

Graph Databases will change your (freakin') life

Elena Williams
PyCon(line)AU 2020

Hi,

I'm Elena. I am a web developer and I love python.

github.com/elena

twitter.com/elequ

Proudly help organise
Canberra Python User Group

Join us on **Slack**
github.com/canberra-python

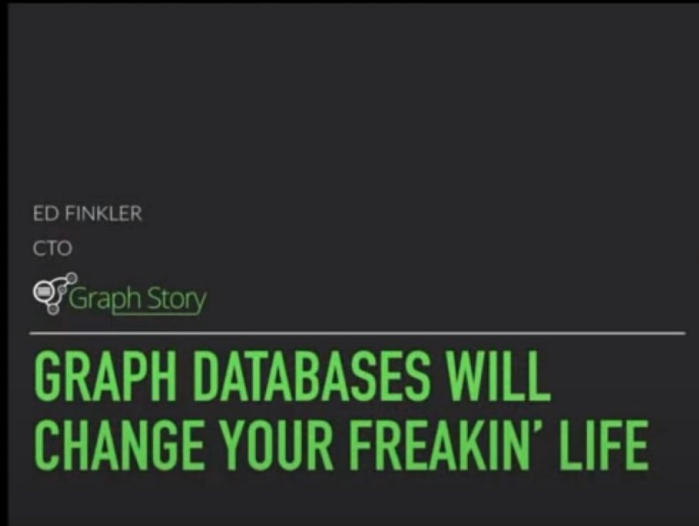
10 - 12 September 2021
<https://2021.pycon.org.au/>
Please ***Volunteer***



Why?

Ed Finkler (twitter.com/funkatron)

<https://github.com/OSMISHelp>



https://github.com
/elena
/graph-fun

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'elena/graph-fun'. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. The repository name 'elena / graph-fun' is displayed, along with 'Unwatch', 'Star' (3), and 'Fork' (0) buttons. Below this, there are tabs for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. The main content area shows the file list for the 'master' branch, including 'media', 'README.md', 'app.py', 'credits.md', 'derp.cypher', 'example.cypher', 'funkatron.png', 'notebook.ipynb', 'pyonline2020_graph-databases.png', and 'requirements.txt'. The 'README.md' file is selected and its content is displayed below. The README content includes the title 'PyConlineAU 2020 Talk', the main heading 'Graph Databases will Change Your Life', a link to the full talk on YouTube, and a video player. The video player shows a slide titled 'Euler's Seven Bridges of Königsberg (1736)' with a description: 'A historically notable problem in mathematics which laid the foundations of graph theory and prefigured the idea of topology.' [wikipedia]. The slide also includes the text 'Round Things: Edges/ "Nodes"' and 'Connectory Line bits: Vectors/ "Relationships"'. The video player shows a woman speaking in the bottom left corner. At the bottom of the page, there is a link to the video: 'Link to video: PyConlineAU 2020: Graph Databases will Change Your Life'. On the right side of the page, there are sections for 'About', 'Releases', 'Packages', and 'Languages'. The 'Languages' section shows a bar chart with 'Jupyter Notebook' at 69.8% and 'Python' at 30.2%.

elena / graph-fun

Unwatch 1 Star 3 Fork 0

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

master 1 branch 0 tags Go to file Add file Code

elena Removing scratchy cruffy-cruft and bail-out. Goodness. 68e6c3b on 18 Sep 2020 5 commits

media	Add talk materials and credits :)	7 months ago
README.md	More intuitive link action and pro CPUG propaganda	7 months ago
app.py	Add talk materials and credits :)	7 months ago
credits.md	TYPO!	7 months ago
derp.cypher	Add talk materials and credits :)	7 months ago
example.cypher	Removing scratchy cruffy-cruft and bail-out. Goodness.	7 months ago
funkatron.png	Add talk materials and credits :)	7 months ago
notebook.ipynb	Add talk materials and credits :)	7 months ago
pyonline2020_graph-databases.png	Add talk materials and credits :)	7 months ago
requirements.txt	Add talk materials and credits :)	7 months ago

README.md

PyConlineAU 2020 Talk

Graph Databases will Change Your Life

Full talk on Youtube:

The video player shows a slide with the following content:

pyonlineau

Euler's Seven Bridges of Königsberg (1736)

"A historically notable problem in mathematics which laid the foundations of graph theory and prefigured the idea of topology." [wikipedia]

Round Things: Edges/ "Nodes"

Connectory Line bits: Vectors/ "Relationships"

The diagram shows a map of Königsberg with seven bridges, a graph representation of the bridges, and a graph representation of the city layout. The graph representation shows a central node connected to two other nodes, which are then connected to a fourth node.

Link to video: PyConlineAU 2020: Graph Databases will Change Your Life

About

PyConlineAU 2020 Slides and Demos

Readme

Releases

No releases published
Create a new release

Packages

No packages published
Publish your first package

Languages

- Jupyter Notebook 69.8%
- Python 30.2%

Goal

Example Graph DB:

Actual “**Paradise Papers**” database
created by ICIJ

(International Consortium of Investigative Journalists)



Plan of Attack:

1. **Graphs 101**
2. **DBs v. Graph DBs**
3. **Usage and Applications**
4. **Demos**

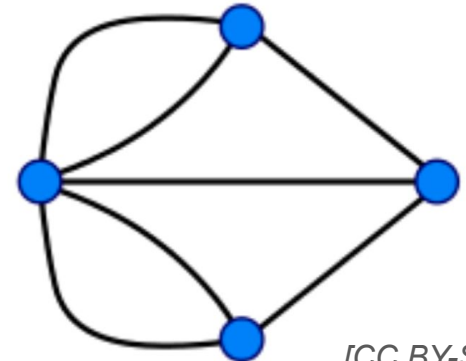
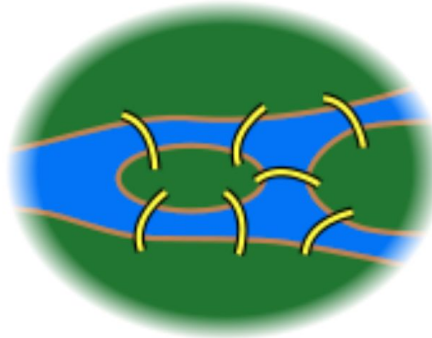
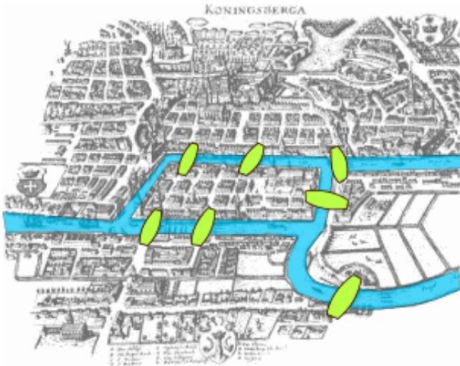


Euler's Seven Bridges of Königsberg (1736)

“A historically notable problem in mathematics which laid the foundations of graph theory and prefigured the idea of topology.” [wikipedia]

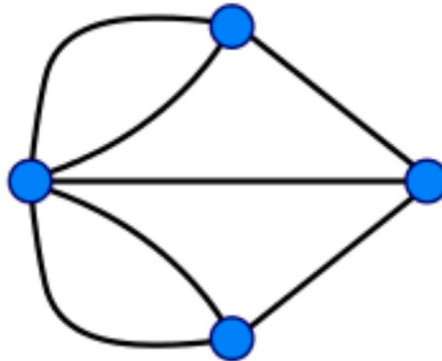
Round Things: Edges/ **“Nodes”**

Connectory Line bits: Vectors/ **“Relationships”**



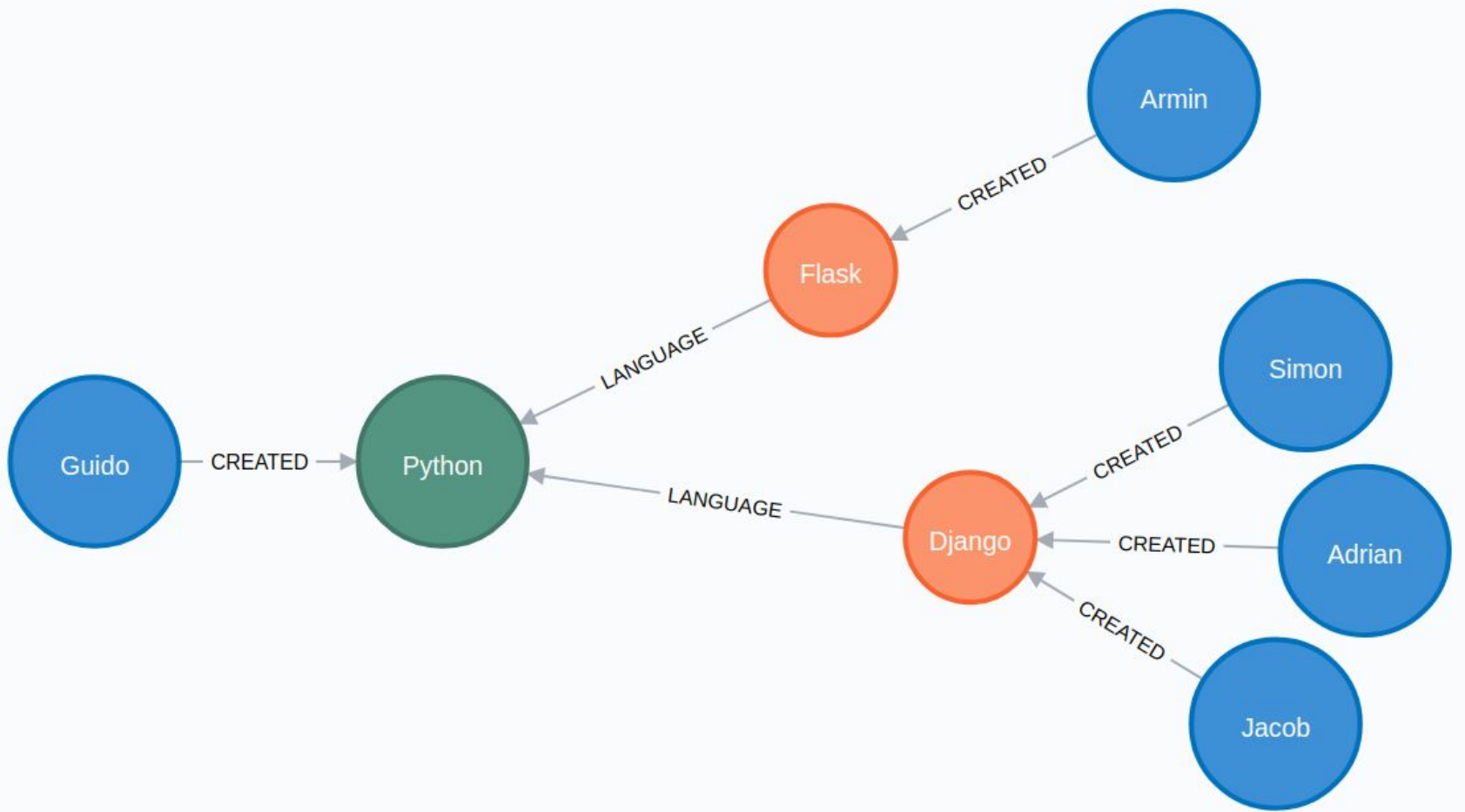
Round Things: Edges/ **“Nodes”**

Connectory Line bits: Vectors/ **“Relationships”**





Displaying 2 nodes, 1 relationships.



