# Article information:

Just load it into a graph database! | by Dean Allemang | Medium
[https://medium.com/@dallemang/just-load-it-into-a-graph-database-2846f95a642b](https://medium.com/%40dallemang/just-load-it-into-a-graph-database-2846f95a642b)

# Article summary:

1. Loading data into a graph database does not address the issues of publishing, finding, and merging data for data sharing.

2. The FAIR data principles provide guidelines for making data findable and interoperable, including using standardized formats like RDF and assigning global identifiers to entities.

3. The benefits of data sharing come from expressing the data in RDF, and live access to the data can be achieved through hosting on platforms like data.world.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Just load it into a graph database!" by Dean Allemang discusses the limitations of using graph databases for data sharing and suggests an alternative approach using the FAIR data principles and RDF. While the article provides some valuable insights, it also has some biases and missing points of consideration.

One potential bias in the article is that it assumes that the audience is familiar with graph databases and their capabilities. The author does not provide enough context or explanation for readers who may not be familiar with this technology. This could lead to confusion or misunderstanding among readers who are not well-versed in this area.

Another bias in the article is that it focuses solely on the limitations of graph databases for data sharing without acknowledging their benefits. Graph databases can be useful for certain types of data analysis, such as identifying patterns or relationships between entities. By only highlighting their limitations, the author may be discouraging readers from considering this technology as a viable option for their needs.

The article also makes unsupported claims about the effectiveness of using RDF for data sharing. While RDF can provide benefits such as standardized publication formats and machine-readable metadata, there is no evidence presented to support its superiority over other approaches. Additionally, the author does not explore potential counterarguments or drawbacks to using RDF.

One major missing point of consideration in the article is security and privacy concerns related to data sharing. While FAIR principles and RDF can facilitate data sharing, they do not address issues related to protecting sensitive information or ensuring compliance with regulations such as GDPR or HIPAA. These considerations are crucial when deciding how to share data effectively while minimizing risks.

Overall, while the article provides some valuable insights into alternative approaches to data sharing beyond graph databases, it has biases and missing points of consideration that limit its usefulness as a comprehensive guide on this topic. Readers should consider additional sources and perspectives before making decisions about how best to share their own data.

# Topics for further research:

* Security and privacy concerns in data sharing
* Graph database benefits for data analysis
* RDF drawbacks and limitations
* Compliance with GDPR and HIPAA in data sharing
* Machine-readable metadata standards
* Best practices for effective data sharing

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