

Please evaluate  
my talk via the  
mobile app!



How Shutl Delivers Even Faster Using Neo4j

Sam Phillips and Volker Pacher  
@samsworldofno @vpacher



Sam Phillips

Volker Pacher



# Graphs at Shutl

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# Graphs at Shutl

- Graph databases are awesome
- We've seen lots of the talks about modelling
- But querying is important too
- So let's talk about querying too!

Show of hands

# Show of hands

- Who has used graph databases before?

# Show of hands

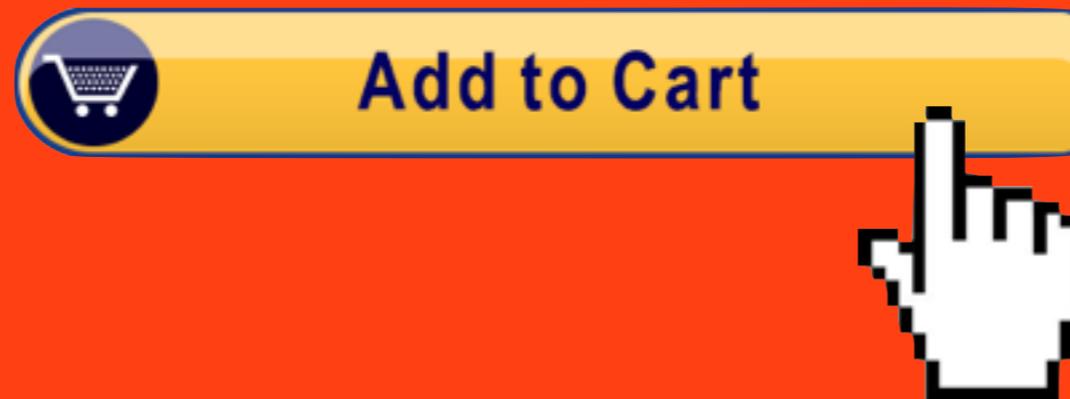
- Who has used graph databases before?
- Who has used Neo4j before?

Shutl

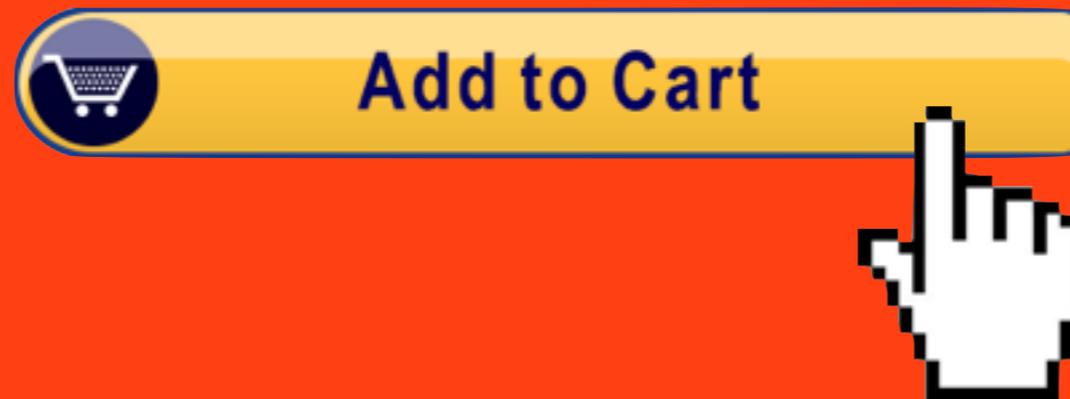
Shuttl



# ECOMMERCE IS QUICK & CONVENIENT



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**PAYPAL FOR AWESOME DELIVERY**

# PAYPAL FOR AWESOME DELIVERY



# PAYPAL FOR AWESOME DELIVERY



Branded, super quick delivery that people trust, embedded in merchant websites

# HUB & SPOKE



# HUB & SPOKE



# HUB & SPOKE



←-----→  
Only cost effective means to deliver 10+ miles but slow and unpredictable

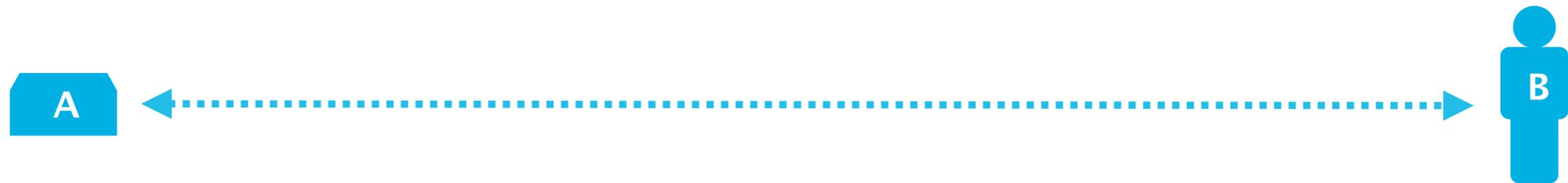
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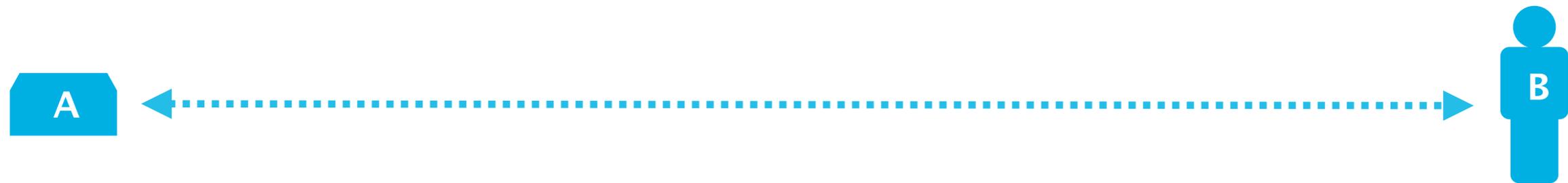


# POINT TO POINT



# HUB & SPOKE

Only cost effective means to deliver 10+ miles but slow and unpredictable



# POINT TO POINT



Fast and predictable but cost prohibitive over longer distances

# HUB & SPOKE



97% Courier, Express & Parcel Market

# POINT TO POINT



3% Courier, Express & Parcel Market

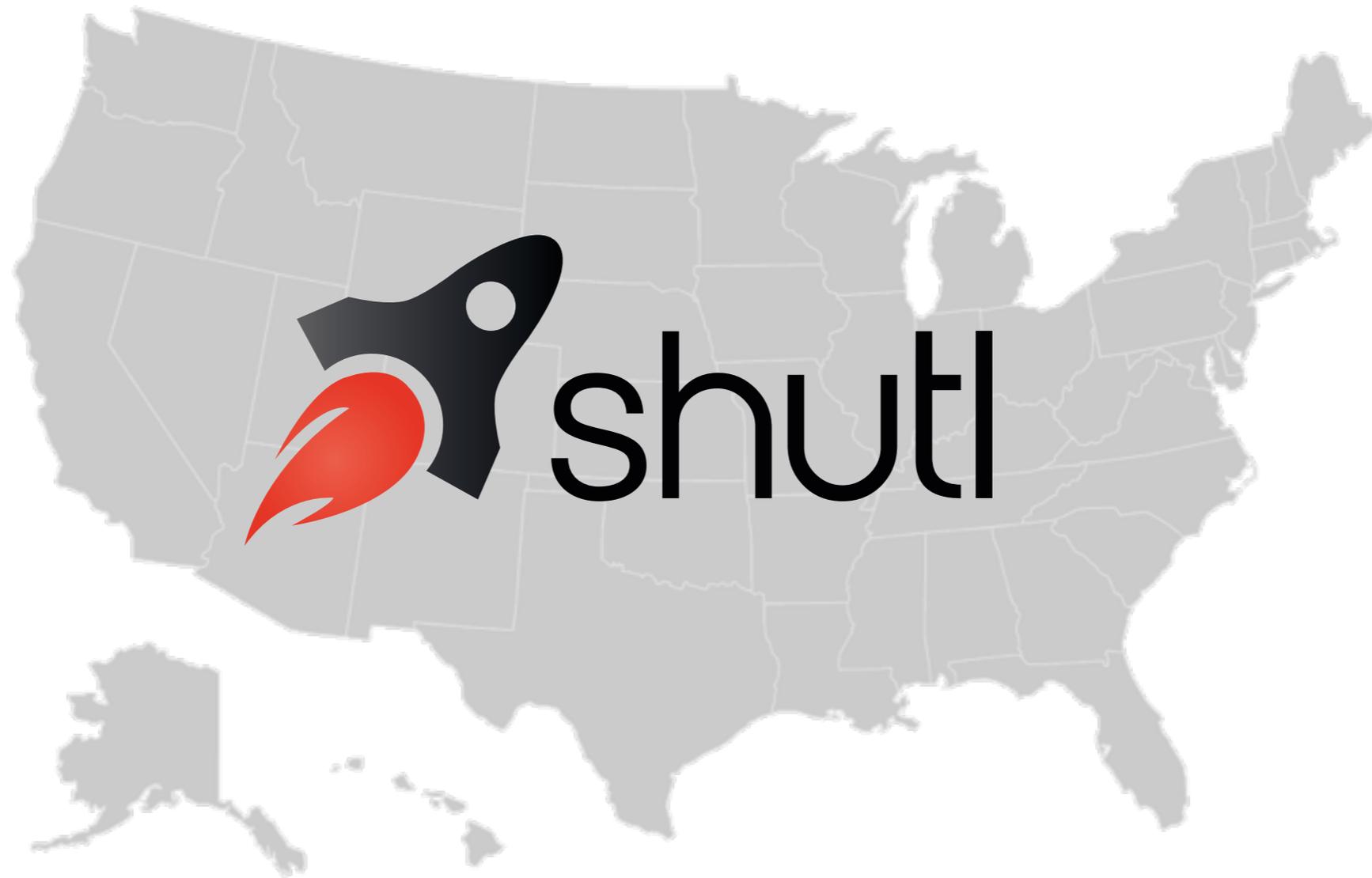
# POINT TO POINT



+7,500 more!

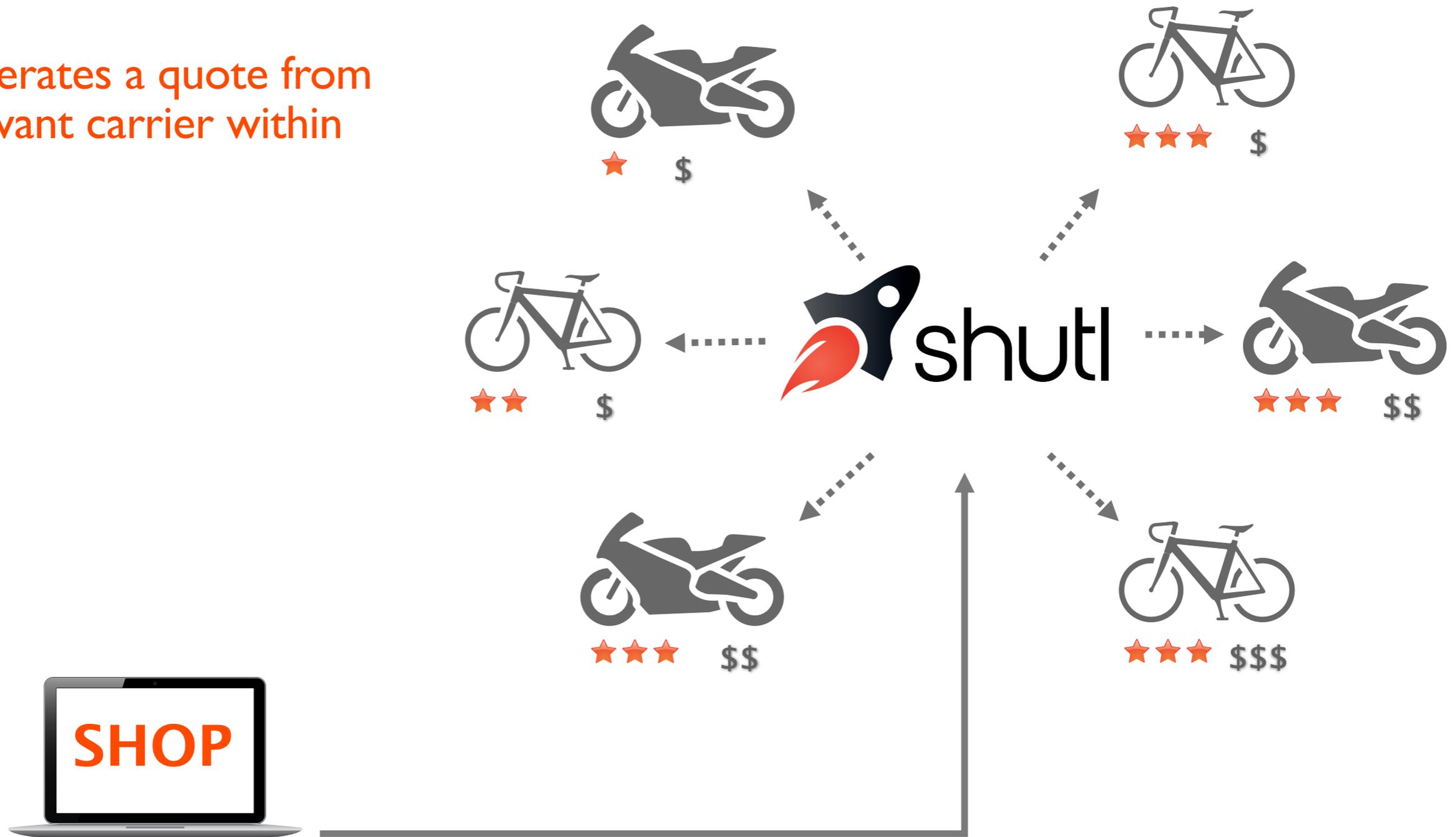
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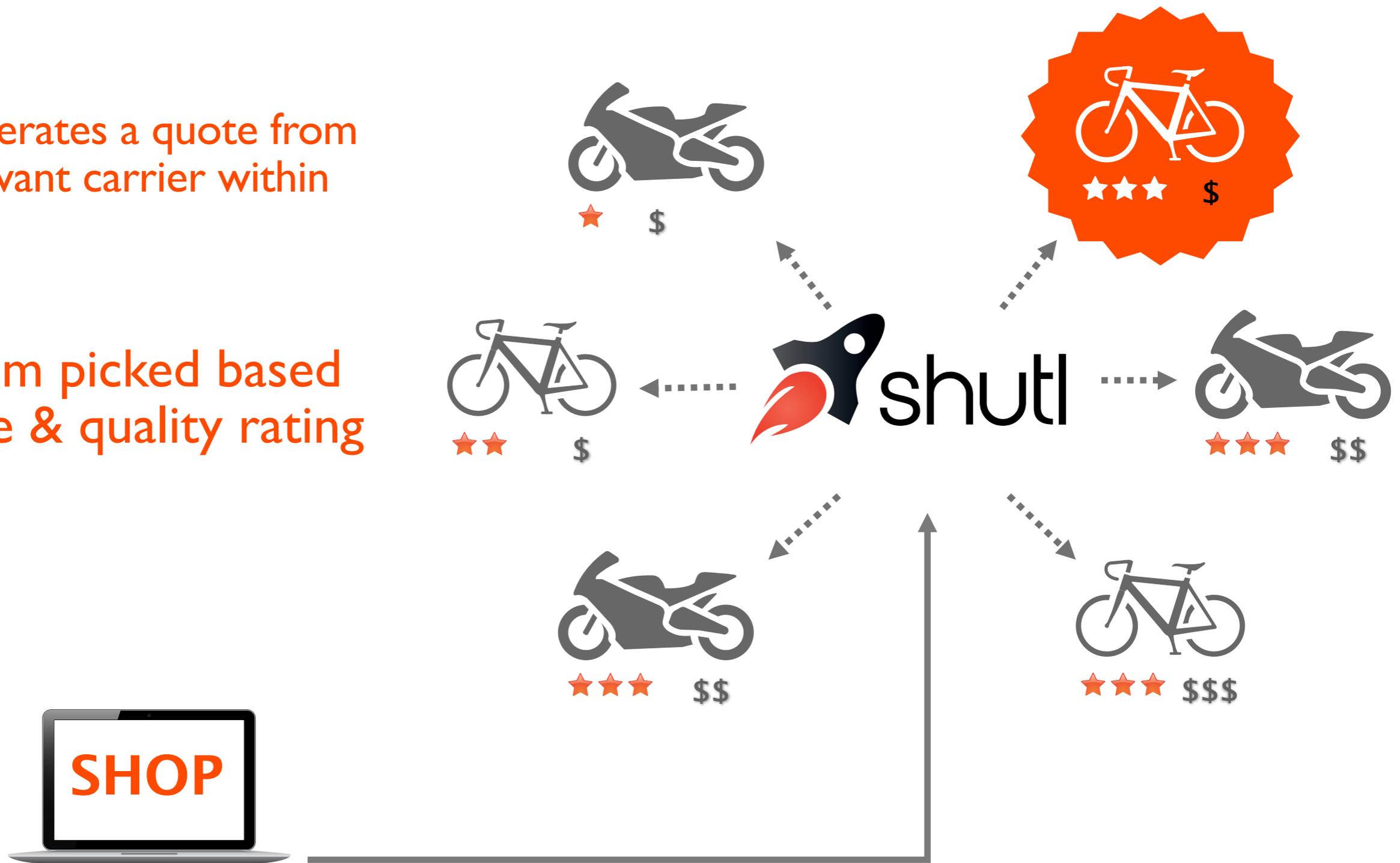


Shutl generates a quote from each relevant carrier within platform



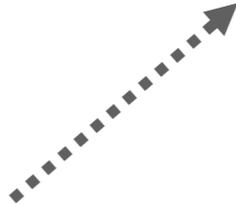
Shutl generates a quote from each relevant carrier within platform

Optimum picked based on price & quality rating



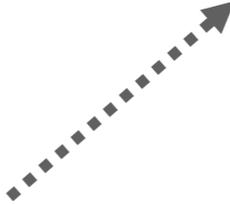


On checkout, delivery sent via API into chosen carrier's transportation system



On checkout, delivery sent via API into chosen carrier's transportation system

Courier collects from nearest store and delivers to shopper





Delivery status updated in  
real-time, performance  
compared against SLA &  
carrier quality rating updated

Better performing carriers  
get more deliveries & can  
demand higher prices

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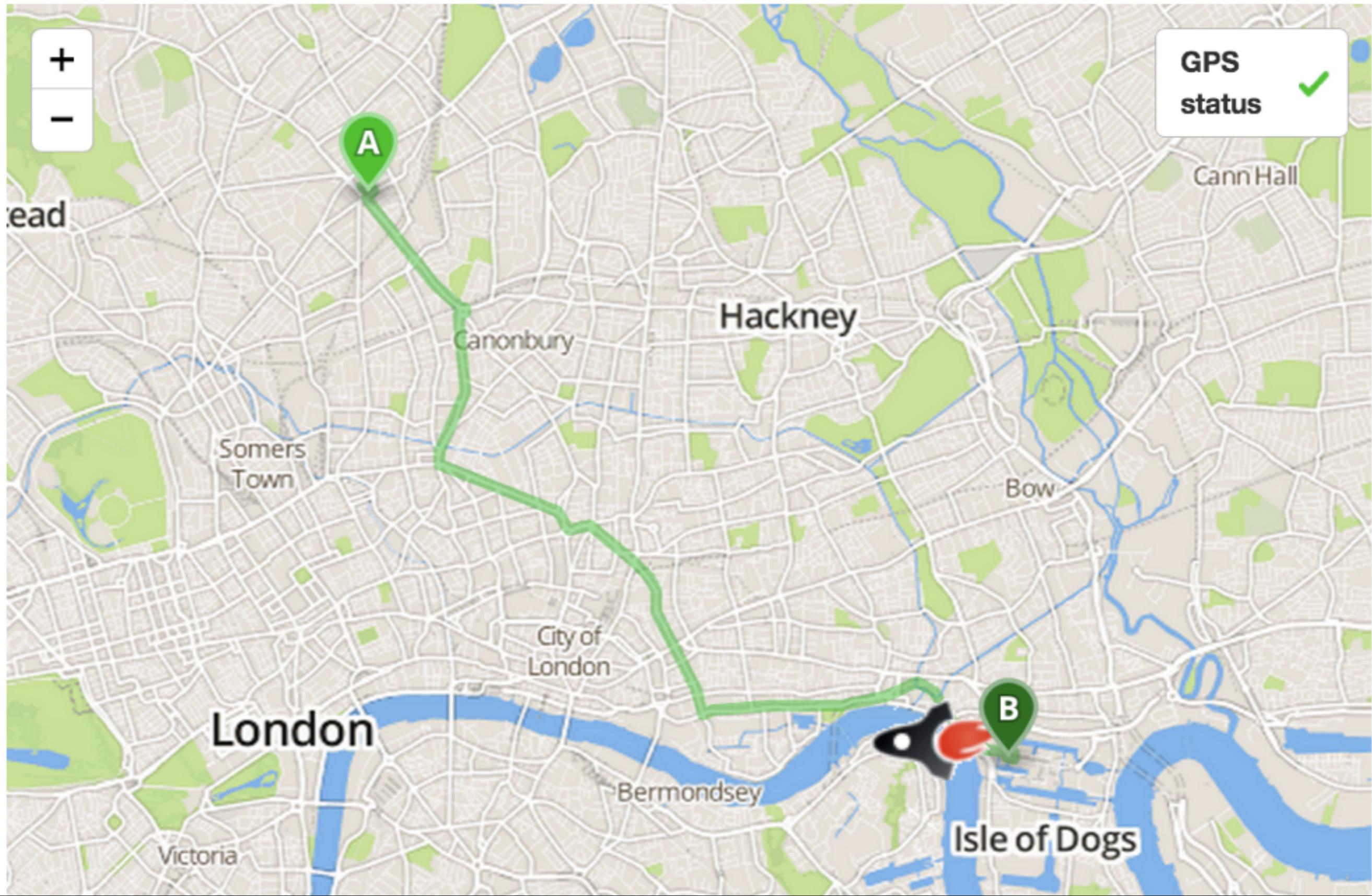


Delivery status updated in real-time, performance compared against SLA & carrier quality rating updated

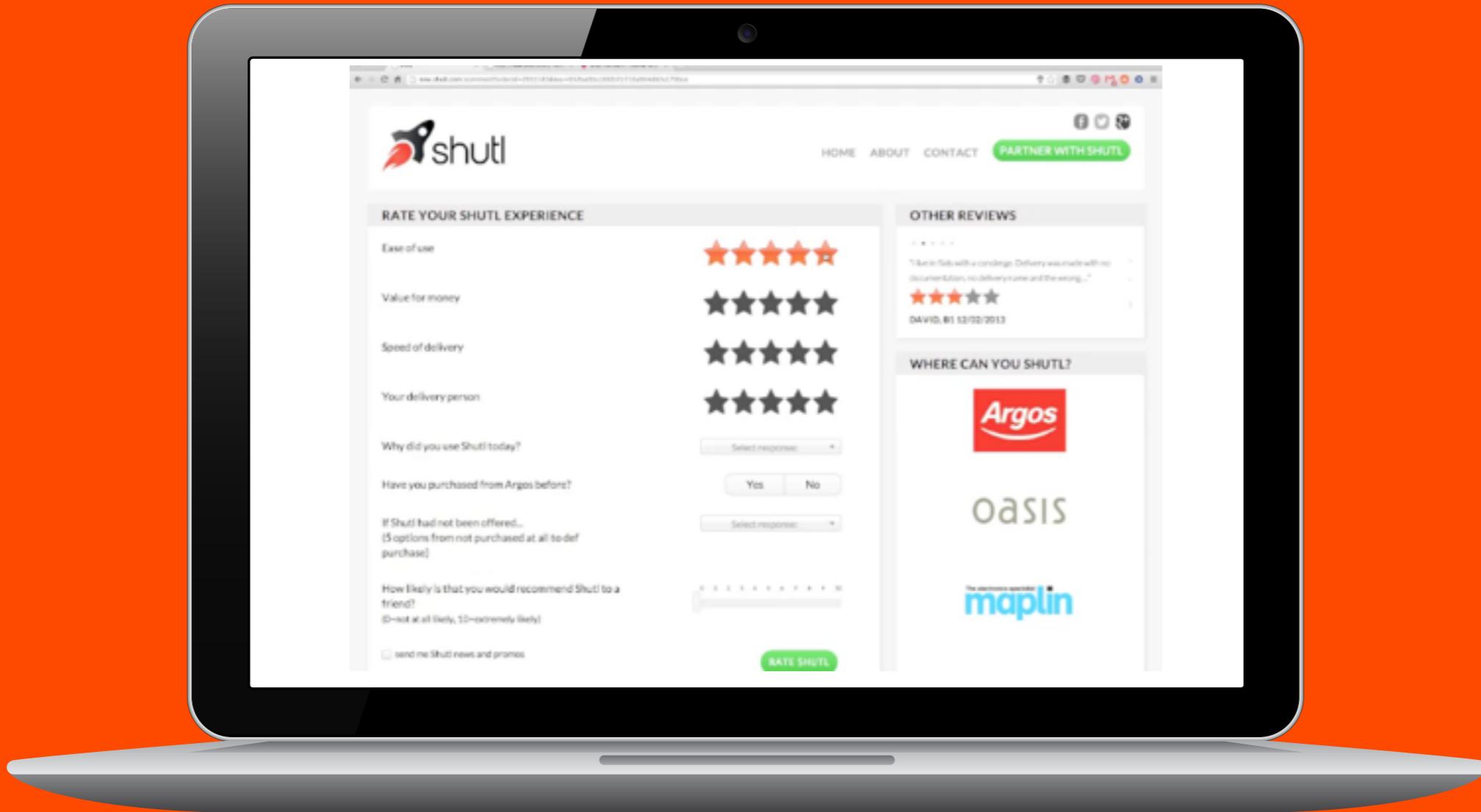
Better performing carriers get more deliveries & can demand higher prices



