

# **It's not Just Tables Anymore**

Building Reliable Knowledge Graphs

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Maximilian K. Egger

October 23, 2025

What if your data could consider relationships?

What if your data could consider relationships?



WIKIPEDIA

What if your data could consider relationships?



WIKIPEDIA

Google

# Example: Google Search

Google

**Wikipedia**  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aarhus>

## Aarhus

Aarhus is the second-largest city in Denmark and the seat of Aarhus Municipality. It is located on the eastern shore of Jutland in the Kattegat sea and ...

[Aarhus University](#) [Aarhus Municipality](#) [Aarhus Cathedral](#) [Aarhus Docklands](#)

**People also ask**

- Is Aarhus worth visiting?
- What is Aarhus famous for?
- Is Aarhus cheap or expensive?
- Do they speak English in Aarhus?

[Feedback](#)

**Wikipédia**  
<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/A...> · [Translate this page](#)

## Aarhus

Aarhus est une ville portuaire importante, située dans la région de Jutland, sur la côte est de la péninsule danoise, et donnant sur le Kattegat. La ville seule ...

**About**

Aarhus is a city in Denmark on the Jutland peninsula's east coast. Den Gamle By is its old town open-air museum, with centuries-old timbered houses. Nearby are the greenhouses of the Aarhus Botanical Garden. In the center, the multistory ARoS art museum shows global contemporary works. The underground Viking Museum explores early local history. Nearby, Aarhus Cathedral has restored 14th- to 16th-century frescoes. — Google

**Population:** 352,315 (2021) [United Nations](#)

**Area:** 91 km<sup>2</sup>

**Established:** 8th century

**Highest elevation:** 105 m (344 ft)

**Municipality:** Aarhus

**Region:** [Central Denmark Region \(Midtjylland\)](#)

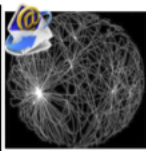
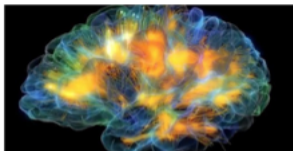
[Feedback](#)

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- [Aalborg](#)
- [Odense](#)
- [Copenhagen](#)
- [Denmark](#)

[See more](#)

# Examples



dblp



# Relational Databases

## Relational Databases: Structured and Familiar

- Data stored in tables
- Schema provides structure
- Entries identifiable with primary keys
- Relationships handled by foreign keys and joins

Person			
Name	Age	Address	Occupation
M. Egger	28	Aarhus	PhD student
W. Mozart	35	Salzburg	Composer
S. Freud	83	Vienna	Neurologist
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
J. Strauss	45	Vienna	Composer
C. Waltz	69	Los Angeles	Actor

# Rigid Schemas

- Columns defined upfront
- All rows must conform
- New attribute requires schema edit

Person				
Name	Age	Address	Occupation	CPR
M. Egger	28	Aarhus	PhD student	REDACTED
W. Mozart	35	Salzburg	Composer	NULL
S. Freud	83	Vienna	Neurologist	NULL
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
J. Strauss	45	Vienna	Composer	NULL
C. Waltz	69	Los Angeles	Actor	NULL

# Linking Data

- Relationships stored in separate tables
- Joins needed
- Complex with multiple relations

Compositions		
Title	Year	Type
Magic Flute	1791	Opera
Blue Danube	1866	Waltz
Die Fledermaus	1874	Operetta
⋮	⋮	⋮

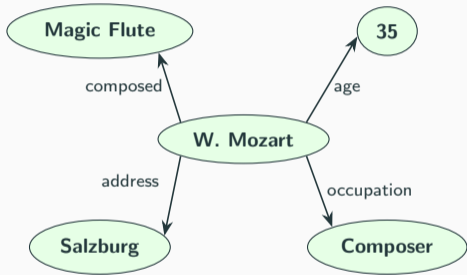
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ComposedBy	
Composer	Title

## **Introducing Graphs**

# Knowledge Graphs

- Nodes represent entities
- Edges are relationships
- Based on RDF  
(Resource Description Framework)



# Knowledge Graphs

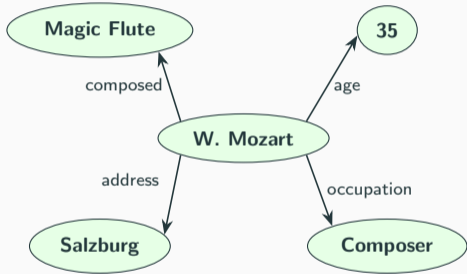
- Nodes represent entities
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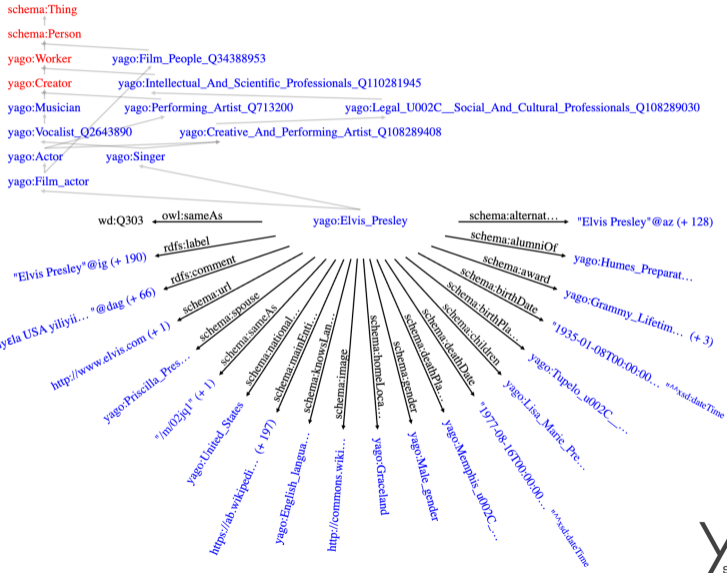
W. Mozart, composed, Magic Flute;

W. Mozart, address, Salzburg;

W. Mozart, age, 35;

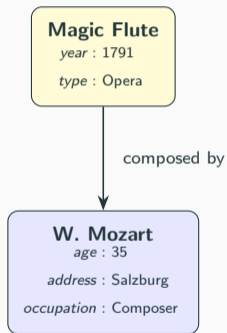
W. Mozart, occupation, Composer;





# Property Graphs

- Nodes and edges can have properties
- Allows for complex data
- Representation compact



## Transforming Tables

Name	Age	Address	Occupation
W. Mozart	35	Salzburg	Composer
J. Strauss	45	Vienna	Composer

## Transforming Tables

Name	Age	Address	Occupation
W. Mozart	35	Salzburg	Composer
J. Strauss	45	Vienna	Composer

