



**CASSANDRA**  
SUMMIT 2016

Artem Chebotko

# Graph Data Modeling in DataStax Enterprise

1	<b>DataStax Enterprise Graph</b>
2	Property Graph Data Model
3	Data Modeling Framework
4	Schema Optimizations

# DSE Graph

- Real-time Graph DBMS
- Very large graphs
- Many concurrent users
- Proven technologies and standards
- OLTP and OLAP capabilities

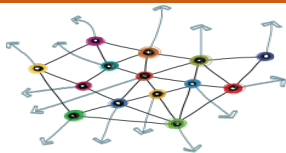
# DSE Graph Design



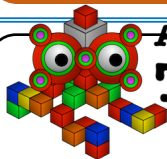
Graph Applications

**DATASTAX:**  
DSE Graph

# DSE Graph Design



Graph Applications



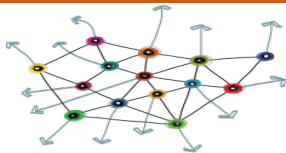
Apache

**TinkerPop**

Property Graph and Gremlin  
DSE schema API

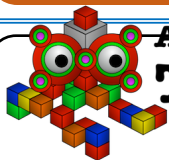
DATASTAX:  
DSE Graph

# DSE Graph Design



## Graph Applications

DATAStax:  
DSE Graph



Apache

**TinkerPop**

Property Graph and Gremlin  
DSE schema API



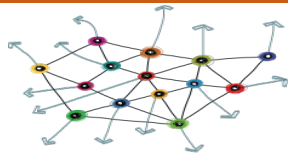
cassandra



Fully integrated  
backend technologies

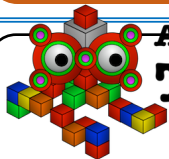


# DSE Graph Design



## Graph Applications

DATAStax:  
DSE Graph



Apache

**TinkerPop**

Property Graph and Gremlin  
DSE schema API



Schema, data, and query mappings  
OLTP and OLAP engines



cassandra

Solr



Fully integrated  
backend technologies



# DSE Graph Use Cases

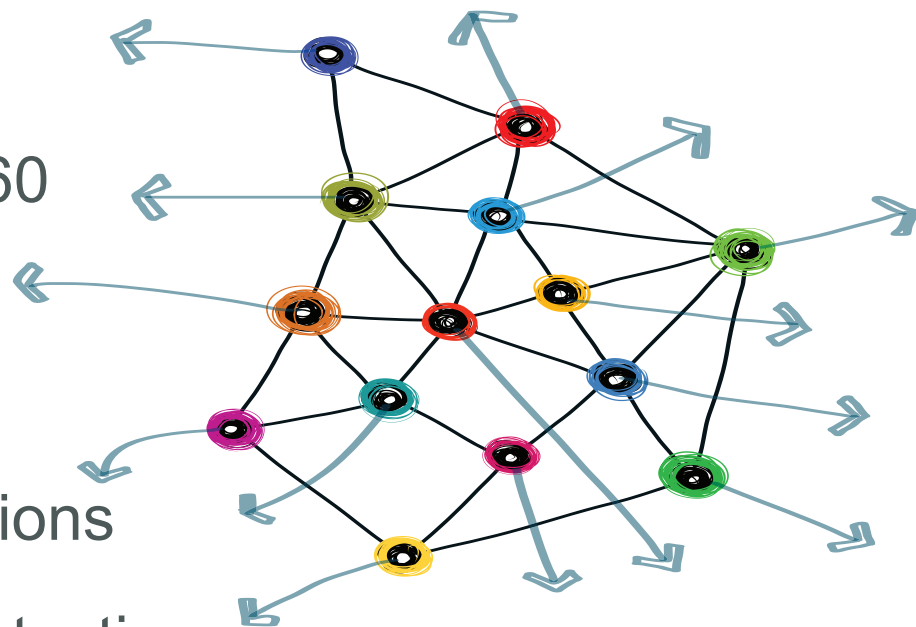
Internet of Things

Customer 360

Personalization

Recommendations

Fraud detection



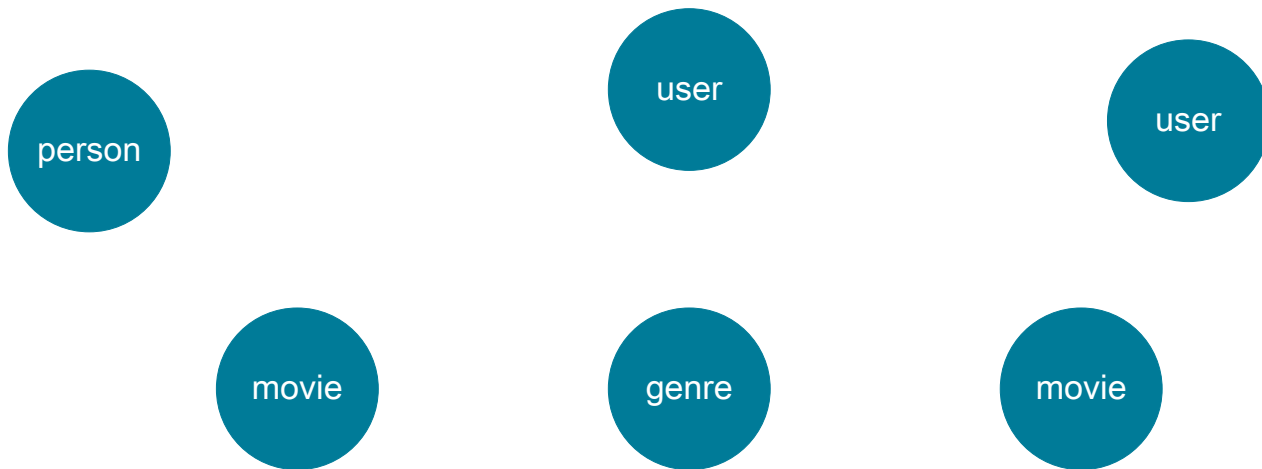


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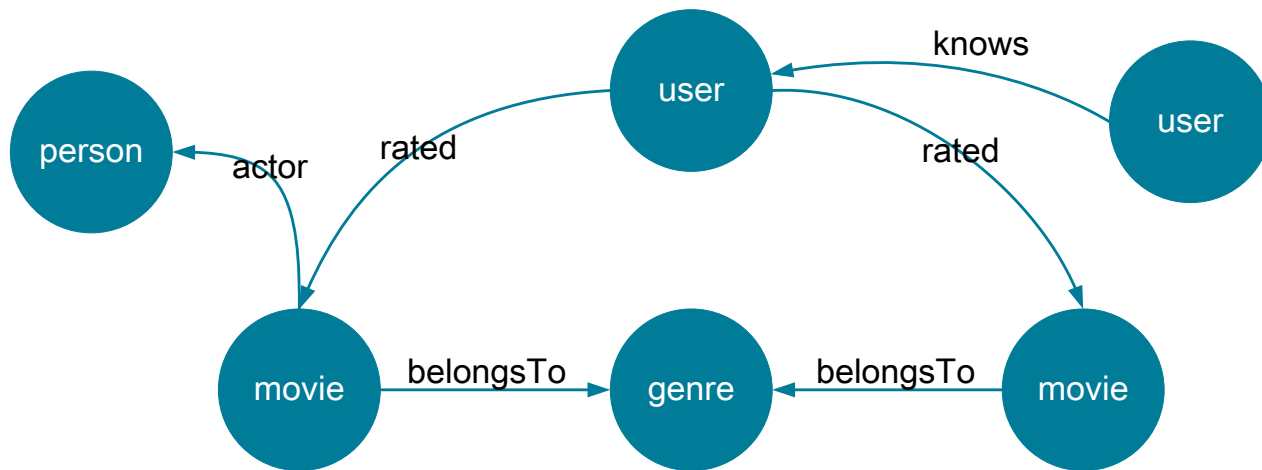
# Property Graph Data Model

- Instance
  - Defined in *Apache TinkerPop™*
  - Vertices, edges, and properties
- Schema
  - Defined in *DataStax Enterprise*
  - Vertex labels, edge labels, and property keys

