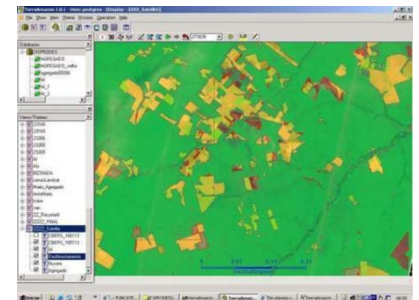
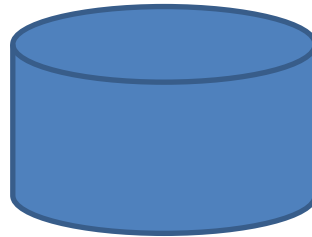
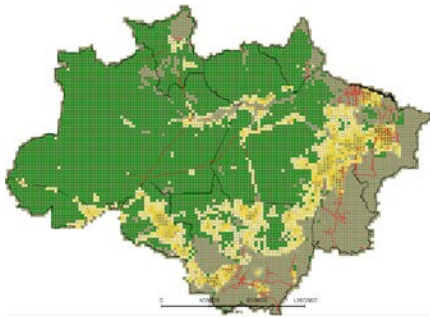


# Spatial Databases: Lecture 10

Institute for Geoinformatics  
Winter Semester 2014



Malumbo Chipofya: room 109

# Topic Overview

1. Prelude: Data and problem solving in science and applications
2. The Relational Database model
3. Interacting with relational databases
4. Spatial Relational Database Management Systems
5. Enlightenment: what is special about spatial - Prof. Dr. Gilberto Camara
- 6. A sample of Nosql Databases: brief introductions + example applications**
  - a. Array databases: SciDB
  - b. Document databases: MongoDB
  - c. Graph databases: Neo4J**
7. Summary of all lectures given.

# Alternative Database Technologies

- Relational Databases are here to stay!

# Alternative Database Technologies

- Relational Databases are here to stay! But...
- Some criticism
  - Failure to scale at very high data volumes (longer tables -> longer query times)

# Alternative Database Technologies

- Relational Databases are here to stay! But...
- Some criticism
  - Failure to scale at very high data volumes (longer tables -> longer query times)
  - Imposing a schema sometimes proves too rigid: many new applications are made possible by allowing more flexibility in data models

# Alternative Database Technologies

- Relational Databases are here to stay! But...
- Some criticism
  - Failure to scale at very high data volumes (longer tables -> longer query times)
  - Imposing a schema sometimes proves too rigid: many new applications are made possible by allowing more flexibility in data models
  - Complex relationships difficult to represent explicitly – conflicts between the need for normalization and the complexity of the data model result in **join bombs**

# Alternative Database Technologies

- Relational Databases are here to stay! But...
- Some criticism: The **Join Bomb**

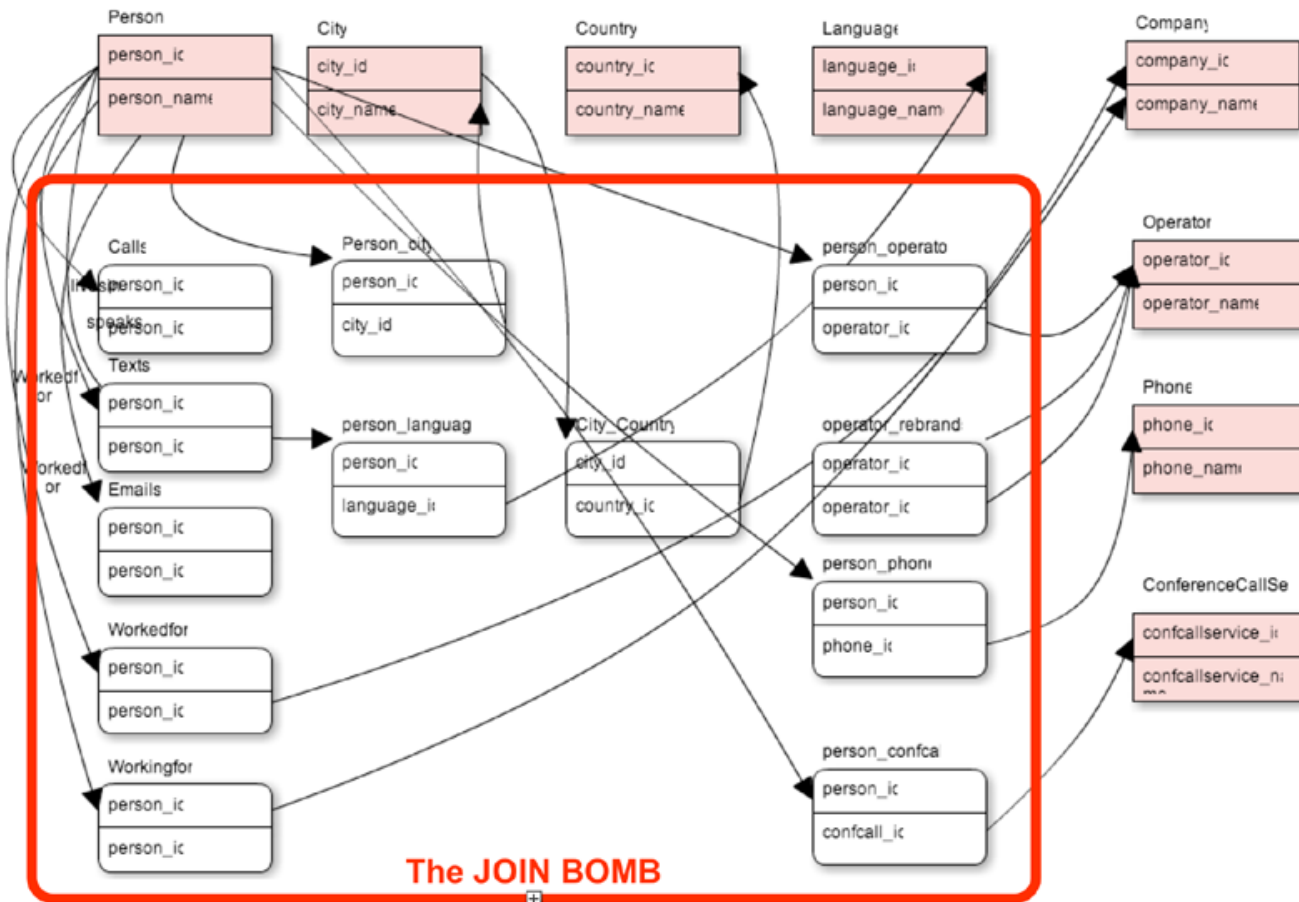
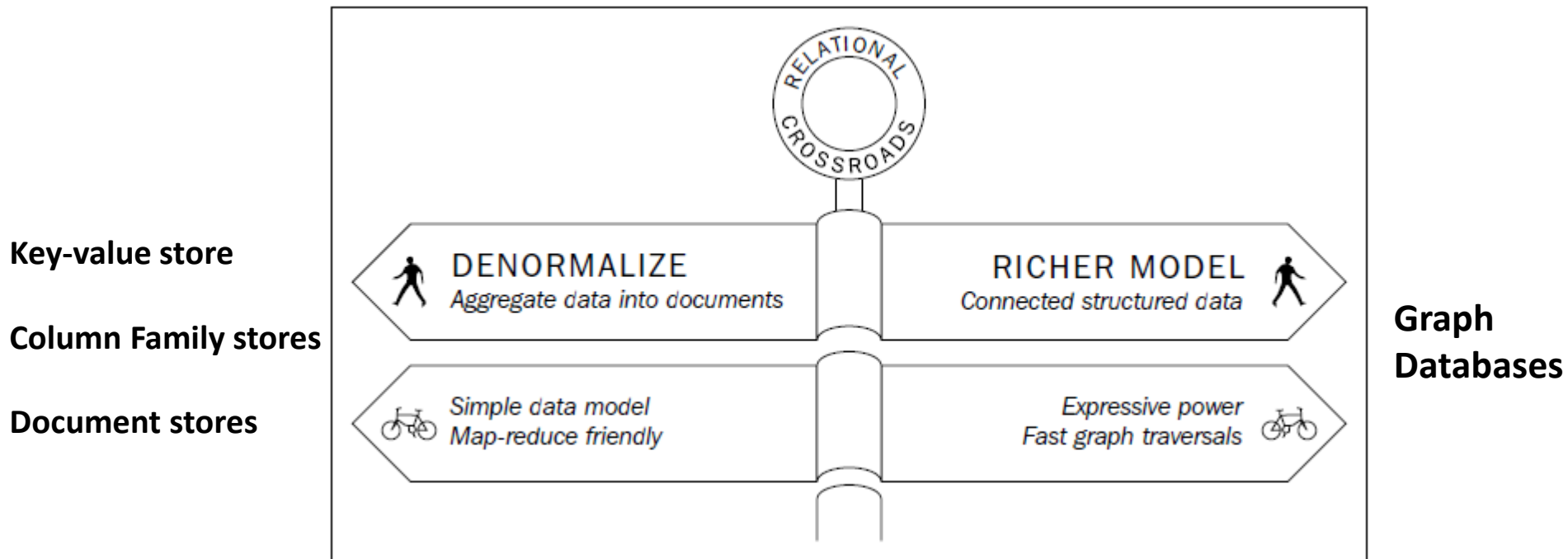


Image: Rik Van Bruggen.  
Learning Neo4j. Packt  
Publishing, Birmingham, UK,  
2014. pg 33.

