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# 1. Dify-GraphRag 知识库问答系统构建

### 1. GraphRag

### 1.1 GraphRag 安装与创建虚拟环境



### 1.2 GraphRag 项目配置

#### 1.2.1 创建检索项目文件夹

• 在 graphrag\ 根目录下创建检索项目文件夹

```
● ● ● ● # mkdir命令用于创建新的目录。-p选项允许用户创建多级目录结构 mkdir -p ./openl/input
```

• 然后上传数据集至 graphrag\open1\input 文件夹

#### 1.2.2 初始化

• 在 graphrag\ 根目录下,执行以下命令,初始化项目文件

```
graphrag init --root ./openl
```

• 运行命令并上传测试数据集后, graphrag\open1\ 文件夹的目录结构如下:

#### 1.2.3 .env

• 打开 .env 文件, 填写 API-KEY

```
# 硅基流动API-KEY
GRAPHRAG_API_KEY=your-api-key
```

#### 1.2.4 settings.yaml

• 打开 settings.yaml 文件,填写 LLM 模型和 Embedding 模型的模型名称(model)、模型调用地址(api\_base),以及模型密钥(api\_key)

```
### This config file contains required core defaults that must be set, along with a handful of common optional settings.
### For a full list of available settings, see
https://microsoft.github.io/graphrag/config/yaml/

### LLM settings ###
models:
default_chat_model: # LLM模型配置
type: openai_chat
```

```
api_base: https://api.siliconflow.cn/v1 # 统一使用硅基接口
    auth_type: api_key
    api_key: ${GRAPHRAG_API_KEY} # 统一密钥
   model: deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-V3 # LLM模型名称
    encoding_model: cl100k_base # 与 tiktoken 库兼容的编码方式
   model_supports_json: true
   concurrent_requests: 25
   async_mode: threaded
   retry_strategy: native
   max_retries: -1
    tokens_per_minute: 0
    requests_per_minute: 0
 default_embedding_model: # Embedding模型配置
    type: openai_embedding
   api_base: https://api.siliconflow.cn/v1 # 统一使用硅基接口
    auth_type: api_key
   api_key: ${GRAPHRAG_API_KEY} # 统一密钥
   model: BAAI/bge-m3 # Embedding模型名称
   encoding_model: p50k_base # 与 tiktoken 库兼容的编码方式
   model_supports_json: true
   concurrent_requests: 25
   async_mode: threaded
   retry_strategy: native
   max_retries: -1
   tokens_per_minute: 0
    requests_per_minute: 0
input:
  type: file
 file_type: text
 base_dir: "input"
chunks:
 size: 1200
 overlap: 100
 group_by_columns: [id]
### Output/storage settings ###
output:
 type: file
 base_dir: "output"
cache:
 type: file
 base_dir: "cache"
reporting:
 type: file
 base_dir: "logs"
vector_store:
 default_vector_store:
```

```
type: lancedb
    db_uri: output/lancedb
    container_name: default
    overwrite: True
embed_text:
 model_id: default_embedding_model
 vector_store_id: default_vector_store
extract_graph:
 model_id: default_chat_model
 prompt: "prompts/extract_graph.txt"
 entity_types: [organization, person, geo, event]
 max_gleanings: 1
summarize_descriptions:
 model_id: default_chat_model
 prompt: "prompts/summarize_descriptions.txt"
 max_length: 500
extract_graph_nlp:
  text_analyzer:
    extractor_type: regex_english
cluster_graph:
 max_cluster_size: 10
extract_claims:
  enabled: false
 model_id: default_chat_model
 prompt: "prompts/extract_claims.txt"
  description: "Any claims or facts that could be relevant to information
discovery."
 max_gleanings: 1
community_reports:
 model_id: default_chat_model
  graph_prompt: "prompts/community_report_graph.txt"
  text_prompt: "prompts/community_report_text.txt"
 max_length: 2000
 max_input_length: 8000
embed_graph:
 enabled: false
umap:
  enabled: false
snapshots:
  graphml: false
 embeddings: false
local_search:
  chat_model_id: default_chat_model
```

```
embedding_model_id: default_embedding_model
  prompt: "prompts/local_search_system_prompt.txt"
global_search:
  chat_model_id: default_chat_model
  map_prompt: "prompts/global_search_map_system_prompt.txt"
  reduce_prompt: "prompts/global_search_reduce_system_prompt.txt"
  knowledge_prompt: "prompts/global_search_knowledge_system_prompt.txt"
drift_search:
  chat_model_id: default_chat_model
  embedding_model_id: default_embedding_model
  prompt: "prompts/drift_search_system_prompt.txt"
  reduce_prompt: "prompts/drift_search_reduce_prompt.txt"
basic_search:
  chat_model_id: default_chat_model
  embedding_model_id: default_embedding_model
  prompt: "prompts/basic_search_system_prompt.txt"
```

