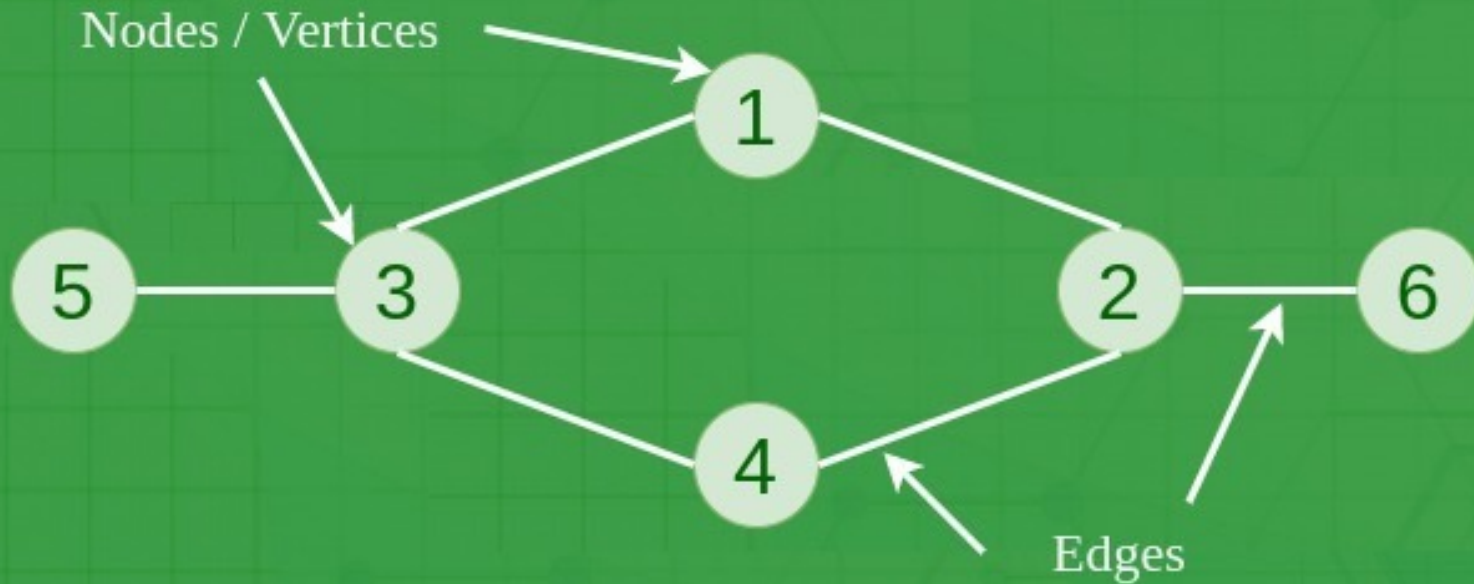


# INTRODUCTION TO KNOWLEDGE GRAPHS

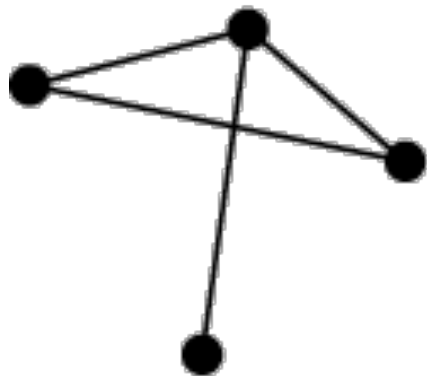


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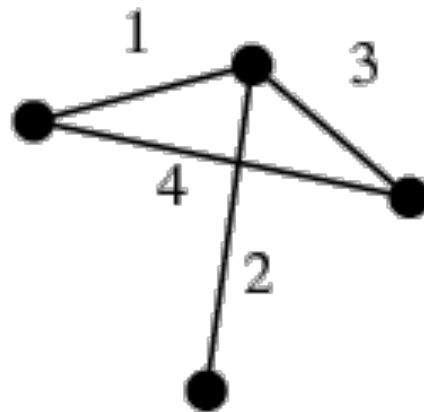
## Introduction to Graphs



