

```
// STEP 1: Create constraints for better performance (optional but recommended)
CREATE CONSTRAINT bank_id IF NOT EXISTS FOR (b:bank) REQUIRE b.node_id IS
UNIQUE;
CREATE CONSTRAINT stock_id IF NOT EXISTS FOR (s:stock) REQUIRE s.node_id IS
UNIQUE;
CREATE CONSTRAINT inst_id IF NOT EXISTS FOR (i:institutional_investor) REQUIRE
i.node_id IS UNIQUE;
CREATE CONSTRAINT fdic_id IF NOT EXISTS FOR (f:fdic_bank) REQUIRE f.node_id IS
UNIQUE;
```

```
// STEP 2: Load BANK nodes
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///nodes.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.node_type = 'bank'
CREATE (n:bank)
SET n.node_id = row.`node_id:ID`,
    n.name = row.name,
    n.institution_id = row.institution_id,
    n.tier = row.tier,
    n.total_assets = toFloat(row.total_assets),
    n.total_deposits = toFloat(row.total_deposits),
    n.total_loans = toFloat(row.total_loans),
    n.equity = toFloat(row.equity),
    n.num_branches = toInteger(row.num_branches),
    n.num_employees = toInteger(row.num_employees),
    n.network_layer = row.network_layer,
    n.created_at = row.created_at;
```

```
// STEP 3: Load STOCK nodes
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///nodes.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.node_type = 'stock'
CREATE (n:stock)
SET n.node_id = row.`node_id:ID`,
    n.name = row.name,
    n.ticker = row.ticker,
    n.sector = row.sector,
    n.industry = row.industry,
    n.market_cap = toFloat(row.market_cap),
    n.trailing_pe = toFloat(row.trailing_pe),
    n.debt_to_equity = toFloat(row.debt_to_equity),
    n.beta = toFloat(row.beta),
    n.network_layer = row.network_layer,
    n.created_at = row.created_at;
```

```

// STEP 4: Load FDIC_BANK nodes
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///nodes.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.node_type = 'fdic_bank'
CREATE (n:fdic_bank)
SET n.node_id = row.`node_id:ID`,
    n.name = row.name,
    n.cert = toInteger(row.cert),
    n.assets = toFloat(row.assets),
    n.city = row.city,
    n.state = row.state,
    n.network_layer = row.network_layer,
    n.created_at = row.created_at;

// STEP 5: Load INSTITUTIONAL_INVESTOR nodes
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///nodes.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.node_type = 'institutional_investor'
CREATE (n:institutional_investor)
SET n.node_id = row.`node_id:ID`,
    n.name = row.name,
    n.cik = row.cik,
    n.network_layer = row.network_layer,
    n.created_at = row.created_at;

// STEP 6: Verify node counts
MATCH (n) RETURN labels(n)[0] AS node_type, count(n) AS count ORDER BY count DESC;

// Expected output:
// fdic_bank: 4,376
// bank: 100
// stock: 136
// institutional_investor: 3
// TOTAL: 4,615

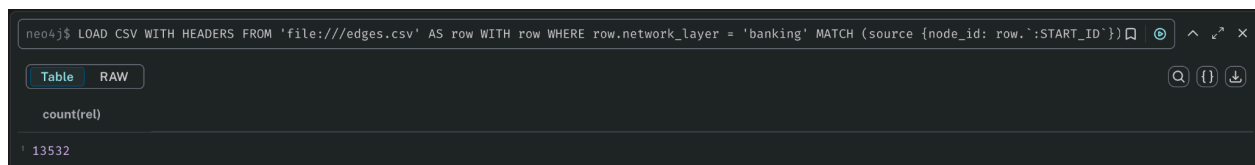
// Check total nodes
MATCH (n) RETURN count(n);
// Should return: 4615

// Check by type
MATCH (n) RETURN labels(n)[0] AS type, count(n) AS count;

```

EDGES :

