Neo4j

Graph database

Introduction

High business value in data relationships

Data is increasing in volume...

- New digital process
- More online transaction
- New Social networks
- More devices

... and is getting more connected

Customers, products, process, devices interact and relate to each other

Using data relationships unlocks value

- Real-time recommendations
- Fraud detection
- Master data management
- Network and IT operations
- Identity and access management

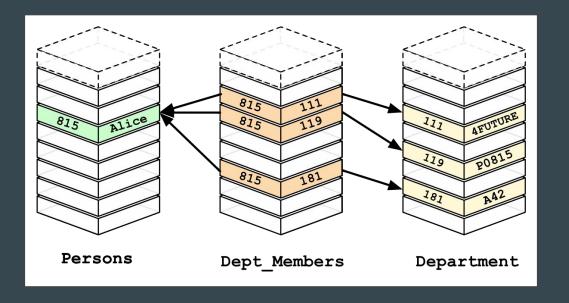
Early adopters become industry leaders



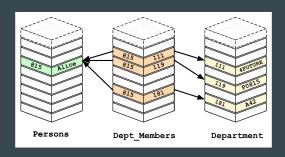




Relational database

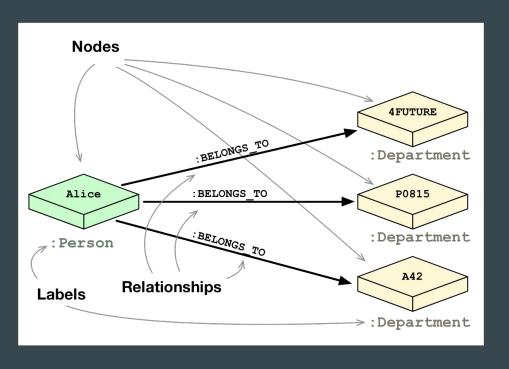


Relational database

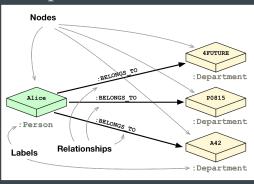


- Cannot model and store data or relationships without complexity
- Performance degrades with number and level of relationships
- Query complexity grows with needs for JOINs

Graph database



Graph database



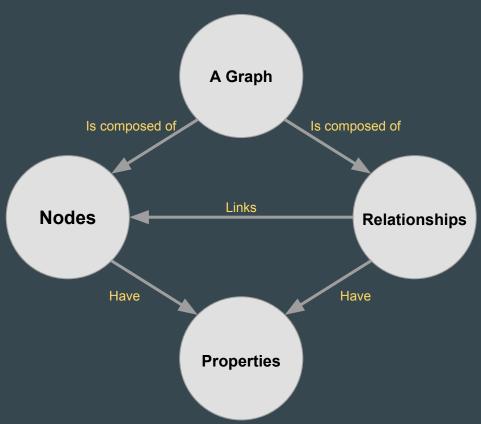
- Powerful data model, as general as RDB
- Fast, for connected data
- Easy to query

• Required conceptual shift

Graph theory

- 1736 : Euler writes a paper on "The Seven Bridges of Konisberg"
- 1845 : Kirchoff publishes his electricals circuit laws
- 1852 : Guthrie poses the "Four colours problem"
- 1936 : Dénes König publishes a textbook a Graph Theory
- 1941 : Tamsey and Turan define Extremal Graph Theory
- 1959 : De Bruijin publishes a paper on Enumerative Graph Theory
- 1959 : Erdos, Renyi and Gilbert define Random Graph Theory
- 1969 : Heesch solves the "Four Color" problem

Graph theory



Neo4j Database

History

Developed by "Neo Technology © "

- 2002 : First version of Neo4j
- 2003 : First 24/7 Neo4j production deployment
- 2007 : Open-sourced under GPL
- 2009 : Raised seed funding from Sunstone and Conor and continued development
- 2010 : Released Neo4j version 1.0
- 2011 : Moved headquarters to Silicon Valley.

Neo4j

- JAVA (Standalone / Embedded)
- Own filesystem (graph storage)
- Query with "Cypher"
- ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability)
- Schemaless
- REST
- Front-end
- CSV Loader
- Clustered replication
- Cache Sharding
- Hot backup ...

