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Plan

1. Intro

- 2. Data storage
- 3. Use case
- 4. Cypher
- 5. Functions & Procedures
- 6. Neo4j @LesFurets

Intro

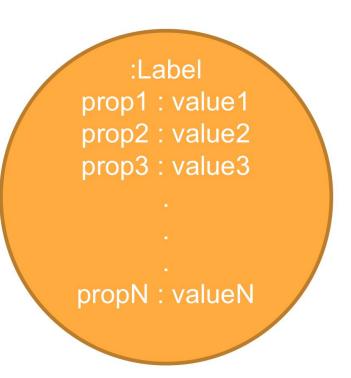
- NoSQL Graph Database Management System (DBMS), developed by Neo Technology, Inc.
- Developed in Java, provides cross platform accessibility
- Adheres to ACID properties
- Flexible schema
- Accessible from different software using Cypher Query Language(CQL) through HTTP

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 - Node
 - Relationship
 - Label
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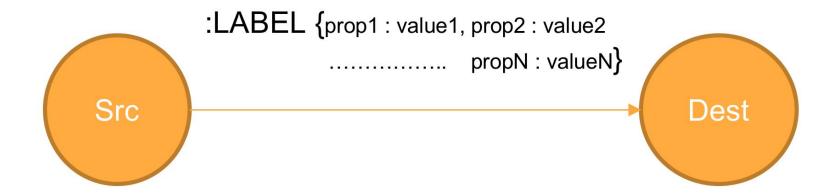
Node

- Basic building block
- Contains properties stored as key-value pairs
- Numeric(integer, float), String, Boolean, List
- Nodes cannot contain Nodes
- Storage capacity : No limitation



Relationship

- Another basic building block, also known as egde
- Contains properties also stored as key-value pairs
- Used to connect two nodes
- Always directed from one node to another
- Storage capacity : No limitation



Label

- A name given to a set of nodes or relationships
- Can be considered as a node or relationship's type
- Storage capacity: 64k different labels (16M in Entreprise Edition)
- :NodeLabel (No limitation of labels per node)
- :RELATIONSHIP_LABEL (Only one label per relationship)

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Student

Name	Country	Hair	University
Andrei	Romania	Black	Paris Diderot
Alexandre	Canada	Brown	Université de Montréal
Geoffrey	France	Blond	Paris Diderot
Chafik	Tunisia	Black	UPMC
Jonathan	France	Black	UPMC

Country

ID	Name
1	Romania
2	Canada
3	France
4	Tunisia

Country

ID	Name	Capital_city
1	Romania	Bucharest
2	Canada	Ottawa
3	France	Paris
4	Tunisia	Tunis

Student

Name	Country	Hair	University
Andrei	1	Black	Paris Diderot
Alexandre	2	Brown	Université de Montréal
Geoffrey	3	Blond	Paris Diderot
Chafik	4	Black	UPMC
Jonathan	3	Black	UPMC

University

ID	Name
1	Paris Diderot
2	Université de Montréal
3	UPMC

Student

Name	Country	Hair	University
Andrei	1	Black	1
Alexandre	2	Brown	2
Geoffrey	3	Blond	1
Chafik	4	Black	3
Jonathan	3	Black	3

Student

Name	Country	Hair	University
Andrei	1	Black	1
Alexandre	2	Brown	2
Geoffrey	3	Blond	1
Chafik	4	Black	3
Jonathan	3	Black	3

Country

ID	Name	Capital city
1	Romania	Bucharest
2	Canada	Ottawa
3	France	Paris
4	Tunisia	Tunis