Displaying 8 nodes, 7 relationships.



```
:Person {  
  name: Alice  
  interests: ultra-marathons  
}
```

```
:Department {  
  name: IT Department  
}
```

```
:Person {  
  name: Bob  
  full_name: Robert Smith  
  interests: volleyball  
}
```



```
:Person {  
  name: Alice  
  interests: ultra-marathons  
}
```

```
:Department {  
  name: IT Department  
}
```

```
:Person {  
  name: Bob  
  full_name: Robert Smith  
  interests: volleyball  
}
```

```
class Person (models.Model):  
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)  
    full_name = models.CharField(max_length=200)  
    interests = models.TextField()
```

```
class WorksAt (models.Model):  
    start_date = models.DateField()  
    person = models.ForeignKey("Person", ... )  
    ...
```



```
:Person {  
  name: Alice  
  interests: ultra-marathons  
}
```

```
:Department {  
  name: IT Department  
}
```

```
:Person {  
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```

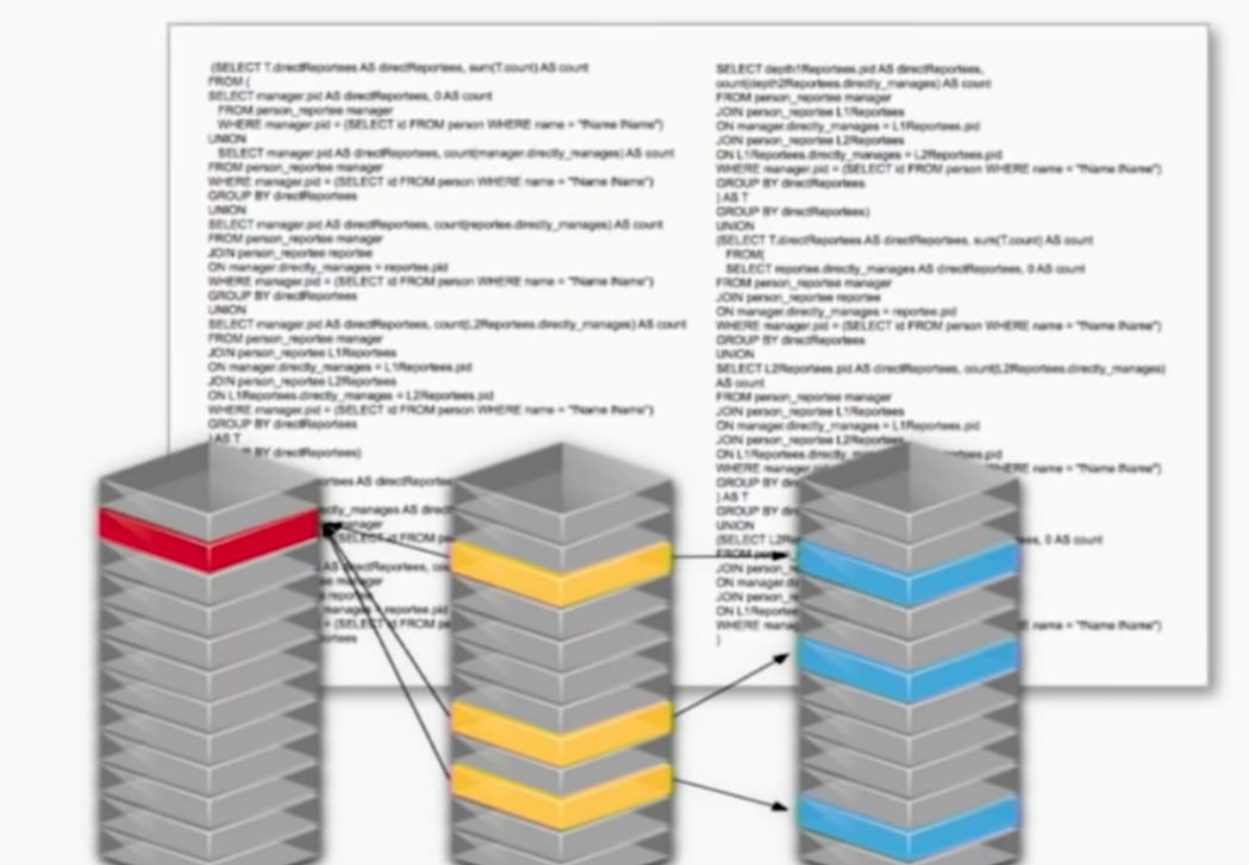


```
:Person:Engineer:Runner {  
  name: Alice  
  interests: ultra-marathons  
}
```

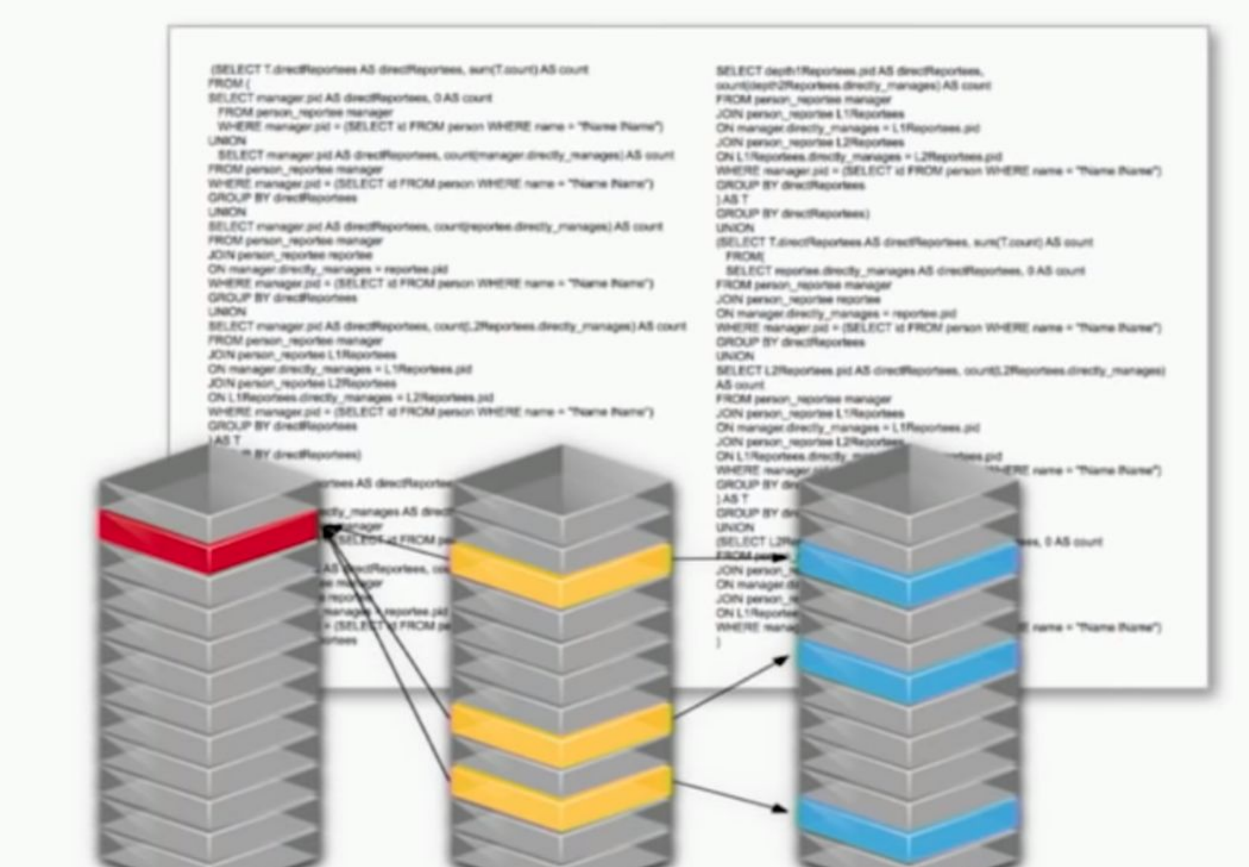
```
:Department:Group {  
  name: IT Department  
}
```

