

Graph All Teh Things!!! | | |

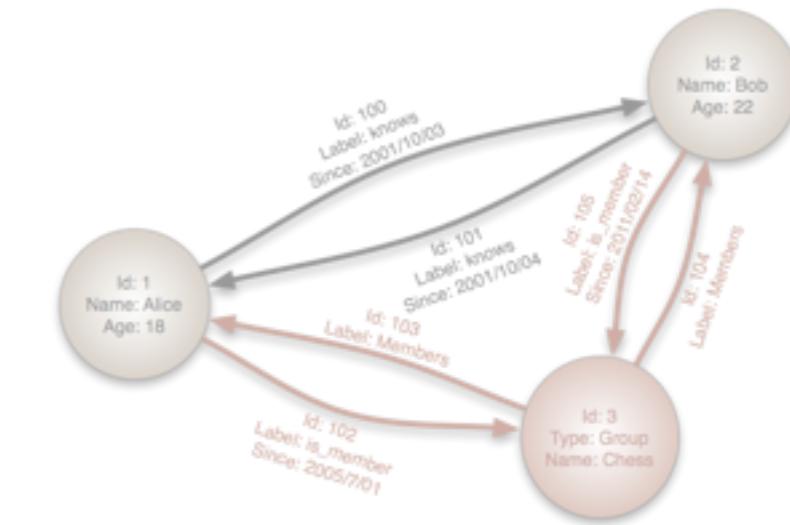
Graph Database Use Cases That Aren't Social

GOTO Berlin, 2014



Emil Eifrem
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@emileifrem
#neo4j

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Agenda

- 1. Context**
- 2. Wait! What Is A Graph Anyway?**
- 3. !Social Graph Use Cases**

WARNING!



ALL I'M OFFERING IS THE TRUTH

Victims



Victims

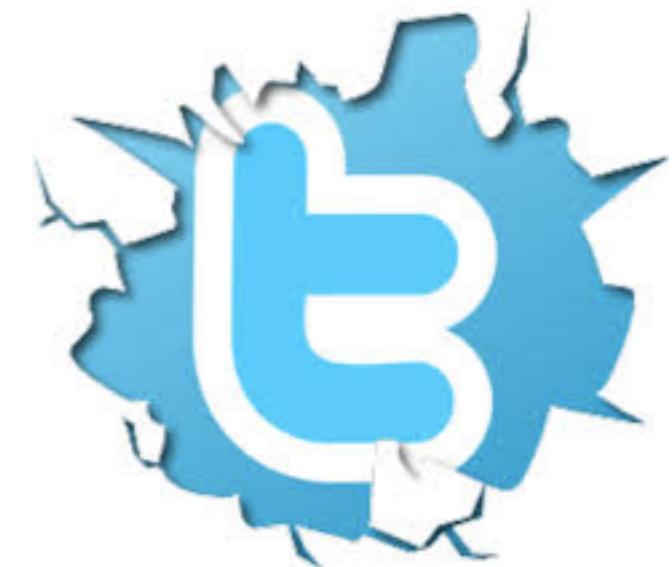
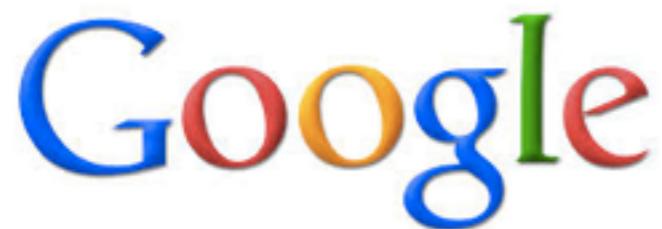
 **Stefan Armbruster** ⚙️ Following
@darthvader42

graphs-[:ARE]->everywhere RT
@djwork77: Even seeing graphs in
the curtains now, thanks #neo4j
pic.twitter.com/yUcWo9hJGW

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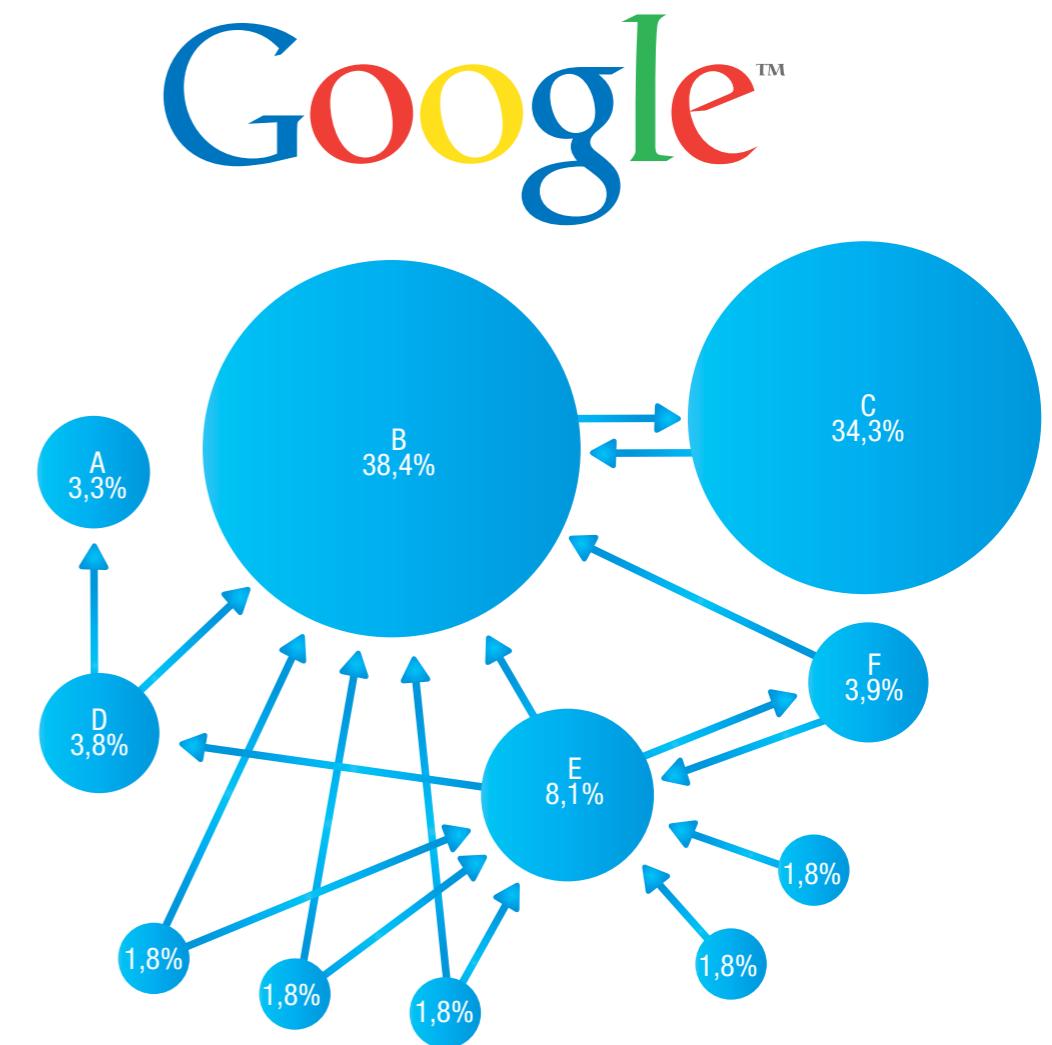


