

A hand is pointing at a laptop screen. The background is dark with a network diagram overlay consisting of nodes and lines. The text is overlaid on this background.

Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos

Chad Green

South Florida Software Developer's Conference
February 29, 2020

Who is Chad Green

Director of Software Development
ScholarRx



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 chadgreen.com

 ChadGreen

 ChadwickEGreen



@chadgreen

The background of the slide features a dark, semi-transparent image of a hand typing on a laptop keyboard. Overlaid on this is a complex network graph with numerous nodes and connecting lines. In the upper left, there are faint icons of a pie chart and a bar chart. The overall aesthetic is technical and data-oriented.

What are **Graph** Databases

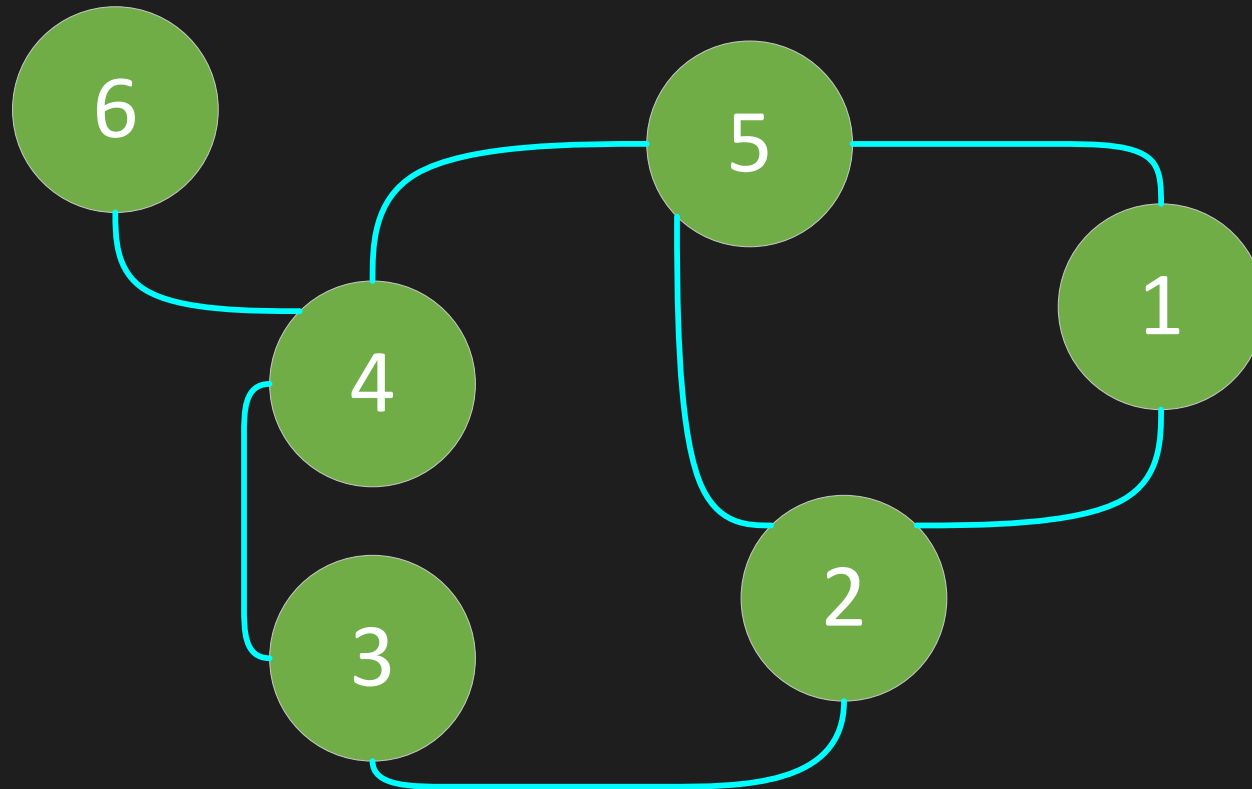
Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos

What is a Graph

- Discrete mathematics
- Structure amounting to a set of objects in which some pairs of the objects are in some sense related
- Objects correspond to mathematical abstractions called vertices and each of the related pairs of vertices is called an edge
- Graph Theory is the study of graphs

What is a Graph

- Depicted in diagrammatic form as a set of dots or circles for the vertices, joined by lines or curves for the edges



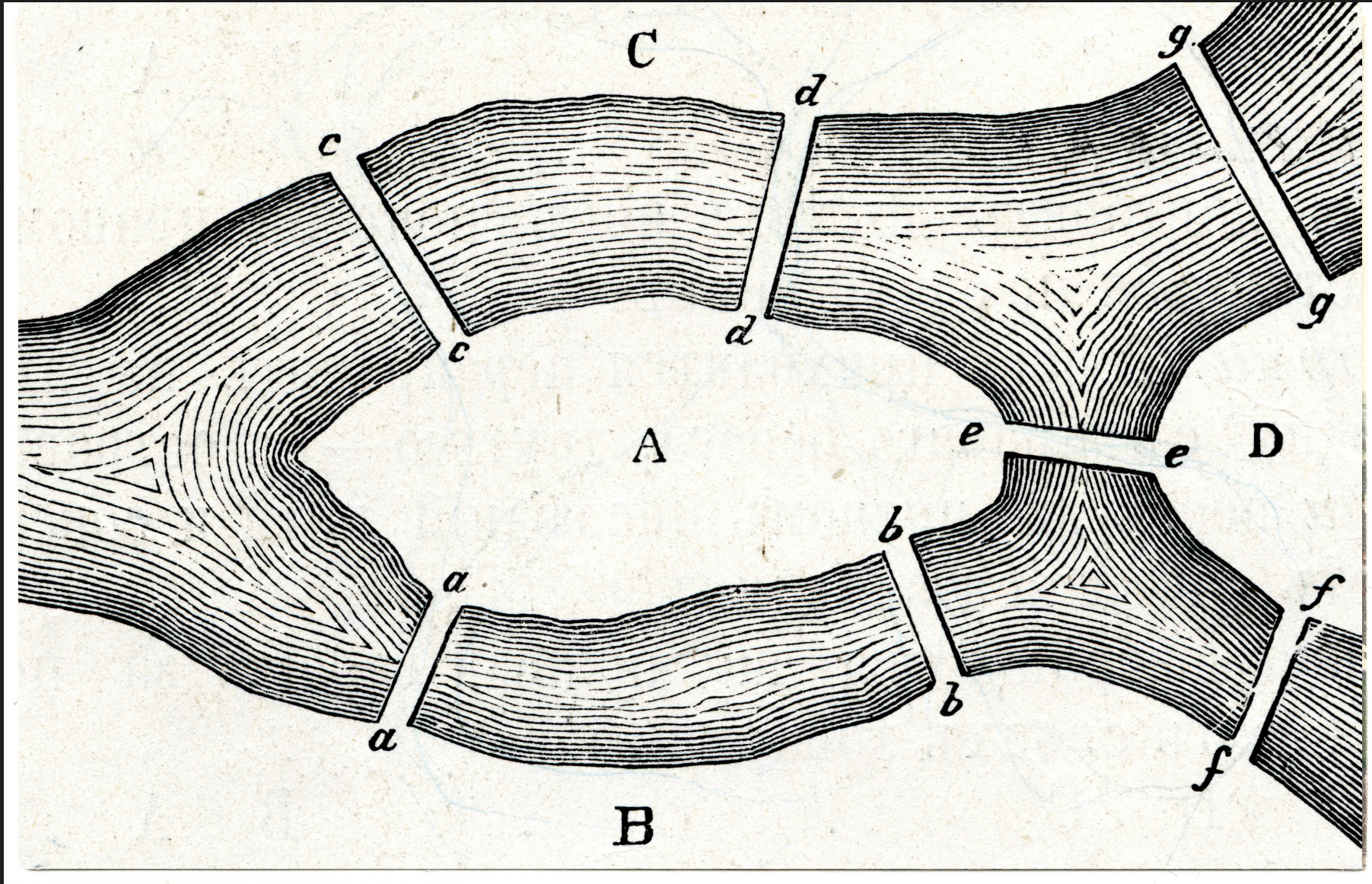
What is a Graph

$$G = (V, E)$$

History of Graph Theory



History of Graph Theory



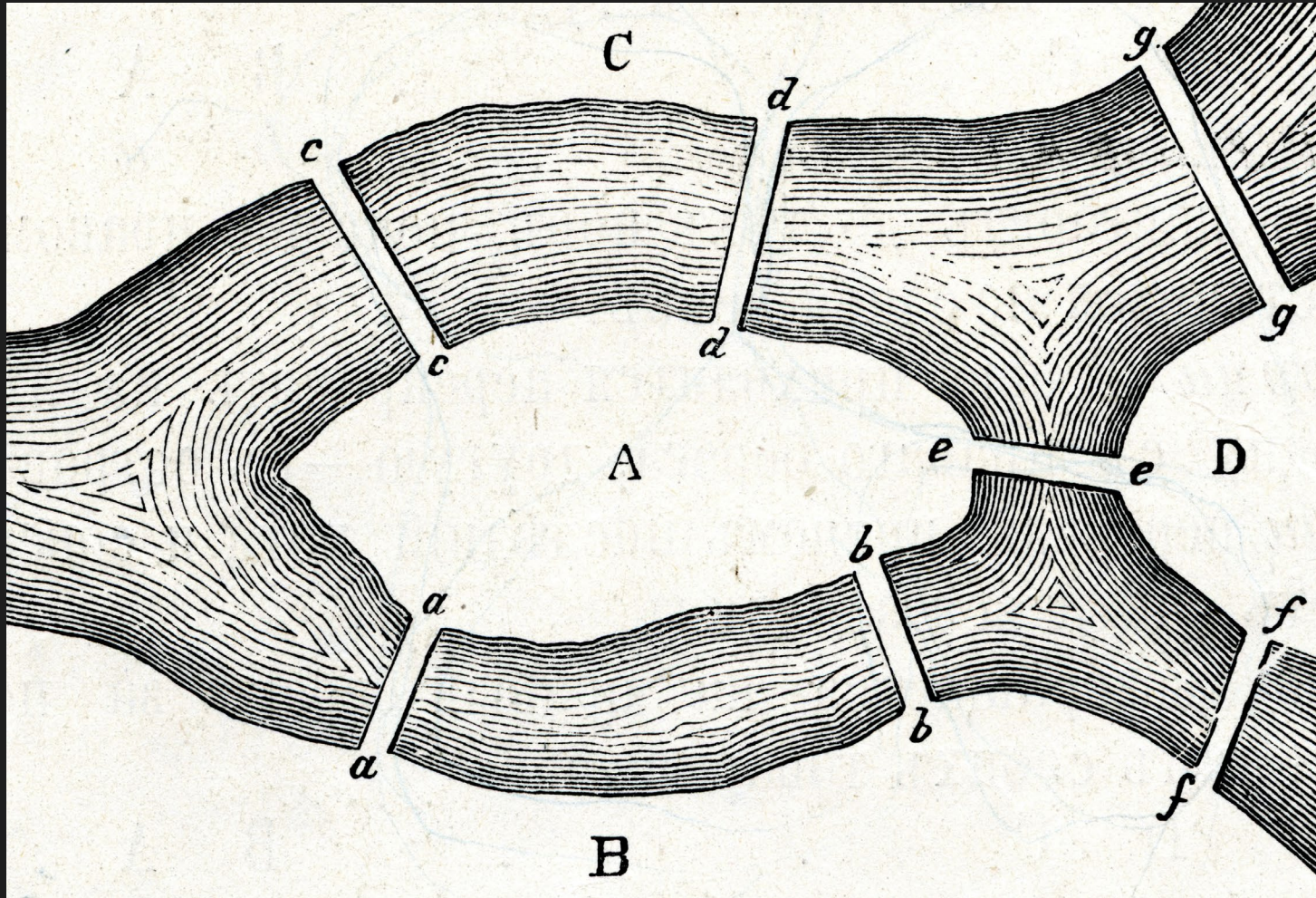
History of Graph Theory



Leonard Euler



History of Graph Theory



Solutio problematis ad
geometriam situs
pertinentis

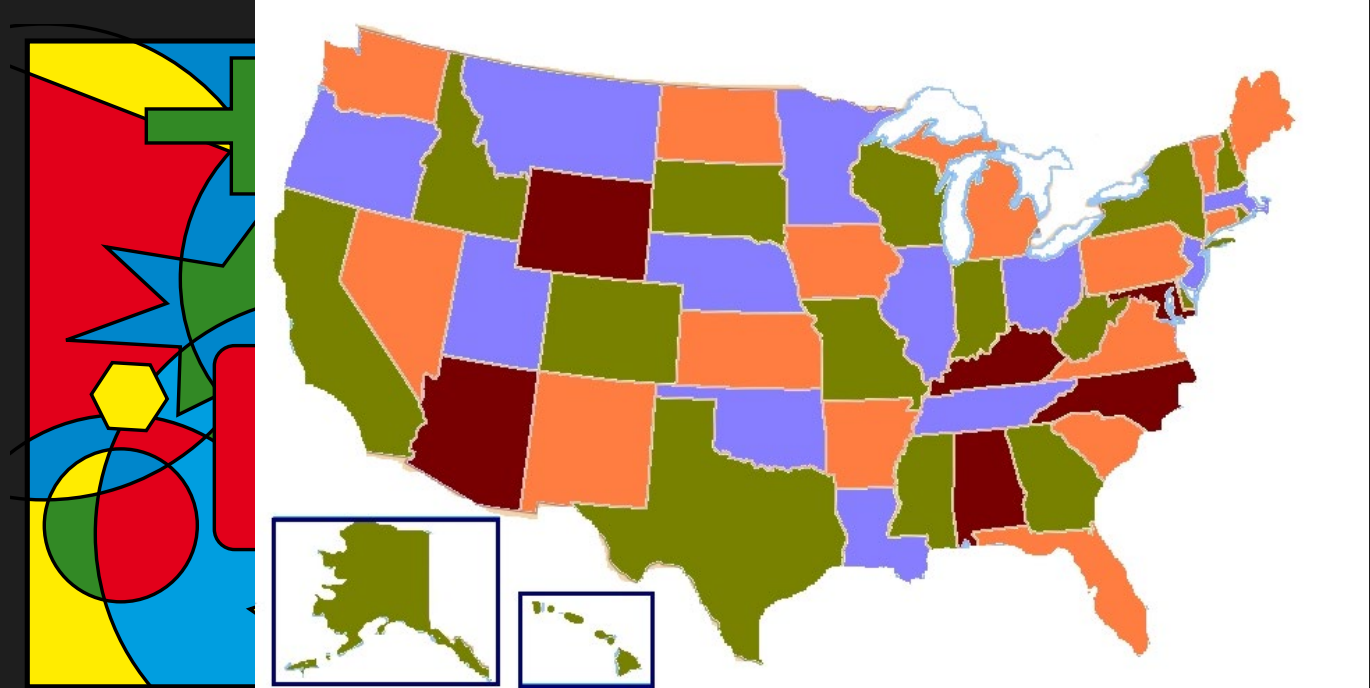
The solution of a problem
relating to the geometry
of position

History of Graph Theory

- Alexandre-Théophile Vandermonde publishes paper on the knight problem
- Augustin-Louis Cauchy & Simon Antoine Jean L'Huilier used Euler's formula to begin topology
- Term "graph" introduced in 1878 by James Joseph Sylvester
- First textbook on graph theory written by Dénes König in 1936
- In 1969, Frank Harary publishes the "definitive textbook on the subject"

History of Graph Theory

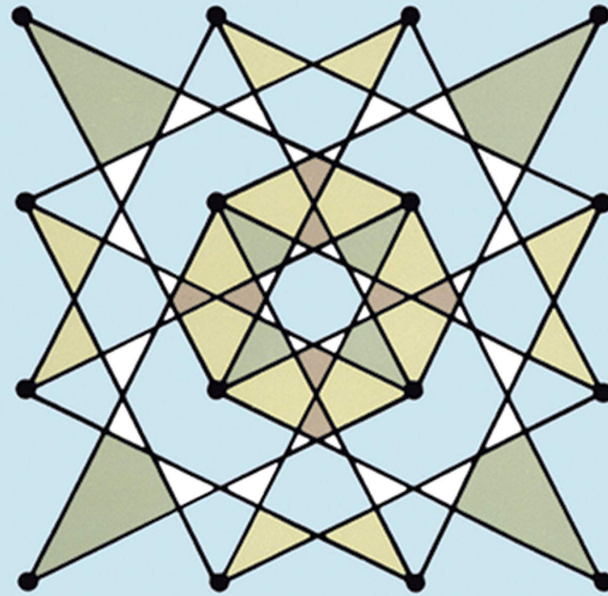
- Four color problem posed by Francis Guthrie in 1852; Heinrich Heesch published method for solving in 1969 using computers; computer-aided proof produced in 1976 by Kenneth Appel and Wolfgang Haken