```
:Person {  
  name: Bob  
  full_name: Robert Smith  
  interests: volleyball  
}
```


Relational Databases (RDBMS) aka SQL



“Relational” Databases (RDBMS) aka SQL



“Relational”

Are RDBMS (aka SQL) good with relationships?

Are RDBMS (aka SQL) good with relationships?

- Can't do **complex models**

Literally small-dimensional tables.

- Can't **scale joins** that efficiently

B-Tree Index: $O(n \log(n))$, data grows 10x = speed halves
more data → more slow

- SQL was built on **SET theory**

not graph theory, ie: relationships are really only by *coincidence*.

- Can't easily **change schema**

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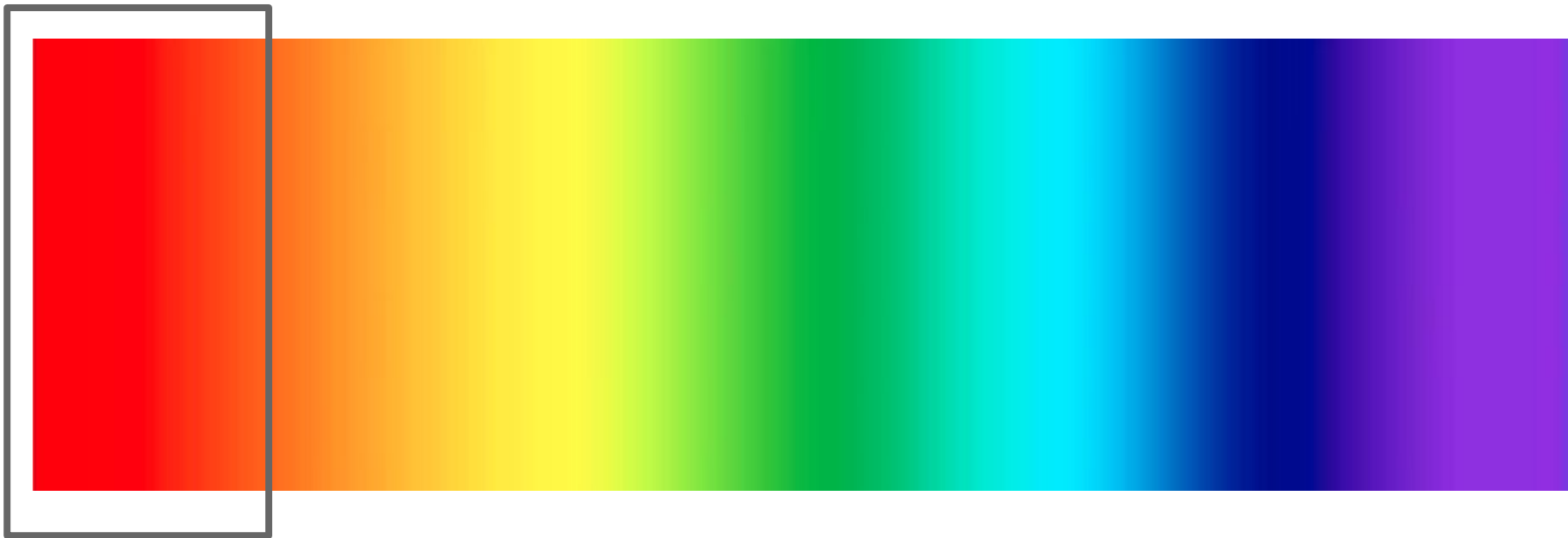
NoSQL

0x235C	{name:Philip, UID: PPR, Groups: [CHI,SFO,BOS]}	Document DB
0xCD21	{name:Neo4j Chicago, UID: PPR, Members:[PPR,RB,NL], where:{city:Chicago, State: IL}}	MongoDB CouchDB

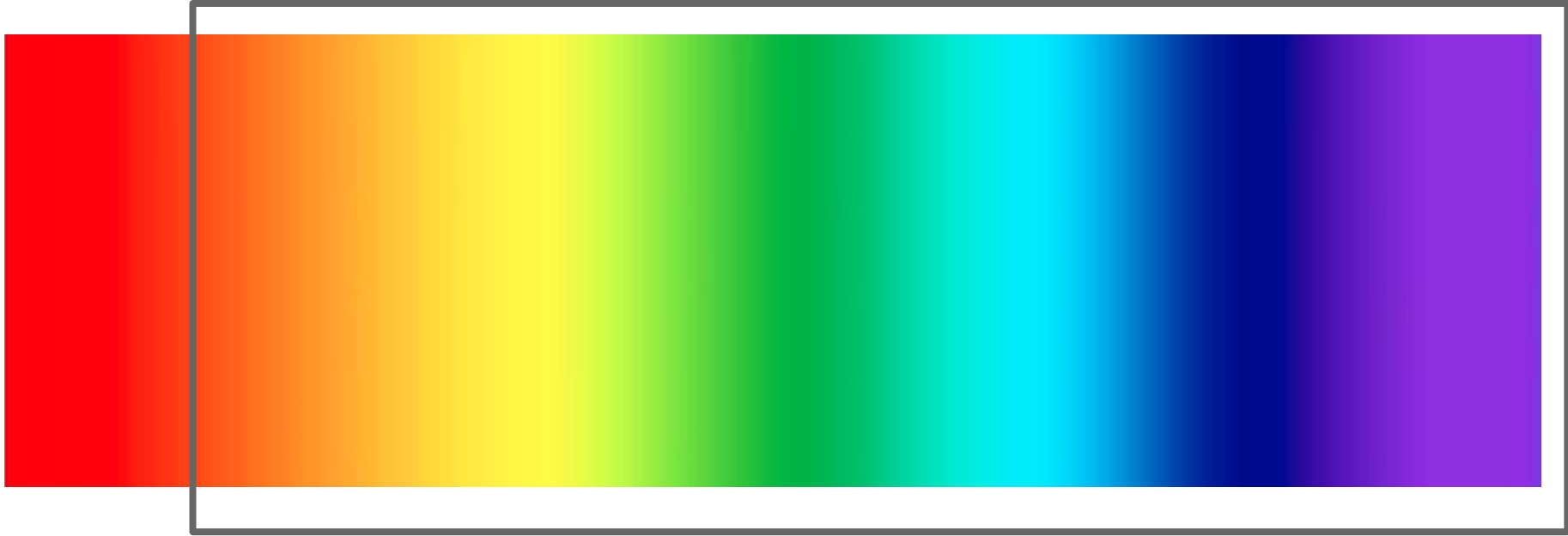
	Name	UID	Members	Groups	Photo	Column Family
0x235C	Philip	PPR		CHI, SFO, BOS	B75DD108A893A	HBase Cassandra
0xCD21	Neo4j Chicago	CHI	PPR,RB,NL		218758D88E901	

0x235C	Philip	membase Riak Redis	Kev-Value
0xCD21	Neo4j Chicago		
0x2014	[PPR,RB,NL]		
0x3821	[CHI, SFO, BOS]		
0x3890	B75DD108A		

SQL / *Red*



NoSQL / *NotRed*



NoSQL (some families)

0x235C	{name:Philip, UID: PPR, Groups: [CHI,SFO,BOS]}	Document DB MongoDB CouchDB
0xCD21	{name:Neo4j Chicago, UID: PPR, Members:[PPR,RB,NL], where:{city:Chicago, State: IL}}	

	Name	UID	Members	Groups	Photo	Column Family HBase Cassandra
0x235C	Philip	PPR		CHI, SFO, BOS	B75DD108A893A	
0xCD21	Neo4j Chicago	CHI	PPR,RB,NL		218758D88E901	

0x235C	Philip	Key-Value membase Riak Redis
0xCD21	Neo4j Chicago	
0x2014	[PPR,RB,NL]	
0x3821	[CHI, SFO, BOS]	
0x3890	B75DD108A	

**don't even get me started on RDF*

Are NoSQL DBs good with relationships?

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- Can't do **complex models**
- Can't **scale joins** efficiently
- “joins” are not easy to **query**
- Not **ACID**
 (“eventually consistent” == “eventually corrupt”)

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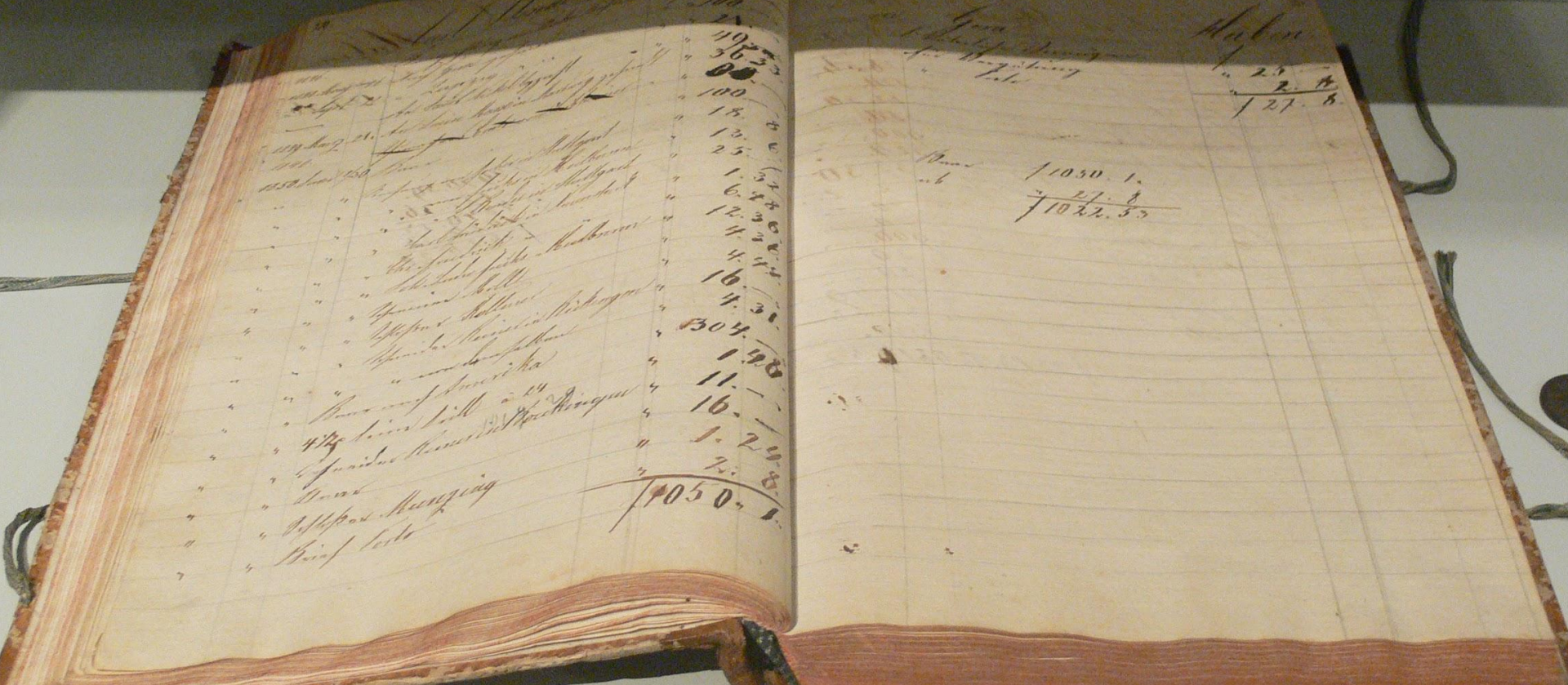
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Are NoSQL DBs good with relationships?

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 (“eventually consistent” == “eventually corrupt”)

What Graph Databases do **NOT** do well



Accounting? Averages? ... **No!**

Use postgres. Or a spreadsheet.

Graphs are the incorrect tool.

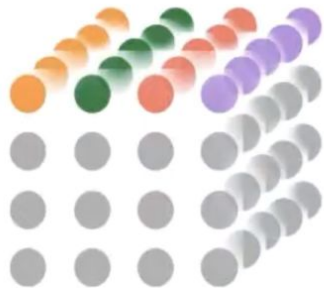
Operations on properties over lots of records.

	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

TALLEST ACTOR IN HOLLYWOOD

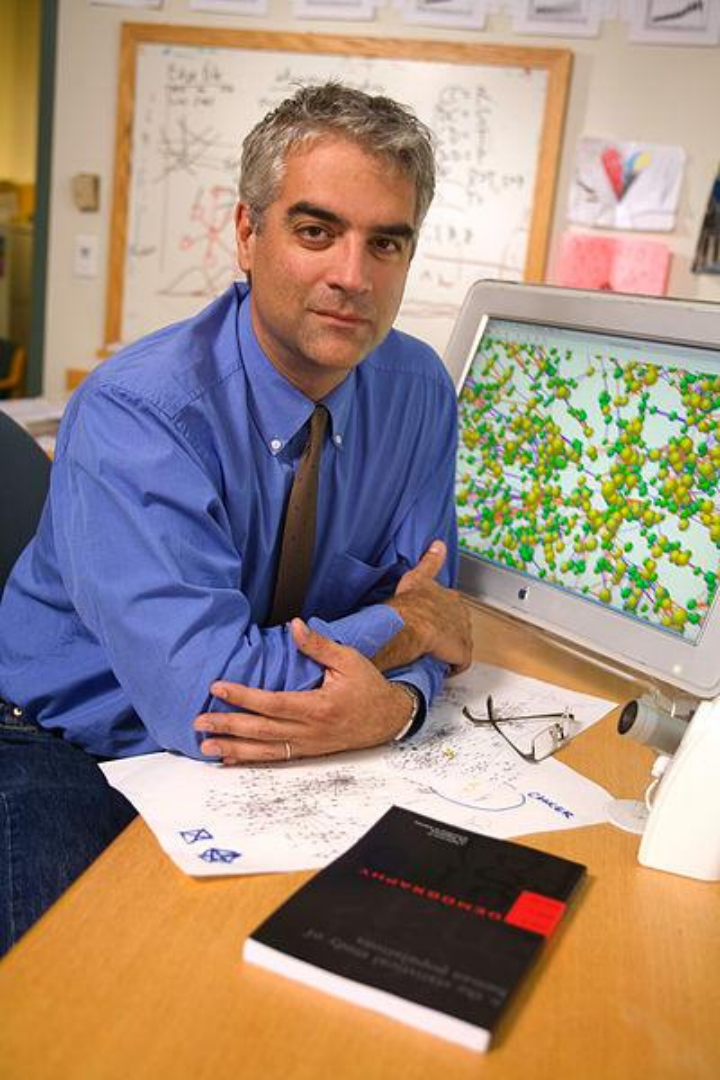


**IT'S NOT WHAT
YOU KNOW...**



**IT'S WHO YOU
KNOW.**





Nicholas A. Christakis is an American **sociologist** and **physician** known for his research on social networks.

h-index: 102

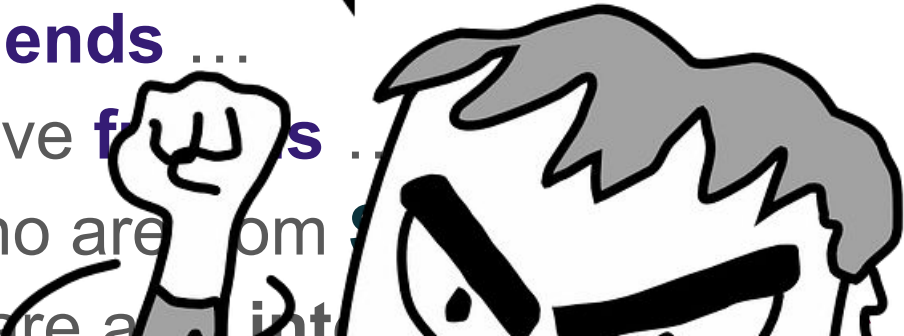
You get a

report ...

- who are interested in **books** ...
- who's **friends** ...



- ... have **f** ...
- ... who are com ...
- who are a ... int



SQL Join Hell (1)

Customer		
Id	Name	Address
1	Robert	3
2	Lars	7
3	Michael	23

Address	
Id	Location
3	Berlin
4	Munich
7	Dresden
8	Leipzig
23	Leipzig

Customer	
Id	Name
1	Robert
2	Lars
3	Michael

Address		
Id	Customer	Location
3	1	Berlin
7	2	Dresden
8	2	New York
23	3	Leipzig

1:1 Relationship

1:n Relationship

Customer	
Id	Name
1	Robert
2	Lars
3	Michael

CustomerAddress	
Id	Address
1	3
2	7
2	8
3	23

Address	
Id	Location
3	Berlin
7	Dresden
8	New York
23	Leipzig

m:n Relationship

ALL THE INDEXES

SQL Join Hell (1)

Customer		
Id	Name	Address
1	Robert	3
2	Lars	7
3	Michael	23

Address	
Id	Location
3	Berlin
4	Munich
7	Dresden
8	New York
23	Leipzig

Customer	
Id	Name
1	Robert
2	Lars
3	Michael

Address		
Id	Customer	Location
3	1	Berlin
7	2	Dresden
8	2	New York
23	3	Leipzig

1:1 Relationship

1:n Relationship

Customer	
Id	Name
1	Robert
2	Lars
3	Michael

Customer Address	
Customer	Address
1	3
2	7
2	8
3	23

Address	
Id	Location
3	Berlin
7	Dresden
8	New York
23	Leipzig

m:n Relationship

ALL THE INDICES

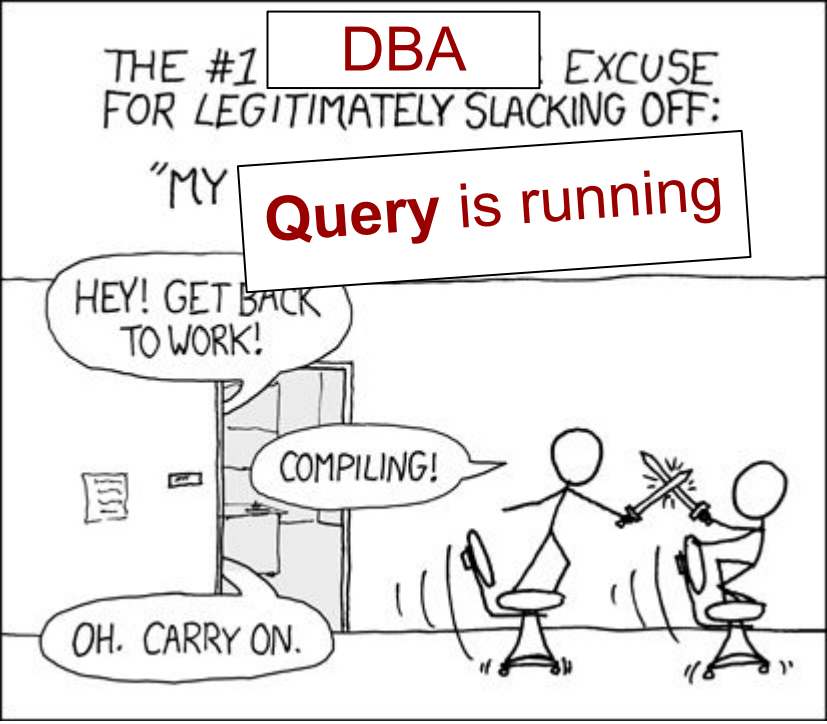

