

Hej!

@ryguyrg

ABOUT ME

- Developed web apps for 5 years including e-commerce, business workflow, more.
- Worked at Google for 8 years on Google Apps, Cloud Platform
- Technologies: Python, Java, BigQuery, Oracle, MySQL, OAuth

ryan@neo4j.com

[@ryguyrg](#)



**Carpe ~~Diem~~
Data**



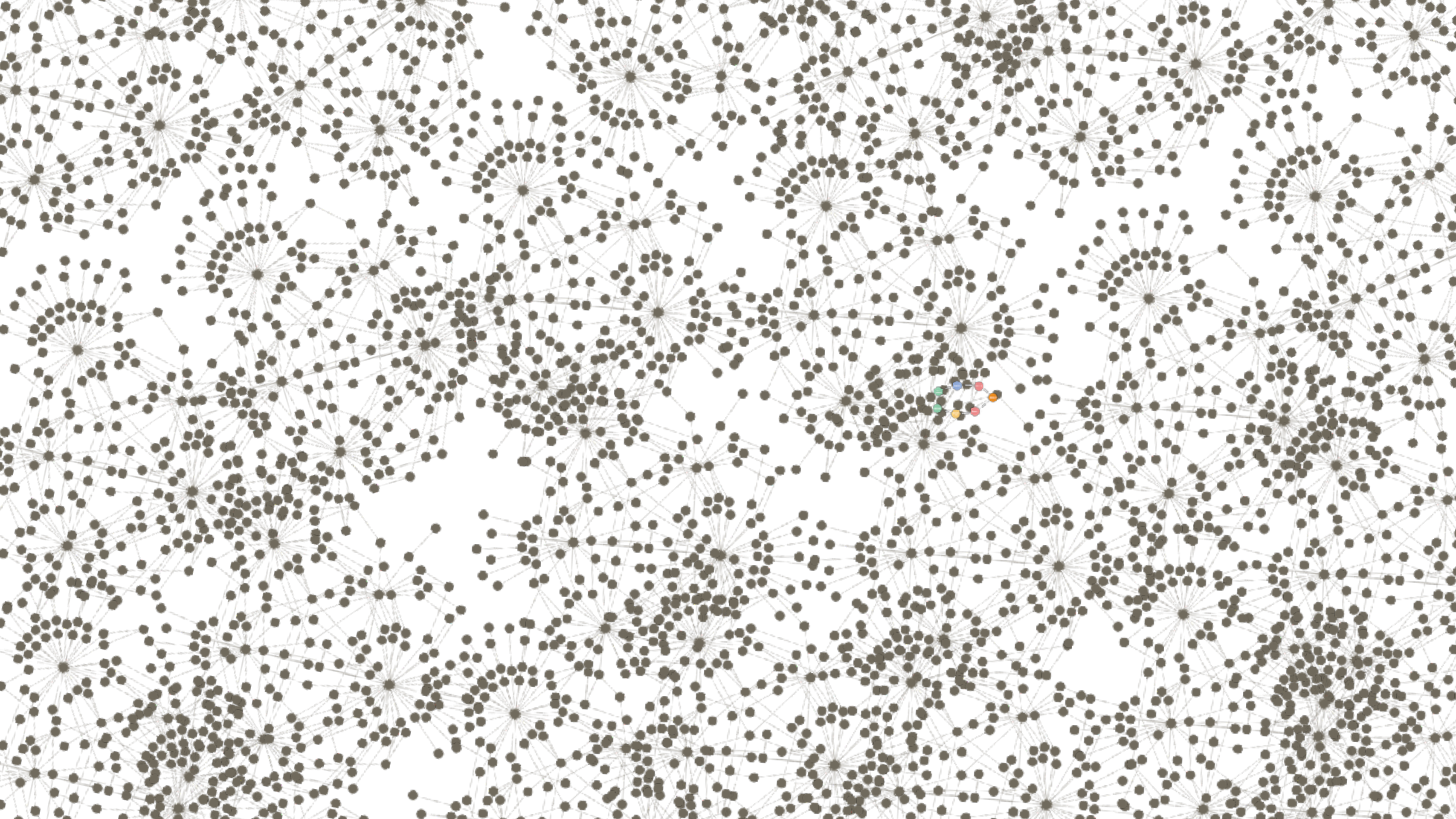


A man in a dark suit is seen from behind, looking out over a dark, choppy sea. In the foreground, there are several large stacks of papers and documents. The air is filled with numerous floating papers, including banknotes and certificates, suggesting a chaotic or overwhelming amount of information. The overall atmosphere is one of mystery and complexity.

THE PANAMA PAPERS

Politicians, Criminals, and the Shady System That Hides Their Cash





Why are YOU here today, hopefully

Power of Graph Algorithms to Understand Your Data

~~Power of Graph Algorithms to Understand Your Data~~

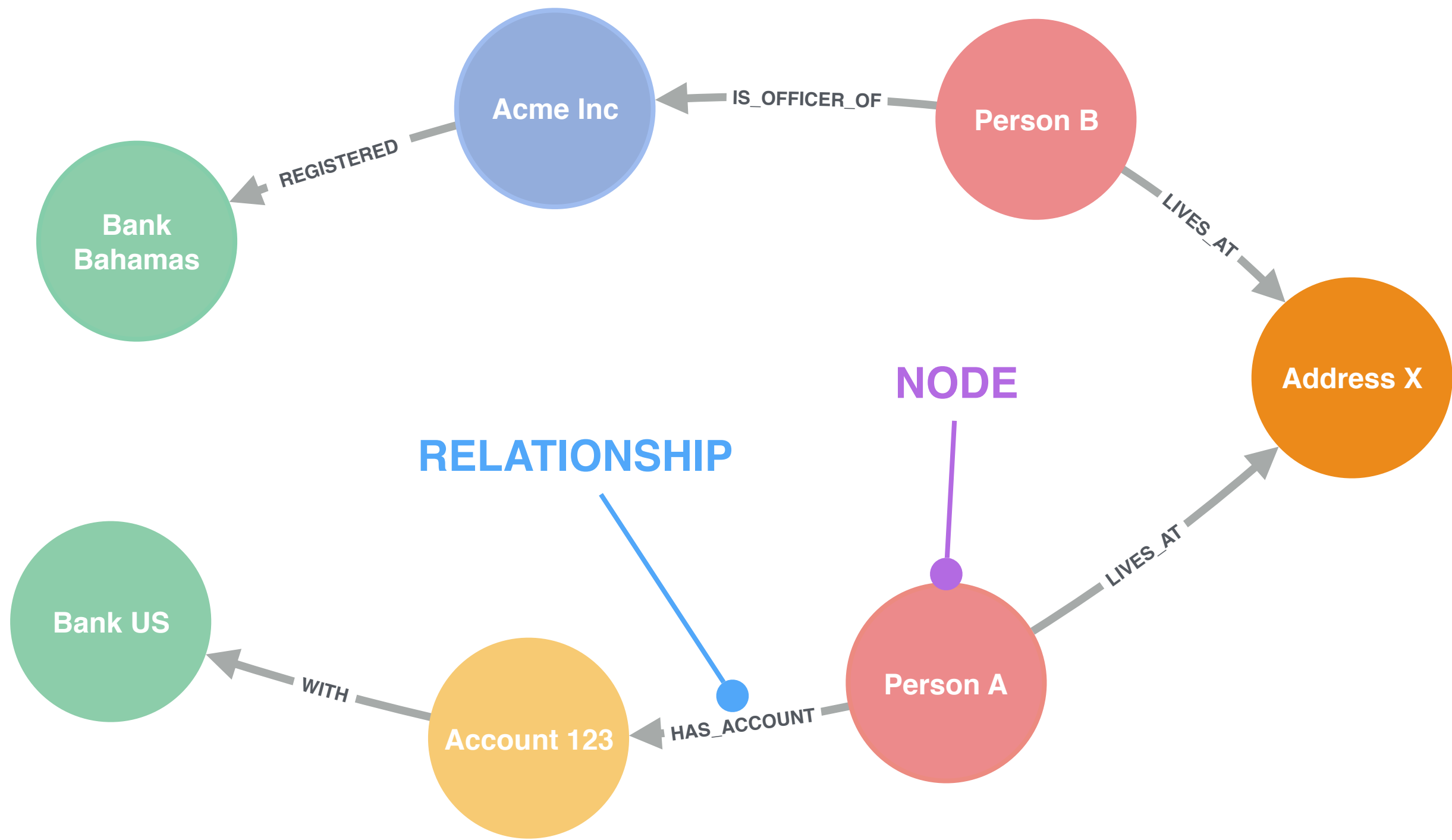
Graph Algorithms on ACID

Graph Algorithms on ACID

Graph Algorithms

+

**ACID-compliant
native graph database**





graph algorithms



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About 1,020,000 results (0.32 seconds)

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[\[PDF\] Basic Graph Algorithms - Stanford University](#)

<https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs97si/06-basic-graph-algorithms.pdf> ▼

Jun 29, 2015 - Graphs. Adjacency Matrix and Adjacency List. Special Graphs. Depth-First and The most basic **graph algorithm** that visits nodes of a graph.

