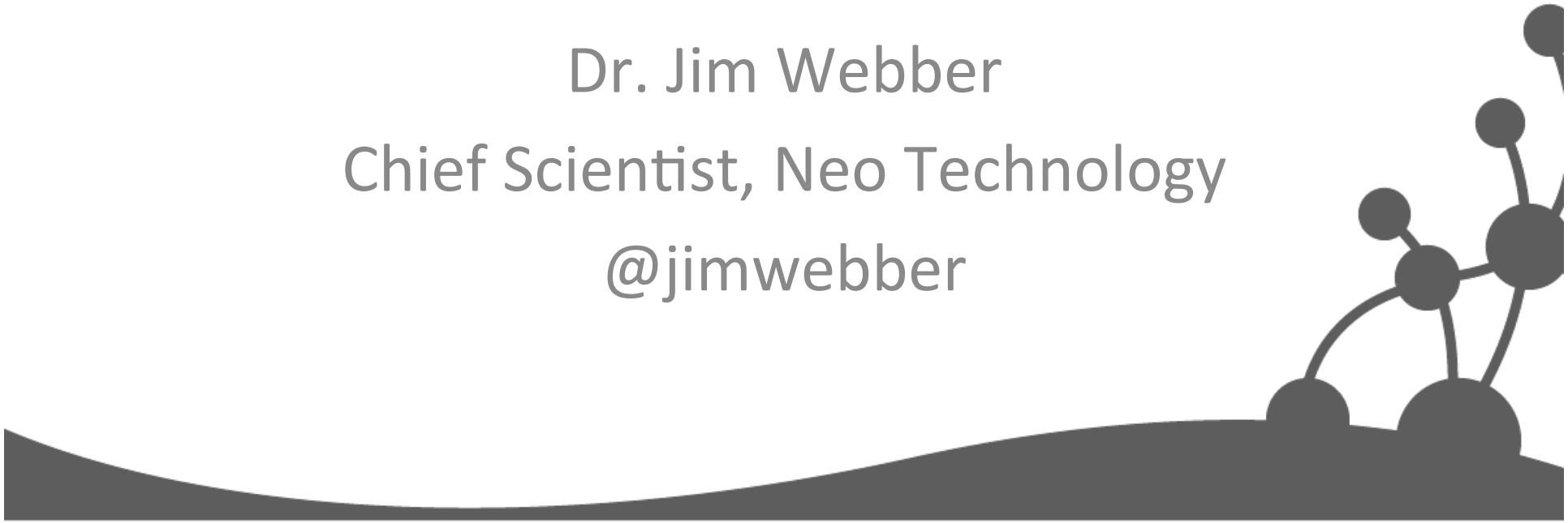
A Little Graph Theory for the Busy Developer

Dr. Jim Webber

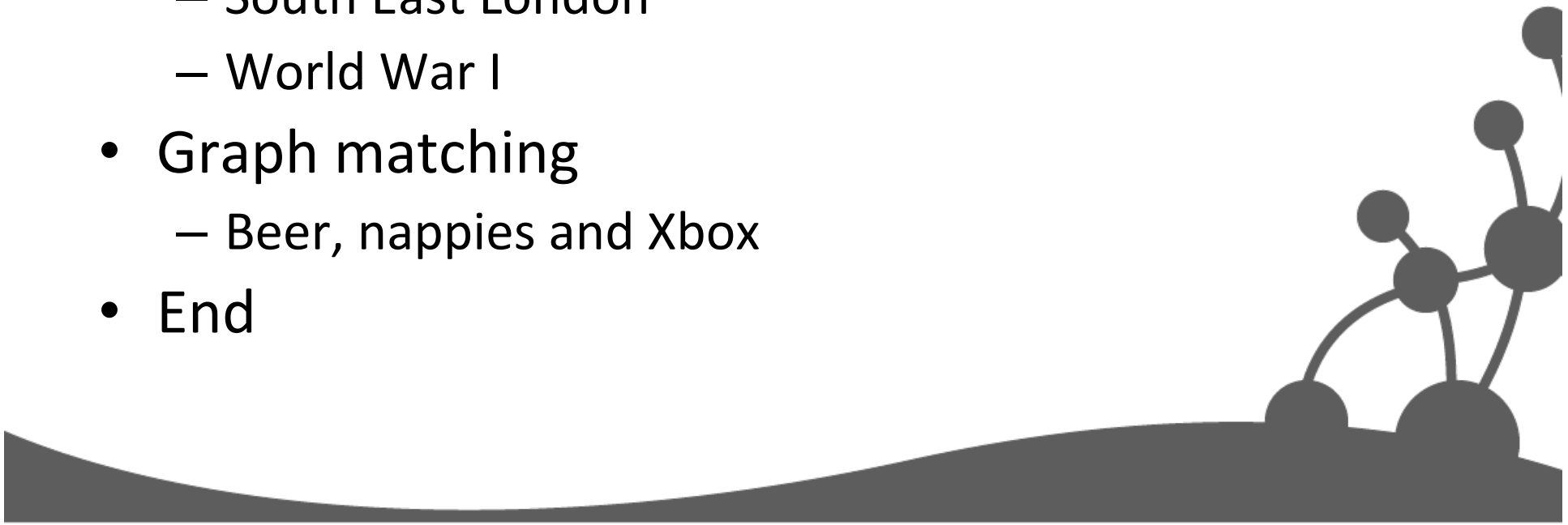
Chief Scientist, Neo Technology

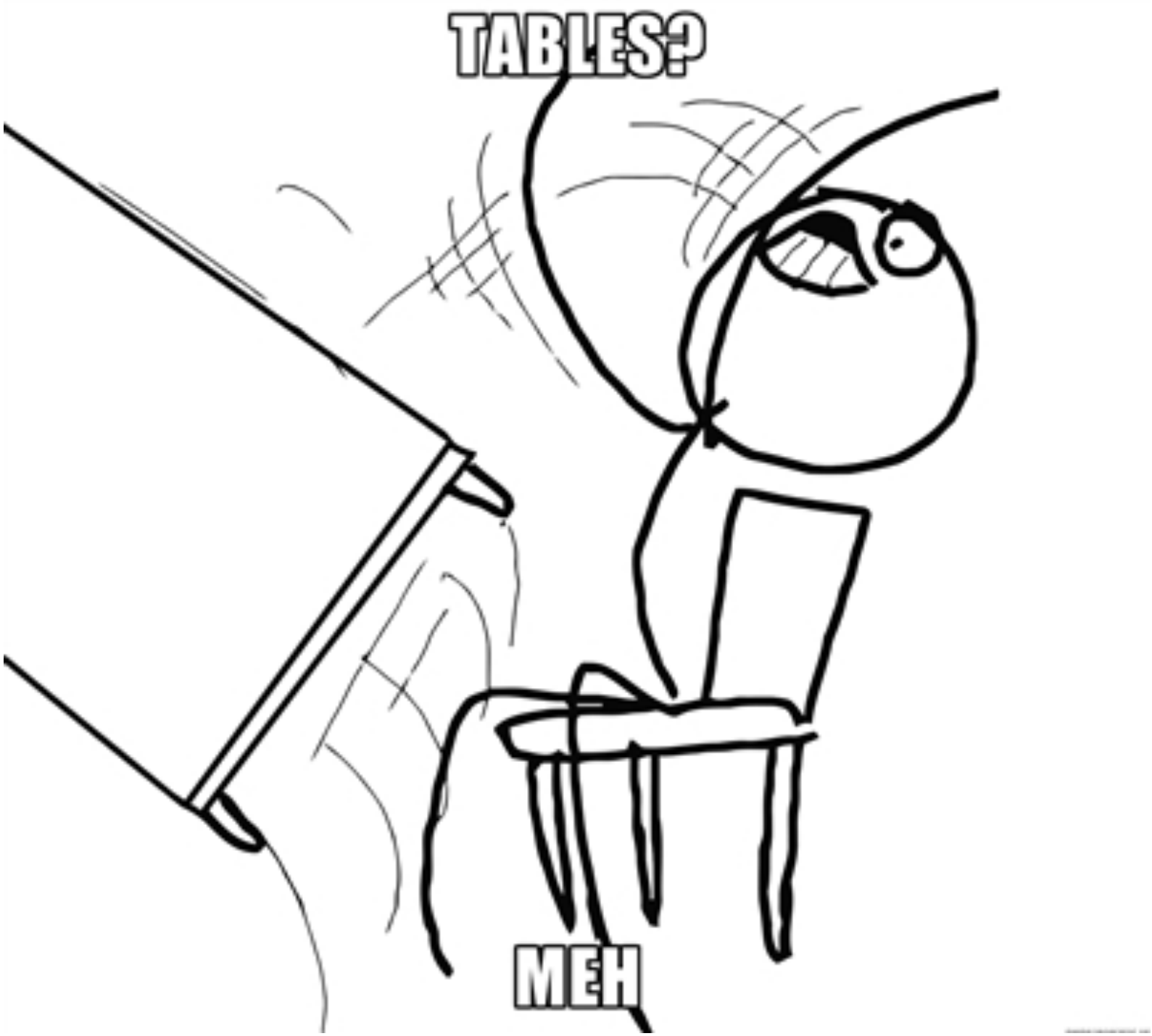
@jimwebber



Roadmap

- Imprisoned data
- Labeled Property Graph Model
  - And some cultural imperialism
- Graph theory
  - South East London
  - World War I
- Graph matching
  - Beer, nappies and Xbox
- End




TABLES?
MEH

http://www.flickr.com/photos/crazyneighborlady/355232758/

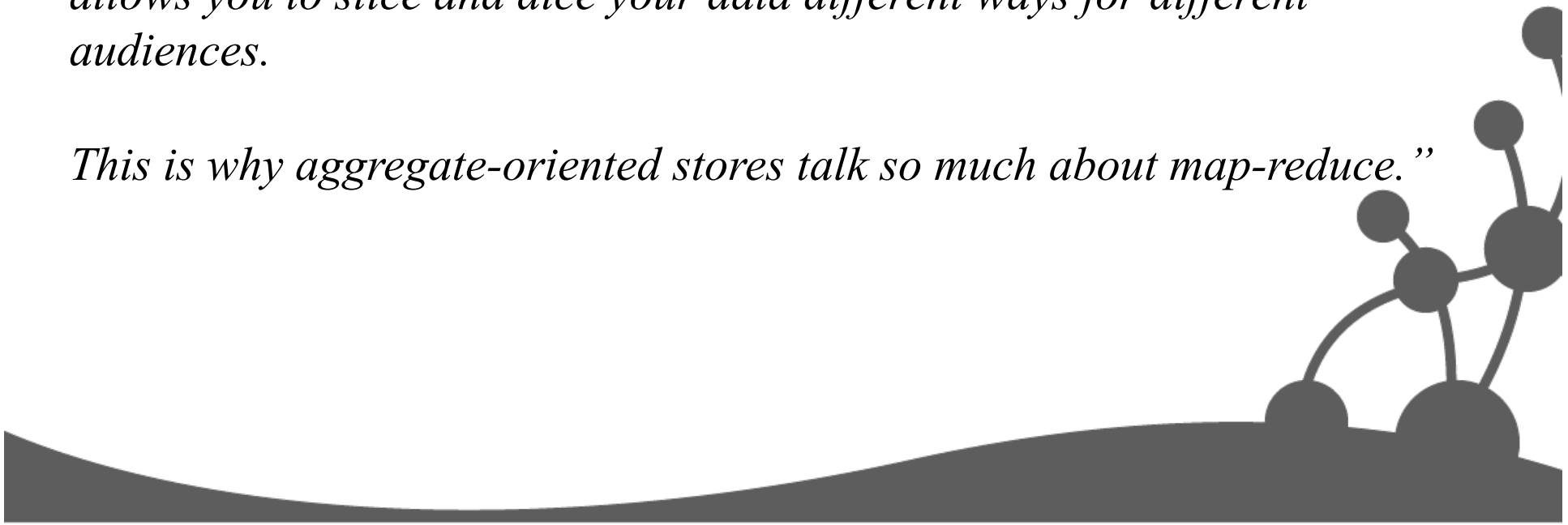

http://gallery.nen.gov.uk/image82582-.html

Aggregate-Oriented Data

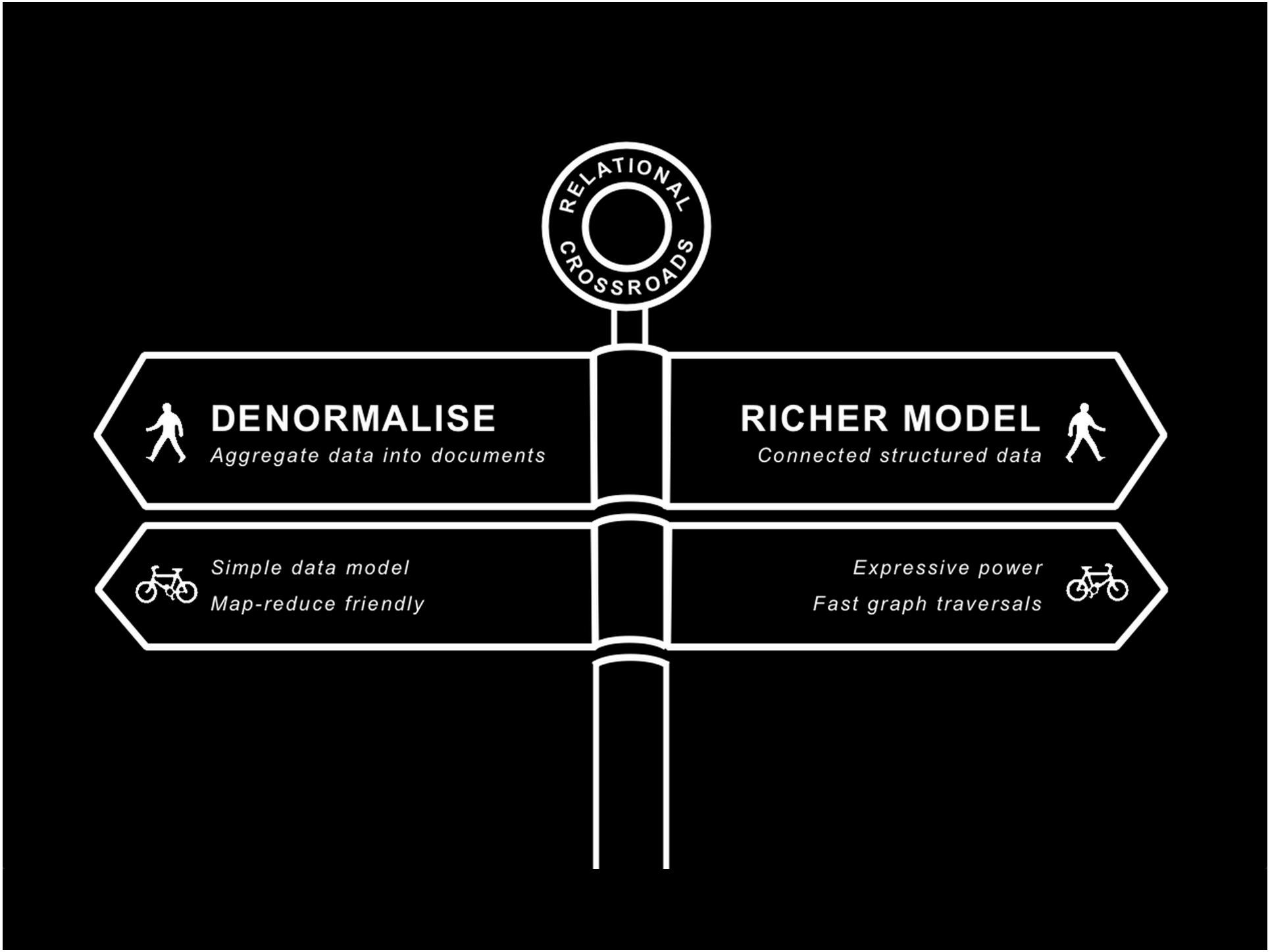
http://martinfowler.com/bliki/AggregateOrientedDatabase.html

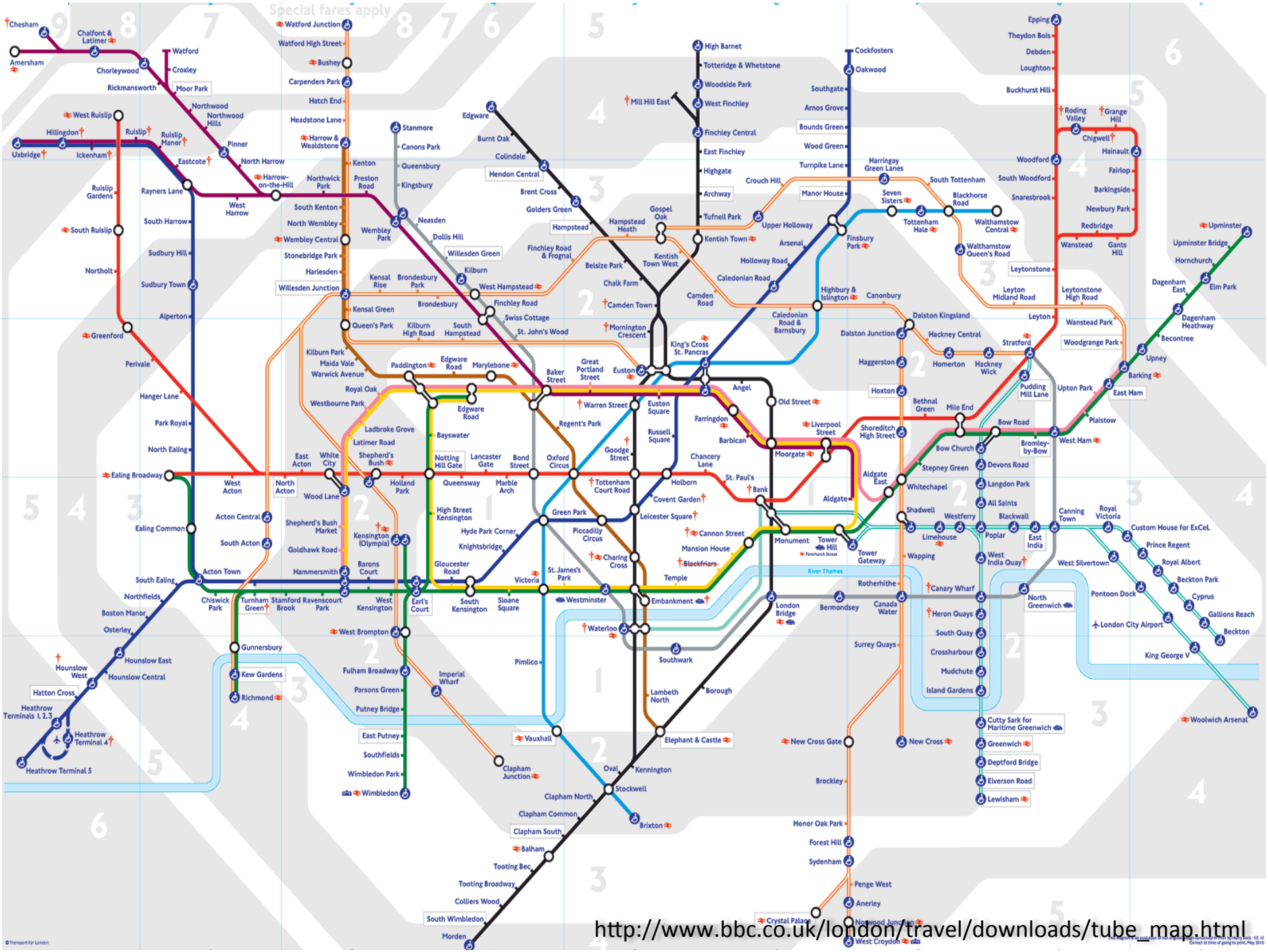
"There is a significant downside - the whole approach works really well when data access is aligned with the aggregates, but what if you want to look at the data in a different way? Order entry naturally stores orders as aggregates, but analyzing product sales cuts across the aggregate structure. The advantage of not using an aggregate structure in the database is that it allows you to slice and dice your data different ways for different audiences.

