

## ADSL Assignment 12

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Problem Statement: Finding Things Close to Other Things.

Application in: location-based services on the web

### Algorithm

#### 1. Install and Configure Neo4j Spatial Plugin:

- Download and install the Neo4j Spatial plugin from [GitHub](#). o Follow the instructions to integrate it into your Neo4j installation.
- Verify the plugin by checking if spatial functions like distance() and point() are available.

#### Generate and Add 10,000 Random Location Points:

- Define random coordinates for each of the 10,000 location points (latitude, longitude).
- Create Place nodes in Neo4j with a property for each location's coordinates.

#### 3. Execute and Validate Queries:

- Test the queries by running them in the Neo4j browser and verify that the results return the correct nearest locations.
- Ensure that the plugin's geospatial functions are correctly interpreting the data and calculating distances between locations.

### Procedure

#### 1. Install Neo4j and Neo4j Spatial Plugin:

- Download and install Neo4j from the official website.
- Download the Neo4j Spatial plugin from GitHub and configure it by placing the plugin in the plugins/ directory of Neo4j.
- Restart Neo4j to load the plugin.

#### 2. Create Random Location Data:

- Use a scripting language like Python or JavaScript to generate 10,000 random geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude).

- Write a script to add these points as nodes into Neo4j with a Place label and a location property for each point's coordinates.

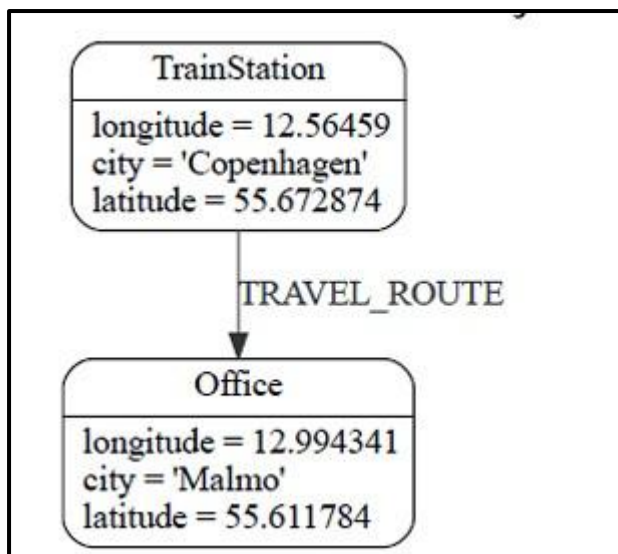
### 3. Write and Execute Cypher Queries:

- Use the Cypher queries mentioned earlier to find the nearest places to a specified location or another place.
- Run queries in the Neo4j browser or through a Neo4j client (e.g., using Python's neo4j package) to fetch and display results.

### 4. Optimize and Analyze:

- Test the scalability and performance of the queries, especially when handling a large number of locations.
- Consider indexing location data for faster search performance.