[Category:Graph algorithms - Wikipedia](#)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Graph_algorithms ▼

T. Tarjan's off-line lowest common ancestors algorithm. Tarjan's strongly connected components algorithm. Theta* **Topological sorting**. **Transitive closure**. **Transitive reduction**. **Travelling salesman problem**. **Tree traversal**.

[\[PDF\] Graph Algorithms - users.cs.umn.edu](#)

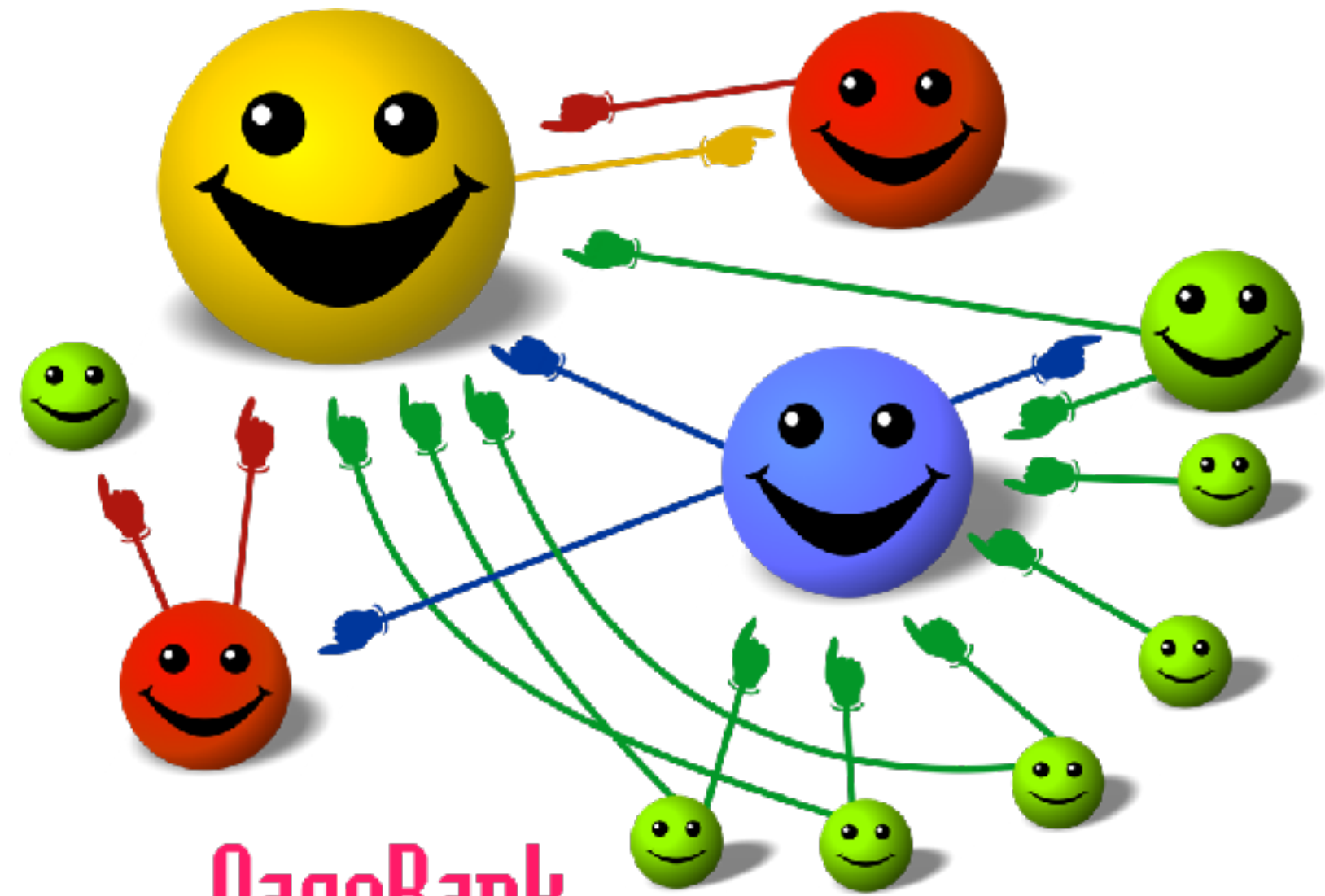
www-users.cs.umn.edu/~karypis/parbook/Lectures/AG/chap10_slides.pdf ▼

In a **weighted graph**, the weight of a **subgraph** is the **sum** of the weights of the edges in the **subgraph**. A **minimum spanning tree (MST)** for a **weighted** undirected graph is a spanning tree with minimum weight. An undirected graph and its minimum spanning tree. Prim's algorithm for finding an MST is a greedy algorithm.

[Graphs - Algorithms, 4th Edition](#)

algs4.cs.princeton.edu/40graphs/ ▼

4.1 Undirected **Graphs** introduces the **graph** data type, including depth-first ... and two classic **algorithms** for solving it: Dijkstra's **algorithm** and Bellman-Ford.



PageRank

Restructuring Transactional Data for Link Analysis in the FinCEN AI System*

Henry G. Goldberg** and Raphael W.H. Wong

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN),
2070 Chain Bridge Road, Vienna VA 22182

**Current address: National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) Regulation, Inc.,
9513 Key West Avenue, Rockville MD 20850
goldberh@nasd.com, wongr@fincen.treas.gov

Abstract

Due to the nature and costs of data collection, many real-world databases consist of large numbers of independent transactions. Finding evidence of structured groups of entities reflected in this data is a task aptly suited to Link Analysis. However, the databases usually must be restructured to allow effective search and analysis of the linkage structures hidden in the original transactions. The FinCEN AI System (FAIS) [Senator 1995] is an example of such an application. We briefly discuss the process of database restructuring and show how it is used to support the discovery and analysis of evidence of money laundering in a database of cash transactions.