Context



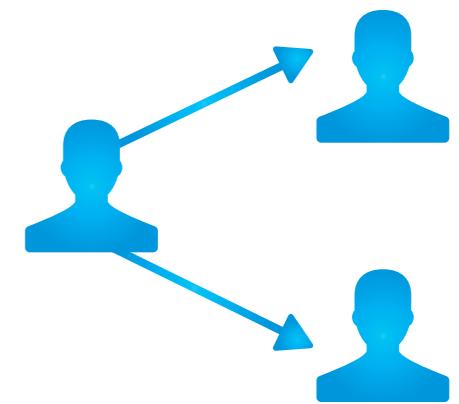
Graphs Are Eating The World



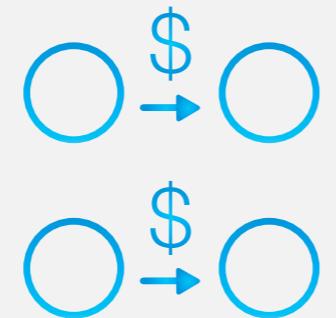




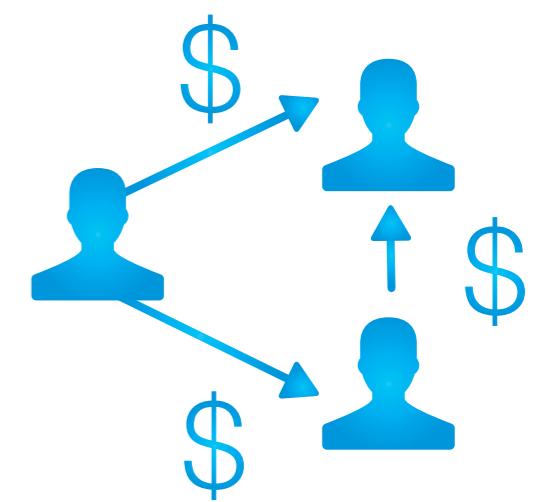
LinkedIn

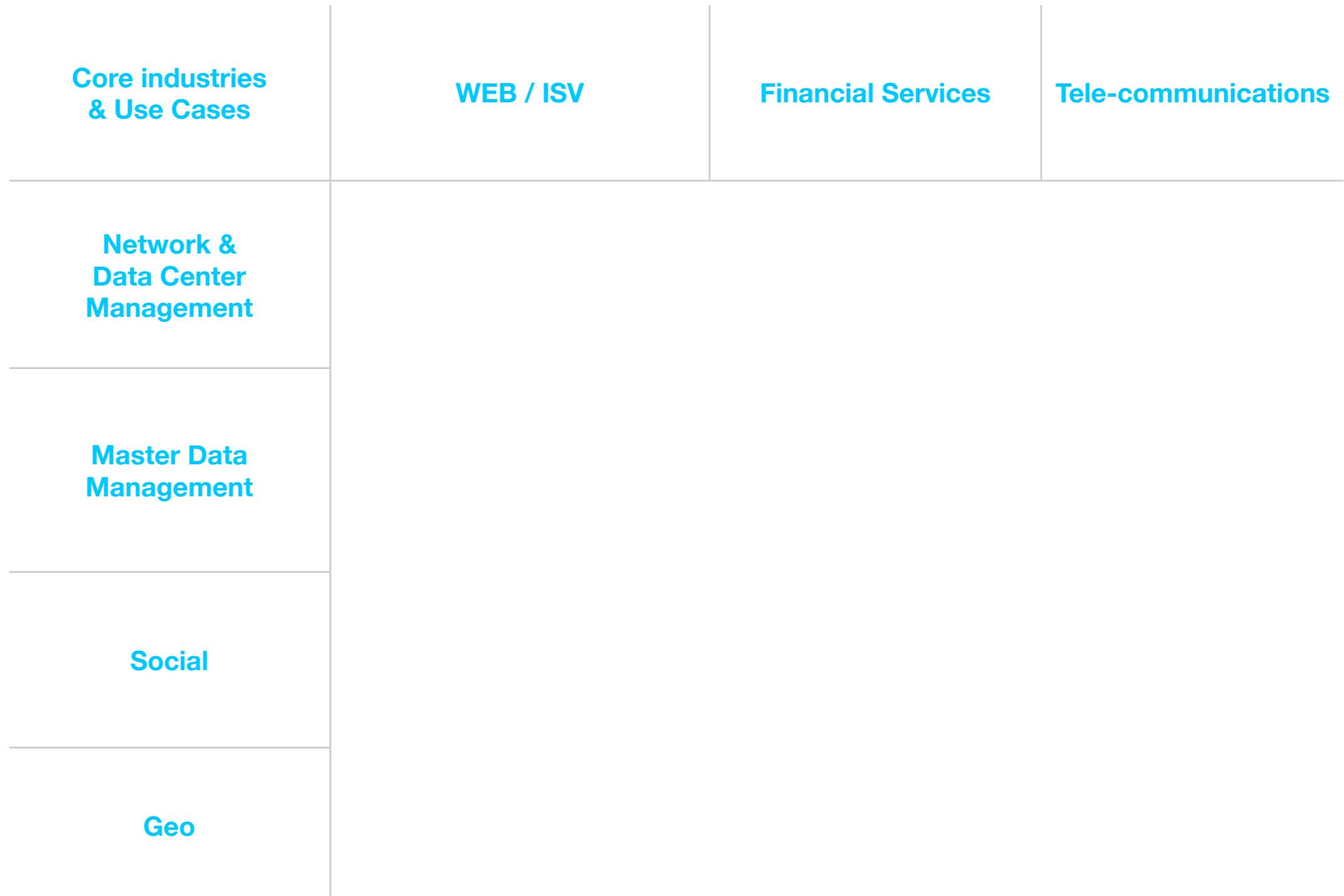


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Core industries & Use Cases	WEB / ISV	Financial Services	Tele-communications
Network & Data Center Management	Zenoss NetApp SERENA VIRTUAL INSTRUMENTS juni sphere gen 1	FORTUNE 100 Finance	hp SFR Alcatel-Lucent
Master Data Management	Pitney Bowes	die Bayerische veda applied intelligence	CISCO
Social	viadeo glassdoor eHarmony classmates™ careerbuilder® Clowbl Hinge meetic DOWN	ICE mallow street	maaii™ Let's connect
GEO	TOMTOM®		DingLi.com Your Net Our Work

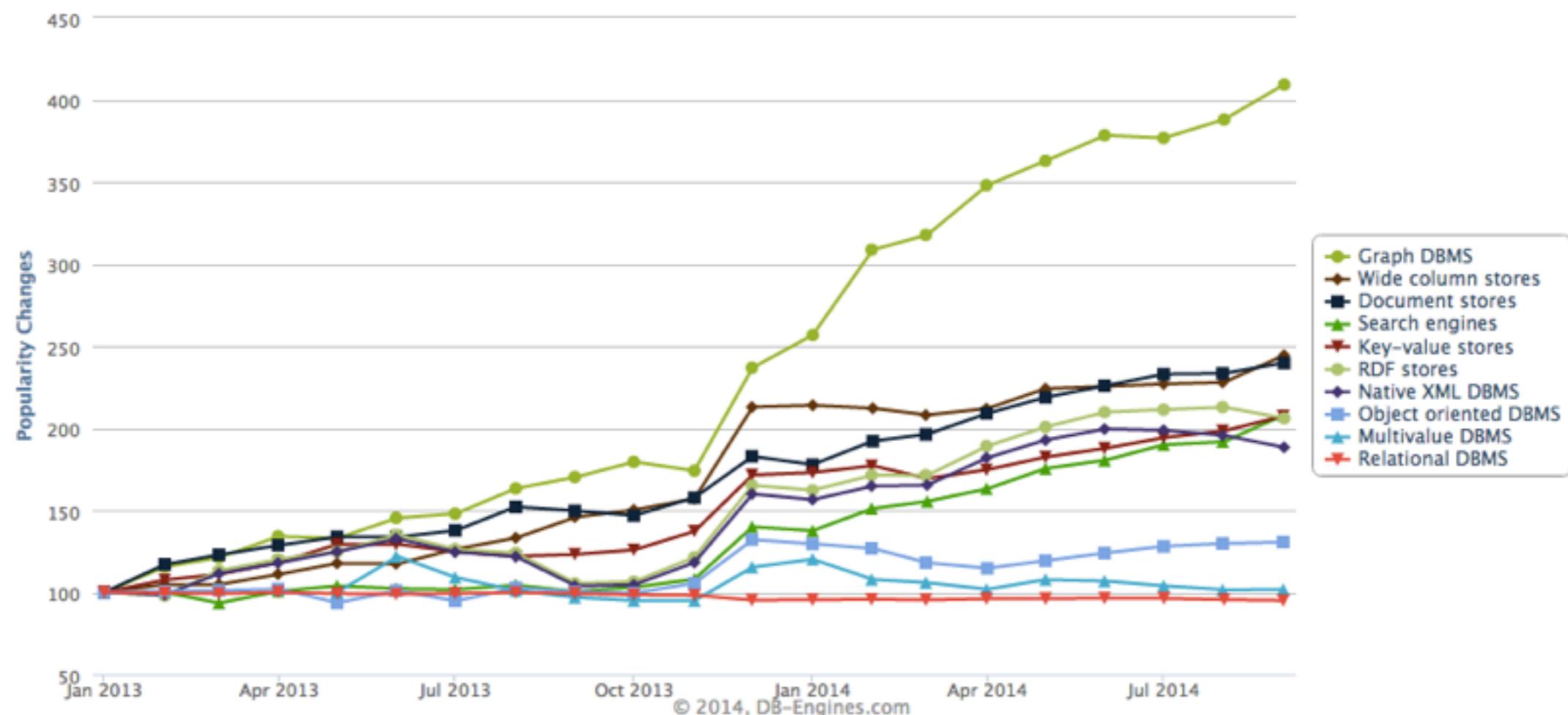
Graphs Are Growin'

Graph DBMSs are gaining in popularity faster than any other database category

by Matthias Gelbmann, 21 January 2014

When we look at how much various categories of database management systems increased their popularity last year, Graph DBMSs are the clear winner with more than 250% increase.

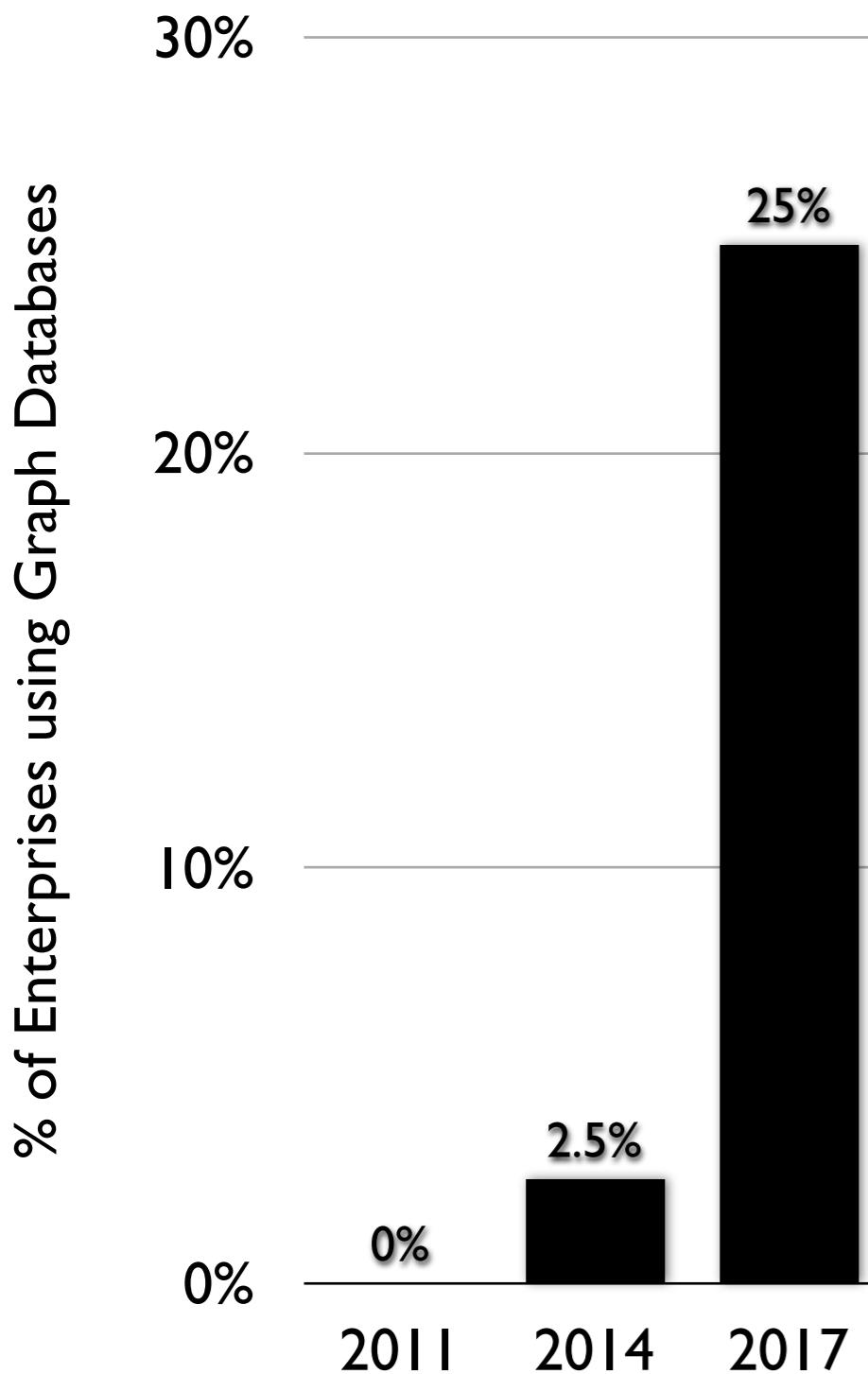
Popularity changes per category, September 2014



Source: <http://db-engines.com/en/ranking/graph+dbms>

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Graph Databases In The Enterprise



“Forrester estimates that **over 25% of enterprises will be using graph databases by 2017”**



“25% of survey respondents** said they plan to use Graph databases in the future.”**



