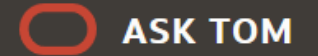


# AskTOM Office Hours: Graph Database and Analytics



- Welcome (back) to our AskTOM Graph Office Hours series!  
We're back with new product updates, use cases, demos and technical tips  
<https://asktom.oracle.com/pls/apex/asktom.search?oh=3084>
- Sessions will be held about once a month
- **Subscribe** at the page above for updates on upcoming session topics & dates  
And submit feedback, questions, topic requests, and view past session recordings
- **Note: Spatial** now has a new Office Hours series for location analysis & mapping features in Oracle Database:  
<https://asktom.oracle.com/pls/apex/asktom.search?oh=7761>



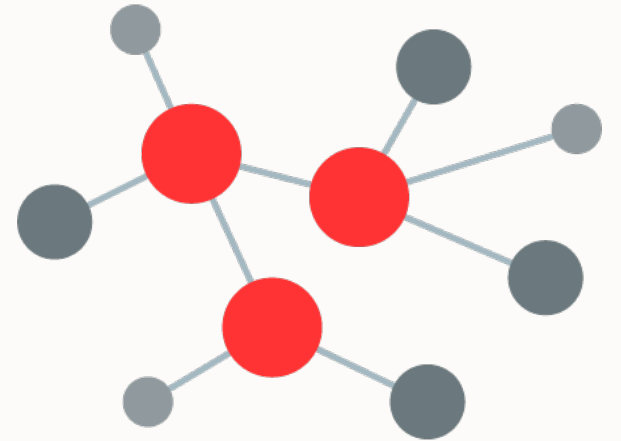


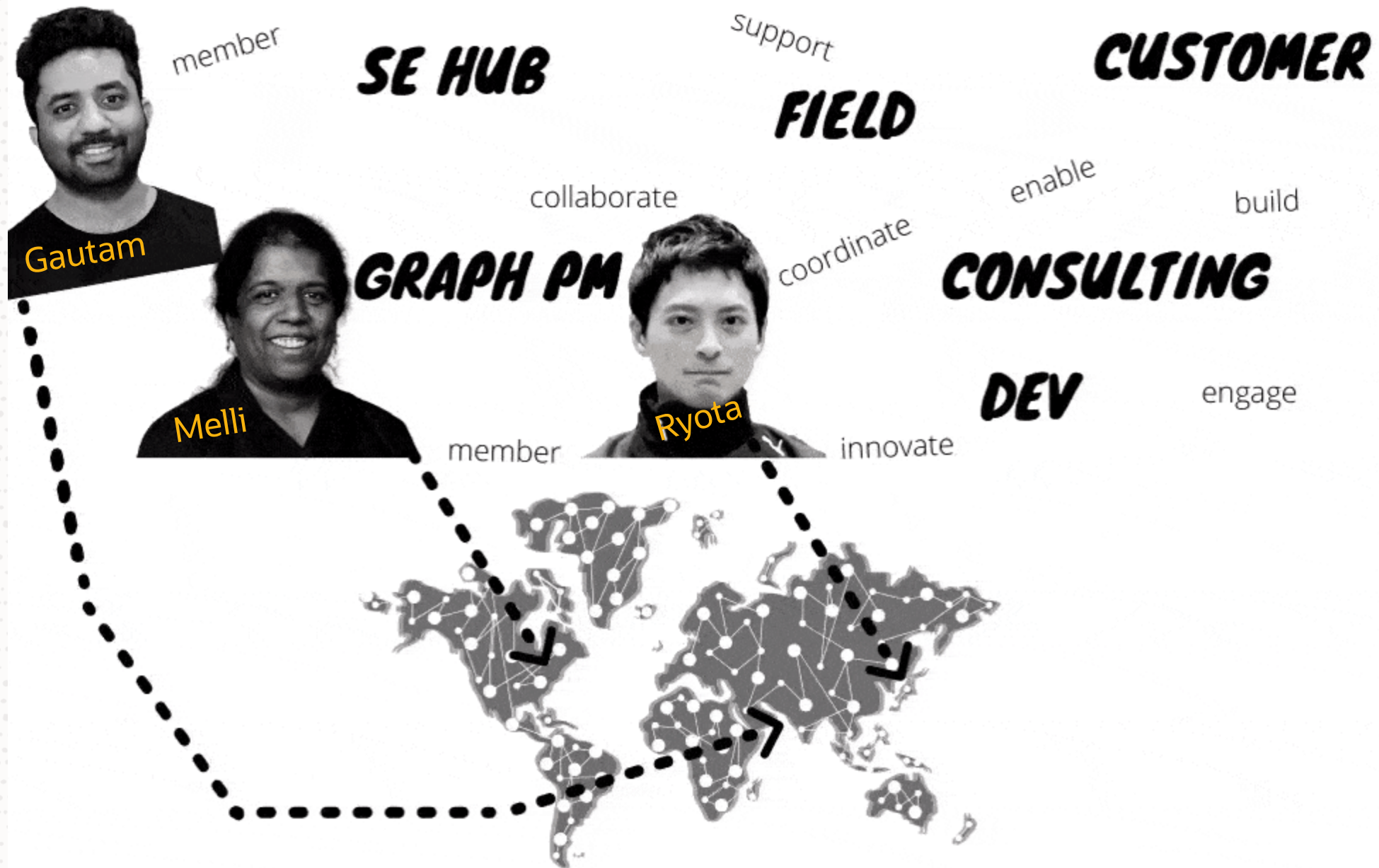
# Financial Industry Use Cases for Graph Analytics

**Ryota Yamanaka and Melli Annamalai**, Graph Product Management  
**Gautam Pisharam**, Oracle Solutions Engineer Hub

Oracle

May 28, 2020





# Safe harbor statement



The following is intended to outline our general product direction. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract. It is not a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. The development, release, timing, and pricing of any features or functionality described for Oracle's products may change and remains at the sole discretion of Oracle Corporation.

# Program Agenda

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## 1 **Graph Applications Overview**

Focus on Financial Services

*Ryota*

## 2 **Customer Use Case**

Fraud Detection at a Bank

*Gautam*

## 3 **Demo App - How to Detect Cycles**

*Ryota*

## 4 **How to Combine with Machine Learning**

Customer Reference: Paysafe

*Ryota*

## 5 **Customer 360 Analysis Using Graphs**

Customer Reference: Banco Galicia

*Melli*

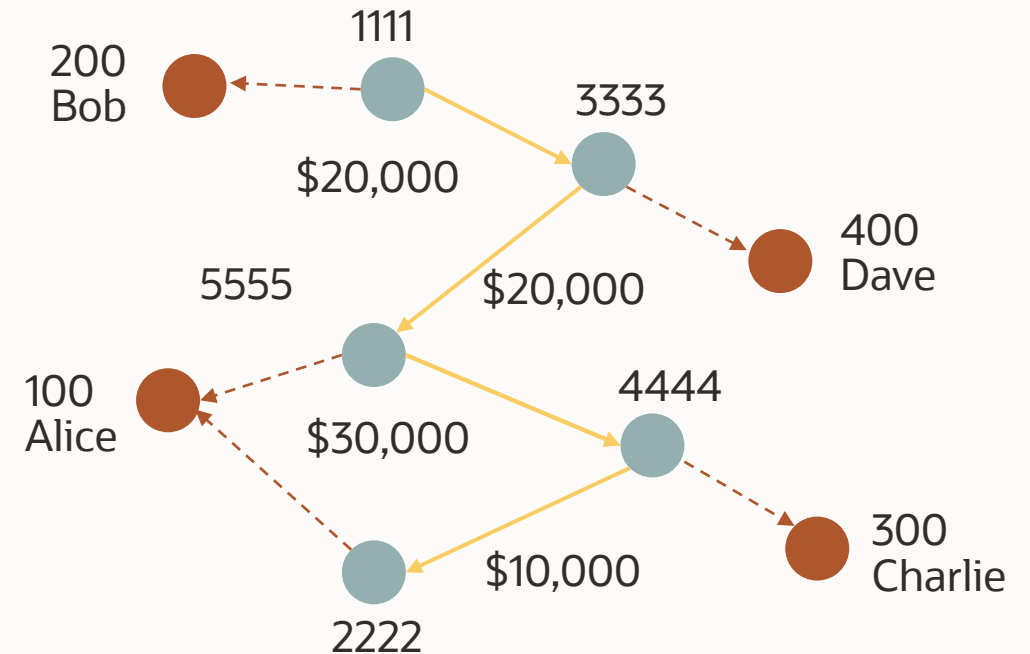


# Graph Applications Overview

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# Application 1 - Query to Follow Money

- The graph representation of the transaction data makes queries **intuitive and performant**.
  - E.g. the queries *to find the circular money transfer over multiple intermediate steps*, can be easily written and executed.
- Traversal queries make users possible to detect **hidden relationships** between accounts and their owners (e.g. paradise papers).
- Complex rules to score **suspicious accounts** (e.g. closeness to known fraud accounts) can be also expressed in graph queries and executed in very short response time.



## Application 2 - 360 Degrees Visualization

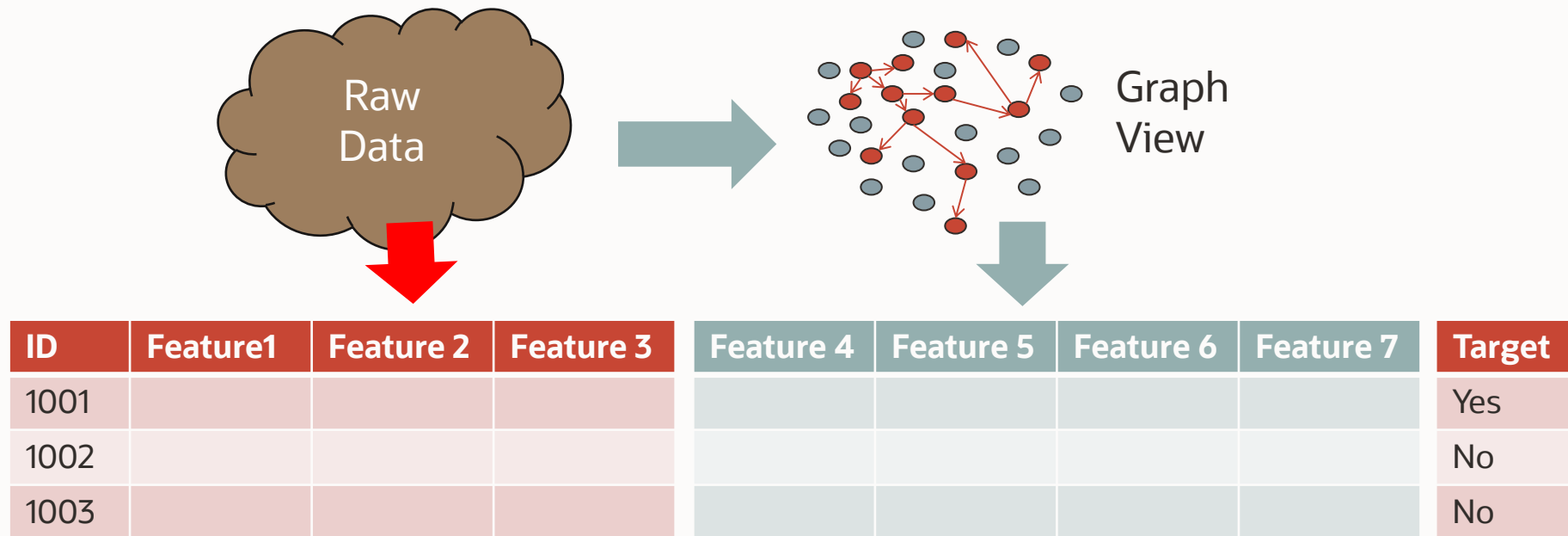
- The graph visualization component can show the original graph data on web browsers. This is **useful for manual inspection** against "suspicious" accounts (which are often detected by rules or machine learning models).
- Users can **"expand"** the graph by clicking particular nodes to see the related information.
- Users can also run **PGQL queries** to find the accounts in certain conditions. This helps users examine the existing rules, as well as try and create new rules.





## Application 3 - Enhancing ML Model

- New scores for accounts are calculated based on relationships and **by rules and graph algorithms**
- The scores are used as **input features** to enhance the prediction models



# Use Case in Practice

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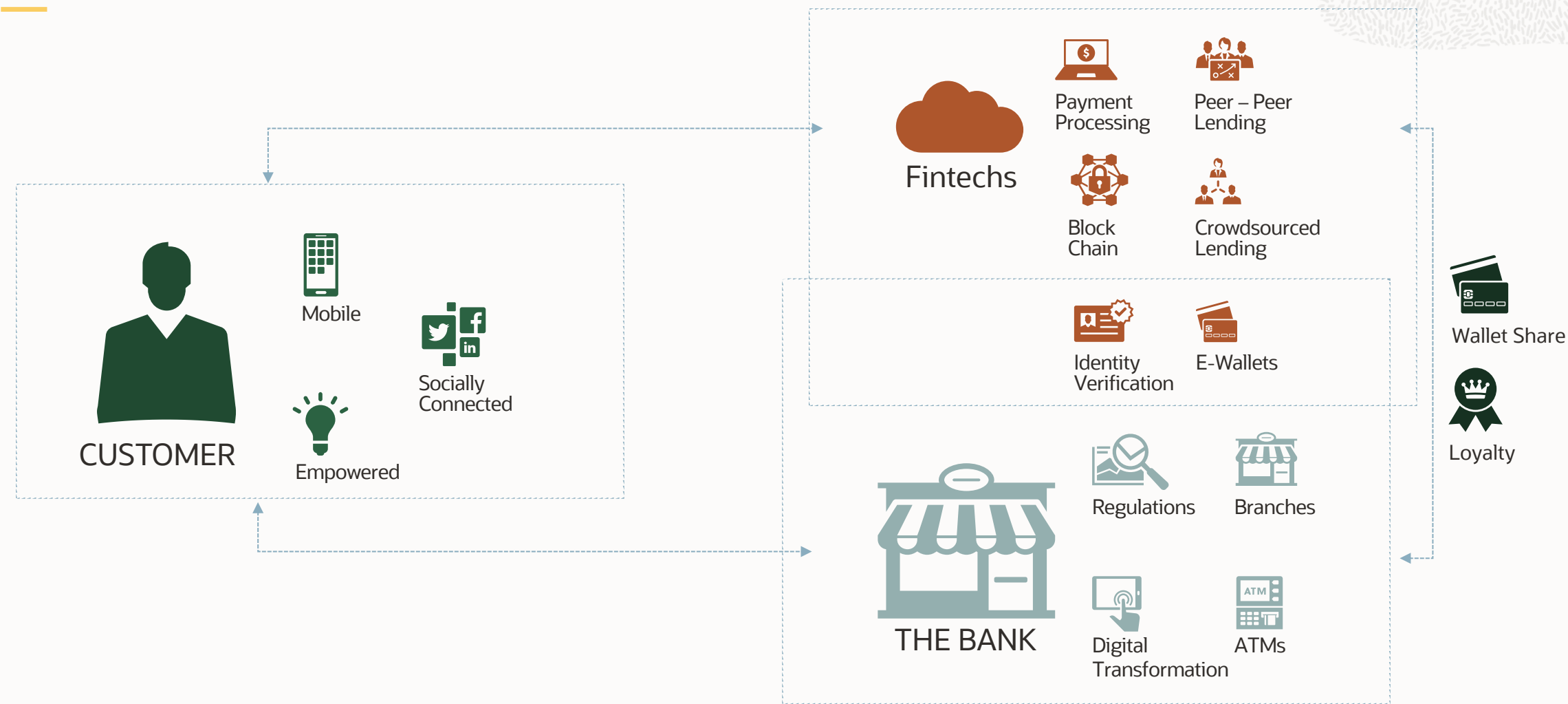
# Evolution of Fraud : Examining the Cases

