

WEEK 2

Introduction to Graph database(NOSQL)

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<u>Problem Statement</u>
Use NEO4j and create a sample graph database and perform the following operations on it 1. Create node with varying fields. 2. Add properties to node 3. Add relationships between the nodes . 4. Update an attribute value of the node 5. Retrieve and delete nodes, relationship

1. Create node and relationships

The CREATE clause is used to create nodes and relationships.

1. Create a single node :

Syntax: create (n) // create a single node without label

2. Create multiple nodes

Syntax: create(n),(m)

3. Create a node with a label Syntax:

create(n:label name) Ex: CREATE
(n:Person)

Use match(n) return(n) to view the nodes

4. Create a node with multiple labels

To add labels when creating a node, use the syntax below. In this case, we add two labels. Ex:
CREATE (n:Person:Swedish)

5. Create node and add labels and properties

When creating a new node with labels, you can add properties at the same time Syntax:

Create(n:lablename {properties and values});
Ex: CREATE (n:Person {name: 'Andy', title: 'Developer'})

6. create nodes with parameters as properties

Syntax: 1. Define the property with parameter name. below example props is the parameter name
Ex:

```
"props" : {  
  "name" : "Andy",  
  "position" : "Developer"  
}  
}
```

2 add the parameter using the create clause

```
CREATE (n:Person $props)  
RETURN n
```

\$ create(a:Employee4{name:"Andrew",pos:"Software developer"})return a

Graph

Table

Text

Code

*(1)

Employee4(1)

Andrew

\$ create(a:Employee6{name:"Andy",pos:"Project Manager"})return a

Graph

Table

Text

Code

*(1)

Employee6(1)

Andy

Displaying 1 nodes, 0 relationships.

\$ create(a:Employee5{name:"Kelly",pos:"Software developer"})return a

Graph

Table

Text

Code

*(1)

Employee5(1)

Kelly

Displaying 1 nodes, 0 relationships.

\$ create(a:Employee2),(b:Employee3)return a

Graph

Table

Text

Code

*(1)

Employee2(1)

\$ create(a:Employee)return a

Graph


Table

Text

Code

*(1)

Employee(1)



Displaying 1 nodes, 0 relationships.

2. Create Relationships between the nodes

Syntax:

Match

(node1) ,(node2)

Where condition

Create (node1) [relation type] ->(node2)

Ex:

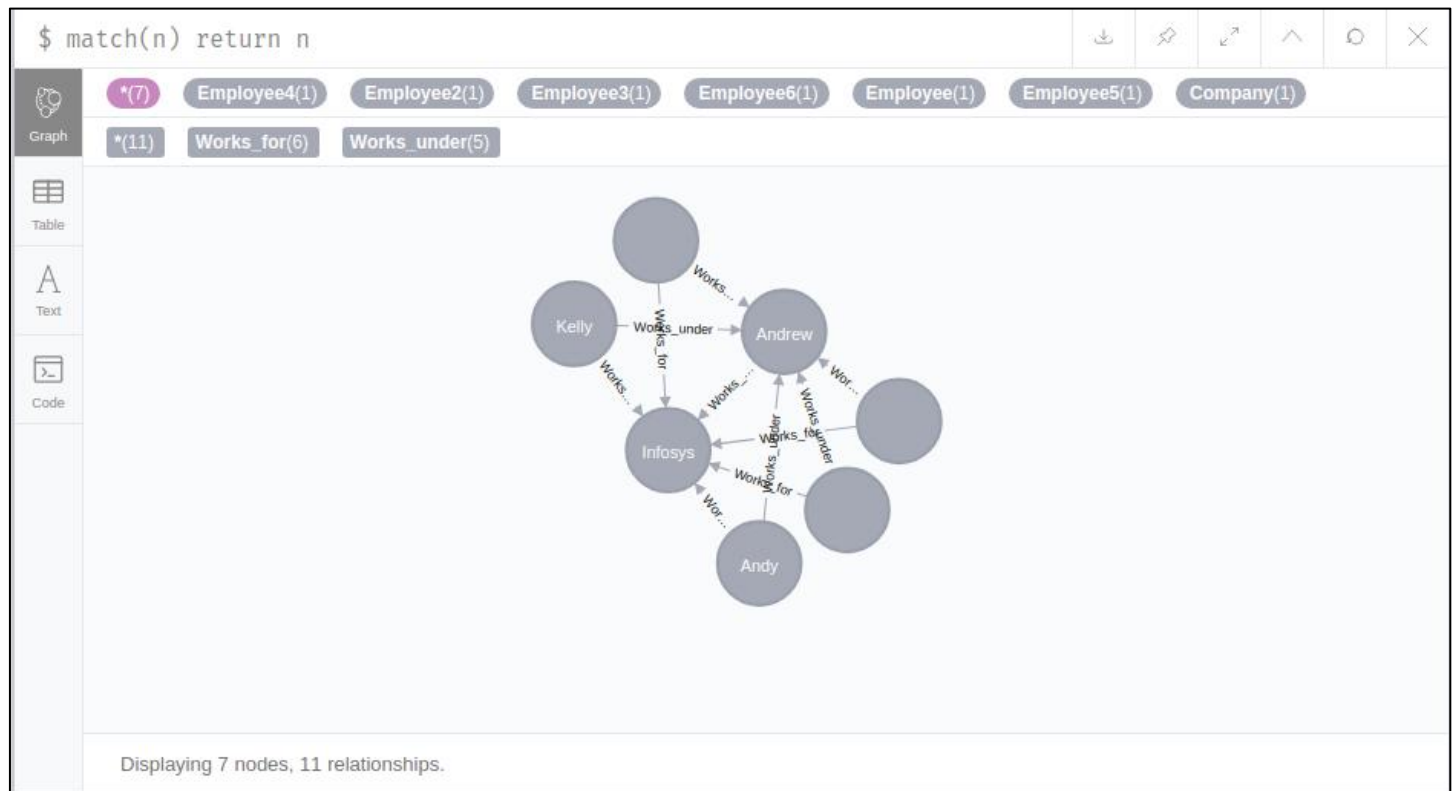
Match(u:university),(p:Person)

