



Intro to Neo4j and Graph Databases

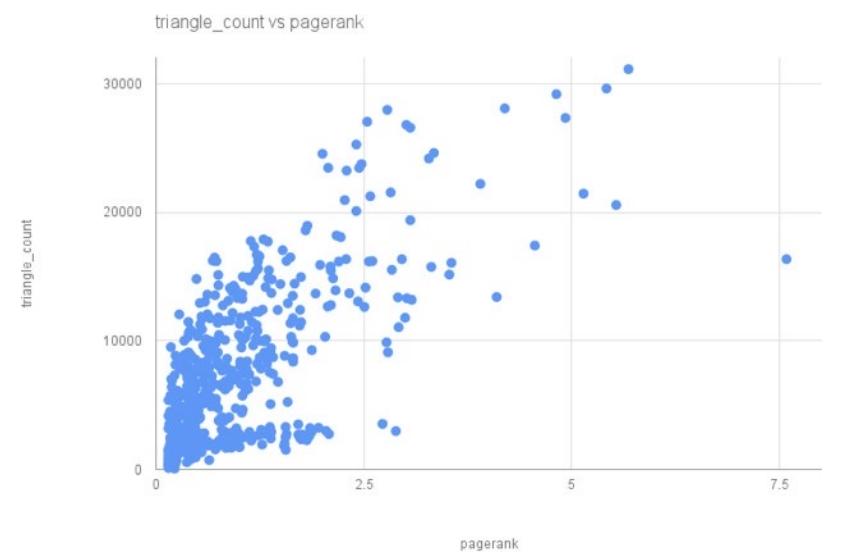
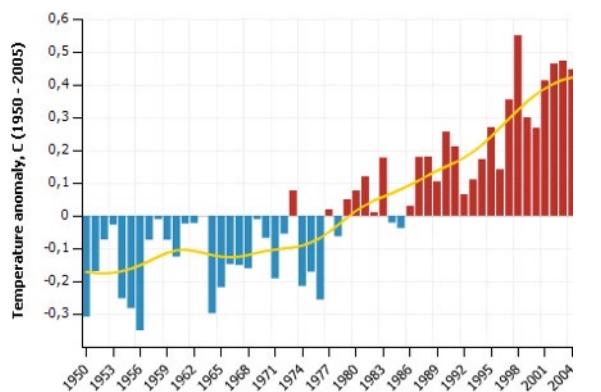
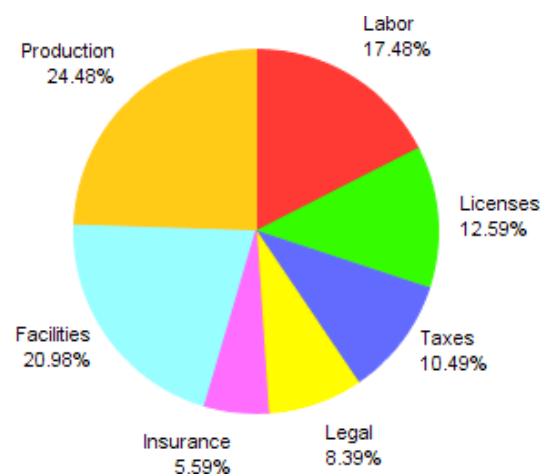
Edited by: Muazzam Siddiqui

Original Content: **William Lyon**
Presented at:**Neo4j Webinar March 2016**

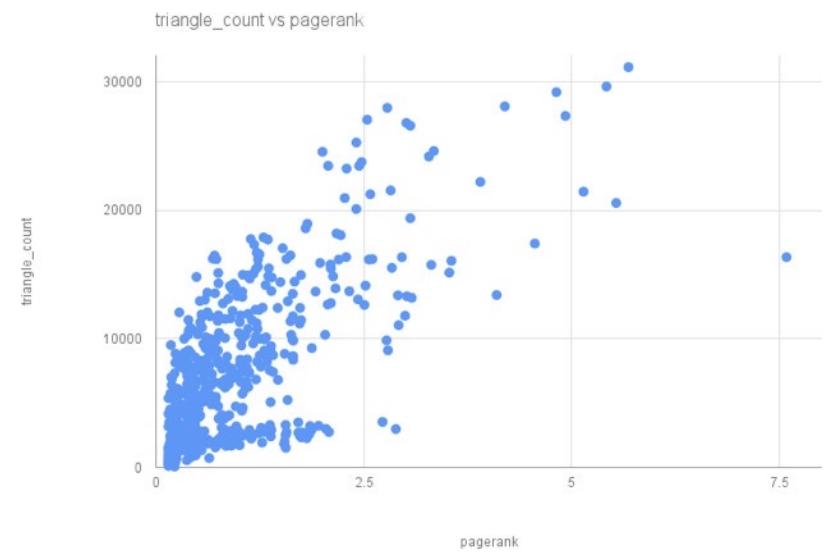
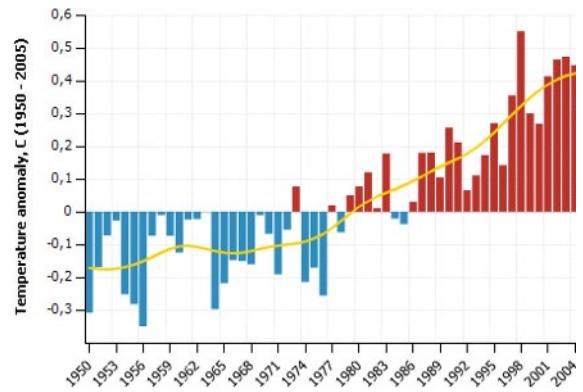
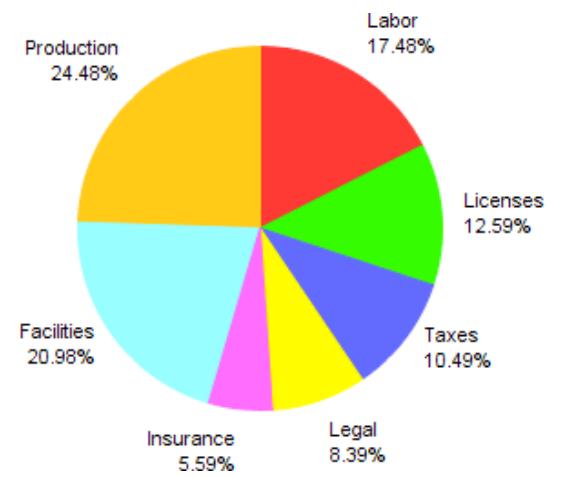
Agenda

- What is a graph [database]?
- Use cases - why graphs?
- Neo4j product overview
 - Labeled property graph data model
 - Cypher query language
- RDBMS to graph
- Resources
- Questions?