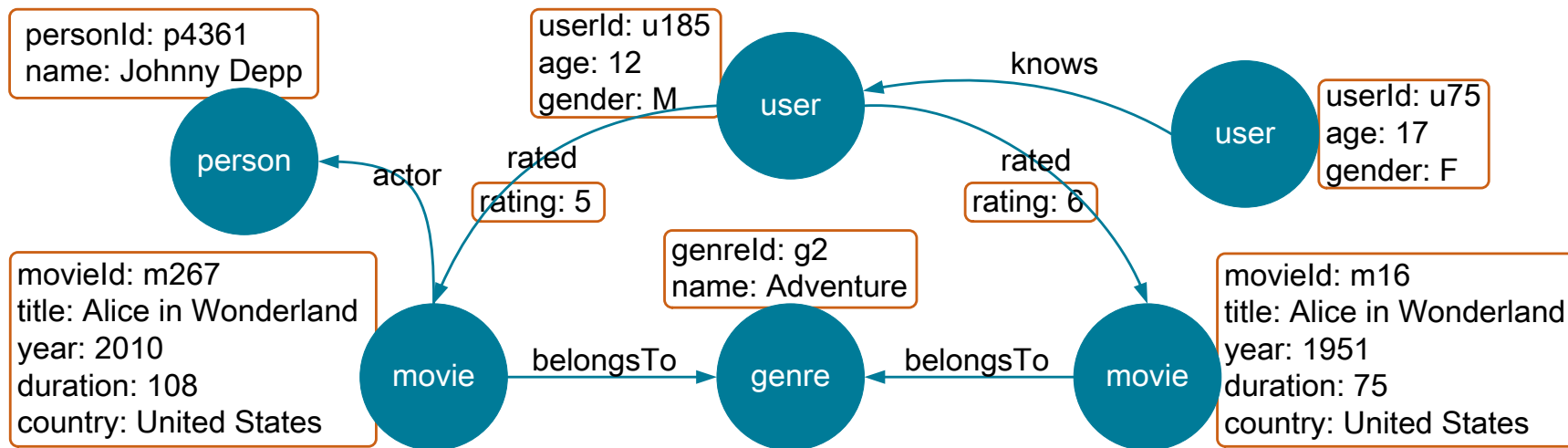
# Vertices



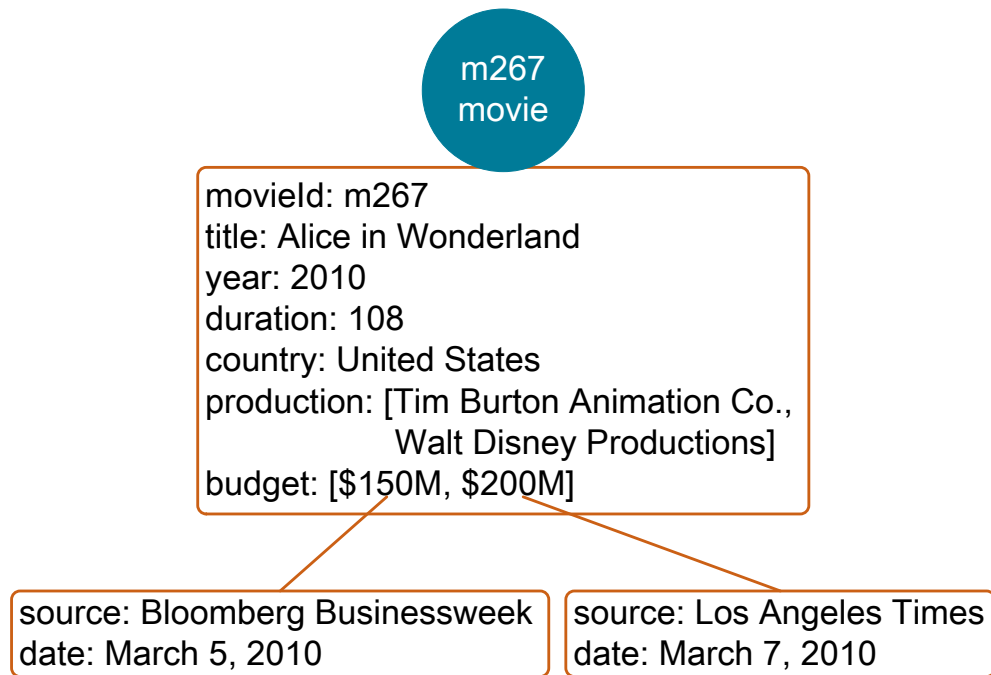
# Edges



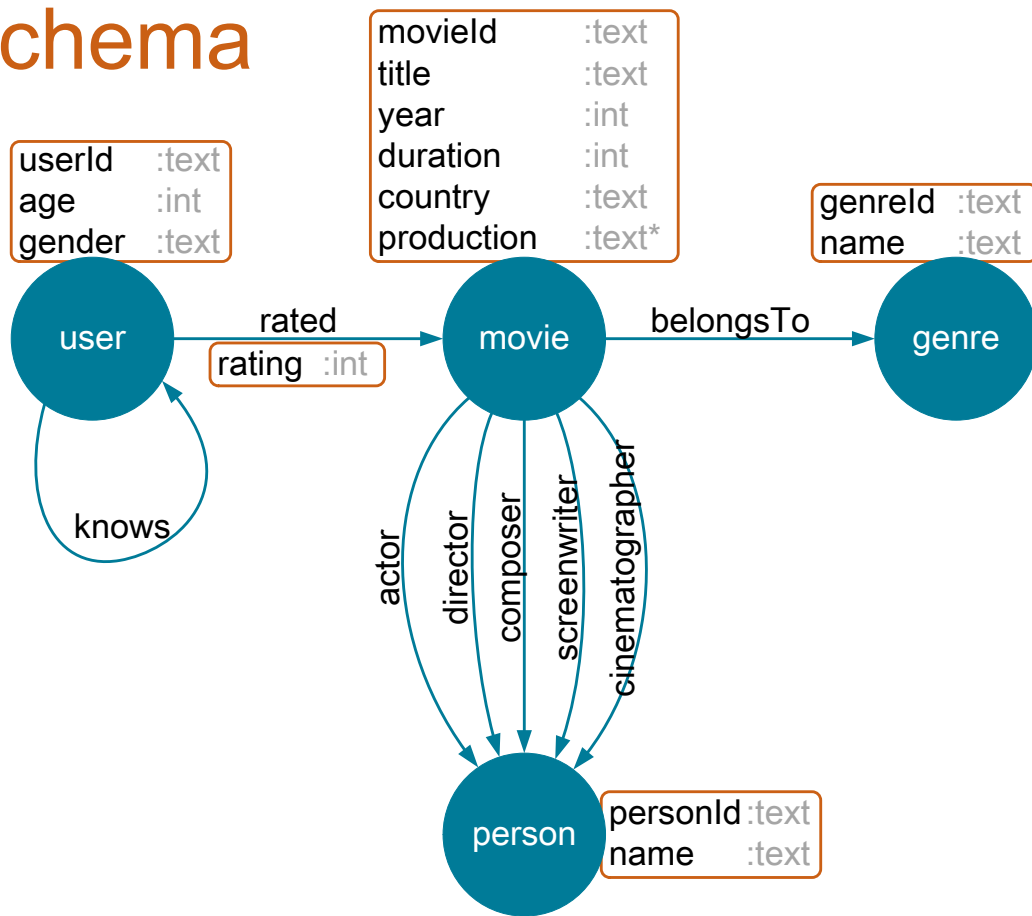
# Properties



# Multi- and Meta-Properties



# Graph Schema



# Importance of Graph Schema

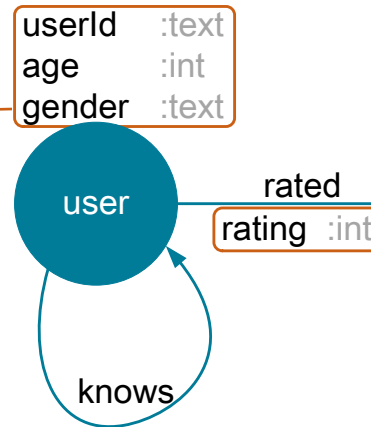
- DSE needs a graph schema to generate a C\* schema
  - Vertex labels → tables
  - Property keys → columns
  - Graph indexes → materialized views  
secondary indexes  
search indexes
- Additional data validation benefits



# Schema Mapping Example

## Property Table

```
CREATE TABLE user_p (  
  community_id int,  
  member_id bigint,  
  "~~property_key_id" int,  
  "~~property_id" uuid,  
  age int,  
  gender text,  
  "userId" text,  
  "~~vertex_exists" boolean,  
  PRIMARY KEY (community_id,  
               member_id,  
               "~~property_key_id",  
               "~~property_id"))
```



# Schema Mapping Example

## Property Table

```
CREATE TABLE user_p (  
  community_id int,  
  member_id bigint,  
  "~~property_key_id" int,  
  "~~property_id" uuid,  
  age int,  
  gender text,  
  "userId" text,  
  "~~vertex_exists" boolean,  
  PRIMARY KEY (community_id,  
               member_id,  
               "~~property_key_id",  
               "~~property_id"))
```