# Track your order online...

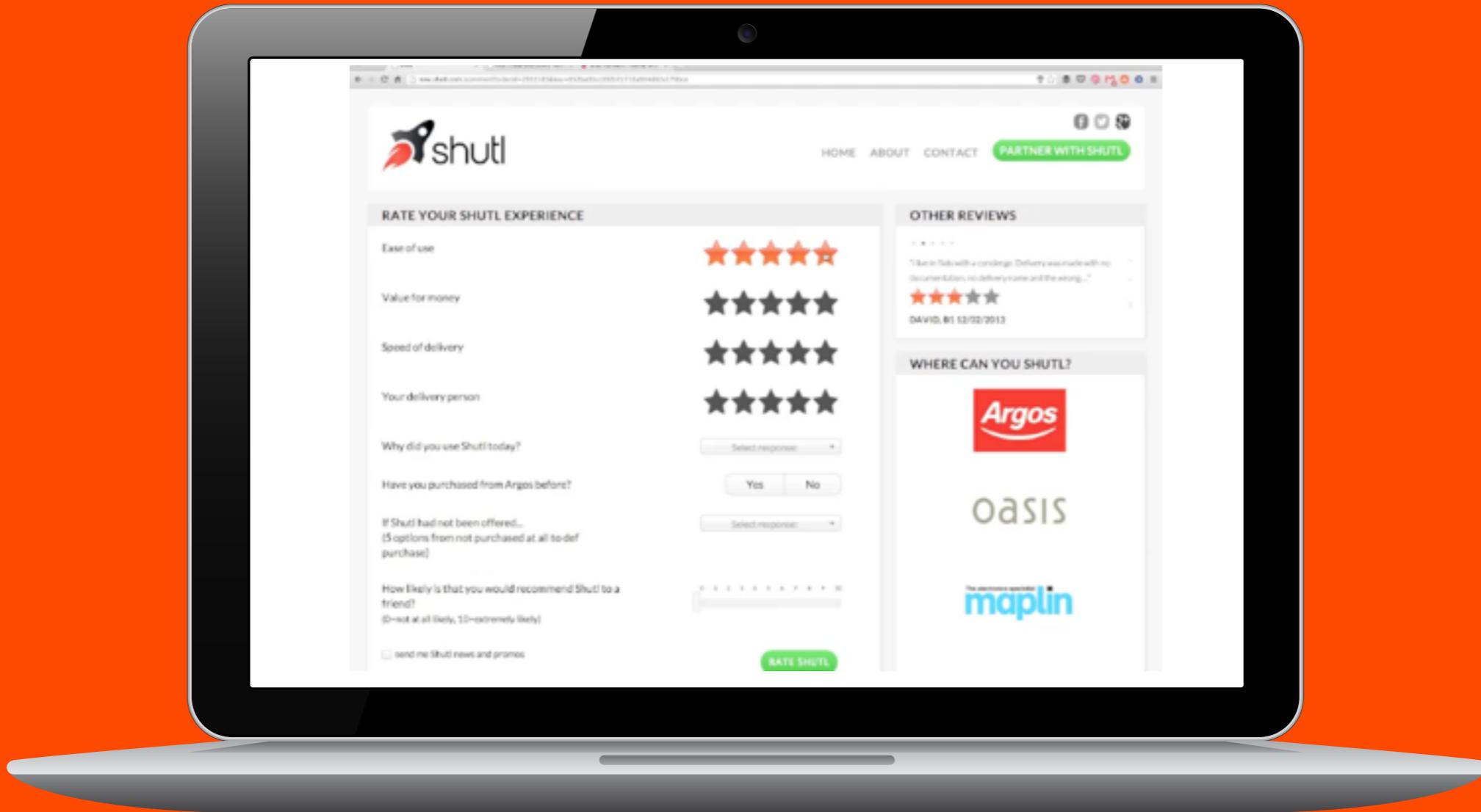


# FEEDBACK



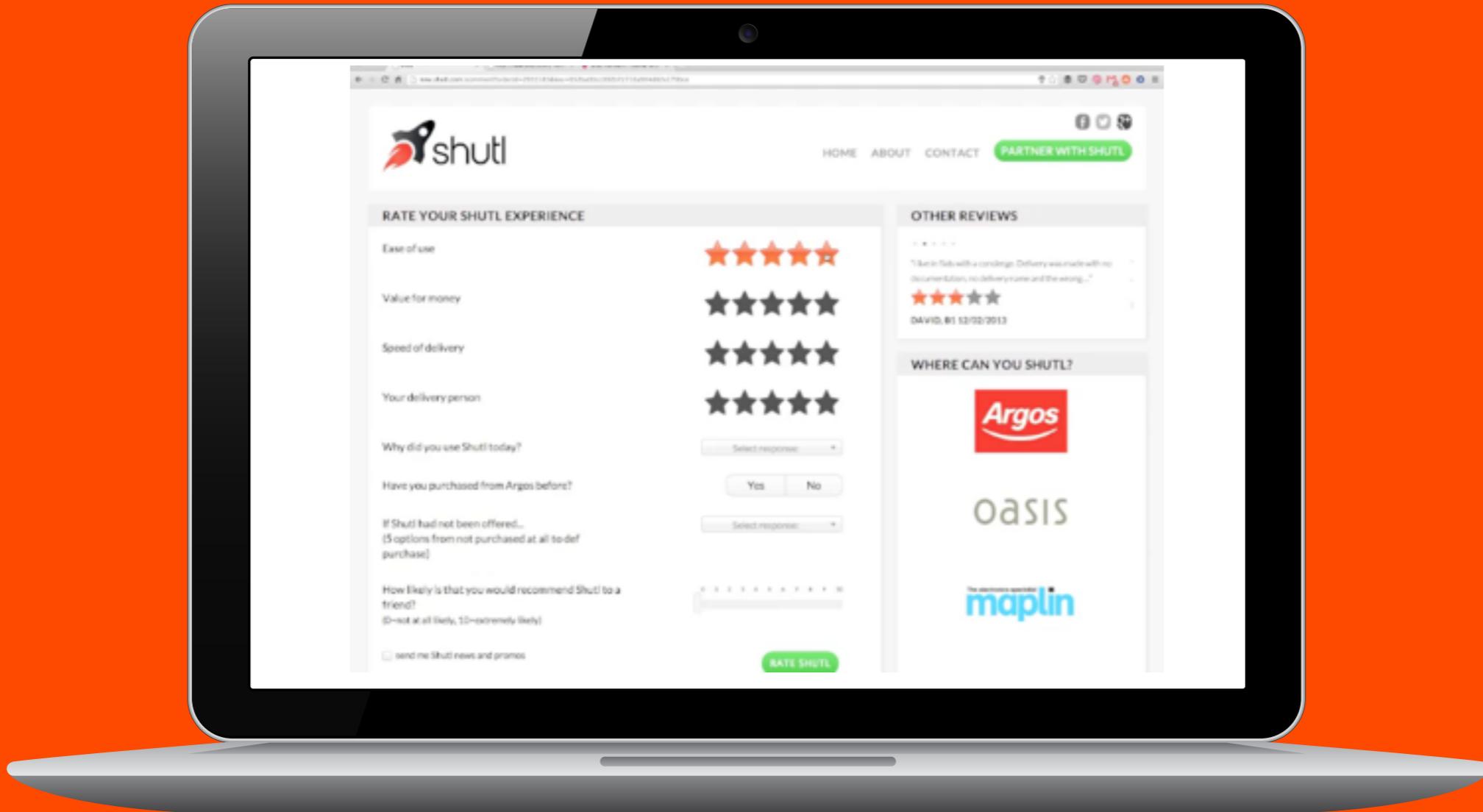
Quality paramount since we are motivated by LTV of shopper

# FEEDBACK



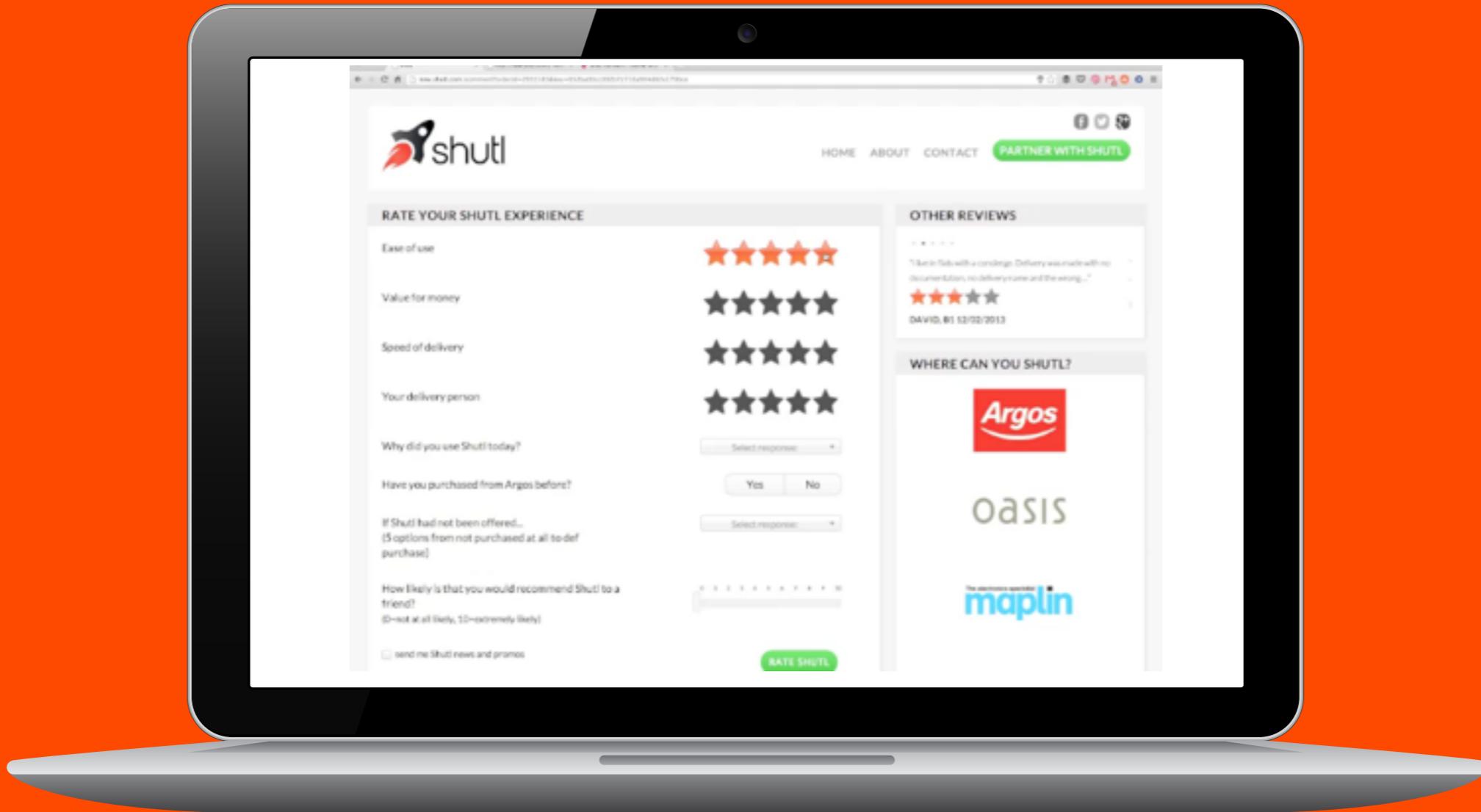
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# FEEDBACK



Shuti sends feedback email to consumer seconds after they have received delivery asking to rate qualitative aspects of experience

# FEEDBACK



Feedback streamed unedited to [shuti.com/feedback](http://shuti.com/feedback) & facebook

# FEEDBACK



 1 REVIEW

WILLIAM, LONDON

Order a tv online, two hours late it was in my living room!  
Fantastic!

REVIEWED 13:18 ON 06/03/2014



COMMENT 

 Tweet  0

# FEEDBACK



 1 REVIEW

STEPHEN, SHEFFIELD

brilliant service from shuti didn't have time to make a cuppa before there was a knock on the door

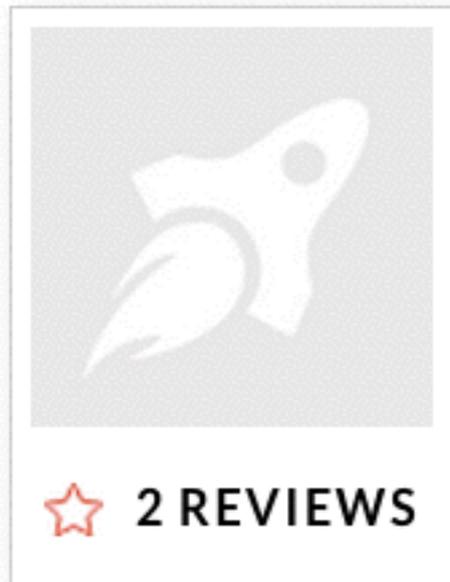
REVIEWED 11:19 ON 26/02/2014



COMMENT 

 Tweet 0

# FEEDBACK



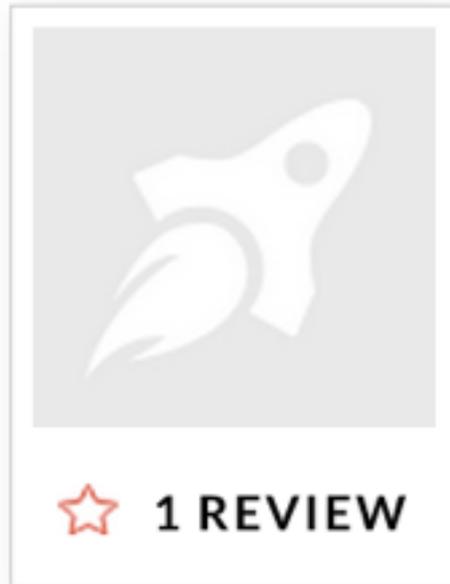
GUEST, GLASGOW

Absolutely fantastic speed of delivery and the delivery guy was hot also :)

REVIEWED 13:15 ON 03/03/2014



# FEEDBACK



JAMES, LONDON

Amazingly fast, got my product when I couldnt leave the house (under house arrest).

REVIEWED 10:53 ON 16/01/2014





KAREN MILLEN



Oasis

coast

WAREHOUSE





# Version One

Ruby 1.8, Rails 2.3 and MySQL

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Ruby 1.8, Rails 2.3 and MySQL

# Version One

Ruby 1.8, Rails 2.3 and MySQL

- Well-known tale: built quickly, worked slowly, tough to maintain
- Getting a quote for an hour time-slot took over 4 seconds

# Here is the Shutl price calendar

**schuh** 0845 30 72484 customer service

365 day easy returns +  
**Free Delivery on all UK orders\***  
UK standard delivery

HOME BASKET HELP

**shutl**

Today (10th September) TOMORROW

MORNING		AFTERNOON		EVENING	
06:00 - 07:00	----	12:00 - 13:00	----	18:00 - 19:00	<b>£4.54</b>
07:00 - 08:00	----	13:00 - 14:00	----	19:00 - 20:00	<b>£4.54</b>
08:00 - 09:00	----	14:00 - 15:00	----	20:00 - 21:00	<b>£4.54</b>
09:00 - 10:00	----	<b>within 1 hour 55 minutes</b>	<b>£4.54</b>	21:00 - 22:00	----
10:00 - 11:00	----	16:00 - 17:00	<b>£4.54</b>	22:00 - 23:00	----
11:00 - 12:00	----	17:00 - 18:00	<b>£4.54</b>	23:00 - 00:00	----

Back Continue DONE

VeriSign Secured

# Here is the Shutl price calendar

To generate this in VI, the merchant site would have had to call Shutl to get available slots (2 seconds)

The screenshot shows the Schuh website interface. At the top, the Schuh logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'HOME', 'BASKET', and 'HELP' are on the right. Below the logo, the text '365 day easy returns + Free Delivery on all UK orders\*' is displayed. The main content area features the Shutl logo and a calendar for 'Today (10th September)'. The calendar is organized into three columns: MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING. Each column lists time slots with corresponding prices and availability indicators. The 09:00 - 10:00 slot in the MORNING column is highlighted in green and includes the text 'within 1 hour 55 minutes'. A 'DONE' button is located at the bottom right of the calendar. Navigation buttons for 'Back' and 'Continue' are at the bottom of the screen.

MORNING		AFTERNOON		EVENING	
06:00 - 07:00	----	12:00 - 13:00	----	18:00 - 19:00	£4.54
07:00 - 08:00	----	13:00 - 14:00	----	19:00 - 20:00	£4.54
08:00 - 09:00	----	14:00 - 15:00	----	20:00 - 21:00	£4.54
09:00 - 10:00	----	within 1 hour 55 minutes	£4.54	21:00 - 22:00	----
10:00 - 11:00	----	16:00 - 17:00	£4.54	22:00 - 23:00	----
11:00 - 12:00	----	17:00 - 18:00	£4.54	23:00 - 00:00	----

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Then, they would have to call Shutl to generate a quote for each slot - for two days of store opening, that's 20+ slots

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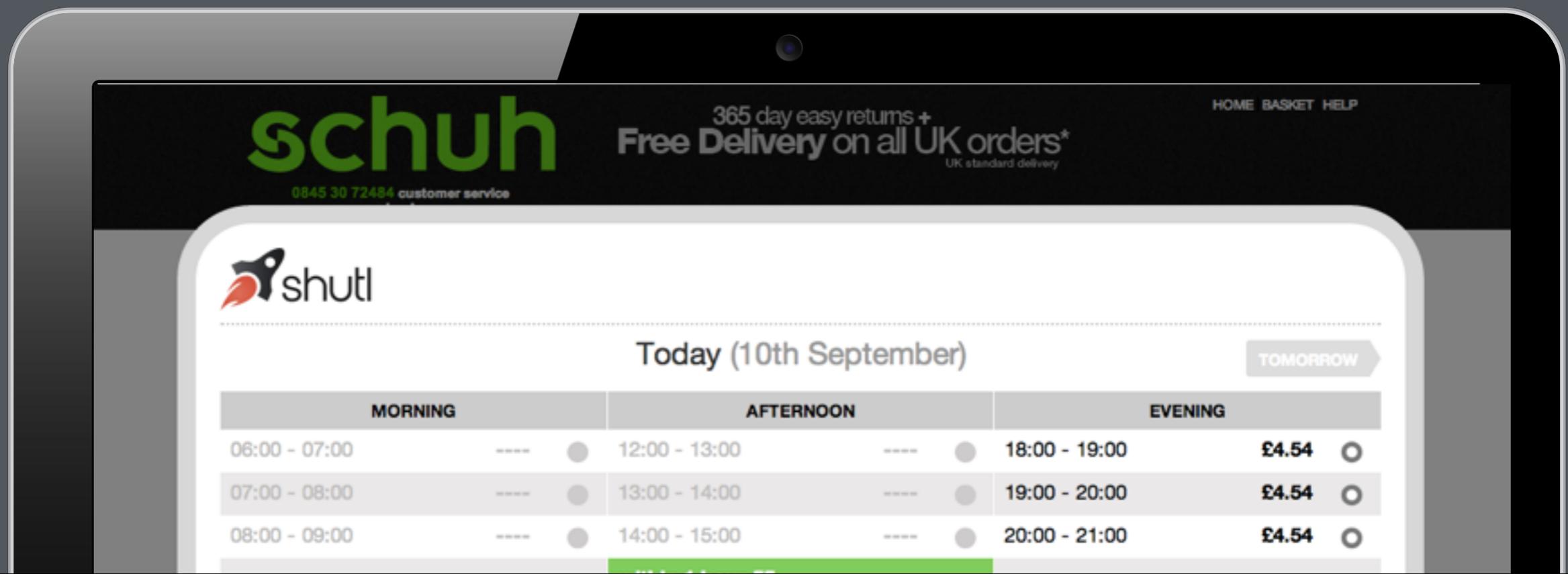
MORNING			AFTERNOON			EVENING		
06:00 - 07:00	----	●	12:00 - 13:00	----	●	18:00 - 19:00	£4.54	○
07:00 - 08:00	----	●	13:00 - 14:00	----	●	19:00 - 20:00	£4.54	○
08:00 - 09:00	----	●	14:00 - 15:00	----	●	20:00 - 21:00	£4.54	○
09:00 - 10:00	----	●	within 1 hour 55 minutes	£4.54	✓	21:00 - 22:00	----	●
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To generate this in VI, the merchant site would have had to call Shutl to get available slots (2 seconds)

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So, that's  $2 + (20 \times 4)$  seconds, 1:22 to generate the data for this calendar



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MORNING		AFTERNOON		EVENING	
06:00 - 07:00	----	●	12:00 - 13:00	----	●
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In VI, this UX could never have happened.

**WORLD**

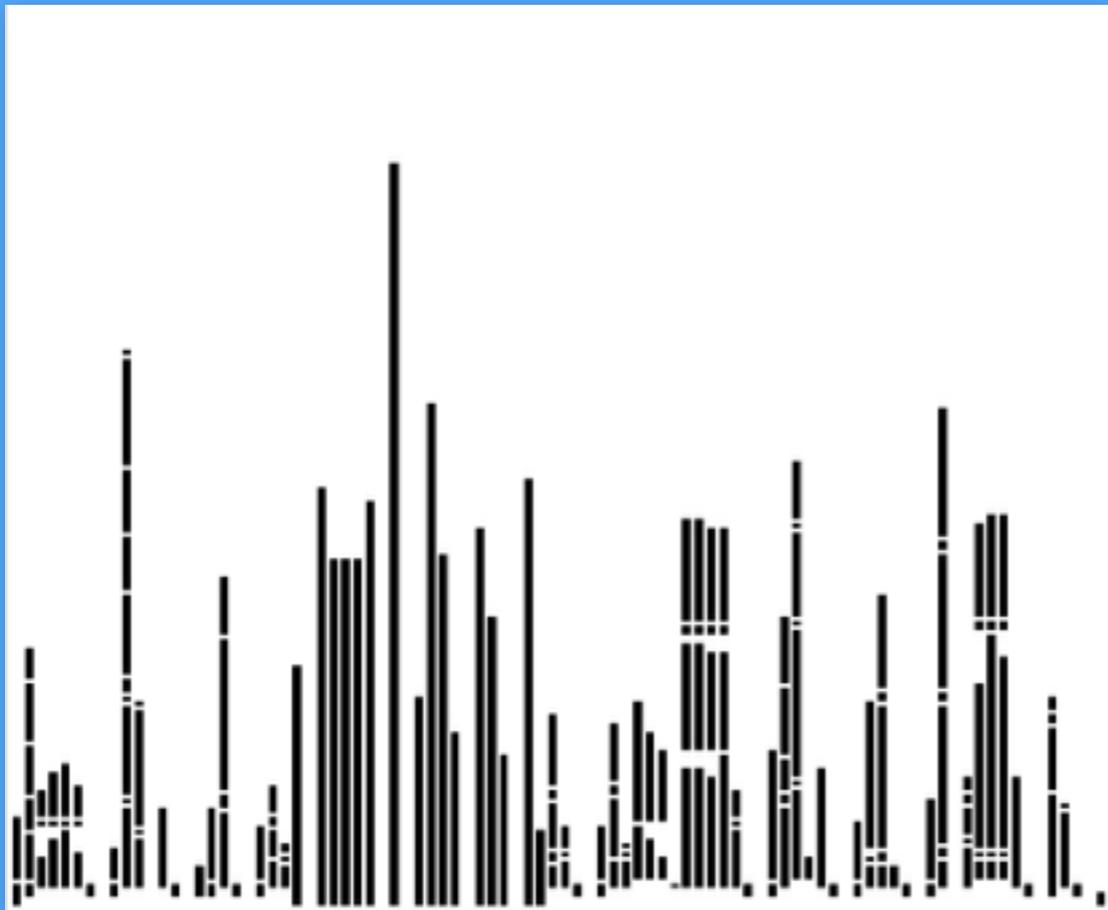
# V2

- Broke app into services
- Services focused around functions like quoting, booking, and giving feedback
- Key goal for the project was improving the speed of the quoting operation, which is where we used graph databases