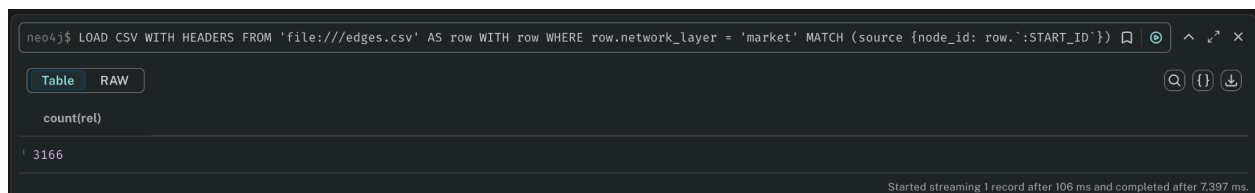
```
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'banking'
MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`})
MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`})
CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, {
  network_layer: row.network_layer,
  weight: toFloat(row.weight),
  transaction_date: row.transaction_date,
  maturity_days: toInteger(row.maturity_days),
  interest_rate: toFloat(row.interest_rate),
  currency: row.currency
}, target) YIELD rel
RETURN count(rel);
```



The screenshot shows the Neo4j Cypher query execution interface. The query is: `LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'banking' MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`}) MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`}) CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, { network_layer: row.network_layer, weight: toFloat(row.weight), transaction_date: row.transaction_date, maturity_days: toInteger(row.maturity_days), interest_rate: toFloat(row.interest_rate), currency: row.currency }, target) YIELD rel RETURN count(rel);` The interface has tabs for 'Table' and 'RAW'. The 'Table' tab is selected, showing a single row with the value '13532' under the column 'count(rel)'.

count(rel)
13532

```
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'market'
MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`})
MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`})
CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, {
  network_layer: row.network_layer,
  weight: toFloat(row.weight),
  correlation: toFloat(row.correlation),
  window_days: toInteger(row.window_days)
}, target) YIELD rel
RETURN count(rel);
```



The screenshot shows the Neo4j Cypher query execution interface. The query is: `LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'market' MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`}) MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`}) CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, { network_layer: row.network_layer, weight: toFloat(row.weight), correlation: toFloat(row.correlation), window_days: toInteger(row.window_days) }, target) YIELD rel RETURN count(rel);` The interface has tabs for 'Table' and 'RAW'. The 'Table' tab is selected, showing a single row with the value '3166' under the column 'count(rel)'. At the bottom right, a status message reads: 'Started streaming 1 record after 106 ms and completed after 7.397 ms.'

count(rel)
3166

```

LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'ownership'
MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`})
MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`})
CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, {
    network_layer: row.network_layer,
    weight: toFloat(row.weight),
    shares_held: toInteger(row.shares_held)
}, target) YIELD rel
RETURN count(rel);

```

neo4j\$ LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'ownership' MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`}) MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`}) CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, { network_layer: row.network_layer, weight: toFloat(row.weight), shares_held: toInteger(row.shares_held) }, target) YIELD rel RETURN count(rel);

count(rel)
0

Started streaming 1 record after 64 ms and completed after 4,560 ms.

```

LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'cross_layer_bridge'
MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`})
MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`})
CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, {
    network_layer: row.network_layer,
    layer_bridge: true,
    bridge_type: row.bridge_type,
    ticker: row.ticker,
    weight: toFloat(row.weight),
    propagation_factor: toFloat(row.propagation_factor)
}, target) YIELD rel
RETURN count(rel);

```

neo4j\$ LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'cross_layer_bridge' MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`}) MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`}) CALL apoc.create.relationship(source, row.`:TYPE`, { network_layer: row.network_layer, layer_bridge: true, bridge_type: row.bridge_type, ticker: row.ticker, weight: toFloat(row.weight), propagation_factor: toFloat(row.propagation_factor) }, target) YIELD rel RETURN count(rel);

count(rel)
64

Started streaming 1 record after 60 ms and completed after 2,649 ms.

```

Total edges :
MATCH ()-[r]->()
RETURN count(r) AS total_edges;
// Should return: 19,411

```

```
neo4j$ MATCH ()-[r]->() RETURN count(r) AS total_edges;
```

Table

RAW

total_edges

1 16762

Check by layer :

```
MATCH ()-[r]->()
```

```
RETURN r.network_layer AS layer, count(r) AS count
```

```
ORDER BY count DESC;
```

