



AWS Neptune

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CHALLENGES

Problems with Relational
and other Graph
databases

01

WHY AWS

Neptune?

What does AWS
Neptune provide?

02

USE CASES

Where Graph database
can be used?

03

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GRAPH MODELS

How to store, retrieve,
and analyze data

05

COMPETITORS

Azure, Google Cloud

06

DEMO

What data have we
created?

The background of the slide features a complex network diagram. It consists of numerous small, light blue circular nodes connected by thin, light blue lines, forming a web-like structure. Some nodes are highlighted with a slightly darker blue color. The overall aesthetic is modern and technical, set against a dark blue gradient background.

01 CHALLENGES

Problems with Relational and why use Graph Databases

Relational Database

- Unnatural for Graph Querying
- Inefficient graph processing
- Rigid schema inflexible for changing data
- Have to write large number of joins for graph traversal which can become too slow

SQL Query

```
WITH RecursiveBOM(related_id,source_id,indent_level) AS
(
    SELECT parentPart_id,childPart_id, 0
    FROM   dbo.bom pb
    WHERE  parentPart_id = 6
    UNION ALL
    SELECT pb.parentPart_id,pb.childPart_id, indent_level +1
    FROM   dbo.bom  pb
    INNER JOIN RecursiveBOM rb ON rb.source_id = pb.parentPart_id
)

SELECT distinct(rb.source_id), rb.related_id, rb.indent_level
FROM RecursiveBOM rb
INNER JOIN dbo.systempart sp ON sp.childPart_id = rb.source_id
```

Why use Graph Database

- Connections or relationships between entities are at the core of the data
- Easy to model data interconnections as a graph, and then write complex queries that extract real-world information
- Advantageous over complex relational databases
- A graph database like Neptune can query relationships between billions of vertices without bogging down.

Cypher Query

```
MATCH (sp:part{ref: 6})<-[:consumes..*]-(tp:part)<-[:has]-(s:system)
RETURN tp
```



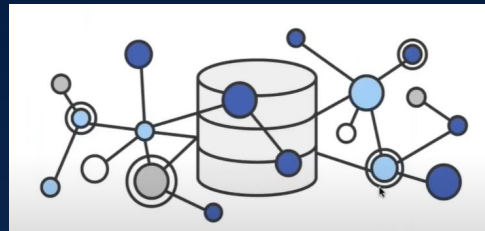
02

WHY AWS Neptune ?



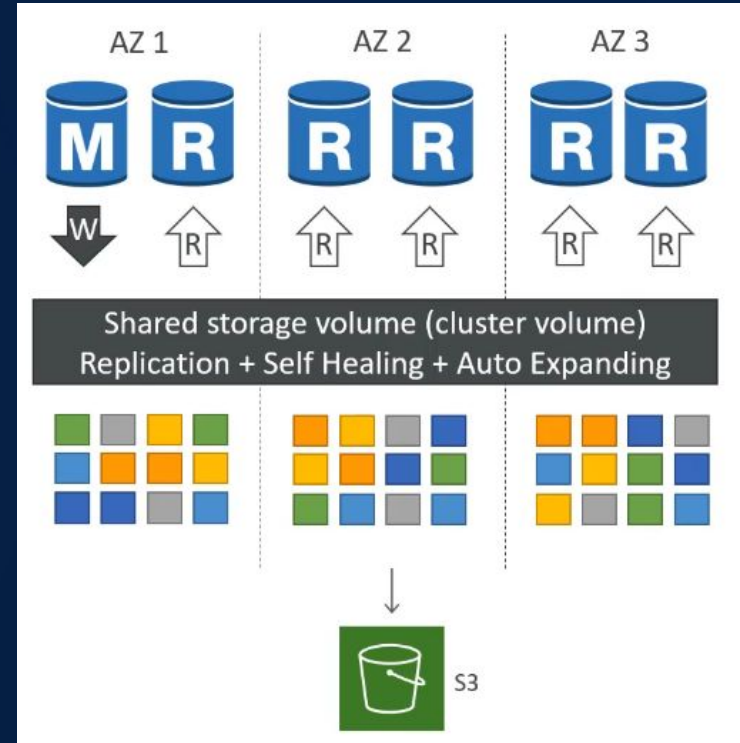
KEY FEATURES

- High performance and Scalability
- High Availability and Durability
- Query Support - Apache TinkerPop Gremlin, the W3C's SPARQL, and Neo4j's openCypher
- Highly Secure
- Fully Managed
- Fast Parallel Bulk Data Loading
- Cost Effectiveness - Pay only for what you use