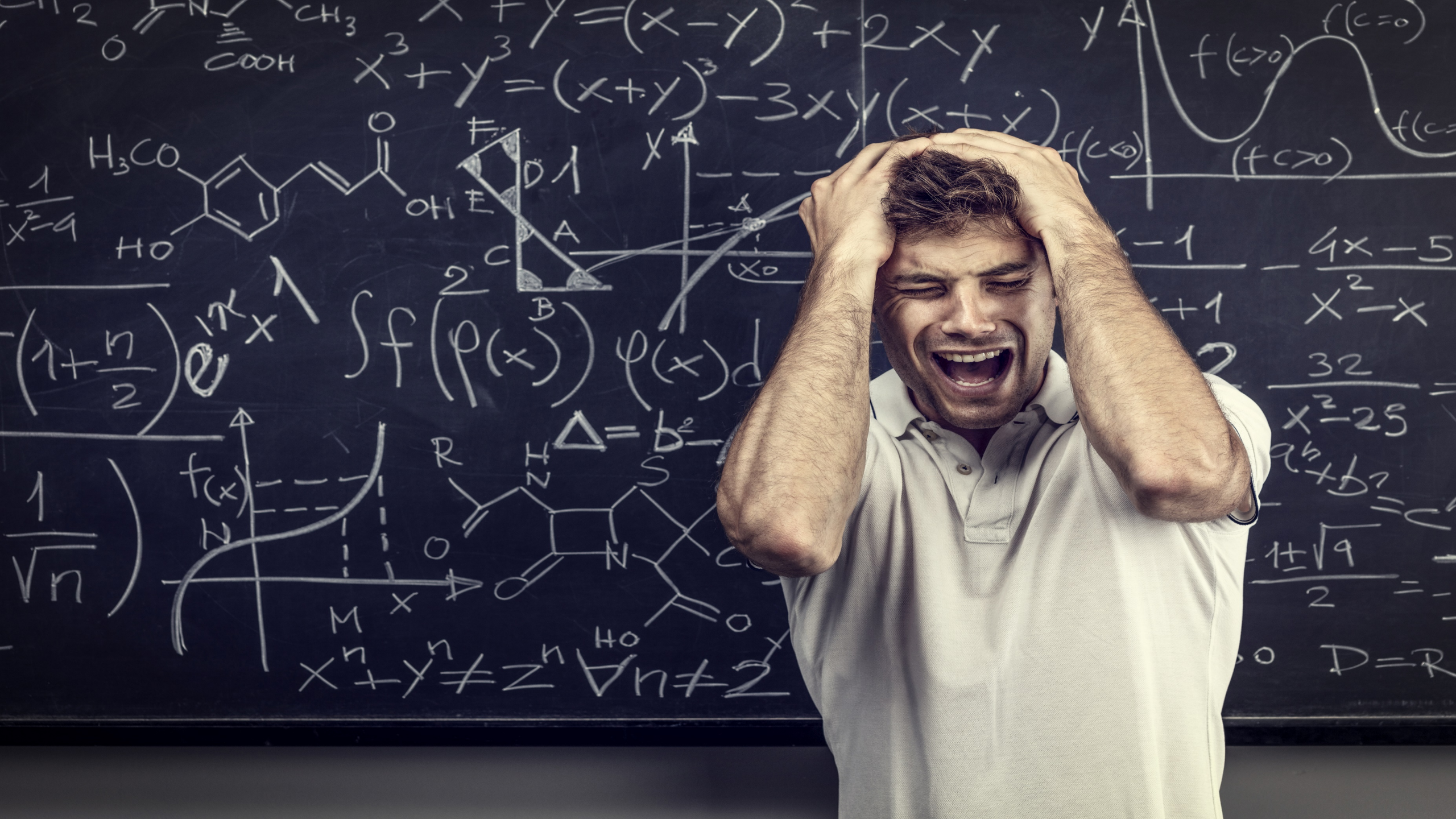
Applications of Graph Theory

- Linguistics
- Physics and Chemistry
- Social Sciences
- Biology
- Computer Science

INTRODUCTION TO
**GRAPH
THEORY**



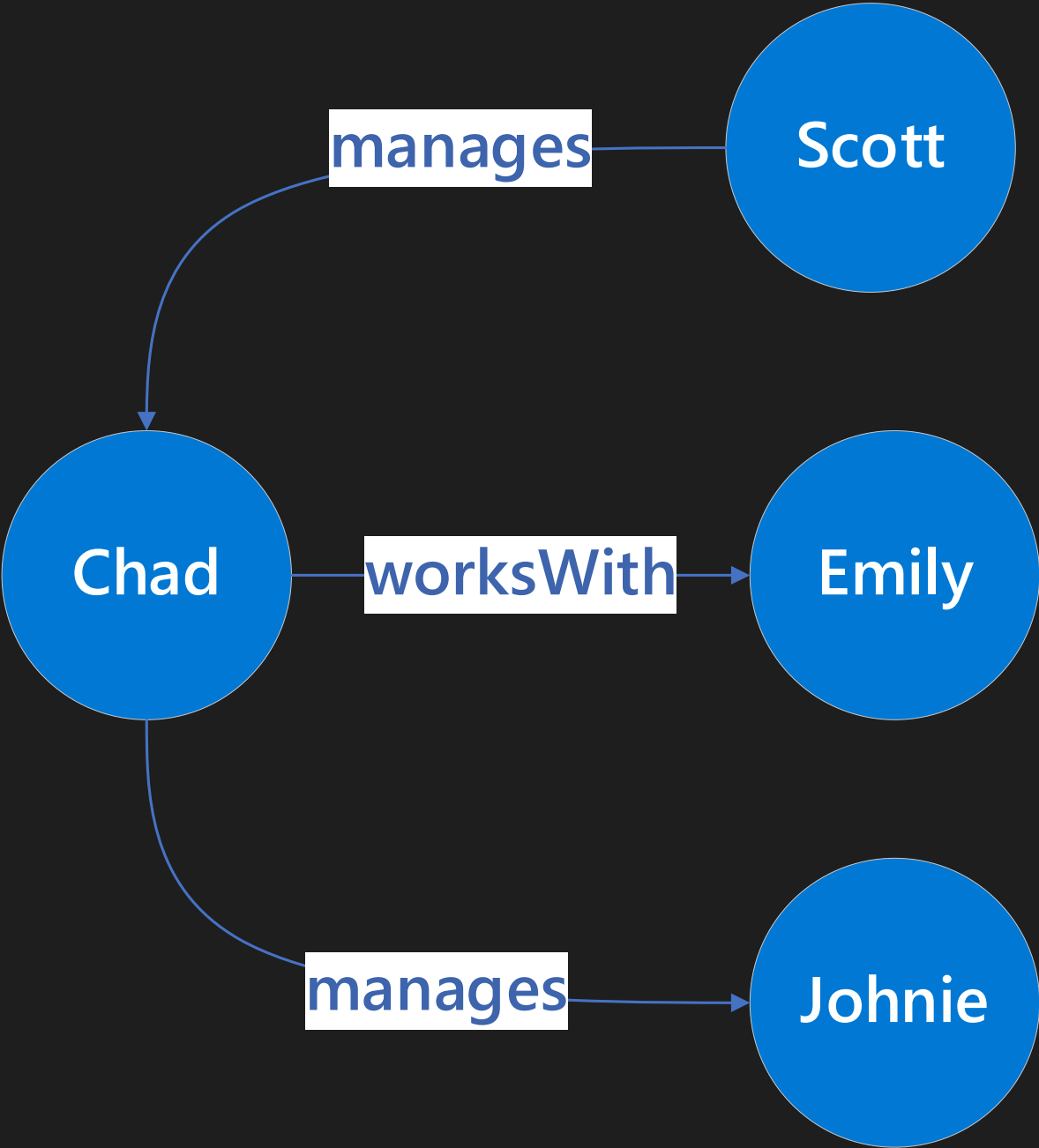
Richard J. Trudeau



What is a Graph

- Collection of *vertices* and *edges*
- Represent entities as vertices and the ways in which those entities relate to the world as relationships
- Allow us to model all kinds of scenarios

What is a Graph



What is a **Graph Database**

A graph database is a database that uses graph structures to represent and store data.

What is a Graph Database

- Represents data as it exists in the real world that are naturally connected
- Does not try to change them in any way to define them as entities
- Graphs are composed of *vertices* and *edges*
- Vertices represent specific objects
- Edge is a relation between vertices
- Both vertices and edges can have any number of properties

Property Graph Model

Contains **nodes**
(vertices) and
relationships (edges)

Nodes and relationships
contain **properties**

Relationships are **named**
and **directed** with a **start**
and **end** node

Employee

Name: Chad Green
Location: Louisville, KY
Title: Director of
Software
Development

Works For

Date of Employment: 2/28/2019

Company

Name: ScholarRx
Location:
 Elizabethtown, KY

The Power of Graph Databases

Performance

Flexibility

Agility

Common Graph Use Cases

- Internet of Things
- Customer 360
- Asset management
- Recommendations
- Fraud detection
- Data Integration
- Identity and access management
- Social networks
- Communication networks
- Genomics
- Epidemiology
- Semantic Web
- Search

The background features a hand in a white sleeve pointing at a laptop keyboard. Overlaid on this is a complex network graph with nodes and connecting lines. Various data visualization elements like pie charts and bar graphs are faintly visible in the background.

Graph **vs** Relational

Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

Relational

Tables

Schema with nullables

Relations with foreign keys

Related data fetched with joins

Graph

Vertices (Nodes)

No schema

Relation is first class citizen

Related data fetched with a pattern

Human Resource Data


Graph Databases vs Relational Databases



Human Resource Data

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

EmployeeId	EmployeeName	EmployeeGroup
1	Willis B. Hawkins	Sales
2	Neil S. Vega	Sales
3	Ada C. Lavigne	Engineering

Employees	
 EmployeeID	
EmployeeName	
EmployeeGroup	

Human Resource Data

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
-- Create the Employee Table
```

```
CREATE TABLE Employees
```

```
(
```

```
    EmployeeID    INT            IDENTITY(1,1),
```

```
    EmployeeName  VARCHAR(64),
```

```
    EmployeeGroup VARCHAR(32),
```

```
    CONSTRAINT pkcEmployees PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (EmployeeId)
```

```
)
```

```
GO
```

```
-- Populate the Employee Table
```

```
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeName, EmployeeGroup)
```

```
    VALUES ('Willis B. Hawkins', 'Sales'),
```

```
           ('Neil S. Vega',      'Sales'),
```

```
           ('Ada C. Lavigne',    'Engineering');
```

```
GO
```


Human Resource Data

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
// Create group nodes
```

```
g.addV('group').property('id', 'Sales')  
g.addV('group').property('id', 'Engineering')
```

```
// Create employee nodes
```

```
g.addV('employee').property('id', 'Willis B. Hawkins')  
g.addV('employee').property('id', 'Neil S. Vega')  
g.addV('employee').property('id', 'Ada C. Lavignee')
```

```
// Create relationships between groups and employees
```

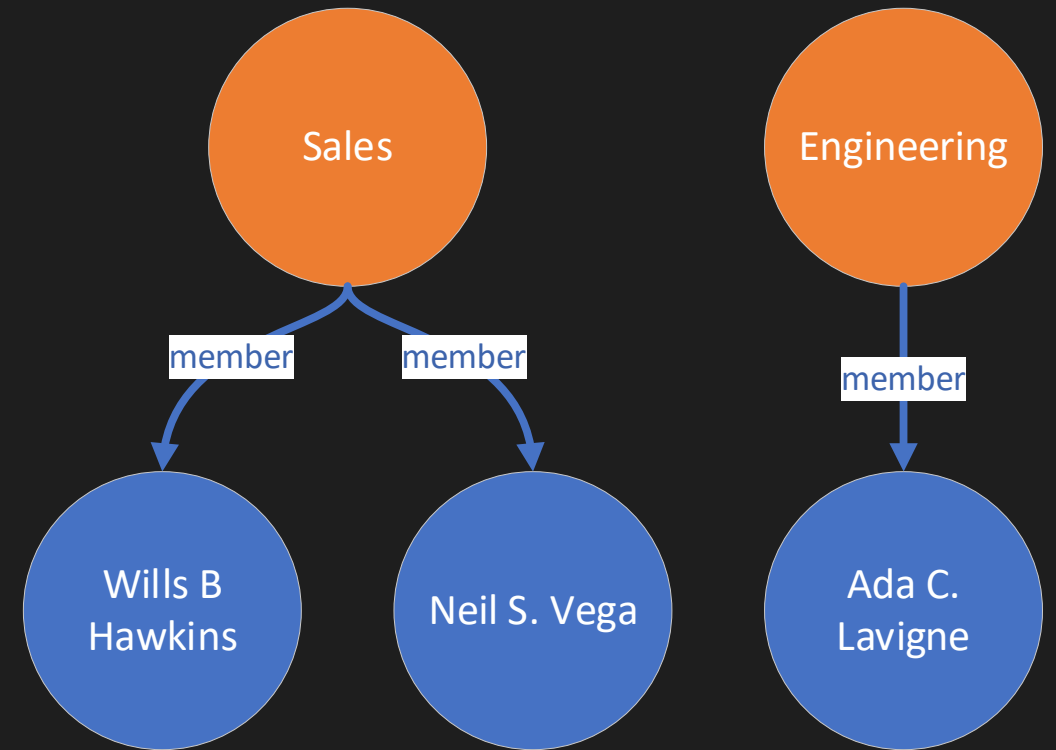
```
g.V('Sales').addE('member').to(g.V('Willis B. Hawkins'))  
g.V('Sales').addE('member').to(g.V('Neil S. Vega'))  
g.V('Engineering').addE('member').to(g.V('Ada C. Lavignee'))
```

Human Resource Data

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

EmployeeId	EmployeeName	EmployeeGroup
1	Willis B. Hawkins	Sales
2	Neil S. Vega	Sales
3	Ada C. Lavigne	Engineering

3 rows, 3 columns



8 documents (vertices and edges)

Human Resource Data

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

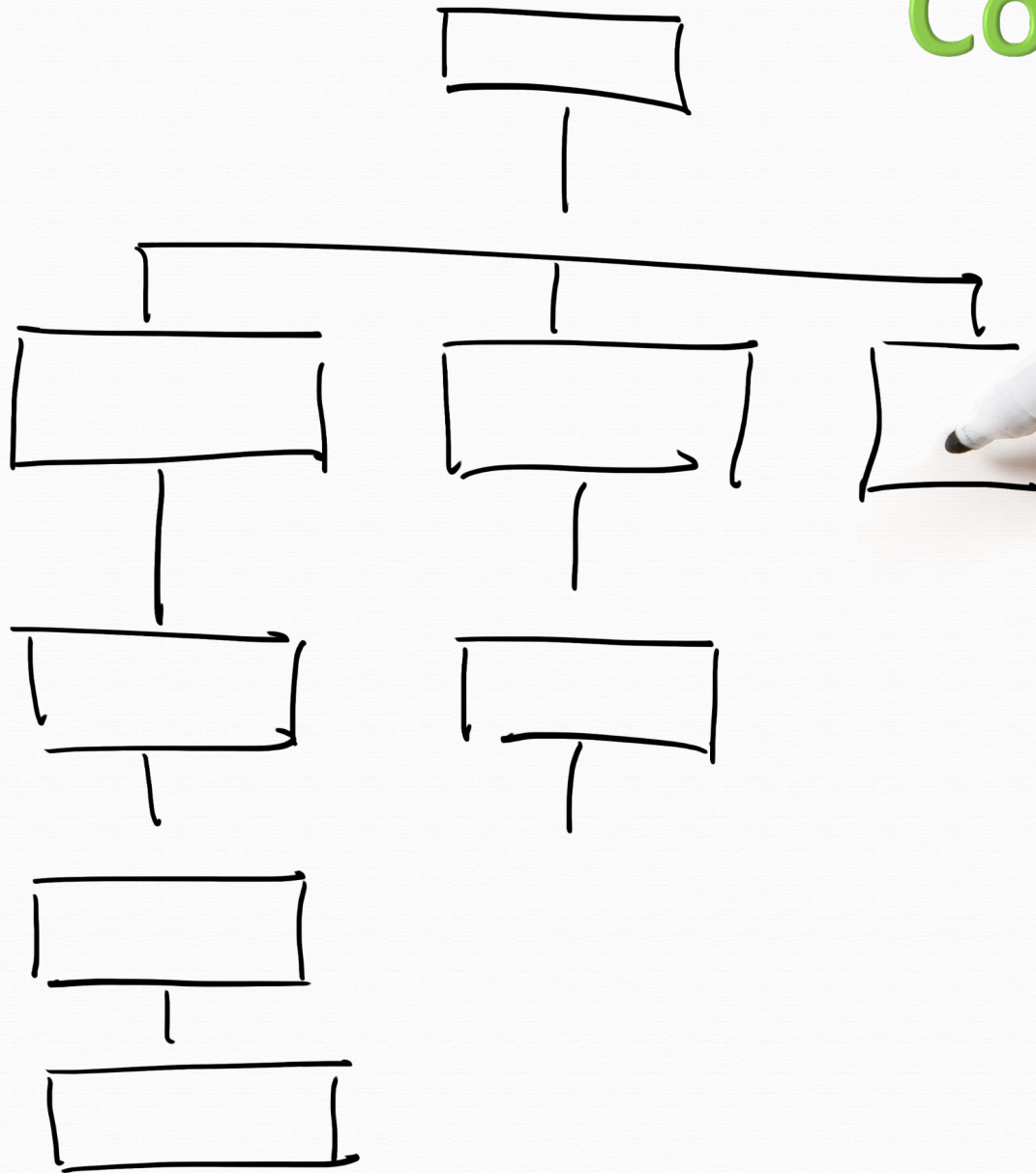
EmployeeId	EmployeeName	EmployeeGroup
1	Willis B. Hawkins	Sales
2	Neil S. Vega	Sales
3	Ada C. Lavigne	Engineering



```
SELECT * FROM Employees;
```

```
g.V().hasLabel('employee')
```


Company Reorganization



Employees can now belong to multiple groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

```
-- Create the Groups table
```

```
CREATE TABLE Groups
```

```
(
```

```
  GroupId    INT          IDENTITY(1,1),
```

```
  GroupName  VARCHAR(64),
```

```
  CONSTRAINT pkcGroups PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (GroupId)
```

```
)
```

