

Star Wars Analyse

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Introduction

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Overview



What?

- Star Wars (franchise) fantasy and inspiration for generations
- Different connections between movies and characters
- Undiscovered / Hidden knowledge

How?

- General scientific approach by Huiling Lu, Zhiguo Hong, Minyong Shi
- Specialization on a Star Wars social network (Graph-Structure / Semistructured)
- Improvements, validation and further development
- Dataset includes: 119 Nodes and 636 Relations in Neo4J

Paper-Overview

- Graph database to handle low structured data
- Neo4j is the most convenient
 - Good at dealing with complex and multi-connection data
 - Easy to visualize database
 - Data expressed in a network of nodes, relationships and properties
 - Labels to group nodes
- Cypher to extract information
 - Find patterns of relationships (MATCH)
 - Similar to SQL

Analysis of Film Data Based on Neo4j

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Abstract—Film data analysis is important for website to find relationship between film data. Other than normal relational database, a novel and popular graph database, Neo4j uses graph related concepts to describe data models, the data can only be nodes, edges and their associated attributes. By focusing on film data, Neo4j-based analysis is conducted in this paper. Firstly, Neo4j and Cypher Query Language are introduced. Then Neo4j is applied to analyze the associations among key objects in film data which are directors, actors etc. Neo4j database is good at dealing with complex and multi-connection data, using Neo4j database to store and manage film data makes it convenient for film data analysis.

Keywords—Neo4j; film data; Cypher

I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of the Internet, film data growth rapidly, the relationship between film data become more and more complicated. The relationships between movies, actors and writers are important information for both film producers and audiences. The film data website not only need to store movie videos, they also need to store information about directors, writers, actors etc.

If such data is stored in a relational database, the connections among different tables can be stated via foreign key. However, when there are a lot of relationships, the traditional relational database not only has a large amount of data redundancy, but also become difficult to update dynamically. In addition, it's hard to query complex relationships between two entities. For example, when you want to find out whether the main producers of the two films have a co-production of other films, you need to find other movies produced by the main producers of the two films, and then analyze whether there is an intersection between them.

Therefore, non-relational database is a wise choice for investigating and processing film data. Neo4j, which is an excellent graph database tool, stores data in the form of graph, which can represent objects with nodes, edges and properties. Consequently, it is suitable to store complex and dynamic relationships among objects of film data.

II. GRAPH DATABASE—NEO4J

To solve the problem of data storage in computer filed, we need to use different storage technologies. In many storage technologies, relational databases have long been dominant. With the application of Web 2.0, the rise of social networks,

the internal data dependence and complexity increase gradually, more and more problems arise in relational databases. Then, graph database appeared. In recent years there have been a number of high-performance graphics database for the product environment, such as Neo4j, Infinite, Graph DEX, InfoGrid, HyperGraphDB, Trinity and so on[1]. Among them, Neo4j is the mainstream of a Java based open source software currently, its kernel is a very fast graphics engine, with the recovery, the two phase of the submission, support for XA transactions and other database product features.

Neo4j is a network-oriented database—that is, an embedded, disk-based, fully transactional Java persistence engine that stores data structured in networks rather than in tables. What makes Neo4j interesting is the use of the so called "network oriented database". In this model, domain data is expressed in a "node space"—a network of nodes, relationships and properties (key value pairs), compared to the relational model's tables, rows & columns. Relationships are first class objects and may also be associated with properties, revealing the content in which nodes intersect[2]. The network model is well suited to problem domains that are naturally hierarchically organized.

