



Node-and-Edge Graphs

GC

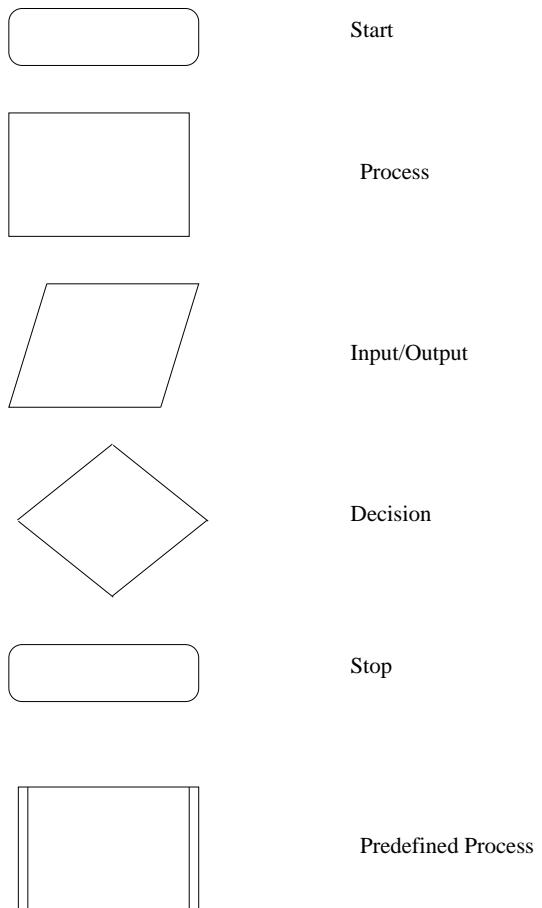
Motivation: effective information transmission

- family trees
- hierarchical structures
 - syntactic structure
 - directories in file systems
 - organograms
- classification
 - dualism: properties/individuals
 - decision trees
- schematic maps
- state diagrams
 - **flowcharts**
- chemical structure — beyond trees!



Flowcharts

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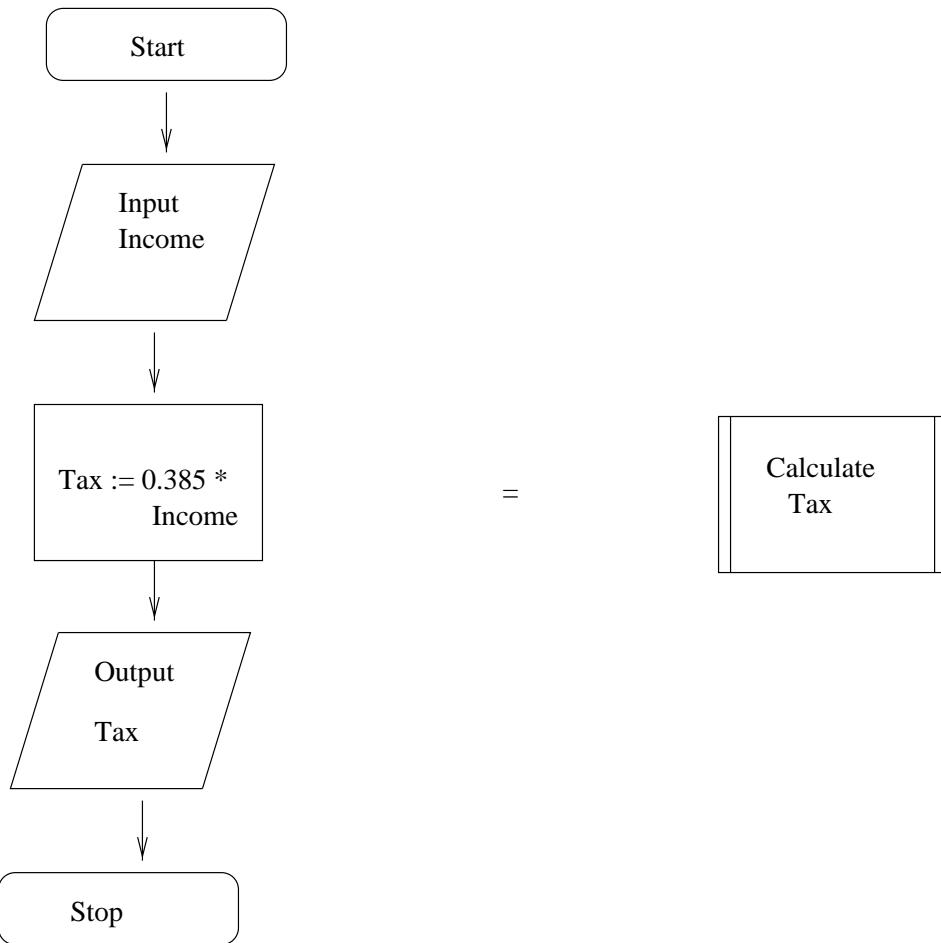
ANSI standard prescribes form (a kind of node & edge graph)