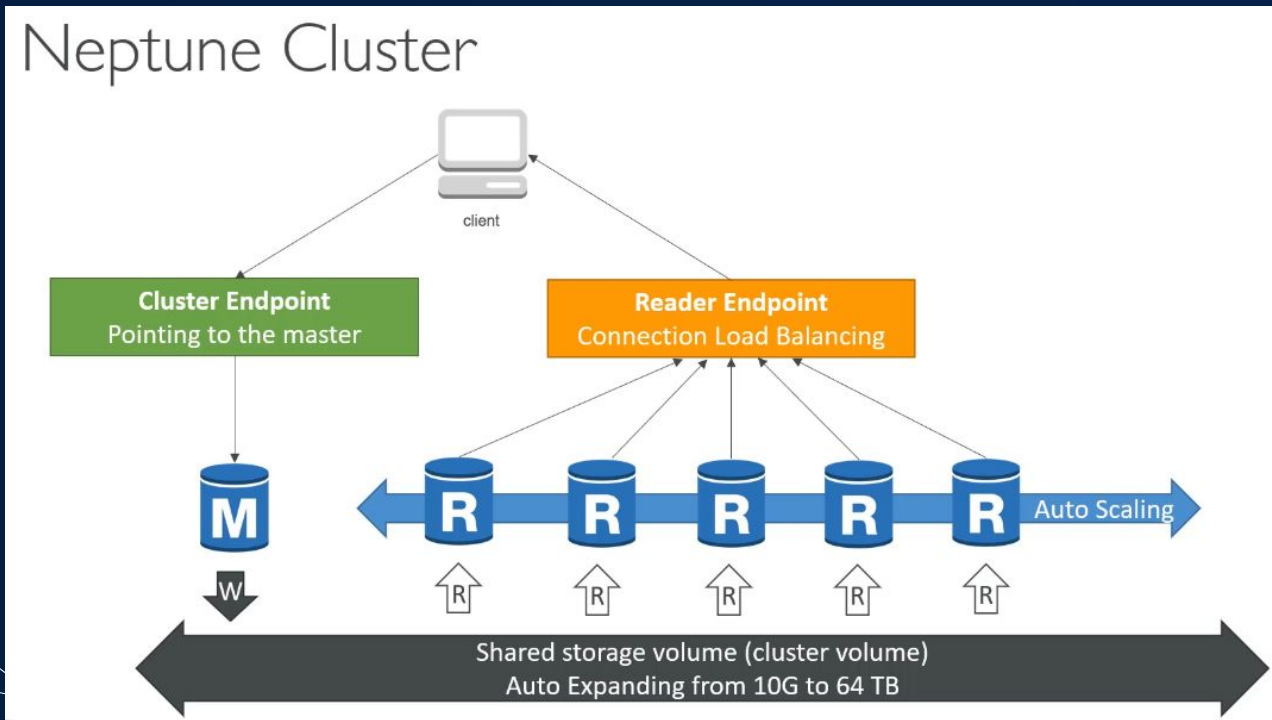


ARCHITECTURE

- Fault Tolerance achieved by replicating data 6 times across 3 availability zones. One instance is the master. ACID model with immediate consistency
- Storage is striped across 100s of volumes with each being 10GB
- Data is stored using Lock-free optimistic algorithm. Data is considered durable when at least 4/6 copies acknowledge the write. For read, it uses 3/6 quorum model
- Data is continuously backed up to S3 in real time, using storage nodes



What a cluster looks like





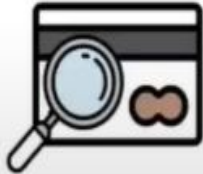
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· USE CASES



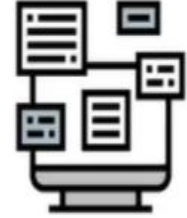
Social Networking

Easily process social network information over large sets of user profiles and interactions. Used to find common interaction in Twitter, Facebook



Fraud Detection

Using a fraud graph, organizations can identify a network of connected users and items such as e-mail accounts, addresses, and phone numbers that they have in common.