**W. Mozart**

*age : 35*

*address : Salzburg*

*occupation : Composer*

**J. Strauss**

*age : 45*

*address : Vienna*

*occupation : Composer*

# Transforming Tables

## Compositions

Title	Year	Type
-------	------	------

### W. Mozart

*age* : 35

*address* : Salzburg

*occupation* : Composer

### J. Strauss

*age* : 45

*address* : Vienna

*occupation* : Composer

## ComposedBy

Composer	Title
----------	-------

### Magic Flute

*year* : 1791

*type* : Opera

### Die Fledermaus

*year* : 1874

*type* : Operetta

### Blue Danube

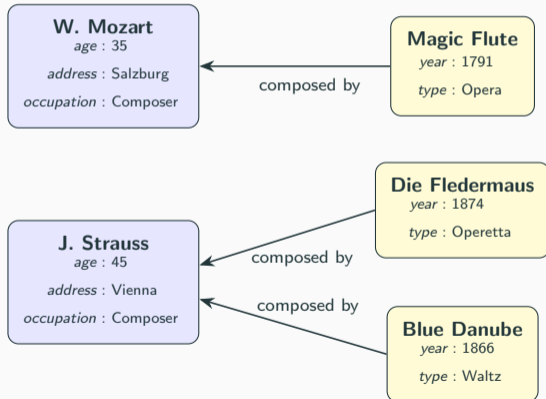
*year* : 1866

*type* : Waltz

# Transforming Tables

Compositions		
Title	Year	Type

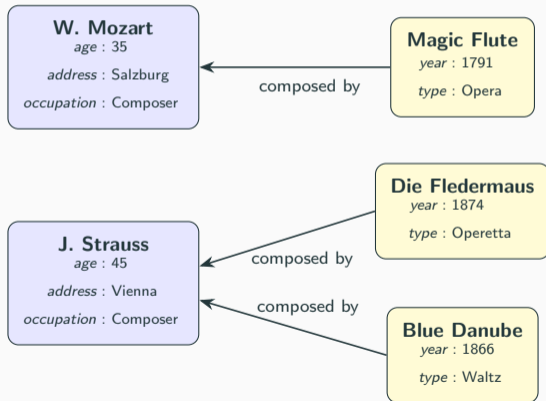
ComposedBy	
Composer	Title



# Transforming Tables

FriendWith

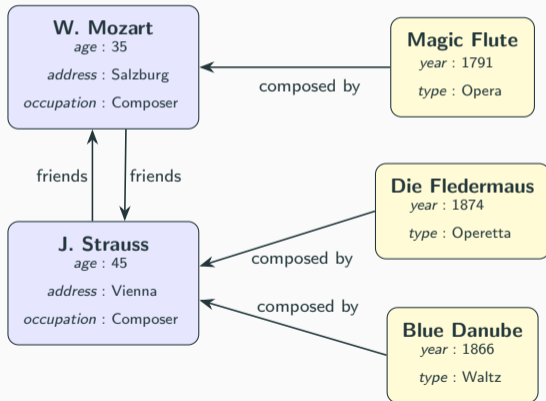
Name	Friend
------	--------



# Transforming Tables

FriendWith

Name	Friend
------	--------



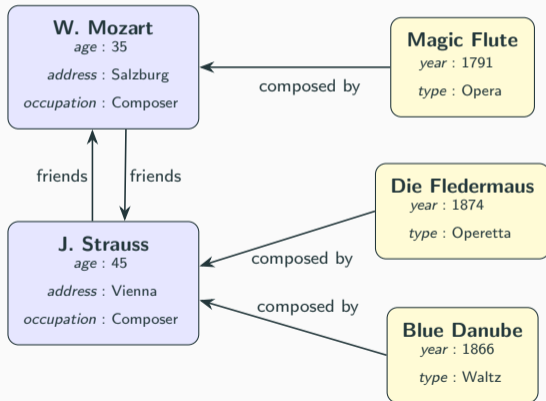
# Transforming Tables

Chocolate

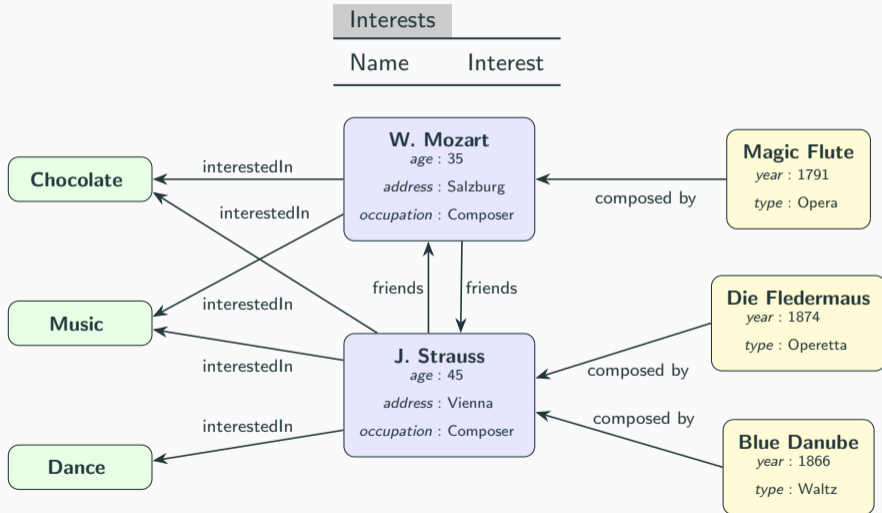
Music

Dance

Interests	
Name	Interest



# Transforming Tables





- no schema (or implicit)
  - no rules
  - data describes itself

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  - define node and edge types
  - some common properties

- no schema (or implicit)
  - no rules
  - data describes itself
- lightweight schema
  - define node and edge types
  - some common properties
- strong schema (ontology)
  - strong types
  - attributes are well defined

- node types

# Schema Considerations

- node types
- edge types
  - names
  - directionality
  - semantics
  - cardinality expectations

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  - cardinality expectations
- property definitions
  - allowed properties for node/edge type
  - data types
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  - required or optional
- keys and identifiers
- domain constraints



- cypher

```
CREATE CONSTRAINT ON (p:Person) ASSERT p.globalId IS UNIQUE;  
CREATE CONSTRAINT ON (c:Composition) ASSERT exists(c.title);
```

- cypher

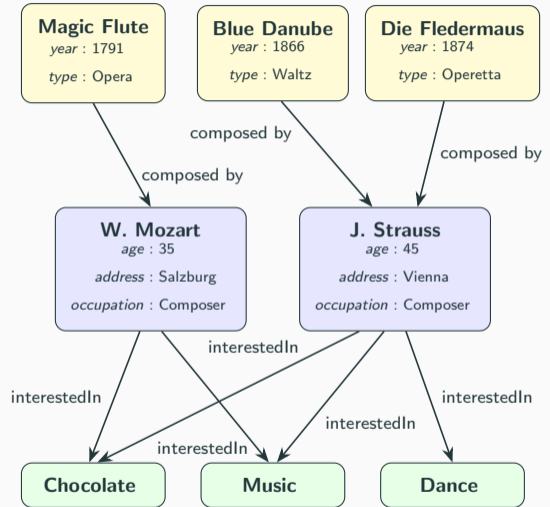
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- SHACL

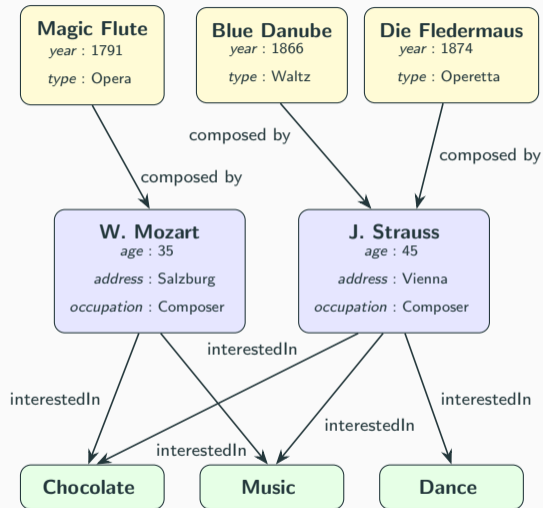
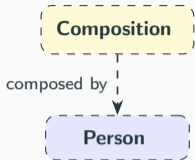
```
:PersonShape a sh:NodeShape ;  
sh:targetClass :Person ;  
sh:property [ sh:path :birthYear ; sh:datatype xsd:integer ; sh:minCount 0 ;  
sh:maxCount 1 ] .
```

