



Introduction to graph databases

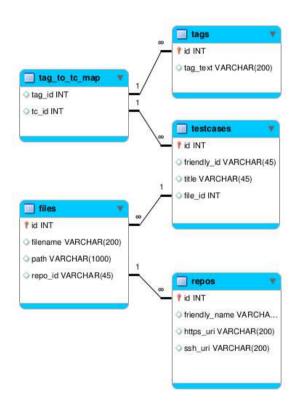
Why you might find them useful...

- Tóth Attila
- HUSTEF, October 24-25, 2016, Budapest

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Public

So far we used relational databases



RDBMS

- Data in predefined schema
- Data in rows scattered to tables
- Relation ensured via (unique) keys
- Search is accelerated with indexes

Now we have ...

... graph databases as well

An exciting (new) technology to store and visualize data

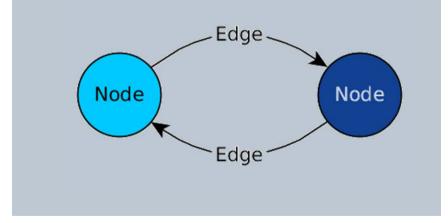
Storage

The data is mapped to

- Nodes: objects of data
- Edges: relationship between nodes
- Properties: data assigned to nodes or edges

Visualization

- Table view
- Graphical representation





And ...

... how does this benefit us?

Data modelling

- Quick mapping of real life data to its database abstraction
- Easy spotting of errors or debugging data sets

Query

- Finding related objects
 - Find nodes based on their relationship to others
 - On fixed or variable length path
- Infer relationships
 - if a → b and b → c then a → c

From where ...

... it might sound familiar

Graph representation has been in use for a long time

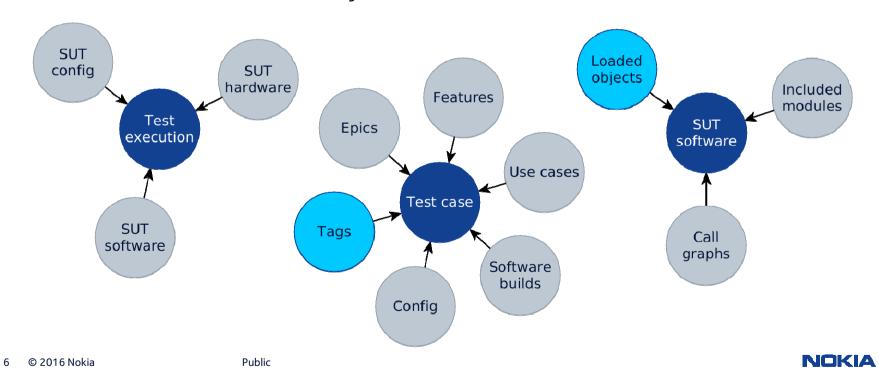




So let us make use of it ...

... for testing

We also have a number of objects that are related to each other



Example 1: Test cases and tags Background

Problem

- Feature related test cases are executed only in a certain release
- Subset is added to regression set
- "Rest" could be used targeted
- Automatic selection is needed

Test scripts

- Different test levels and SUT config
- Scattered to multiple repositories and files
- Use different test tools

Solution

- Tag test cases
- Create test sets dynamically based on chosen tags using graph DB

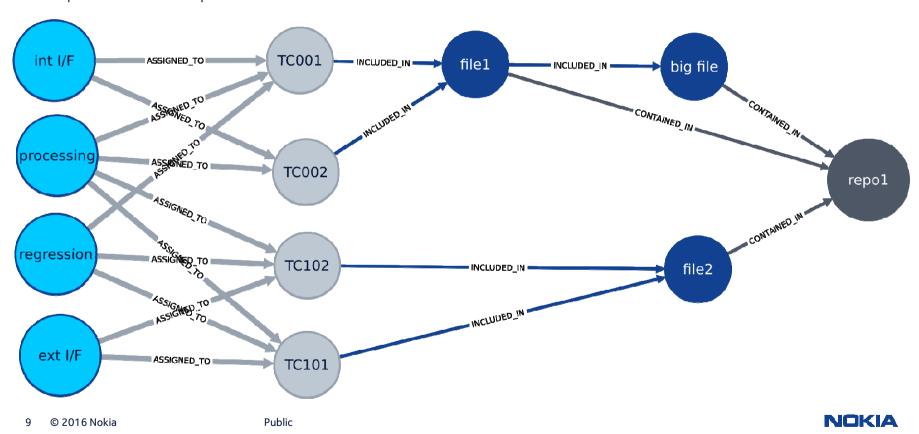


Example 1: Test cases and tags Database schema

- Nodes:
 - Tag
 - Test case
 - File
 - Repository
- Relationships:



Example 1: Test cases and tags Simplified example



Example 2: Security test for dependency loading Background

Static vs. dynamic linking

- Static: everything is compiled into the binary
- Dynamic: binary loads its dependencies dynamically during runtime

Assumptions

- Dynamic loaded files can further load other libraries
- The load chain is arbitrarily long

Example 2: Security test for dependency loading Problem statement

Inspired by: https://github.com/quarkslab/binmap

Problem

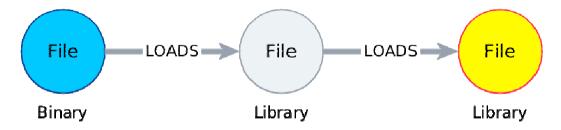
- If there is a vulnerability in one of the OS provided libraries,
- How do we know to what extent our application is affected?