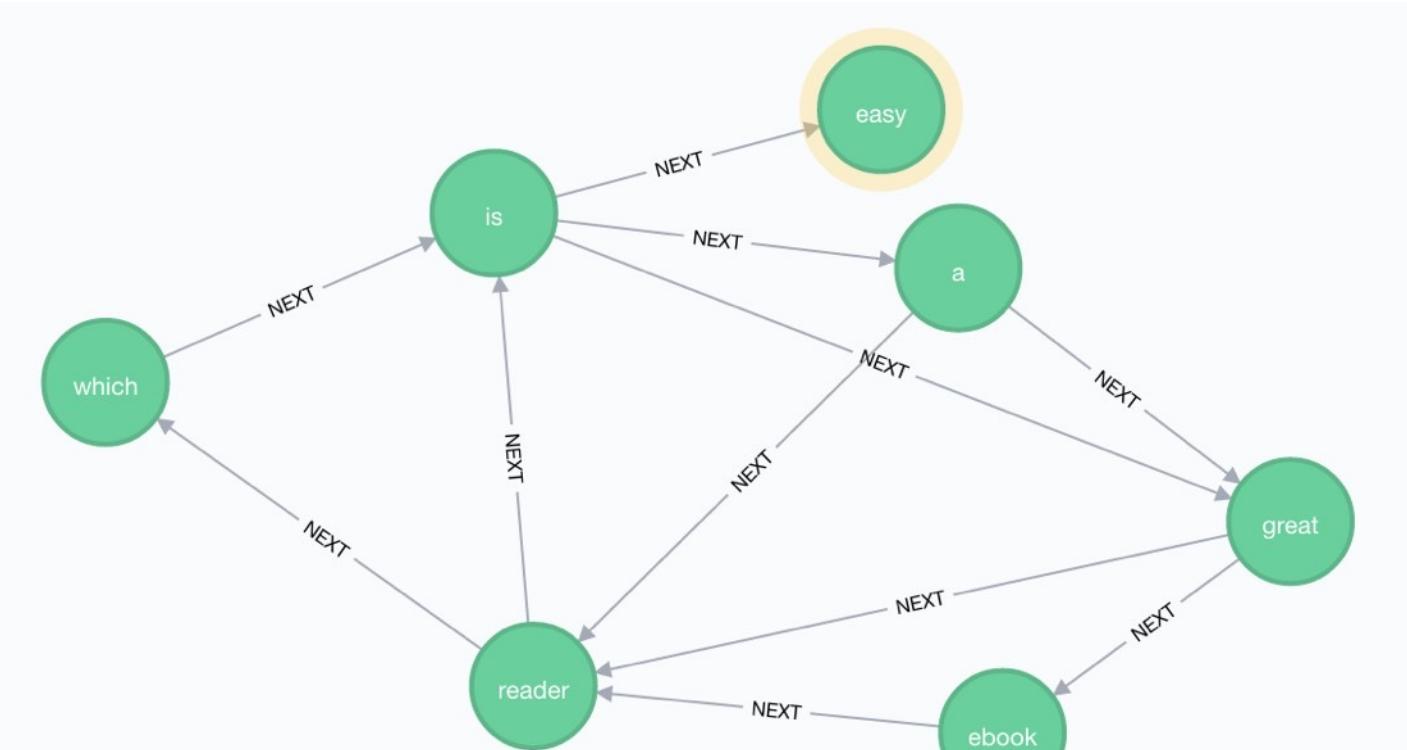
Chart

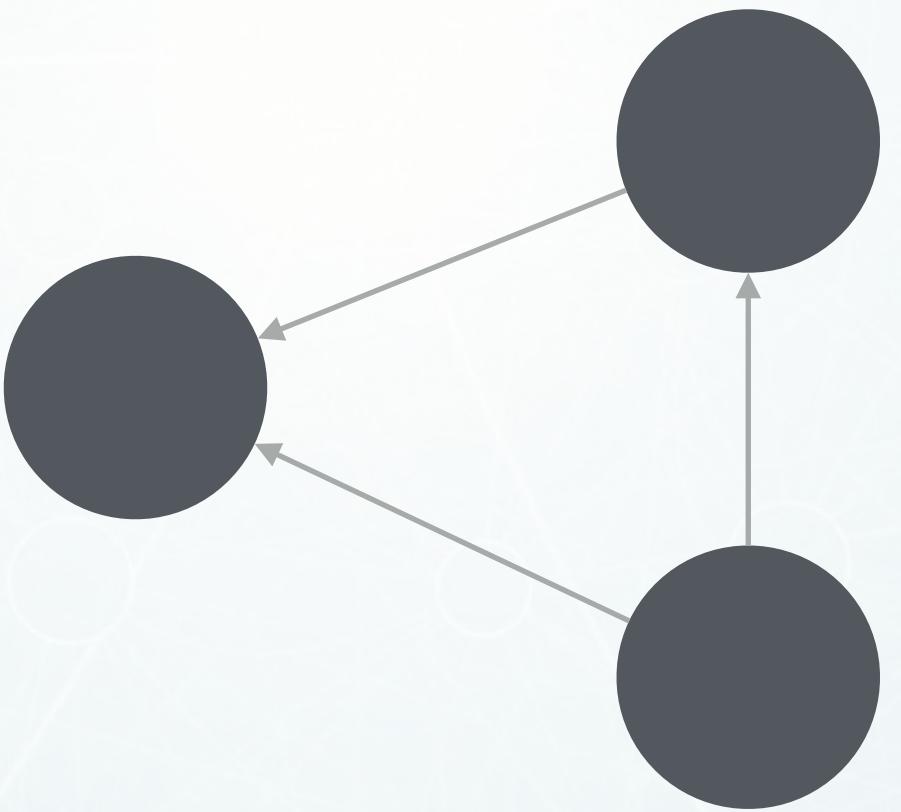


Chart

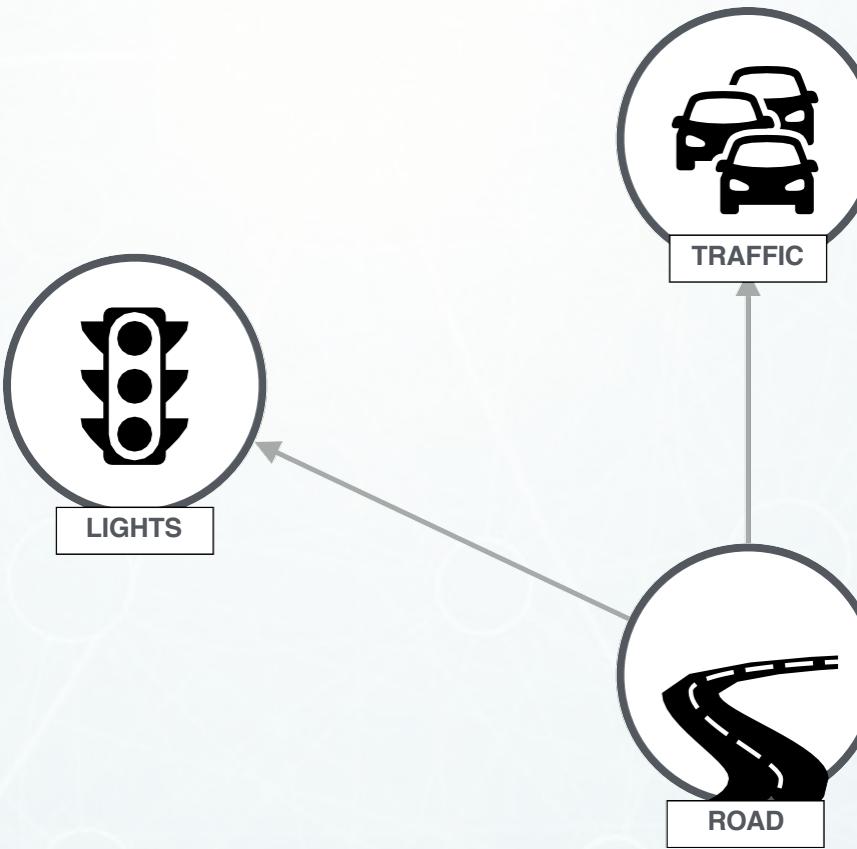


Graph

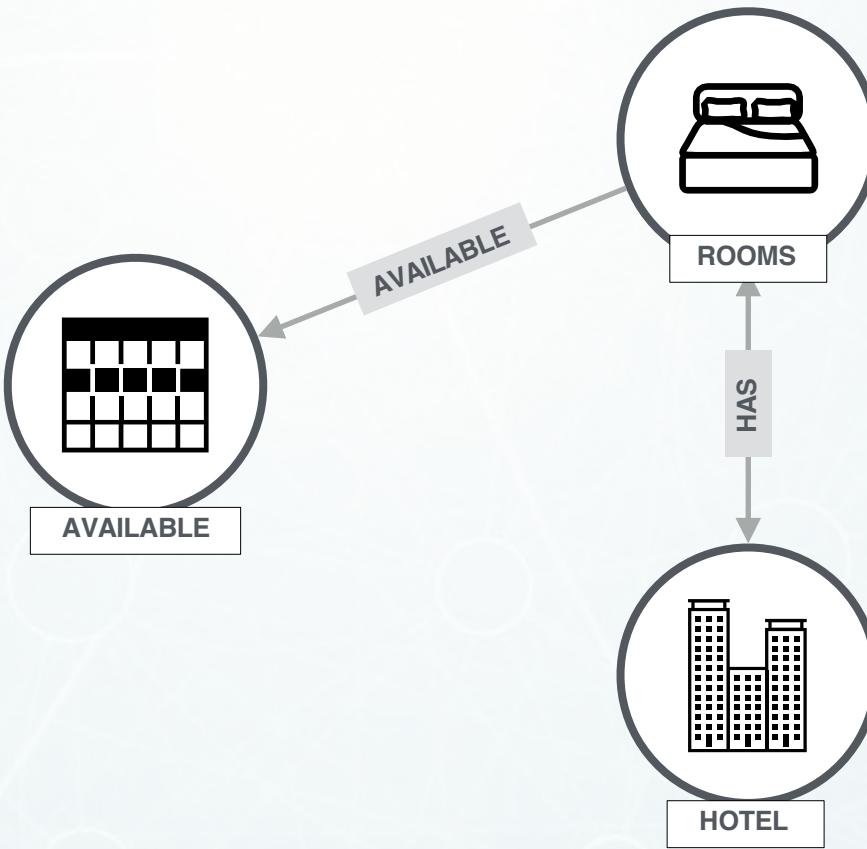




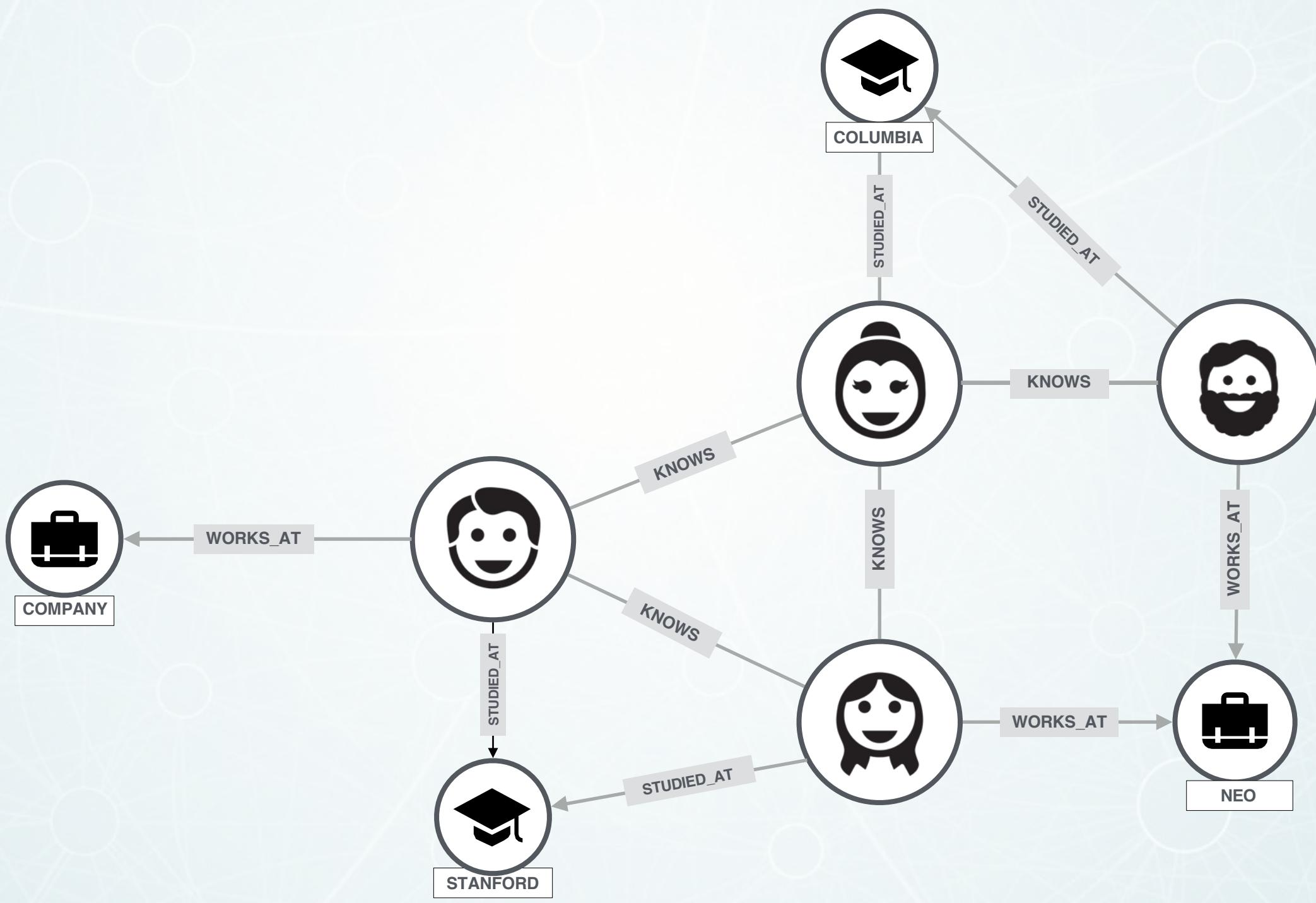
A Graph Is Connected Data



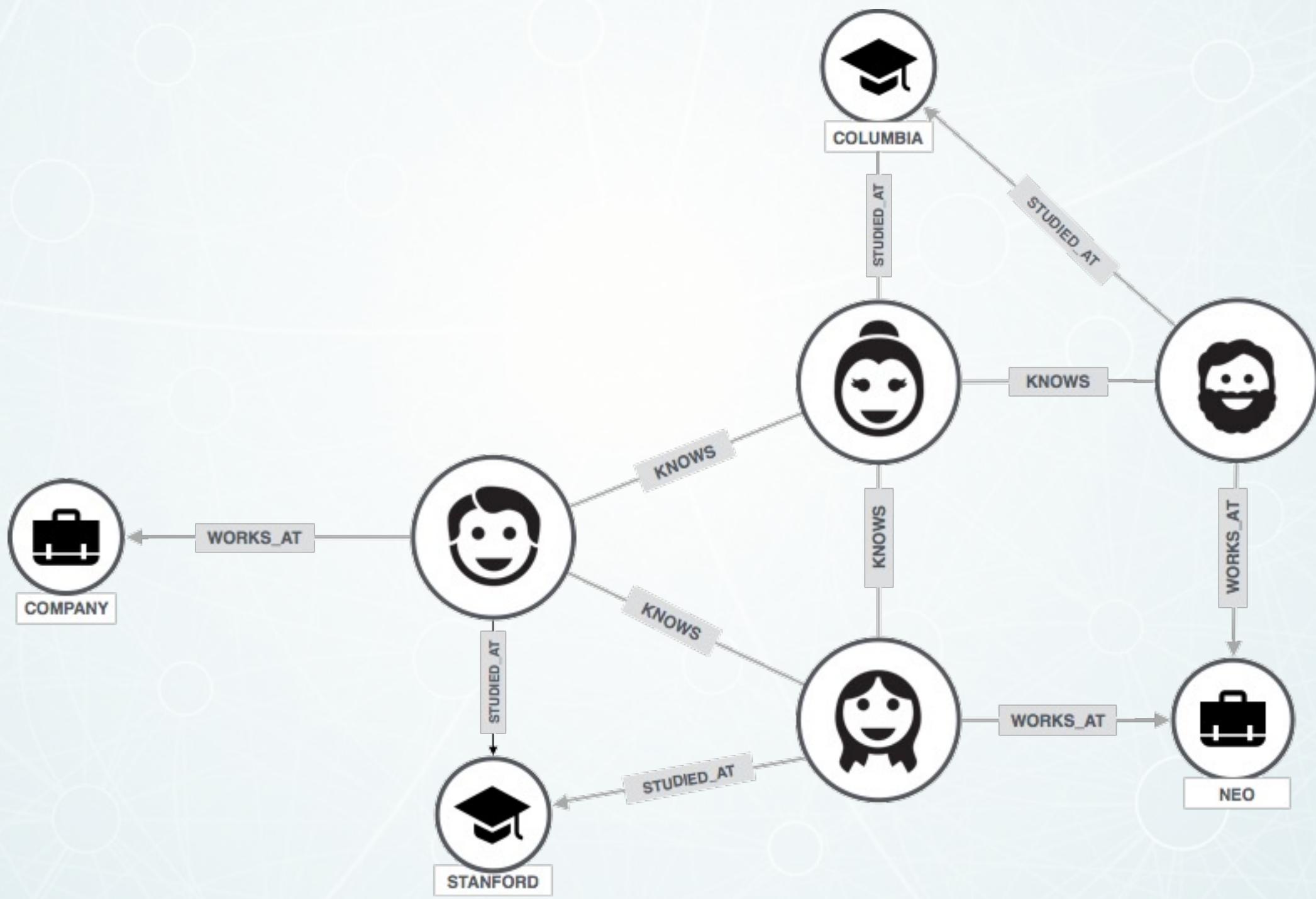
A Graph Is Connected Data



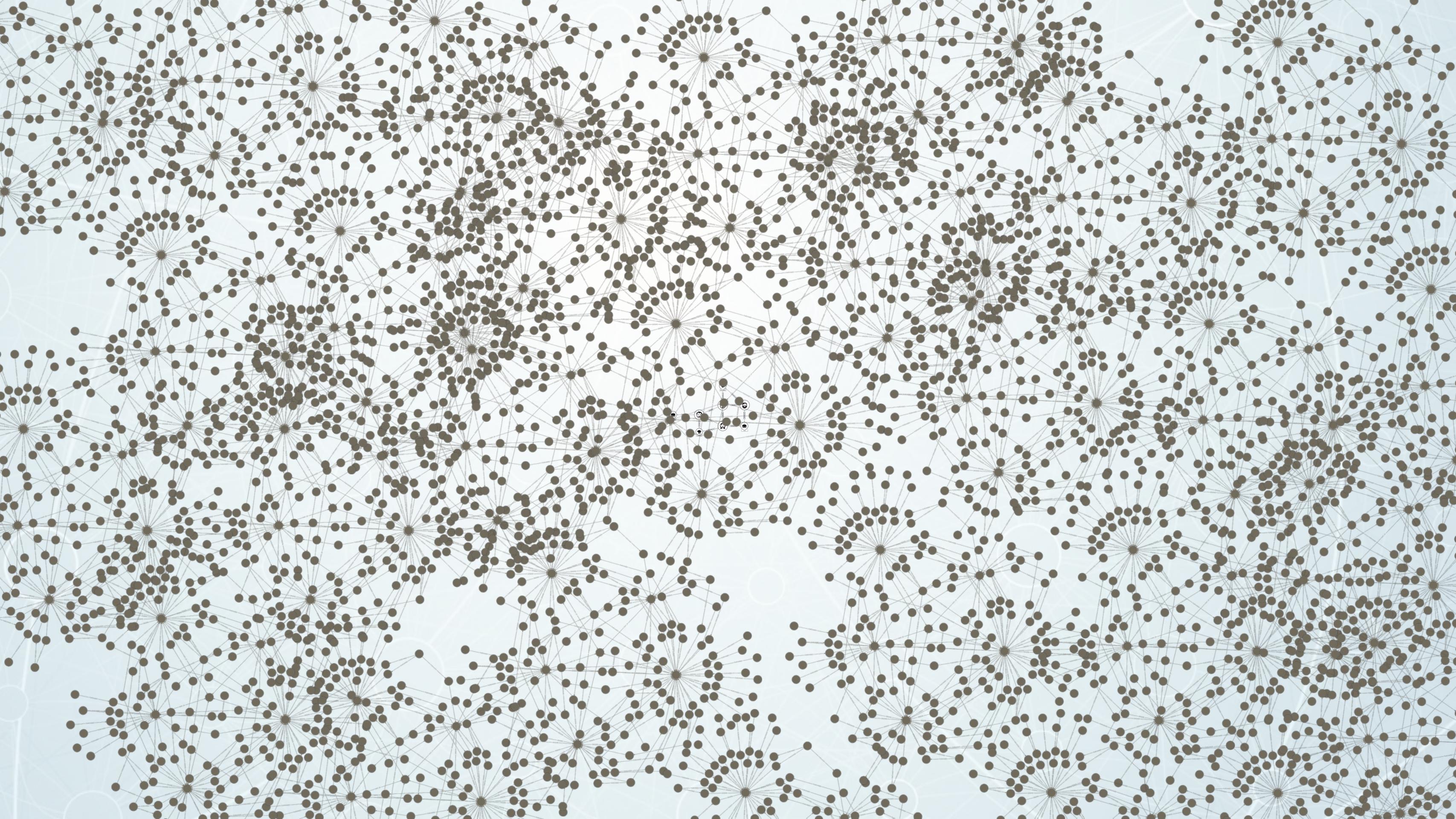
