The background of the slide features a complex, abstract network graph. It consists of numerous small, glowing blue and white dots representing nodes, connected by a web of thin, light-colored lines representing edges. This pattern creates a sense of depth and connectivity, resembling a digital or scientific visualization of a large dataset.

# DATA MANAGEMENT

Lab 3

NoSQL : graph databases using Neo4j

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# HEIG vD Goal

Model the main features of Switzerland's railway network in the form of a graph using Neo4J

- The **vertices** of the graph will represent the **cities**
- The **edges** will represent the railway lines connecting them

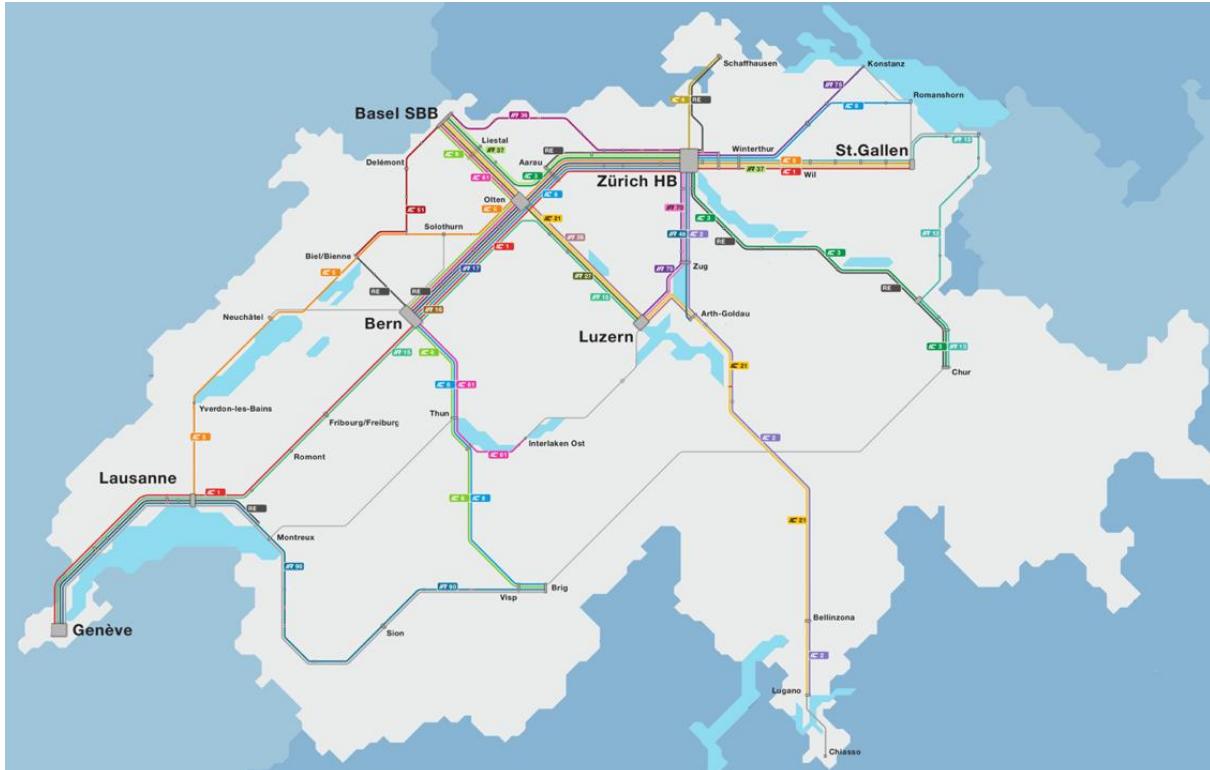


Fig. 1: Simplified illustration of the Swiss railway network

# Given code

The given project can currently create the vertices within the database and create a map displaying them.

