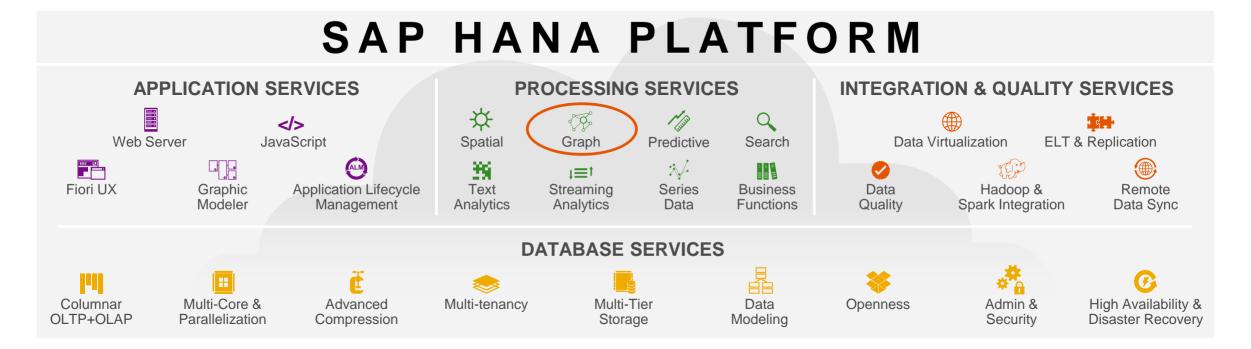


SAP HANA

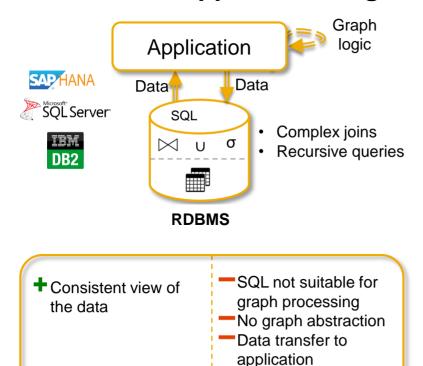
A big data platform



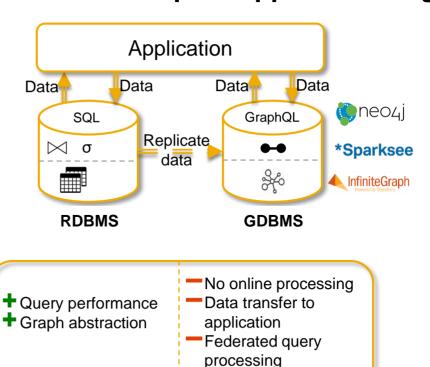
Offers advanced features for graph, text, geospatial, and machine learning

Graph Processing on Enterprise Data

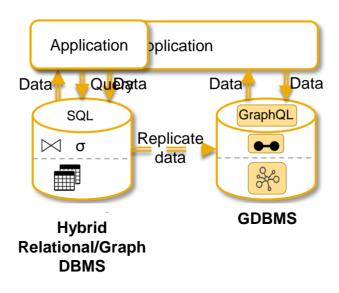
Relational + Application Logic



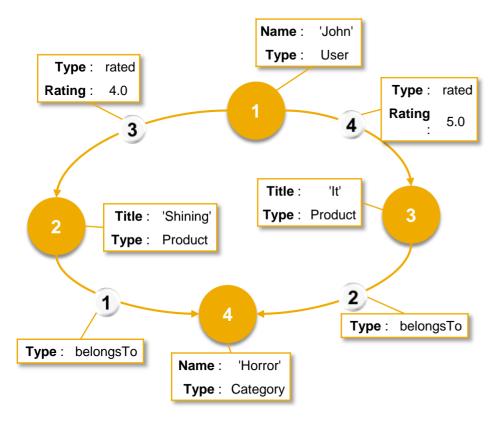
Relational + Graph + Application Logic



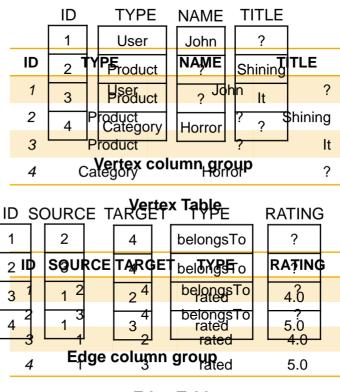
Graph Processing on Enterprise Data



Graph Representation in SAP HANA



Example Graph



Edge Table

How to Consume Graph?