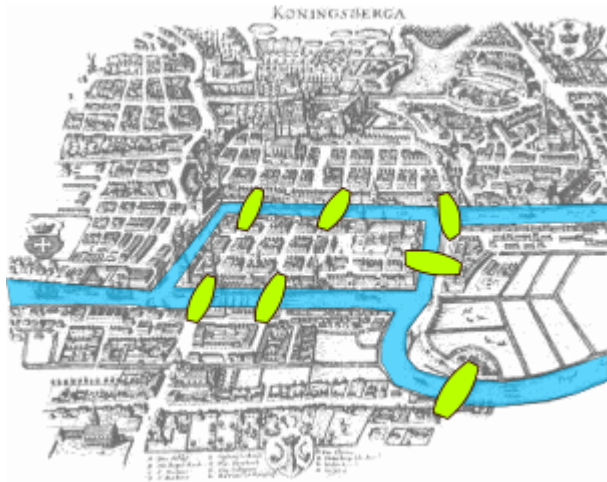
# Alternative Database Technologies

- Relational Databases are here to stay! But...
- Some alternatives



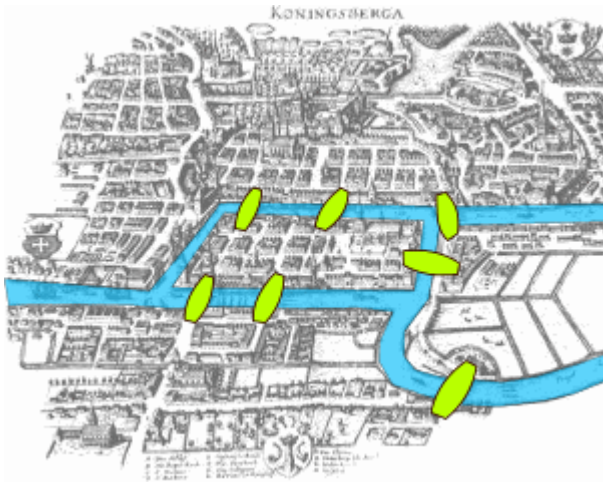


# Graphs



# Graphs

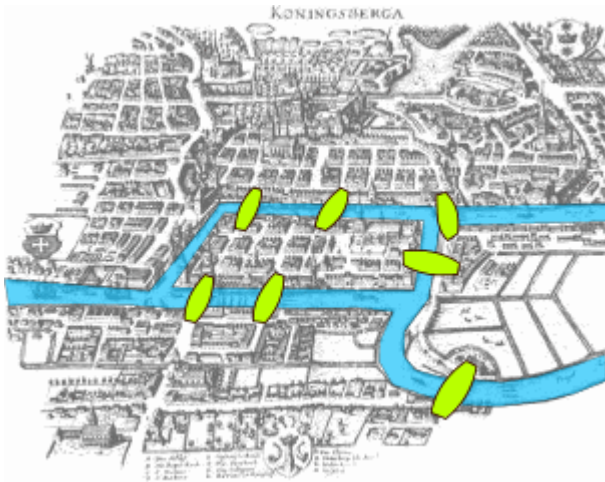
- Cross every bridge exactly once



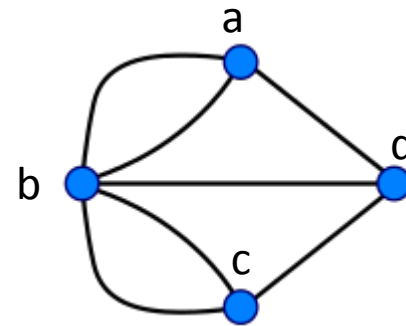
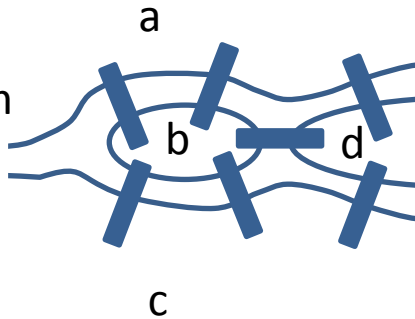
The 7 Bridges of Königsberg problem

# Graphs

- Cross every bridge exactly once
- Solved by Leonhard Euler in 1735 (pub. 1736)



The 7 Bridges of Königsberg problem

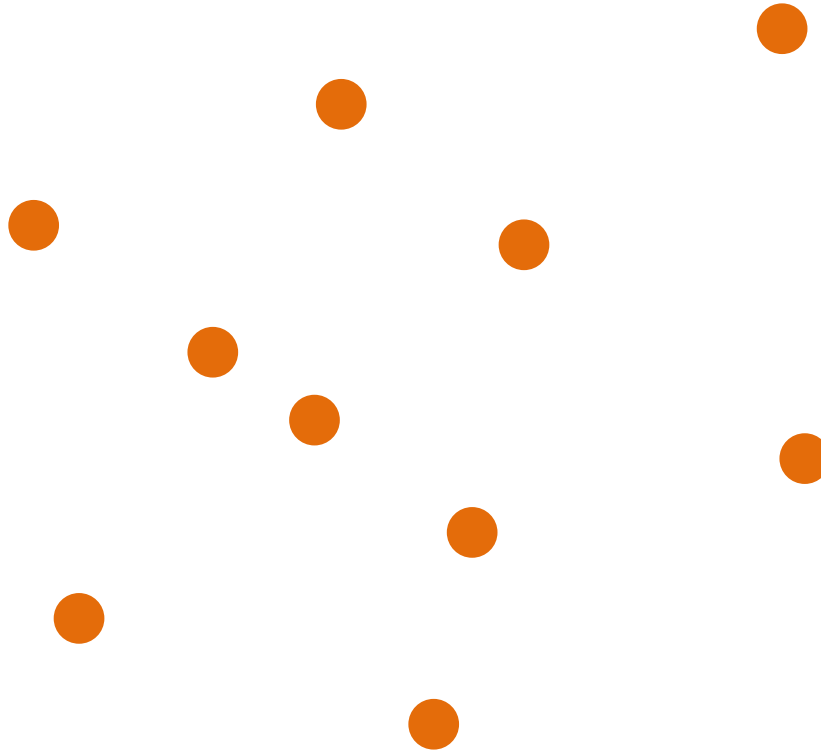


Images (top & bottom):

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven\\_Bridges\\_of\\_Königsberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Bridges_of_Königsberg)