This is why aggregate-oriented stores talk so much about map-reduce."



$$complexity = f(size, connectedness, uniformity)$$

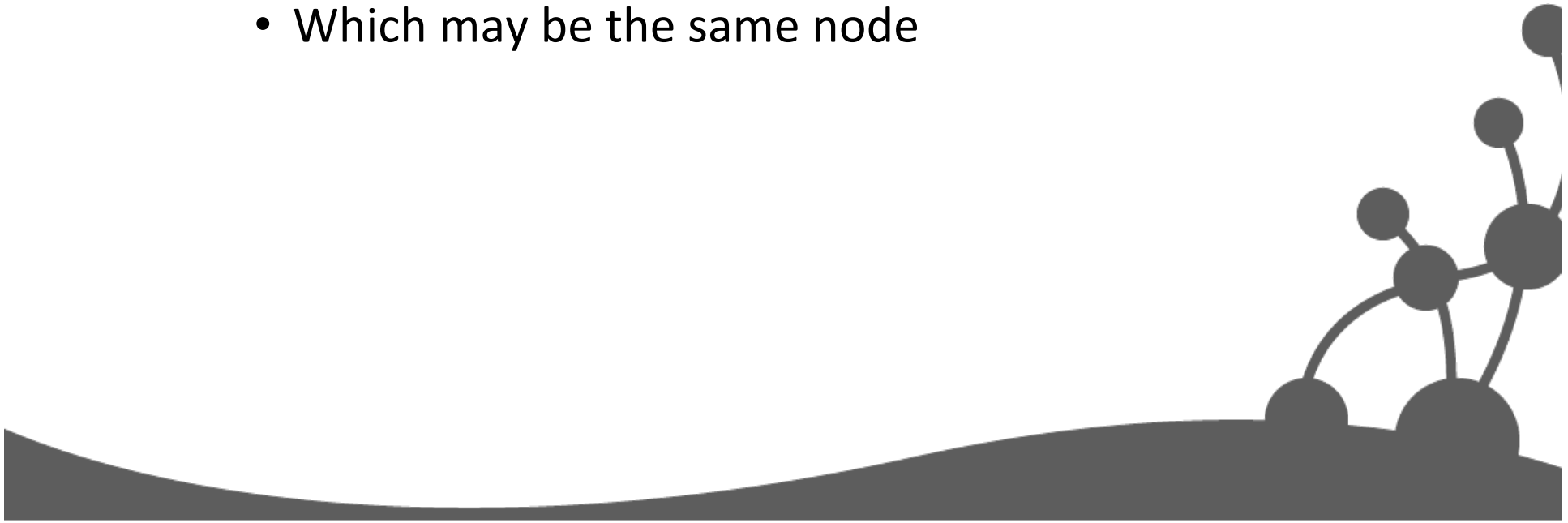

RELATIONAL CROSSROADS
DENORMALISE
Aggregate data into documents
RICHER MODEL
Connected structured data
Simple data model
Map-reduce friendly
Expressive power
Fast graph traversals

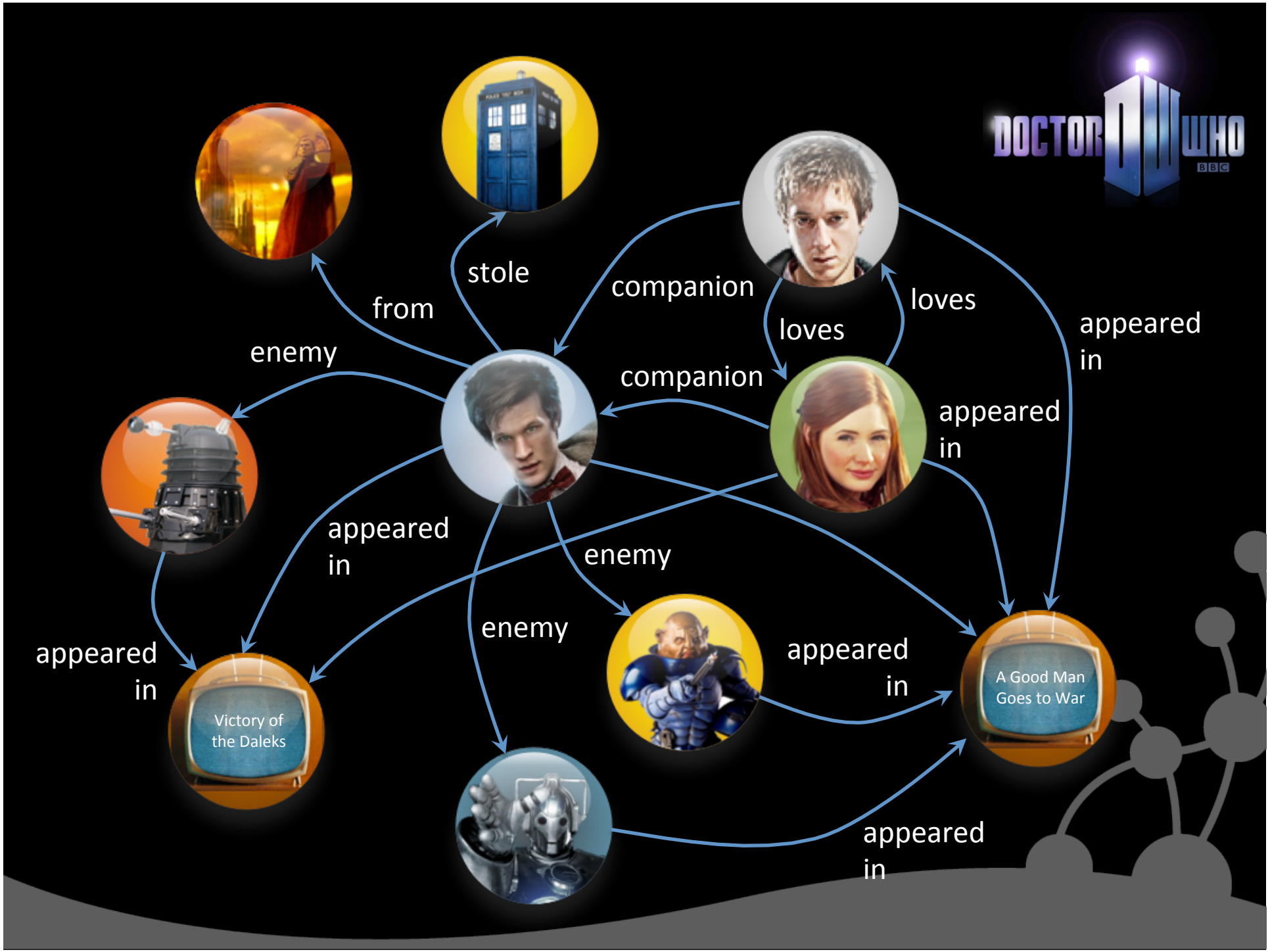


http://www.bbc.co.uk/london/travel/downloads/tube_map.html

Labeled Property graphs

- Property graph model:
  - Nodes with properties and labels
  - Named, directed relationships with properties
  - Relationships have exactly one start and end node
    - Which may be the same node




DOCTOR WHO
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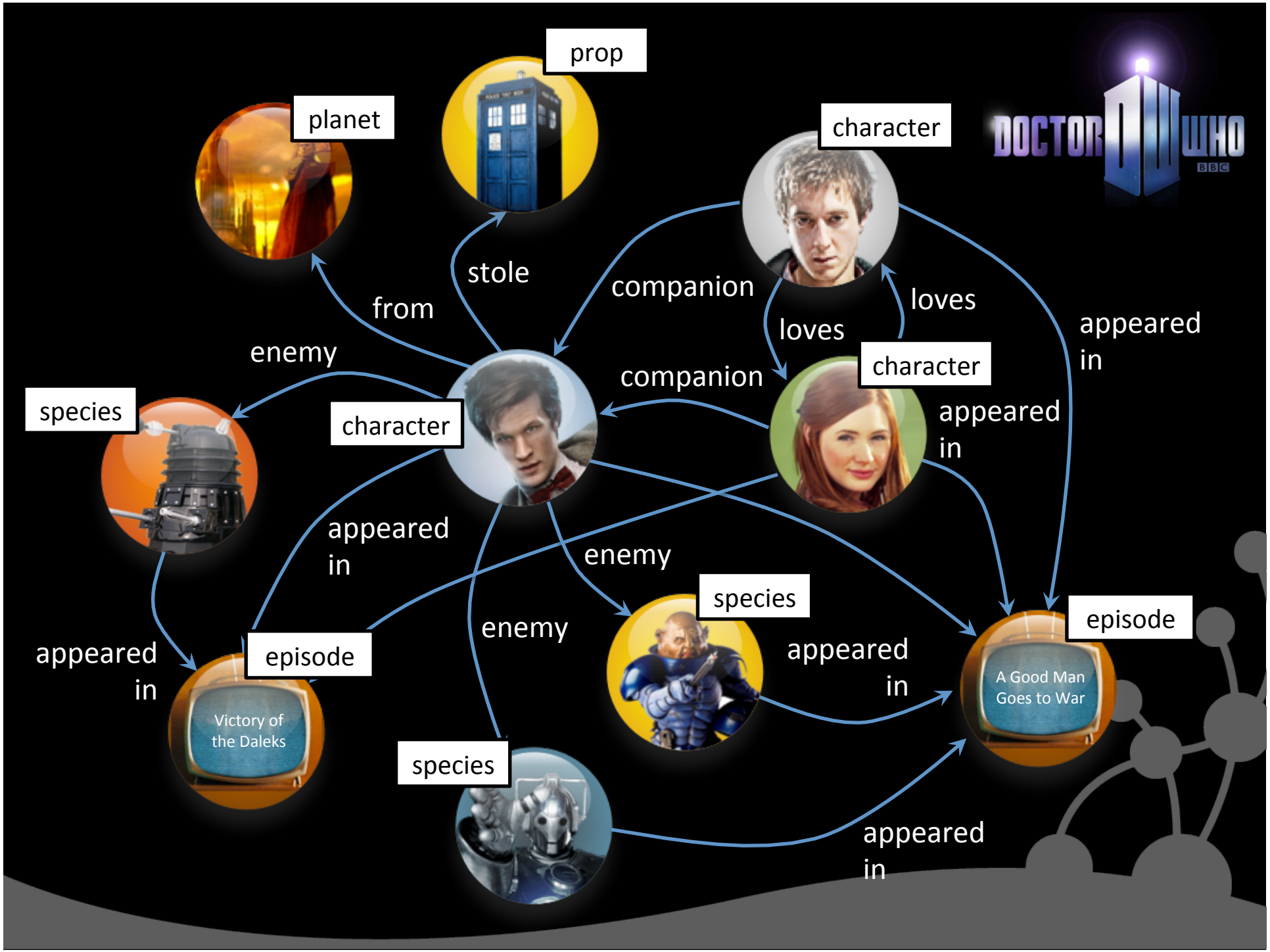
Victory of the Daleks
A Good Man Goes to War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A Good Man Goes to War
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appeared in

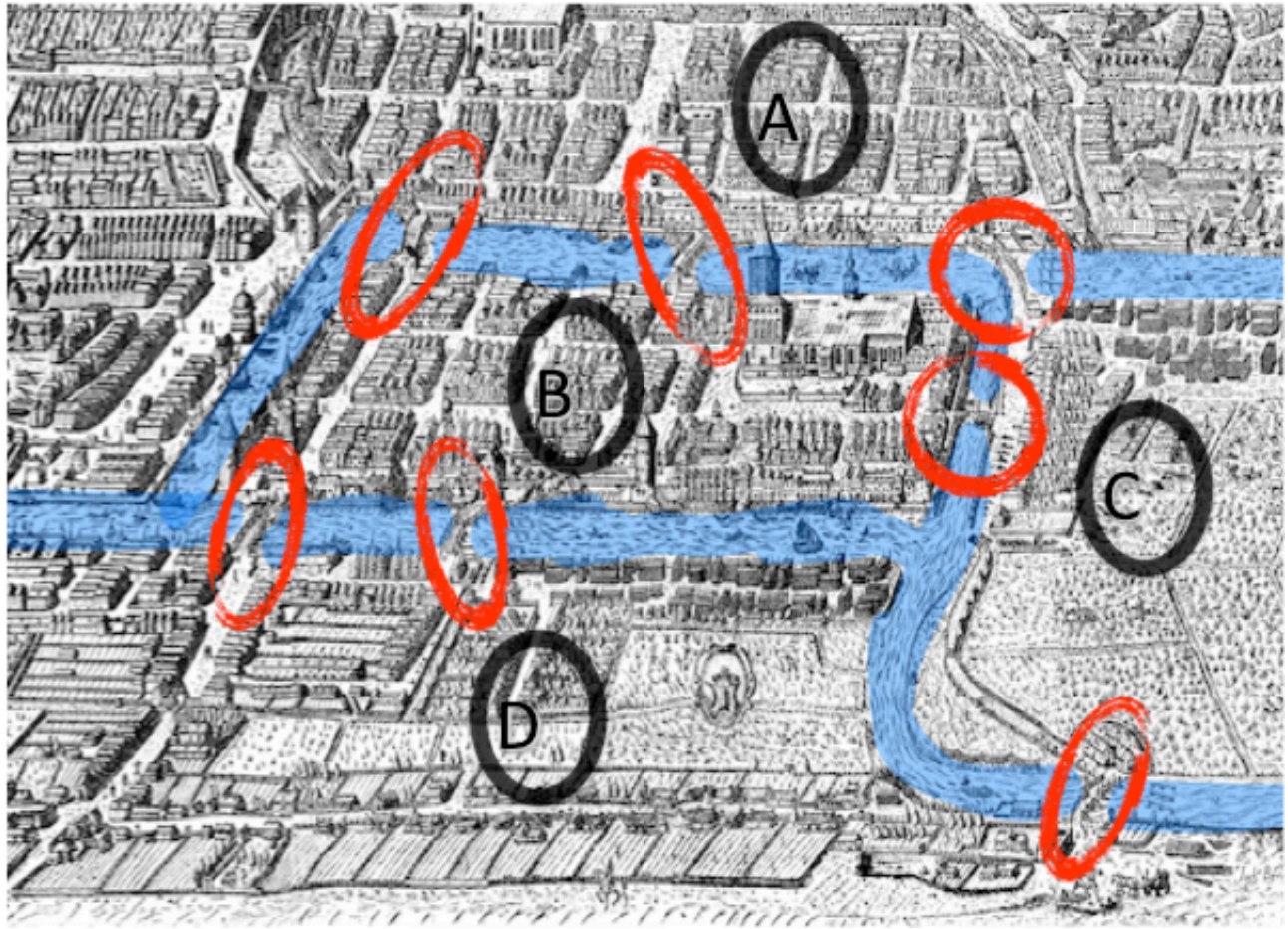
http://blogs.adobe.com/digitalmarketing/analytics/predictive-analytics/predictive-analytics-and-the-digital-marketer/

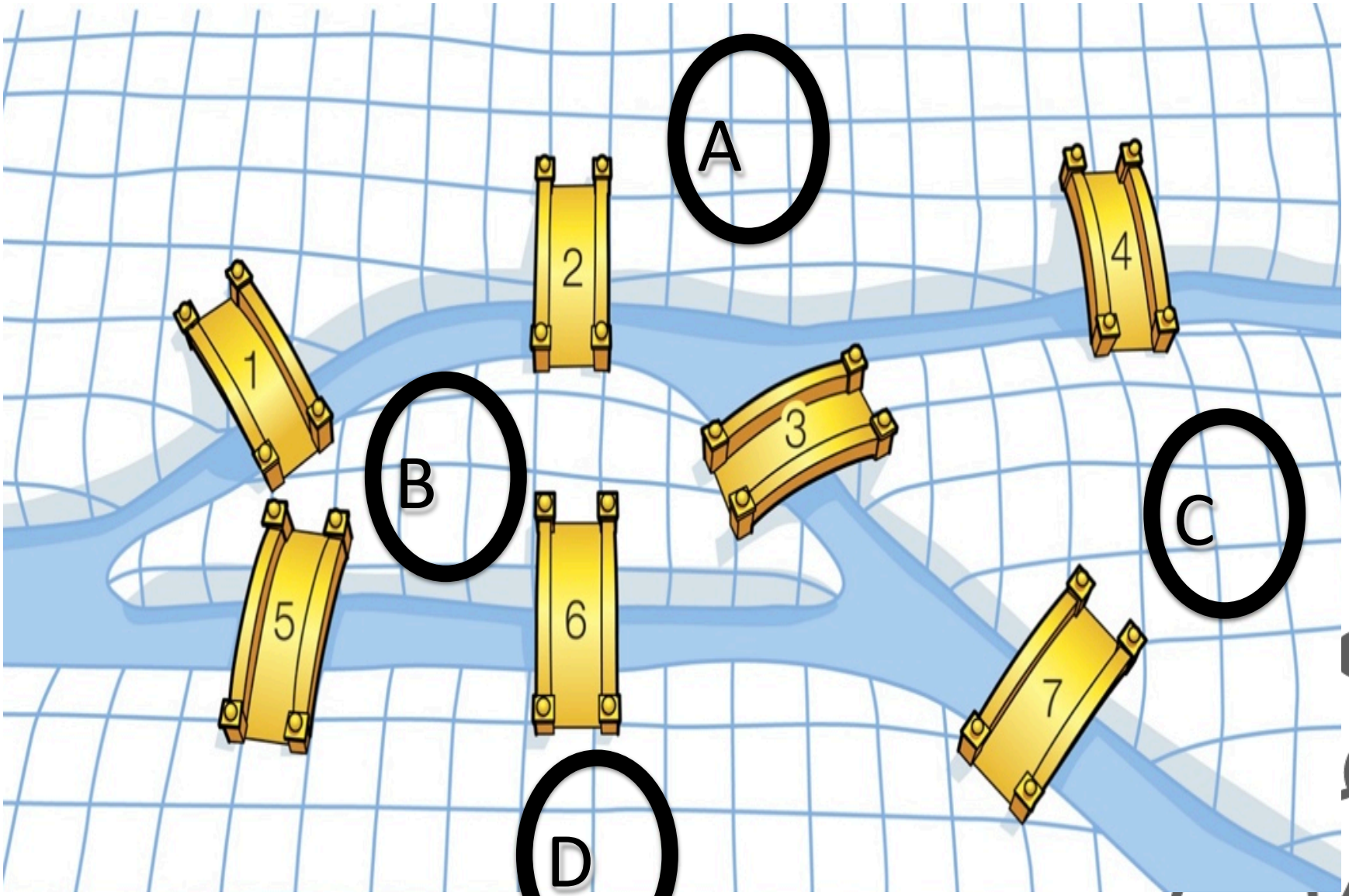
Meet Leonhard Euler

- Swiss mathematician
- Inventor of Graph Theory (1736)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leonhard_Euler_2.jpg