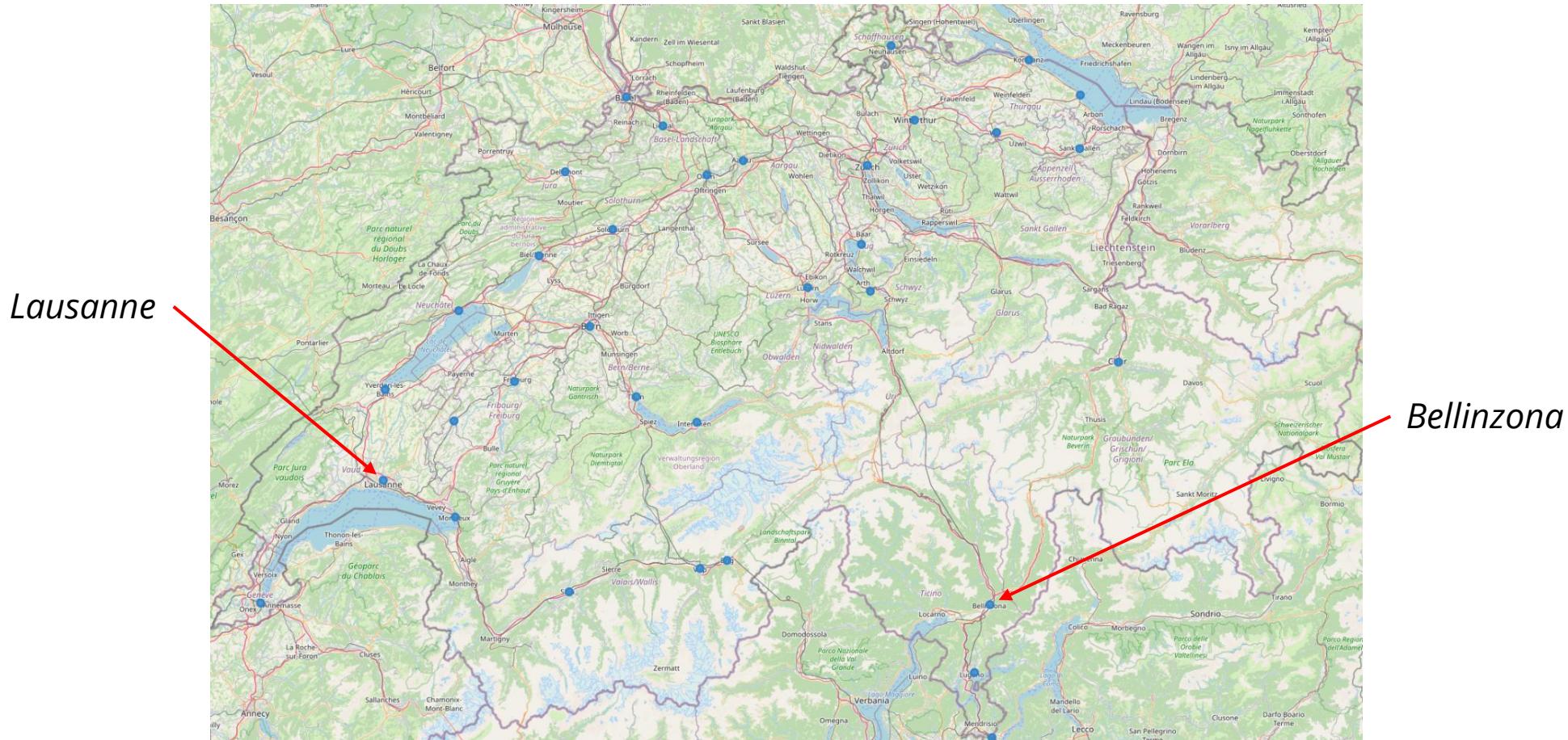