A Graph Is Connected Data



A Graph Is Connected Data



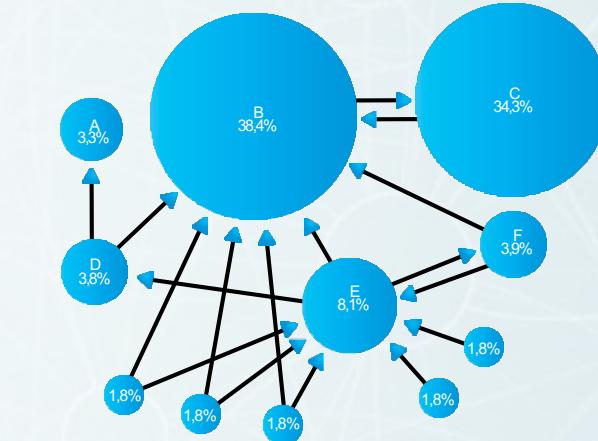
A Graph Is Connected Data



Use of Graphs has created some of the most successful companies in the world



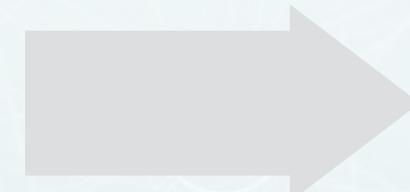
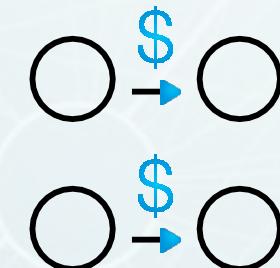
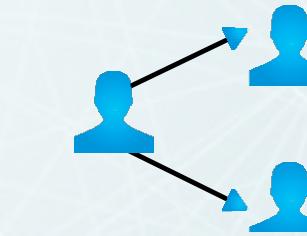
Google