Introduction

Transactional Databases

In our modern world, much of human activity is initially recorded in terms of individual transactions. Both the

that might be used to select out the relevant ones for further analysis. In situations where we are looking for fraud in transactional data, the fraudulent activities are likely to be camouflaged to look like normal activities. The actors involved may spend much of their time in normal, uninteresting, activities and only occasionally in fraudulent ones. [Goldberg 1997] It is clear to many analysts who work with this data that the inter-relationships among transactions hold the key to select the proper subset and to understand the implicit activities hidden in the data -- activities which are incompletely reflected in the recorded transactions. The analysis of these relationships, called Link Analysis, is a vital technique used by law enforcement and intelligence analysts the world over. [Andrews 1990]

Finding Hidden Structure

Statistical and other data mining methods (which often are formulated to model and characterize populations of similar instances) can analyze sets of transactions to show

Anti Money Laundering

Personalized Product Recommendations with Neo4j

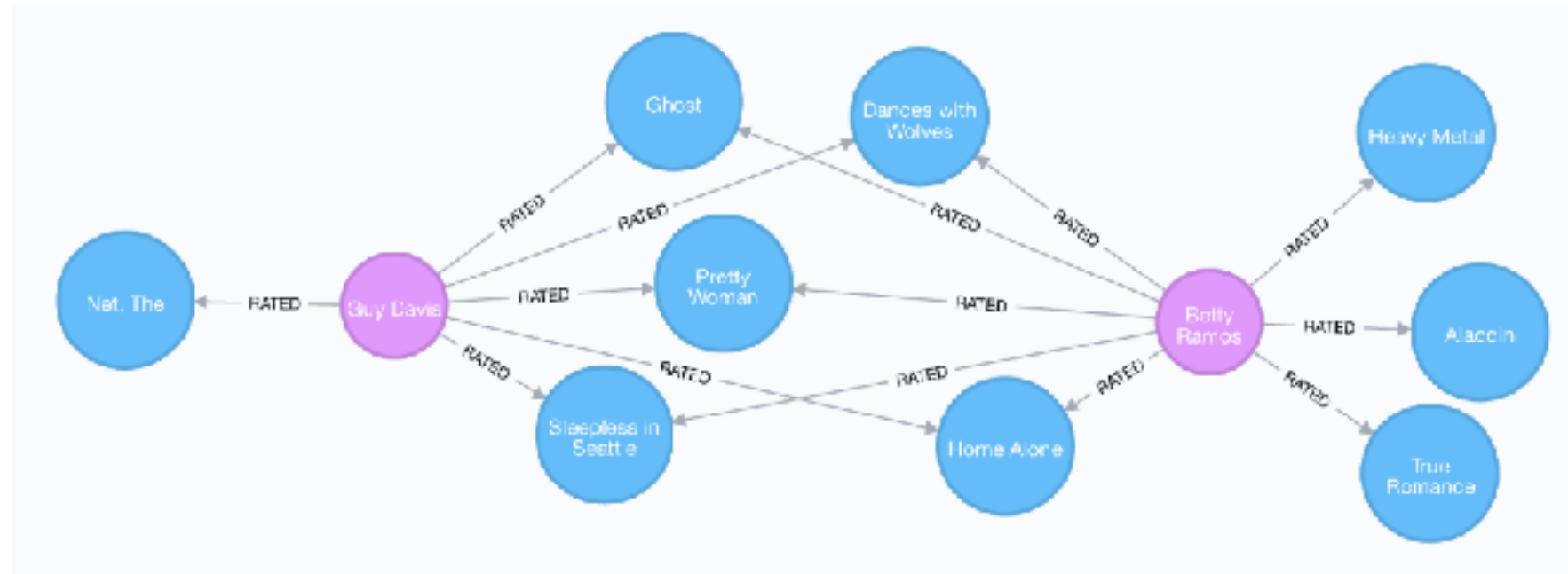
Recommendations

Personalized product recommendations can increase conversions, improve sales rates and provide a better experience for users. In this Neo4j Browser guide, we'll take a look at how you can generate graph-based real-time personalized product recommendations using a dataset of movies and movie ratings, but these techniques can be applied to many different types of products or content.

Graph-Based Recommendations

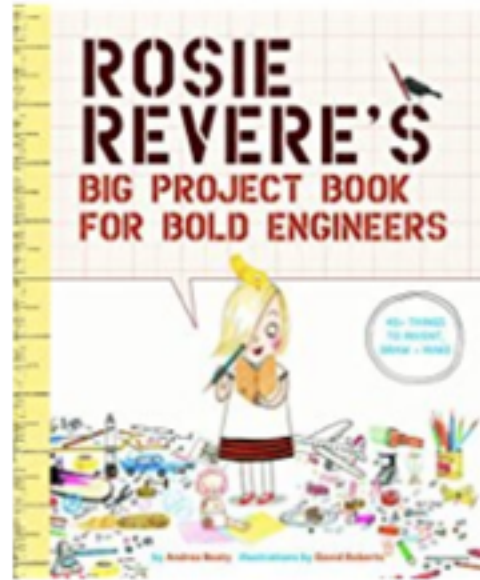
Generating personalized recommendations is one of the most common use cases for a graph database. Some of the main benefits of using graphs to generate recommendations include:

1. **Performance.** Index-free adjacency allows for **calculating recommendations in real time**, ensuring the recommendation is always relevant and reflecting up-to-date information.
2. **Data model.** The labeled property graph model allows for easily combining datasets from multiple sources, allowing enterprises to **unlock value from previously separated data silos**.



Product Recommendations

Recommended for you [See more recommendations](#)

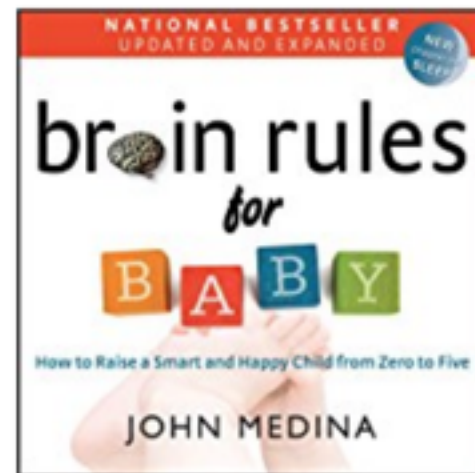


Rosie Revere's Big Project Book for Bold Engineers

Andrea Beaty, David Roberts
Paperback

★★★★☆ 24

\$12.04 ✓prime

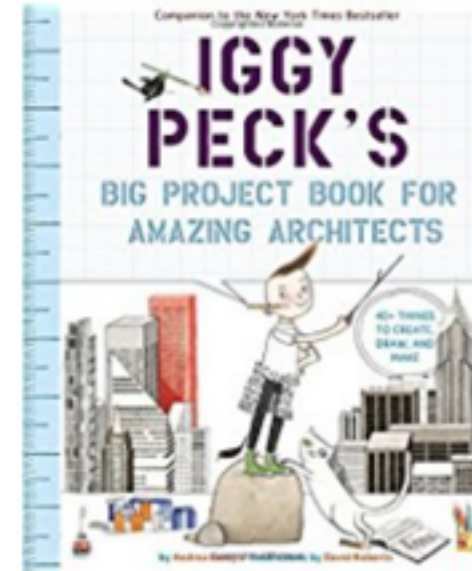


Brain Rules for Baby : How to Raise a Smart and...

John Medina, Pear Press
Audiobook

★★★★☆ 259

\$14.95



Iggy Peck's Big Project Book for Amazing...

Andrea Beaty, David Roberts
Paperback

★★★★☆ 4

\$10.39 ✓prime



Baby Loves Thermodynamics! (Baby Loves Science)

Ruth Spiro, Irene Chan
Board book

★★★★☆ 21

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Sports

Who Is the Best Player Ever? A Complex Network Analysis of the History of Professional Tennis

