

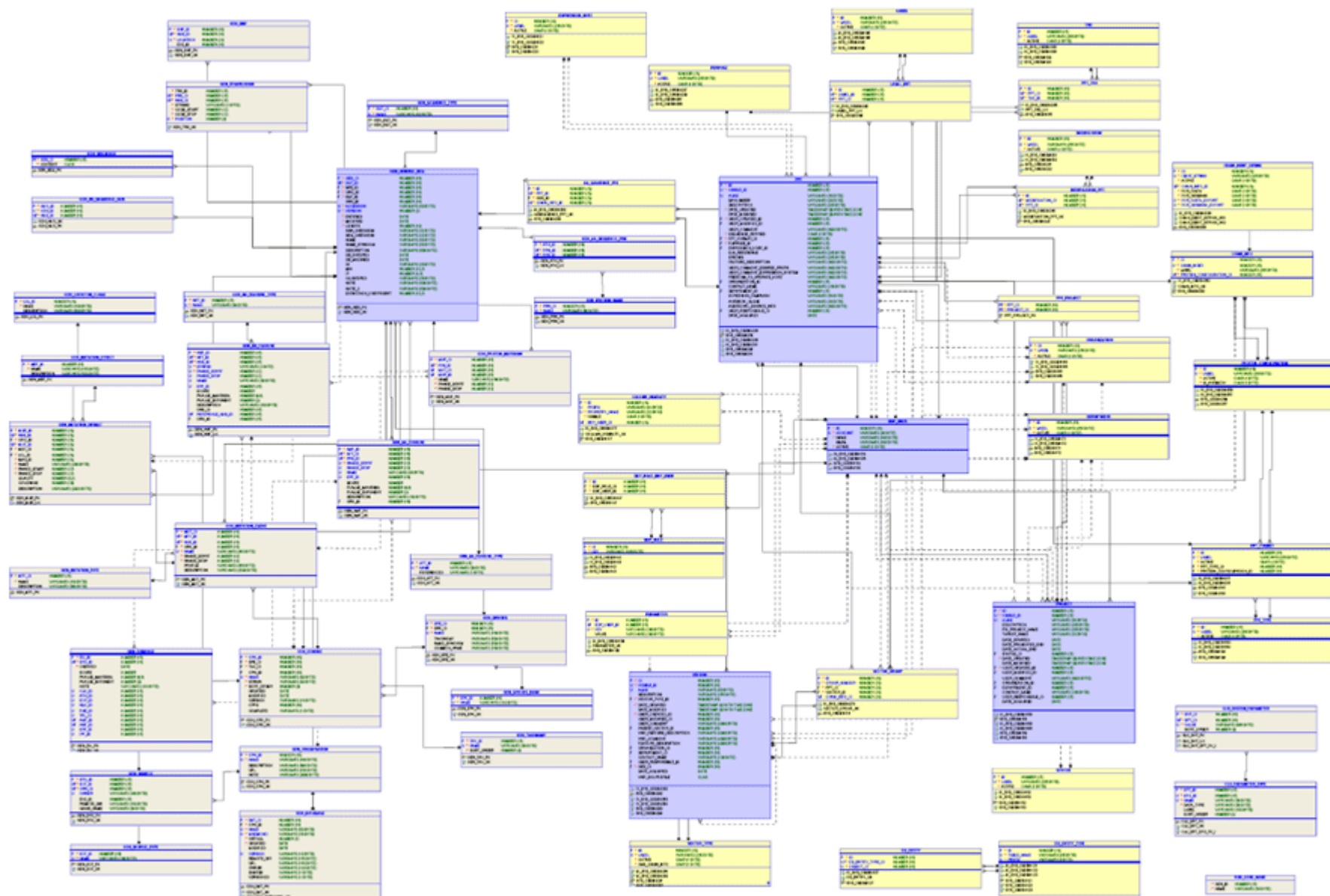
Introduction to Graph Databases and Neo4j

What Is a Graph Database?