III. CREATE NEO4J DATABASE

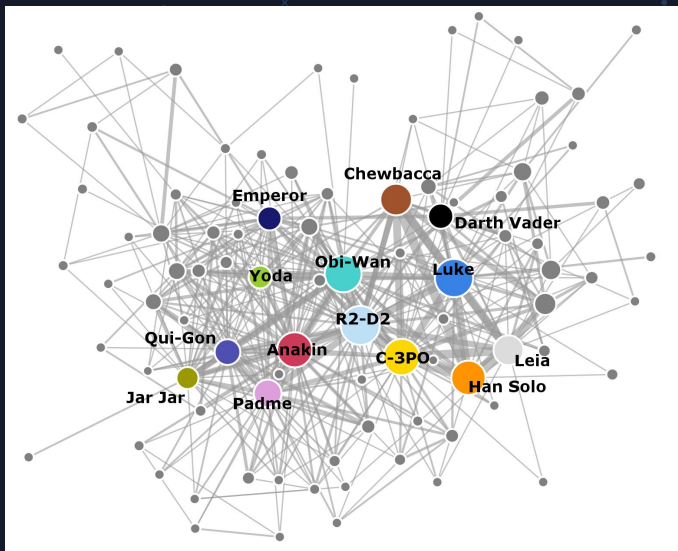
The basic data model in Neo4j consists of nodes, relations and attributes. Nodes are similar to object instances, different nodes are connected by various relationships, a writer is a node, "name" and "age" are attributes of writer. Association is similar to the edge in a directed graph, the edge consists of three elements: the start node, the end node and the type. The orientation of the edge further clarifies the semantic relationship between nodes. The attributes of nodes and relationships can be defined by key-value. Actors, directors, writers and films are different entities when the film data is stored, the Neo4j database not only needs to store entities, but also needs to store the relationships among entities.

Creating a Neo4j database is pretty easy, just add nodes, relationships and their attributes into database. Example 1 shows how to create a Neo4j database storing film data.

Example 1:

```
Create
(TomHanks:Star {name:'Tom Hanks',born:1956}),
(ForeverGroup:Movie {title:'Forever Group',released:1994}),
(TomHanks)-[:ACTED_IN]->(ForeverGroup)
```

Existing Project-Overview



- Two different projects
 - The first six movies
 - All nine projects (this we used)
- Basic dataset build already in 2015
- Further development from different contributors
- A good example of a graph-network
- Representative also for different movies
- Representative for different problems
- We: Rebuild parts and have had adding functionality

02

Technologies

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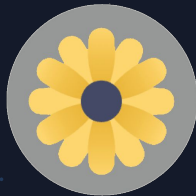


Technologies

Python



Neo4j Bloom



Libraries

- Neo4j-driver
- Neo4jupyter
- Icypher
- Pandas/numpy
- Networkx
- Custom libraries

Jupyter Notebook

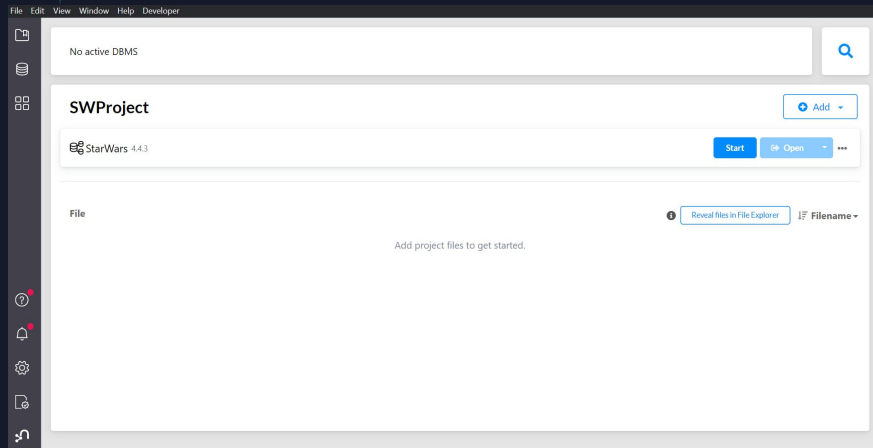


Neo4j Web Interface



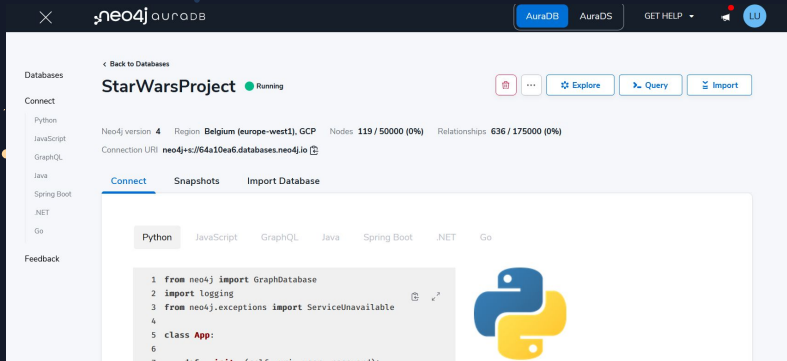
Neo4J@Desktop

- Desktop version of Neo4j allows to create a local database to interact with
- Some queries may take more time when executed locally
- Interactive display of query results