monster
Find better.™

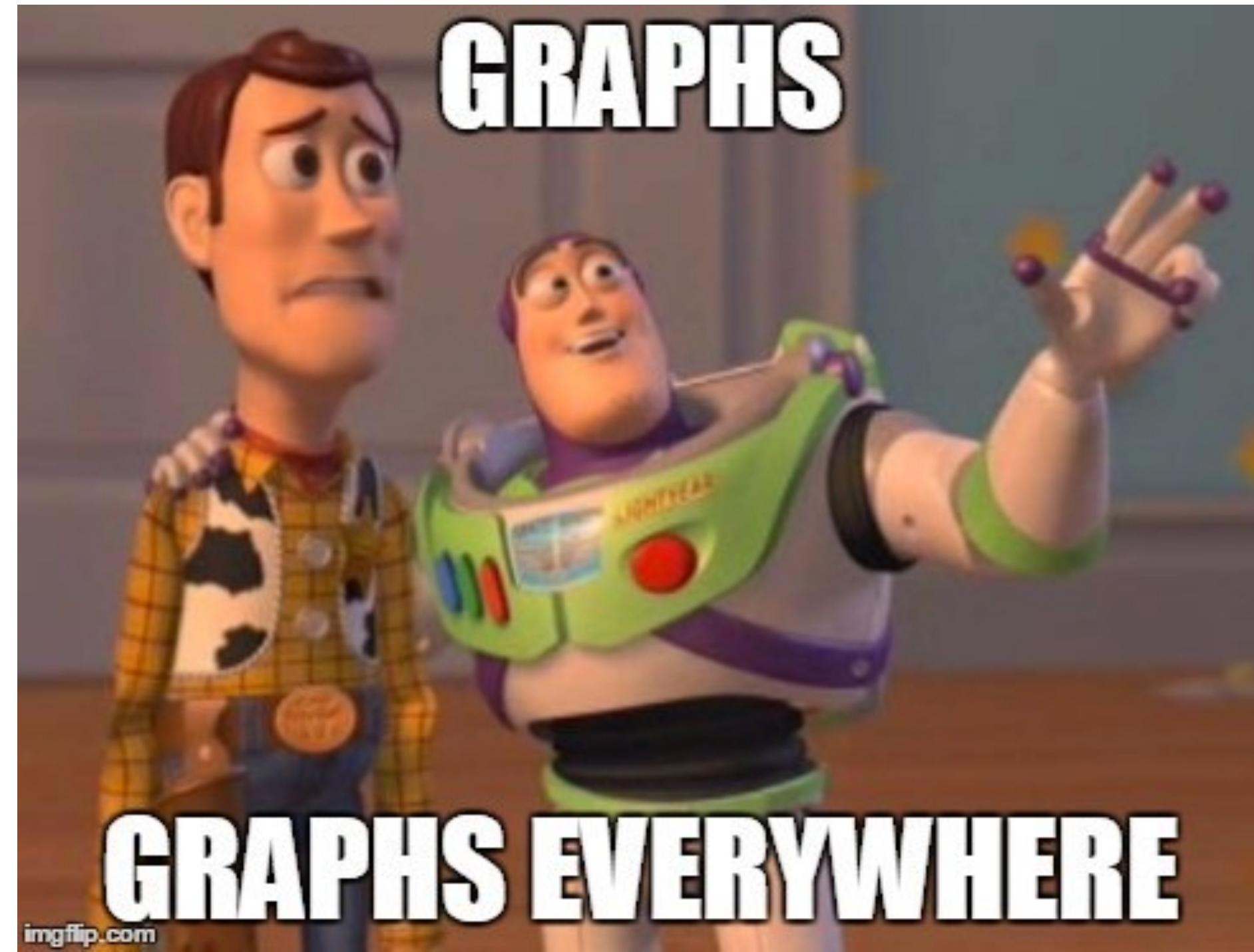


LinkedIn



PayPal





imgflip.com

NEO4j (Graph DBs) USE CASES

Real Time Recommendations

Graph Based Search

Network & IT-Operations

NEO4j USE CASES

Real Time Recommendations

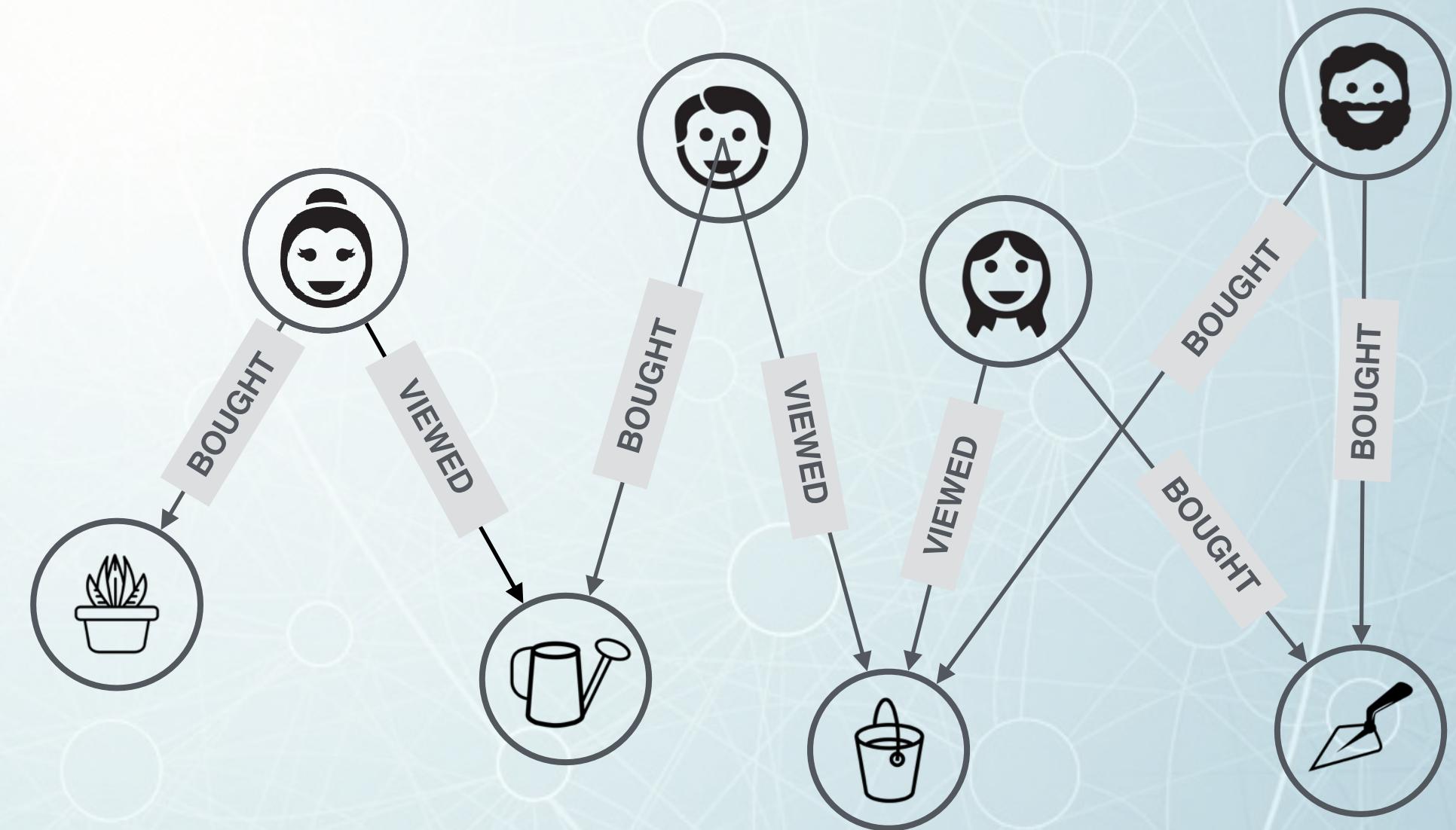
Graph Based Search

Network & IT-Operations

Identity & Access Management



GRAPH THINKING: Real Time Recommendations



NEO4j USE CASES

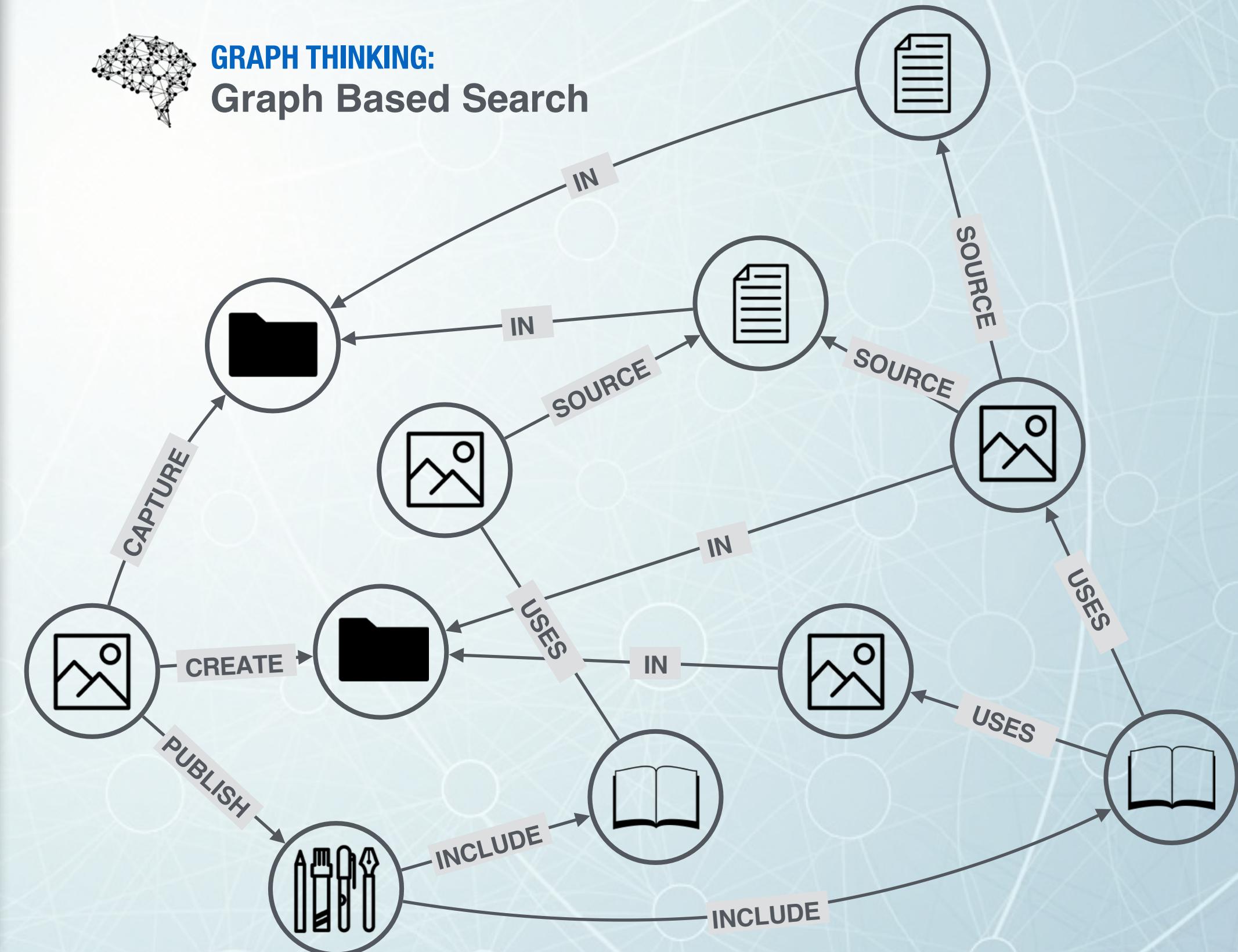
Real Time Recommendations

Graph Based Search

Network & IT-Operations



GRAPH THINKING: Graph Based Search



NEO4j USE CASES

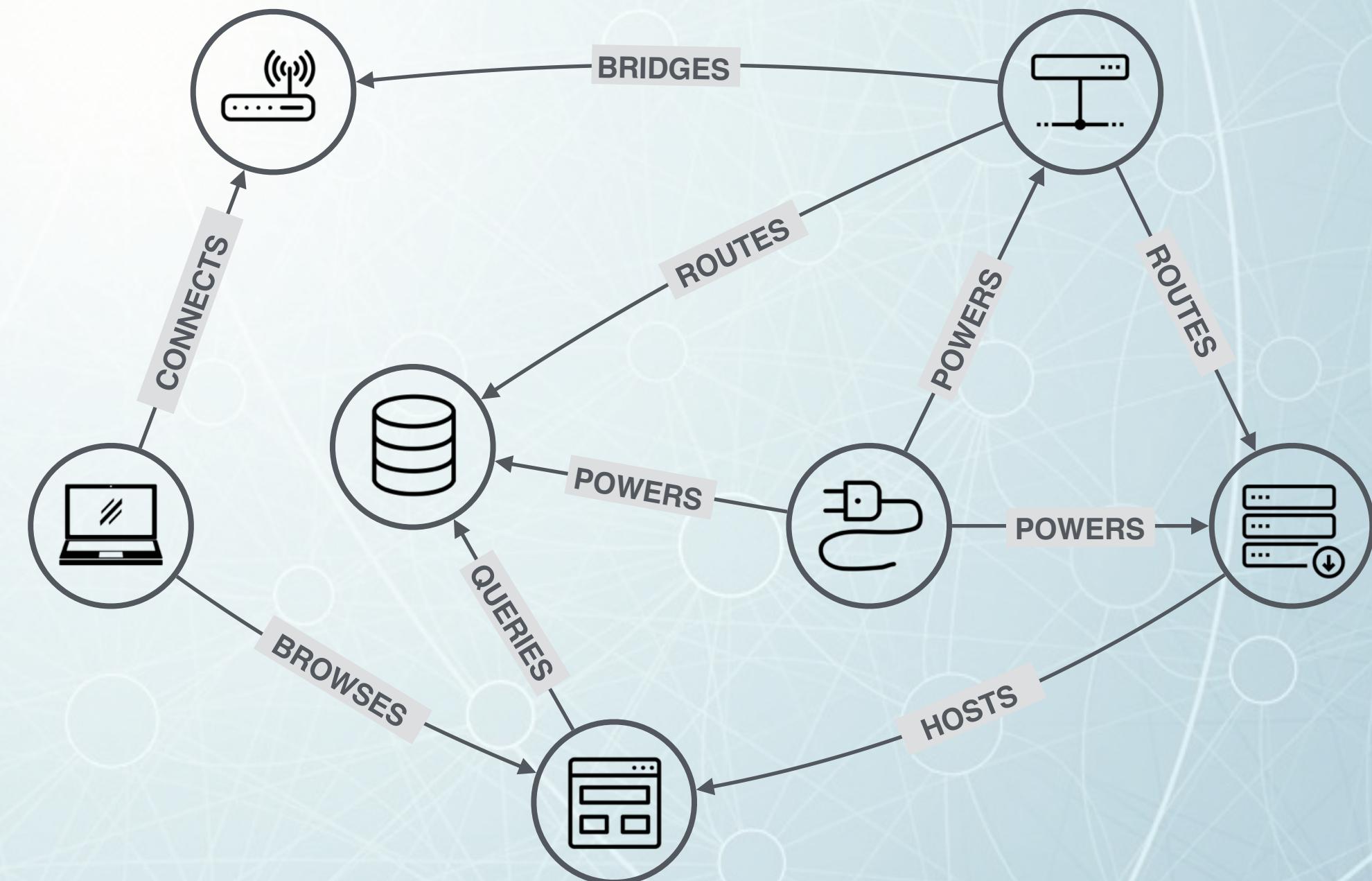
Real Time Recommendations

Graph Based Search