Employees can now belong to multiple groups

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
-- Create the Employee_Group join table
CREATE TABLE Employee_Group
(
  GroupId INT,
  EmployeeId INT,
  CONSTRAINT pkcEmployeeGroup PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (GroupId, EmployeeId),
  CONSTRAINT fkEmployeeGroup_Groups FOREIGN KEY (GroupId) REFERENCES Groups(GroupId),
  CONSTRAINT fkEmployeeGroup_Employees FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeId) REFERENCES Employees(EmployeeId)
)
```


Employees can now belong to multiple groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

```
-- Populate the Employee_Group table from Employees and Groups
INSERT INTO Employee_Group (GroupId, EmployeeId)
SELECT Groups.GroupId,
       Employees.EmployeeId
FROM Employees,
     Groups
WHERE Groups.GroupName = Employees.EmployeeGroup
```

Employees can now belong to multiple groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

```
-- Drop the Employees.EmployeeGroup column that is no longer valid  
ALTER TABLE Employees DROP COLUMN EmployeeGroup
```

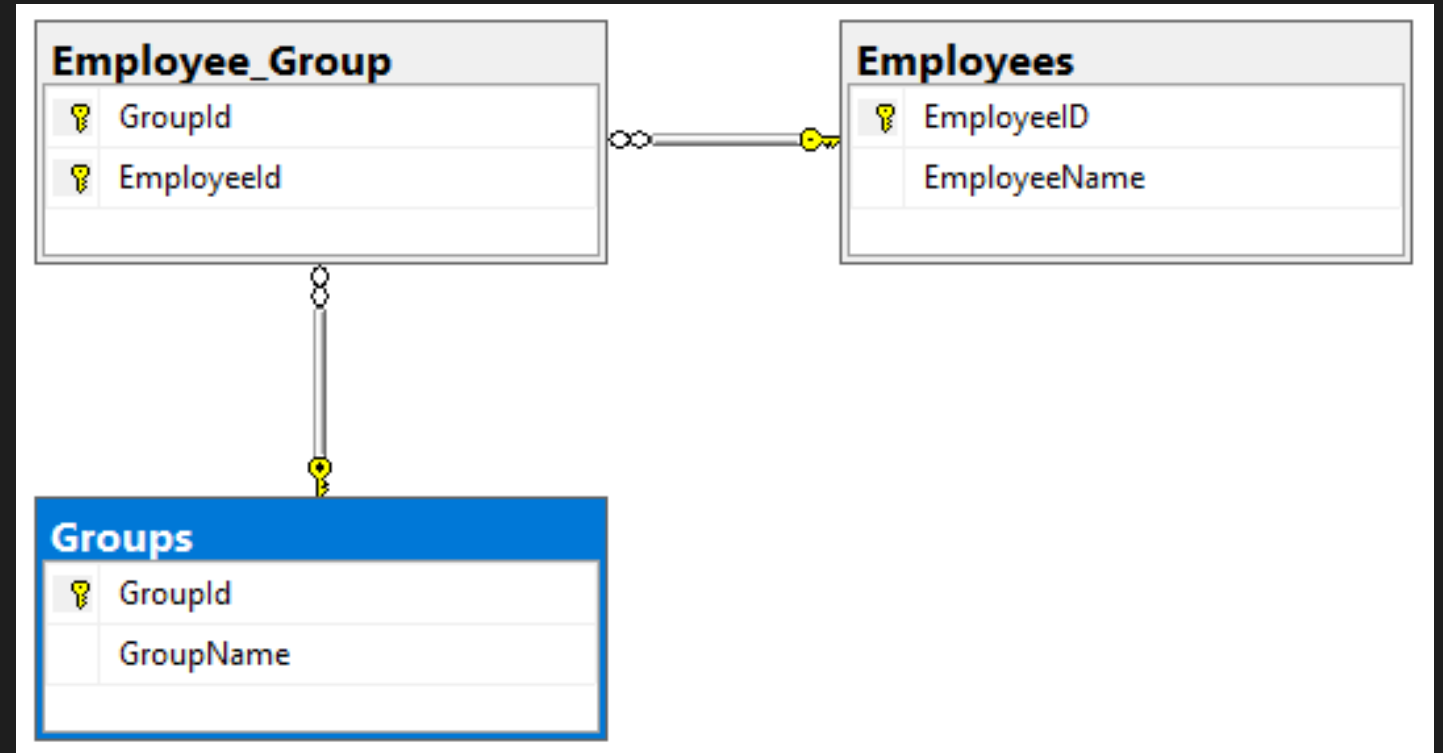
Employees can now belong to multiple groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

EmployeeId	EmployeeName
1	Willis B. Hawkins
2	Neil S. Vega
3	Ada C. Lavigne

GroupId	GroupName
1	Engineering
2	Sales

GroupId	EmployeeId
1	3
2	1
2	2



Employees can now belong to multiple groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

```
// Add link to existing node  
g.V('Sales').addE('member').to(g.V('Ada C. Lavigne'))
```

Employees can now belong to multiple groups

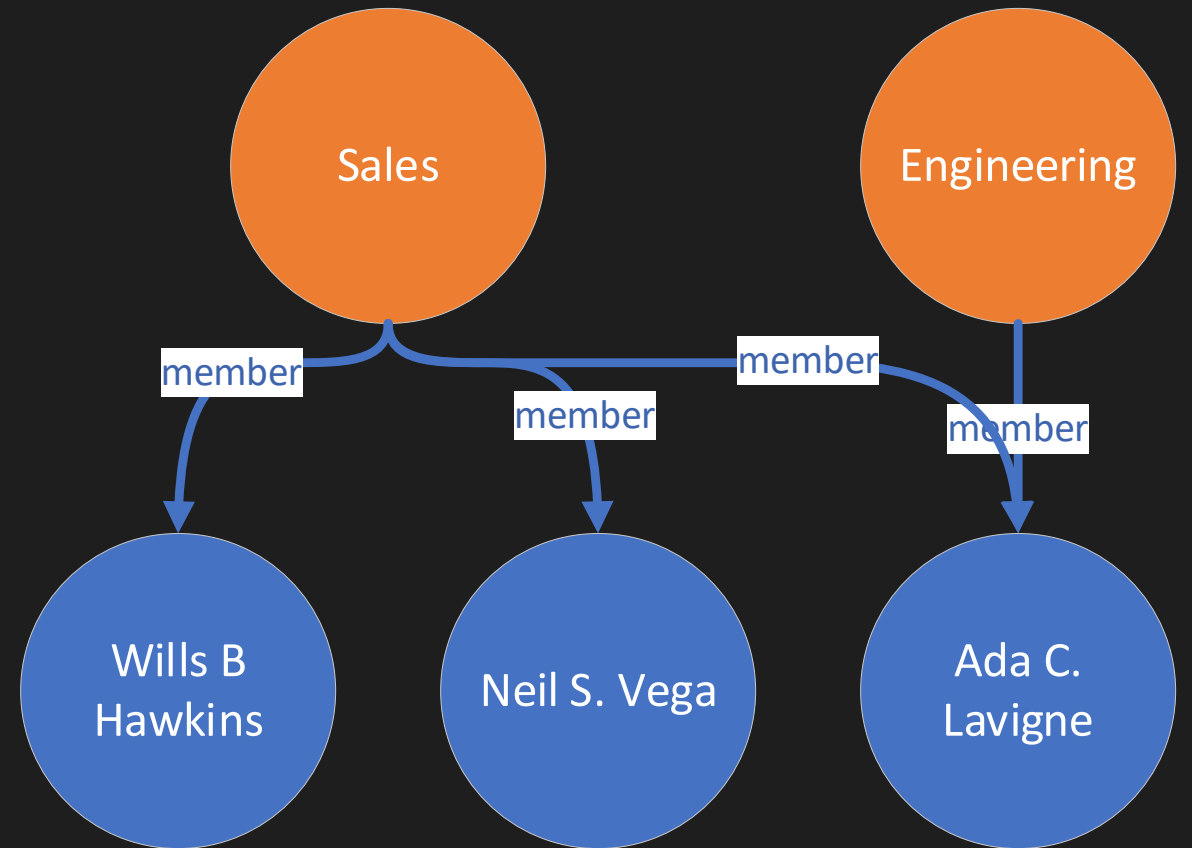
Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

EmployeeId	EmployeeName
1	Willis B. Hawkins
2	Neil S. Vega
3	Ada C. Lavigne

GroupId	GroupName
1	Engineering
2	Sales

GroupId	EmployeeId
1	3
2	1
2	2

Added 2 tables; 6 rows; 4 new columns
Removed a column

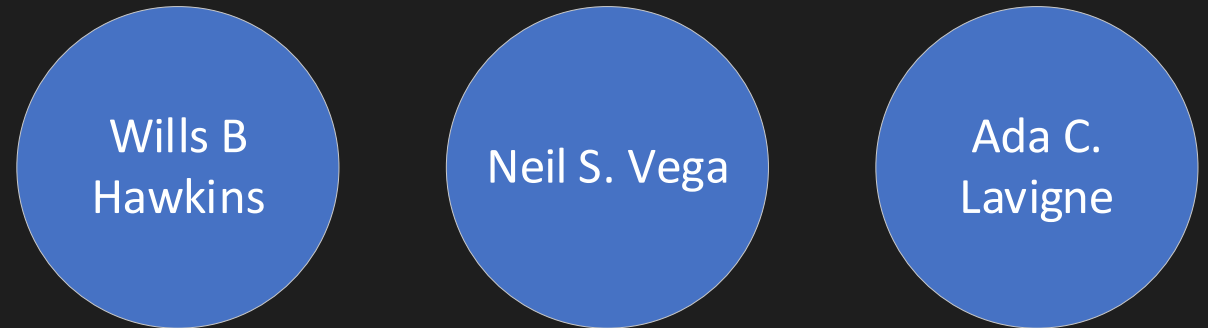


+1 document

Employees can now belong to multiple groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

EmployeeId	EmployeeName
1	Willis B. Hawkins
2	Neil S. Vega
3	Ada C. Lavigne



```
SELECT Employees.EmployeeId,  
       Employees.EmployeeName  
FROM Employees  
INNER JOIN Employee_Group  
    ON Employee_Group.EmployeeId = Employees.EmployeeId  
INNER JOIN Groups  
    ON Groups.GroupId = Employee_Group.GroupId  
WHERE Groups.GroupName = 'Sales'
```

```
g.V('Sales').outE('member').inV()
```


Corporate Merger



Nested Groups

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
-- Create the new Product Group
```

```
INSERT INTO Groups (GroupName) VALUES ('Product Group')
```

Nested Groups

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
-- Associate everyone to the new Product Group
INSERT INTO Employee_Group (GroupId, EmployeeId)
SELECT Groups.GroupId,
       Employees.EmployeeId
FROM Groups,
     Employees
WHERE Groups.GroupName = 'Product Group'
```

Nested Groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

```
-- Create the Group/Group union table
CREATE TABLE Group_Group
(
  ParentGroupId INT,
  ChildGroupId INT,
  CONSTRAINT pkcGroup_Group PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (ParentGroupId, ParentGroupId),
  CONSTRAINT fkGroupGroup_Groups_Parent FOREIGN KEY (ParentGroupId) REFERENCES Groups(GroupId),
  CONSTRAINT fkGroupGroup_Groups_Child FOREIGN KEY (ChildGroupId) REFERENCES Groups(GroupId)
)
```


Nested Groups

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
-- Relate the child groups to the parent group
INSERT INTO Group_Group (ParentGroupId, ChildGroupId)
SELECT (SELECT GroupId FROM Groups WHERE GroupName = 'Product Group'),
       Groups.GroupId
FROM Groups
WHERE Groups.GroupName <> 'Product Group'
```

Nested Groups

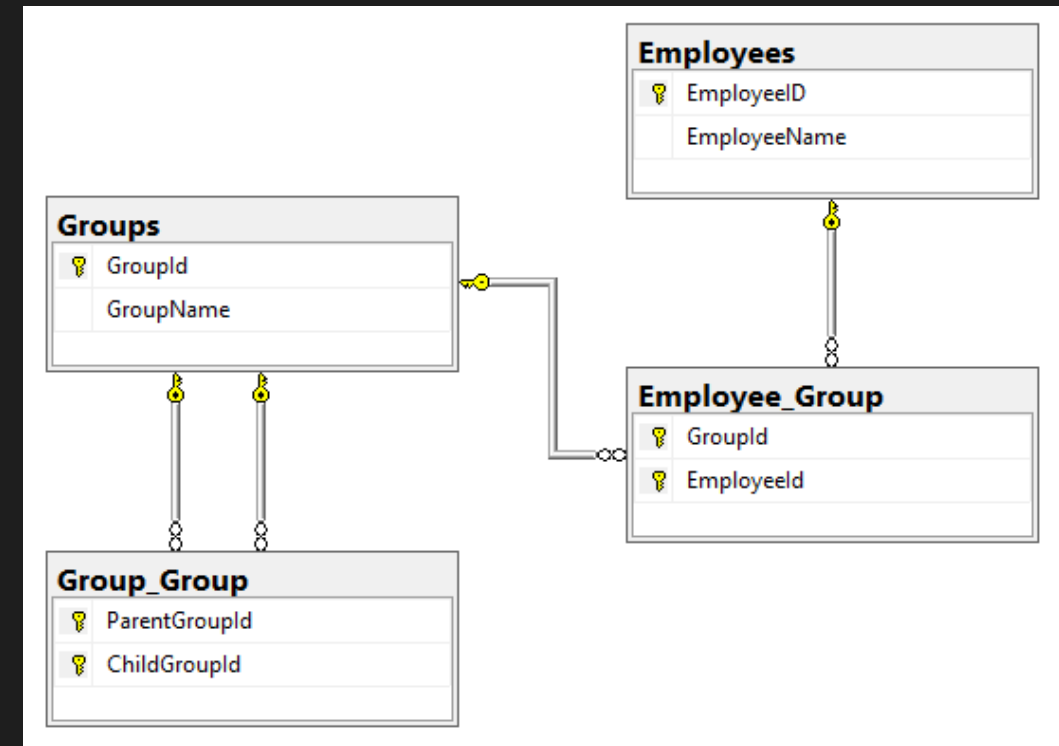
Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

EmployeeId	EmployeeName
1	Willis B. Hawkins
2	Neil S. Vega
3	Ada C. Lavigne

GroupId	GroupName
1	Engineering
2	Sales
3	Product Group

ParentGroupId	ChildGroupId
3	1
3	2

GroupId	EmployeeId
1	3
2	1
2	2
2	3
3	1
3	2
3	3



Nested Groups

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
// Add supergroup node
```

```
g.addV('group').property('id', 'Product Group')
```

```
// Link to adjacent nodes
```

```
g.V('Product Group').addE('contains_subgroup').to(g.V('Engineering'))
```

```
g.V('Product Group').addE('contains_subgroup').to(g.V('Sales'))
```

Nested Groups

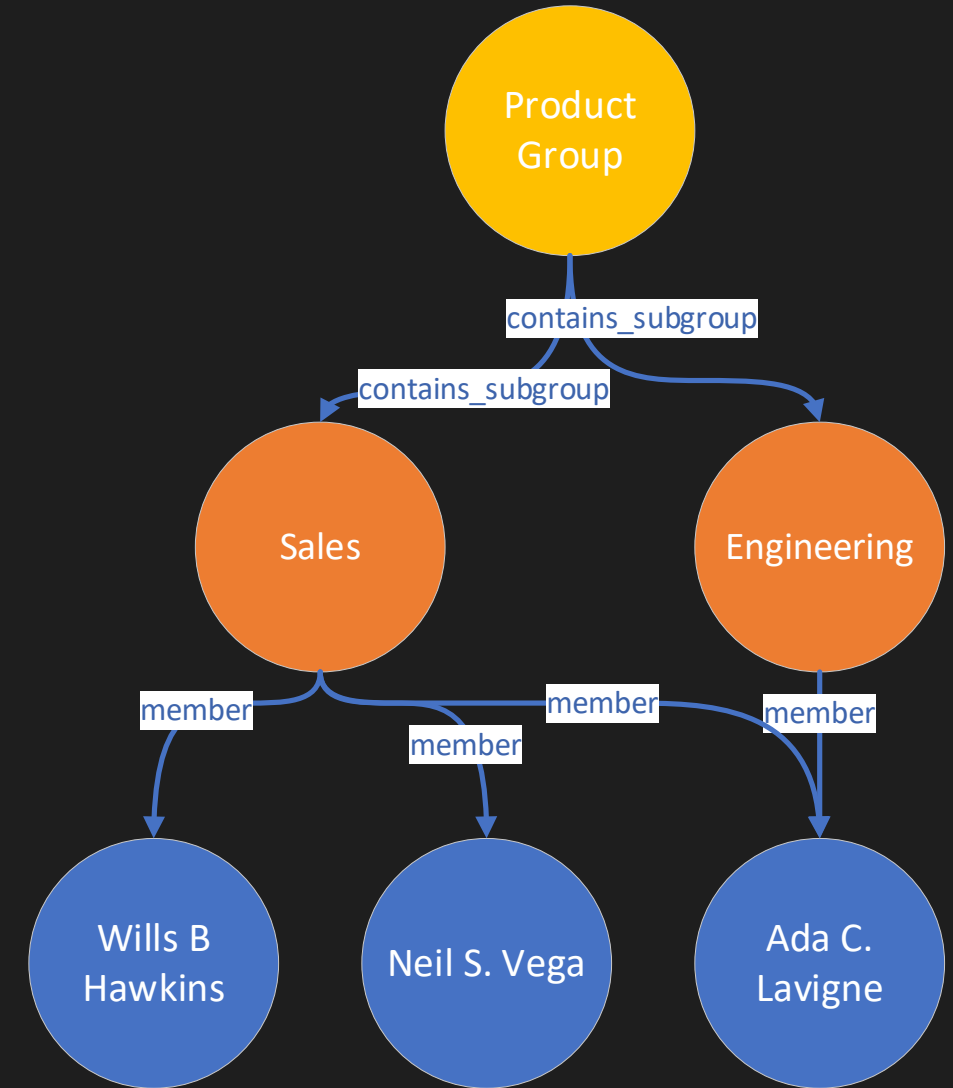
Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

EmployeeId	EmployeeName
1	Willis B. Hawkins
2	Neil S. Vega
3	Ada C. Lavigne

GroupId	GroupName
1	Engineering
2	Sales
3	Product Group

ParentGroupId	ChildGroupId
3	1
3	2

GroupId	EmployeeId
1	3
2	1
2	2
2	3
3	1
3	2
3	3



Added 1 table; 6 rows; 2 new columns

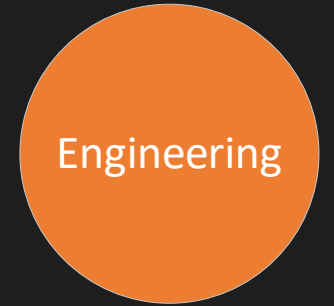
+3 documents

@chadgreen

Nested Groups

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

GroupId	GroupName
1	Engineering
2	Sales



