

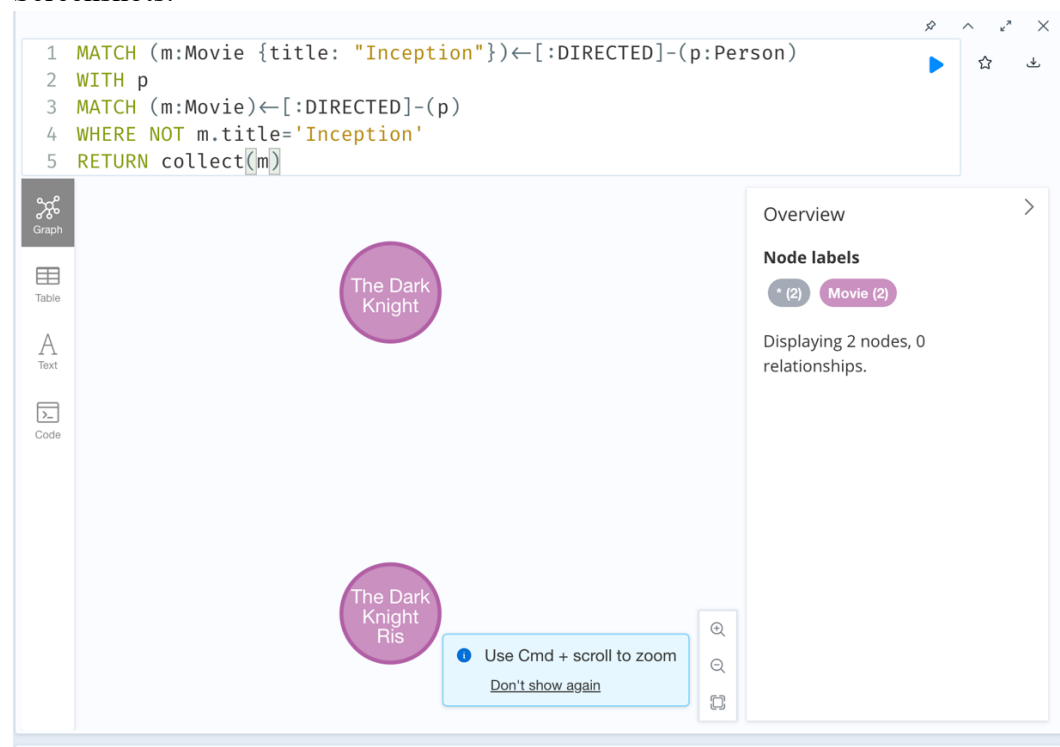
## SWEN432 Assignment 1

### Question 1

#### (a) Queries:

```
MATCH (m:Movie {title: "Inception"})<-[:DIRECTED]-(p:Person)
WITH p
MATCH (m:Movie)<-[:DIRECTED]-(p)
WHERE NOT m.title='Inception'
RETURN collect(m)
```

#### Screenshots:



#### (b) Queries:

```
MATCH (m:Movie {title: "Inception"})<-[:DIRECTED]-(p:Person)
WITH p
MATCH (a:Person)-[:ACTED_IN]->(m:Movie)<-[:DIRECTED]-(p)
WITH a, m, p
RETURN m.title AS title, collect(a.name) AS `List of actors`
```

#### Table and Screenshots:

1 MATCH (m:Movie {title: "Inception"})<-[:DIRECTED]-(p:Person)
2 WITH p
3 MATCH (a:Person)-[:ACTED\_IN]→(m:Movie)<-[:DIRECTED]-(p)
4 WITH a,m,p
5 RETURN m.title AS title,collect(a.name) AS `List of actors`
6