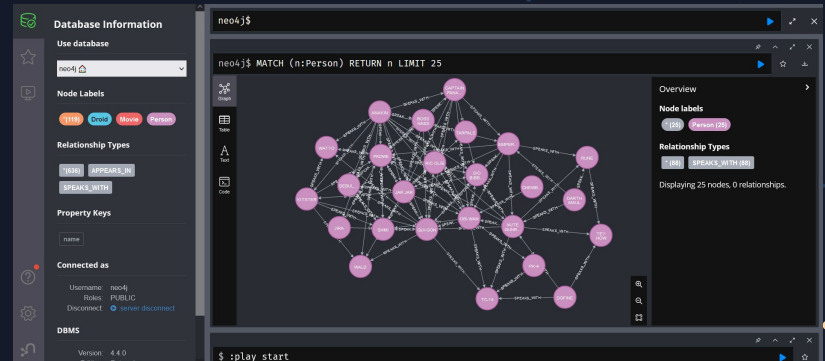


Neo4J@Azure

- Neo4j database on Azure cloud
- Much faster results than local mode
- Similar interface as Neo4j@Desktop
- Low migration problems



Genera web-interface



DB interface



Setup the database

This notebook is for the set up of the database and getting the data into it.

```
In [4]: #Reset database
delete_nodes_with_relationship = "match (a) -[r] -> () delete a, r"
delete_nodes_without_relationships = "match (a) delete a"
# All indexes and constraints.
delete_all_index = "CALL apoc.schema.assert({}, {}, true) YIELD label, key RETURN **"

session.run(delete_nodes_with_relationship)
session.run(delete_nodes_without_relationships)
session.run(delete_all_index)
```

```
Out[4]: <neo4j.work.result.Result at 0x2453c2624c0>
```

```
In [5]: #Load nodes and relations from file
nodes_relation_open = open("nodes_relations.txt", "r")
nodes_relations = nodes_relation_open.read()
nodes_relation_open.close()
print(nodes_relations[:195])
```

```
CREATE
(Episode1:Movie (name: 'Episode I: The Phantom Menace')),
(Episode2:Movie (name: 'Episode II: Attack of the Clones')),
(Episode3:Movie (name: 'Episode III: Revenge of the Sith'));
```

```
In [6]: #Fill database with nodes and relationships
session.run(nodes_relations)
```

```
Out[6]: <neo4j.work.result.Result at 0x2453c22f500>
```

03

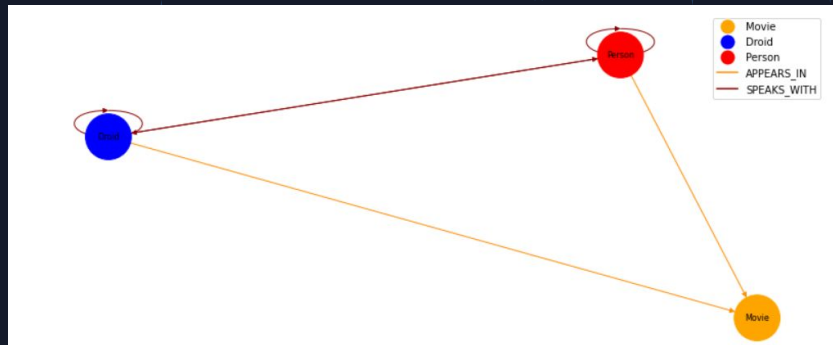
Implementation

- SetUp & Property Search
- Clustering
- Counting
- Recommendation
- Hidden Connections



SetUp & Property Search

- SetUp / Resetting / Deleting the entries
- Testing the data--import / database (structure)
- Getting familiar with the syntax
- Getting the basic attributes of the dataset
- Getting the basic relationship between different nodes