### 1.3 GraphRag 索引(Indexing)过程执行

• 借助 GraphRAG 脚本自动执行 indexing

```
graphrag index --root ./openl
```

• 运行结束后,由测试数据集生成的知识图谱在 graphrag\openl\output 文件夹中以 .parquet 格式存储

### 2. GraphRag API

• GraphRag API 用于连接 Dify 和 GraphRag

### 2.1 GraphRag API 安装

```
# graphrag-api源代码下载
git clone https://github.com/noworneverev/graphrag-api
# graphrag-api根目录下打开终端
conda activate graphrag
# 安裝相关依赖
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

### 2.2 GraphRag API 项目配置

• 首先将 1.1 节中配置好的 graphrag 项目文件夹复制到 graphrag-api 根目录下

```
根目录
graphrag-api/
               一级目录
– graphrag/
               二级目录,检索项目文件夹

→ open1/
    ├ input/
               三级目录,存放数据集
   三级目录
  | |- prompts/
               ■ 三级文件,硅基流动 API-KEY
   ⊢ .env
  └ └ settings.yaml ■ 三级文件,配置文件
               ■ 一级文件
⊢ api.py
               ■ 一级文件

⊢ config.py

└ requirements.txt
               ■ 一级文件
```

• 在 config.py 中修改 PROJECT\_DIRECTORY 参数为 graphrag-api/graphrag/openl