## Adjacency Table

```
CREATE TABLE user_e (  
  community_id int,  
  member_id bigint,  
  "~~edge_label_id" int,  
  "~~adjacent_vertex_id" blob,  
  "~~adjacent_label_id" smallint,  
  "~~edge_id" uuid,  
  "rating" int,  
  "~~edge_exists" boolean,  
  "~~simple_edge_id" uuid,  
  PRIMARY KEY (community_id,  
               member_id,  
               "~~edge_label_id",  
               "~~adjacent_vertex_id",  
               "~~adjacent_label_id",  
               "~~edge_id"))
```

userId	:text
age	:int
gender	:text



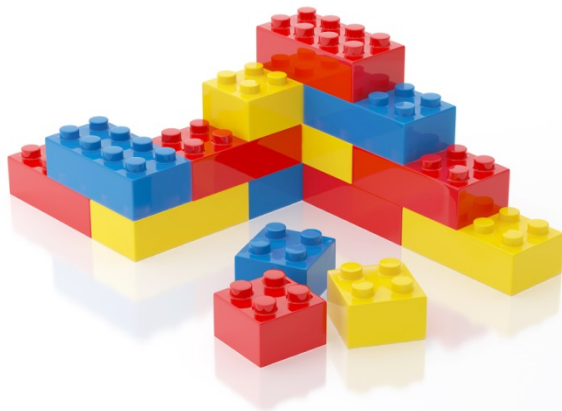
rated
rating :int

knows

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# Data Modeling

- Process of organizing and structuring data
- Based on well-defined set of rules or methodology
- Results in a graph or database schema
- Affects data quality, data storage and data retrieval



# Traditional Schema Design

## Data Model

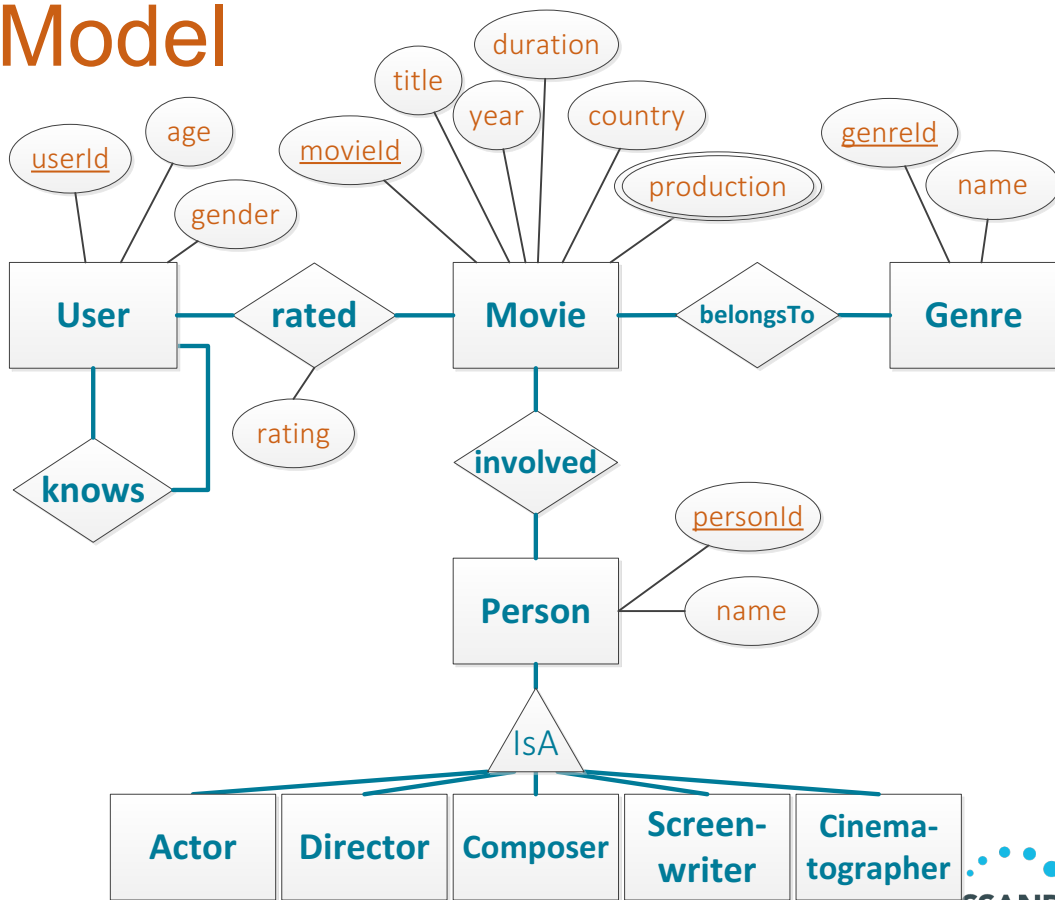
- Conceptual Data Model (CDM)
- Logical Data Model (LDM)
- Physical Data Model (PDM)

## Purpose

- Understand data and its applications
- Sketch a graph data model
- Optimize physical design