```
SELECT Groups.GroupId,  
       Groups.GroupName  
FROM Groups  
INNER JOIN Group_Group ON Group_Group.ChildGroupId = Groups.GroupId  
WHERE Group_Group.ParentGroupId = (SELECT GroupId  
                                   FROM Groups  
                                   WHERE GroupName = 'Product Group')
```

```
g.V('Product Group')  
  .outE('contains_subgroup')  
  .inV()
```

Management



Additional Hierarchies

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

```
-- Create the Employee/Employee join table
CREATE TABLE Employee_Employee
(
  ParentEmployeeId INT,
  ChildEmployeeId INT,
  CONSTRAINT pkcEmployeeEmployee PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (ParentEmployeeId, ChildEmployeeId),
  CONSTRAINT fkEmployeeEmployee_Employee_Parent FOREIGN KEY (ParentEmployeeId) REFERENCES Employees(EmployeeId),
  CONSTRAINT fkEmployeeEmployee_Employee_Child FOREIGN KEY (ChildEmployeeId) REFERENCES Employees(EmployeeId)
)
```

Additional Hierarchies

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

```
-- Make Ada the boss
INSERT INTO Employee_Employee (ParentEmployeeId, ChildEmployeeId)
SELECT (SELECT EmployeeId FROM Employees WHERE EmployeeName = 'Ada C. Lavigne'),
       EmployeeId
FROM Employees
WHERE EmployeeId IN (SELECT EmployeeId
                     FROM Employee_Group
                     WHERE Employee_Group.GroupId = (SELECT GroupId
                                                       FROM Groups
                                                       WHERE GroupName = 'Sales')))
```


Additional Hierarchies

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

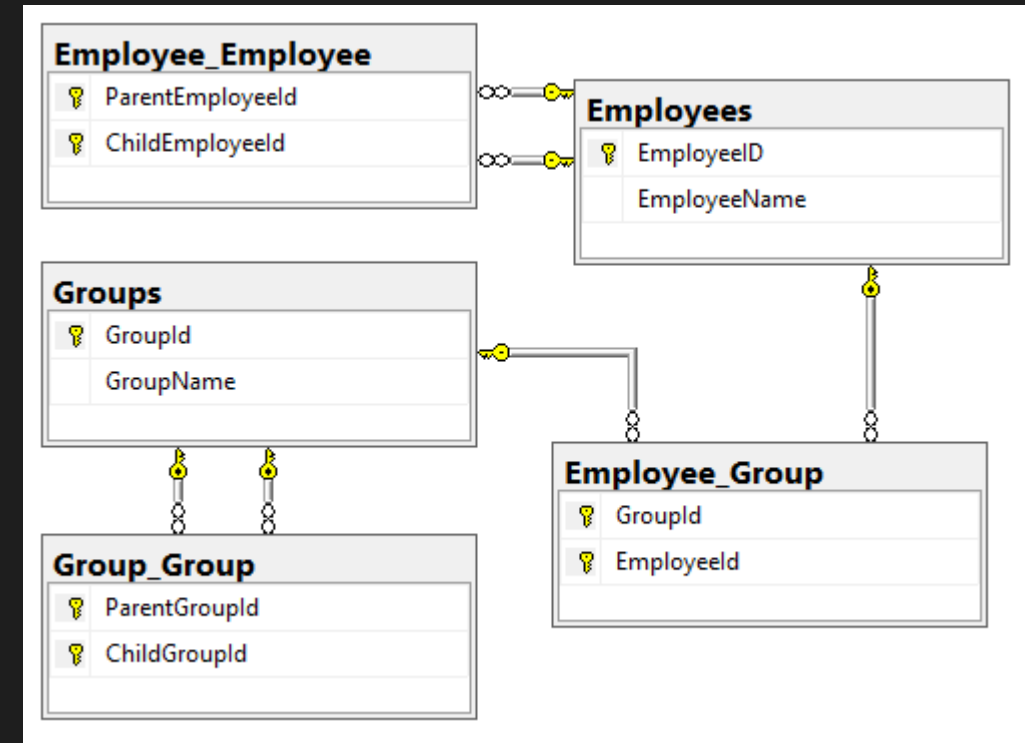
EmployeeId	EmployeeName
1	Willis B. Hawkins
2	Neil S. Vega
3	Ada C. Lavigne

GroupId	GroupName
1	Engineering
2	Sales
3	Product Group

ParentGroupId	ChildGroupId
3	1
3	2

GroupId	EmployeeId
1	3
2	1
2	2
2	3
3	1
3	2
3	3

ParentEmployeeId	ChildEmployeeId
3	1
3	2
3	3



Additional Hierarchies

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

```
// Add relationships  
g.V('Ada C. Lavigne').addE('has_report').to(g.V('Willis B. Hawkins'))  
g.V('Ada C. Lavigne').addE('has_report').to(g.V('Neil S. Vega'))
```

Additional Hierarchies

Graph Databases vs Relational Databases

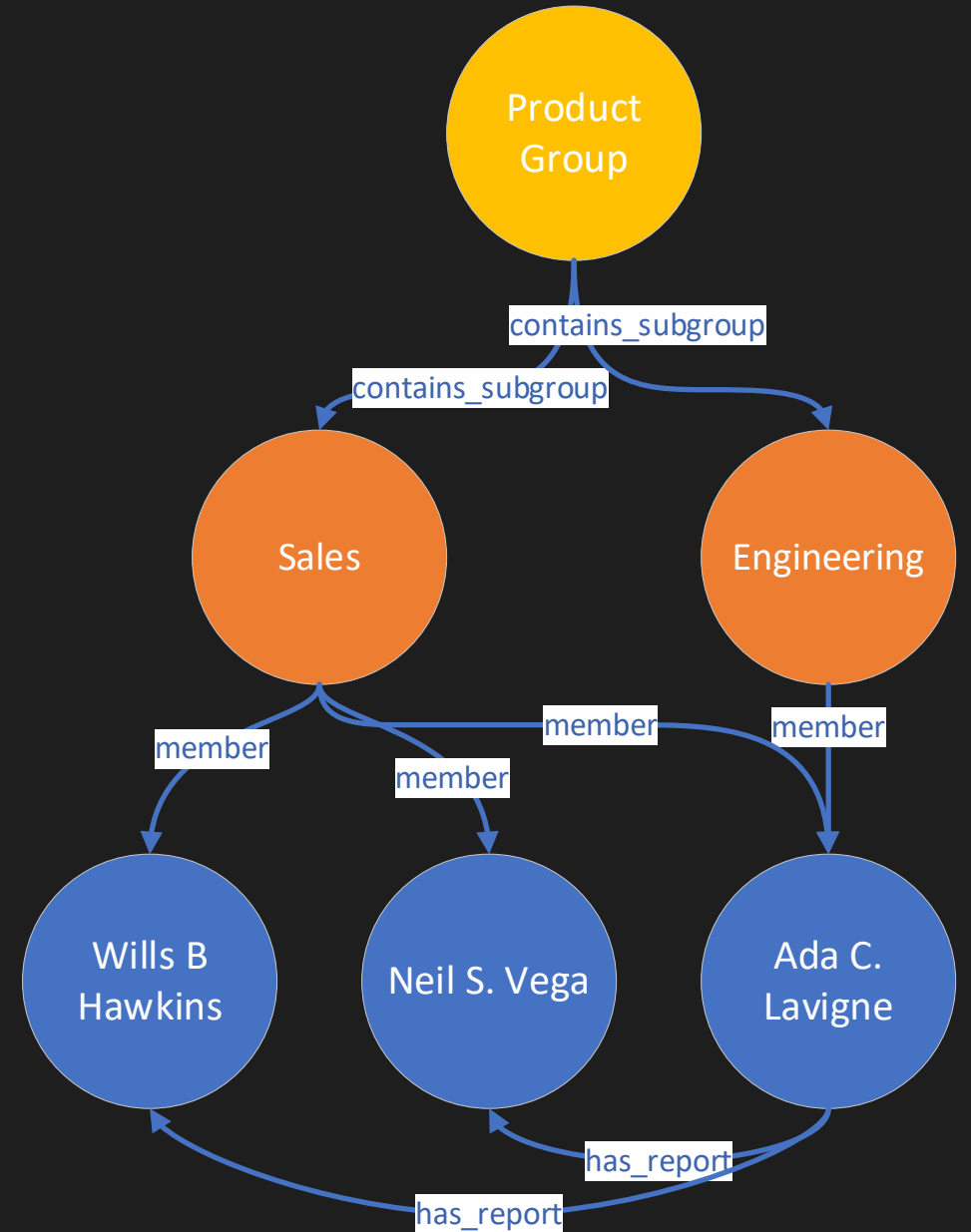
EmployeeId	EmployeeName
1	Willis B. Hawkins
2	Neil S. Vega
3	Ada C. Lavigne

GroupId	GroupName
1	Engineering
2	Sales
3	Product Group

ParentGroupId	ChildGroupId
3	1
3	2

GroupId	EmployeeId
1	3
2	1
2	2
2	3
3	1
3	2
3	3

ParentEmployeeId	ChildEmployeeId
3	1
3	2
3	3



Added 1 table; 2 rows; 2 new columns

+2 documents

@chadgreen

Additional Hierarchies

Graph Databases **vs** Relational Databases

EmployeeName
Ada C. Lavigne

Ada C. Lavigne

```
SELECT DISTINCT EmployeeName
  FROM Employees
 INNER JOIN Employee_Group
    ON Employee_Group_EmployeeId = Employees.EmployeeId
 INNER JOIN Employee_Employee
    ON Employee_Employee.ParentEmployeeId = Employees.EmployeeId
 WHERE Employee_Group.GroupId = (SELECT GroupId
                                FROM Groups
                                WHERE GroupName = 'Engineering')
```