Table

Text

Code

title	List of actors
"The Dark Knight Rises"	["Anne Hathaway", "Morgan Freeman", "Liam Neeson", "Gary Oldman", "Christian Bale", "Michael Caine", "Cillian Murphy", "Tom Hardy", "Daniel Sunjata", "Tom Conti", "Warren Brown", "Nestor Carbonell", "Matthew Mozdine", "Ben Mendelsohn", "Juno Temple", "Marion Cotillard", "Josh Pence", "Aiden Gillen", "Vincent van Ommen", "Joseph Gordon-Levitt", "Alon Aboutboul", "Joey King"]
"The Dark Knight"	["Michael Caine", "Ritchie Coster", "Aaron Eckhart", "Cillian Murphy", "Nestor Carbonell", "William Fichtner", "Chin Han", "Gary Oldman", "Keith Szarabajka", "Melinda McGraw", "Colin McFarlane", "Morgan Freeman", "Heath Ledger", "Christian Bale", "Maggie Gyllenhaal", "Anthony Michael Hall", "Eric Roberts"]
"Inception"	["Tom Hardy", "Leonardo DiCaprio", "Tom Berenger", "Lukas Haas", "Joseph Gordon-Levitt", "Marion Cotillard", "Ken Watanabe", "Ellen Page", "Pete Postlethwaite", "Dileep Rao", "Talulah Riley", "Cillian Murphy", "Michael Caine"]

MAX COLUMN WIDTH:

(c) Queries:

```

MATCH (m:Movie)<-[:DIRECTED]-(p:Person)
WHERE substring(p.name, 0, 1) >= 'M' AND substring(p.name, 0, 1) <= 'Y'
RETURN p.name AS `Directors-Name`,COUNT(m) AS `Number of movies`

```

Table:

Directors-Name	Number of movies
"Quentin Tarantino"	1
"Tom Tykwer"	1
"Sergio Leone"	1
"Steven Spielberg"	1
"Sidney Lumet"	1
"Peter Jackson"	3
"Miloš Forman"	1
"Robert Zemeckis"	2
"Martin Scorsese"	2
"Noam Murro"	1
"Phil Lord"	1
"Spike Jonze"	1
"Steve McQueen"	1
"Neill Blomkamp"	1
"Rob Minkoff"	1
"Tommy Wirkola"	1
"Tony Bancroft"	1

"Michael J. Bassett"	1
"Tom Hooper"	1
"Paul Thomas Anderson"	1
"Phyllida Lloyd"	1
"Sofia Coppola"	1

Screenshots:

```

1 MATCH (m:Movie)←[:DIRECTED]-(p:Person)
2 WHERE substring(p.name, 0, 1) ≥ 'M' AND substring(p.name, 0, 1) ≤ 'Y'
3 RETURN p.name AS `Directors-Name`,COUNT(m) AS `Number of movies`

```

Directors-Name	Number of movies
"Quentin Tarantino"	1
"Tom Tykwer"	1
"Sergio Leone"	1
"Steven Spielberg"	1
"Sidney Lumet"	1
"Peter Jackson"	3
"Miloš Forman"	1
"Robert Zemeckis"	2
"Martin Scorsese"	2
"Noam Murro"	1

MAX COLUMN WIDTH:

```

1 MATCH (m:Movie)←[:DIRECTED]-(p:Person)
2 WHERE substring(p.name, 0, 1) ≥ 'M' AND substring(p.name, 0, 1) ≤ 'Y'
3 RETURN p.name AS `Directors-Name`,COUNT(m) AS `Number of movies`

```

"Phil Lord"	1
"Spike Jonze"	1
"Steve McQueen"	1
"Neill Blomkamp"	1
"Rob Minkoff"	1
"Tommy Wirkola"	1
"Tony Bancroft"	1
"Michael J. Bassett"	1
"Tom Hooper"	1
"Paul Thomas Anderson"	1
"Phyllida Lloyd"	1
"Sofia Coppola"	1

MAX COLUMN WIDTH:

(d) Regarding the sorting in this question, it is assumed that the movies are sorted according to their average rating. This is also how most movie sites are sorted.

Queries:

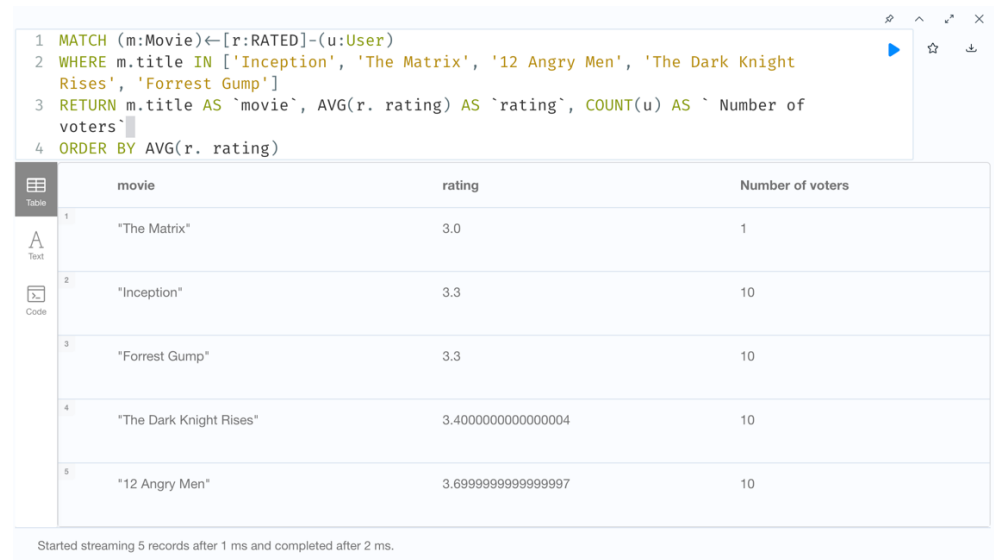
**MATCH** (m:Movie)←[:RATED]-(u:User)

```

WHERE m.title IN ['Inception', 'The Matrix', '12 Angry Men', 'The Dark Knight
Rises', 'Forrest Gump']
RETURN m.title AS `movie`, AVG(r. rating) AS `rating`, COUNT(u) AS ` Number
of voters`
ORDER BY AVG(r. rating)

```

Screenshots:



The screenshot shows a query execution interface. At the top, a code editor contains the following Cypher query:

```

1 MATCH (m:Movie)←[r:RATED]-(u:User)
2 WHERE m.title IN ['Inception', 'The Matrix', '12 Angry Men', 'The Dark Knight
Rises', 'Forrest Gump']
3 RETURN m.title AS `movie`, AVG(r. rating) AS `rating`, COUNT(u) AS ` Number of
voters`
4 ORDER BY AVG(r. rating)

```

Below the code editor, a table view displays the results. The table has three columns: 'movie', 'rating', and 'Number of voters'. The results are as follows:

	movie	rating	Number of voters
1	"The Matrix"	3.0	1
2	"Inception"	3.3	10
3	"Forrest Gump"	3.3	10
4	"The Dark Knight Rises"	3.4000000000000004	10
5	"12 Angry Men"	3.6999999999999997	10

At the bottom of the interface, a status message reads: "Started streaming 5 records after 1 ms and completed after 2 ms."

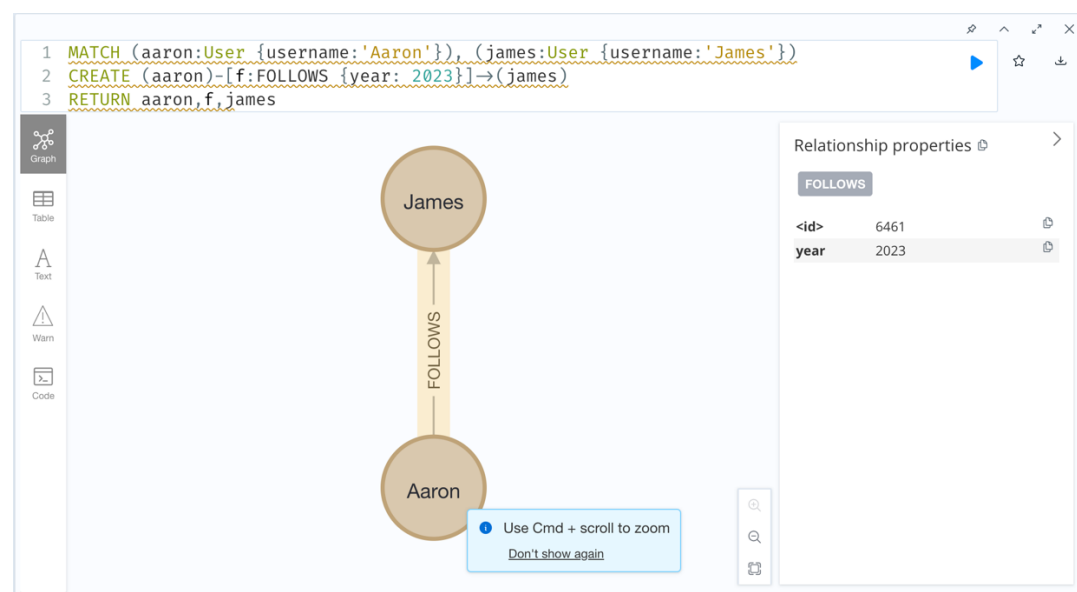
(e) Queries:

```

MATCH (aaron:User {username:'Aaron'}), (james:User {username:'James'})
CREATE (aaron)-[f:FOLLOWS {year: 2023}]->(james)
RETURN aaron,f,james