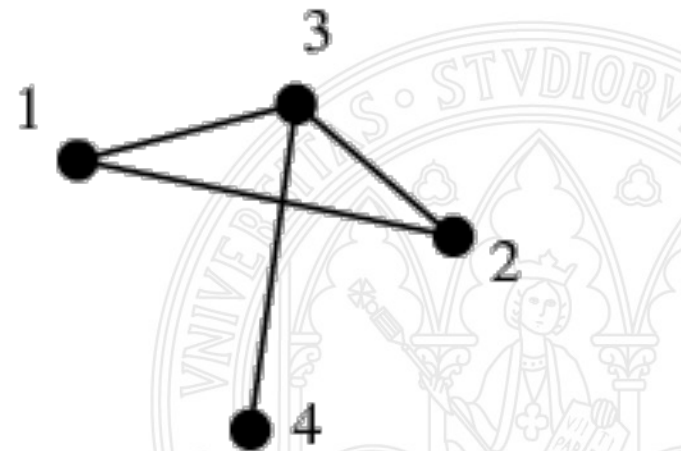
# Labels



*unlabeled graph*

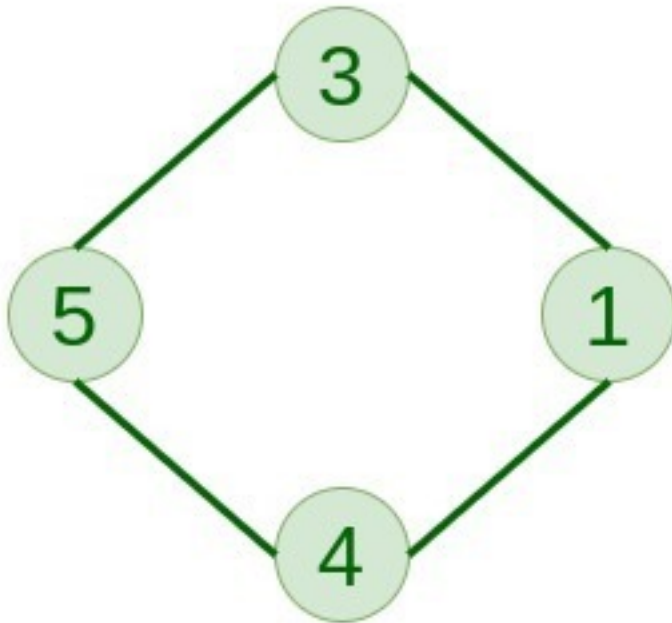


*edge-labeled graph*

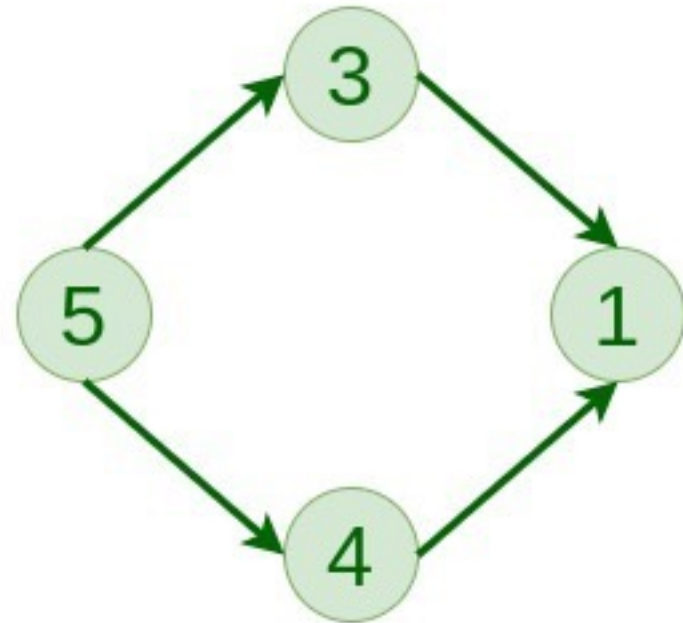


*vertex-labeled graph*

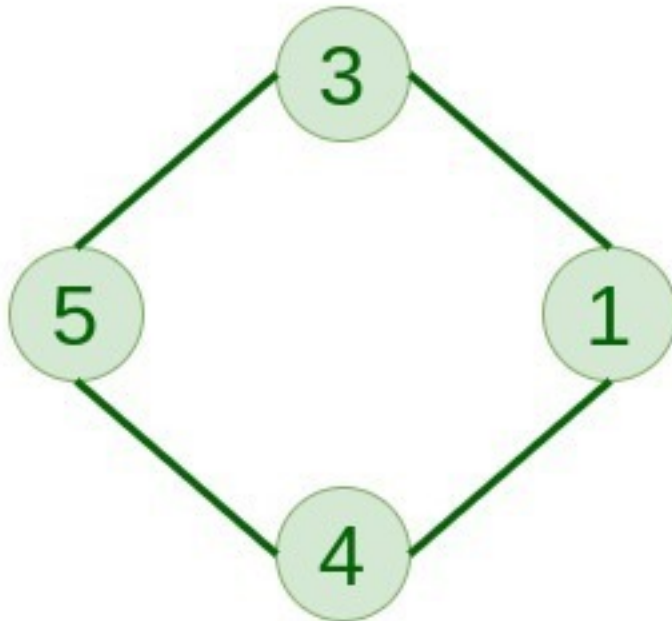