Königsberg (Prussia) - 1736




A
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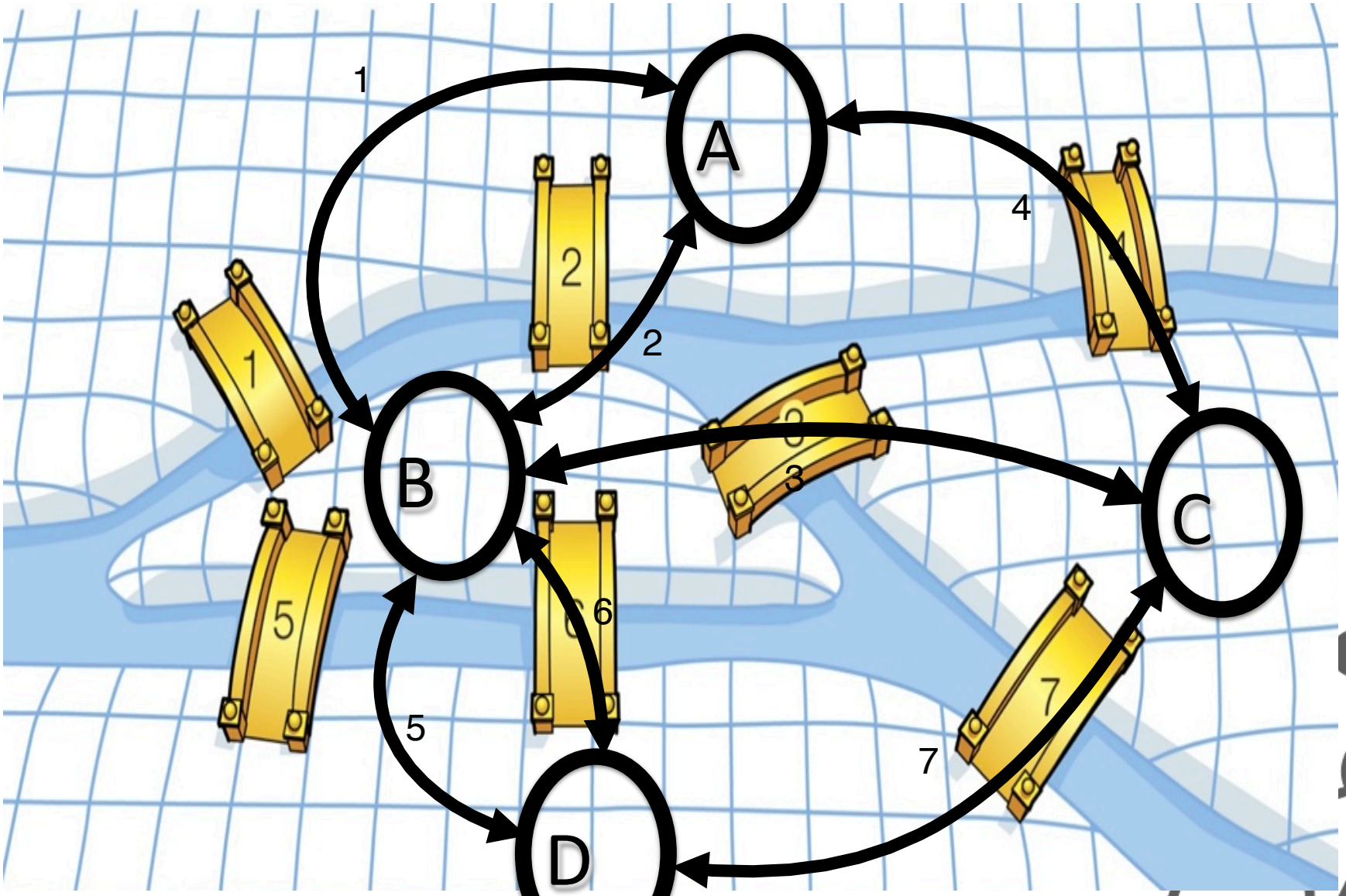
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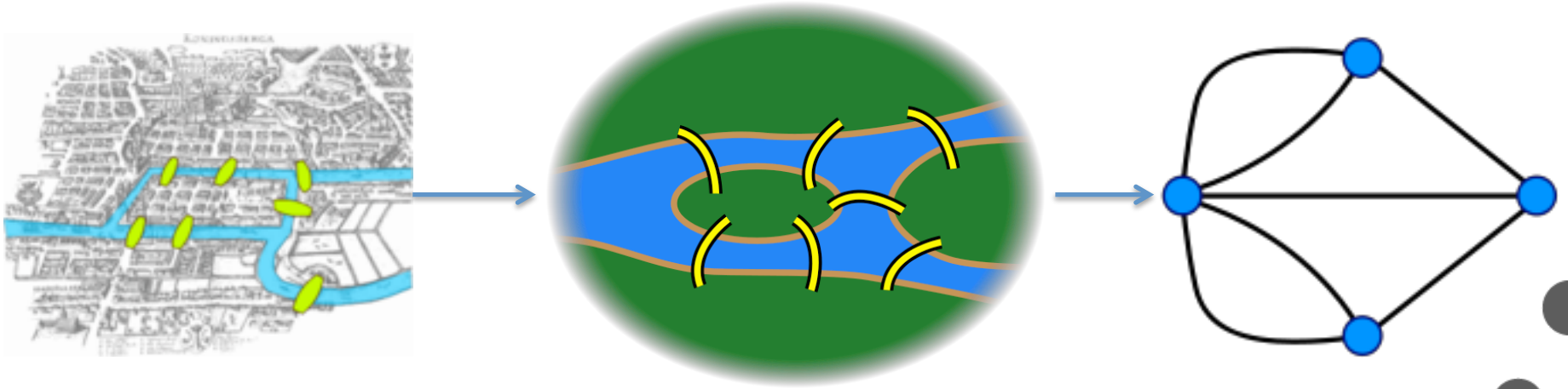

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Bridges_of_Königsberg


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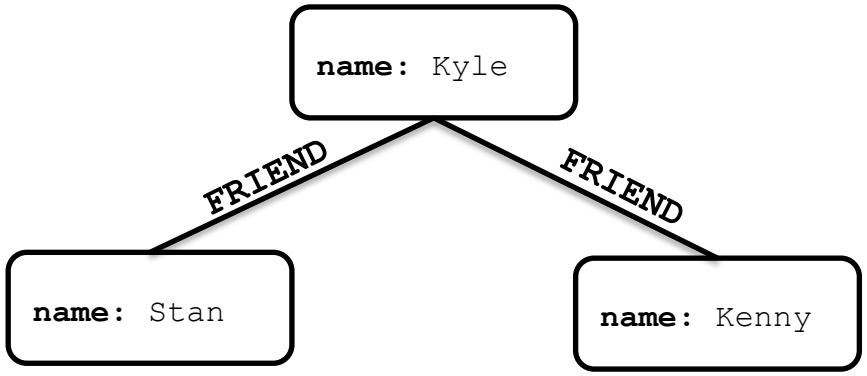
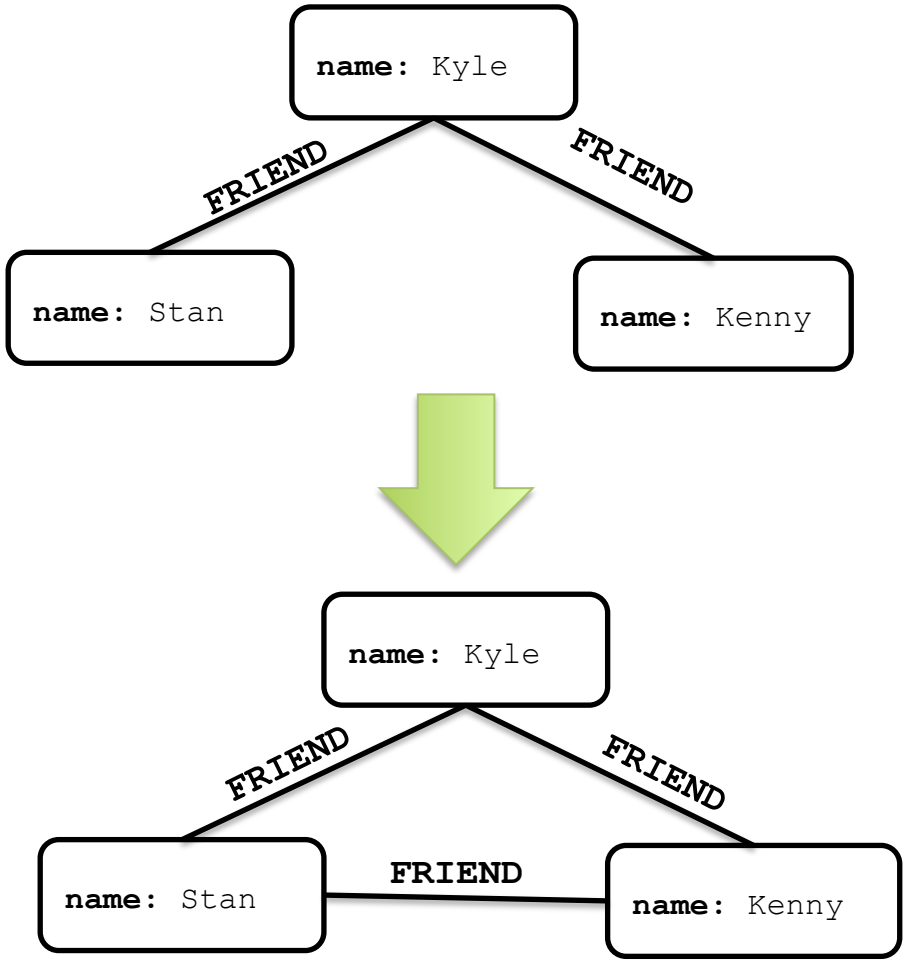
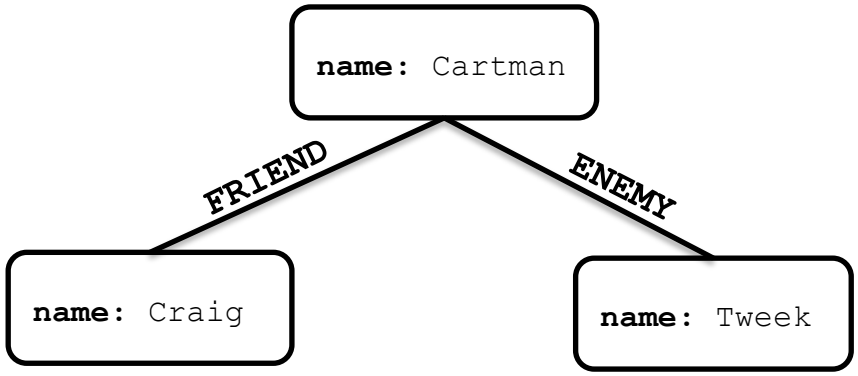
Triadic Closure