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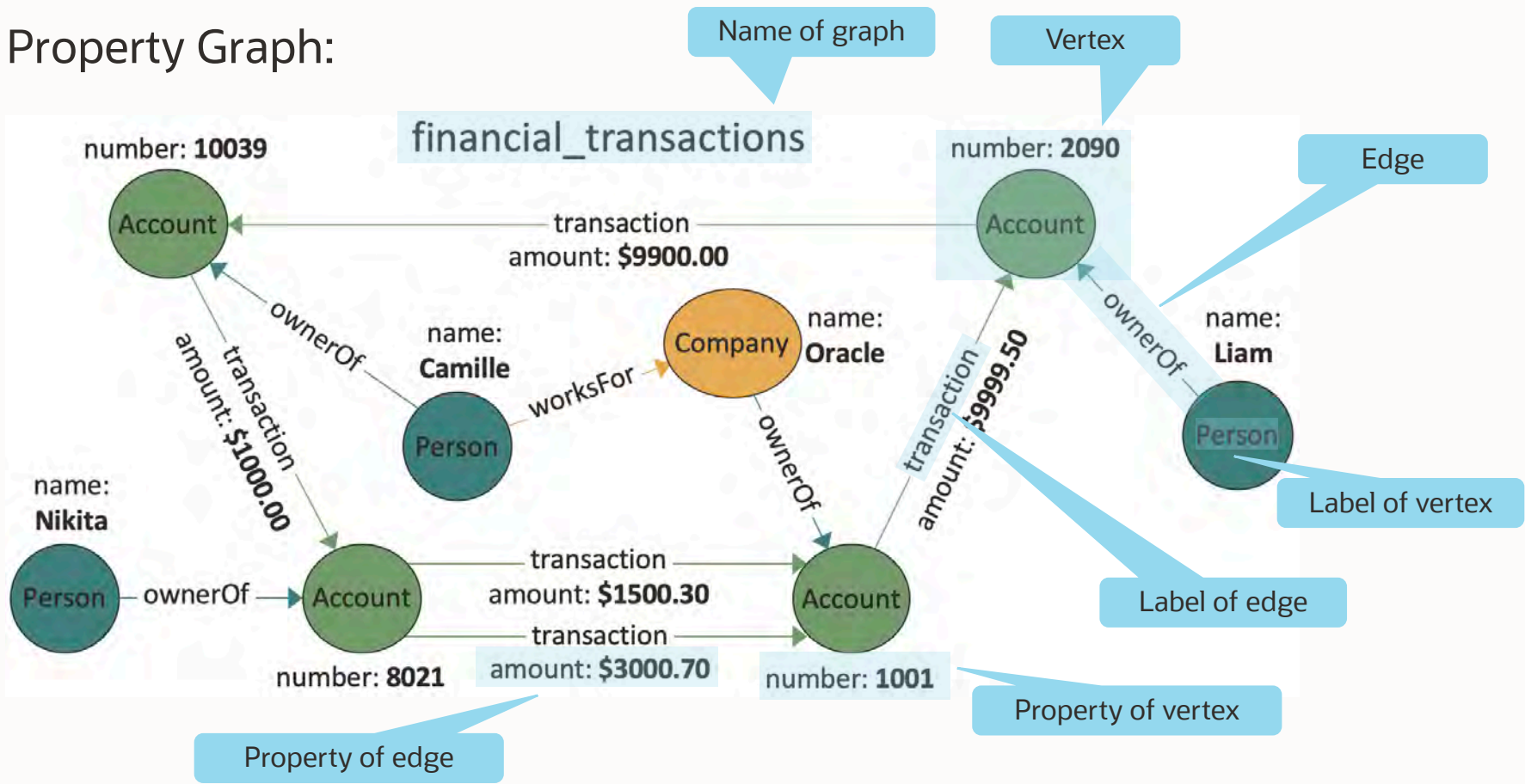


# Evolution of Fraud : Connecting the Dots



# Evolution of Fraud : Connecting the Dots

Property Graph:





# Why Oracle

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1

Proven  
scalability and  
performance

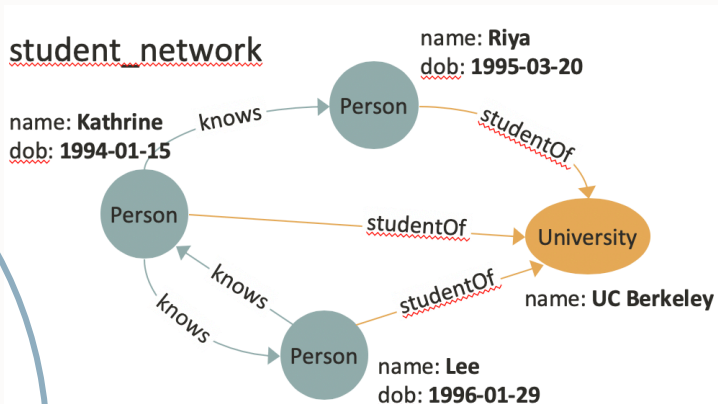
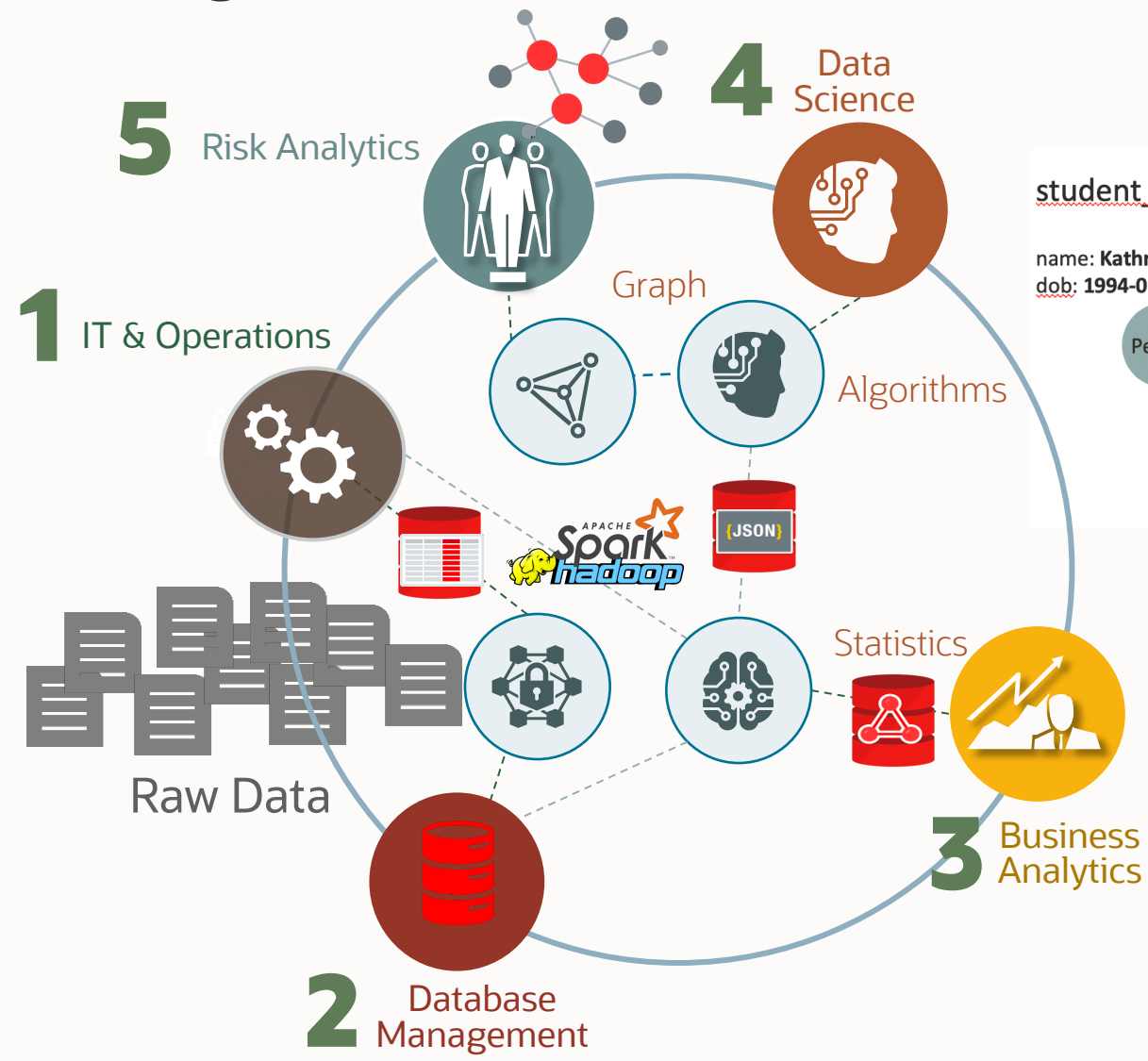
2

Built-in  
algorithms and  
visualizations

3

Easy  
detection of  
cycles

# Connect the Organization



Vertex tables:

Person		
id	name	dob
1	Riya	1995-03-20
2	Kathrine	1994-01-15
3	Lee	1996-01-29

University	
id	name
1	UC Berkeley

Edge tables:

knows	
person1_id	person2_id
2	1
2	3
3	2

studentOf	
person_id	university_id
1	1
2	1
3	1

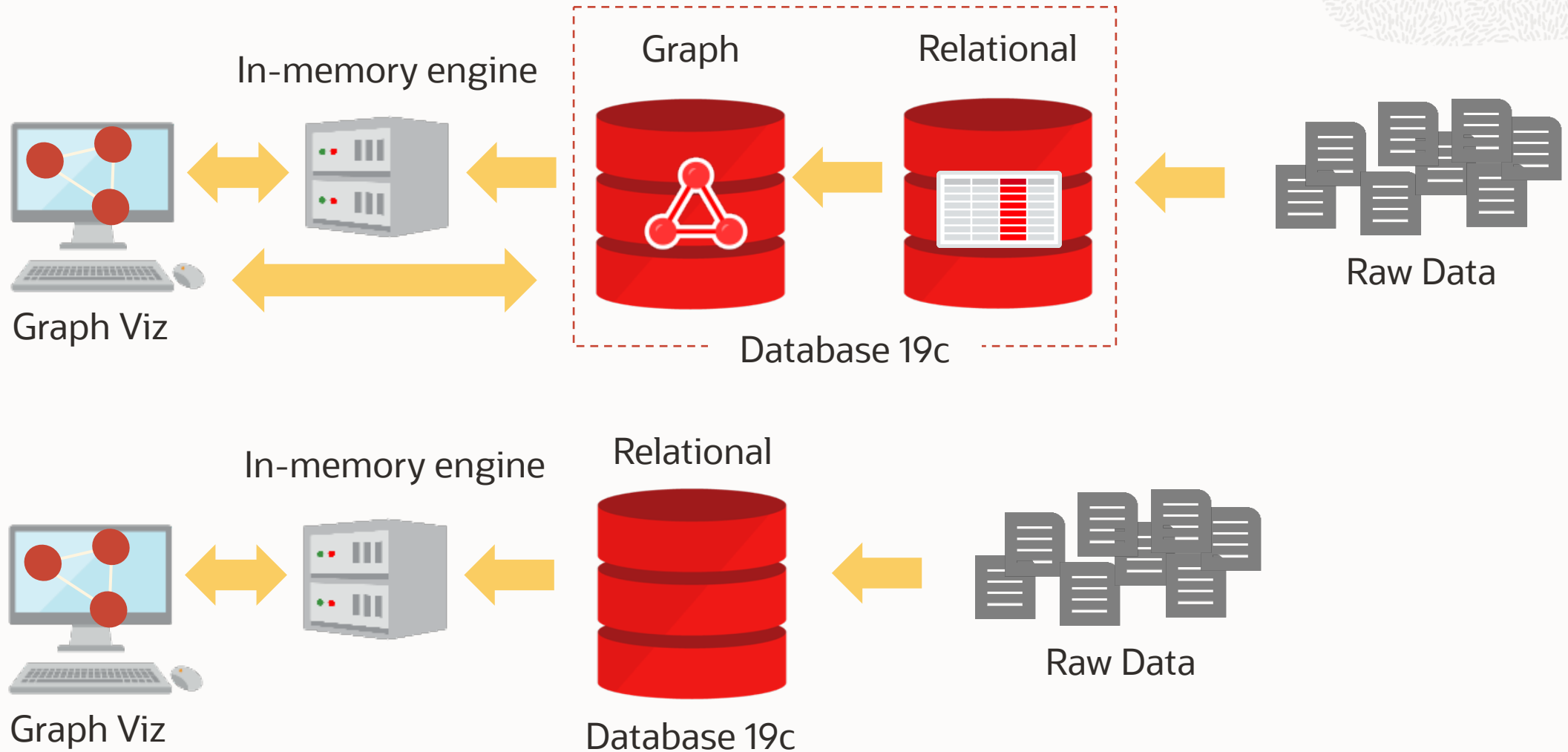


# Our Approach

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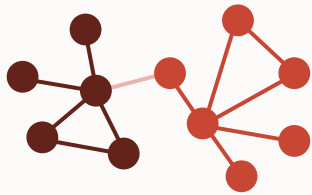


# Approach 1 vs Approach 2



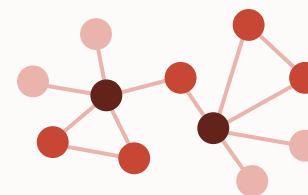
# Graph Analytics - 50+ Built-in Algorithms

## Detecting Components and Communities



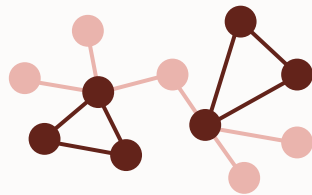
Strongly Connected Components,  
Weakly Connected Components,  
Label Propagation,  
Conductance Minimization,  
Infomap

## Ranking and Walking



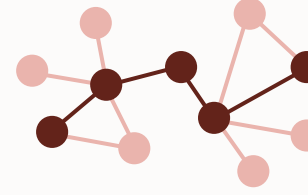
PageRank, Personalized PageRank,  
Degree Centrality, Closeness Centrality,  
Vertex Betweenness Centrality,  
Eigenvector Centrality, HITS, SALSA,  
Random Walk with Restart

## Evaluating Structures



Adamic-Adar Index, Conductance,  
Cycle Detection, Degree Distribution,  
Eccentricity, K-Core, LCC, Modularity,  
Reachability Topological Ordering,  
Triangle Counting