**Tools**

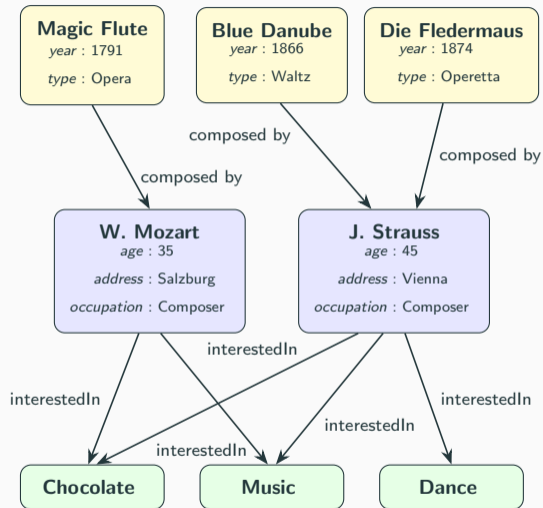
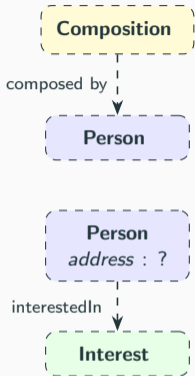
# Graph Pattern



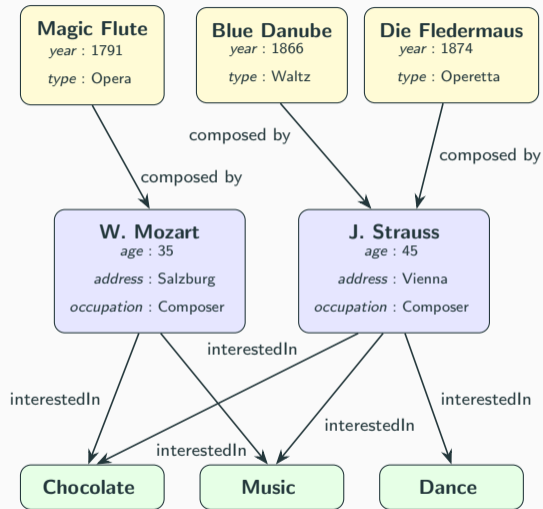
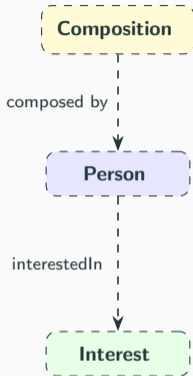
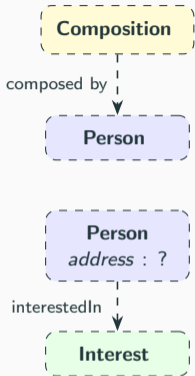
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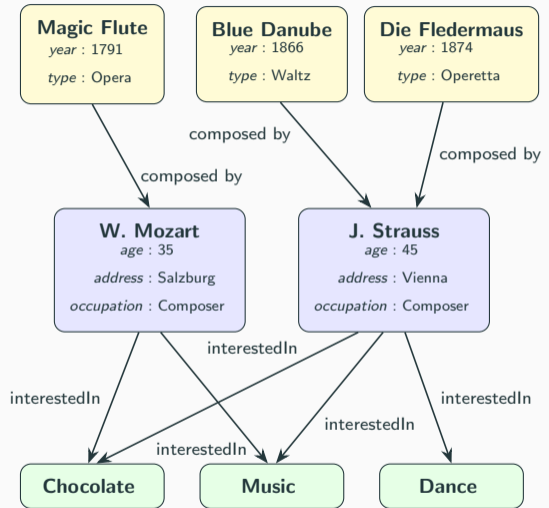
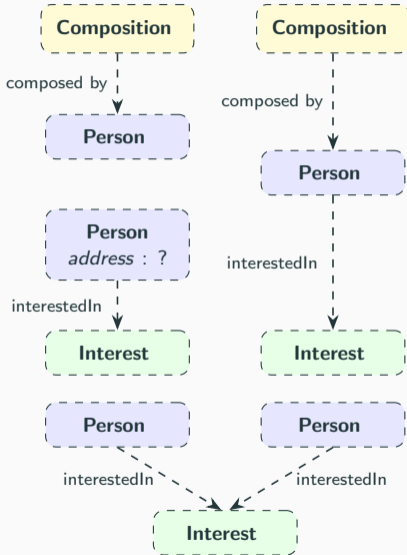
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# Graph Pattern



Give me all release years of music compositions by artists from a specific city?

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### Person

Name	Age	Address	Occupation
------	-----	---------	------------

### Compositions

Title	Year	Type
-------	------	------

### ComposedBy

Composer	Title
----------	-------

Give me all release years of music compositions by artists from a specific city?

```
SELECT c.year
FROM Person p
JOIN ComposedBy cb ON p.name = cb.composer
JOIN Compositions c ON cb.title = c.title
WHERE p.city = 'Vienna';
```

### Person

Name	Age	Address	Occupation
------	-----	---------	------------

### Compositions

Title	Year	Type
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Composer	Title
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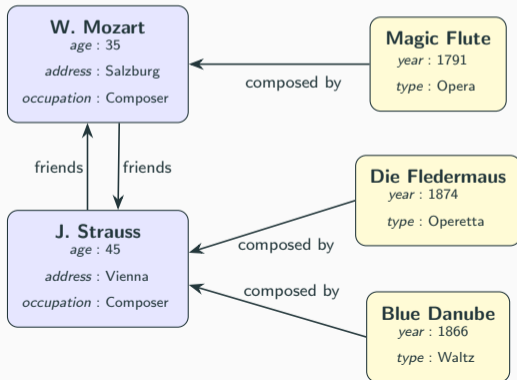
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Person			
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Person

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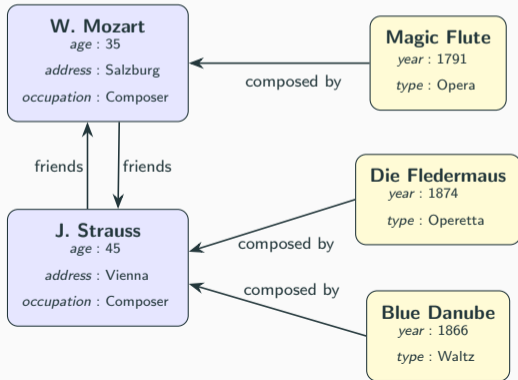
Compositions

Title	Year	Type
-------	------	------

ComposedBy

Composer	Title
----------	-------

```
MATCH (c:Composition)-[:composed by]->(p:Person)
WHERE p.city = 'Vienna'
RETURN c.year
```



Give me all release years of music compositions by artists from a specific city?

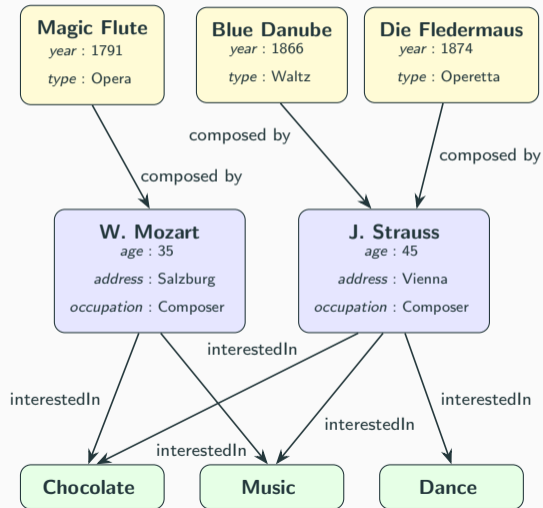
```
SELECT c.year
FROM Person p
JOIN ComposedBy cb ON p.name = cb.composer
JOIN Compositions c ON cb.title = c.title
WHERE p.city = 'Vienna';
```

```
MATCH (c:Composition)-[:composed by]->(p:Person)
WHERE p.city = 'Vienna'
RETURN c.year
```

Feature	Relational (SQL)	Graph (Cypher)
Joins required	Yes	No
Schema	Yes	Optional
Readability	Moderate	High