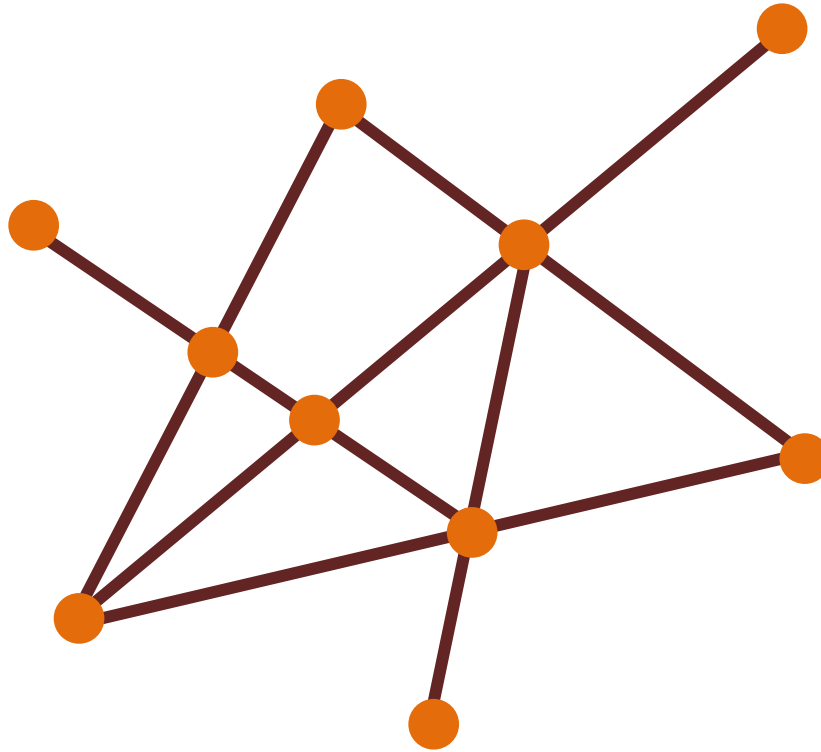
# Graphs

- Nodes



# Graphs

- Nodes
- Edges

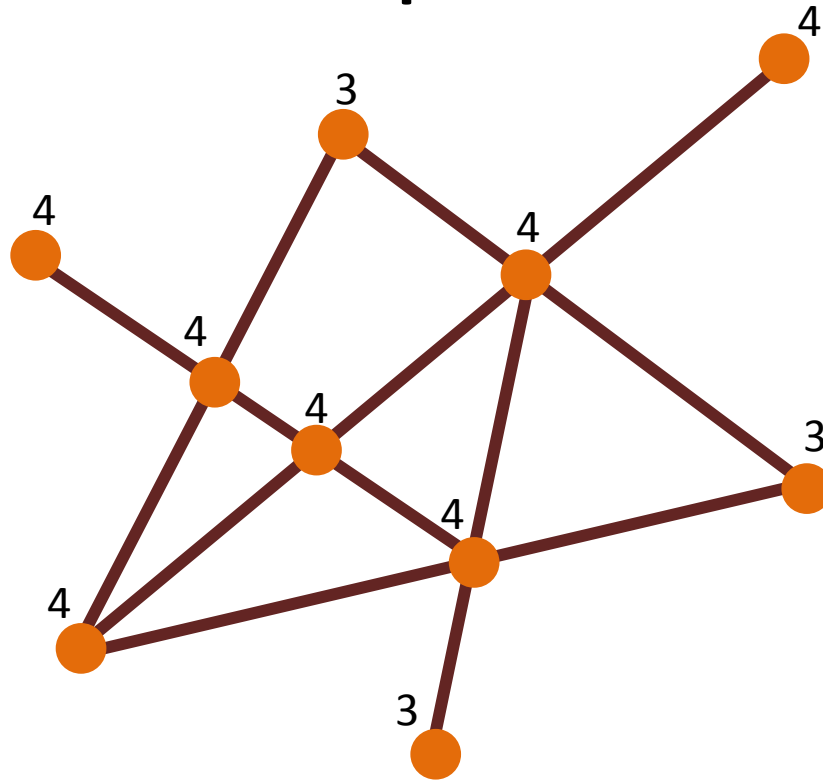


# Graphs

- Nodes

- Edges

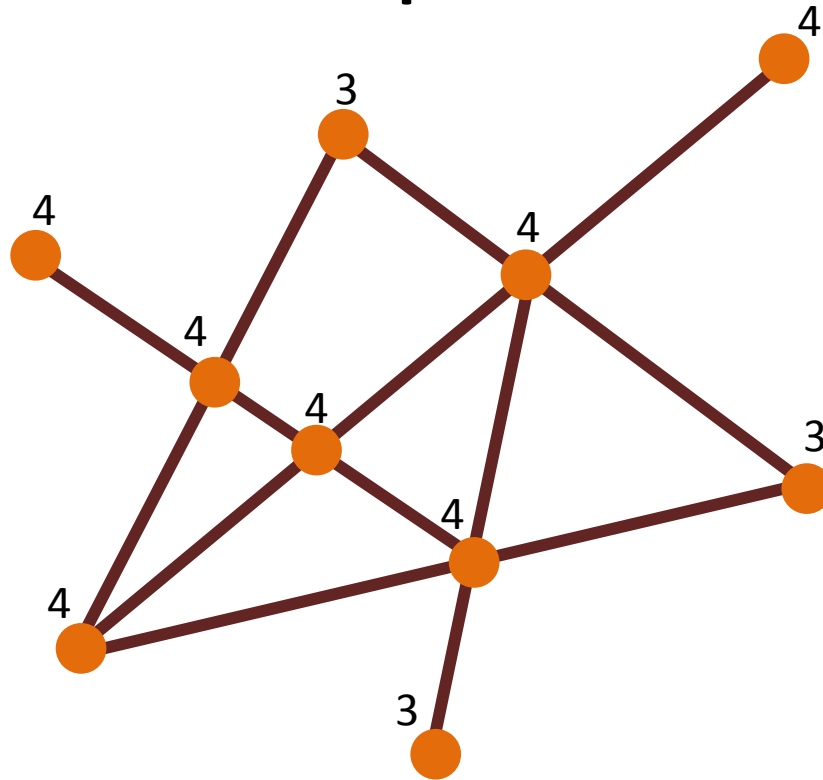
- Attributes



# Graphs

- Nodes

- Edges



- Attributes: number of points in longest collinear set containing the point

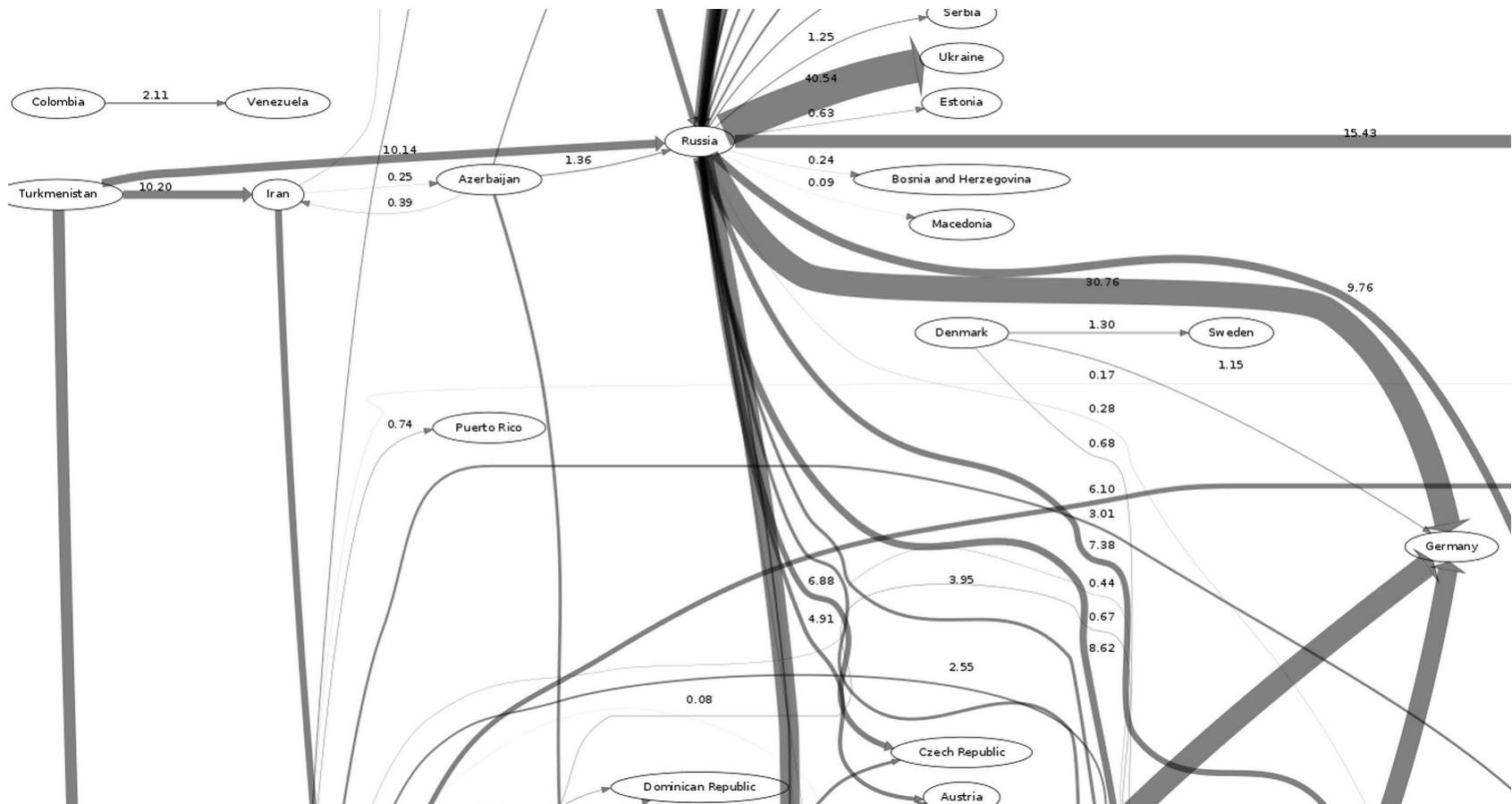
# Applications of Graphs

- Used as representation for a vast majority of computational tasks.
- They are general and yet can be made very precise.



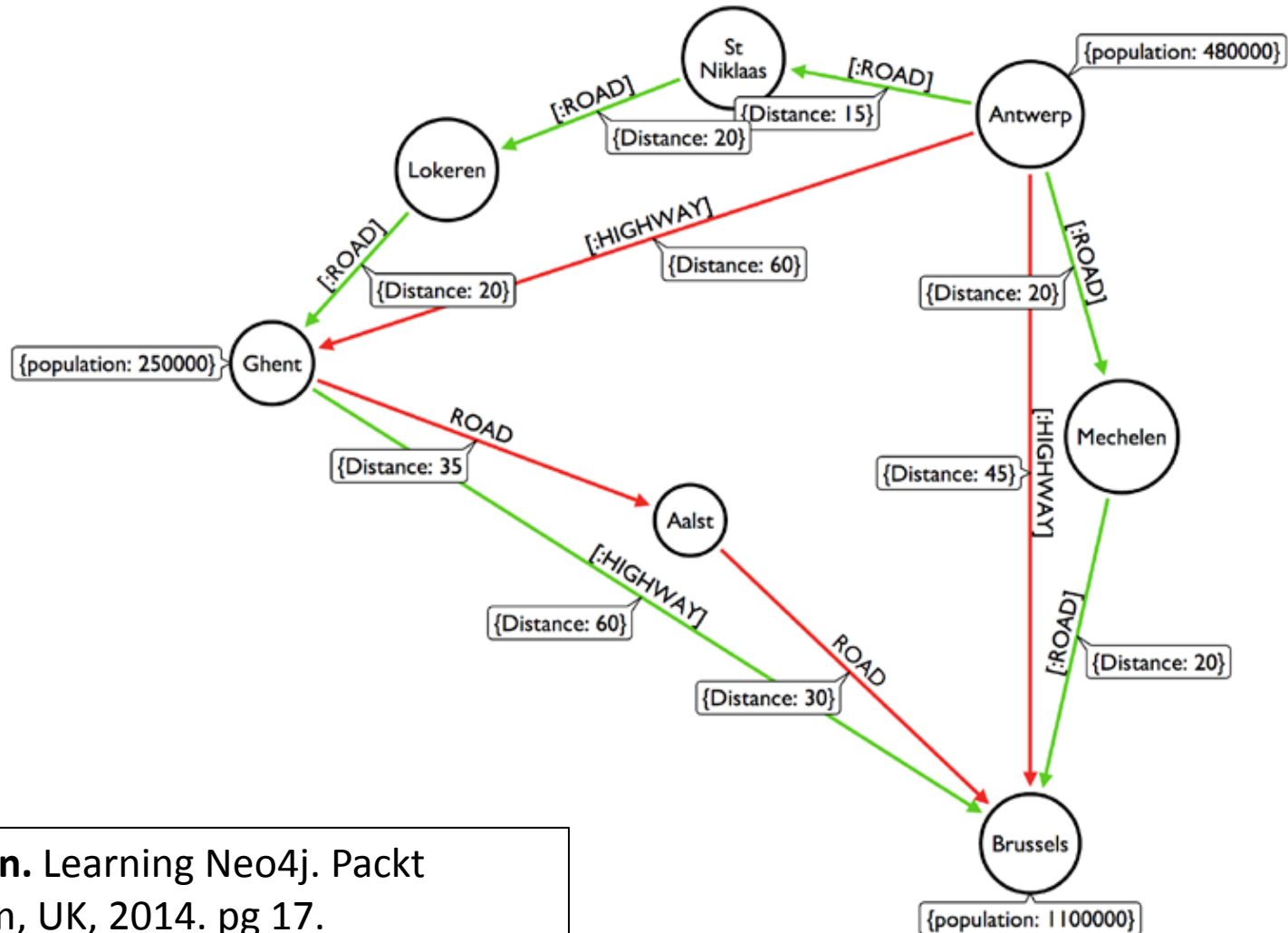
# Applications of Graphs

- Modelling relationships between places and resources ( Natural gas flows network – <http://enipedia.tudelft.nl/>)



