范围判定

1. 知识图谱构建

system:

You are a helpful assistant. You can help me by answering my questions.

user:

这是我刚才跟你谈论记录,请你先了解我们的任务

assistant:

好的, 我已经仔细阅读了您提供的这份名为"改进建议, md"的文档。

根据文档内容,我理解我们当前的任务是围绕**构建一个关于特定管理规定(以《广铁集团动车组》

具体来说,这个任务包含以下几个核心方面:

- 1. **目标文档分析与知识图谱设计**:
 - * 分析类似"广铁集团动车组列车票价管理实施细则"这样的规章制度文档。
 - * 设计并优化知识图谱的模式(Schema),包括定义更精确、更全面的**实体类型**(如
- 2. **信息抽取方法**:
 - * 利用强大的**大型语言模型(LLM)**,结合文档已有的良好结构(章、节、条),从了
 - * 探讨并确定具体的技术实施细节,包括:
 - * **文本分块策略**:如何将长文档切分成适合LLM处理的小块(建议按"节"或"条
 - * **提示词(Prompt)设计**:如何编写清晰、有效的指令来引导LLM准确地抽取上
 - * **结果审核机制**:如何设计自动(如一致性、格式、逻辑校验)和半自动(如抽
- 3. **知识图谱的应用目标**:
 - * 最终构建的知识图谱旨在提高对管理规定信息的**检索效率**,增强**信息完整性**,
 - * 关注组织层级、文档制定与执行单位、文档结构与内容细节(主题、事件、人物、单位)

总而言之,我们的任务是**设计一个优化的知识图谱模型来表示管理规定文档中的复杂信息,并探

我的理解是否准确?接下来您希望我们聚焦于哪个具体环节进行讨论或操作呢?

user:

assistant:

好的, 我已经加载并查看了您提供的 `demo3.json` 文件。

这是一个 JSON 数组, 其中每个元素 (对象) 代表从一个 Markdown 文件 (`tests/demo3.makedown 对) (`tests/demo3.makedown) (`tests/demo3.makedown)

根据其结构和字段, 我理解这个 JSON 文件主要包含以下信息:

- 1. **分块 (Chunking) **:
 - * 原始的 Markdown 文档被分割成了多个块 (chunks)。
 - * 每个块由一个 JSON 对象表示。
- 2. **块内容与元数据**:
 - * `content`:每个块包含其对应的文本内容。值得注意的是,内容似乎包含了从根节点
 - * `heading`: 明确提取了该块对应的 Markdown 标题。
 - * `tokens`: 该块内容的 token 数量(可能是用于衡量文本长度或 LLM 处理成本)。
 - * `file path`: 指向原始 Markdown 文件的路径。

 - * `page_numbers`: 包含一个数组,指示该块内容在原始文档(可能是 PDF 转换而来
- 3. **层级结构 (Hierarchy) **:
 - * `chunk id`: 每个块的唯一标识符。
 - * `parent id`: 指向其父块的 `chunk id`。根块的 `parent id` 为 `null`。
 - * `child ids`:包含一个数组,列出了直接属于该块的子块的 `chunk id`。叶子节」
 - * `chunk order index`: 块在其父块下的顺序索引。
 - * 这种父子关系 (`parent_id`, `child_ids`) 清晰地表达了原始 Markdown 文档
- 4. **文档内容概要**:
 - * 从 `heading` 和 `content` 字段的内容来看,这份 JSON 解析的是一份名为《广
 - * 文件包含了总则、组织管理、监测预警、应急处置、恢复重建、调查评估、应急保障、M
 - · 内容详细规定了票务系统突发事件的分类、预警级别、组织职责、响应流程、处置措施等

总结: 这份 JSON 文件是对一份结构化的应急预案 Markdown 文档进行层级化分块后的结果

我的理解是否准确?您可以基于这份解析结果提出下一步的要求了。

user:

现在你用python写一个从这个json文件中提取知识图谱实体和实体关系的程序:

- 1、提取实体和实体关系建模和方法已经在之前我给你的改进建议.md里;
- 2、用LLM进行实体和实体关系提取;

请你先理解我的要求,提出你的思路,我们讨论后再开始具体写出程序

assistant:

好的, 我理解您的要求。

您希望我基于以下条件,为您编写一个 Python 程序,用于从 `demo3.json` 文件中提取知识

- 1. **输入数据**: `demo3.json` 文件, 它包含了从 Markdown 管理文件解析出的、带有层
- 2. **知识图谱模式(Schema) **: 实体和关系的类型已经在您之前提供的 `改进建议.md` 文
- 3. **提取方法**: 利用大型语言模型 (LLM) 进行实体和关系的抽取。
- 4. **输出**: 提取出的实体和关系列表。
- 5. **当前步骤**: 在编写具体代码之前, 先提出我的思路, 供您审阅和讨论。

**我的思路如下: **

- 1. **环境准备与配置**:
 - * 需要安装必要的 Python 库: `json` (内置库, 用于加载 JSON 文件), 以及一个用
 - * 配置 LLM API 密钥:通常通过环境变量或配置文件安全地管理 API 密钥。
 - * 定义知识图谱模式:在代码中明确定义 `改进建议.md` 中确定的实体类型列表和关系
- 2. **数据加载**:
 - * 编写函数读取 `demo3.json` 文件,将其内容加载为一个 Python 列表(其中每个方
- 3. **选择处理单元 (Chunk Selection) **:
 - * 遍历 JSON 文件中的每一个 chunk 对象。
 - * **策略**: 初步考虑处理**每一个** chunk。因为 `demo3.json` 中的 `conten
- 4. **构建 LLM 提示词 (Prompt Engineering) **:
 - * 根据 `改进建议.md` 中的指导,设计两个核心的提示词模板:
 - * **实体提取提示词**:
 - * 输入: 单个 chunk 的 `content` 文本。
 - * 指令:要求 LLM 从文本中识别并抽取出所有预定义的实体类型(文档、章节
 - * 附加信息:在提示词中包含每种实体类型的简要定义或示例,以提高准确性。
 - * 输出格式: 明确要求 LLM 以 JSON 格式输出, 例如 `{"entities": [{
 - * **关系提取提示词**:
 - * 输入:单个 chunk 的 `content` 文本。(*或者,为了更好地捕捉关系,
 - * 指令:要求 LLM 从文本中识别并抽取出所有预定义的关系类型(隶属、版本
 - * 附加信息:在提示词中包含每种关系类型的简要定义或示例。
 - * 输出格式: 明确要求 LLM 以 JSON 格式输出, 例如 `{"relations": [
 - * 将 chunk 的 `content` 填入提示词模板, 生成最终发送给 LLM 的具体指令。
- 5. **LLM API 调用与结果解析**:
 - * 编写一个函数,负责调用配置好的 LLM API。该函数接收生成的提示词作为输入。
 - * 发送请求并获取 LLM 的响应。
 - * 处理 API 可能返回的错误(如超时、速率限制、认证失败等)。
 - * 解析 LLM 返回的 JSON 字符串。需要健壮地处理可能出现的 JSON 解析错误(例如
 - * 从解析后的 Python 对象中提取出实体列表和关系列表。
- 6. **结果聚合与去重**:

- * 初始化两个集合(Set):一个用于存储所有提取到的实体(元组形式,例如 `(name,
- * 在处理完每个 chunk 后,将从 LLM 获取并解析出的实体和关系添加到相应的集合中。

7. **输出**:

- * 处理完所有 chunk 后,将集合中的实体和关系转换回列表或字典的格式,方便查看或是
- * 打印或保存最终提取到的、去重后的实体和关系列表。

8. **代码结构**:

- * 主函数/脚本:协调整个流程(加载数据 -> 遍历 chunk -> 调用提取 -> 聚合结果
- * LLM 调用模块/函数: 封装与 LLM API 的交互。
- * 提示词生成模块/函数:根据 chunk 内容和模式生成具体的提示词。
- * 配置文件(可选):存储 API 密钥、模型名称等。

**待讨论/确认的点: **

- * **LLM 选择**: 您计划使用哪个具体的 LLM 服务或模型? 不同的模型可能在遵循指令、输
- * **API 密钥管理**: 确认 API 密钥的安全存储方式。
- * **性能与成本**: `demo3.json` 文件包含 61 个 chunk。对每个 chunk 分别调用 LI
- * **错误处理**: 对于 LLM 返回无效 JSON 或提取结果不符合预期的情况,需要定义处理策
- * **关系提取的上下文**: 仅使用单个 chunk 的 `content` 提取关系可能无法捕捉跨 ch
- * **实体/关系规范化**: LLM 提取的实体名称可能存在细微差异(如"集团公司客运部" vs

请您审阅以上思路,特别是待讨论的点。如果您觉得方向正确,或者有任何修改意见,请告诉我,然

user:

你提出下面的两点非常有意义,请你考虑进去

- 1、关系提取的上下文: 仅使用单个 chunk 的 content 提取关系可能无法捕捉跨 chunk 的关
- 2、实体/关系规范化: LLM 提取的实体名称可能存在细微差异(如"集团公司客运部" vs "客运部

assistant:

好的,这确实是两个非常关键的点,直接关系到知识图谱的完整性和准确性。我们来把这两点考虑让

**Refined 思路: **

- 1. **环境准备与配置**: (同前)
 - * 安装所需库 (`json`, LLM 库)。
 - * 配置 LLM API 密钥。
 - * 定义知识图谱模式(实体类型、关系类型)。
 - * **新增**:定义一个简单的**实体名称规范化映射表 (Canonical Map)**,例如:

CANONICAL MAP = {

- "客运部": "集团公司客运部",
- "信息技术所": "集团公司信息技术所", # 假设需要统一

```
"广铁集团": "中国铁路广州局集团有限公司",
          "集团公司": "中国铁路广州局集团有限公司", # 根据上下文判断是否合适
          "本预案": "《广州局集团公司客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应急预
         # ... 更多可能的别名、简称 -> 规范名
      }
2. **数据加载**: (同前)
      读取 `demo3.json`。
3. **处理单元选择与上下文增强**:
      遍历 JSON 文件中的每一个 chunk 对象。
      **策略**: 仍然以单个 chunk 作为 LLM 处理的基本单元。
     **上下文增强**:虽然 `content` 字段包含了标题路径,这有助于理解当前 chunk
         **阶段一 (LLM 抽取)**: LLM 专注于从**当前 chunk 的 `content` 文本
         **阶段二 (结构化抽取)**: 在 LLM 处理完所有 chunk 后, 利用 `demo3.js
4. **构建 LLM 提示词**: (基本同前)
     **实体提取提示词**:保持不变,要求提取预定义实体并以 JSON 输出。包含类型定义
     **关系提取提示词**: 明确指示 LLM **仅提取在所提供的文本段落内能直接找到依据
5. **LLM API 调用与结果解析**: (同前)
      调用 LLM API, 处理错误, 解析返回的 JSON。
6. **结果聚合、规范化与去重**: (**重点改进**)
     初始化三个集合: `entities_set` (存储规范化后的 `(name, type)` 元组), `:
   * **定义规范化函数**:
      def normalize entity name(raw name):
         cleaned name = raw name.strip() # 去除首尾空格
         # 查找映射表,如果找到则返回规范名,否则返回清理后的原始名
         return CANONICAL_MAP.get(cleaned_name, cleaned_name)
     **处理 LLM 结果**:
         对于从 LLM 提取的每个实体 `(raw name, type)`:
             `normalized name = normalize entity name(raw name)`
             将 `(normalized_name, type)` 添加到 `entities_set`。
             将规范化后的实体信息存入 `chunk entities[current chunk id]`。
         对于从 LLM 提取的每个关系 `(raw source, raw target, type)`:
             `normalized source = normalize entity name(raw source)`
             `normalized_target = normalize_entity_name(raw_target)`
             将 `(normalized_source, normalized_target, type)` 添加到
7. **添加结构化关系(BelongsTo) **: (**新增步骤**)
      在所有 chunk 都经过 LLM 处理后,再次遍历 `demo3.json` 数据。
   * 对于每一个 chunk `C`:
         获取其 `chunk_id` 和 `parent_id`。
         如果 `parent id` 不为 `null`:
```