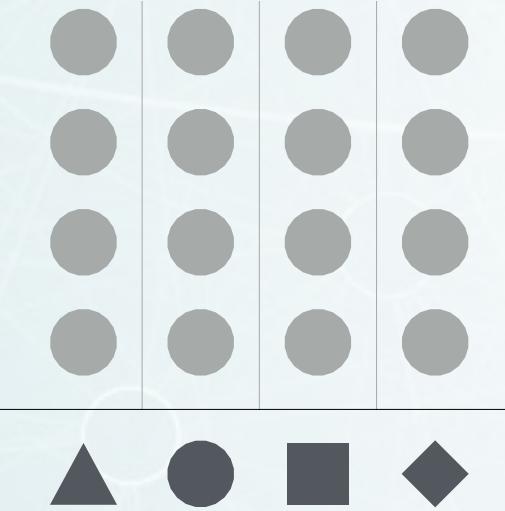
Network & IT-Operations



GRAPH THINKING: Network & IT-Operations



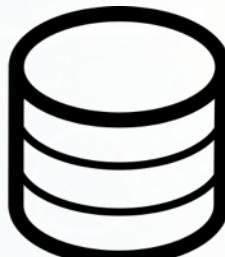
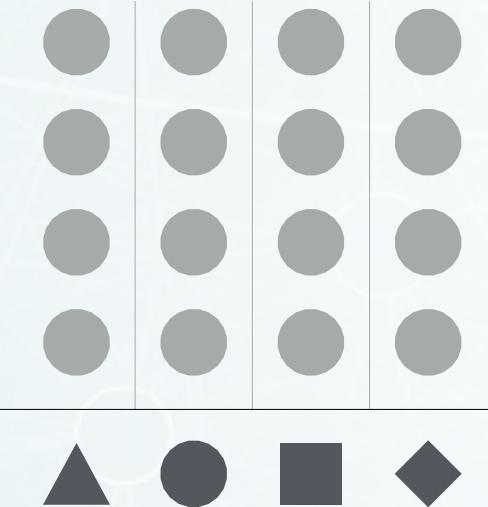
A way of representing data



Relational Database



A way of representing data



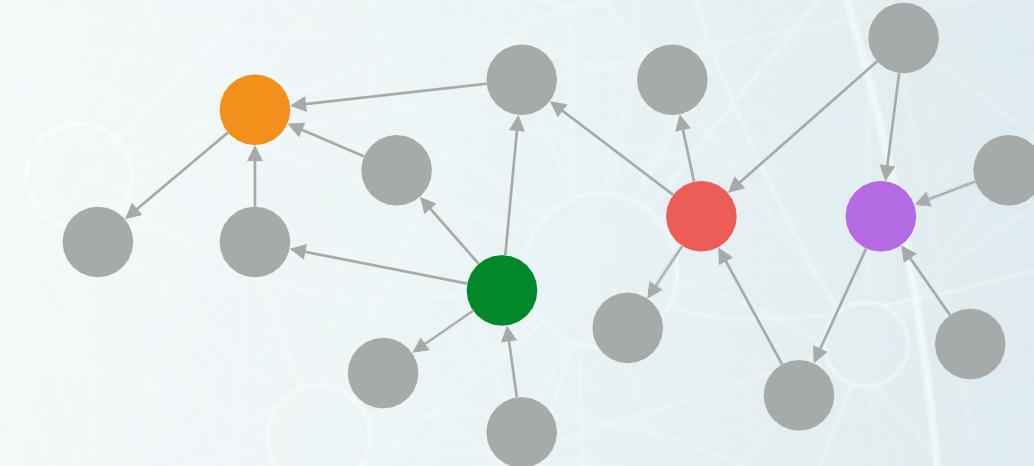
Relational Database

Good for:

- Well-understood data structures that don't change too frequently
- Known problems involving discrete parts of the data, or minimal connectivity



Graph Database



Good for:

- Dynamic systems: where the data topology is difficult to predict
- Dynamic requirements: that evolve with the business
- Problems where the relationships in data contribute meaning & value