# Conceptual Data Model

- Entity types
- Relationship types
- Attribute types

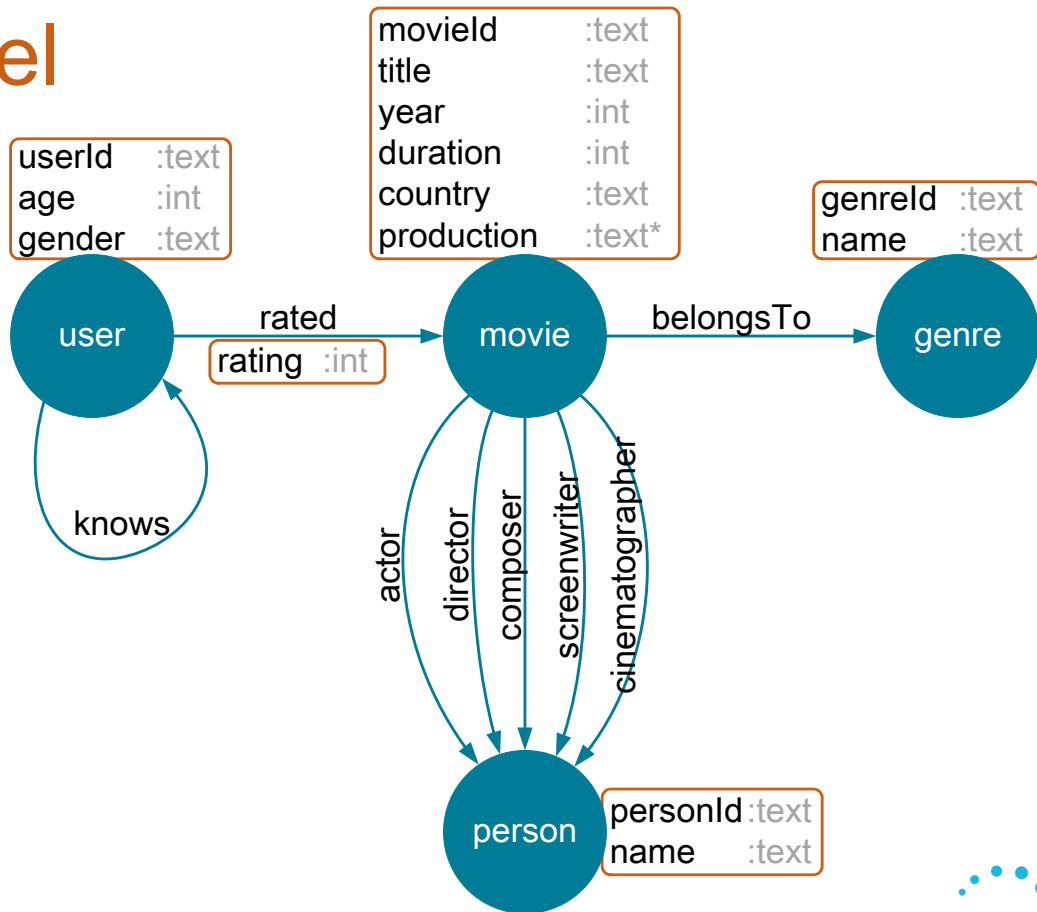


# Transition from CDM to LDM

- Both CDM and LDM are graphs
  - Entity types → Vertex labels
  - Relationship types → Edge labels
  - Attribute types → Property keys
- Mostly straightforward with a few nuances

# Logical Data Model

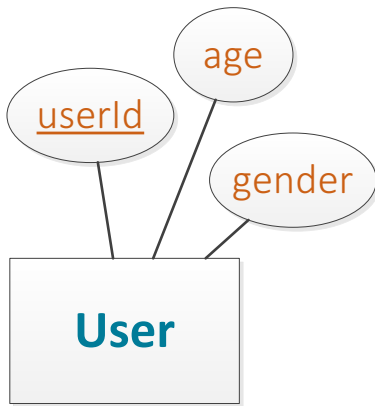
- Vertex labels
- Edge labels
- Property keys





# Keys

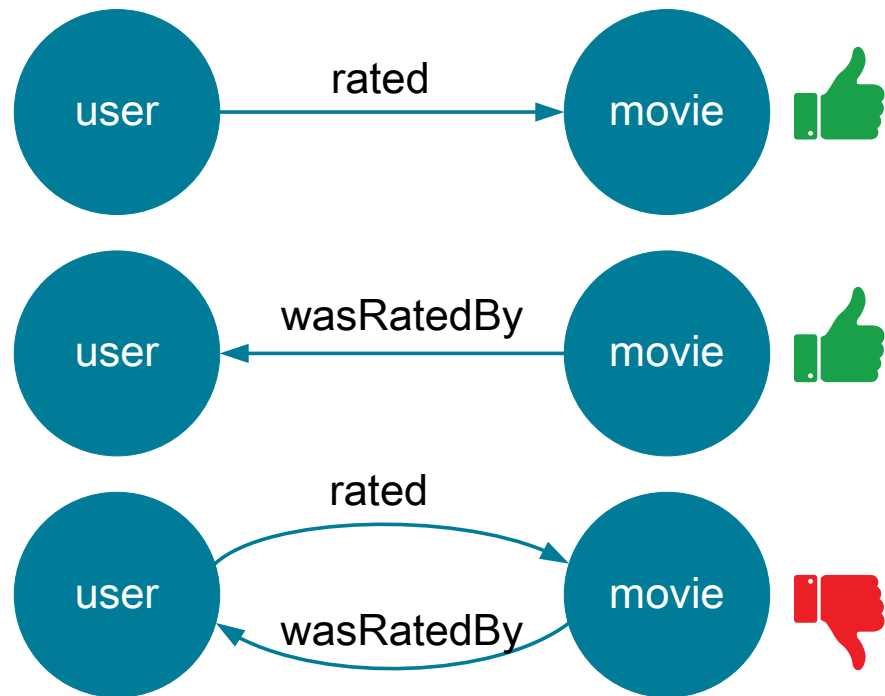
- Entity type keys → Property keys
  - Uniqueness is not enforced
  - Vertex IDs are auto-generated
- Entity type keys → Custom vertex IDs
  - Uniqueness is enforced
  - Overriding default partitioning
  - Advanced feature



