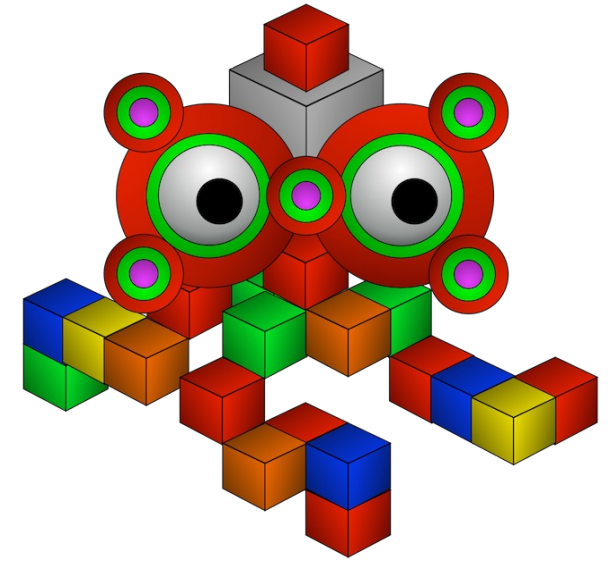


TinkerGQL

Mixing declarative GQL with imperative Gremlin

Cole Greer Improving / Apache TinkerPop



Agenda

Introduction to Gremlin

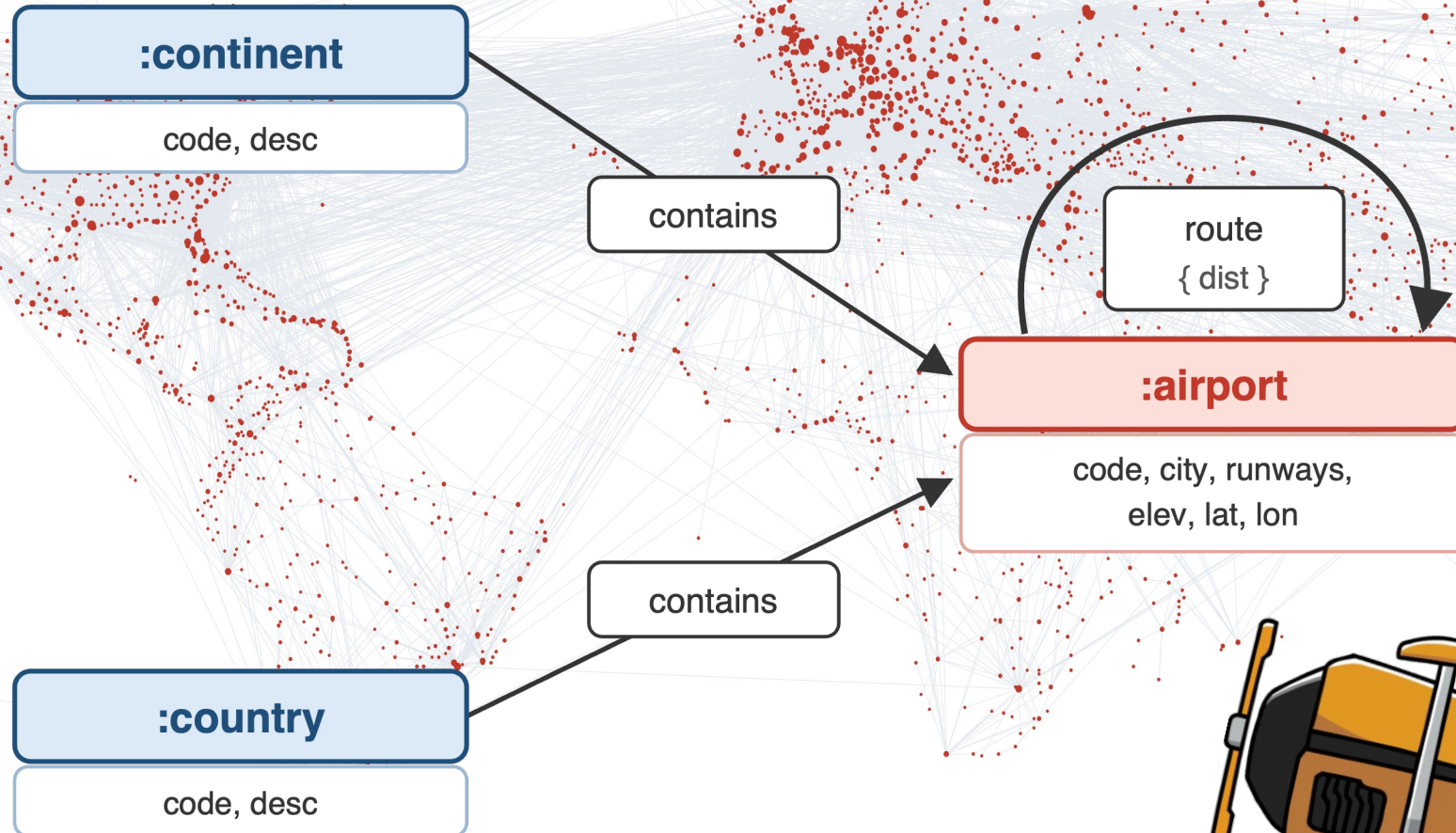
My perspective on GQL