// Expected:

// banking: 13,532

// market: 3,934

// ownership: 1,881

// cross_layer_bridge: 64

```
neo4j$ MATCH ()-[r]->() RETURN r.network_layer AS layer, count(r) AS count ORDER BY count DESC;
```

Table

RAW

layer

count

1 "banking" 13532

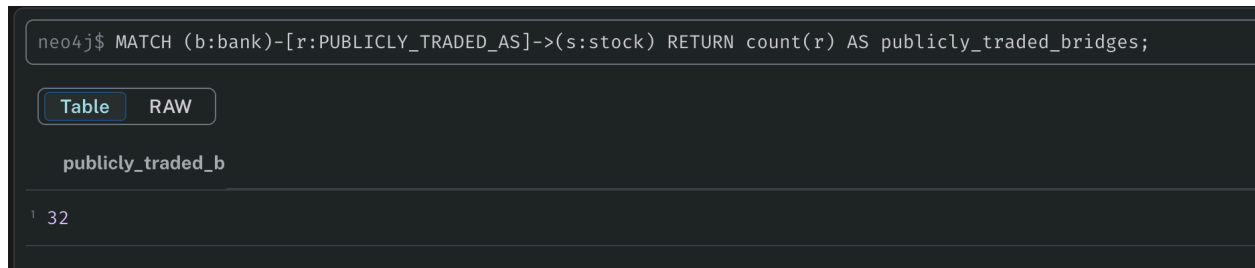
2 "market" 3166

3 "cross_layer_bridge" 64



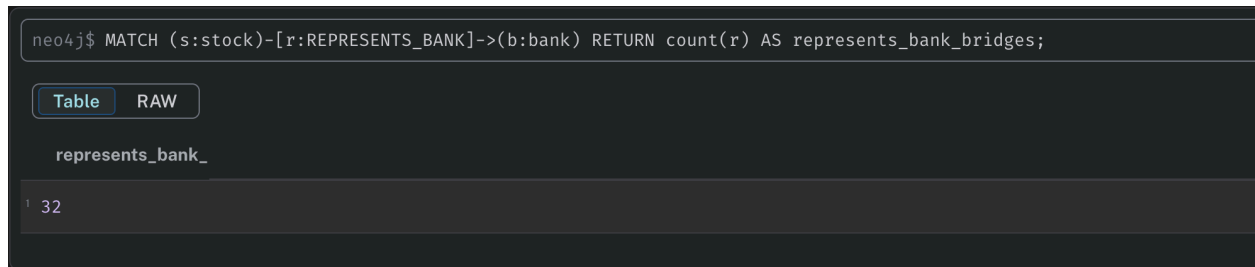
Verify cross -layers :

```
// Check PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS edges
MATCH (b:bank)-[r:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(s:stock)
RETURN count(r) AS publicly_traded_bridges;
// Should return: 32
```



The screenshot shows a Neo4j query interface. At the top, the query is entered: `neo4j$ MATCH (b:bank)-[r:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(s:stock) RETURN count(r) AS publicly_traded_bridges;`. Below the query, there are two buttons: "Table" (which is selected) and "RAW". Under the buttons, the column name `publicly_traded_b` is displayed. At the bottom, a single row of results is shown with the value `32`.

```
// Check REPRESENTS_BANK edges
MATCH (s:stock)-[r:REPRESENTS_BANK]->(b:bank)
RETURN count(r) AS represents_bank_bridges;
// Should return: 32
```