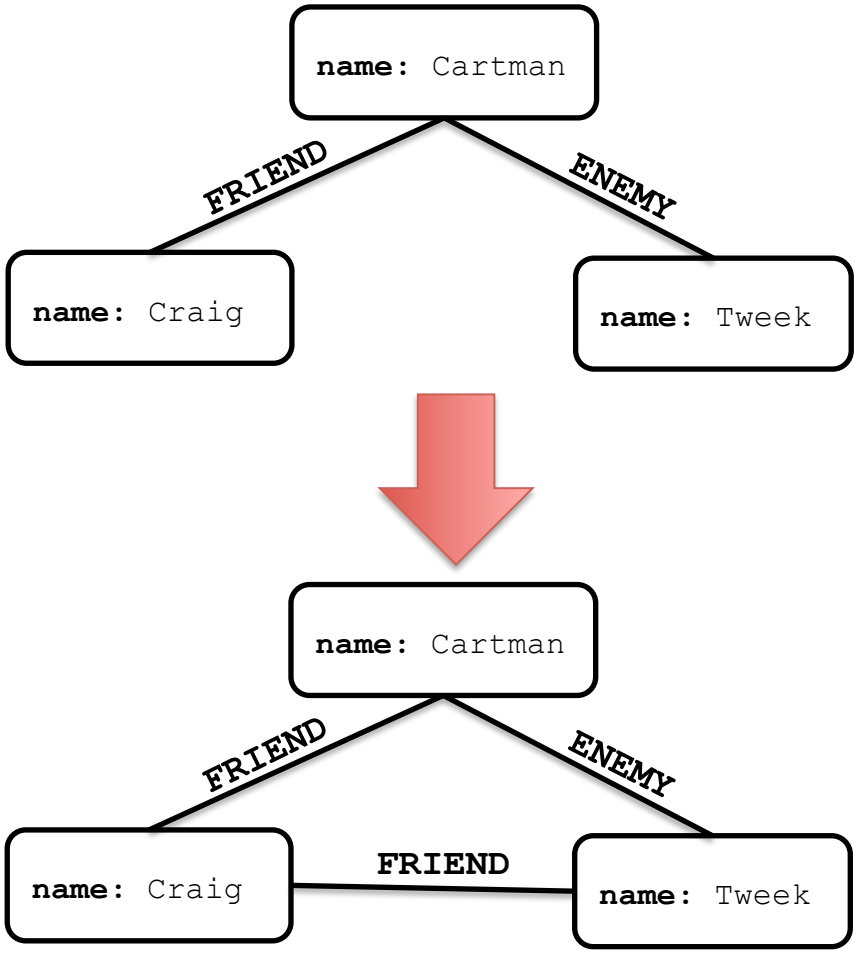
Triadic Closure



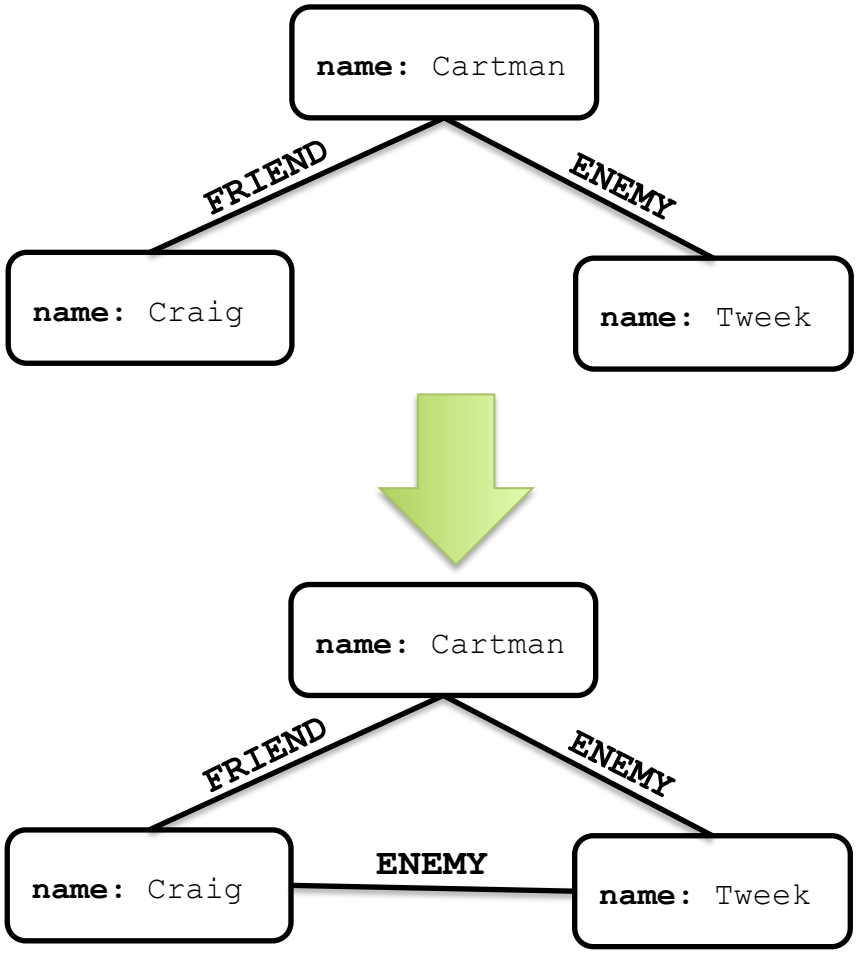
Structural Balance



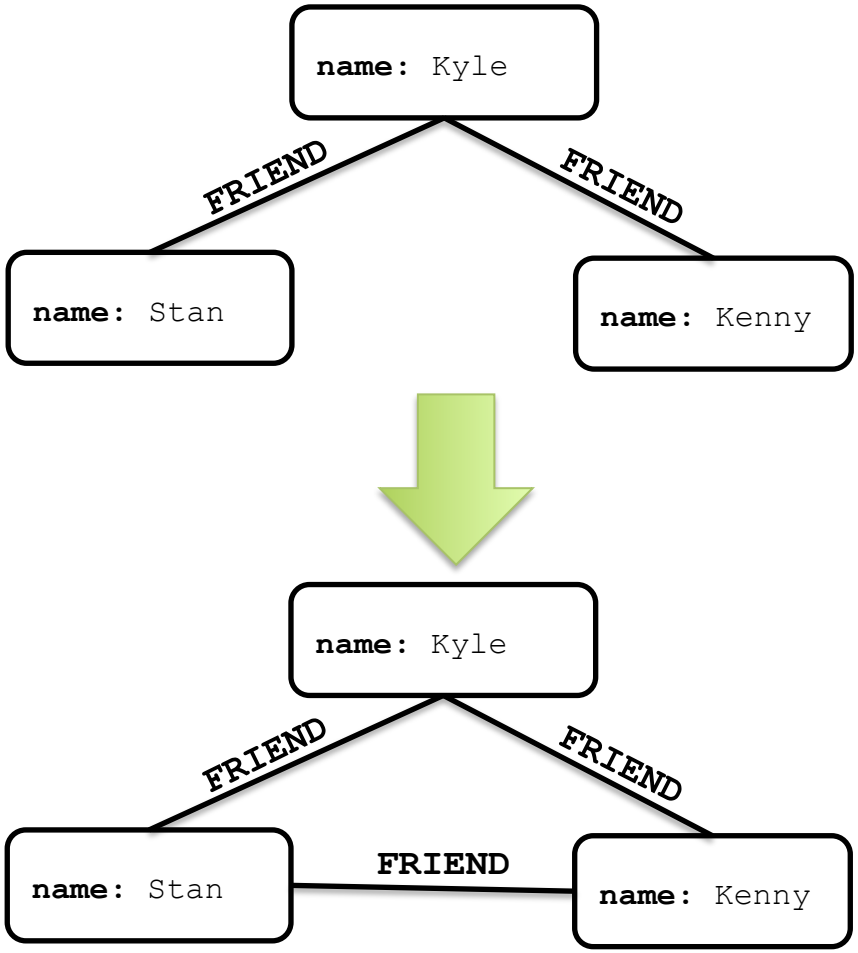
Structural Balance



Structural Balance

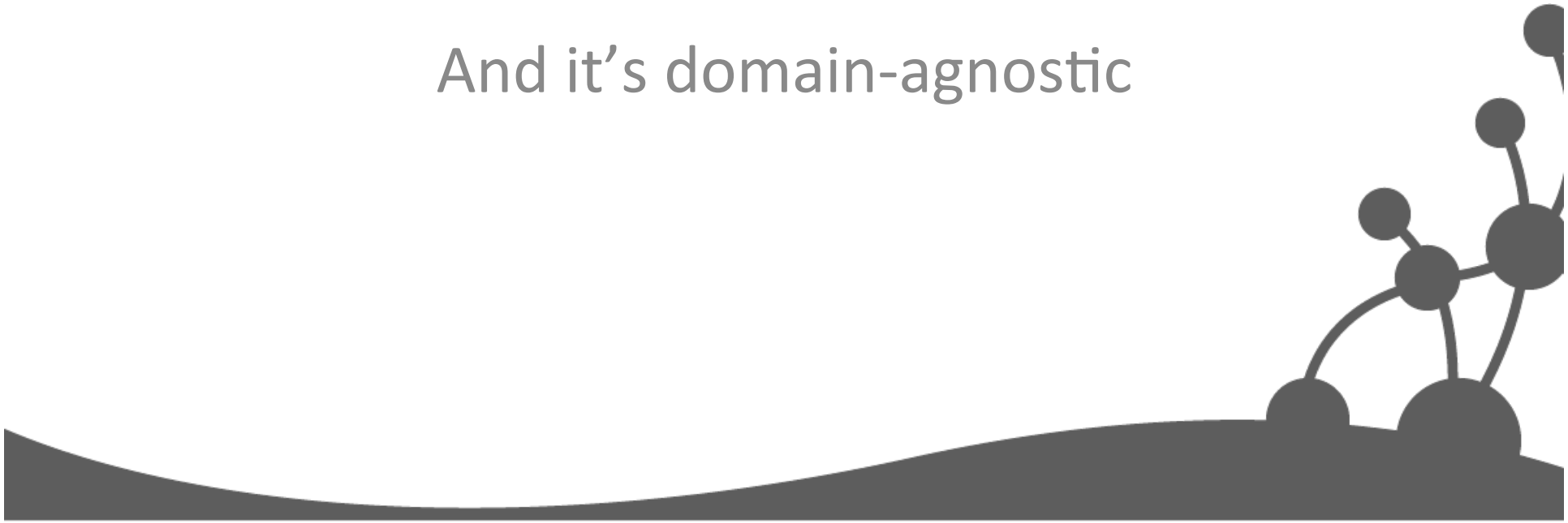


Structural Balance

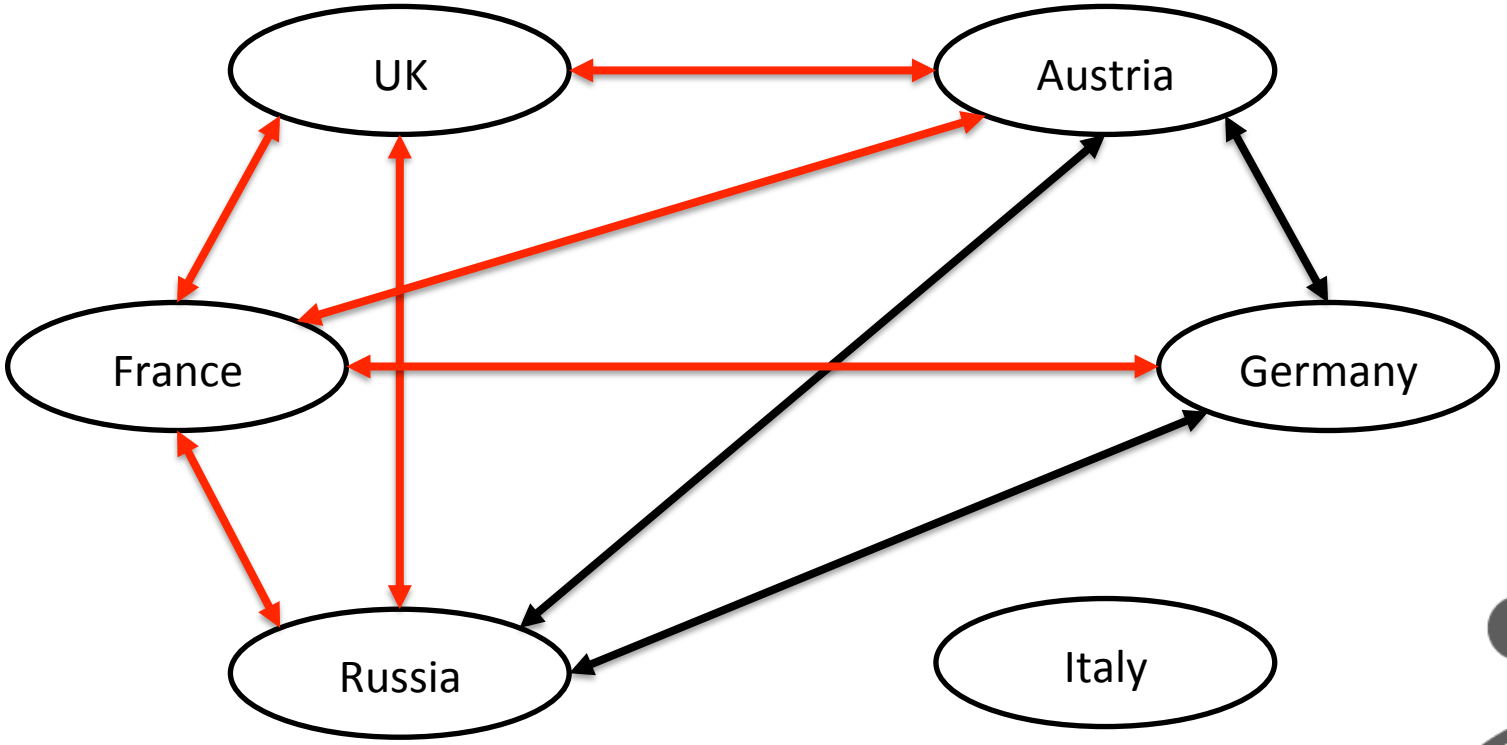


Structural Balance is a *key* predictive technique

And it's domain-agnostic



Allies and Enemies



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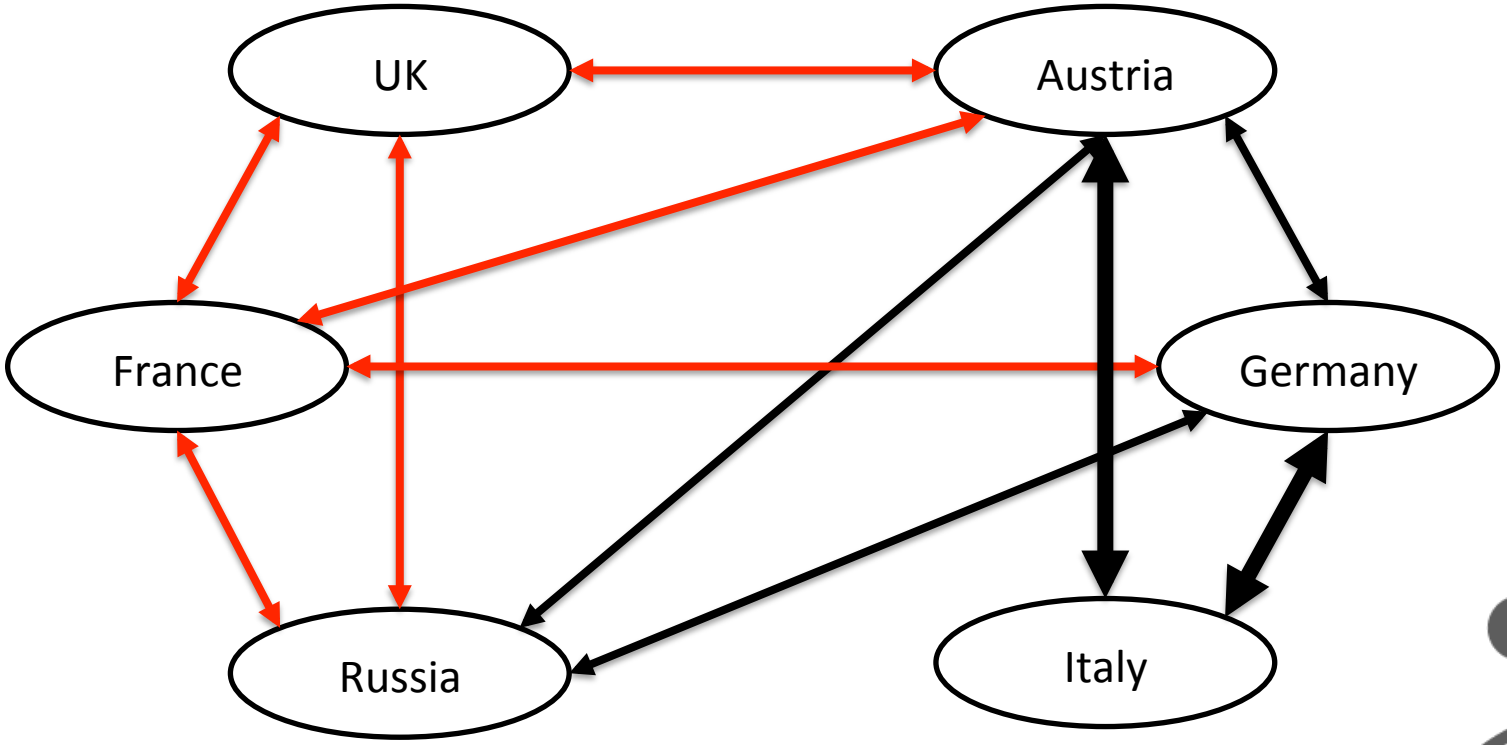
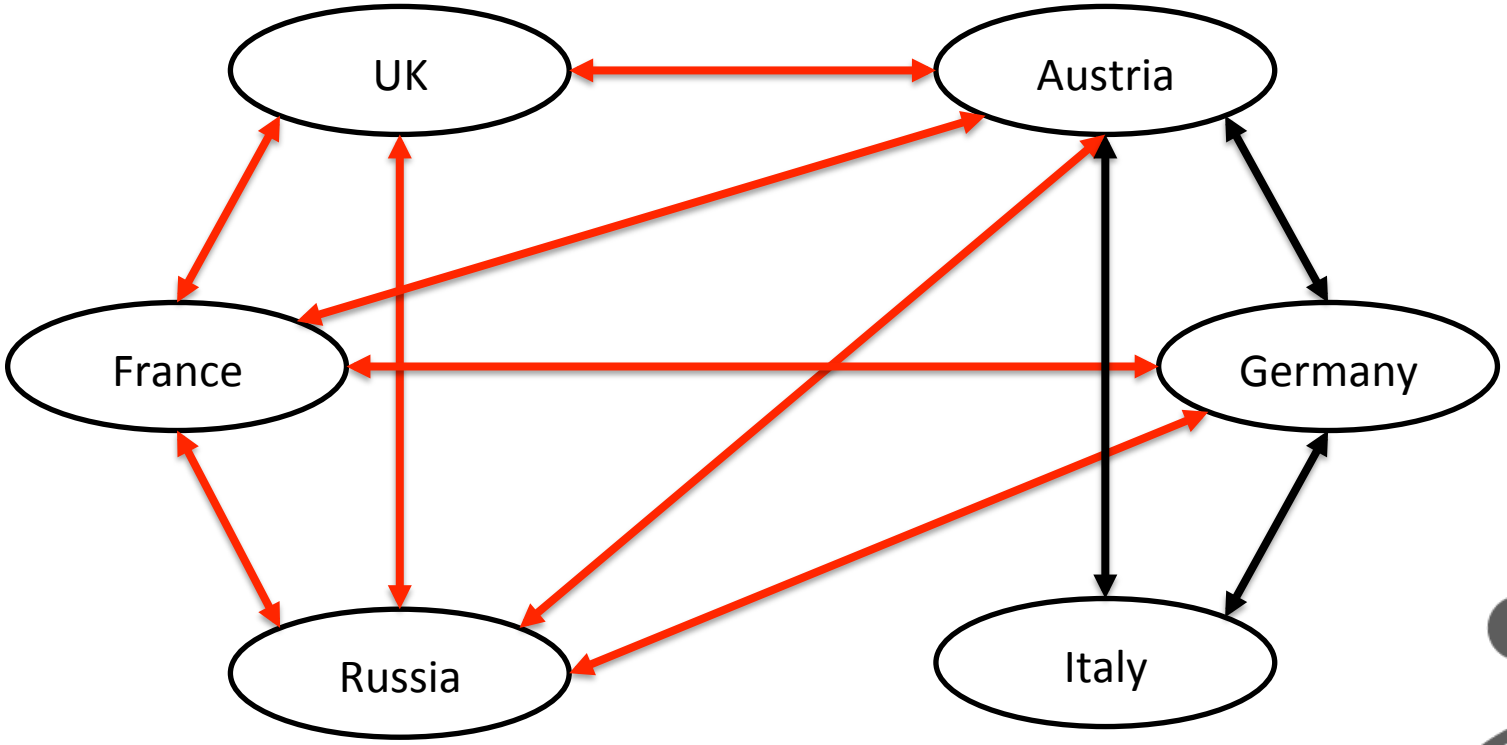


Allies and Enemies



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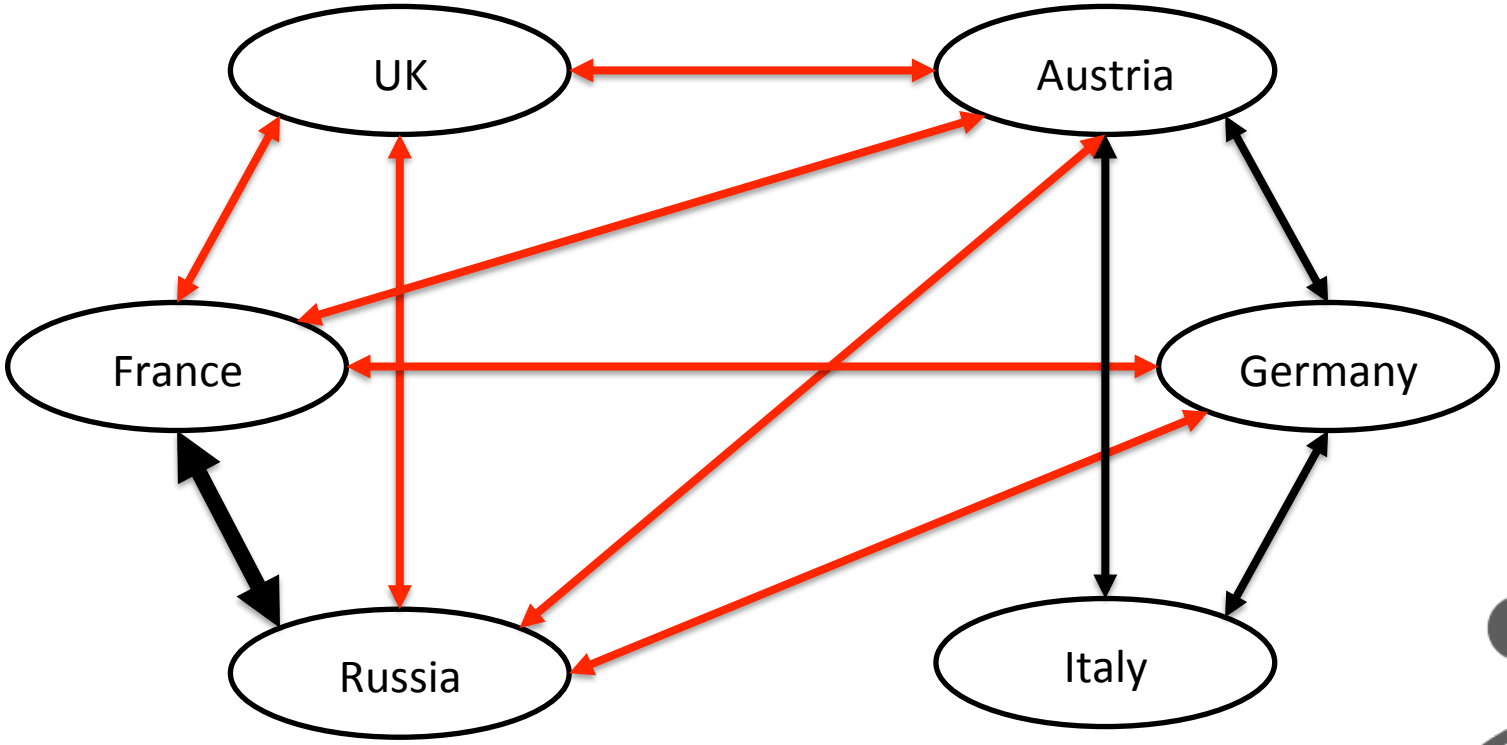

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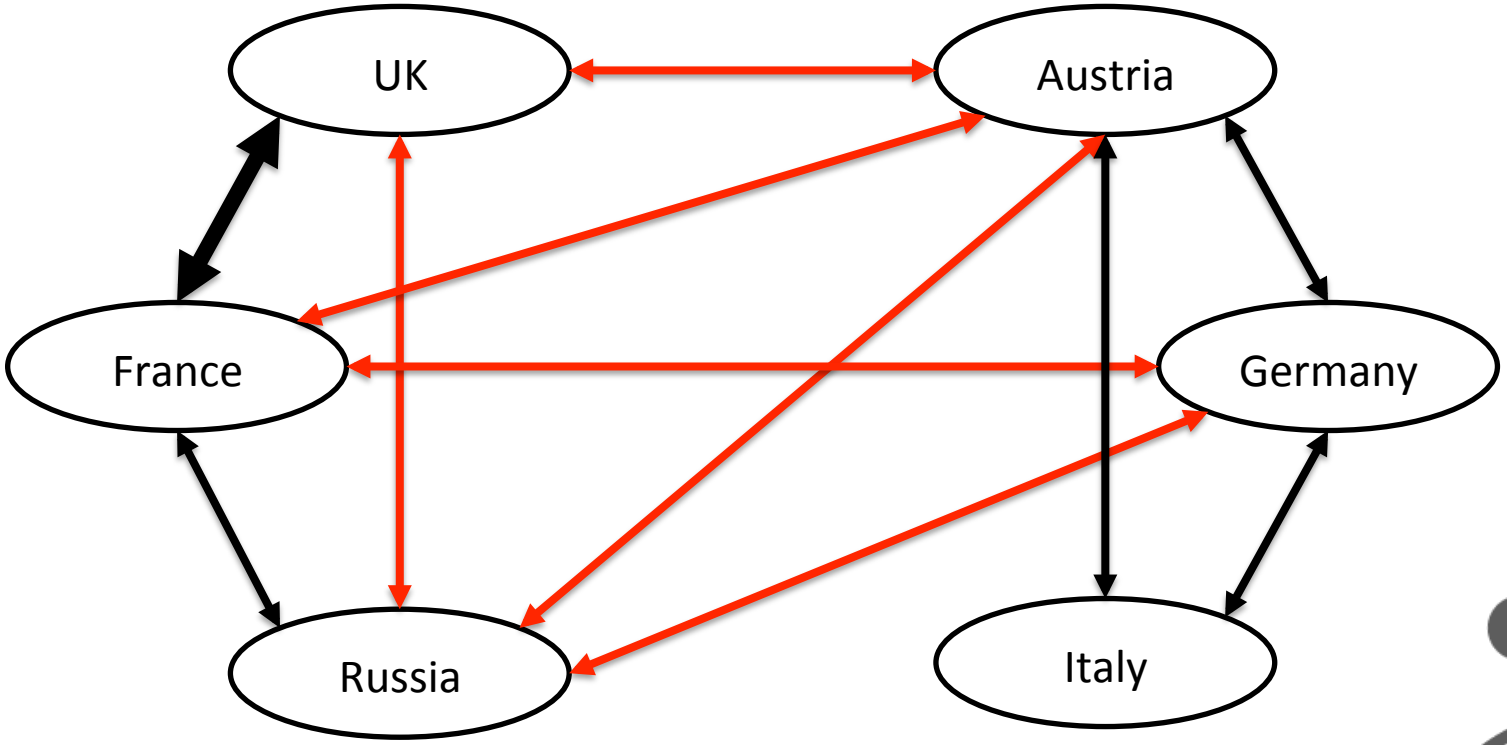
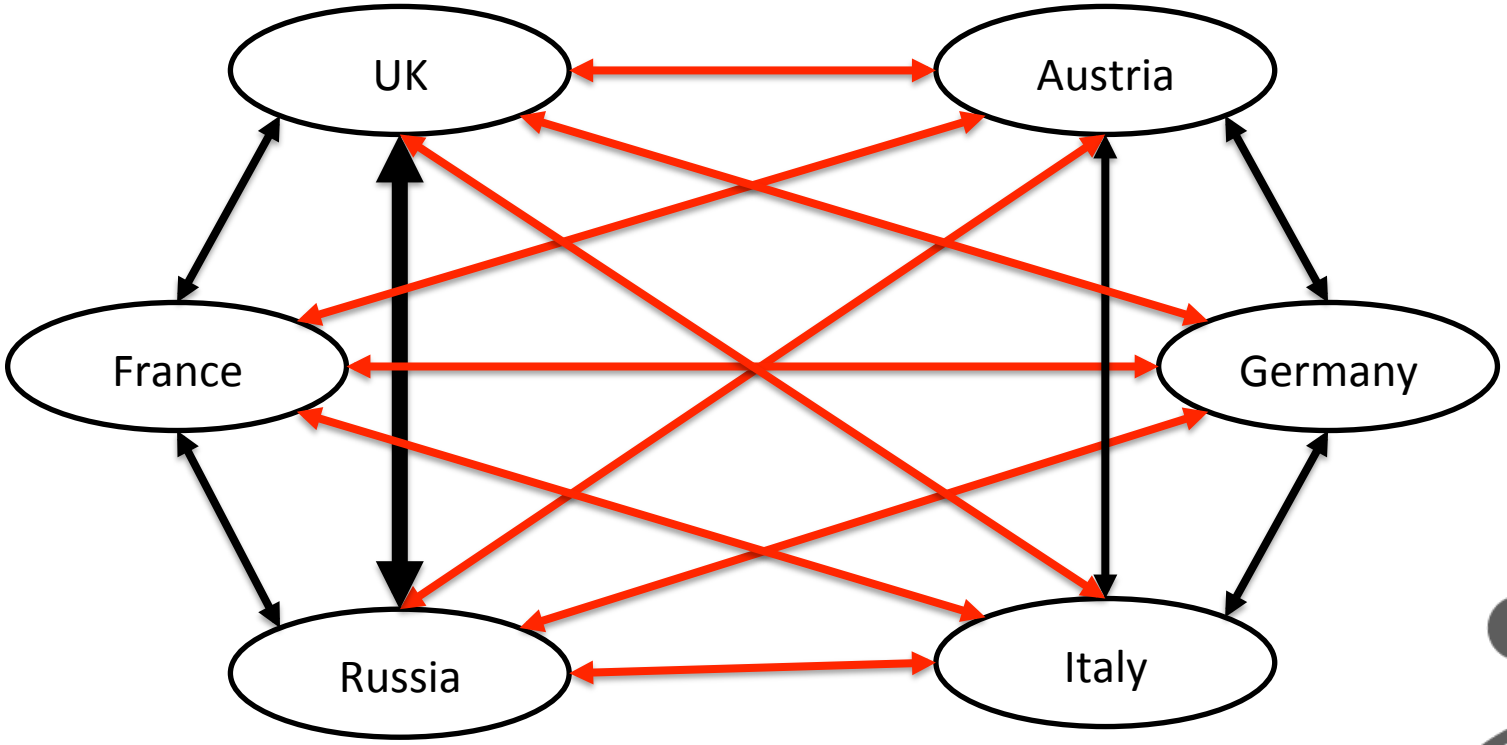
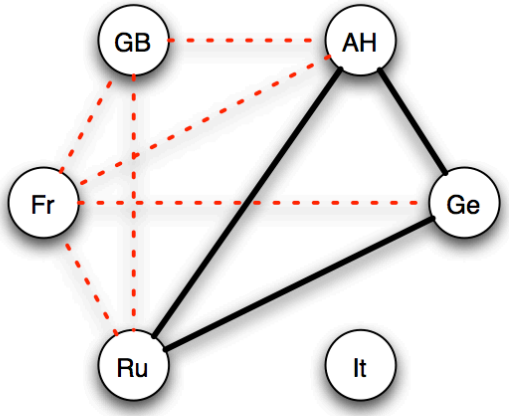