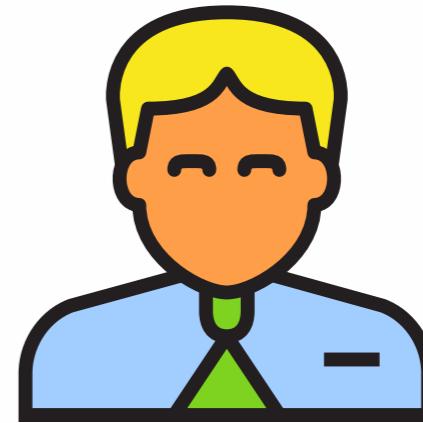
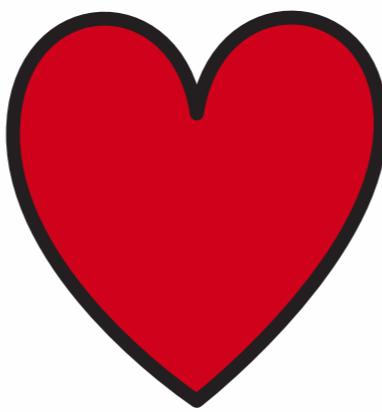
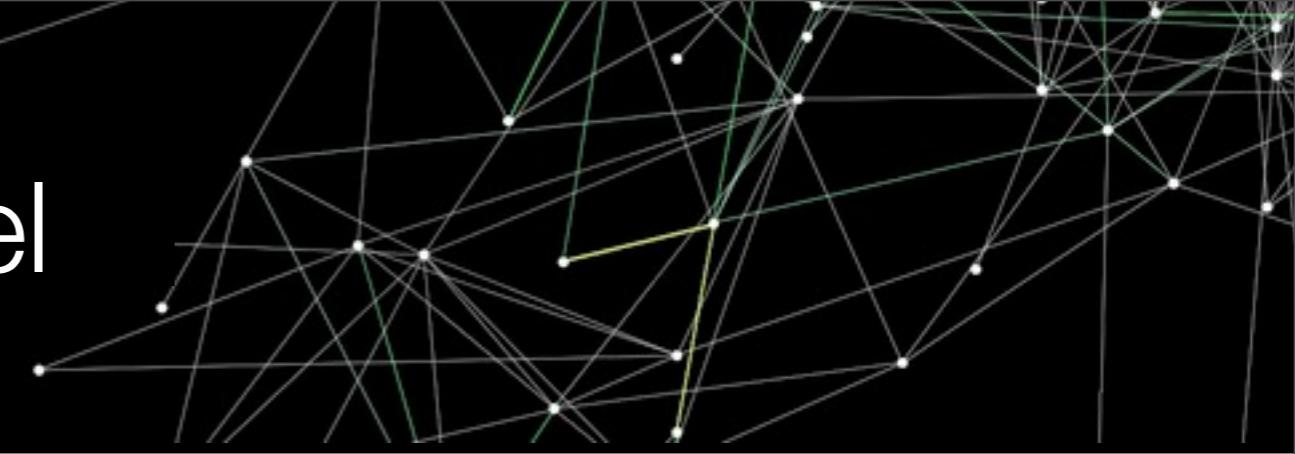
Sources

- Forrester TechRadar™: Enterprise DBMS, Feb 13 2014 (<http://www.forrester.com/TechRadar+Enterprise+DBMS+Q1+2014/fulltext/-/E-RES106801>)
- Dataversity Mar 31 2014: “Deconstructing NoSQL: Analysis of a 2013 Survey on the Use, Production and Assessment of NoSQL Technologies in the Enterprise” (<http://www.dataversity.net>)
- Neo Technology customer base in 2011 and 2014
- Estimation of other graph vendors' customer base in 2011 and 2014 based on best available intelligence

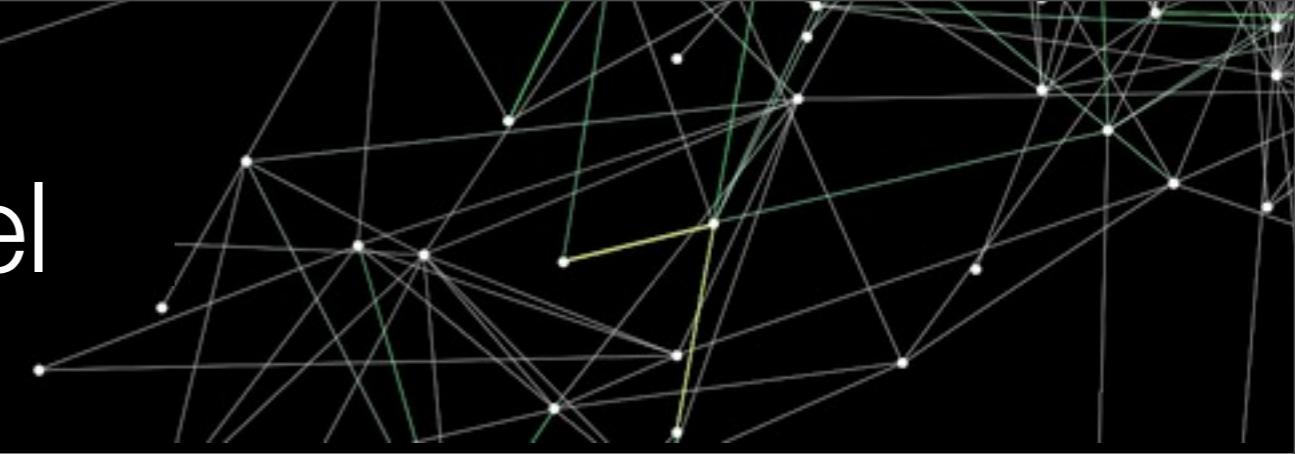
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What Is A Graph, Anyway?

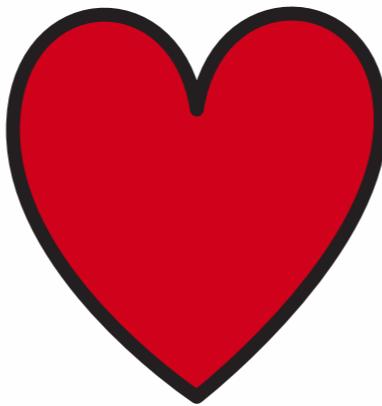
The Property Graph Model



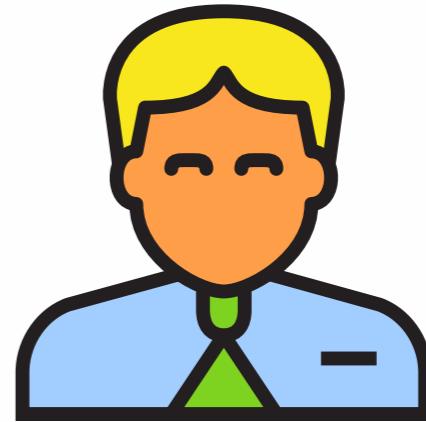
The Property Graph Model



Ann

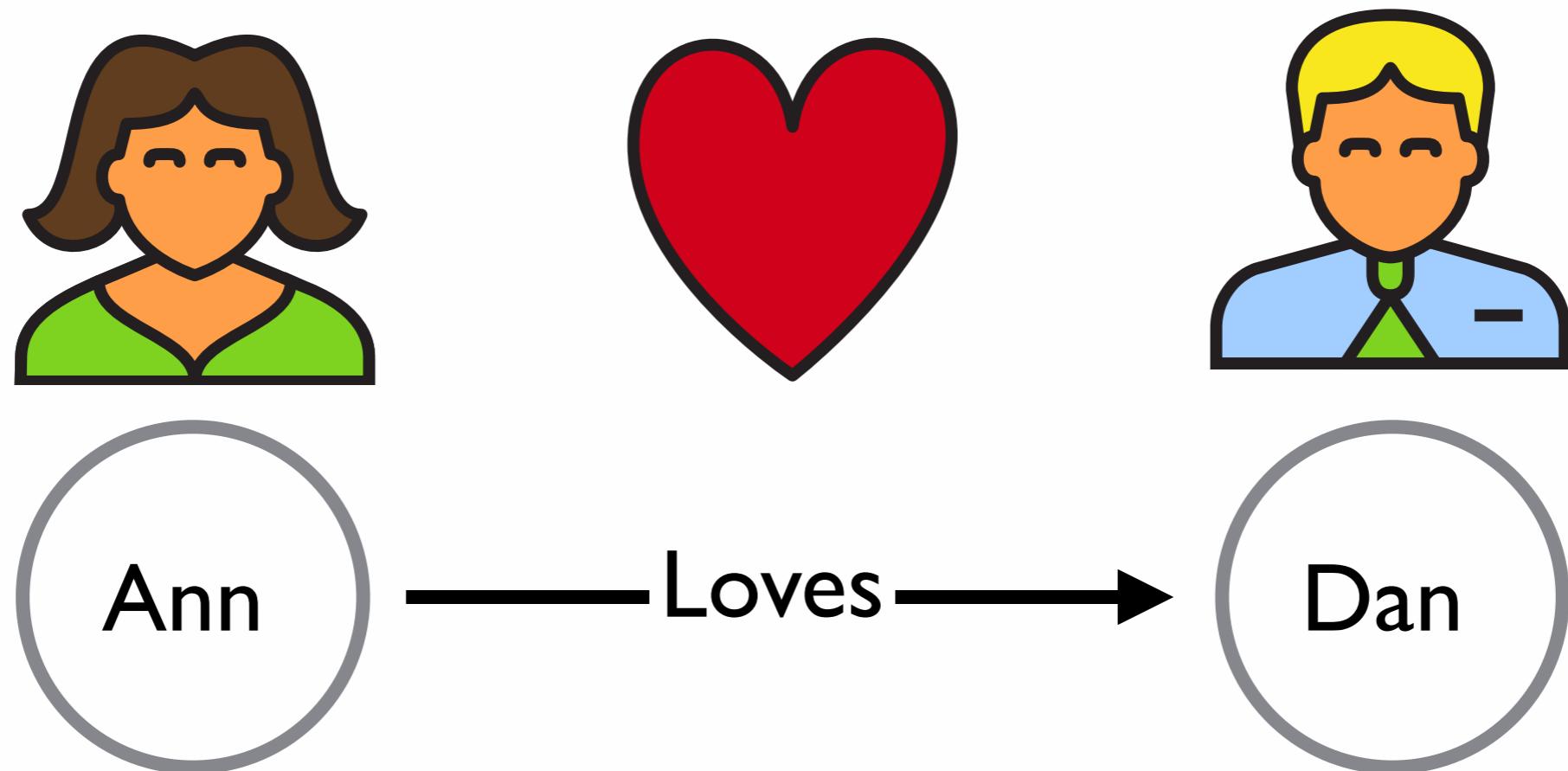
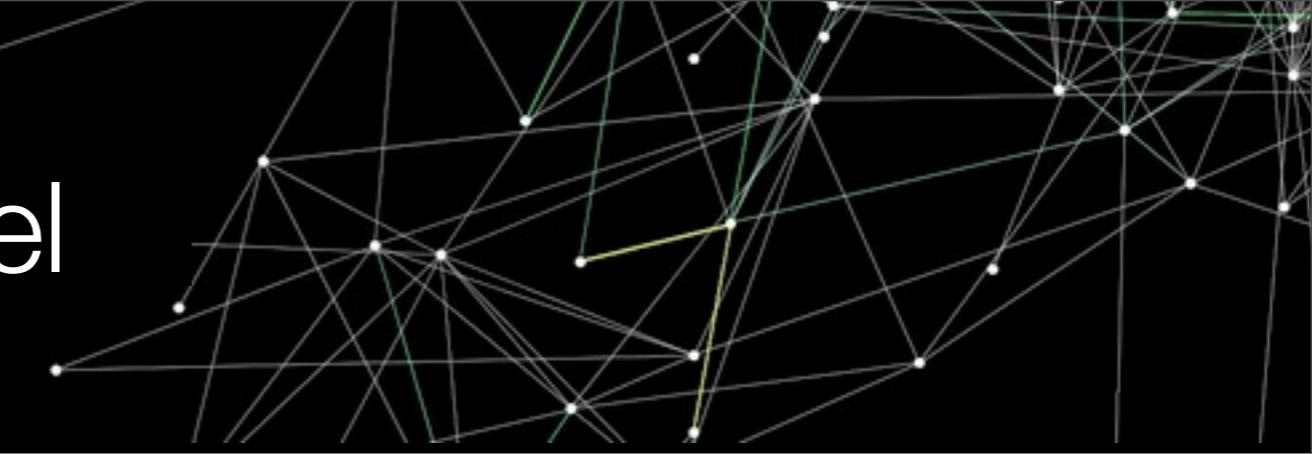