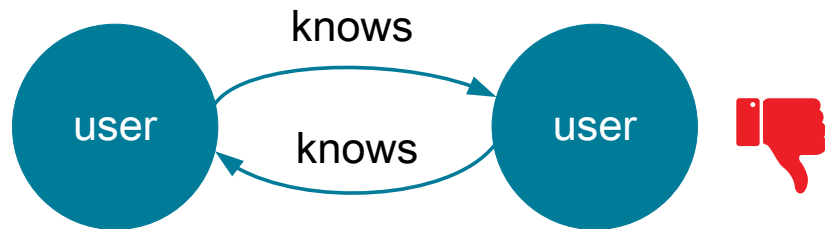
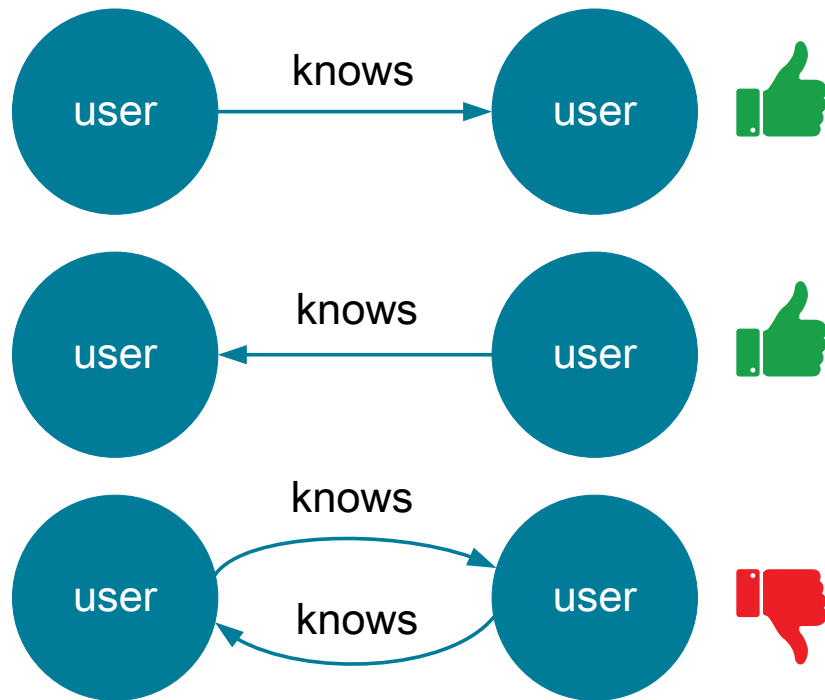
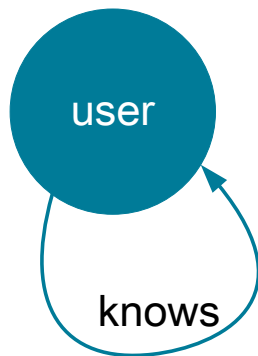
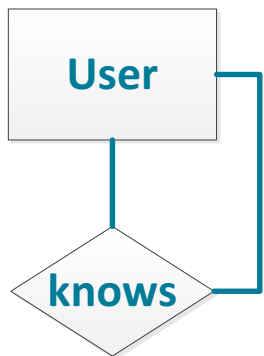
userId	:text
age	:int
gender	:text



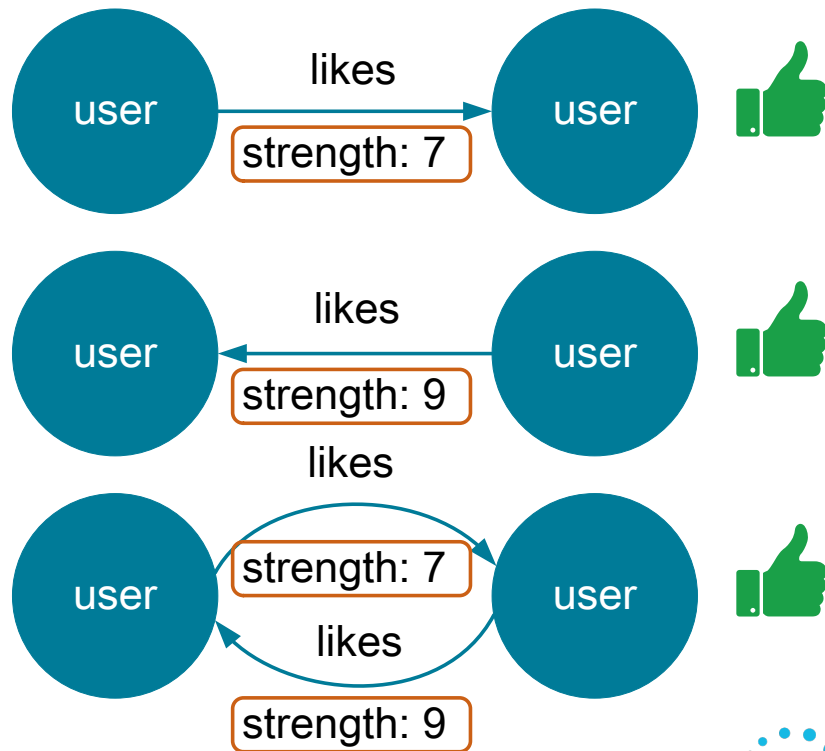
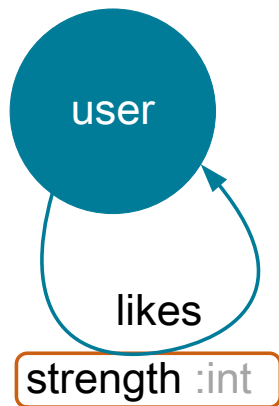
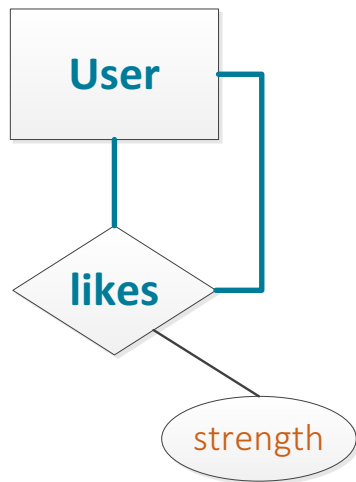
# Symmetric Relationships