VI

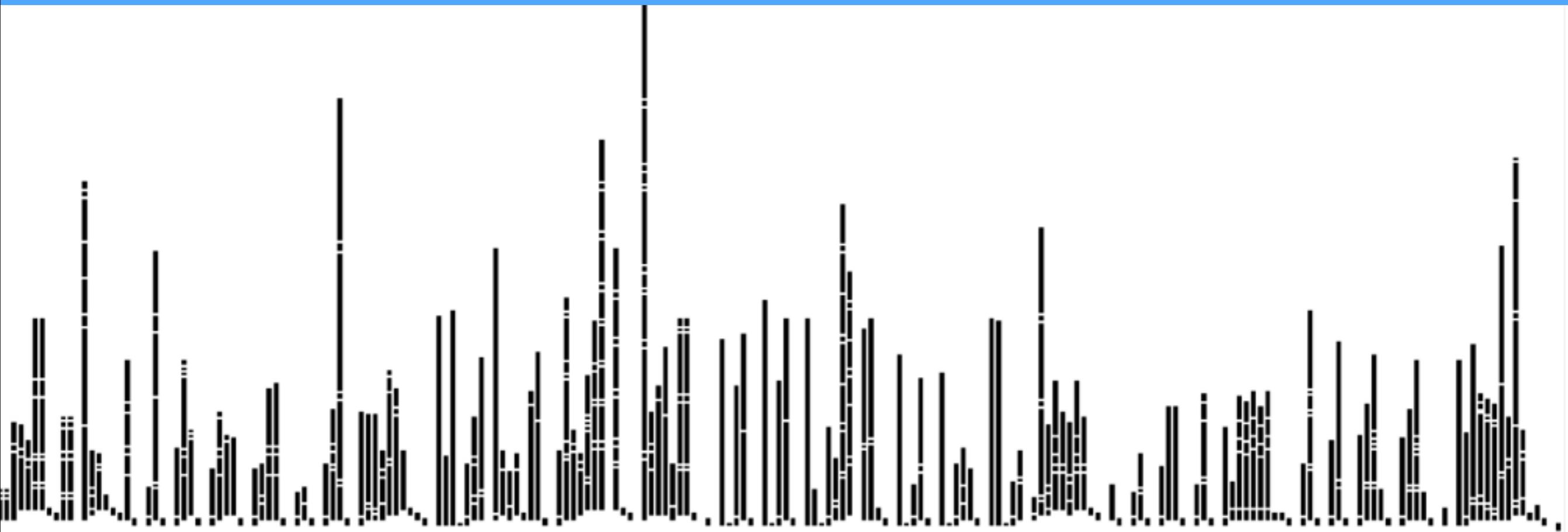
V2

- Quoting for 20 windows down from 82000 ms to 800 ms

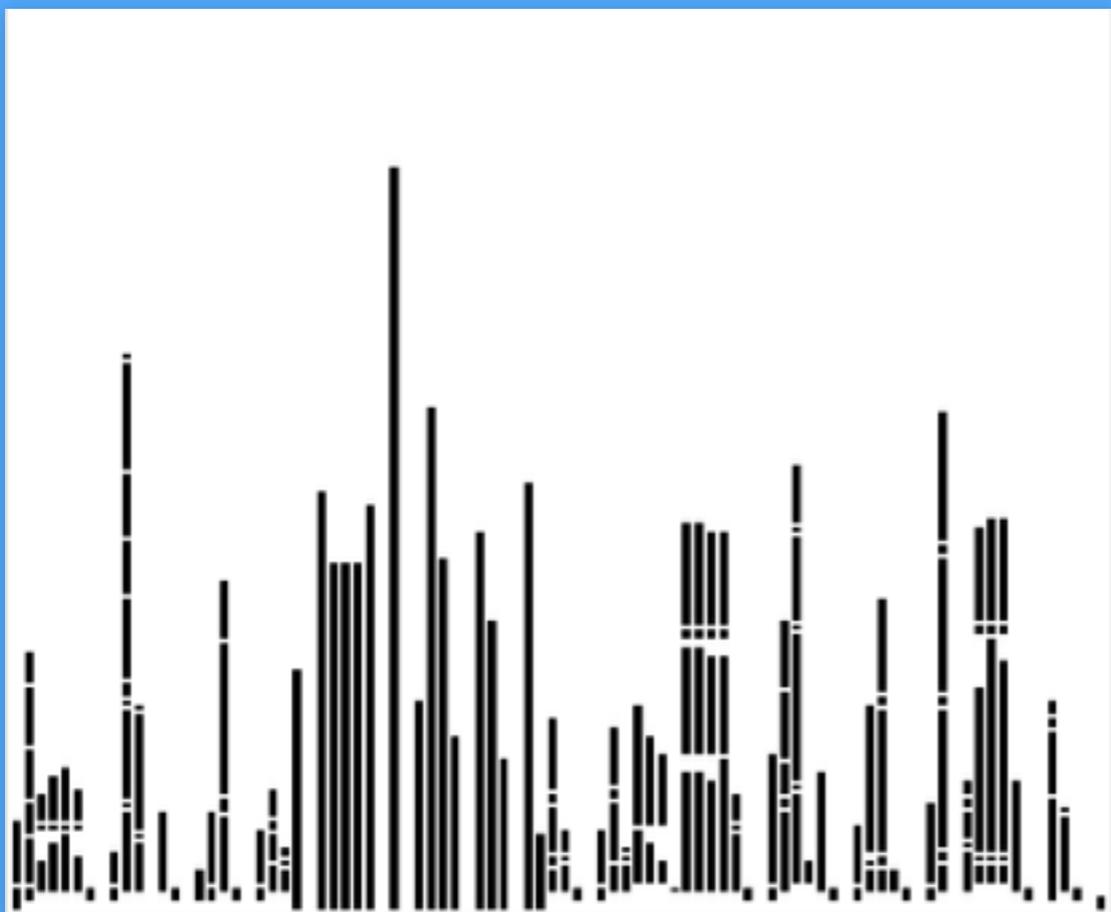


- Quoting for 20 windows down from 82000 ms to 800 ms
- Code complexity much reduced

VI



V2



- Quoting for 20 windows down from 82000 ms to 800 ms
- Code complexity much reduced

A large part of the success of our rewrite was  
down to the graph database.

**What is a graph anyway?**

# Tube map



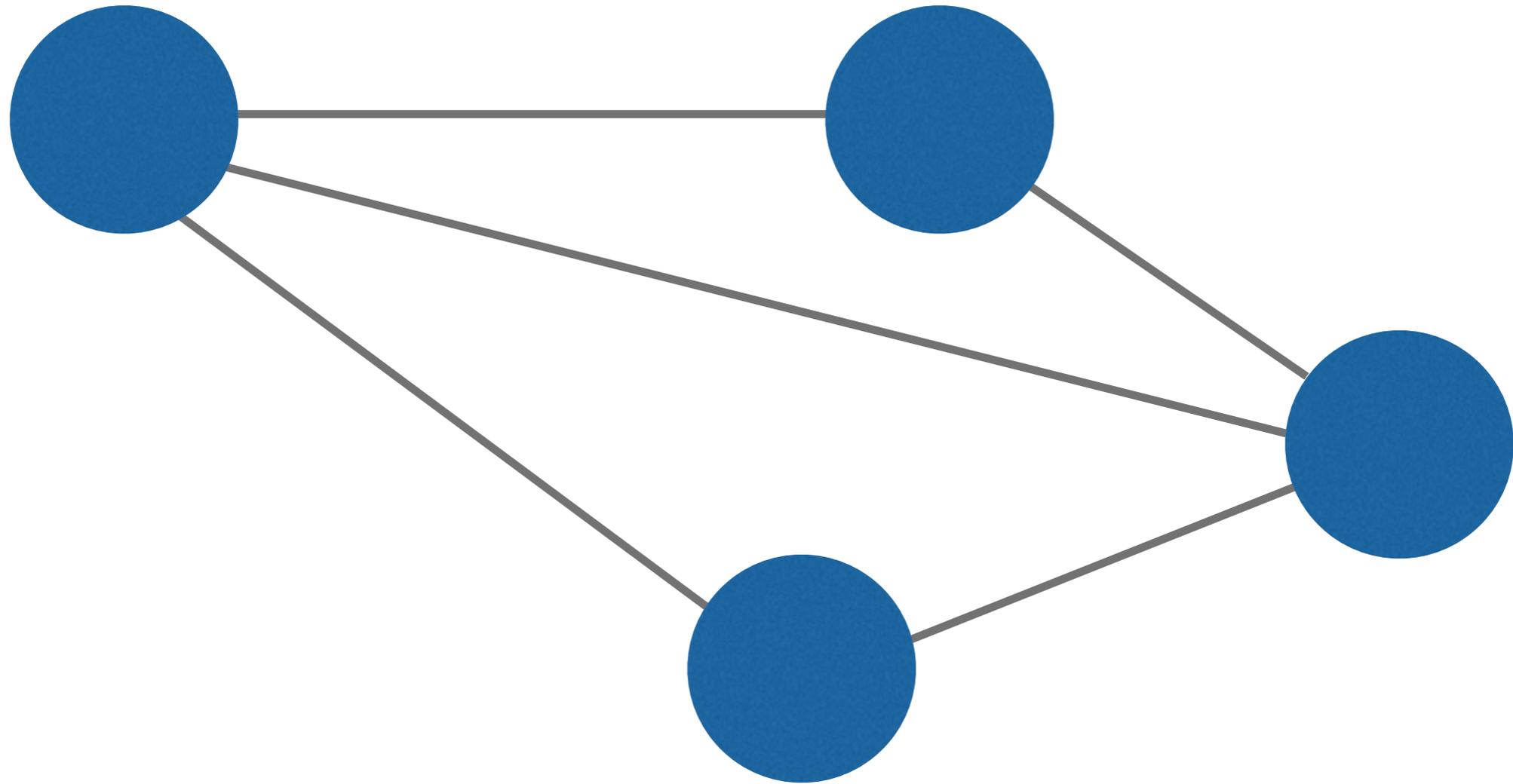
## Key to lines † Check before you travel

<b>Bakerloo</b>	No special arrangements
<b>Central</b>	Chigwell Grange Hill Roding Valley Served until about 1400
<b>Circle</b>	Blackfriars Cannon Street Underground stations closed until late 2011 Open until 2100 Mondays to Fridays. Closed Saturdays and Sundays
<b>District</b>	Blackfriars Cannon Street Kensington (Olympic) Underground stations closed until late 2011 Open until 2100 Mondays to Fridays. Closed Saturdays and Sundays Served 0700 until 13 Mondays to Saturdays and 0800 until 2345 Sundays
<b>Hammersmith &amp; City</b>	No special arrangements
<b>Jubilee</b>	Canary Wharf Step-free interchanging between Underground Canary Wharf DLR at Heron Quays DLR stations at street level
<b>Metropolitan</b>	Chesham Change at Chalfont Latimer on most trains
<b>Northern</b>	Camden Town Charing Cross branch Mill Hill East From 1300 until 1730 Sundays open for interchanging and exit only Change at Kennington at off-peak times if travelling towards or from Morden Change at Finchley Central at off-peak times
<b>Piccadilly</b>	Covent Garden A short walk from either Leicester Square (5 minutes) or Holborn (7 minutes)
	Eastgate to Uxbridge Not served by Piccadilly line trains early mornings
	Heathrow Terminal 4 Open until 1400 Mondays to Saturdays and until 2330 Sundays Trains may wait for eight minutes before continuing to Terminals 1,2,3
	Hounslow West Step-free access for wheelchair users only
	Turnham Green Served by Piccadilly trains early mornings and late evenings only
<b>Victoria</b>	No special arrangements
<b>Waterloo &amp; City</b>	Bank to Waterloo Open 0615 until 2145 Mondays to Fridays and 0800 until 1830 Saturdays. Closed Sundays and public holidays
<b>Overground</b>	No special arrangements
<b>DLR</b>	Heron Quays Step-free interchanging between Heron Quays and Canary Wharf Underground station street level
	West India Quay Not served by DLR trains from Bank towards Lewisham at peak times



This diagram is an evolution of the original design conceived in 1933 by Harry Beck. Correct at time of going to print, October 2011

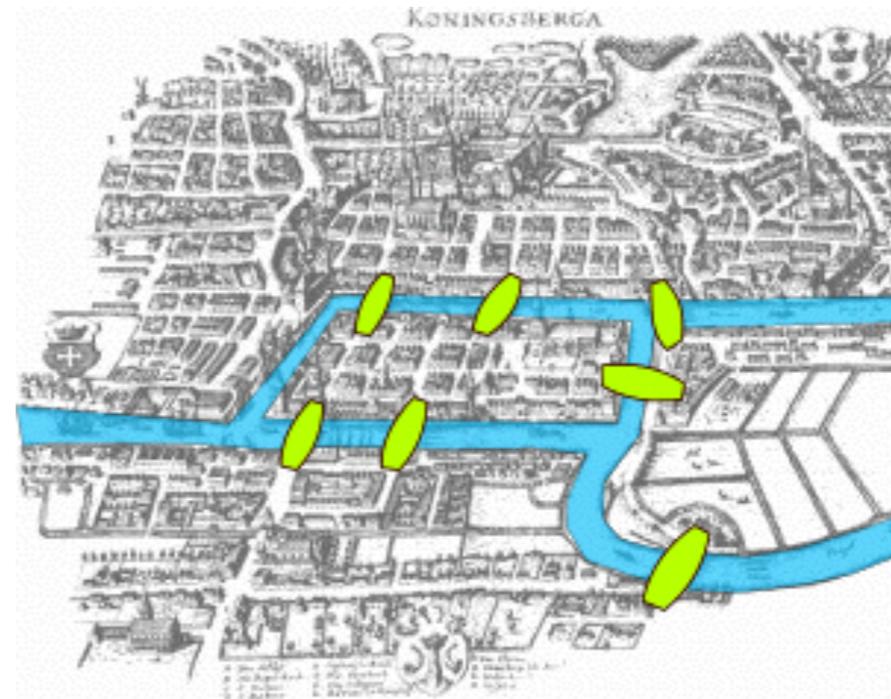
# a simple graph



a collection of vertices (nodes)  
connected by edges (relationships)

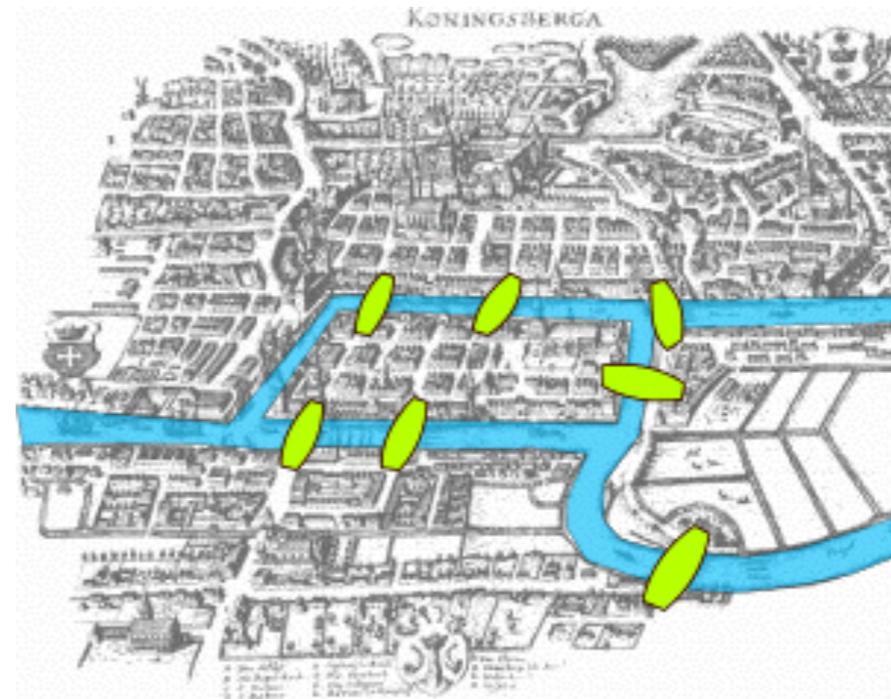
# a short history

the seven bridges of Königsberg (1735)

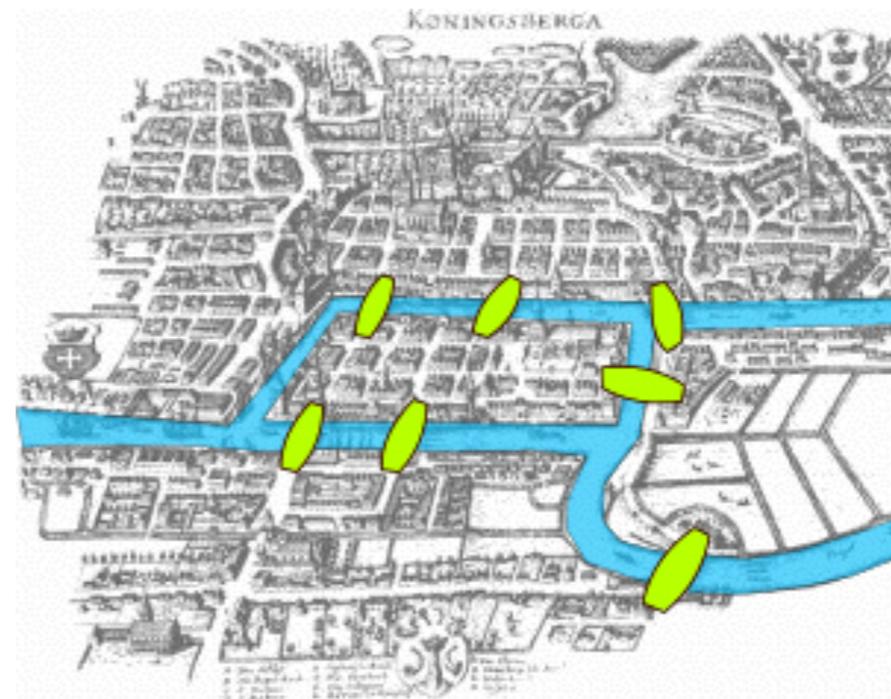


Leonard Euler

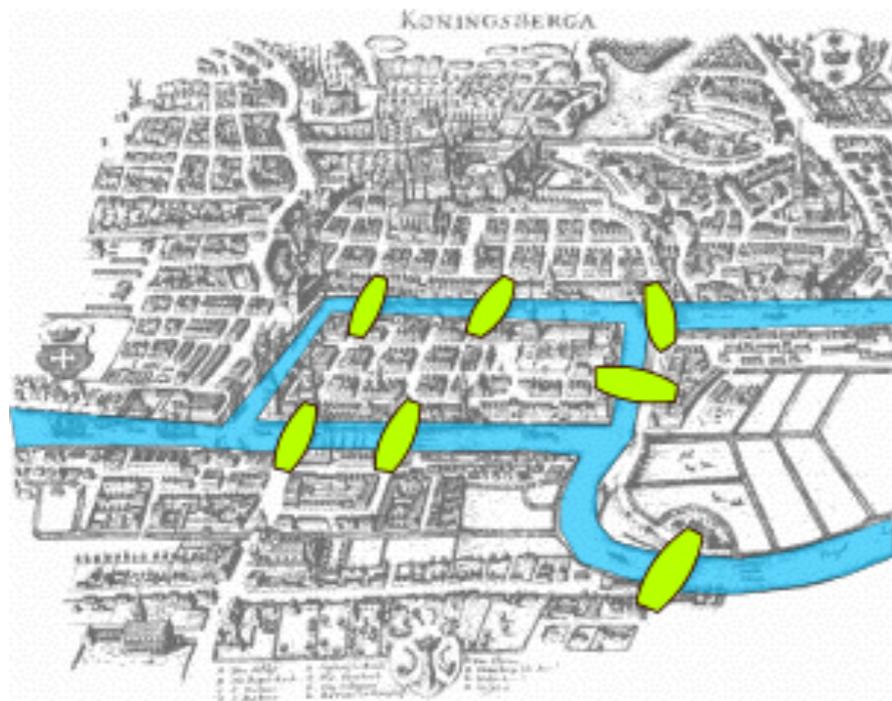
# the seven bridges of Königsberg (1735)