Filippo Radicchi*

Matjaz Perc, Editor

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Abstract

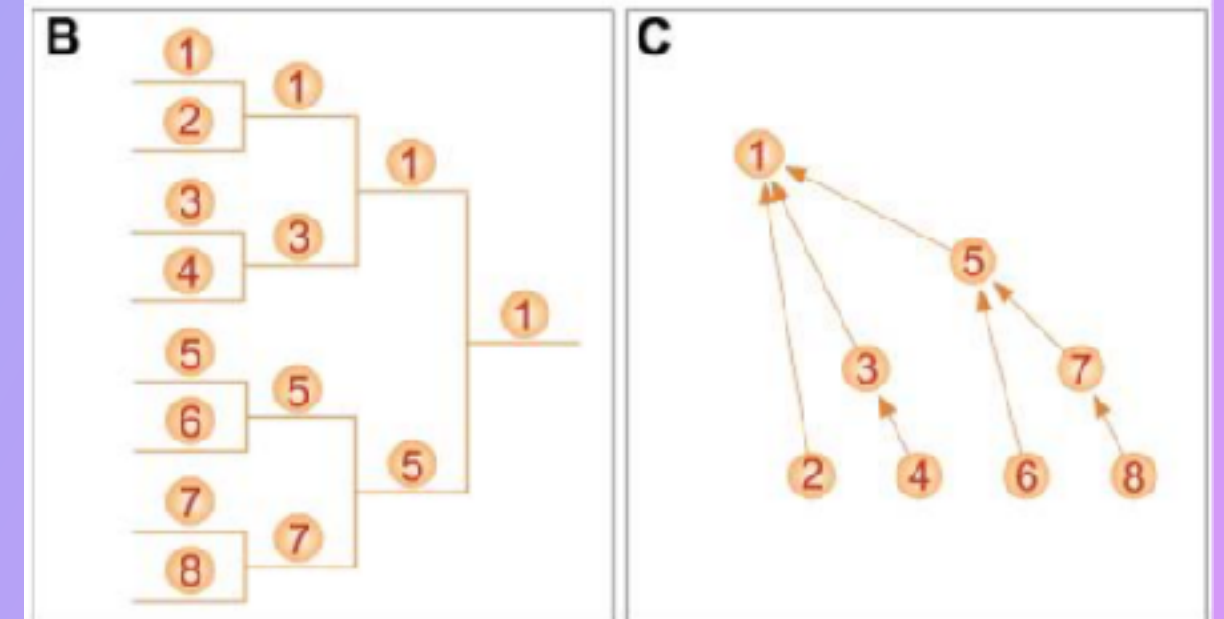
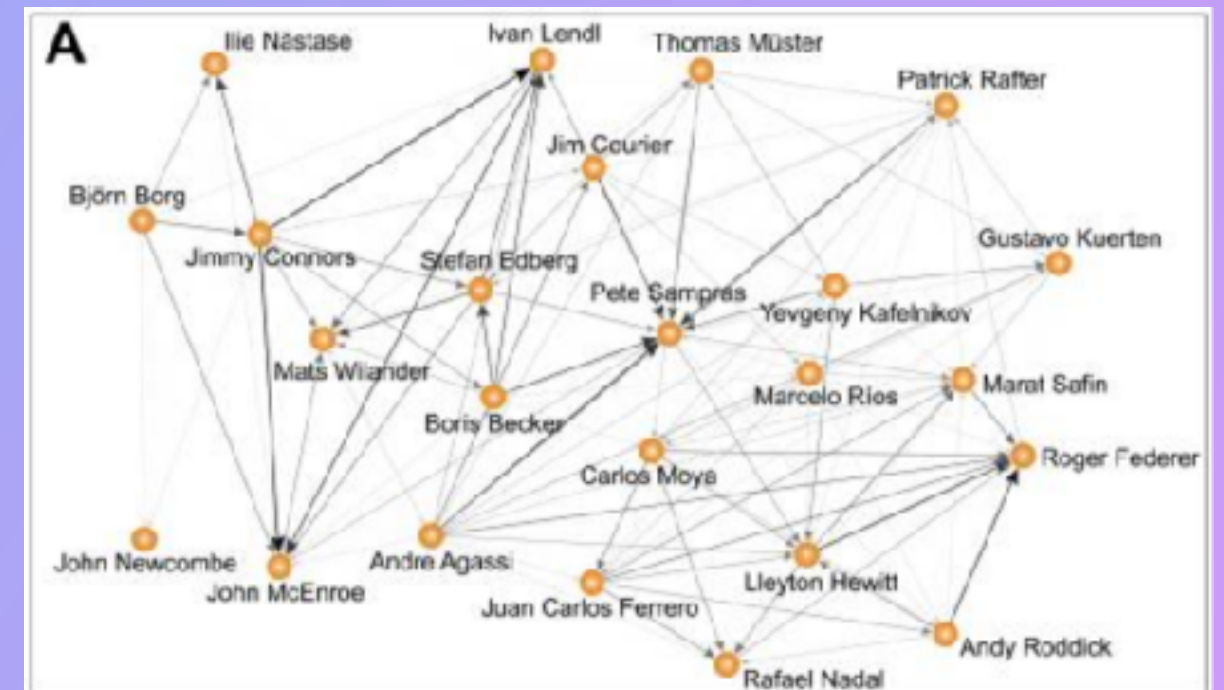
Go to:

We considered all matches played by professional tennis players between 1968 and 2010, and, on the basis of this data set, constructed a directed and weighted network of contacts. The resulting graph showed complex features, typical of many real networked systems studied in literature. We developed a diffusion algorithm and applied it to the tennis contact network in order to rank professional players. *Jimmy Connors* was identified as the best player in the history of tennis according to our ranking procedure. We performed a complete analysis by determining the best players on specific playing surfaces as well as the best ones in each of the years covered by the data set. The results of our technique were compared to those of two other well established methods. In general, we observed that our ranking method performed better: it had a higher predictive power and did not require the arbitrary introduction of external criteria for the correct assessment of the quality of players. The present work provides novel evidence of the utility of tools and methods of network theory in real applications.

Introduction

Go to:

Social systems generally display complex features [1]. Complexity is present at the individual level: the behavior of humans often obeys complex dynamical patterns as for example demonstrated by the rules governing electronic correspondence [2]–[5]. At the same time, complexity is present also at the global level. This can be seen for example when social systems are mathematically represented in terms of graphs



Literature



ars TECHNICA



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BIZ & IT —

Novel text analysis uses PageRank to identify influential Victorian authors

Searching for the Adam and Eve of 20th century authors.

LIAT CLARK, WIRED.CO.UK - 8/18/2012, 8:47 AM

Urban Planning

Ranking Spaces for Predicting Human Movement in an Urban Environment

Bin Jiang

Department of Land Surveying and Geo-informatics
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Email: bin.jiang@polyu.edu.hk

(February 2008 version 3)

Abstract

A city can be topologically represented as a connectivity graph, consisting of nodes representing individual spaces and links if the corresponding spaces are intersected. It turns out in the space syntax literature that some defined topological metrics can capture human movement rates in individual spaces. In other words, the topological metrics are significantly correlated to human movement rates, and individual spaces can be ranked by the metrics for predicting human movement. However, this correlation has never been well justified. In this paper, we study the same issue by applying the weighted PageRank algorithm to the connectivity graph or space-space topology for ranking the individual spaces, and find surprisingly that (1) the PageRank scores are better correlated to human movement rates than the space syntax metrics, and (2) the underlying space-space topology demonstrates small world and scale free properties. The findings provide a novel justification as to why space syntax, or topological analysis in general, can be used to predict human movement. We further conjecture that this kind of analysis is no more than predicting a drunkard's walking on a small world and scale free network.

Keywords: Space syntax, topological analysis of networks, small world, scale free, human movement, and PageRank