# Directionality



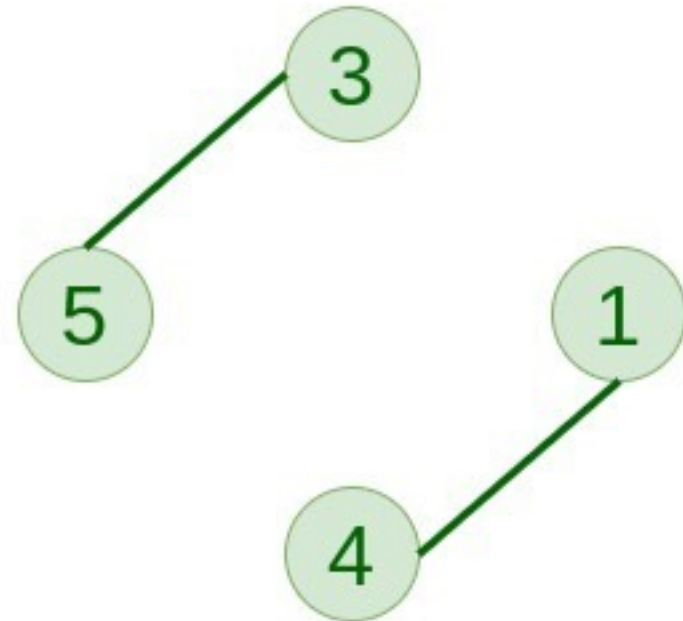
Undirected Graph



Directed Graph

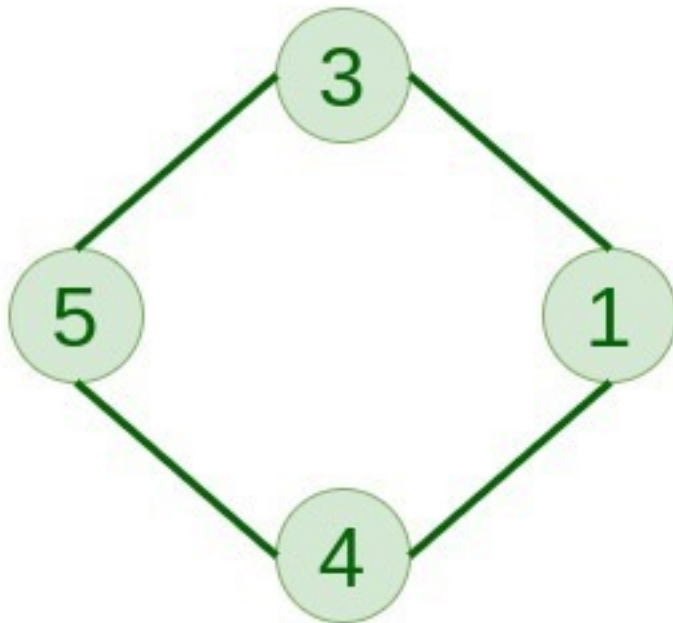


Connected Graph

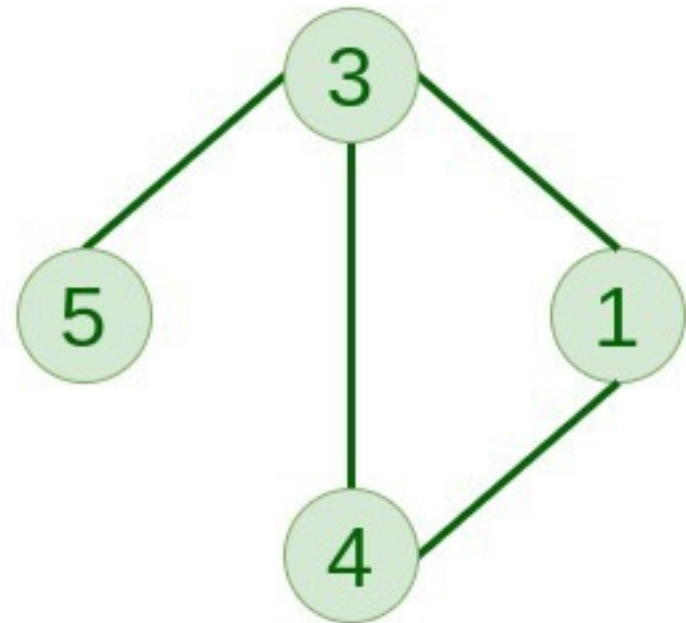


Disconnected Graph

# Cycles

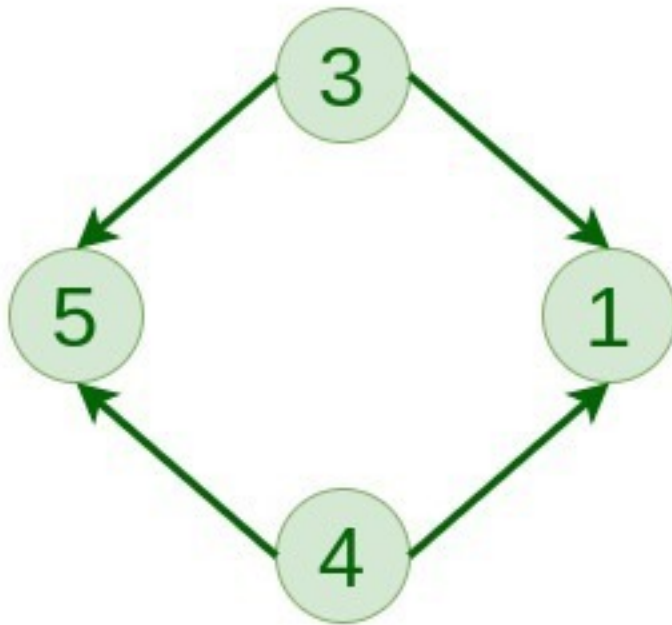


Cycle Graph