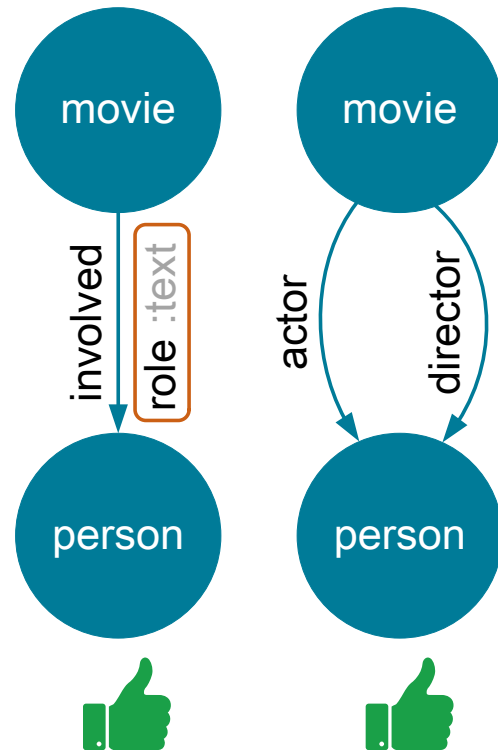
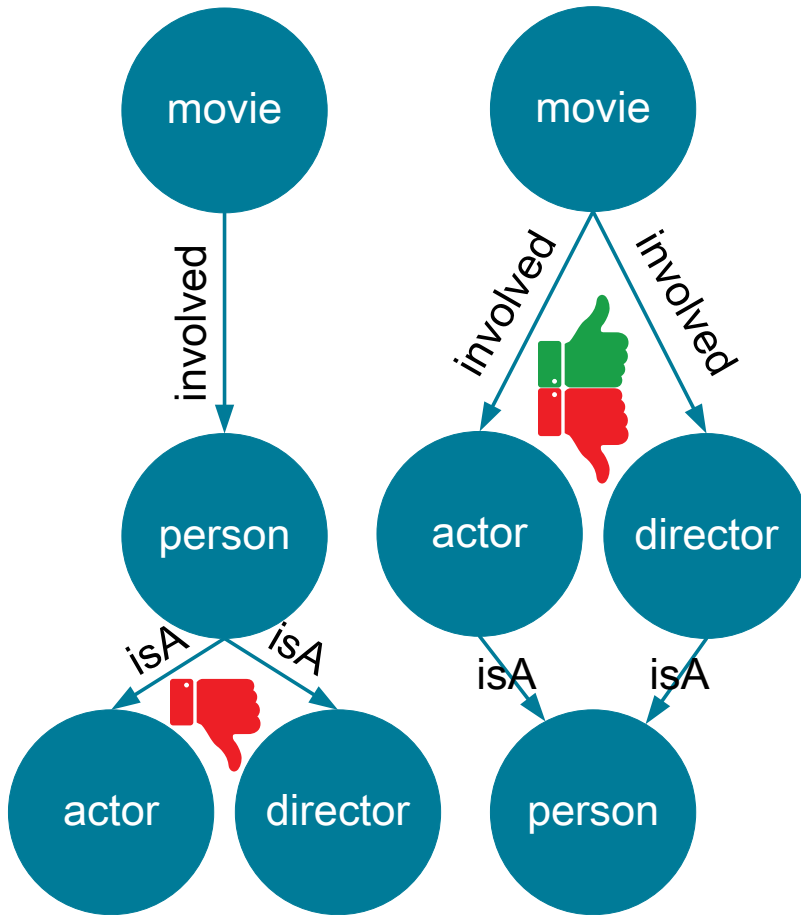
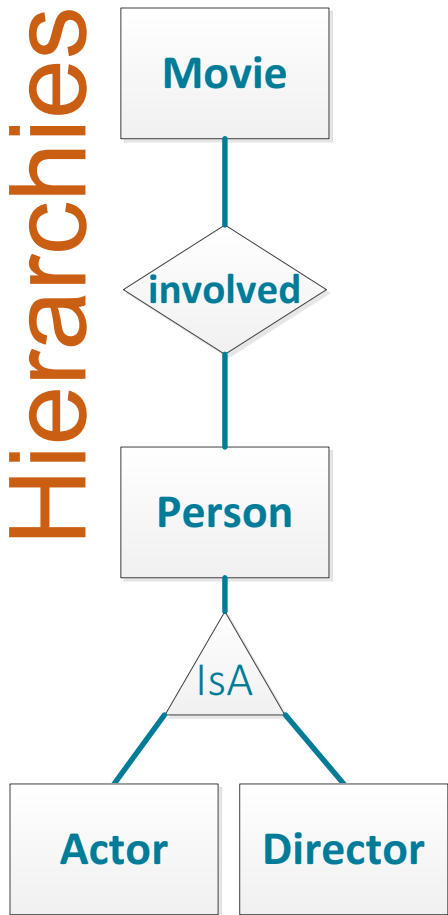
# Bi-Directional Relationships



# Qualified Bi-Directional Relationships



# Hierarchies



# Physical Data Model

```
schema.propertyKey("userId").Text().create()
```

```
schema.propertyKey("name").Text().create()
```

```
schema.propertyKey("age").Int().create()
```

```
schema.vertexLabel("user").properties("userId", "age", ...).create()
```

```
schema.vertexLabel("movie").properties("movieId", ...).create()
```

```
schema.edgeLabel("knows").connection("user", "user").create()
```

```
schema.edgeLabel("rated").single().properties("rating")  
    .connection("user", "movie").create()
```

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# Optimizing PDM for Performance

- Indexing data
- Controlling partitioning
- Materializing aggregates and inferences
- Rewriting traversals



# Vertex Indexes

```
schema.vertexLabel("movie")  
  .index("moviesById")  
  .materialized()  
  .by("movieId")  
  .add()
```

```
g.V().has("movie", "movieId", "m267")
```

movieId	:text
title	:text
year	:int
duration	:int
country	:text
production	:text*



movie

# Property Indexes

```
schema.vertexLabel("movie")  
  .index("movieBudgetBySource")  
  .property("budget")  
  .by("source")  
  .add()
```

```
g.V().has("movie", "movieId", "m267")  
  .properties("budget")  
  .has("source", "Los Angeles Times").value()
```