Toxic Waste Management

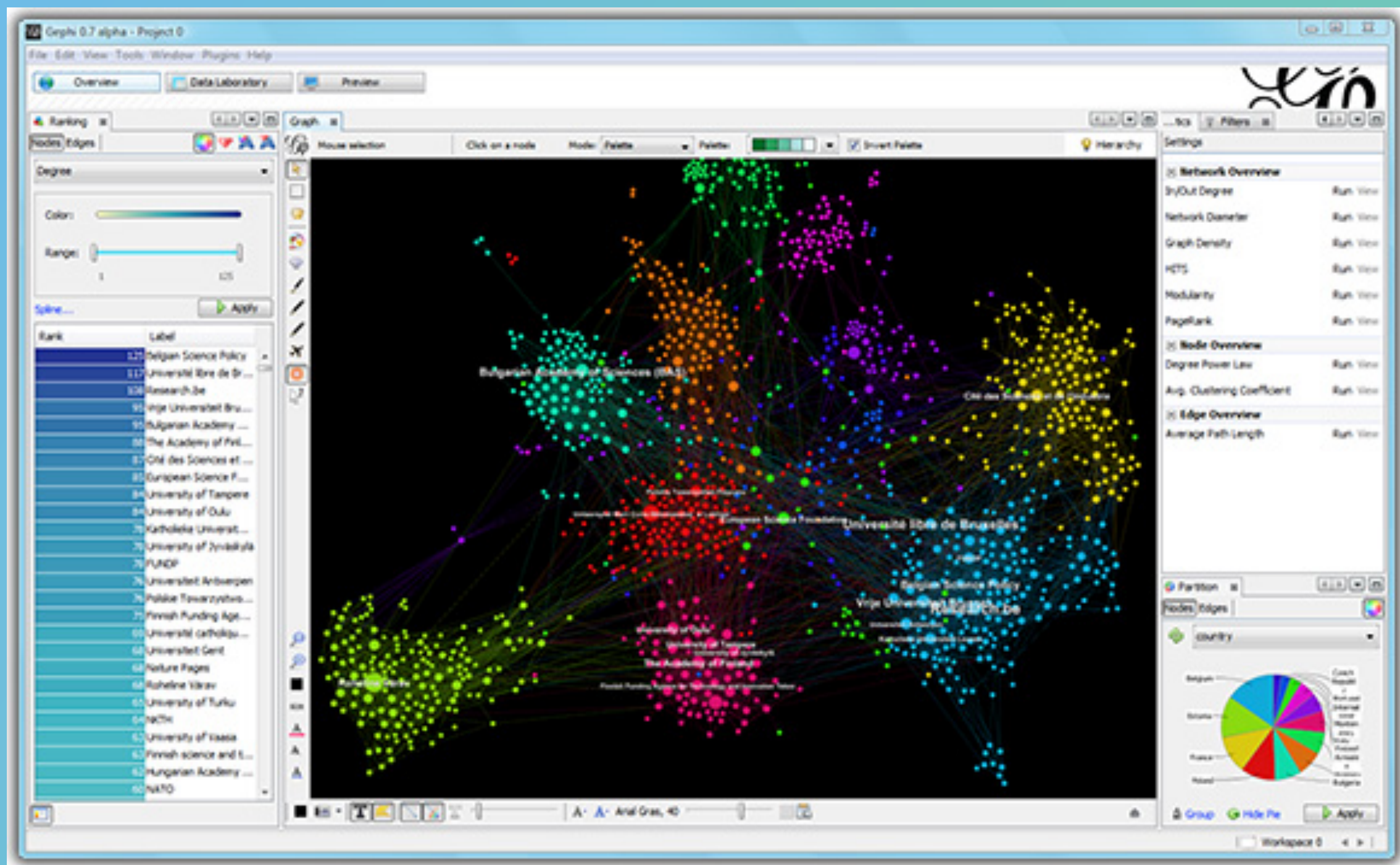
WIRED

CALEB GARLING BUSINESS 02.16.12 04:20 PM

RESEARCHERS FIGHT TOXIC WASTE WITH GOOGLE PAGERANK



Historical Tooling





igraph – The network analysis package

igraph is a collection of network analysis tools with the emphasis on **efficiency, portability** and ease of use.

igraph is **open source** and free. igraph can be programmed in **R, Python** and **C/C++**.

[igraph R package](#)[python-igraph](#)[igraph C library](#)

[Download](#)[Libraries ▾](#)[Documentation ▾](#)[Examples](#)[Community ▾](#)[Developers ▾](#)[Apache Software Foundation ▾](#)

GraphX is Apache Spark's API for graphs and graph-parallel computation.

Flexibility

Seamlessly work with both graphs and collections.

GraphX unifies ETL, exploratory analysis, and iterative graph computation within a single system. You can [view](#) the same data as both graphs and collections, [transform](#) and [join](#) graphs with RDDs efficiently, and write custom iterative graph algorithms using the [Pregel API](#).

```
graph = Graph(vertices, edges)
messages =
  spark.textFile("hdfs://...")
graph2 = graph.joinVertices(messages)
{
  (id, vertex, msg) => ...
}
```

Using GraphX in Scala

Latest News

Spark Summit (June 5-7th, 2017, San Francisco) agenda posted (Mar 31, 2017)

Spark Summit East (Feb 7-9th, 2017, Boston) agenda posted (Jan 04, 2017)

Spark 2.1.0 released (Dec 28, 2016)

Spark wins CloudSort Benchmark as the most efficient engine (Nov 15, 2016)

[Archive](#)

Download Spark

Graph Analytics vs Graph Databases



3

Global analysis



PageRank, Centrality, etc.

4

ACID transactions



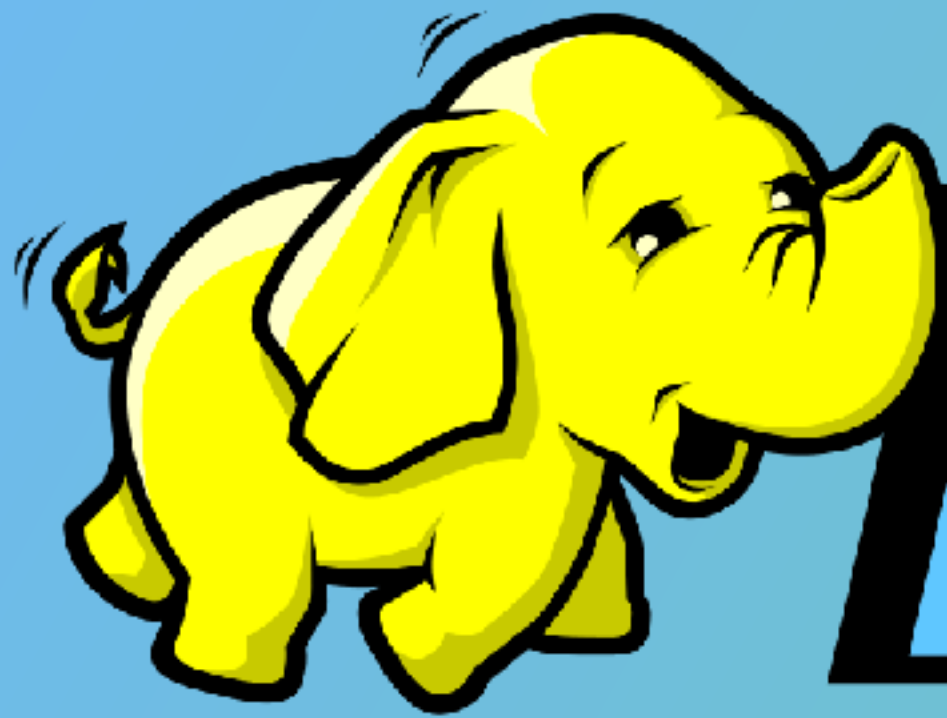
5

Real-time queries



6





hadoop



OR

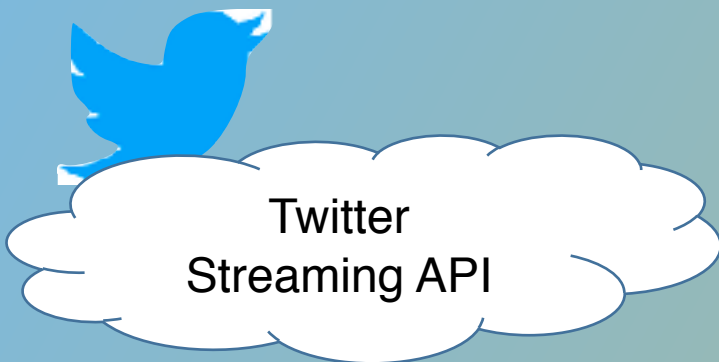


OR

NumPy

The New World





Python Tweet
Collection
(includes user data)

Rabbit MQ

MongoDB

Neo4j

R Scripts
-Graph Stats
-Community Detection

MySQL

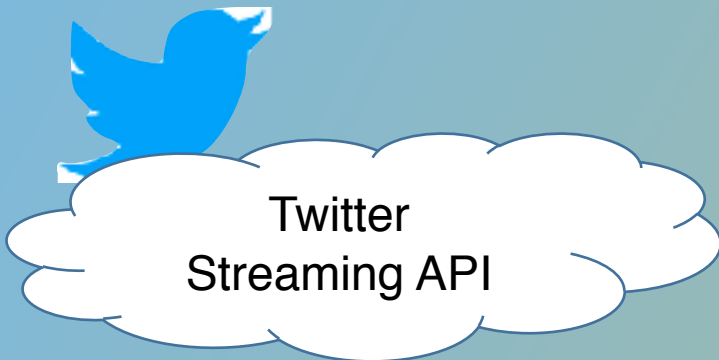
Tableau

Graph .grap
hml

Graph
Visualization

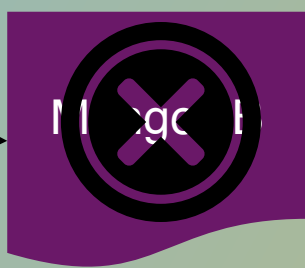


- Hit a wall with igraph/R
- Need to scale graph algorithms



Python Tweet
Collection
(includes user data)