- arrows connect nodes, showing temporal sequence
- iteration can be shown
- small circles sometimes added to simplify points where control flows together



Simple Example

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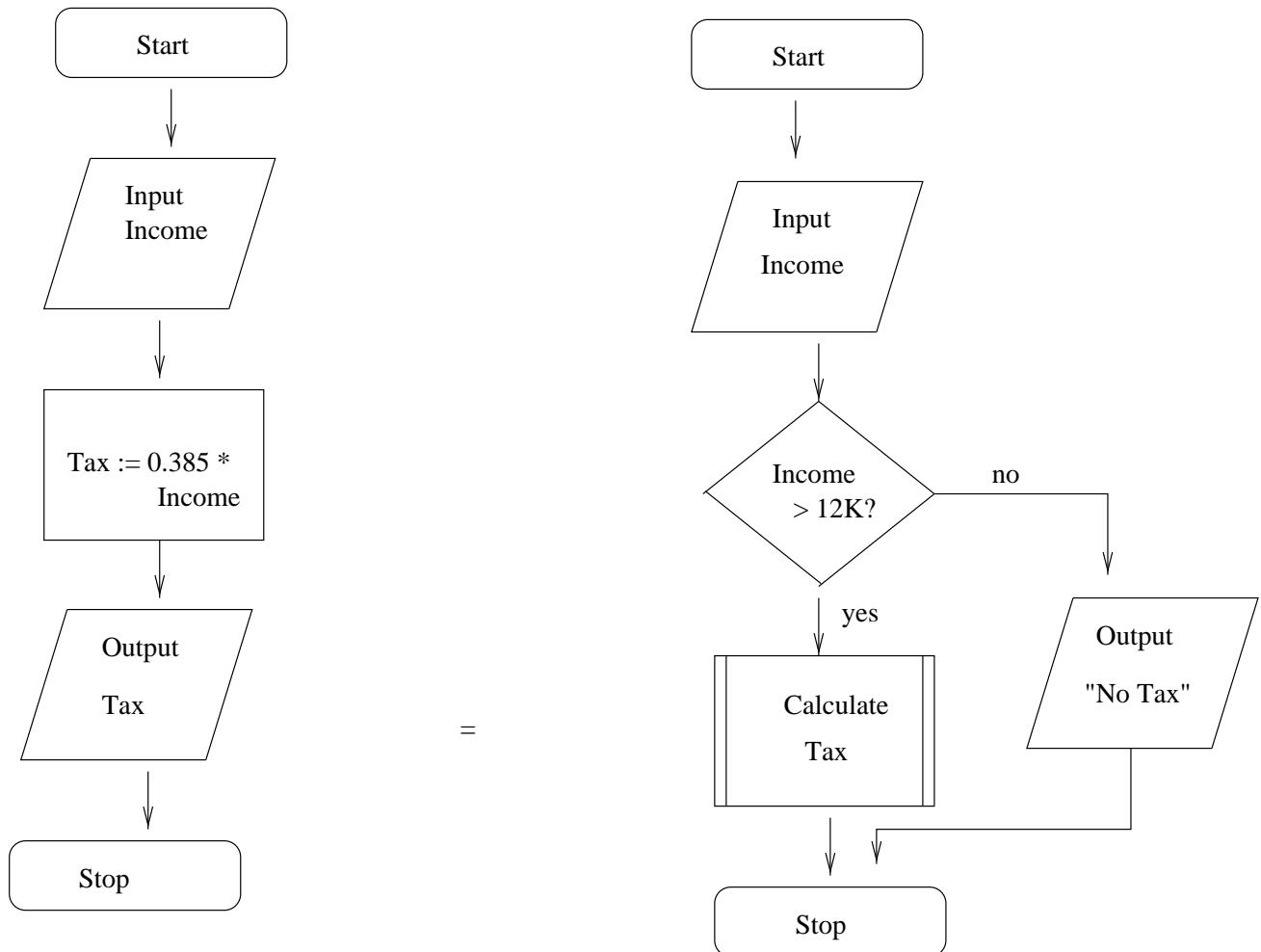