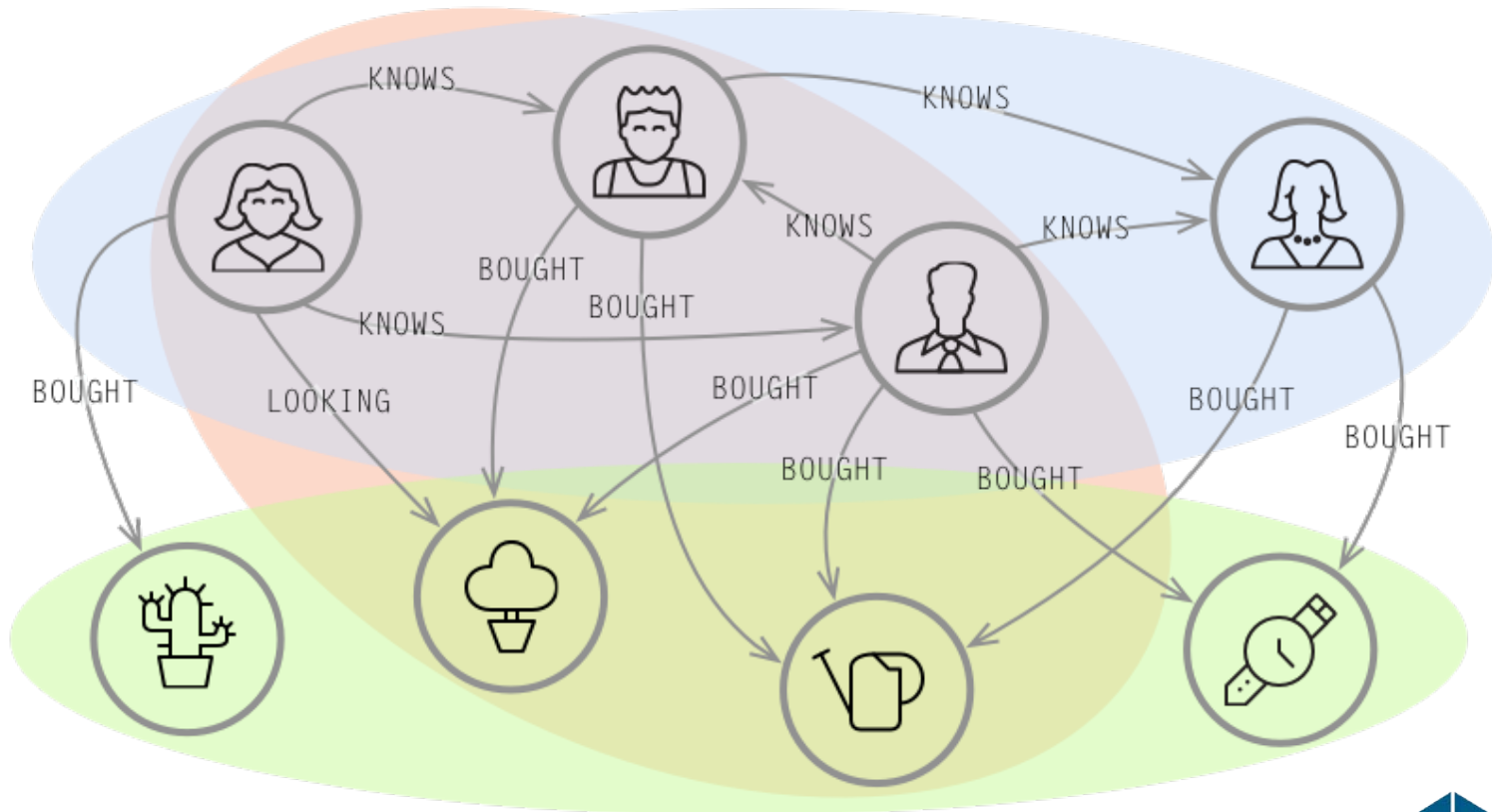
# Applications of Graphs

- Route finding (remember pgRouting's Dijkstra and A\*?)



# Applications of Graphs

- Recommendations in social and business applications: you may also like/know/need/etc.



# The Property Graph Data Model

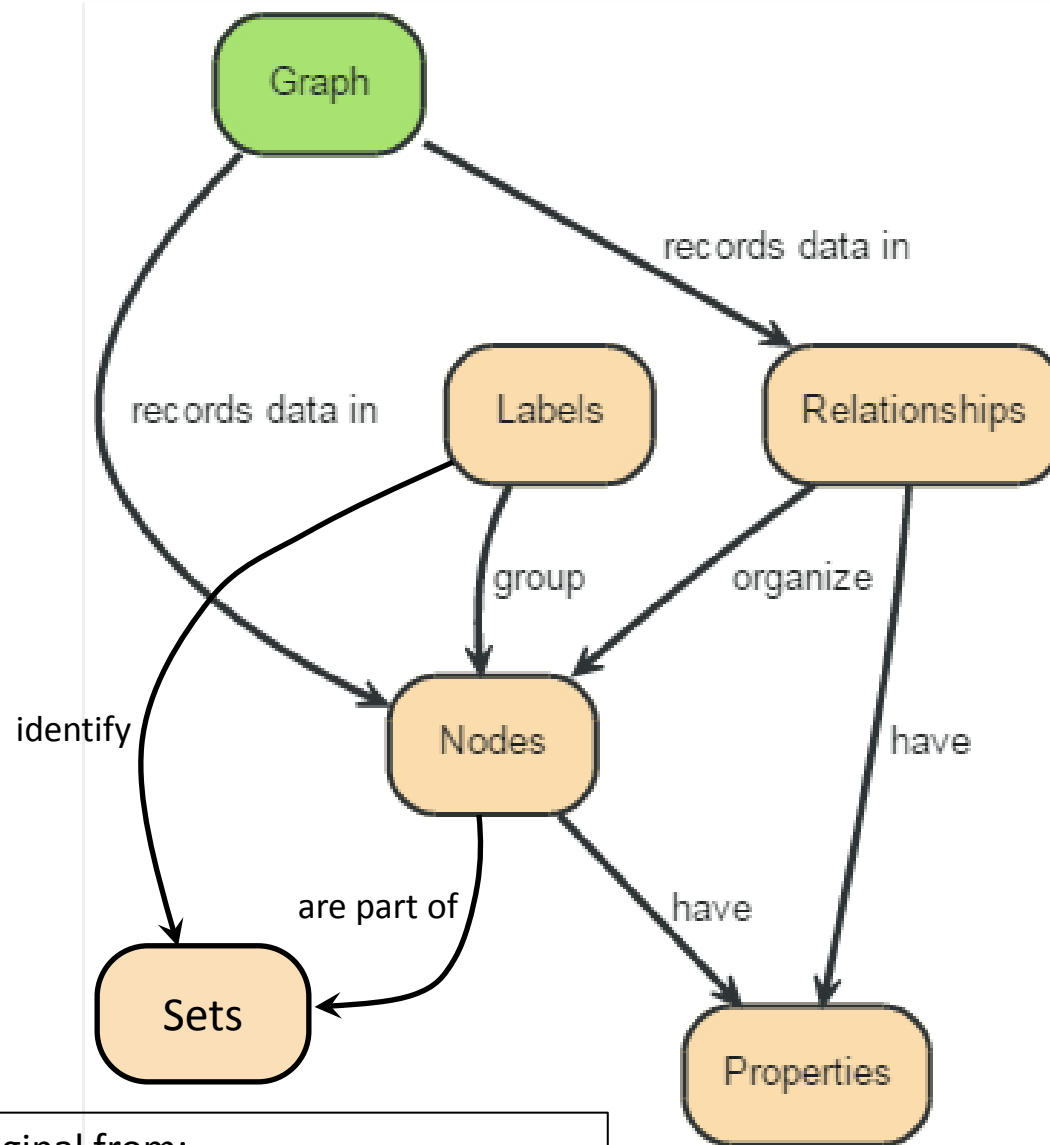


Image modified. Original from:  
<http://neo4j.com/docs/2.1.6/what-is-a-graphdb.html>

# The Property Graph Data Model

Example  
instance?  
Anyone?