Recommendations

Existing recommender system methods use metrics of similarity to recommend other nodes which do not take into account the graph structure of the relationships between the nodes.



Life Sciences

Use graph-based technique for data integration, management of research publications, drug discovery, precision medicine, and cancer research

The background is a dark blue gradient. On the left side, there is a complex network graph with numerous nodes (represented by small blue dots) and edges (represented by thin white lines). Some nodes are larger and more prominent than others. To the right of the graph, there are several faint, light blue geometric shapes, including triangles and lines, scattered across the space. The overall aesthetic is modern and tech-oriented.

04

GRAPH DATA MODEL

PROPERTY GRAPH



TinkerPop

Open Source
package maintained
by Apache

Gremlin

Provides a universal
Graph Query Language,
Gremlin which is easy to
integrate with Java and
Python

Nodes and Edges

Nodes and Edges are
built connecting each
other where both of
them can have some
attributes

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION FRAMEWORK



W3C

Standard Formats
specified by World
Wide Web
Consortium (W3C)

5 Formats specified

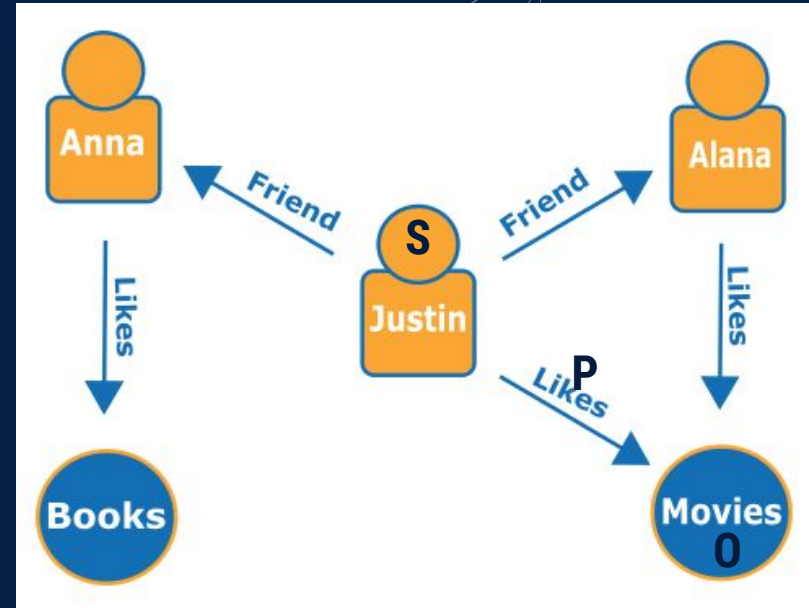
Intended for situations
in which information on
the Web needs to be
processed by
applications

SPARQL

Mostly like SQL
consisting of
SELECT, UPDATE,
INSERT, WHERE
clauses

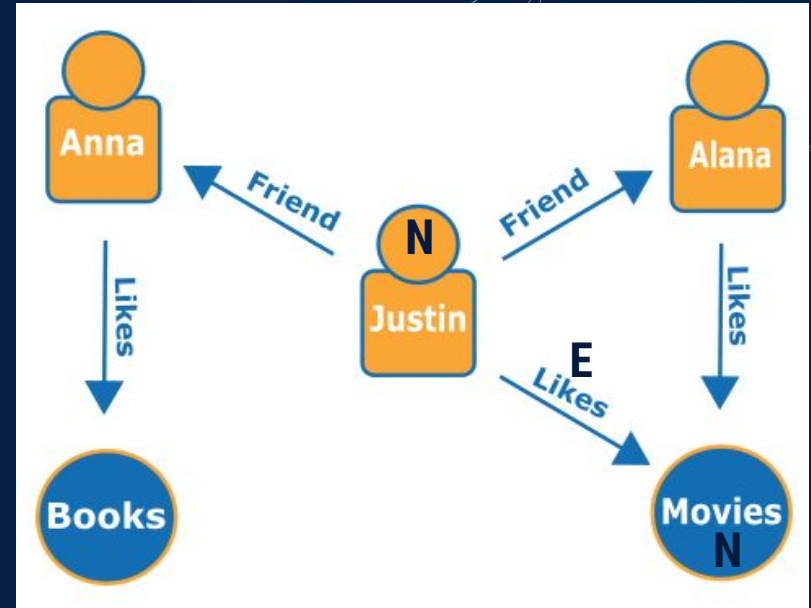
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION FRAMEWORK

