What do Graph Tables bring to the table

Hasan Savran





WHAT DO GRAPH TABLES BRING TO THE TABLE



BI MANAGER OREGON NEW MEXICO

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About Me

- MS Data Platform MVP
- From Cleveland, USA
- BI Manager at Progressive Insurance
- 15 years Web Development
- 7 years Business Intelligence



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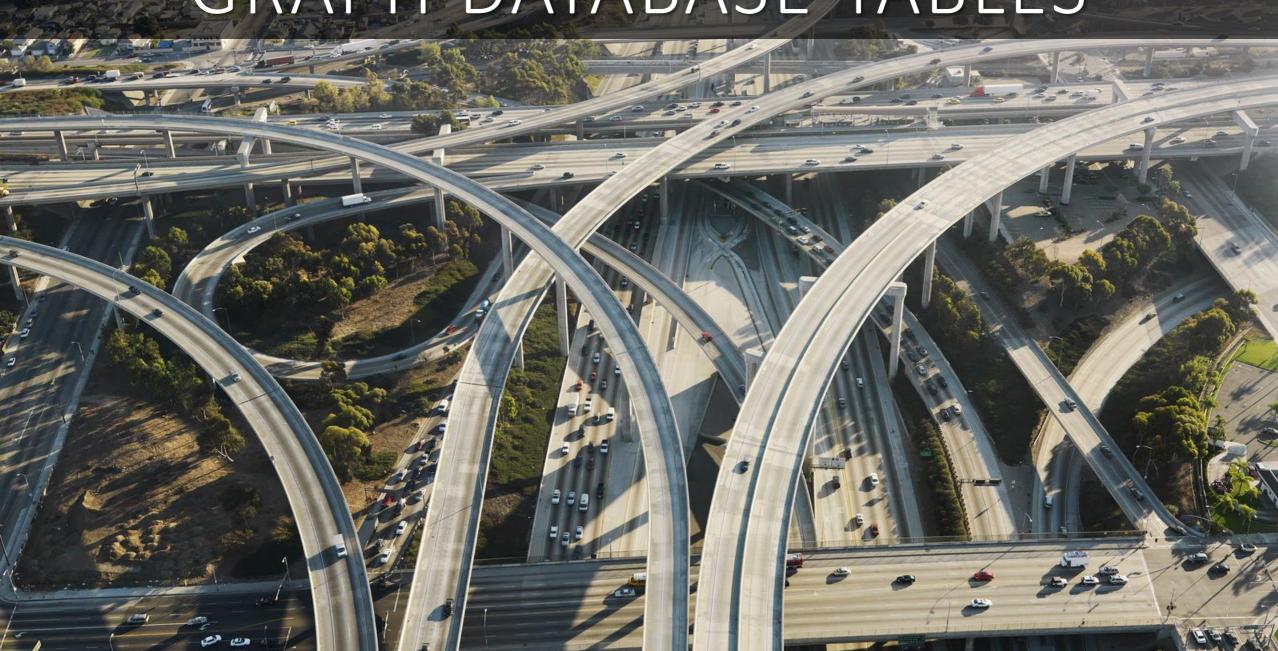


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GRAPH DATABASE TABLES











Who uses Graph Tables?



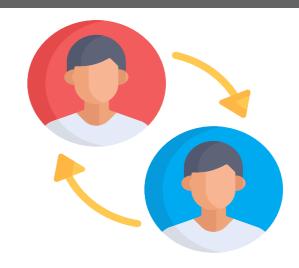
GRAPH DATABASE TABLES VS HIERARCHYID

HIERARCHYID	GRAPH DATABASE TABLES
Highly Structured Data	No fixed boundaries
Multiple Parents are not allowed	Multiple parents are possible
You can have only one root	Root doesn't exist
One to Many Relationships	Many to Many Relationships
Indexable	Indexable
CLR Functions to find data	MATCH Clause
SQL Server 2008+	SQL Server 2017+



GRAPH DATABASE TABLE TYPES





NODE TABLES	EDGE TABLES		
Keep Entity Data	Keep Relation Data		
\$nodeId is the identity of an Entity	\$edgeId is the identity of a relation		
They can have any type of columns	They can have any type of columns		
	\$from_id and \$to_id controls the relation		
	Relations can not be updated		
	Directions are important.		