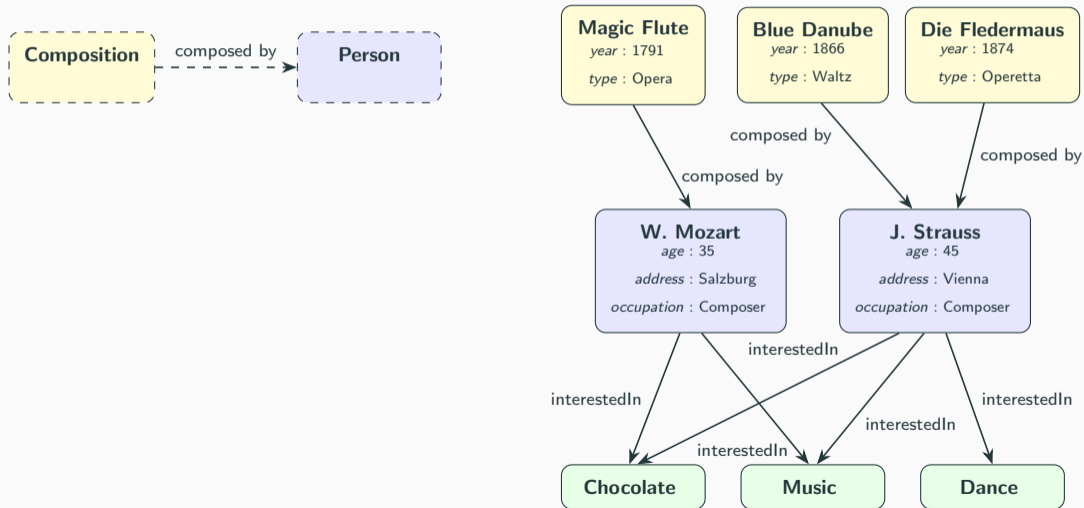
# Functional Dependencies

How can we validate certain dependencies between data that we know about?



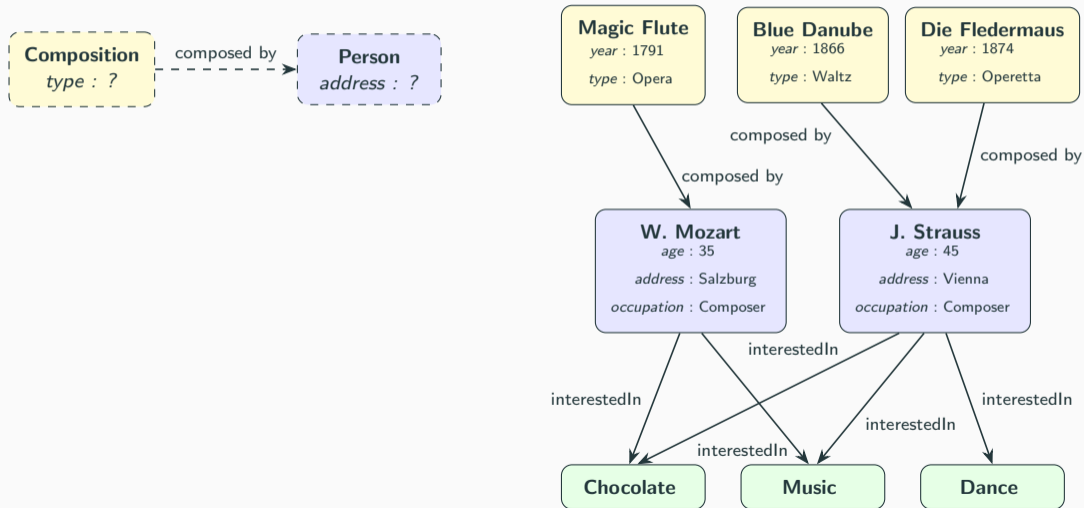
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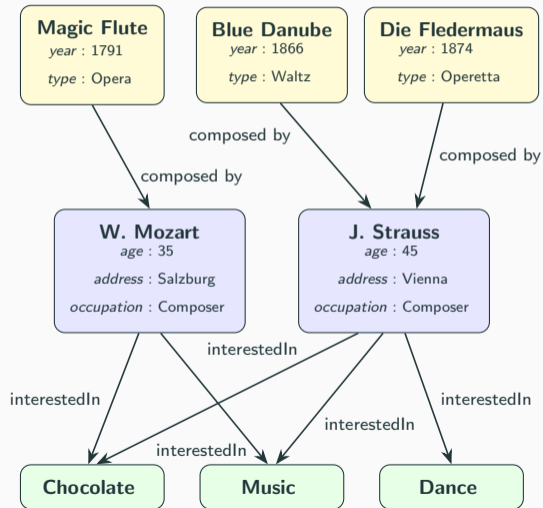
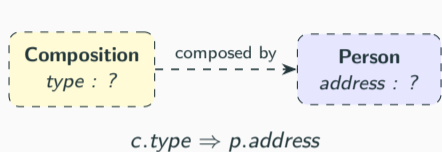
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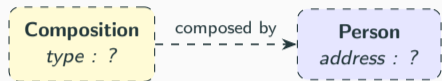
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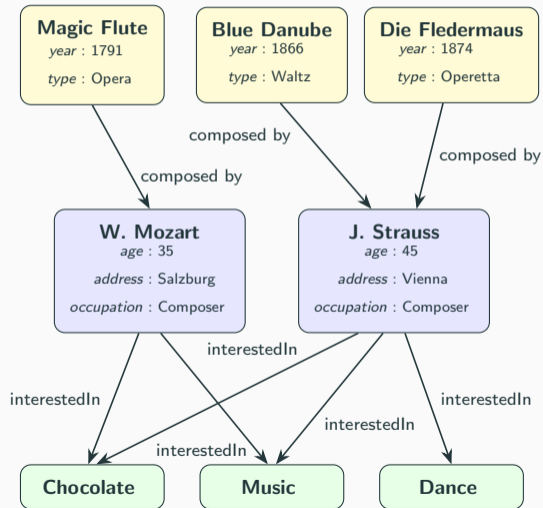
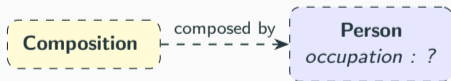


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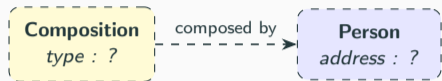


$c.type \Rightarrow p.address$

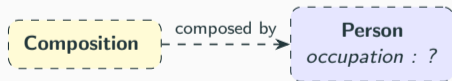


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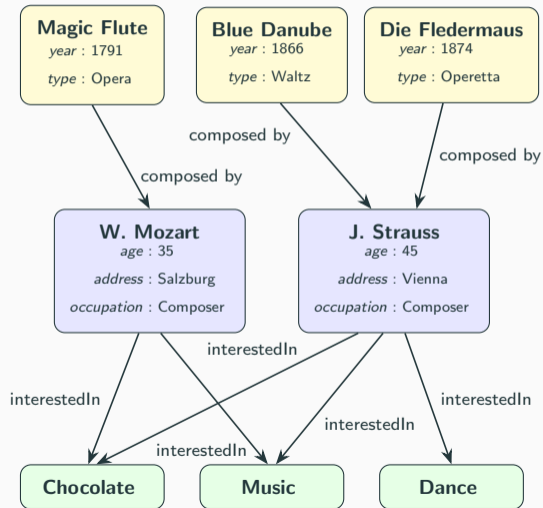
How can we validate certain dependencies between data that we know about?



$c.type \Rightarrow p.address$



$\emptyset \Rightarrow p.occupation$

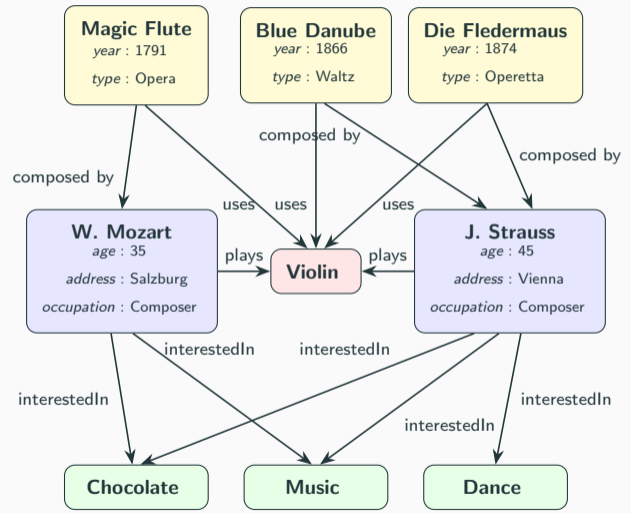


## Rules

If condition is met does the result exist?

