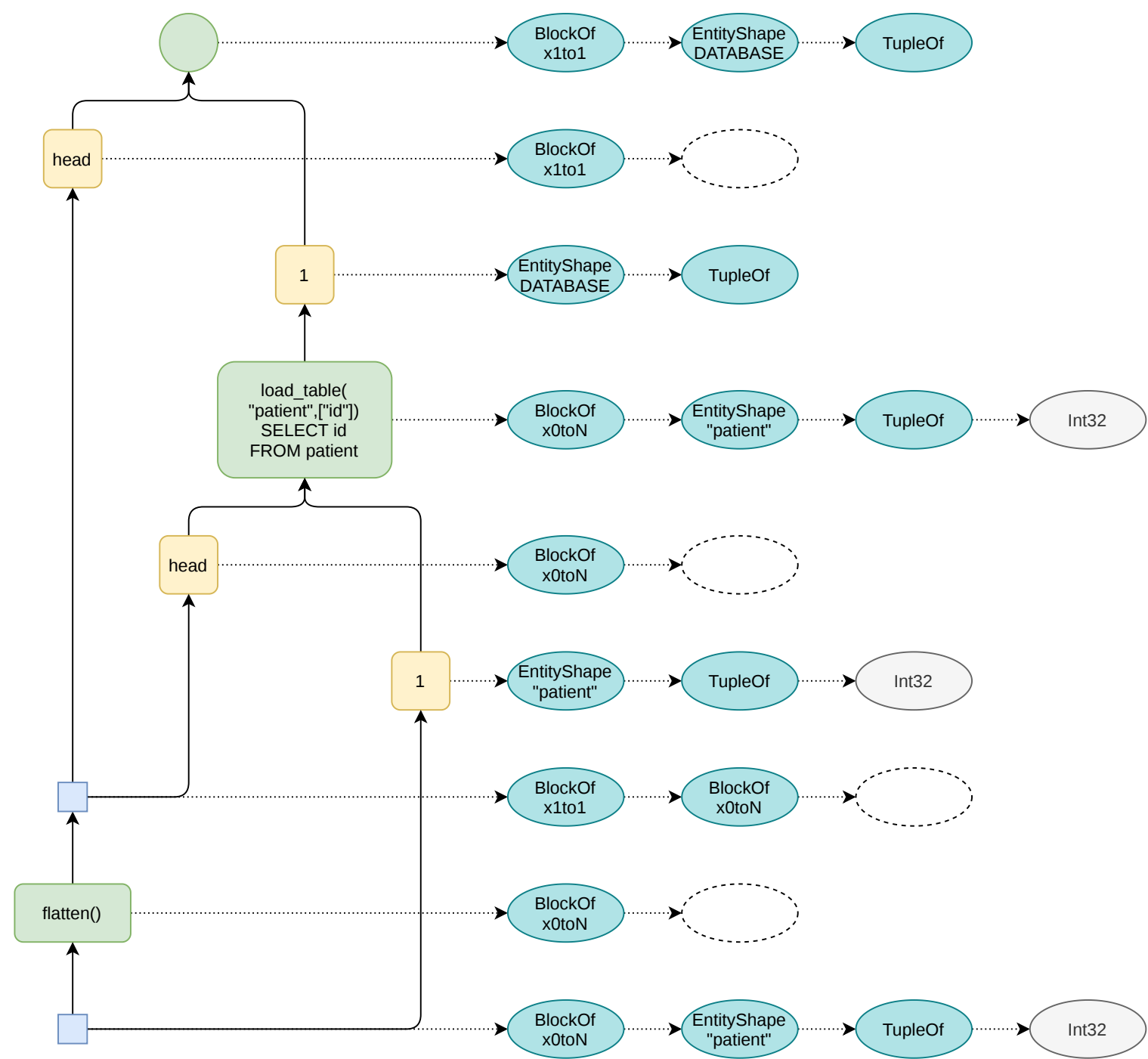


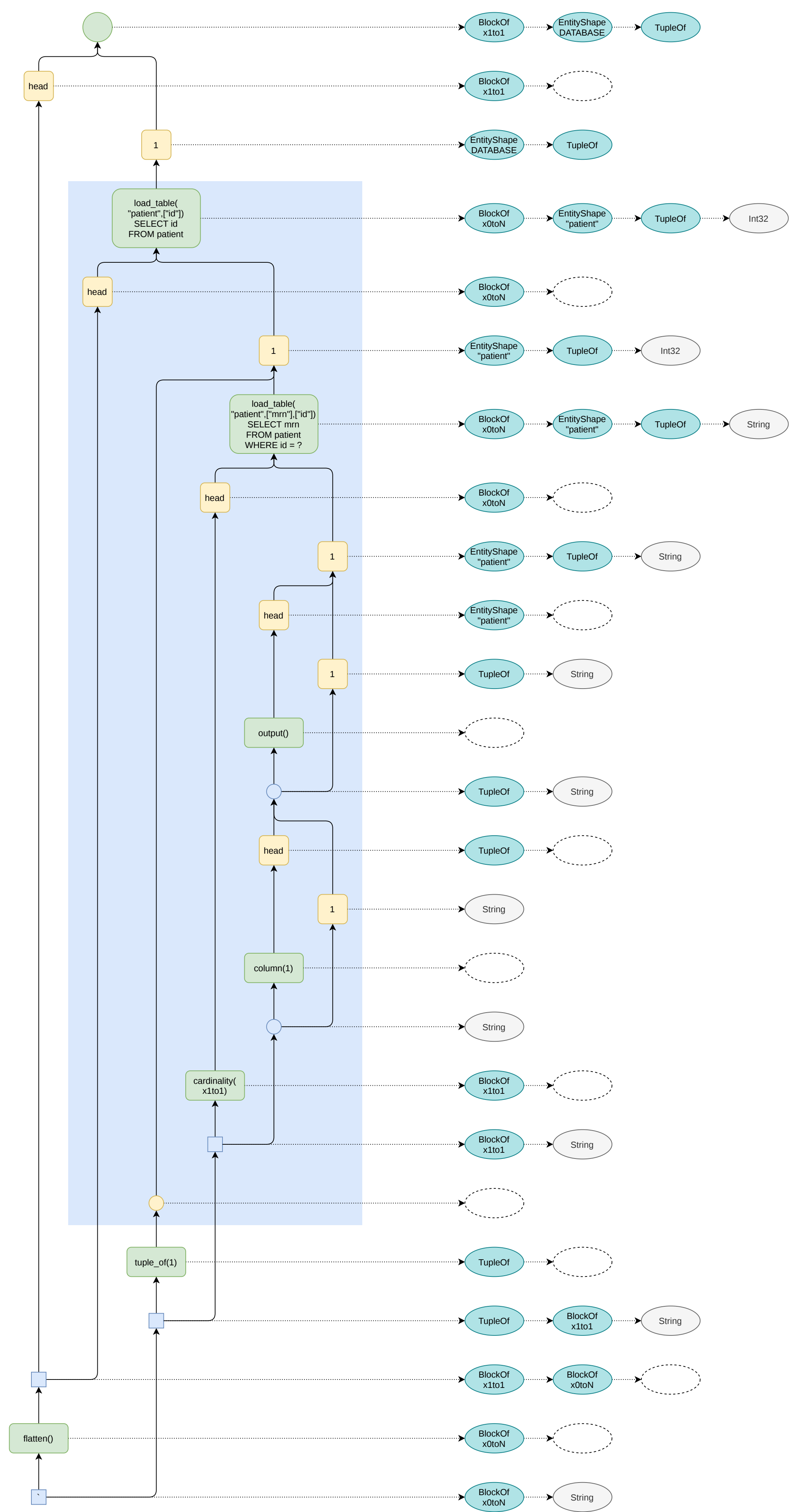
```
chain_of(
  with_elements(load_postgres_table(("public", "patient"), ["id"], [Int32])),
  flatten())
```

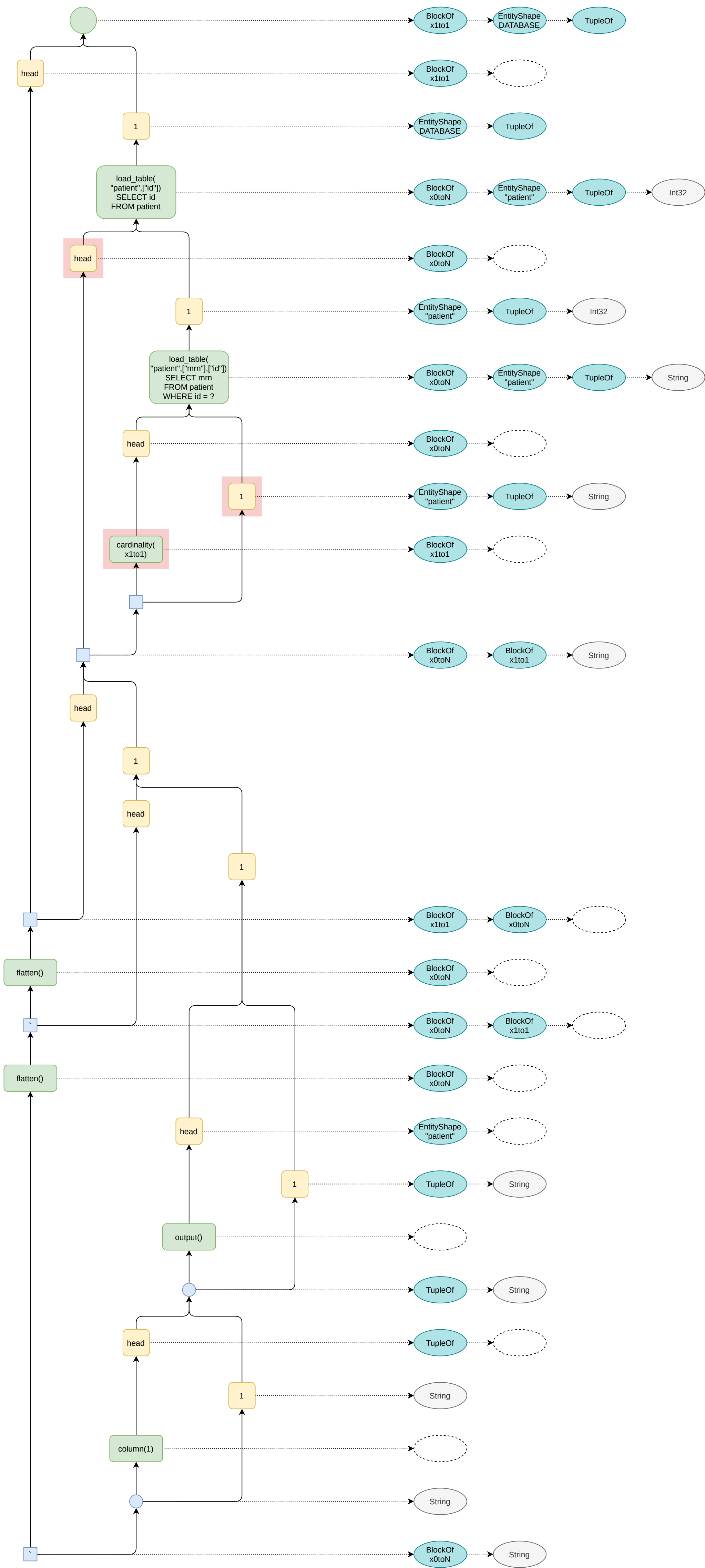


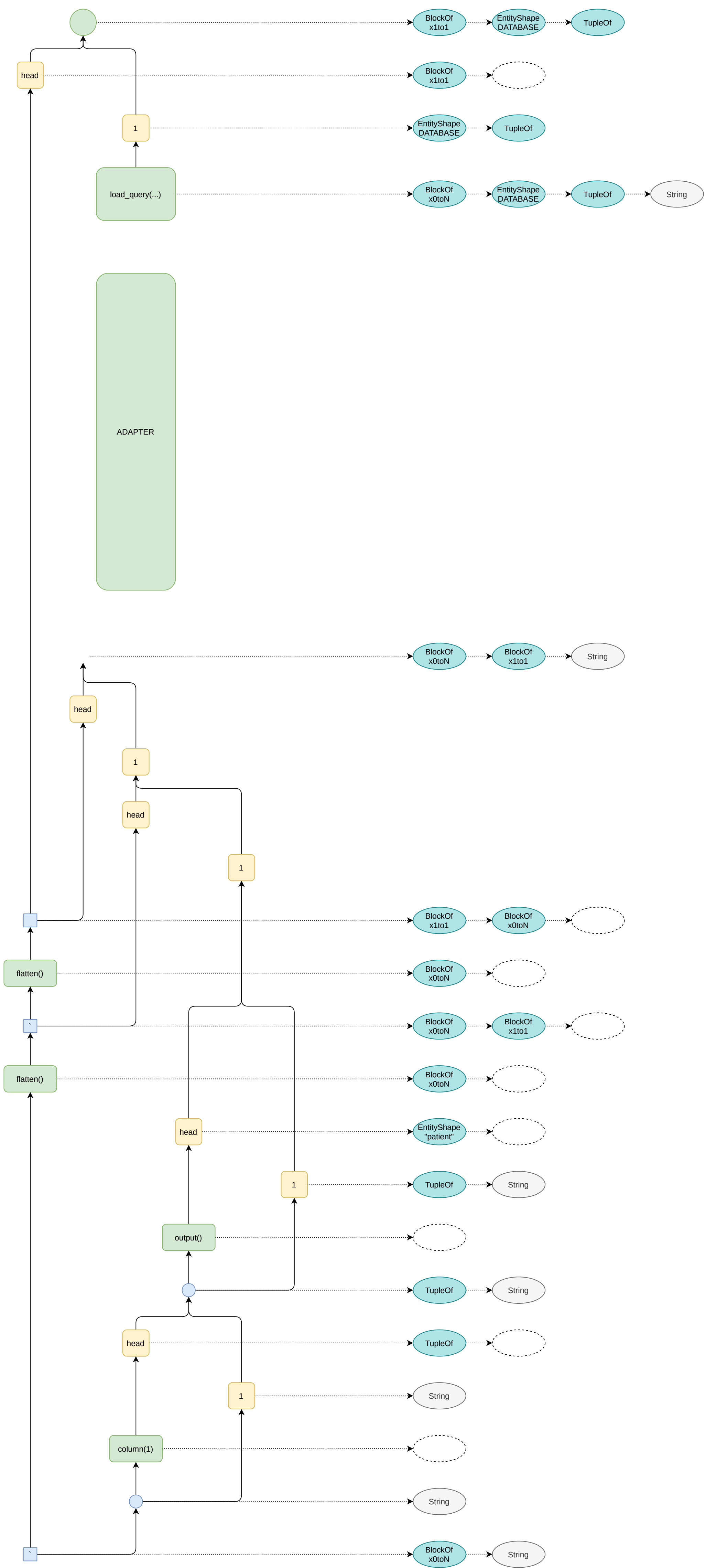
The diagram illustrates a computational graph for a database query. The graph is composed of several interconnected components:

- Inputs:** The graph starts with a `head` node (yellow box) and a `cardinality(x1to1)` node (green box). There are also `atten()` nodes (green boxes) and a `column(1)` node (green box).
- Operations:**
 - `load_table("patient", ["id"], SELECT id FROM patient)` (green box)
 - `load_table("patient", ["mn"], ["id"], SELECT mn FROM patient WHERE id = ?)` (green box)
 - `output()` (green box)
 - `cardinality(x1to1)` (green box)
 - `column(1)` (green box)
- Intermediate Results:** The graph includes several `BlockOf` nodes (teal ovals) and `TupleOf` nodes (teal ovals). These represent intermediate data structures and their shapes. For example, `BlockOf x1to1` and `TupleOf` are used to represent the output of the `load_table` operations.
- Final Output:** The graph concludes with a `String` node (grey oval) and an `Int32` node (grey oval), representing the final results of the query.

The graph shows a complex flow of data, with multiple paths and branches, indicating a sophisticated query execution plan. The use of `BlockOf` and `TupleOf` nodes suggests a focus on data structure and shape management throughout the computation.







[illegible]

