- 顯示資料庫的訊息
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顯示資料庫的訊息

說明

1. 程式碼。

```
from neo4j import GraphDatabase
# 設定 Neo4i 資料庫的 URI 和認證資訊
URI = "neo4j+s://bfc46ed1.databases.neo4j.io"
AUTH = ("neo4j", "8Yc-sCEfoQN5XjrKlV4VqqMilhv6HM4jLrwzLf2P-Ic")
# 設定每個組織的員工人數上限
employee threshold = 10
def main():
   # 上下文管理:使用 GraphDatabase 連接到 Neo4i 資料庫
   with GraphDatabase.driver(URI, auth=AUTH) as driver:
       # 創建會話
       with driver session(database="neo4j") as session:
           # 重複 100 次,也就是添加 100 個員工
           for i in range(100):
              # 生成員工名稱,這裡以 `Thor` 最為前綴、序號作為後綴
              name = f"Thor{i}"
              # 執行寫入交易,添加員工並獲取組織 ID
              org_id = session.execute_write(employ_person_tx, name)
              # 輸出結果
              print(f"將員工 {name} 加入組織 {org id}")
          # 統計並顯示資料庫中的資訊
           display_database_statistics(session)
def employ_person_tx(tx, name):
   # 使用 `MERGE` 達成如果已存在則不重複創建
    result = tx.run("""
       MERGE (p:Person {name: $name})
       RETURN p.name AS name
       """, name=name
   )
   # 獲取最近創建的組織 ID 及其相關聯的員工數量
   result = tx.run("""
```

```
MATCH (o:Organization)
       RETURN o.id AS id, COUNT{(p:Person)-[r:WORKS_FOR]->(o)} AS
employees n
       ORDER BY o.created date DESC
       LIMIT 1
   ......
   org = result.single()
   # 如果最近的組織沒有員工,則拋出異常
   if org is not None and org["employees n"] == 0:
        raise Exception("最新建立的組織是空的。")
       # 交易將回滾 -> 連 Person 都不會創建!
   # 如果組織員工數未達上限,將該員工添加到該組織
   if org is not None and org.get("employees_n") < employee_threshold:</pre>
       result = tx.run("""
           MATCH (o:Organization {id: $org id})
           MATCH (p:Person {name: $name})
           MERGE (p)-[r:WORKS FOR]->(o)
           RETURN $org id AS id
           """, org_id=org["id"], name=name
       )
   # 如果組織員工數已達上限,創建一個新的組織並將該員工添加到新組織
   else:
       result = tx.run("""
           MATCH (p:Person {name: $name})
           CREATE (o:Organization {id: randomuuid(), created date:
datetime()})
           MERGE (p)-[r:WORKS FOR]->(o)
           RETURN o.id AS id
           """, name=name
       )
   # 傳出:新員工所屬的組織 ID
    return result.single()["id"]
def display_database_statistics(session):
   """統計並顯示資料庫中的資訊"""
   # 查詢總節點數量
   node_count_result = session.run("MATCH (n) RETURN COUNT(n) AS
node count")
   node count = node count result.single()["node count"]
   # 查詢總關係數量
    relationship count result = session.run("MATCH ()-[r]->() RETURN
COUNT(r) AS relationship count")
    relationship_count = relationship_count_result.single()
["relationship count"]
   # 查詢各類型節點數量
   node_labels_result = session.run("MATCH (n) RETURN DISTINCT
labels(n) AS labels, COUNT(n) AS count")
   node_labels = node_labels_result.data()
   # 查詢各類型關係數量
    relationship types result = session.run("MATCH ()-[r]->() RETURN
TYPE(r) AS type, COUNT(r) AS count")
```

```
relationship_types = relationship_types_result.data()

# 顯示結果
print(f"總節點數量: {node_count}")
print(f"總關係數量: {relationship_count}")
print("各類型節點數量:")
for record in node_labels:
    print(f"{record['labels']}: {record['count']}")
print("各類型關係數量:")
for record in relationship_types:
    print(f"{record['type']}: {record['count']}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

2. 結果:當重複運行時,發現員工會被重複分配。

邏輯錯誤,一個員工被分配到兩個組織中

```
總節點數量: 120
總關係數量: 200
各類型節點數量:
['Person']: 100
['Organization']: 20
各類型關係數量:
WORKS_FOR: 200
```

修正腳本,確保每個員工只會被分配到一個組織,清空資料庫重複運行兩次進行觀察。

```
from neo4j import GraphDatabase

# 設定 Neo4j 資料庫的 URI 和認證資訊
URI = "neo4j+s://bfc46ed1.databases.neo4j.io"
AUTH = ("neo4j", "8Yc-sCEfoQN5XjrKlV4VqqMilhv6HM4jLrwzLf2P-Ic")
# 設定每個組織的員工人數上限
employee_threshold = 10

def main():
    # 上下文管理:使用 GraphDatabase 連接到 Neo4j 資料庫
    with GraphDatabase.driver(URI, auth=AUTH) as driver:
    # 創建會話
    with driver.session(database="neo4j") as session:
    # 重複 100 次,也就是添加 100 個員工
    for i in range(100):
```