```

Screenshots:

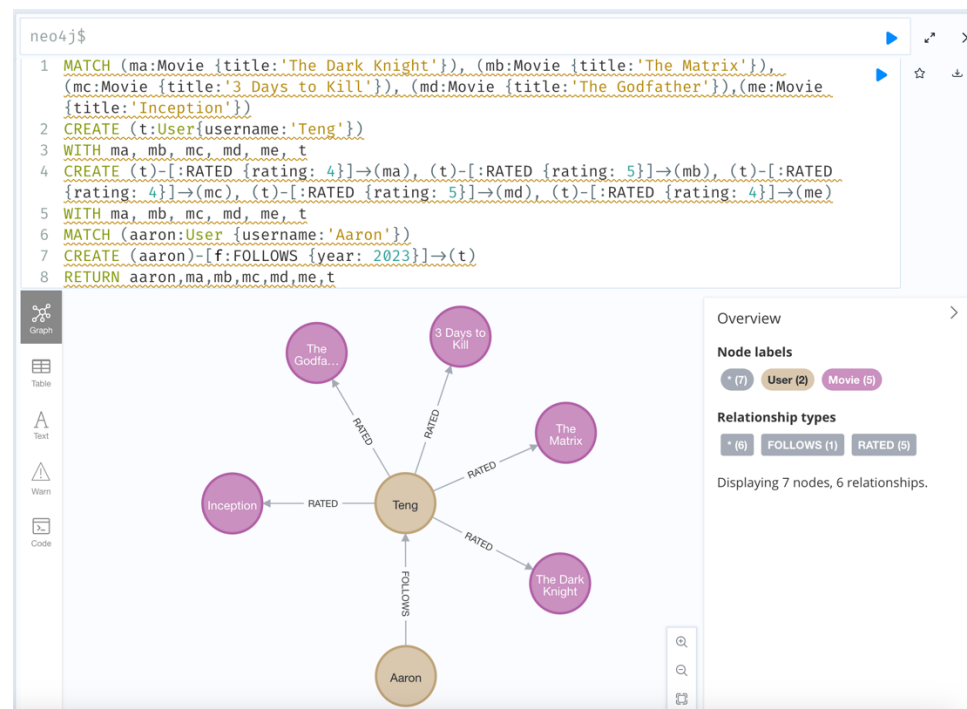


```

(f) MATCH (ma:Movie {title:'The Dark Knight'}), (mb:Movie {title:'The Matrix'}),
(mc:Movie {title:'3 Days to Kill'}), (md:Movie {title:'The Godfather'}),(me:Movie
{title:'Inception'})
CREATE (t:User{username:'Teng'})
WITH ma, mb, mc, md, me, t
CREATE (t)-[:RATED {rating: 4}]->(ma), (t)-[:RATED {rating: 5}]->(mb), (t)-
[:RATED {rating: 4}]->(mc), (t)-[:RATED {rating: 5}]->(md), (t)-[:RATED {rating:
4}]->(me)
WITH ma, mb, mc, md, me, t
MATCH (aaron:User {username:'Aaron'})
CREATE (aaron)-[f:FOLLOWS {year: 2023}]->(t)
RETURN aaron,ma,mb,mc,md,me,t

```

Screenshots:



```

(g) MATCH (aaron:User {username:'Aaron'})-[:FOLLOWS]->(u:User)-[r:RATED]->
(m:Movie)
RETURN m.title AS `MOVIES`, u.username AS `Followed user`, r.rating AS `rating`

```

Screenshots:

The screenshot shows a Neo4j Cypher query interface. The query is as follows:

```

1 MATCH (aaron:User {username:'Aaron'})-[:FOLLOWS]-(u:User)-[r:RATED]-(m:Movie)
2 RETURN m.title AS `MOVIES`, u.username AS `Followed user`, r.rating AS `rating`

```

The results are displayed in a table view with the following columns: MOVIES, Followed user, and rating. The table contains the following data:

MOVIES	Followed user	rating
"12 Angry Men"	"James"	3
"Inception"	"Teng"	4
"The Matrix"	"Teng"	5
"3 Days to Kill"	"Teng"	4
"The Dark Knight"	"Teng"	4
"The Godfather"	"Teng"	5

At the bottom of the interface, there is a slider for "MAX COLUMN WIDTH:".

## Question 2

(a) The concept of betweenness centrality in the Tutorixus database is different from other contexts such as social networks. "Betweenness centrality measures the number of shortest paths that pass through a node". In social networks, nodes with high betweenness centrality scores imply a more bridging role between two communities. However, for the Tutorixus database, nodes with high betweenness centrality scores tend to imply commonality between clusters (Communities), e.g. Genre and keyword nodes tend to have high centrality scores, indicating common genres and keywords among different movies.

(b) This query creates a native projection that projects the graph from the Neo4j database to the GDS graph catalog.

The name of the graph: Tutorixus

The node being projected: ['Movie', 'Person', 'User', 'Genre', 'Keyword']

The Relationship being projected:

[ 'DIRECTED', 'ACTED IN', 'RATED', 'FOLLOWS', 'PRODUCED', 'HAS GENRE', 'HAS KEYWORD', 'WRITER OF' ]

(c) Nodes Count:4226

Relationship Count: 6468

```

1 CALL gds.graph.project('Tutorixus', ['Movie', 'Person', 'User', 'Genre',
2 'Keyword'],
3 [ 'DIRECTED', 'ACTED_IN', 'RATED', 'FOLLOWS', 'PRODUCED',
  'HAS_GENRE', 'HAS_KEYWORD', 'WRITER_OF' ])

```

	nodeProjection	relationshipProjection	graphName	nodeCount	relationshipCount	projectMillis
1	<pre> {   "Movie": {     "label": "Movie",     "properties": {}   },   "User": {     "label": "User",     "properties": {}   },   "Keyword": { </pre>	<pre> {   "WRITER_OF": {     "orientation": "NATURAL",     "indexInverse": false,     "aggregation": "DEFAULT",     "type": "WRITER_OF",     "properties": {}   },   "ACTED_IN": {     "orientation": "NATURAL", </pre>	"Tutorixus"	4226	6468	1280

Started streaming 1 records in less than 1 ms and completed after 1285 ms.

(d) 3327

```

CALL gds.beta.closeness.stream('Tutorixus')
YIELD nodeId, score
WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
WHERE score > 0
Return count(member)

```

Screenshots:

```

1 CALL gds.beta.closeness.stream('Tutorixus')
2 YIELD nodeId, score
3 WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
4 WHERE score > 0
5 Return count(member)
6

```

	count(member)
1	3327

Started streaming 1 records after 2 ms and completed after 17 ms.