Neo4j with JDBC

https://github.com/neo4j-contrib/neo4j-jdbc

```
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:neo4j://localhost:7474/");

String query = "MATCH (:Movie {title:{1}})<-[:ACTED_IN]-(a:Person) RETURN a.name as actor";

try (PreparedStatement stmt = con.prepareStatement(query)) {

stmt.setString(1,"The Matrix");

try (ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery()) {

while(rs.next()) {

System.out.println(rs.getString("actor"));

}

}
```

Neo4j with Spring Data

http://projects.spring.io/spring-data-neo4j/

```
@NodeEntity
public class Movie {

@GraphId Long id;

String title;

Person director;

@Relationship(type="ACTED_IN", direction = "INCOMING")
Set<Person> actors = new HashSet<>();
}
```

Neo4j with Scala

https://github.com/AnormCypher/AnormCypher

```
Cypher(
 MATCH (:Movie {title:{title}})<-[:ACTED_IN]-(a:Person)
 RETURN a.name as name, actor
).on("title" -> "The Matrix").
 asAsync {
 str("name") ~ node("actor") *
 }.map(items => {
???
```

Neo4j with NodeJS

https://github.com/brian-gates/cypher-stream

```
const cypher = require('cypher-stream')('http://localhost:7474');

cypher('match (user:User) return user')
    .on('data', function (result){
      console.log(result.user.first_name);
    })
    .on('end', function() {
      console.log('all done');
    });
```

Neo4j with Javascript

With fetch api

```
class Cypher {
  auth;
 constructor( auth, url ) {
   this._auth = auth;
   this._url = url;
  process( query, params = {} ) {
   return fetch( this._url, {
      method: "POST",
      headers: {
        Authorization: `Basic ${this._auth}
      body: JSON.stringify({
        query: query,
        params: params
    } ).then( result => result.json() );
```

Cypher

SQL-inspired language for describing patterns in graphs.



Cypher

- Node: Surround node with parentheses (looks like circle)
 - MATCH (node) RETURN node.property
 - MATCH (node1)-->(node2) RETURN node1.property, node2.property

Relationships :

- MATCH (node1)-[rel]->(node2) RETURN rel.property
- MATCH (node1)-[:IS_LINKED]->(node2) RETURN node1, node2
- MATCH ()-[is :IS_LINKED]->() RETURN is

• Label:

- MATCH (node: TYPE1) RETURN node
- MATCH (node :TYPE1 :TYPE2) RETURN node

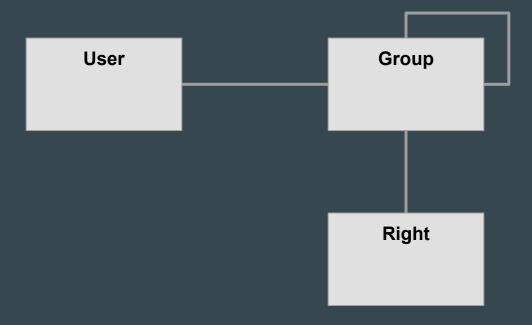
Properties:

- MATCH (node { name: 'Toto'}) RETURN node
- MATCH (node)-[r {idx: 0}] RETURN node

Examples

 $https://github.com/dohr-michael/neo4j_sid$

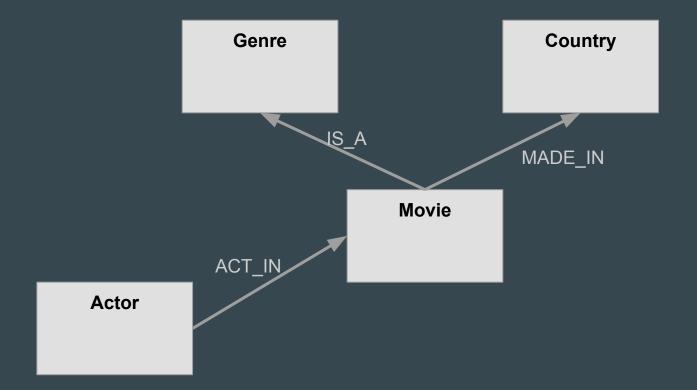
User management



Person relation



Movie



Integrations

- Spark
 - Preprocessing to import data into Neo4j
 - http://www.markhneedham.com/blog/2015/04/14/spark-generating-csv-files-to-import-into-neo4j/
 - Perform analysis in larger dataset
 - https://github.com/kbastani/neo4j-mazerunner
- MongoDB
 - One-way synchronization from MongoDB to Neo4j
 - o https://github.com/neo4j-contrib/neo4j_doc_manager
- Docker
 - https://hub.docker.com/_/neo4j/

Other graph DB

- **OrientDB**: Open Source, ACID, Http / REST, SQL Like
 - http://orientdb.com/
- Titan DB: Open Source, Scalable Database, use backend storage (Cassandra) integration with Spark, Hadoop...
 - http://thinkaurelius.github.io/titan/
- AllegroGraph: Closed Source, RDF Store (Linked Data)
 - http://franz.com/

Other articles

- http://neo4j.com/blog/neo4j-doc-manager-polyglot-persistence-mongodb/
 - Real time recommendation
- https://www.airpair.com/neo4j/posts/modelling-game-economy-with-neo4j
 - o MMORPG game economy
- https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/graphenedb
 - Neo4j on Heroku
- http://neo4j.com/graphgists/
 - Example of graph model

Questions?