Loves

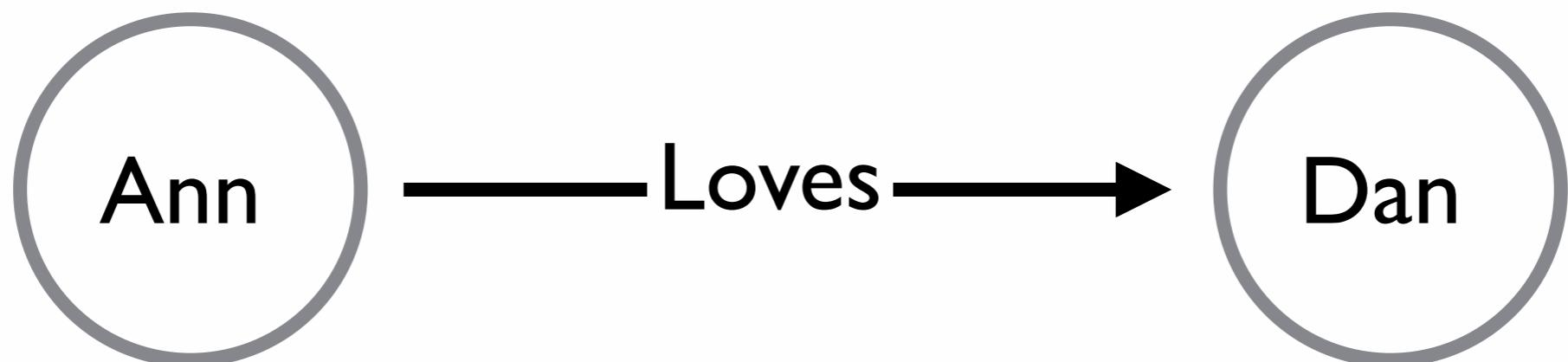
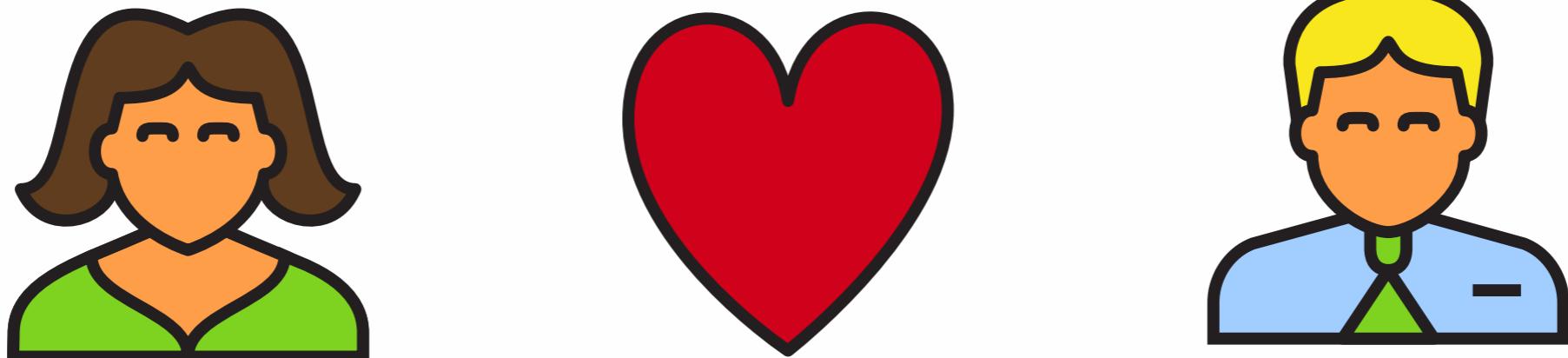
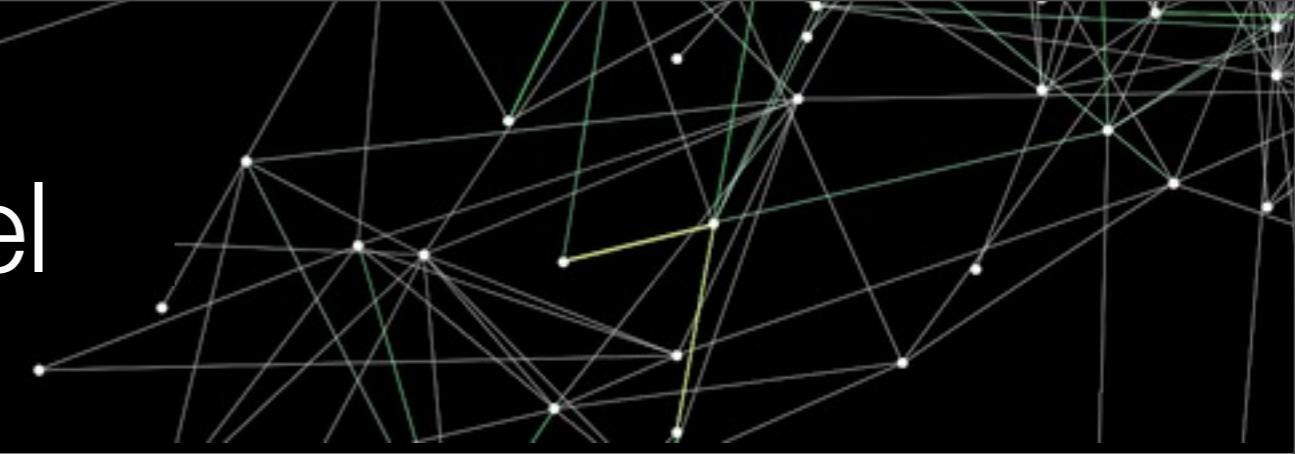


Dan

The Property Graph Model

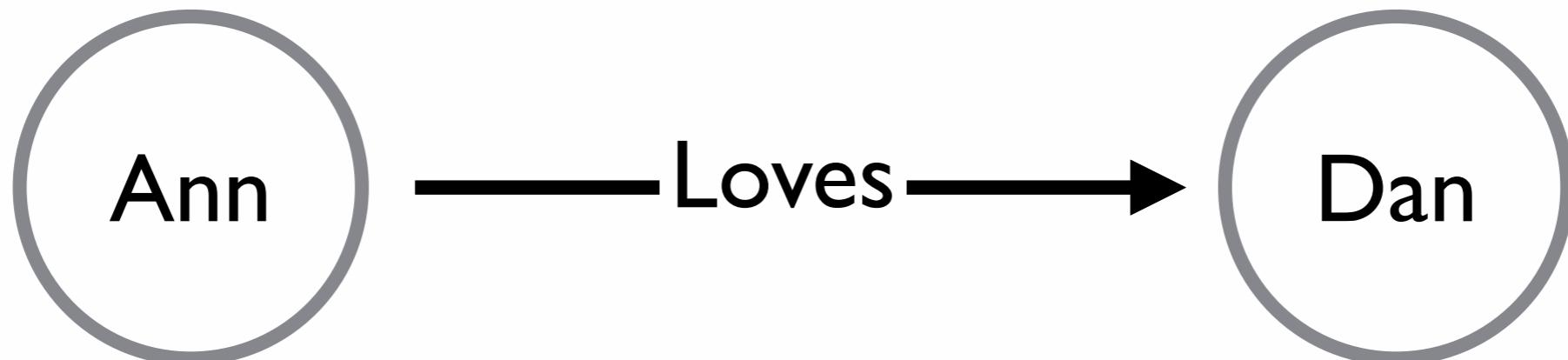
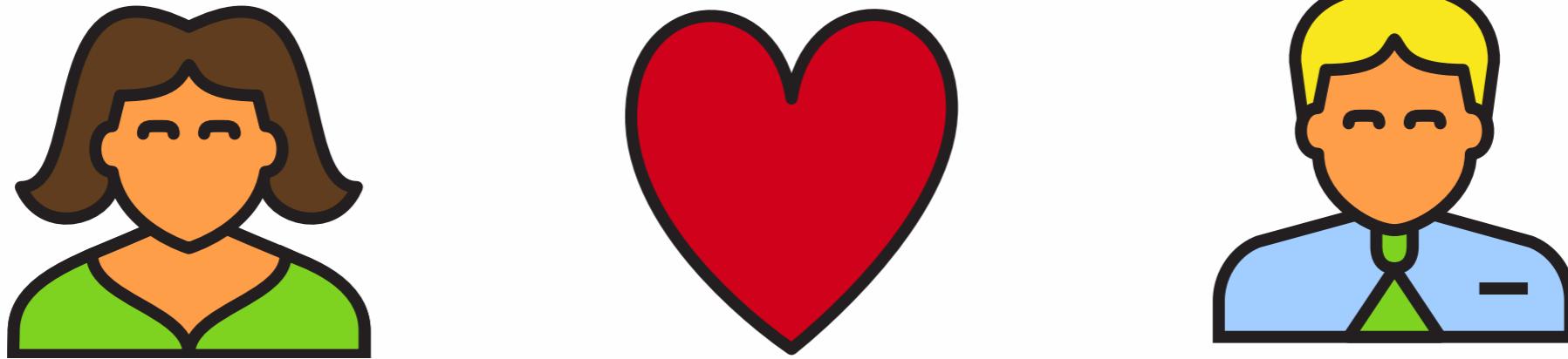
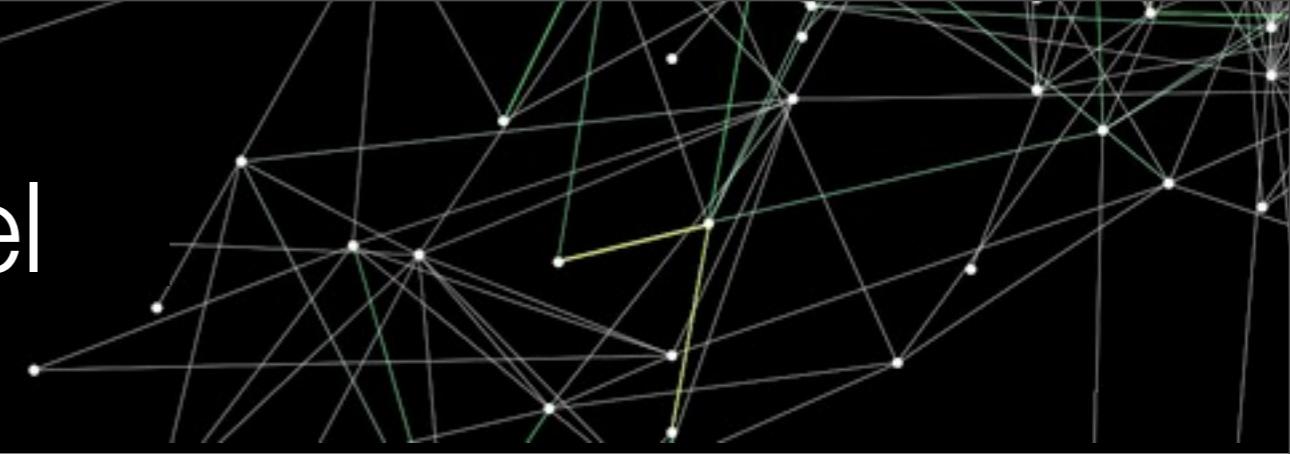