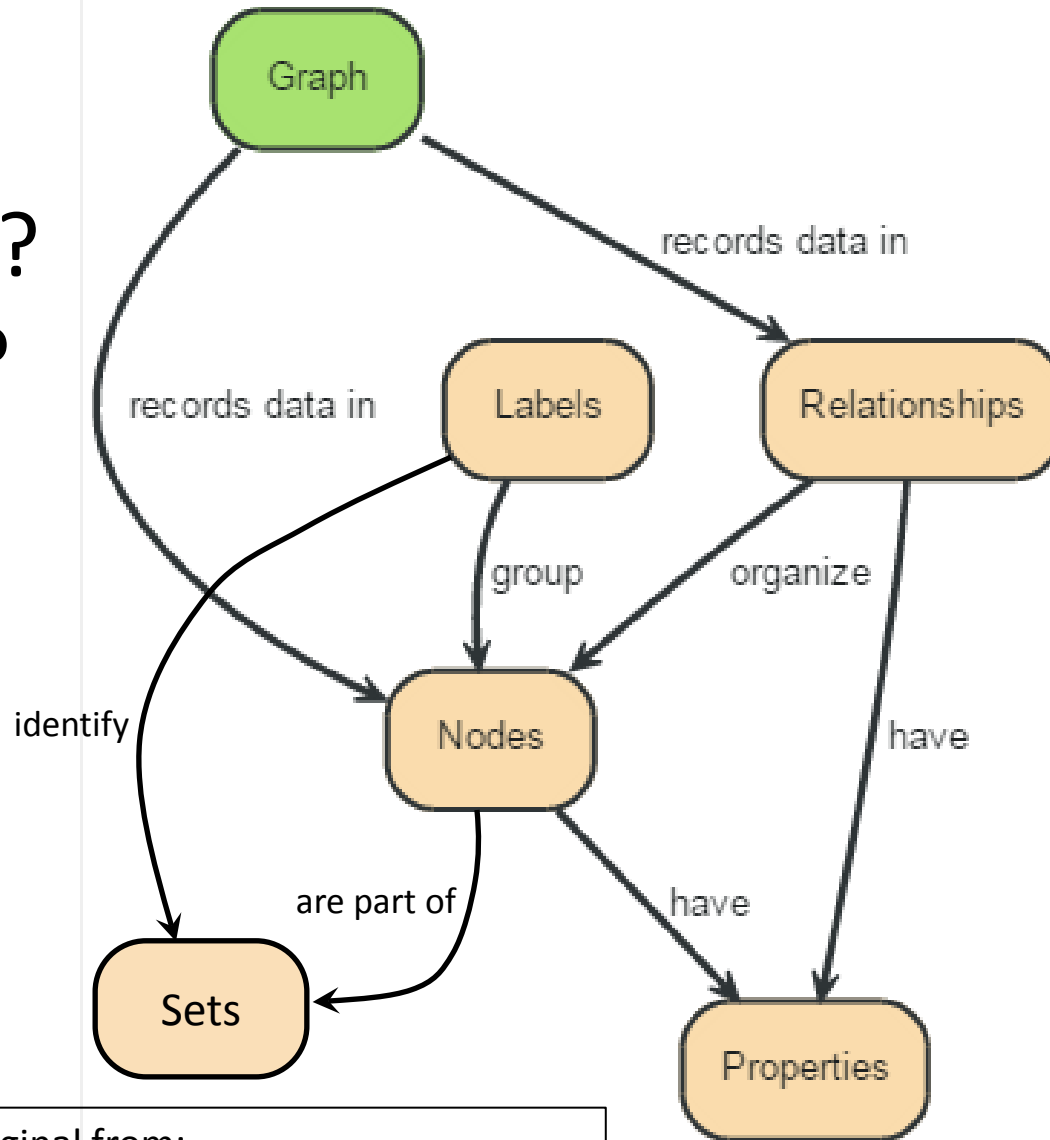
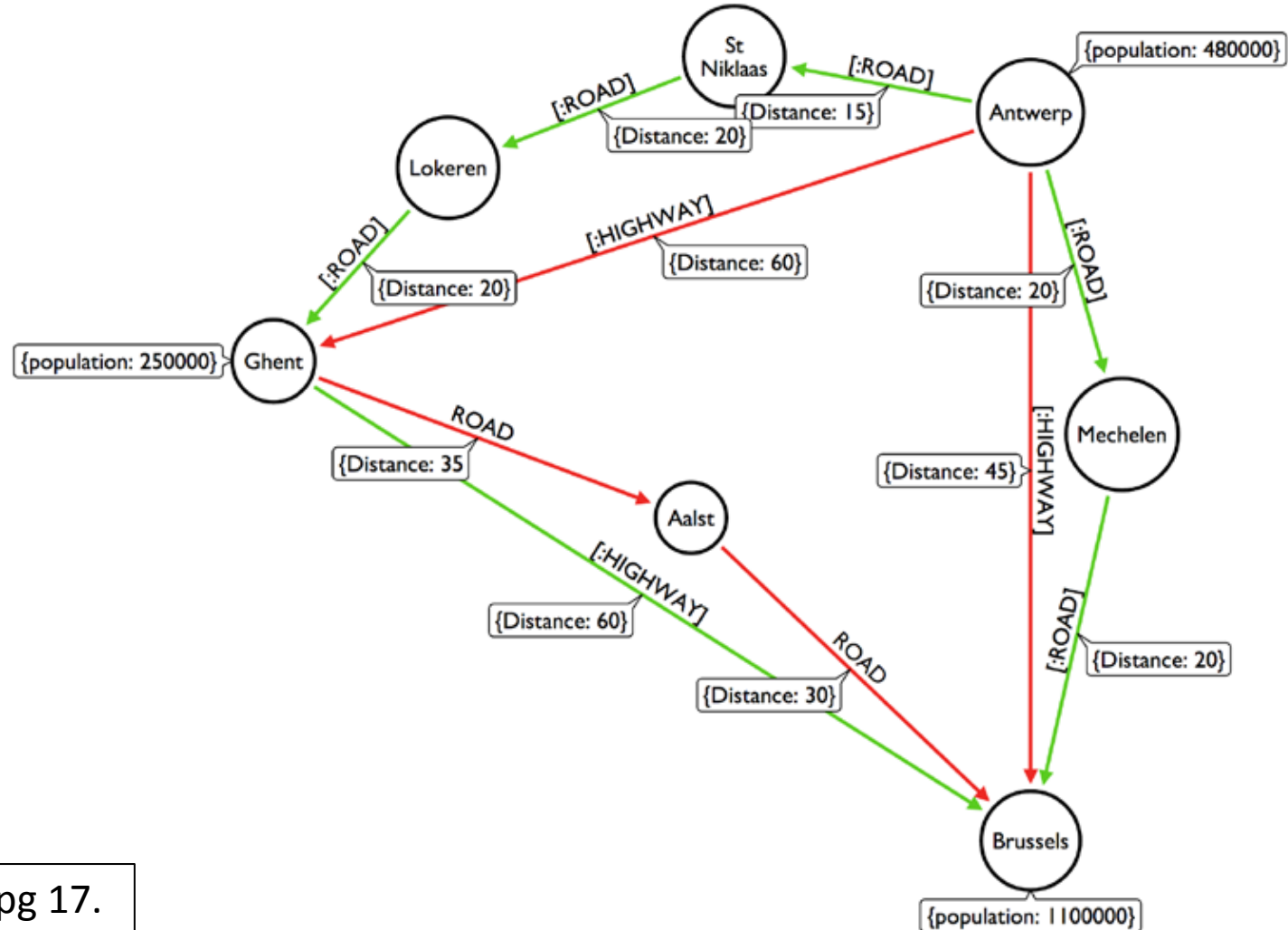


Image modified. Original from:  
<http://neo4j.com/docs/2.1.6/what-is-a-graphdb.html>

