

```
chain_of(
  with_elements(load_postgres_table(("public", "patient"), ["id"], [Int32])),
  flatten())
```



[illegible]







The diagram illustrates a complex computational graph, likely representing a neural network architecture or a data processing pipeline. The graph is composed of several interconnected nodes and edges, organized into a hierarchical structure.

Key Components and Operations:

- Input/Output Nodes:** The graph starts with an input node (a small blue square) and ends with multiple output nodes, including `Int32` and `String` types.
- Core Operations:**
 - `load_table("patient", ["id"]) SELECT id FROM patient`: A query operation that loads data from a table.
 - `load_table("patient", ["mn"], ["id"]) SELECT mn FROM patient WHERE id = ?`: A query operation that loads data from a table, filtered by a specific ID.
 - `cardinality(x1to1)`: An operation that calculates the cardinality of a set.
 - `flatten()`: An operation that flattens a multi-dimensional array into a single dimension.
 - `output()`: An operation that outputs the result of the computation.
 - `column(1)`: An operation that extracts a specific column from a dataset.
- Tensor Shapes and Data Flow:**
 - `BlockOf x1to1`, `BlockOf x0toN`, `EntityShape "patient"`, and `TupleOf` are used to represent different data structures and their relationships.
 - The graph shows a flow from input data through various operations, resulting in intermediate shapes like `BlockOf x1to1` and `EntityShape "patient"`, which are then combined into `TupleOf` structures.
- Control Flow and Constants:**
 - Nodes labeled `1` and `head` likely represent control flow or constant values used in the computation.
 - Arrows indicate the direction of data flow between operations.

The graph is a detailed representation of a complex system, showing the flow of data and the execution of various operations. The use of different colors and shapes for nodes helps to distinguish between different types of operations and data structures.