Allies and Enemies

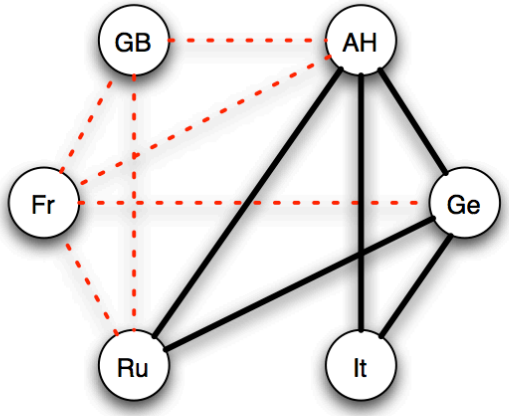


Predicting WWI

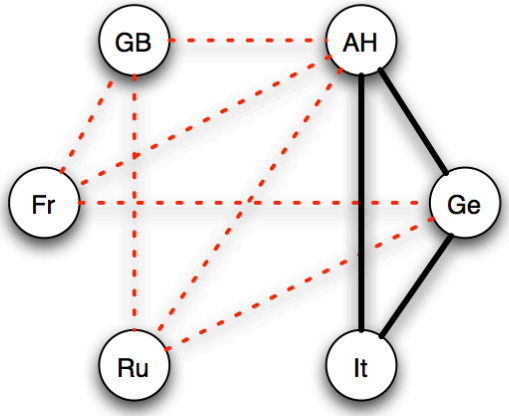
[Easley and Kleinberg]



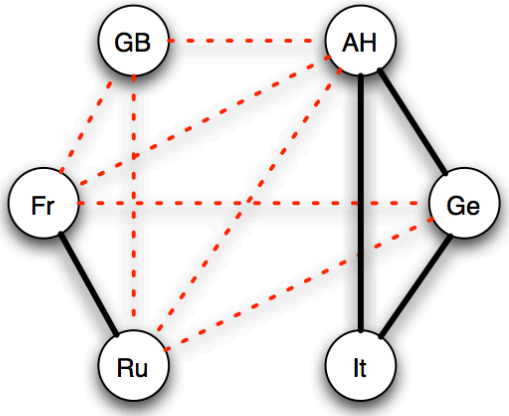
(a) *Three Emperors' League 1872–81*



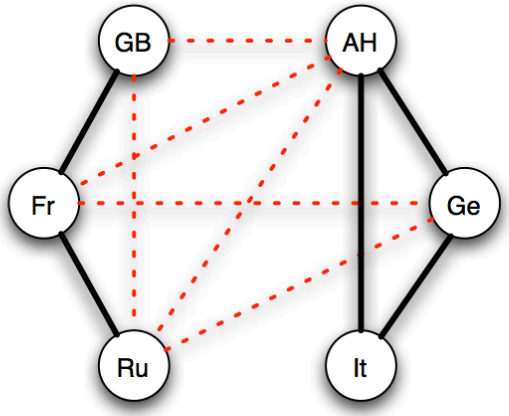
(b) *Triple Alliance 1882*



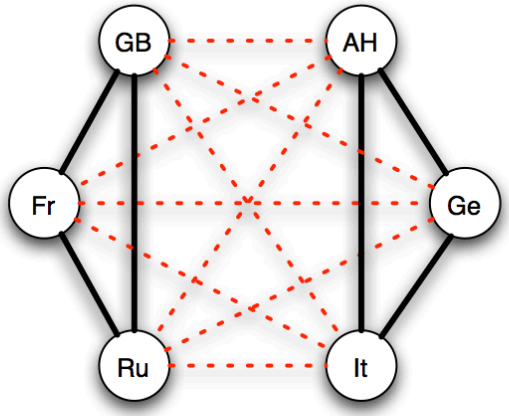
(c) *German-Russian Lapse 1890*



(d) *French-Russian Alliance 1891–94*



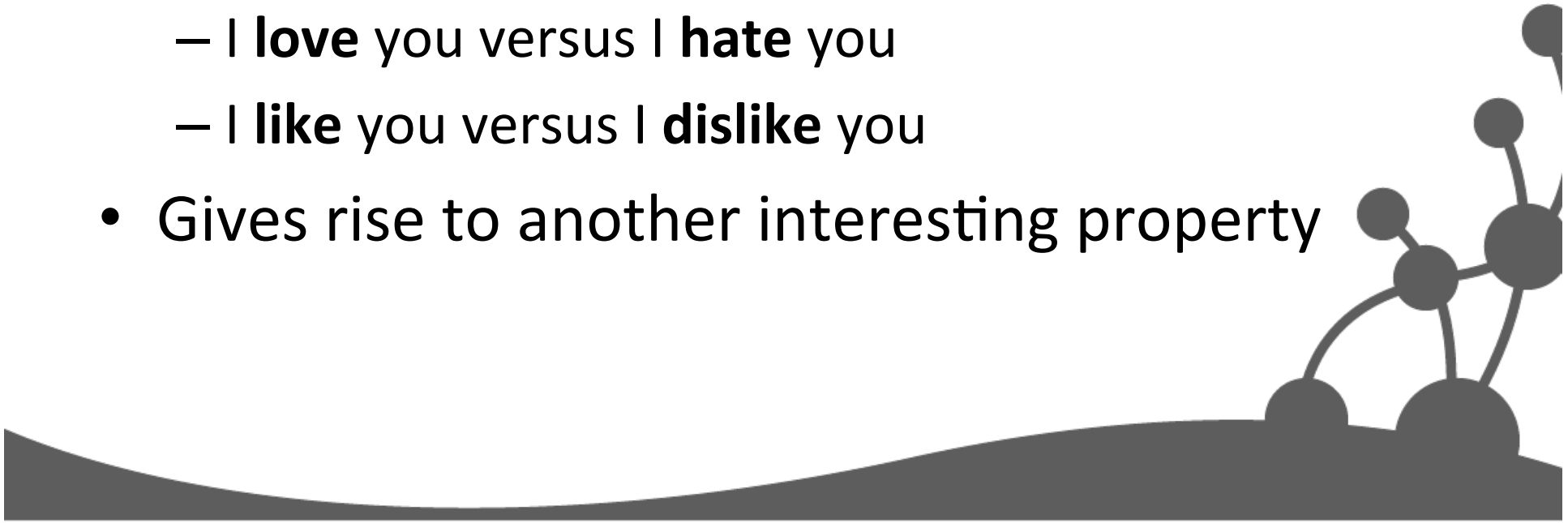
(e) *Entente Cordiale 1904*



(f) *British Russian Alliance 1907*

Strength

- Relationships can have strength as well as sentiment
- This gives us another dimension to consider in our triangles
  - I **love** you versus I **hate** you
  - I **like** you versus I **dislike** you
- Gives rise to another interesting property



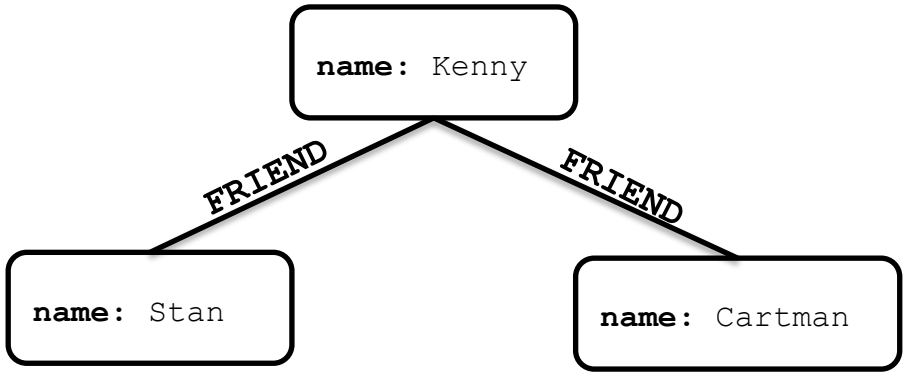
Strong Triadic Closure Property

It if a node has strong relationships to two neighbours, then these neighbours must have at least a weak relationship between them.

[Wikipedia]

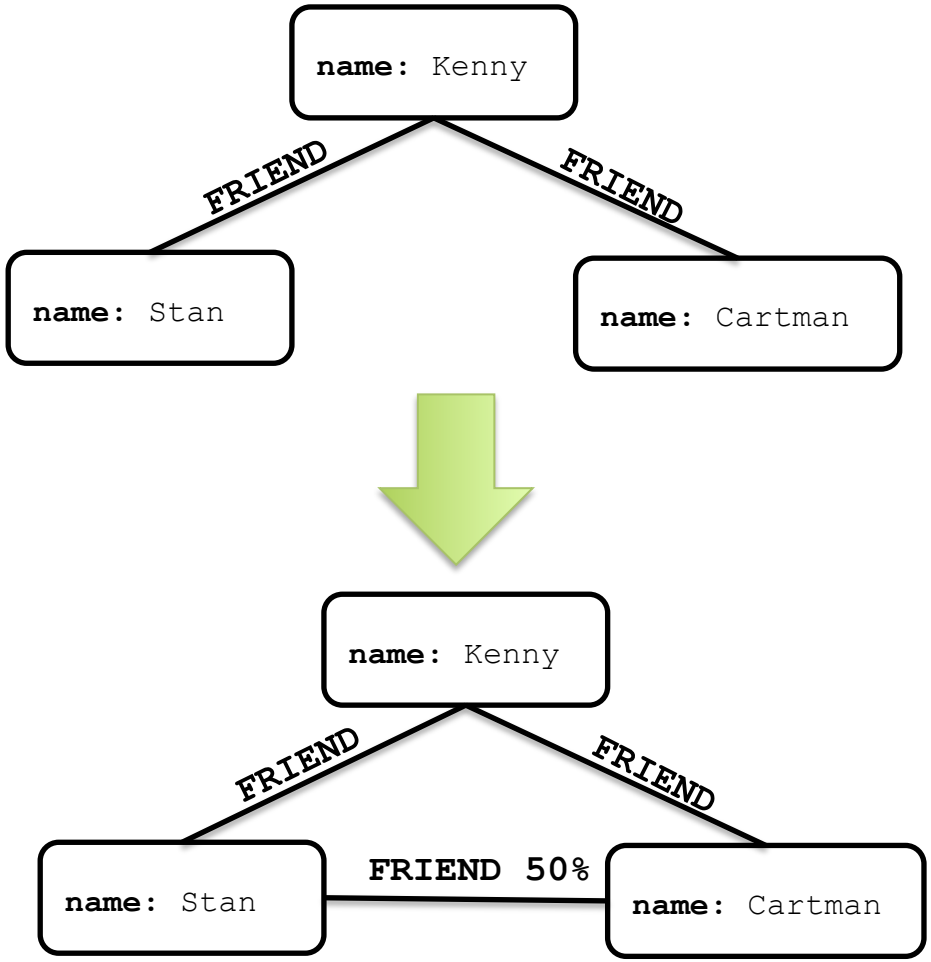
Triadic Closure

(weak relationship)



Triadic Closure

(weak relationship)



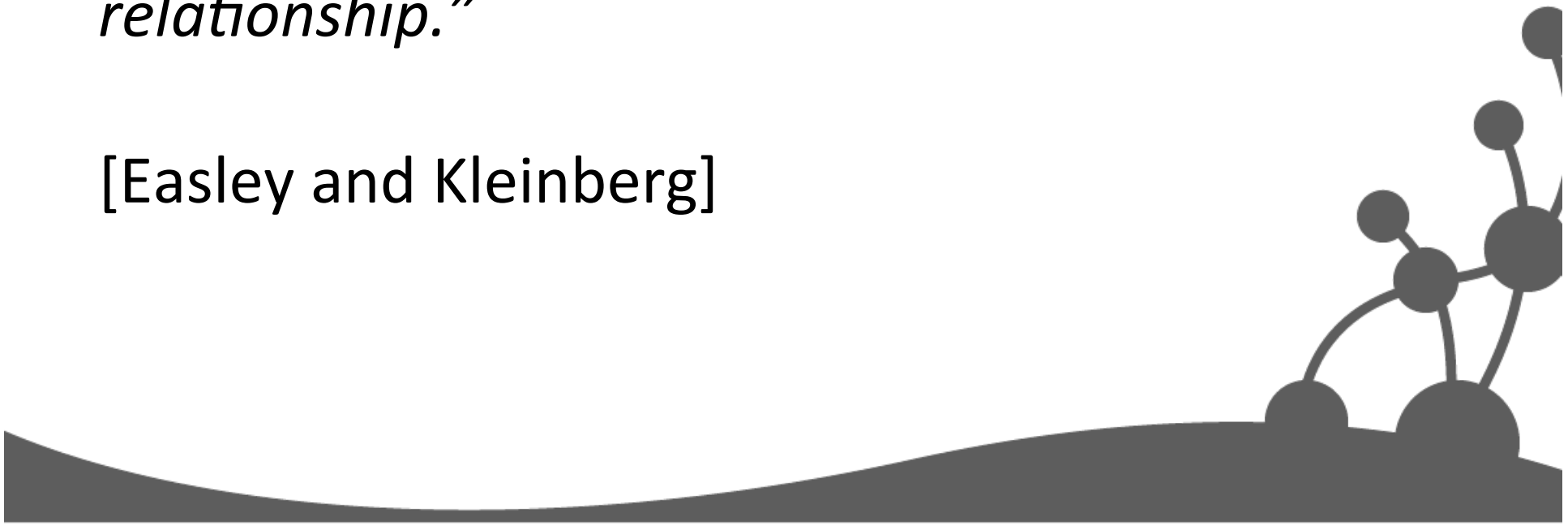
Weak relationships

- Weak links play another **super-important** structural role in graph theory
- They bridge neighbourhoods
- Which is allows us to partition graphs

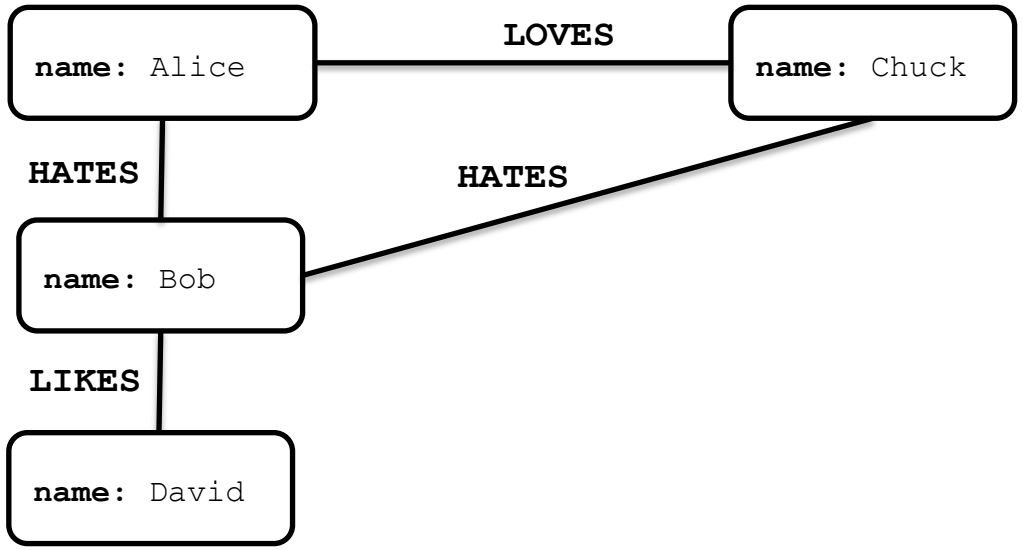
Local Bridge Property

*"If a node **A** in a network satisfies the Strong Triadic Closure Property and is involved in at least two strong relationships, then any local bridge it is involved in must be a weak relationship."*

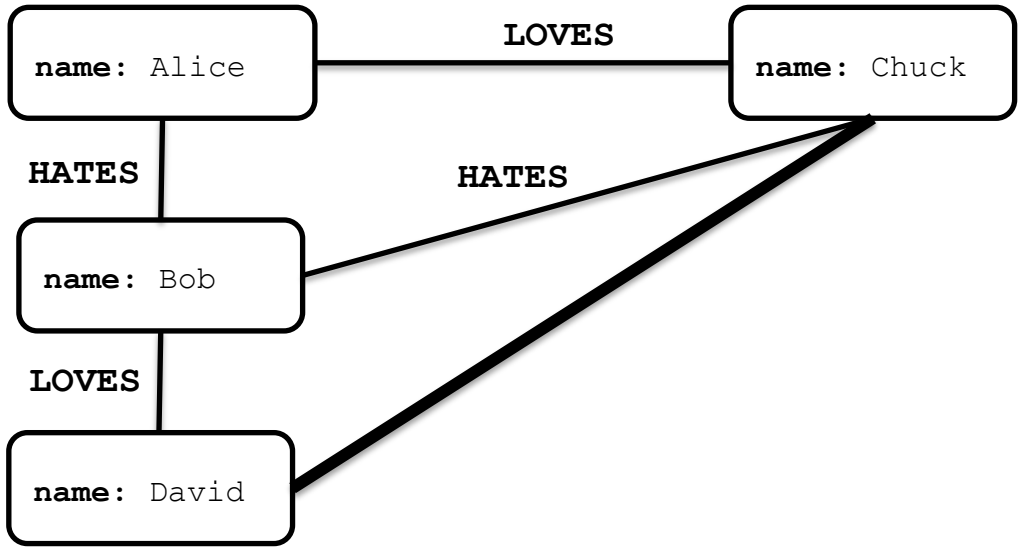
[Easley and Kleinberg]