University

ID	Name
1	Paris Diderot
2	Université de Montréal
3	UPMC

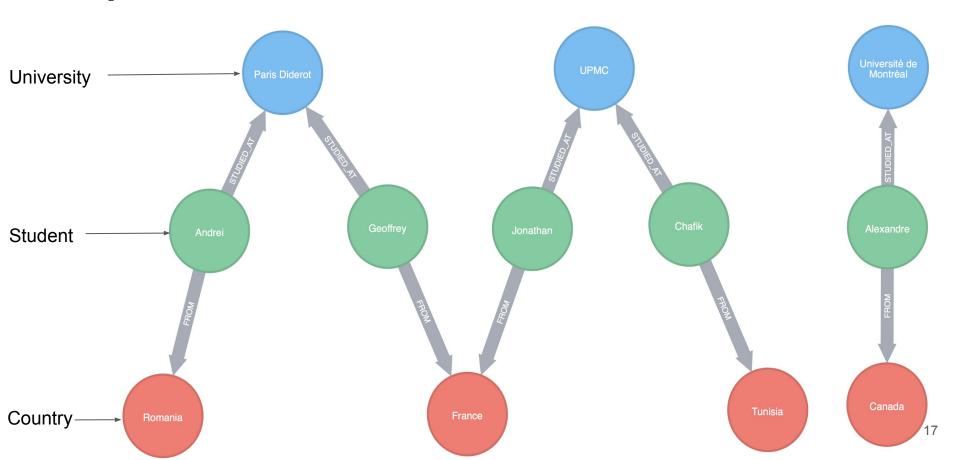
Requête SQL

```
select
s.name, c.name, u.name

FROM
student s
LEFT JOIN country c ON c.ID = s.country
LEFT JOIN university u ON u.ID = s.university

WHERE
u.name = 'UPMC'
```

Graph



Requête CYPHER

MATCH

(u:University{name:"UPMC"})<-[:STUDIED_AT]-(s:Student)-[:FROM]->(c:Country)

RETURN

s.name AS Student, c.name AS Country, u.name AS University

Plan

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4. Cypher

- Updating clauses
- Reading clauses
- Sub-queries
- 5. Functions & Procedures
- 6. Neo4j @LesFurets

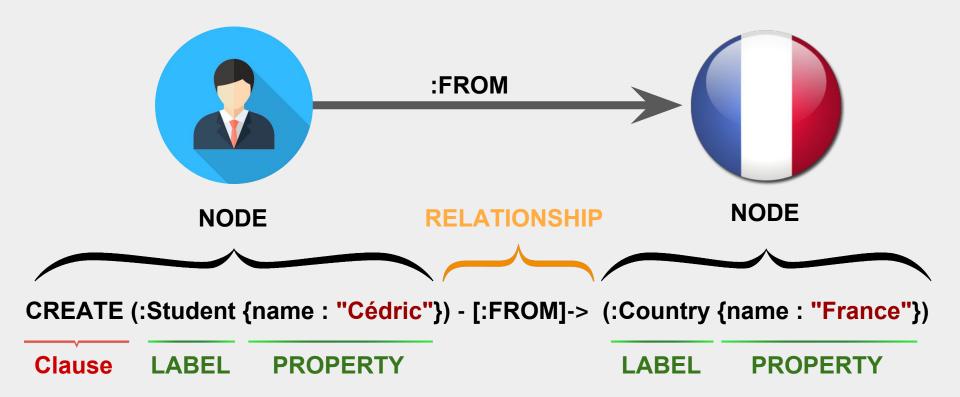
Cypher

- Declarative graph query language
- Borrows its structure from SQL
- Expressing what to retrieve from graph, not how to retrieve it
- Reads, writes and updates
- Query optimization
- MATCH <pattern> WHERE <condition> RETURN <expression>

Graph representation

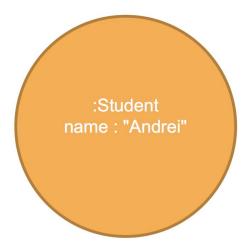


Cypher – Syntax



• **CREATE**: creates nodes, relationships and patterns

CREATE (s:Student {name : "Andrei"})



MERGE: merges nodes, relationships and patterns.
 Either a pattern exists or it needs to be created.