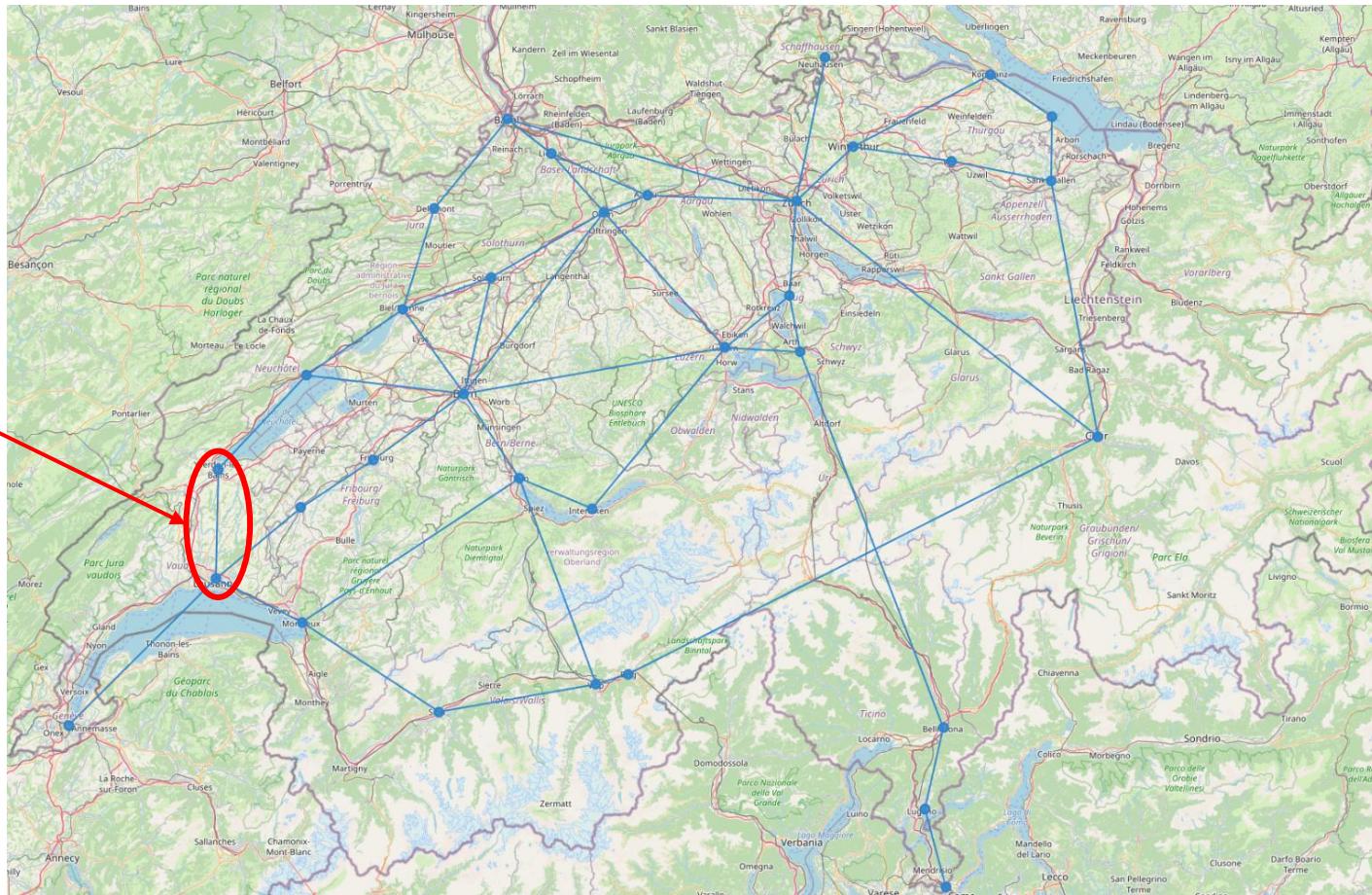