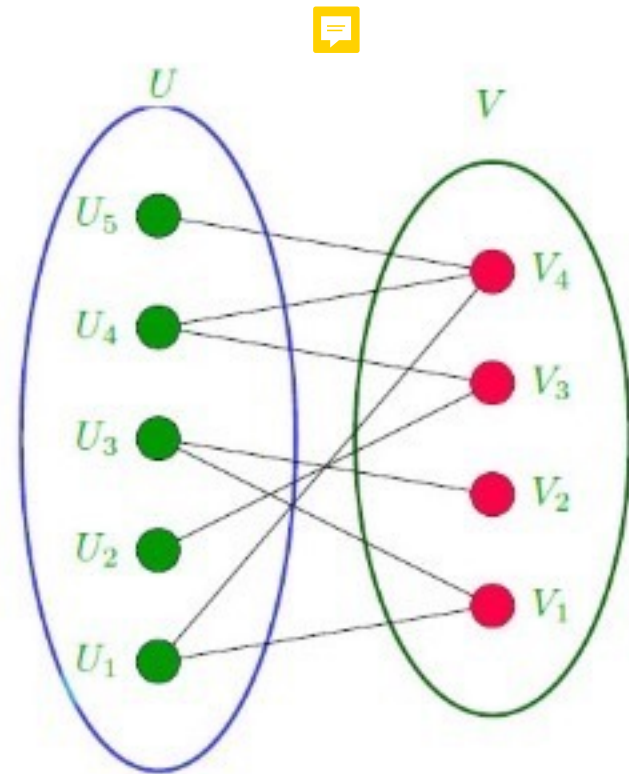


Cyclic Graph

# Cycles



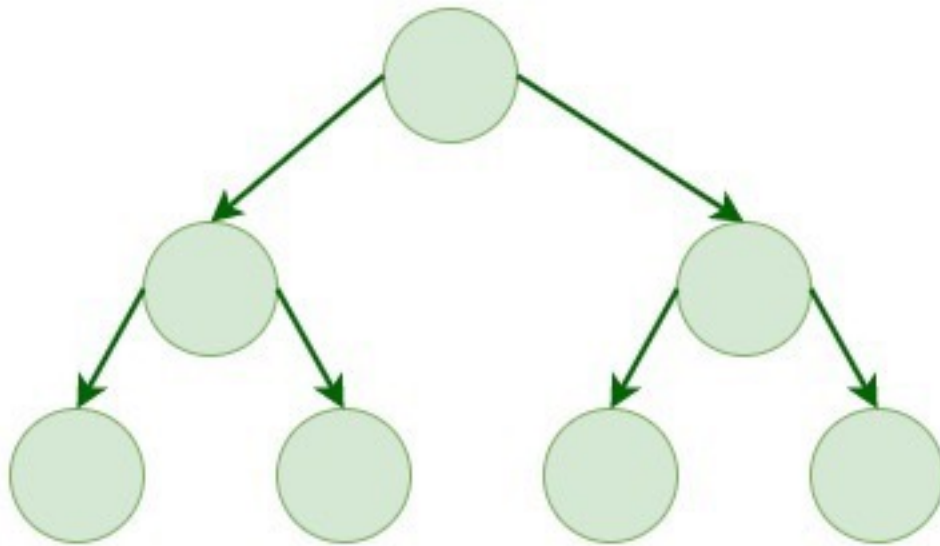
Directed Acyclic Graph



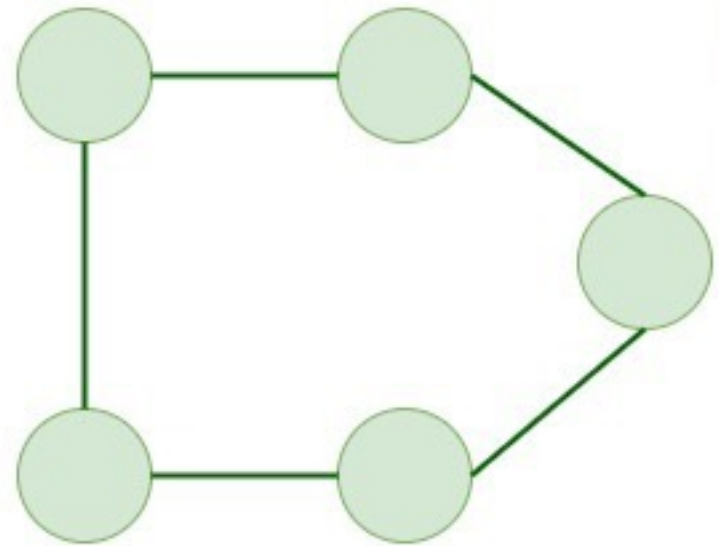
Bipartite Graph



## Tree v/s Graph



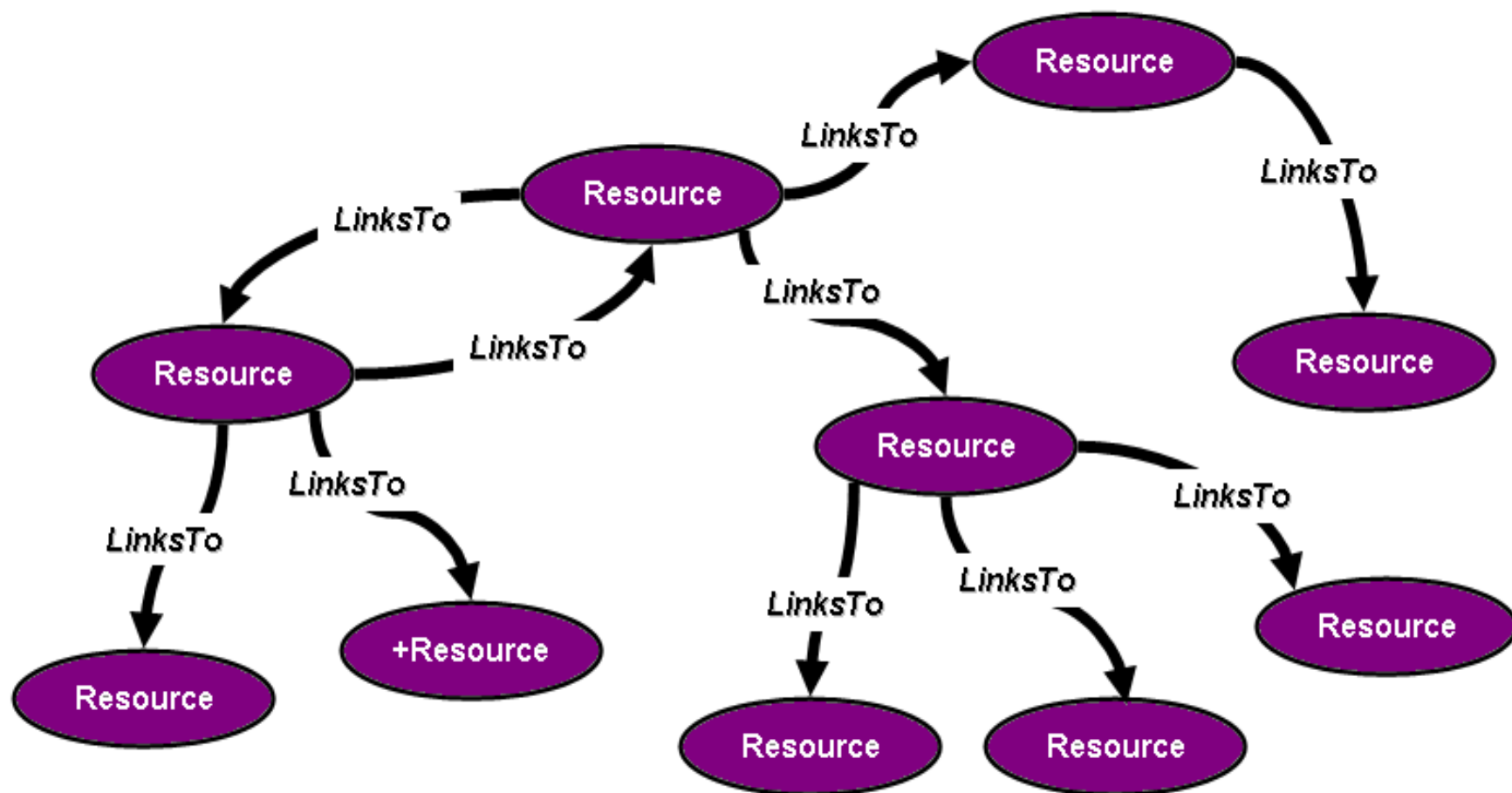
Tree