1. Vertex and Edge Tables

```
CREATE COLUMN TABLE "MYSCHEMA"."NODES" (

ID VARCHAR(100) PRIMARY KEY,

TYPE VARCHAR(100),

NAME VARCHAR(100),

TITLE VARCHAR(100)
);
```

```
CREATE COLUMN TABLE "MYSCHEMA"."EDGES" (

ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,

SOURCE VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL

REFERENCES "MYSCHEMA"."NODES" (ID)

TARGET VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL

REFERENCES "MYSCHEMA"."NODES" (ID)

TYPE VARCHAR(50),

RATING FLOAT

);
```

2. Create Graph Workspace

```
CREATE GRAPH WORKSPACE "MYSCHEMA"."MYGRAPH"

EDGE TABLE "MYSCHEMA"."RELATIONSHIPS"

SOURCE COLUMN SOURCE

TARGET COLUMN TARGET

KEY COLUMN ID

VERTEX TABLE "MYSCHEMA"."NODES"

KEY COLUMN ID;
```

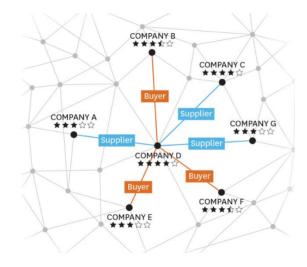
"MYSCHEMA". "MYGRAPH"

EDGES

NODES

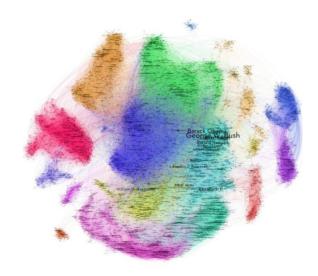
Graph Querying Paradigms

Graph Pattern Matching



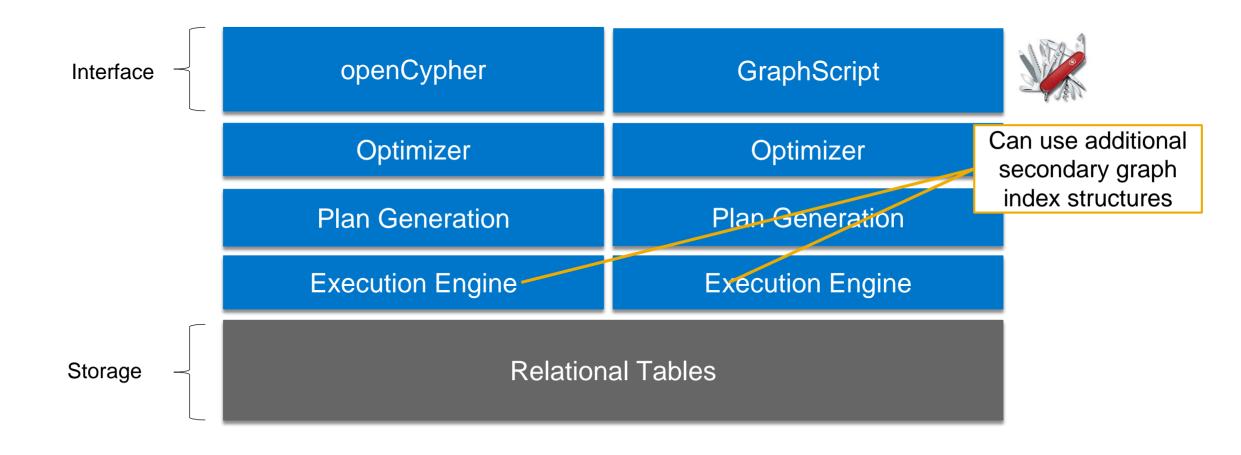
"Retrieve all suppliers of Company D"

Graph Analysis



"Compute all communities in the graph"

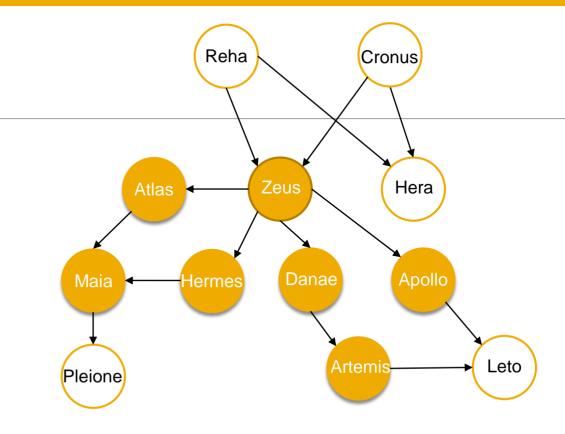
SAP HANA Graph Architecture



Neigborhood Search

Graph Traversal

- Search for neighborhood
- Input Parameters
 - Start vertices
 - Search direction (*)
 - Min/max depth (*)
 - Vertex/edge filter (*)
- Output
 - Vertex Key
 - Search Depth



Example:

SELECT * FROM **GREEK.NEIGHBORHOOD** WITH PARAMETERS (

'placeholder' = ('\$startVertices\$', ['zeus']),

'placeholder' = ('\$minDepth\$','0')

'placeholder' = ('\$maxDepth\$','2')

'placeholder' = ('\$edgeFilter\$', 'rel=parentOf'));

