

### Objectives

By the end of this session, you should be able to:

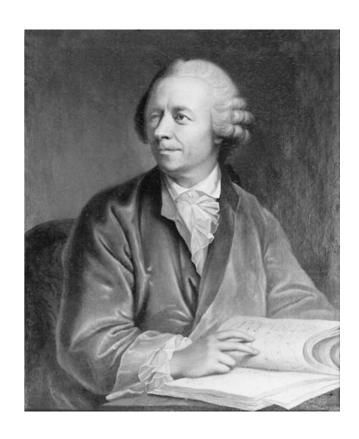
- Have basic knowledge of Graphs, Graph Databases and associated use cases
- Understand Graph processing with Apache Spark GraphX
- Use GraphFrames in a Python Notebook to perform basic Graph parallel computation on airports and flights data

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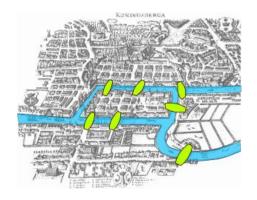
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### A bit of History



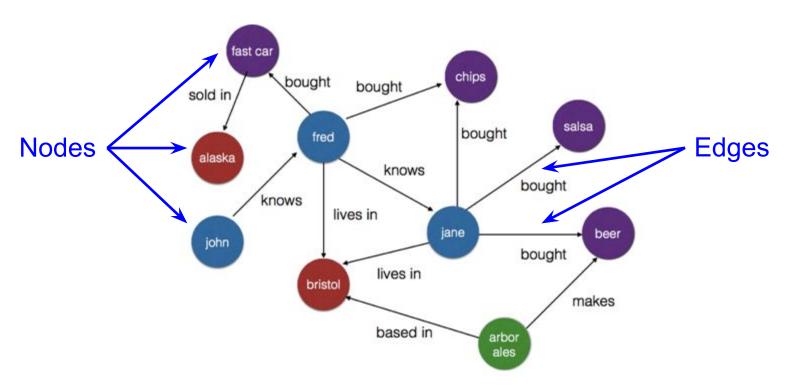
Graph Theory finds its roots from a paper written in 1736 by Leonard Euler on the Seven Bridges of Königsberg urban problem



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graph\_theory https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven\_Bridges\_of\_K%C3%B6nigsberg

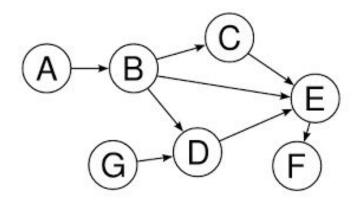
### Graphs

A graph is a representation of a set of nodes (vertices) where some pairs of nodes are connected by edges.



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### Types of graphs



**Directed Acyclic Graph** 

### Directed graphs

A graph where the edges have a direction associated with them. An example of directed graph is a Twitter follower. User Bob can follow user Carol without implying that the reciprocal relationship is true

### Regular graphs

Graphs where each vertex has the same number of edges (degree).

### Multigraph

Graph where multiple edges with same end nodes are permitted

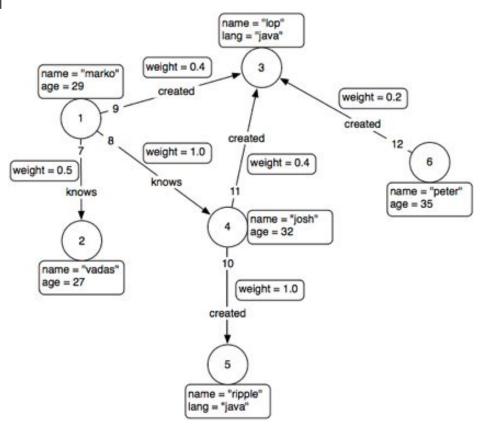
### Acyclic graphs

Graphs which have no cycle

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### **Property Graph**



Nodes and edges have properties that can be included in Queries.

### Why Graphs?

- Graphs are Central to Analytics
  - Data is not just getting bigger, it's getting more connected
  - In many use cases, the relationship between data points provides as much value or more than the data points themselves
- Discovering data relationships and interdependencies is critical to many applications
  - fraud detection
  - better understanding customer relationships
  - ranking web pages or people in social networks
- Graph analytics is a powerful tool for understanding and exploiting the connections in data
- Graph applications are everywhere today

### Graph Use cases

- Recommendation engines
- Anomaly/Fraud Detection
- Network Analysis/Route planning
- Social Networks
- Identity/Access Management
- Graph-based search
- Master Data Management

### Graph is the 'Natural' way to represent and query highly connected data

### **Graph Databases**









- Provide OLTP (Online Transaction Processing) capabilities.
- Focus on optimizing storage and querying of graph data: vertices, edges, and associated metadata
- Alternative when complexity of graph data makes classic RDBMS inadequate
- Typically work with small sections of the graph
- Example Query engines
  - Gremlin (Tinkerpop)
  - Motif Findings (Neo4J)