1. Write CQL (Cypher Query Language) script to add randomly 10,000 location points as follows. Assume any data.

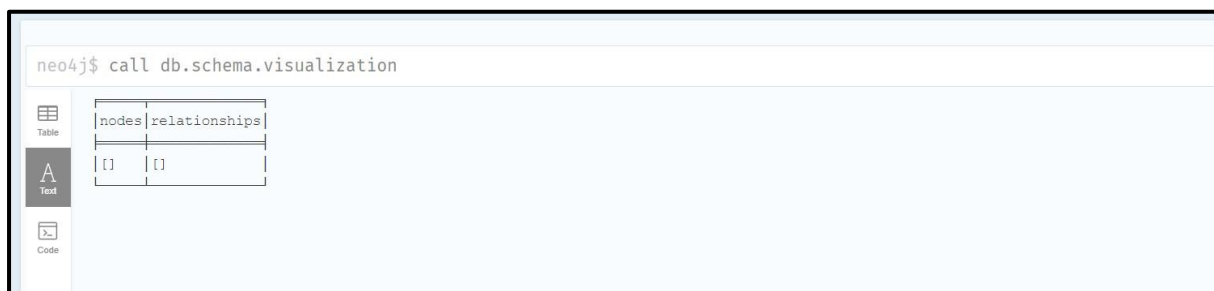
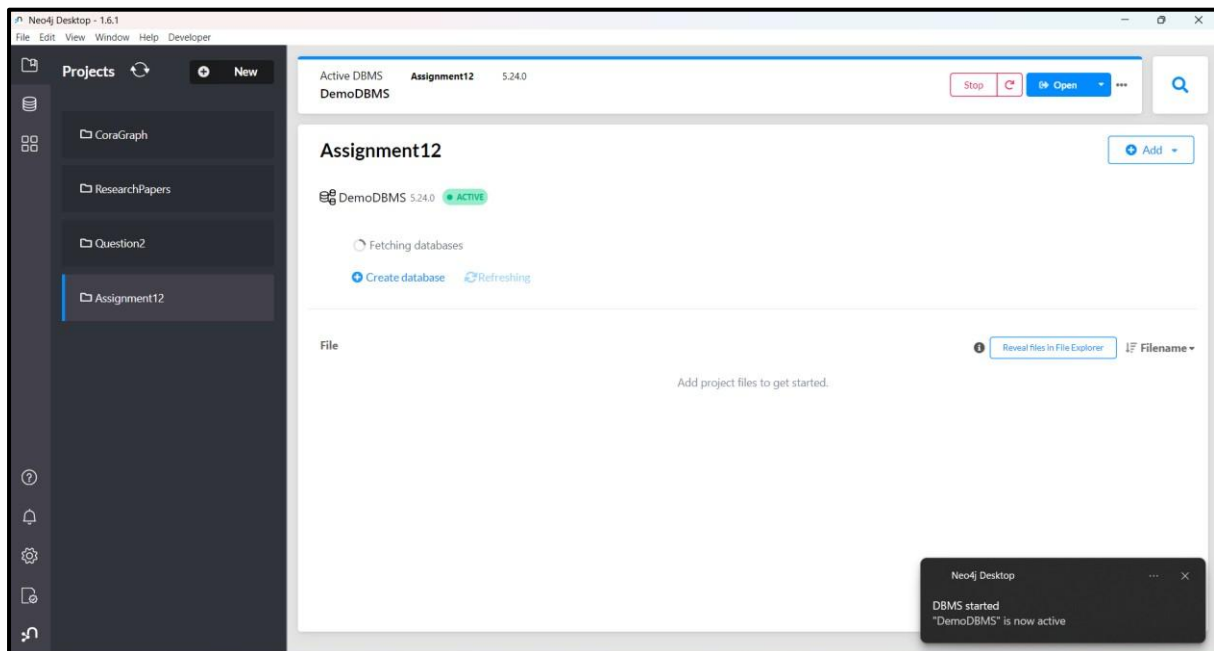


2. Use the point() , distance() function of Neo4j to answer the queries “which things close/nearest to which other things”.

Demonstrate the result by firing different cypher queries (write CQL statement).

## Result:

### Creating a project and database in Neo4J



## Creating Sample Data (TrainStation → Office)

```
1 CREATE (ts:TrainStation {
2   longitude: 12.56459,
3   latitude: 55.672874,
4   city: 'Copenhagen'
5 })
6 CREATE (off:Office {
7   longitude: 12.994341,
8   latitude: 55.611784,
9   city: 'Malmo'
10 })
11 CREATE (ts)-[:TRAVEL_ROUTE]→(off);
12
```

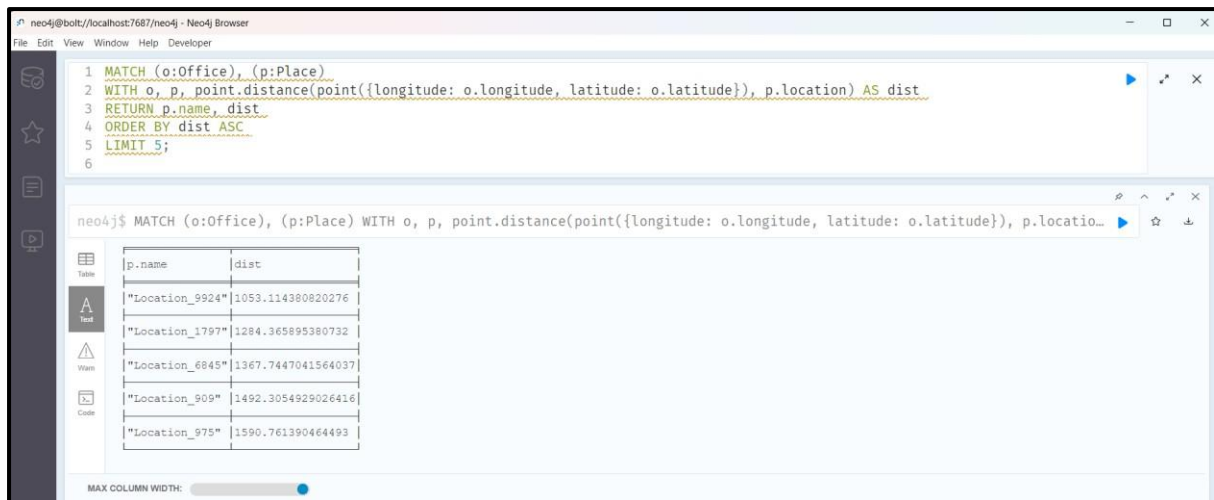
neo4j\$ CREATE (ts:TrainStation { longitude: 12.56459, latitude: 55.672874, city: 'Copenhagen' }) CREATE (off:Office { longitu...  
Added 2 labels, created 2 nodes, set 6 properties, created 1 relationship, completed after 97 ms.

