

CS 387 Lab 6: Graph Databases

Neo4j Installation:

- Download the community edition from [here](#).
- Unzip the downloaded file
- Run the command : [filename]/bin/neo4j console (neo4j depends on JDK - on different OSs, a different version of JDK. Check the version of JDK you have using `java --version` and upgrade to the appropriate version based on what neo4j asks for)
- Open the browser and type: <http://localhost:7474> (you may have to use Chrome for this).
- The default username and password is: **neo4j/neo4j**

For this lab, you must figure out how to write Cypher scripts to create nodes and relationships to install a graph and then query the graph.

For those unfamiliar with how data is modeled and loaded in neo4j and Cypher queries for querying the database, you can get yourselves familiarized by exploring the inbuilt example datasets that come with the neo4j browser interface.

All you have to do is enter any of the below commands in the Browser command line (at the top of the pane) and follow the accompanying guides to walk through the training or scenarios. These examples are interactive slideshows and can be accessed only with the neo4j browser interface.

- The "Movies" example is launched via the ***:play movie-graph*** command and contains a small graph of movies and people related to those movies as actors, directors, producers, etc.
- The "Northwind" example is run via ***:play northwind-graph*** command and contains a traditional retail-system with products, orders, customers, suppliers, and employees. It walks you through the import of the data and incrementally complex queries using the available data.

There are plenty of other resources available online, feel free to explore. In particular, we recommend [THIS](#) one.

Note: For solving the lab you can either use neo4j cypher-shell or browser interface, though browser interface might be slow when creating nodes and relationships to install the graph.

Running the Cypher Shell

- In your installation home directory, run `./bin/cypher-shell`
- Use the below command to start using the default *neo4j* database. (Do not use *system* database)

- :use neo4j
- Here's how to use Cypher to generate a small social graph.
 - Creating nodes:
 - CREATE (:Person { name: "Emil", from: "Sweden", klout: 99 });
 - CREATE (:Person { name: "Johan", from: "Sweden", learn: "surfing" });
 - CREATE (:Person { name: "Allison", from: "California", hobby: "surfing" });

CREATE clause to create data
() parenthesis to indicate a node
ee: Person a variable 'ee' and label 'Person' for the new node
{ } brackets to add properties to the node
 - Creating Relationships:
 - MATCH (p1: Person{ name: "Emil"}), (p2:Person{ name: "Johan "})
CREATE (p1)-[:knows]->(p2);
 - MATCH (p1: Person{ name: "Emil"}), (p2:Person{ name: "Allison "})
CREATE (p1)-[:knows]->(p2);
- Let's query the graph to find Emil's friends.
 - MATCH (p1:Person)-[:knows]-(p2:Person) WHERE p1.name = "Emil" RETURN p1, p2;

The result will be:

p1	p2
(:Person {name: "Emil", from: "Sweden", klout: 99})	(:Person {name: "Allison", from: "California", hobby: "surfing"})
(:Person {name: "Emil", from: "Sweden", klout: 99})	(:Person {name: "Johan", from: "Sweden", learn: "surfing"})

The Dataset for Lab 6

For this lab, we are going to use a Synthetic Twitter dataset. There are seven CSV files present in our data. The data model is as depicted below:

Node Types:

- User - properties { name: "" }
- Tweet - properties { text: "" }
- Hashtag - properties { tag: "" }

Relationship Types:

- **Follows** (User-->User)
- **Sent** (User-->Tweet)

- **Mentions** (Tweet-->User)
- **Contains** (Tweet-->Hashtag)

Lab 6 Tasks:

1. With the given set of CSV files that contain data, write a Python program to generate a CYPHER script for creating nodes and relationships in Neo4J. You can execute the file it generates with `cypher-shell -f <filename>` to load the data.
2. Write CYPHER Queries to answer the following question.
 - a. Return all users who are mentioned in tweet containing at least one hashtag used by "Thomas"
 - b. Return max number of hops between the user "Jessica" and any other user connected by "Follows" relation.
 - c. Return all users with more number of followers than "Jessica"
 - d. Return names of 5 least followed users and the followers count in ascending order
 - e. Return the names of the top 5 users according to their total retweet count.
 - i. Note: Retweet count of a user is the sum of the number of retweets for all his/her tweets. The number of retweets for a particular tweet is the count of users other than him who've shared the same tweet.
 - f. Return those tweets that start with 'we' and contain the hashtag 'proud'
 - g. Count the number of tweets contains regex "run" , ex #run, running, runs etc.
 - h. Find the tweet containing a maximum number of hashtags, return the tweet text and the number of hashtags it contains.
 - i. Update the name of user "Ashley" to "Ash".
 - j. Return all distinct user name **A** and tweet text **T**, where any followers of A is mentioned in T which is posted by a **3rd level** follower and T contains a hashtag of **> 15 characters**.

(A) User – (B) Follower of A – (C) Followers of B – (D) Followers of C – (T) Tweets by D

Return list of distinct A.name, T.text if any of B is mentioned in a tweet T by any D and T contains a hashtag of length > 15.

- k. Delete all users mentioned in a tweet by 'Thomas'.
Note: This should also delete all relationships of mentioned users (cascade delete)

Submission:

Submit a tarball named `<rollnumber1>-<rollnumber2>-lab6.tar.gz` containing 2 files:

1. `<rollnumber1-rollnumber2>-lab6-loaddata.py` - this should take the CSV files as input and generate a Cypher script as its output
2. `<rollnumber1-rollnumber2>-lab6-queries.txt` (For each query, identify the ID of the question for which you are submitting your query).

Grading Rubric:

Item	% of grade
Data load script	20
Queries a, b, d, f, g, h, i	5 each
Queries c, e, k	10 each
Query j	15

We will run the solution queries we have and match the outputs of your query with the data your Cypher script created against what we have.