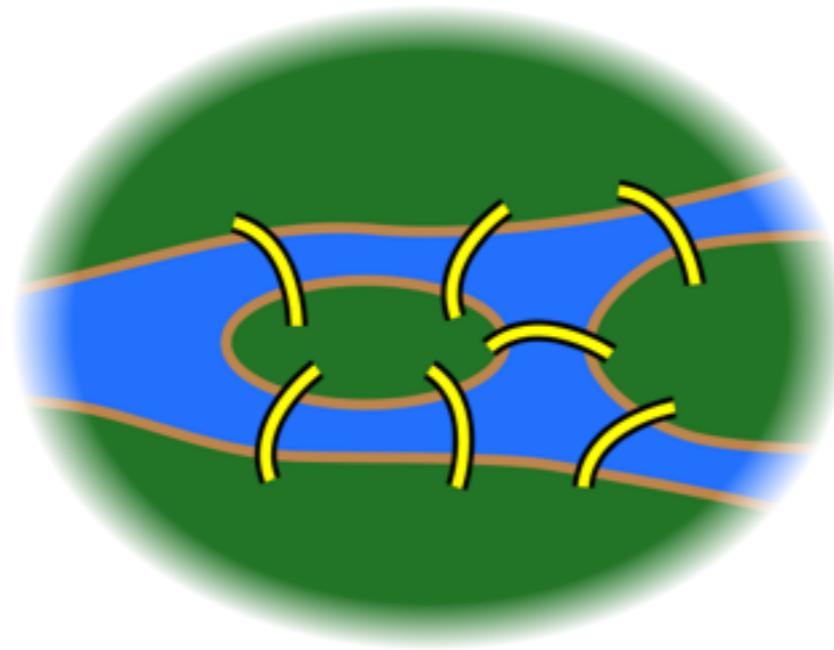
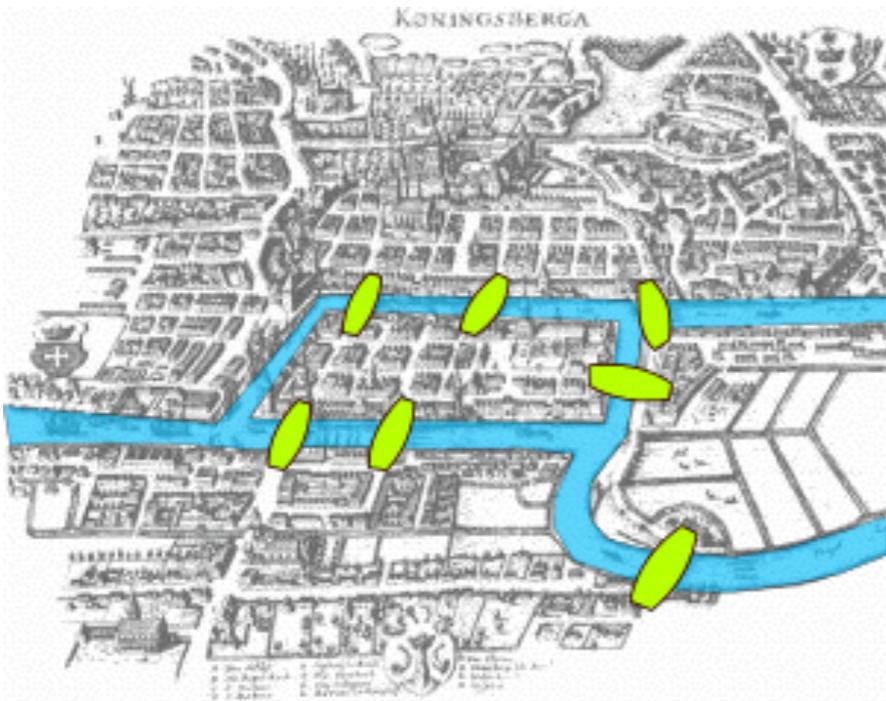
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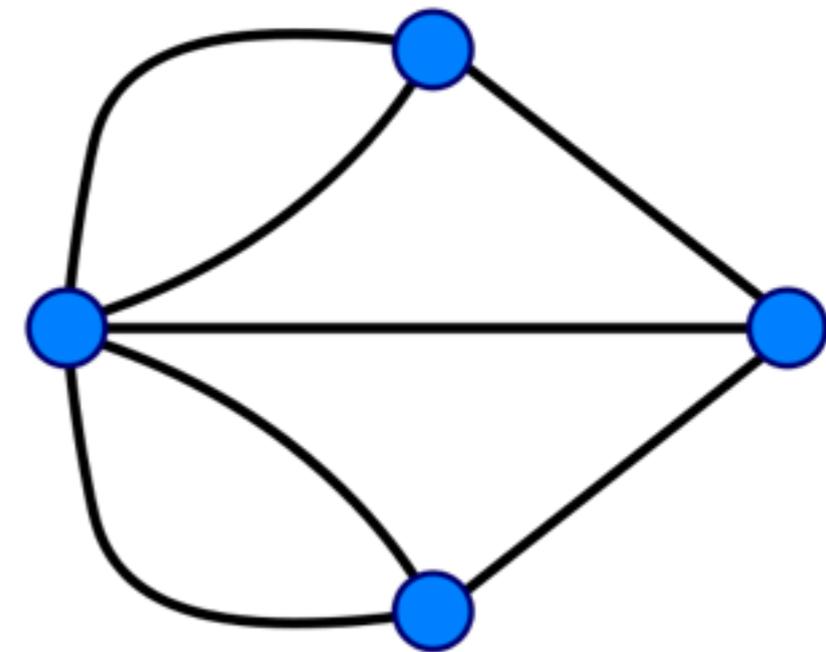
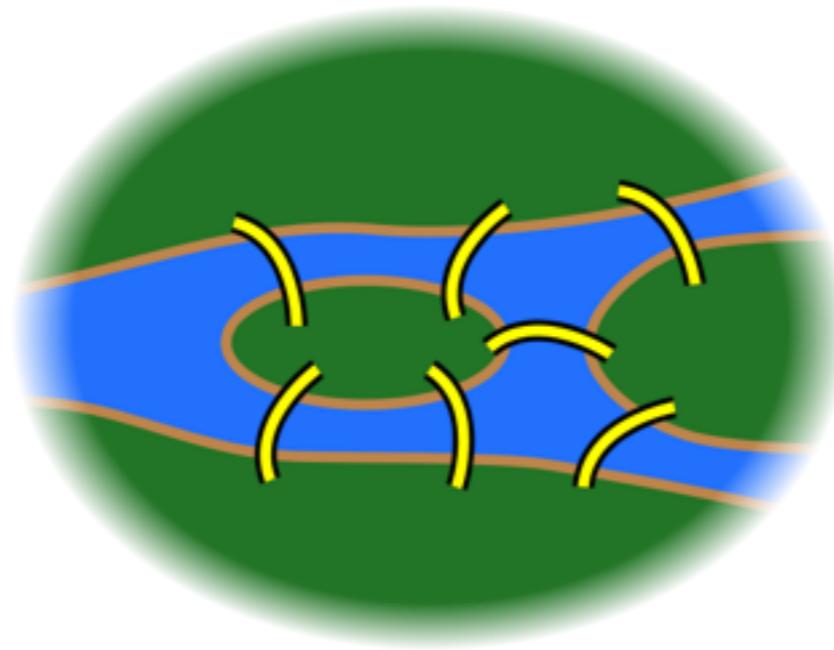
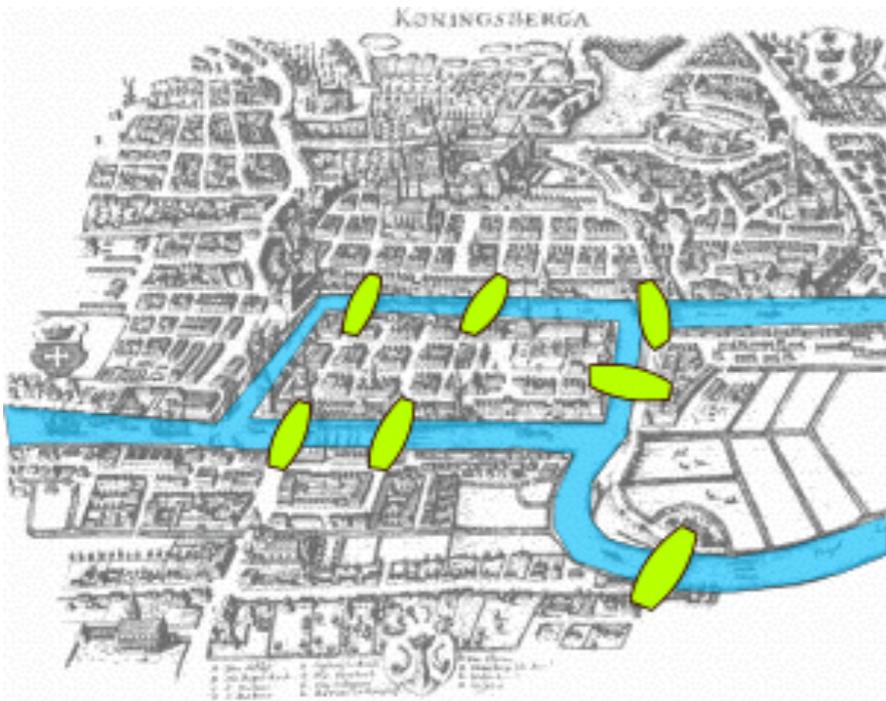
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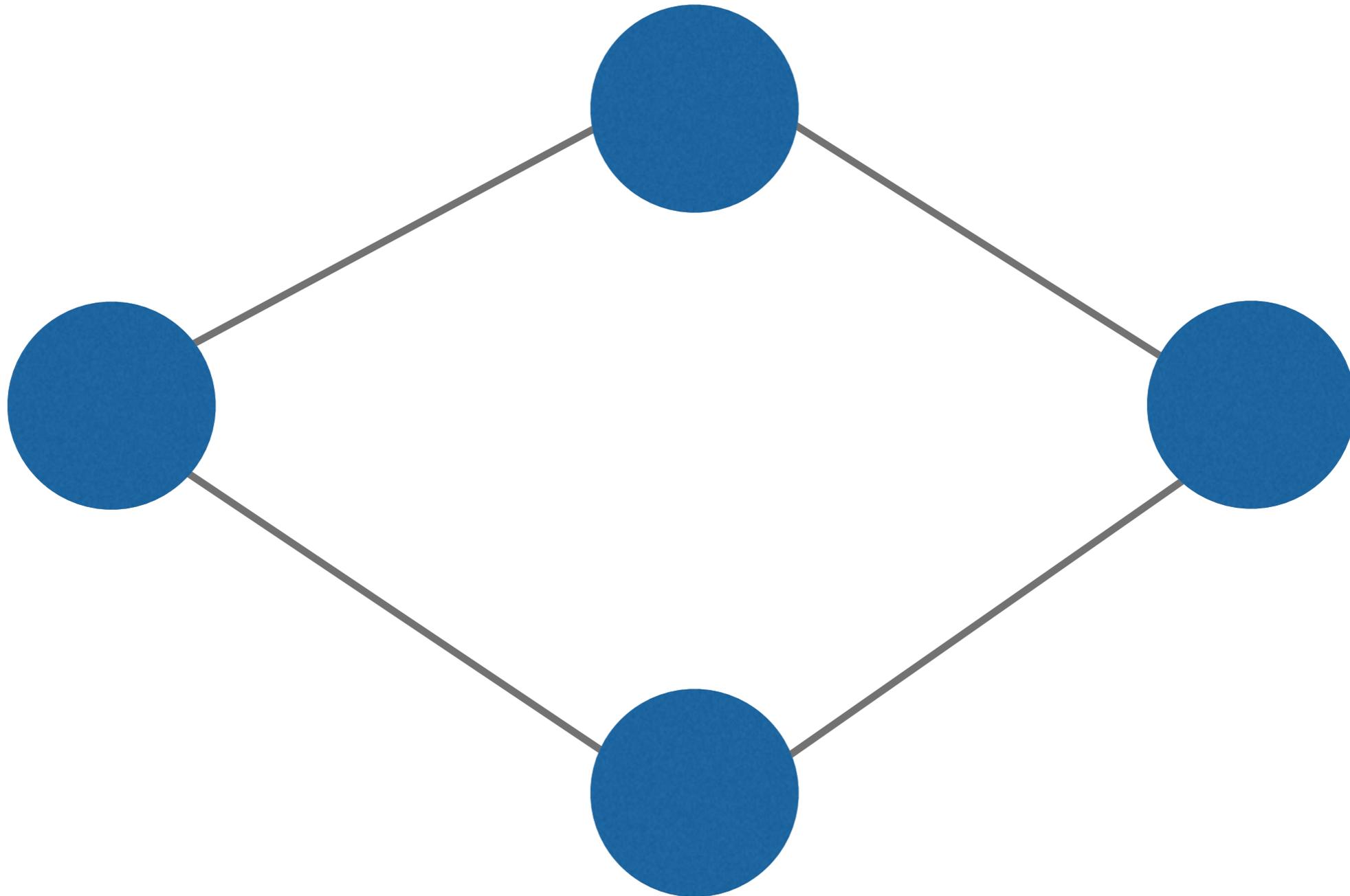
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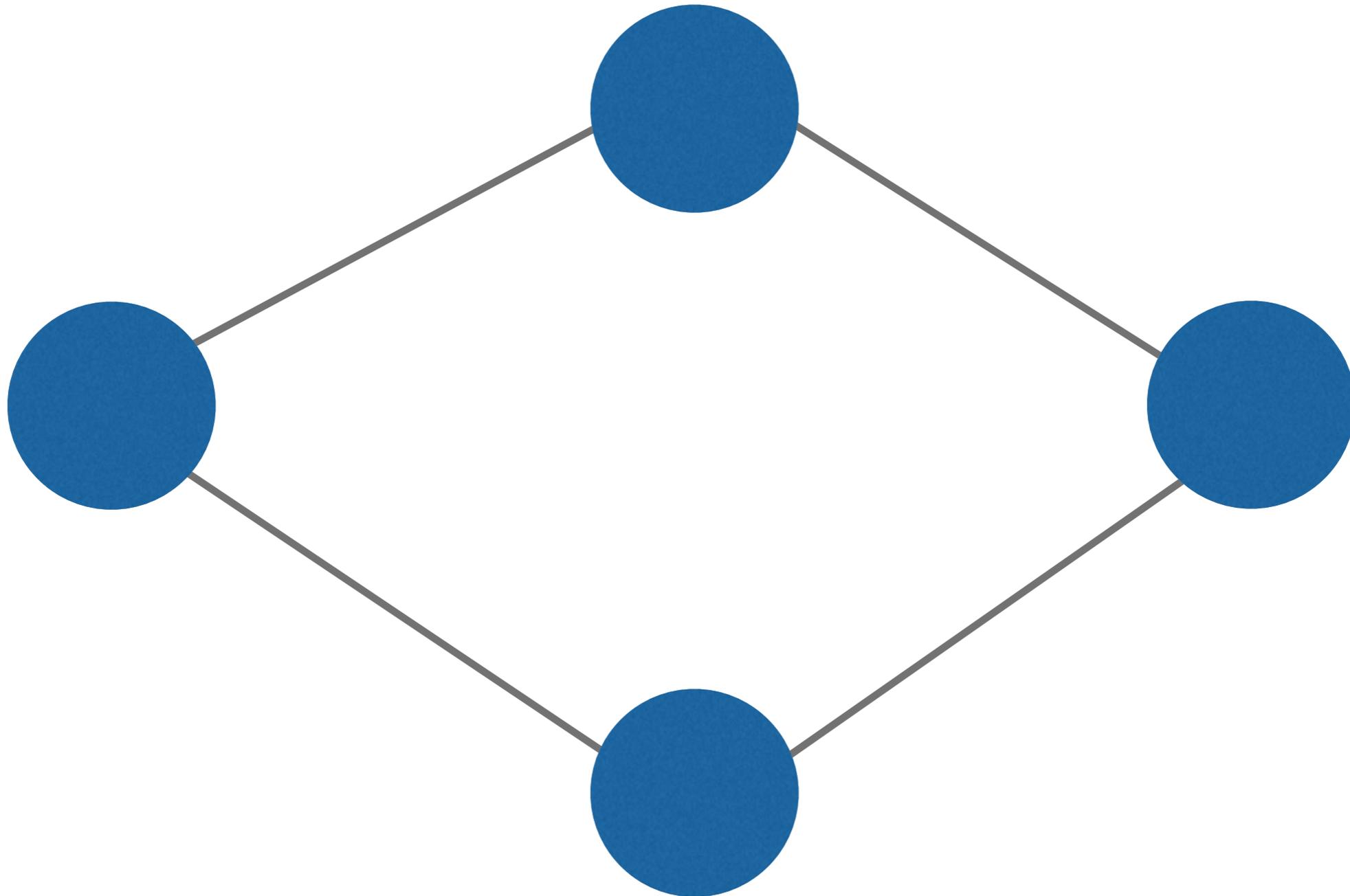


# Euler walk

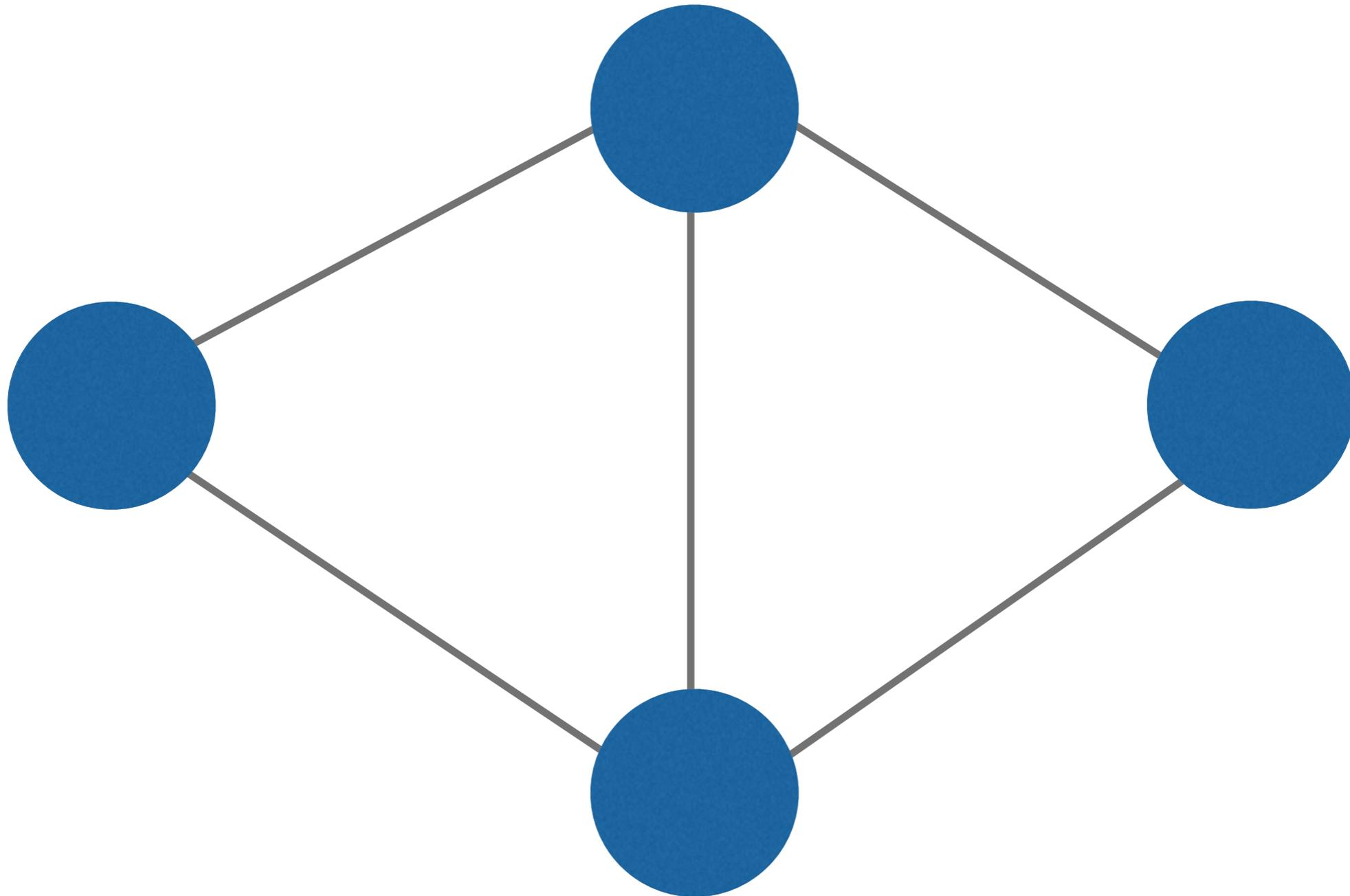


each node has an even degree

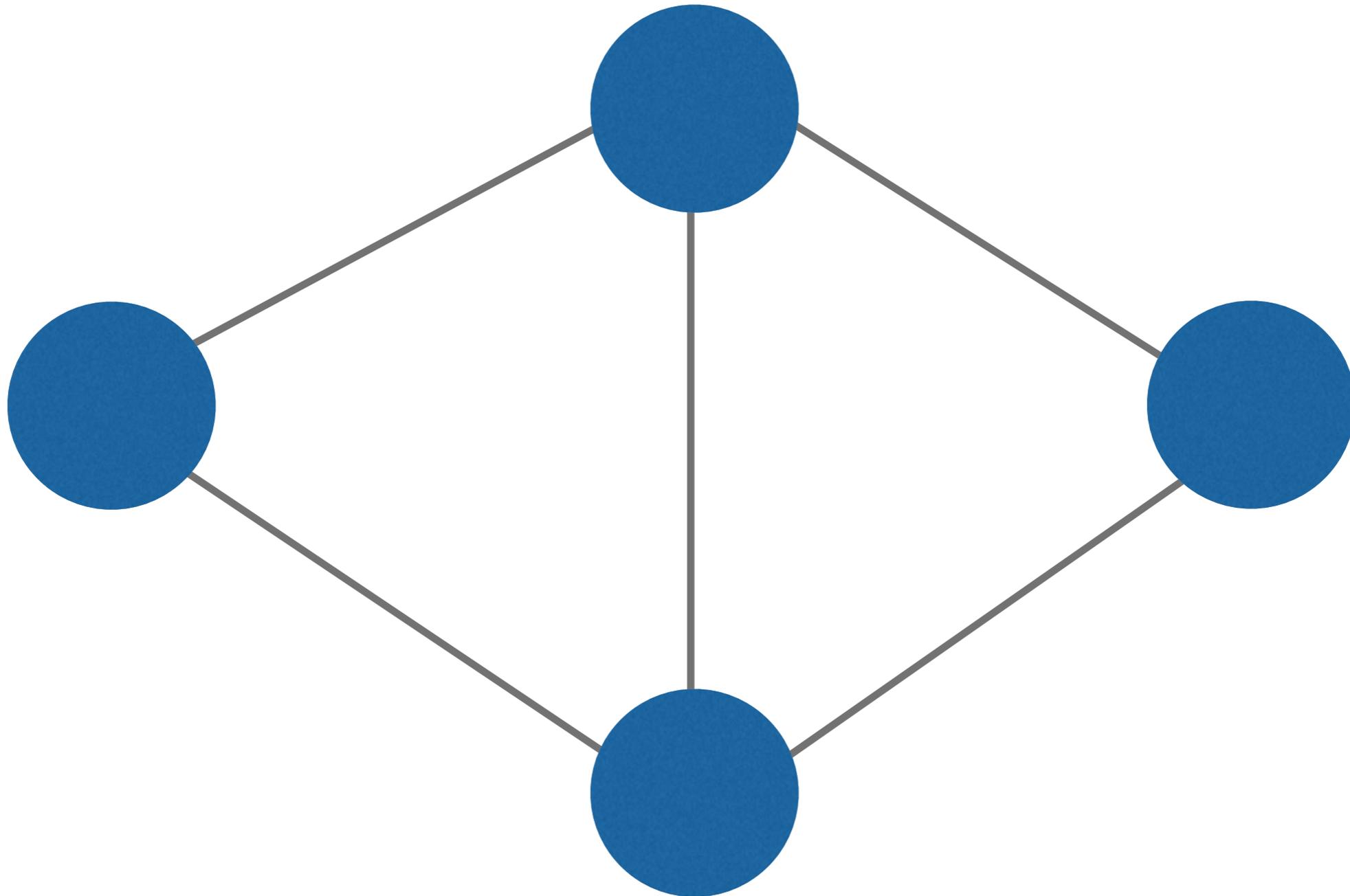
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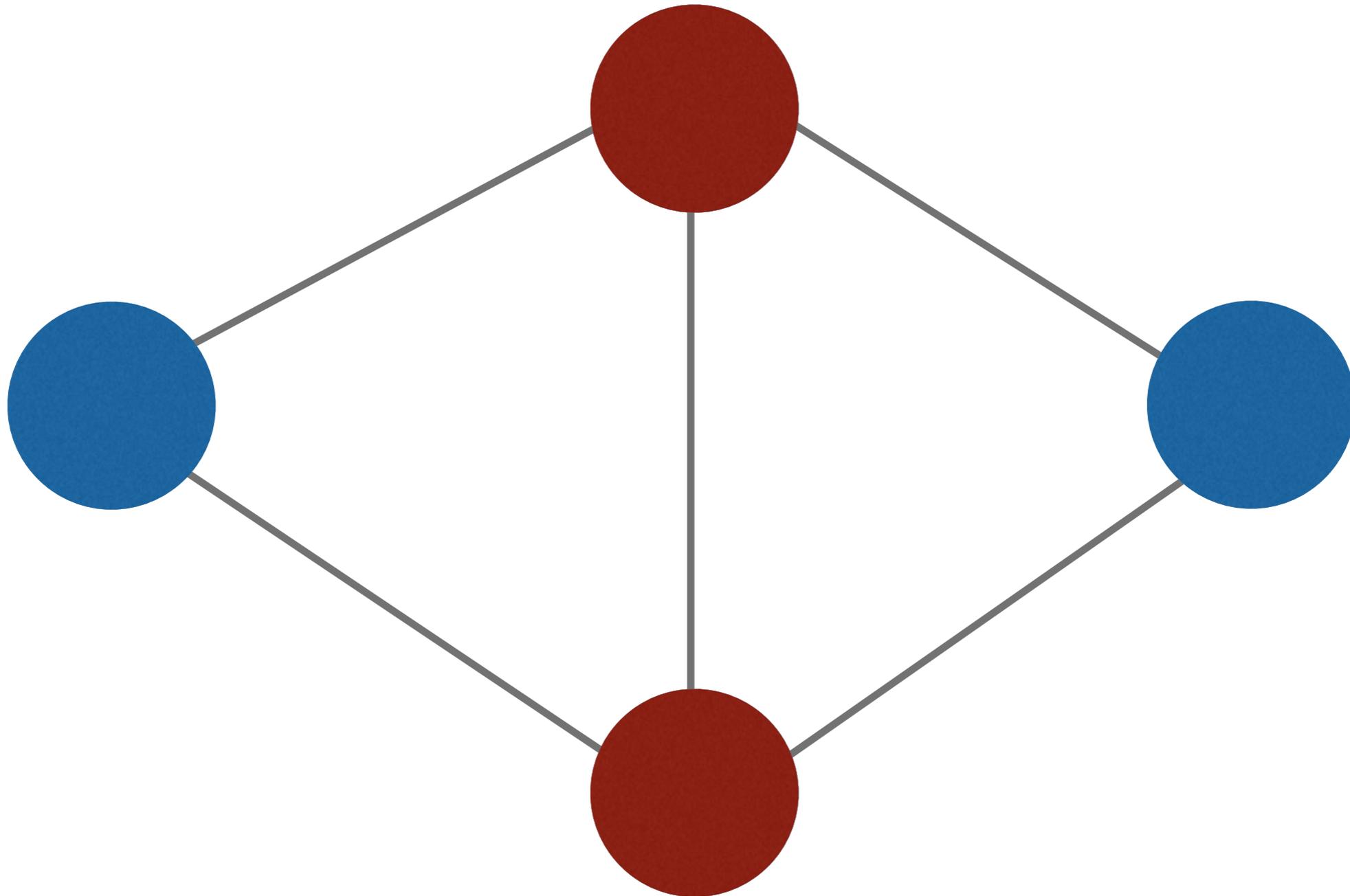


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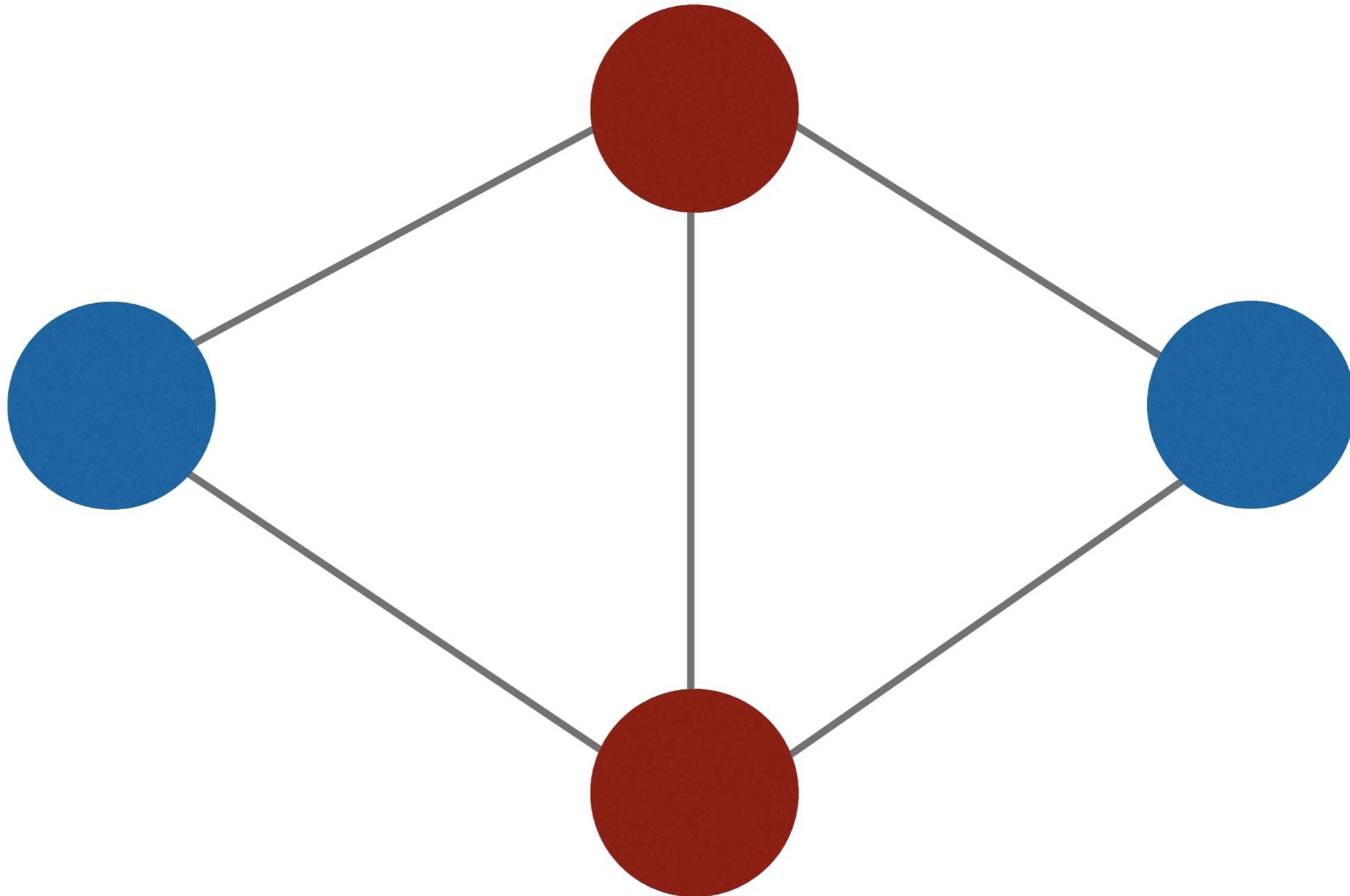
two nodes have an odd degree