Rabbit MQ



Neo4j

Graph
-Connector

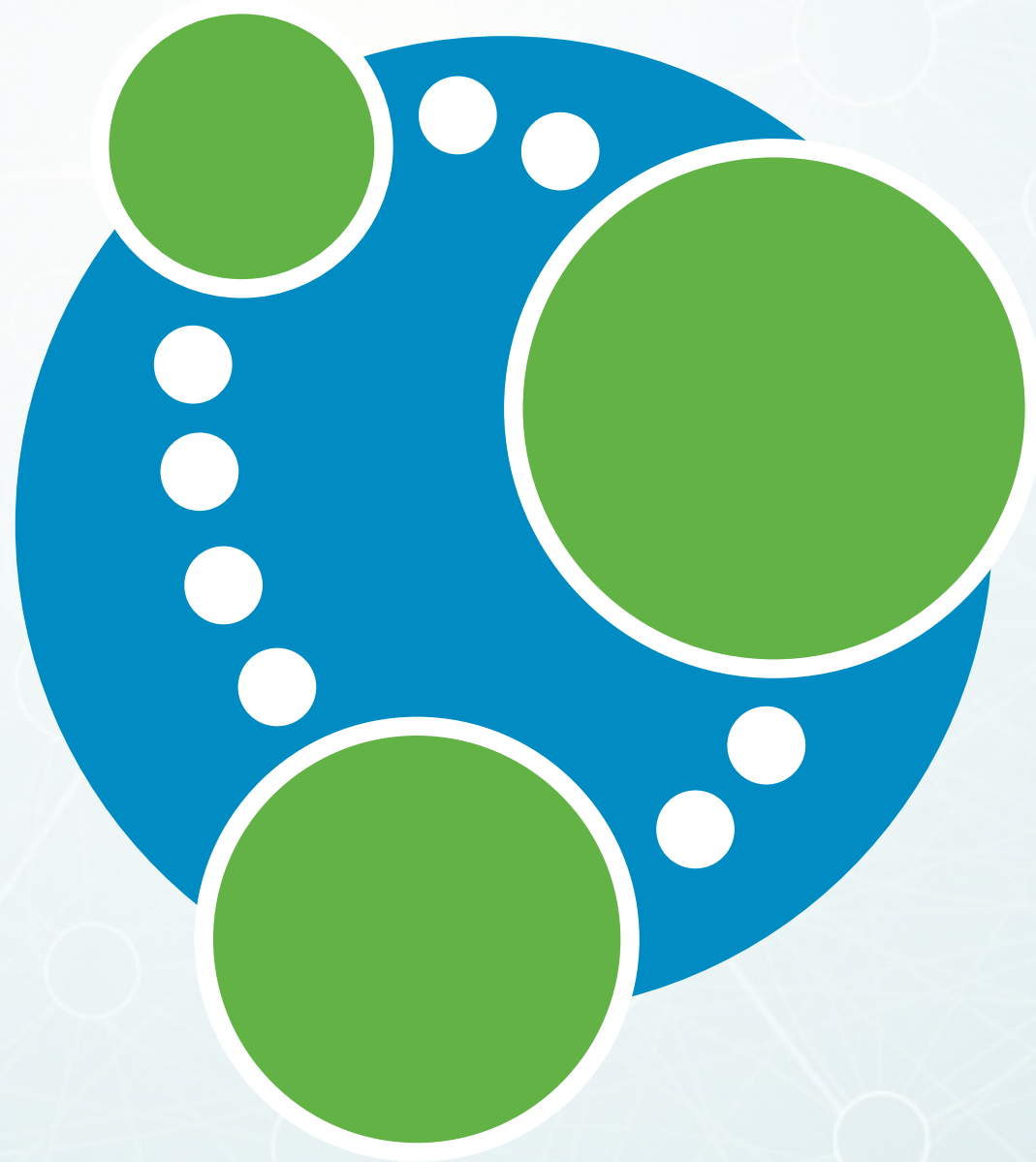


Tableau



Graph
Visualization





The background features a light blue gradient with a complex network of thin white lines connecting various sized white circles, creating a web-like or molecular structure.

OPTIMIZED FOR

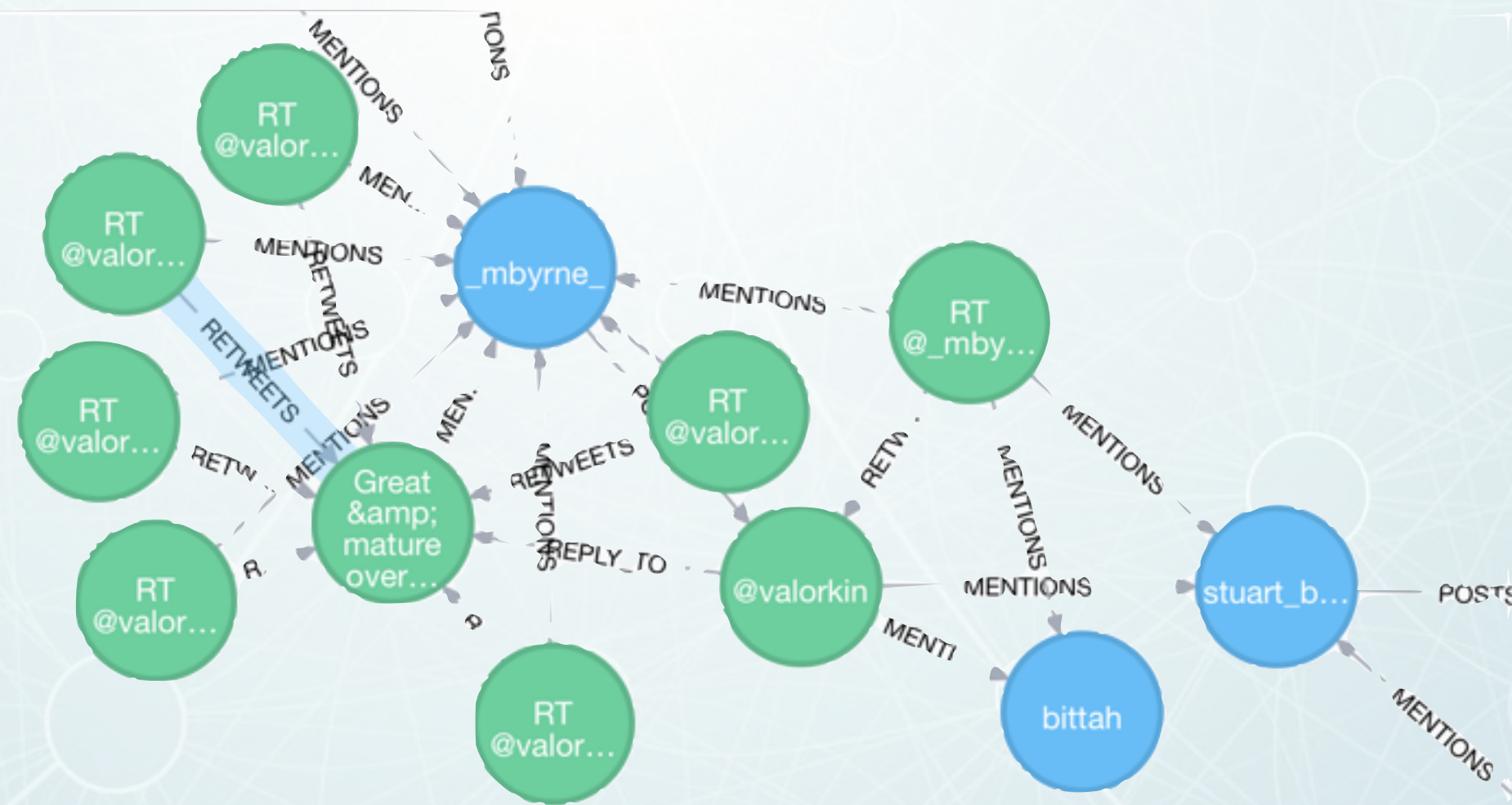
The background features a light blue gradient with a complex network of thin white lines connecting various sized white circles, creating a mesh-like or molecular structure.