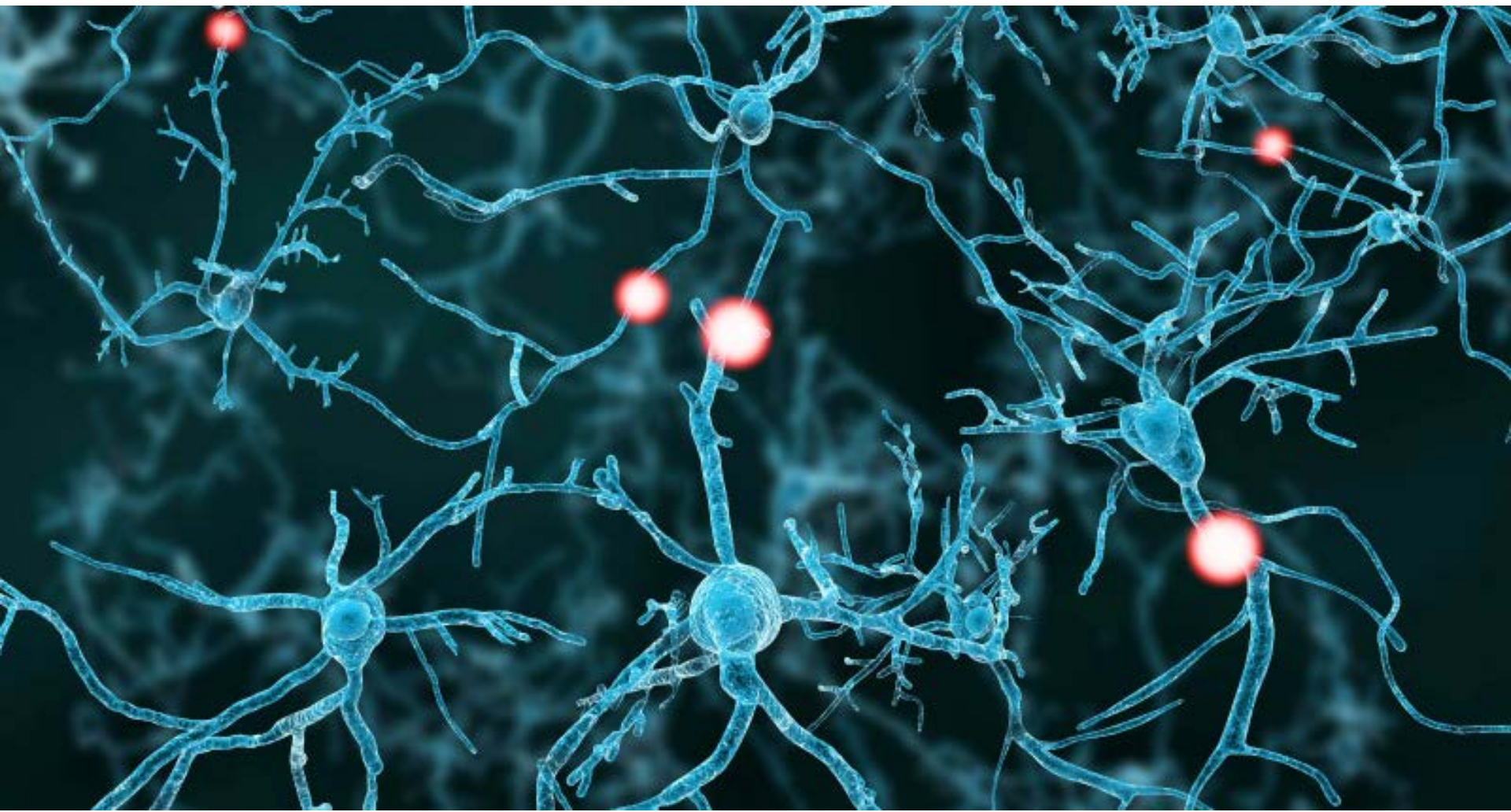
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Agenda

What is a
Graph?

What is a Graph
Database?

Why a Graph
Database?