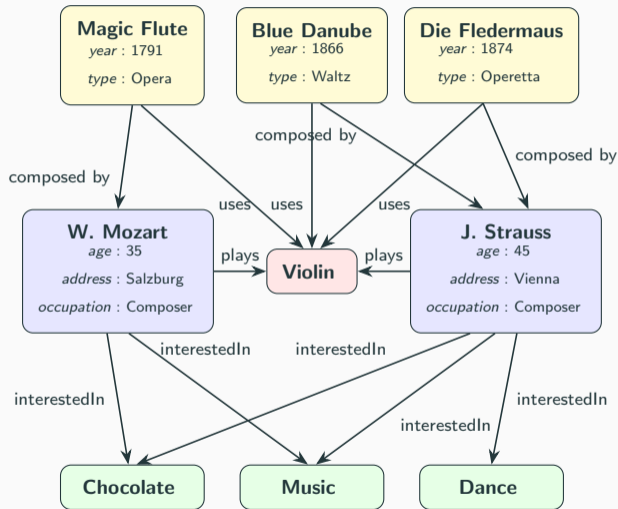
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If condition is met does the result exist?



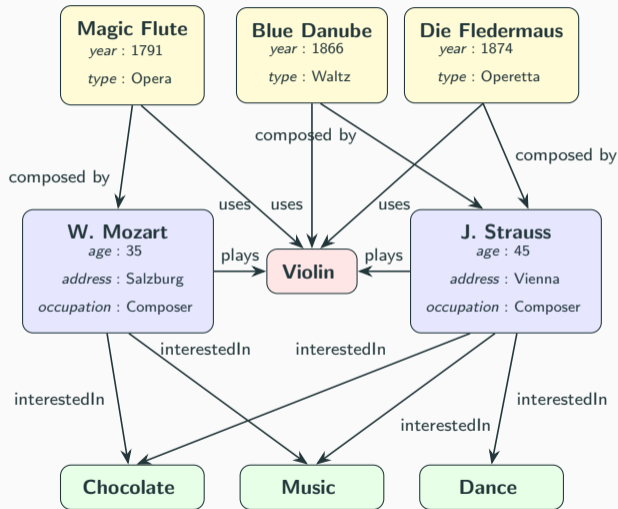
If **body** is met does the result exist?

**Body**



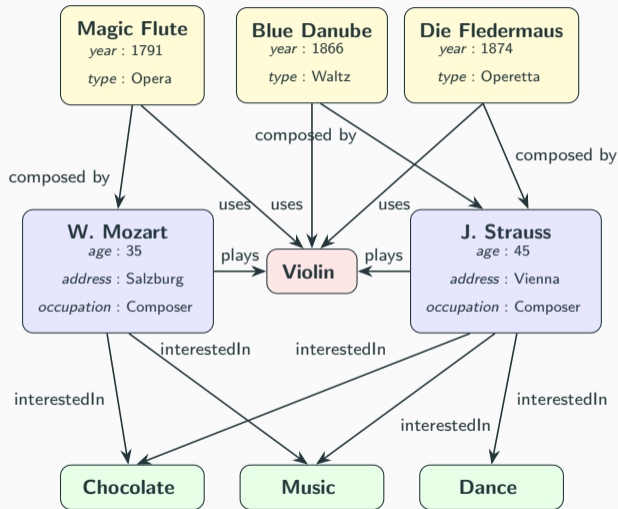
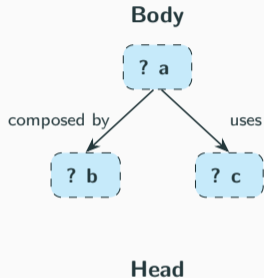
If **body** is met does the **head** exist?

**Body**



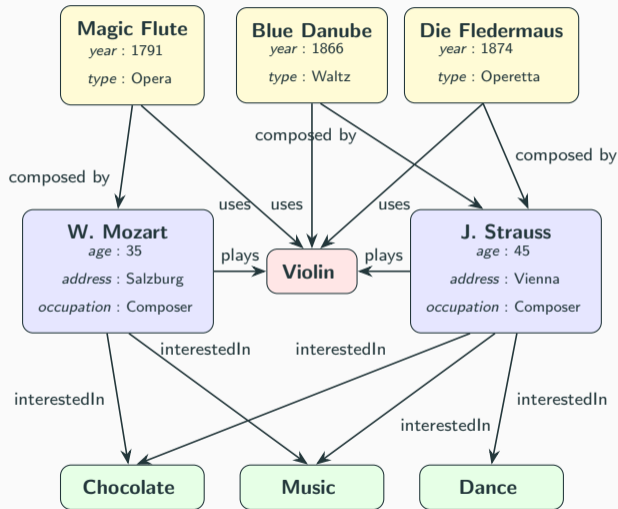
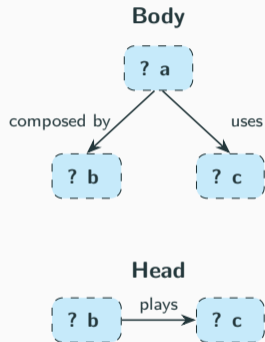
# Rules

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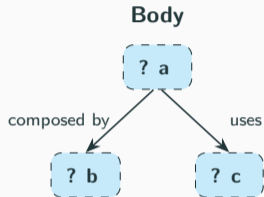
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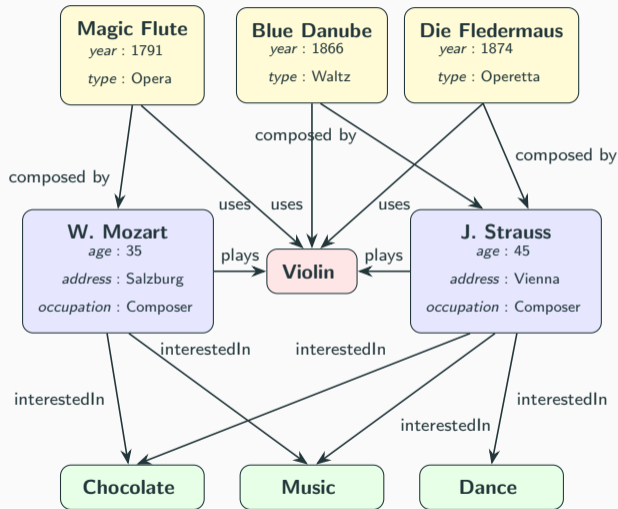


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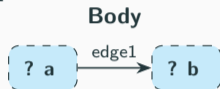
$$\frac{\#(body \wedge head)}{\#body}$$



How does one find rules?

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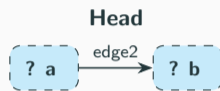
Step 1



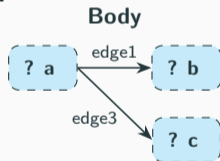
# Rule-Mining

How does one find rules?

Step 1



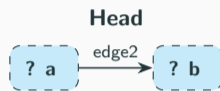
Step 2



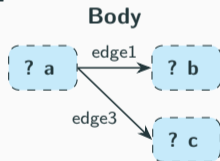
# Rule-Mining

How does one find rules?