- '=' *not* part of diagram
 - indicates meaning of bordered box
- relatively easy to understand (but so is this process)



Conditional Process

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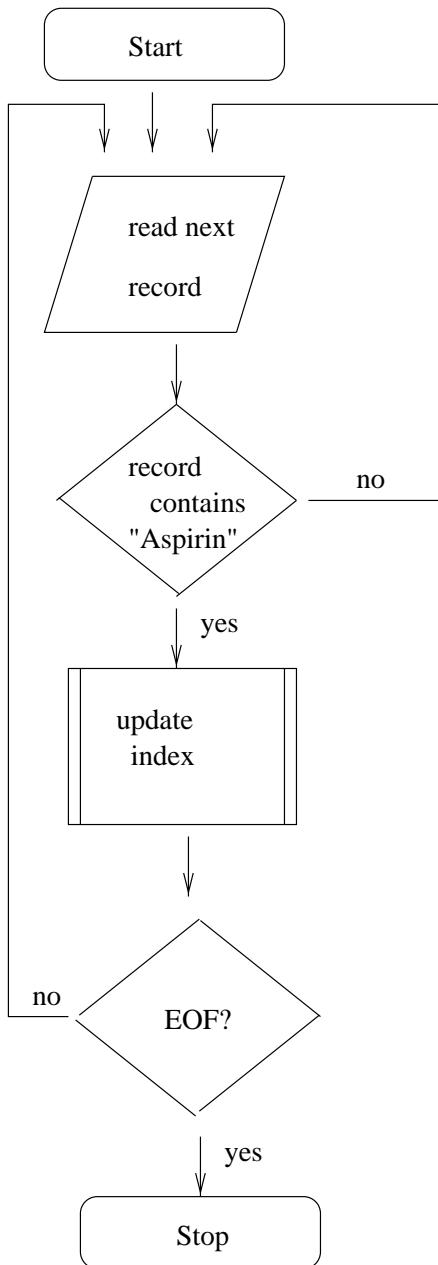


- input/output might be further specified (CD, tape, screen,...)
- input is now a problem —chart makes it obvious



Iteration

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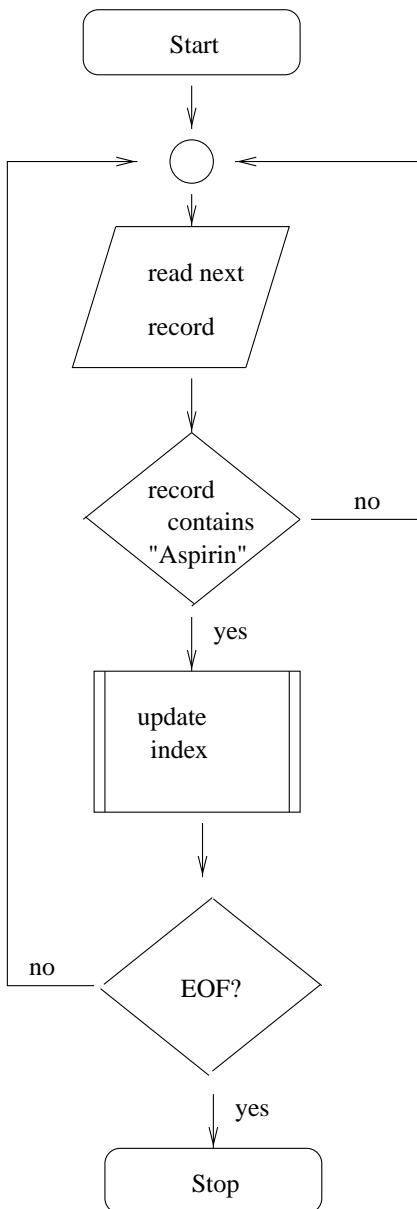