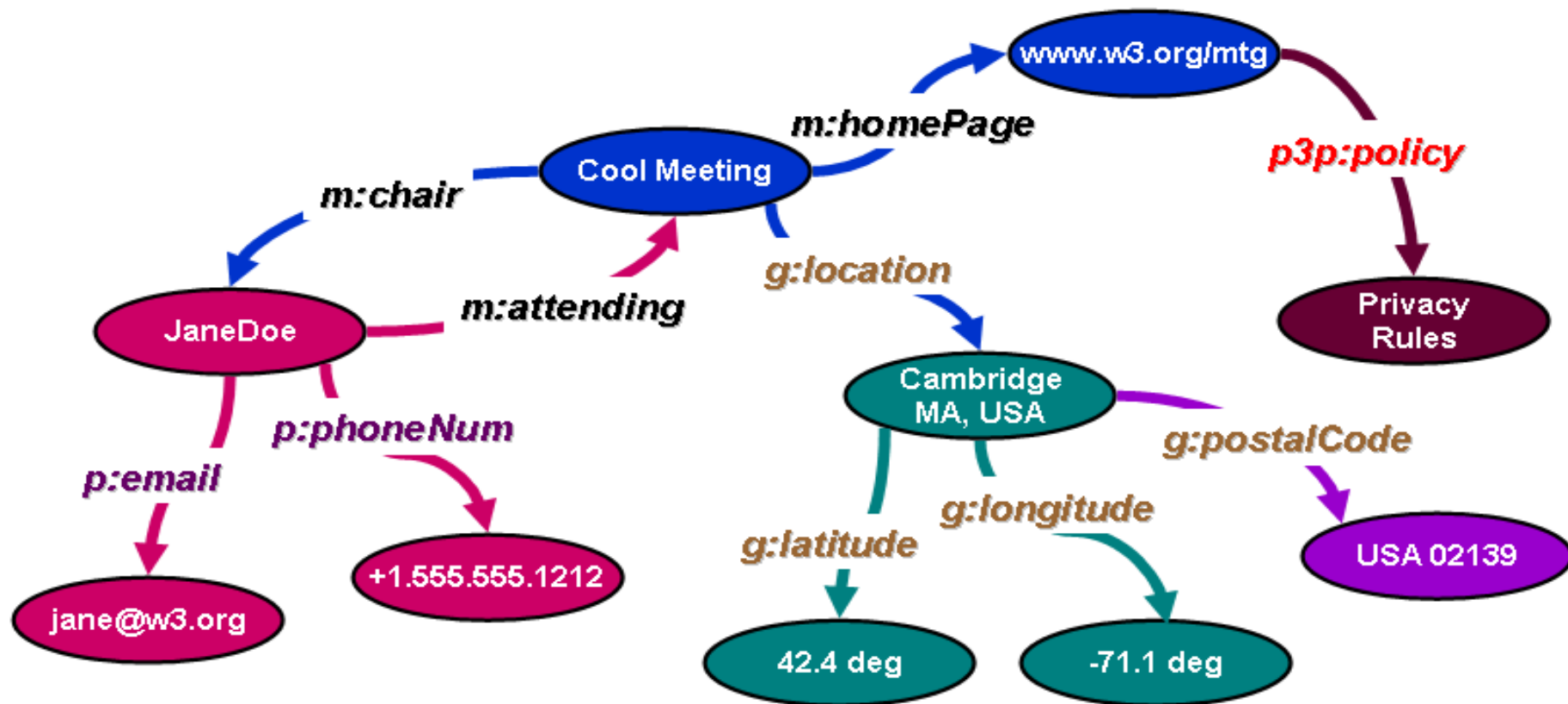
Graph



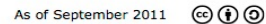
# The web as a graph



# The semantic web as a graph

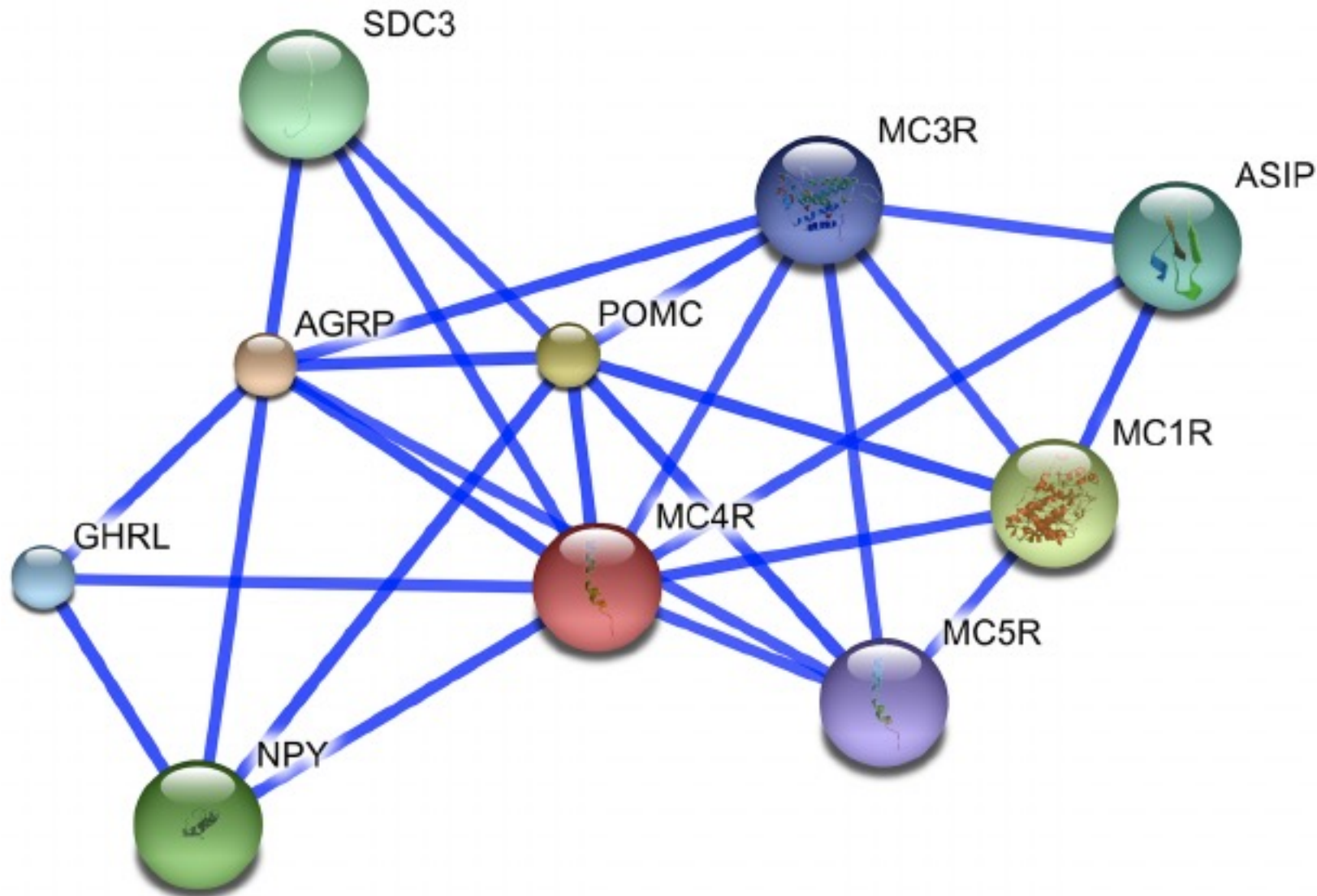


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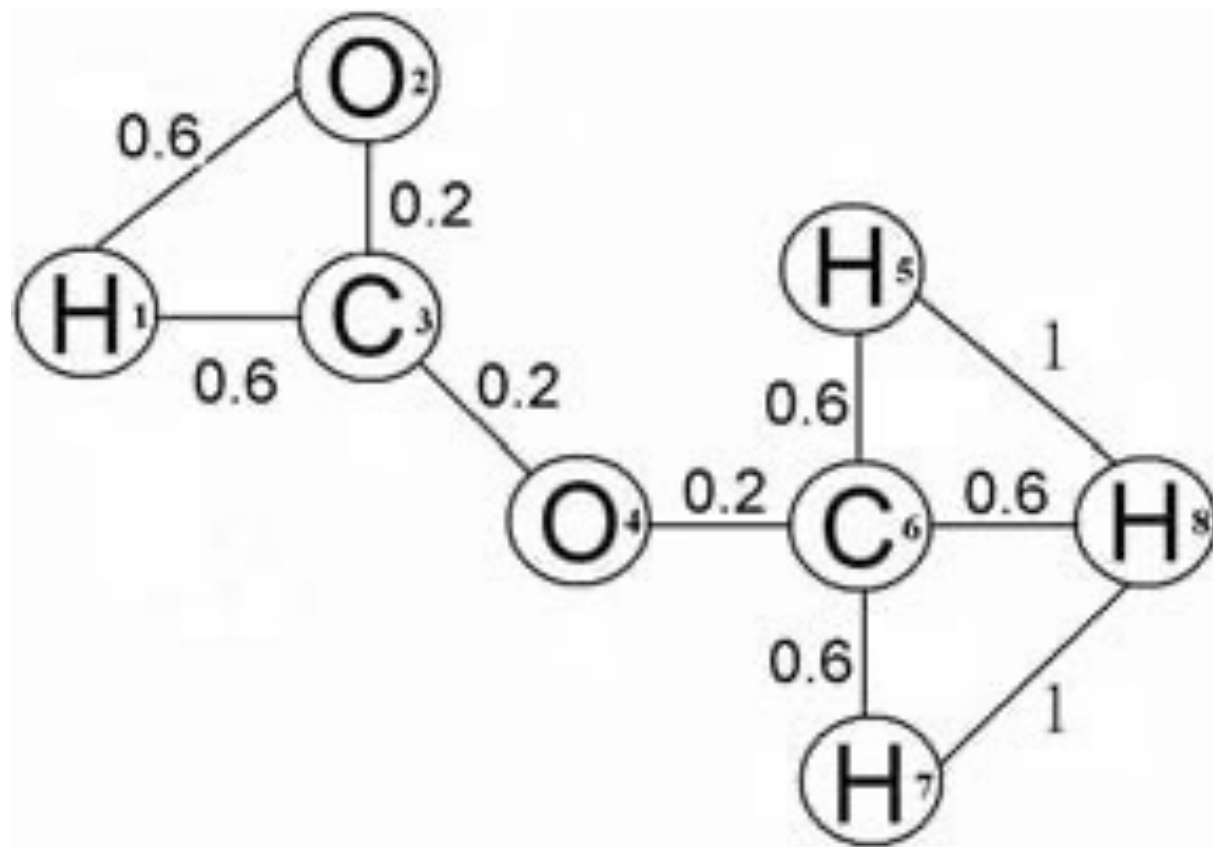