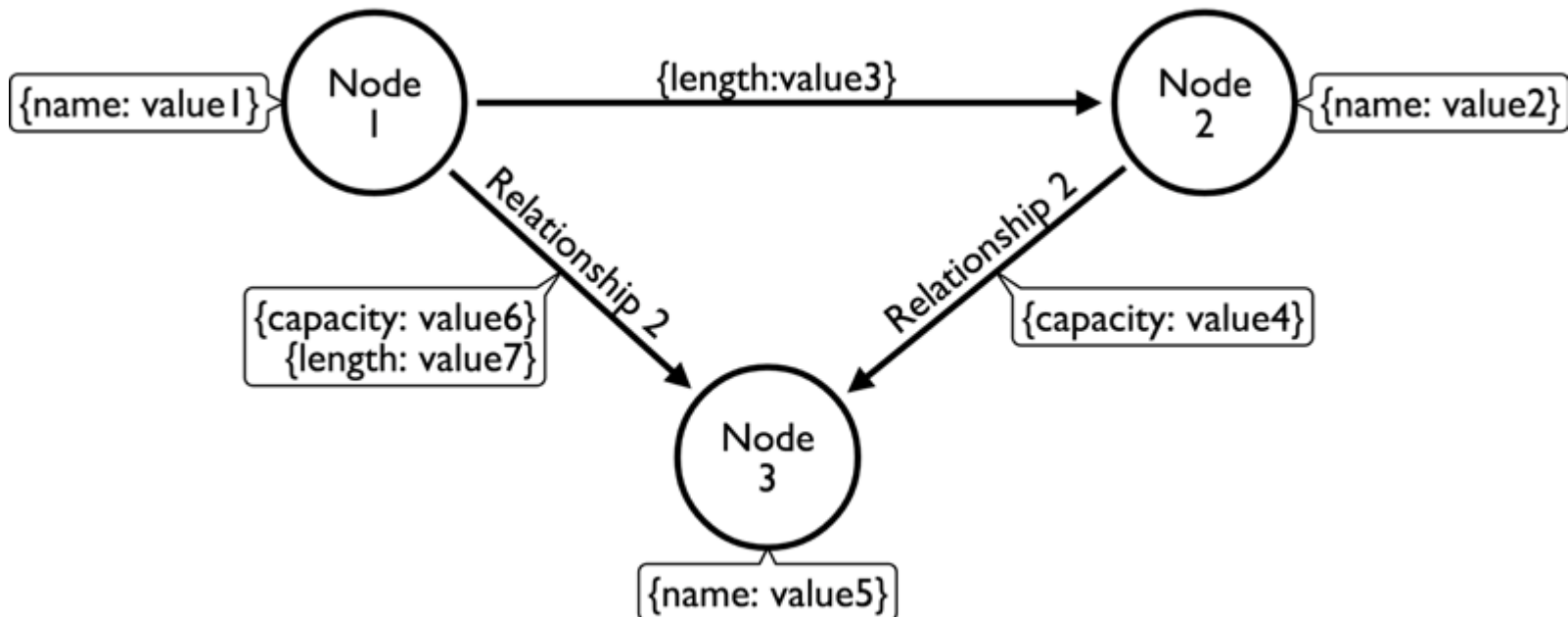
# The Property Graph Data Model

- We've already seen another example



# The Property Graph Data Model

- It is suited for directed labelled multirelational graphs
- Another example



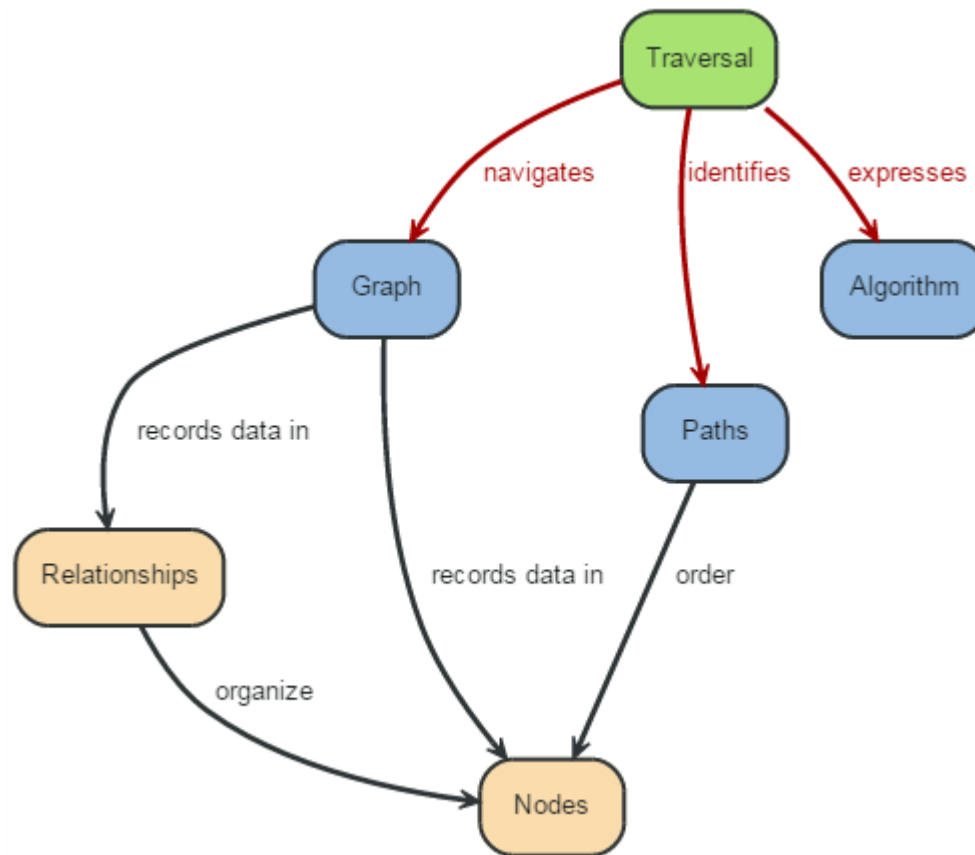
# (Property) Graph Database System

- Stores (property) graphs natively: on disk, the data are represented directly as graphs
- And provides all necessary data management
  - Indexing
  - Constraint specification
  - Querying
  - Transaction management
  - Security
  - Etc.



