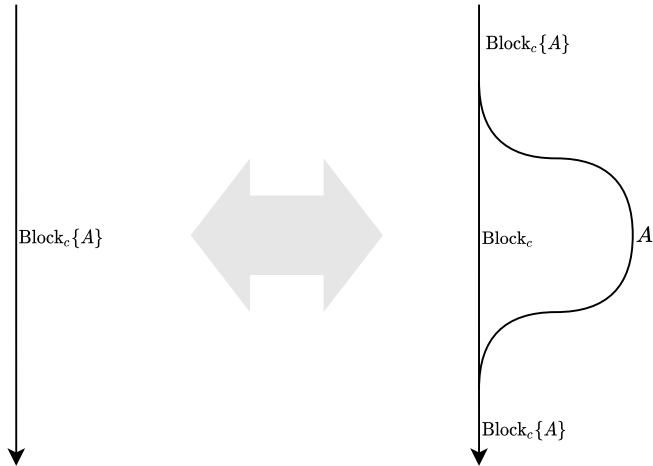


12. Cardinality

Cardinality is a constraint on the number of elements in a block

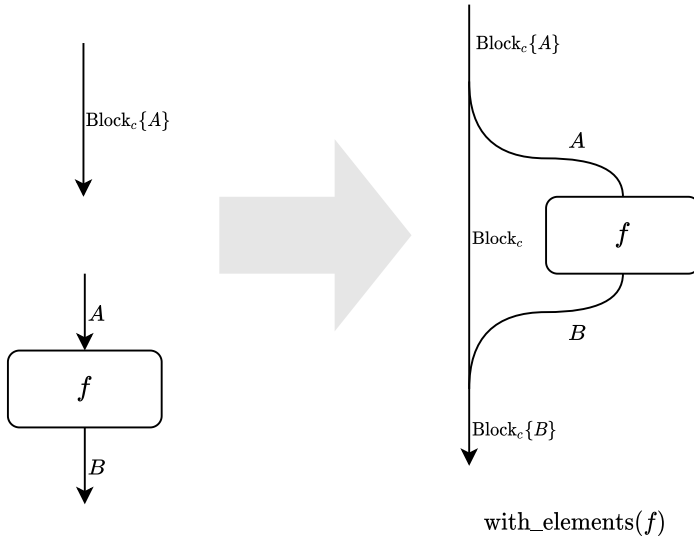


13. Unbundling



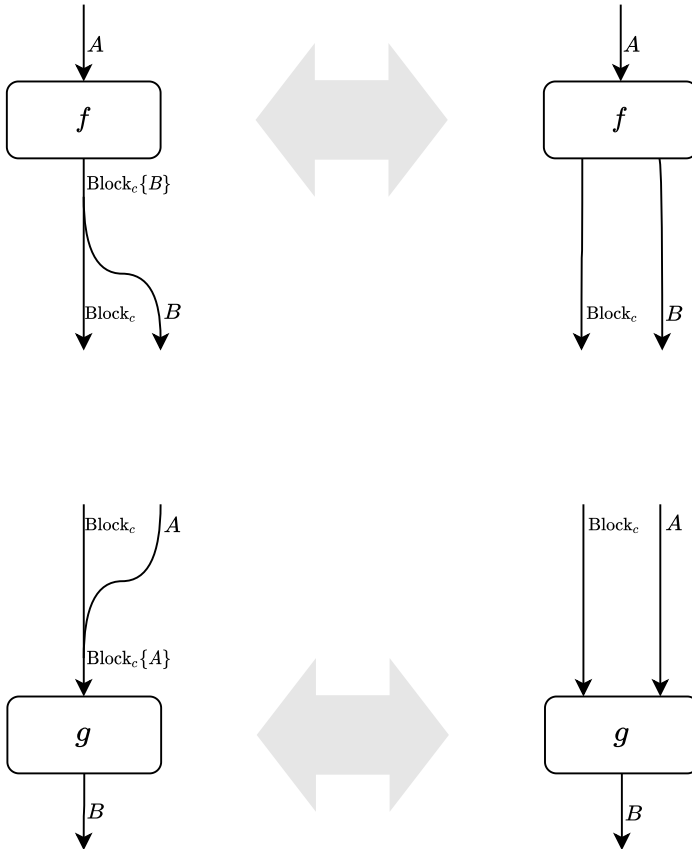
We can unbundle a wire of a block type into a functor and object components

14. Object Transformation

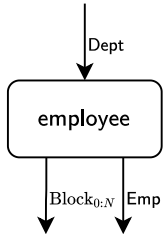


Then any compatible transformation can be applied to the object wire, which indicates that the transformation is applied to every element of the block

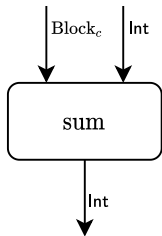
13. Multiwired transformations



14. Example: Multiwired Transformations

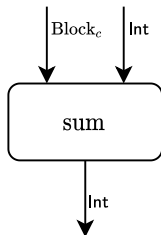
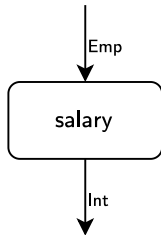
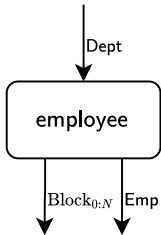


Maps a department to the collection of associated employees

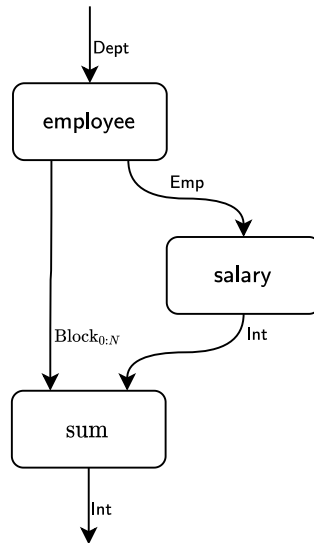


Produces the sum of a collection of integers

14. Example: Multiwired Composition



Total sum of salaries in a given department



`chain_of(employee, with_elements(salary), sum)`

15. Example: Details