TinkerGQL, with worked examples

A look to the Future



The Air Routes Graph



3504 airports, 57645 edges. Every example in this talk runs on it.

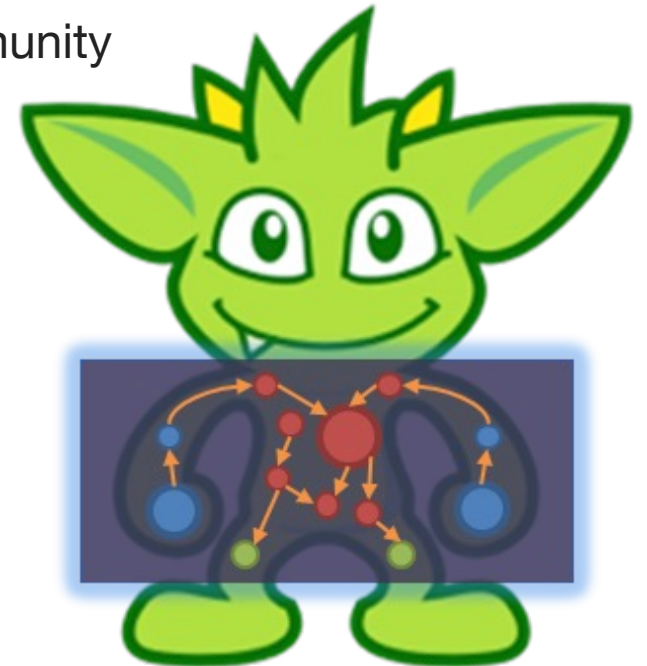
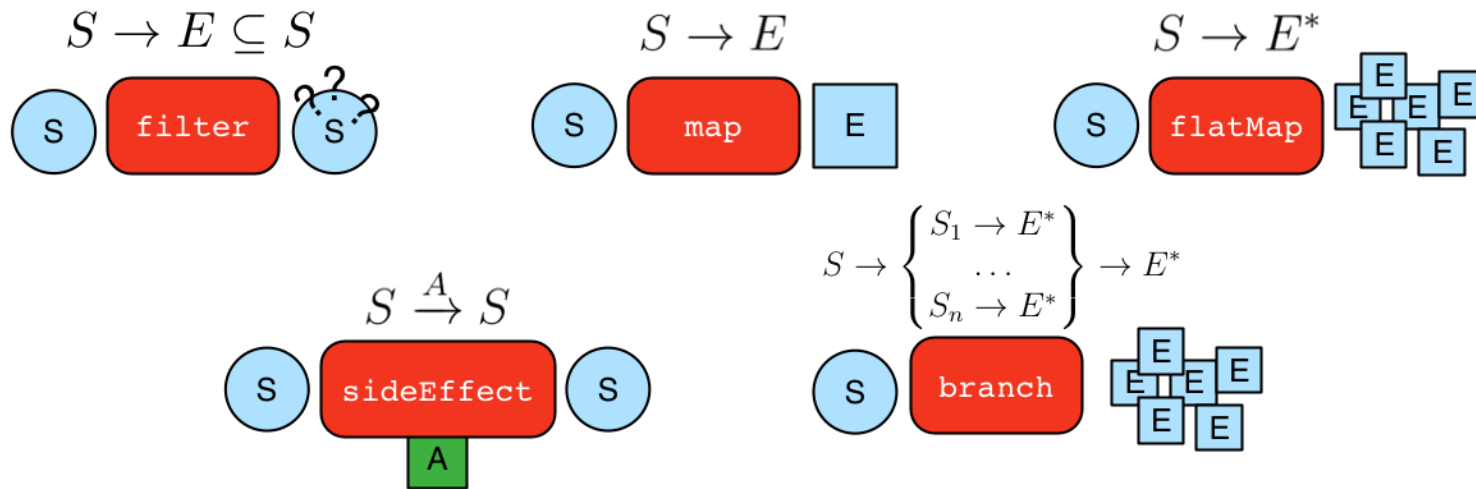
Gremlin