```
# PROJECT_DIRECTORY 指向数据集
PROJECT_DIRECTORY = "graphrag-api/graphrag/openl"
COMMUNITY_LEVEL = 2
CLAIM_EXTRACTION_ENABLED = False
RESPONSE_TYPE = "Single Paragraph"
```

### 2.3 启动 GraphRag API

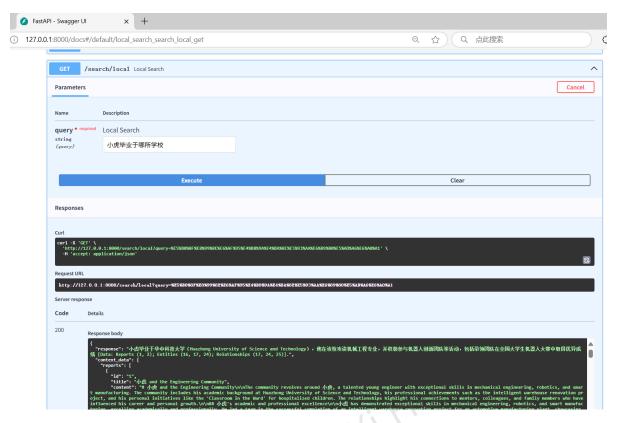
```
● ● ● ● ● # graphrag-api 根目录下打开终端运行如下命令,启动 GraphRag API (端口号为8000) python api.py
```

• 可在 http://127.0.0.1:8000/docs/ 查看 API 文档

### 2.4 GraphRag API 端点介绍

- /search/global : Perform a global search using GraphRAG. 通过利用社区总结来进行全局性推理
- /search/local: Perform a local search using GraphRAG. 通过扩展相关实体的邻居和关联概念来进行具体实体的推理
- /search/drift: Perform a DRIFT search using GraphRAG. 结合局部搜索和社区信息,提供更准确和相关的答案
- /search/basic: Perform a basic search using text units. 基于文本单元的基本搜索

### 2.5 GraphRag API 测试



# 3. Dify 知识问答工作流

### 3.1 Dify安装与启动

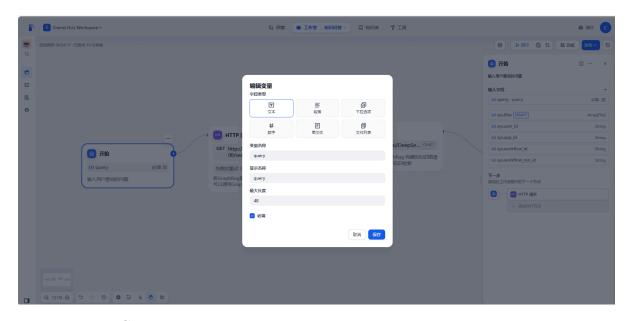


• 注: Dify 官方的端口号是 80 , 若有自身项目端口号与其冲突,则用记事本打开 .env 文件, 将 EXPOSE\_NGINX\_PORT=80 修改为 EXPOSE\_NGINX\_PORT=8080

### 3.2 知识问答工作流搭建

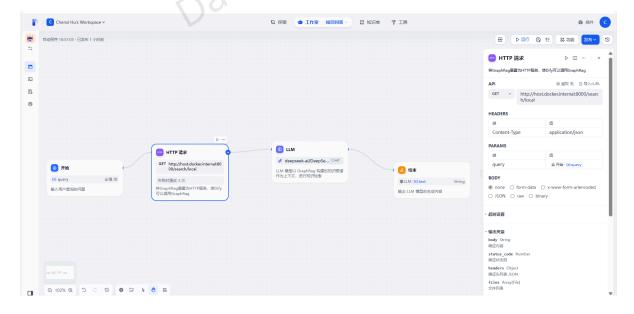
#### 3.2.1 开始节点

- 功能: 输入用户查询的问题
- 配置参数:
  - 输入字段: query (文本类型)



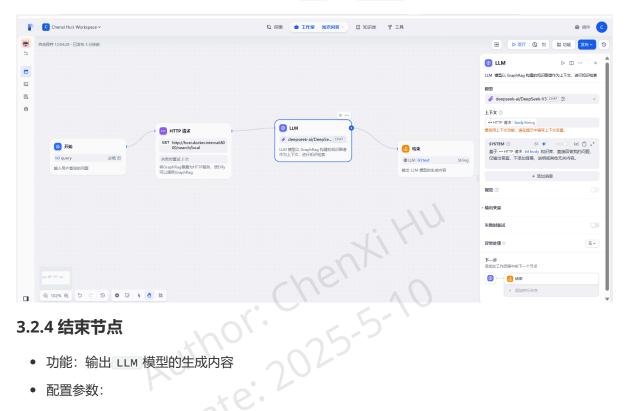
#### 3.2.2 HTTP请求节点

- 功能:将 GraphRag 暴露为 HTTP 服务,使 Dify 可以调用 GraphRag
- 配置参数:
  - o API:添加 GET 请求,链接为 <a href="http://host.docker.internal:8000/search/local">http://host.docker.internal:8000/search/local</a> (GET 请求用于获取数据,<a href="http://host.docker.internal:8000">http://host.docker.internal:8000</a> 允许在 docker 中运行的 Dify 访问主机 localhost:8000 上运行的 Graphrag API 服务)
  - o 请求头 HEADERS: 键为 Content-Type, 值为 application/json, 表明客户端期望发送 或接收的数据格式为 JSON
  - o 请求参数 PARAMS:键为 query ,值为开始节点的输入字段参数 query ,表明向服务器传递 查询的具体内容
  - 请求体 BODY: 值为 none, 表明该 HTTP 请求没有携带请求体,也就是没有向服务器发送额外的具体数据内容。如在执行一个简单的搜索操作时,只需要将搜索关键词作为请求参数传递给服务器,而不需要额外的请求体数据



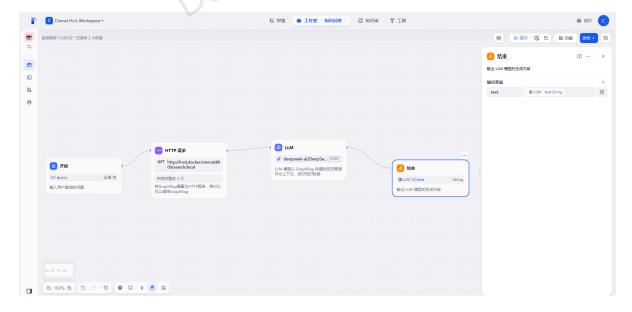
#### 3.2.3 LLM节点

- 功能: LLM 模型以 GraphRag 构建的知识图谱作为上下文, 进行知识检索
- 配置参数:
  - 模型:模型供应商为硅基流动的模型 deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-V3 (与 1.1.2.4 节 settings.yaml 配置相同)
  - 上下文:选择 HTTP 请求节点的输出变量 body (响应内容) 作为 LLM 模型的上下文
  - o SYSTEM: 基于 HTTP 请求节点的输出变量 body 知识库,直接回答我的问题,仅输出答案, 不添加背景、说明或其他无关内容。( LLM 模型 Prompt )



#### 3.2.4 结束节点

- 功能: 输出 LLM 模型的生成内容
- 配置参数:
  - o 输出变量: 变量名为 text , 变量值选择 LLM 模型的输出变量 text (生成内容)



#### 3.2.5 完整工作流