Graph
Databases vs
Relational
Databases

Graph
Databases vs
Nosql
Databases

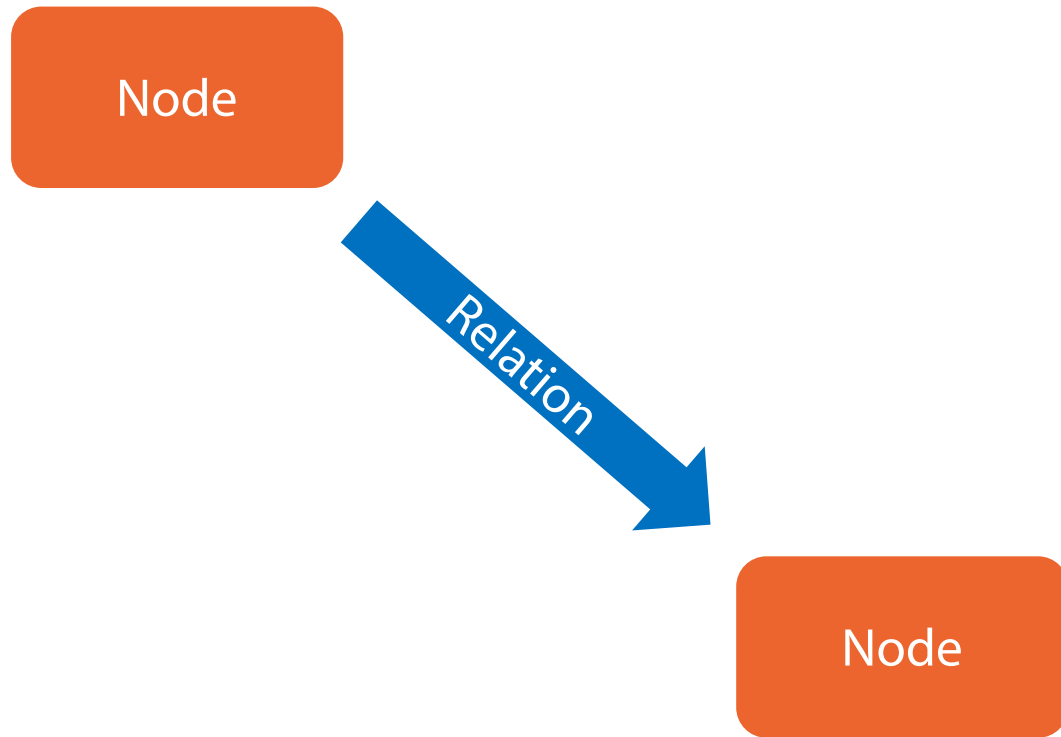
Examples of
Graph
Databases

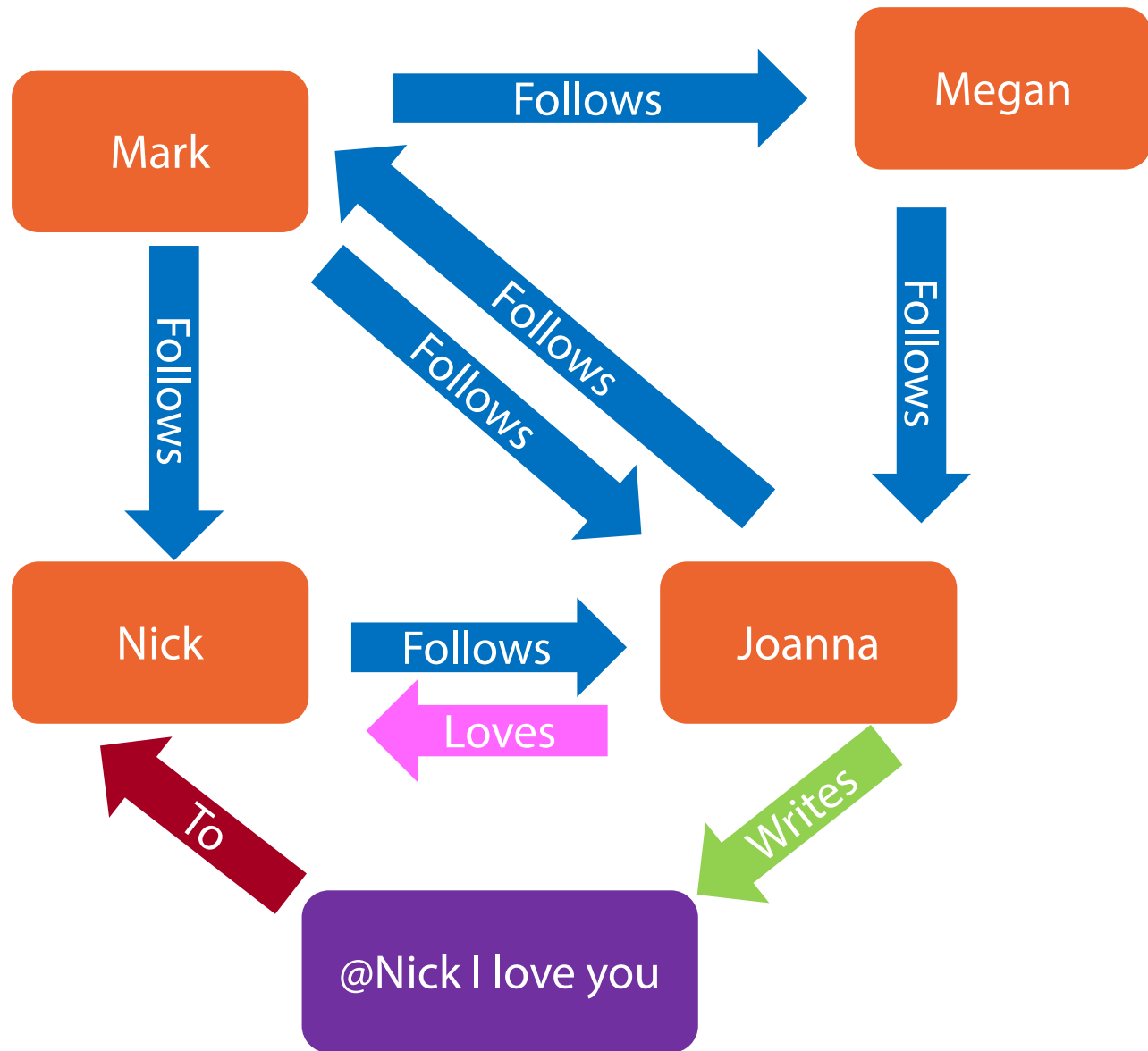
What Is a Graph Database?

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Graphs

- Easily extendable and expandable
- Friendly to the human brain
- Whiteboard compatible

A **graph database** is a database that uses graph structures to represent and store data

Graph Databases

All about
relationships

Agility

Flexibility

Query
language

Performance

Property Graph Model

Contains **nodes** and **relationships**

Nodes and relationships contain **properties**

Relationships are **named** and **directed** with a **start** and **end** node



Why a Graph Database?

~~"Use a single database for all applications"~~

"Consider the type of database for every application you're writing"

Why a Graph Database?

Highly **related** data

Flexible schema

Structure and queries
are **brain friendly (= easier)**

Graph Databases vs. Relational Databases

Relational	Graph
Tables	Nodes
Schema with nullables	No schema
Relations with foreign keys	Relation is first class citizen
Related data fetched with joins	Related data fetched with a pattern

Relational Databases **Advantages**

Highly **structured**
data

Calculations within
one table

Grouping of data

The Foreign Key System

Customer		
CustomerId	Name	City
1	Joanna	Salt Lake City



Order		
OrderId	CustomerId	Date
1	1	2015/ 1/1



Lineltem		
OrderId	ProductId	Quantity
1	1	5



Product		
ProductId	Description	Use
1	Candle	Inside

Partner and Vukotic's Experiment

- Social network
- Friends of Friends structure
- mySql and Neo4j
- 1000.000 people
- Each with an average of 50 friends
- Depth 2: Find all friends of a user's friends
- Depth 3: Find all friends of friends of a user's friends
- Etc.