GRAPH DATABASE TABLES < CREATE >



NODE TA

CREATE TABLE Products (
Id int PRIMARY KEY Iden
Brand varchar(50) not n
ProductName varchar(200
InStock bit not null,
InvoicePrice money not
RetailPrice money not n
Active bit not null,
Rating tinyint not null
) AS NODE

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- □ Graphs

 - □ I Tables

 - □ Graph Tables

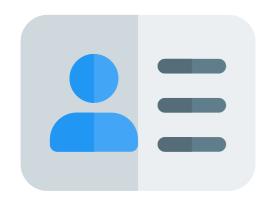
 - ⊞ dbo.Users
 - ⊞ dbo.DistanceDemo

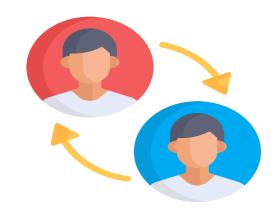


EDGE TABLES

BLE AlikeProduct (
 datetime default GetDate()

GRAPH DATABASE TABLES < INSERT>





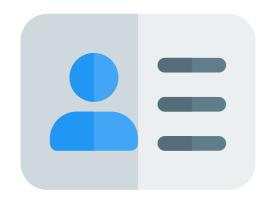
NODE TABLES

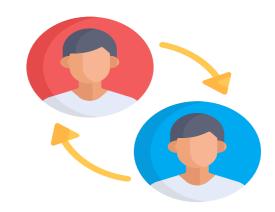
EDGE TABLES

```
INSERT INTO Products (Brand, ProductName,
InStock, InvoicePrice, RetailPrice, Active,
Rating)
VALUES
('Amazon','Kindle Fire 7',1,30,49,1,4),
('Amazon','Kindle Fire HD 8',1,50,79,1,5),
('Amazon','Kindle Fire 7 Kids',1,55,99,1,4)
```

```
INSERT INTO AlikeProduct VALUES(
  (SELECT $node_id FROM Products WHERE Id = 1),
  (SELECT $node_id FROM Products WHERE Id = 2),
  GetDate())
```

GRAPH DATABASE TABLES < UPDATE >





NODE TABLES

EDGE TABLES

UPDATE Products
SET InStock = 0
WHERE ProductId = 1

UPDATE AlikeProduct
SET CreatedDt = GETDATE() -1
FROM Products p1, AlikeProduct ap, Products p2
WHERE MATCH(p1-(ap)->p2) and p1.ProductId =1

YOU CANNOT UPDATE RELATIONS \$FROM_ID or \$TO_ID



GRAPH DATABASE TABLES <SELECT>

	D		
		7 K	LES
			77

⊞ Results									
	\$node_id_6ACA178D479F4B5FBB88C806CB64C7AF	ProductId	Brand	ProductName	InStock	InvoicePrice	RetailPrice	Active	Rating
1	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":	1	Amazon	Kindle Fire 7	1	30.00	49.00	1	4
2	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":	2	Amazon	Kindle Fire HD 8	1	50.00	79.00	1	5
3	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":	3	Amazon	Kindle Fire 7 Kids	1	55.00	99.00	1	4
4	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":	4	Amazon	Kindle PaperWhite	1	87.00	120.00	1	4
С	("typo","podo" "cchomo","dho" "toblo","Droducte" "id",	Е	1 m 2 7 0 n	Vindla Fire LID 10	1	00.00	140.00	1	С