## Path-Finding



Shortest Path (Bellman-Ford, Dijkstra,  
Bidirectional Dijkstra), Fattest Path,  
Compute Distance Index,  
Enumerate Simple Paths,  
Fast Path Finding, Hop Distance

## Link Prediction

WTF (Who to follow)

## Others

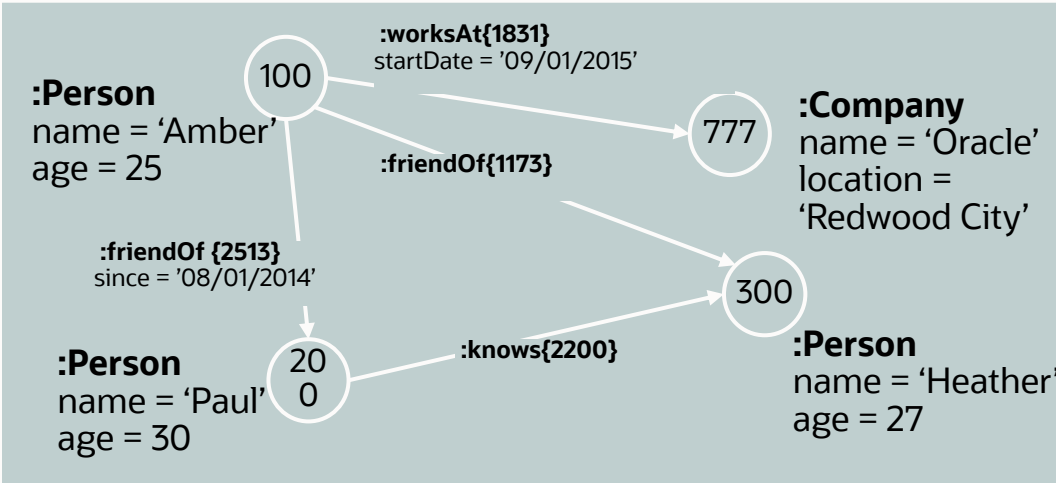
Minimum Spanning-Tree,  
Matrix Factorization



# Basic Graph Pattern Matching

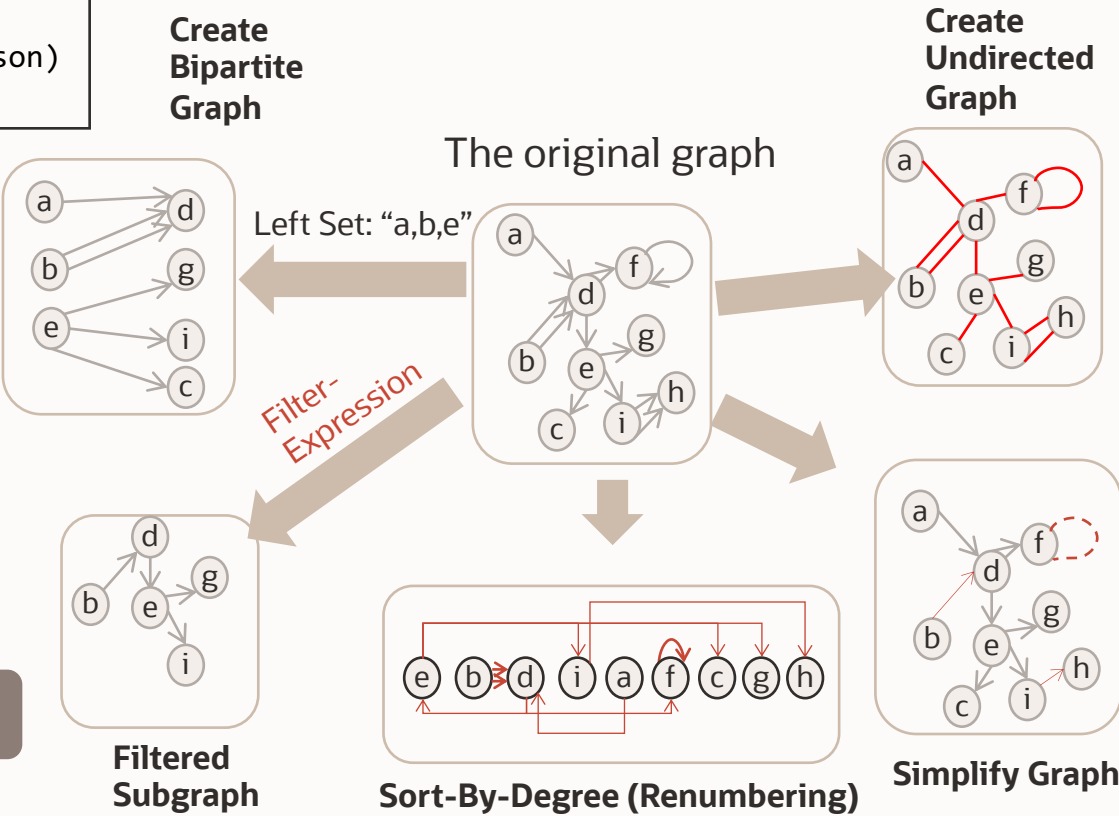
socialNetworkGraph

```
SELECT v3.name, v3.age
FROM socialNetworkGraph
MATCH (v1:Person) -[:friendOf]-> (v2:Person) -[:knows]-> (v3:Person)
WHERE v1.name = 'Amber'
```



Query: Find all people who are known by friends of 'Amber'.

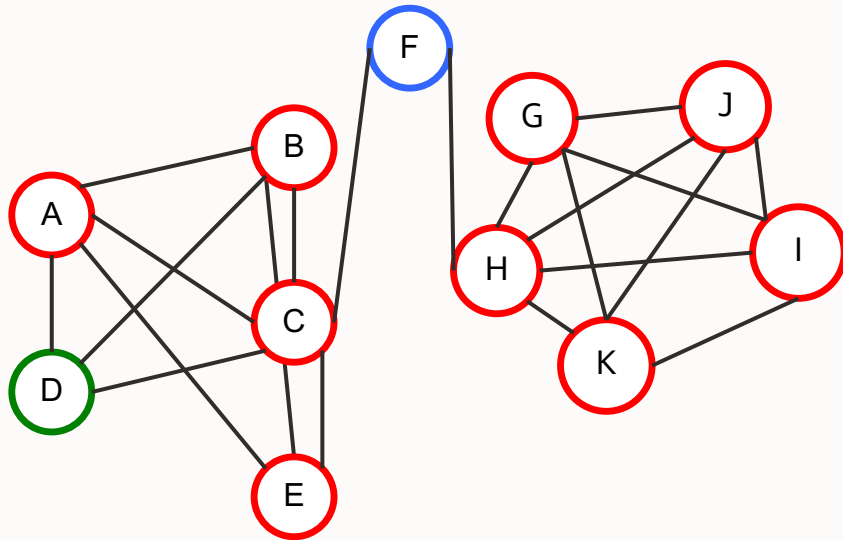
... and parallel graph mutation operations



# Example: Determining Betweenness Centrality

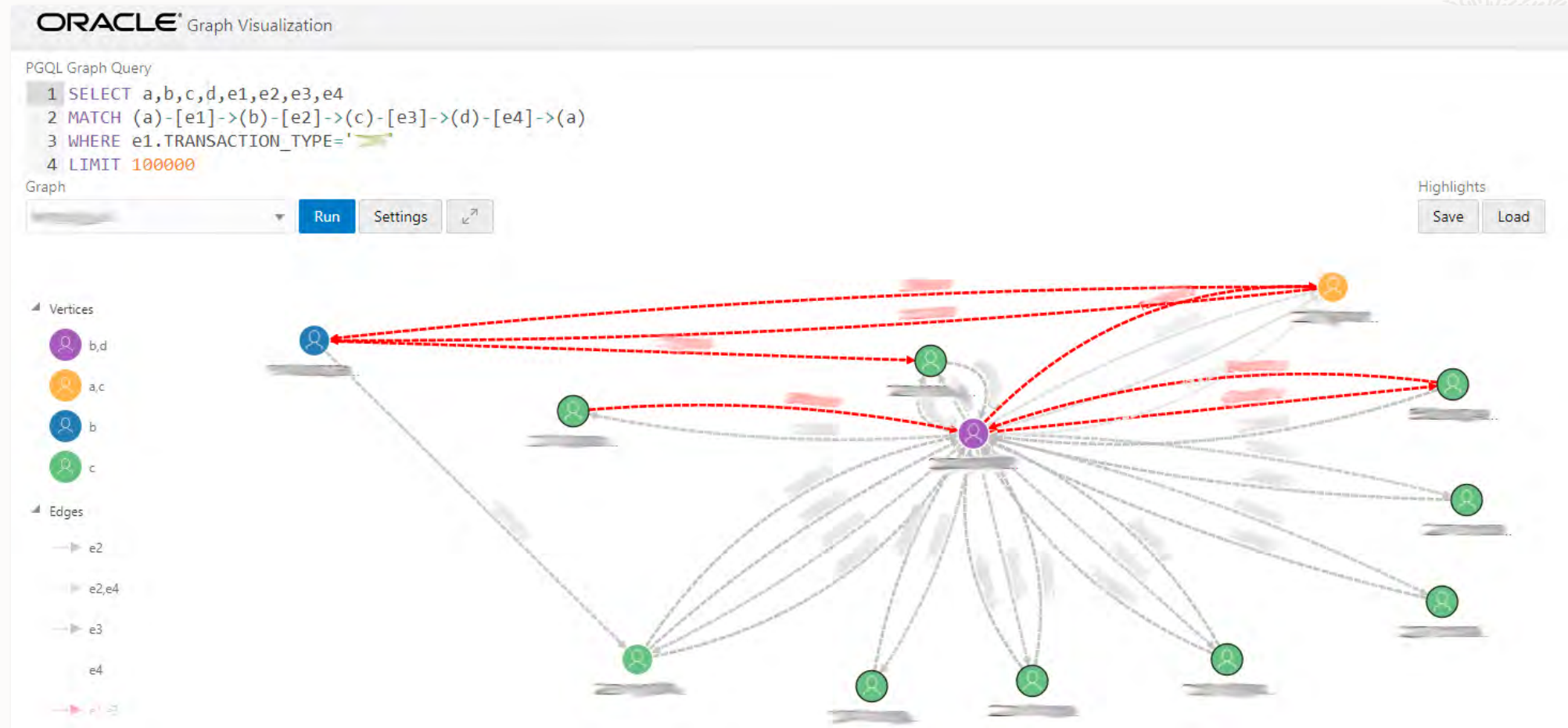
Code snippet

```
analyst.vertexBetweennessCentrality(pg).getTopKValues(15)
```



Identify influencers

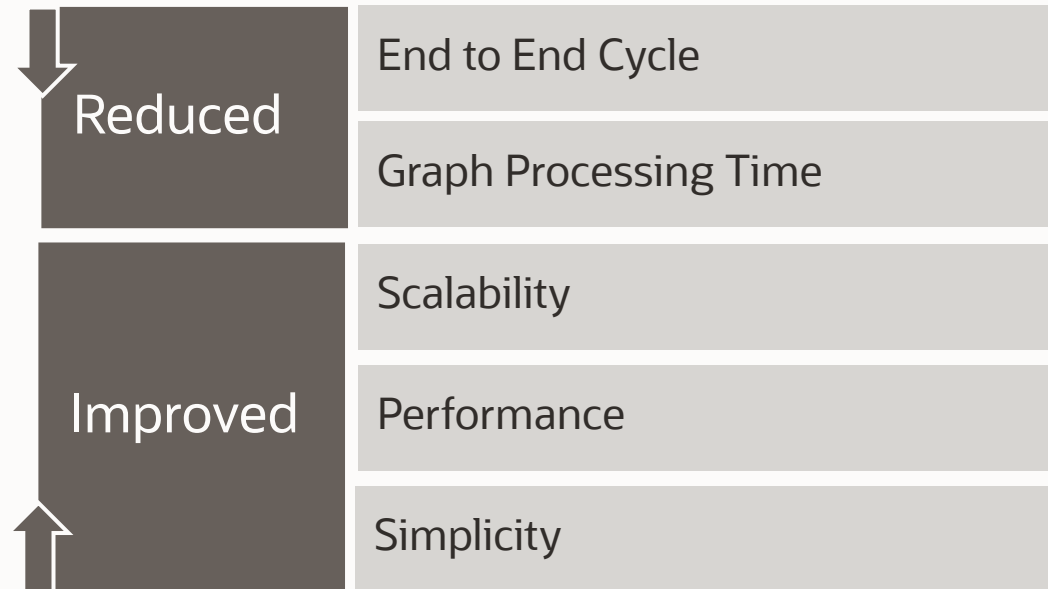
# Graph Visualization



# Performance Results



- 73 Million Customers
- 137 Million Transactions
- 0.3 Million Cycles





# The Oracle Graph Edge



Enable data scientists  
to create graph  
models, faster

Comprehensive  
Platform to Consume all  
Data quickly

Digital Ecosystem  
for  
Complete Graph Cycle

Ensure  
Business Change



# Demo App - How to Detect Cycles

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# Demo - How to Detect Cycles

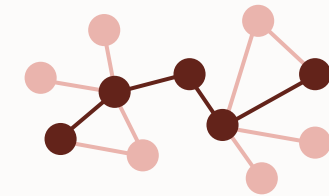
How we can find (the shortest) cycle in graphs, starting from one specific node:

Mock data

- 1,000 nodes (bank accounts) + 5,000 edges (money transfers)
- Each node has 5 outgoing edges to randomly selected nodes
- Not consider : transaction date, transaction amount, ...