- flow and decision is sufficient



Using Connectors

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- neater, same content



Flowcharts

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- graphic rendition of process
- old fashioned among programmers (little used)
- popular in simple presentations

Dataflow Diagrams

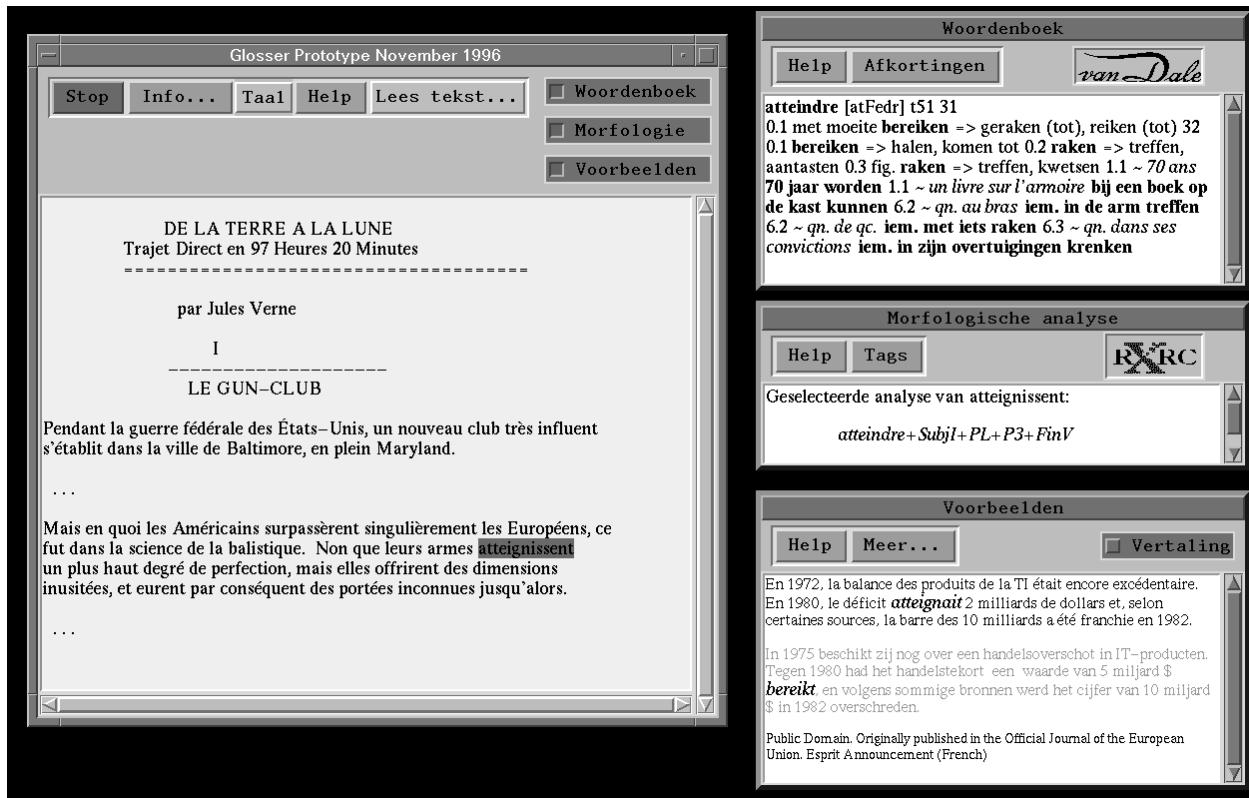
- graphic rendition of process organization
- popular among programmers (today)
- modular, top-down view