EDGE TABLES

⊞ Resu	⊞ Results ☐ Messages							
	\$edge_id_AD5111F3447F4	\$from_id_6E22AE584BB6428A831ED3BEFCB84CF0	\$to_id_22754BBCE410471B99F8EBCFA83D5A97	CreatedDt				
1	{"type":"edge","schema":"	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":0}	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":1}	2020-10-15 10:23:17.603				
2	{"type":"edge","schema":"	{"type":"node", "schema": "dbo", "table": "Products", "id": 1}	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":5}	2020-10-15 10:23:17.603				
3	{"type":"edge","schema":"	{"type":"node", "schema": "dbo", "table": "Products", "id": 6}	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":7}	2020-10-15 10:23:17.603				
4	{"type":"edge","schema":"	{"type":"node", "schema": "dbo", "table": "Products", "id": 6}	{"type":"node","schema":"dbo","table":"Products","id":8}	2020-10-15 10:23:17.603				



MATCH(graph_search_pattern)

- Specifies the pattern to search
- Pattern needs to go from one entity to another using a relationship
- Arrow character specifies the direction.
- Parenthesis remarks the relationships

SELECT U.Name, W.CreatedDT, P.ProductId, P.Brand, P.ProductName FROM Products P, Wished W, Users U
WHERE MATCH(U-(W)->P) and U.UserId = 1



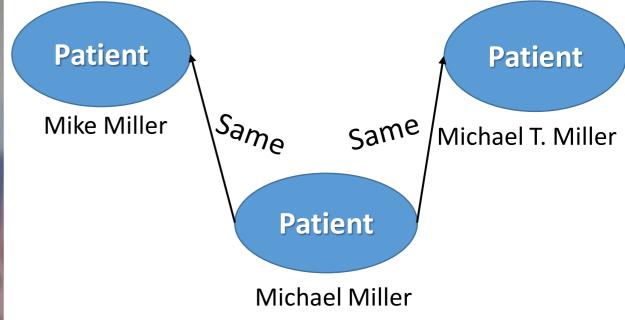




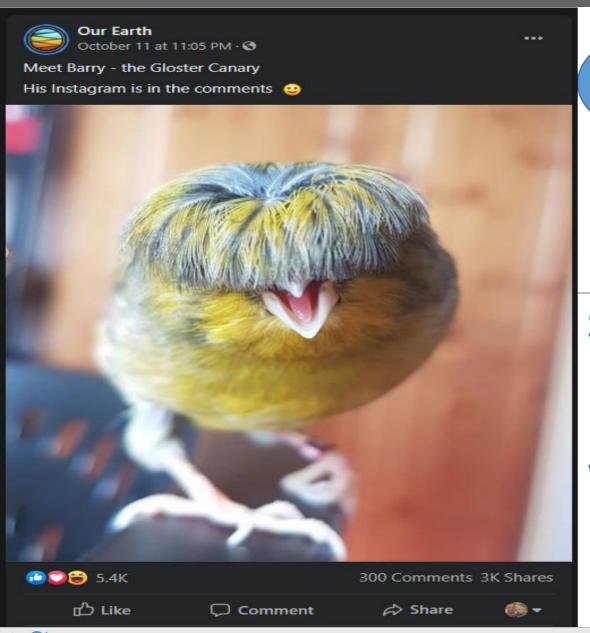
SELECT P.Name, P.Desc, P.Price, P2.Name, P2.Price, P2.Desc FROM Products P, Alike A, Products P2 WHERE MATCH(P-(A)->P2) AND P.Id = 1

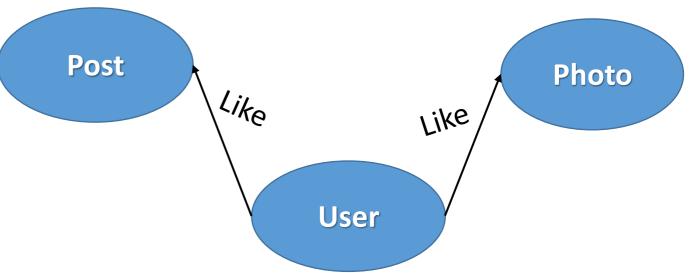






SELECT P1.Name, P1.MRN, P2.Name, P2.MRN
FROM Patient P1, Same S, Patient P2
WHERE MATCH(P1-(S)->P2)
and P1.Id= 1