Scenario

- Select **one specific account** by its ID
- Show how many nodes are connected **in k hops** from this account
- Search for **a cycle** starting from and ending at this account



## Demo - How to Detect Cycles

Count the number of the accounts connected **in 6 hops** from account ID=1

```
SELECT DISTINCT COUNT(*)  
MATCH (n)-/:transfer{1,6}/->(m)  
WHERE ID(n) = 1
```

Search for **the shortest cyclic path** starting from and ending at the account ID=1

- The 1st shortest path has no edge (= 0 hop)
- The 2nd shortest path is the shortest cyclic path

```
SELECT n, ARRAY_AGG(ID(m)), ARRAY_AGG(ID(e))  
MATCH TOP 2 SHORTEST ((n) (-[e:transfer]->(m))* (n))  
WHERE ID(n) = 1
```

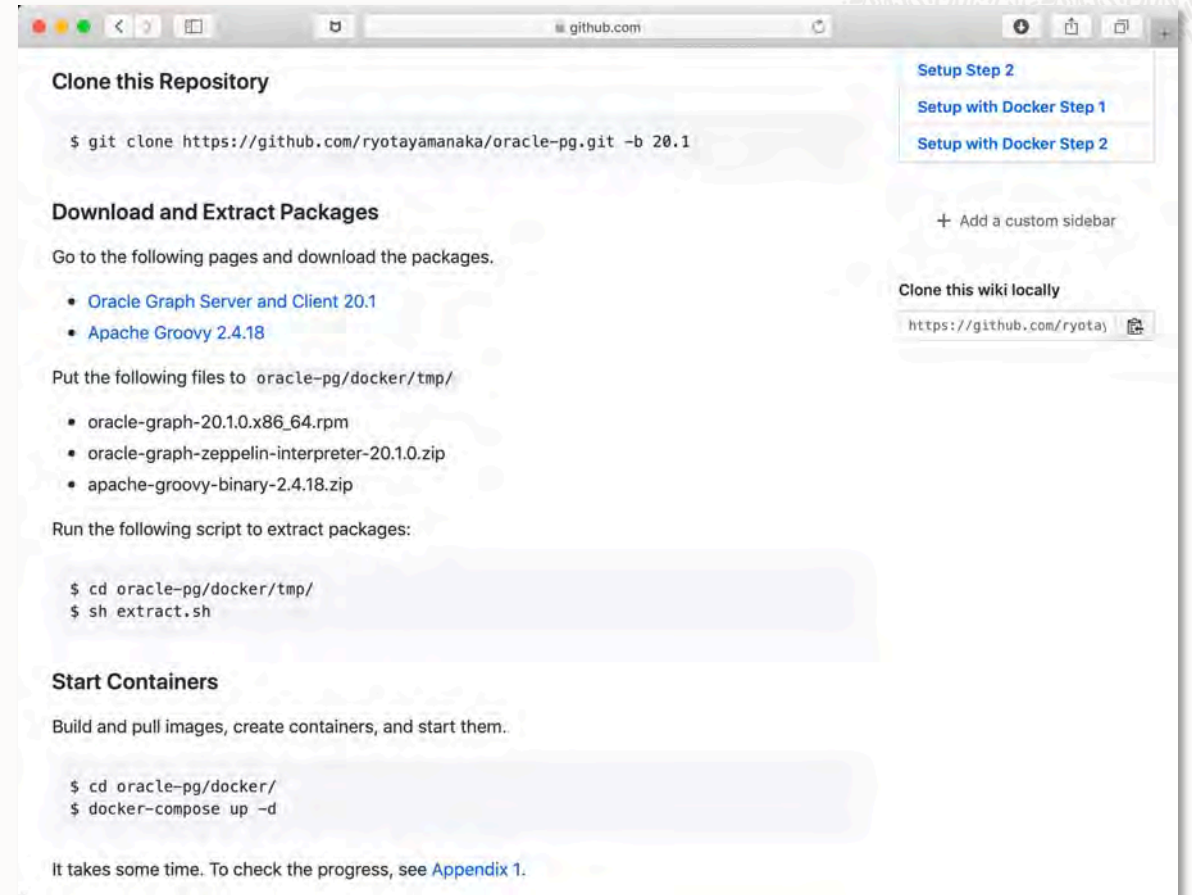
# Demo - How to Detect Cycles

This demo content is available here:

<https://github.com/ryotayamanaka/oracle-pg/wiki/Setup-with-Docker-Step-1>

The Docker containers include

- Mock data (in files)
- Graph Visualization
- Zeppelin notebook

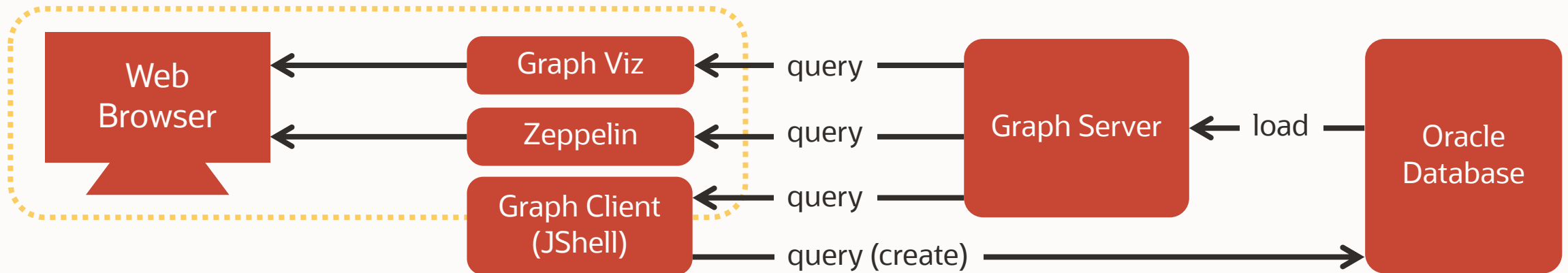




## Using Built-in Tools

The cycles will be queried and visualized using the following built-in tools:

- Zeppelin notebook
- Graph Visualization app





# Using Built-in Tools

The screenshot shows the Zeppelin Notebook interface with the title "Detect Cyclic Paths". The notebook contains two queries. The first query is a PGQL statement that counts the number of distinct paths of length 6 starting from a vertex with ID 1. The second query is a PGQL statement that finds the top 2 shortest paths starting from a vertex with ID 1.

**Query 1:**

```
graph = session.getGraph("Cycle")
PgxGraph[name=Cycle,N=1000,E=5001,created=1590401693703]

graph.executePgql("""
SELECT DISTINCT COUNT(*)
MATCH (n)-/:transfer{1,6}/->(m)
WHERE ID(n) = 1
""")
```

**Result 1:**

COUNT(*)
755

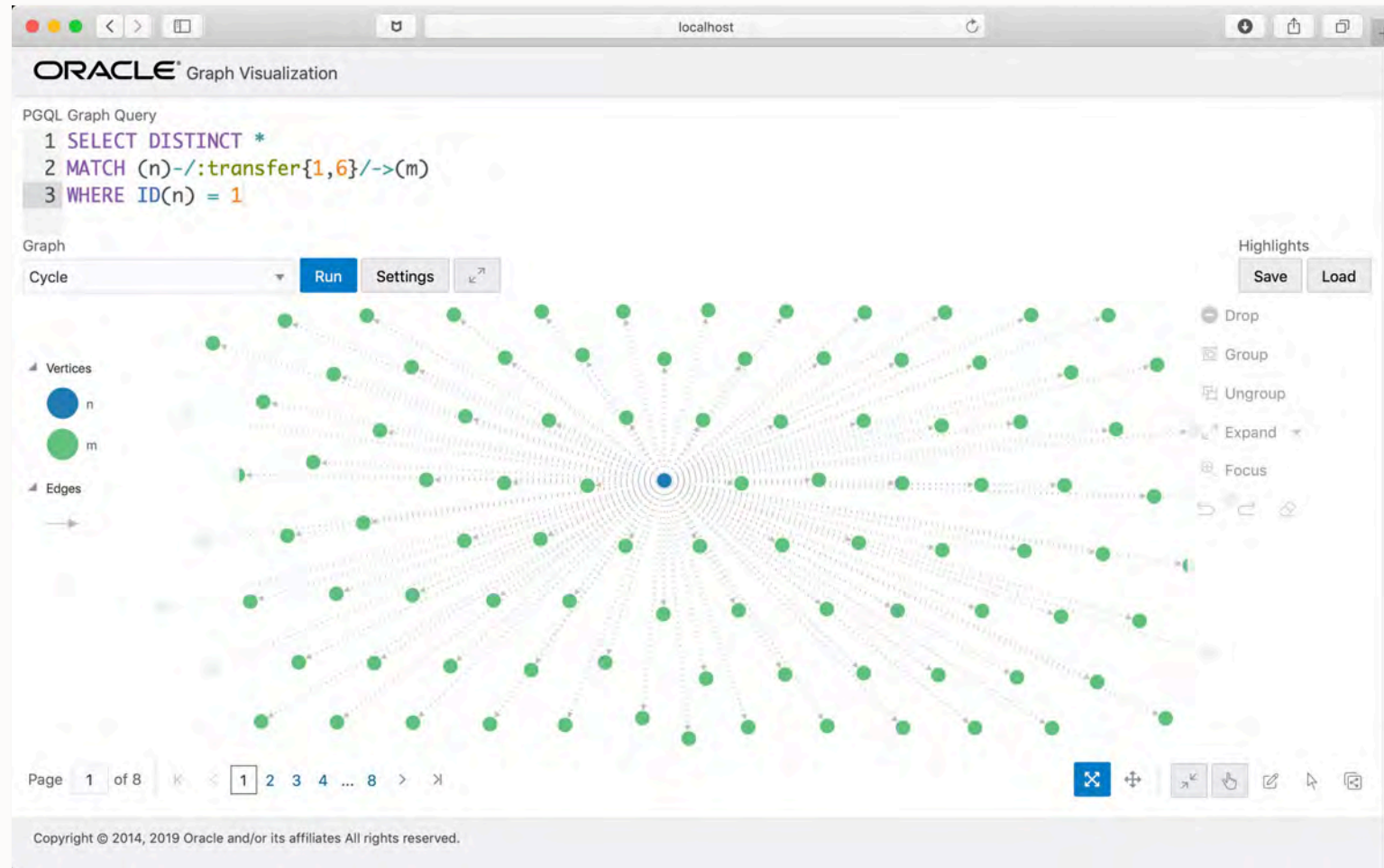
**Query 2:**

```
graph.queryPgql("""
SELECT n, ARRAY_AGG(ID(m)), ARRAY_AGG(ID(e))
MATCH TOP 2 SHORTEST ((n) (-[:transfer]->(m))* (n))
WHERE ID(n) = 1
""")
```

**Result 2:**

n	ARRAY_AGG(ID(m))	ARRAY_AGG(ID(e))
PgxVertex[ID=1]	NULL	NULL
PgxVertex[ID=1]	[259, 387, 867, 38, 687, 1]	[5, 1299, 1938, 4336, 192, 3435]

# Using Built-in Tools

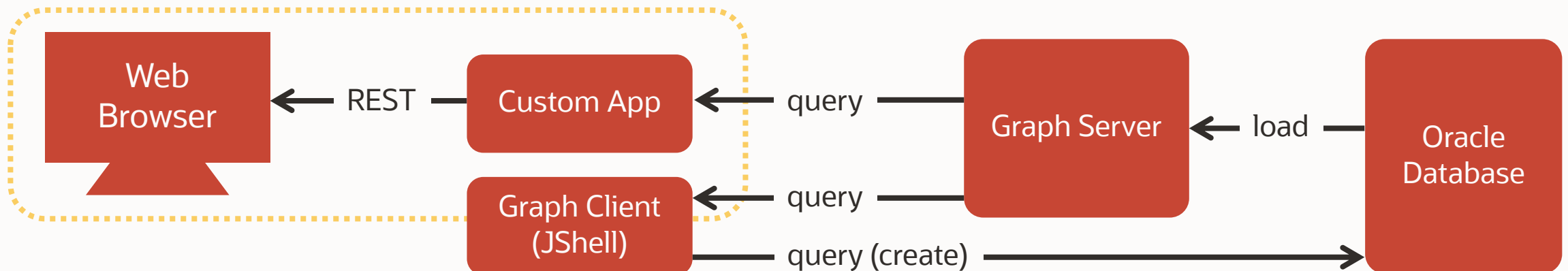


# Implementing Custom App

Custom applications can be implemented with **Graph Client Java API**.

In this demo, the components are:

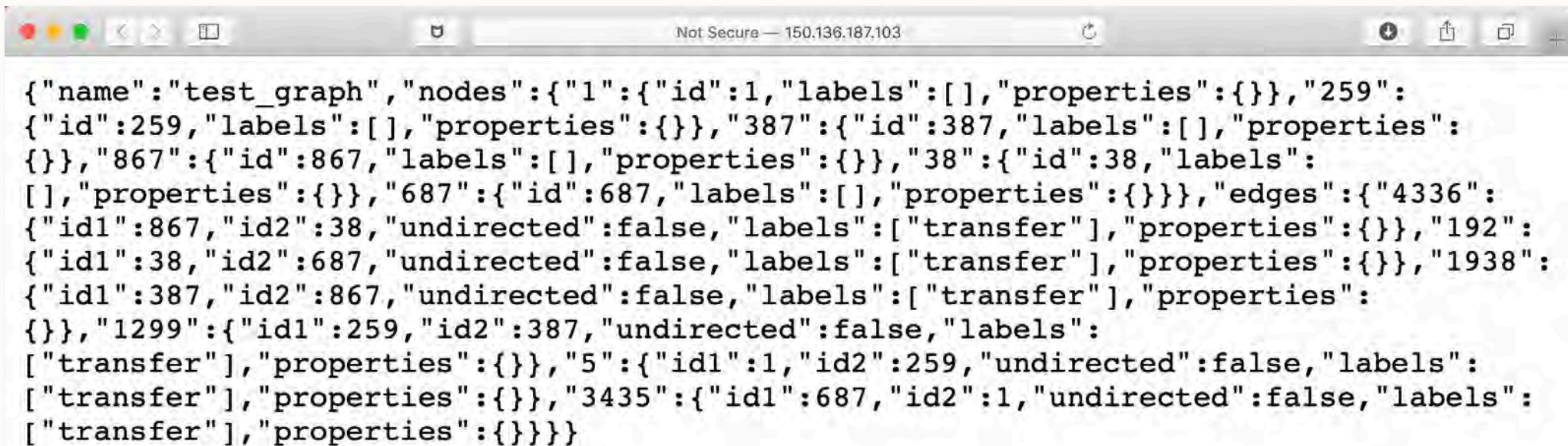
- **REST server** written in Java (using Javalin)
- Custom visualization in JavaScript (using D3.js)



# Implementing Custom App

This sample REST API returns subgraph and cycle in JSON format.

