The structure of minimal flows
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A flow (X, T) is a jointly continuous action of the topological group T on the compact Hausdorff space X. A minimal set is a closed, non-empty T invariant set which is minimal with respect to these properties. If (X, T) is itself minimal (eqivalently every orbit is dense) we say it is a minimal flow.

We will present examples of minimal flows, and also discuss important classes (equicontinuous, distal,and weakly mixing). A highlight is the Furstenberg structure theorem for distal minimal flows. A "global" view is provided by the Galois theory of minimal flows.