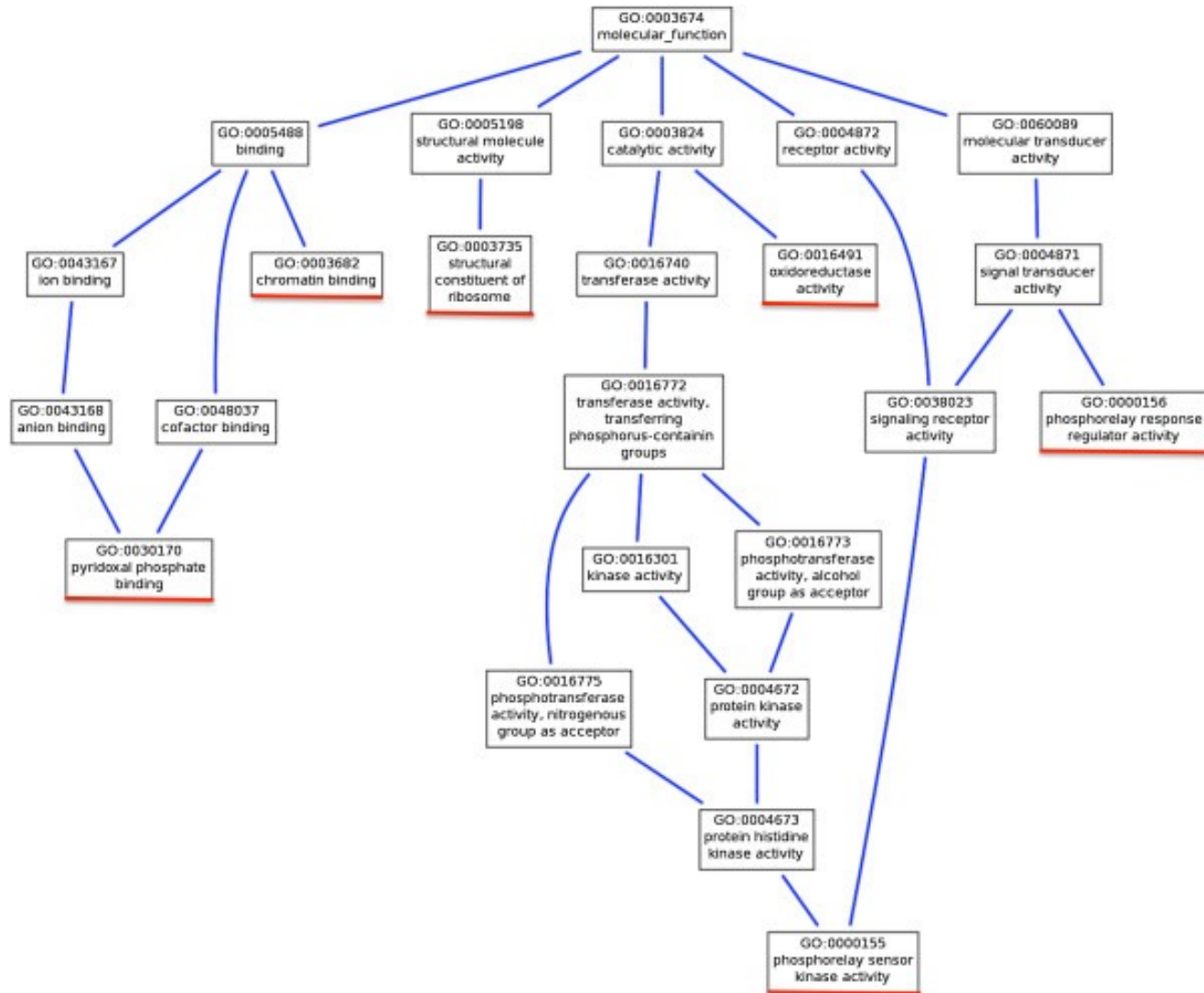
# Protein interactions as graphs



# Some graphs

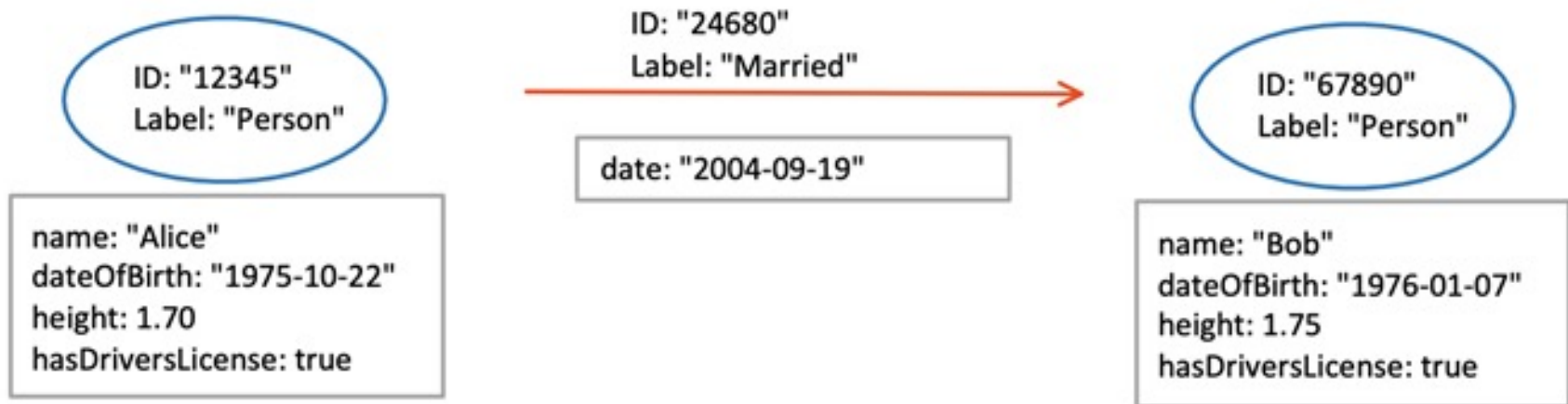


# Is this a graph or a tree?



# Label Property Graphs (LPG)

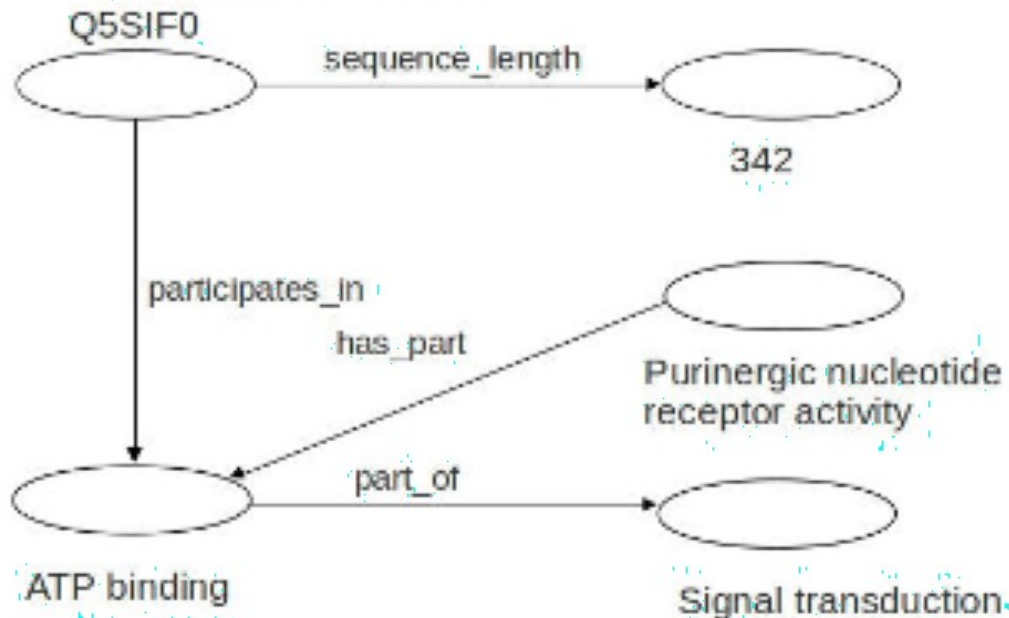
- Vertices:
  - Nodes with identifier + set of key-value pairs
- Edges:
  - Relations with identifier + type + set of key-value pairs





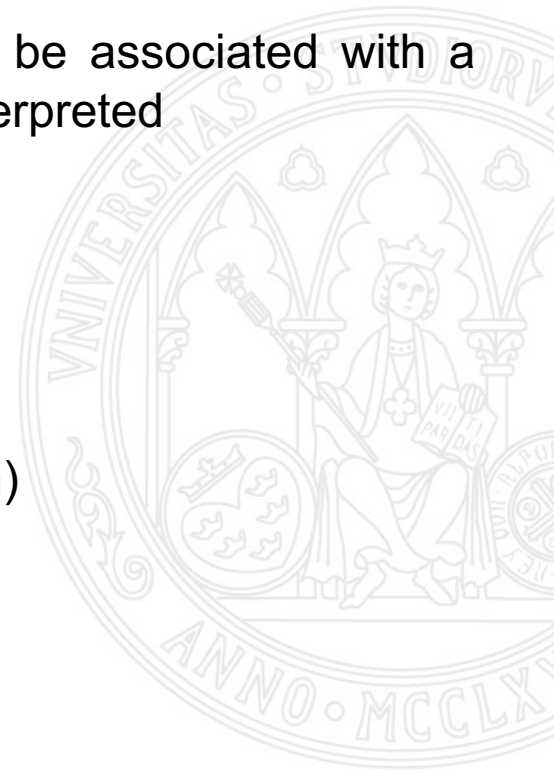
# Semantic graphs (RDF)

- **Statements or RDF triples (subject, predicate, object):** combination of:
  - The resource described (**Subject**)
  - The property or relation between the subject and the object (**Predicate**)
  - Value of the property (**Object**), which is a resource or a literal
  - Each resource or property has an identifier (URI)



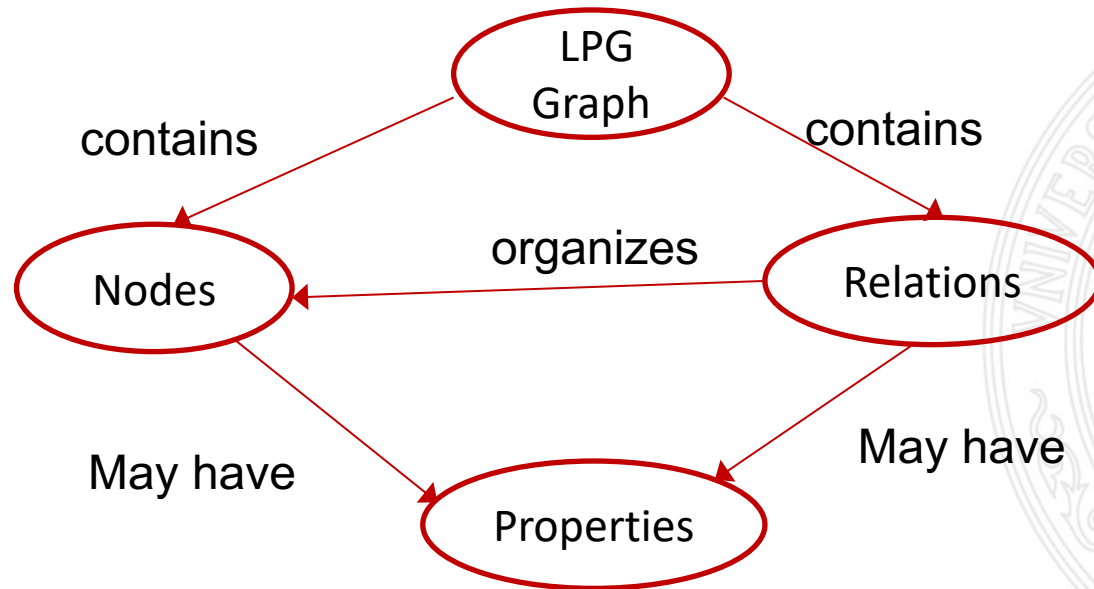
# Types of graph databases

- There are different types of graph databases.
- The difference is in how graph are modeled what can be associated with a node, with an edge, how each element in the graph is interpreted
- Types
  - Labeled Property Graph (LPG)
  - Resource Description Framework Graph (RDF Graph)



