Skills-Graph Architecture

Revision v1.2

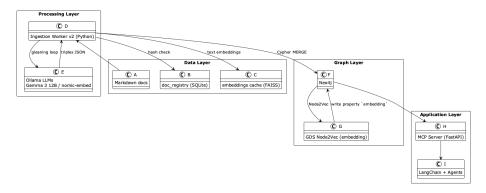
Bernd Prager

2025-05-22

Abstract

End-to-end design for turning Markdown experience records into a Hypergraph-of-Thought (Neo4j) and exposing it through an MCP API that local LLM agents (Ollama) can query.

1 Logical View (high-level)



2 Ingestion Worker v2 (detailed steps)

- 1. SHA-256 change detection skip unchanged docs (SQLite doc_registry).
- 2. Chunk & embed 1 500-word chunks / 200-word overlap \rightarrow nomic-embed-text vectors \rightarrow optional FAISS.
- 3. **Gleaning loop extraction** up to **3 LLM passes** (Gemma 3 12 B) per chunk; each pass only requests *new* triples.
- 4. **Cypher MERGE insert** deterministic MERGE for nodes/relations; alias map normalisation.
- 5. Registry update store new hash & timestamp (UTC).
- 6. Node2Vec batch job after all files processed: GDS node2vec.write() (128-dim, 10 × 20 walks) → node property embedding.

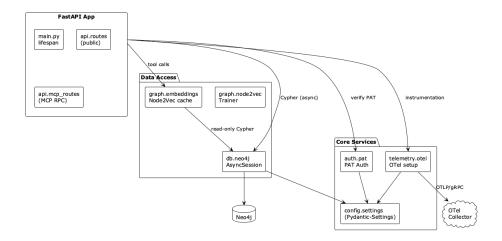
7. (optional) Add graph embeddings to FAISS for hybrid doc + structural search.

Performance note – With gleaning + Node2Vec the first full build takes $\sim 3 \times$ the v1 time, but incremental runs only pay the Node2Vec cost if *any* doc changed.

3 MCP Server (FastAPI) Architecture

The MCP Server is a modular FastAPI service that exposes the Skills-Graph through both generic REST endpoints and an MCP RPC interface designed for LLM agents.

- Entry point main.py bootstraps the FastAPI app, sets up CORS, registers routers and configures graceful startup/shutdown via an async lifespan handler.
- Configuration config/settings.py (and a CLI-friendly twin inside mcp_server.py) load strongly-typed settings from environment variables or a .env file using Pydantic v2 BaseSettings, cached with lru_cache.
- Authentication auth/pat.py implements an in-memory *Personal Access Token* registry and a reusable FastAPI Depends guard (get_current_token).
- API surface
 - /api/v1/* CRUD helpers (e.g., /skills) for interactive exploration.
 - -/api/mcp/rpc/* RPC endpoints (initialize, resources.*, tools.dispatch) that follow the Model Context Protocol spec.
- Database layer db/neo4j.py supplies an async Neo4j driver plus a per-request AsyncSession dependency (db.deps.get_db_session).
- Graph/ML helpers
 - graph.node2vec.py full Node2Vec trainer (for offline jobs).
 - graph.embeddings.py lightweight in-process vector index used by the graph.search tool.
- Observability telemetry/otel.py sets up an OTLP exporter; all routes are auto-instrumented when the relevant OpenTelemetry packages are present.



3.1 Runtime Behaviour

1. Startup

• lifespan() reads configuration, sets up OpenTelemetry and verifies Neo4j connectivity; on failure the process exits fast.

2. Request flow

- 1. Client sends HTTP request with Authorization: Bearer <PAT>.
- 2. auth.pat.get_current_token validates the token.
- 3. Route handler obtains an AsyncSession via dependency injection.
- 4. Business logic executes Cypher queries or vector search.
- 5. Successful responses are returned; spans are exported via OTLP.

3. Shutdown

• The Neo4j driver is closed and remaining spans are flushed.

4 Updated Infrastructure Topology

Host	Stack	Ports
	Neo4j $5.15 + GDS 2.x$	7474 / 7687
	Ollama 0.6.8 (local models & /api/embed)	11434
odin	Ingestion Worker v2 (systemd)	_
odin	FastAPI MCP server	8000

5 Maintenance Jobs

Job	Schedule	Notes
nightly_dedupe node2vec_refresh refresh_embedding		APOC refactor.mergeNodes Triggered automatically by worker Re-runs text embeddings if model upgraded

6 Future Enhancements (next, ordered)

- 1. Edge weighting & centrality pre-compute for richer MCP ranking.
- 2. Auto-summary blurb (store summary on Entity)
- 3. Embedding-aware LLM cache to avoid redundant Gemma calls.
- 4. Incremental Node2Vec once graph size or runtime makes full runs painful
- 5. Async ingestion + two-pass RAG when we start serving high-QPS MCP queries
- $\ \, \odot \ 2025$ Bernd Prager Apache 2.0