```
g.V('Engineering')
  .outE('member')
  .inV()
  .outE('has_report')
  .values('id')
```


Challenges of Relational Databases

Graph Databases *vs* Relational Databases

Schema
Management

Table
Alterations

Costly Writes
Against Multiple
Tables

Multiple JOIN
Operations

Complex Read
Queries

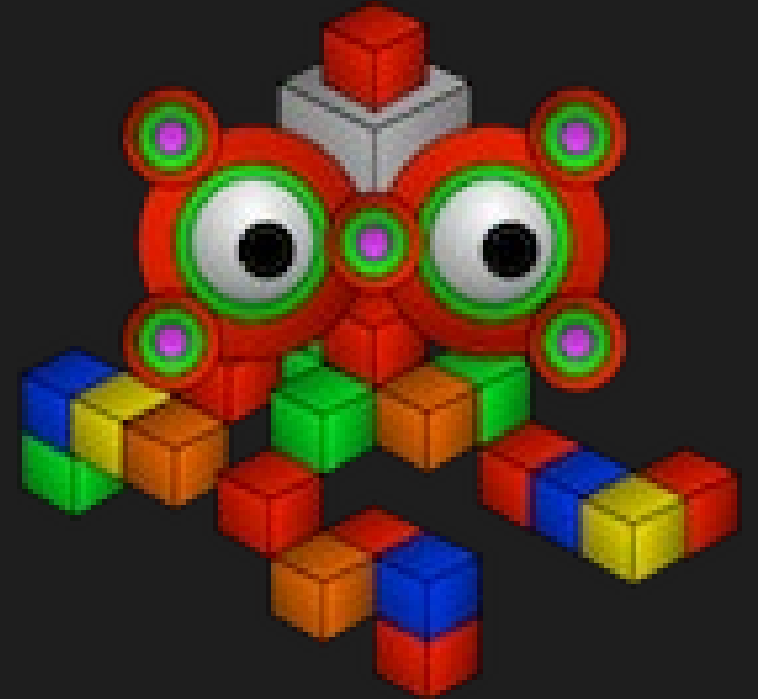
What is Gremlin

The background of the slide features a dark, semi-transparent image of a hand pointing at a laptop keyboard. Overlaid on this is a complex network graph with white nodes and lines, and various data visualization elements like pie charts and bar graphs in a light grey color.

Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos

What is a TinkerPop

- Open source, vendor-agnostic, graph computing framework
- Apache2 license
- Allows users to model their domain as graph and analyze using Gremlin
- TinkerPop-enabled systems integrate with one another



What is a TinkerPop

- Gremlin
- Gremlin Console
- Gremlin Server
- TinkerGraph
- Programming Interfaces
- Documentation
- Useful Recipes

What is a Gremlin

- Graph traversal language and virtual machine
- Supports OLTP and OLAP
- Supports imperative and declarative querying
- Supports user-defined domain specified languages



What is **Cosmos DB**

Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos

Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Turnkey global distribution



Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Elastic scale out of storage & throughput

Turnkey global
distribution



@chadgreen

Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Guaranteed low latency
at the 99th percentile

Elastic scale out
of storage & throughput

Turnkey global
distribution



Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Five well-defined consistency models

Guaranteed low latency
at the 99th percentile

Elastic scale out
of storage & throughput

Turnkey global
distribution



Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Comprehensive SLAs

Guaranteed low latency
at the 99th percentile

Elastic scale out
of storage & throughput

Five well-defined
consistency models

Turnkey global
distribution



Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Battle tested database service



Elastic scale out
of storage & throughput

Five well-defined
consistency models

Guaranteed low latency
at the 99th percentile

Turnkey global
distribution

Comprehensive
SLAs



@chadgreen

Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Battle tested database service



Rolls-Royce



Elastic scale out
of storage & throughput

Five well-defined
consistency models

Guaranteed low latency
at the 99th percentile

Turnkey global
distribution

Comprehensive
SLAs

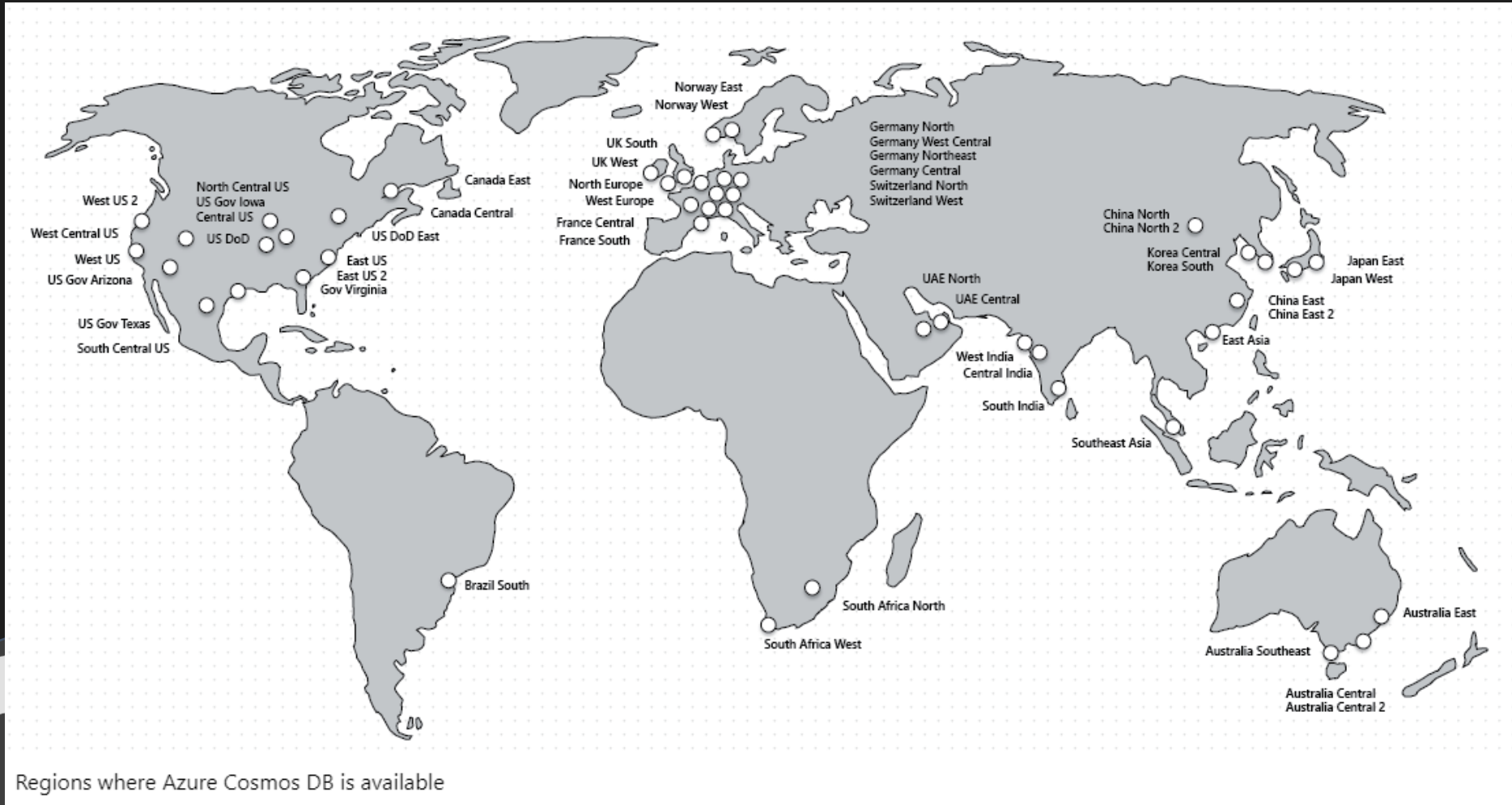


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Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Ubiquitous regional presence



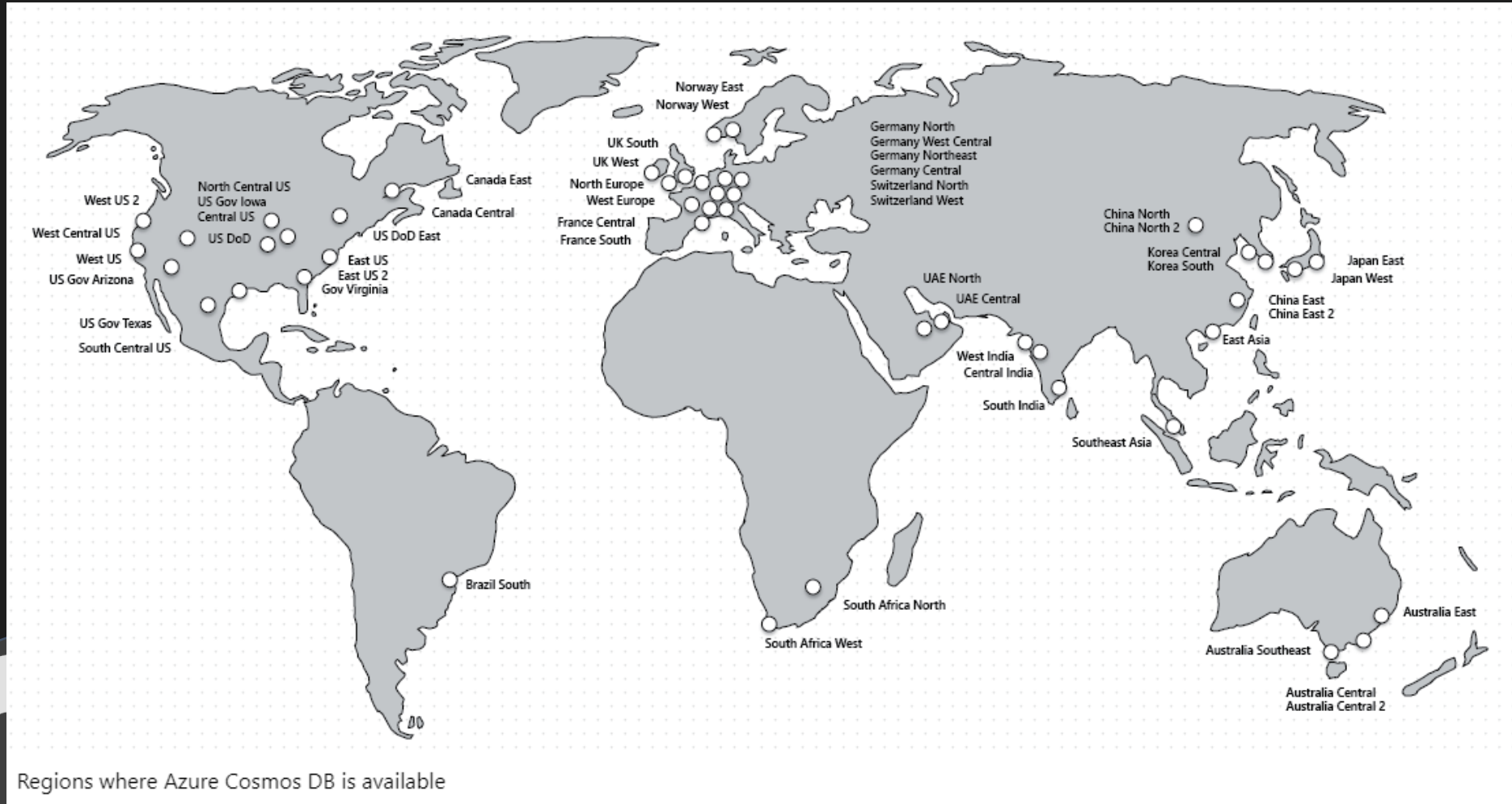
Turnkey global distribution

Comprehensive SLAs

Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service

Secure by default and enterprise ready



Turnkey global distribution

Comprehensive SLAs

Azure Cosmos DB

A globally distributed, massively scalable, multi-model database service



Table API



cassandra

SQL

MongoDB



Five well-defined consistency models

Elastic scale out of storage & throughput

Guaranteed low latency at the 99th percentile

Turnkey global distribution

Comprehensive SLAs



@chadgreen

A hand in a white sleeve points at a laptop keyboard. The background is dark with a network graph overlay of nodes and lines, and faint data charts like a pie chart and bar graph.

Exploring Graph Traversals

Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos

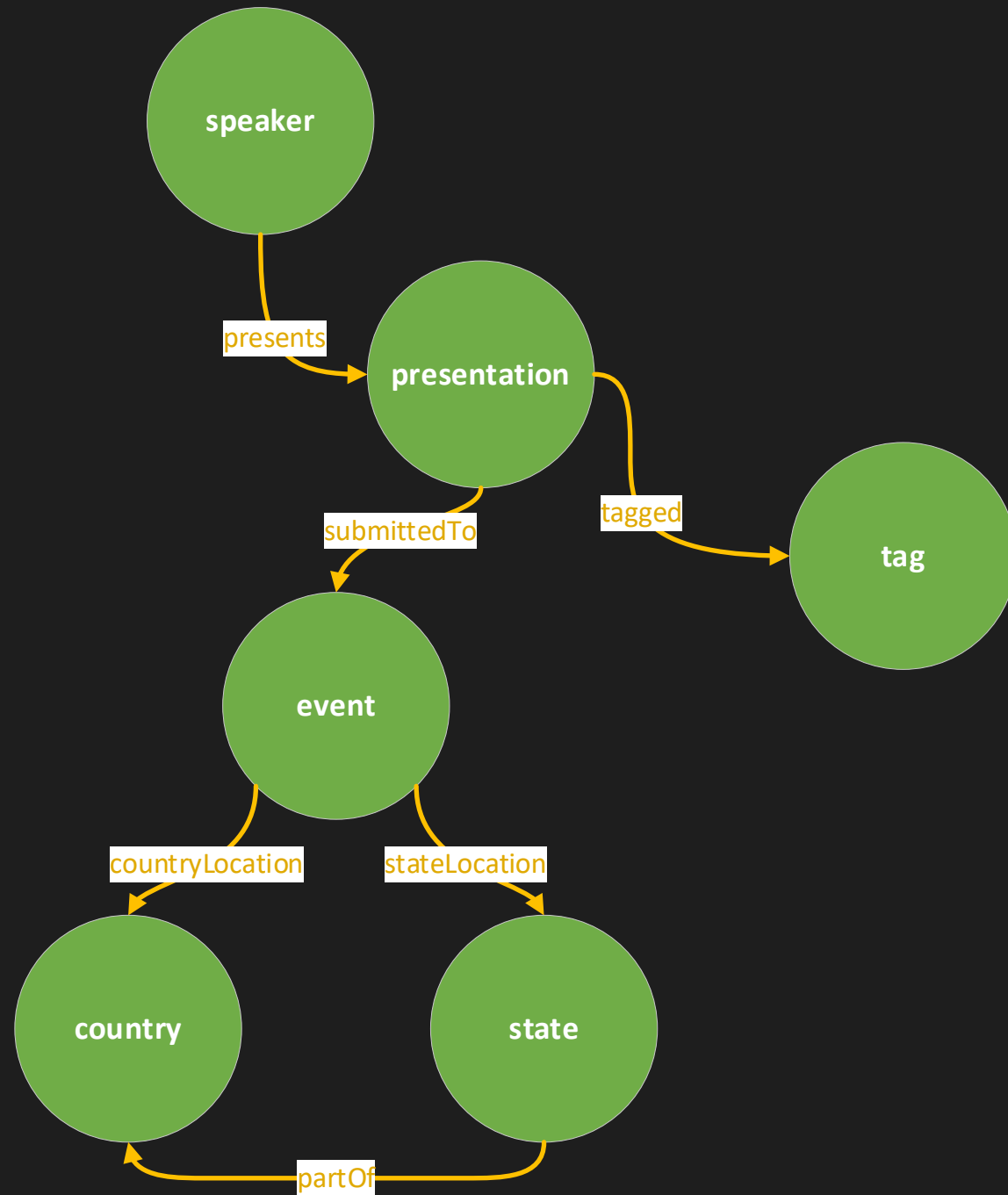
Requirements for Speaking Engagement Management

- Where has a presentation been submitted?
- What presentations are tagged with a particular tag?
- Where have presentations tagged with a particular tag been accepted?
- What events has a speaker been accepted at?
- Where were the events a speaker has been accepted to?

“Schema”



“Schema”



View the whole graph

File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help SpeakingEngagements - Visual Studio Code

SpeakingEngagements / SpeakingEngagements

g.V() Execute

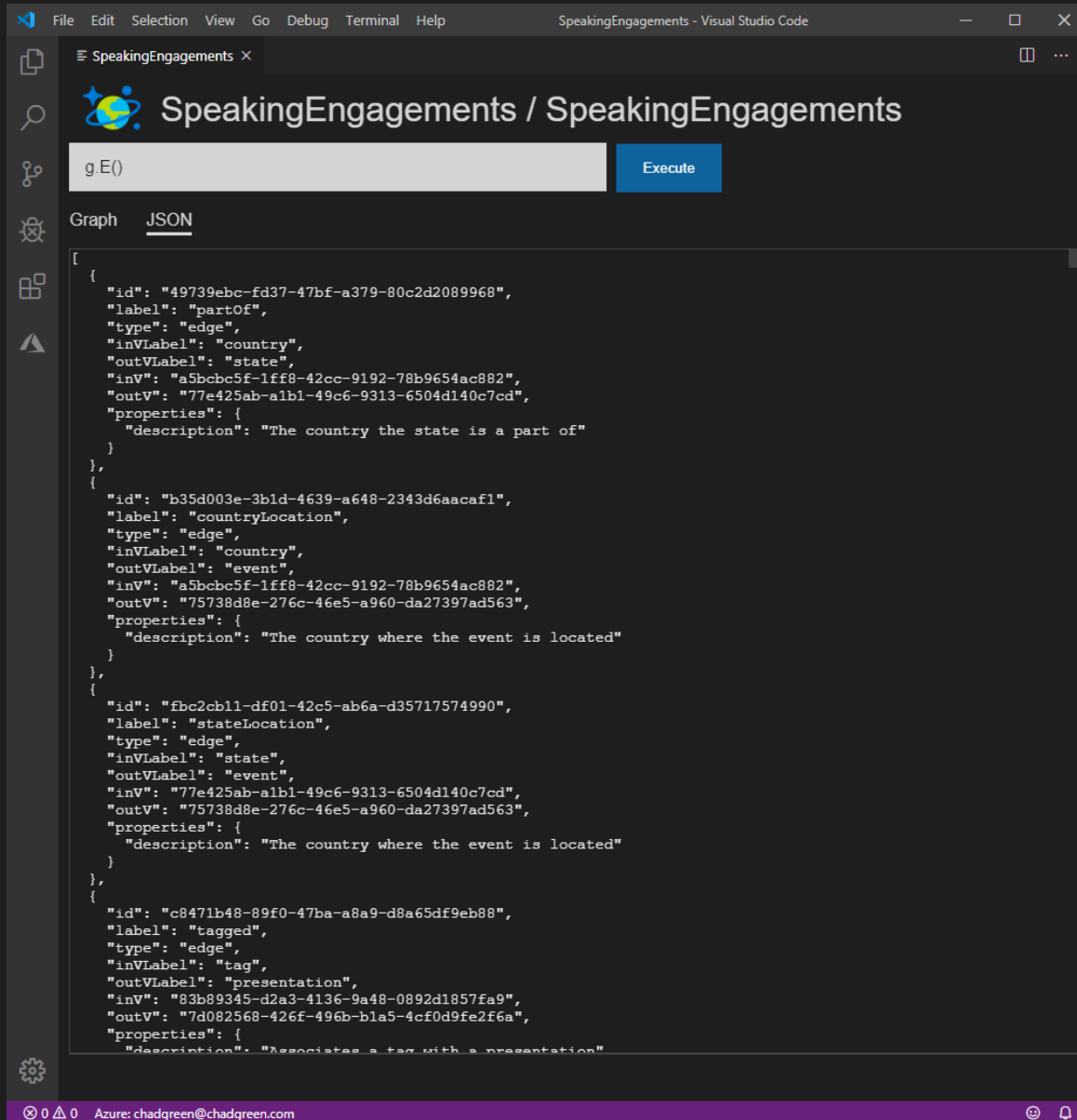
Graph JSON

Displaying 246 of 246 vertices and 500 of 1212 edges

Azure: chadgreen@chadgreen.com

g.V()

View all of the edges



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'SpeakingEngagements' workspace. The search bar contains 'g.E()' and the 'Execute' button is visible. The JSON output in the Graph view is as follows:

```
[
  {
    "id": "49739ebc-fd37-47bf-a379-80c2d2089968",
    "label": "partOf",
    "type": "edge",
    "inVLabel": "country",
    "outVLabel": "state",
    "inV": "a5bcbcc5f-1ff8-42cc-9192-78b9654ac882",
    "outV": "77e425ab-a1b1-49c6-9313-6504d140c7cd",
    "properties": {
      "description": "The country the state is a part of"
    }
  },
  {
    "id": "b35d003e-3b1d-4639-a648-2343d6aacaf1",
    "label": "countryLocation",
    "type": "edge",
    "inVLabel": "country",
    "outVLabel": "event",
    "inV": "a5bcbcc5f-1ff8-42cc-9192-78b9654ac882",
    "outV": "75738d8e-276c-46e5-a960-da27397ad563",
    "properties": {
      "description": "The country where the event is located"
    }
  },
  {
    "id": "fbc2cb11-df01-42c5-ab6a-d35717574990",
    "label": "stateLocation",
    "type": "edge",
    "inVLabel": "state",
    "outVLabel": "event",
    "inV": "77e425ab-a1b1-49c6-9313-6504d140c7cd",
    "outV": "75738d8e-276c-46e5-a960-da27397ad563",
    "properties": {
      "description": "The country where the event is located"
    }
  },
  {
    "id": "c8471b48-89f0-47ba-a8a9-d8a65df9eb88",
    "label": "tagged",
    "type": "edge",
    "inVLabel": "tag",
    "outVLabel": "presentation",
    "inV": "83b89345-d2a3-4136-9a48-0892d1857fa9",
    "outV": "7d082568-426f-496b-b1a5-4cf0d9fe2f6a",
    "properties": {
      "description": "Associates a tag with a presentation"
    }
  }
]
```

g.E()

View the schema definition

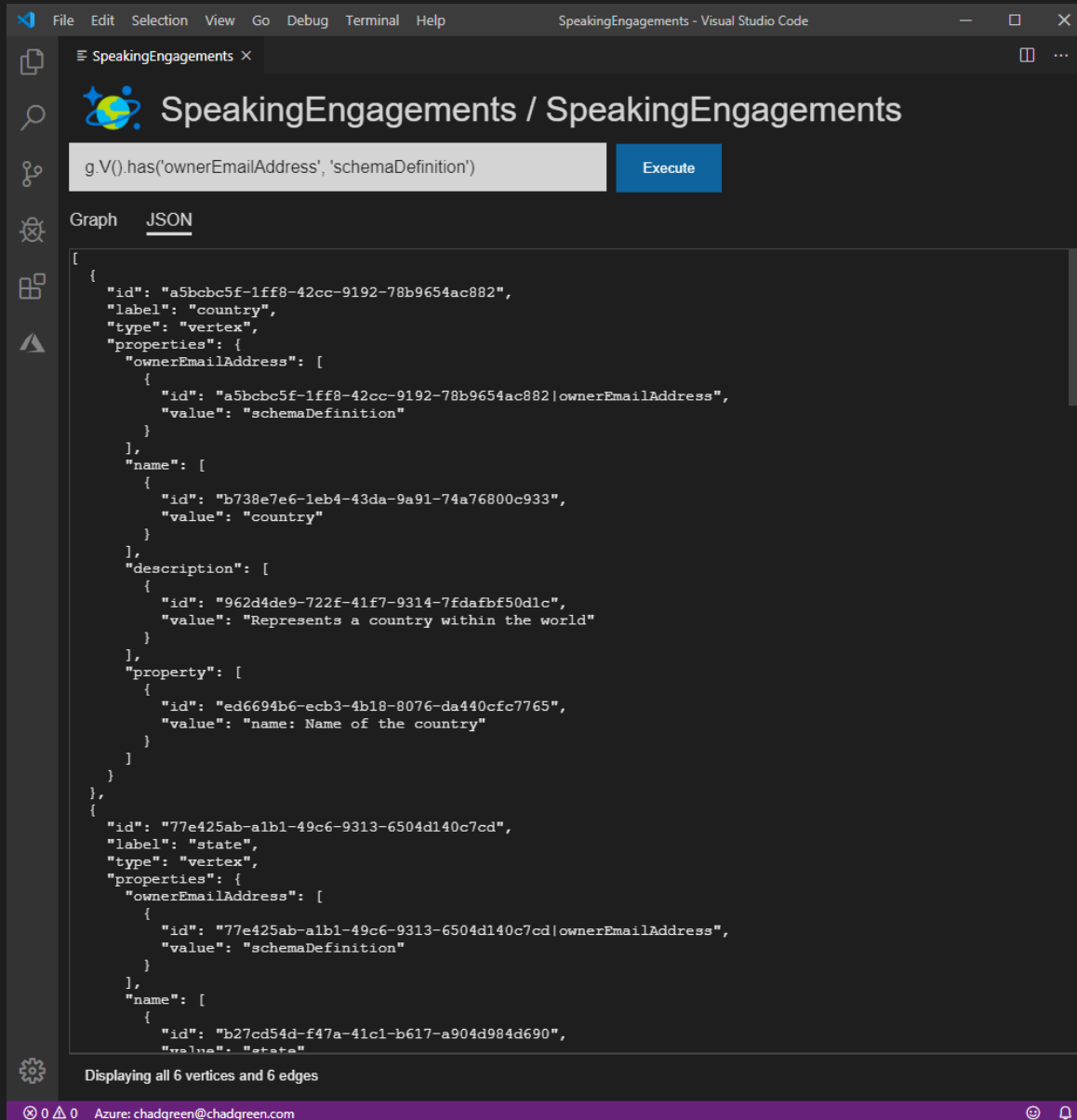
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'SpeakingEngagements' project open. The search bar contains the query `g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'schemaDefinition')`. The 'Graph' view is active, displaying a graph with six vertices and six edges. The vertices are: 'country (country)' (blue), 'state (state)' (light blue), 'speaker (speaker)' (green), 'presentation (presentation)' (light green), 'event (event)' (orange), and 'tag (tag)' (light orange). The edges represent relationships between these entities.