The Property Graph Model



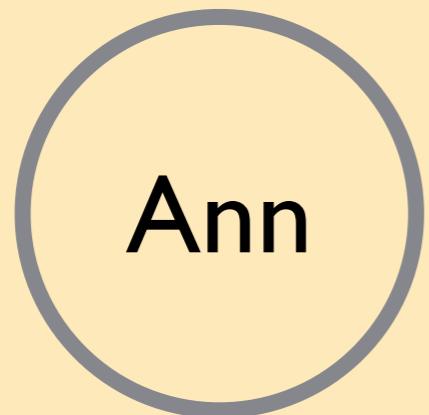
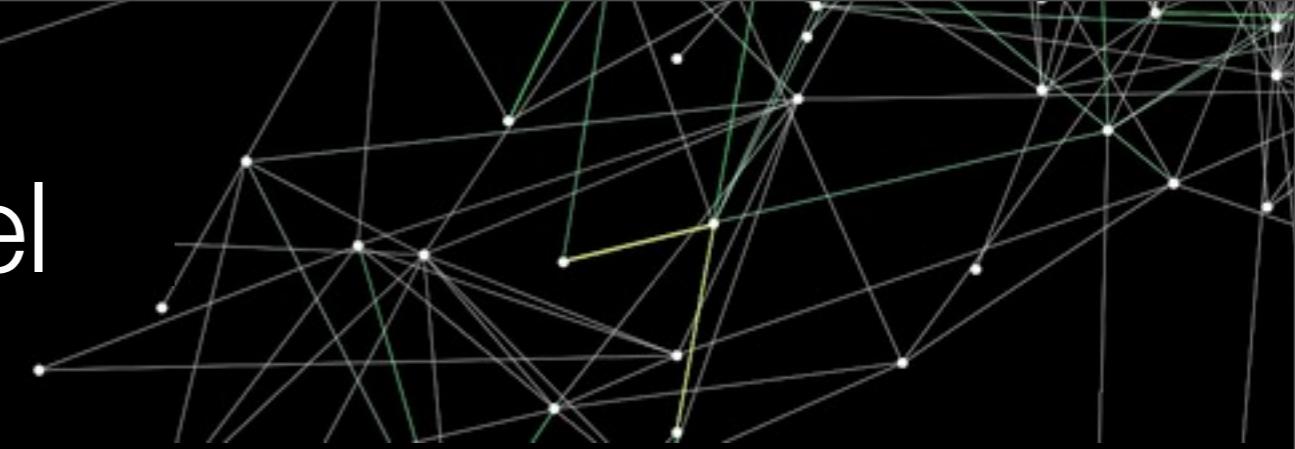
(Ann) — [:LOVES] -> (Dan)

The Property Graph Model



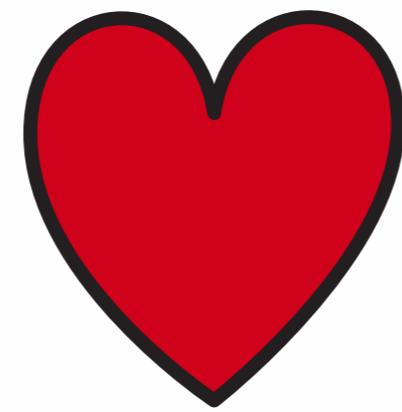
(:Person {name:"Ann" }) - [:LOVES] -> (:Person {name:"Dan" })

The Property Graph Model



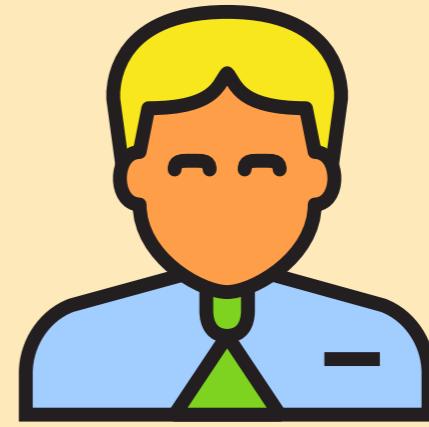
(:Person {name:"Ann"})

Node



—Loves→

- [:LOVES] ->

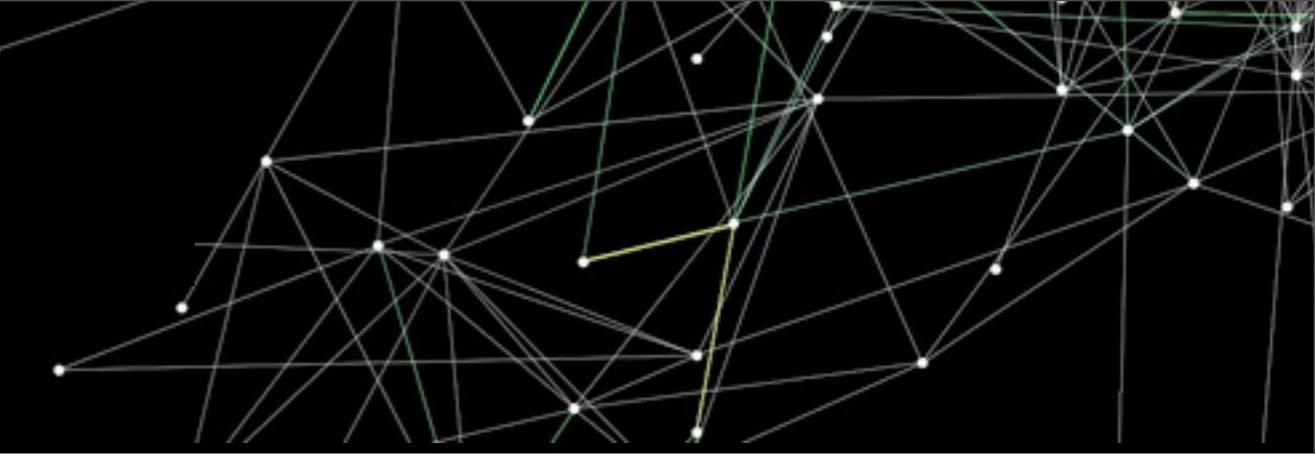


(:Person {name:"Dan"})

Relationship

Node

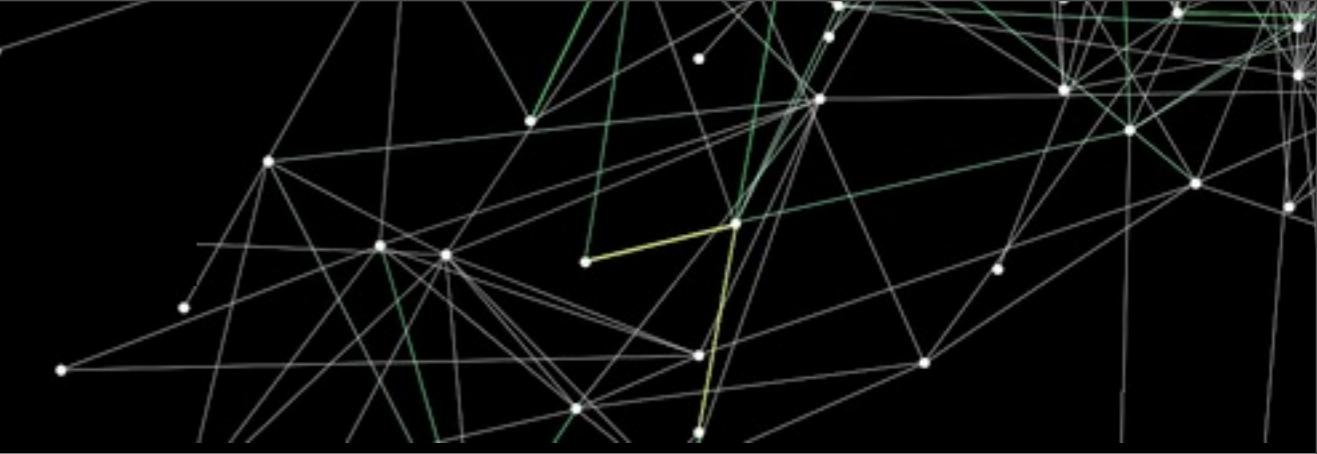
Cypher



Query: Whom does Ann love?

```
( :Person {name:"Ann" } ) -[:LOVES] -> (whom)
```

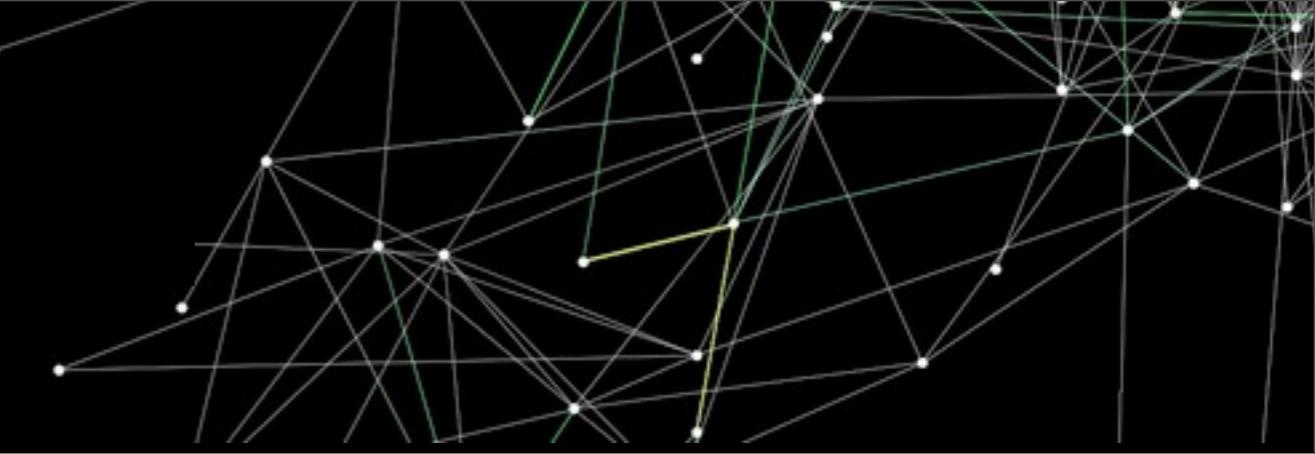
Cypher



Query: Whom does Ann love?