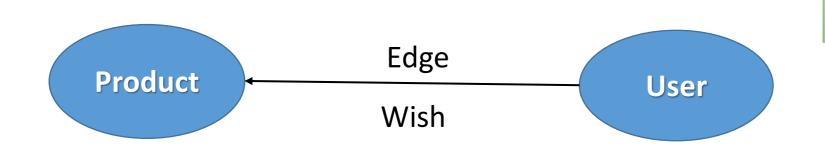
SELECT U.Name, L.OccuredDt, P.Id, P.Text

FROM Users U, Like L, Posts P
WHERE MATCH(U-(L)->P) AND P.Id = 1



GRAPH DATABASE TABLES < EDGE CONSTRAINTS>

2019 OR Azure SQL



ALTER TABLE Wished ADD CONSTRAINT EC_Wish CONNECTION (Users TO Products)

ALTER TABLE Wished ADD CONSTRAINT EC_Wish CONNECTION (Users TO Products, Guests TO Products)

ALTER TABLE Wished ADD CONSTRAINT EC_Wish CONNECTION (Users TO Products) ON DELETE CASCADE

ALTER TABLE Wished ADD CONSTRAINT EC_Wish CONNECTION (Users TO Products) ON DELETE NO ACTION



INDEXING GRAPH DATABASE

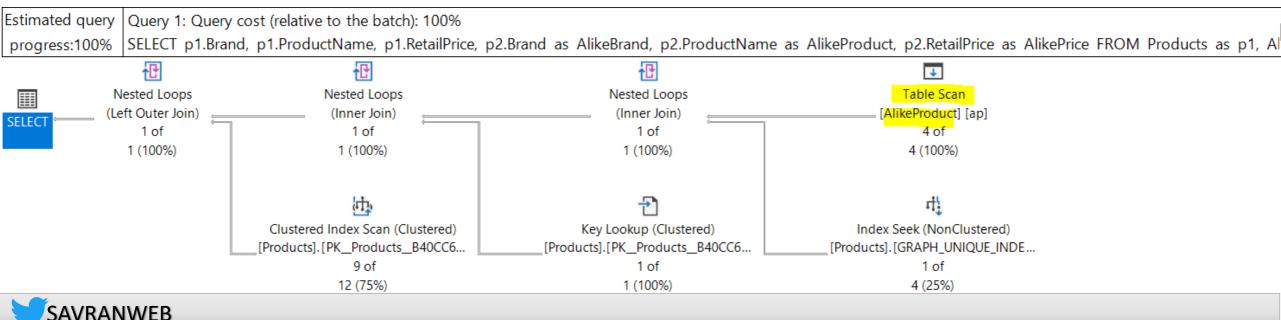


SELECT p1.Brand, p1.ProductName, p1.RetailPrice, p2.Brand as
AlikeBrand, p2.ProductName as AlikeProduct, p2.RetailPrice as
AlikePrice
FROM Products as p1, AlikeProduct as ap, Products p2
WHERE MATCH(p1-(ap)->p2)
AND p1.ProductId = 1



INDEXING GRAPH DATABASE

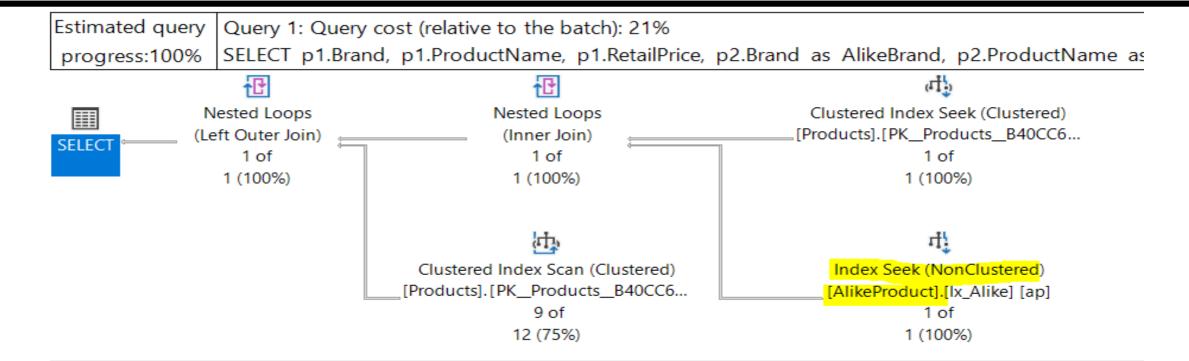
```
SELECT p1.Brand, p1.ProductName, p1.RetailPrice, p2.Brand as
AlikeBrand, p2.ProductName as AlikeProduct, p2.RetailPrice as
AlikePrice
FROM Products as p1, AlikeProduct as ap, Products p2
WHERE MATCH(p1-(ap)->p2)
AND p1.ProductId = 1
```