movie

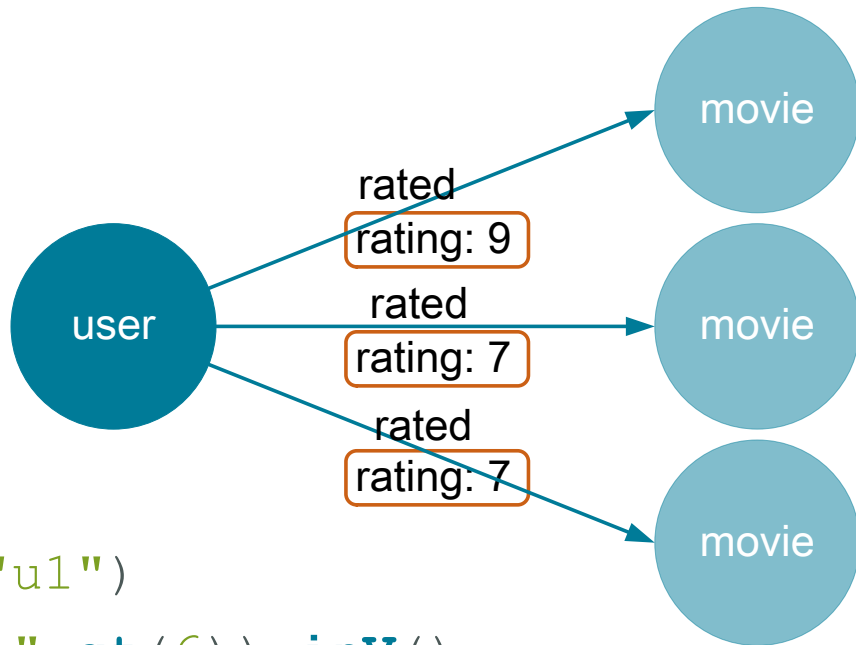
movieId: m267  
title: Alice in Wonderland  
year: 2010  
duration: 108  
country: United States  
production: [Tim Burton Animation Co.,  
Walt Disney Productions]  
budget: [\$150M, \$200M]

source: Bloomberg Businessweek  
date: March 5, 2010

source: Los Angeles Times  
date: March 7, 2010

# Edge Indexes

```
schema.vertexLabel ("user")  
.index ("toMoviesByRating")  
.outE ("rated")  
.by ("rating")  
.add ()
```



```
g.V().has ("user", "userId", "u1")  
.outE ("rated").has ("rating", gt (6)) .inV ()
```

# Custom Partitioning

```
schema.vertexLabel("movie")  
  .partitionKey("year", "country")  
  .clusteringKey("movieId")  
  .properties("title", "duration")  
  .create()
```

## movie\_e

year	K
country	K
movieId	C↑
~~edge_label_id	C↑
~~adjacent_vertex_id	C↑
~~adjacent_label_id	C↑
~~edge_id	C↑
~~edge_exists	
~~simple_edge_id	

## movie\_p

year	K
country	K
movieId	C↑
~~property_key_id	C↑
~~property_id	C↑
duration	
title	
~~vertex_exists	

# Materializing Aggregates

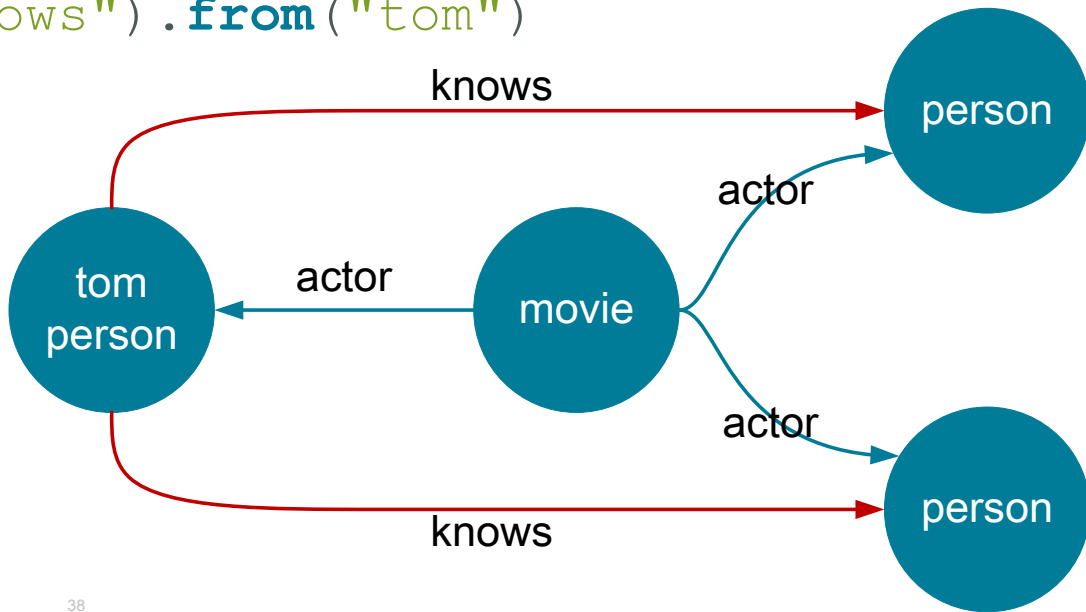
```
g.V().hasLabel("movie")  
  .property("avg",_.inE("rated")  
    .values("rating")  
    .mean())
```

movied	:text
title	:text
year	:int
duration	:int
country	:text
production	:text*
avg	:float

movie

# Materializing Inferences

```
g.V().has("person", "name", "Tom Hanks").as("tom")  
.in("actor").out("actor").where(neq("tom")).dedup()  
.addE("knows").from("tom")
```



# Rewriting Traversals

- Equivalent results
- Different execution plans
- Different response times

```
g.V().has("movie", "year", 2010).out("actor")  
    .has("name", "Johnny Depp").count()
```

```
g.V().has("person", "name", "Johnny Depp").in("actor")  
    .has("year", 2010).count()
```

# Profiling Traversals

```
gremlin> g.V().has("person","name","Johnny Depp").in("actor").has("year",2010).count().profile()
```

```
==>Traversal Metrics
```

Step	Count	Traversers	Time (ms)	% Dur
DsegGraphStep([~label.eq(person), name.eq(Johnn...	1	1	0.838	20.73
query-optimizer			0.145	
query-setup			0.051	
index-query			0.210	
DsegVertexStep(IN,[actor],vertex)	14	14	0.611	15.12
query-optimizer			0.031	
query-setup			0.000	
vertex-query			0.193	
HasStep([year.eq(2010)])	1	1	2.542	62.83
CountGlobalStep	1	1	0.053	1.32
>TOTAL	-	-	4.046	-



# Thank You

Artem Chebotko

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## The End