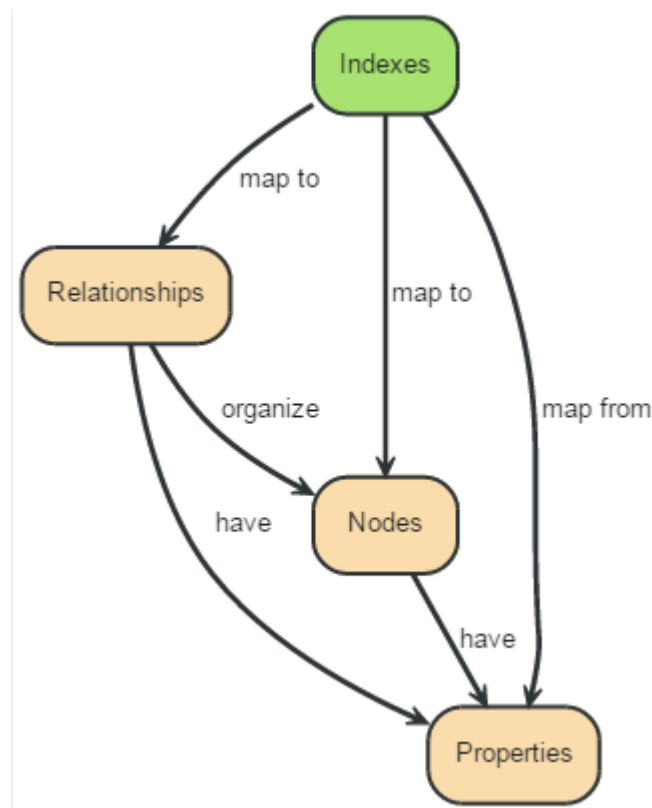
# (Property) Graph Database System

- Querying done by graph traversal

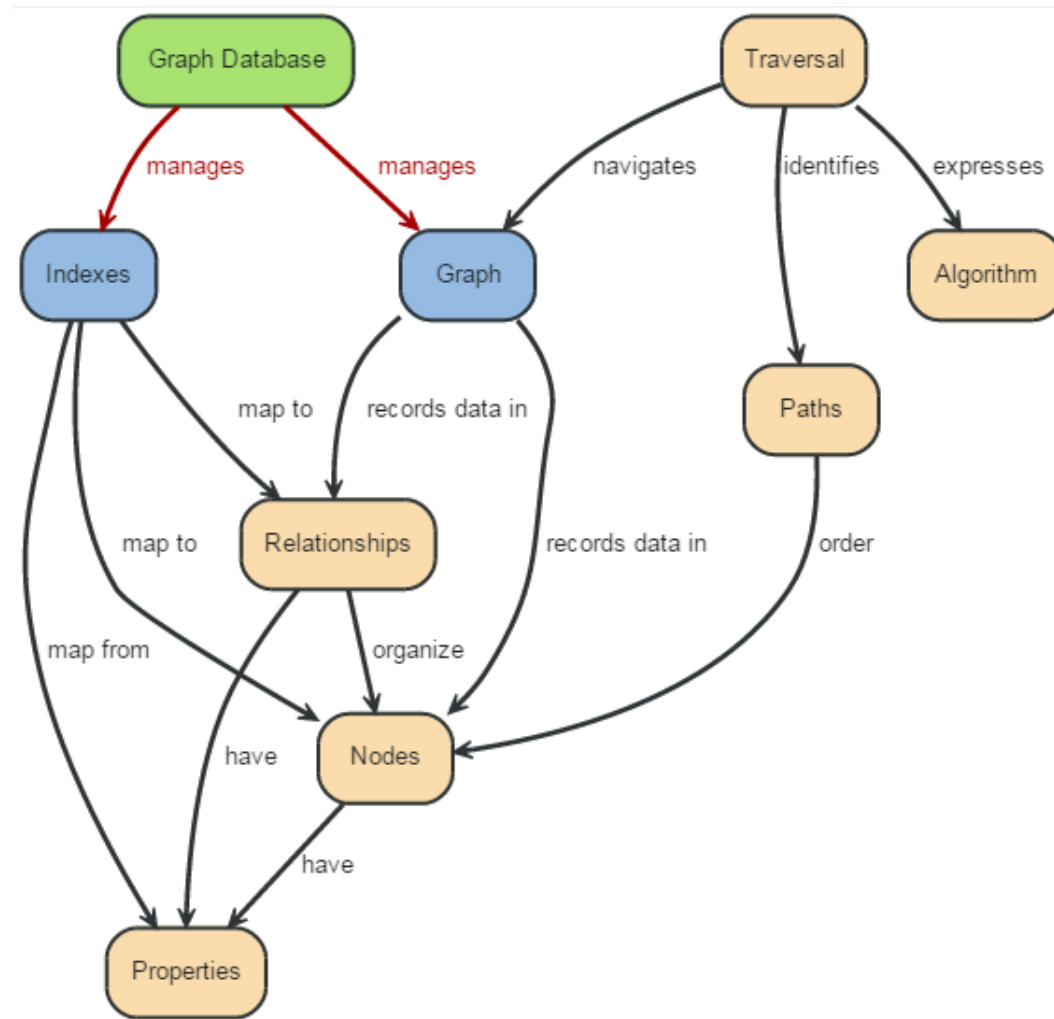


# (Property) Graph Database System

- Indexing node and relationship properties speeds up query processing



# (Property) Graph Database System

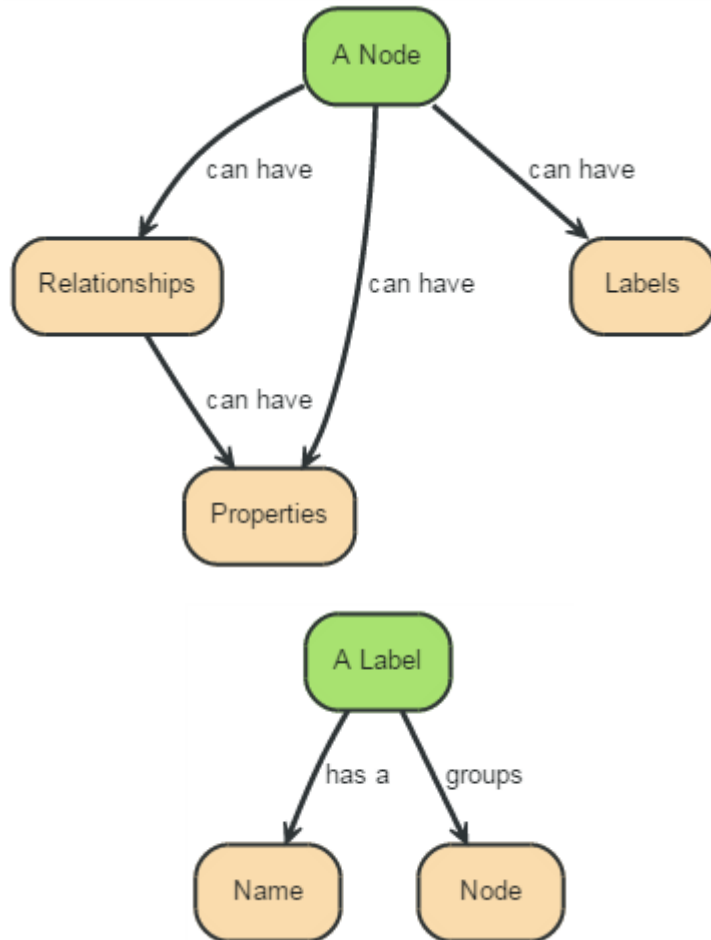


# (Property) Graph Database System

- Neo4j is an example of a graph database
  - Stores property graphs (of course, pfuff)
  - Provides a declarative query language: Cypher
  - Can be accessed in various ways including via a RESTFUL API (<http>)
  - Comes with a built-in web-based GUI – the graph browser which supports visualization
  - Is open source – hence lots of plugins (including spatial ones are beginning to appear)

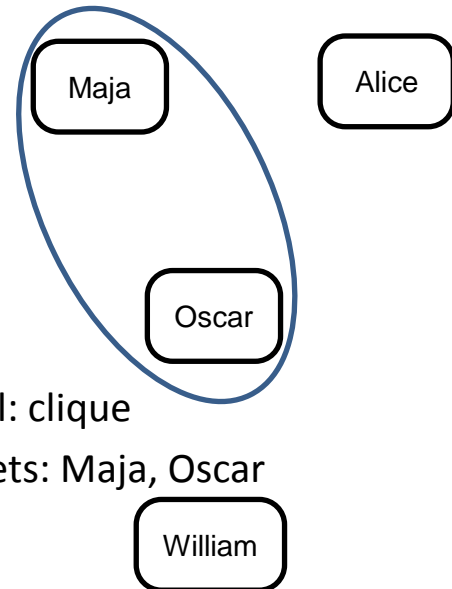
# Neo4j: An introduction

- Data Model Elements



- Examples:

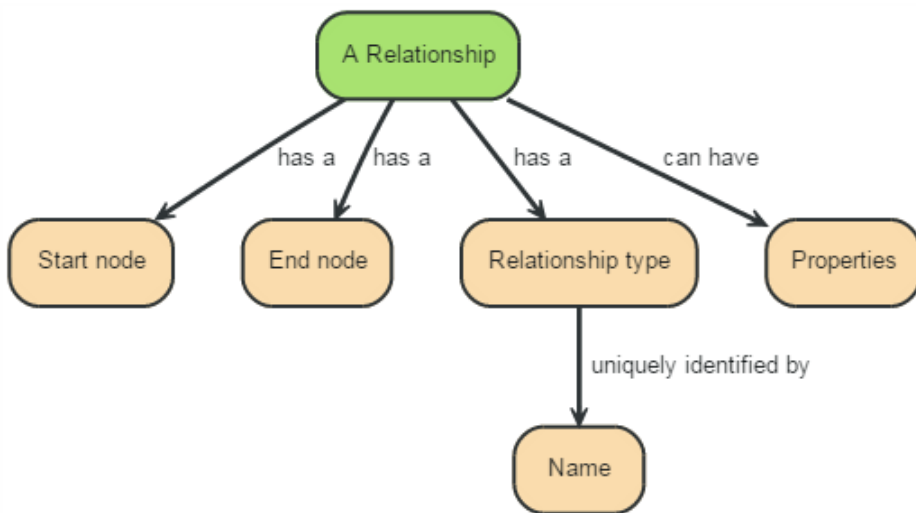
- Property: name
- Values: Maja, Alice, Oscar, William