```
graph TD; speaker((speaker)) --> state((state)); speaker((speaker)) --> event((event)); presentation((presentation)) --> state((state)); presentation((presentation)) --> event((event)); tag((tag)) --> state((state)); tag((tag)) --> event((event)); state((state)) --> country((country)); event((event)) --> country((country));
```

Displaying all 6 vertices and 6 edges

`g.V()
.has('ownerEmailAddress',
'schemaDefinition')`

View the schema definition



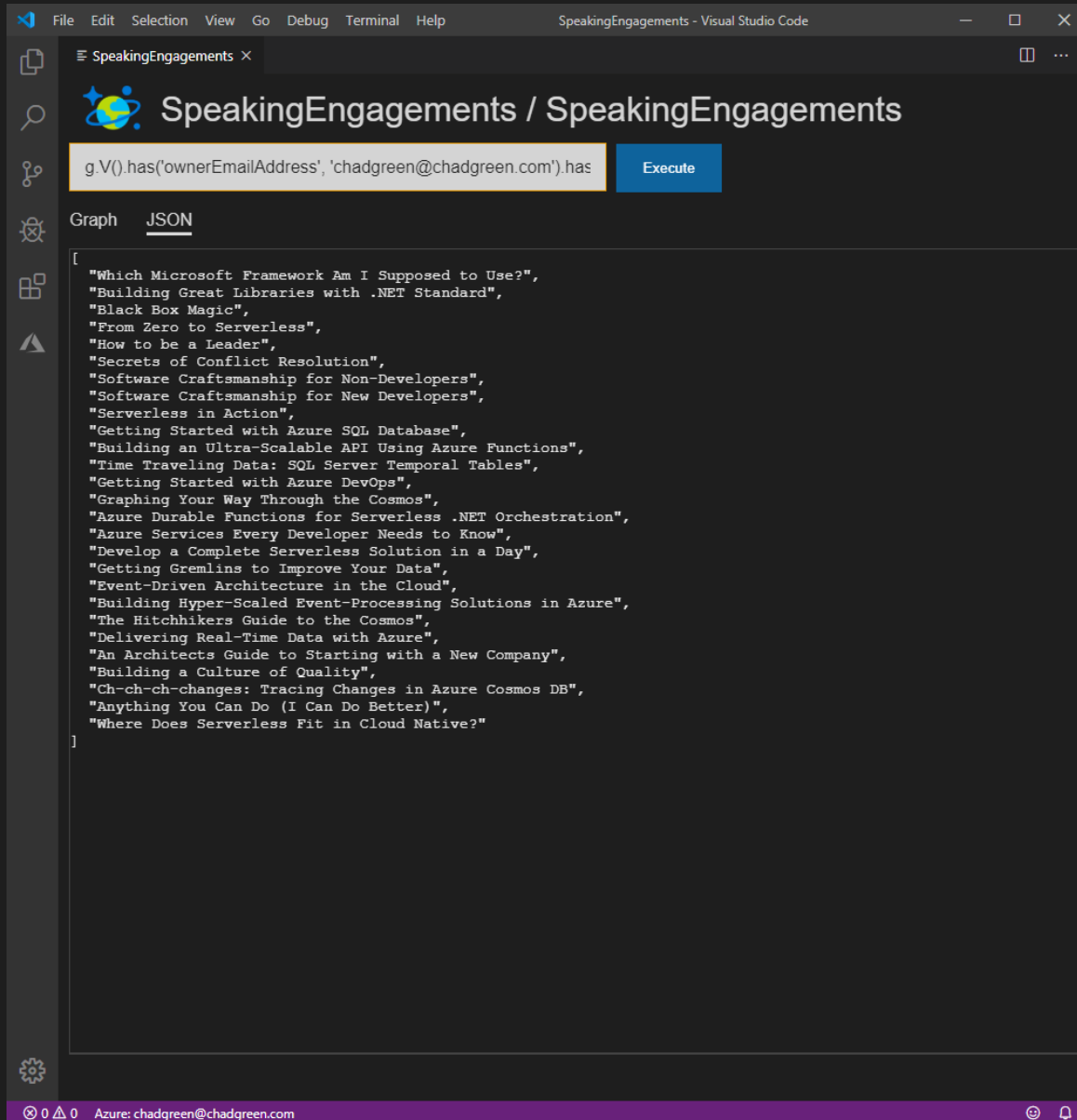
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'SpeakingEngagements' workspace. The command palette is open, showing the query `g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'schemaDefinition')` and an 'Execute' button. Below the command palette, the 'Graph' view is selected, displaying a JSON array of graph vertices. The JSON output shows two vertices: one labeled 'country' and one labeled 'state'. The 'country' vertex has properties for 'ownerEmailAddress', 'name', and 'description'. The 'state' vertex has properties for 'ownerEmailAddress' and 'name'.

```
[
  {
    "id": "a5bcbc5f-1ff8-42cc-9192-78b9654ac882",
    "label": "country",
    "type": "vertex",
    "properties": {
      "ownerEmailAddress": [
        {
          "id": "a5bcbc5f-1ff8-42cc-9192-78b9654ac882|ownerEmailAddress",
          "value": "schemaDefinition"
        }
      ],
      "name": [
        {
          "id": "b738e7e6-1eb4-43da-9a91-74a76800c933",
          "value": "country"
        }
      ],
      "description": [
        {
          "id": "962d4de9-722f-41f7-9314-7fdafbf50d1c",
          "value": "Represents a country within the world"
        }
      ],
      "property": [
        {
          "id": "ed6694b6-ecb3-4b18-8076-da440cfc7765",
          "value": "name: Name of the country"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  {
    "id": "77e425ab-a1b1-49c6-9313-6504d140c7cd",
    "label": "state",
    "type": "vertex",
    "properties": {
      "ownerEmailAddress": [
        {
          "id": "77e425ab-a1b1-49c6-9313-6504d140c7cd|ownerEmailAddress",
          "value": "schemaDefinition"
        }
      ],
      "name": [
        {
          "id": "b27cd54d-f47a-41c1-b617-a904d984d690",
          "value": "state"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
]
```

Displaying all 6 vertices and 6 edges

`g.V()
.has('ownerEmailAddress',
'schemaDefinition')`

What presentations are in my repertoire?



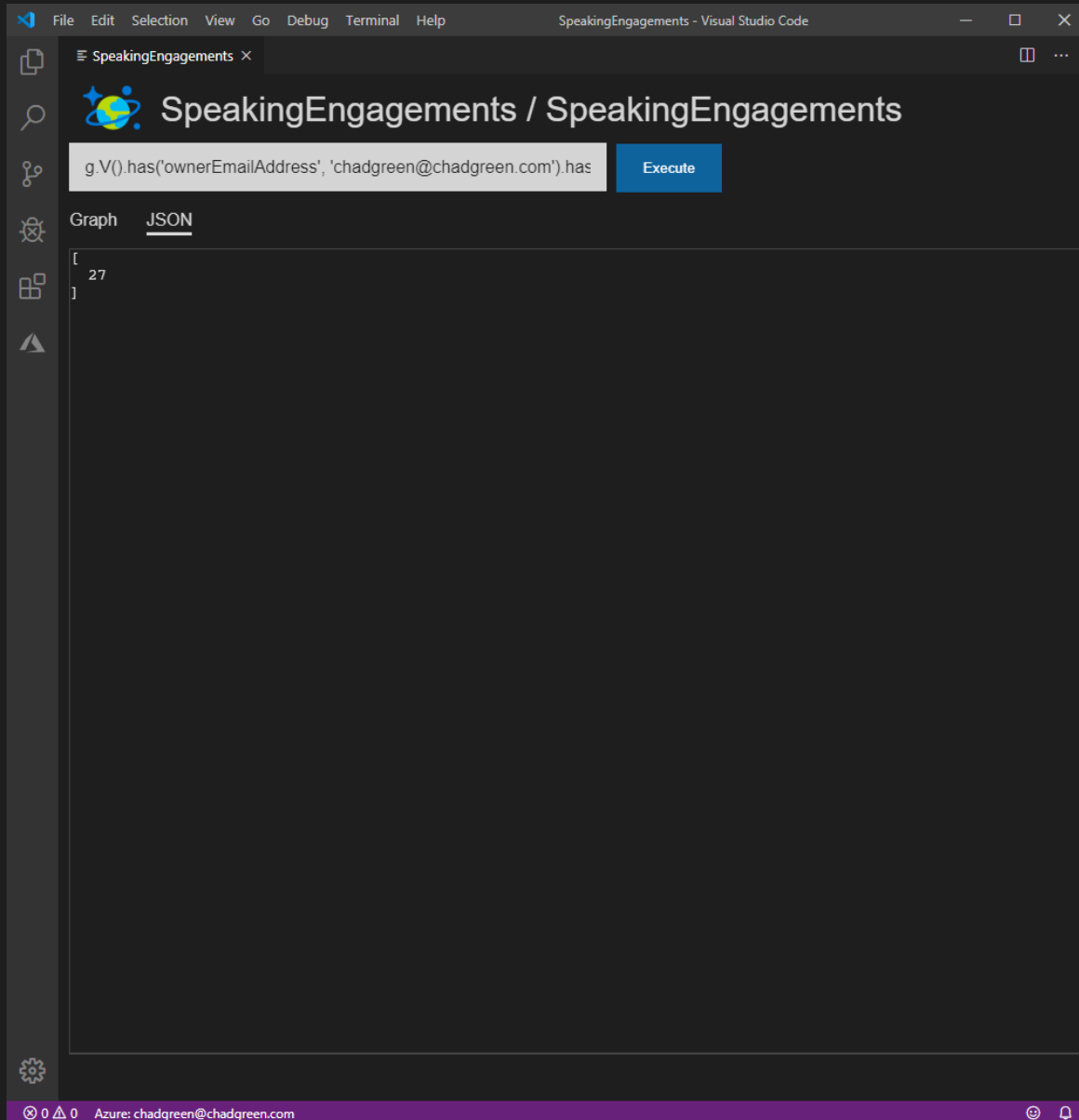
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Debug, Terminal, and Help. The title bar reads "SpeakingEngagements - Visual Studio Code". The editor area shows a file named "SpeakingEngagements / SpeakingEngagements" with the following JSON content:

```
[  
  "Which Microsoft Framework Am I Supposed to Use?",  
  "Building Great Libraries with .NET Standard",  
  "Black Box Magic",  
  "From Zero to Serverless",  
  "How to be a Leader",  
  "Secrets of Conflict Resolution",  
  "Software Craftsmanship for Non-Developers",  
  "Software Craftsmanship for New Developers",  
  "Serverless in Action",  
  "Getting Started with Azure SQL Database",  
  "Building an Ultra-Scalable API Using Azure Functions",  
  "Time Traveling Data: SQL Server Temporal Tables",  
  "Getting Started with Azure DevOps",  
  "Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos",  
  "Azure Durable Functions for Serverless .NET Orchestration",  
  "Azure Services Every Developer Needs to Know",  
  "Develop a Complete Serverless Solution in a Day",  
  "Getting Gremlins to Improve Your Data",  
  "Event-Driven Architecture in the Cloud",  
  "Building Hyper-Scaled Event-Processing Solutions in Azure",  
  "The Hitchhikers Guide to the Cosmos",  
  "Delivering Real-Time Data with Azure",  
  "An Architects Guide to Starting with a New Company",  
  "Building a Culture of Quality",  
  "Ch-ch-ch-changes: Tracing Changes in Azure Cosmos DB",  
  "Anything You Can Do (I Can Do Better)",  
  "Where Does Serverless Fit in Cloud Native?"  
]
```

Below the JSON, there is a search bar containing the G.V() function call: `g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'chadgreen@chadgreen.com').has`. An "Execute" button is visible to the right of the search bar.

g.V()
.hasLabel('presentation')
.values('name')

How many presentations are in my repertoire?



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a graph database query being executed. The query is `g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'chadgreen@chadgreen.com').has`. The results are displayed in a JSON format, showing a single array element with the value 27.

```
g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'chadgreen@chadgreen.com').has
```

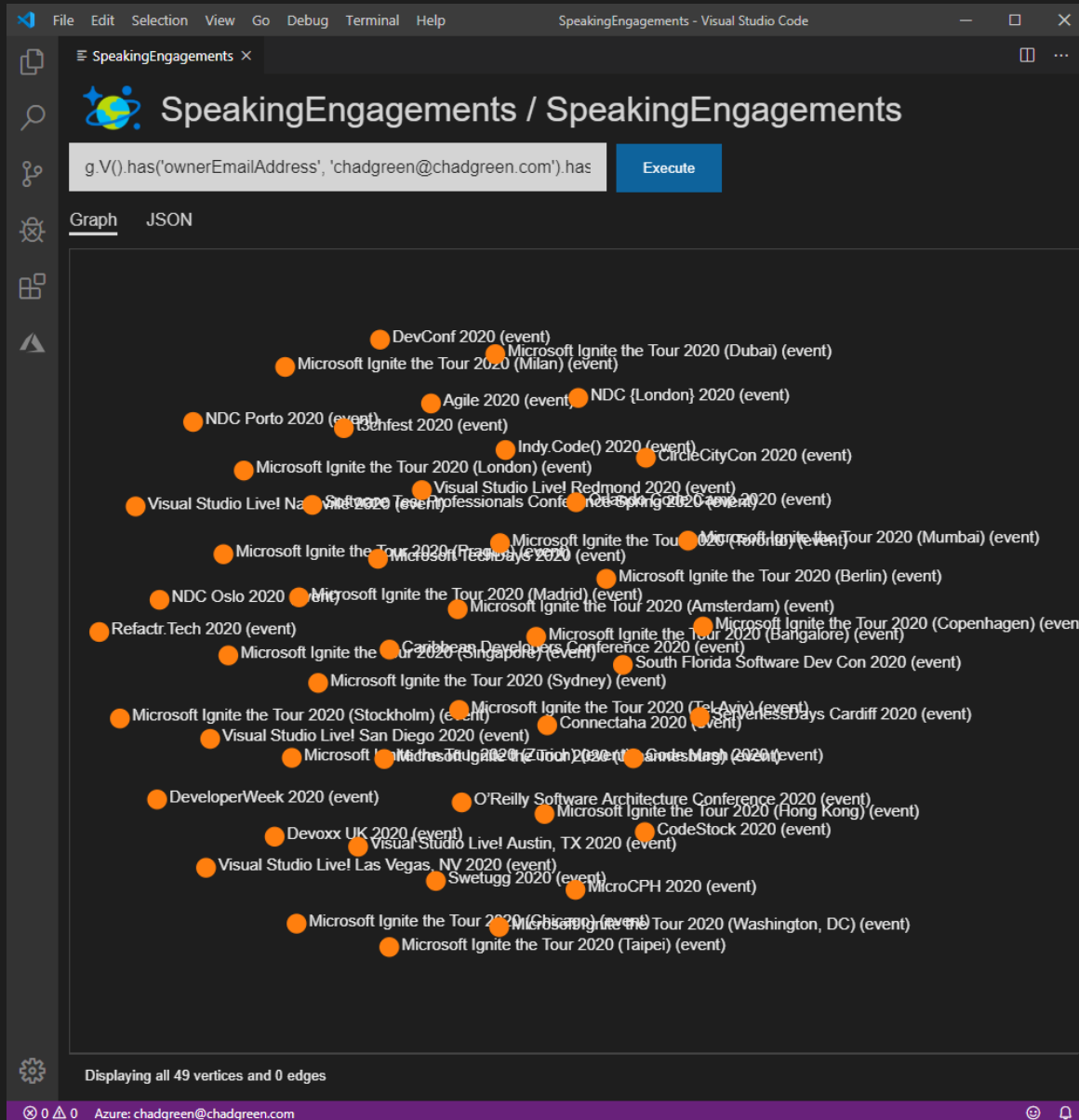
Execute

Graph JSON