Fig. 2: generated map showing the cities (blue dots)

# Task 1: add the railway

Create relationships in the database between the existing nodes, then fetch and display both the cities and the newly added railway lines on the map



*Fig. 3: generated map showing the cities and the railway lines*

# Task 2: query on cities

Fetch cities in the database that follow certain criteria and display them on the map

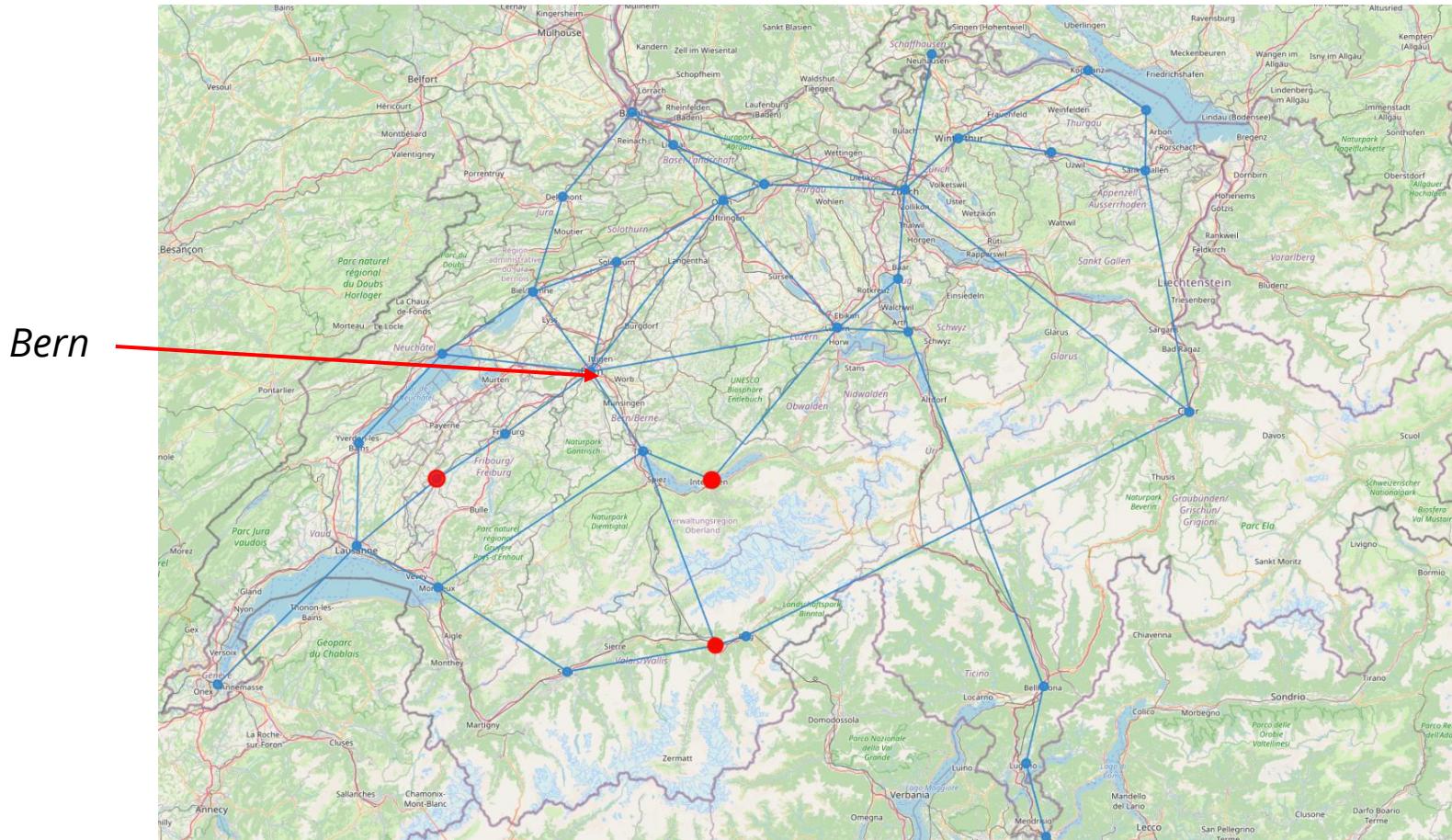


Fig. 4: Generated map highlighting cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants that are located at two stops of fewer from Bern