OLTP




GREAT FOR

Subgraph Queries





WORKING ON

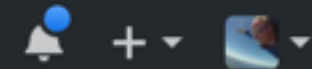


IN



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neo4j-contrib / neo4j-graph-algorithms

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Efficient Graph Algorithms for Neo4j <http://neo4j-contrib.github.io/neo4j-...>

Edit

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279 commits

15 branches

3 releases

7 contributors

GPL-3.0

Branch: 3.2

New pull request

Create new file

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Find file

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knutwalker committed with **jexp** Load correct weight property for Louvain

Latest commit 146b229 2 days ago

algo

Load correct weight property for Louvain

a day ago

benchmark

Add CC proc for Huge CC

8 days ago

core

Make TestDatabaseCreator ignored as a test

a day ago

doc

Add pagerank references (#423)

3 days ago

tests

Load correct weight property for Louvain

a day ago

.gitignore

Ldbc benchmark for LabelPropagation (#146)

5 months ago

.travis.yml

Run benchmarks on travis with 4g memory

4 months ago

Neo4j Graph Algorithms



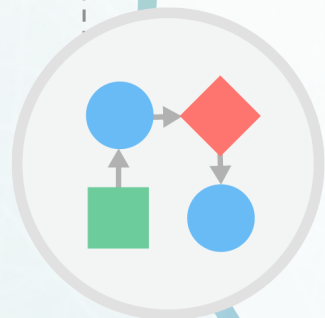
Neo4j
Native Graph
Database



Cypher Query
Language

(a) → (b)

Analytics
Integrations



Wide Range of
APOC Procedures



Optimized
Graph Algorithms



neo4j
ANALYTICS



Finds the optimal path or evaluates route availability and quality



Determines the importance of distinct nodes in the network



Evaluates how a group is clustered or partitioned

Usage

1. Call as Cypher procedure
2. Pass in specification (Label, Prop, Query) and configuration

3. ~.stream variant returns **(a lot)** of results

```
CALL algo.<name>.stream('Label', 'TYPE', {conf})
```

```
YIELD nodeId, score
```

4. non-stream variant writes results to graph

returns statistics

```
CALL algo.<name>('Label', 'TYPE', {conf})
```



What about Virtual Graphs?

Pass in Cypher statement for node- and relationship-lists.

```
CALL algo.<name>(
'MATCH ... RETURN id(n)',
'MATCH (n)-->(m)
RETURN id(n) as source,
      id(m) as target', {graph: 'cypher'})
```



Supported Centrality Algos

- PageRank (baseline)
- Betweenness
- Closeness
- Degree



Supported Centrality Algos

```
CALL algo.pageRank.stream  
('Page', 'LINKS', {iterations:20, dampingFactor:0.85})  
YIELD node, score  
RETURN node, score  
ORDER BY score DESC LIMIT 20
```

```
CALL algo.pageRank('Page', 'LINKS',  
{iterations:20, dampingFactor:0.85,  
write: true, writeProperty:"pagerank"})
```

```
YIELD nodes, loadMillis, computeMillis, writeMillis
```