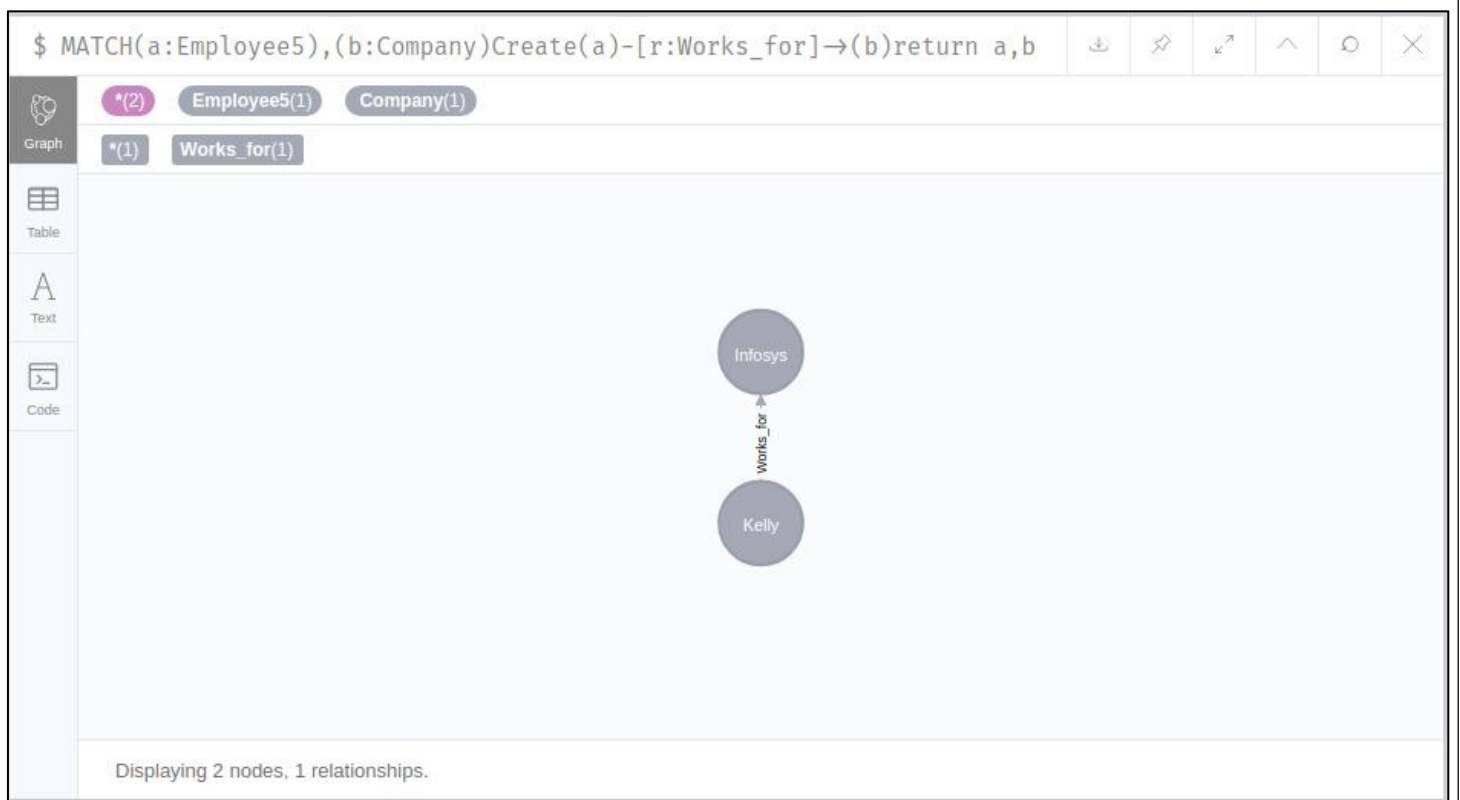
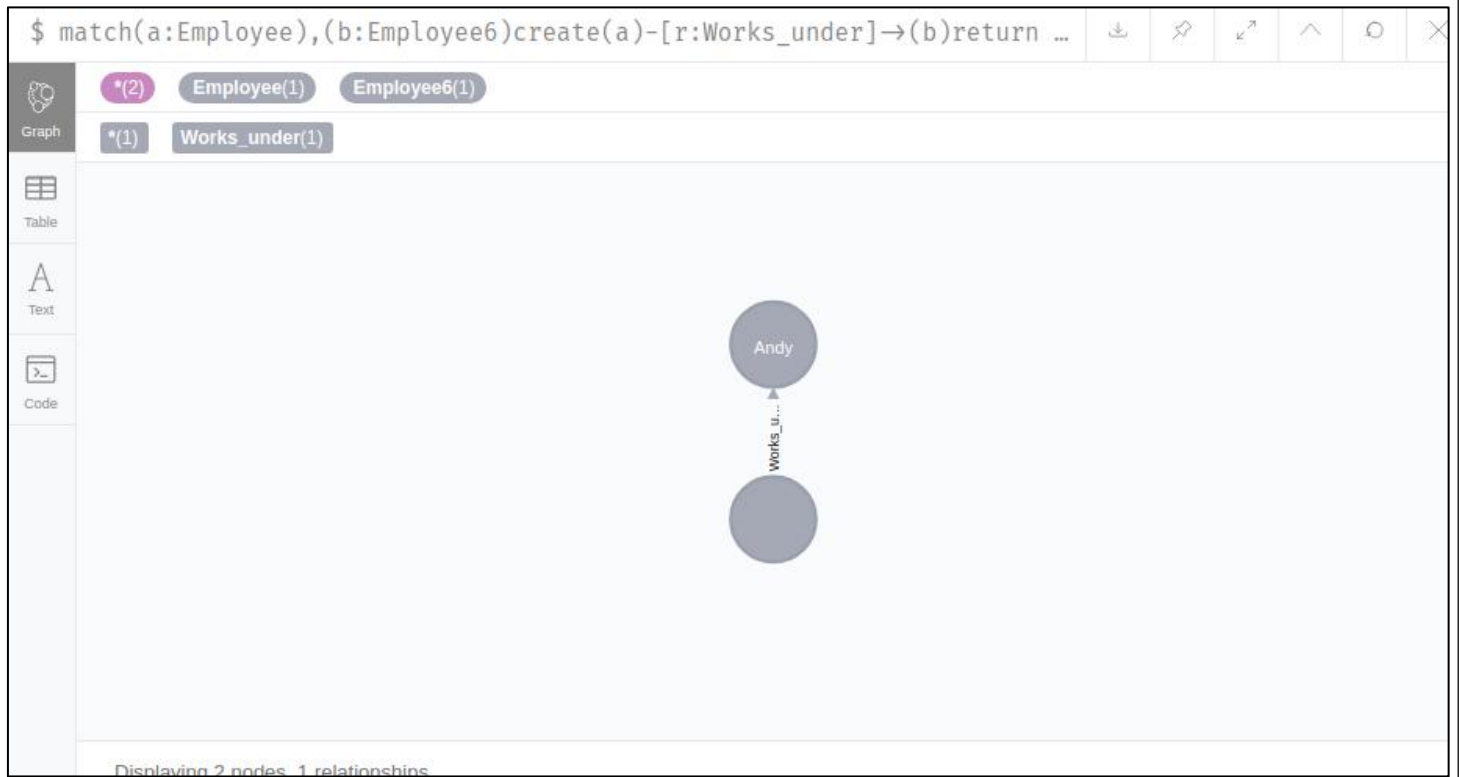
Where p.name='x' and

u.name='pes' Create(p)-

[stu:studiedAT] -> (u)