# Task 3: Shortest path

Find the shortest path between two cities and displays it on the map. You will run the algorithm twice, using two different criteria: shortest distance then shortest travel time.

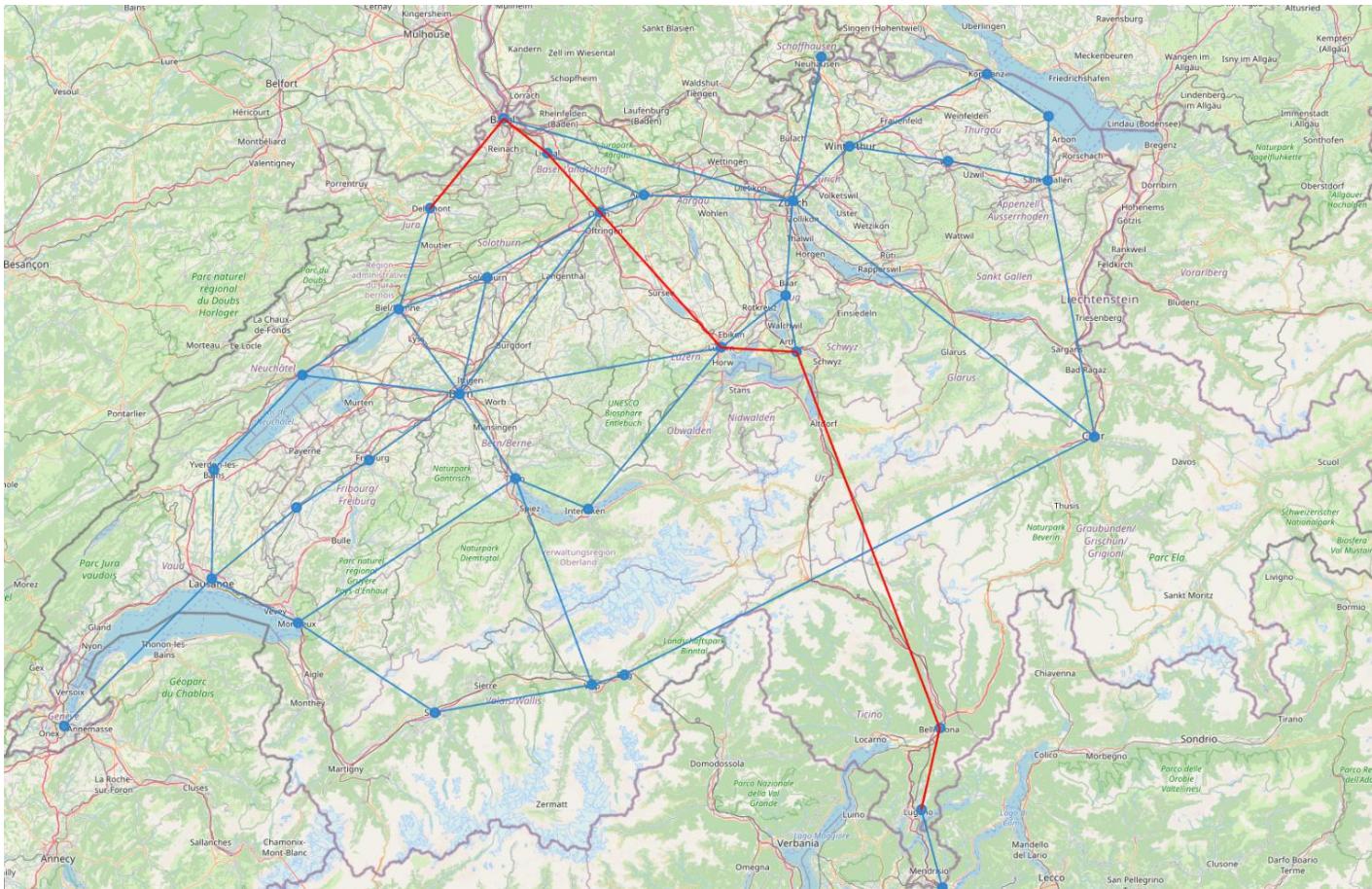


Fig. 5: generated map highlighting the shortest path between Delémont and Lugano using the distance in kilometers as criterion.

# Task 4: Minimum spanning tree

Generate a minimum spanning tree using a new edge property called “cost”, which will represent the renovation cost associated with each line (as defined in the lab instructions)