### Graph processing



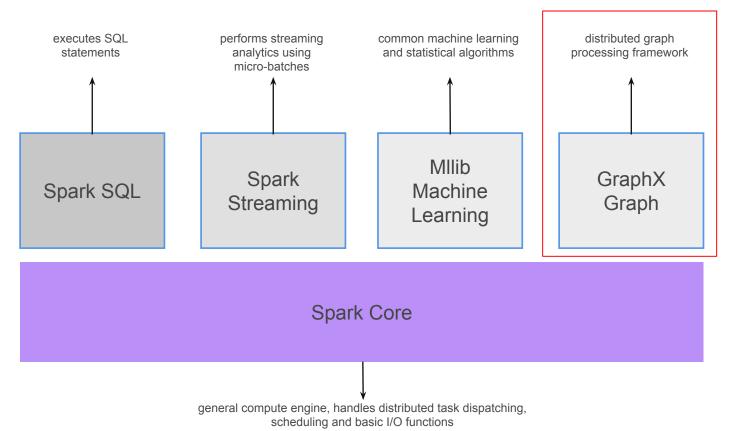




- Focuses on data analytics (OLAP or Online Analytical processing) on Graphs
- Suited when relational databases are inadequate because of the data high dimensionality
- Scalability: Distributed Graph-parallel support e.g. BSP (Bulk synchronous processing)
- Example building block operations:
  - Subgraph extractions
  - Neighborhood aggregation
  - ...
- Example algorithms:
  - BFS: Breadth First Search
  - PageRank
  - Collaborative Filtering



### Spark Core Libraries

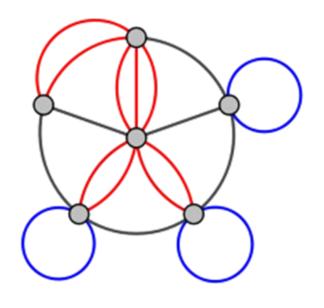


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### Apache Spark GraphX



- Graph Processing System, not a database
- Directed multigraph with properties attached to each vertex and edges
- Exposes a set of fundamental operators that support graph computation:
  - Subgraph, joinVertices, aggregateMessages, etc...
- Provides algorithms to simplify analytics tasks
  - PageRank, BFS, Triangle Counting, etc...
- Massively parallel: Built on top of Spark RDD

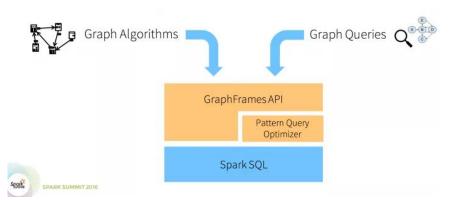
## Constructing a property graph with GraphX

#### Vertices RDD

Graph = Vertices RDD + Edges RDD



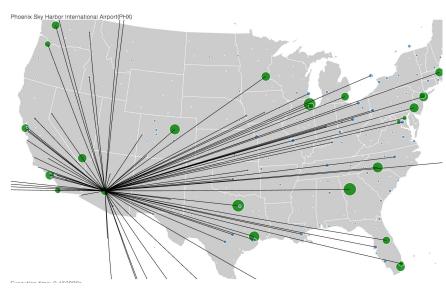
### **GraphFrames Overview**



- Add-on component built on top of GraphX: available on spark-packages.org
- Addresses main limitations of GraphX:
  - Python APIs
  - Uses DataFrames instead of lower-level RDDs: therefore can leverage Catalyst query optimizations
- GraphX-GraphFrame conversion
- Added Feature:
  - Motif finding

https://spark-packages.org/package/graphframes/graphframes

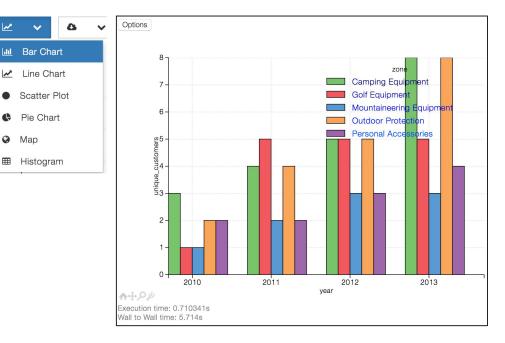
# Demo: Create a GraphFrame from airport and flight data



### Demo Steps:

- Load airport and flight data from Cloudant database
- 2. Build the Vertex and Edge DataFrame
- 3. Build the GraphFrame
- 4. Visualize the graph using PixieDust
- Graph computation using the Python APIs
- 6. More Graph Computation using the Scala AggregateMessages API and PixieDust Scala bridge

#### A word about PixieDust



# An Open Source Library that simplifies and improves Jupyter Python Notebooks

### Jupyter + Pixiedust =

- 1. PackageManager
- 2. Visualizations
- 3. Cloud Integration
- 4. Scala Bridge
- 5. Extensibility
- 6. Embedded Apps

https://github.com/ibm-cds-labs/pixiedust

### Do code now!

#### Resources

- Big thanks to David Taieb for the great work building most of this notebook!!
- http://spark.apache.org
- http://www.ibm.com/analytics/us/en/technology/cloud-data-services/spark-as-a-service
- http://datascience.ibm.com
- https://developer.ibm.com/clouddataservices/2016/07/15/intro-to-apache-spark-graphframes/
- https://developer.ibm.com/clouddataservices/2016/10/11/pixiedust-magic-for-python -notebook/
- https://developer.ibm.com/clouddataservices/2016/01/15/real-time-sentiment-analys is-of-twitter-hashtags-with-spark/
- https://developer.ibm.com/clouddataservices/2016/08/04/predict-flight-delays-with-a pache-spark-mllib-flightstats-and-weather-data/

Learn more

- https://github.com/ibm-cds-labs/spark.samples
- https://github.com/ibm-cds-labs/pixiedust

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