Clustering

- Not meant in the ML general meaning rather in the Neo4J context
 - Rather including:
 - Grouping
 - Classification
 - Clustering

```
#With cases
cluster_by_count_categories = """MATCH pattern=((m:Movie)-[a:APPEARS_IN]-(p:Person))
with count(pattern=((m:Movie)-[a:APPEARS_IN]-(p:Person))) as connections, m
Return
CASE
  WHEN connections <= 20 THEN "Group 1: " + m.name
  WHEN connections <= 30 THEN "Groupe 2: " + m.name
  ELSE "Group 3: " + m.name
END AS Clusters
Order by connections"""
df = pd.DataFrame (session.read_transaction(
    lambda tx: tx.run(cluster_by_count_categories).data()), columns = ['Clusters'])

df.head()
```

Clusters	
0	Group 1: Episode VI: Return of the Jedi
1	Group 1: Episode V: The Empire Strikes Back
2	Group 1: Episode IV: A New Hope
3	Groupe 2: Episode III: Revenge of the Sith
4	Groupe 2: Episode VII: The Force Awakens

Counting

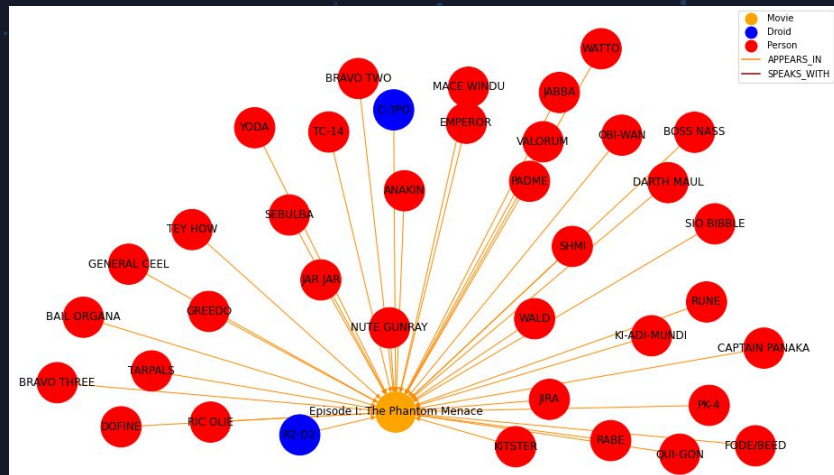
- Number of nodes that achieve a condition
 - The character with most appearances
 - The movie with most characters
 - The node with most edges

```
most_appear = '''
    MATCH p=(n)-[:APPEARS_IN]->()
    WHERE n:Person OR n:Droid
    RETURN n.name AS Name, count(RELATIONSHIPS(p)) AS Appearances
    ORDER BY Appearances DESC, Name
'''

results = session.read_transaction(
    lambda tx: tx.run(most_appear).data())

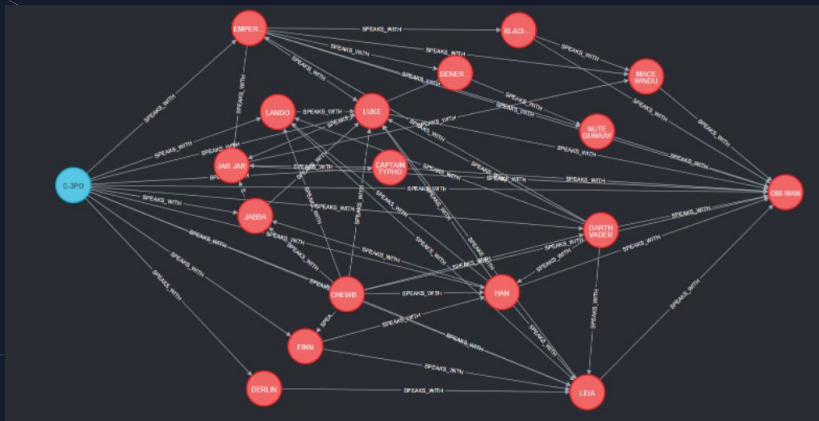
df = pd.DataFrame(results)
df
```

	Name	Appearances
0	C-3PO	7
1	R2-D2	7
2	OBI-WAN	6
3	EMPEROR	5



Recommendation

- Important information that helps to recommend or not a character or movie
 - Character “X” is good connected to character “Y”
 - In which movies appears my favorite character?
 - Who is the most important character?