Step 1



Step 2



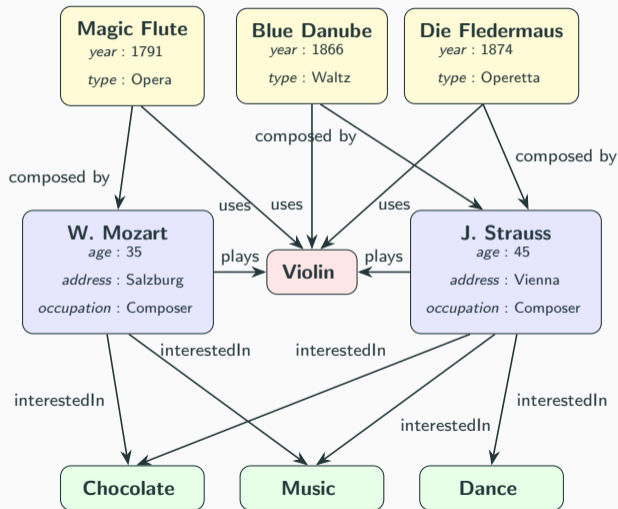
Step 3: Repeat

**Data Driven; bad data leads to bad rules!**

# Embeddings

How to use graphs in numerical space?

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_{1,1} & e_{1,2} & \cdots & e_{1,d} \\ e_{2,1} & e_{2,2} & \cdots & e_{2,d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e_{n,1} & e_{n,2} & \cdots & e_{n,d} \end{bmatrix}$$

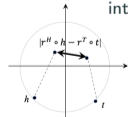
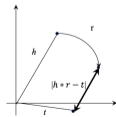
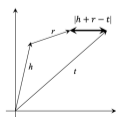
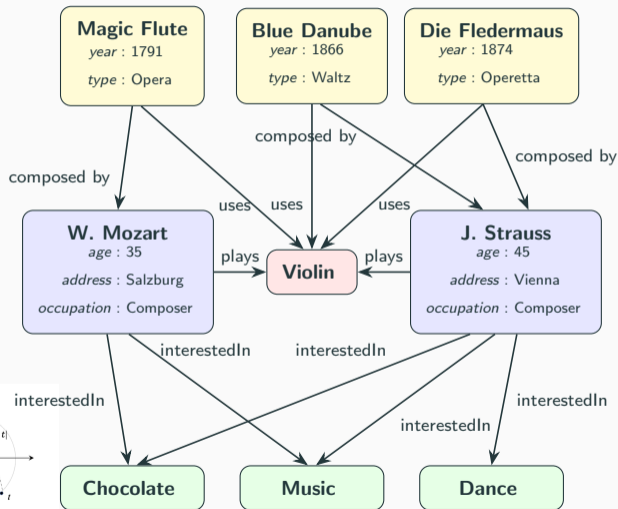


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How to use graphs in numerical space?

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_{1,1} & e_{1,2} & \cdots & e_{1,d} \\ e_{2,1} & e_{2,2} & \cdots & e_{2,d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e_{n,1} & e_{n,2} & \cdots & e_{n,d} \end{bmatrix}$$

- TransE
- ComplEx
- RotatE
- ...



## **Applications**

What if someone wants all their information removed?

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Person			
Name	Age	Address	Occupation
M. Egger	28	Aarhus	PhD student
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
J. Strauss	45	Vienna	Composer
C. Waltz	69	Los Angeles	Actor

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ActedIn		
Actor	Movie	Role

ComposedBy	
Composer	Title

FriendWith	
Name	Friend

⋮

What if someone wants all their information removed?

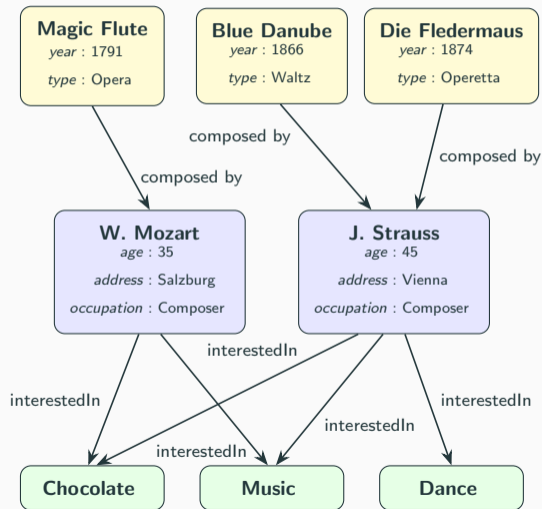
Person			
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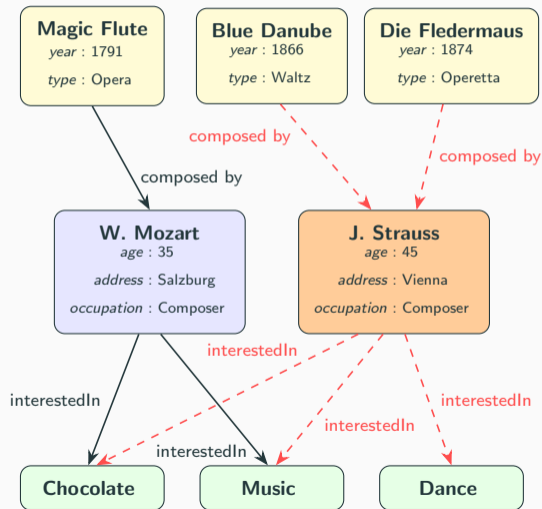
Person			
Name	Age	Address	Occupation
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# Compliance

What if someone wants all their information removed?

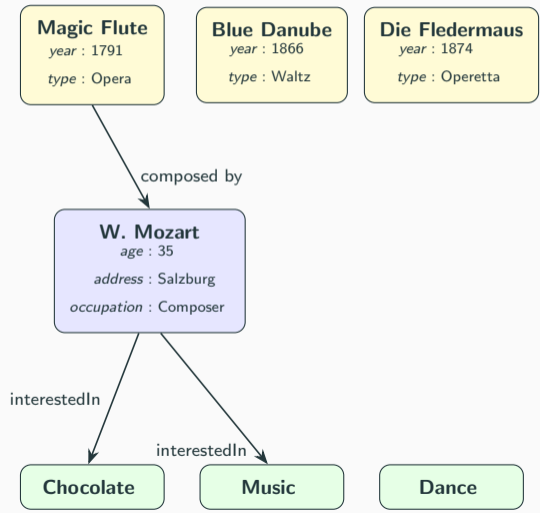
Person			
Name	Age	Address	Occupation
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⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
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ActedIn		
Actor	Movie	Role

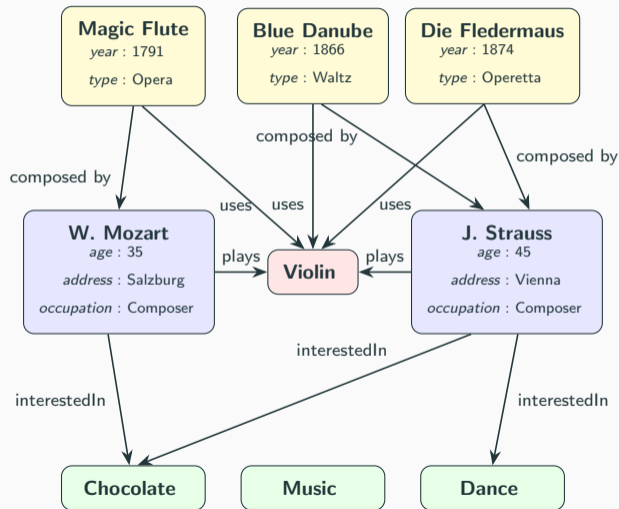
ComposedBy	
Composer	Title

FriendWith	
Name	Friend

⋮

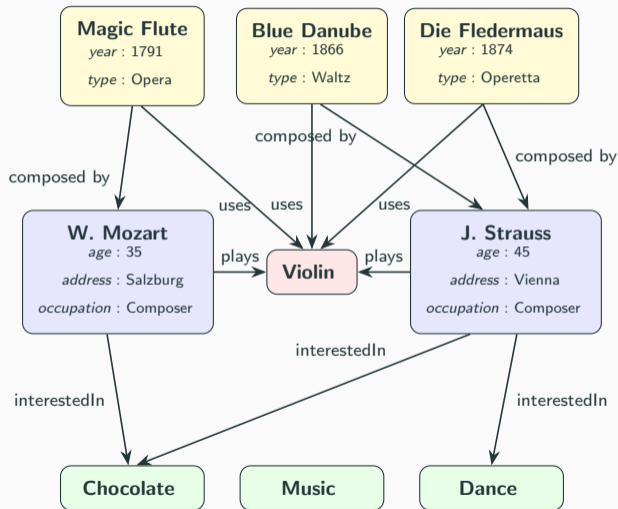


Is there a way to fill in missing information?