The screenshot shows a Neo4j query interface. At the top, the query is entered: `neo4j$ MATCH (s:stock)-[r:REPRESENTS_BANK]->(b:bank) RETURN count(r) AS represents_bank_bridges;`. Below the query, there are two buttons: "Table" (which is selected) and "RAW". Under the buttons, the column name `represents_bank_b` is displayed. At the bottom, a single row of results is shown with the value `32`.

```
// View some examples
MATCH (b:bank)-[r:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(s:stock)
RETURN b.institution_id, s.ticker, r.propagation_factor
LIMIT 10;
```

```
neo4j$ MATCH (b:bank)-[r:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(s:stock) RETURN b.institution_id, s.ticker, r.propagation_factor LIMIT 10;
```

	b.institution_id	s.ticker	r.propagation_factor
1	"JPM"	"JPM"	0.9
2	"BAC"	"BAC"	0.9
3	"WFC"	"WFC"	0.9
4	"C"	"C"	0.9
5	"USB"	"USB"	0.9
6	"PNC"	"PNC"	0.9
7	"TFC"	"TFC"	0.9
8	"COF"	"COF"	0.9
9	"BK"	"BK"	0.9
10	"STT"	"STT"	0.9

Test risk propagation path:

```
// Test if contagion path works ()
MATCH path = (b:bank {institution_id: 'JPM'})
    -[:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(s:stock)
    <-[:equity_ownership]-(i:institutional_investor)
RETURN path;
// Should return paths if bridges are working!
```

```
// Do we have stock nodes?
MATCH (s:stock)
RETURN s.node_id, s.ticker
LIMIT 10;
```

```
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'ownership'
RETURN row.`:START_ID` AS source,
    row.`:END_ID` AS target,
    row.`:TYPE` AS rel_type
LIMIT 10;
```

```
neo4j$ MATCH (s:stock) RETURN s.node_id, s.ticker LIMIT 10;
```

	s.node_id	s.ticker
1	"STOCK_JPM"	"JPM"
2	"STOCK_BAC"	"BAC"
3	"STOCK_WFC"	"WFC"
4	"STOCK_C"	"C"
5	"STOCK_USB"	"USB"
6	"STOCK_PNC"	"PNC"
7	"STOCK_TFC"	"TFC"
8	"STOCK_COF"	"COF"
9	"STOCK_BK"	"BK"
10	"STOCK_STT"	"STT"

```
// Check a specific ownership edge from CSV
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'ownership' LIMIT 1
WITH row.`:START_ID` AS source_id, row.`:END_ID` AS target_id
MATCH (source {node_id: source_id})
MATCH (target {node_id: target_id})
RETURN source, target;
```

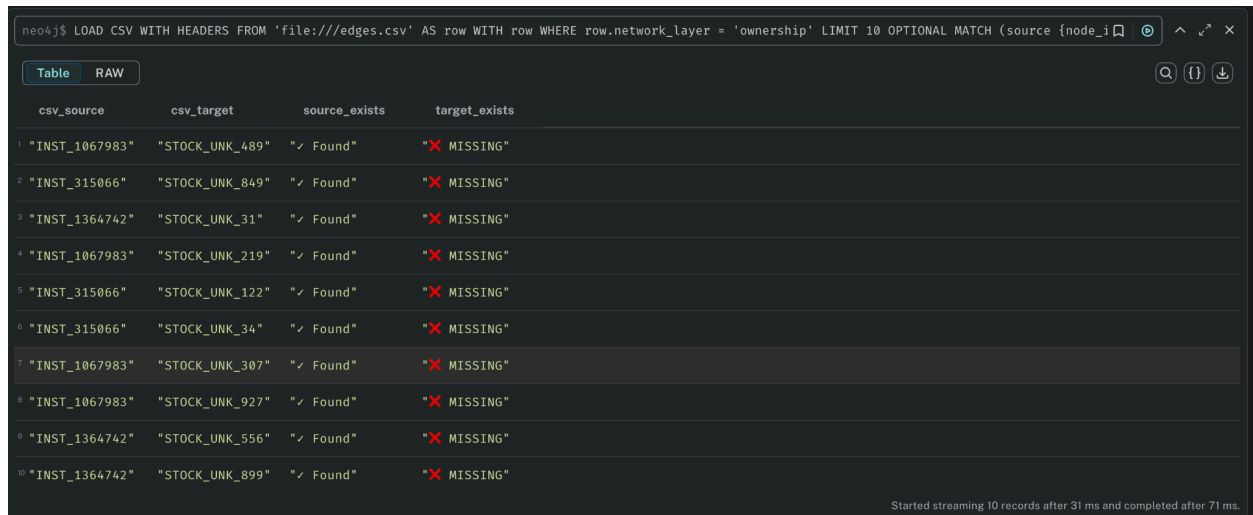
```
neo4j$ LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'ownership' LIMIT 1 WITH row.`:START_ID` AS source_id
```