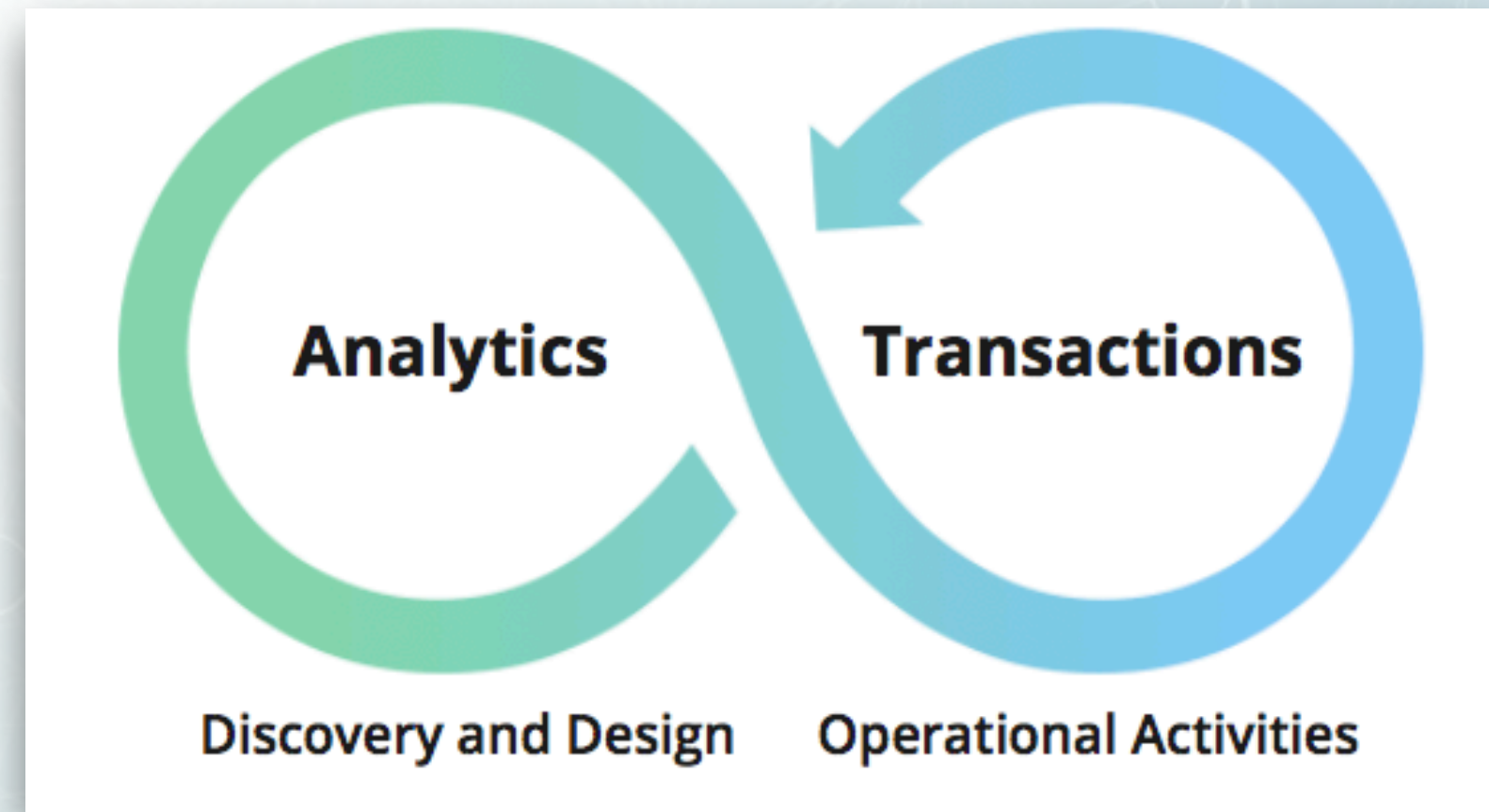
Supported Pathfinding Algos

- Single Source Short Path
- All-Nodes SSP
- Parallel BFS / DFS

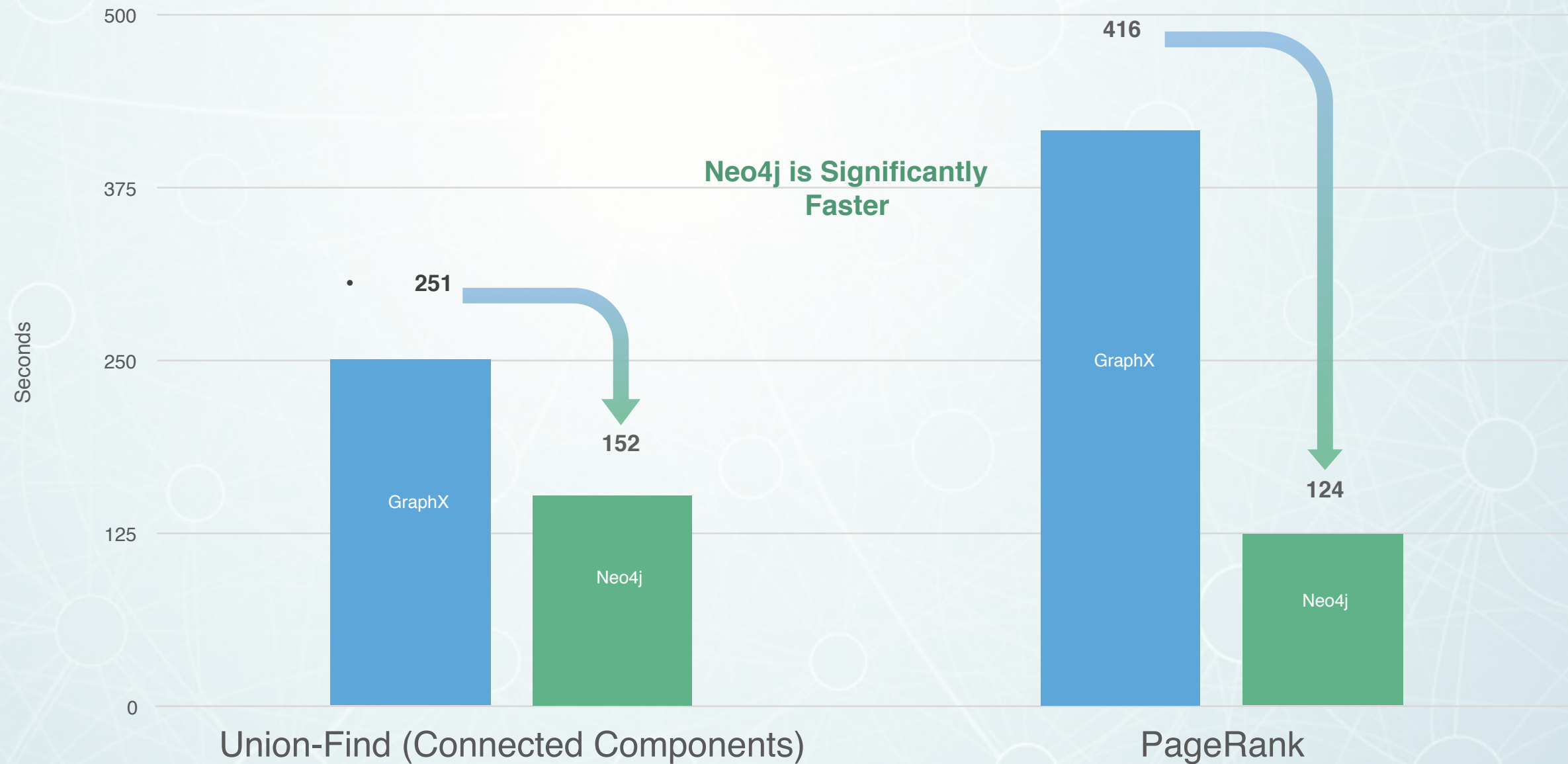


Goal: Iterate Quickly

- Combine data from sources into one graph
- Project to relevant subgraphs
- Enrich data with algorithms
- Traverse, collect, filter aggregate with queries
- Visualize, Explore, Decide, Export
- From all APIs and Tools



A note on Performance



Twitter 2010 Dataset

- 1.47 Billion Relationships
- 41.65 Million Nodes

Spark GraphX results [publicly available](#)

- Amazon EC2 cluster running 64-bit Linux
- 128 CPUs with 68 GB of memory, 2 hard disks

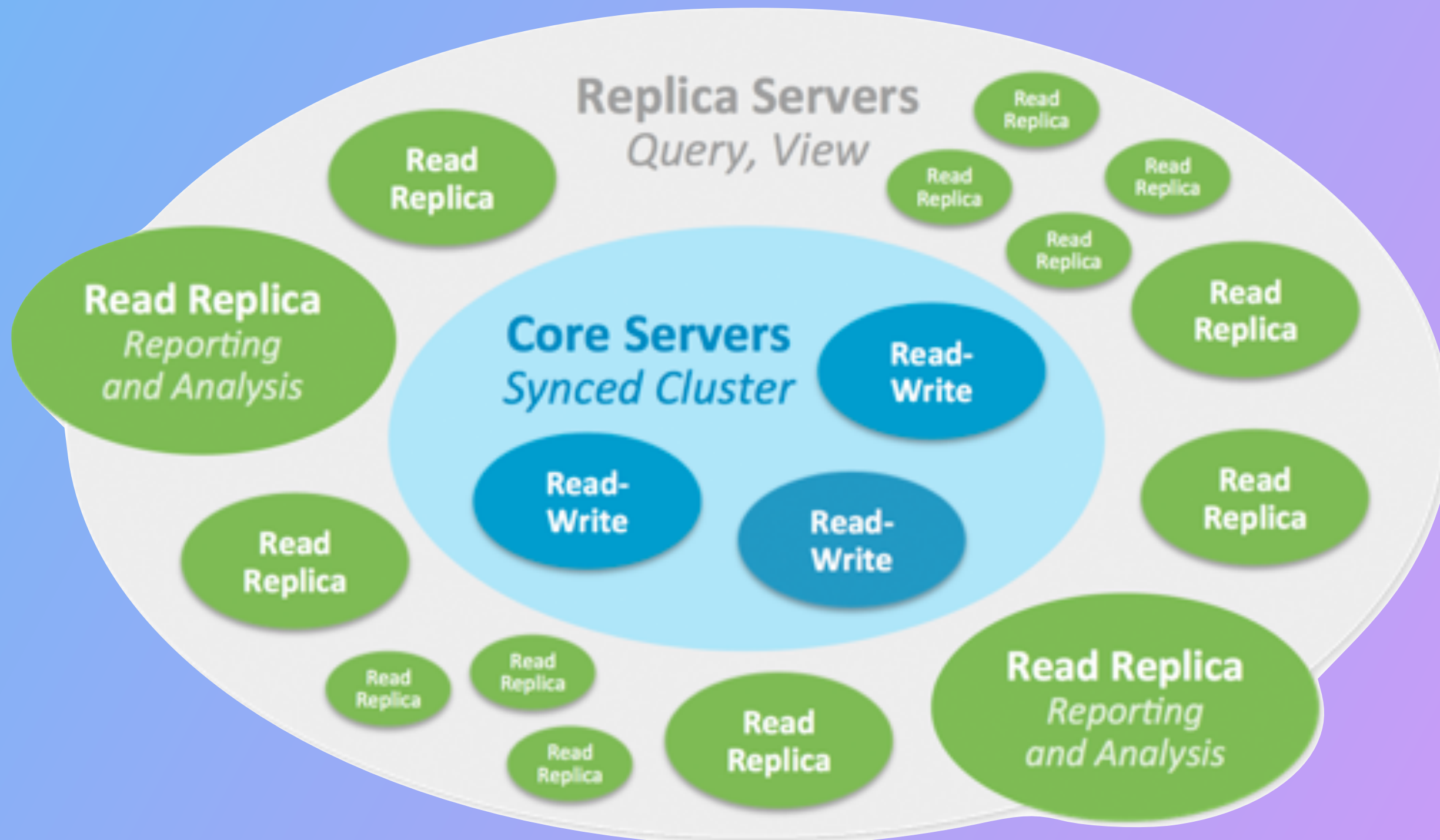
Neo4j Configuration

- Physical machine running 64-bit Linux
- 128 CPUs with 55 GB RAM, SSDs

What's the Future Look Like?



Scaling via Parallel Processing



Scaling Across the Cluster



THANK YOU!

ryan@neo4j.com

@ryguyrg