Creates the relationship Studiedat between person x and pes
university Use match(n) return(n) to see the result





\$ MATCH(a:Employee4),(b:Company)Create(a)-[r:Works_for]→(b)return a,b

Graph


*(2) Employee4(1) Company(1)

*(1) Works_for(1)

Table

Text

Code



```
graph BT; Andy((Andy)) -- Works_for --> Infosys((Infosys))
```

Displaying 2 nodes, 1 relationships.

\$ MATCH(a:Employee3),(b:Company)Create(a)-[r:Works_for]→(b)return a,b

Graph


*(2) Employee3(1) Company(1)

*(1) Works_for(1)

Table

Text

Code



```
graph BT; (( )) -- Works_for --> Infosys((Infosys))
```

Displaying 2 nodes, 1 relationships.

\$ MATCH(a:Employee),(b:Company)Create(a)-[r:Works_for]→(b)return a,b



Graph

*(2)

Employee(1)

Company(1)

*(1)

Works_for(1)

Table

Text

Code



3. Read nodes and attributes (Node finding)

1. Get all nodes

By just specifying a pattern with a single node and no labels, all nodes in the graph will be returned. **Match(n) return(n)**

2. Get all nodes with a label

Getting all nodes with a label on them is done with a single node pattern where the node has a label on it.

MATCH

(movie:Movie)

RETURN movie.title

Returns all the movies in the database.

3. Related nodes

The symbol -- means related to, without regard to type or direction of the relationship.

MATCH (director {name: 'Oliver Stone'})--(movie)

RETURN movie.title

Returns all the movies directed by 'Oliver Stone'.



\$ match(n:Employee6{name:"Andrew"})return n

Graph

Table

Text

Code

* (1)

Employee6 (1)

Andrew

Displaying 1 nodes, 0 relationships.

\$ match(Employee4{name:"Andy"})--(Employee6)return Employee6.name

Table

Text

Code

Employee6.name

"Andrew"

Started streaming 1 records after 2 ms and completed after 4 ms.

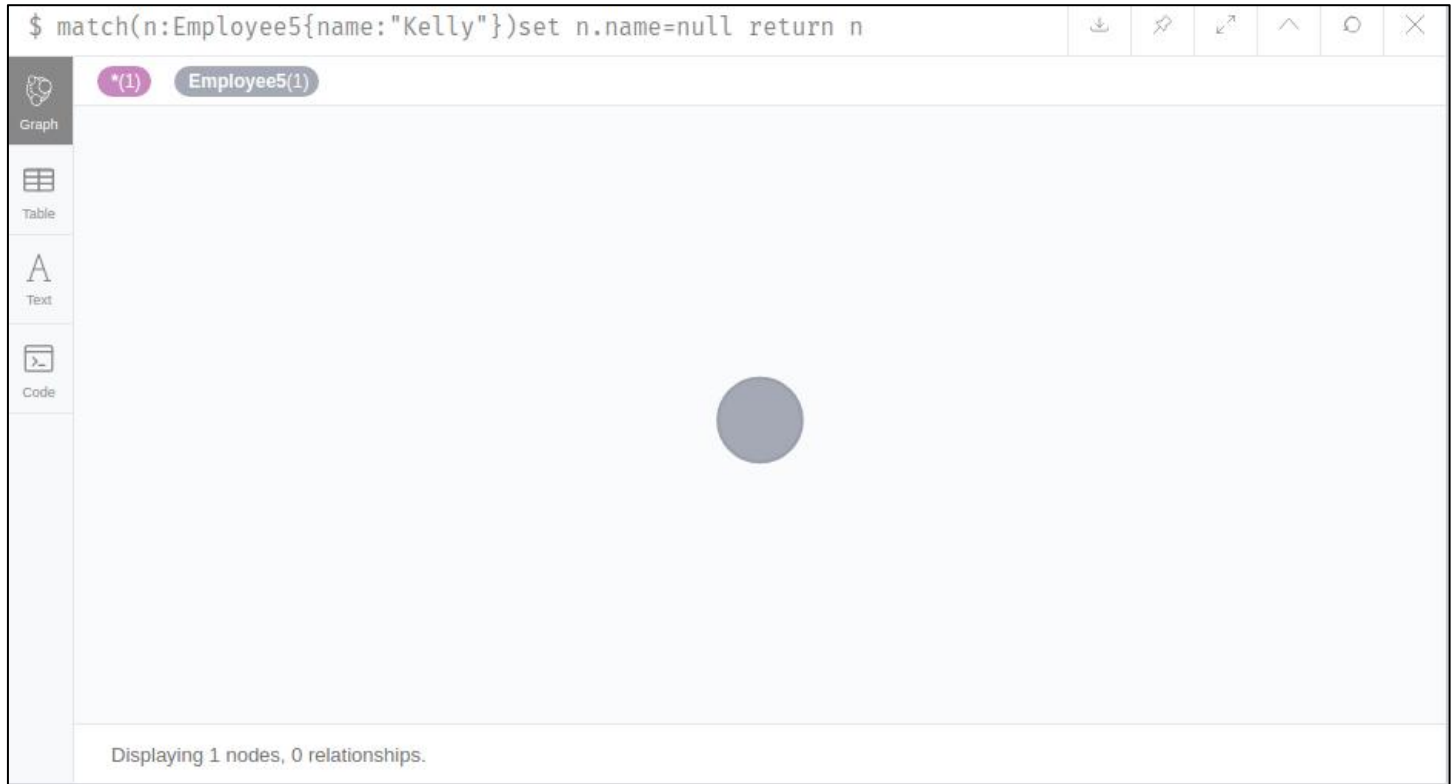
4. Update or set a value

Syntax:

MATCH (n:Node)

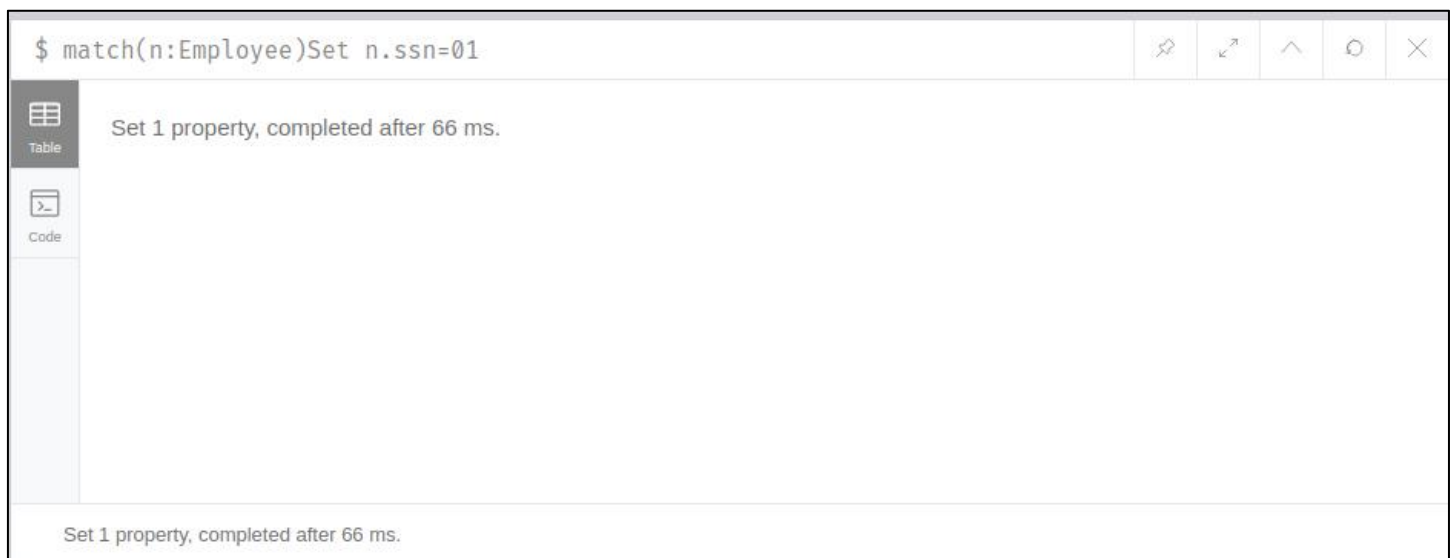
Set n. propertyvalue = 'newvalue'

```
$ match(n:Employee5{name:"Kelly"})set n.name=null return n
```



The screenshot shows the Cypher Studio interface. At the top, a query is entered: `$ match(n:Employee5{name:"Kelly"})set n.name=null return n`. Below the query bar, there are icons for Graph, Table, Text, and Code. The Graph view is selected, showing a single grey circular node. Above the graph, there is a label `* (1)` and a tab `Employee5(1)`. At the bottom of the graph view, a status bar reads: "Displaying 1 nodes, 0 relationships."

```
$ match(n:Employee)Set n.ssn=01
```



The screenshot shows the Cypher Studio interface with the query `$ match(n:Employee)Set n.ssn=01`. The Table view is selected, displaying a single row of results. Above the table, a message states: "Set 1 property, completed after 66 ms." The status bar at the bottom also displays: "Set 1 property, completed after 66 ms."

\$ match(n:Employee2)Set n.ssn=02

Table

Code

Set 1 property, completed after 4 ms.

Set 1 property, completed after 4 ms.

\$ match(n:Employee3)Set n.ssn=03

Table

Code

Set 1 property, completed after 4 ms.

Set 1 property, completed after 4 ms.

\$ match(n:Employee4{name:"Andy"})Set n.ssn=04

Table

Code

Set 1 property, completed after 4 ms.

Set 1 property, completed after 4 ms.

\$ match(n:Employee6{name:"Andrew"})Set n.ssn=06

Table

Code

Set 1 property, completed after 5 ms.

Set 1 property, completed after 5 ms.