# Euler walk



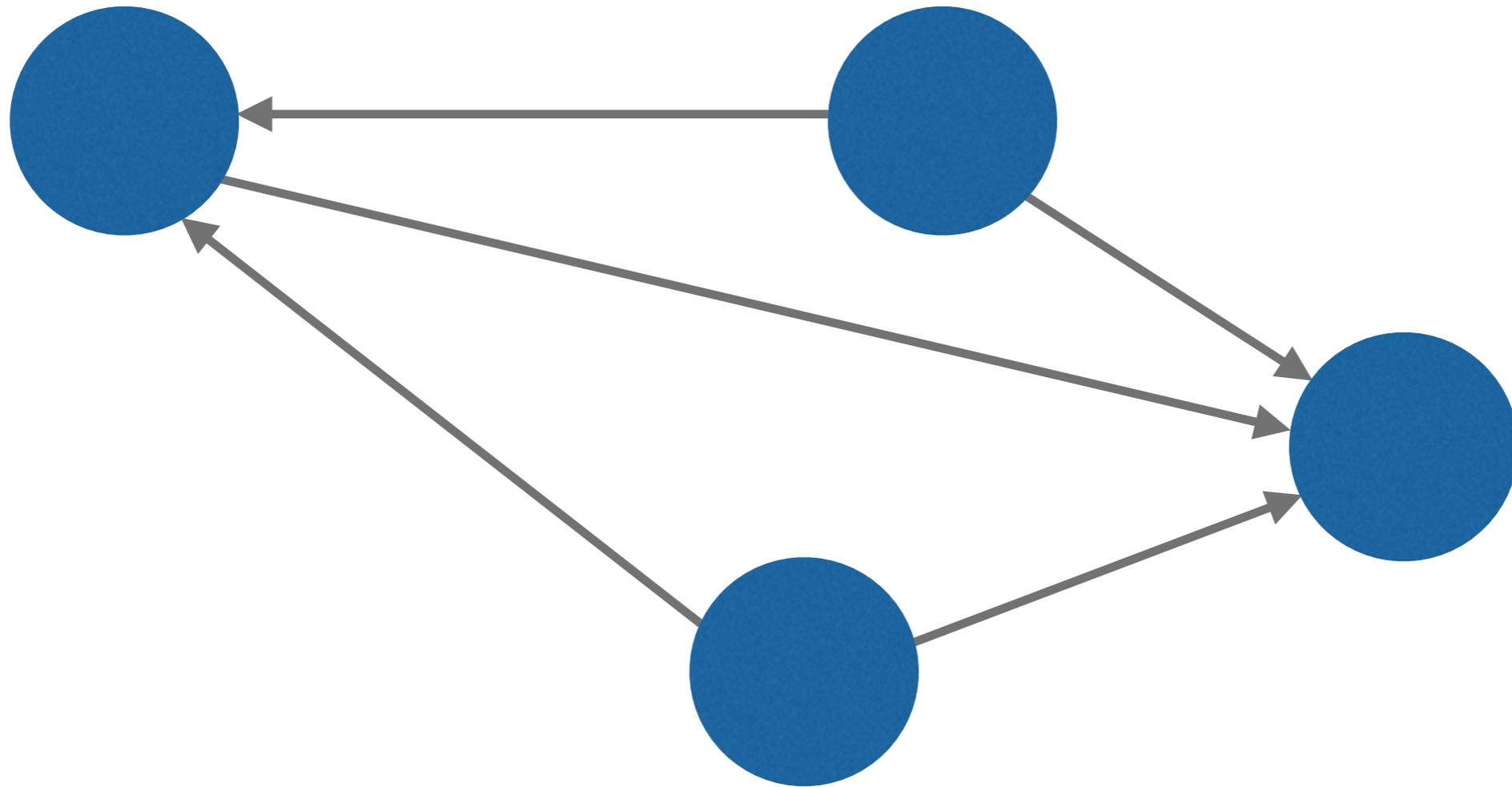
two nodes have an odd degree

**no Euler walk**



**two nodes have an odd degree**

# directed graph



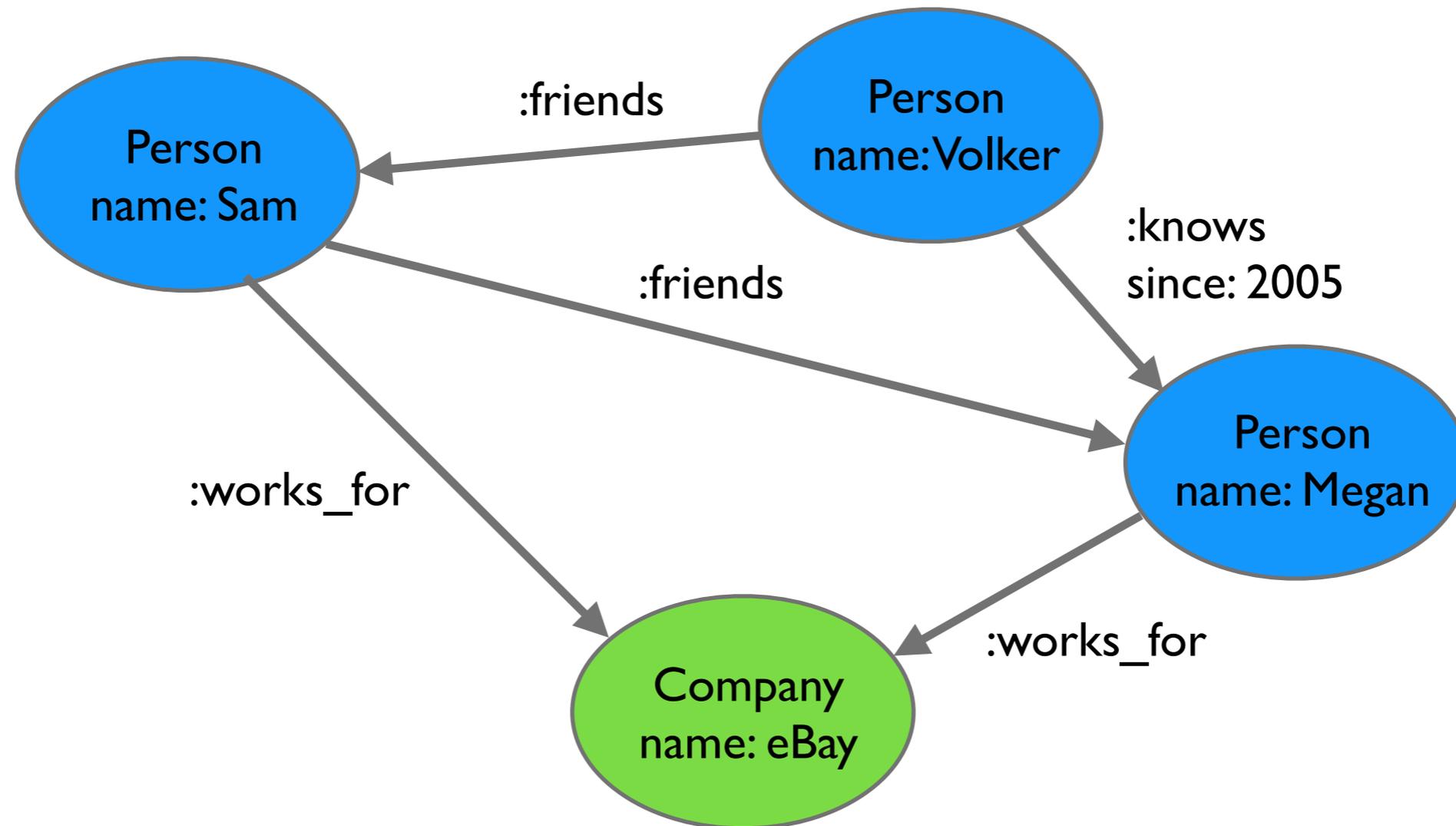
each relationship has a direction or  
one start node and one end node

# property graph

nodes contain properties (key, value)

relationships have a type and are always directed

relationships can contain properties too



# **The Case for Graph Databases**

**relationships are explicit stored**

**additive domain modelling**

whiteboard friendly

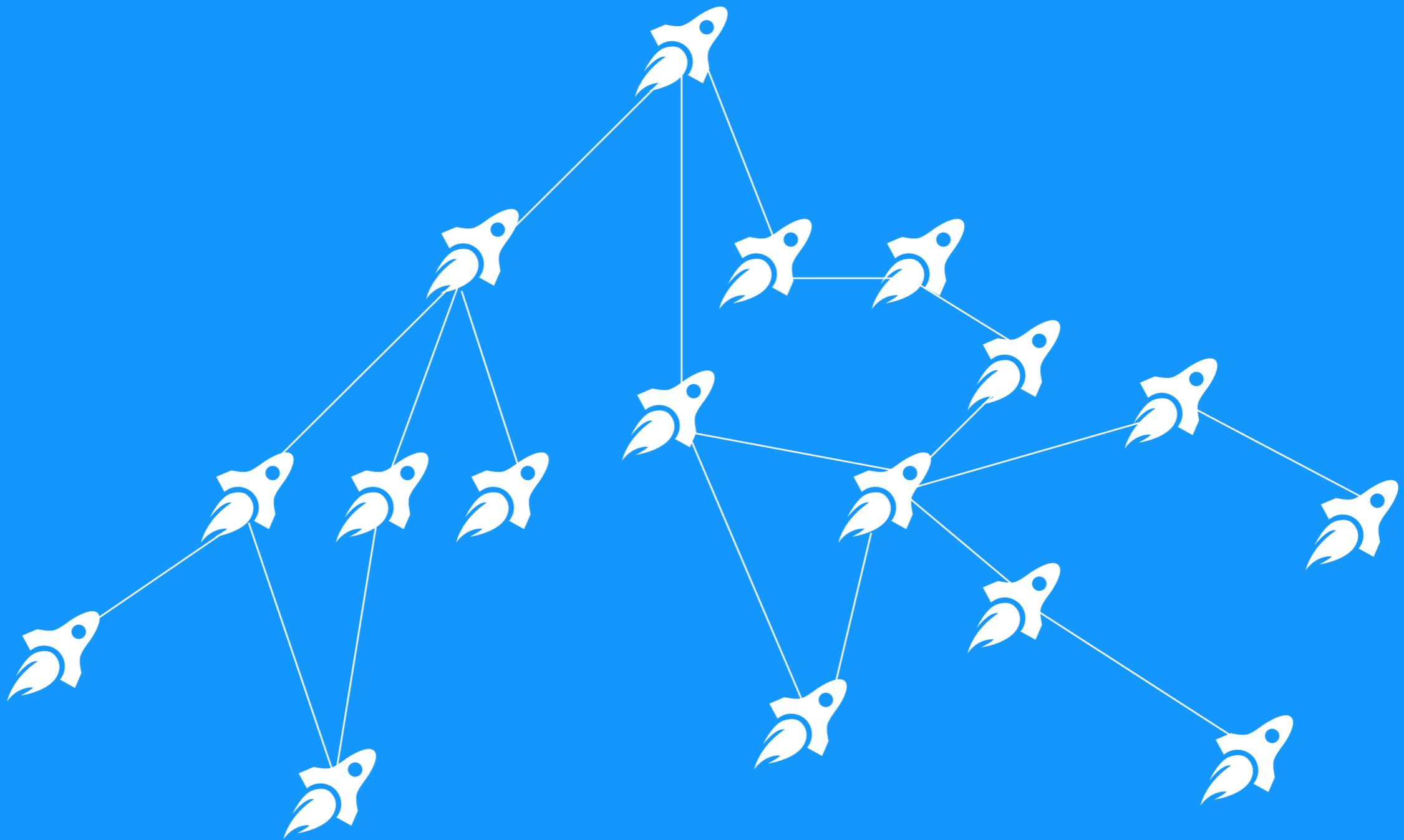
**traversals of relationships are easy and very fast**

**DB performance remains relatively constant as queries are localised to its portion of the graph.**

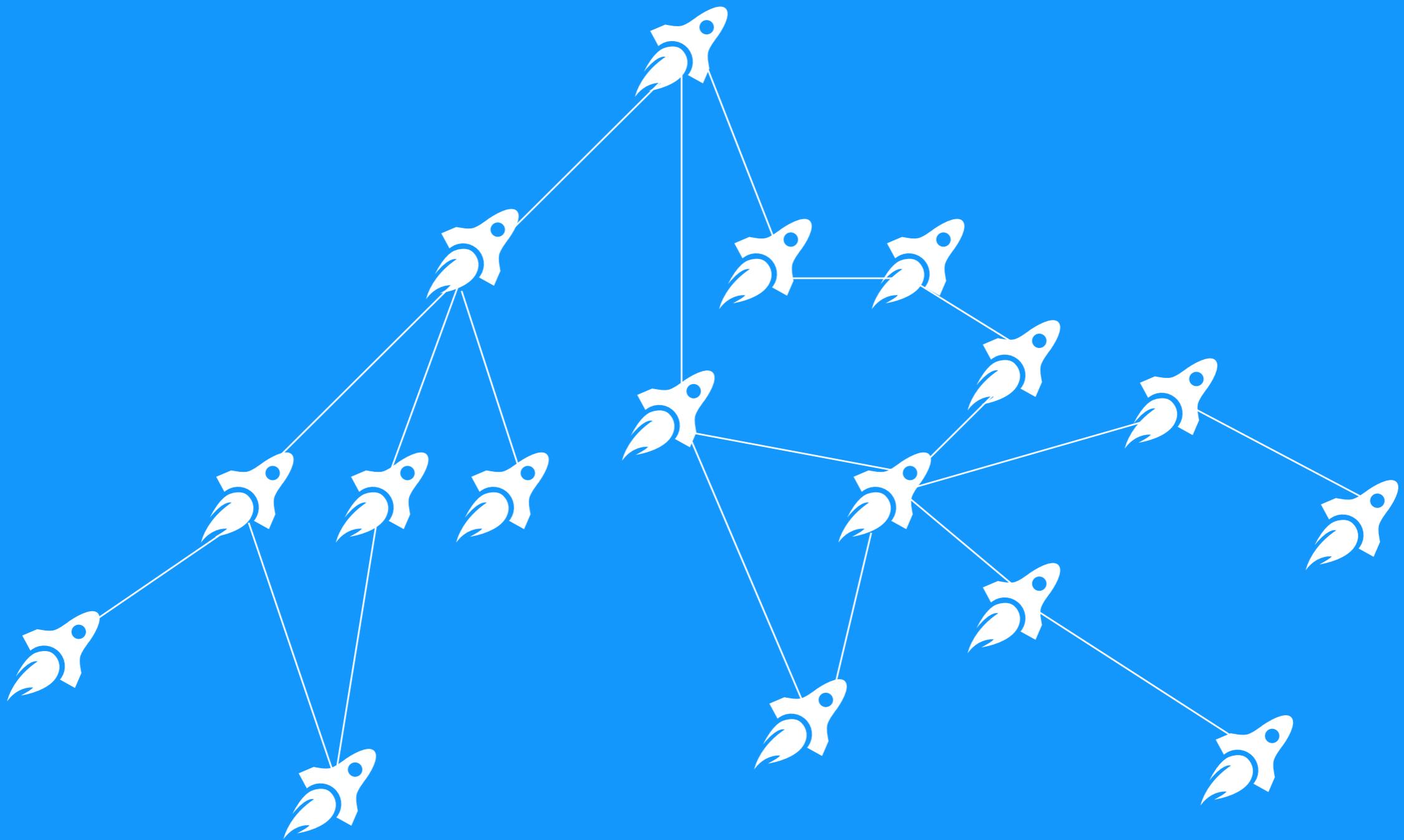
**$O(1)$  for same query**

a graph is its own index (constant query performance)

a graph is its own index (constant query performance)



a graph is its own index (constant query performance)





**the case for Neo4j**



**standalone or embedded in jvm**



**ruby/jruby**



**ruby libraries - neo4j gem by Andreas Ronge  
(<https://github.com/andreasronge/neo4j>)**



**cypher**



**the neotech guys are awesome**

# Querying the graph: Cypher

declarative query language specific to neo4j

easy to learn and intuitive

use specific patterns to query for (something that looks like 'this')

inspired partly by SQL (WHERE and ORDER BY) and SPARQL (pattern matching)

focuses on what to query for and not how to query for it

switch from a mySQL world is made easier by the use of cypher instead of having to learn

a traversal framework straight away

# cypher clauses

- START:** Starting points in the graph, obtained via index lookups or by element IDs.
- MATCH:** The graph pattern to match, bound to the starting points in **START**.
- WHERE:** Filtering criteria.
- RETURN:** What to return.
- CREATE:** Creates nodes and relationships.
- DELETE:** Removes nodes, relationships and properties.
- SET:** Set values to properties.
- FOREACH:** Performs updating actions once per element in a list.
- WITH:** Divides a query into multiple, distinct parts

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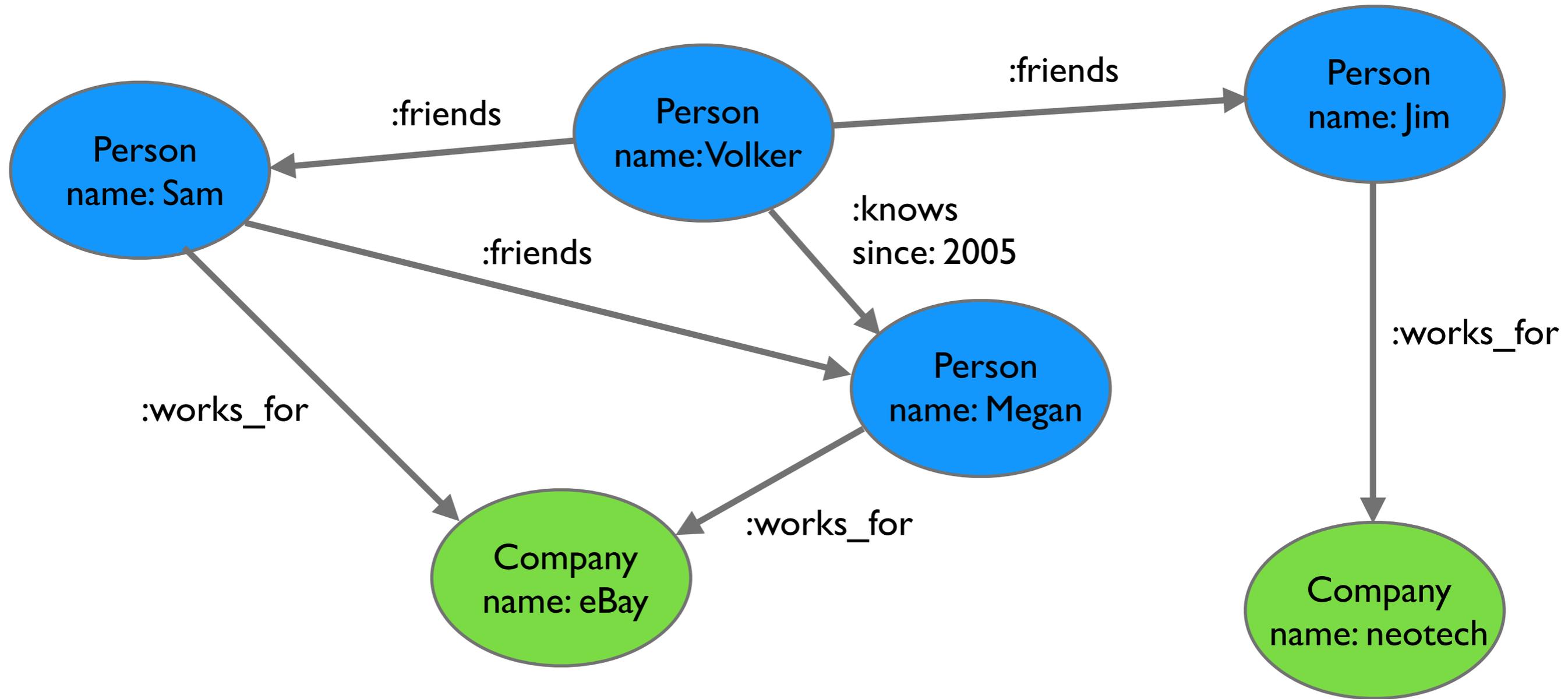
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**WITH:** Divides a query into multiple, distinct parts

# an example



**find all the companies my friends work for**

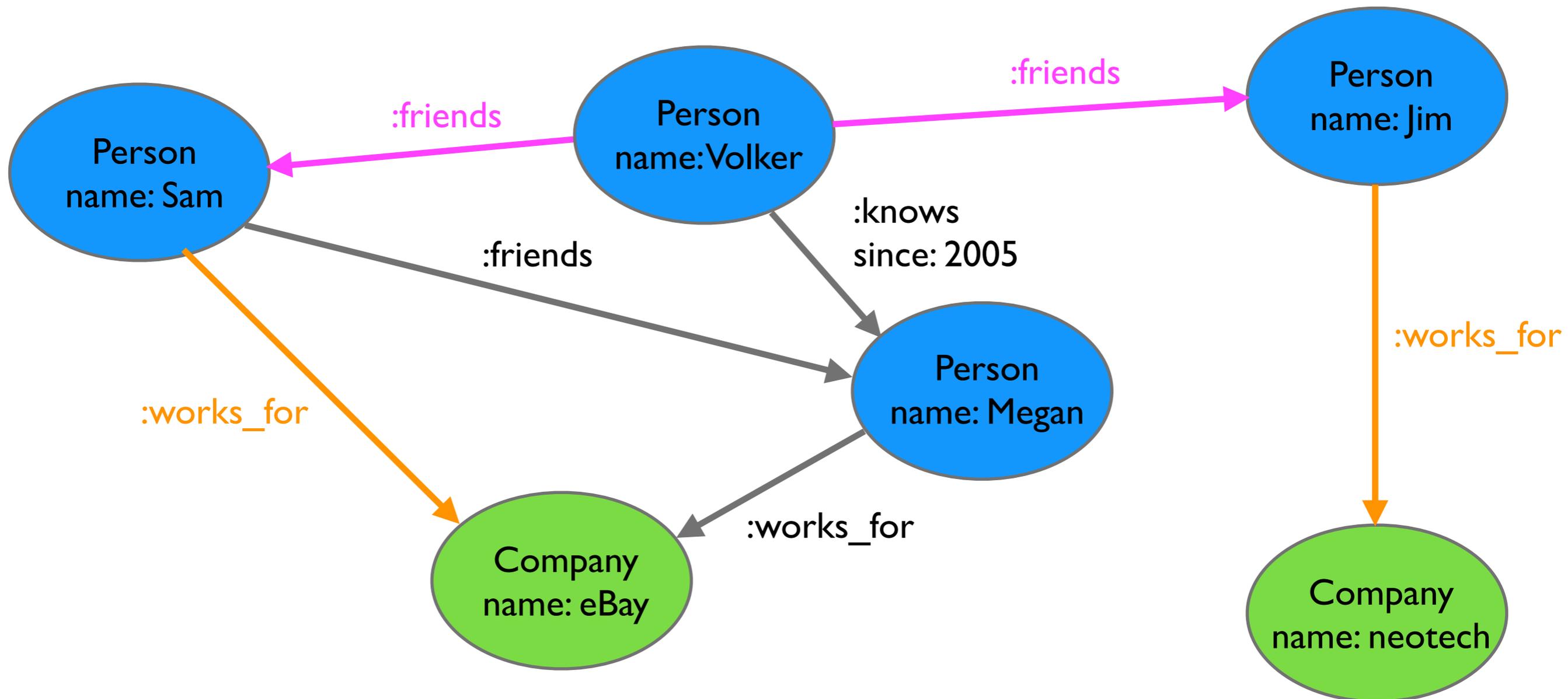
```
MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -[:friends]  
        - (person) - [:works_for]-> company  
RETURN company
```

# find all the companies my friends work for

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# find all the companies my friends work for