- The subjects and objects of the triples make up the nodes in the graph; the predicates form the arcs.
- Below is an example of “triples”
<Bob> <is a> <person>.
<Bob> <is a friend of> <Alice>.



GREMLIN

- Nodes and edges define the graph which is similar to openCypher
- Visualization is difficult in Gremlin. It is mostly for traversing the graph
- Compatible with both OLTP and OLAP engines





05

COMPETITORS

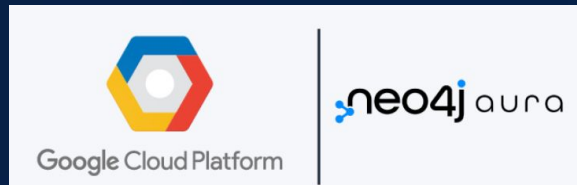
Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB

- Azure Cosmos DB offers document, graph, key-value and wide-column data models in a single service. If our requirement is a multi-model database, **Azure will be cheaper**
- Azure Cosmos DB does not support RDF SPARQL data models. It only supports Gremlin.



Google Cloud Platform | Neo4j AuraDB

- In 2020, Neo4j announced availability of Neo4j AuraDB on Google Cloud as the only integrated graph database service on GCP
- Amazon Neptune does not support advanced data analytics with solutions such as Spark and GraphX
- In Neo4j, updates are typically made from the master which has no regard for the number of instances that fail as long as it remains available whereas AWS Neptune uses quorum model where certain replicas have to acknowledge reads/writes