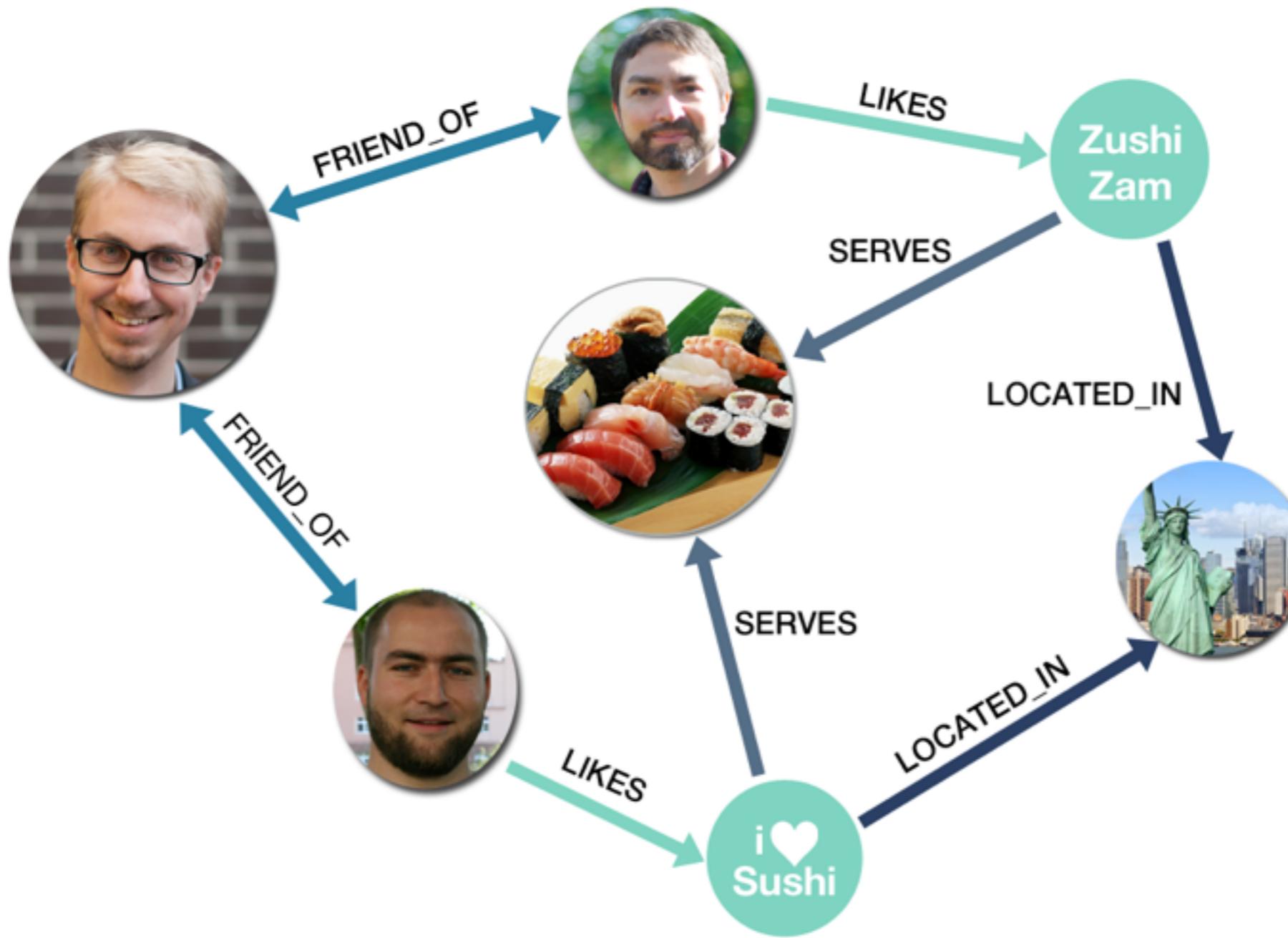
```
MATCH  (:Person {name:"Ann"}) -[:LOVES] -> (whom)
```

Cypher



Query: Whom does Ann love?

```
MATCH  (:Person {name:"Ann"}) -[:LOVES] -> (whom)  
  
      RETURN whom
```





```
MATCH (me:Person)-[:IS_FRIEND_OF]->(friend:Person),  
      (friend)-[:LIKES]->(restaurant),  
      (restaurant)-[:LOCATED_IN]->(newyork:City),  
      (restaurant)-[:SERVES]->(sushi:Cuisine)  
  
WHERE me.name = 'Emil' AND newyork.location='New York' AND  
sushi.cuisine='Sushi'  
  
RETURN restaurant.name
```

<http://maxdemarzi.com/?s=facebook>

Example HR Query (using SQL)

*“*Find all direct reports and how many they manage, up to 3 levels down*”

Example HR Query (using SQL)

```
(SELECT T.directReportees AS directReportees, sum(T.count) AS count
FROM (
  SELECT manager.pid AS directReportees, 0 AS count
    FROM person_reportee manager
   WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
UNION
  SELECT manager.pid AS directReportees, count(manager.directly_manages) AS count
    FROM person_reportee manager
   WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
  GROUP BY directReportees
UNION
  SELECT manager.pid AS directReportees, count(reportee.directly_manages) AS count
    FROM person_reportee manager
   JOIN person_reportee reportee
      ON manager.directly_manages = reportee.pid
   WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
  GROUP BY directReportees
UNION
  SELECT manager.pid AS directReportees, count(L2Reportees.directly_manages) AS count
    FROM person_reportee manager
   JOIN person_reportee L1Reportees
      ON manager.directly_manages = L1Reportees.pid
   JOIN person_reportee L2Reportees
      ON L1Reportees.directly_manages = L2Reportees.pid
   WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
  GROUP BY directReportees
)AS T
GROUP BY directReportees)
UNION
(SELECT T.directReportees AS directReportees, sum(T.count) AS count
FROM (
  SELECT manager.directly_manages AS directReportees, 0 AS count
    FROM person_reportee manager
   WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
UNION
  SELECT reportee.pid AS directReportees, count(reportee.directly_manages) AS count
    FROM person_reportee manager
   JOIN person_reportee reportee
      ON manager.directly_manages = reportee.pid
   WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
  GROUP BY directReportees
UNION
  SELECT L2Reportees.pid AS directReportees, count(L2Reportees.directly_manages) AS count
    FROM person_reportee manager
   JOIN person_reportee L1Reportees
      ON manager.directly_manages = L1Reportees.pid
   JOIN person_reportee L2Reportees
      ON L1Reportees.directly_manages = L2Reportees.pid
   WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
  GROUP BY directReportees
)AS T
GROUP BY directReportees)
UNION
(SELECT L2Reportees.directly_manages AS directReportees, 0 AS count
FROM person_reportee manager
JOIN person_reportee L1Reportees
  ON manager.directly_manages = L1Reportees.pid
JOIN person_reportee L2Reportees
  ON L1Reportees.directly_manages = L2Reportees.pid
  WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
 )
```

(continued from previous page...)

```
SELECT depth1Reportees.pid AS directReportees,
count(depth2Reportees.directly_manages) AS count
FROM person_reportee manager
JOIN person_reportee L1Reportees
  ON manager.directly_manages = L1Reportees.pid
JOIN person_reportee L2Reportees
  ON L1Reportees.directly_manages = L2Reportees.pid
  WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
  GROUP BY directReportees
) AS T
GROUP BY directReportees)
UNION
(SELECT T.directReportees AS directReportees, sum(T.count) AS count
  FROM(
    SELECT reportee.directly_manages AS directReportees, 0 AS count
      FROM person_reportee manager
     JOIN person_reportee reportee
        ON manager.directly_manages = reportee.pid
     WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
    GROUP BY directReportees
  UNION
    SELECT L2Reportees.pid AS directReportees, count(L2Reportees.directly_manages) AS count
      FROM person_reportee manager
     JOIN person_reportee L1Reportees
        ON manager.directly_manages = L1Reportees.pid
     JOIN person_reportee L2Reportees
        ON L1Reportees.directly_manages = L2Reportees.pid
     WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
    GROUP BY directReportees
  )AS T
  GROUP BY directReportees)
UNION
(SELECT L2Reportees.directly_manages AS directReportees, 0 AS count
  FROM person_reportee manager
  JOIN person_reportee L1Reportees
    ON manager.directly_manages = L1Reportees.pid
  JOIN person_reportee L2Reportees
    ON L1Reportees.directly_manages = L2Reportees.pid
    WHERE manager.pid = (SELECT id FROM person WHERE name = "fName IName")
  )
```

**“Find all direct reports and how many they manage, up to 3 levels down”*

Same Query in Cypher

```
MATCH (boss)-[ :MANAGES*0..3]->(sub),  
      (sub)-[ :MANAGES*1..3]->(report)  
WHERE boss.name = "John Doe"  
RETURN sub.name AS Subordinate, count(report) AS Total
```

*“Find all direct reports and how many they manage, up to 3 levels down”

DATABASE	# PEOPLE	QUERY TIME (MS)
MySQL	1,000	2,000
Neo4j	1,000	2
Neo4j	1,000,000	2

M'kay. But what about the Real World(tm)?