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MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -[:friends]  
      - (person) - [:works_for]-> company  
RETURN company
```



**find all the companies my friend's friends work for**

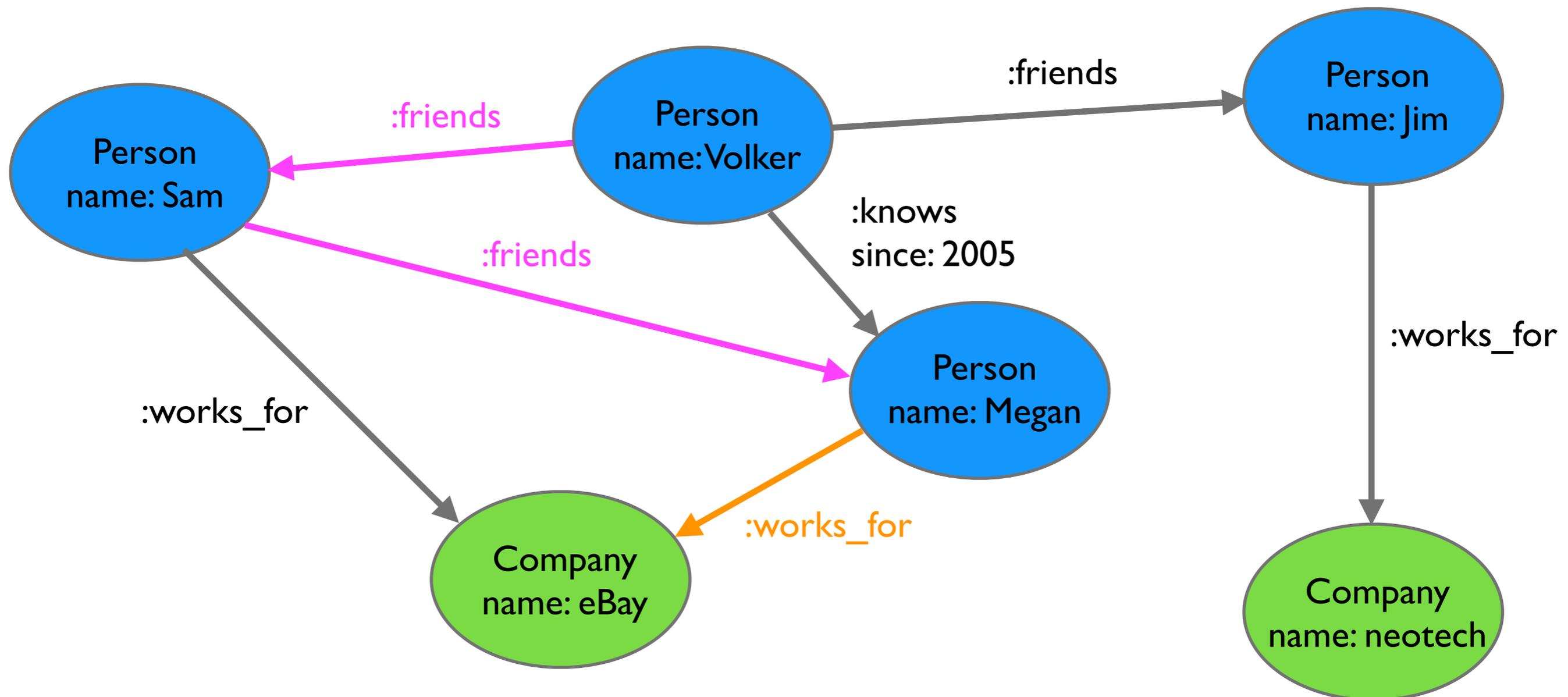
```
MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -  
  [:friends*2..2]-(person) - [:works_for]  
  -> company  
RETURN company
```

# find all the companies my friend's friends work for

```
MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -  
      [ :friends*2..2 ] - (person) - [ :works_for ]  
      -> company  
RETURN company
```

# find all the companies my friend's friends work for

```
MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -  
      [ :friends*2..2 ] - (person) - [ :works_for ]  
      -> company  
RETURN company
```



# find all my friends who work for neotech

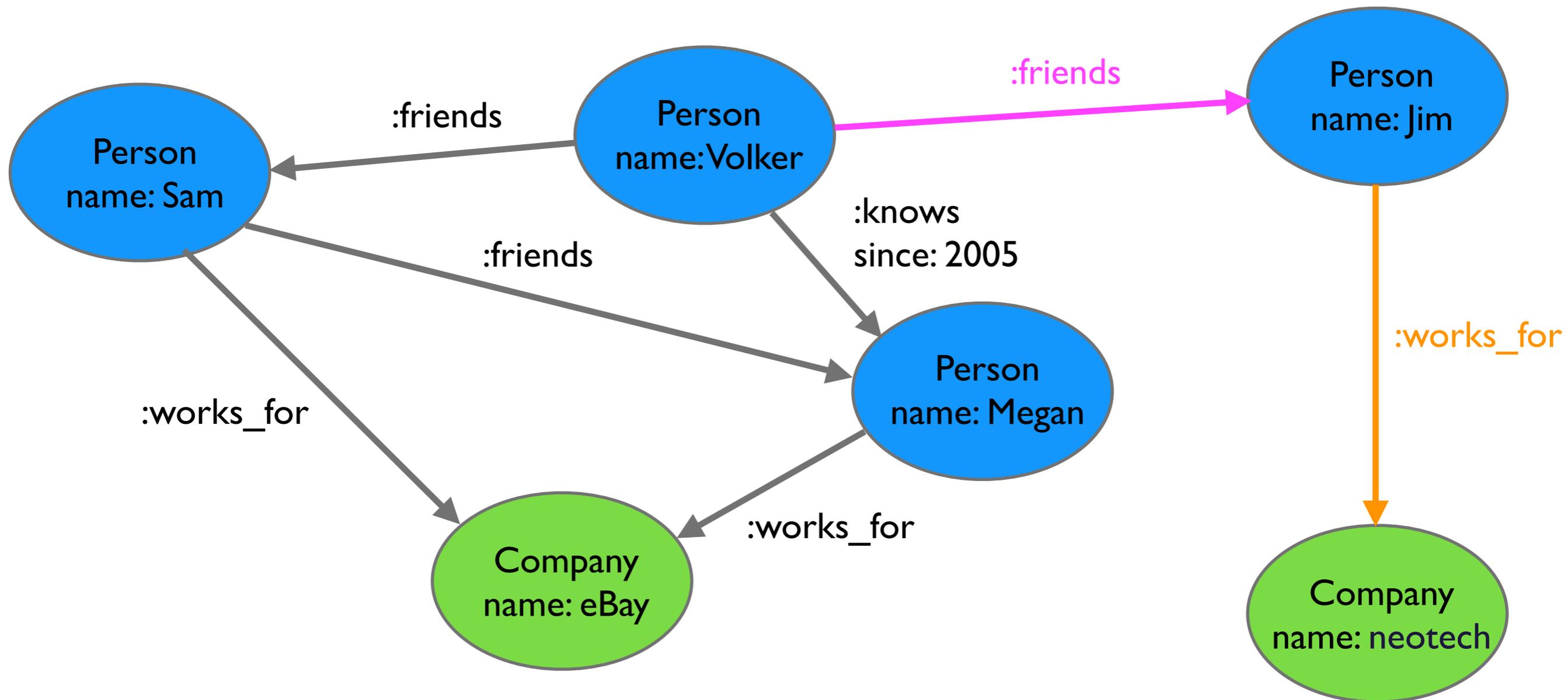
```
MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -[:friends]  
        -(friends) - [:works_for]-> company  
WHERE  company.name = 'neotech'  
RETURN friends
```

# find all my friends who work for neotech

```
MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -[:friends]
      -(friends) - [:works_for]-> company
WHERE  company.name = 'neotech'
RETURN friends
```

# find all my friends who work for neotech

```
MATCH (person{ name:'Volker' }) -[:friends]  
      -(friends) - [:works_for]-> company  
WHERE  company.name = 'neotech'  
RETURN friends
```

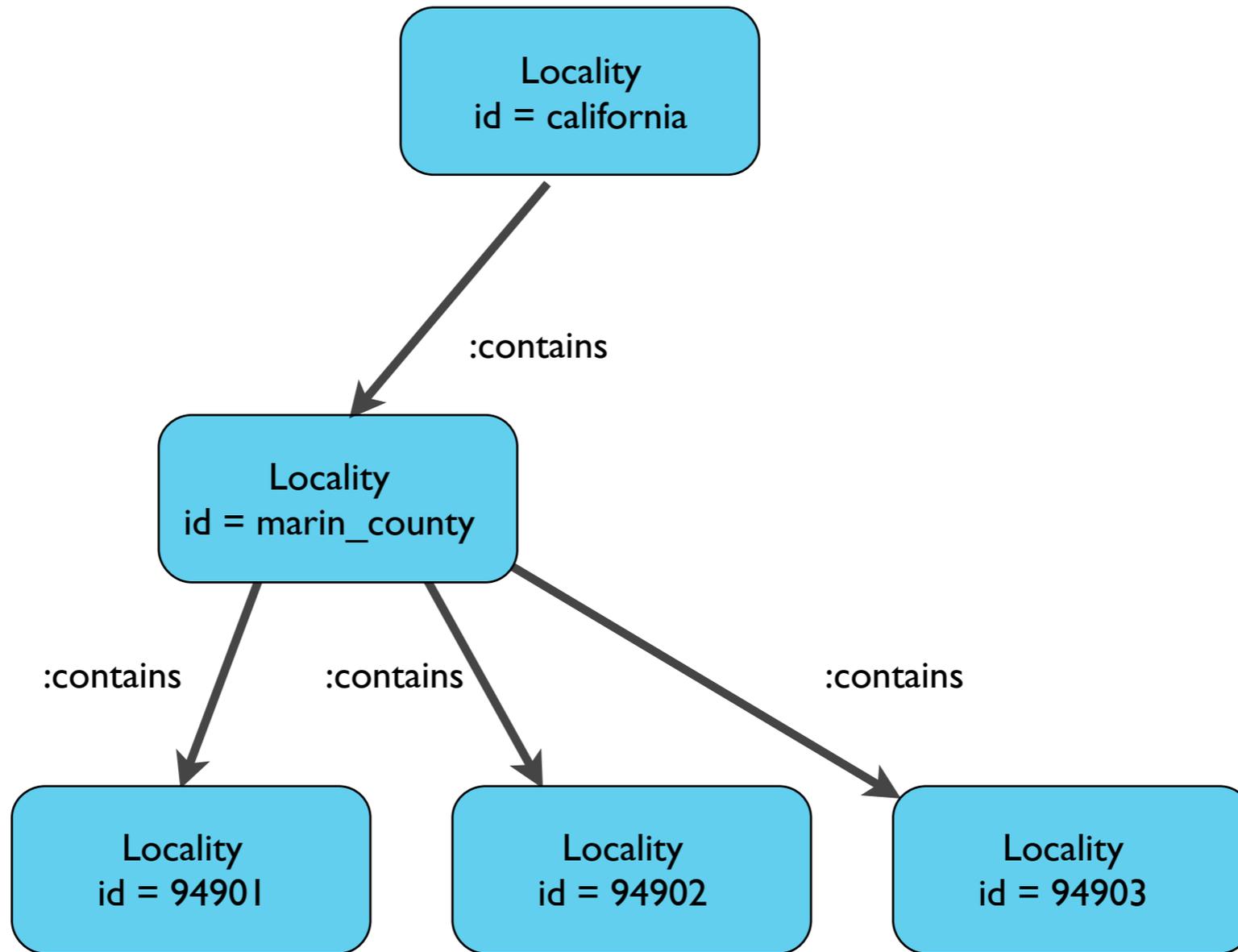


**a good place to try it out:**

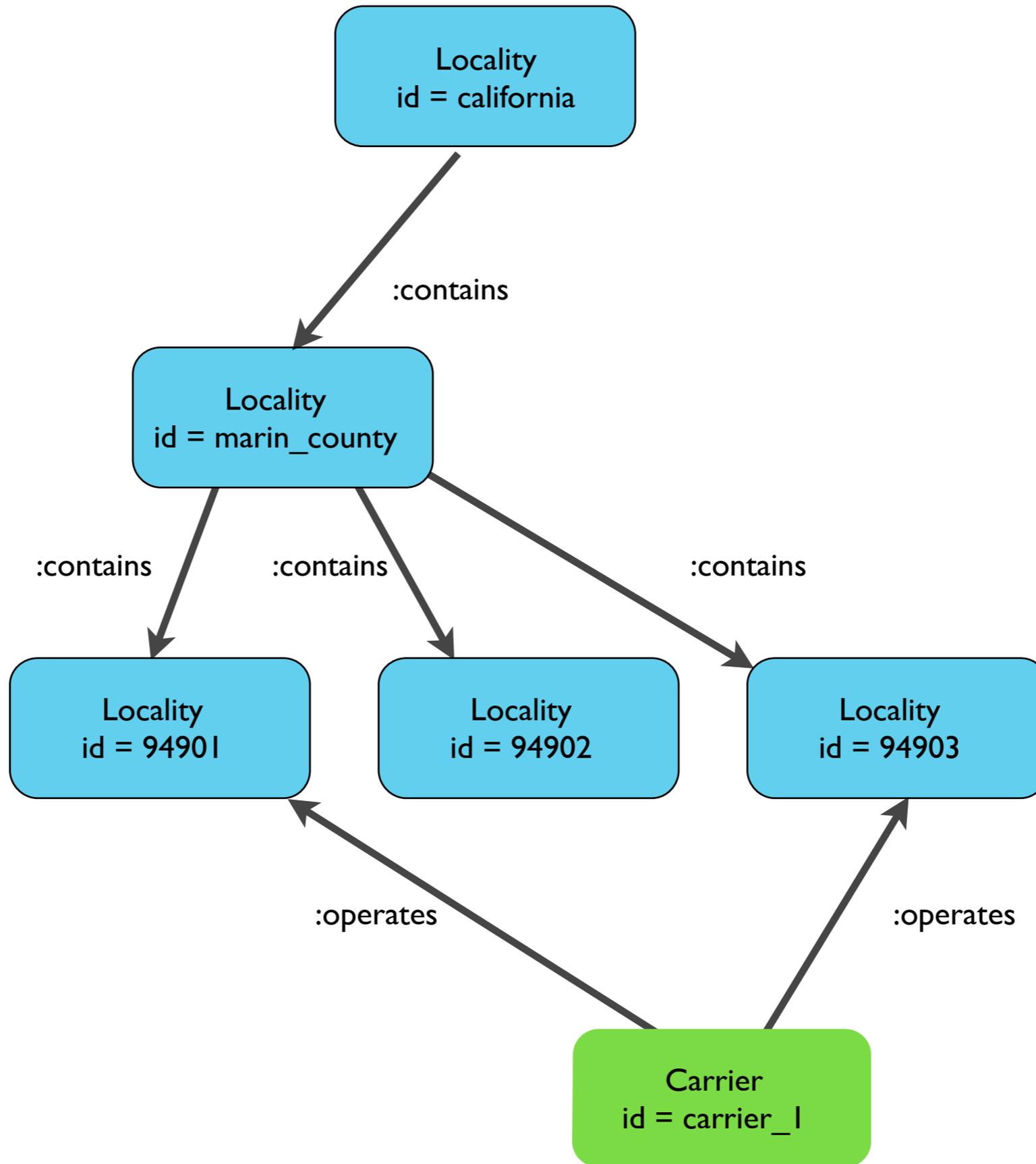
<http://console.neo4j.org/>

<http://gist.neo4j.org/>

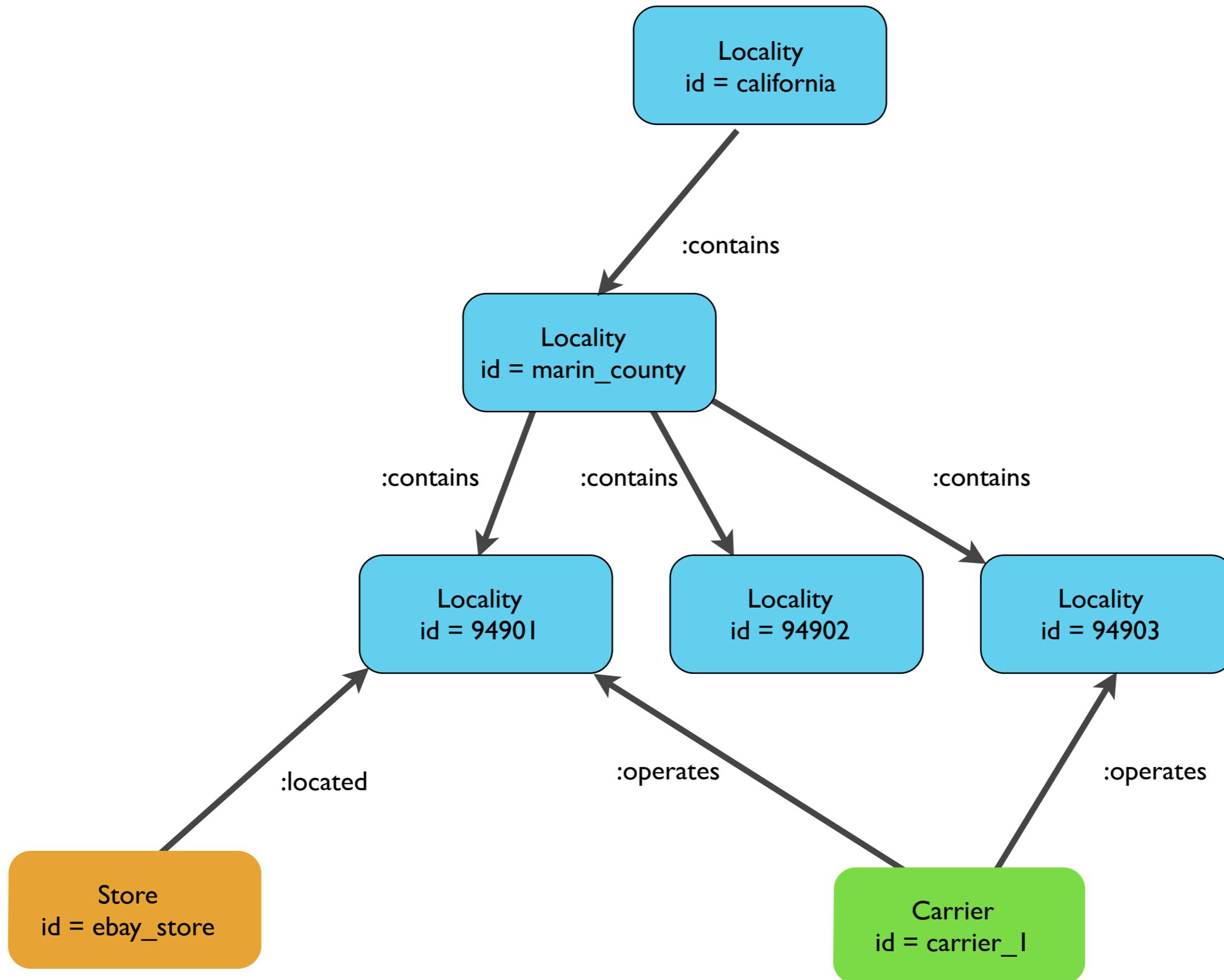
# coverage example



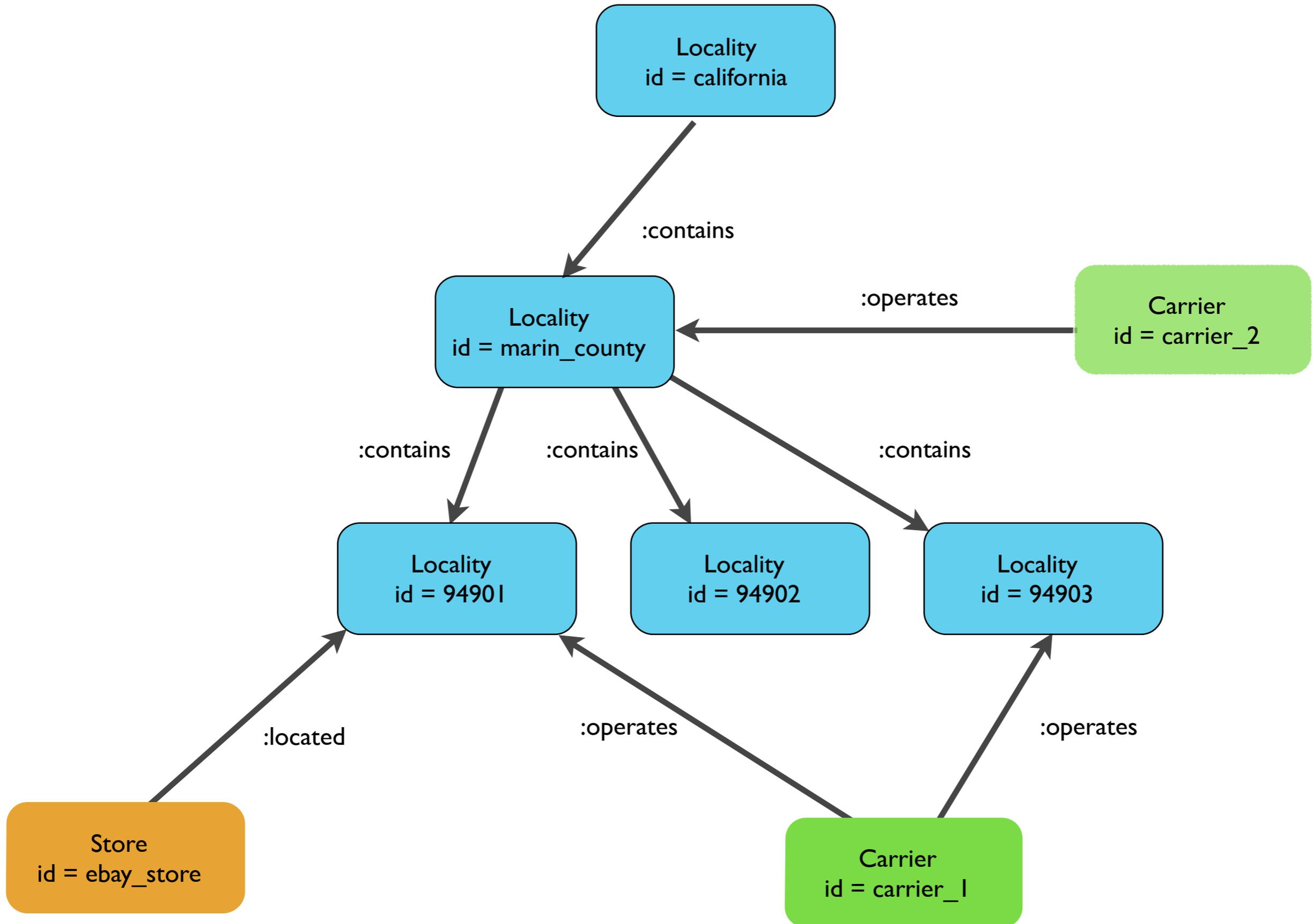
# coverage example



# coverage example



# coverage example



# the query

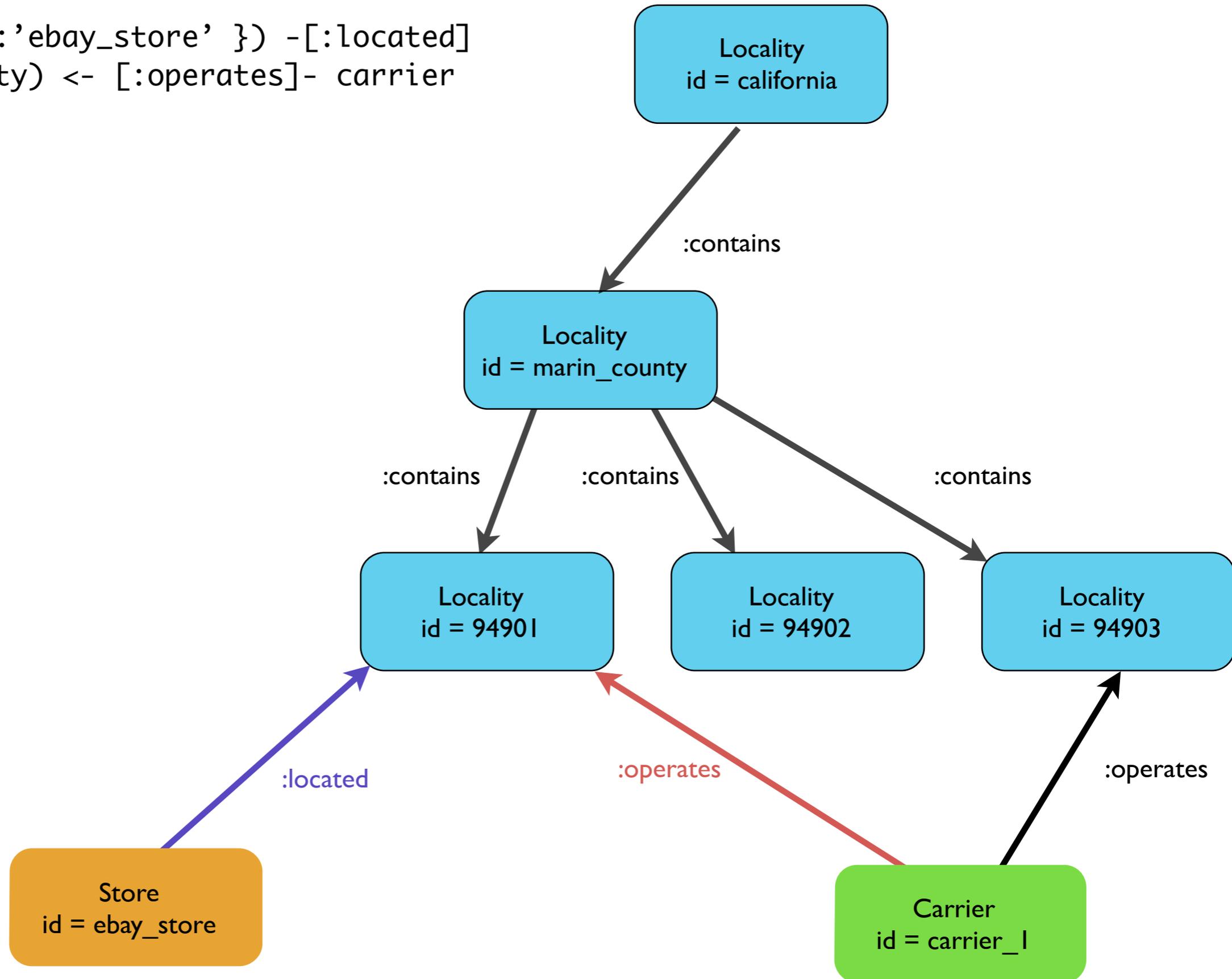
```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]  
      -> (locality) <-[:operates]- carrier  
RETURN carrier
```

# the query