- * 获取当前 chunk `C` 的规范化实体名称(可能需要从 `C['heading']`
- * 获取父 chunk `P` 的规范化实体名称(同理,从 `P['heading']` 规范
- * **如果能成功找到代表这两个 chunk 的实体名称**(例如, `child ent
- * *注意: * 此处需要仔细处理如何准确识别代表 chunk 本身的实体。一个简
- 8. **输出**: (同前)
 - * 将 `entities_set` 和 `relations_set` 中的内容转换为列表或字典格式进行输
- **改进后的优势: **
- * **关系上下文**:通过结合 LLM 抽取(处理文本内关系)和结构化抽取(处理层级关系),
- * **实体规范化**:通过引入简单的规范化步骤,减少了因名称不一致导致的数据冗余和后续处
- **待确认/进一步细化: **
- * **规范化映射表 `CANONICAL MAP` 的构建**: 这个表需要根据文档内容和常见缩写预先。
- * **结构化关系中实体的识别**: 在步骤 7 中, 如何精确地将 chunk ID 映射到其代表的实
- * **LLM 能力**: 即使有规范化, LLM 提取的实体名可能仍有预期外的变化。规范化映射表需

这个细化后的思路解决了您提出的两个关键问题,使得程序的目标更加清晰和健壮。如果您同意这个

user:

可以开始构思具体的 Python 代码实现了

assistant:

Okay, let's start building the Python code based on our refined思路.

I'll structure the code with clear functions for each step: loading data

Assumptions:

- 1. You have a Python environment (>= 3.7 for type hints).
- 2. You will replace the placeholder `call_llm` function with your actual
- 3. You have the `demo3.json` file in the same directory or provide the
- 4. You'll set the `LLM_API_KEY` environment variable or modify the code

```
import json
import os
import logging
import time # For potential rate limiting
from typing import List, Dict, Set, Tuple, Optional, Any
# --- Configuration ---
```

```
# 1. LLM Configuration
#!! IMPORTANT: Replace with your actual LLM provider's method!!
# Example for OpenAI (requires `pip install openai`)
# from openai import OpenAI
# client = OpenAI(api key=os.environ.get("OPENAI API KEY"))
# LLM MODEL = "gpt-3.5-turbo" # Or your preferred model
# For this example, we use a placeholder
LLM_API_KEY = os.environ.get("YOUR_LLM_API_KEY") # Replace YOUR_LLM_API_1
LLM MODEL = "your-chosen-llm-model" # Replace with your model identifier
# 2. File Path
INPUT JSON PATH = "demo3.json"
# 3. Knowledge Graph Schema (Based on 改进建议.md)
ENTITY TYPES = [
   "文档", "章节", "主题", "关键词", "人员", "角色",
   "组织", "时间", "事件", "法规"
]
RELATION_TYPES = [
   "隶属关系", "版本关系", "引用", "依据", "责任",
   "审批", "时间", "生效", "关联"
]
# 4. Entity Normalization Map (Example - expand as needed)
CANONICAL MAP = {
   "客运部": "集团公司客运部",
   "信息技术所": "集团公司信息技术所",
   "科信部": "集团公司科信部",
   "财务部": "集团公司财务部",
   "计统部": "集团公司计统部",
   "电务部": "集团公司电务部",
   "供电部": "集团公司供电部",
   "宣传部": "集团公司宣传部",
   "调度所": "集团公司调度所",
   "集团公司应急领导小组办公室": "集团公司应急领导小组办公室", # Already specifi
   "集团公司应急领导小组": "集团公司应急领导小组", # Already specific
   "国铁集团应急领导小组办公室": "国铁集团应急领导小组办公室",
   "国铁集团应急领导小组": "国铁集团应急领导小组",
   "国铁集团客运部": "国铁集团客运部",
   "12306科创中心": "12306科创中心",
   "广铁集团": "中国铁路广州局集团有限公司",
   "集团公司": "中国铁路广州局集团有限公司", # Be careful with context, might
   "本预案": "《广州局集团公司客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应急预案》",#
   "《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应急预案》": "《铁路客票发售和预订系统
   "《广州局集团公司网络安全事件应急预案》": "《广州局集团公司网络安全事件应急预案》
   "《广州局集团公司信息系统故障应急处置和调查处理办法》": "《广州局集团公司信息系统
```

```
"客票系统": "客票发售和预订系统", # Normalize system name
   # Add station names if needed, e.g., "广州站": "广州站"
}
# 5. Logging Configuration
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)s - %(levelname
# --- Helper Functions ---
def load_json_data(file_path: str) -> Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]]:
   """Loads data from a JSON file."""
   try:
       with open(file path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
           data = json.load(f)
       logging.info(f"Successfully loaded data from {file_path}")
       return data
   except FileNotFoundError:
       logging.error(f"Error: Input file not found at {file path}")
       return None
   except json.JSONDecodeError:
       logging.error(f"Error: Could not decode JSON from {file path}")
       return None
def normalize_entity_name(raw_name: str) -> str:
   """Normalizes entity names using the CANONICAL MAP."""
   if not isinstance(raw_name, str):
       logging.warning(f"Attempted to normalize non-string value: {raw_i
       return str(raw_name) # Attempt to convert to string if not alread
   cleaned_name = raw_name.strip().replace('\n', ' ') # Clean whitespace
   # Simple lookup, case-sensitive for now
   return CANONICAL_MAP.get(cleaned_name, cleaned_name)
def create entity prompt(chunk content: str) -> str:
   """Creates the prompt for entity extraction."""
   # Provide definitions to help the LLM
   definitions = """
   实体类型定义:
   - 文档:管理规定的文件名称,如《应急预案》。
   - 章节: 文档中的具体章节标题, 如"1 总则"。
   - 主题: 文档或章节的核心议题, 如"应急组织机构"。
   - 关键词:文本中重要的名词或术语,如"客票系统"、"应急响应"、"电子客票"。
   - 人员: 具体的人名(此文档中可能较少)。
   - 角色: 指代具有特定职责的职位或岗位,如"客运部主任"、"售票员"。
   - 组织:涉及的单位、部门或公司,如"中国铁路广州局集团有限公司"、"集团公司客运部"、
   - 时间:具体的日期、时间点或时间段,如"2021年"、"4小时及以上"、"每年3月"。
   - 事件:文档中描述的具体活动或状况,如"系统突发事件"、"启动应急预案"、"应急演练"
   - 法规: 引用的其他法规或文件名称及其编号, 如"《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票
```

```
prompt = f"""
请从以下文本中提取定义的实体类型。
{definitions}
预定义的实体类型列表: {', '.join(ENTITY_TYPES)}
文本:
\"\"\"
{chunk_content}
\"\"\"
请以严格的 JSON 格式输出,包含一个名为 "entities" 的列表,其中每个对象包含 "name"
例如:
{ {
 "entities": [
   {{"name": "集团公司客运部", "type": "组织"}},
   {{"name": "售票故障", "type": "事件"}},
   {{"name": "《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应急预案》(铁办客〔2021〕
 1
}}
.....
   return prompt
def create relation prompt(chunk content: str) -> str:
   """Creates the prompt for relation extraction (within the chunk)."""
   # Provide definitions
   definitions = """
   关系类型定义 (请仅提取文本段落内明确描述的关系):
   - 隶属关系 (BelongsTo): 通常是结构化的,此提示词主要关注文本内描述,如"办公室设
   - 版本关系 (HasVersion): 指明文档的版本信息或与其他版本的关系 (如"修订版"、"废
   - 引用 (References): 一个实体提到了另一个实体或文件,如"详见附件5"。
   - 依据 (BasedOn): 指出制定某文件或采取某行动所依据的法规或原则, 如"根据...制定
   - 责任 (ResponsibleFor): 指明某个角色或组织负责某项任务或职责,如"客运部负责协
   - 审批 (ApprovedBy): 指出某事项需要经过哪个组织或角色批准,如"经...同意后"。
   - 时间 (OccursAt): 事件发生的时间,或规定适用的时间点/段,如"事件影响4小时"、"
   - 生效 (EffectiveFrom): 规定或文件的生效日期,如"自发布之日起实施"。
   - 关联 (RelatedTo): 实体间的其他关联,如"与...不一致时,以此为准"。
   .....
   prompt = f"""
请从以下文本中提取实体之间的关系。请专注于在文本段落中**直接陈述**的关系。
{definitions}
预定义的关系类型列表: {', '.join(RELATION_TYPES)}
文本:
\"\"\"
```

```
{chunk_content}
\"\"\"
请以严格的 JSON 格式输出,包含一个名为 "relations" 的列表,其中每个对象包含 "sourc
例如:
{ {
  "relations": [
   {{"source": "集团公司应急领导小组办公室", "target": "集团公司客运部", "type
    {{"source": "本预案", "target": "《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应
    {{"source": "客运部", "target": "协调各相关部门", "type": "责任"}}
 1
}}
.....
   return prompt
# --- LLM Interaction (Placeholder) ---
def call_llm(prompt: str) -> Optional[str]:
   Placeholder function to call the LLM API.
   Replace this with your actual LLM API call logic.
   logging.info(f"--- Sending Prompt to LLM (Length: {len(prompt)}) ---
   # logging.debug(prompt) # Uncomment to see the full prompt
   logging.info("--- Waiting for LLM Response ---")
   # !! --- REPLACE THIS SECTION --- !!
   # Example using OpenAI client (ensure client is initialized above)
   # try:
   #
         response = client.chat.completions.create(
   #
             model=LLM_MODEL,
    #
             messages=[{"role": "user", "content": prompt}],
             temperature=0.1, # Lower temperature for more deterministic
    #
             response_format={ "type": "json_object" } # If supported by
    #
    #
         llm output = response.choices[0].message.content
         logging.info("--- Received LLM Response ---")
   #
         # time.sleep(1) # Add delay if needed for rate limiting
         return 11m output
   # except Exception as e:
   #
         logging.error(f"LLM API call failed: {e}")
         return None
   # --- Placeholder Response (REMOVE WHEN USING REAL LLM) ---
   # Simulate a response for testing parsing logic
   if "提取定义的实体类型" in prompt:
        # Simulate entity extraction response
       logging.warning("Using PLACEHOLDER response for entity extraction
```

```
# Simulate based on a known chunk, e.g., chunk_id: e50d6d8c_chun
       if "集团公司成立客票系统应急领导小组" in prompt:
            return json.dumps({
                "entities": [
                   {"name": "集团公司", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "客票系统应急领导小组", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "集团公司应急领导小组", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "科信部", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "客运部", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "信息技术所", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "财务部", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "计统部", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "电务部", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "供电部", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "宣传部", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "调度所", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "广州铁路公安局", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "集团公司应急领导小组办公室", "type": "组织"},