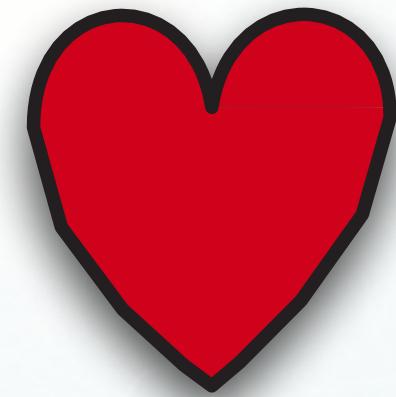
THE PROPERTY GRAPH DATA MODEL



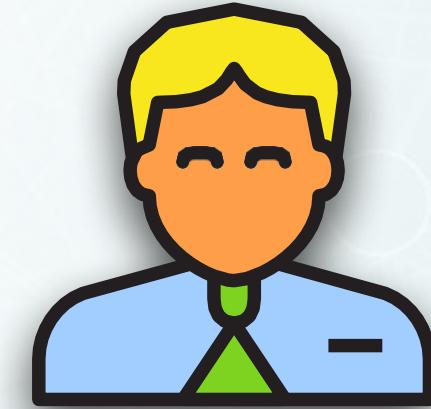
Ann Loves Dan



Ann

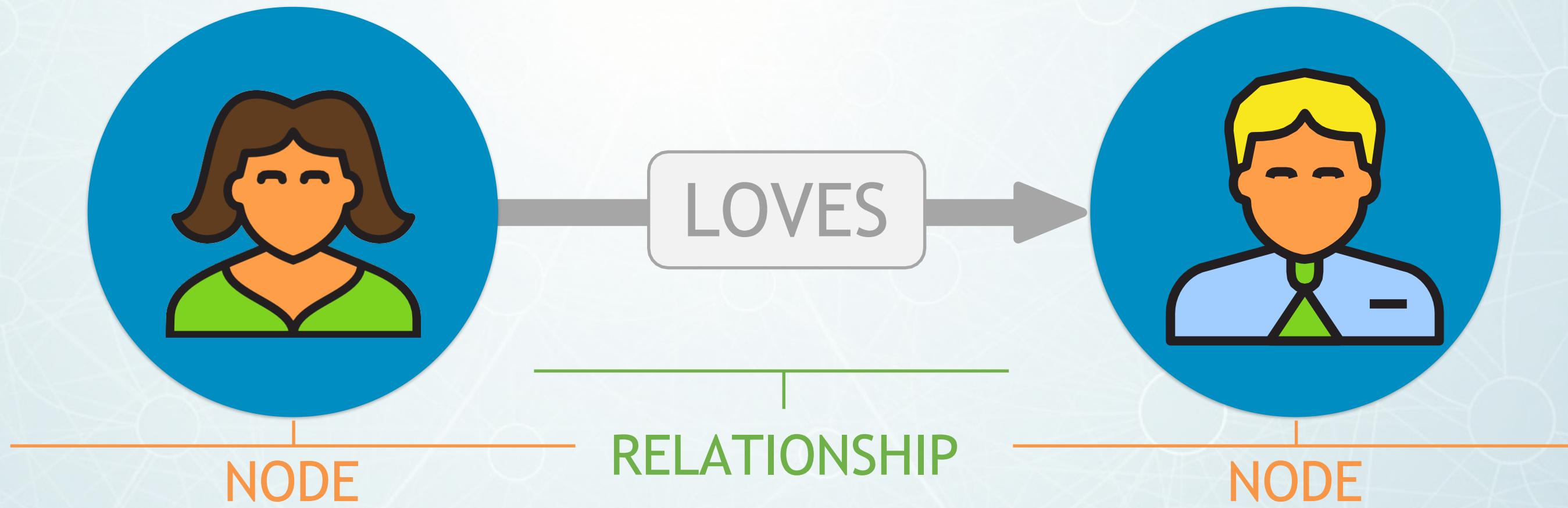


Loves

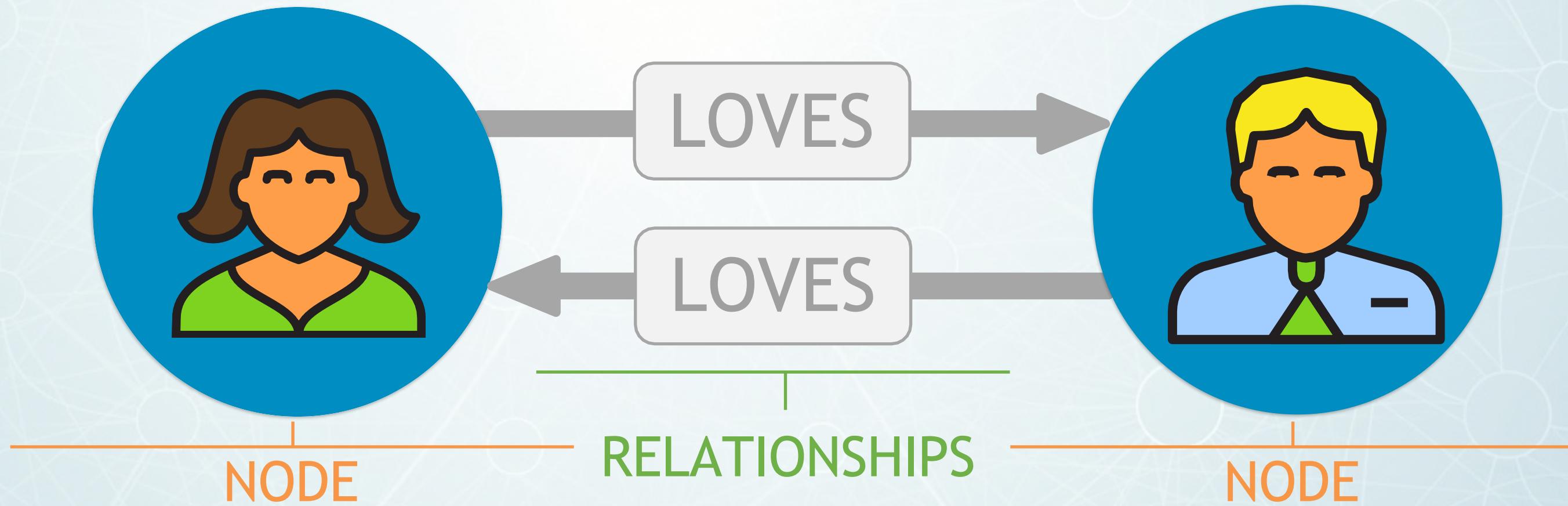


Dan

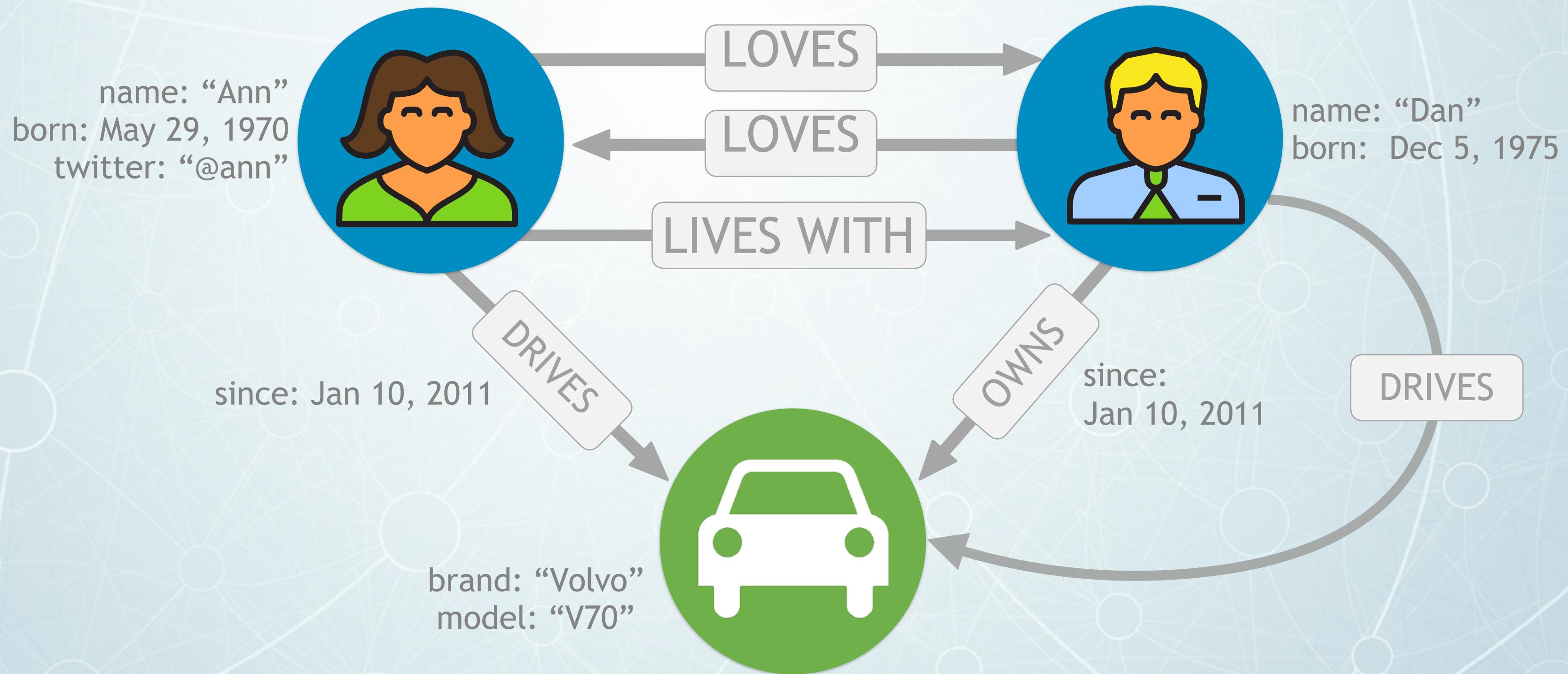
Ann Loves Dan



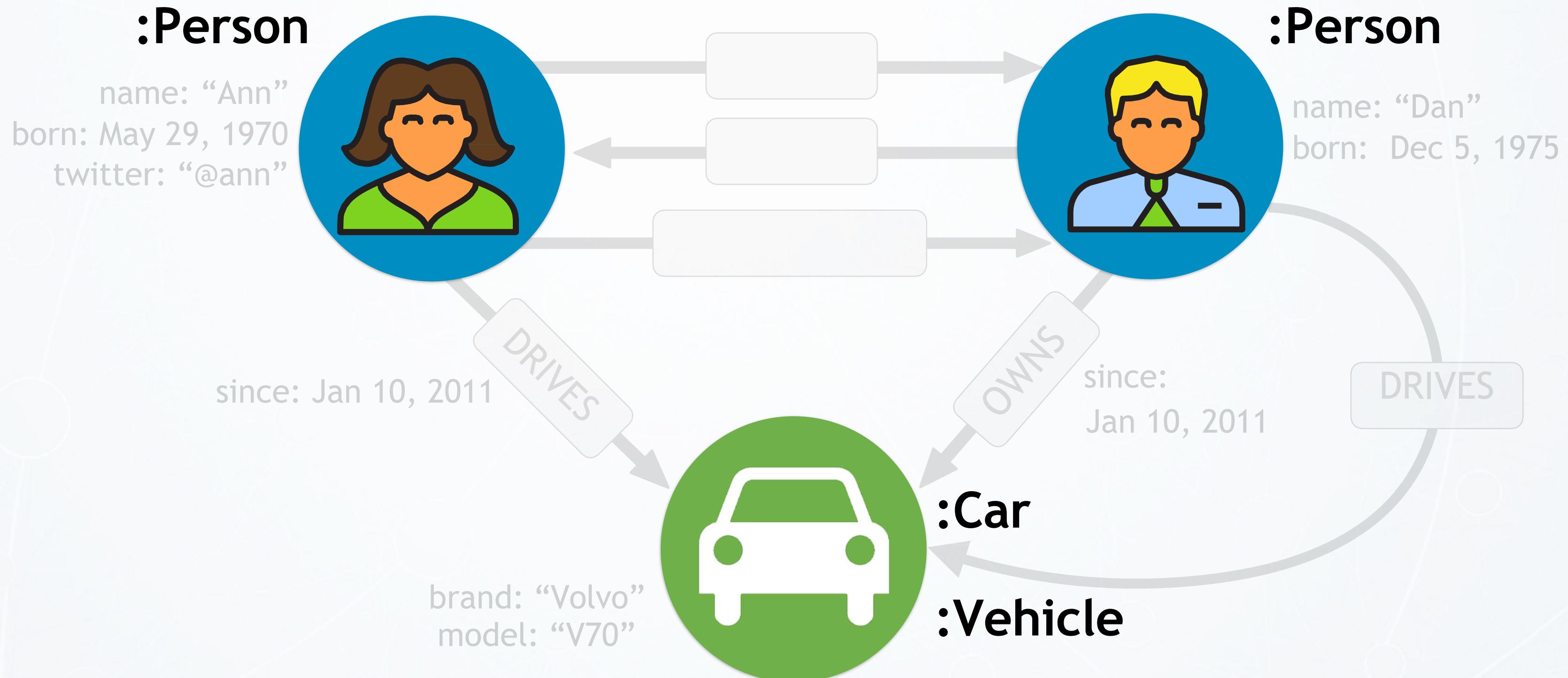
Relationships are Directional