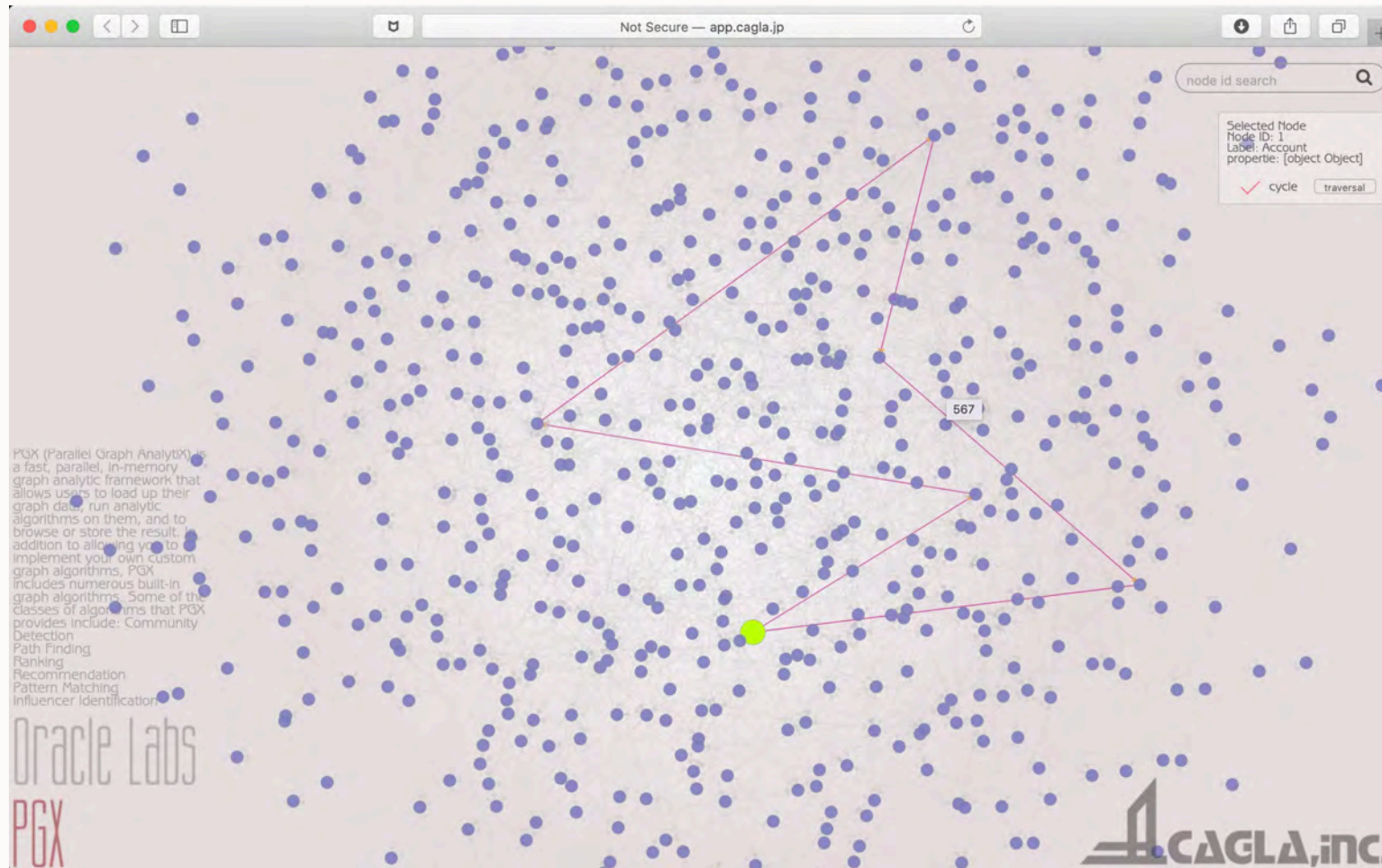
- Graph in 6 hops [http://<host:port>/traversal?node\\_ids=1&iteration=6](http://<host:port>/traversal?node_ids=1&iteration=6)
- Cycle [http://<host:port>/cycle?node\\_ids=1](http://<host:port>/cycle?node_ids=1)



```
{
  "name": "test_graph",
  "nodes": {
    "1": {
      "id": 1,
      "labels": [],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "259": {
      "id": 259,
      "labels": [],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "387": {
      "id": 387,
      "labels": [],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "867": {
      "id": 867,
      "labels": [],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "38": {
      "id": 38,
      "labels": [],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "687": {
      "id": 687,
      "labels": [],
      "properties": {}
    }
  },
  "edges": {
    "4336": {
      "id1": 867,
      "id2": 38,
      "undirected": false,
      "labels": [
        "transfer"
      ],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "192": {
      "id1": 38,
      "id2": 687,
      "undirected": false,
      "labels": [
        "transfer"
      ],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "1938": {
      "id1": 387,
      "id2": 867,
      "undirected": false,
      "labels": [
        "transfer"
      ],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "1299": {
      "id1": 259,
      "id2": 387,
      "undirected": false,
      "labels": [
        "transfer"
      ],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "5": {
      "id1": 1,
      "id2": 259,
      "undirected": false,
      "labels": [
        "transfer"
      ],
      "properties": {}
    },
    "3435": {
      "id1": 687,
      "id2": 1,
      "undirected": false,
      "labels": [
        "transfer"
      ],
      "properties": {}
    }
  }
}
```



# Implementing Custom App



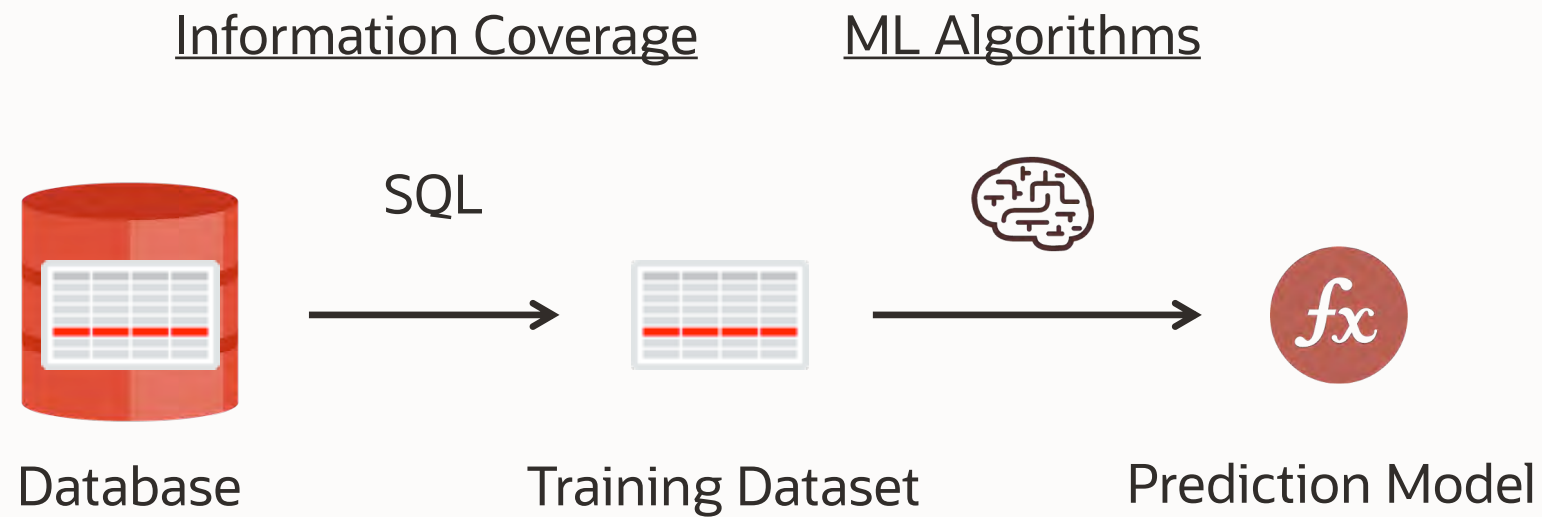
# How to Combine with Machine Learning

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# Machine Learning

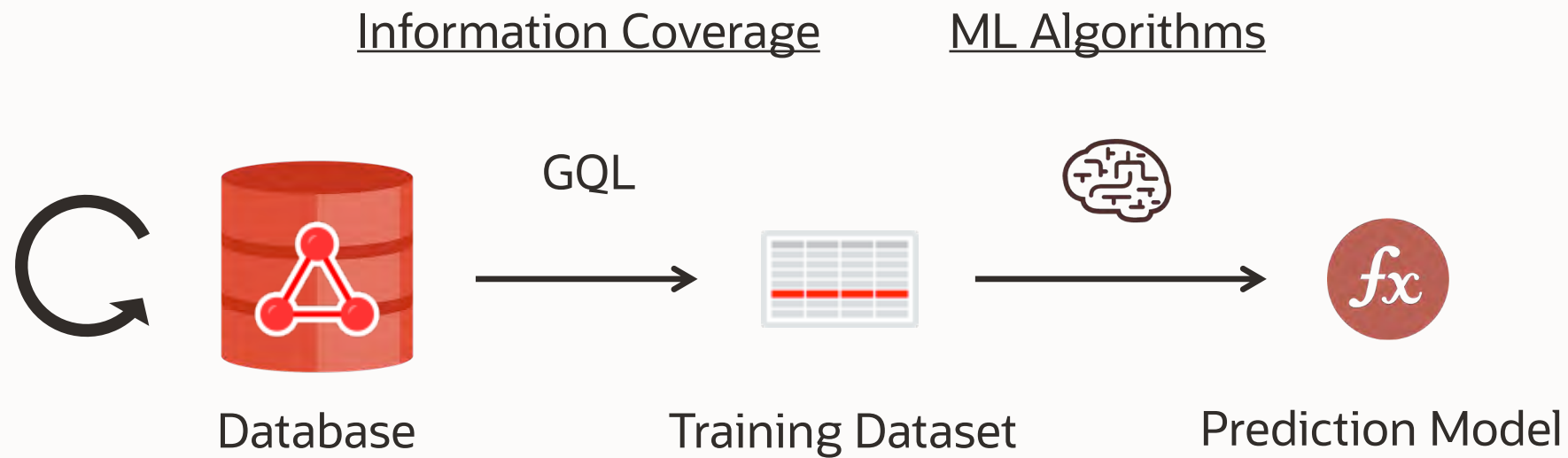
**Information coverage** of the training dataset is important to make good predictive models



# Machine Learning

Graph database potentially provides more information because of its:

- **flexible** model
- **algorithm** capability





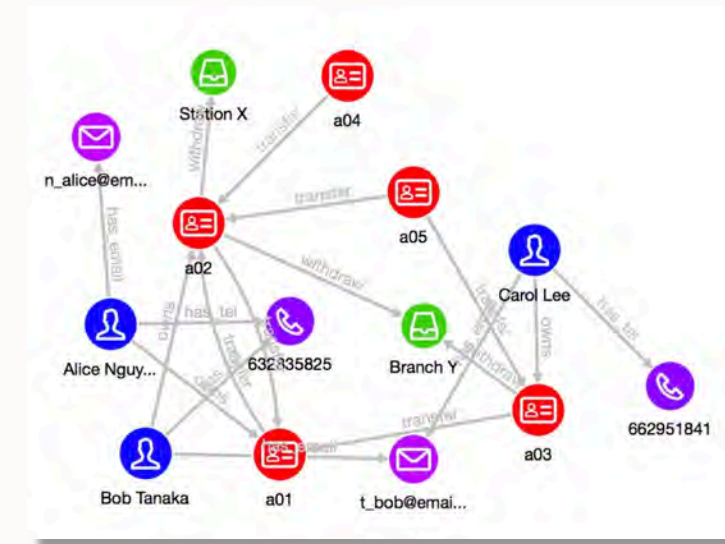
# Example - Mule Account Detection

- **Mule accounts** are often stolen accounts and transfers money illegally
- Suspicious accounts are flagged by human curation
  - The system should be able to predict the human decision (= **objective variable**)
- If machine learning can make the predictive model?
  - But the accounts themselves has limited information (= **explanation variables**)
- Is it possible to generate **more features** based on the relationships between accounts (e.g. transaction patterns, family relationships, ...)

Account

name  
age  
occupation  
branch  
balance  
...

**is\_fraud**

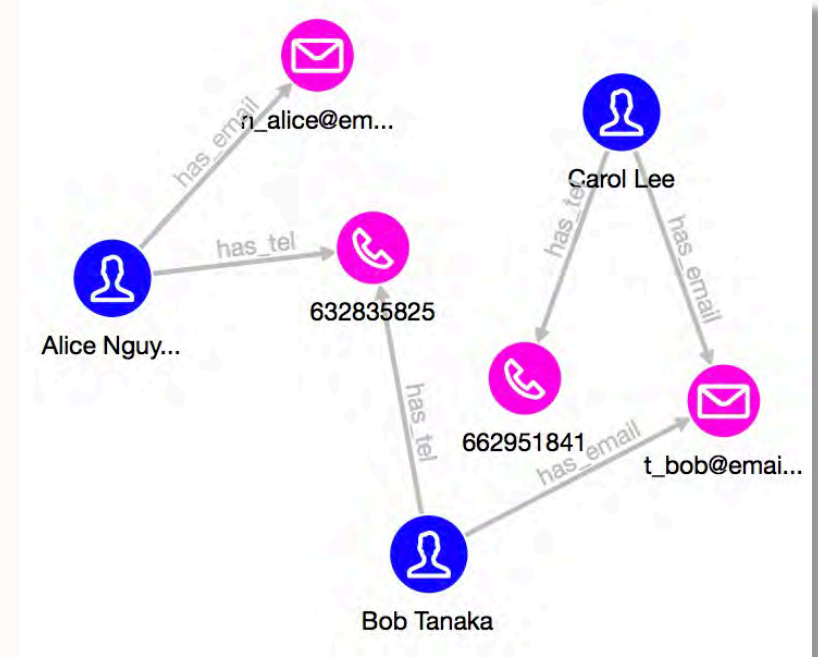


# Example - Mule Account Detection

## Feature 1

- If the owner of this account is sharing personal information with others

```
SELECT a1, COUNT(s)
MATCH (a1)<-[:owns]-(c1)-(s)-(c2)-[:owns]->(a2)
WHERE a1 != a2 AND c1 != c2
GROUP BY a1
```



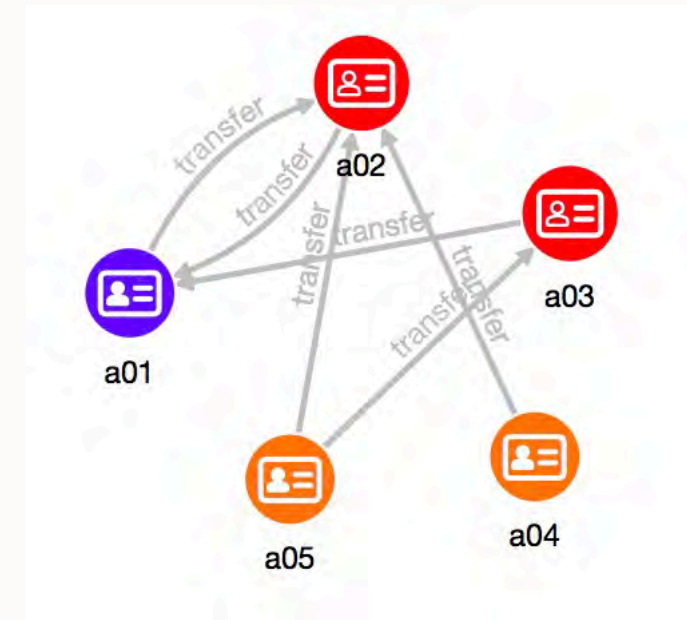
# Example - Mule Account Detection

## Feature 2

- How many fraud accounts exist in the same money transfer community

```
analyst.communitiesLabelPropagation(G, 100)
```

```
SELECT a.community, COUNT(a)
MATCH (a)
WHERE a.type = 'Account'
      AND a.is_fraud = 'true'
GROUP BY a.community
```