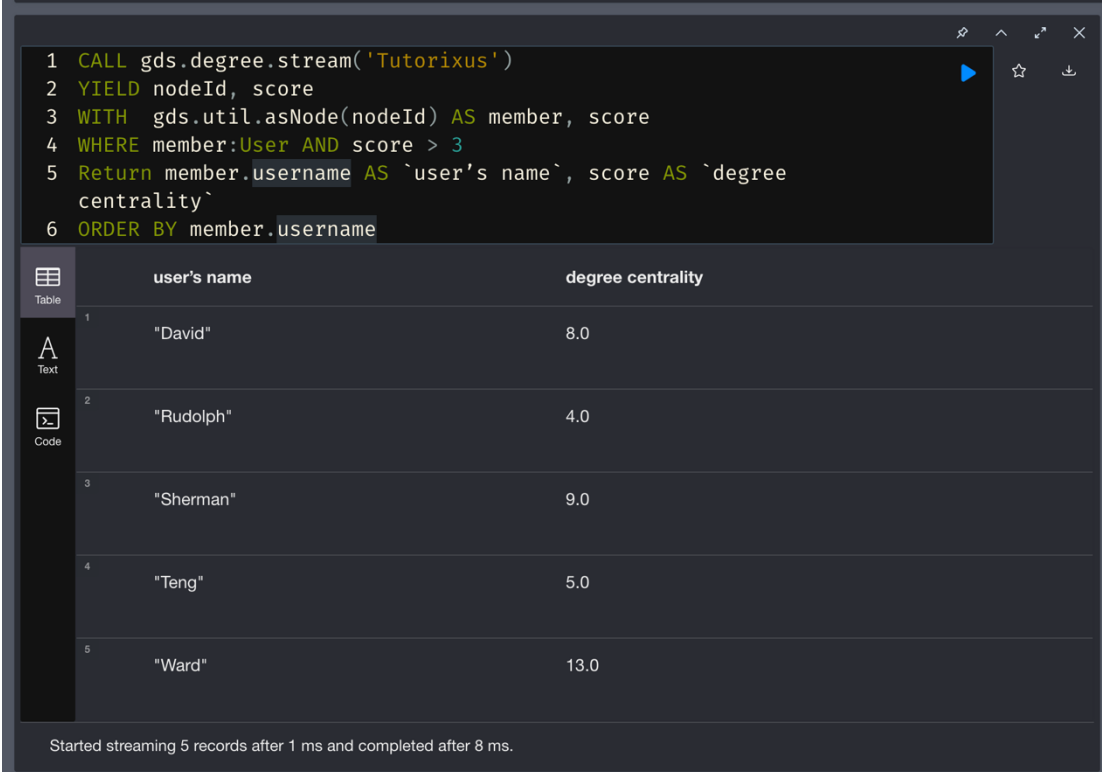
```

(e) CALL gds.degree.stream('Tutorixus')
YIELD nodeId, score
WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
WHERE member:User AND score > 3

```

Return member.username AS `user's name`, score AS `degree centrality`  
ORDER BY member.username

Screenshots:



The screenshot shows a database query interface with a dark theme. At the top, a query editor contains a Cypher query. Below the editor, a table view displays the results of the query. The table has two columns: 'user's name' and 'degree centrality'. The results are ordered by 'user's name'.

```
1 CALL gds.degree.stream('Tutorixus')
2 YIELD nodeId, score
3 WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
4 WHERE member:User AND score > 3
5 Return member.username AS `user's name`, score AS `degree centrality`
6 ORDER BY member.username
```

	user's name	degree centrality
1	"David"	8.0
2	"Rudolph"	4.0
3	"Sherman"	9.0
4	"Teng"	5.0
5	"Ward"	13.0

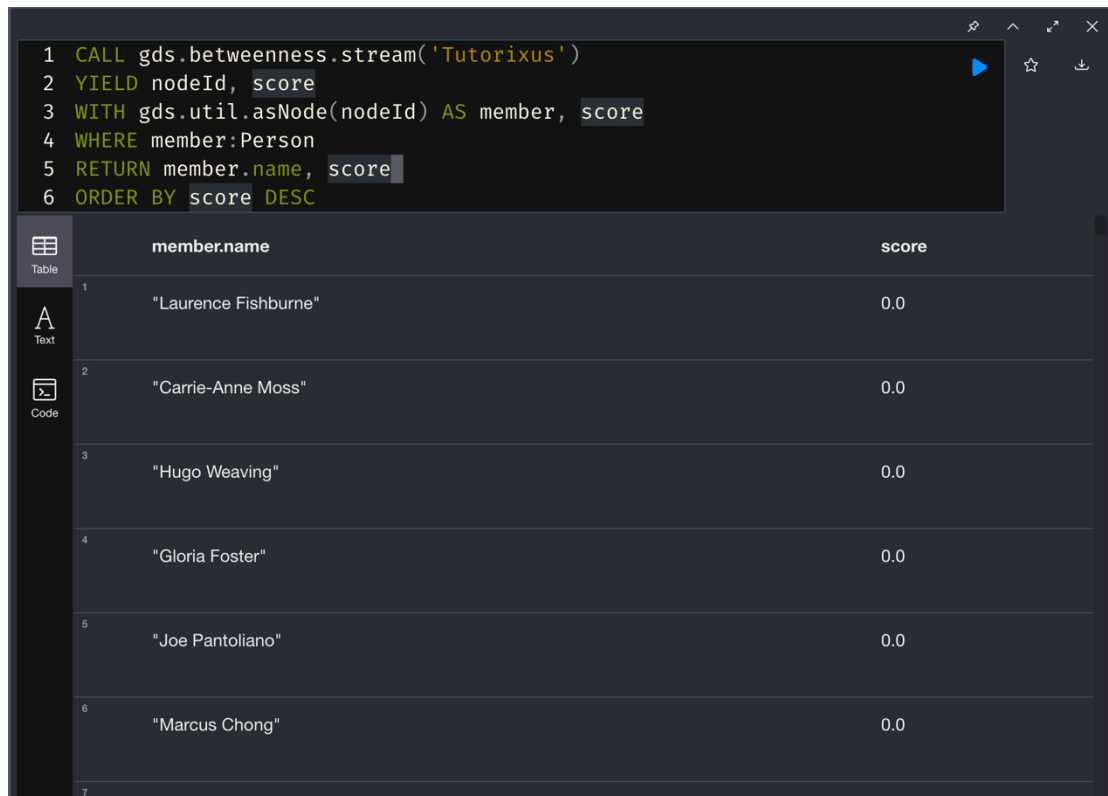
Started streaming 5 records after 1 ms and completed after 8 ms.