## Generate 10,000 Random Location Nodes

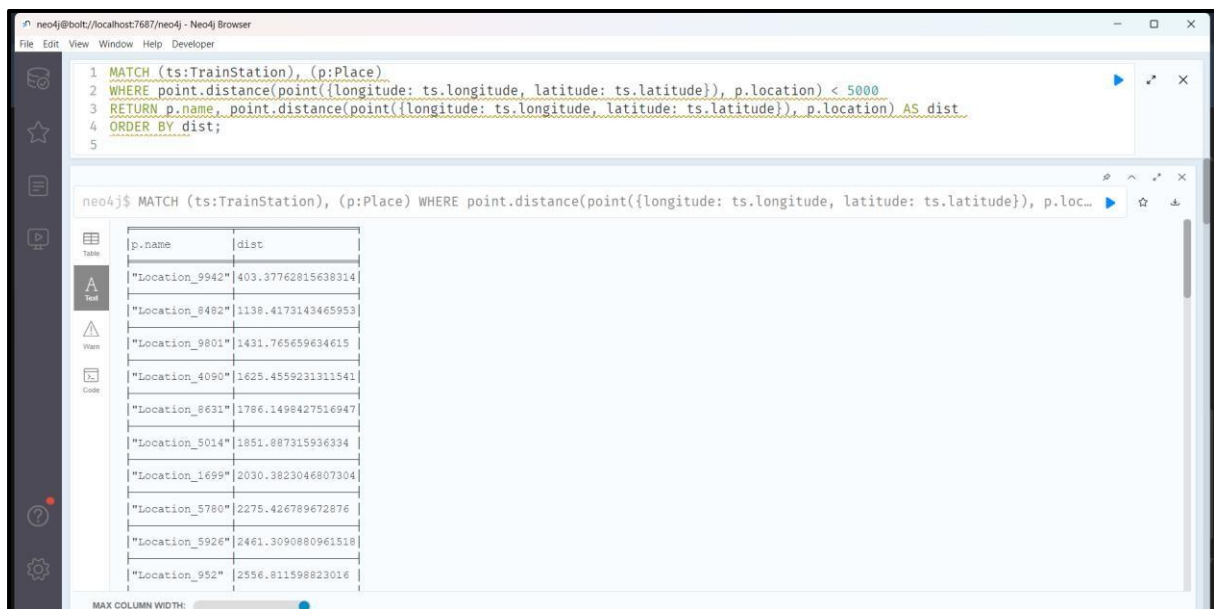
```
1 UNWIND range(1, 10000) AS id
2 CREATE (:Place {
3   id: id,
4   name: 'Location_' + id,
5   location: point({
6     longitude: 12.0 + rand() * 2, // roughly 12 to 14
7     latitude: 55.0 + rand() * 1 // roughly 55 to 56
8   })
9 });
10
```

neo4j\$ UNWIND range(1, 10000) AS id CREATE (:Place { id: id, name: 'Location\_' + id, location: point({ longitude: 12.0 + rand...  
Added 10000 labels, created 10000 nodes, set 30000 properties, completed after 164 ms.

## Find Nearest Places Using distance()



Find all Places within 5km of the TrainStation



## Conclusion

This assignment demonstrates the application of Neo4j and its Spatial plugin for performing location-based queries on large datasets. By utilizing the `point()` and `distance()` functions, the assignment successfully illustrates how to find the nearest objects in a graph, which can be useful in various real-world applications such as geospatial search services. The integration of Neo4j with geospatial data allows for efficient querying and analysis of proximity relationships, which is crucial in applications like location-based services, geographic information systems (GIS), and route optimization.