                   {"name": "客运部主任", "type": "角色"},
                   {"name": "057-22632", "type": "关键词"}, # Example, I
                   {"name": "各车务站段", "type": "组织"}
                ]
            })
       else:
           return json.dumps({"entities": []}) # Default empty for place
   elif "提取实体之间的关系" in prompt:
       # Simulate relation extraction response
       logging.warning("Using PLACEHOLDER response for relation extract.
       if "集团公司成立客票系统应急领导小组" in prompt:
           return json.dumps({
               "relations": [
                  {"source": "集团公司应急领导小组办公室", "target": "集团公
                  {"source": "集团公司应急领导小组办公室", "target": "客运部
                  {"source": "各车务站段", "target": "集团公司", "type":
               1
           })
       else:
           return json.dumps({"relations": []}) # Default empty
   else:
       return None
   # !! --- END REPLACE/REMOVE --- !!
def parse_llm_response(response_text: Optional[str]) -> Optional[Dict[str]
   """Safely parses the LLM's JSON response."""
   if not response text:
       return None
   try:
```

```
# Sometimes LLMs wrap the JSON in
        if response text.strip().startswith(""):
            response text = response text.strip()[7:-3].strip()
        elif response_text.strip().startswith("`"):
             response text = response text.strip()[1:-1].strip()
        parsed data = json.loads(response text)
        # Basic validation
        if isinstance(parsed data, dict) and \
           (('entities' in parsed_data and isinstance(parsed data['entit
            ('relations' in parsed data and isinstance(parsed data['relations')
            return parsed data
        else:
            logging.warning(f"LLM response is valid JSON but not the expe
            return None
    except json.JSONDecodeError as e:
        logging.error(f"Failed to decode LLM JSON response: {e}\nResponse
        return None
    except Exception as e:
        logging.error(f"An unexpected error occurred during LLM response
        return None
# --- Main Processing Logic ---
def main():
    """Main function to orchestrate the KG extraction process."""
    data = load_json_data(INPUT_JSON_PATH)
    if not data:
        return
    # Use sets for automatic deduplication
    entities set: Set[Tuple[str, str]] = set()
    relations_set: Set[Tuple[str, str, str]] = set()
    chunk_map: Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]] = {chunk['chunk_id']: chunk for
    # Store normalized entities per chunk if needed for complex structure
    # chunk_entities: Dict[str, List[Tuple[str, str]]] = {}
    # --- Phase 1: LLM Extraction and Normalization ---
    for i, chunk in enumerate(data):
        chunk_id = chunk.get("chunk_id", f"unknown_{i}")
        content = chunk.get("content")
        heading = chunk.get("heading", "")
        if not content:
            logging.warning(f"Chunk {chunk id} has no content. Skipping.
            continue
```

```
logging.info(f"Processing chunk {i+1}/{len(data)}: ID {chunk_id}
    # 1. Extract Entities
    entity prompt = create_entity_prompt(content)
    entity response text = call llm(entity prompt)
    parsed_entities = parse_llm_response(entity_response_text)
    current_chunk_norm_entities = []
    if parsed_entities and 'entities' in parsed_entities:
        for entity in parsed entities['entities']:
            raw_name = entity.get('name')
            raw type = entity.get('type')
            if raw name and raw type and raw type in ENTITY TYPES:
                normalized_name = normalize_entity_name(raw_name)
                entity_tuple = (normalized_name, raw_type)
                entities set.add(entity tuple)
                current chunk norm entities.append(entity tuple)
            else:
                logging.warning(f"Invalid entity format or type in cl
        # Store if needed later: chunk entities[chunk id] = current 
    # 2. Extract Relations (within chunk)
    relation prompt = create relation prompt(content)
    relation_response_text = call_llm(relation_prompt)
    parsed relations = parse llm response(relation response text)
    if parsed_relations and 'relations' in parsed_relations:
        for relation in parsed relations['relations']:
            raw source = relation.get('source')
            raw target = relation.get('target')
            raw_type = relation.get('type')
            if raw_source and raw_target and raw_type and raw_type in
                normalized source = normalize entity name(raw source
                normalized_target = normalize_entity_name(raw_target
                relation tuple = (normalized source, normalized targe
                relations set.add(relation tuple)
            else:
                 logging.warning(f"Invalid relation format or type in
logging.info(f"Finished LLM extraction. Found {len(entities set)} un
# --- Phase 2: Add Structural Relations (BelongsTo) ---
logging.info("Adding structural 'BelongsTo' relations...")
structural relations added = 0
for chunk in data:
    chunk id = chunk.get("chunk id")
    parent_id = chunk.get("parent_id")
    heading = chunk.get("heading")
```

```
if parent id and chunk id and heading:
            parent chunk = chunk map.get(parent id)
            if parent_chunk and parent_chunk.get("heading"):
                # Use normalized heading as the entity name for the chunl
                # Assume chunks with headings map to '章节' or '文档' enti
                # A more robust method might check if these entities were
                child_entity_name = normalize_entity_name(heading)
                parent_entity_name = normalize_entity_name(parent_chunk[
                # Add the BelongsTo relation
                # Add the entities themselves if not already present (as:
                # Infer type crudely - root is Document, others are Sect:
                child_type = "章节" # Default assumption for non-root hea
                parent type = "章节" if parent chunk.get("parent id") els
                entities_set.add((child_entity_name, child_type))
                entities_set.add((parent_entity_name, parent_type))
                relation tuple = (child entity name, parent entity name,
                if relation_tuple not in relations_set:
                    relations set.add(relation tuple)
                    structural relations added += 1
    logging.info(f"Added {structural relations added} structural 'Belong
   # --- Output Results ---
    print("\n--- Final Extracted Entities ---")
    # Sort for consistency
    sorted entities = sorted(list(entities set))
    for name, type in sorted_entities:
        print(f"- ({type}) {name}")
    print(f"\nTotal Unique Entities: {len(sorted_entities)}")
   print("\n--- Final Extracted Relations ---")
    sorted relations = sorted(list(relations set))
    for source, target, type in sorted relations:
        print(f"- {source} --[{type}]--> {target}")
    print(f"\nTotal Unique Relations: {len(sorted relations)}")
if __name__ == "__main__":
   main()
**How to Use:**
1. **Save:** Save the code as a Python file (e.g., `kg_extractor.py`).
```