```
SELECT p.Name AS ProductName,
NonDiscountSales = (OrderQty * UnitPrice),
Discounts = ((OrderQty * UnitPrice) * UnitPriceDiscount)
FROM Production.Product AS p
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS sod
ON p.ProductID = sod.ProductID
ORDER BY ProductName DESC;
```

```
SELECT 'Total income is', ((OrderQty * Uni
p.Name AS ProductName
FROM Production.Product AS p
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS sod
ON p.ProductID = sod.ProductID
ORDER BY ProductName ASC;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT pp.LastName, pp.FirstName
FROM Person.Person pp JOIN HumanResources.
ON e.BusinessEntityID = pp.BusinessEntityID
(SELECT SalesPersonID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader
WHERE SalesOrderID IN
(SELECT SalesOrderID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
WHERE ProductID IN
(SELECT ProductID
FROM Production.Product p
WHERE ProductNumber = 'BK-M68B-42')));
```

```
SELECT ProductID, AVG(OrderQty) AS Average
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
GROUP BY ProductID
HAVING SUM(LineTotal) > $1000000.00
AND AVG(OrderQty) < 3;
```

```
SELECT pp.FirstName, pp.LastName, e.NationalIDNumber
FROM HumanResources.Employee AS e WITH (INDEX(AK_Employee_NationalIDNumber))
JOIN Person.Person AS pp ON e.BusinessEntityID = pp.BusinessEntityID
WHERE LastName = 'Johnson';
```



“ ... literally **1000s** of times ***faster*** than our prior MySQL solution, with queries that require **10 to 100** times ***less code***, providing functionality that was **previous *impossible***.”

Volker Pacher

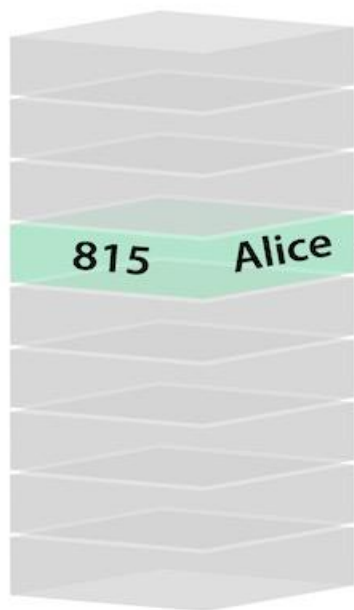
Senior Engineer



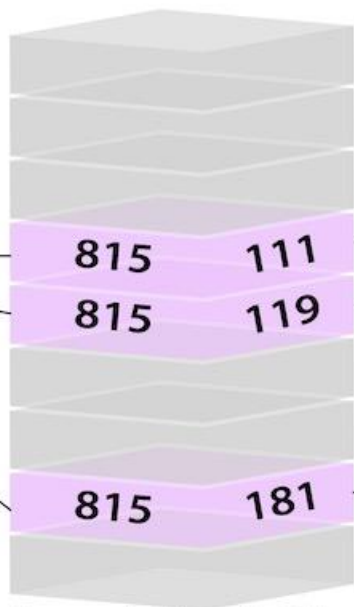
SQL Query