Dataflow Diagrams

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User's view of GLOSSER



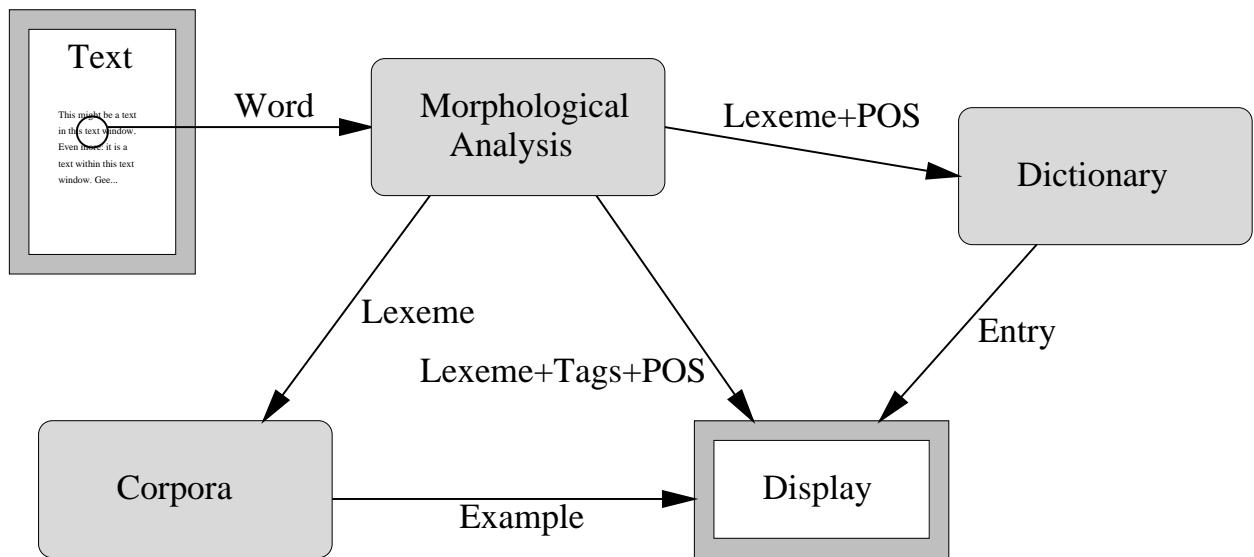
Screens for a text to be read, a morphological analysis, an entry in a bilingual dictionary, and a set of examples taken from (monolingual and bilingual) corpora



Developer's View

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System Architecture of GLOSSER (how it works)



- software too complex for flowchart
- flowchart view (detail down to level of decision points) too atomistic

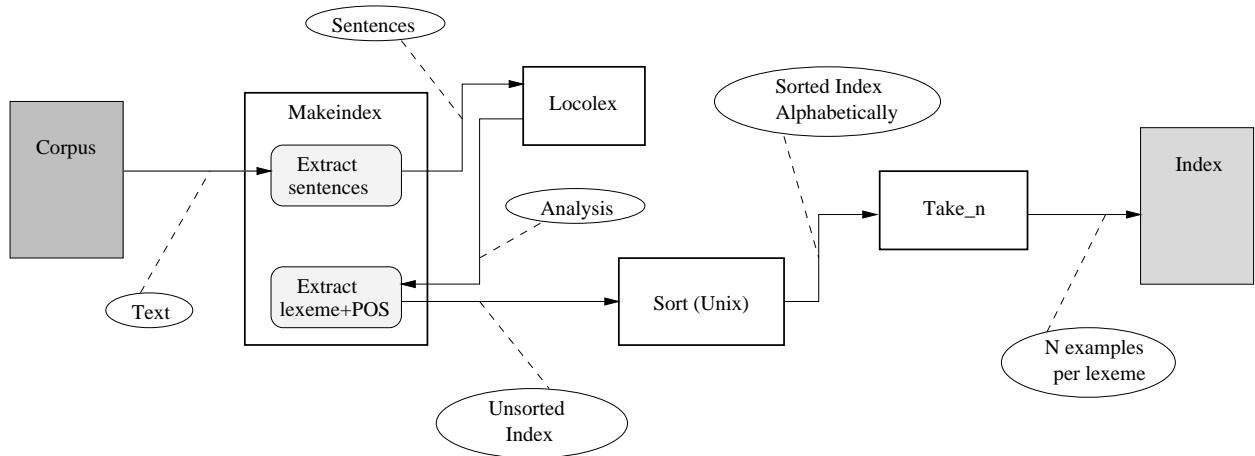
Flowcharts still popular outside of programming!