\$ match(Employee4{name:"Andy"})--(Employee6)return Employee6.name

Table

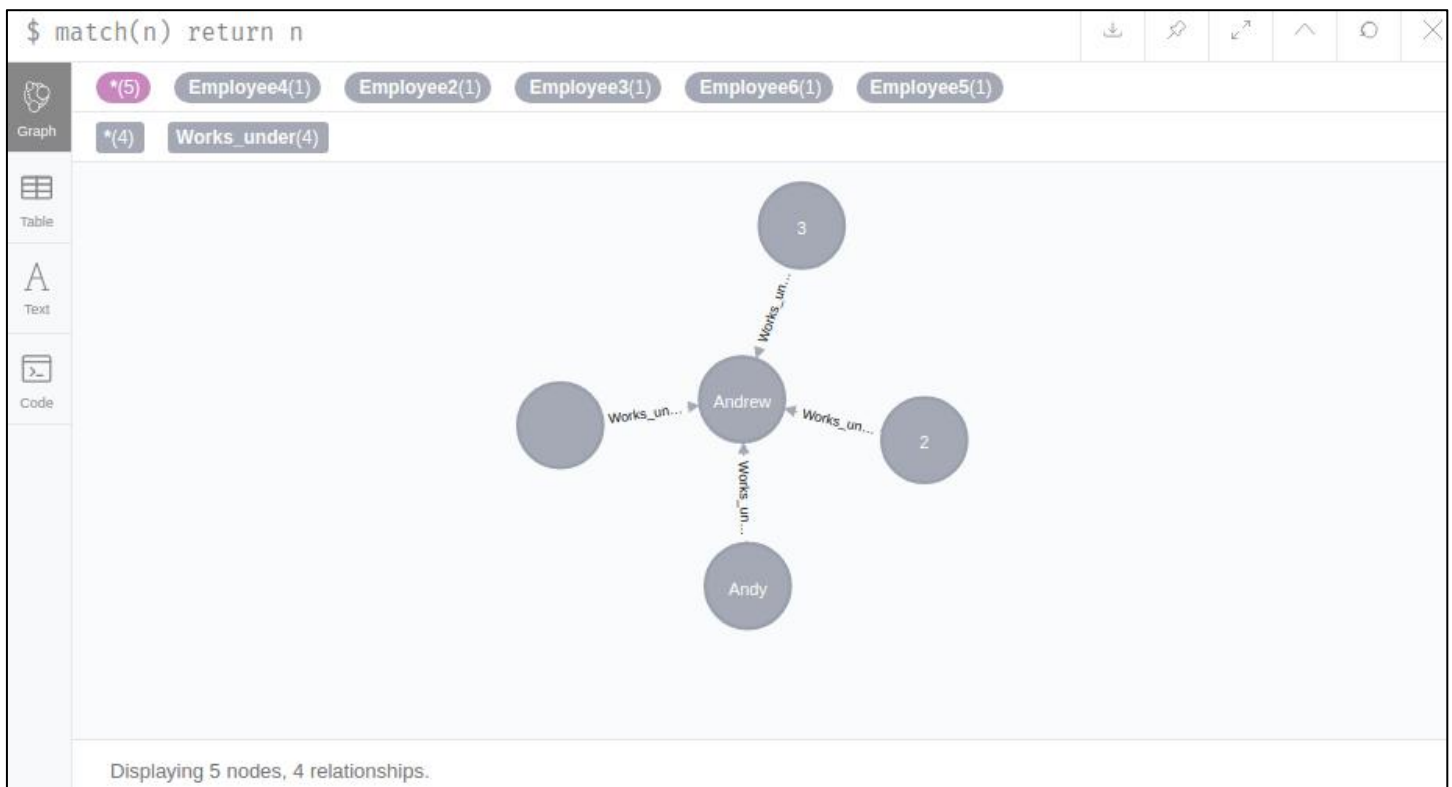
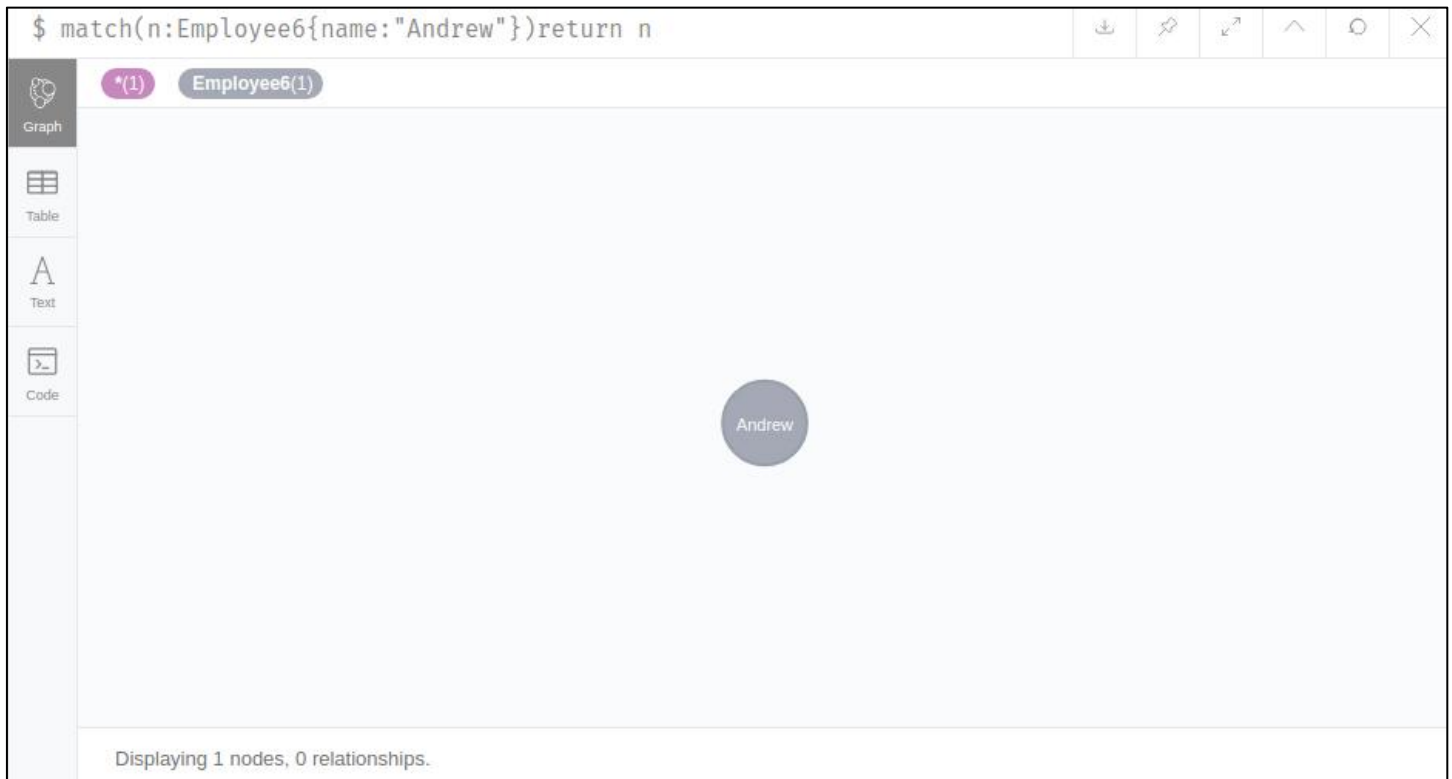
Text