Results Meaning: For the users node's degree centrality, a higher degree centrality means that this user has rated more movies.

```
(f) CALL gds.betweenness.stream('Tutorixus')
YIELD nodeId, score
WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
WHERE member:Person
RETURN member.name, score
ORDER BY score DESC
```

Screenshot:





The screenshot shows a database query interface with a dark theme. At the top, a query editor contains a Cypher query. Below the editor, a table view displays the results of the query. The table has two columns: 'member.name' and 'score'. The results are ordered by score in descending order, showing six rows of data.

```

1 CALL gds.betweenness.stream('Tutorixus')
2 YIELD nodeId, score
3 WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
4 WHERE member:Person
5 RETURN member.name, score
6 ORDER BY score DESC

```

	member.name	score
1	"Laurence Fishburne"	0.0
2	"Carrie-Anne Moss"	0.0
3	"Hugo Weaving"	0.0
4	"Gloria Foster"	0.0
5	"Joe Pantoliano"	0.0
6	"Marcus Chong"	0.0
7		

Results Meaning: From the results, the betweenness centrality of all persons is 0, which means that no shortest paths go through the Person node. This is easy to understand because Person nodes are used as the start of unidirectional paths, so no paths will "pass through" them.

```

(g) CALL gds.betweenness.stream('Tutorixus')
YIELD nodeId, score
WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
WHERE member:Movie
WITH member, score
ORDER BY score DESC
LIMIT 1
SET member.topBetweenness = score
RETURN member

```

Screenshots:

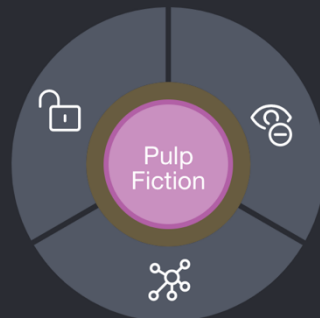
```
1 CALL gds.betweenness.stream('Tutorixus')
2 YIELD nodeId, score
3 WITH gds.util.asNode(nodeId) AS member, score
4 WHERE member:Movie
5 WITH member, score
6 ORDER BY score DESC
7 LIMIT 1
8 SET member.topBetweenness = score
9 RETURN member
```

Graph

Table

Text

Code



Use Cmd + scroll to zoom  
[Don't show again](#)

Node properties

Movie

<id>	3275	
duration	154	
id	82	
poster_image	<a href="http://image.tmdb.org/t/p/w185/dM2w364MScsjFf8pfMbaWUcWrR.jpg">http://image.tmdb.org/t/p/w185/dM2w364MScsjFf8pfMbaWUcWrR.jpg</a>	
rated	R	
summary	placeholder text	
tagline	Just because you are a character doesn't mean you have character.	
title	Pulp Fiction	
topBetweenness	12290.333333333332	