Gremlin in One Query

```
g.V()           // start with every vertex
.has('airport','code','YVR') // filter
.out('route').out('route') // walk two hops
.values('code')  // compute
```

- A traversal is a chain of steps: each one walks, filters, or computes
- Fully open source, built and maintained by the Apache TinkerPop community



Accidental Complexity of Simple Walks

Gremlin

```
g.V().has('airport','code','YVR').  
  repeat(out('route').simplePath()).  
    emit(loops().is(gte(2))).  
    times(4).  
  groupCount().by('code').  
  order(local).by(values, desc).  
  limit(local, 10)
```



GQL

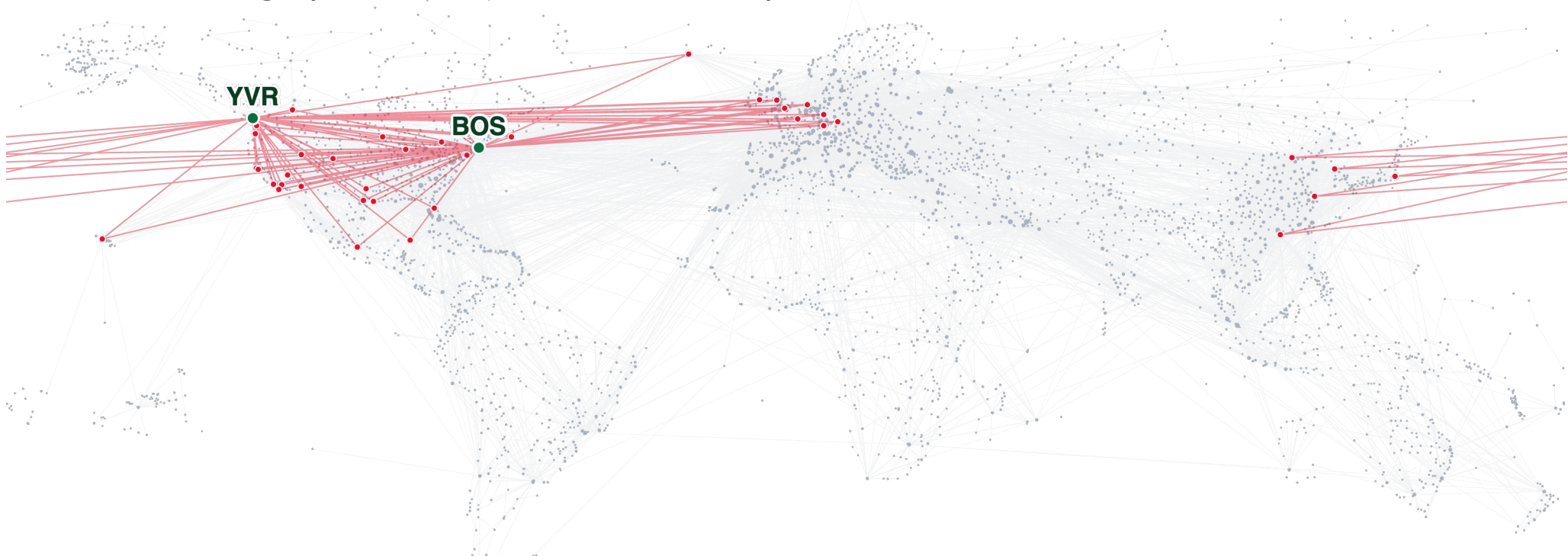
```
MATCH (a:airport {code: 'YVR'})-[r:route]->{2,4}(b:airport)  
RETURN b.code, count(*) AS routings ORDER BY routings DESC LIMIT 10
```