Developer's View

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Dataflow Diagram for an Indexing Program that indexes words, not strings (e.g., *walking*, *walk*, *walks*, *walked* all indexed to *walk*).



- task of submodules noted
- clarifies some assumptions
- communication noted



Chemical Diagrams

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molecules are atoms (nodes) connected by chemical bonds (edges)

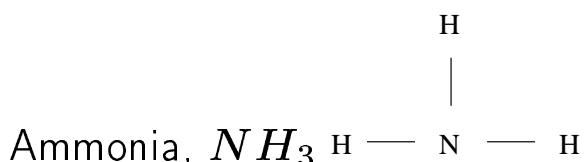


Diagram allows chemists to check structure against what they know of elements, e.g., that hydrogen can make exactly one bond. E.g., the structure below can't be right:



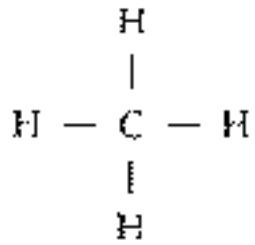
The internal hydrogen atoms can't support the two bonds.



Chemical Diagrams

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Methane, CH_4



diagrams more informative than chemical formulas

Water, H_2O vs. Carbon Dioxide CO_2



The CO_2 connections are *double bonds*, the H_2O are not.

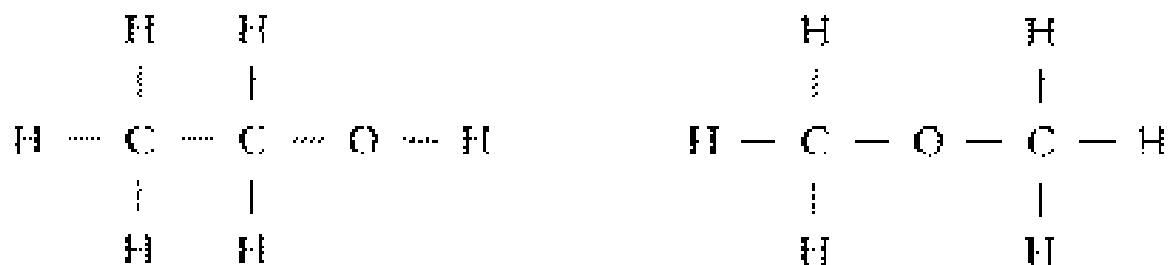


Chemical Diagrams

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Diagrams, developed in mid-19th century, suggest where various structures are possible.

Ethanol vs. Dimethylether



- summarize essential components (atoms) and bonds
- allow *local* checks (number of available bonds “valence”)
- suggest where formulas might mislead

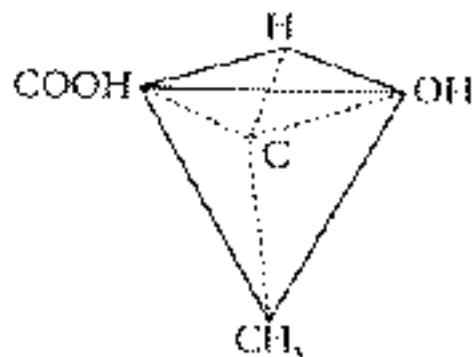
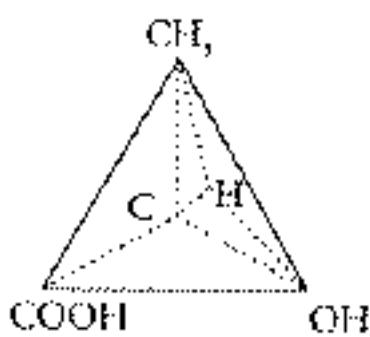


What Diagrams Hide

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Diagrams show in two dimensions structure that is realized in three. This can be misleading.

Van 't Hoff (Dutch Nobel Prize winner) developed stereochemical representations (in three dimensions). Lactic acid, counterclockwise and clockwise:



note that two-dimensional representations would be the same!