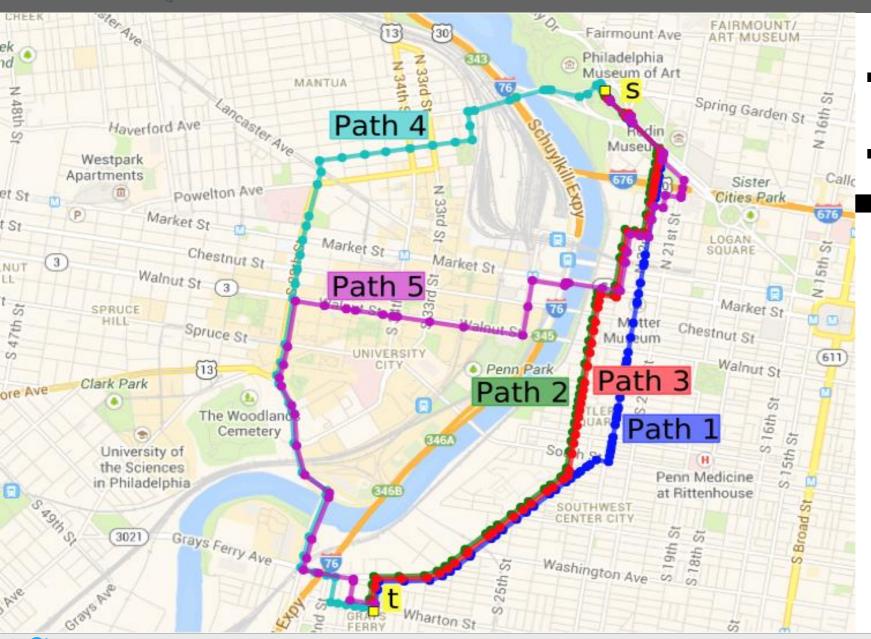
INDEXING GRAPH DATABASE

```
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX Ix_Alike on AlikeProduct($From_Id, $To_Id)
CREATE UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED INDEX Ix_Wished on Wished ($From_id, $To_id)
```

```
SELECT p1.Brand, p1.ProductName, p1.RetailPrice, p2.Brand as AlikeBrand,
p2.ProductName as AlikeProduct, p2.RetailPrice as AlikePrice
FROM Products as p1, AlikeProduct as ap, Products p2
WHERE MATCH(p1-(ap)->p2)
AND p1.ProductId = 1
```



QUERYING GRAPH DATABASE TABLES <SHORTEST PATH>



- Finds shortest path between two entities.
- Use in MATCI

SELECT {Graph Path Agg Funcs}
FROM {FOR PATH}
WHERE MATCH(){Arbitrary
Length}

QUERYING GRAPH DATABASE TABLES <SHORTEST PATH>

SELECT GRAPH PATH AGG FUNCTION WITHIN ORDER CLAUSE

```
STRING_AGG()
                               GROUP (GRAPH PATH)
LAST VALUE()
SUM()
COUNT()
AVG()
MIN()
MAX()
```

+ : Repeat 1 or more times {1,n}: Repeat the pattern 1 to n times

FROM Node Or Edge Tables FOR PATH

WHERE MATCH(SHORTEST_PATH(graph search pattern)+/ {1,n})





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Thank you!



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