MERGE (s:Student {name : "Andrei", hair : "Black"})



:Student name : "Andrei"

:Student name : "Andrei" hair : "Black"

```
MERGE (s:Student {name : "Andrei"})

ON CREATE SET s.hair = "Black"

ON MATCH SET s.hair = "Black"
```

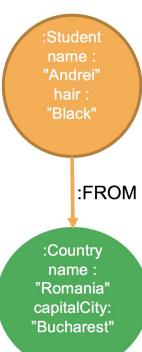




MERGE

(s:Student {name : "Andrei"})-[:FROM]->(c:Country {name : "Romania"})

:Student name : "Andrei" :Student name : "Andrei" hair : "Black"

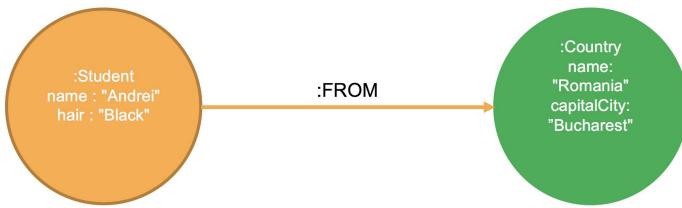




```
MERGE (s:Student {name : "Andrei"})
   ON CREATE SET s.hair = "Black"
   ON MATCH SET s.hair = "Black"

MERGE (s)-[r:FROM]->(c:Country {name: "Romania"})
RETURN s, r, c
```





MERGE: when using constraints, the first example will work just fine.

CREATE CONSTRAINT ON (s:Student) ASSERT s.name IS UNIQUE

 SET: Adds or updates properties (on nodes and relationships) and labels (only on nodes)

Used with **MATCH** or **MERGE**

```
Example
    MATCH (s:Student {name : "Andrei"})
    SET s:Person
```

SET s.birthYear = 1990

DELETE: Delete nodes and relationships
 When deleting a node, use DETACH to delete its relationships first.

```
Example

MATCH (s:Student {name : "Andrei"})
```

DETACH DELETE s

REMOVE : Removes properties from a node or a relationship.

```
Example
```

```
MATCH (s:Student {name : "Andrei"})
REMOVE s.birthYear
```

Reading clauses

• MATCH: simplest way to get data from the graph

```
MATCH (s:Student)
RETURN s.name AS Name, s.hair AS Hair
```

WHERE : Filter results using conditions

MATCH (s:Student)
WHERE s.name = "Andrei"
RETURN s.hair AS Hair



MATCH (s:Student {name : "Andrei"})
RETURN s.hair AS Hair

Reading clauses

 RETURN : Results to be returned. Can be used with SKIP/LIMIT and ORDER BY

MATCH (s:Student)
RETURN s.name, s.birthDate
ORDER BY s.birthDate DESC
LIMIT 10

Reading clauses

Returned data can be : nodes, relationships, properties and patterns

```
MATCH p = (:Student)-[:FROM]->(:Country)
RETURN p
```

Sub-queries

 WITH: allows query parts to be chained together by passing the results from one to another.

Can be used with WHERE, ORDER BY, and SKIP/LIMIT.

MATCH (u:University)-[:STUDIED_AT]-(s:Student)-[:FROM]-(c:Country)

WITH u, count(DISTINCT c) AS nbCountries

WHERE nbCountries > 1

RETURN u.name **AS** University, nbCountries

ORDER BY nbCountries **DESC**, University

Other clauses

• **UNWIND**: expands a list into a sequence of rows.

UNWIND [1, 1, 2, 3] AS X RETURN DISTINCT X

UNION: used to combine the results of multiple queries.

MATCH (s:Student)
RETURN s.name AS name
UNION

MATCH (c:Country)

RETURN c.capitalCity **AS** name

Other clauses

FOREACH: used to update data within a list.

```
MATCH p = (s:Student)--(u:University)

FOREACH (n IN nodes(p) | SET n.marked = TRUE)
```

Other clauses exist

see https://neo4j.com/docs/developer-manual/current/cypher/clauses/

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Functions & Procedures

Predicate, scalar, aggregating, list, mathematical, string and spatial.