```
app:
 description:将 GraphRag 构建的知识图谱作为 LLM 模型的知识库,构建知识问答工作流
 icon: 😑
 icon_background: '#FFEAD5'
 mode: workflow
 name: '知识问答'
 use_icon_as_answer_icon: false
dependencies:
- current_identifier: null
 type: marketplace
 value:
   marketplace_plugin_unique_identifier:
langgenius/siliconflow:0.0.11@616842815705a8e2ecf221f1c4b6956fede54d66915286cdbed
97a5405fe821d
kind: app
version: 0.1.5
workflow:
  conversation_variables: []
  environment_variables: []
  features:
    file_upload:
     allowed_file_extensions:
      - .JPG
      - .JPEG
      - .PNG
     - .GIF
      - .WEBP
     - .SVG
     allowed_file_types:
      - image
     allowed_file_upload_methods:
     - local_file
      - remote_url
     enabled: false
      fileUploadConfig:
       audio_file_size_limit: 50
       batch_count_limit: 5
       file_size_limit: 15
       image_file_size_limit: 10
       video_file_size_limit: 100
       workflow_file_upload_limit: 10
      image:
       enabled: false
       number_limits: 3
       transfer_methods:
       - local_file
        - remote_url
     number_limits: 3
    opening_statement: ''
    retriever_resource:
      enabled: tru
    sensitive_word_avoidance:
```

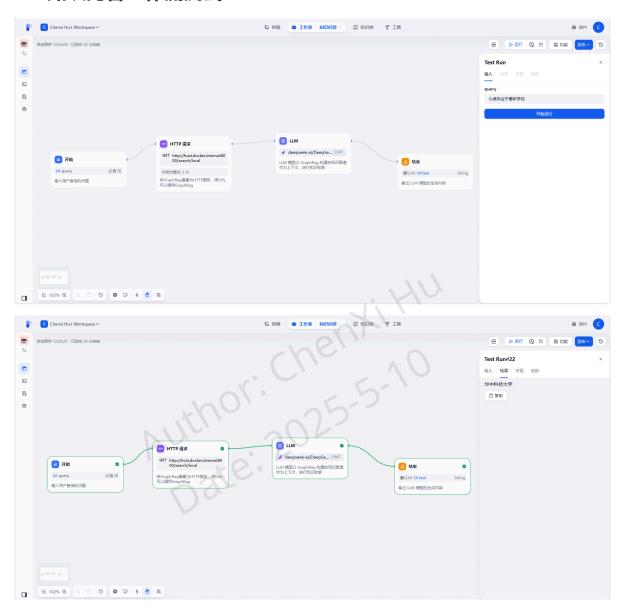
```
enabled: false
  speech_to_text:
    enabled: false
  suggested_questions: []
  suggested_questions_after_answer:
    enabled: false
  text_to_speech:
    enabled: false
    language: ''
    voice: ''
graph:
  edges:
  - data:
      isInIteration: false
      isInLoop: fals
     sourceType: start
      targetType: http-request
    id: 1746537817328-source-1746537829745-target
    source: '1746537817328'
    sourceHandle: source
    target: '1746537829745'
    targetHandle: target
    type: custom
    zIndex: 0
  - data:
     isInLoop: false
      sourceType: http-request
      targetType: 11m
    id: 1746537829745-source-1746546004704-target
    source: '1746537829745'
    sourceHandle: source
    target: '1746546004704'
    targetHandle: target
    type: custom
    zIndex: 0
  - data:
      isInIteration: false
      isInLoop: false
      sourceType: 11m
      targetType: end
    id: 1746546004704-source-1746546025324-target
    source: '1746546004704'
    sourceHandle: source
    target: '1746546025324'
    targetHandle: target
    type: custom
    zIndex: 0
 nodes:
  - data:
      desc: 输入用户查询的问题
      selected: false
      title: 开始
      type: start
      variables:
      - label: query
       max_length: 48
```