Depth	Rel. Db (s)	Neo4j (s)	# records
2	0,016	0,01	~2500
3	30,267	0,168	~110000
4	1543,505	1,359	~600000
5	Unfinished	2,132	~8000000

Relational Database Normalization

Created when disk
space was **expensive**

Normalization is
encouraged

A Document

Customer

Name: Joanna

City: Salt Lake City

Order: {

id: 1,

Date: 2015/1/1

LineItems: [{

Quantity: 3,

Product: {

Description: "Candle",

Use: "Inside"

}]

}

}

Document Databases

All **related** data in
one entity

Duplication of data is
not something to
avoid

Copy master data

Documents

Customer

```
Name: Joanna  
City: Salt Lake City  
Order: {  
  id: 1,  
  Date: 2015/1/1  
  LineItems: [{  
    Quantity: 3,  
    Product: {  
      Description: "Că  
      Use: "Inside"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

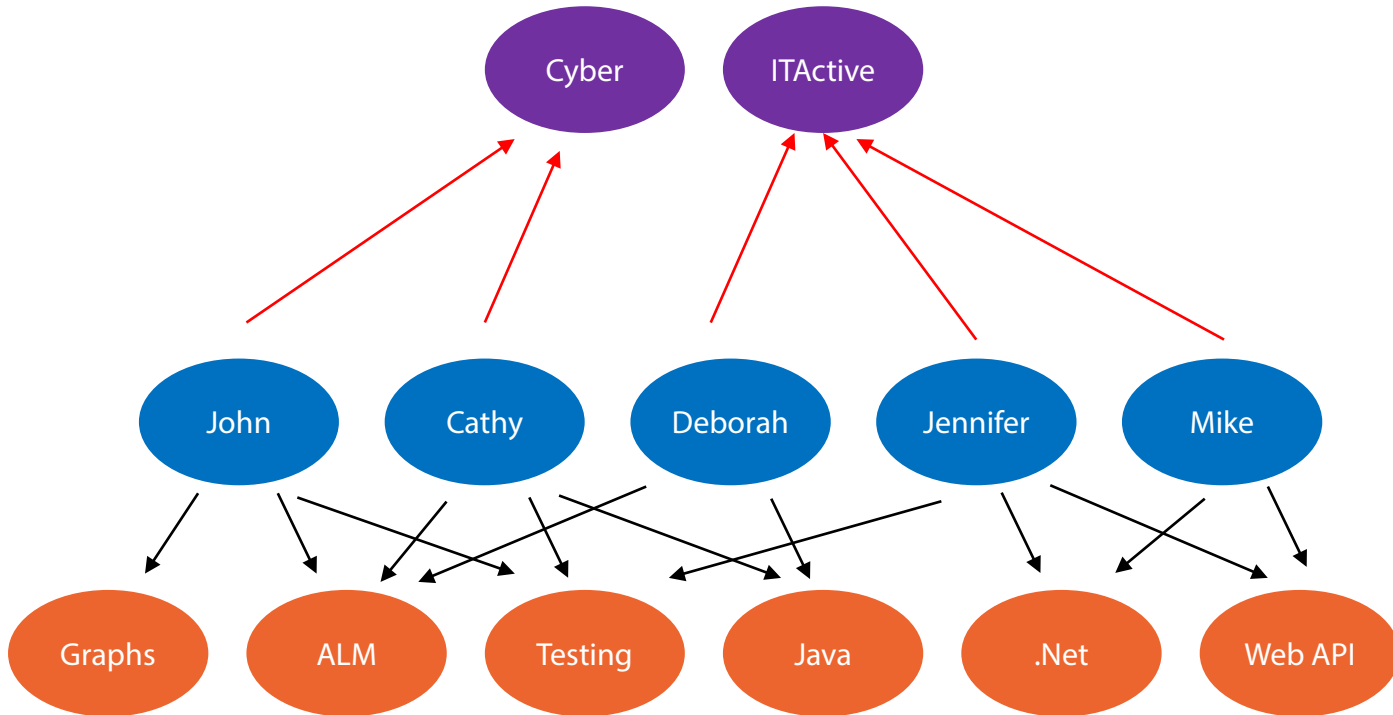
Customer

