Neo4j Database Management System

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Problems with other DBMS

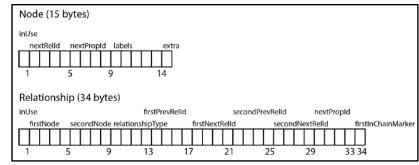
- Traditional relational DBMS cannot handle unstructured data and ad-hoc relations
- Relations in RDBMS need expensive join operations
- NoSQL databases are bad at handling relations
- Reciprocal queries can be very expensive

Why Neo4j?

- Uses graph data structure for modeling data
- Relations can be easily represented in graphs
- Graph traversals take O(1) time

Data Storage & Indexing

- Uses index-free adjacency which speeds up traversals
- Native graph processing capability
- Maintain separate stores for storing nodes, relationships and properties.
- Uses fixed record size to enable O(1) lookups
- Forms a linked list internally for navigating across records



Query Processing and Optimization

- Cypher: The most declarative language
- CRUD operations like create, read, update and delete operations can be done on the database using simple Cypher queries
- Cypher query language represents all the complex relations and structures in a meaningful and concise way
- Cypher provides a special operator to find the neighborhood nodes the way we want. In traditional relational database, this is cumbersome with multiple joins and cartesian products.

Query Processing and Optimization

- Regular search over the entire data can be costly in terms of time and resources
- Cypher provides an option of indexing. We can create an index on a single attribute or composite indexes are also available
- Composite indexes allow index creation on more than one attribute
- The Neo4j tries to execute the queries as fast as possible and in order to do that sometimes a
 query tuning
- Each cypher query gets optimized and transformed into an execution plan.
- Execution plan: Uses minimal resources chosen from this set of plans.
- For parameterized queries as oppose to hardcoded literals the query engine also re-uses the same execution plan instead of building all plans and choosing the best.
- Furthermore, there are several operators that aid in choosing the best query plan.

Transaction Management & Security

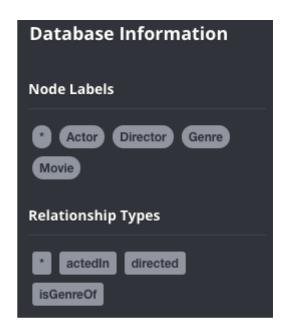
- Uses two-commit transactions
- Lock manager acquires write locks on nodes and relationships
- If successful, changes are flushed to disk and locks are released
- If failure, changes are discarded and locks are released
- Creates a transaction object internally which keeps track of changes
- Uses Write Ahead Log while committing changes to disk

Neo4j NoSQL Database Application

- Neo4j community version 3.2.5: Application UI that operates conveniently across all the platforms
- Backend is supported by Java: Neo4j works best with Java and is supported by all the packages in Java
- "Org.neo4j.graphdb": To establish the connection with the database, using "GraphDatabaseService" class
- "GraphDatabaseService" package provides an instance of Neo4j graphDB to perform CRUD operations on the nodes and relationships in java

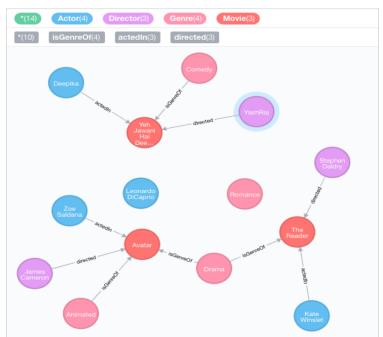
Database Information

- Nodes are created with their respective labels
- Movie, Actor, Director, Genre are the type of nodes. Here,
 type is displayed by the labels assigned to those nodes
- Relations are created between nodes. Each relation has a relation type. It can be directed or undirected.
- For IMDB dataset, we created three basic relations between nodes.
- "ActedIn": Relation between an actor and a movie
- "Directed": Relation between a director and a movie
- "IsGenreOf": Relation between a genre and a movie