```
SELECT name FROM Person
LEFT JOIN Person_Department
    ON Person.Id = Person_Department.PersonId
LEFT JOIN Department
    ON Department.Id =
Person_Department.DepartmentId
WHERE Department.name = "IT Department"
```

Employees

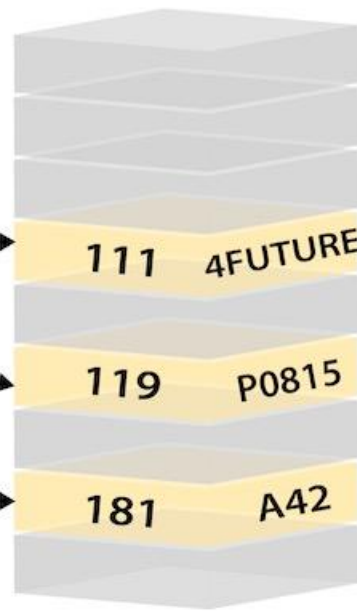


Dept_Members

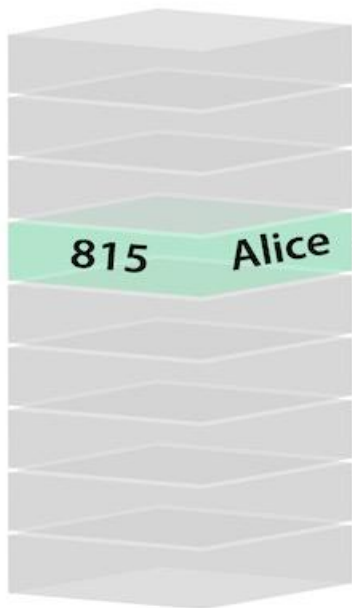


Associative Entity,
JOIN Table,
or Lookup Table

Departments

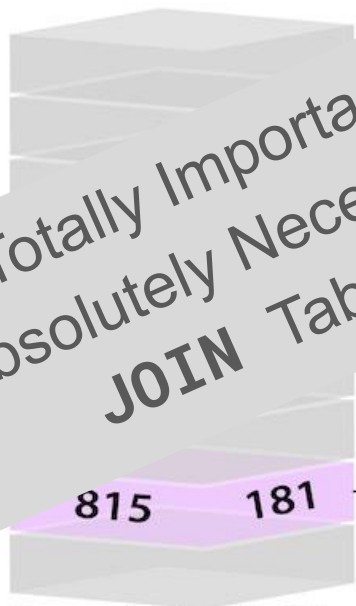


Employees



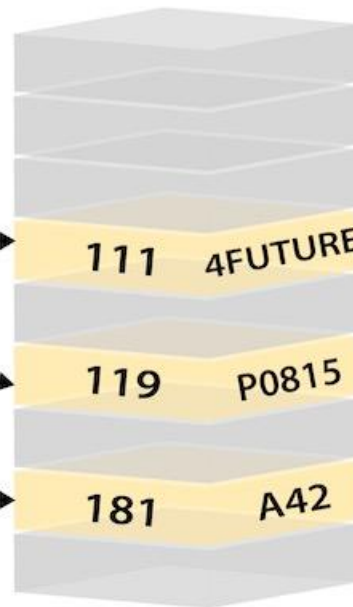
Dept_Members

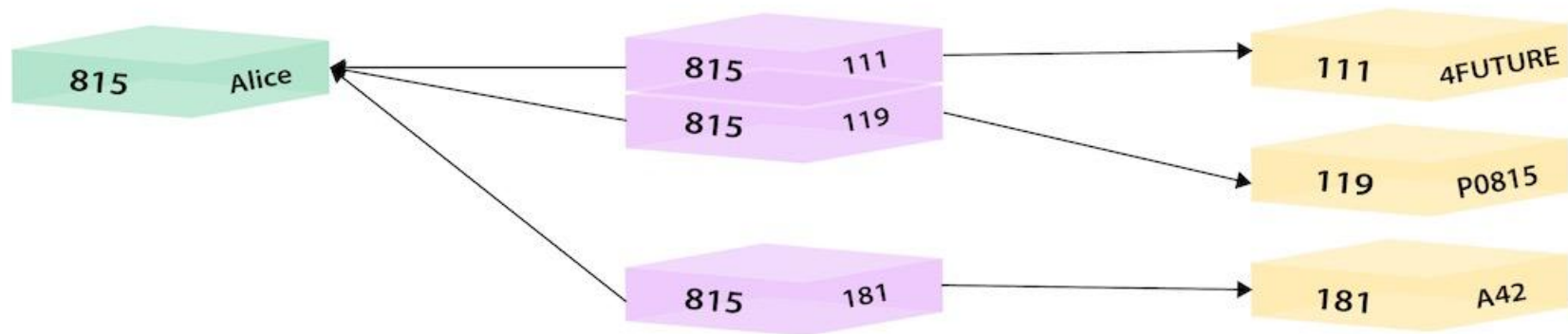
Totally Important
Absolutely Necessary
JOIN Table!



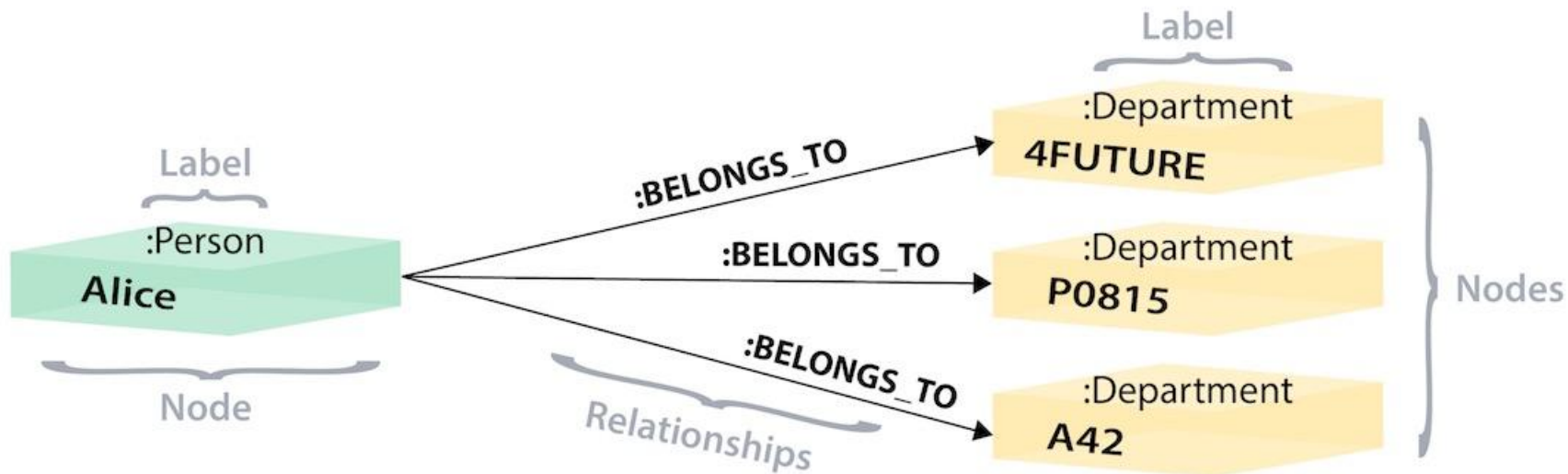
Associative Entity,
JOIN Table,
or Lookup Table

Departments









GQL (cypher) Query

```
MATCH
```

```
  (people:Person)
```

```
  -[:WORKS_AT]->
```

```
  (dept:Dept {name: "IT Department"})
```

```
RETURN people.name
```

GQL (cypher) Query

```
MATCH
```

```
  (people:Person)
```

```
  -[:WORKS_AT]->
```

```
  (dept:Dept)
```

```
WHERE dept.name = "IT Department"
```

```
RETURN people.name
```

SQL Query

```
SELECT name FROM Person
LEFT JOIN Person_Department
  ON Person.Id =
Person_Department.PersonId
LEFT JOIN Department
  ON Department.Id =
Person_Department.DepartmentId
WHERE Department.name =
"IT Department"
```

GQL (cypher) Query

```
MATCH
  (people:Person)
  -[:WORKS_AT]->
  (dept:Dept {name:"IT Department"})

RETURN people.name
```

Django Query

```
Person.objects.filter(department__name="IT Department")
```

Django Query

```
Person.objects.filter(department__name="IT Department").query
```

```
SELECT "staff_person"."id" FROM "staff_person"  
INNER JOIN "staff_person_staff" ON ("staff_person"."id" =  
"staff_person_staff"."person_id") INNER JOIN "staff_department" ON  
("staff_person_staff"."department_id" = "staff_department"."id")  
WHERE "staff_department"."name" = IT Department
```

GQL (cypher) Query

```
MATCH (people:Person)-[:WORKS_AT]->(dept:Department)
WHERE dept.name = "IT Department"
RETURN people.name
```

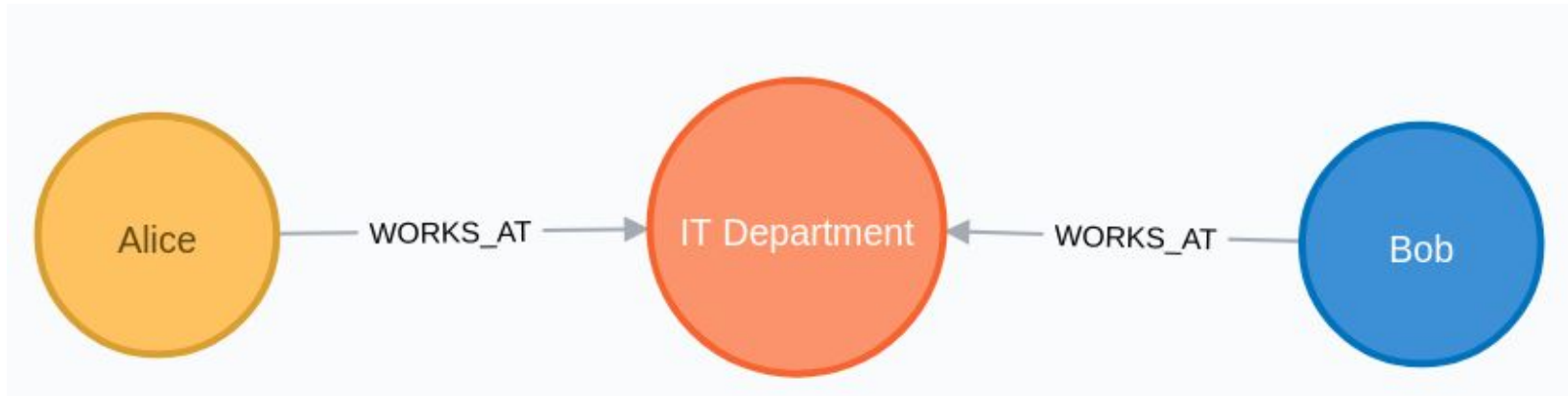


Displaying 3 nodes, 2 relationships.



```
:Person {  
  name: Alice  
  interests: [ultra-marathons, LARPing]  
  best_100km: 18:47:19  
  preferred_larp_system: L5r  
  l5r_main_char: A-Bomb the Mighty  
  l5r_character_type: Seeker of Enlightenment  
  l5r_main_skill_group: Scholar Skills  
  l5r_preferred_weapon: Kusarigama  
  l5r_preferred_clan: Phoenix Clan
```

```
:Person {  
  name: Bob  
  full_name: Robert Perry Smith  
  interests: volleyball  
}
```

```
:Engineer:Runner:AllRoundLegend {  
  name: Alice  
  interests: [ultra-marathons, LARPing]  
  best_100km: 18:47:19  
  preferred_larp_system: L5r  
  15r_main_char: A-Bomb the Mighty  
  15r_character_type: Seeker of Enlightenment  
  15r_main_skill_group: Scholar Skills  
  15r_preferred_weapon: Kusarigama  
  15r_preferred_clan: Phoenix Clan
```

```
:Person {  
  name: Bob  
  full_name: Robert Perry Smith  
  interests: volleyball  
}
```