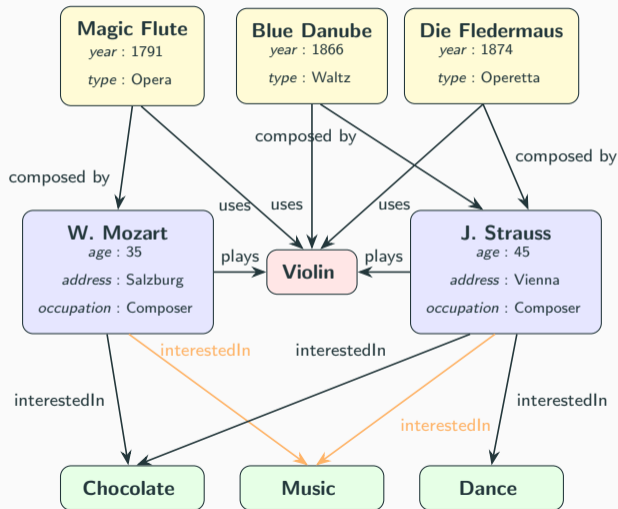
Is there a way to fill in missing information?

- Rules
- Functional Dependencies
- Embeddings



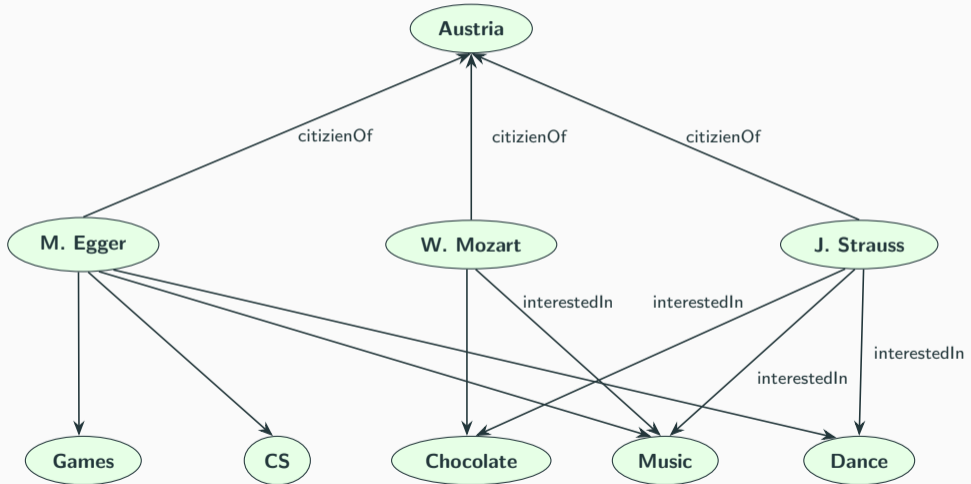
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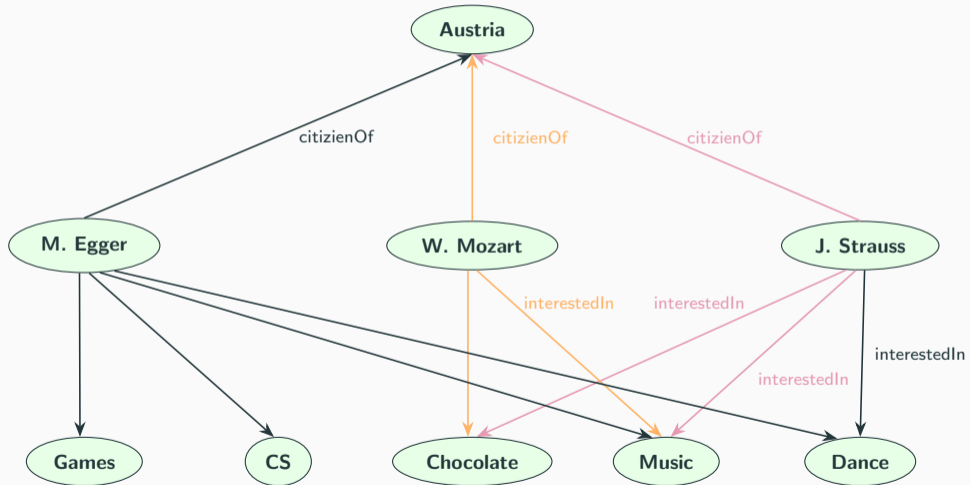
# Recommendation Systems

How to recommend someone new interests?