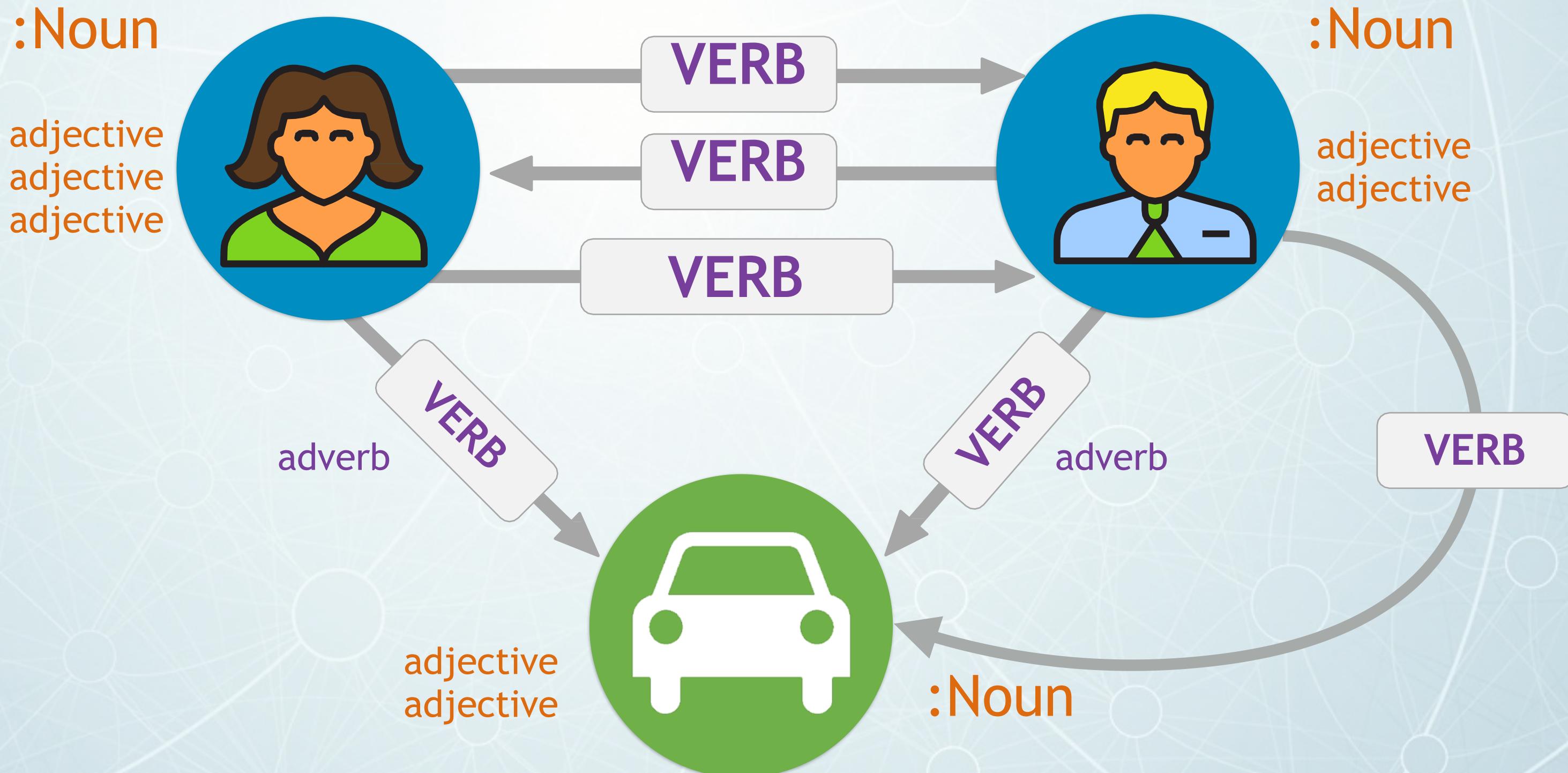
Detailed Property Graph



Labeled Property Graph



Mapping to Languages



Property Graph Model Components

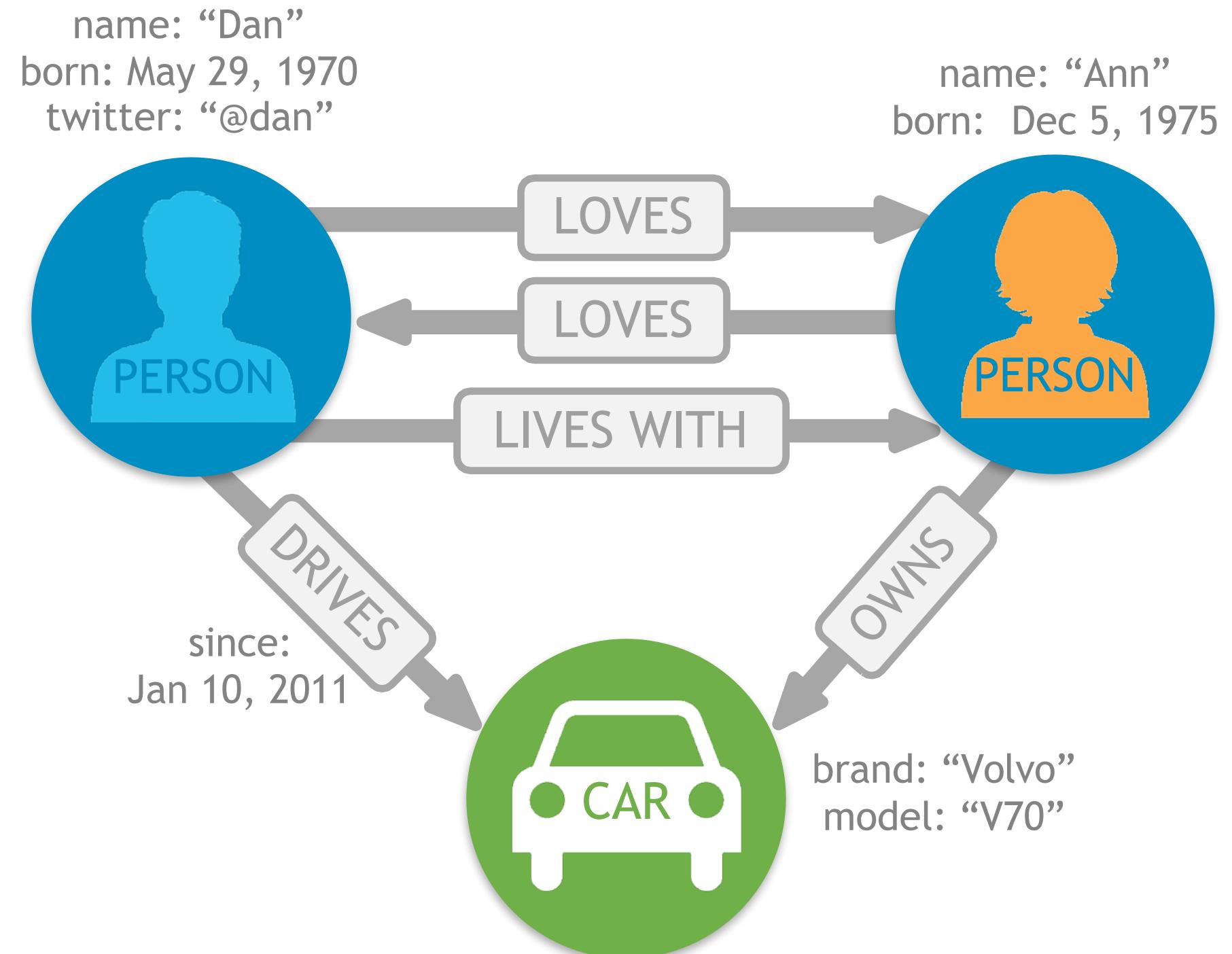


Nodes

- The entities in the graph
- Can have name-value *properties*
- Can be *labeled*

Relationships

- Relate nodes by type and direction
- Can have name-value *properties*



WHY GRAPHS?