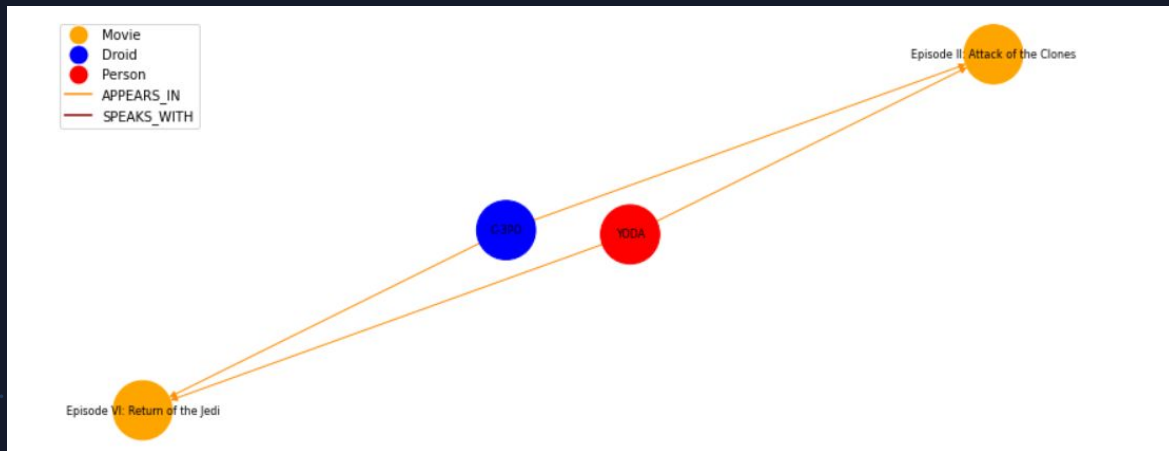
```
most_important = '''
MATCH (ch)
WHERE ch:Person OR ch:Droid
CALL {
    WITH ch MATCH p=(ch)-->() RETURN count(p) AS occurrences
    UNION
    WITH ch MATCH p=(ch)<-->() RETURN count(p) AS occurrences
}
WITH ch, collect(occurrences) AS occ
WITH ch, occ[0] AS Outgoing, occ[1] AS Incoming, abs(occ[0]-occ[1]) AS Balance, occ[0]+occ[1] AS Total
WHERE Total IS NOT NULL
RETURN ch.name, Outgoing, Incoming, Balance, Total
ORDER BY Total DESC, Balance
'''

results = session.read_transaction(
    lambda tx: tx.run(most_important).data())
df = pd.DataFrame(results)
df.head()
```

	ch.name	Outgoing	Incoming	Balance	Total
0	ANAKIN	46	0	46	46
1	OBI-WAN	21	22	1	43
2	C-3PO	33	10	23	43
3	PADME	14	23	9	37
4	LUKE	14	17	3	31