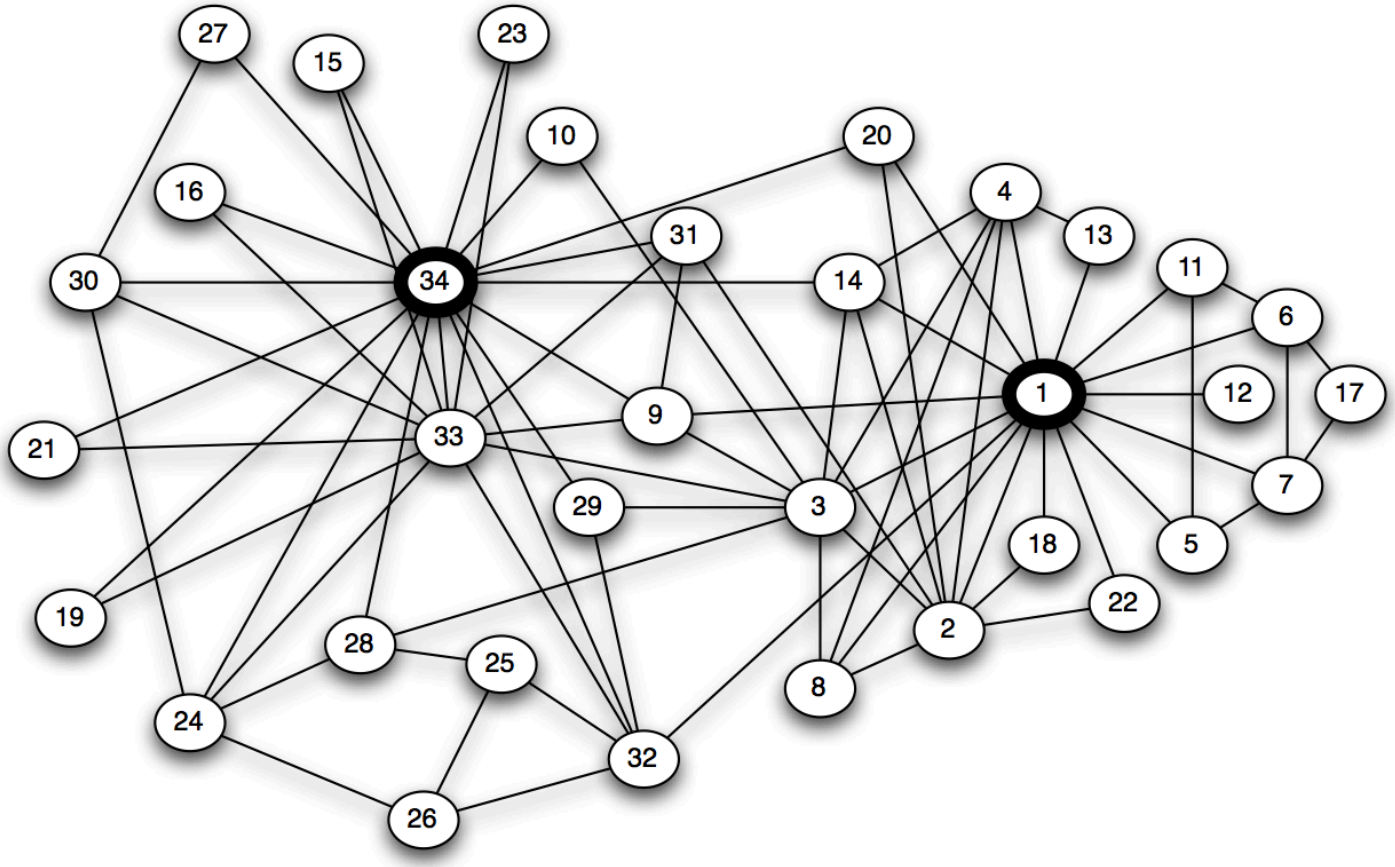
LIKES is a local bridge



LOVES cannot be a local bridge

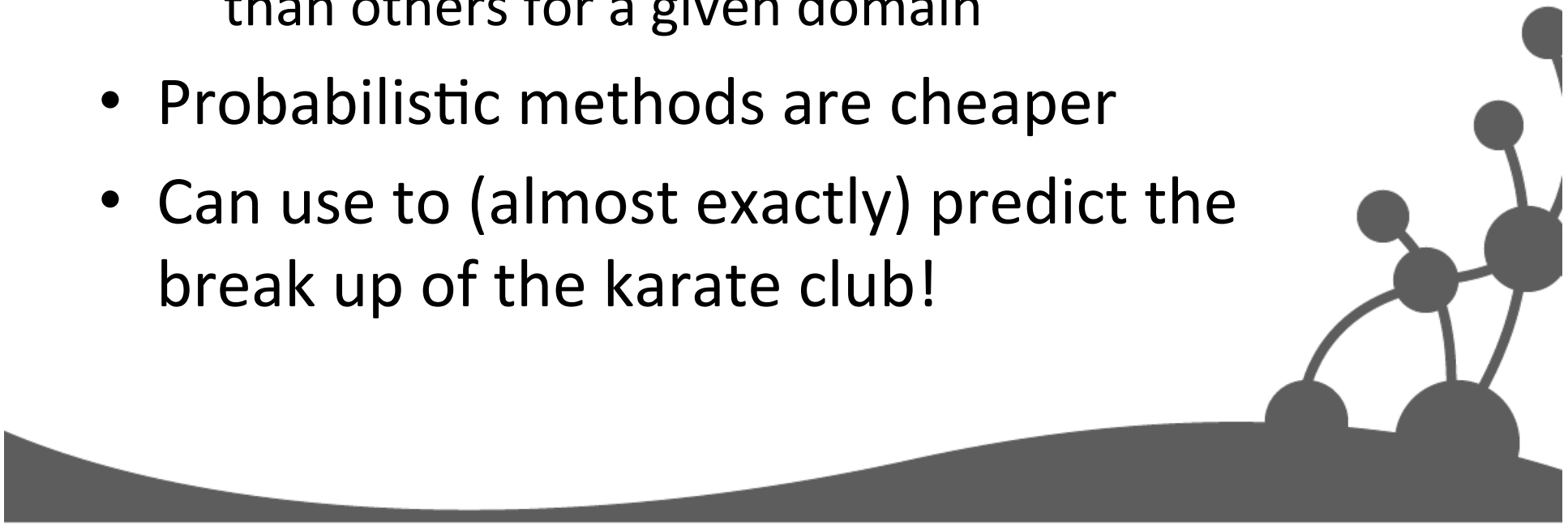


University Karate Club



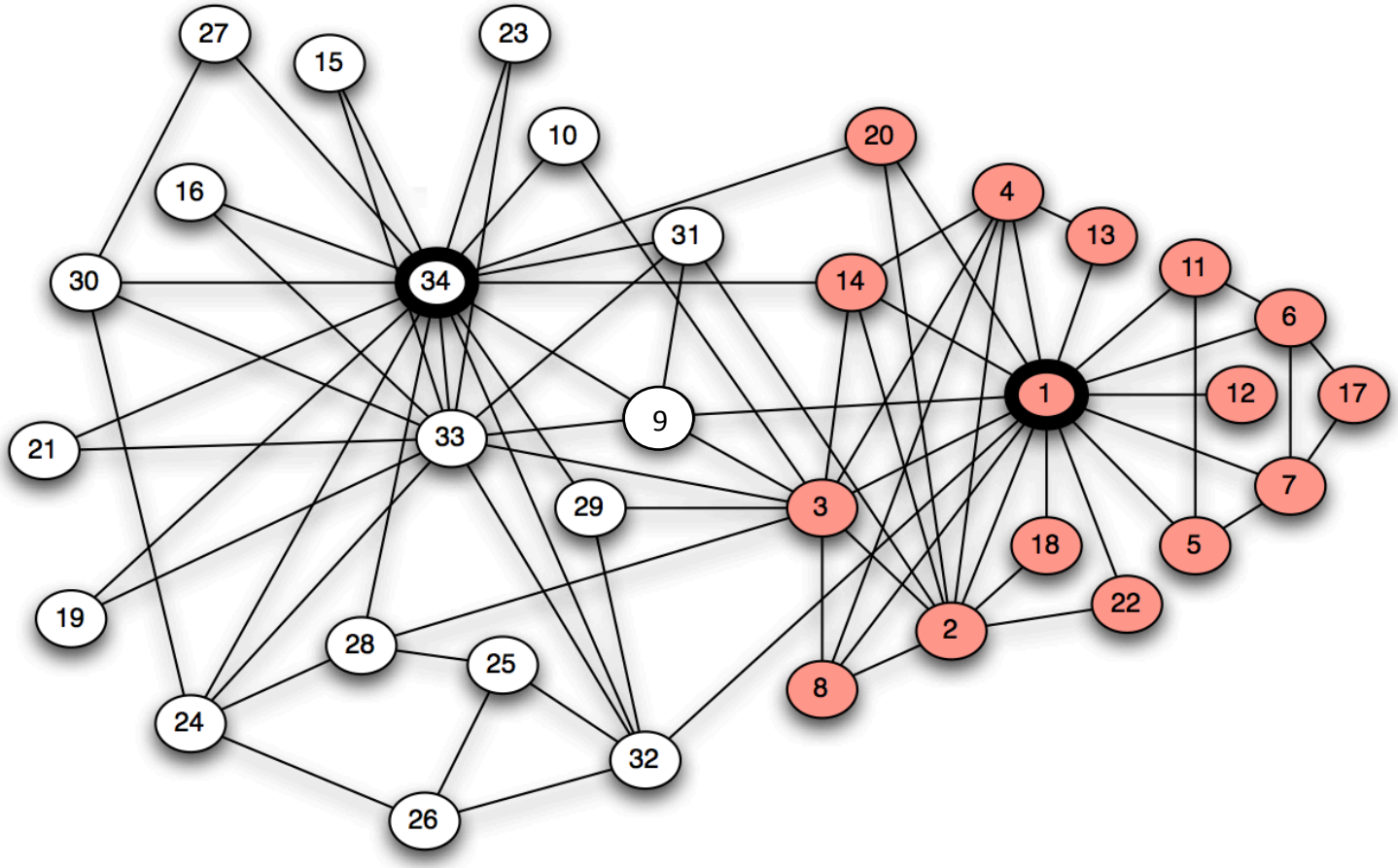
Graph Partitioning

- (NP) Hard problem
  - Recursively remove bridges between dense regions
  - Choose your algorithm carefully – some are better than others for a given domain
- Probabilistic methods are cheaper
- Can use to (almost exactly) predict the break up of the karate club!



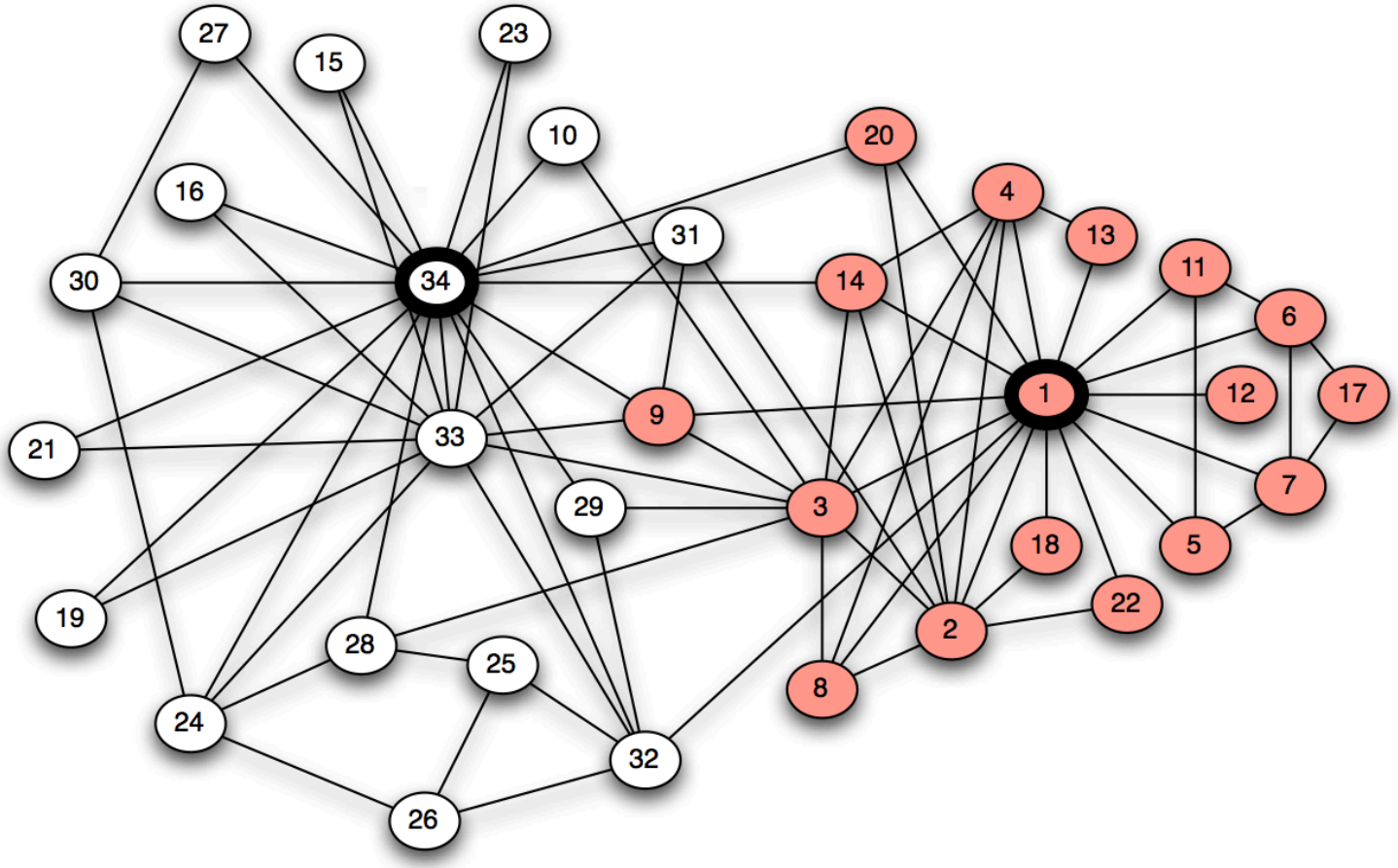
University Karate Clubs

(predicted by Graph Theory)



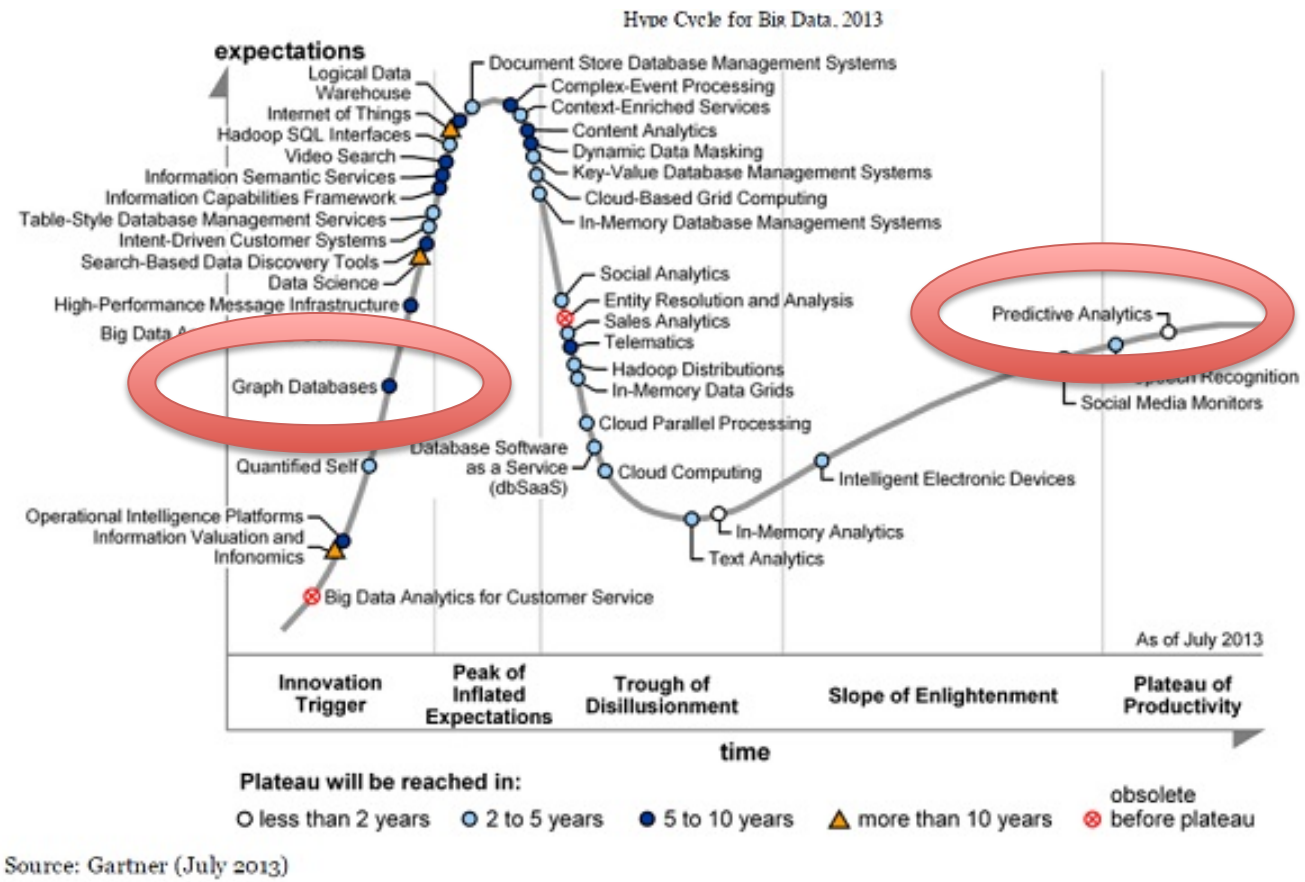
University Karate Clubs

(what actually happened!)



Productive Predictive Analytics in 2 Years

(says Gartner prediction)