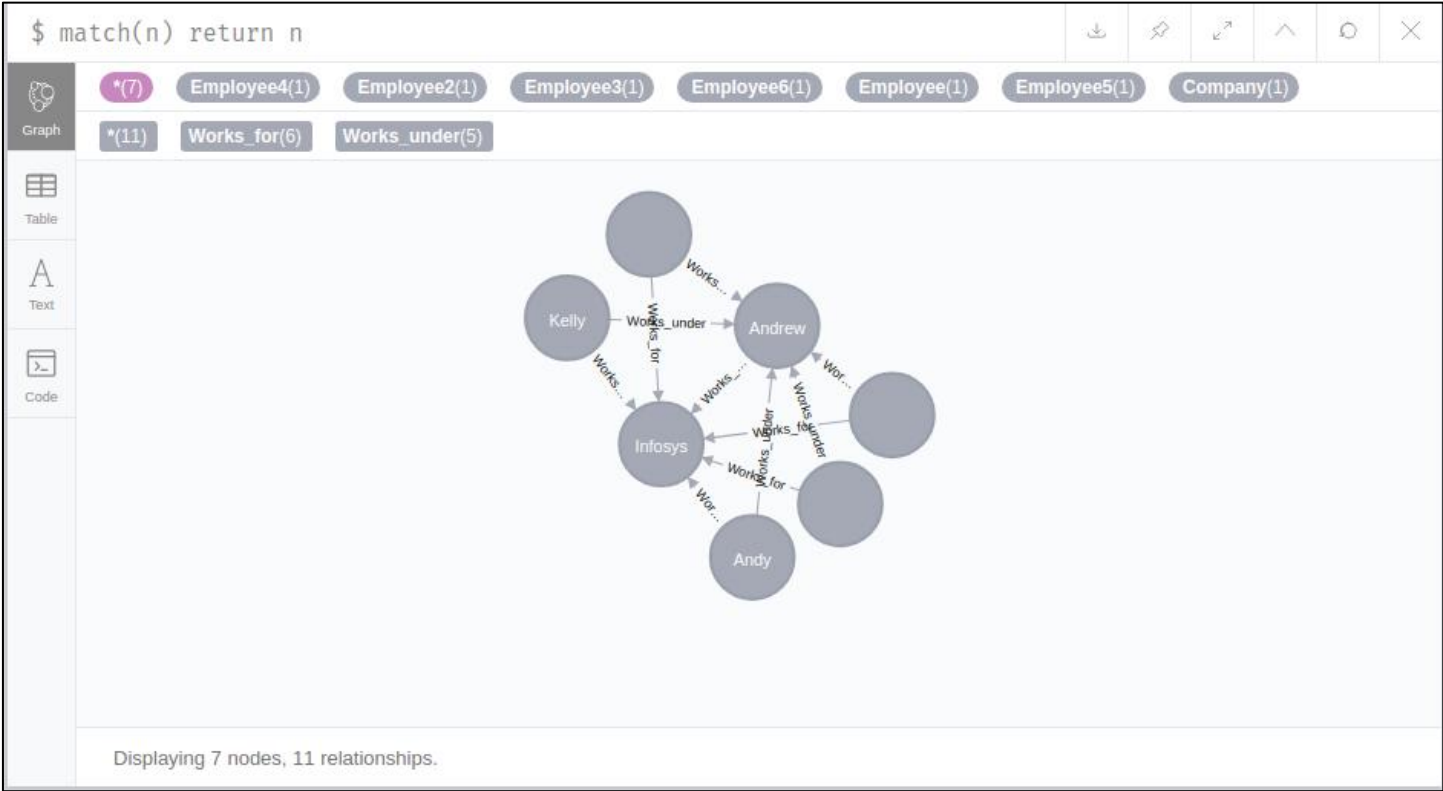
Code

Employee6.name

"Andrew"

Started streaming 1 records after 2 ms and completed after 4 ms.





5. Delete operation

1. Delete all node

To delete a node, use the DELETE clause. Match(n) delete (n) // delete all the nodes

If the relationship exist we need to delete the relationship first before we delete the node

Delete the relationship

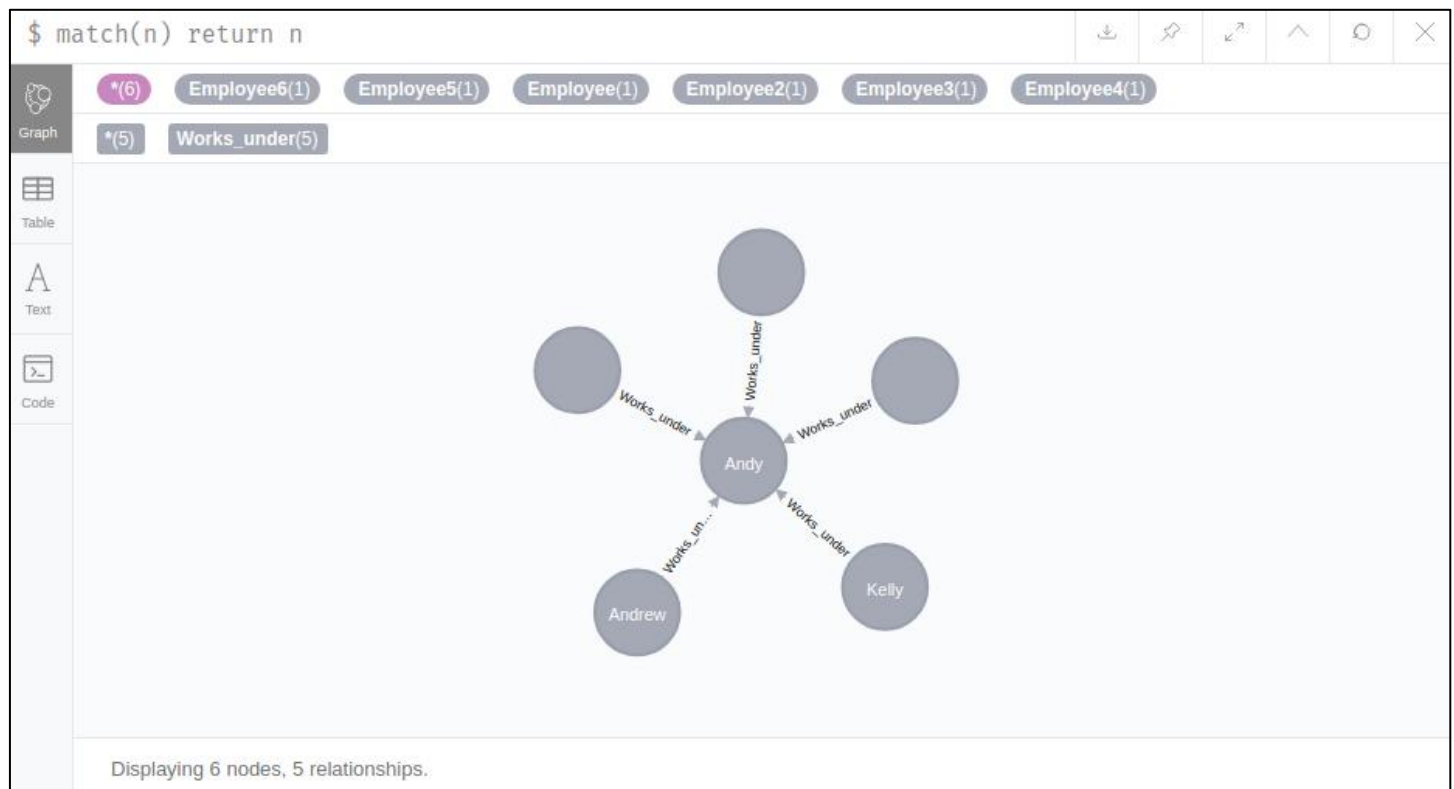
Match(n) detach (n)