- 2. **Install Libraries:** If you choose a specific LLM library (like `o]
 3. **Configure:**
 - * Set the environment variable `YOUR LLM API KEY` (or rename it in
 - * Update `LLM MODEL` to the specific model you want to use.
 - * Ensure `INPUT_JSON_PATH` points to your `demo3.json` file.
 - * Review and expand the `CANONICAL_MAP` based on your document's sp
- 4. **Replace Placeholder:** Modify the `call_llm` function to use your
- 5. **Run: ** Execute the script from your terminal: `python kg_extractor
- 6. **Review Output:** Check the printed lists of entities and relations
- **Next Steps & Potential Improvements:**
- 1. **Implement Real `call llm`:** This is the most critical step.
- 2. **Refine `CANONICAL_MAP`:** Add more mappings based on observed LLM (
- 3. **Improve Structural Relation Logic:** Make the mapping between chunl
- 4. **Error Handling:** Add more specific error handling around LLM call
- 5. **Confidence Scores:** If your LLM provides confidence scores, you co
- 6. **Advanced Normalization/Entity Linking:** Use libraries like `spaCy
- 7. **Output Format: ** Save results to CSV, JSONL, or directly into a gra
- 8. **Batching/Async:** For large documents, consider batching chunks or

This code provides a solid starting point for extracting the knowledge g

user:

```
增加输出格式:
memgraph Cypher statements
```

assistant:

```
Okay, let's add the functionality to output the extracted knowledge graph
We'll add a new function `generate_cypher_statements` and call it at the

import json
import os
import logging
import time # For potential rate limiting
from typing import List, Dict, Set, Tuple, Optional, Any

# --- Configuration ---

# [ Existing configurations remain the same: LLM_API_KEY, LLM_MODEL, INPI
# 1. LLM Configuration
LLM_API_KEY = os.environ.get("YOUR_LLM_API_KEY")
LLM_MODEL = "your-chosen-llm-model"
```

```
# 2. File Path
INPUT JSON PATH = "demo3.json"
OUTPUT_CYPHER_PATH = "output_graph.cypher" # Optional: File to save Cyphe
# 3. Knowledge Graph Schema (Based on 改进建议.md)
ENTITY TYPES = [
    "文档", "章节", "主题", "关键词", "人员", "角色",
   "组织", "时间", "事件", "法规"
# Map Chinese types to English for potentially better compatibility or p
ENTITY TYPE MAP CYPHER = {
   "文档": "Document",
   "章节": "Section",
    "主题": "Topic",
    "关键词": "Keyword",
   "人员": "Person",
   "角色": "Role",
   "组织": "Organization",
   "时间": "Time",
   "事件": "Event",
   "法规": "Regulation"
}
RELATION_TYPES = [
    "隶属关系", "版本关系", "引用", "依据", "责任",
    "审批", "时间", "生效", "关联"
]
# Map Chinese types to English (often uppercase) for Cypher relationship
RELATION_TYPE_MAP_CYPHER = {
    "隶属关系": "BELONGS_TO",
    "版本关系": "HAS_VERSION",
    "引用": "REFERENCES",
    "依据": "BASED_ON",
    "责任": "RESPONSIBLE FOR",
   "审批": "APPROVED BY",
    "时间": "OCCURS AT", # Consider if Time should be a node instead
    "生效": "EFFECTIVE_FROM", # Consider if Time should be a node instead
   "关联": "RELATED TO"
}
# 4. Entity Normalization Map (Example - expand as needed)
CANONICAL_MAP = {
    "客运部": "集团公司客运部",
```

```
"信息技术所": "集团公司信息技术所",
   "科信部": "集团公司科信部",
   "财务部": "集团公司财务部",
   "计统部": "集团公司计统部",
   "电务部": "集团公司电务部",
   "供电部": "集团公司供电部",
   "宣传部": "集团公司宣传部",
   "调度所": "集团公司调度所",
   "集团公司应急领导小组办公室": "集团公司应急领导小组办公室", # Already specifi
   "集团公司应急领导小组": "集团公司应急领导小组", # Already specific
   "国铁集团应急领导小组办公室": "国铁集团应急领导小组办公室",
   "国铁集团应急领导小组": "国铁集团应急领导小组",
   "国铁集团客运部": "国铁集团客运部",
   "12306科创中心": "12306科创中心",
   "广铁集团": "中国铁路广州局集团有限公司",
   "集团公司": "中国铁路广州局集团有限公司", # Be careful with context, might
   "本预案": "《广州局集团公司客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应急预案》",#
   "《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应急预案》": "《铁路客票发售和预订系统
   "《广州局集团公司网络安全事件应急预案》": "《广州局集团公司网络安全事件应急预案》
   "《广州局集团公司信息系统故障应急处置和调查处理办法》": "《广州局集团公司信息系统
   "客票系统": "客票发售和预订系统", # Normalize system name
}
# 5. Logging Configuration
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)s - %(levelname
# --- Helper Functions ---
def load json data(file path: str) -> Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]]:
   """Loads data from a JSON file."""
   # [ Function code remains the same ]
   try:
      with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
          data = json.load(f)
      logging.info(f"Successfully loaded data from {file path}")
      return data
   except FileNotFoundError:
      logging.error(f"Error: Input file not found at {file path}")
      return None
   except json.JSONDecodeError:
      logging.error(f"Error: Could not decode JSON from {file_path}")
      return None
   except Exception as e:
      logging.error(f"An unexpected error occurred during JSON loading
      return None
```

```
def normalize_entity_name(raw_name: str) -> str:
   """Normalizes entity names using the CANONICAL MAP."""
   # [ Function code remains the same ]
   if not isinstance(raw_name, str):
       logging.warning(f"Attempted to normalize non-string value: {raw i
       return str(raw name)
   cleaned_name = raw_name.strip().replace('\n', ' ')
   return CANONICAL_MAP.get(cleaned_name, cleaned_name)
def escape cypher string(value: str) -> str:
   """Escapes single quotes and backslashes for Cypher strings."""
   if not isinstance(value, str):
       return str(value) # Return as string if not already
   return value.replace('\\', '\\\\').replace("'", "\\'")
def create_entity_prompt(chunk_content: str) -> str:
   """Creates the prompt for entity extraction."""
   # [ Function code remains the same ]
   definitions = """
   实体类型定义:
   - 文档:管理规定的文件名称,如《应急预案》。
   - 章节: 文档中的具体章节标题, 如"1 总则"。
   - 主题: 文档或章节的核心议题, 如"应急组织机构"。
   - 关键词:文本中重要的名词或术语,如"客票系统"、"应急响应"、"电子客票"。
   - 人员: 具体的人名(此文档中可能较少)。
   - 角色: 指代具有特定职责的职位或岗位,如"客运部主任"、"售票员"。
   - 组织:涉及的单位、部门或公司,如"中国铁路广州局集团有限公司"、"集团公司客运部"、
   - 时间:具体的日期、时间点或时间段、如"2021年"、"4小时及以上"、"每年3月"。
   - 事件: 文档中描述的具体活动或状况,如"系统突发事件"、"启动应急预案"、"应急演练"
   - 法规: 引用的其他法规或文件名称及其编号,如"《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票
   prompt = f"""
请从以下文本中提取定义的实体类型。
{definitions}
预定义的实体类型列表: {', '.join(ENTITY TYPES)}
文本:
\"\"\"
{chunk_content}
\"\"\"
请以严格的 JSON 格式输出,包含一个名为 "entities" 的列表,其中每个对象包含 "name"