```
[  
  27  
]
```

```
g.V()  
.hasLabel('presentation')  
.count()
```

What are the events that I have submitted to?



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a GraphQL query in the editor and its results in a graph view. The query is:

```
g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'chadgreen@chadgreen.com').has
```

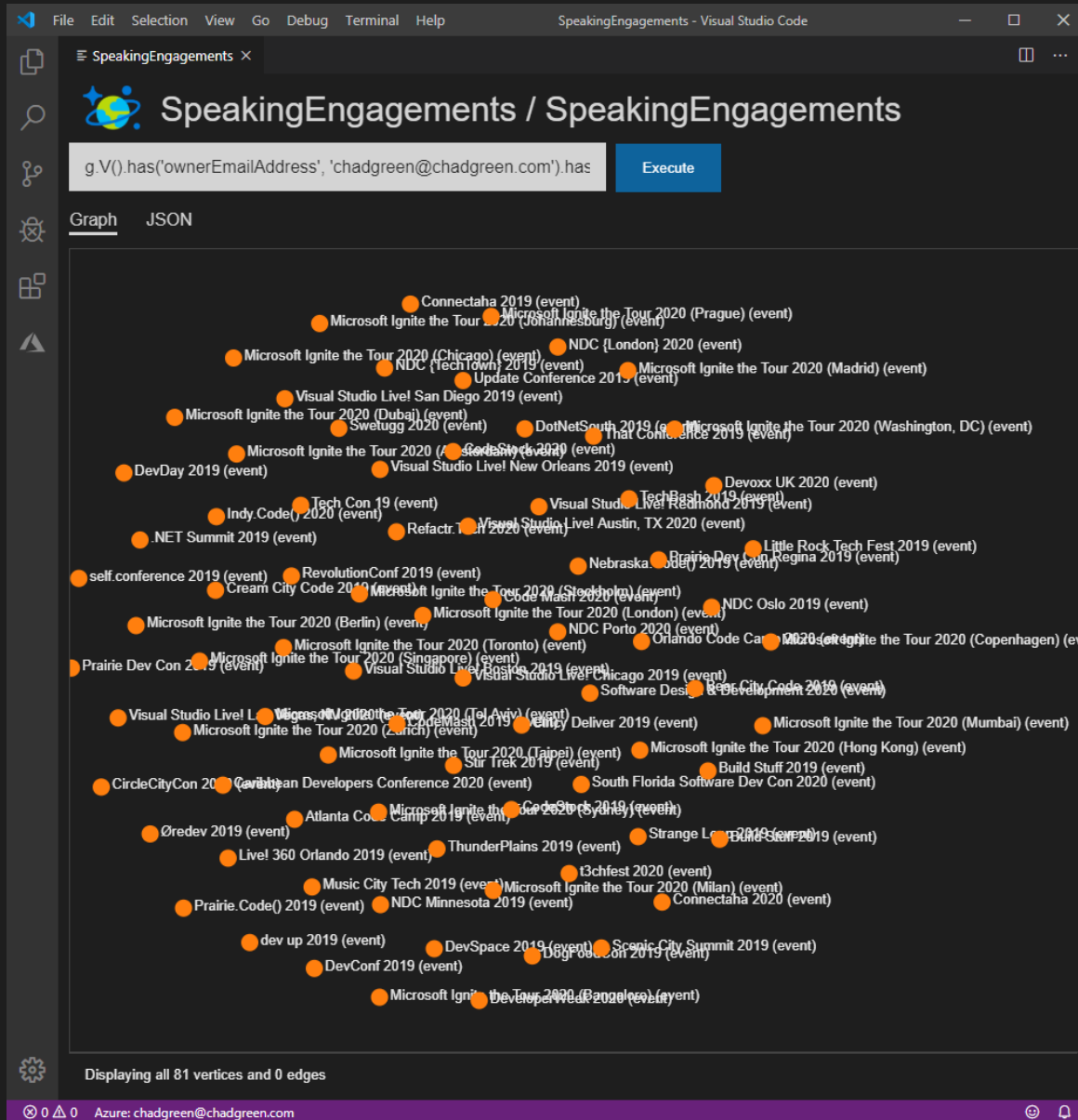
The graph view displays 49 vertices, each representing an event. The events listed include:

- DevConf 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Milan) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Dubai) (event)
- Agile 2020 (event)
- NDC {London} 2020 (event)
- NDC Porto 2020 (event)
- JSConf 2020 (event)
- Indy Code() 2020 (event)
- CircleCityCon 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (London) (event)
- Visual Studio Live! Redmond 2020 (event)
- Visual Studio Live! Nashville 2020 (event)
- Software Professionals Conference 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Frankfurt) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Mumbai) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Berlin) (event)
- NDC Oslo 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Madrid) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Amsterdam) (event)
- Refactor.Tech 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Copenhagen) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Bangalore) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Singapore) (event)
- South Florida Software Dev Con 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Sydney) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Stockholm) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Tel Aviv) (event)
- Visual Studio Live! San Diego 2020 (event)
- Connectaha 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (London) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (London) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (London) (event)
- DeveloperWeek 2020 (event)
- O'Reilly Software Architecture Conference 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Hong Kong) (event)
- Devoxx UK 2020 (event)
- Visual Studio Live! Austin, TX 2020 (event)
- CodeStock 2020 (event)
- Visual Studio Live! Las Vegas, NV 2020 (event)
- Swetugg 2020 (event)
- MicroCPH 2020 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Chicago) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Washington, DC) (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Taipei) (event)

At the bottom of the graph view, it says "Displaying all 49 vertices and 0 edges".

g.V()
.hasLabel('event')
.has('year', '2020')

Where has *Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos* been submitted to?



g.V()
.hasLabel('presentation')
.has('name', 'Graphing Your
Way Through the Cosmos')
.outE('submittedTo')
.inV()

Where has *Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos* been submitted to?

SpeakingEngagements - Visual Studio Code

SpeakingEngagements / SpeakingEngagements

```
g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'chadgreen@chadgreen.com').has
```

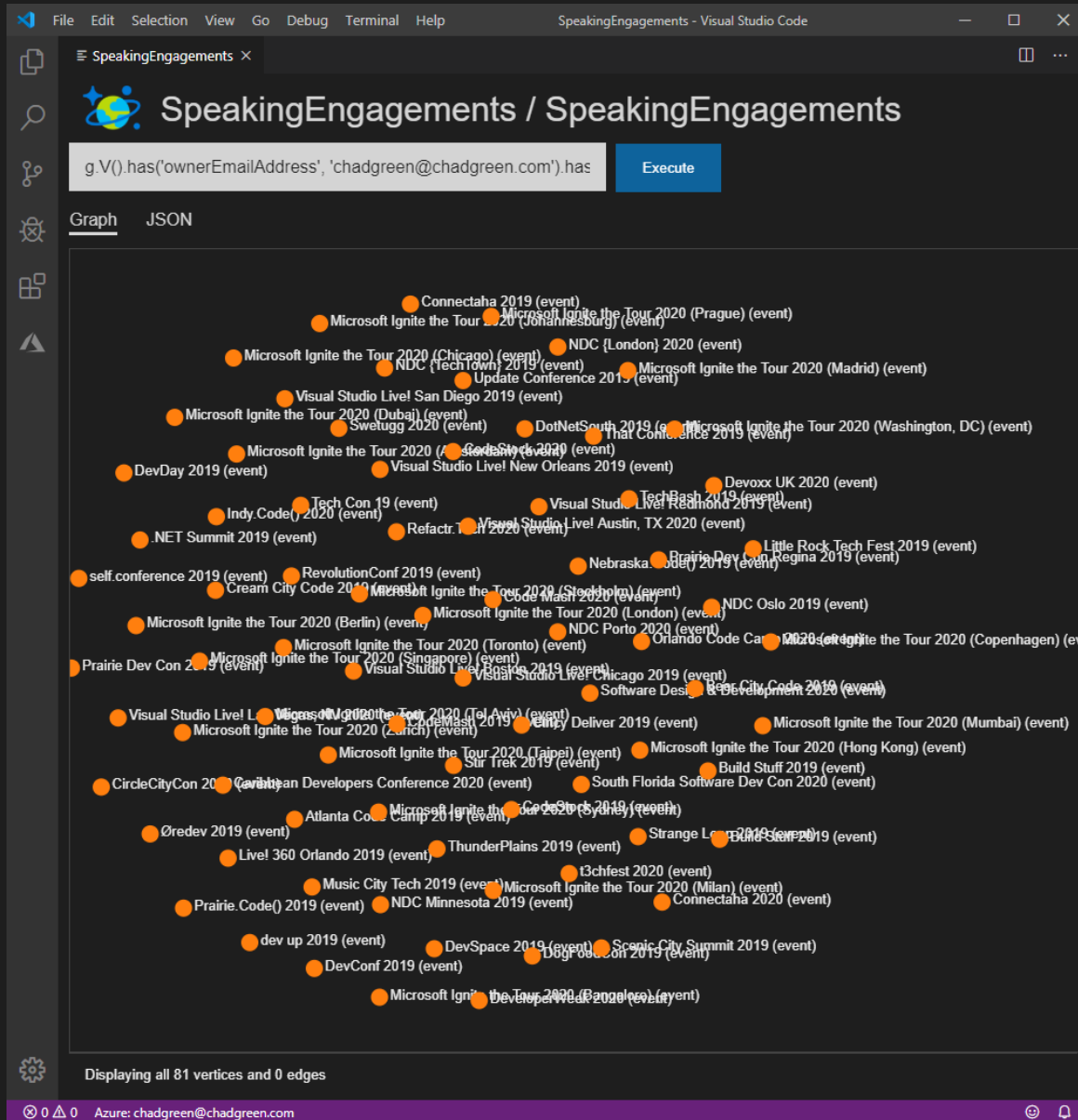
Graph JSON

Displaying all 81 vertices and 0 edges

Azure: chadgreen@chadgreen.com

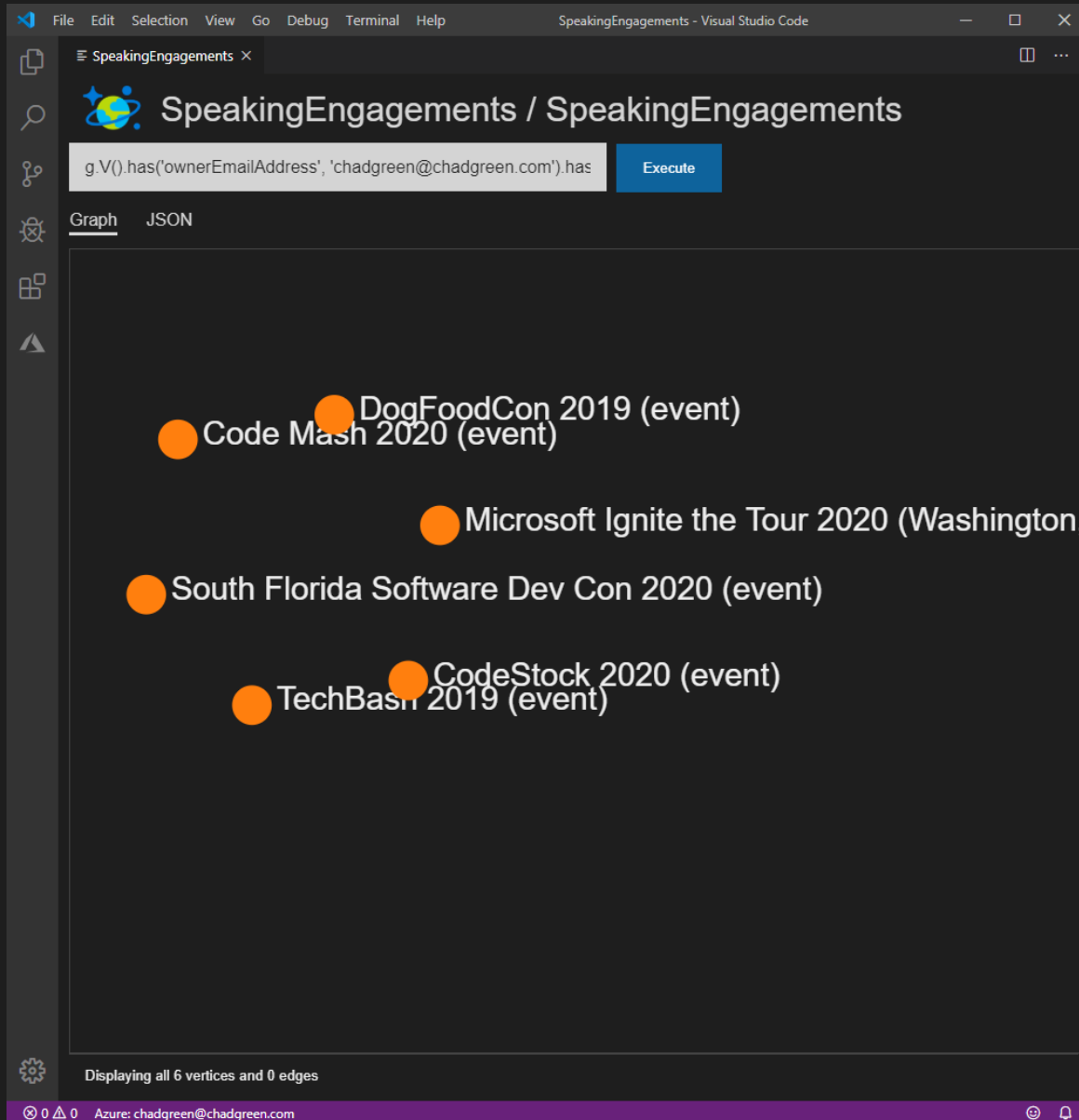
```
g.V()  
.hasLabel('presentation')  
.has('name', 'Graphing Your  
Way Through the Cosmos')  
.outE('submittedTo')  
.inV()  
.has('year', '2020')
```

Where has *Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos* been submitted to?



g.V()
.hasLabel('presentation')
.has('name', 'Graphing Your
Way Through the Cosmos')
.outE('submittedTo')
.inV()

Where has *Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos* been scheduled?



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'SpeakingEngagements' workspace. A query is entered in the search bar: `g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'chadgreen@chadgreen.com').has`. The results are displayed as a graph with 6 vertices and 0 edges. The vertices represent events:

- Code Mash 2020 (event)
- DogFoodCon 2019 (event)
- Microsoft Ignite the Tour 2020 (Washington)
- South Florida Software Dev Con 2020 (event)
- TechBasin 2019 (event)
- CodeStock 2020 (event)

At the bottom of the graph view, it says "Displaying all 6 vertices and 0 edges".