```
CREATE (i)
```

```
CREATE (j)
```

```
CREATE (k)
```

```
CREATE (l)
```

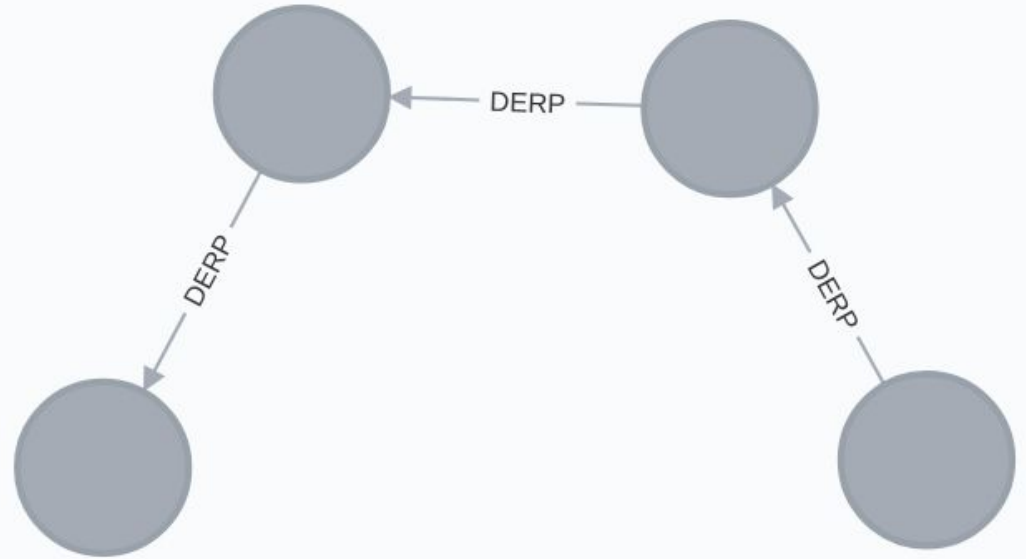
```
CREATE
```

```
(i)-[:DERP]->
```

```
(j)-[:DERP]->
```

```
(k)-[:DERP]->(l)
```

```
RETURN i, j, k, l
```

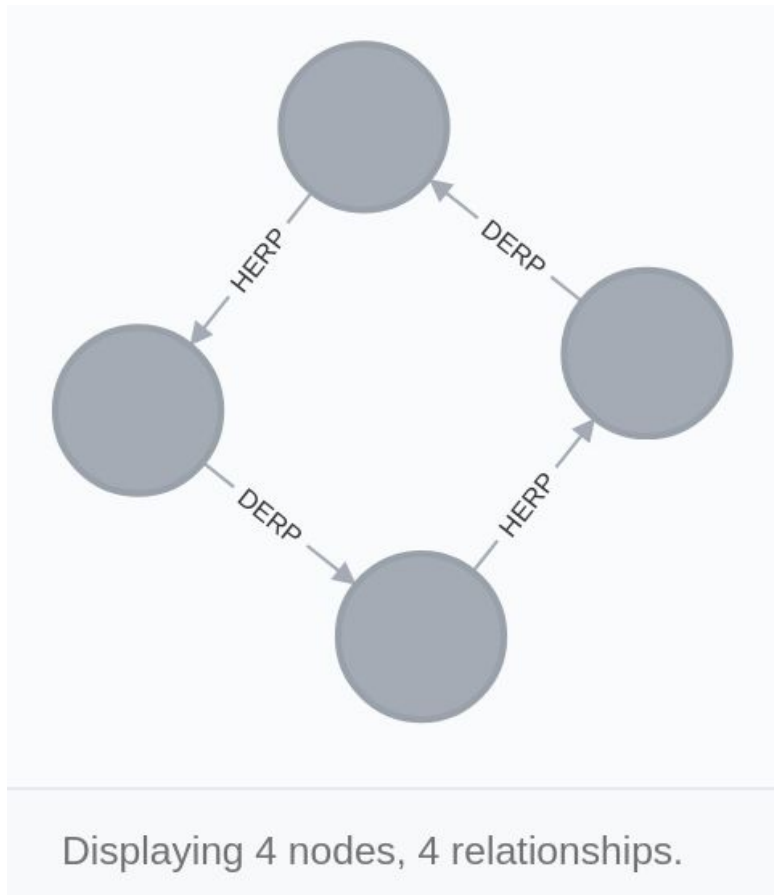


Displaying 4 nodes, 3 relationships.

```
CREATE (i)
CREATE (j)
CREATE (k)
CREATE (l)

CREATE
(i)-[:HERP]->
(j)-[:DERP]->
(k)-[:HERP]->
(l)-[:DERP]->(i)

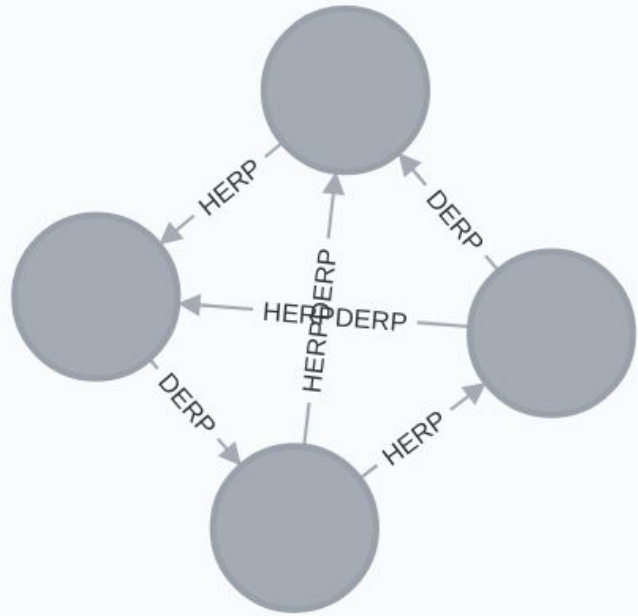
RETURN i, j, k, l
```



```
CREATE (i)
CREATE (j)
CREATE (k)
CREATE (l)

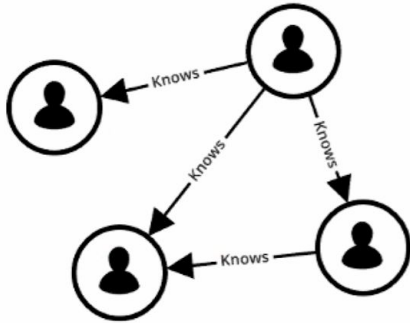
CREATE
(i)-[:HERP]->(j)-[:DERP]->
(k)-[:HERP]->(l)-[:DERP]->(i)
CREATE (i)-[:HERPDERP]->(k)
CREATE (j)-[:HERPDERP]->(l)