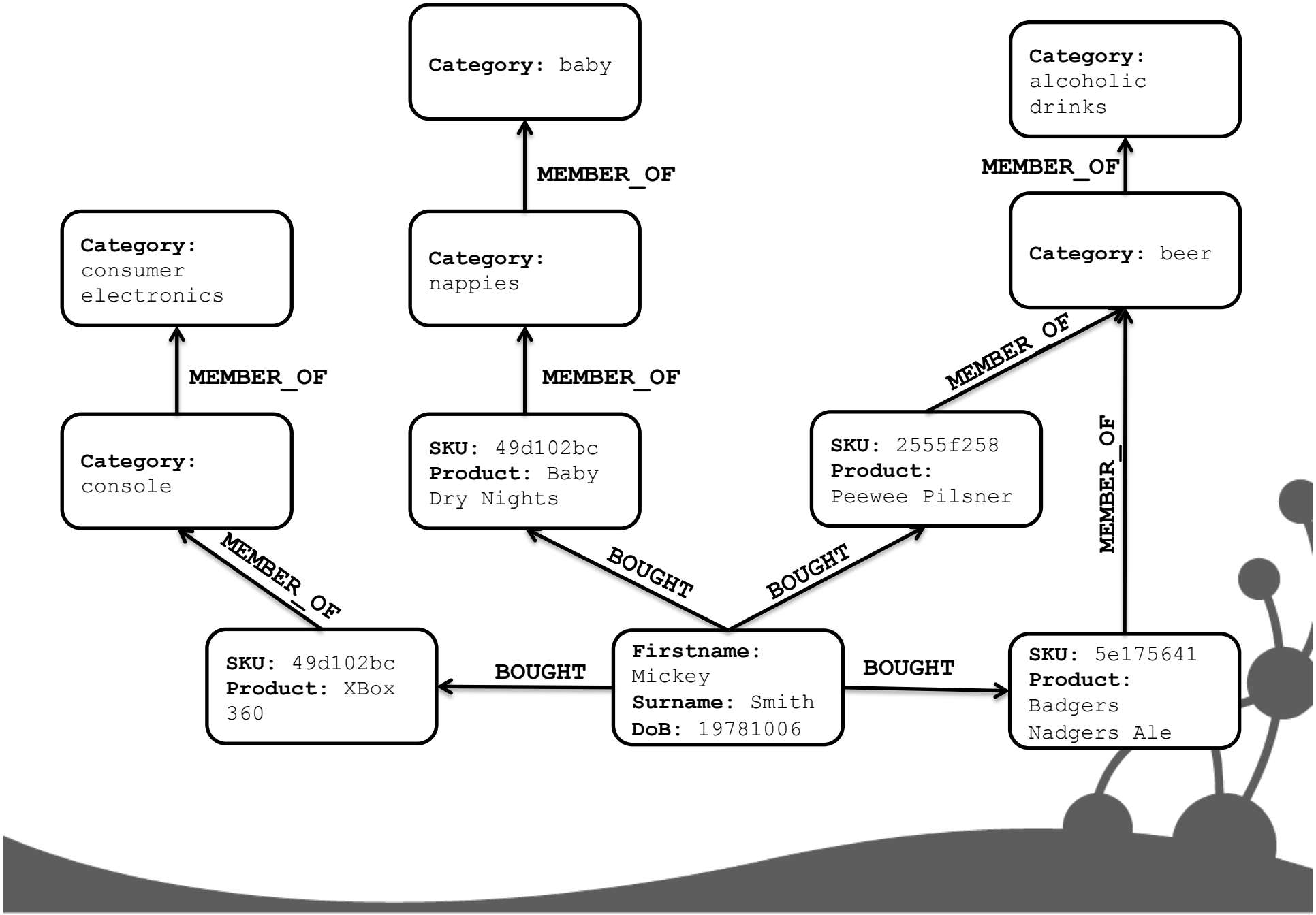


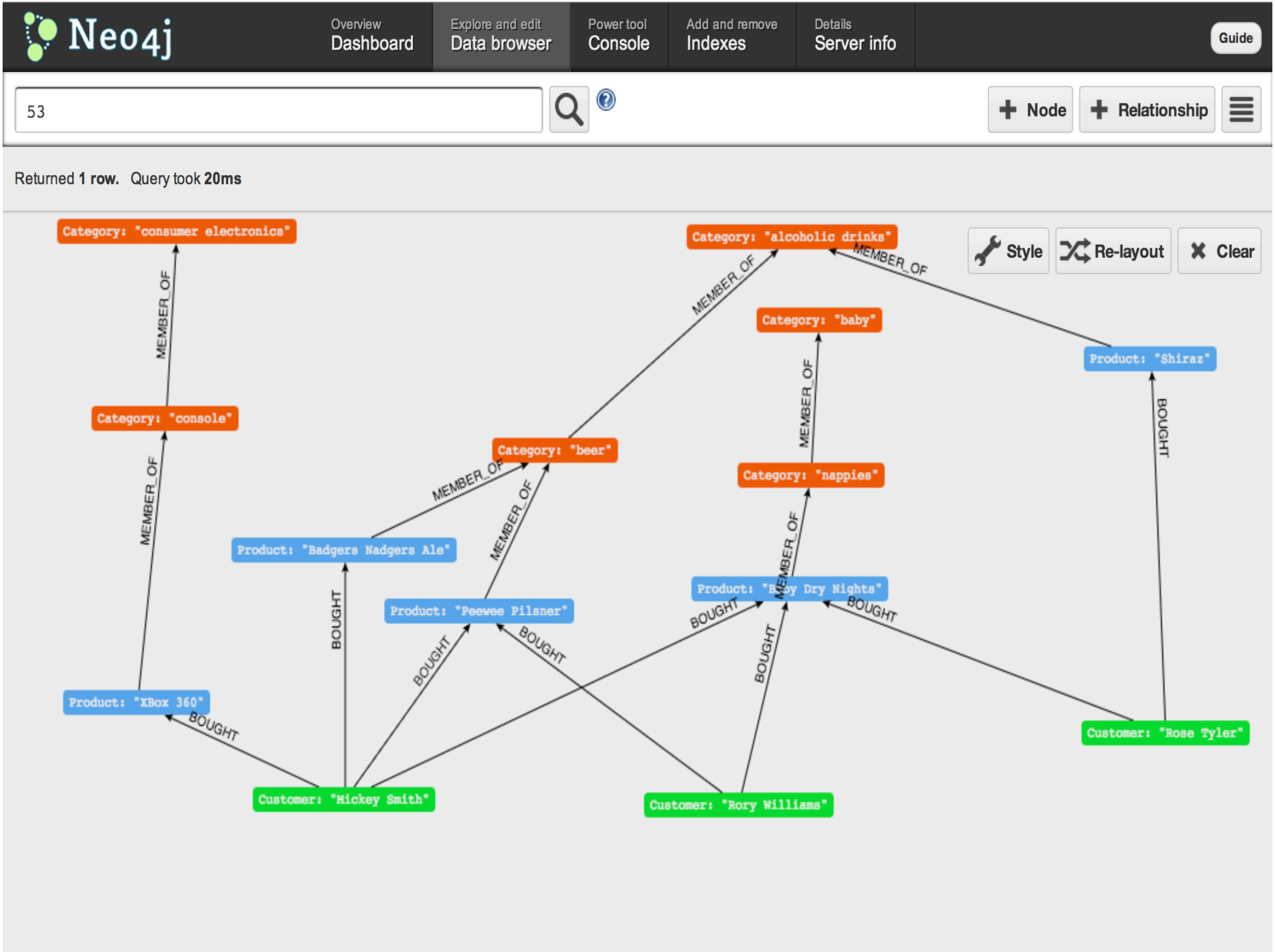
Source: Gartner (July 2013)


john
crane
Ltd

Cypher

- Declarative graph pattern matching language
  - "SQL for graphs"
  - A humane tool pioneered by a tamed SQL DBA
- A pattern graph matching language
  - Find me stuff like…


Category: baby
MEMBER_OF
Category: alcoholic drinks
MEMBER_OF
Category: consumer electronics
Category: nappies
Category: beer
MEMBER_OF
MEMBER_OF
MEMBER_OF
Category: console
SKU: 49d102bc Product: Baby Dry Nights
SKU: 2555f258 Product: Peewee Pilsner
MEMBER_OF
BOUGHT
BOUGHT
MEMBER_OF
SKU: 49d102bc Product: XBox 360
BOUGHT
Firstname: Mickey Surname: Smith DoB: 19781006
BOUGHT
SKU: 5e175641 Product: Badgers Nadgers Ale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Dashboard
Explore and edit
Data browser
Power tool
Console
Add and remove
Indexes
Details
Server info
Guide
53
Node
Relationship
Returned 1 row. Query took 20ms
Style
Re-layout
Clear
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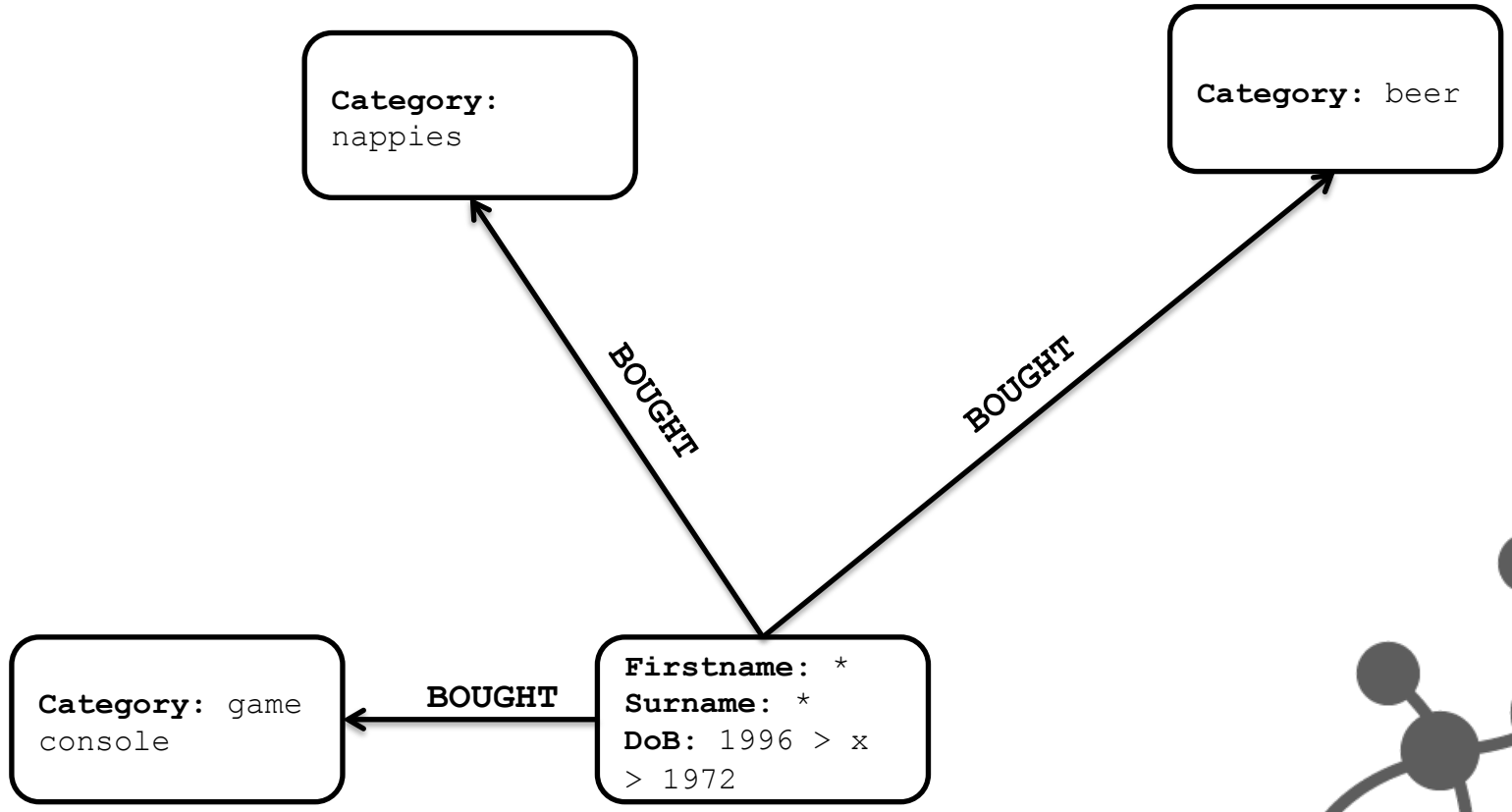
Category: "alcoholic drinks"
Category: "baby"
Category: "console"
Category: "beer"
Category: "nappies"
Product: "Shiraz"
Product: "Badgers Nadgers Ale"
Product: "Peewee Pilsner"
Product: "Baby Dry Nights"
Product: "XBox 360"
Customer: "Mickey Smith"
Customer: "Rory Williams"
Customer: "Rose Tyler"
MEMBER_OF
BOUGHT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Category: beer
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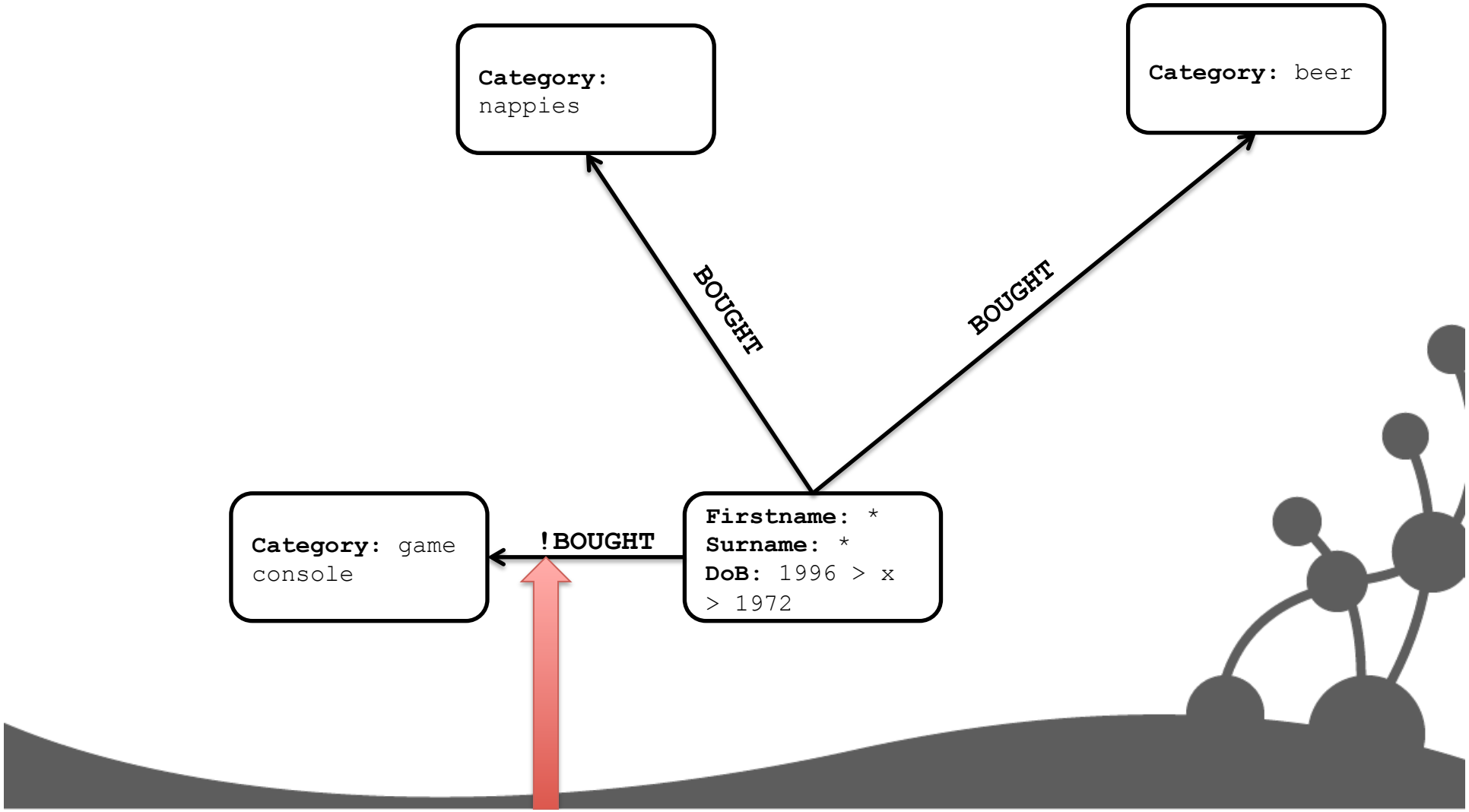
Category: game console
BOUGHT
Firstname: *
Surname: *
DoB: 1996 > x > 1972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Category: beer
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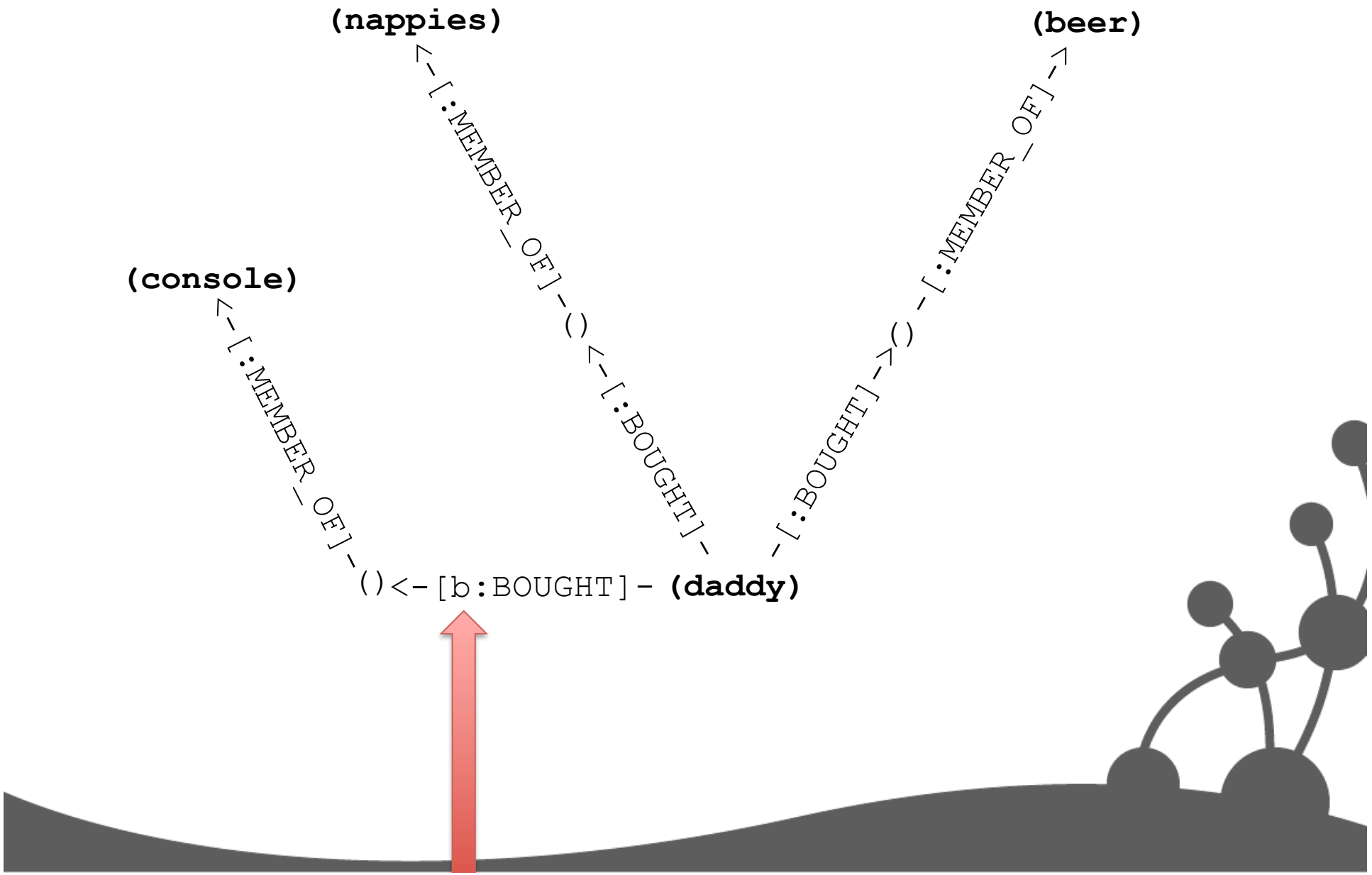
BOUGHT
Category: game console
!BOUGHT
Firstname: *
Surname: *
DoB: 1996 > x > 1972


(nappies)
(beer)
(console)
<-[:MEMBER_OF]-
<-[:BOUGHT]-
-[:BOUGHT]->
-[:MEMBER_OF]->
<-[:MEMBER_OF]-
()<-[b:BOUGHT]- (daddy)

Flatten the graph

```
(daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(nappies)
(daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(beer)
(daddy)-[b:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(console)
```

Wrap in a Cypher MATCH clause

```
MATCH (daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(nappies),
(daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(beer),
(daddy)-[b:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(console)
```

Cypher WHERE clause

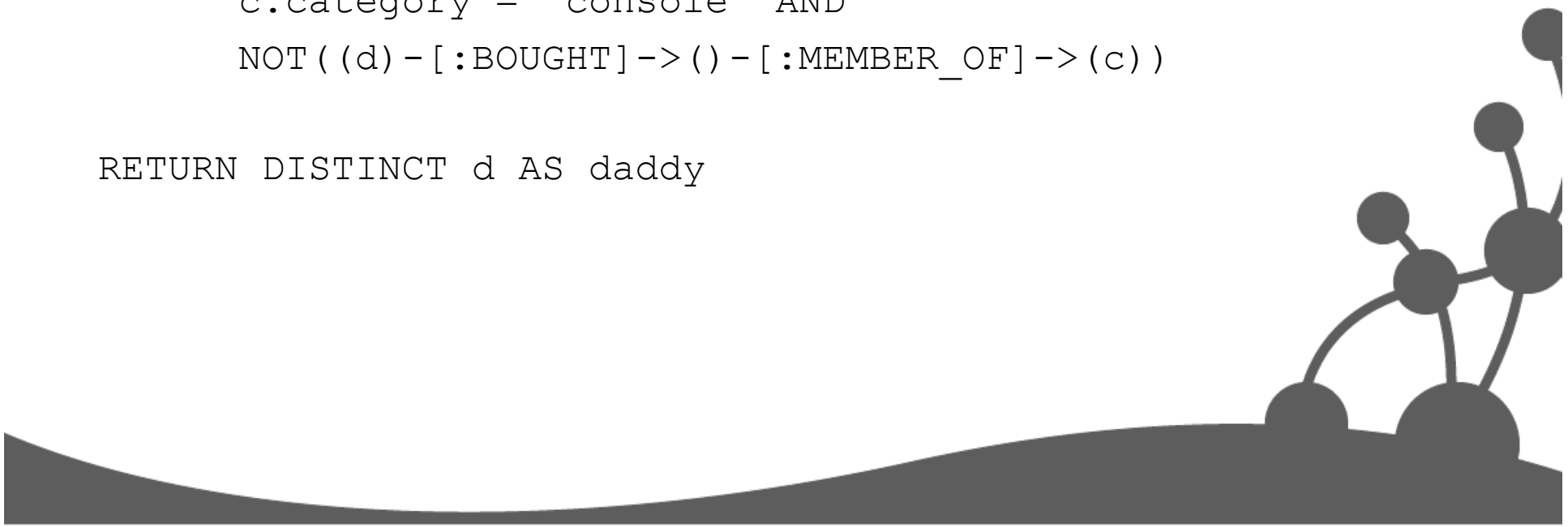
```
MATCH (daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(nappies),
(daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(beer),
(daddy)-[b:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(console)
WHERE b is null
```

Cypher 1.x recommendations

```
START beer=node:categories(category='beer'),
  nappies=node:categories(category='nappies'),
  xbox=node:products(product='xbox 360')

MATCH (daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(beer),
  (daddy)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(nappies),
  (daddy)-[b?:BOUGHT]->(xbox)

WHERE b is null

RETURN distinct daddy
```