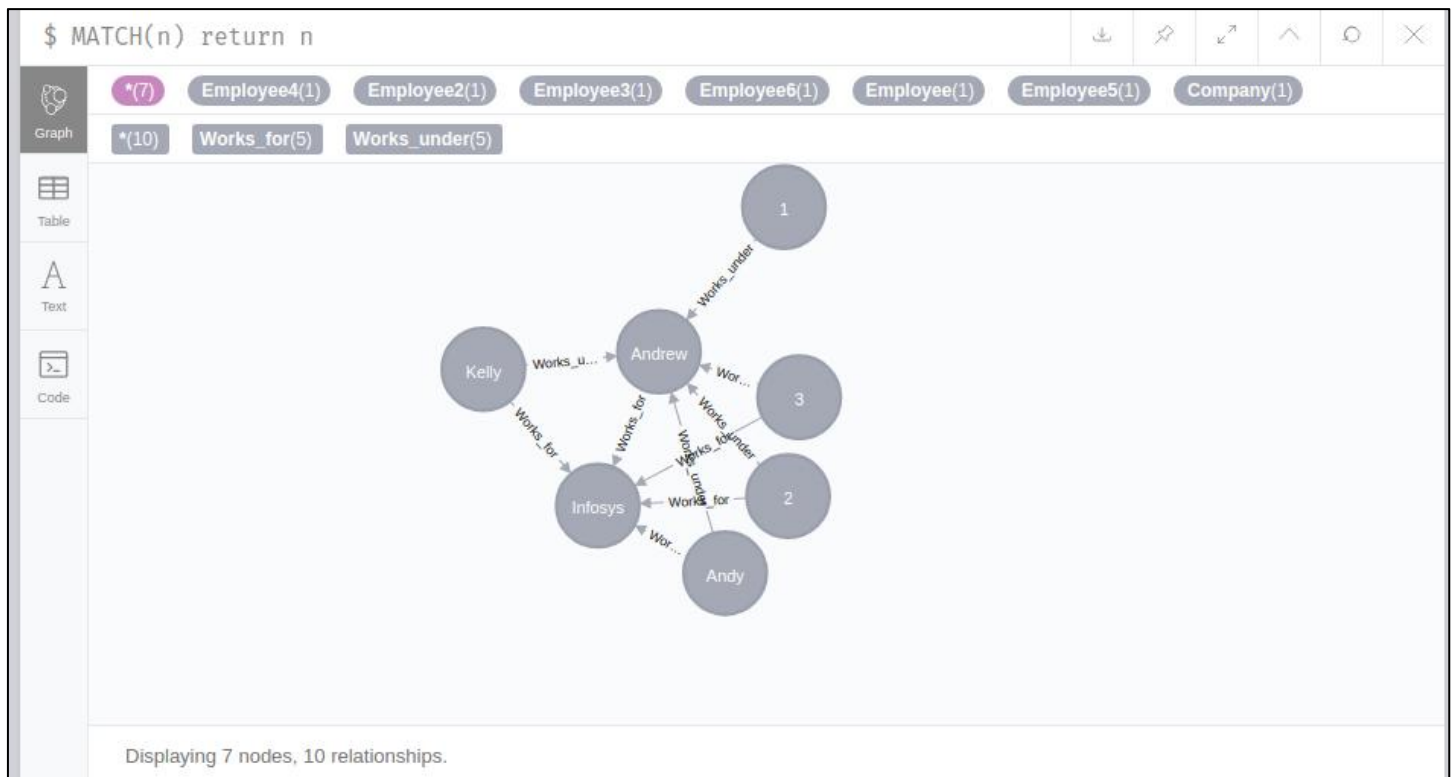
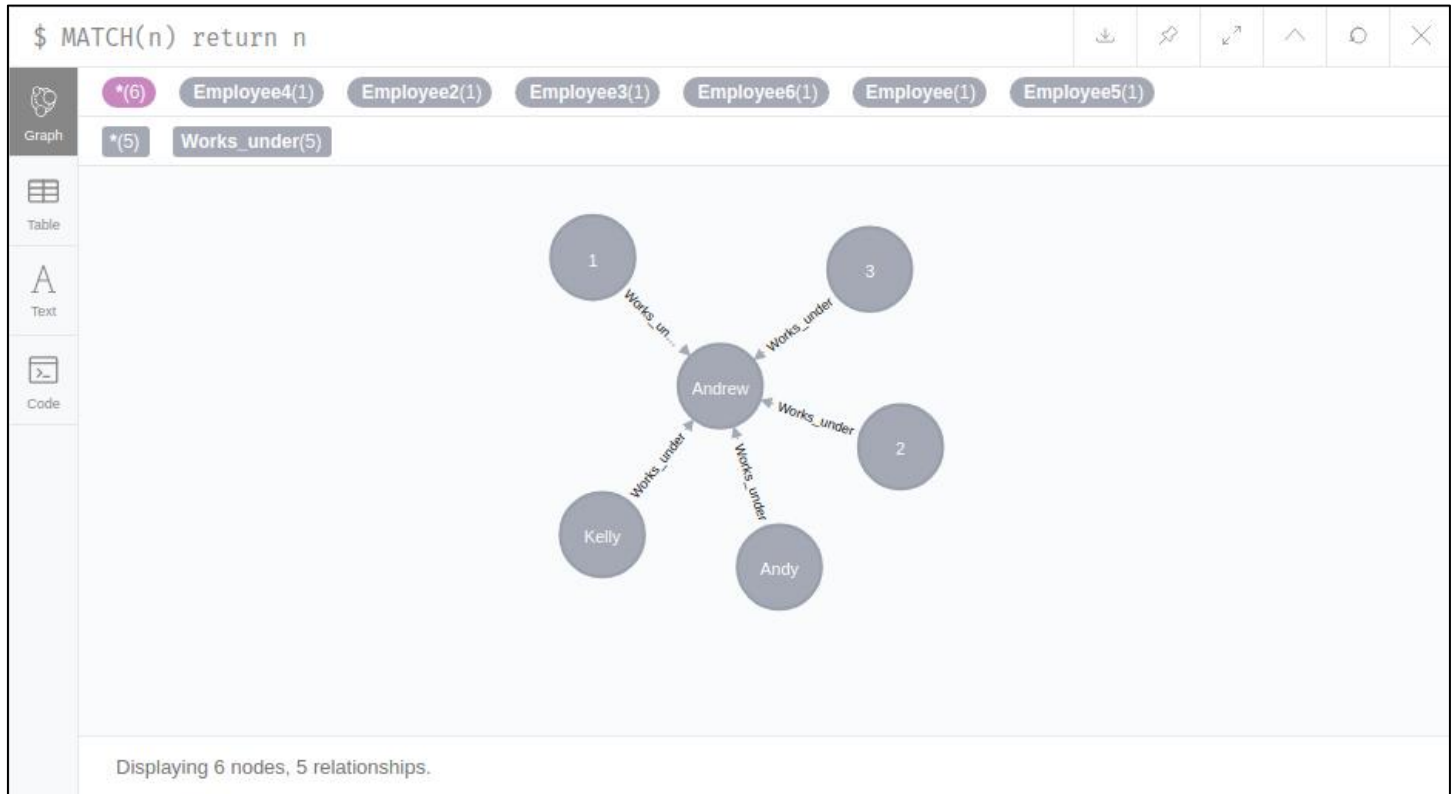
2. Delete single node