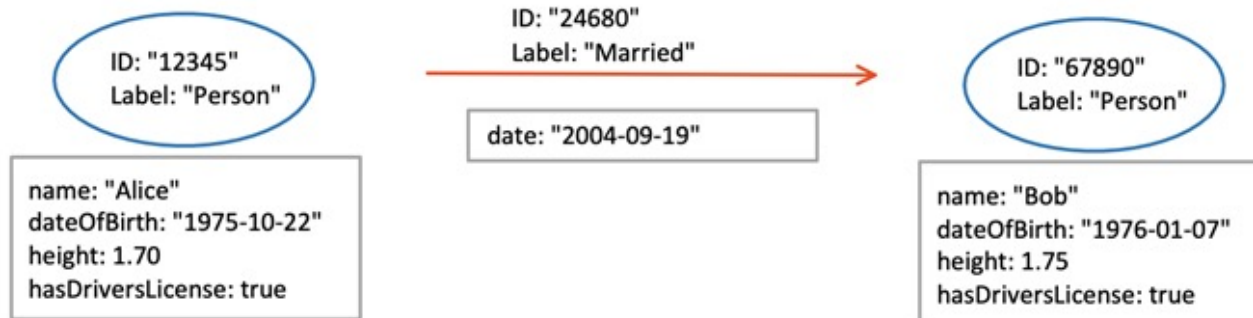


- Nodes, edges, properties and labels



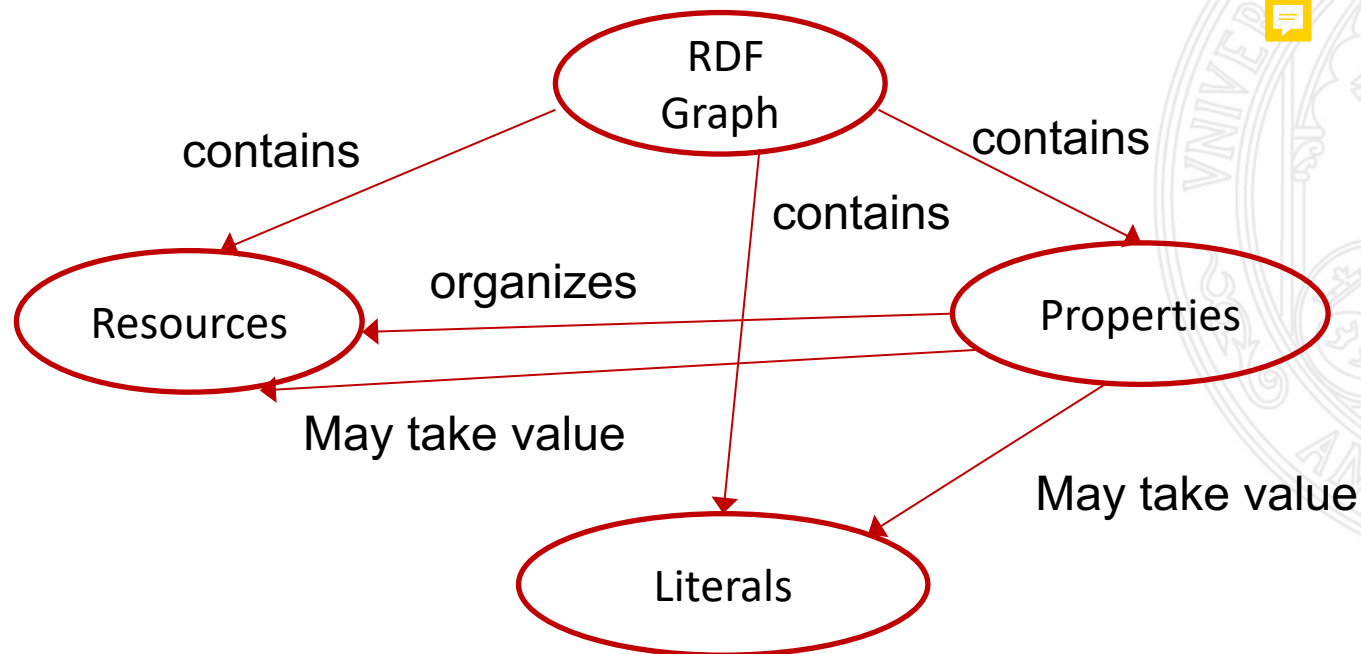
# Labeled property graph

- Node (Vertex): identifier, label (type), set of properties <attribute, value>
- Relations (Edges): identifier, label (type), set of properties <attribute, value>



# RDF graph

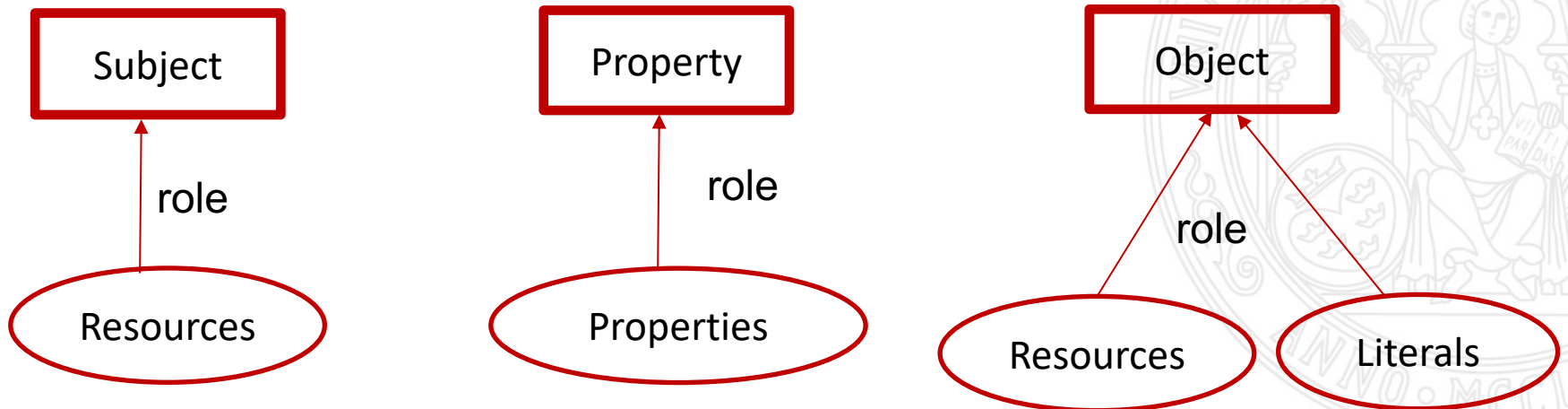
- RDF is a W3C recommendation for data exchange
- Resources, properties and literals (value)



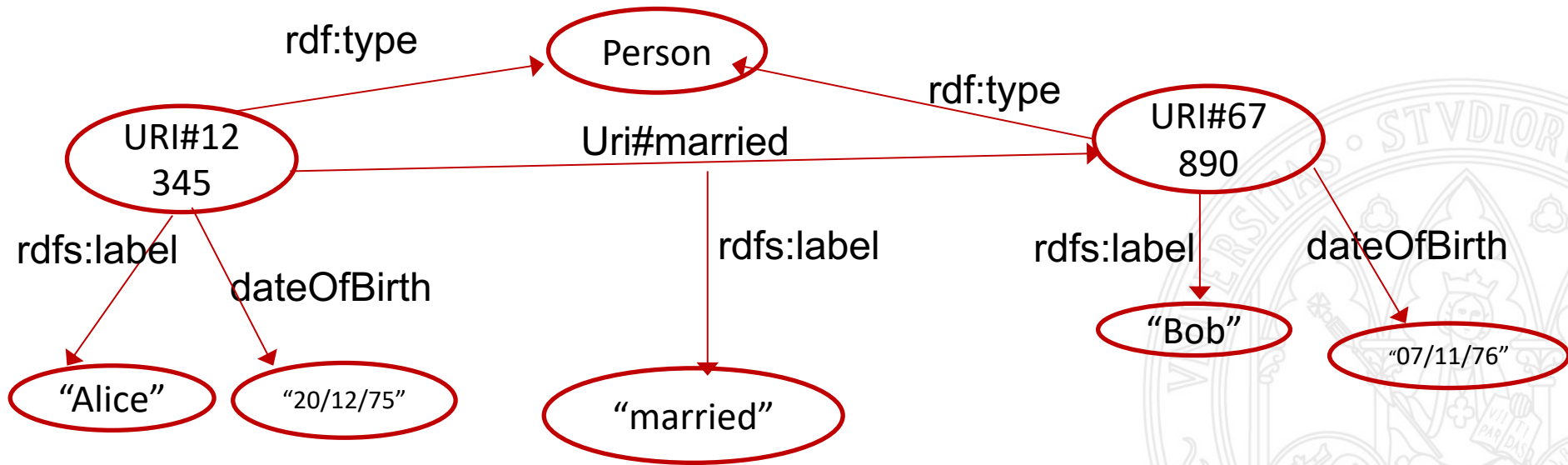
# RDF graph



- Formal model based on RDF **statements**: triples <Subject, Property, Object>
- Resources and properties have universal identifiers (URI/IRI)
- RDF provides a set of standardized properties and resources to facilitate interoperability across graphs and data machine understanding
- Natural integration with ontologies, which provide the terms for concepts and properties



