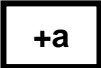
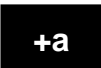
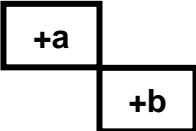
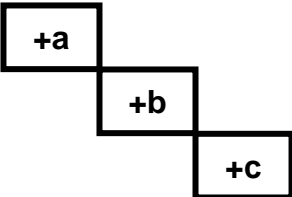
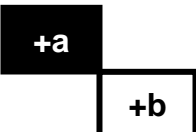
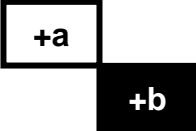
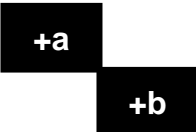
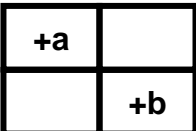
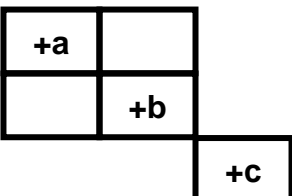


XDI RDF Box Graphs

V1 2009-12-02

XDI RDF statement	Box graph	Notes
1 +a		An open box means the node is inside the context
2 (+a)		A closed box means the node IS the context
3 +a/+b		A lower left diagonal box is a predicate
4 +a/+b/+c		The rule is you can't go more than three rectangles in diagonal without starting a subcontext
5 (+a)/+b		
6 +a/(+b)		
7 (+a)/(+b)		
8 +a/\$has/+b (+a/+b) +a+b		A filled rectangle is a reification (a cross-reference) that now becomes another node (i.e., a first-column rectangle)
9 +a+b/+c		The +c arc is now on the +a+b node

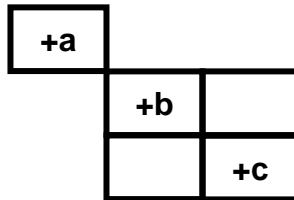
XDI RDF statement

Box
graph

Notes

10

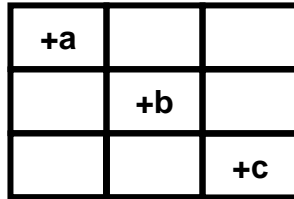
+a+b+c



The +b+c arc is now on the +a node

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(+a/+b)/\$has/+c
((+a/+b)/+c)
(+a+b/+c)
+a/\$has/(+b/+c)
(+a/(+b/+c))
(+a/+b+c)
+a+b+c



Now the entire three-column graph is a filled rectangle, and thus the starting node for a new graph

All of the different XDI statements on the far right produce the same box graph

This pattern holds no matter how deep you nest the \$has statements