RETURN i, j, k, l
```



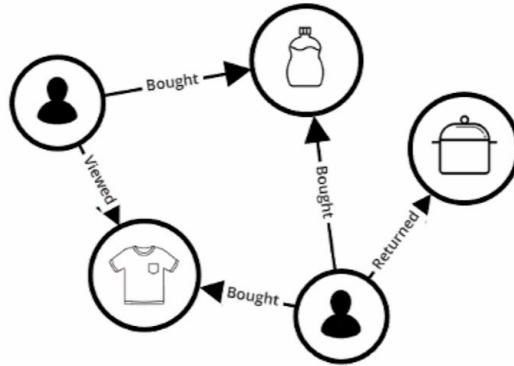
Displaying 4 nodes, 6 relationships.

What Graph Databases **DO**, er, do well



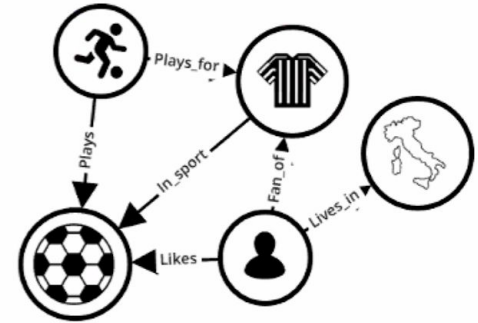
Networks of People

E.g., Employees, Customers, Suppliers, Partners, Influencers



Business Processes

E.g., Risk management, Supply chain, Payments



Knowledge Networks

E.g., Enterprise content, Domain specific content, eCommerce content

What Graph Databases **DO**, er, do well

Financial Services



Drug Discovery



Recommendations



Customer Segmentation



Cybersecurity



Churn Prediction



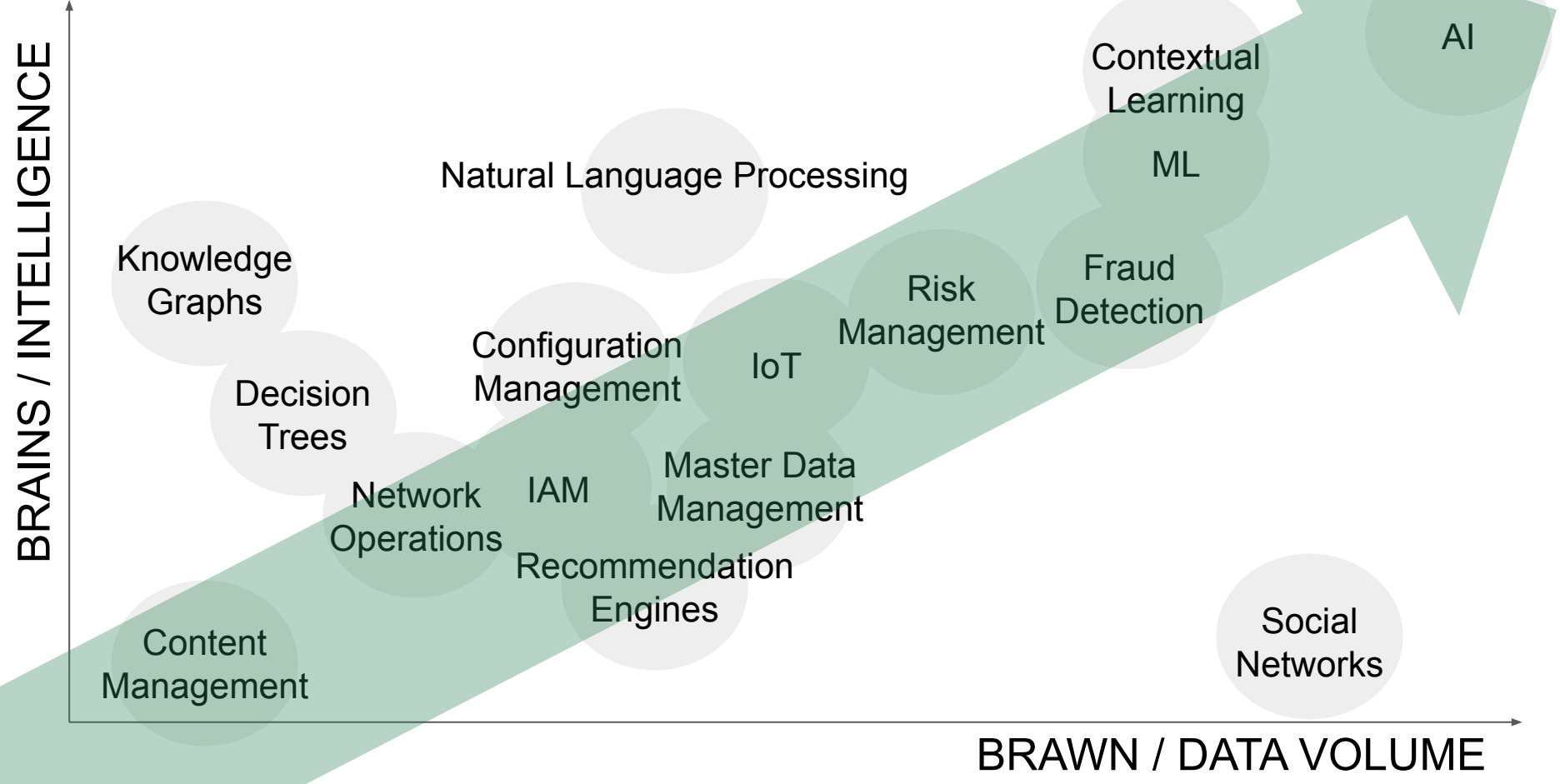
Search/MDM



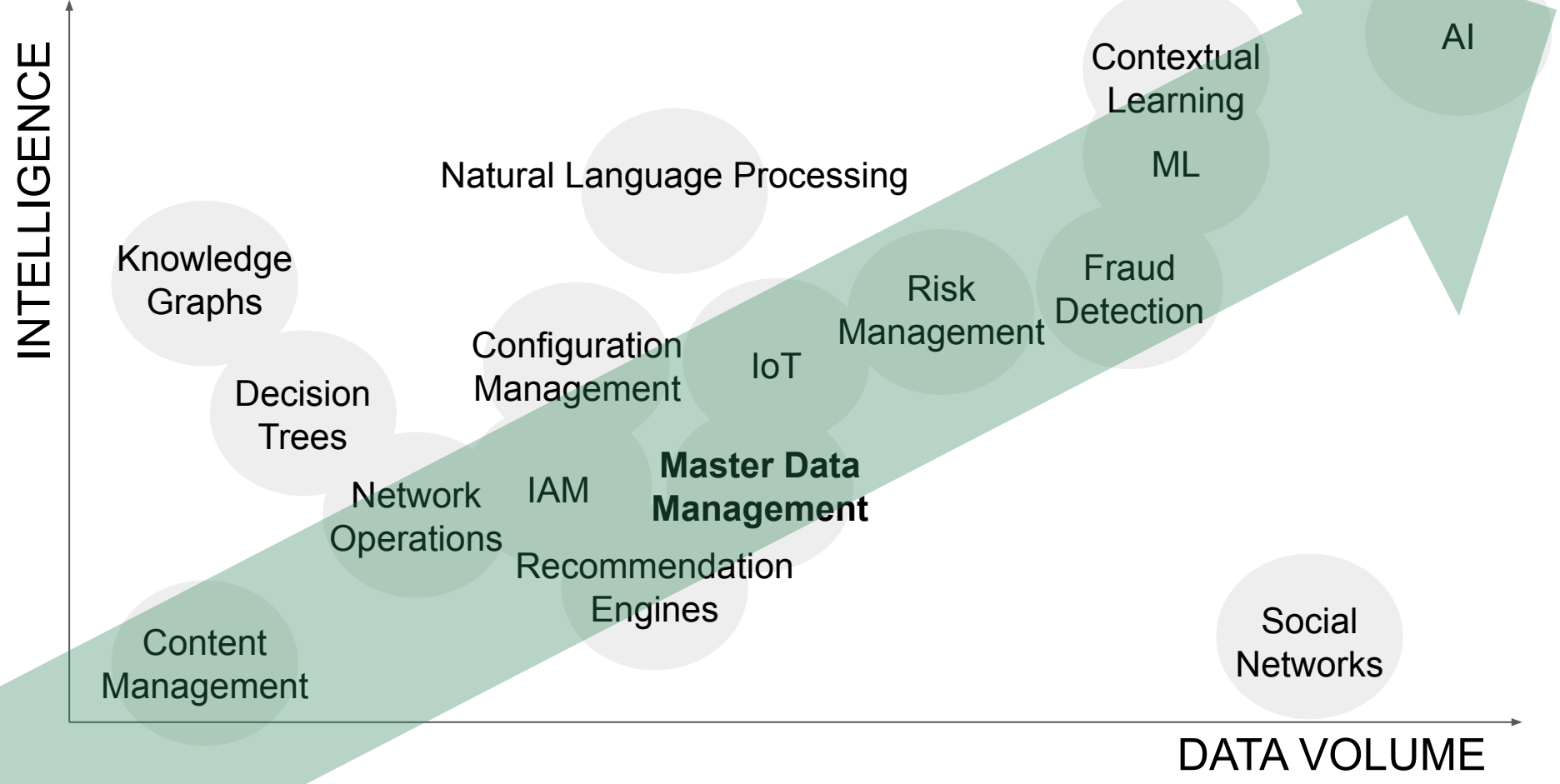
Predictive Maintenance



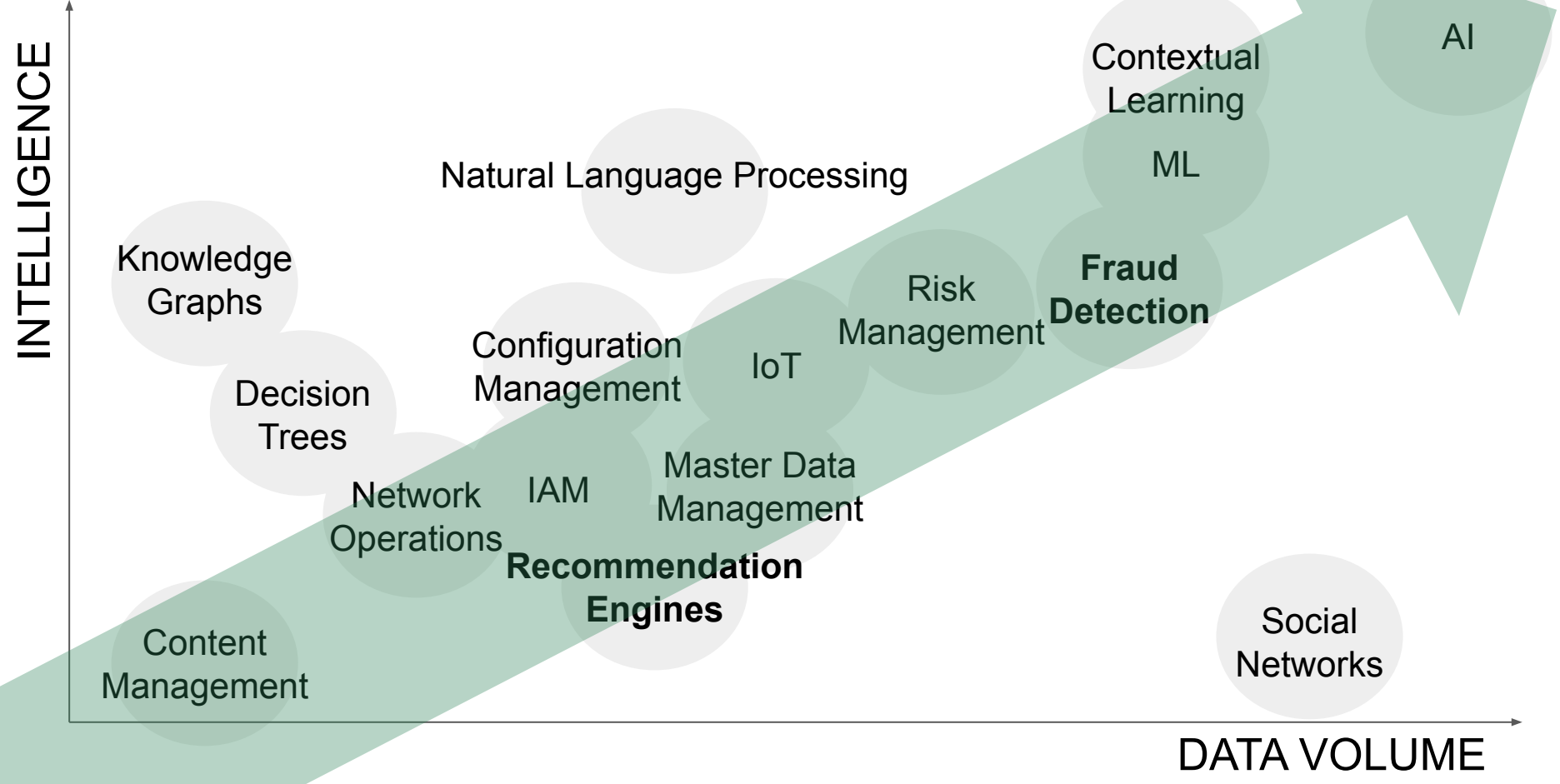
Graph Databases **DO**, er, do well (vaguely)



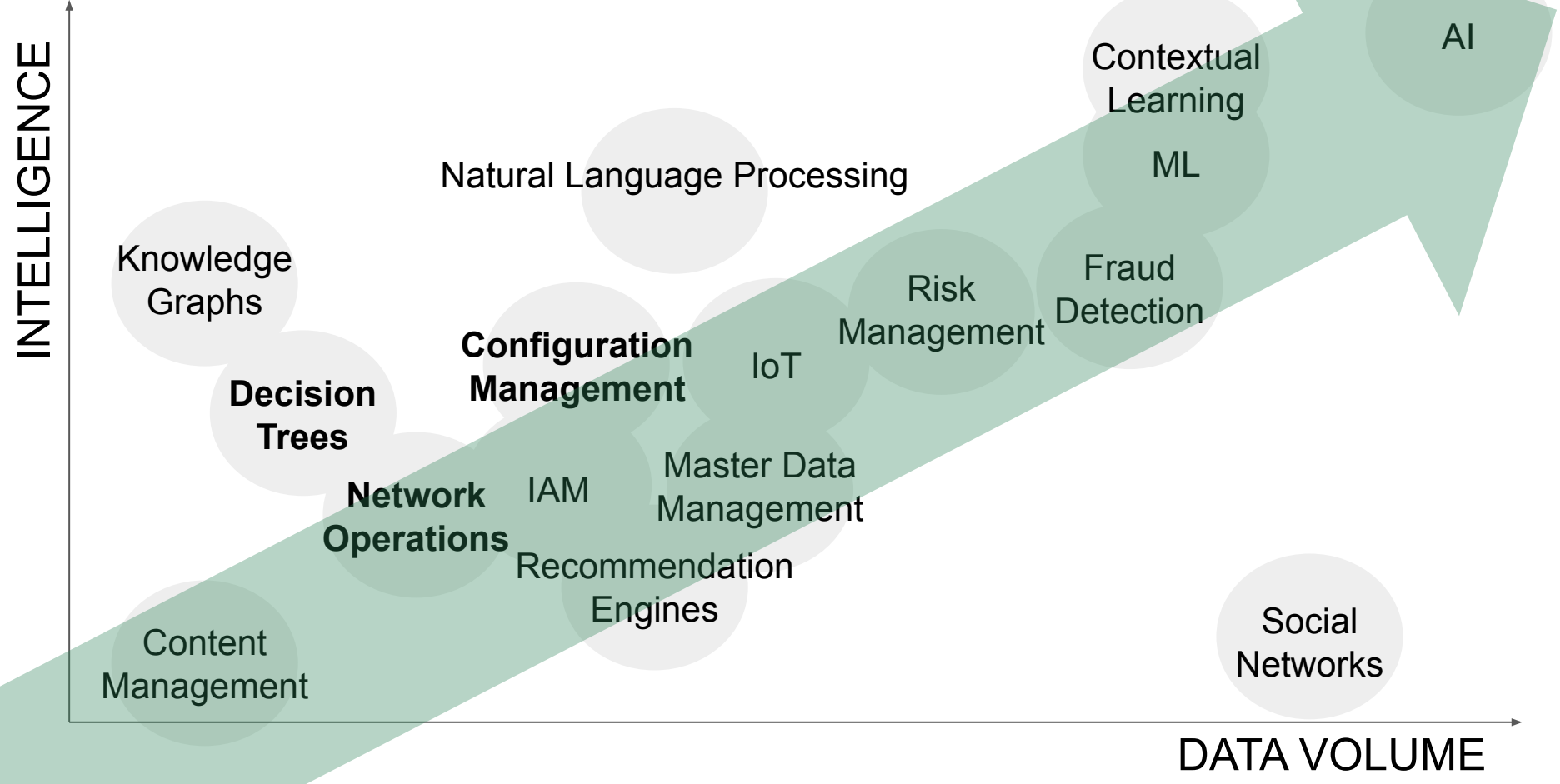
Graph Databases **DO**, er, do well (vaguely)



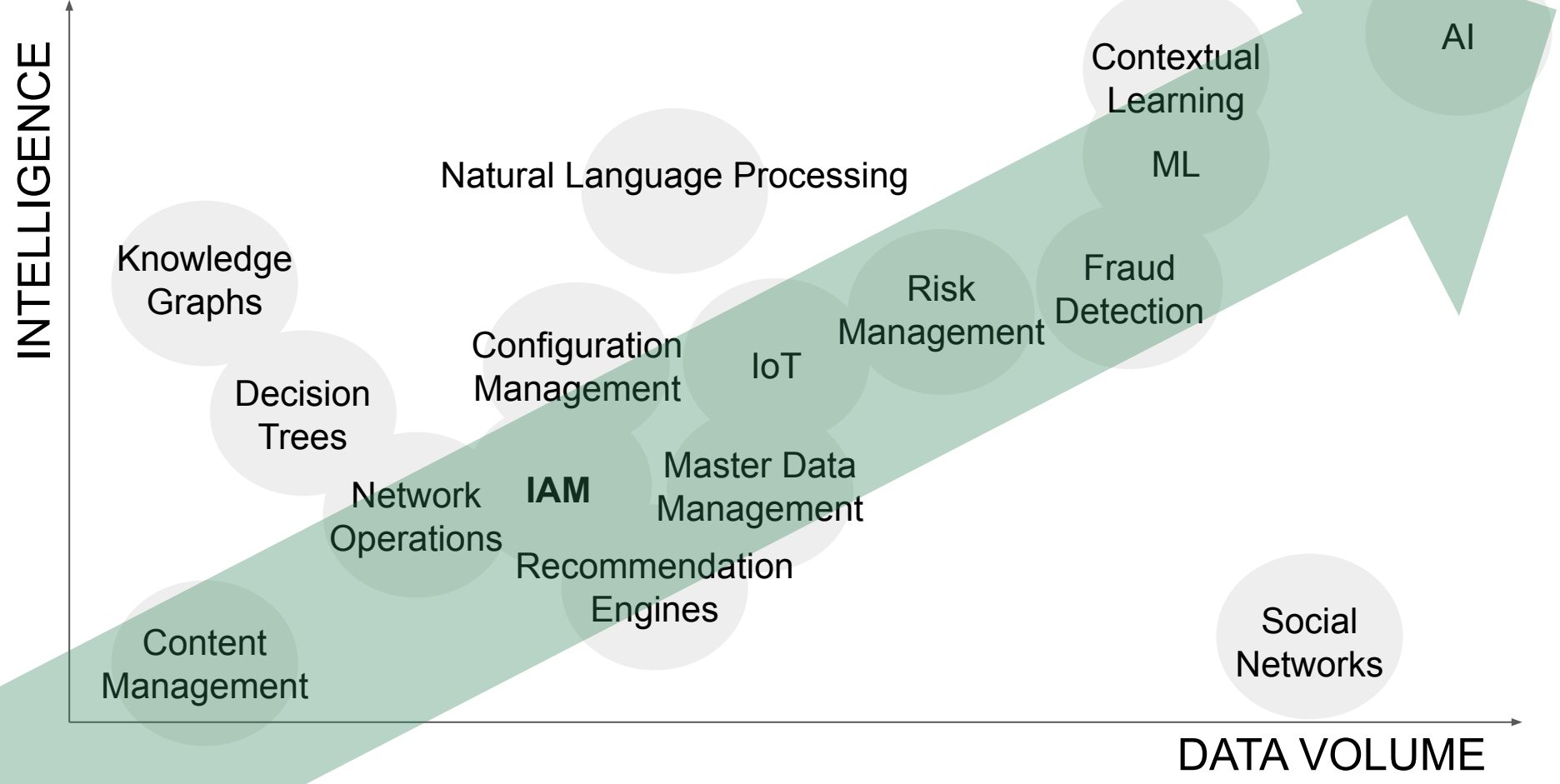
Graph Databases **DO**, er, do well (vaguely)



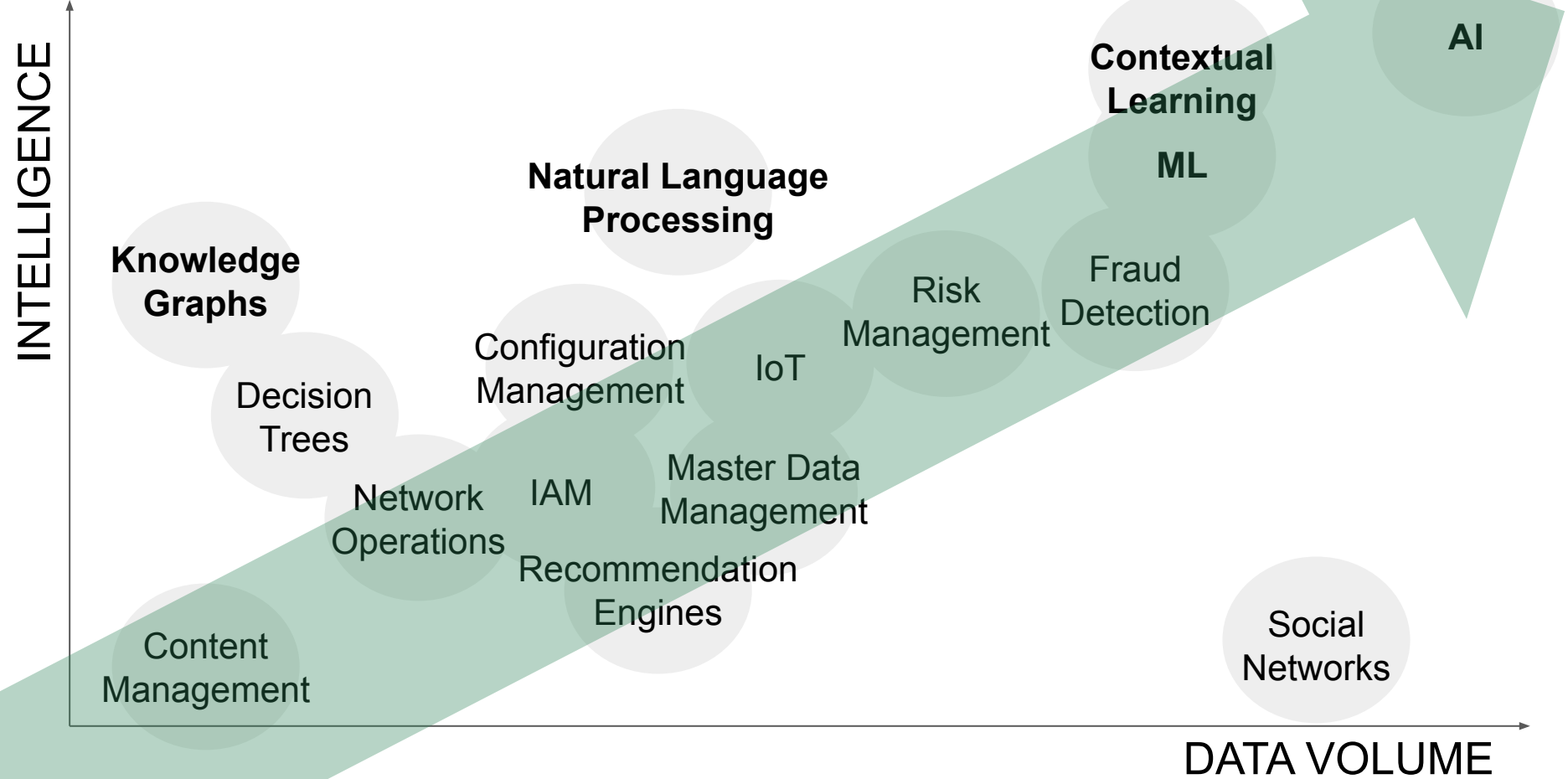
Graph Databases **DO**, er, do well (vaguely)



Graph Databases DO, er, do well (vaguely)



Graph Databases DO, er, do well (vaguely)



Open Source Graph DBs

Labelled Property Graph Databases
In active development.

There are many proprietary ones also.
There are new Graph DBs being created.





vs. Persistent data

Great. Enough talking about code ...

DEMO

Great. Enough talking about code ...

Let's make a ...

Recommendations Engine

<http://localhost:7474/browser/>

alt-tab dawg ...

Plan of Attack:

1. **Connect** to our DB
2. **Load** in our presentation data
3. **Query**
4. make **Flask** app

alt-tab dawg ...

Recommendations Engine recap

Many Algorithms:

- Shared Identifiers (**Connected Components**)
- Influence/Volumes (**Page Rank**)
- Community Interactions (say 6 hops) (**Louvain**)
- Known Troublemaker (**Jaccard**)

Recommendations Engine recap

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Recommendations Engine

Many Algorithms:

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- Known Influencer (**Jaccard**)

So many more ...

DEMOS

“graphgists”

Please:

Write more introductory materials!

Document your progress!

Share and enjoy Graph DB fun.

github.com
/elena
/graph-fun

Join us on **Slack**
links at:

github.com
/canberra-python

Actual “**Paradise Papers**” database
created by **ICIJ**
(*International Consortium of Investigative Journalists*)



Hi, I'm Elena. I am a web developer and I love python.

github.com/elena/graph-fun

twitter.com/elequ

Proudly help organise
Canberra Python User Group

Join us on **Slack**
github.com/canberra-python

10 - 12 September 2021
<https://2021.pycon.org.au/>
Please ***Volunteer***



Hi,

I'm Elena.

github.com/elena

twitter.com/elequ

Proudly help organise
Canberra Python User Group

with: Jonah Sullivan, Mike Leonard,
Zac Hatfield-Dodds

Check us out on **Meetup**
Join our Online Hacktoberfest



tl&dr;

Graph Databases are vastly more efficient ($O(n)$ v. $O(n \log(n))$) than other database architectures for getting relations in **massive datasets** where you'd need to do **query-time index lookups** through **many joins**.

As a trade-off: they are less efficient at aggregation.

This useful for application in: financial systems, telecommunication networks, logistics and distribution, retail and data science generally.

SQL statement