Name	Depth
Atlas	1
Hermes	1
Danae	1
Apollo	1
Maia	2
Artemis	2

^{* :=} optional parameter

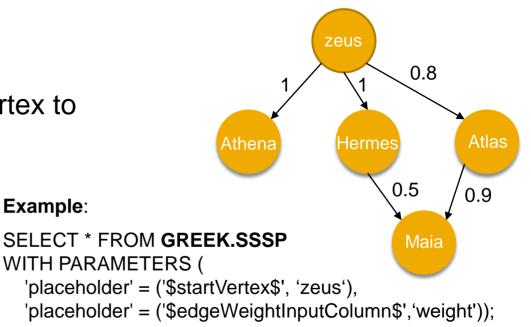
Shortest Path

Single Source Shortest Path (SSSP)

- Single-Source Shortest Path
 - Provides shortest path to from start vertex to all reachable vertices in the graph

Example:

- **Input Parameters**
 - Start vertex
 - Input weight column (*)
- Output
 - Vertex key
 - Calculated weight
 - Shortest path start to end point



Name	Weight	Path
Athena	1	Zeus -> Athena
Hermes	1	Zeus -> Hermes
Atlas	0.8	Zeus -> Atlas
Maia	1.5	Zeus -> Maia

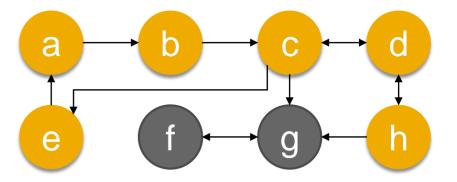
^{* :=} optional parameter

Strongly Connected Components SCC

- Search for strongly connected components
- Output
 - Vertex key
 - Component ID

Example:

SELECT * FROM MY.SCC;



Vertex	Component
а	1
b	1
С	1
d	1
е	1
h	1
f	2
g	2

^{* :=} optional parameter

GraphScript

as Stored Procedure Language

- GraphScript is a native stored procedure language of SAP HANA
- Compiled into highly efficient, parallelized code (no translation to SQL)

```
CREATE PROCEDURE graphProc(OUT distance DOUBLE)
LANGUAGE GRAPH READS SQL DATA AS
BEGIN
GRAPH g = GRAPH("GRAPH_PROC_TEST","MYGRAPH");
VERTEX v1 = VERTEX(:g, 1);
VERTEX v2 = VERTEX(:g, 2);
PATH p = SHORTEST_PATH(:g, :v1, :v2);
distance = LENGTH(:p);
END
```

GraphScript

Type System

Native exposure of graph-specific data types

Vertices, edges, paths, (sub)-graphs, and collections

Support attributes on vertices and edges

- Simple data types: int, double, string
- Complex data types: ST_Point, text

Efficient transformations between instances of specific types

```
GRAPH g = GRAPH("schema", "name");
VERTEX v = VERTEX(:g, 1);
EDGE e1 = EDGE(:g, 1);
INT inc = :v.income;
ST POINT p = :e1.location;
MULTISET<VERTEX> vertices = VERTICES(:g);
MULTISET<EDGE> edges = EDGES(:g);
PATH p = SHORTEST PATH(:g,:v1,:v2);
MULTISET<VERTEX> vertices1 = VERTICES(:p);
MULTISET<EDGE> edges1 = EDGES(:p);
```

GraphScript

Invocation of Built-In Graph Algorithms

- Invocation (and parametrization) of built-in graph algorithms
- All built-in graph algorithms can be called from GraphScript and the result can be post-processed

```
GRAPH g = GRAPH("schema", "name");
GRAPH sg = GRAPH(v IN Vertices(:g) WHERE :v.type == 'Person')
VERTEX v1 = VERTEX(:sg, 1);
VERTEX v2 = VERTEX(:sg, 42);
PATH p = SHORTEST_PATH(:sg, :v1, :v2);
INT sum = 0;
FOREACH e : EDGES(:p) {
    sum += :e.weight;
}
```

openCypher in SAP HANA Graph

Basic Graph
Pattern Matching

Attribute Constraints

Solution Modifiers

Path Expressions

- Vertex topology constraints
- Edge topology constraints
- Relationaloperators =, <=,>=, <, <>, >
- Logical operators
 AND, OR, NOT

- Projection
- Ordering
- Limit
- Skip

- Directed/ undirected
- Edge constraints

openCypher Examples

```
MATCH (a) -[e1] \rightarrow (b), (a) -[e2] \rightarrow (b)
WHERE e1.type = 'creates' AND e2.type = 'likes'
RETURN a.name AS name, b.content AS content
ORDER BY a name ASC
                                                        Graph
LIMIT 10
                                                                  Relational
                                                           ODE
                                                                   operators
MATCH p = (b) - [*1..3] - > (a), (b) - [e] - (c)
WHERE a.name = 'Franziska Schwarz'
AND ALL (edges IN RELATIONSHIPS (p) WHERE edges.type = 'follows')
AND e.type = 'creates'
RETURN c.content AS content
```

For details see SAP HANA Graph Reference

Summary

- Native graph processing in SAP HANA
- Tight integration, reuse where possible, specialize where sensible
- Two language interfaces
 - Graph pattern matching openCypher
 - Graph Analysis GraphScript



Thank you

Find out more:

SAP HANA Graph Reference SAP HANA Academy

SAP HANA, express edition SAP HANA, express edition FAQ