MATCH (c:Country)
RETURN count(c) AS nbCountries

- APOC : Awesome Procedures On Cypher
 - Procedure

CALL apoc.algo.wcc() **YIELD** nodelds, stats **RETURN** nodelds, stats

Function

RETURN apoc.version()

Functions & Procedures

APOC : Awesome Procedures On Cypher

https://github.com/neo4j-contrib/neo4j-apoc-procedures

Neo4j Graph Algorithms

https://github.com/neo4j-contrib/neo4j-graph-algorithms

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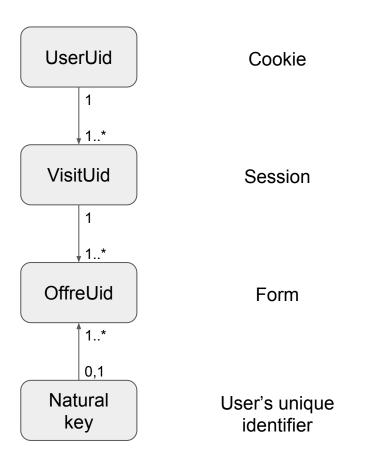
Problematic

How to identify a user and rebuild his journey on our website LesFurets.com?

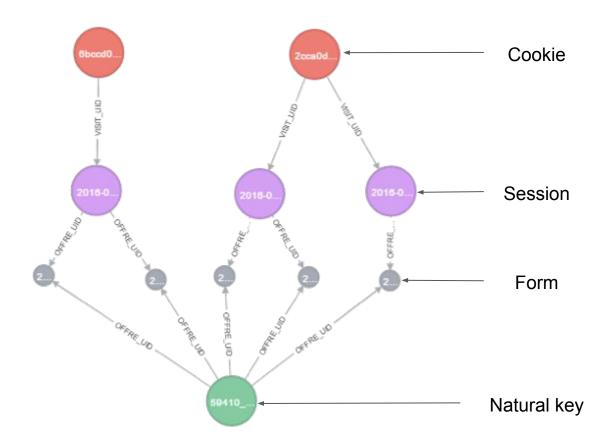
Context

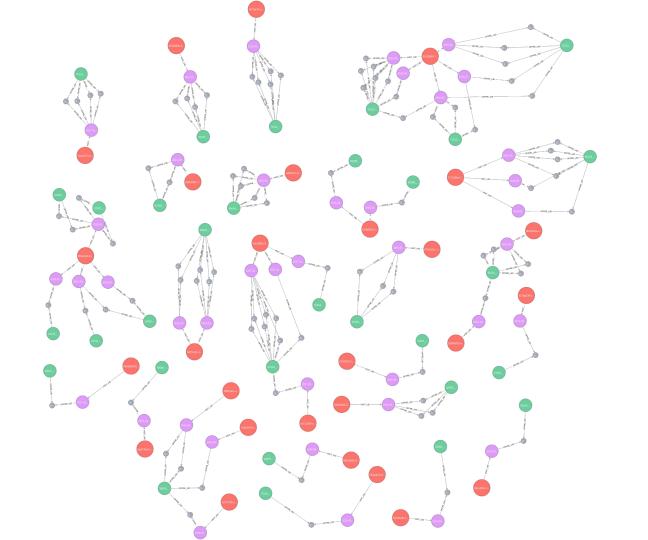
- Form to fill out
- Non-centralized data (Forms & Tracking)
- Unauthenticated users
- Cookie for each web browser
- Invalid email addresses