```
g.V()  
.hasLabel('presentation')  
.has('name', 'Graphing Your  
Way Through the Cosmos')  
.outE('submittedTo')  
.has('status', 'Confirmed')  
.inV()
```

View all of the tags

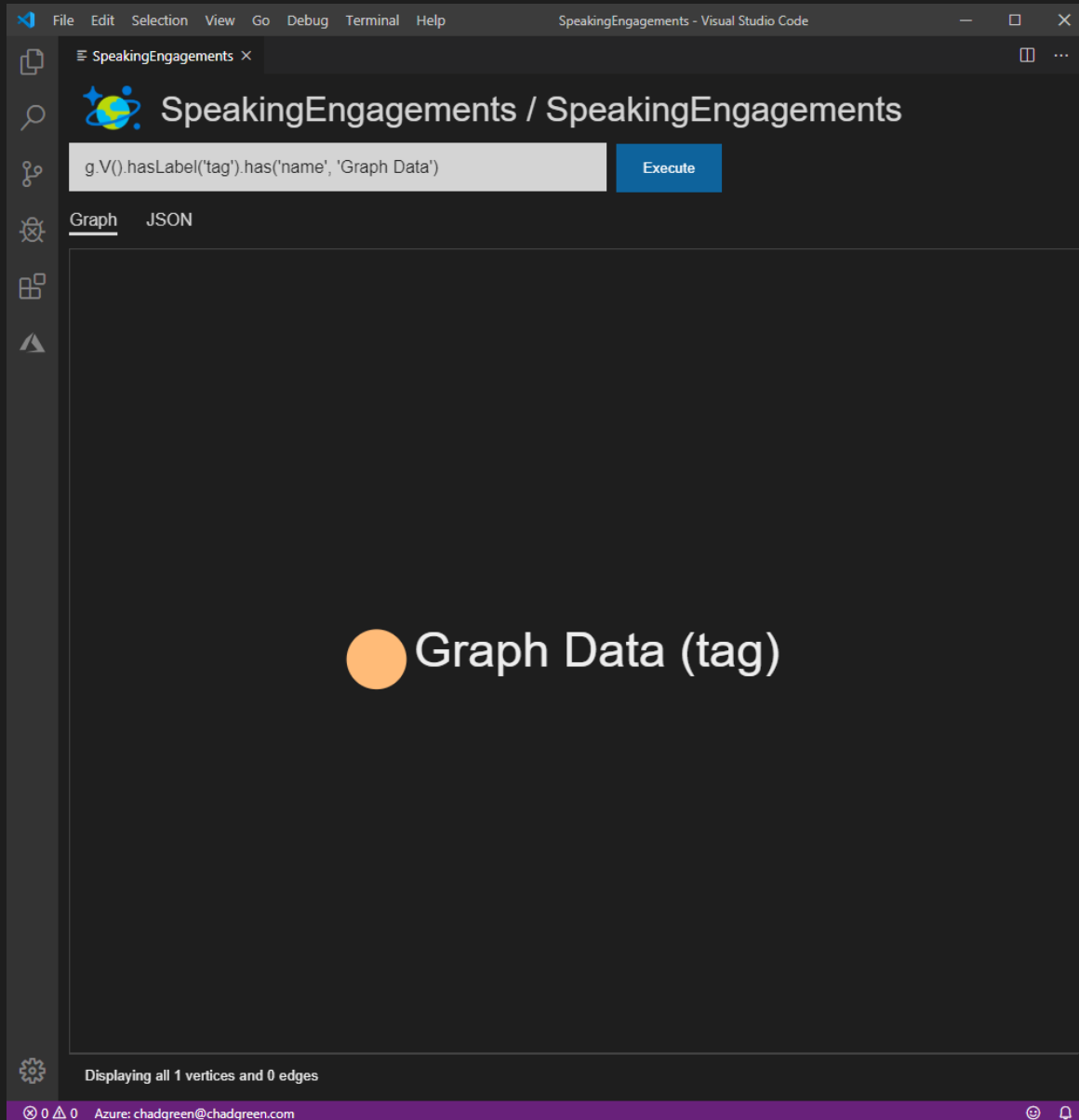
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'SpeakingEngagements' project open. The search bar contains the query `g.V().hasLabel('tag')` and the 'Execute' button is visible. The Graph view displays 29 vertices representing various tags, including:

- .NET (tag)
- tag (tag)
- Cloud (tag)
- Database (tag)
- Serverless (tag)
- Azure Functions (tag)
- Leadership (tag)
- NoSQL (tag)
- Event Hubs (tag)
- Azure (tag)
- Real-Time Data (tag)
- SQL Server (tag)
- Cosmos DB (tag)
- .NET Framework (tag)
- Software Craftsmanship (tag)
- .NET Standard (tag)
- Power BI (tag)
- Google Cloud (tag)
- Microsoft (tag)
- Architecture (tag)
- Project Management (tag)
- DevOps (tag)
- Azure Streaming Data (tag)
- Azure DevOps (tag)
- SQL (tag)
- Graph Data (tag)
- Soft Skills (tag)
- .NET Core (tag)
- Event-Driven Architecture (tag)

At the bottom of the graph view, it states: "Displaying all 29 vertices and 0 edges".

`g.V()
.hasLabel('tag')`

Focus on the *Graph Data* tag

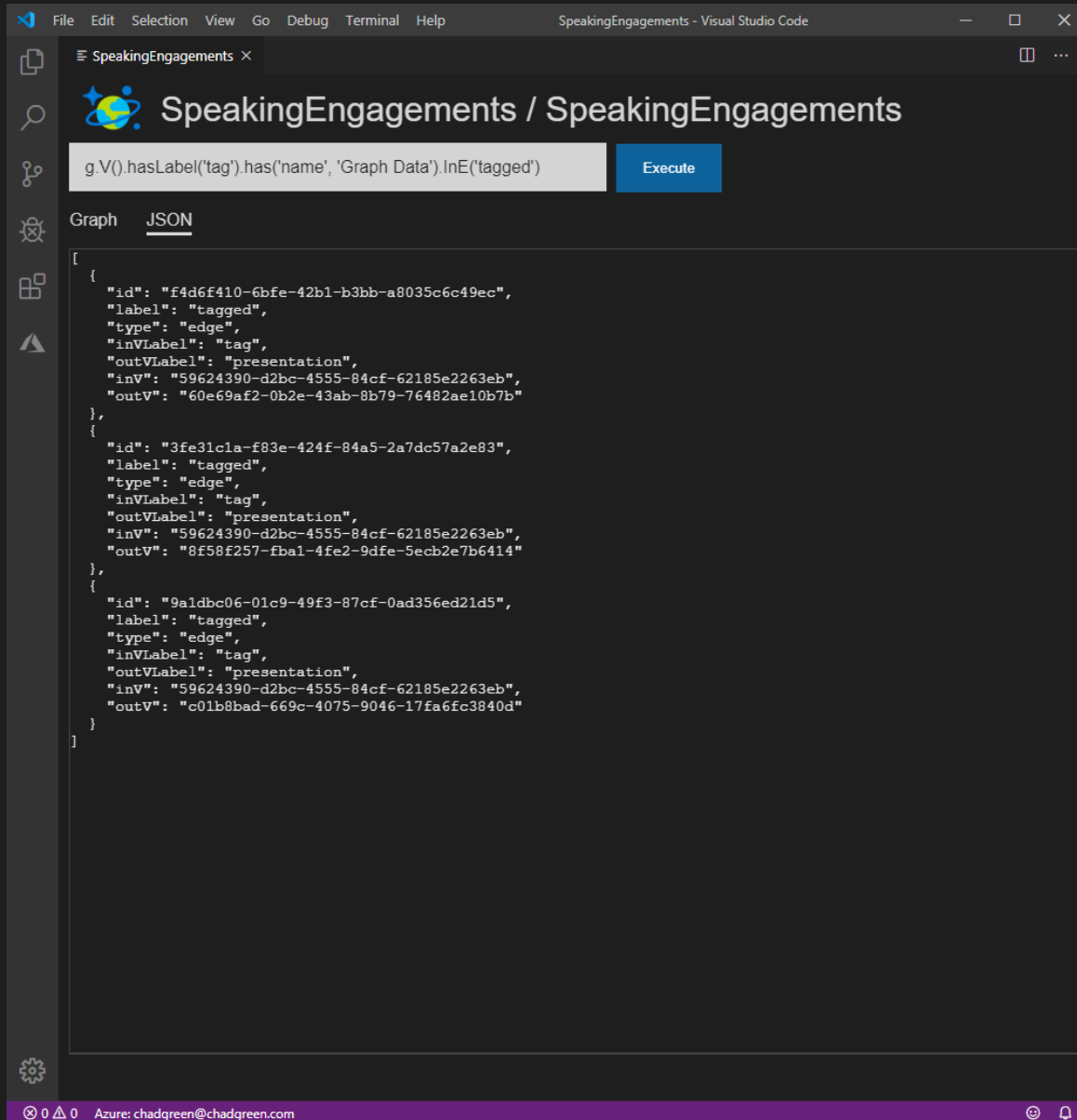


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following elements:

- Menu bar: File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Debug, Terminal, Help
- Window title: SpeakingEngagements - Visual Studio Code
- File Explorer: SpeakingEngagements x
- Search bar: SpeakingEngagements / SpeakingEngagements
- Code Editor: `g.V().hasLabel('tag').has('name', 'Graph Data')` with an `Execute` button.
- Graph View: A graph visualization showing a single orange vertex labeled `Graph Data (tag)`.
- Status Bar: `Displaying all 1 vertices and 0 edges`
- System Tray: Azure: chadgreen@chadgreen.com

```
g.V()  
.hasLabel('tag')  
.has('name', 'Graph Data')
```


What presentations are tagged with *Graph Data*?



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a query editor and a JSON output window. The query is `g.V().hasLabel('tag').has('name', 'Graph Data').inE('tagged')`. The output is a JSON array of three edge objects, each representing a relationship between a vertex and a presentation.

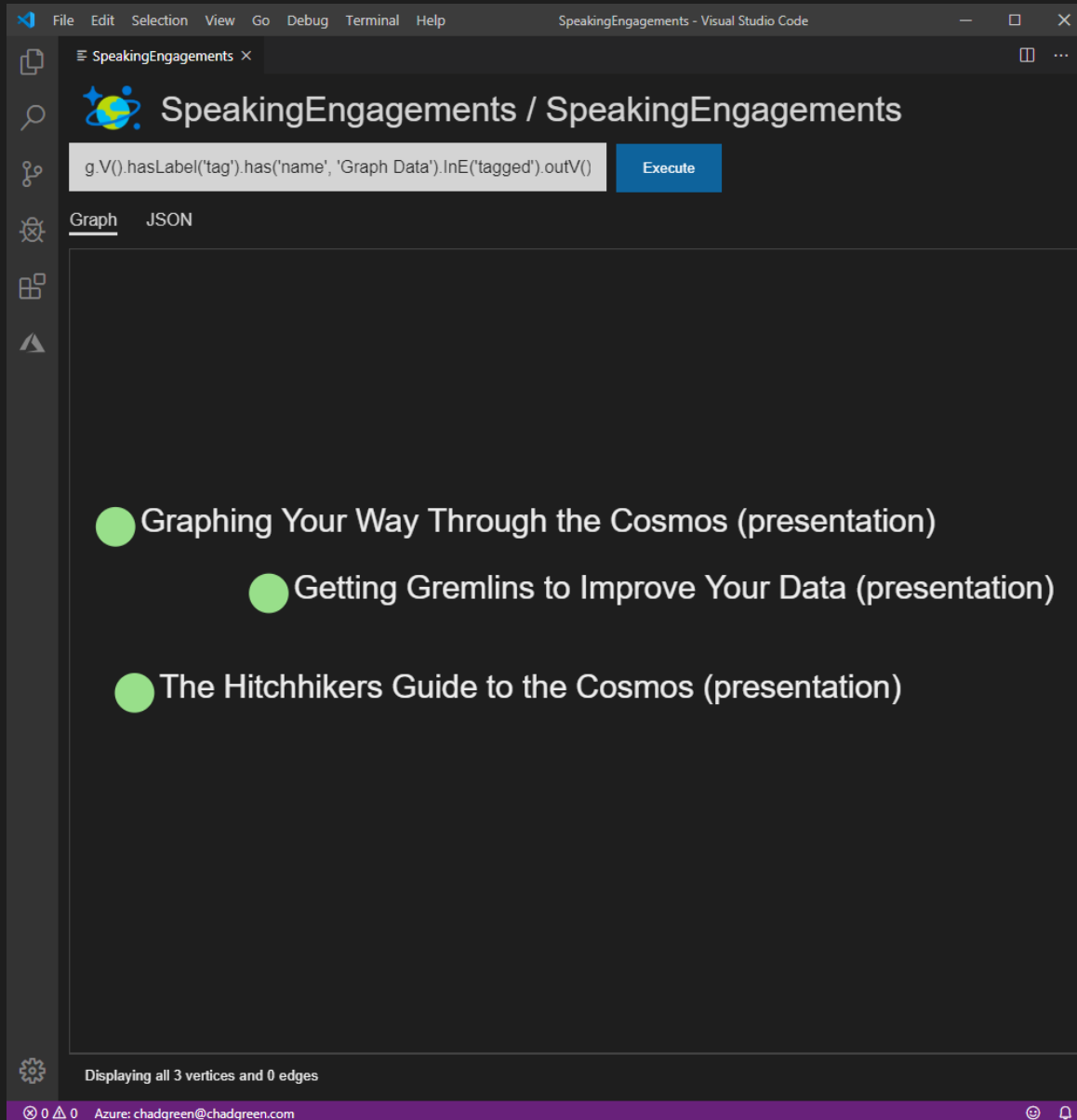
```
g.V().hasLabel('tag').has('name', 'Graph Data').inE('tagged')
```

Graph JSON

```
[  
  {  
    "id": "f4d6f410-6bfe-42b1-b3bb-a8035c6c49ec",  
    "label": "tagged",  
    "type": "edge",  
    "inVLabel": "tag",  
    "outVLabel": "presentation",  
    "inV": "59624390-d2bc-4555-84cf-62185e2263eb",  
    "outV": "60e69af2-0b2e-43ab-8b79-76482ae10b7b"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": "3fe31c1a-f83e-424f-84a5-2a7dc57a2e83",  
    "label": "tagged",  
    "type": "edge",  
    "inVLabel": "tag",  
    "outVLabel": "presentation",  
    "inV": "59624390-d2bc-4555-84cf-62185e2263eb",  
    "outV": "8f58f257-fba1-4fe2-9dfe-5ecb2e7b6414"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": "9a1dbc06-01c9-49f3-87cf-0ad356ed21d5",  
    "label": "tagged",  
    "type": "edge",  
    "inVLabel": "tag",  
    "outVLabel": "presentation",  
    "inV": "59624390-d2bc-4555-84cf-62185e2263eb",  
    "outV": "c01b8bad-669c-4075-9046-17fa6fc3840d"  
  }  
]
```

`g.V()
.hasLabel('tag')
.has('name', 'Graph Data')
.inE('tagged')`

What presentations are tagged with *Graph Data*?



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Gremlin query in the editor and its results in the Graph view. The query is `g.V().hasLabel('tag').has('name', 'Graph Data').inE('tagged').outV()`. The results are displayed as a list of three presentations, each with a green circular marker.

```
g.V().hasLabel('tag').has('name', 'Graph Data').inE('tagged').outV()
```

Graph

- Graphing Your Way Through the Cosmos (presentation)
- Getting Gremlins to Improve Your Data (presentation)
- The Hitchhikers Guide to the Cosmos (presentation)

Displaying all 3 vertices and 0 edges

Azure: chadgreen@chadgreen.com

`g.V()`
`.hasLabel('tag')`
`.has('name', 'Graph Data')`
`.inE('tagged')`
`.outV()`

Where have the presentations tagged *Graph Data* been scheduled?

SpeakingEngagements - Visual Studio Code

SpeakingEngagements / SpeakingEngagements

```
g.V().has('ownerEmailAddress', 'chadgreen@chadgreen.com').has
```

Execute

Graph JSON

- CodeStock 2020 (event)
- TechBash 2019 (event)
- Beer City Code 2019 (event)
- South Florida Software Dev Con 2020 (event)
- DogFoodCon 2019 (event)
- DevSpace 2019 (event)
- Microsoft Atlanta Code 2020 (event)
- Washington DC (event)
- Code Mash 2020 (event)
- Music City Tech 2019 (event)

Displaying all 10 vertices and 0 edges

Azure: chadgreen@chadgreen.com

```
g.V()  
.hasLabel('tag')  
.has('name', 'Graph Data')  
.inE('tagged')  
.outV()  
.outE('submittedTo')  
.has('status', 'Confirmed')  
.inV()
```

What events have I been scheduled for?

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following elements:

- File Explorer: `SpeakingEngagements / SpeakingEngagements`
- Search Bar: `g.E().hasLabel('submittedTo').has('status', 'Confirmed').inV()` with an `Execute` button.
- Graph View: A scatter plot of 39 orange circular nodes representing events. The nodes are labeled with event names and years, such as "Stir Trek 2019 (event)", "Louisville .NET Meetup (event)", "CodeStock 2020 (event)", etc.
- Status Bar: "Displaying all 39 vertices and 0 edges"
- System Tray: "Azure: chadgreen@chadgreen.com"

```
g.E()  
.hasLabel('submittedTo')  
.has('status', 'Confirmed')  
.inV()
```

What events have I been scheduled for?

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a graph visualization of speaking engagements. The graph contains 40 vertices, each representing an event, and 0 edges. The events listed include:

- Cincy Data Software Guild (event)
- Music City Tech 2019 (event)
- Beer City Code 2019 (event)
- Music City Tech 2018 (event)
- Louisville Indie Code (event)
- Evansville Technology Group (event)
- CodeStock 2020 (event)
- dev up 2019 (event)
- Stir Trek 2019 (event)
- Louisville .NET Meetup (event)
- Prairie.Code() 2019 (event)
- Nebraska.Code() 2019 (event)
- Tech Foundations Louisville (event)
- CoderCruise 2018 (event)
- Louisville .NET Meetup (event)
- CodeStock Louisville, NE (event)
- Atlanta Code Camp 2019 (event)
- DevSpace 2019 (event)
- Little Rock Tech Fest 2019 (event)
- Louisville .NET Meetup (event)
- CodeMash 2019 (event)
- TechBash 2019 (event)
- Louisville .NET Meetup (event)
- Scenic City Summit 2019 (event)
- Stir Trek 2018 (event)
- Evansville Technology Group (event)
- KCDC 2018 (event)
- KCDC 2019 (event)
- DevSpace 2018 (event)
- DotNetSouth 2019 (event)
- Louisville .NET Meetup (event)
- DogFoodCon 2018 (event)
- Global Azure Bootcamp (event)
- Louisville Tech Ladies (event)
- Cincy Deliver 2019 (event)
- Louisville .NET Meetup (event)
- CodeStock 2019 (event)

At the bottom of the graph area, it says "Displaying all 40 vertices and 0 edges".

`g.E()`

`.hasLabel('submittedTo')`

`.has('status', 'Confirmed')`

`.inV()`

`g.V()`

`.hasLabel('event')`

`.has('presentedAt', 'True')`

What states have I been scheduled to speak in?

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Cypher query in the editor and its graph visualization in the Graph view. The query is: `g.E().hasLabel('submittedTo').has('status', 'Confirmed').inV().outE('stateLocation').inV()`. The graph displays 14 vertices representing US states and the District of Columbia, with no edges visible. The states shown are: Alabama (state), Indiana (state), Tennessee (state), Pennsylvania (state), Georgia (state), Arkansas (state), Ohio (state), Michigan (state), District of Columbia (state), Florida (state), Iowa (state), Kentucky (state), Missouri (state), and Nebraska (state). The status bar at the bottom indicates "Displaying all 14 vertices and 0 edges".

```
g.E()  
.hasLabel('submittedTo')  
.has('status', 'Confirmed')  
.inV()  
.outE('stateLocation')  
.inV()
```


Wrapping Up


- Graphs – set of objects in which pairs are in some sense related
- Graph Theory – Starts with the 7 bridges of Königsberg
- Graph databases – use graph structure to represent and store data
- Azure Cosmos DB – globally distributed, multi-model database service
- Graph vs Relational – lots of benefits that make graph database worth a look
- Graph Traversal – Navigating graph data using patterns

Thank You

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