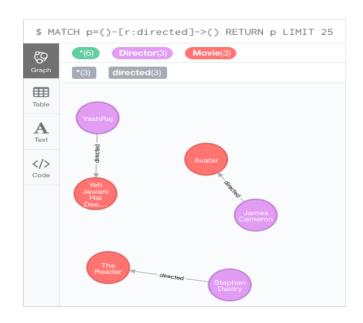
Neo4j Sample Graph for IMDB

- Small subgraph of the IMDB dataset after certain CRUD operations is displayed on the right
- There are currently 4 actors, 3 directors, 4 genres and 3 movies in this sample graph.
- Whole graph has millions of nodes with complex relationships between multiple nodes.
- Movie "Avatar" has two genres namely "Animated", "Drama", one director "James Cameron" and an actress "Zoe Saldana". (In reality there is more to this graph)



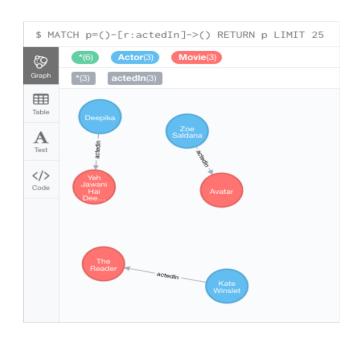
Relationship between Directors and Movies

- On the right is the example of Cypher query to get all the relations between directors and movies
- Similar can be achieved in Java ->



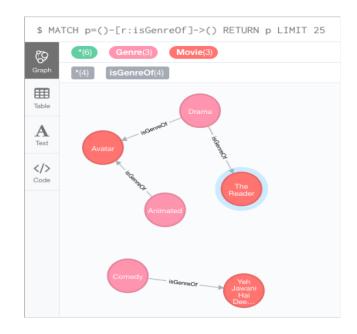
Relationship between Actors and Movies

- On the right is the example of Cypher query to get all the relations between actors and movies
- Similar can be achieved in Java ->



Relationship between Genres and Movies

- On the right is the example of Cypher query to get all the relations between genres and movies
- Similar can be achieved in Java ->



Create Nodes and Relationships using Java

Example to create a director node:

Node dNode = getDbsiIMDB().createNode();

dNode.setProperty("name", director.getDirector());

Example to create a label for all director nodes:

Label directorLabel = Label.label("Director"); // label
 of director
dNode.addLabel(directorLabel);

Example to create a relationship type for all director nodes:

```
RelationshipType directorMovieConnection =
    RelationshipType.withName("directed");
dNode.createRelationshipTo(mNode,
    directorMovieConnection);
```

Find Nodes and Relationships using Java

Example to find a director node and its relationships::

Update Nodes using Java

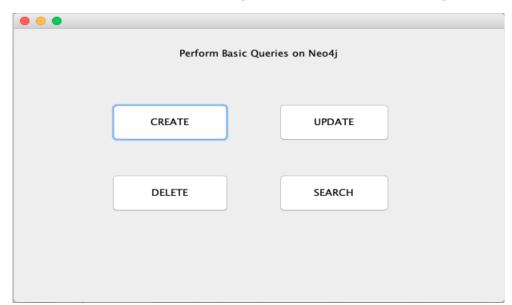
Example to update a director node:

Delete Nodes and its Relationships using Java

Example to delete a director node and its relationships:

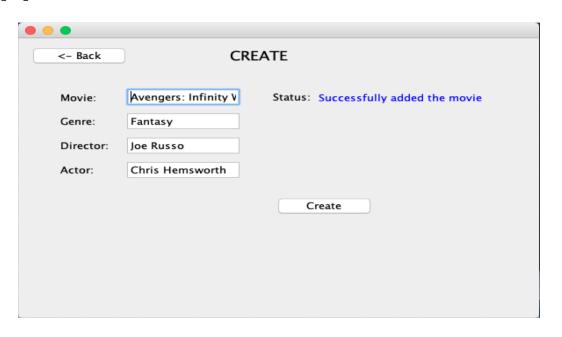
Neo4j GUI Application using Java Spring Builder