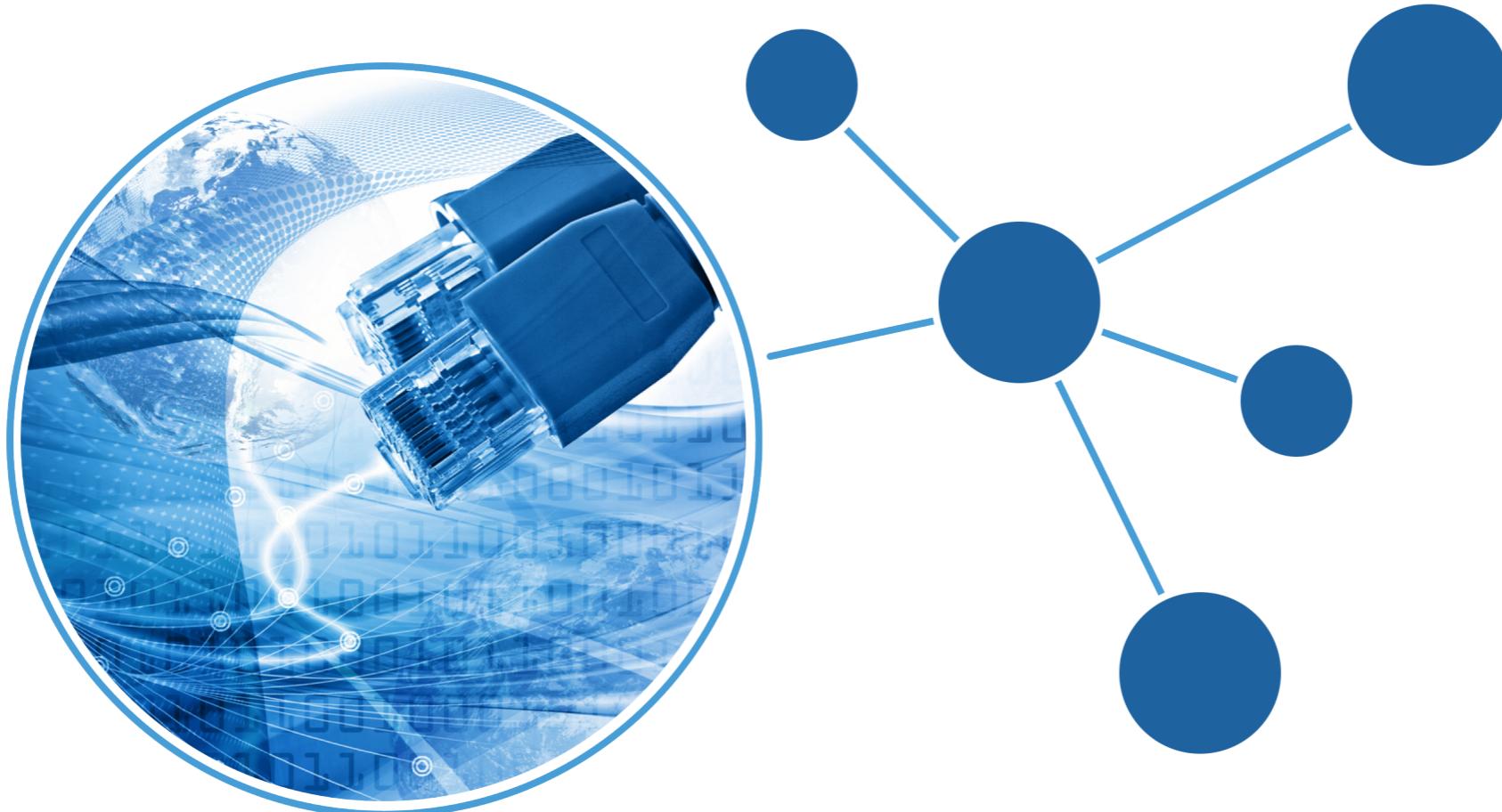
“Our Neo4j solution is literally **thousands of times**
faster than the prior MySQL solution,
with queries that require **10-100 times less code.**”