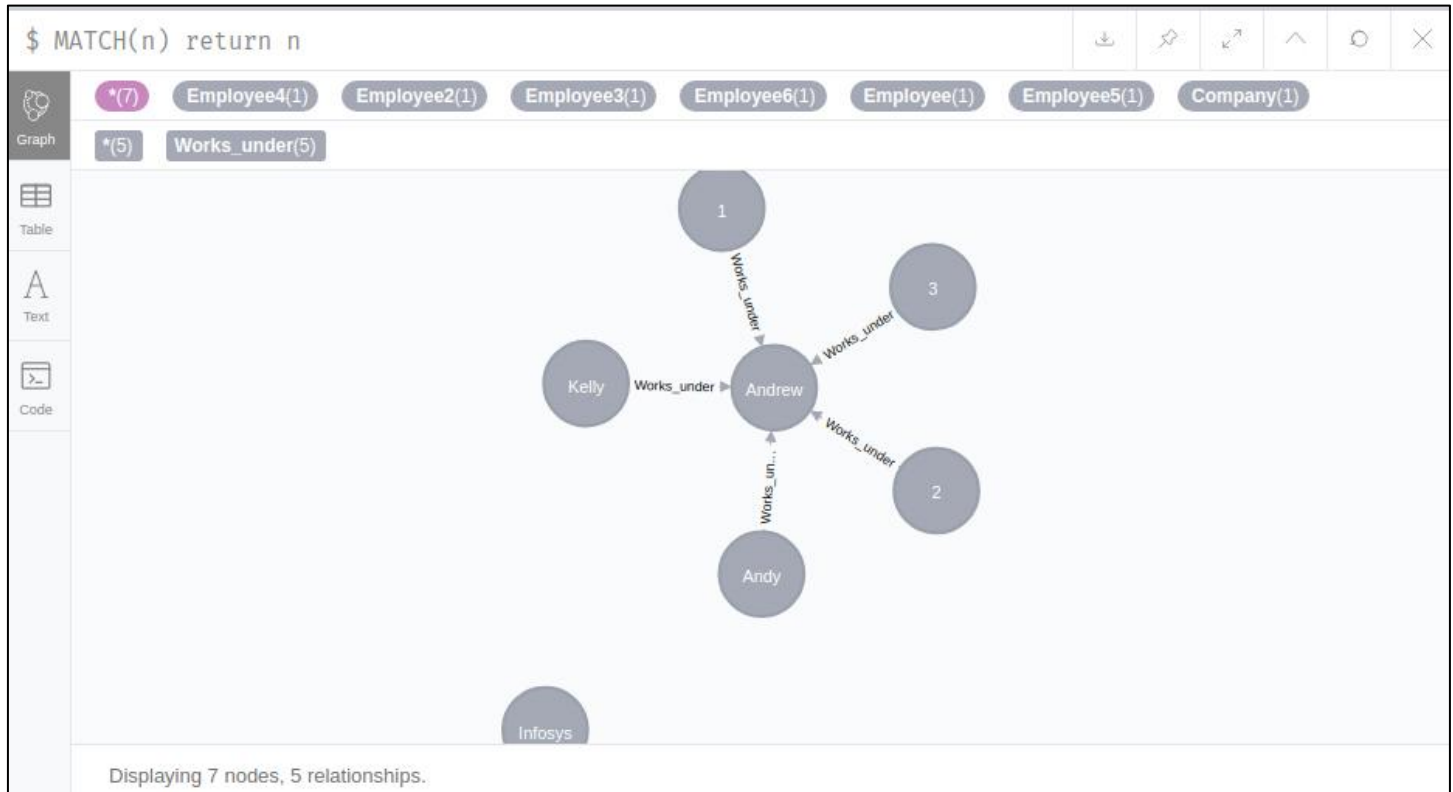
Syntax: match(filter) delete (n)

Ex:

```
MATCH (n:Person {name:
'UNKNOWN'}) DELETE n
```







\$ match(n) detach delete n

Table

Code

Deleted 5 nodes, deleted 4 relationships, completed after 11 ms.

Deleted 5 nodes, deleted 4 relationships, completed after 11 ms.

\$ match(n:Company)delete n

Table

Code

Deleted 1 node, completed after 3 ms.

Deleted 1 node, completed after 3 ms.

\$ MATCH(a:Employee)-[r:Works_for]→(b:Company)delete r

Table

Code

Deleted 1 relationship, completed after 92 ms.

Deleted 1 relationship, completed after 92 ms.

\$ MATCH(a)-[r:Works_for]→(b:Company)delete r

Table

Code

Deleted 5 relationships, completed after 15 ms.

Deleted 5 relationships, completed after 15 ms.

\$ match(n:Employee)detach delete n

Table

Code

Deleted 1 node, deleted 1 relationship, completed after 36 ms.

Deleted 1 node, deleted 1 relationship, completed after 36 ms.