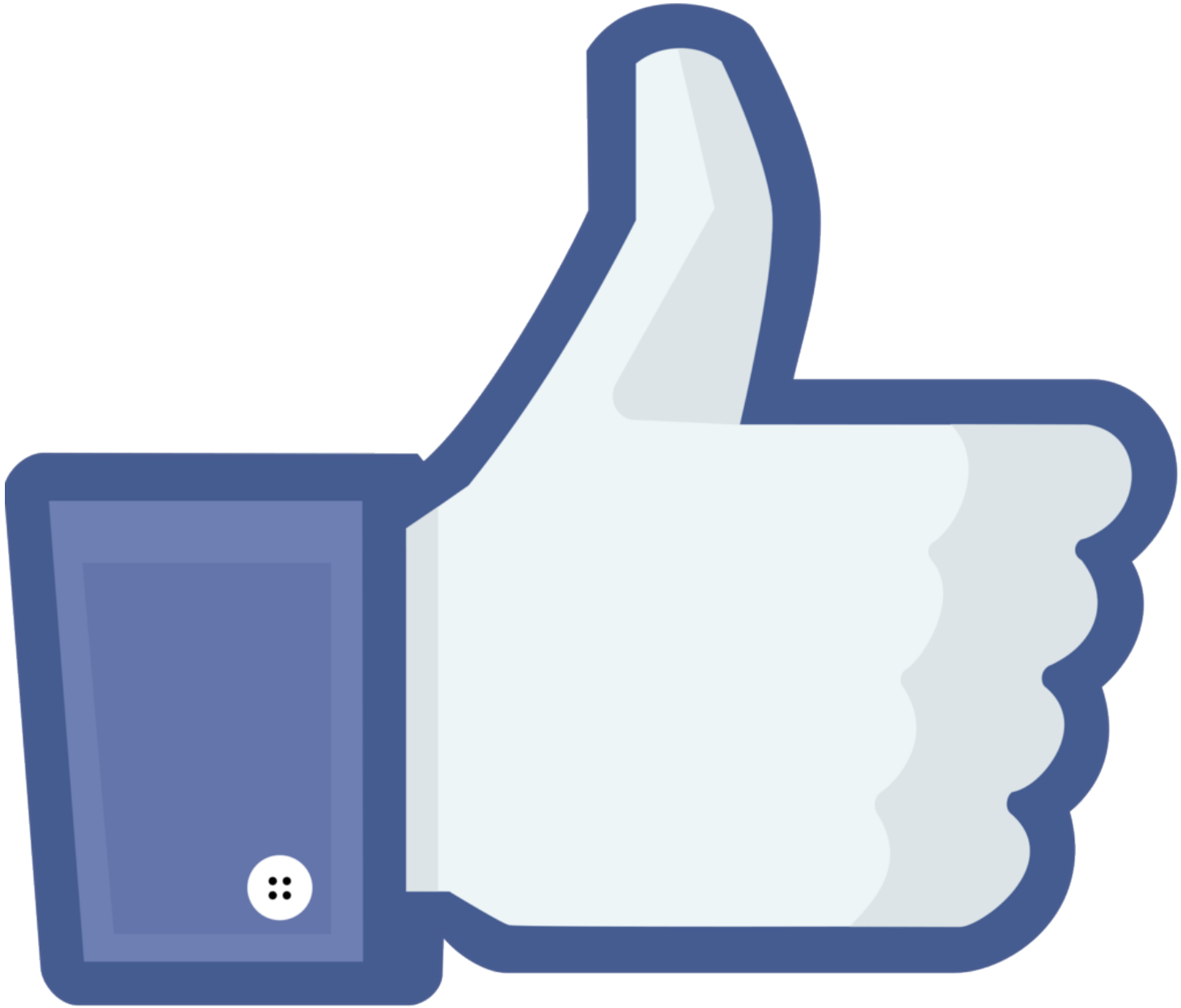
Cypher 2.0 recommendations

```
MATCH (d:Person)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(n:Category),
      (d:Person)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(b:Category),
      (c:Category)

WHERE n.category = "nappies" AND
      b.category = "beer" AND
      c.category = "console" AND
      NOT((d)-[:BOUGHT]->()-[:MEMBER_OF]->(c))

RETURN DISTINCT d AS daddy
```



Results

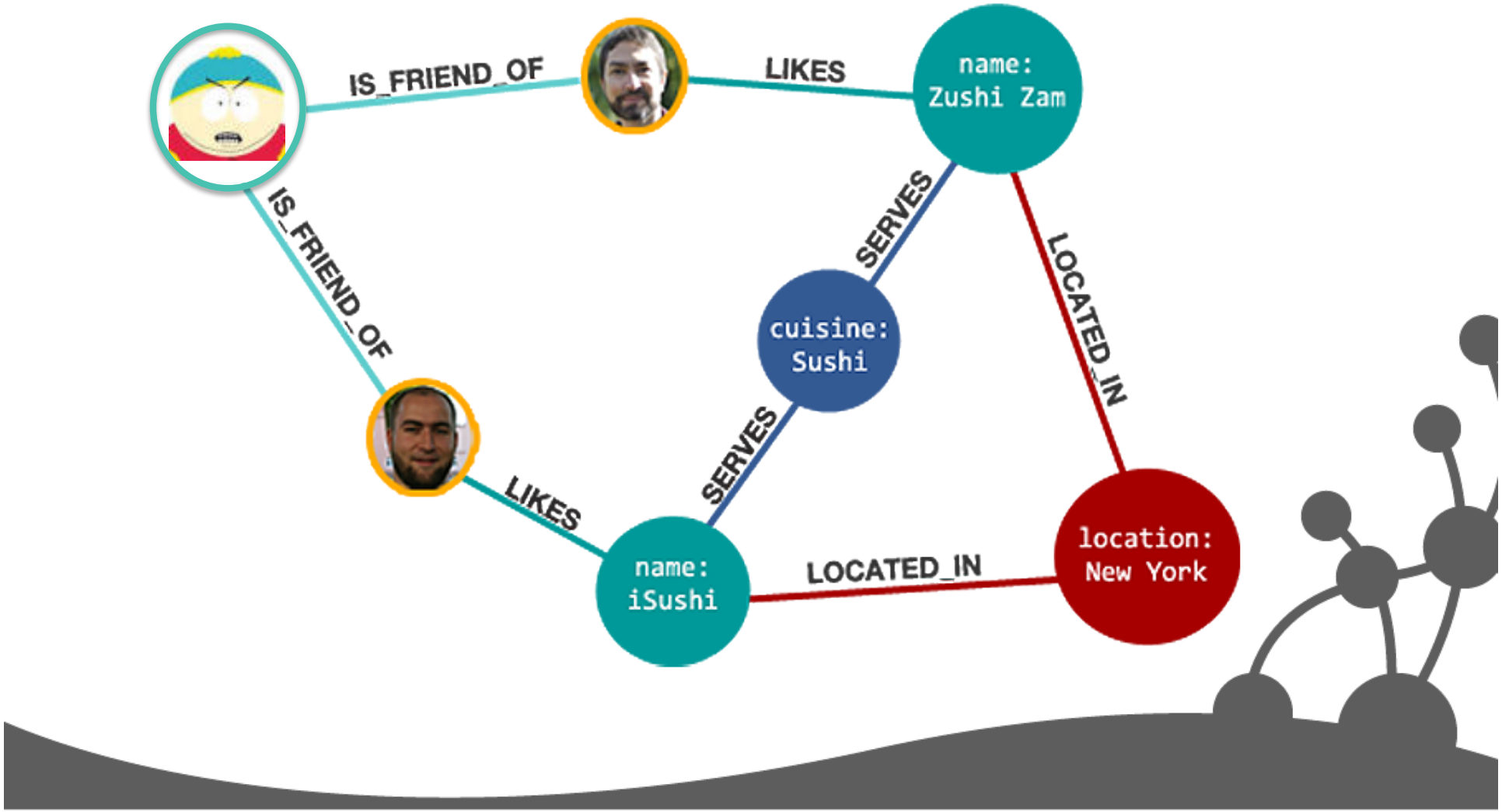
```
==> +-----------------------------------------+
==> | daddy                                   |
==> +-----------------------------------------+
==> | Node[15]{name:"Rory Williams",dob:19880121} |
==> +-----------------------------------------+
==> 1 row
==> 0 ms
==>
neo4j-sh (0)$
```



Facebook Graph Search

Which sushi restaurants in NYC do my friends like?

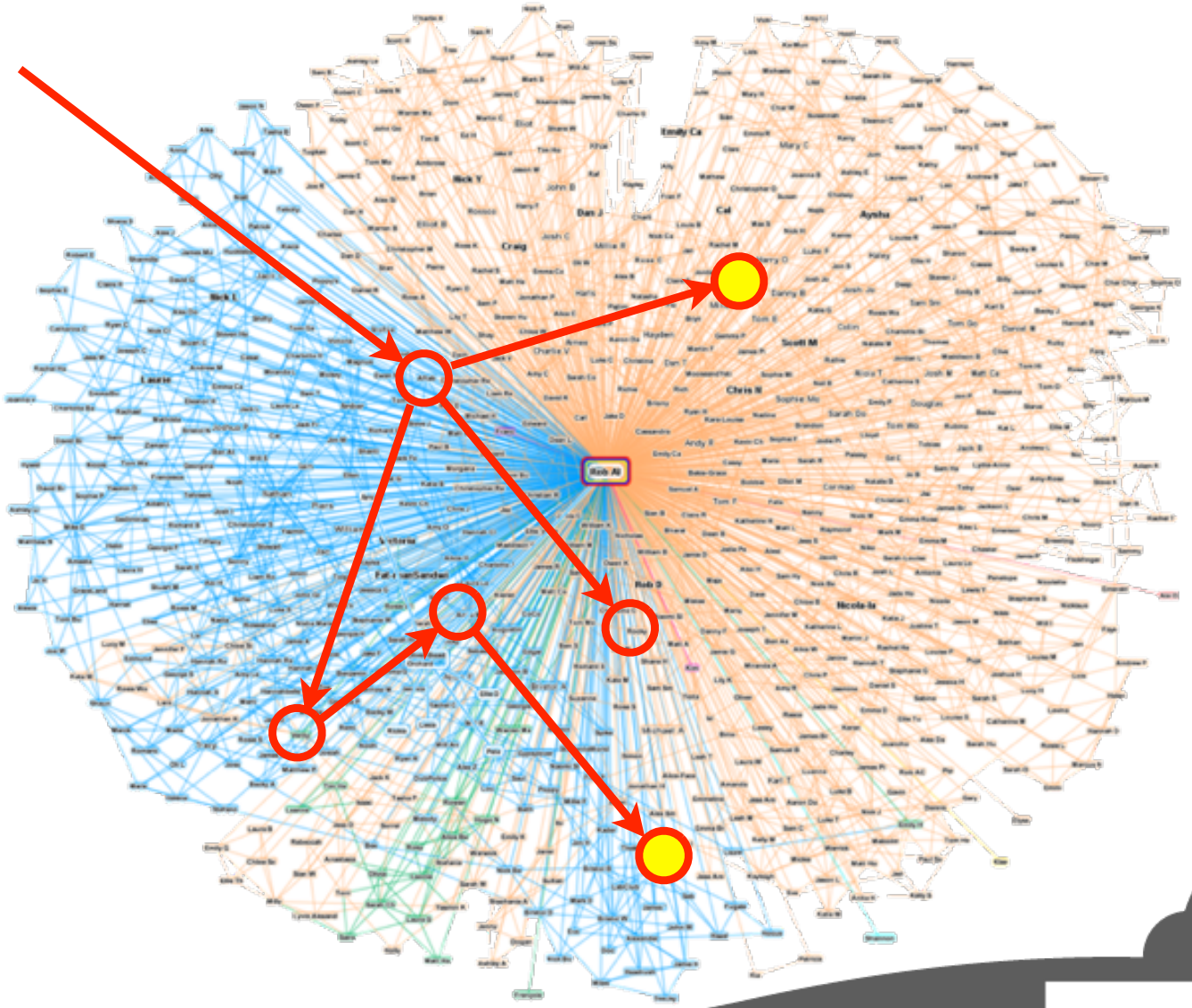
Graph Structure

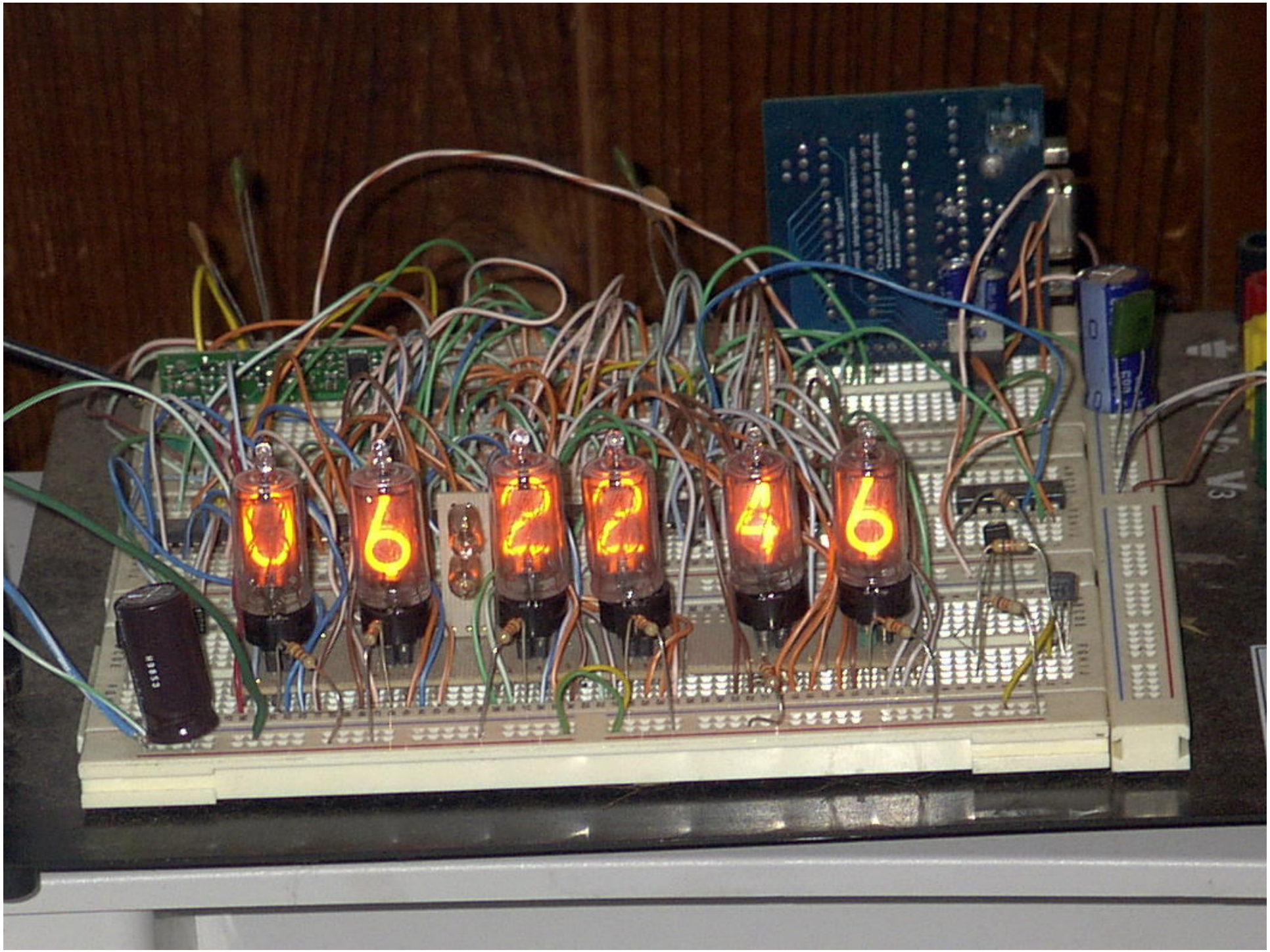


Cypher query

```
START me=node:person(name = 'Jim'),
      location=node:location(location='New York'),
      cuisine=node:cuisine(cuisine='Sushi')

MATCH (me)-[:IS_FRIEND_OF]->(friend)-[:LIKES]->(restaurant)
      -[:LOCATED_IN]->(location),(restaurant)-[:SERVES]->(cuisine)

RETURN restaurant
```

Search structure




0 6 2 2 4 6

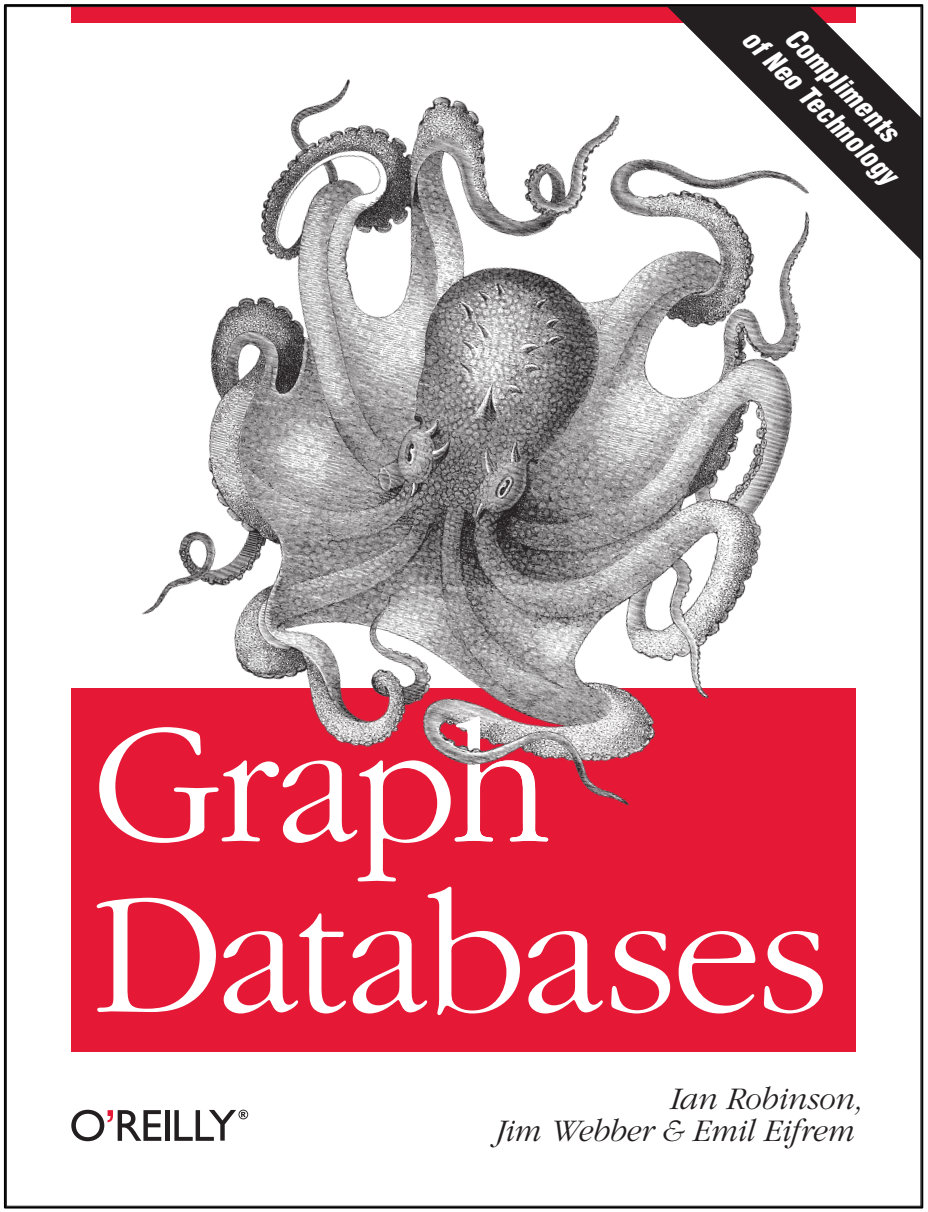
What's Neo4j good for?

- Data centre management
- Supply chain/provenance
- Recommendations
- Business intelligence
- Social computing
- MDM
- Web of things
- Time series/event data
- Product/engineering catalogue
- Web analytics, user journeys
- Scientific computing
- Spatial
- Geo/Seismic/Meteorological
- Bio/Pharma
- And many, many more…

Can Neo4j compute

42?


MATCH (you)-[:HAPPINESS]->(answer)
RETURN answer
BeeR
IS THE
ANSWER



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