```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
      -> (locality) <- [:operates]- carrier
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MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
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# the query

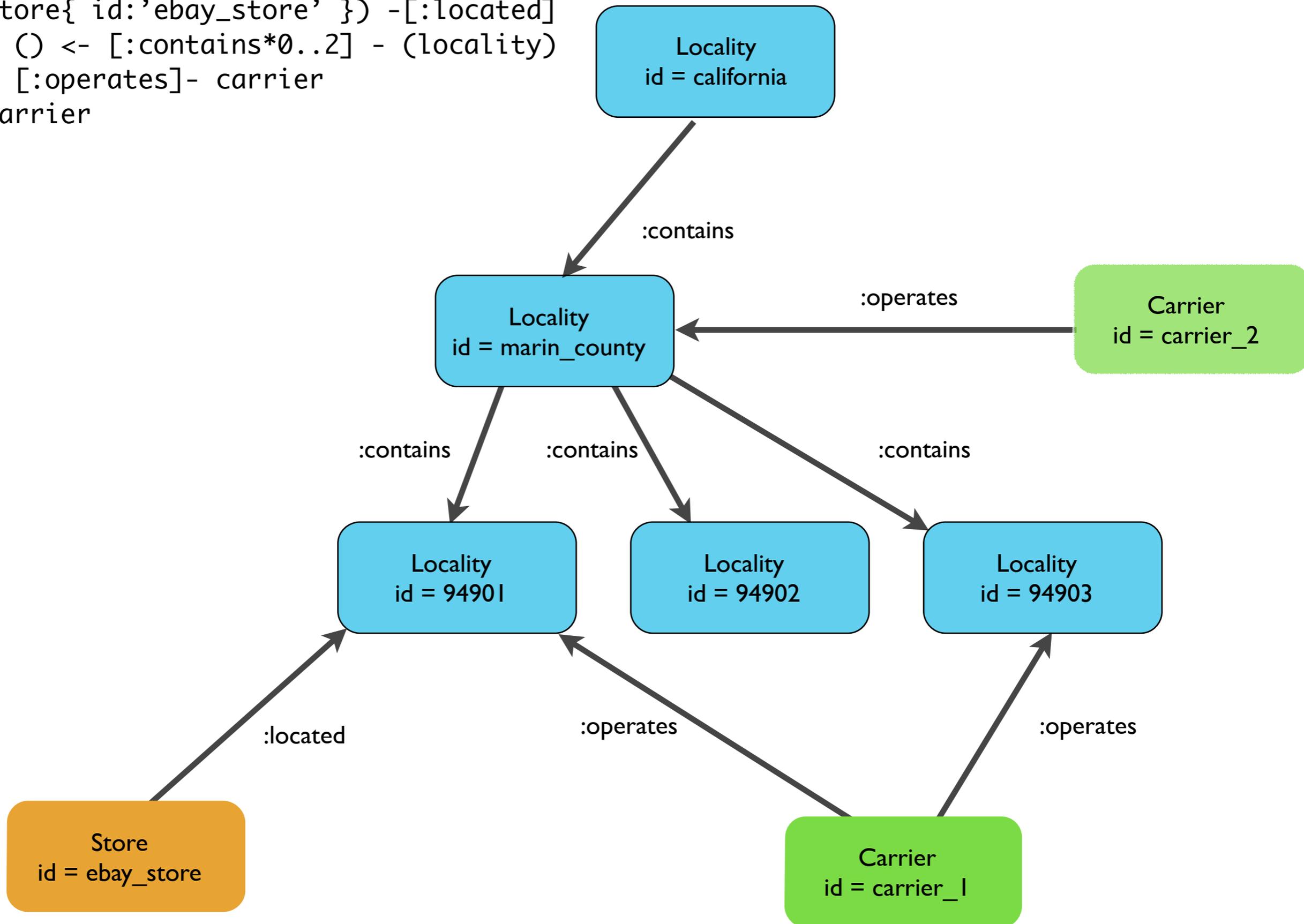
```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
-> () <- [:contains*0..2] - (locality)
<- [:operates]- carrier
RETURN carrier
```

# the query

```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
      -> ( ) <- [:contains*0..2] - (locality)
      <- [:operates]- carrier
RETURN carrier
```

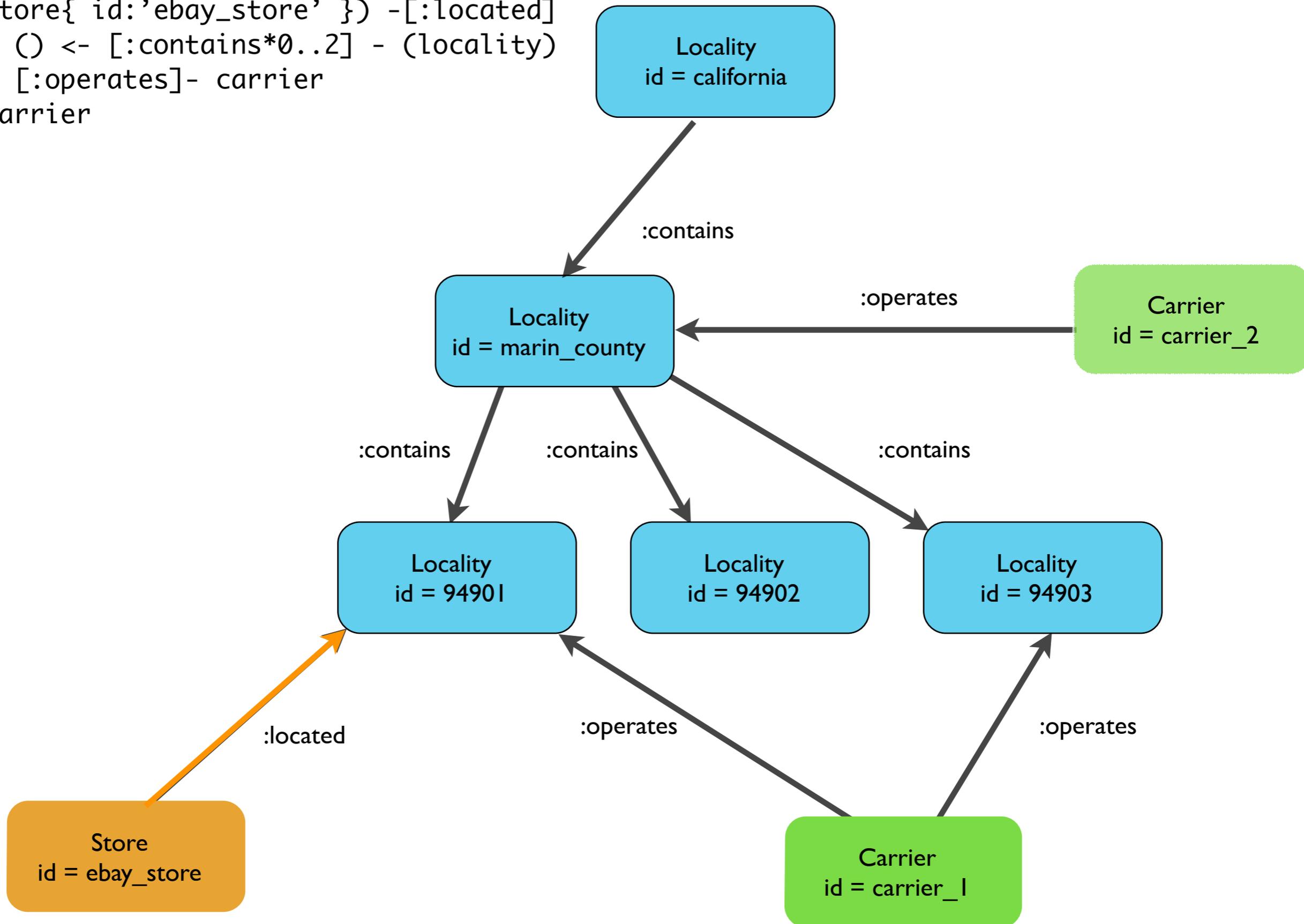
# the query

```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
-> ( ) <- [:contains*0..2] - (locality)
<- [:operates]- carrier
RETURN carrier
```



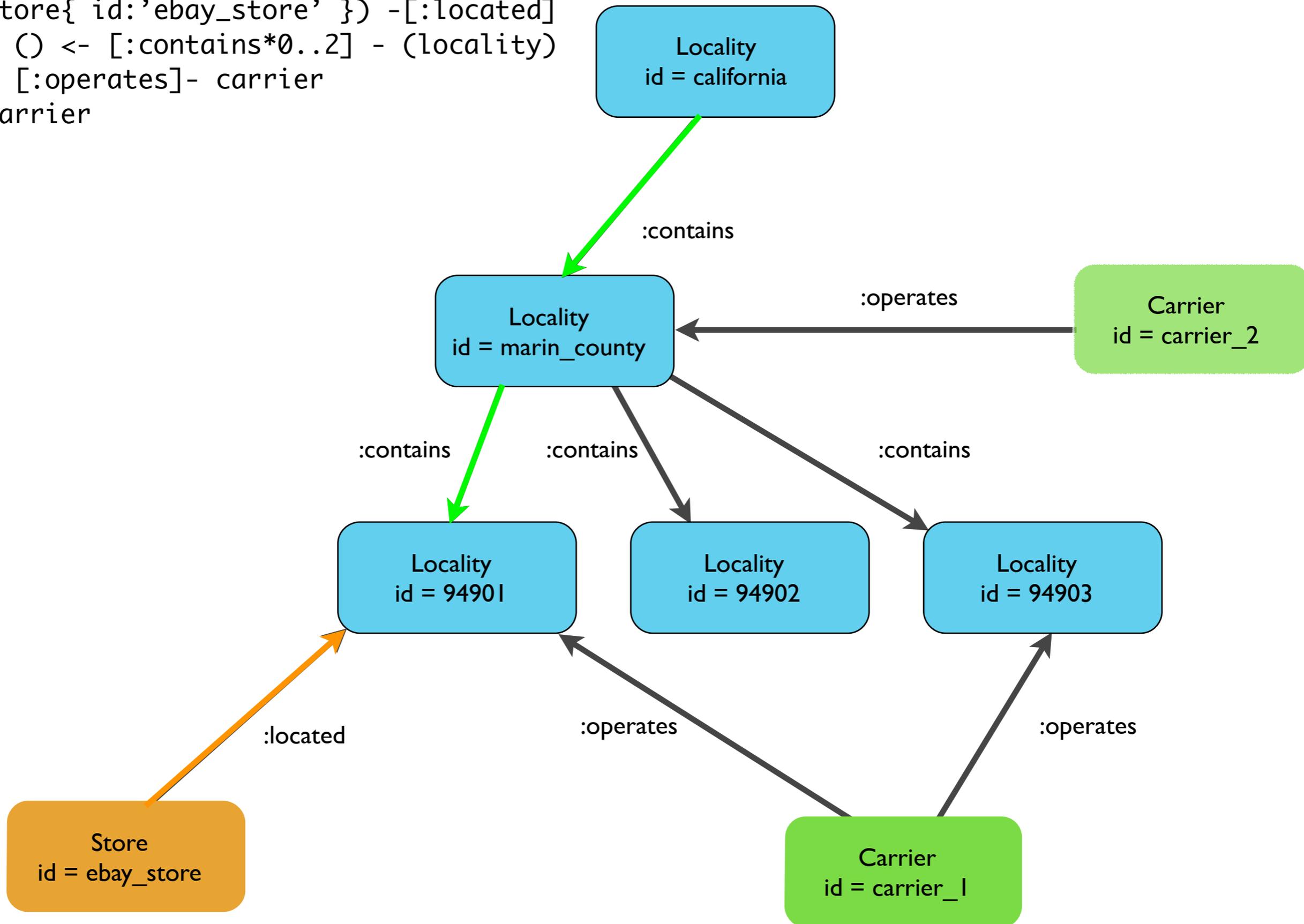
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<- [:operates]- carrier
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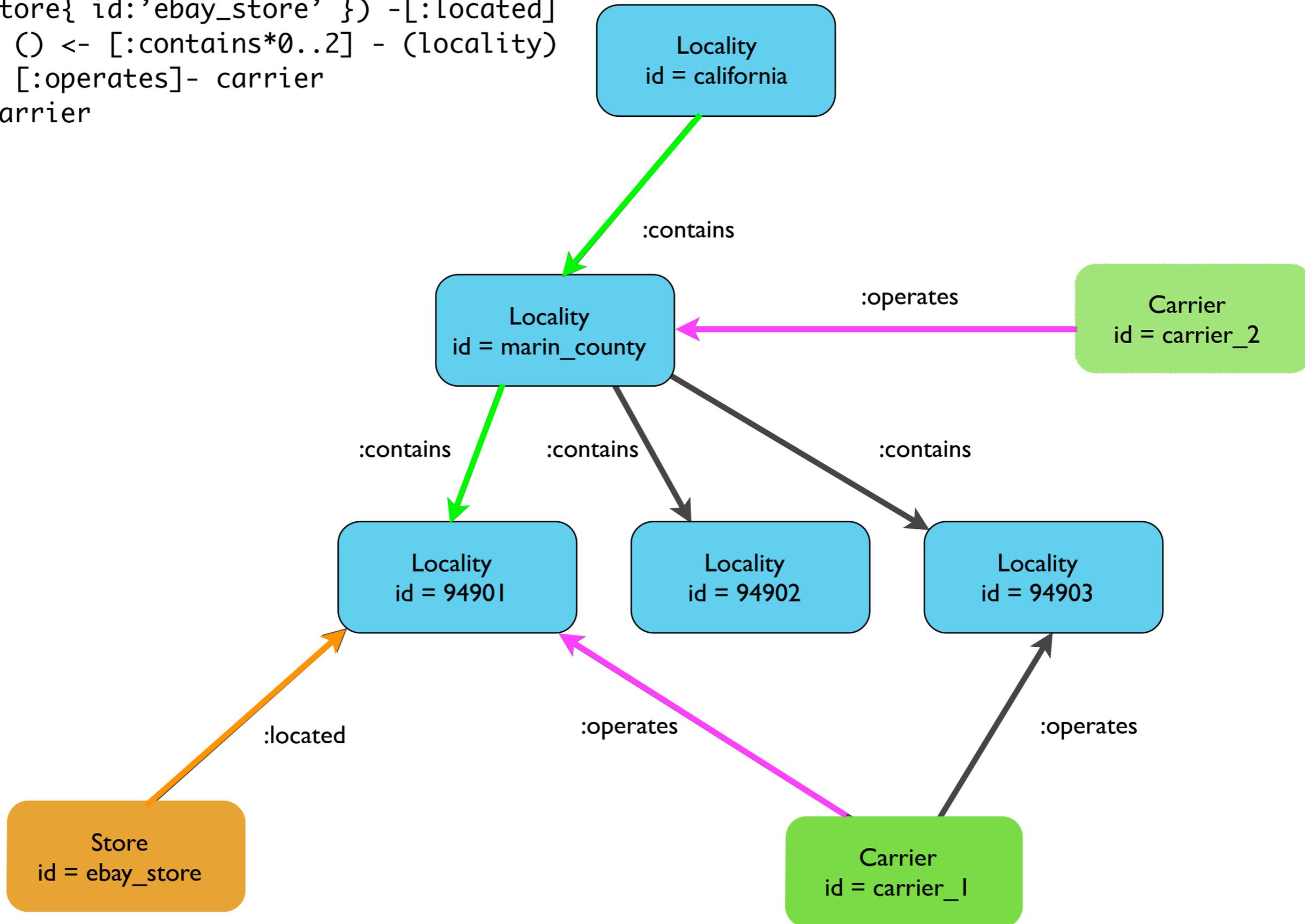
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# the query

```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
-> () <- [:contains*0..2] - (locality)
<- [:operates]- carrier
RETURN carrier
```



```
SELECT * FROM carriers
```

```
LEFT JOIN locations ON carrier.location_id = location.id
```

```
LEFT JOIN stores ON stores.location_id = carrier.location_id
```

```
WHERE stores.name = 'ebay_store'
```

```
SELECT * FROM carriers
```

```
LEFT JOIN locations ON carrier.location_id = location.id OR  
carrier.location_id = location.parent_id
```

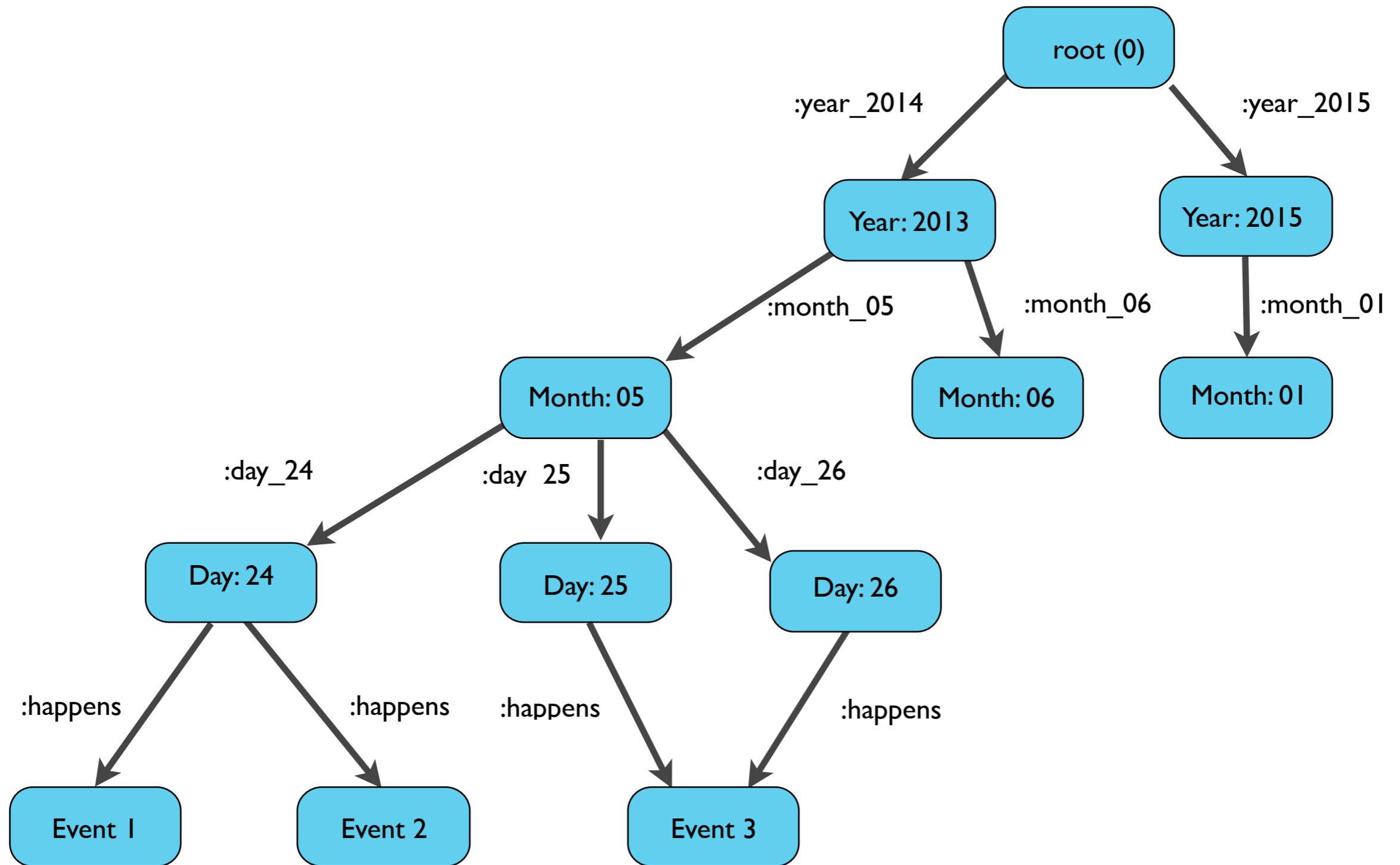
```
LEFT JOIN stores ON stores.location_id = carrier.location_id
```

```
WHERE stores.name = 'ebay_store'
```

?

```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
-> () <- [:contains*0..2] - (locality)
<- [:operates]- carrier
RETURN carrier
```

# representing dates/times



# find all events on a specific day

START root=node(0)

MATCH root - [:year\_2014] -> ( ) -[:month\_05] ->  
( ) - [:day\_24] -> ( ) - [:happens] -> event

RETURN event

# find all events on a specific day

START root=node(0)

MATCH root - [:year\_2014] -> () -[:month\_05] ->  
()-[:day\_24] -> () -[:happens] -> event

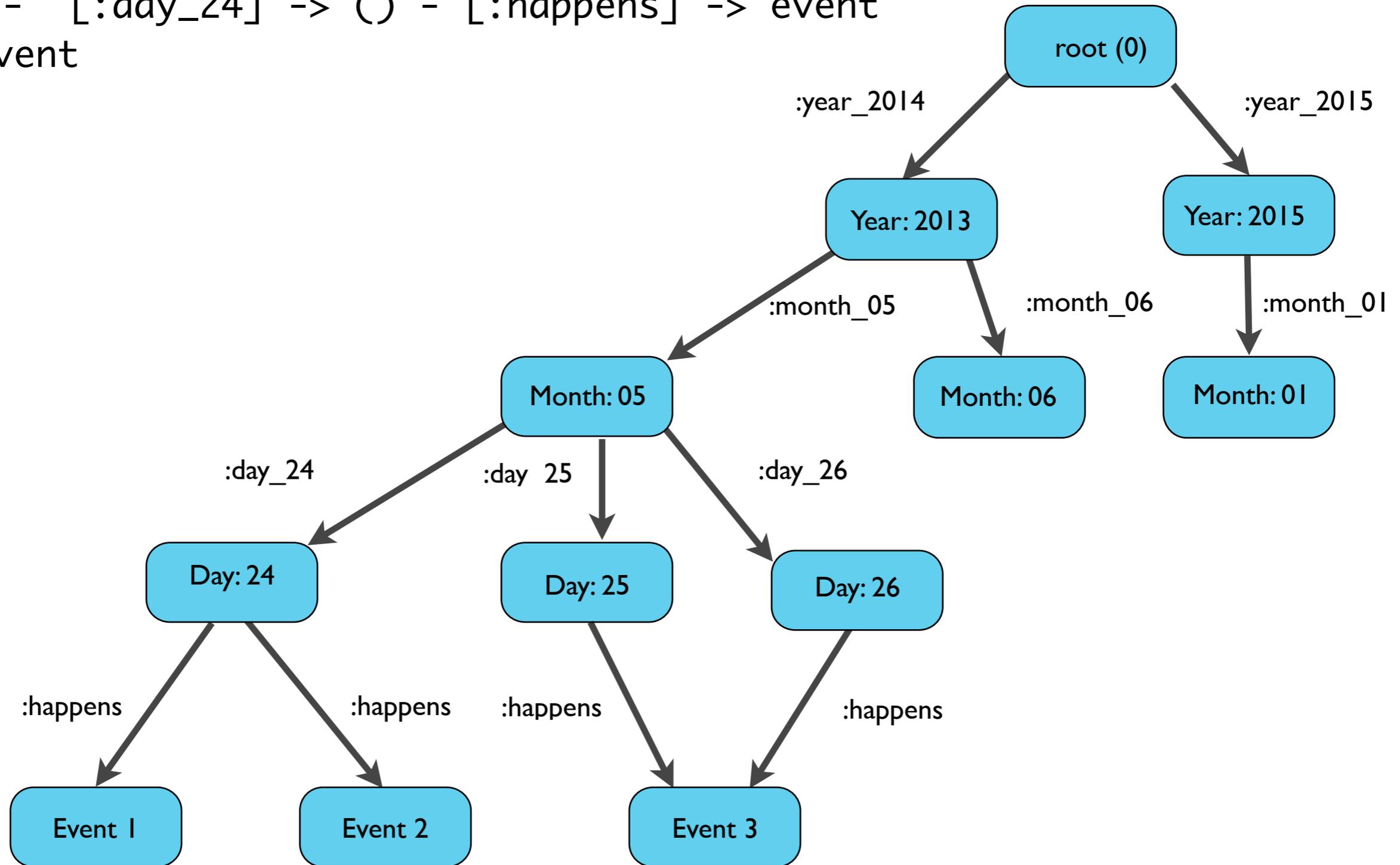
RETURN event

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**START** root=node(0)