```
SELECT name FROM Person
LEFT JOIN Address
  ON Person.Id = Person_Address.PersonId
  WHERE Address.city = 'canberra' COLLATE
SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_A
LEFT JOIN Person_Sale
  ON Person.Id = Person_Basket.PersonId
LEFT JOIN Basket
  ON Basket.Id = Person_Basket.BasketId
LEFT JOIN Item
  ON Item.Id = Item_Basket.ItemId
  WHERE Item.name = "Widget"
LEFT JOIN PersonInterest
  ON Person.Id = Person_Interest.PersonId
  WHERE Interest.name = "books" COLLATE
SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_A
LEFT JOIN Friend
  ON Person.Id = Person_Friend.PersonId
LEFT JOIN Address
  ON PersonFriend.Id = Person_Address.PersonFriendId
LEFT JOIN Address
  ON Person.Id = Person_Address.PersonId
  WHERE Address.city = "sydney" COLLATE
SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_A
```

GQL (cypher) statement

```
MATCH (p:Person) WHERE p.city = "(?i)canberra"
MATCH (f:Person) WHERE f.city = "(?i)sydney"
MATCH (f)-[:LIKES]-(:Book)
MATCH (p)-[:LIKES]-(:Book)
WITH f, p
MATCH (f)-[:FRIENDS]-(:p) WITH p
MATCH (p)-[:BOUGHT]-(:s:Sale)-[:]-(:Widget)
WHERE s.date = $yesterday, s.promo_code = $code
RETURN p
```

Name ▲	Size	Type:	File Folder
99998.txt	1 KB	Location:	C:\
99999.txt	1 KB	Size:	488 KB (500,059 bytes)
100000.txt	1 KB	Size on disk:	390 MB (409,608,192 bytes)
mkfile.bat	1 KB	Contains:	100,002 Files, 0 Folders
source.txt	1 KB		

0 | 1

1980

1990

2000

2010

Rise of object
databases