GQL

Why GQL Is Awesome

```
MATCH (yvr:airport {code:'YVR'})-[:route]->(hub)-[:route]->(bos:airport {code:'BOS'})
```

- The query is a picture of the data you want
- One ISO standard, portable across engines
- Readable at a glance, teachable in minutes
- Declarative, leaving optimization concerns to the planner



Hard or Impossible in Pure GQL

Stop walking when the running cost exceeds a budget

```
g.withSack(0).V().has('airport','code','YVR').  
  repeat(outE('route').sack(sum).by('dist').inV().  
    filter(sack().is(lt(3000)))).  
  until(has('code','BOS'))
```

Write a computed value as you iterate, feeding the next hop

```
g.withSack(1.0).V().has('airport','code','YVR').  
  repeat(outE('route').sack(mult).by('dist').inV().  
    property('load', sack())).times(3)
```

Also out of reach: arbitrary computation inline, and calling a service mid-traversal.



Declarative Languages Get Supplemented

A declarative language says what you want. Something else computes.

- GQL has CALL
- Cypher has procedures

TinkerGQL puts both halves in one query.



TinkerGQL



TinkerGQL: Scope

A minimal subset of ISO GQL MATCH, in the optional `gql-gremlin` module.

Supported Node patterns, three edge directions, parameters, comma joined patterns, and quantified relationships: `{m, n}` `{m}` `{m, } +`

Not supported WHERE, RETURN, INSERT, SET, DELETE, inequalities, OPTIONAL MATCH, aggregation



`( [ : runs ] ->`

GQL

Bindings Are the Currency

```
g.match("MATCH (a:airport {code:'YVR'})-[:route]->(b:airport)")
```

```
// ==> {a:v[YVR], b:v[SEA]}
```

```
// ==> {a:v[YVR], b:v[LAX]} ... about a hundred rows
```

```
g.match("MATCH (a:airport {code:'YVR'})-[:route]->(b:airport)").  
  select('b').by('code')
```

```
// ==> SEA, LAX, SFO, YYZ, ...
```

There is no RETURN. The step emits a binding map, and `select()` reads it.