```
options: []
     required: true
     type: text-input
     variable: query
 height: 118
 id: '1746537817328'
 position:
   x: 74.1673548021194
   y: 287.8326451978806
 positionAbsolute:
   x: 74.1673548021194
   y: 287.8326451978806
 selected: false
 sourcePosition: right
 targetPosition: left
 type: custom
 width: 244
- data:
   authorization:
     config: null
     type: no-auth
   body:
     data: []
     type: none
   desc: 将GraphRag暴露为HTTP服务,使Dify可以调用GraphRag
   headers: Content-Type:application/json
   method: get
   params: query:{{#1746537817328.query#}}
   retry_config:
     max_retries: 3
     retry_enabled: true
     retry_interval: 100
   selected: false
   timeout:
     max_connect_timeout: 0
     max_read_timeout: 0
     max_write_timeout: 0
   title: HTTP 请求
   type: http-request
   url: http://host.docker.internal:8000/search/local
   variables: []
 height: 180
 id: '1746537829745'
 position:
   x: 405.5804619287161
   y: 238.8390761425677
 positionAbsolute:
   x: 405.5804619287161
   y: 238.8390761425677
 selected: false
 sourcePosition: right
 targetPosition: left
 type: custom
 width: 244
- data:
   context:
```

```
enabled: true
         variable_selector:
         - '1746537829745'
         - body
       desc: LLM 模型以 GraphRag 构建的知识图谱作为上下文,进行知识检索
         completion_params: {}
         mode: chat
         name: deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-V3
         provider: langgenius/siliconflow/siliconflow
       prompt_template:
       - id: 11621fc9-70d6-4ce9-ac0c-496c83760fa5
         role: system
         text: 基于{{#1746537829745.body#}}知识库,直接回答我的问题,仅输出答案,不添加
背景、说明或其他无关内容。
       selected: false
       title: LLM
       type: 11m
       variables: []
       vision:
         enabled: false
     height: 134
     id: '1746546004704'
     position:
       y: 229.33222927650274
     positionAbsolute:
       y: 229.33222927650274
     selected: true
     sourcePosition: right
     targetPosition: left
     type: custom
     width: 244
   - data:
       desc: 输出 LLM 模型的生成内容
       outputs:
       - value_selector:
         - '1746546004704'
         - text
         variable: text
       selected: false
       title: 结束
       type: end
     height: 118
     id: '1746546025324'
     position:
       y: 294.583902139666
     positionAbsolute:
       v: 294.583902139666
     selected: false
     sourcePosition: right
     targetPosition: left
     type: custom
```

width: 244
viewport:
 x: -29.04523889700738
 y: 34.154897572230965
 zoom: 1.0194406437021444

### 3.3 知识问答工作流测试



## 4. GraphRag-Visualizer安装与配置

### 4.1 克隆源码

• GraphRAG Visualizer 是一款基于网页,用于可视化 GraphRAG 产物的工具。通过上传由 GraphRAG 索引管道生成的 Parquet 文件,用户无需额外的脚本或软件(Gephi 、Neo4j 等)即可轻松查看和分析数据。

# graphrag-visualizer源代码下载
git clone https://github.com/noworneverev/graphrag-visualizer.git

### 4.2 安装依赖

• 在 graphrag-visualizer\ 根目录下打开终端,执行以下命令:

```
● ● ● ● # npm 是 Node.js 的默认包管理工具 npm install
```

#### 4.3 可视化知识图谱

• 在 1.2.2 节的 config.py 中增加 DESTINATION\_DIRECTORY 参数, 其值为 graphrag-api/graphrag/openl

```
# 源文件夹
PROJECT_DIRECTORY = "graphrag-api/graphrag/openl"
# 目标文件夹
DESTINATION_DIRECTORY = "graphrag-visualizer/public/artifacts"
COMMUNITY_LEVEL = 2
CLAIM_EXTRACTION_ENABLED = False
RESPONSE_TYPE = "Single Paragraph"
```

• 修改 graphrag-api/api.py 文件,增加将 graphrag\openl\output 文件夹中的文件同步更新到 graphrag-visualizer\public\artifacts 文件夹下的功能,增加代码如下:

```
m config import DESTINATION_DIRECTORY
    rt os
    t shutil
    t time
  port threading
  om watchdog.observers import Observer
from watchdog.events import FileSystemEventHandler
class FileChangeHandler(FileSystemEventHandler):
    def on_modified(self, event):
        if not event.is_directory: # 仅处理文件,忽略文件夹
           source_file = event.src_path
           target_file = source_file.replace(SOURCE_PATH, TARGET_PATH)
           shutil.copy2(source_file, target_file)
           print(f"更新文件: {source_file} → {target_file}")
   def on_created(self, event):
        if not event.is_directory:
           self.on_modified(event) # 新增文件时视为需要复制
    def on_deleted(self, event):
       if not event.is_directory:
           target_file = event.src_path.replace(SOURCE_PATH, TARGET_PATH)
           if os.path.exists(target_file):
               os.remove(target_file)
```