Solution

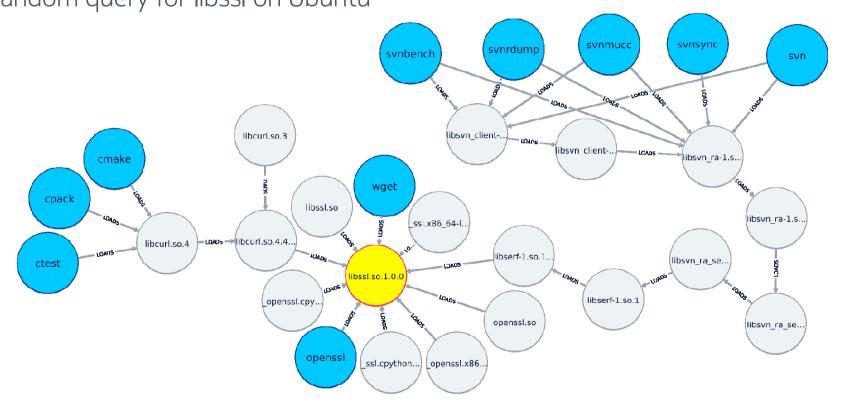
- Use graph DB and search the answer for
 - Who is loading the vulnerable library and function?
 - Is our application loading it via other libraries?

Example 2: Security test for dependency loading Database model

- Nodes:
 - File: binary and library files
 - Properties: file path
- Edges:
 - Relationship: which file loads which other file
 - Properties: functions loaded



Example 2: Security test for dependency loading Random query for libssl on Ubuntu





Some points to consider ...

... based on the examples

Performance

- Measure and compare with traditional RDBMS and different graph DB solutions
- Graph DBs slow down on increasing number of relations / node
- RDBMS slow down on increasing number of nodes

Compatibility

- Graph DBs use proprietary (nonstandard) query languages
- There is no standard like SQL for RDBMS
- Swap from one graph DB to the other is not so easy



Conclusion ...

... even simpler put

Say NO to Graph DB when

- It is faster with traditional RDBMS
- You need complex recursive graph queries to achieve what you want

Say YES to Graph DB when

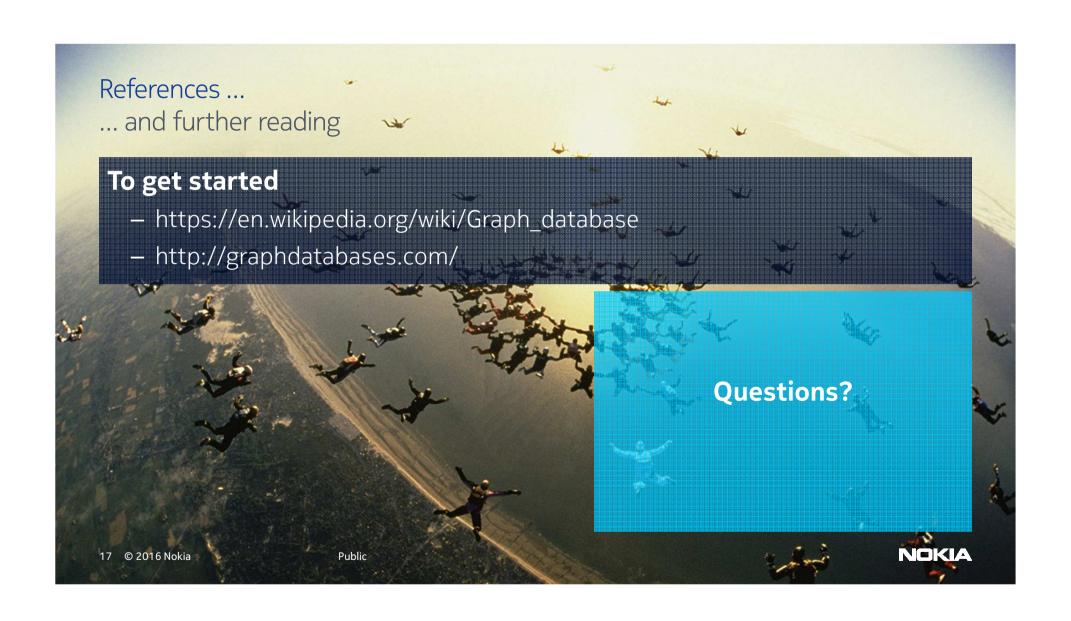
- It is faster with Graph DB
 - No recursion is needed
 - Path traversal faster
- Relations vary in length
- Willingness to learn the specifics of the chosen graph DB solution

If you want to try ...

... graph database implementations

- Lot of tools (both proprietary and open source) to choose from
- Note: feature sets are overlapping, but different
- Some examples with open source edition:





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