```
Name: Peter  
City: Dallas  
Order: {  
  id: 2,  
  Date: 2015/2/1  
  LineItems: [{  
    Quantity: 2,  
    Product: {  
      Description: "Matches",  
      Use: "Inside"  
    }  
  }  
}
```


Graph Databases vs. Document Databases

Document	Graph
Document	Nodes
No schema	No schema
Relations with foreign keys or embedded	Relation is first class citizen
Related data fetched with joins or embedded	Related data fetched with a pattern

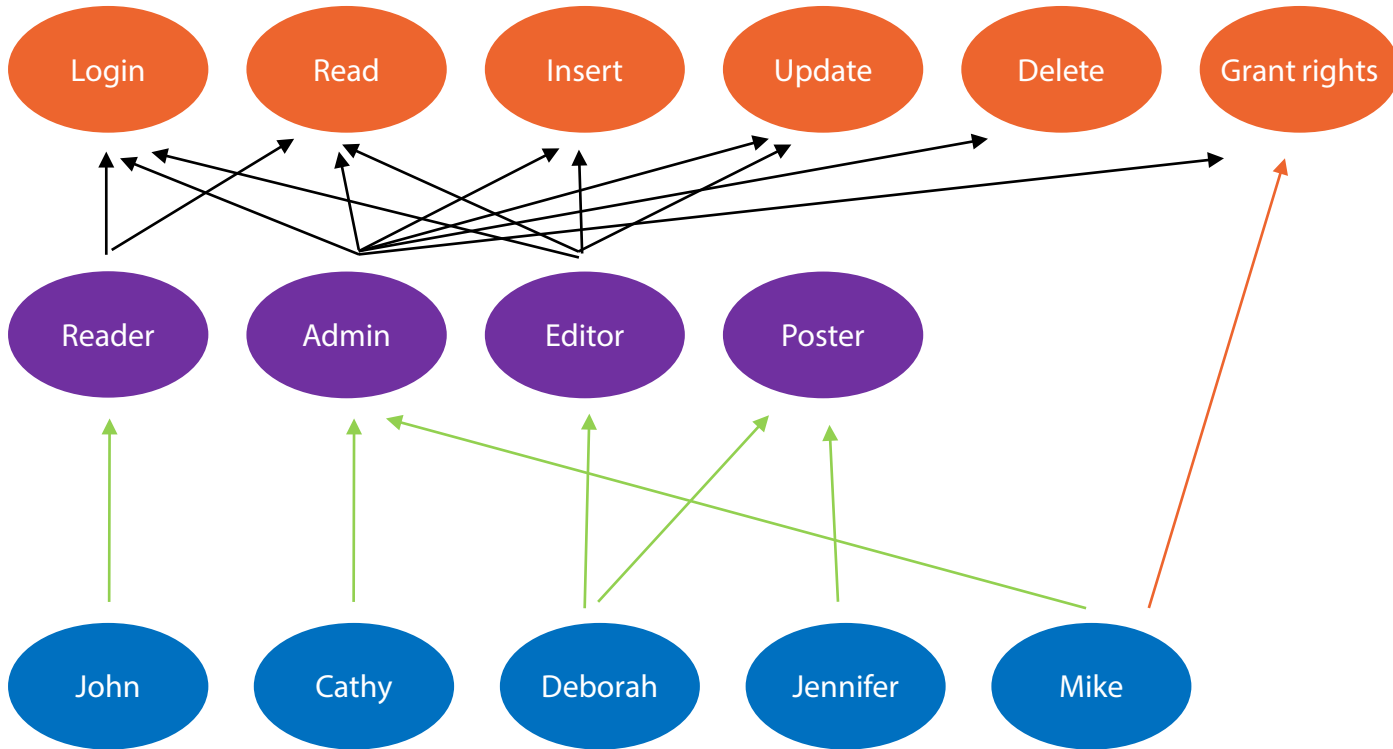
A Social Graph



Who shares Cathy's skills?

Who works in the same company as Cathy
and shares the most skills?

Security



Which rights does Deborah have?

Who edited a blog post and when?

This is a detailed schematic map of the London Underground network. It features several distinct color-coded lines representing different tube routes. Key stations are marked with white circles, and some are accompanied by icons indicating facilities like wheelchair access or bicycle storage. The map includes major geographical features such as the River Thames flowing horizontally across the lower right portion. Station names are written in black text throughout the map, providing a comprehensive overview of the transit system's layout in central London.

Summary

- A graph is a collection of nodes connected by relationships
- Graph databases are flexible and performant with highly related data
- All database types have their place
- Relational database suitable for reporting and calculation on a single table. Weak point: related tables
- Document database suitable to store objects. Weak point: related documents
- Graph databases are great in many scenarios, but not all

What's Next?

- Neo4j