Intuitivness

Speed

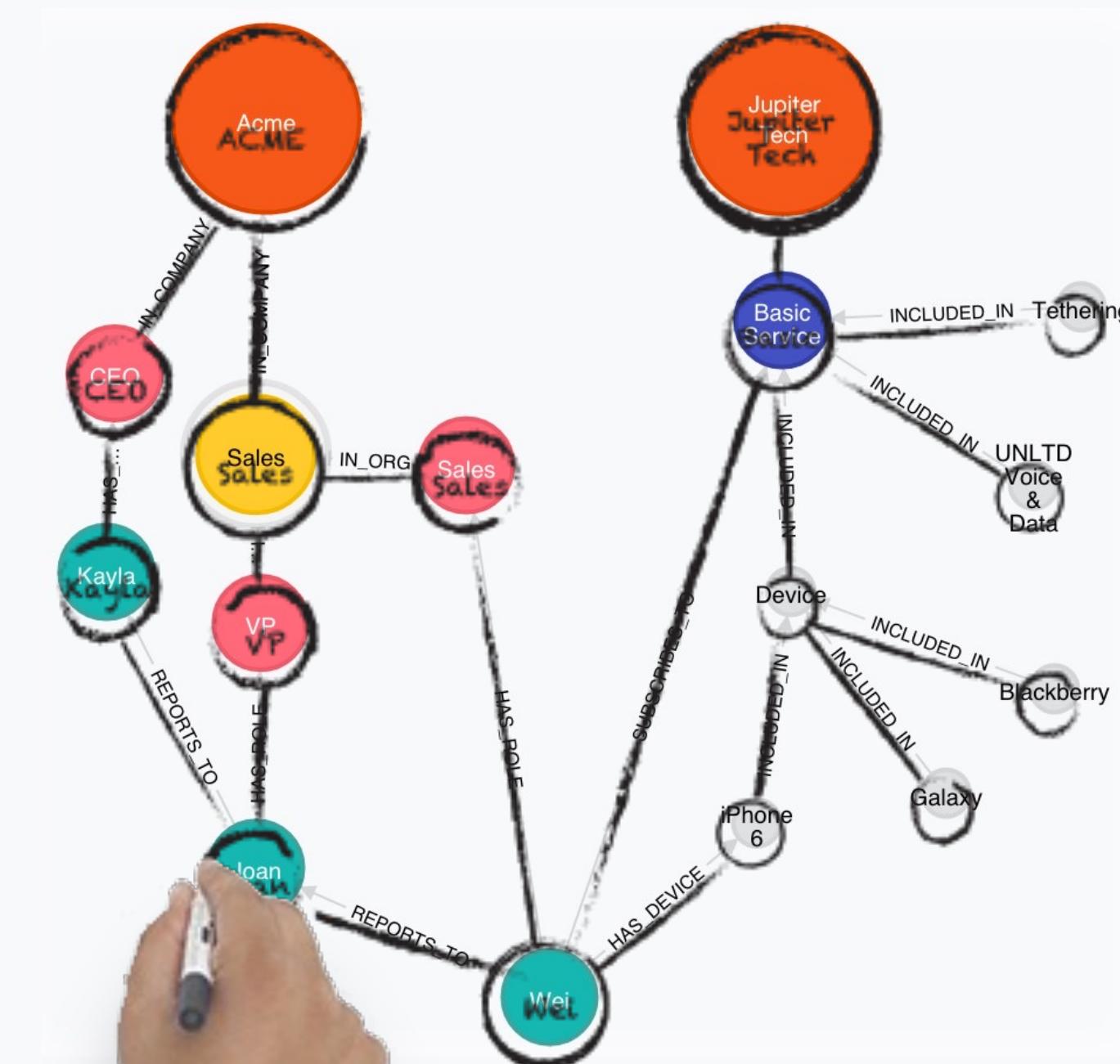
Agility

Intuitiveness

Speed

Agility

Intuitiveness



Intuitivness

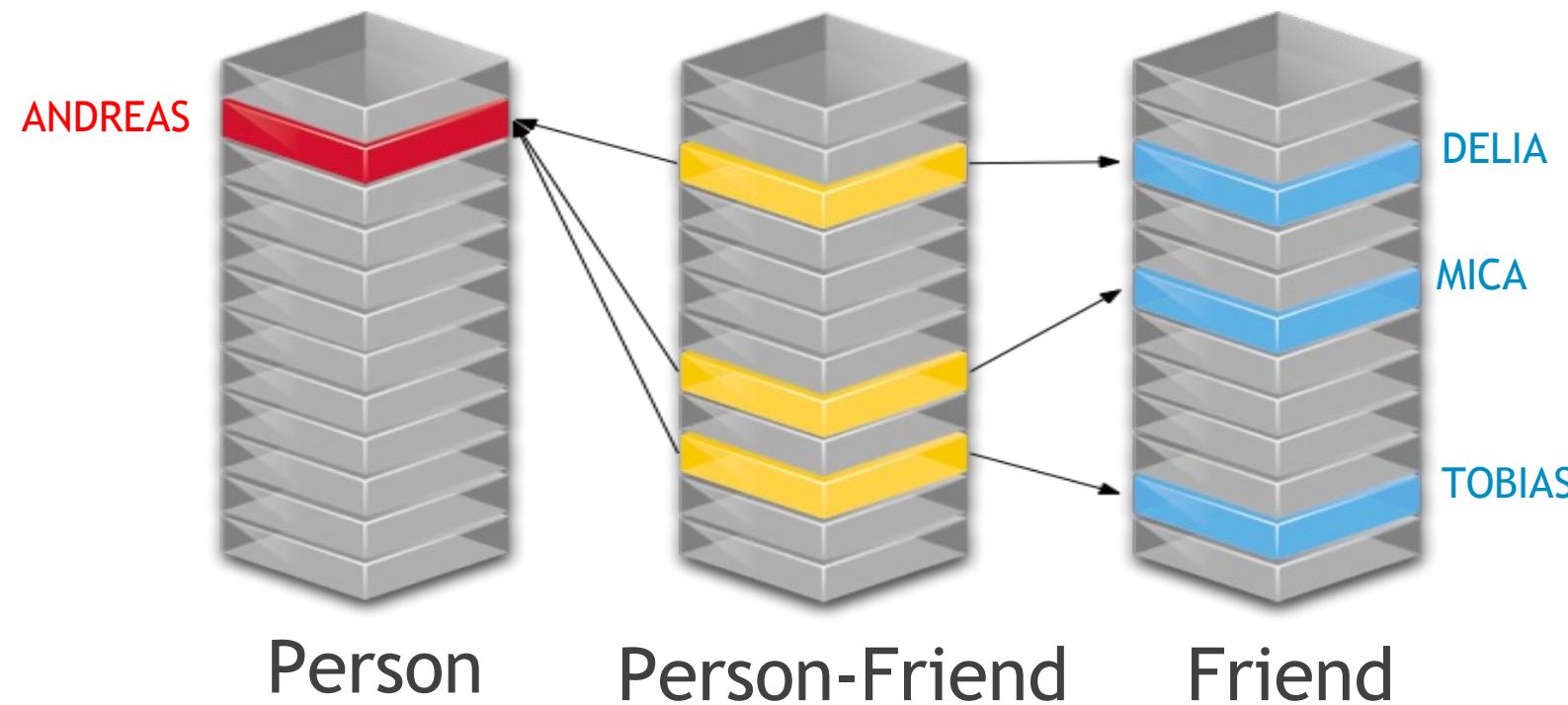
Speed

Agility

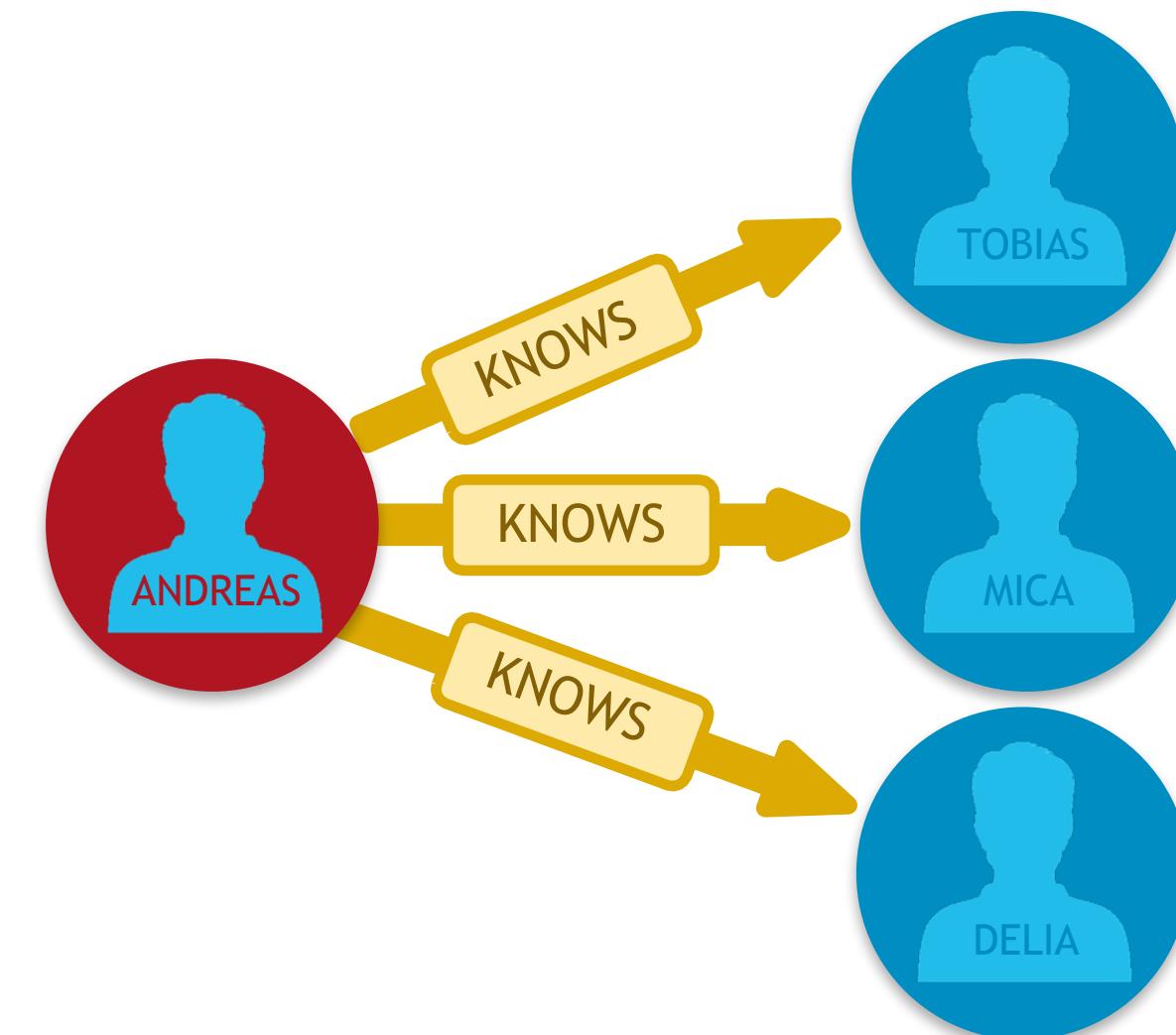
Relational Versus Graph Models



Relational Model



Graph Model



Index free adjacency

Speed



“We found Neo4j to be literally **thousands of times faster** than our prior MySQL solution, with queries that require 10-100 times less code. Today, Neo4j provides eBay with functionality that was previously impossible.”

- Volker Pacher, Senior Developer

“Minutes to milliseconds” performance
Queries up to 1000x faster than RDBMS or other NoSQL



Intuitivness

Speed

Agility

Agility =

A Naturally Adaptive Model



**A Query Language Designed
for Connectedness**

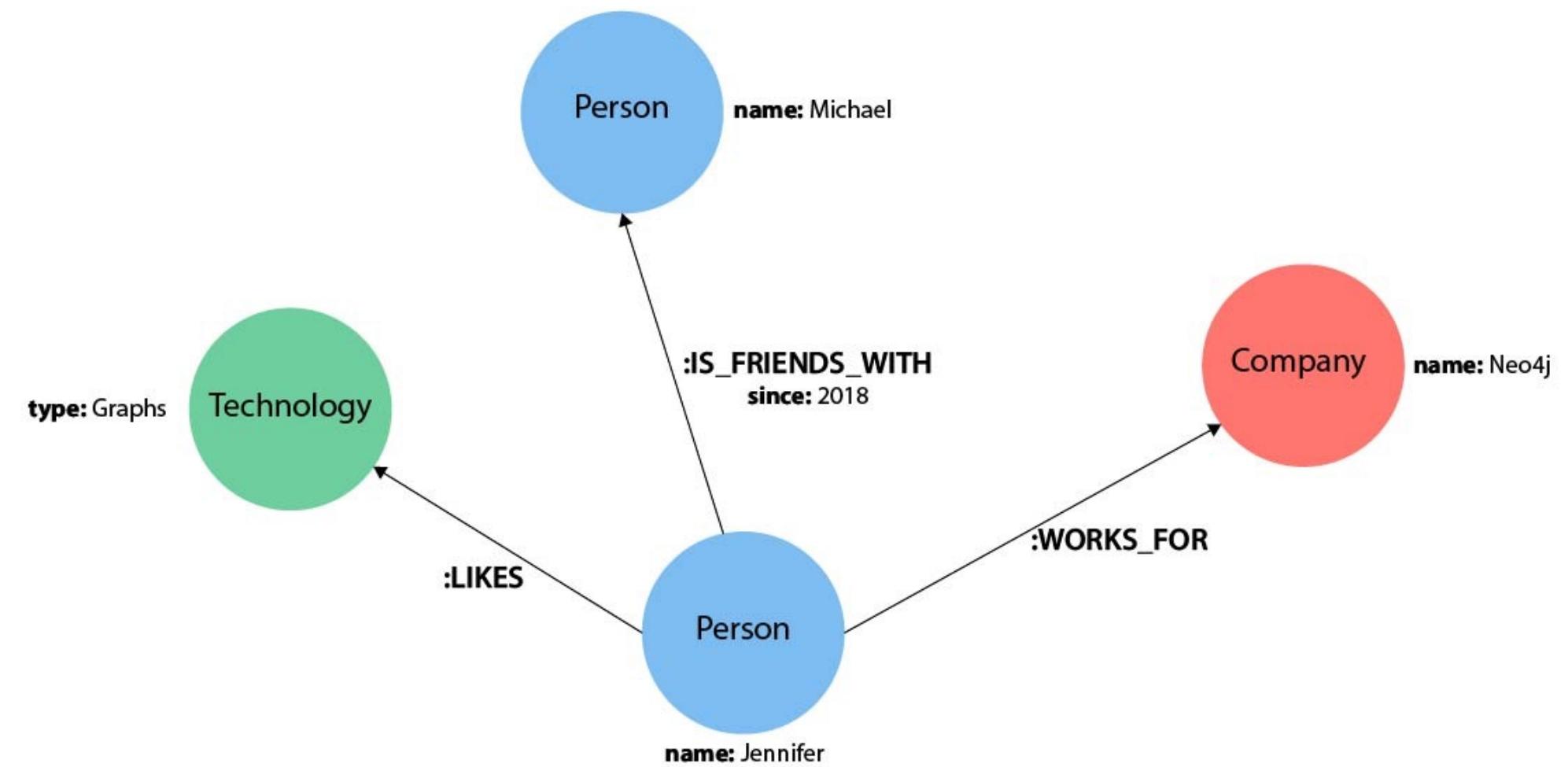
CYPHER

SQL for graphs



(Very) Brief Cypher Tutorial

Property Graph



Cypher specification (Nodes)

Nodes

```
( : Person)
( : Person {name: 'Jennifer',
            age: 30})
( : Person {name: 'Michael',
            hobby: ['soccer', 'cycling']})
( : Technology {type: 'Graphs'})
( : Company {name: 'Neo4j',
             headquarter: 'Bloomington'})
```

Cypher specification (Relationships)

Jennifer likes Graphs

```
(:Person {name: 'Jennifer'} ) -[:LIKES]-> (:Technology {type:  
'Graphs' })
```

Jennifer likes Graphs since 1990

```
(:Person {name: 'Jennifer'} ) -[:LIKES {since: 1990} ]-> (:Technology  
{type: 'Graphs' })
```

Cypher Query Language (**MATCH** and **RETURN**)

- **MATCH** searches for an existing node, relationship, label, property, or pattern in the database.
 - find all node labels in the database,
 - search for a particular node,
 - find all the nodes with a particular relationship,
 - look for patterns of nodes and relationships etc
- **RETURN** specifies what values or results you might want to return.
 - You can return nodes, relationships, node and relationship properties, or patterns in your query results.

Cypher queries (MATCH and RETURN)

Find the labeled Person nodes in the graph:

```
MATCH (p: Person)  
RETURN p
```

Find the Person node with name Jennifer:

```
MATCH (p: Person {name: 'Jennifer'})  
RETURN p
```

Find which companies Jennifer works for:

```
MATCH (:Person {name: 'Jennifer'}) -[:WORKS_FOR]-> (company: Company)  
RETURN company
```

Cypher queries (MATCH and RETURN)

Find the name of the company Jennifer works for:

```
MATCH (:Person {name: 'Jennifer'}) -[:WORKS_FOR]-> (company: Company)  
RETURN company.name
```

Since when did Jennifer work for Neo4J

```
MATCH (:Person {name: 'Jennifer'}) -[w:WORKS_FOR]-> (: Company {name:'Neo4j'})  
RETURN w.since
```

Cypher queries (MATCH and RETURN)

Find the types of relationships that exist from Jennifer to Michael

```
MATCH (:Person {name: 'Jennifer'}) -[r]-> (:Person {name: 'Michael'})  
RETURN type(r)
```

Find the types of relationships that exist between Jennifer and Michael

```
MATCH (:Person {name: 'Jennifer'}) -[r]- (:Person {name: 'Michael'})  
RETURN type(r)
```

Cypher queries (WHERE)

Find the name of each person who worked for a company since 1990

```
MATCH (p: Person) -[w: WORKS_FOR] -> (: Company)  
WHERE w.since >= 1990  
RETURN p.name
```

Find the name of each person who worked for a company since 1990
and who has Jennifer as a friend

```
MATCH (p: Person) -[w: WORKS_FOR]->(: Company),  
      (p) -[ :IS_FRIENDS_WITH]->(:Person {name: 'Jennifer'})  
WHERE w.since >= 1990  
RETURN p.pname
```

Cypher queries (more complex patterns)

Find the name of each person who works for a company and who has a friend:

```
MATCH (p: Person) -[:WORKS_FOR]-> (:Company),  
      (p: Person) -[:IS_FRIENDS_WITH] -> (:Person)  
RETURN p.name
```

Alternatively,

```
MATCH (:Company) <-[WORKS_FOR]- (p: PERSON) -[:IS_FRIENDS_WITH]->  
      (:Person)  
RETURN p.pname
```

Cypher queries (grouping and aggregation)

Find the id and name of each person along with
of his or her friends

```
MATCH (p: Person) -[:IS_FRIENDS_WITH]-> (f: Person)  
RETURN id(p), p.name, count(f)
```