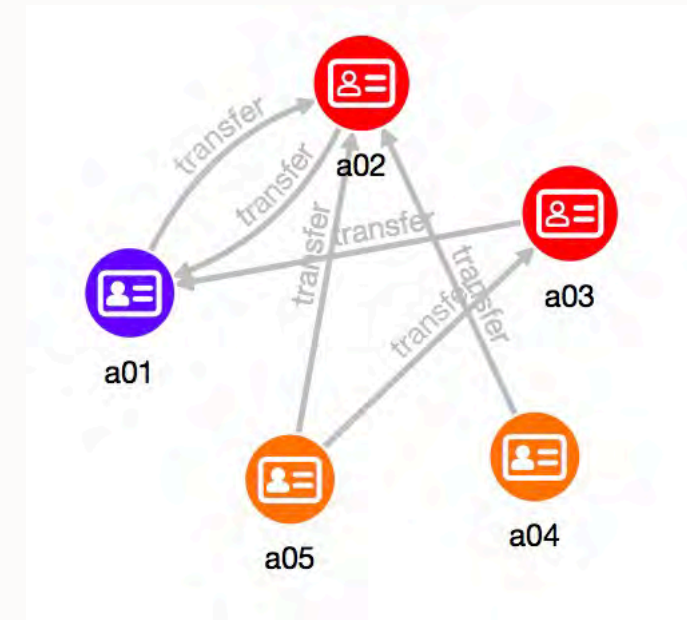
# Example - Mule Account Detection

## Feature 3

- Closeness to know fraud accounts

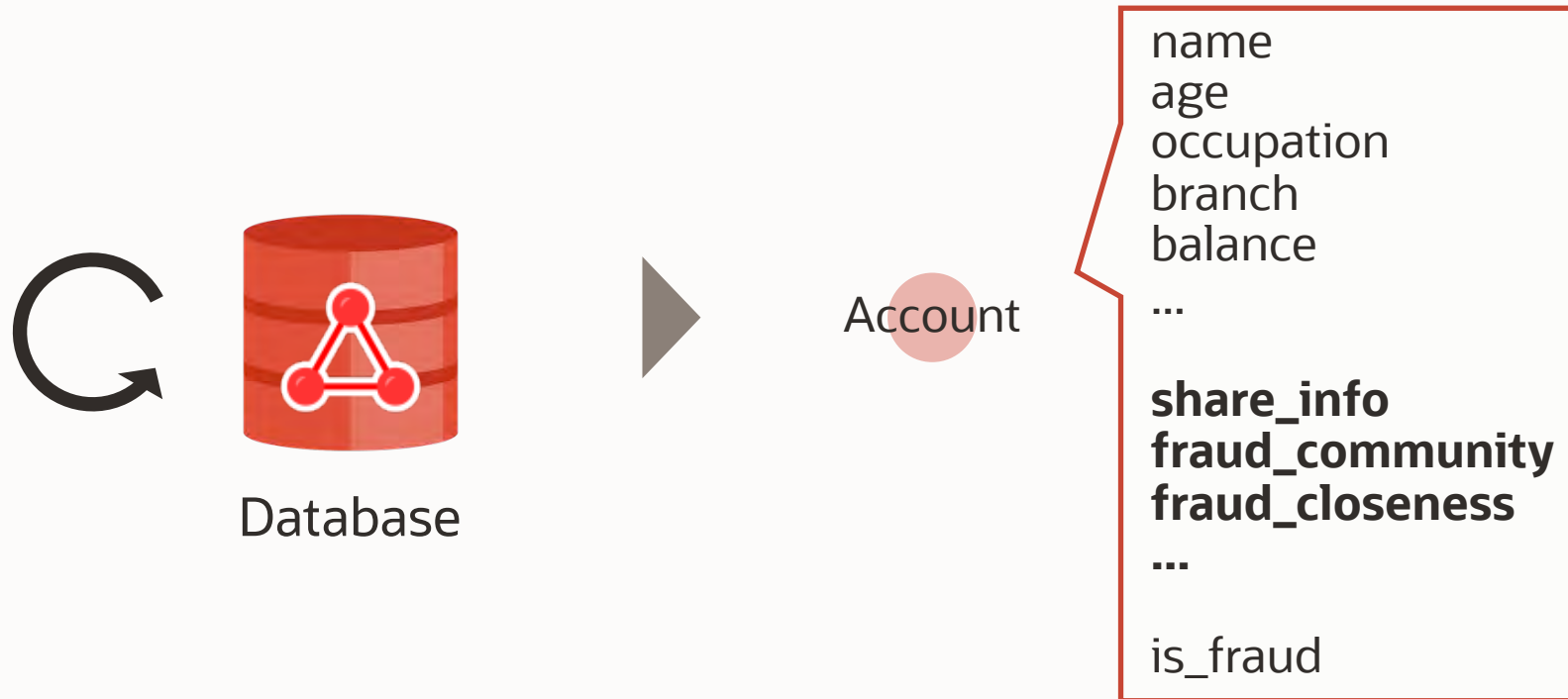
```
analyst.personalizedPagerank(G, fraud_accounts)
```

```
SELECT a.account_no, a.pagerank, a.is_fraud  
MATCH (a) WHERE a.type = 'Account'  
ORDER BY a.pagerank DESC
```





## Example - Mule Account Detection



# Example - Mule Account Detection



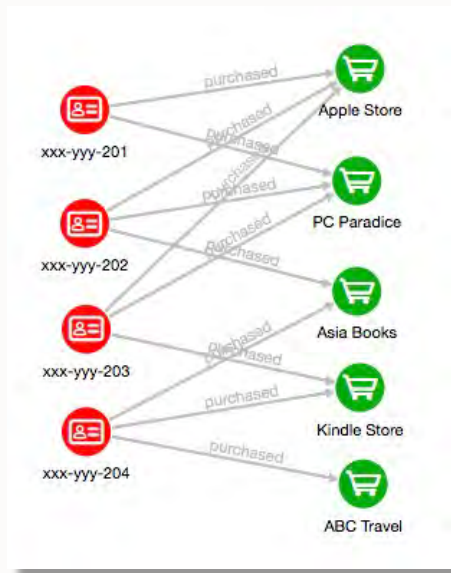
ID	age	occupation	balance	share_info	fraud_com	fraud_clo	is_fraud	prediction
1001							Yes	Yes 85%
1002							No	<b>Yes 78%</b>
1003							No	No 62%



# More Algorithms

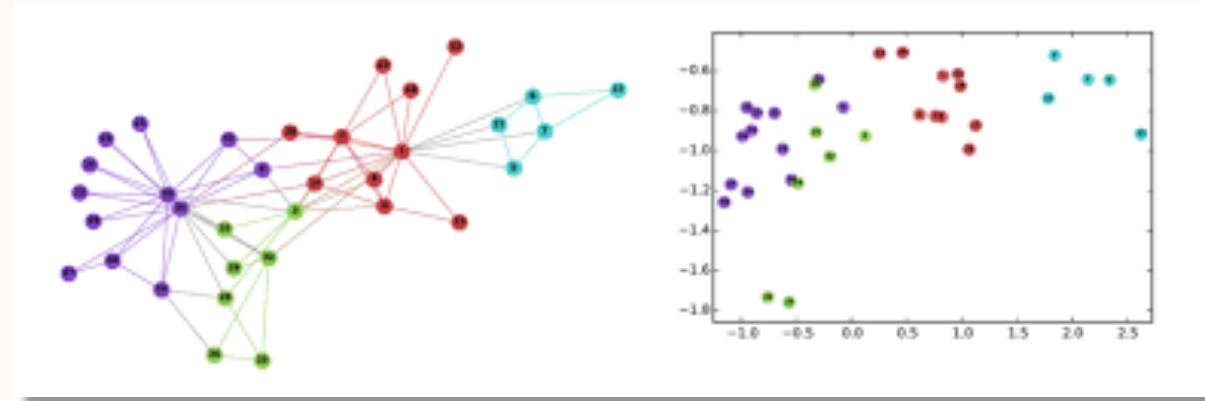
## RandomWalk

- Closeness to other nodes



## DeepWalk

- Collect sequences by RandomWalk
- Use the sequences as input of Skip-gram
- Obtain the tensor for each node



# Customer Reference - Paysafe

- Providing **online payment** solutions
  - Real-time payments, e-Wallets
  - 1B revenue/year, 500K payments/day
- Strong demand for **fraud detection**
  - Combination with rule-based approach and machine learning
  - In real-time, upon money movement
- More information
  - AnD Summit : [2020 slides](#), [2019 slides](#)
  - YouTube : [video](#)

**Paysafe**





# Customer Reference - Paysafe (Query)

- The queries to follow transactions **multiple hops** need to join the tables multiple times.
- The existing complex SQL queries were rewritten into PGQL queries.
- Queries become **much simpler**
  - e.g. 32 lines --> 7 lines
- Queries become **much faster**
  - e.g. 50 min --> 0.5 sec
  - Possible to run the queries that didn't complete in reasonable time by SQL.

## Performance Benchmark

Payments up to the 4<sup>th</sup> hop on an active customer

- SQL created by Paysafe (32 lines)
  - **1 day:** 50 min 20 sec
  - **1 week:** (cancelled after 4 hours)
  - **1 month:** (did not even try)
- SQL optimized by Oracle (62 lines)
  - **1 day:** 20.3 sec
  - **1 week:** 8 min 33 sec
  - **1 month:** (cancelled after 6 hours)
- 4 PGQL queries (7 lines each)
  - **1 day:** 0.547 sec
  - **1 week:** 0.588 sec
  - **1 month:** 0.597 sec

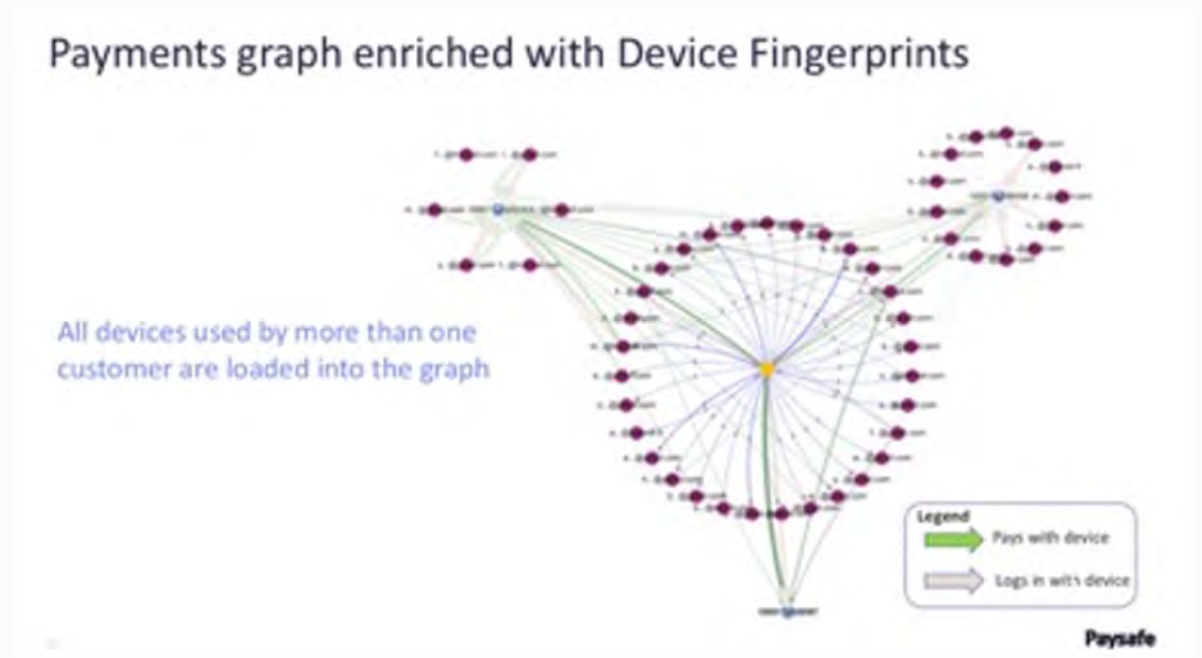
```
SELECT ...  
MATCH (v0) - /e0_1:pays_to(0, 4)/-> (v1)  
WHERE (v1.isMerchant = false)  
      AND (v0.customerId = ...)  
      AND (e0_1.requestTime >= ...)  
      AND (e0_1.requestTime <= ...)  
LIMIT 20000
```

Paysafe

[Analytics and Data \(AnD\) Summit 2020 Presentation](#)

# Customer Reference - Paysafe (Visualization)

- Visualization of money flows is essential to manually check the activities of suspicious accounts, as well as to understand the **common fraud patterns**.
- Using this custom visualization application, interesting networks such as possible **money laundering flows** (typically consists of 3 steps : placement, layering, integration) were detected.
- Using device fingerprints, the multiple accounts **using the same device**, and their money flows are also visualized.



[Analytics and Data \(AnD\) Summit 2020 Presentation](#)

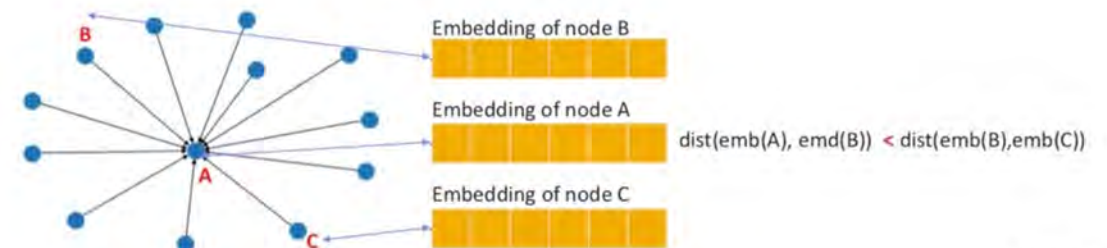
# Customer Reference - Paysafe (Machine Learning)

- Introduction of graph visualization and graph analytics helps the investigations of fraud specialists, and **saves a lot of time and effort**.
- For further automation, the fraud patterns should be also detected without human intervention. For this goal, **machine learning** will be combining with graphs.
- Graph embedding techniques such as DeepWalk was experimented, and this feature **improved the accuracy** of the machine learning model significantly.