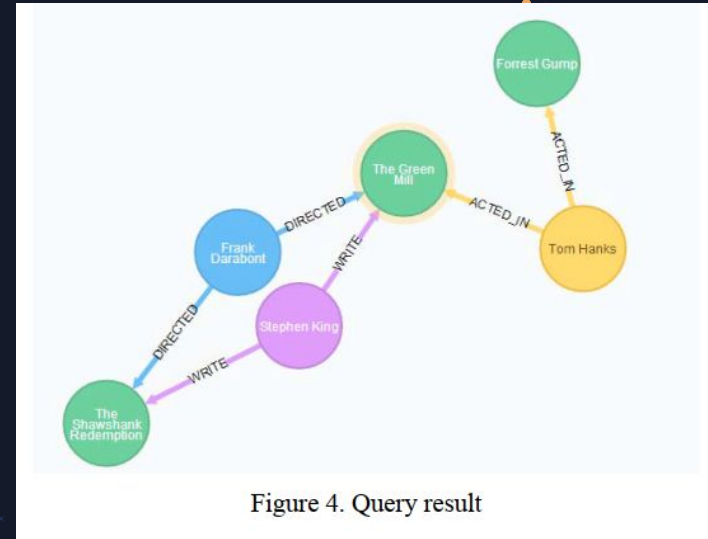
Hidden connections

- Path between
 - Character and Character
 - Character and Movie
 - Movie and Movie
- Hidden Path Finding of the paper could not be proved




```
match movie1
where movie1.title="The Shawshank Redemption"
match movie2
where movie2.title="Forrest Gump"
match
searchPath=movie1<-[*]-(people1)-[*]->movie-[*]-(people
2)-[*]->movie2
return distinct movie.title,searchPath

return 1 line, times 20 ms
```



In our case this query is not “working” and even in the Azure Cloud we run out of memory problems. In our dataset there are just too many Nodes / Connections. Due to this presented approach is not general useful and maybe just works on a smaller dataset. It needs a limitation and enumeration over the results.

Let's go to the code

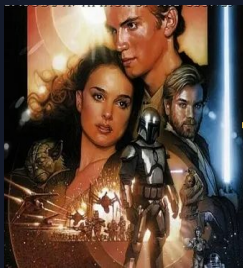


A cosmic background featuring a bright yellow sun in the upper center, a reddish planet in the upper right, and two large, colorful, swirling planets in the lower half. The background is filled with numerous small white and blue stars.

Sum it Up & Future work

Conclusion of our project

- Powerful general graph database (Neo4J)
- However, a some functionalities have to be developed (like visualisation)
- The paper is in the most points correct but also has “bugs”
- Developed functionality which everyone can adapte
- Knowledge-discovery in Star Wars



Finding hidden path

Here we will find the connections (hidden path) between two nodes to see how the Star Wars Universe is connected. Sometimes we have multiple normal path as we see later:

```
In [4]: # Paths between unconnected person - Movie (Max 4 relations per path)
person_movie = """match searchPath=(p:Movie)-[1..4]-(ps:Person)
                where ps.name="Episode II: Attack of the Clones" AND ps.name="LUKE"
                return distinct searchPath limit 5"""

results = session.read_transaction(
    lambda tx: tx.run(person_movie).data())
results[:2]
```

```
Out[4]: [{"searchPath": [{"name": "Episode II: Attack of the Clones",
  'appears_in',
  {'name': 'SIO BIBBLE'},
  'speaks_with',
  {'name': 'SAR SAR'},
  'speaks_with',
  {'name': 'JABBA'},
  'speaks_with',
  {'name': 'LUKE'}}]},
  {'searchPath': [{"name": "Episode II: Attack of the Clones",
  'appears_in',
  {'name': 'SIO BIBBLE'},
  'speaks_with',
  {'name': 'SAR SAR'},
  'speaks_with',
  {'name': 'QUERON'},
  'speaks_with',
  {'name': 'LUKE'}}]}]
```

```
In [5]: vis_class.power_drawgraph(driver, person_movie, font_size=8, width=14, height=6)
```

Legend:

- Person (Red circle)
- Movie (Yellow circle)
- appears_in (Red line)
- speaks_with (Blue line)



Future Work



Creating different nodes/relationships e.g.

- To games
- To Books / Comics
- To audibles
- Add conversations (text) and context

→ Enhancing data

Adding nodes and relationship properties

- Age
- Title
- Said text
- Relevance

→ For deeper data analyses and ML

Implement an interactive Web- interface

- User creates queries (non-code)
- Add/Delete/Modify dataset

→ Easier access for non-programmer

Q&A





End of the presentation

Thanks for your attention

The force is with you (all)
Celebrate the 4 of May

The team



Lukas Sebastian Hofmann



Roberto Tejedor Moreno

<https://github.com/SoftwareStackLukas/StarWarsAnalyse> (Our Repo)

Sources



- <https://neo4j.com/>
- <http://evelinag.com/blog/2015/12-15-star-wars-social-network/index.html>
- <https://neo4j.com/graphgists/exploring-the-star-wars-social-network/>
- <https://github.com/mercurio/neo4jupyter>
- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7960078>