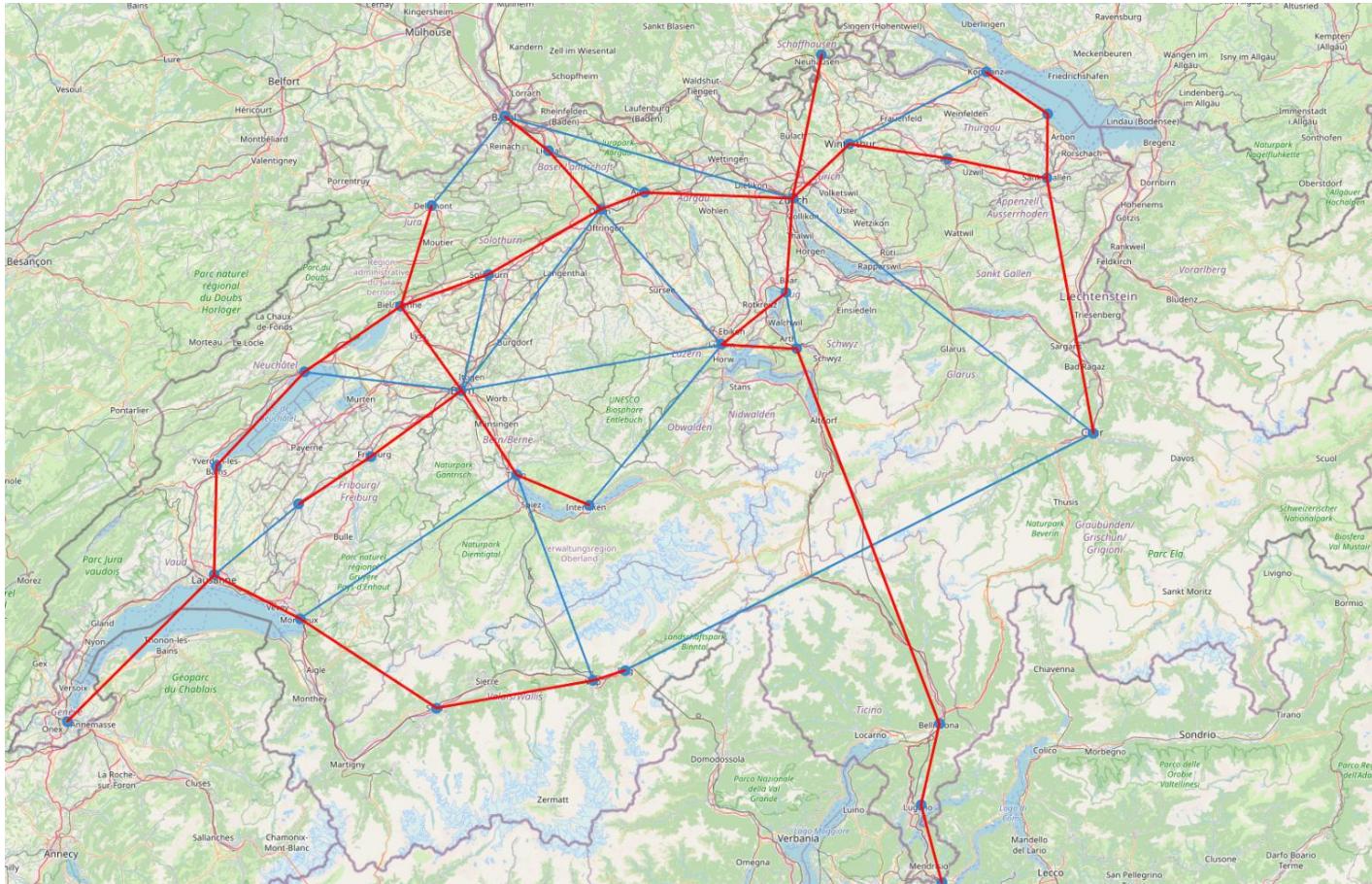
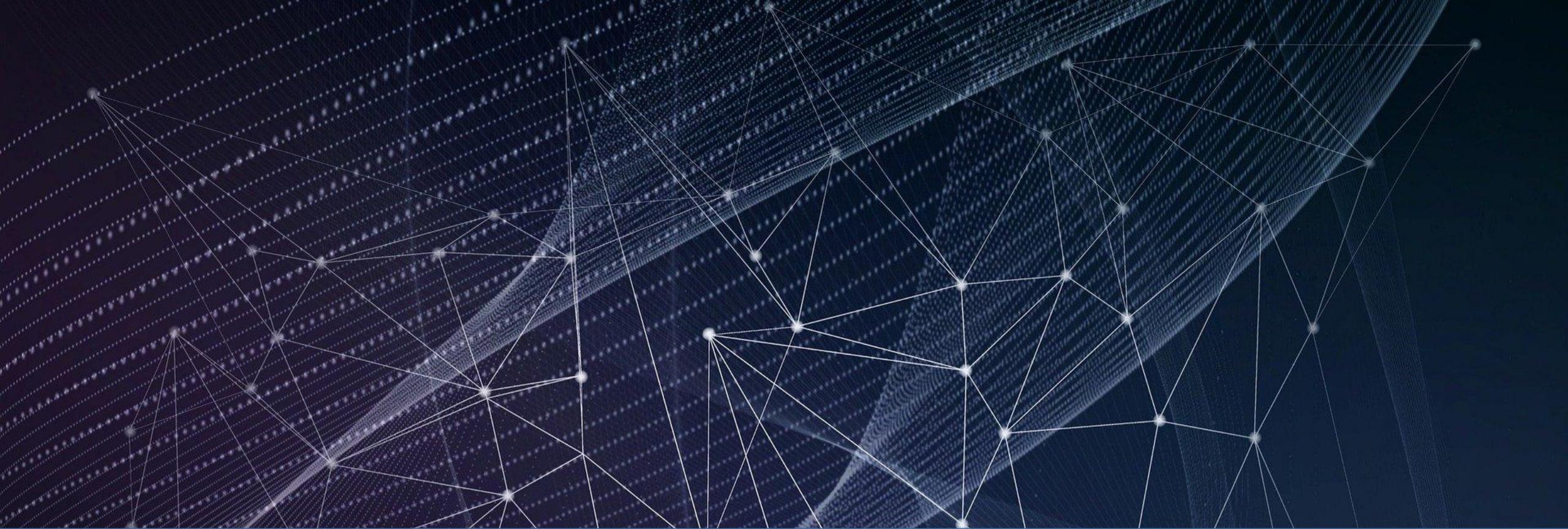


Fig. 6: generated map showing a minimum spanning tree using the distance in kilometers as weight criterion. The source here is Chiasso.



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