## Graph Embeddings

We can borrow an idea from the world of Natural Language Processing: **Embeddings**

Encode nodes that are close in the graph to vectors that are close to each other



Paysafe

[Analytics and Data \(AnD\) Summit 2020 Presentation](#)



# Customer 360 Analysis Using Graphs

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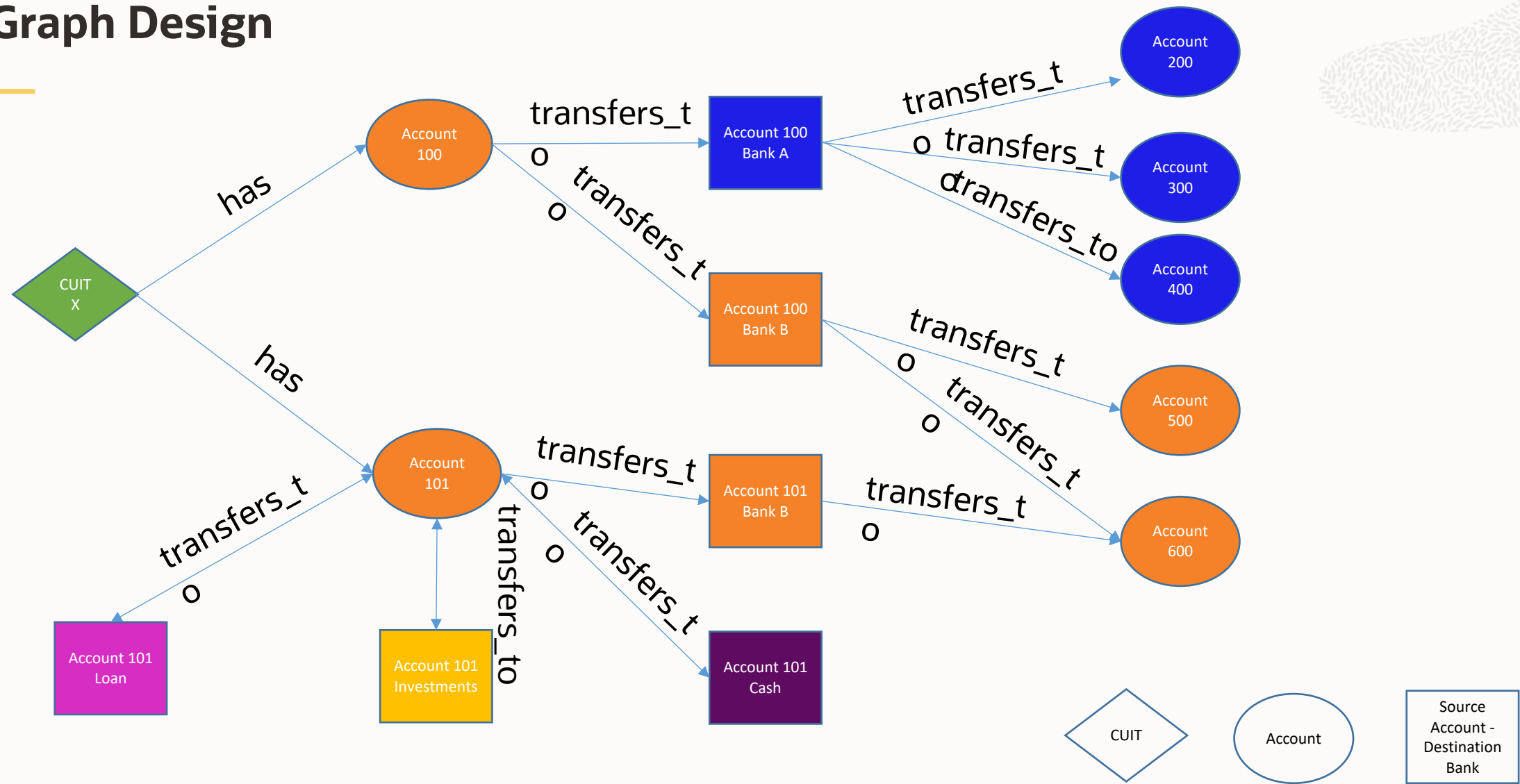
# Money Transfer Use Case



## Actionable Targets

- **Cash Deposits:** Identify Galicia's accounts with many cash deposits that then transfer their money to self accounts in another Banks
- **Value Chain:** Identify Galicia's big accounts who pay their providers through other banks

# Graph Design

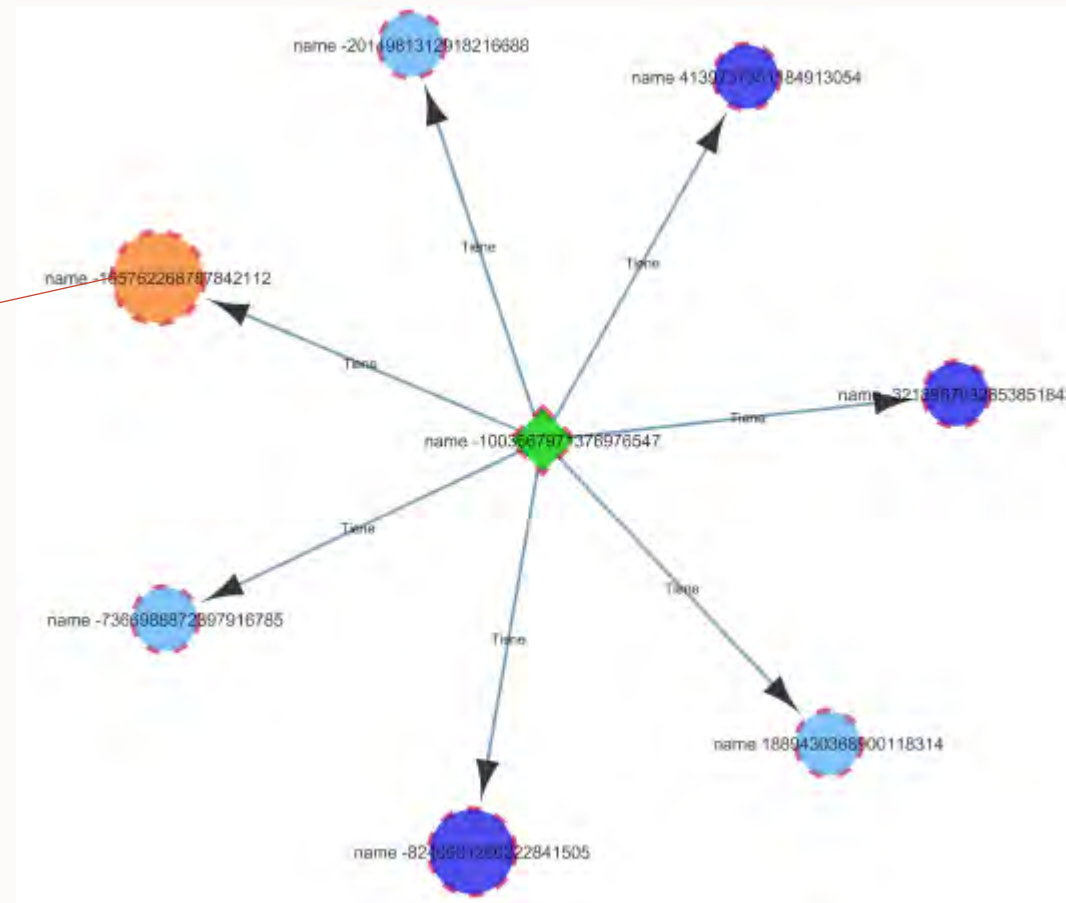


# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries



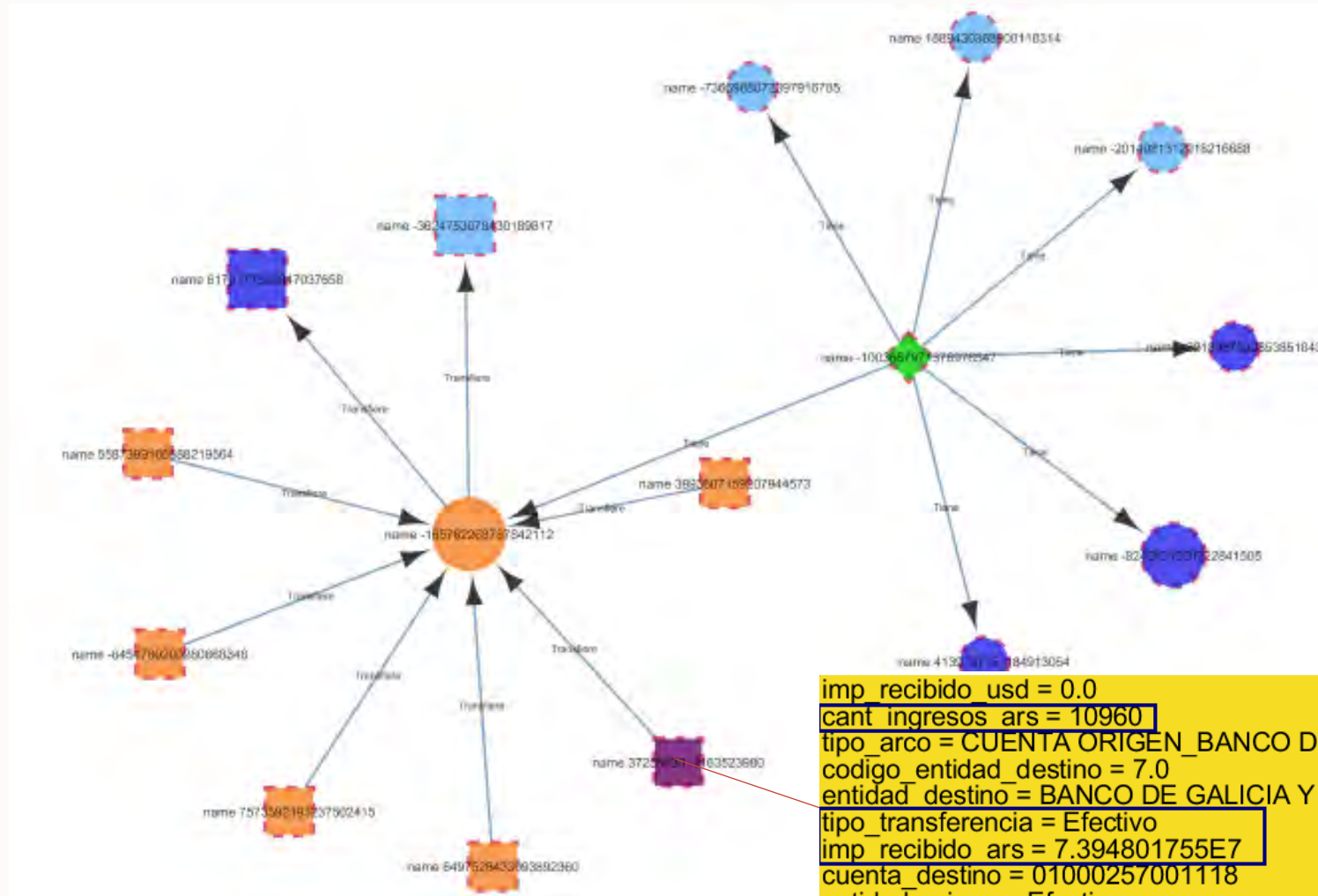
# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries

imp\_recibido\_usd = 0.0  
tipo\_cuenta = CC  
Comunidad = 1073983  
imp\_recibido\_ars = 7.901734552E7  
PageRank = 2.080085E-7  
codigo\_entidad = 7  
imp\_emitido\_ars = 4.029E8  
Betweenness = 4190.4585  
actividad\_empresa = SERVICIOS EMPRESARIALES N.C.P.  
cant\_ingresos\_ars = 11054  
cuit = 30707586377  
nombre\_empresa = TINSA SA  
segmento\_empresa = PYME MES  
sucursal = SANTA FE  
**entidad = BANCO DE GALICIA Y BUENOS AIRES S.A**  
imp\_emitido\_usd = 0.0  
cant\_egresos\_ars = 122  
numero\_cuenta = 01000257001118  
**tipo\_nodo = CUENTA**  
OutDegree = 2  
InDegree = 7





# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries



imp\_recibido\_usd = 0.0  
cant\_ingresos\_ars = 10960  
tipo\_arco = CUENTA ORIGEN\_BANCO DESTINO - CUENTA  
codigo\_entidad\_destino = 7.0  
entidad\_destino = BANCO DE GALICIA Y BUENOS AIRES S.A  
tipo\_transferencia = Efectivo  
imp\_recibido\_ars = 7.394801755E7  
cuenta\_destino = 01000257001118  
entidad\_origen = Efectivo  
tipo\_operacion = Deposito Efvo

# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries



imp\_recibido\_usd = 0.0  
Comunidad = 1763330  
imp\_recibido\_ars = 4.0440603681E8  
PageRank = 1.2559842E-7  
cuenta\_origen = 5070001023  
imp\_emitido\_ars = 6.1659430036E8  
Betweenness = 4094.3164  
cant\_ingresos\_ars = 125  
codigo\_entidad\_destino = 7  
entidad\_destino = BANCO DE GALICIA Y BUENOS AIRES S.A.  
imp\_emitido\_usd = 0.0  
cant\_egresos\_ars = 838  
tipo\_nodo = CUENTA ORIGEN - BANCO DESTINO  
OutDegree = 42  
InDegree = 1  
entidad\_origen = BBVA BANCO FRANCES S.A.

imp\_emitido\_ars = 4.0215E8  
tipo\_arco = CUENTA - CUENTA ORIGEN\_BANCO DESTINO  
codigo\_entidad\_destino = 17.0  
entidad\_destino = BBVA BANCO FRANCES S.A.  
tipo\_transferencia = Interbanking  
imp\_emitido\_usd = 0.0  
cant\_egresos\_ars = 121  
entidad\_origen = BANCO DE GALICIA Y BUENOS AIRES S.A.  
tipo\_operacion = CTAS. PROPIAS



# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries

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- **Discoveries**

- On its Galicia Bank account **CUSTOMER** receives 73MM ars in cash from more than 10M deposits
- From its Galicia Bank account **CUSTOMER** transfers more than 400MM ars to a self account on Banco Frances.
- Banco Frances account transfers more than 600MM ars to different providers with accounts on Galicia Bank
- **Actionable:** Payment to providers should be done through Banco Galicia and not Banco Frances so that the money stays within Galicia's circuit. Otherwise a higher fee could be charged given this huge amount of deposits

# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries



Credit Entity: **NO Banco Galicia**

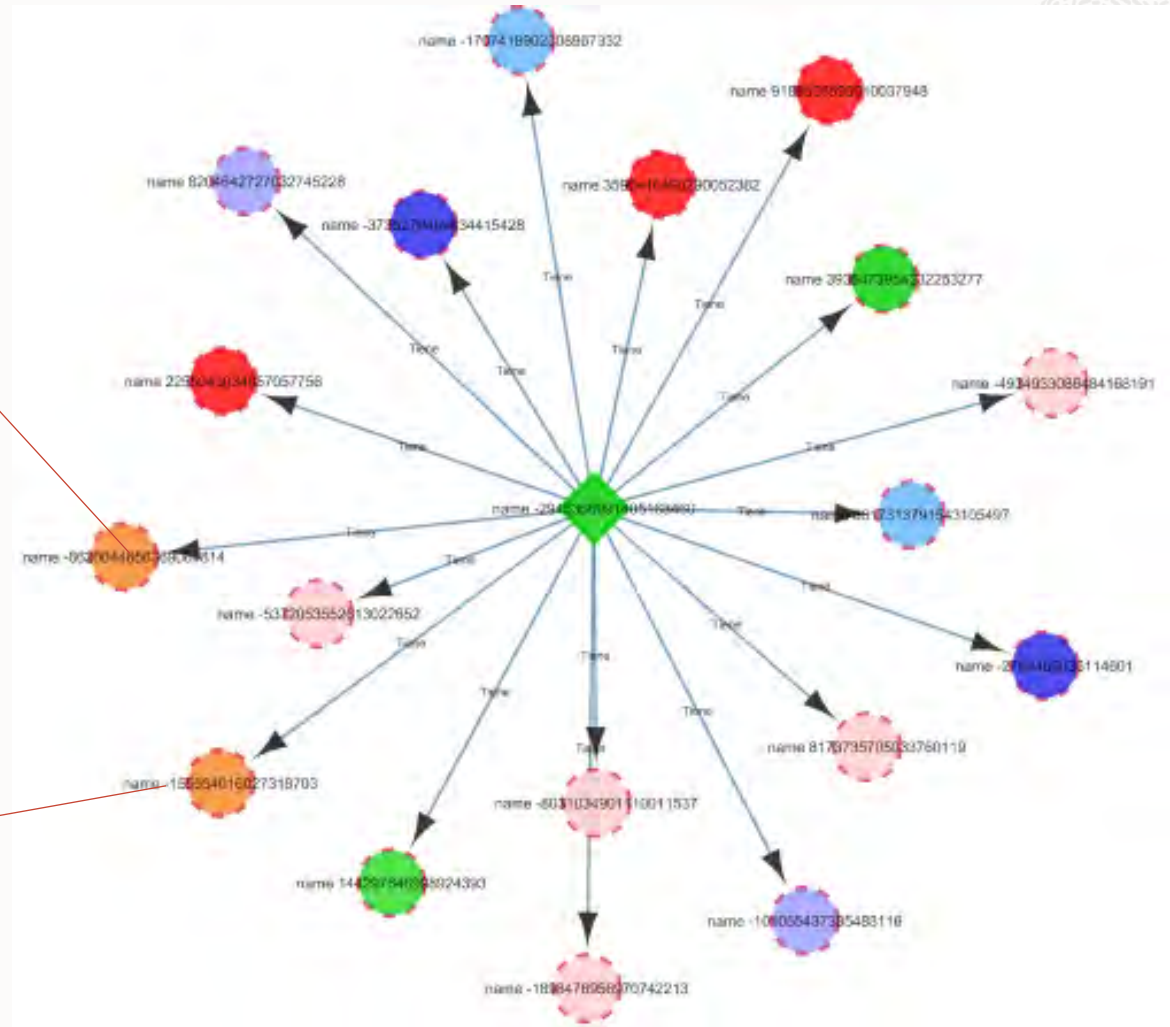




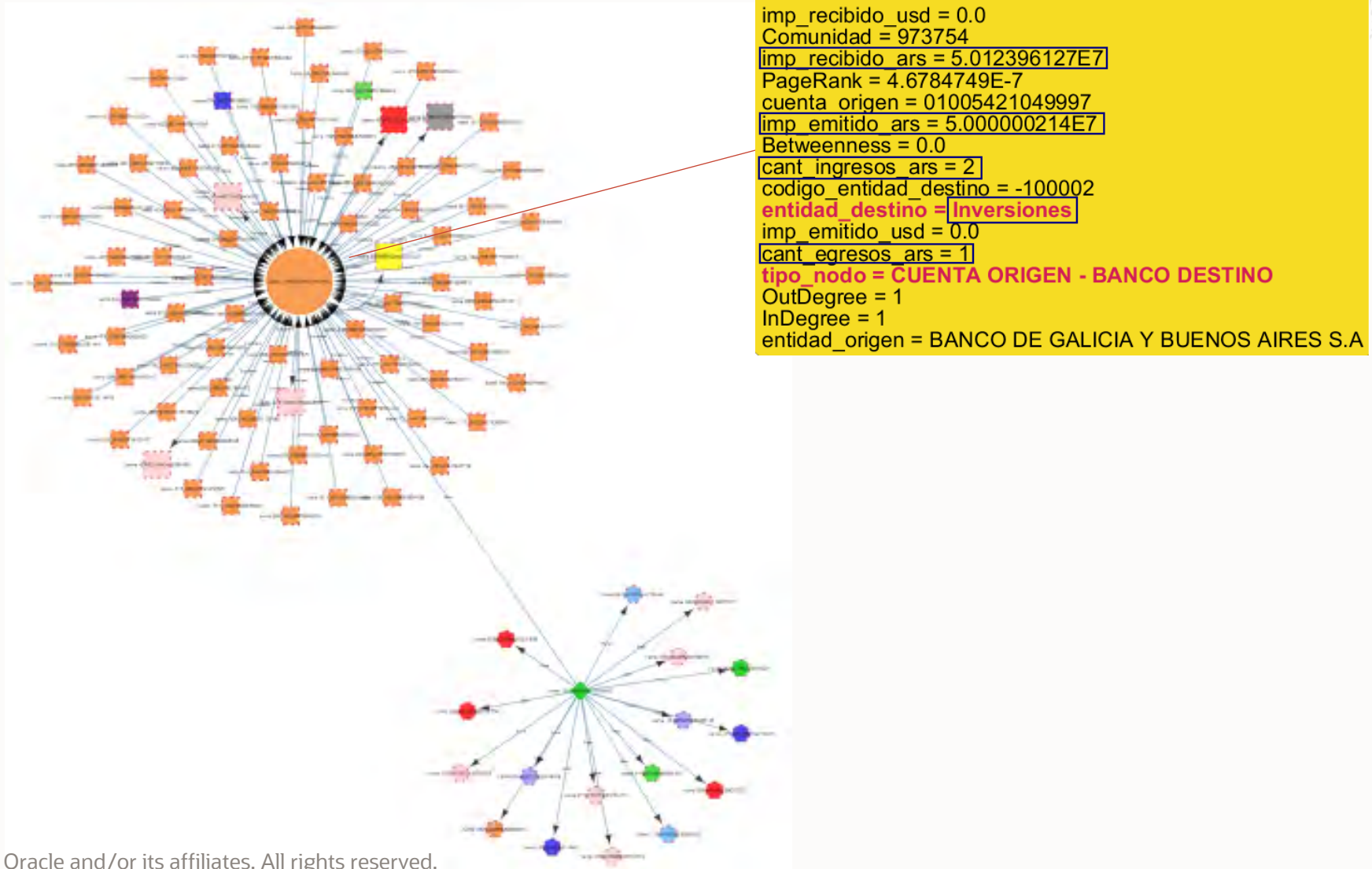
# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries

imp\_recibido\_usd = 0.0  
tipo\_cuenta = CC  
Comunidad = 1663225  
imp\_recibido\_ars = 2.431676829E7  
PageRank = 2.5991692E-6  
codigo\_entidad = 7  
imp\_emitido\_ars = 2.3E7  
Betweenness = 1162.1321  
actividad\_empresa =  
cant\_ingresos\_ars = 269  
cuit = 30515488479  
nombre\_empresa = YPF GAS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA  
segmento\_empresa = Corporativa  
sucursal = METRO I  
entidad = BANCO DE GALICIA Y BUENOS AIRES S.A  
imp\_emitido\_usd = 0.0  
cant\_egresos\_ars = 16  
numero\_cuenta = 01007418229992  
tipo\_nodo = CUENTA  
OutDegree = 7  
InDegree = 87

imp\_recibido\_usd = 0.0  
tipo\_cuenta = CC  
Comunidad = 973754  
imp\_recibido\_ars = 1.207354598E8  
PageRank = 3.163704E-6  
codigo\_entidad = 7  
imp\_emitido\_ars = 1.3130000214E8  
Betweenness = 3298.7766  
actividad\_empresa =  
cant\_ingresos\_ars = 168  
cuit = 30515488479  
nombre\_empresa = YPF GAS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA  
segmento\_empresa = Corporativa  
sucursal = METRO I  
entidad = BANCO DE GALICIA Y BUENOS AIRES S.A  
imp\_emitido\_usd = 0.0  
cant\_egresos\_ars = 17  
numero\_cuenta = 01005421049997  
tipo\_nodo = CUENTA  
OutDegree = 6  
InDegree = 83

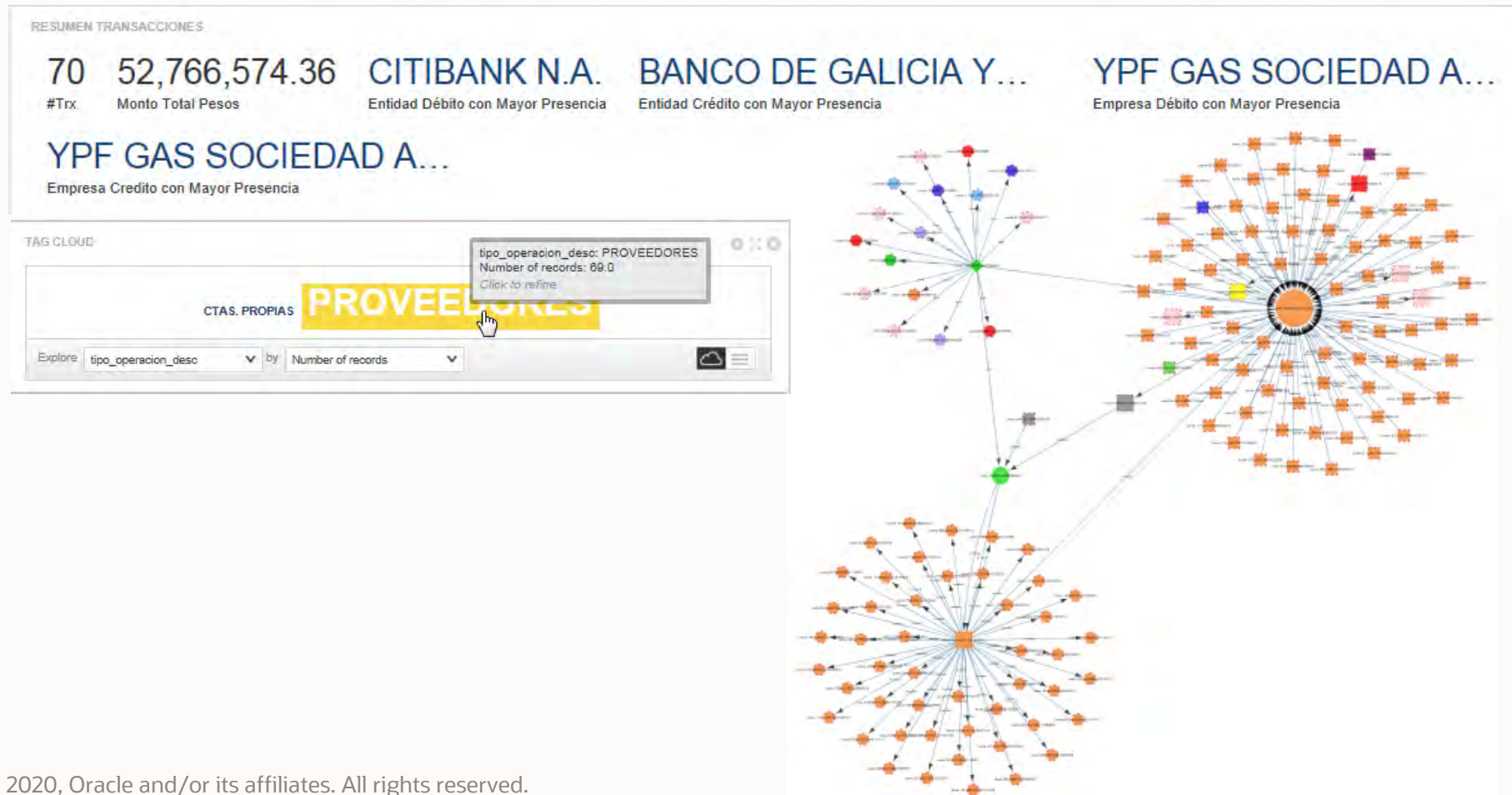


# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries



# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries

Debit Entity: **Citibank**



# Money Transfer Use Case - Discoveries

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- **Discoveries**
  - 50% of operations between self accounts
  - Providers payment mainly through Citi Bank
  - CUSTOMER uses Galicia's Investment Funds to then withdraw money + interests and pay Providers
  - CUSTOMER's chain of providers is outside Galicia's circuit
- **Actionable:** Payment to providers should be done through Galicia accounts instead of Citi's



# Useful Links

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# AskTOM Office Hours: Graph Database and Analytics



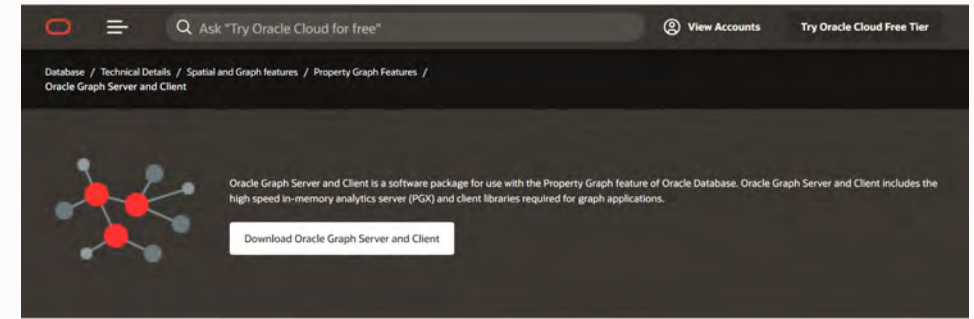
- Welcome (back) to our AskTOM Graph Office Hours series!  
We're back with new product updates, use cases, demos and technical tips  
<https://asktom.oracle.com/pls/apex/asktom.search?oh=3084>
- Sessions will be held about once a month
- **Subscribe** at the page above for updates on upcoming session topics & dates  
And submit feedback, questions, topic requests, and view past session recordings
- **Note: Spatial** now has a new Office Hours series for location analysis & mapping features in Oracle Database:  
<https://asktom.oracle.com/pls/apex/asktom.search?oh=7761>



# Helpful Links

- Graphs at Oracle  
<https://www.oracle.com/goto/graph>
- Oracle Property Graph  
<http://www.oracle.com/goto/propertygraph>
- Blog: Examples, Tips and Tricks  
<http://bit.ly/OracleGraphBlog>
- AskTOM Series: <https://asktom.oracle.com/pls/apex/asktom.search?office=3084>
- Social Media
  - Twitter: @OracleBigData, @SpatialHannes, @Jeanlhm, @ryotaymnk
  - LinkedIn: Oracle Spatial and Graph Group
  - YouTube: <youtube.com/c/OracleSpatialandGraph>

Search for 'Oracle Graph Server and Client' to [download](#) from oracle.com





# The Spatial & Graph User Community

- A part of [Analytics and Data Oracle User Community](#) (formally BIWA)
- Vibrant community of tech enthusiasts including customers, partners, students
- We share knowledge online, and at conferences and events
- Global – Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia



LinkedIn Oracle Spatial and Graph group  
[linkedin.com/groups/1848520/](https://www.linkedin.com/groups/1848520/)



@oraspatialsig



[oraclespatialsig@gmail.com](mailto:oraclespatialsig@gmail.com)

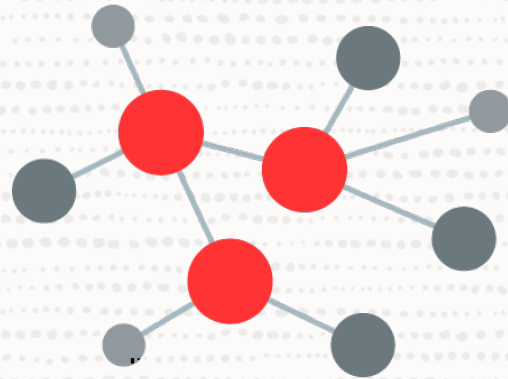




# AskTOM Office Hours: Graph Database and Analytics

- Today's session will be repeated for EMEA/Americas on May 28 (17:00 Central Europe | 11:00 New York | 08:00 San Francisco)
- Next session - save the date:
  - **Topic:** Building Recommendation Systems with Graphs
  - **Date:** Likely June 25th -- Check back at landing page for details
- Recording of today's session will be available at the landing page
- **Subscribe** for updates on upcoming session topics & dates
- Submit feedback, questions, topic requests, and view past session recordings <https://asktom.oracle.com/pls/apex/asktom.search?oh=3084>

The logo consists of a red circle with a white outline, followed by the text "ASK TOM" in white capital letters on a dark background.



Thanks for attending! See you next time.

<https://asktom.oracle.com/pls/apex/asktom.search?oh=3084>