```
print(f"删除文件: {target_file}")
class SyncHandler(FileSystemEventHandler):
    def __init__(self, source_dir, dest_dir):
       self.source_dir = source_dir
       self.dest_dir = dest_dir
   def on_created(self, event):
       """处理创建事件"""
       if event.is_directory:
           self._copy_dir(event.src_path)
           self._copy_file(event.src_path)
   def on_modified(self, event):
       """处理修改事件"""
       if not event.is_directory:
           self._copy_file(event.src_path)
   def on_deleted(self, event):
       """处理删除事件"""
       rel_path = os.path.relpath(event.src_path, self.source_dir)
       dest_path = os.path.join(self.dest_dir, rel_path)
       if os.path.exists(dest_path):
           if os.path.isdir(dest_path):
               shutil.rmtree(dest_path)
               os.remove(dest_path)
       print(f"Deleted {dest_path}")
    def on_moved(self, event):
       """处理移动/重命名事件"""
       src_rel_path = os.path.relpath(event.src_path, self.source_dir)
       dest_src_path = os.path.join(self.dest_dir, src_rel_path)
       dest_rel_path = os.path.relpath(event.dest_path, self.source_dir)
       dest_new_path = os.path.join(self.dest_dir, dest_rel_path)
       if os.path.exists(dest_src_path):
           os.renames(dest_src_path, dest_new_path)
       print(f"Moved {dest_src_path} to {dest_new_path}")
   def _copy_file(self, src_path):
       """复制文件到目标目录"""
       rel_path = os.path.relpath(src_path, self.source_dir)
       dest_path = os.path.join(self.dest_dir, rel_path)
       os.makedirs(os.path.dirname(dest_path), exist_ok=True)
       shutil.copy2(src_path, dest_path)
       print(f"Copied {src_path} to {dest_path}")
   def _copy_dir(self, src_path):
       rel_path = os.path.relpath(src_path, self.source_dir)
       dest_path = os.path.join(self.dest_dir, rel_path)
       os.makedirs(dest_path, exist_ok=True)
       print(f"Created directory {dest_path}")
```

```
def initial_sync(source, dest):
   if os.path.exists(dest):
       shutil.rmtree(dest)
   shutil.copytree(source, dest)
   print("Initial synchronization completed.")
if __name__ == "__main__":
   # 配置同步路径
   SOURCE_DIR = f"{PROJECT_DIRECTORY}/output" # 只监控output目录
   DEST_DIR = DESTINATION_DIRECTORY
   if os.path.exists(SOURCE_DIR):
       initial_sync(SOURCE_DIR, DEST_DIR)
       os.makedirs(DEST_DIR, exist_ok=True)
   def start_observer():
        event_handler = SyncHandler(SOURCE_DIR, DEST_DIR)
       observer = Observer()
       observer.schedule(event_handler, SOURCE_DIR, recursive=True)
       observer.start()
       print(f"Starting monitoring on {SOURCE_DIR}")
               time.sleep(1)
       except KeyboardInterrupt:
           observer.stop()
       observer.join()
   sync_thread = threading.Thread(target=start_observer, daemon=True)
   sync_thread.start()
```

• 然后在 graphrag-visualizer\ 根目录下打开终端,执行以下命令:

```
# 激活环境
conda active graphrag

# Graphrag-Visualizer 启动
npm start
```

• 执行完命令后,浏览器自启 Graphrag Visualizer



### 5. 参考资料

### 5.1 github开源项目:微软GraphRag

microsoft/graphrag: A modular graph-based Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) system

### 5.2 github开源项目: GraphRag API

noworneverev/graphrag-api: GraphRAG Server

### 5.3 github开源项目: GraphRag Visualizer

<u>noworneverev/graphrag-visualizer: A web-based tool for visualizing and exploring artifacts from Microsoft's GraphRAG.</u>

### 5.4 Dify开发文档

https://geekdaxue.co/read/dify-doc

# 5.5 DeepSeek v3+GraphRAG技术实战 | DeepSeek v3知识图谱检索增强技术实战

4.DeepSeek v3接入GraphRAG流程哔哩哔哩bilibili