TigerGraph MultiGraph
One Master Graph; Shared and Private Data

Product Dept.

SHARED GRAPH

Customer Dept.

IT Dept.

MULTIGRAPH - THE FIRST GRAPH ANALYTICS COLLABORATION SERVICE

This is the Year of the Graph, as graphs deliver powerful data modeling which provides a closer fit to how your data works in the real world. They represent your data in an intuitive way, while making the most of the meaning from the connected data.

In today's competitive, fast-moving world, enterprises need to collaborate across the enterprise to make faster and smarter data-driven decisions. For example, data from several sources can contribute to form a Know Your Customer model, which then benefits several teams -- business development, fraud, compliance, GDPR, etc. However, each team has different transactional, analytic and security needs.

Maintaining separate databases retains security and personalization, but it is costly and doesn't provide any sharing. Creating a shared, master dataset would require copying into yet another database.

What if groups could collaborate, work off the same master database, with their own view, and benefit from shared real-time updates? While being in compliance with their security? MultiGraph helps teams:

· Collaborate by sharing one master database, while retaining local control and security.

· Increase productivity when everyone uses ONE database, with their own view and with real-time updates.

· Break down data silos: eliminate miscommunication, inconsistency, and copying problems.

· Improve transparency and availability of enterprise data used to make data-driven decisions.

· Retain security: Each group admin controls who can do what within its domain.

· Support multiple tenants while enabling real-time secure collaboration.

HOW MULTIGRAPH WORKS FOR GDPR

With MultiGraph , TigerGraph 2.0 is uniquely suited in offering an out-of-the box architecture that fully supports upcoming General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirements from the European Union. Organizations can easily manage and monitor data access, data lineage and personal data – including where a point of data was first acquired, whether consent was given in obtaining it, where it moved over time, where it resides in each system, and how it gets used.