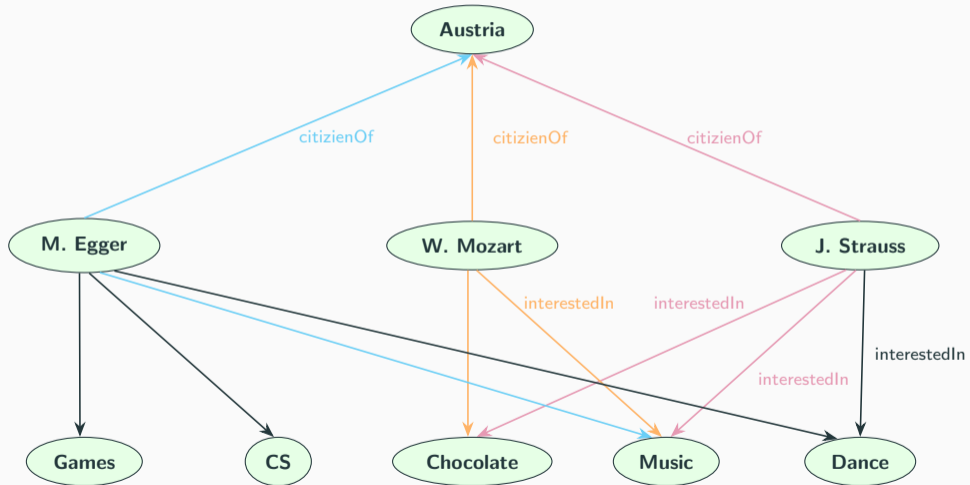
# Recommendation Systems

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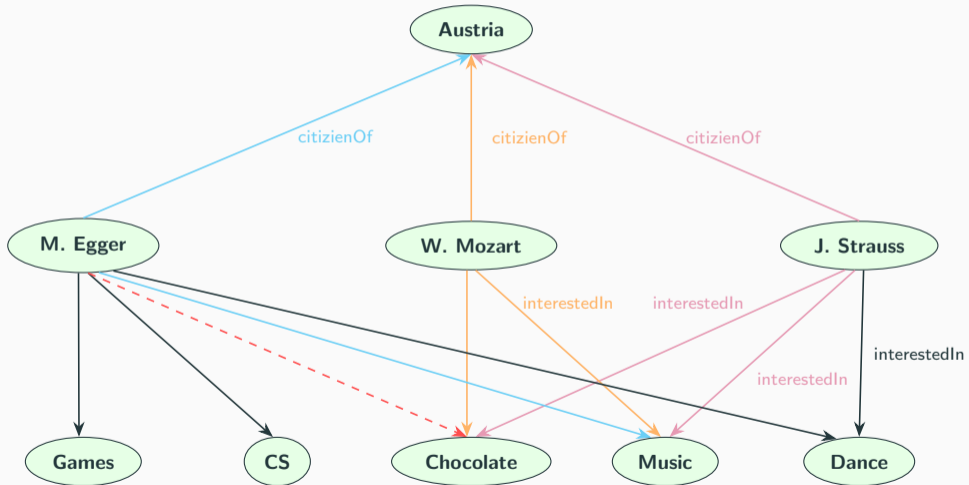
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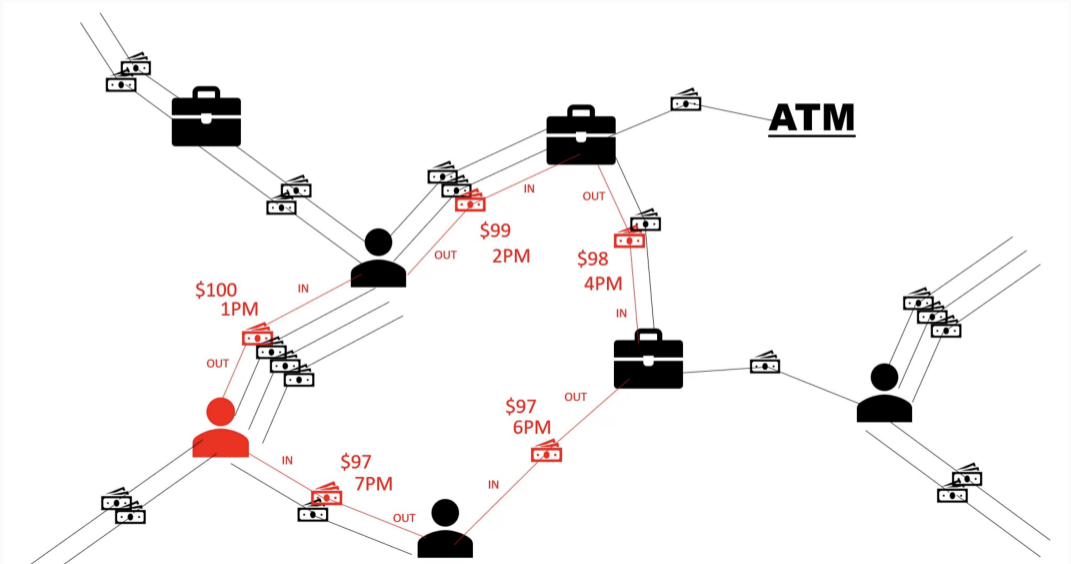


# Recommendation Systems

How to recommend someone new interests?



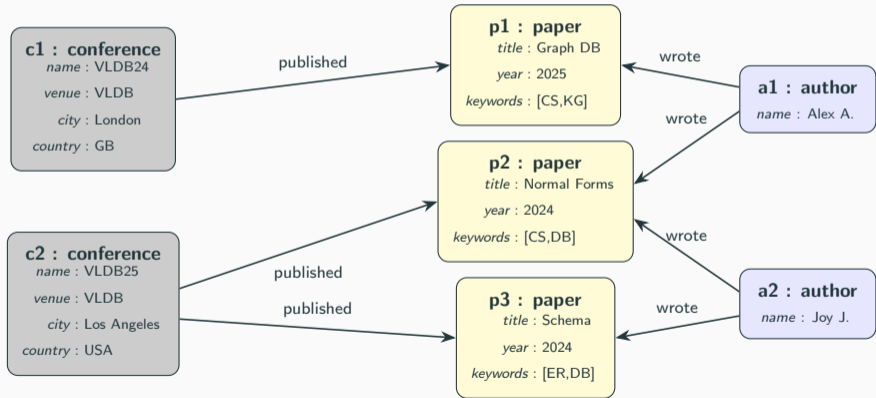
# Money Laundering Detection



**Research**

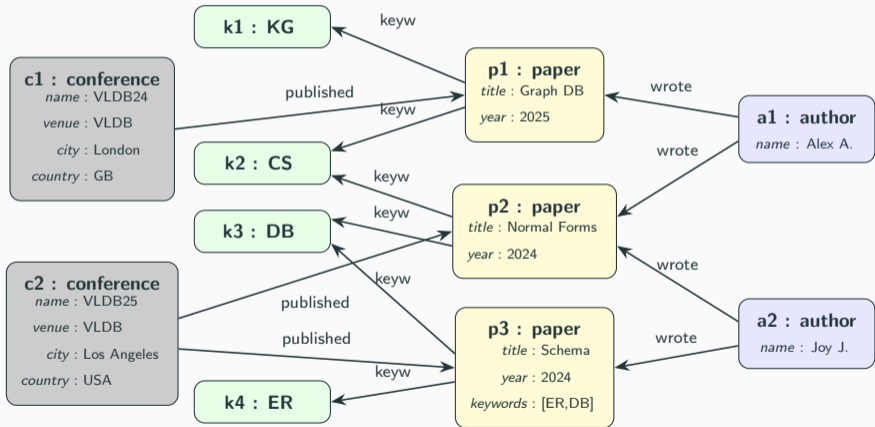
# Normalization

In relational model **normalization** reduces redundancy, can we do the same in graphs?



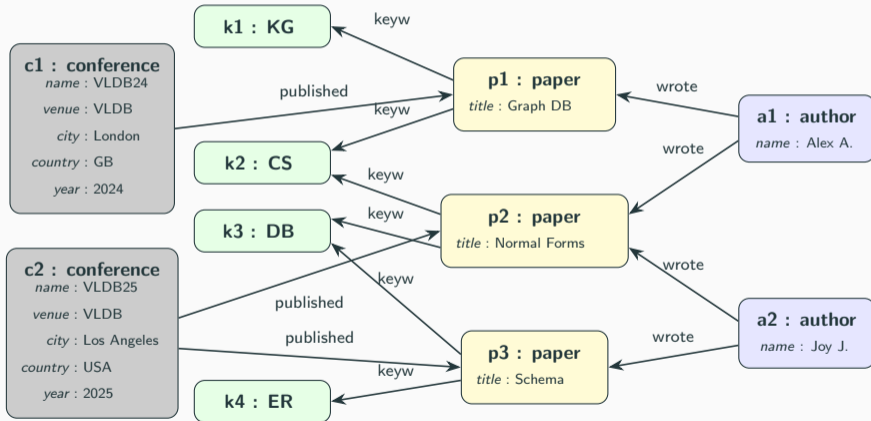
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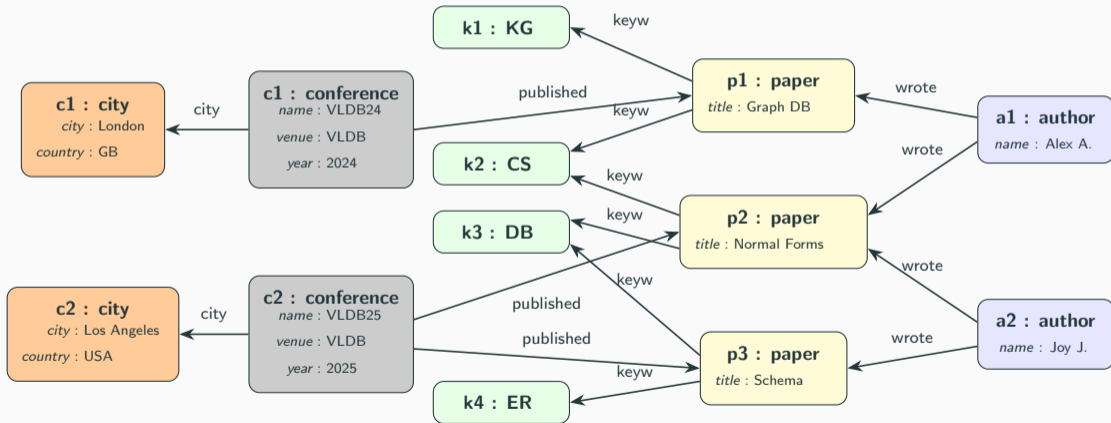
# Normalization

In relational model **normalization** reduces redundancy, can we do the same in graphs?



# Normalization

In relational model **normalization** reduces redundancy, can we do the same in graphs?



We learned about:

- limits of relational databases
- how to construct knowledge and property graphs
- the differences
- different tools in the graph world

# Questions?