# Example of RDF graph



Properties do not have attributes, only annotations (metadata)



# Comparison LPG-RDF

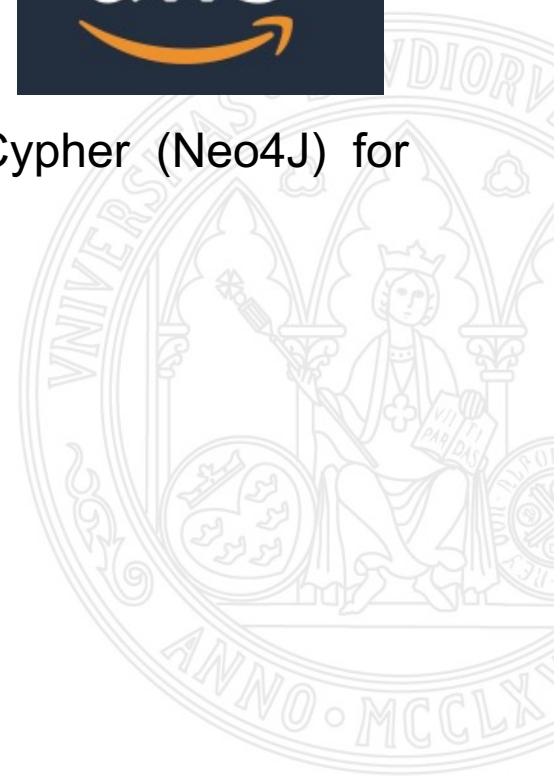
Aspect	LPG	RDF
Data model	Nodes, edges and properties	Triples <S,P,O>
Schema definition	Schema-less, schema-flexible	Not oriented to be schema-less. Schema based on RDFS and OWL.
Query language	Database-dependent	SPARQL, W3C recommendation
Formats	Database-dependent	Formats based on standards: XML, JSON, Turtle
Data integration	Do it yourself!	Formalism oriented to data exchange and interoperability
Federated queries	No native support	Native support for distributed queries
Scalability	Database-dependent	Designed for billions of data relations
Expressiveness	Allows attributes for properties	Explicit meaning of data
Graph processing	Facilitates graph analysis, paths finding (Property Path Discovery)	No native support

- <https://www.stardog.com/platform>
- Oriented to RDF knowledge graphs
- Query language: SPARQL
- Cloud support and deployment
- API, multiple programming connectors



# Amazon Neptune

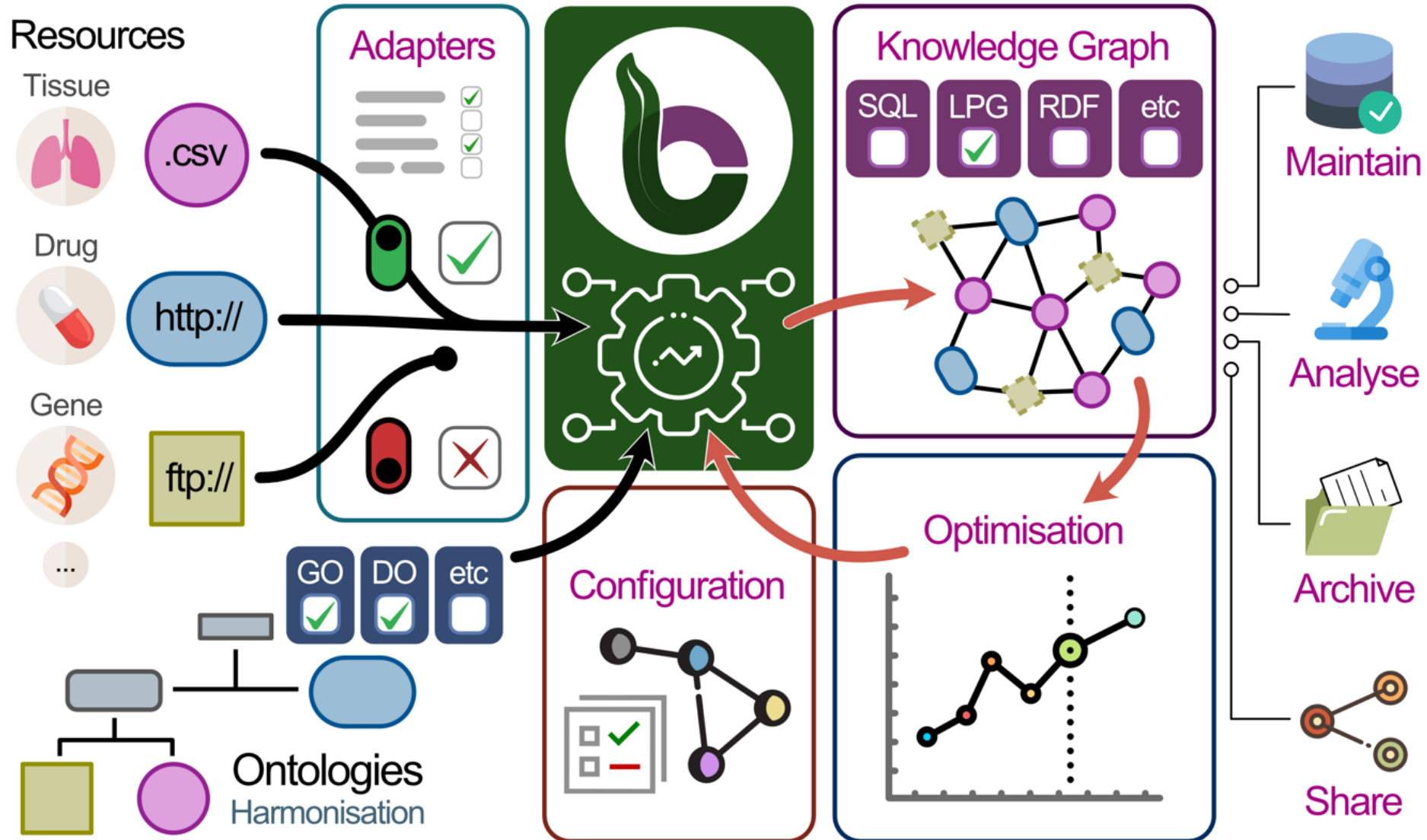
- <https://aws.amazon.com/es/neptune/>
- LPG and RDF graphs
- Query languages: Gremlin (Apache TinkerPop) and Cypher (Neo4J) for LPG, SPARQL for RDF
- AWS Cloud support and deployment
- API for the use of the database



- <https://neo4j.com>
- LPG graphs, with plugins to import RDF graphs
- Query language: Cypher
- Free, Enterprise and cloud versions(AuraDB)
- API and connectors for big data processing tools: Kafka, Spark, etc.



# BioCypher: <https://biocypher.org>



# Questions, comments...

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