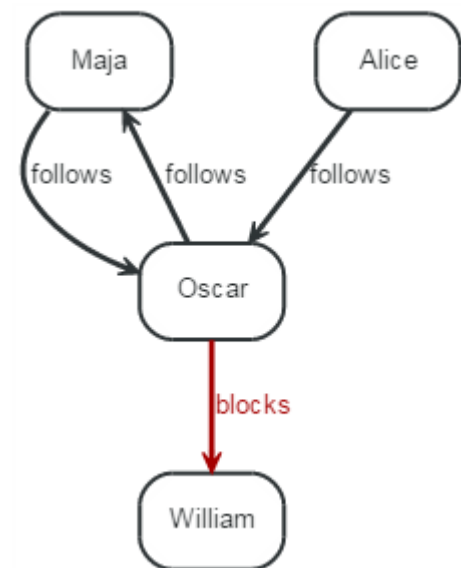
- Label: clique
- Targets: Maja, Oscar

# Neo4j: An introduction

- Data Model Elements

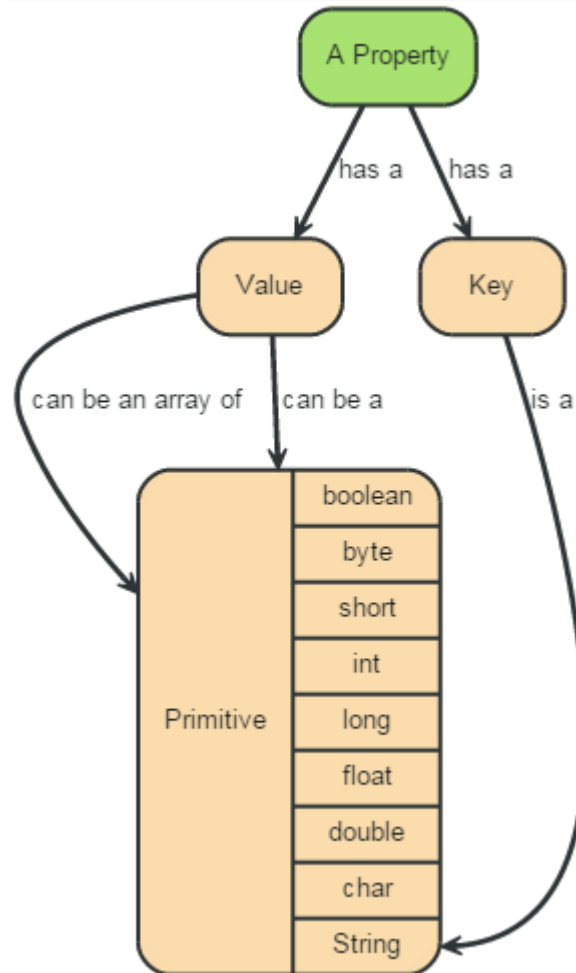


- Examples

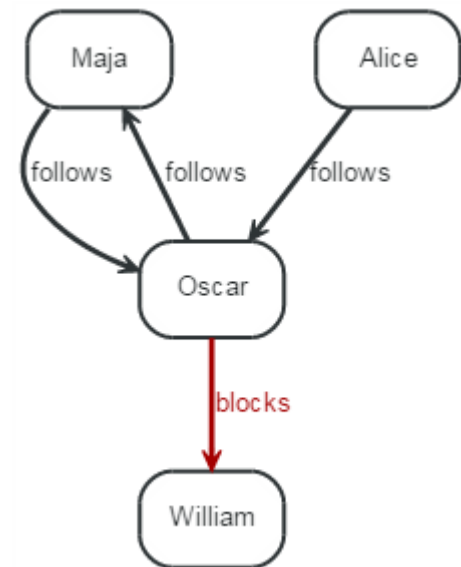


# Neo4j: An introduction

- Data Model Elements

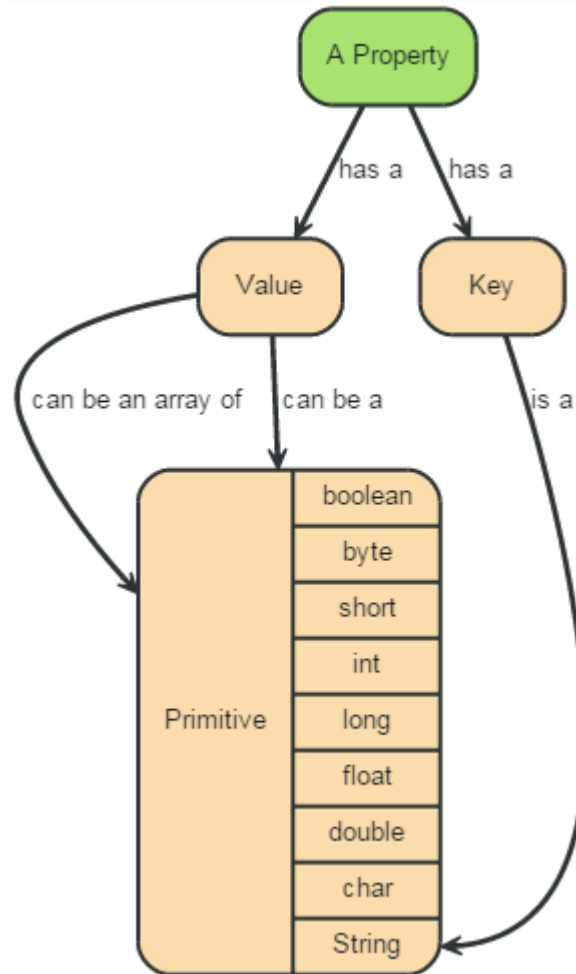


- Examples

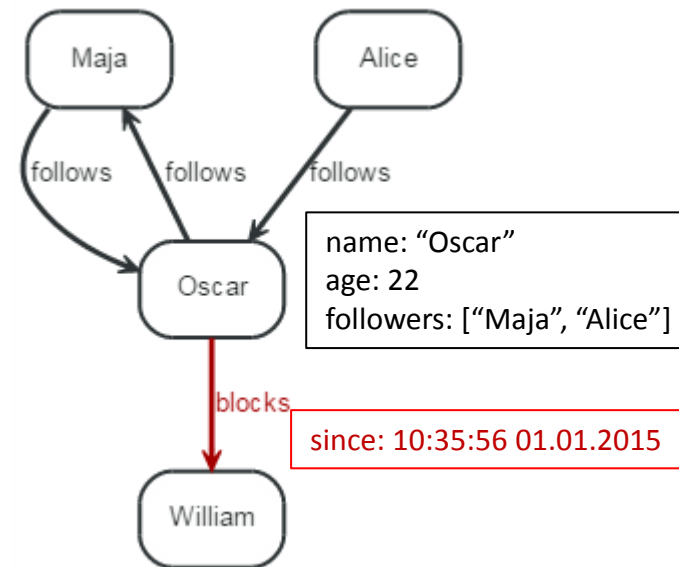


# Neo4j: An introduction

- Data Model Elements



- Examples





```
graph TD; APath[A Path] -- "has a" --> StartNode[Start Node]; APath -- "can contain one or more" --> Relationship[Relationship]; APath -- "has an" --> EndNode[End Node]; Relationship -- "accompanied by a" --> Node[Node];
```

The diagram illustrates the relationships between various components in a graph structure. At the top is a green rounded rectangle labeled "A Path". Three arrows originate from "A Path": one pointing down and to the left to an orange rounded rectangle labeled "Start Node" with the label "has a"; one pointing down and to the center to an orange rounded rectangle labeled "Relationship" with the label "can contain one or more"; and one pointing down and to the right to an orange rounded rectangle labeled "End Node" with the label "has an". From the "Relationship" node, an arrow points down to another orange rounded rectangle labeled "Node" with the label "accompanied by a".

- Examples
- Alice  $\rightarrow$  Oscar  $\rightarrow$  Will
- 
- ```
graph TD; Alice[Alice] -- follows --> Oscar[Oscar]; Oscar -- follows --> William[William];
```
- The diagram illustrates a sequence of blocks in a blockchain. It shows three nodes: Alice, Oscar, and William. Alice is connected to Oscar by a black arrow labeled "follows". Oscar is connected to William by a red arrow labeled "follows".

# Neo4j: An introduction

- Cypher PATTERNS
  - A node: (n)

# Neo4j: An introduction

- Cypher PATTERNS
  - A node: **(n)**
  - Related nodes: **(n)-->(m)<--()--(a)**

# Neo4j: An introduction

- Cypher PATTERNS
  - A node: `(n)`
  - Related nodes: `(n)-->(m)<--()--(a)`
  - Labels: `(n:Number)-->(m:Moles)`

# Neo4j: An introduction

- Cypher PATTERNS
  - A node:  $(n)$
  - Related nodes:  $(n)-->(m)<--()--(a)$
  - Labels:  $(n: \text{Number})-->(m: \text{Moles})$
  - Naming relationships:  $(a)-[r]->(b)$

# Neo4j: An introduction

Identifiers: n, m, a, b, r

- Cypher PATTERNS

- A node: (n)
- Related nodes: (n)-->(m)<--()--(a)
- Labels: (n:Number)-->(m:Moles)
- Naming relationships: (a)-[r]->(b)
- Typing relationships: (a)-[r:Follows]->(b)

# Neo4j: An introduction

Identifiers: n, m, a, b, r

- Cypher PATTERNS
  - A node: `(n)`
  - Related nodes: `(n)-->(m)<--()--(a)`
  - Labels: `(n:Number)-->(m:Moles)`
  - Naming relationships: `(a)-[r]->(b)`
  - Typing relationships: `(a)-[r:Follows]->(b)`
  - Properties
    - On nodes: `(p {name: "Malu", hobby: "Eating" })`
    - On relationships: `(a)-[{blocked: false}]->(b)`

# Neo4j: An introduction

Identifiers: n, m, a, b, r

- Cypher PATTERNS

- A node:  $(n)$
- Related nodes:  $(n)-->(m)<--()--(a)$
- Labels:  $(n: \text{Number})-->(m: \text{Moles})$
- Naming relationships:  $(a)-[r]->(b)$
- Typing relationships:  $(a)-[r: \text{Has}]->(b)-[: \text{Was}]->(n)$
- Properties
  - On nodes:  $(p \{ \text{name: "Malu", hobby: "Eating" } \})$
  - On relationships:  $(a)-[\{ \text{blocked: false} \}]->(b)$
- Paths:  $(a)-[*2]->(b)-[*2..3]->(n)-[*]->(b)-[*..3]->$



# Neo4j: An introduction

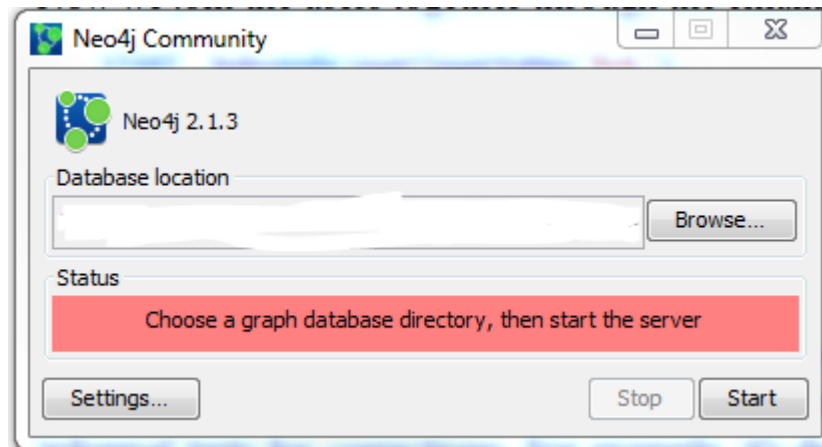
Identifiers: n, m, a, b, r

- Cypher PATTERNS

- A node:  $(n)$
- Related nodes:  $(n) \rightarrow (m) \leftarrow (a)$
- Labels:  $(n: \text{Number}) \rightarrow (m: \text{Moles})$
- Naming relationships:  $(a) - [r] \rightarrow (b)$
- Typing relationships:  $(a) - [r: \text{Has}] \rightarrow (b) - [: \text{Was}] \rightarrow (n)$
- Properties
  - On nodes:  $(p \{ \text{name: "Malu", hobby: "Eating" } \})$
  - On relationships:  $(a) - [\{ \text{blocked: false} \}] \rightarrow (b)$
- Paths:  $(a) - [*2] \rightarrow (b) - [*2..3] \rightarrow (n) - [*] \rightarrow (b) - [*..3] \rightarrow$

# Neo4j: An introduction

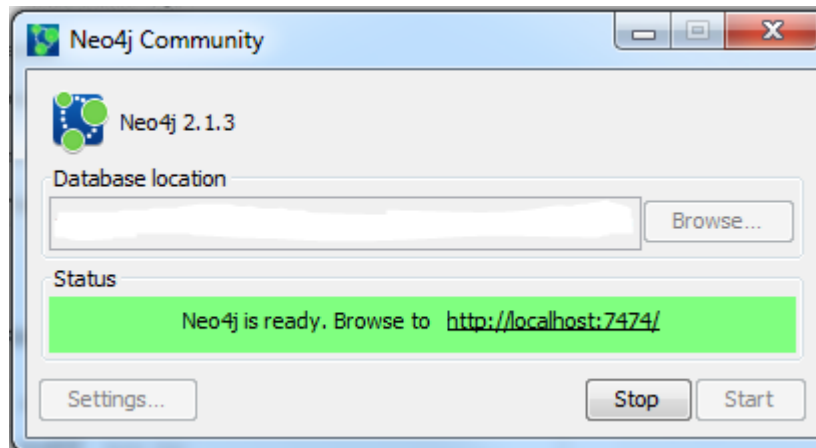
- Go to  
Start menu > Programs > Neo4j Community >  
Neo4j Community
- You'll see something like this



- Click start

# Neo4j: An introduction

- Go to  
Start menu > Programs > Neo4j Community >  
Neo4j Community
- You'll see something like this



- Follow the link and play around

# Neo4j: An introduction

- CREATE
- MATCH
- RETURN
- WITH
- LIMIT, SKIP
- MERGE
- Etc...

# Neo4j: An introduction

- A Cypher query has a structure similar to an SQL one – let's see how to
  - Create nodes and relationships with CREATE
  - Query with MATCH
  - Update the graph
  - Traverse (find a path in) the graph

# References

- **Rik Van Bruggen.** Learning Neo4j. Packt Publishing, Birmingham, UK, 2014.
- **Ian Robinson, Jim Webber, and Emil Eifrem.** Graph Databases. O'Reilly Media, Sebastopol, USA, 2013.
- <http://neo4j.com/docs/2.1.6/> - 31/12/2014

That's all for today

Thank you!

Questions?