Data model

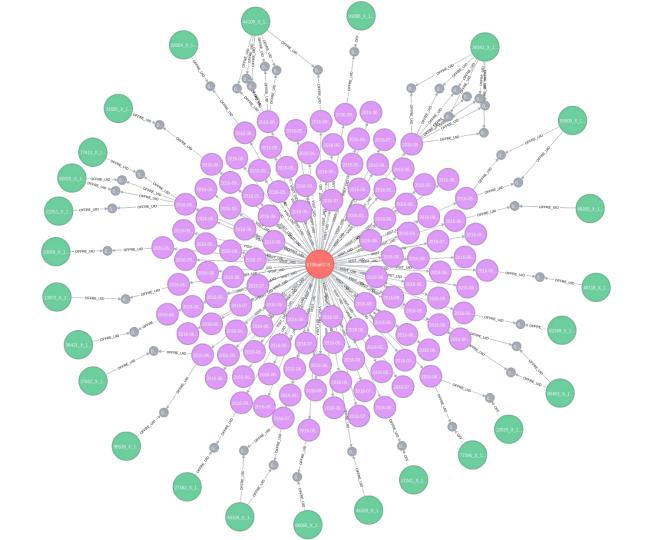


Example

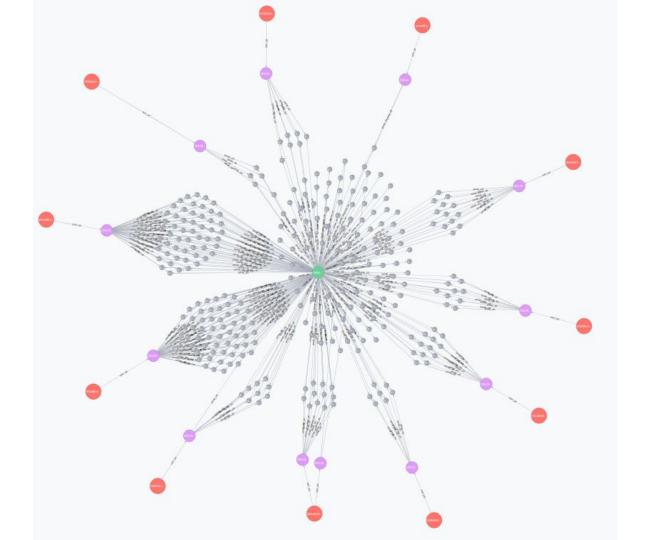




Robot



Robot



Students database

```
// Students nodes
CREATE (andrei:Student {name : "Andrei", hair : "Black"})
CREATE (alexandre: Student {name : "Alexandre", hair : "Brown"})
CREATE (geoffrey: Student {name : "Geoffrey", hair : "Blond"})
CREATE (chafik:Student {name : "Chafik", hair : "Black"})
CREATE (jonathan:Student {name : "Jonathan", hair : "Black"})
// Countries nodes
CREATE (romania:Country {name : "Romania", capitalCity : "Bucharest"})
CREATE (canada:Country {name : "Canada", capitalCity : "Ottawa"})
CREATE (france:Country {name : "France", capitalCity : "Paris"})
CREATE (tunisia:Country {name : "Tunisia", capitalCity : "Tunis"})
// Universities nodes
CREATE (diderot:University {name : "Paris Diderot"})
CREATE (montreal:University {name : "Université de Montréal"})
CREATE (upmc:University {name: "UPMC"})
```

```
// Student --> Country Relationships
CREATE (andrei)-[:FROM]->(romania)
CREATE (alexandre)-[:FROM]->(canada)
CREATE (geoffrey)-[:FROM]->(france)
CREATE (chafik)-[:FROM]->(tunisia)
CREATE (jonathan)-[:FROM]->(france)
// Student --> University Relationships
CREATE (andrei)-[:STUDIED_AT]->(diderot)
CREATE (alexandre)-[:STUDIED AT]->(montreal)
CREATE (geoffrey)-[:STUDIED AT]->(diderot)
CREATE (chafik)-[:STUDIED AT]->(upmc)
CREATE (jonathan)-[:STUDIED AT]->(upmc)
```