**MATCH** root - [ :year\_2014 ] -> ( ) - [ :month\_05 ] ->  
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**RETURN** event

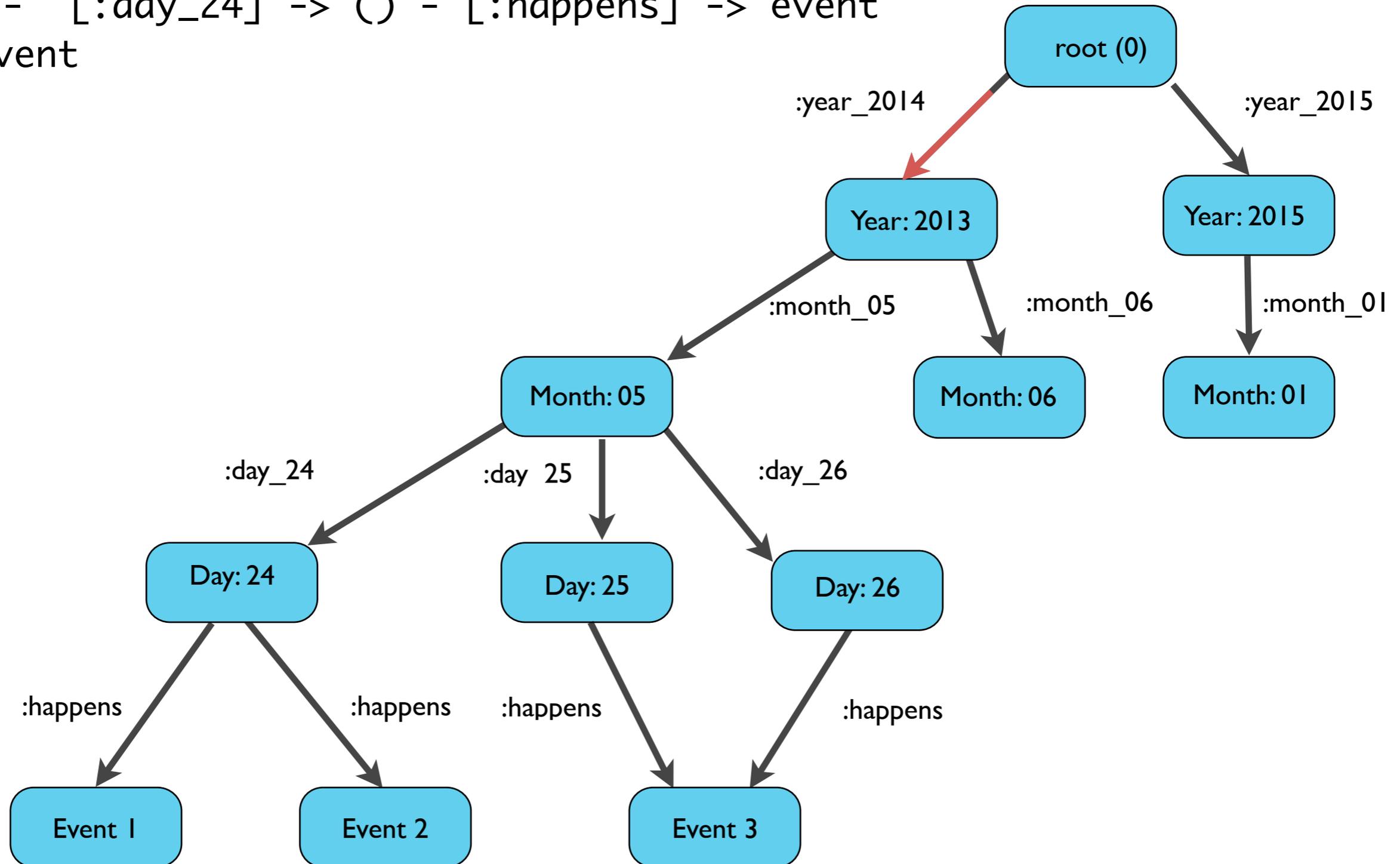


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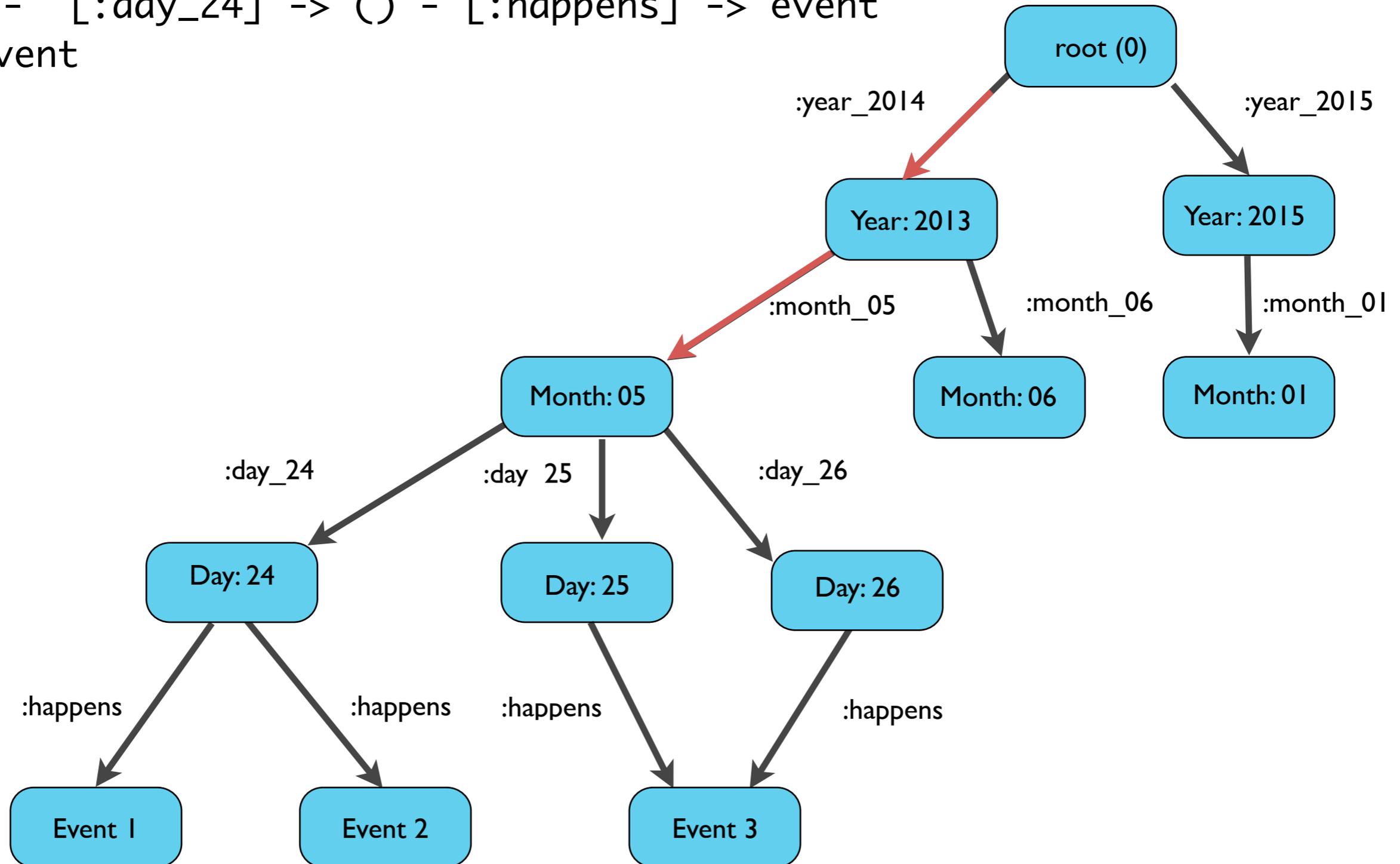


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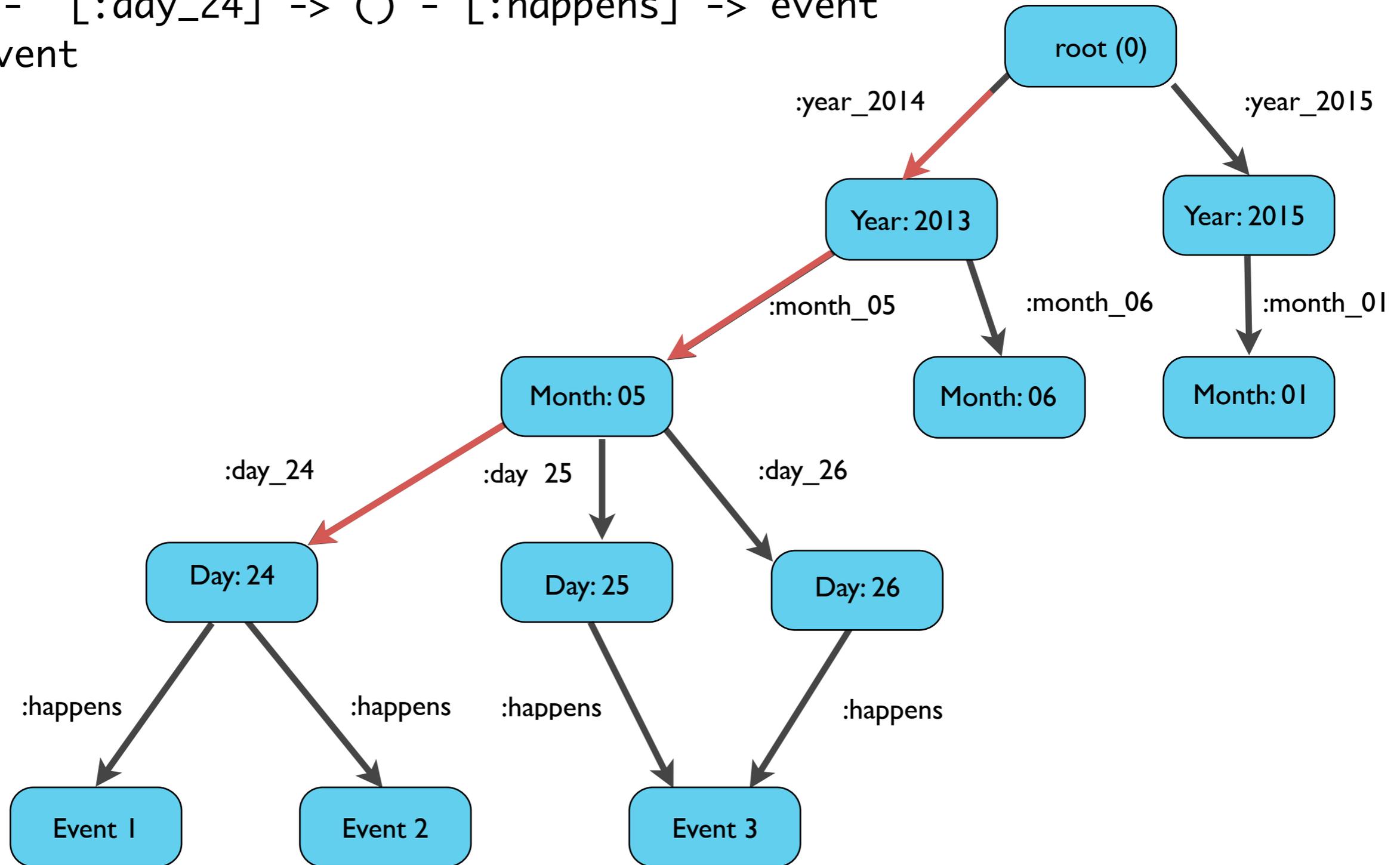


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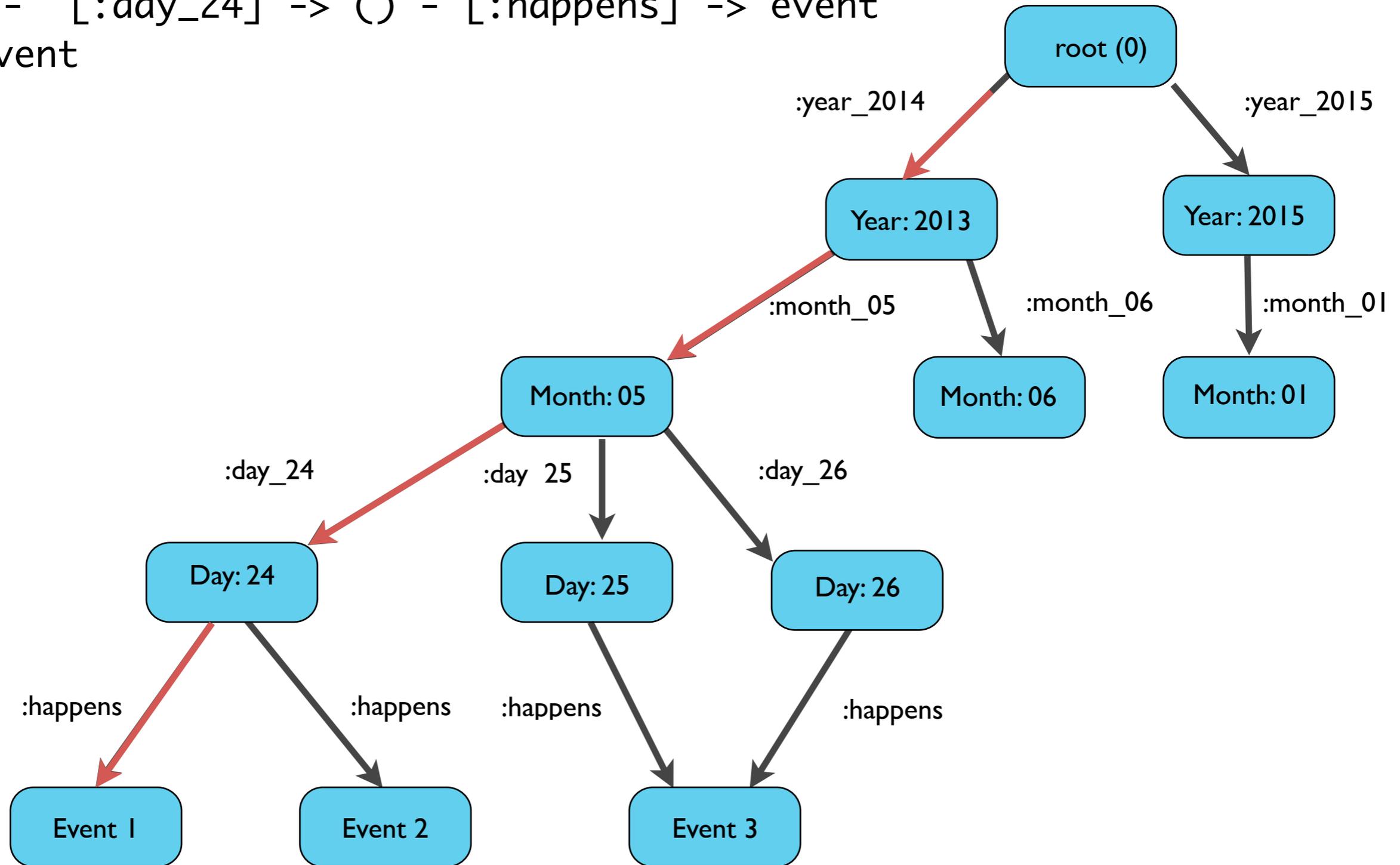


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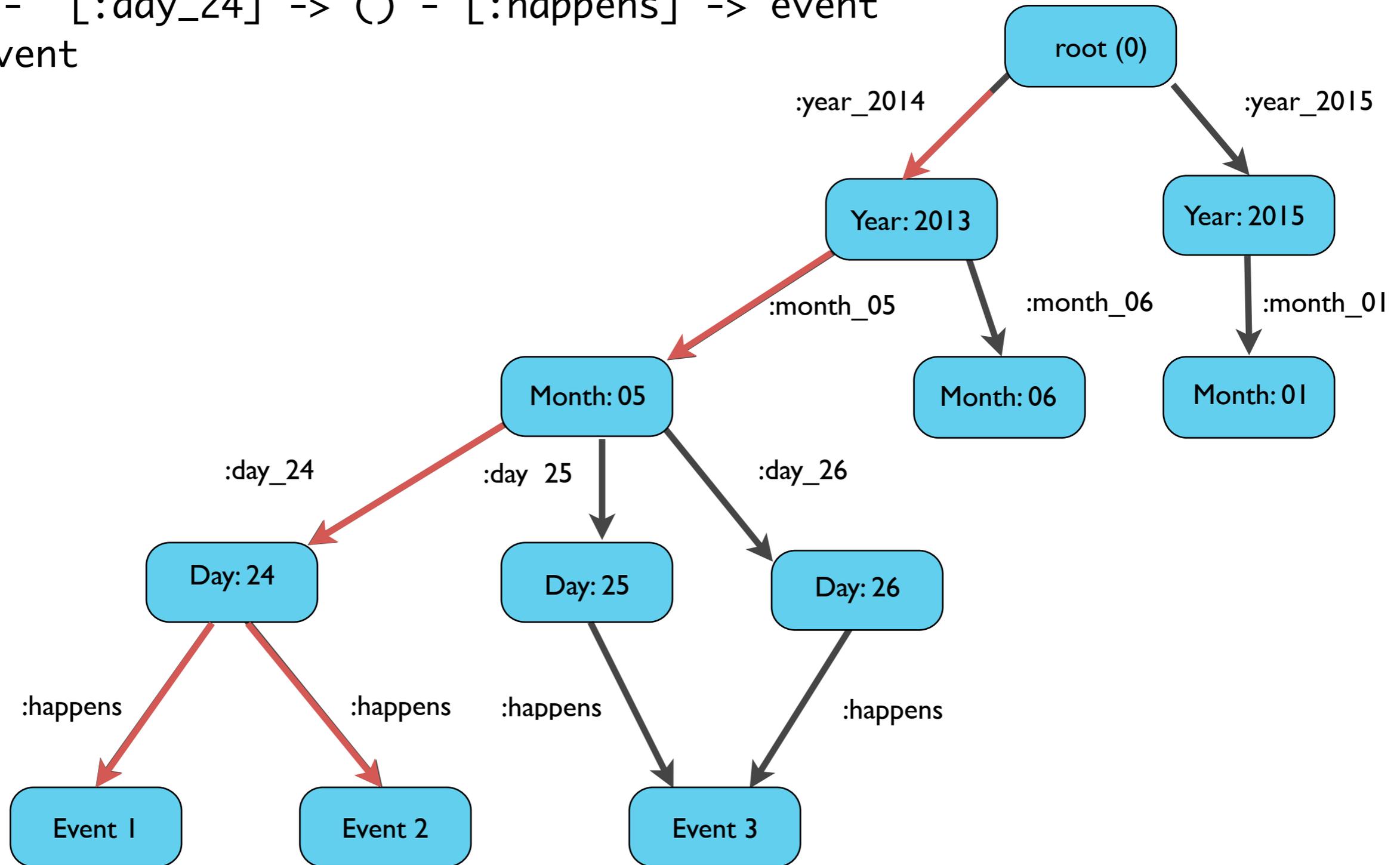


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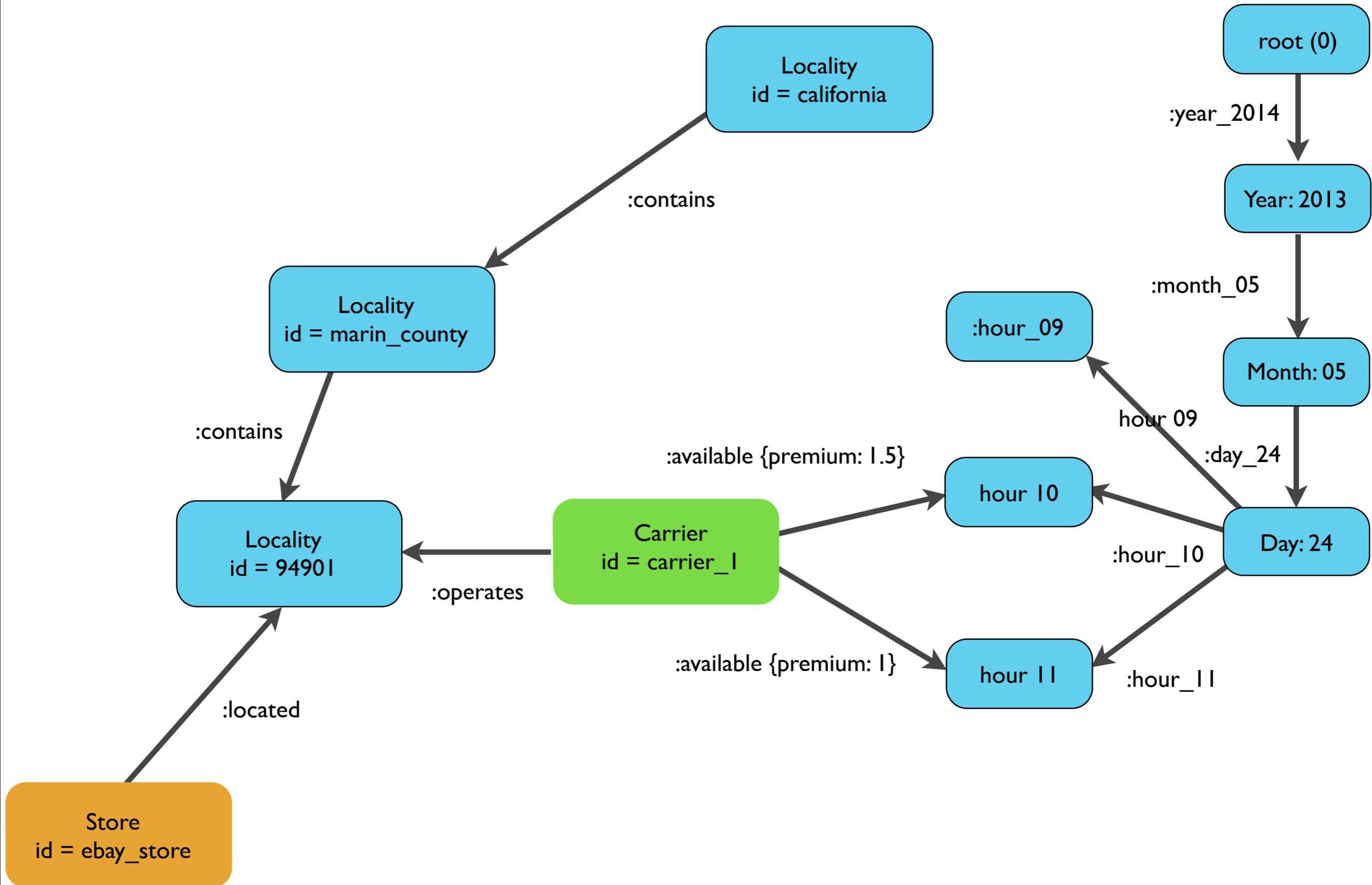
**START** root=node(0)

**MATCH** root - [ :year\_2014 ] -> ( ) - [ :month\_05 ] ->  
( ) - [ :day\_24 ] -> ( ) - [ :happens ] -> event

**RETURN** event



# all together



# all together

```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
-> (locality) <- [:operates]- carrier -
[available:available] -> () <-
[:hour_10] - () <- [:day_24] - ()
[:month_05] - () [:year_2014] - ()
RETURN carrier, available.premium as premium
```

# all together

```
MATCH (store{ id:'ebay_store' }) -[:located]
      -> (locality) <- [:operates]- carrier -
      [available:available] -> () <-
      [:hour_10] - () <- [:day_24] - ()
      [:month_05] - () [:year_2014] - ()
RETURN carrier, available.premium as premium
```



# Other graph uses

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- Recommendation engines

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- Recommendation engines
- Organisational analysis
- Graphing your infrastructure

# Some gotchas

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- There was a learning curve in switching from a relational mentality to a graph one
- Tooling not as mature as in the relational world
- No out of the box solution for db migrations
- Seeding an embedded database was unfamiliar

Testing was a challenge

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```
(A) {"name": "Alice"}
```

```
(B) {"name": "Bob"}
```

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```

```
(B) {"name": "Bob"}
```

```
(A) -[:KNOWS] -> (B)
```

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```

- We created a Ruby dsl for modelling a graph and inserting it into the db that works with `factory_girl`
- Open source - <https://github.com/shutl/geoff>

# Wrap Up

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- Neo4j and graph theory enabled Shuti to achieve big performance increases in its most important operation - calculating delivery prices

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## Wrap Up

- Neo4j and graph theory enabled Shuti to achieve big performance increases in its most important operation - calculating delivery prices
- It's a new tool based on tested theory, and cypher is the first language that allows you to query graphs in a declarative way (like SQL)
- Tooling and adoption is immature but getting better all the time



**Thank you!**

**Any questions?**

**Sam Phillips**  
Head of Engineering

@samsworldofno  
<http://samsworldofno.com>  
[sam@shutl.com](mailto:sam@shutl.com)

**Volker Pacher**  
Senior Developer

@vpacher  
<https://github.com/vpacher>  
[volker@shutl.com](mailto:volker@shutl.com)

Please evaluate  
my talk via the  
mobile app!

Please evaluate  
*our* talk via the  
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