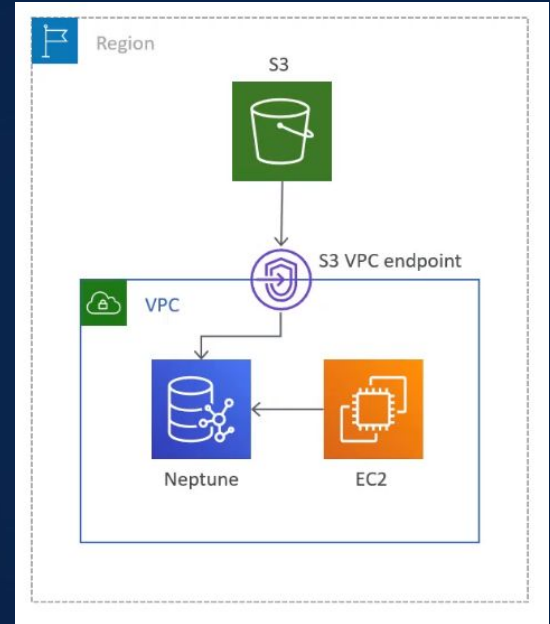


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DEMO

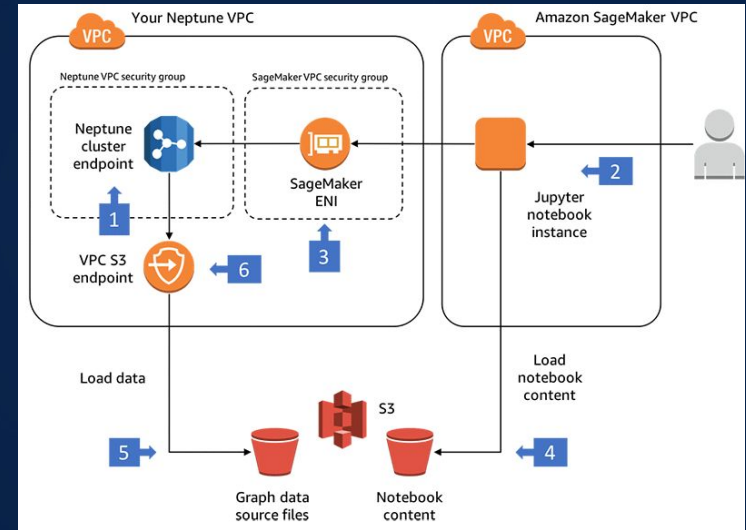
Bulk Load Data from S3 - Using EC2

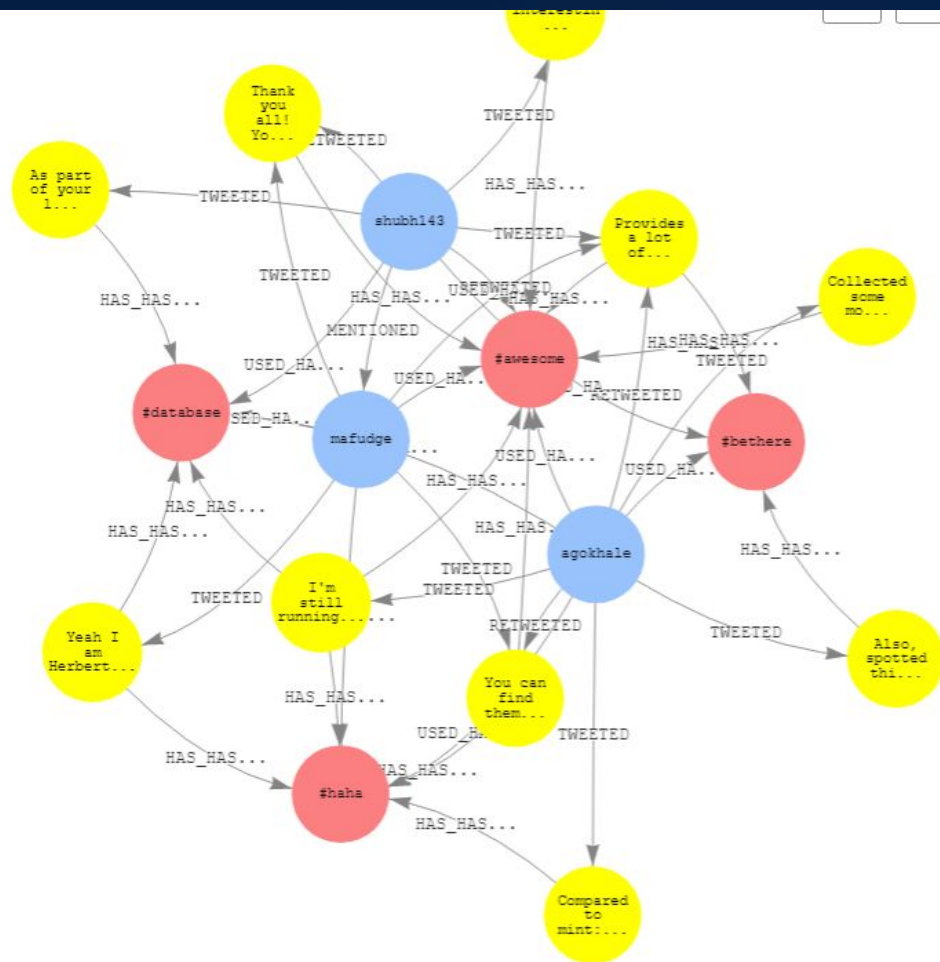
- We perform an HTTP Post request to the loader endpoint
- Neptune Cluster must assume an IAM role with S3 read access
- For Gremlin, we can upload CSV files
- For SPARQL, we can upload different file formats - ntriples, nquads, rdxml, turtle



Bulk Load Data from S3 - Jupyter Notebook

- We use magic functions that begin with “%” or “%%”
- Need to specify S3 Bucket, Amazon Resource Name (ARN) and Region
- ARN allows Neptune Cluster to connect to S3





References

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- <https://aws.amazon.com/neptune/features/>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/neptune/latest/userguide/intro.html>
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- <https://leapgraph.com/aws-neptune-vs-neo4j/>

THANK YOU