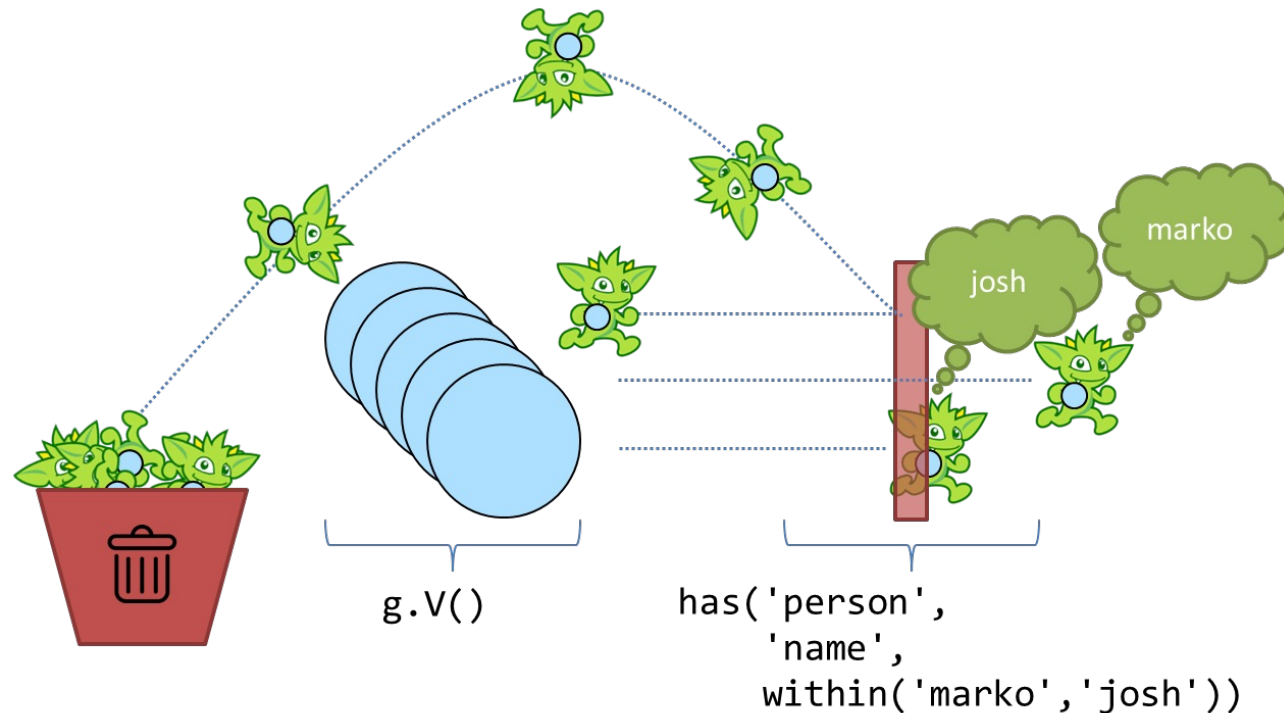


Gremlin Filters What TinkerGQL Cannot

```
g.match("MATCH (a:airport {code:'YVR'})-[:route]->(b:airport)").  
  where(select('b').by('runways').is(gte(3))).  
  select('b').by('code')
```

```
// ==> LAX, SFO, YYZ, ORD, ...
```

TinkerGQL tests equality only. The inequality lives in `where()`.



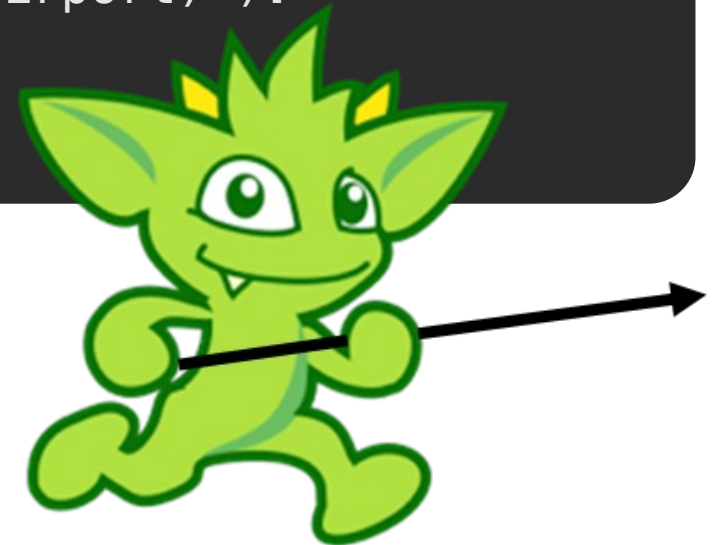
Keep Walking From a Binding

```
g.match("MATCH (c:country {code:'CA'})-[:contains]->(a:airport)").  
  select('a').  
  out('route').dedup().count()  
  
// ==> 1163
```

The pattern picks the seed set. Gremlin carries on from there.

```
g.match("MATCH (a:airport {code:'YVR'})-[r:route]->(b:airport)").  
  select('r').values('dist').mean()  
  
// ==> 1876.4
```

Edges bind too, and their properties feed the computation.



GQL Simplifies Pattern Matching

Pure Gremlin

```
g.V().has('airport','code','YVR').  
  repeat(out('route').simplePath()).  
    emit(loops().is(gte(2))).  
    times(4).  
  groupCount().by('code').  
  order(local).by(values, desc).  
  limit(local, 10)
```

Gremlin with TinkerGQL

```
g.match("MATCH (a:airport {code:'YVR'})-[:route]->{2,4}(b:airport)").  
  select('b').  
  groupCount().by('code').  
  order(local).by(values, desc).  
  limit(local, 10)
```

The walk became a pattern. The computation stayed in Gremlin.



Provider Extensibility

TinkerPop ships the reference grammar and engine. TinkerGraph uses it out of the box.

Providers can swap in:

- their own optimizations
- their own engine
- an entirely separate language



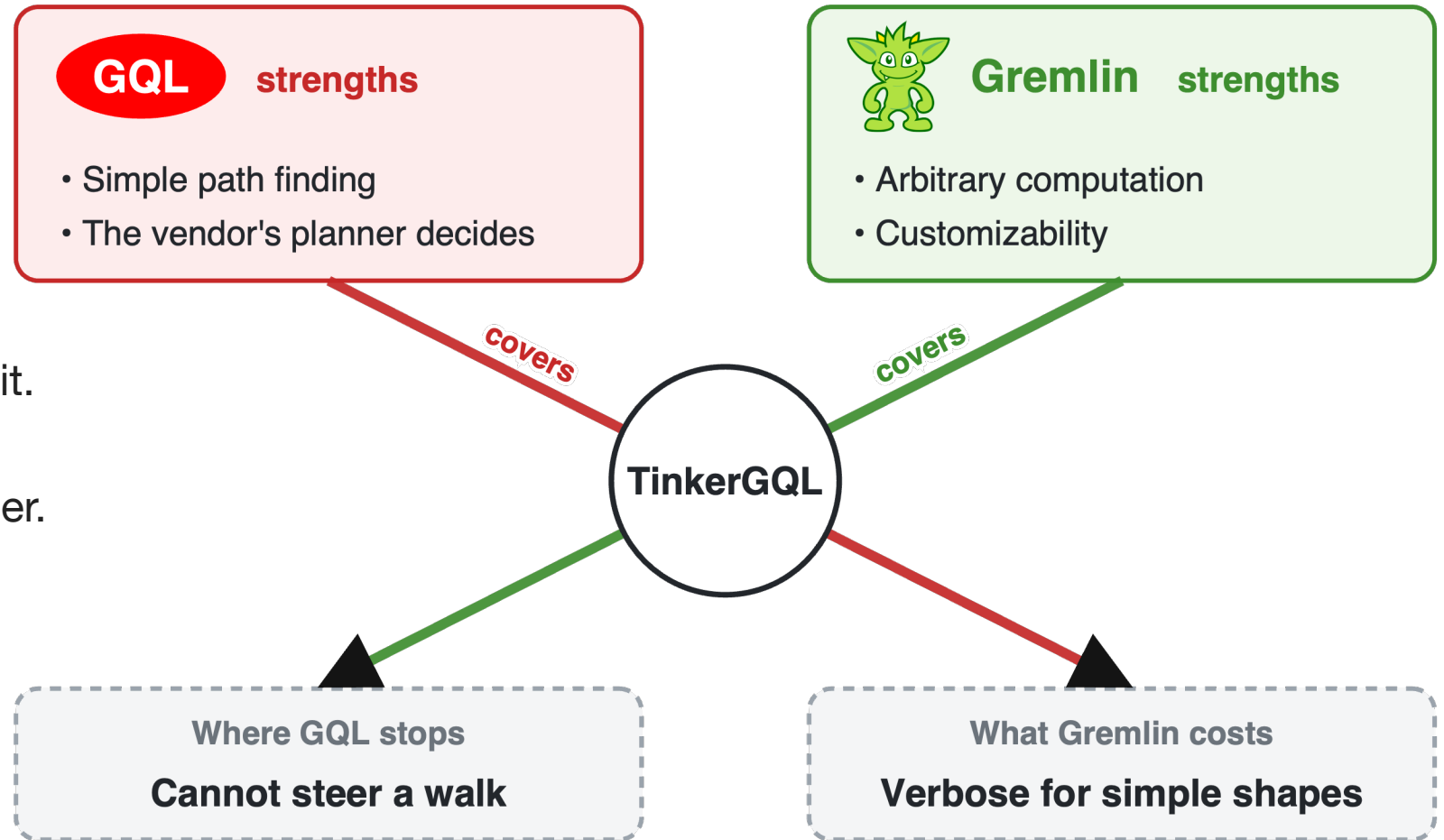
Current Limitations

- Still in beta
- Variable length paths are currently WIP.
- Composition runs one way. The pattern cannot be seeded from upstream.
- Missing support for OPTIONAL MATCH



Takeaways

- Pattern matching describe shape. It does not compute.
- Gremlin is where the computation goes.
- TinkerPop 4 puts GQL at the front and leaves Gremlin behind it.
- The seam is one decision: the pattern emits an ordinary traverser.



Use GQL for the shape of the data. Use Gremlin for everything you do with it.

What About the Other Direction?

Gremlin as a subroutine, through GQL's own CALL

```
MATCH (a:airport {code: 'YVR'})  
CALL gremlin {  
  withSack(0).repeat(outE('route').sack(sum).by('dist').inV()).times(2).  
    has('code','BOS').project('route','miles').by(path()).by(sack())  
} YIELD route, miles  
RETURN route, miles ORDER BY miles LIMIT 1
```

Or bound as a value expression

```
LET onward = gremlin(b) { out('route').dedup().count() }
```