例如:
{ {
  "entities": [
   {{"name": "集团公司客运部", "type": "组织"}},
```

```
{{"name": "售票故障", "type": "事件"}},
   {{"name": "《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)应急预案》(铁办客〔2021〕
 ]
}}
.....
   return prompt
def create_relation_prompt(chunk_content: str) -> str:
   """Creates the prompt for relation extraction (within the chunk)."""
   # [ Function code remains the same ]
   definitions = """
   关系类型定义 (请仅提取文本段落内明确描述的关系):
   - 隶属关系 (BelongsTo): 通常是结构化的,此提示词主要关注文本内描述,如"办公室设
   - 版本关系 (HasVersion): 指明文档的版本信息或与其他版本的关系 (如"修订版"、"废
   - 引用 (References): 一个实体提到了另一个实体或文件, 如"详见附件5"。
   - 依据 (BasedOn): 指出制定某文件或采取某行动所依据的法规或原则, 如"根据...制定
   - 责任 (ResponsibleFor): 指明某个角色或组织负责某项任务或职责,如"客运部负责协
   - 审批 (ApprovedBy): 指出某事项需要经过哪个组织或角色批准,如"经...同意后"。
   - 时间 (OccursAt): 事件发生的时间,或规定适用的时间点/段,如"事件影响4小时"、"
   - 生效 (EffectiveFrom): 规定或文件的生效日期,如"自发布之日起实施"。
   - 关联 (RelatedTo): 实体间的其他关联,如"与...不一致时,以此为准"。
   prompt = f"""
请从以下文本中提取实体之间的关系。请专注于在文本段落中**直接陈述**的关系。
{definitions}
预定义的关系类型列表: {', '.join(RELATION_TYPES)}
文本:
\"\"\"
{chunk_content}
\"\"\"
请以严格的 JSON 格式输出,包含一个名为 "relations" 的列表,其中每个对象包含 "sourc
例如:
{ {
 "relations": [
   {{"source": "集团公司应急领导小组办公室", "target": "集团公司客运部", "type
   {{"source": "本预案", "target": "《铁路客票发售和预订系统(含互联网售票部分)』
   {{"source": "客运部", "target": "协调各相关部门", "type": "责任"}}
 1
}}
.....
   return prompt
# --- LLM Interaction (Placeholder) ---
```

```
def call llm(prompt: str) -> Optional[str]:
    Placeholder function to call the LLM API.
    Replace this with your actual LLM API call logic.
    # [ Function code remains largely the same, use your actual LLM call
    logging.info(f"--- Sending Prompt to LLM (Length: {len(prompt)}) ---
    logging.info("--- Waiting for LLM Response ---")
    # !! --- REPLACE THIS SECTION with your actual LLM call --- !!
    # Simulate a response for testing
    if "提取定义的实体类型" in prompt:
         logging.warning("Using PLACEHOLDER response for entity extraction
         if "集团公司成立客票系统应急领导小组" in prompt:
             return json.dumps({ "entities": [ {"name": "集团公司", "type"
         else: return json.dumps({"entities": []})
    elif "提取实体之间的关系" in prompt:
        logging.warning("Using PLACEHOLDER response for relation extract.
        if "集团公司成立客票系统应急领导小组" in prompt:
            return json.dumps({ "relations": [ {"source": "集团公司应急领导
        else: return json.dumps({"relations": []})
    else: return None
    # !! --- END REPLACE/REMOVE --- !!
def parse llm response(response text: Optional[str]) -> Optional[Dict[st:
    """Safely parses the LLM's JSON response."""
    # [ Function code remains the same ]
    if not response text: return None
    try:
        if response_text.strip().startswith(""):
            response_text = response_text.strip()[7:-3].strip()
        elif response_text.strip().startswith("`"):
             response text = response text.strip()[1:-1].strip()
        parsed data = json.loads(response text)
        if isinstance(parsed_data, dict) and \
           (('entities' in parsed_data and isinstance(parsed_data['entit:
            ('relations' in parsed data and isinstance(parsed data['relations' in parsed data is instance)
           return parsed data
        else:
            logging.warning(f"LLM response is valid JSON but not the expe
            return None
    except json.JSONDecodeError as e:
        logging.error(f"Failed to decode LLM JSON response: {e}\nResponse
        return None
    except Exception as e:
        logging.error(f"An unexpected error occurred during LLM response
```

```
return None
# --- Cypher Generation ---
def generate cypher statements(entities: Set[Tuple[str, str]], relations
        """Generates Memgraph/Neo4j Cypher MERGE statements."""
        cypher statements = []
        # Add constraint for uniqueness if desired (recommended)
        # You might want to run these manually once or ensure they exist
        # for entity_type_cn in ENTITY_TYPES:
                     entity type cypher = ENTITY TYPE MAP CYPHER.get(entity type cn
                     cypher statements.append(f"CREATE CONSTRAINT ON (n:{entity type
        cypher_statements.append("\n// --- Entity Creation ---")
        sorted entities = sorted(list(entities))
        for name, type_cn in sorted_entities:
                if not name: # Skip empty names
                         continue
                entity type cypher = ENTITY TYPE MAP CYPHER.get(type cn, type cn
                escaped_name = escape_cypher_string(name)
                # Use MERGE to avoid duplicates
                cypher statements.append(f"MERGE (:`{entity type cypher}` {{name
        cypher statements.append("\n// --- Relationship Creation ---")
        sorted_relations = sorted(list(relations))
        for source, target, type_cn in sorted_relations:
                if not source or not target: # Skip if source or target is missi
                         continue
                relation type cypher = RELATION TYPE MAP CYPHER.get(type cn, type
                escaped_source = escape_cypher_string(source)
                escaped_target = escape_cypher_string(target)
                # Find the types of source and target from the entities set for 1
                source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn == next((t for n in sorted_entites if n == source_type_cn = next((t for n in s
                target_type_cn = next((t for n, t in sorted_entities if n == target_type_cn = next()
                if source_type_cn and target_type_cn:
                         source type cypher = ENTITY TYPE MAP CYPHER.get(source type
                         target type cypher = ENTITY TYPE MAP CYPHER.get(target type
                         # Use MERGE for relationships too
                        cypher_statements.append(
                                 f"MATCH (a:`{source type cypher}` {{name: '{escaped source type cypher}}
                                 f"MERGE (a)-[: \{relation type cypher}\]->(b);"
                else:
                           # Fallback if type not found (less safe, might match wrong :