```
# 生成員工名稱,這裡以 `Thor` 最為前綴、序號作為後綴
               name = f"Thor{i}"
               # 執行寫入交易,添加員工並獲取組織 ID
               org_id = session.execute_write(employ_person_tx, name)
               # 輸出結果
               print(f"將員工 {name} 加入組織 {org id}")
           # 統計並顯示資料庫中的資訊
           display_database_statistics(session)
def employ_person_tx(tx, name):
   # 使用 `MERGE` 達成如果已存在則不重複創建
    result = tx.run("""
       MERGE (p:Person {name: $name})
       RETURN p.name AS name
       """, name=name
    )
   # 確保每個人只有一個 `WORKS_FOR` 關係
    result = tx.run("""
       MATCH (p:Person {name: $name})-[:WORKS_FOR]->(o:Organization)
       RETURN o.id AS id, COUNT{(p)-[r:WORKS_FOR]->(o)} AS employees_n
       LIMIT 1
   """, name=name)
   org = result.single()
   if org is None:
       # 獲取最近創建的組織 ID 及其相關聯的員工數量
       result = tx.run("""
           MATCH (o:Organization)
           RETURN o.id AS id, COUNT{(p:Person)-[r:WORKS_FOR]->(o)} AS
employees_n
           ORDER BY o.created date DESC
           LIMIT 1
       · · · · · )
       org = result.single()
       # 如果最近的組織沒有員工,則拋出異常
       if org is not None and org["employees_n"] == 0:
           raise Exception("最新建立的組織是空的。")
           # 交易將回滾 -> 連 Person 都不會創建!
       # 如果組織員工數未達上限,將該員工添加到該組織
       if org is not None and org.get("employees_n") <</pre>
employee threshold:
           result = tx.run("""
               MATCH (o:Organization {id: $org id})
               MATCH (p:Person {name: $name})
               MERGE (p)-[r:WORKS_FOR]->(o)
               RETURN $org_id AS id
               """, org_id=org["id"], name=name
       # 如果組織員工數已達上限,創建一個新的組織並將該員工添加到新組織
       else:
           result = tx.run("""
               MATCH (p:Person {name: $name})
```

```
CREATE (o:Organization {id: randomuuid(), created_date:
datetime()})
               MERGE (p)-[r:WORKS FOR]->(o)
               RETURN o.id AS id
               """, name=name
           )
       # 傳出:新員工所屬的組織 ID
       return result.single()["id"]
    else:
       # 如果該員工已經有一個 `WORKS_FOR` 關係,直接返回組織 ID
       return org["id"]
def display database statistics(session):
    """統計並顯示資料庫中的資訊"""
   # 查詢總節點數量
    node count result = session.run("MATCH (n) RETURN COUNT(n) AS
node_count")
   node_count = node_count_result.single()["node_count"]
   # 查詢總關係數量
    relationship_count_result = session.run("MATCH ()-[r]->() RETURN
COUNT(r) AS relationship_count")
    relationship count = relationship count result.single()
["relationship count"]
   # 查詢各類型節點數量
    node labels result = session.run("MATCH (n) RETURN DISTINCT
labels(n) AS labels, COUNT(n) AS count")
    node_labels = node_labels_result.data()
   # 杳詢各類型關係數量
    relationship_types_result = session.run("MATCH ()-[r]->() RETURN
TYPE(r) AS type, COUNT(r) AS count")
    relationship types = relationship types result.data()
   # 顯示結果
    print(f"總節點數量: {node count}")
    print(f"總關係數量: {relationship count}")
    print("各類型節點數量:")
    for record in node labels:
       print(f"{record['labels']}: {record['count']}")
    print("各類型關係數量:")
    for record in relationship_types:
       print(f"{record['type']}: {record['count']}")
if __name__ == "__main__":
   main()
```

4. 結果:不會被重複分配,首先增加 WHERE (o)<-[:WORKS_FOR]-(:Person) 篩選條件,確保只選擇有員工的組織;確保每個員工只有一個 WORKS FOR 關 係,並且不會重複添加現有的節點和關係;執行顯示資料庫統計資訊的函數 display_database_statistics。

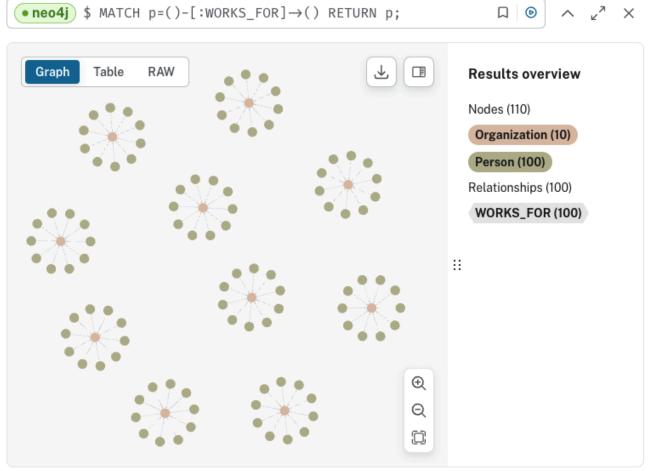
多次運行

總節點數量: 110 總關係數量: 100 各類型節點數量: ['Person']: 100 ['Organization']: 10

各類型關係數量: WORKS_FOR: 100

進入資料庫查看

1. 全部的節點。



Started streaming 100 records after 19ms and completed after 30ms.

2. 局部放大,可以看到哪些員工在哪個組織個關係分佈圖。