CRUD Operation Panel



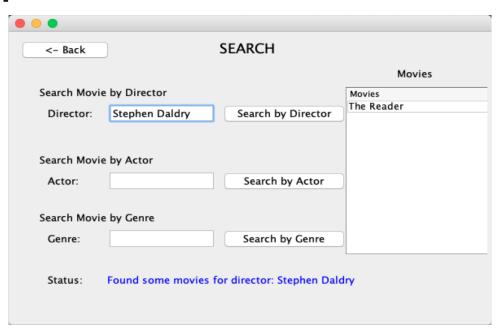
Neo4j GUI Application: CREATE MOVIE

Create a movie



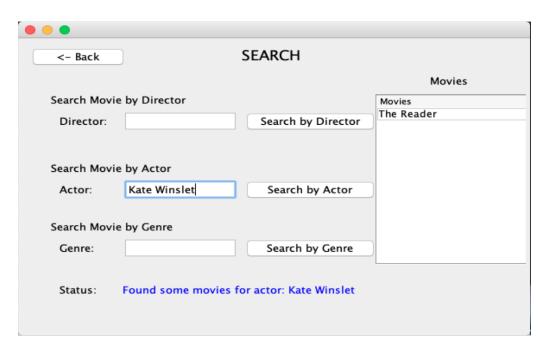
Neo4j GUI Application: SEARCH BY DIRECTOR

Search Movies by Director



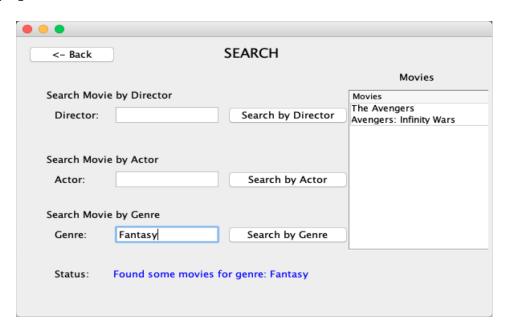
Neo4j GUI Application: SEARCH BY ACTOR

Search Movie by Actor



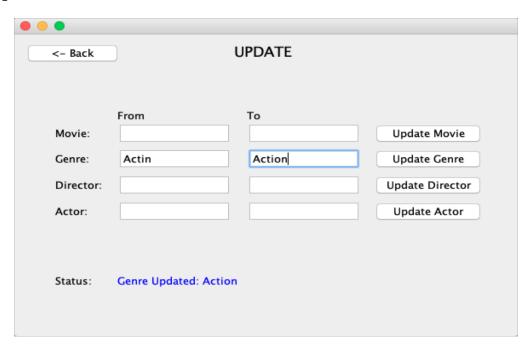
Neo4j GUI Application: SEARCH BY GENRE

Search Movie by Genre



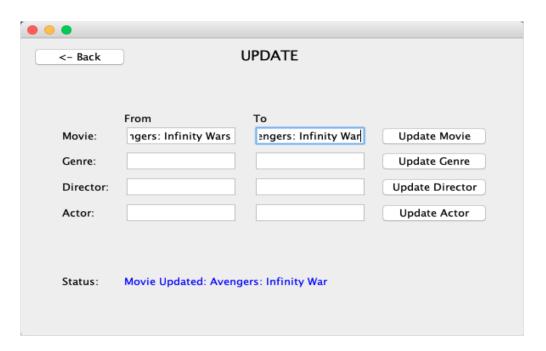
Neo4j GUI Application: UPDATE GENRE

Update Misspelled Genre



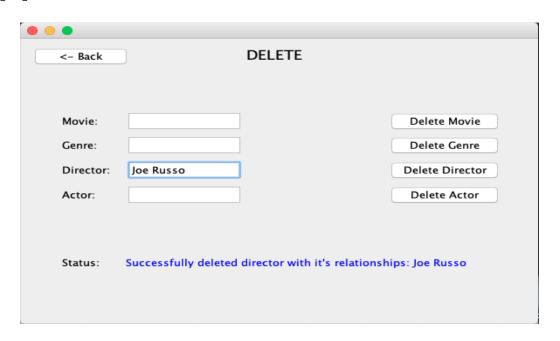
Neo4j GUI Application: UPDATE MOVIE

Update Misspelled Movie



Neo4j GUI Application: DELETE DIRECTOR

Delete a Director



References

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[6] I. Robinson, J. Webber, and E. Eifrem. Graph databases. O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2013.

Thank You