                           logging.warning(f"Could not determine types for relationship
```

```
cypher_statements.append(
                 f"MATCH (a {{name: '{escaped source}'}}), (b {{name: '{escaped source}'}}),
                 f"MERGE (a)-[:`{relation_type_cypher}`]->(b);"
             )
    return cypher statements
# --- Main Processing Logic ---
def main():
    """Main function to orchestrate the KG extraction process."""
    data = load json data(INPUT JSON PATH)
    if not data:
        return
    entities set: Set[Tuple[str, str]] = set()
    relations_set: Set[Tuple[str, str, str]] = set()
    chunk_map: Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]] = {chunk['chunk_id']: chunk for
    # --- Phase 1: LLM Extraction and Normalization ---
    # [ This loop remains the same as before ]
    for i, chunk in enumerate(data):
        chunk_id = chunk.get("chunk_id", f"unknown_{i}")
        content = chunk.get("content")
        heading = chunk.get("heading", "")
        if not content: continue
        logging.info(f"Processing chunk {i+1}/{len(data)}: ID {chunk_id}
        # Extract Entities
        entity prompt = create_entity_prompt(content)
        entity_response_text = call_llm(entity_prompt)
        parsed entities = parse llm response(entity response text)
        if parsed_entities and 'entities' in parsed_entities:
            for entity in parsed entities['entities']:
                raw name = entity.get('name')
                raw_type = entity.get('type')
                if raw_name and raw_type and raw_type in ENTITY_TYPES:
                    normalized name = normalize entity name(raw name)
                    entities set.add((normalized name, raw type))
                else: logging.warning(f"Invalid entity format or type in
        # Extract Relations
        relation_prompt = create_relation_prompt(content)
        relation_response_text = call_llm(relation_prompt)
        parsed relations = parse llm response(relation response text)
        if parsed_relations and 'relations' in parsed_relations:
            for relation in parsed_relations['relations']:
```

```
raw_source = relation.get('source')
            raw target = relation.get('target')
            raw type = relation.get('type')
            if raw_source and raw_target and raw_type and raw_type in
                normalized source = normalize entity name(raw source
                normalized target = normalize entity name(raw target
                relations_set.add((normalized_source, normalized_tare
            else: logging.warning(f"Invalid relation format or type
logging.info(f"Finished LLM extraction. Found {len(entities_set)} un
# --- Phase 2: Add Structural Relations (BelongsTo) ---
# [ This loop remains the same as before ]
logging.info("Adding structural 'BelongsTo' relations...")
structural relations added = 0
for chunk in data:
    chunk id = chunk.get("chunk id")
    parent_id = chunk.get("parent_id")
    heading = chunk.get("heading")
    if parent id and chunk id and heading:
        parent_chunk = chunk_map.get(parent_id)
        if parent chunk and parent chunk.get("heading"):
            child entity name = normalize entity name(heading)
            parent_entity_name = normalize_entity_name(parent_chunk[
            if child entity name and parent entity name: # Ensure name
                child type = "章节"
                parent_type = "章节" if parent_chunk.get("parent_id")
                entities_set.add((child_entity_name, child_type))
                entities_set.add((parent_entity_name, parent_type))
                relation tuple = (child entity name, parent entity name,
                if relation_tuple not in relations_set:
                    relations_set.add(relation_tuple)
                    structural relations added += 1
logging.info(f"Added {structural_relations_added} structural 'Belong'
# --- Output Results ---
# 1. Console Output (Original)
print("\n--- Final Extracted Entities (Console) ---")
sorted_entities = sorted(list(entities_set))
for name, type in sorted_entities:
    print(f"- ({type}) {name}")
print(f"\nTotal Unique Entities: {len(sorted entities)}")
print("\n--- Final Extracted Relations (Console) ---")
sorted_relations = sorted(list(relations_set))
for source, target, type in sorted_relations:
```

```
print(f"- {source} --[{type}]--> {target}")
    print(f"\nTotal Unique Relations: {len(sorted relations)}")
    # 2. Cypher Statement Generation and Output
    print(f"\n--- Generating Cypher Statements (Memgraph/Neo4j) ---")
    cypher_statements = generate_cypher_statements(entities_set, relation)
    # Option A: Print to console
    # print("\n".join(cypher_statements))
    # Option B: Save to file
    try:
        with open(OUTPUT CYPHER PATH, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as f:
            f.write(";\n".join(cypher_statements) + ";\n") # Add semicole
        print(f"\nCypher statements saved to: {OUTPUT_CYPHER_PATH}")
    except IOError as e:
        print(f"\nError writing Cypher statements to file {OUTPUT CYPHER
        print("\nCypher Statements:\n")
        print(";\n".join(cypher_statements) + ";\n") # Print to console
if name == " main ":
    main()
**Changes Made: **
1. **Cypher Configuration: ** Added `OUTPUT_CYPHER_PATH`, `ENTITY_TYPE_M
2. **`escape cypher string` Function:** Added a helper to escape single
3. **`generate_cypher_statements` Function:**
        Takes the final `entities_set` and `relations_set` as input.
        Iterates through entities, generating `MERGE (:<EntityType> {name
      Iterates through relations, generating `MATCH (a:<SourceType> {na
       Uses the `escape_cypher_string` function for all names.
        Uses backticks (`) around labels and relationship types just in
4. **`main` Function Integration:**
        Calls `generate_cypher_statements` after all entities and relation
        Includes logic to either print the Cypher statements to the conse
Now, when you run the script (after replacing the placeholder LLM call),
```