- Volker Pacher, Senior Developer eBay

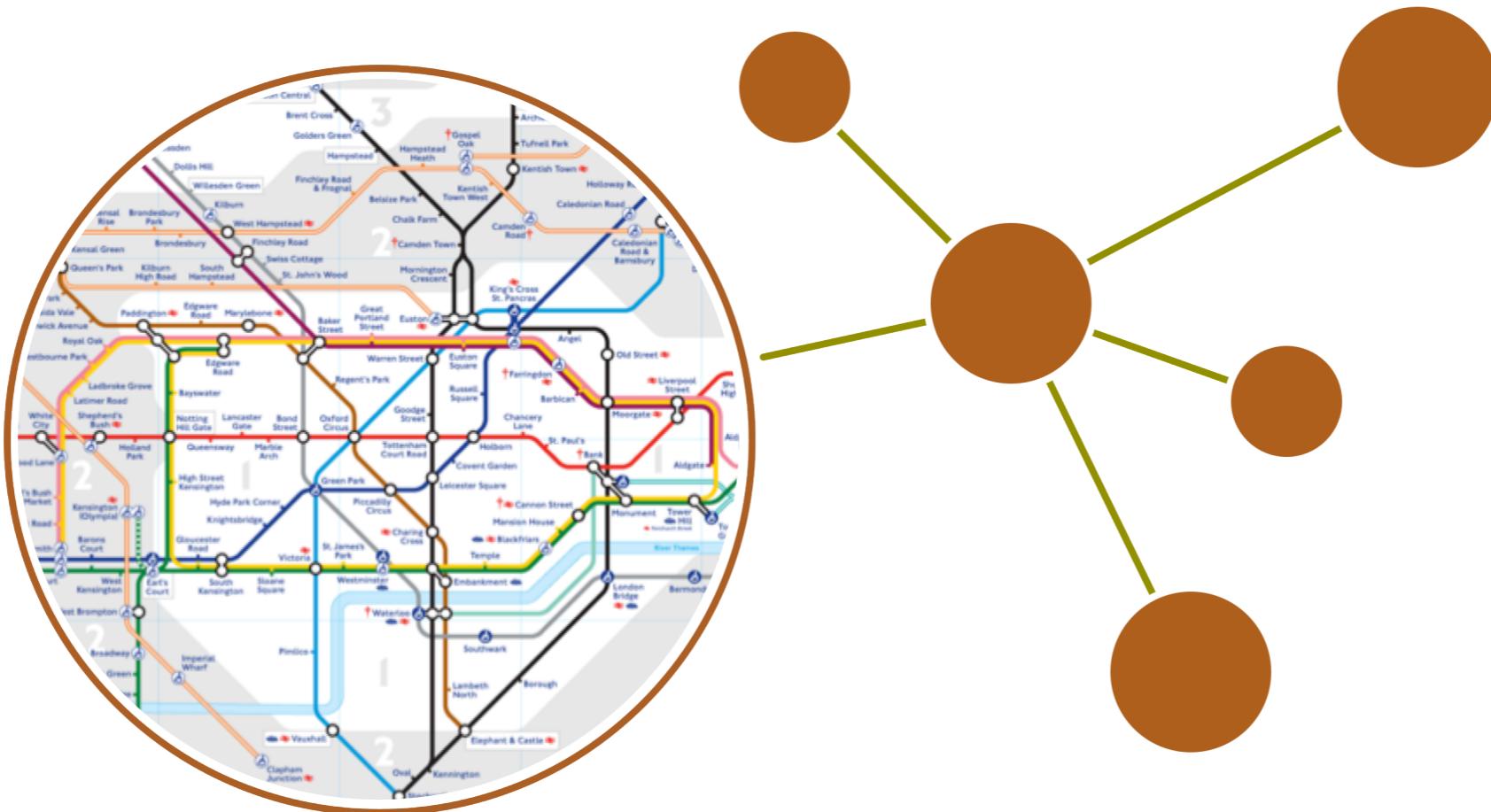


!Social Graph Use Cases

Network Impact Analysis



Route Finding



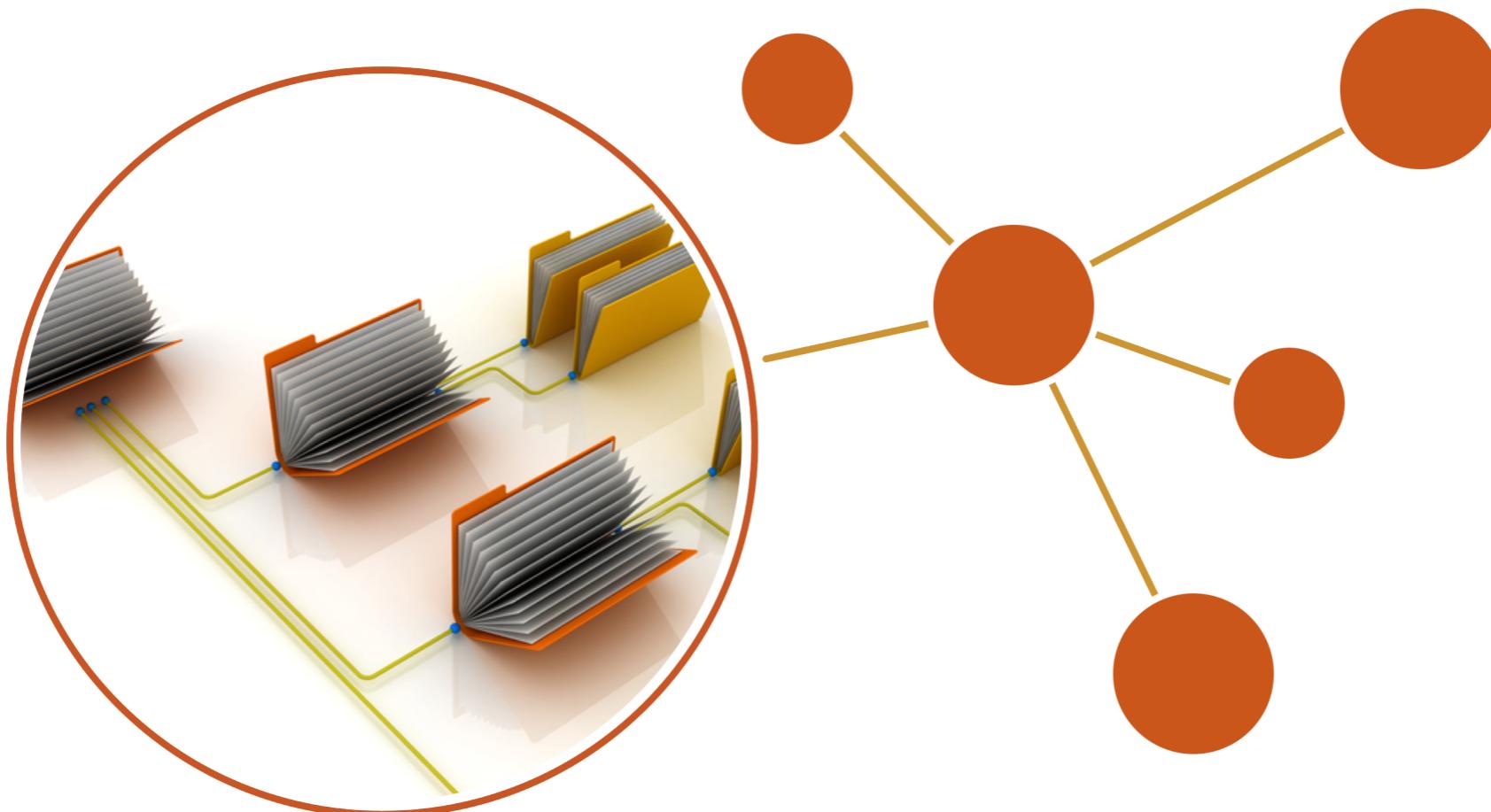
Recommendations



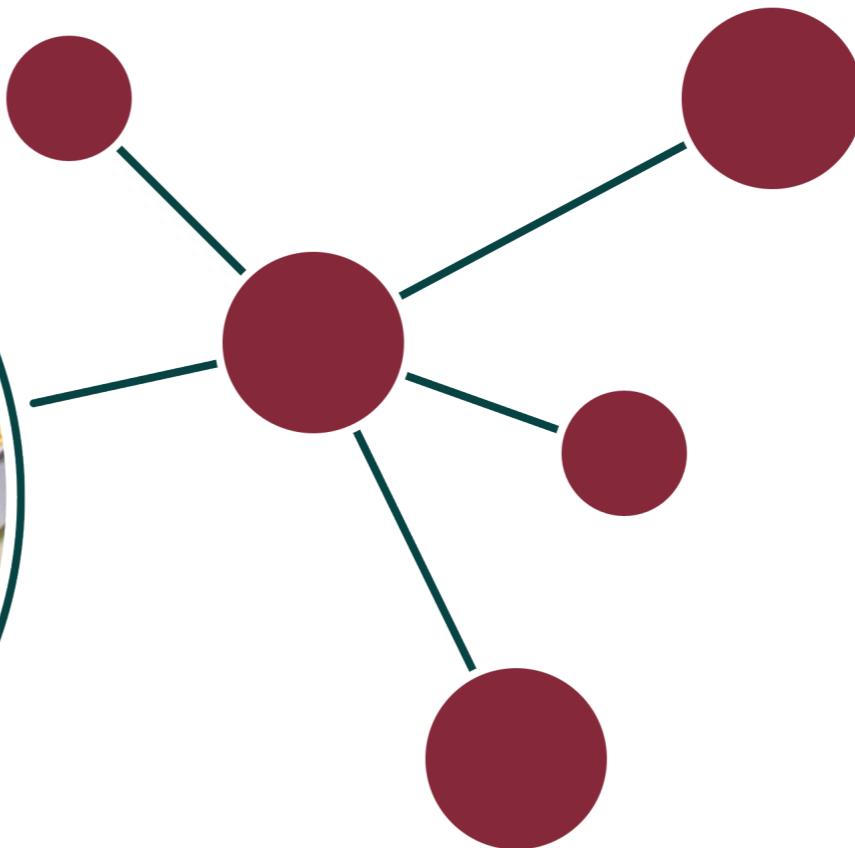
Logistics



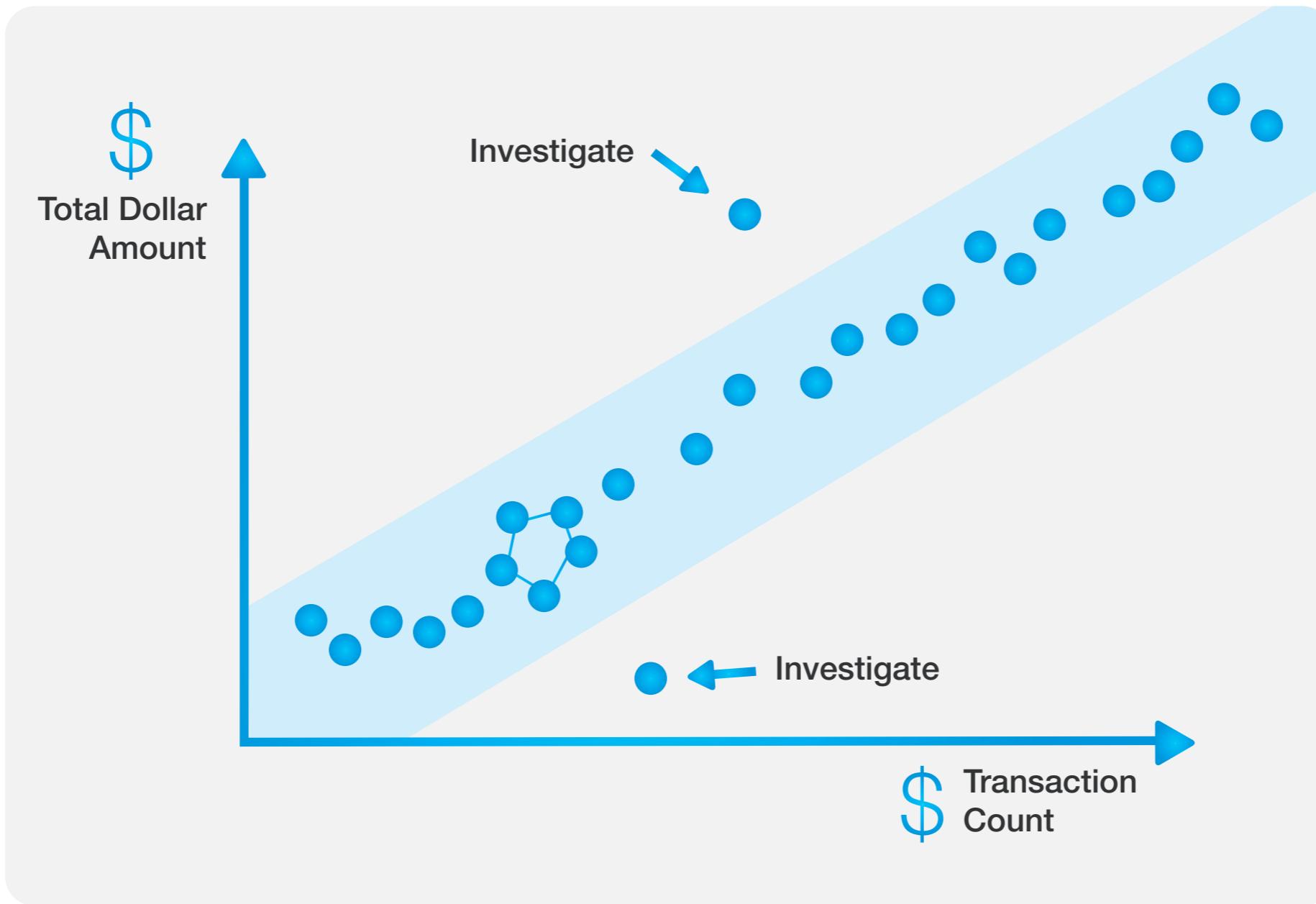
Access Control



Fraud Detection



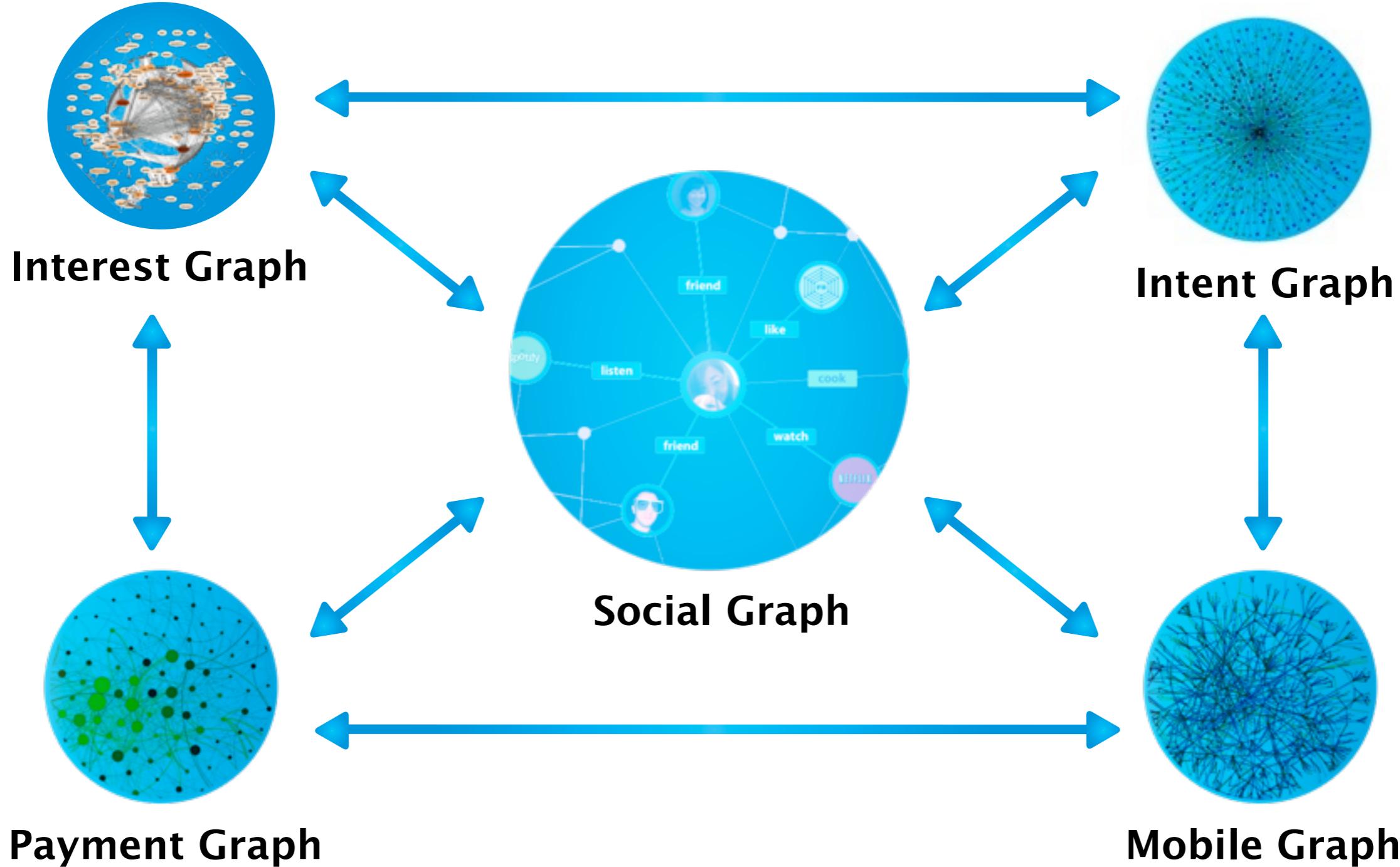
Fraud Detection: Uncovering Fraud Rings



Basically: Graph All The Things!!! I



Gartner's “5 Graphs”



Ref: <http://www.gartner.com/id=2081316>

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5 Graphs of Telco

- **Network Graph**   
(e.g. Network Dependency Analysis, Network Inventory, etc.)
- **Social Graph**  
(mobile apps, social recommendations, collaboration)
- **Call Graph**
(creating inferred social graph, churn reduction, etc.)
- **Master Data Graph**    
(org & product hierarchy, data governance, IAM)
- **Help Desk Graph** 
(enterprise collaboration)

5 Graphs of Finance

- **Payment Graph**  FirstData 
(e.g. Fraud Detection, Credit Risk Analysis, Chargebacks...)
- **Customer Graph** 
(org drillthru, product recommendations, mobile payments, etc.)
- **Entitlement Graph** 
(identity & access management, authorization)
- **Asset Graph**  DRW TRADING GROUP 
(portfolio analytics, risk management, market & sentiment analysis, compliance)
- **Master Data Graph**  die Bayerische
(enterprise collaboration, corporate hierarchy, data governance)

5 Graphs of Health Care

- **Provider Graph**  
(e.g. referrals, patient management, research)
- **Patient Graph** 
(support communities, doctor recommendations, clinical trials)
- **Bioinformatic Graph**    
(drug research, genetic screening, bioengineering, etc.)
- **Master Data Graph**  
(biological master data, evolutionary taxonomy, the access control graph, etc.)
- **Treatment Graph**  
(collaborative medicine, clinical trials, etc.)

5 Graphs of <YourIndustry>

Please help us map out the **five graphs** of your industry!





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Thanks for
Listening!