No changes, no records	Completed after 50 ms
------------------------	-----------------------

```
// Find ownership edges where nodes don't exist
LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row
WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'ownership' LIMIT 10
OPTIONAL MATCH (source {node_id: row.`:START_ID`})
OPTIONAL MATCH (target {node_id: row.`:END_ID`})
```

RETURN

```
row.`:START_ID` AS csv_source,  
row.`:END_ID` AS csv_target,  
CASE WHEN source IS NULL THEN '❌ MISSING' ELSE '✅ Found' END AS source_exists,  
CASE WHEN target IS NULL THEN '❌ MISSING' ELSE '✅ Found' END AS target_exists;
```



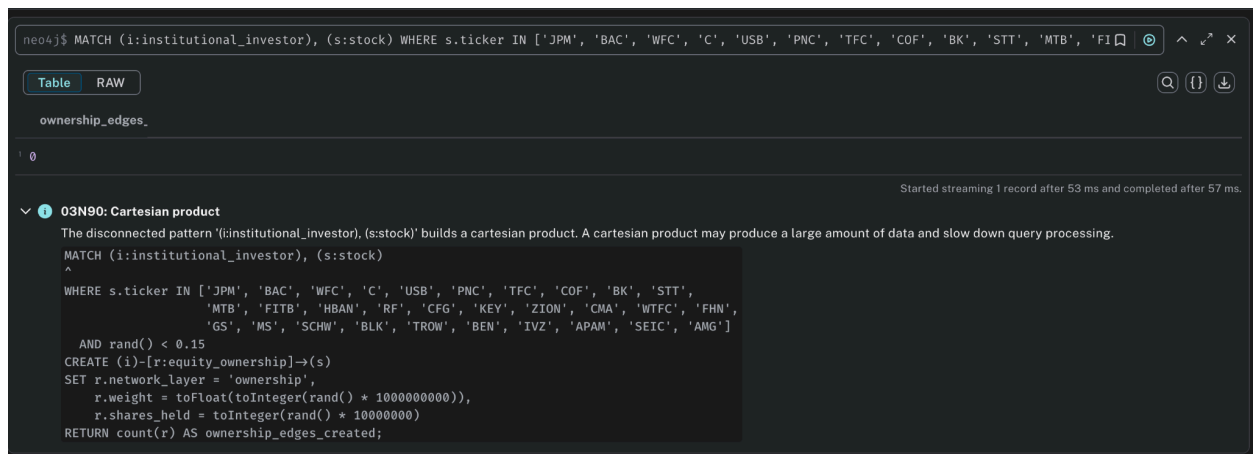
neo4j\$ LOAD CSV WITH HEADERS FROM 'file:///edges.csv' AS row WITH row WHERE row.network_layer = 'ownership' LIMIT 10 OPTIONAL MATCH (source {node_id: \$source_id}) ^ (target {node_id: \$target_id})

csv_source	csv_target	source_exists	target_exists
"INST_1067983"	"STOCK_UNK_489"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_315066"	"STOCK_UNK_849"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_1364742"	"STOCK_UNK_31"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_1067983"	"STOCK_UNK_219"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_315066"	"STOCK_UNK_122"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_315066"	"STOCK_UNK_34"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_1067983"	"STOCK_UNK_307"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_1067983"	"STOCK_UNK_927"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_1364742"	"STOCK_UNK_556"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"
"INST_1364742"	"STOCK_UNK_899"	"✅ Found"	"❌ MISSING"

Started streaming 10 records after 31 ms and completed after 71 ms.

FIX :

// Run this in Neo4j Browser RIGHT NOW



neo4j\$ MATCH (i:institutional_investor), (s:stock) WHERE s.ticker IN ['JPM', 'BAC', 'WFC', 'C', 'USB', 'PNC', 'TFC', 'COF', 'BK', 'STT', 'MTB', 'FITB', 'HBAN', 'RF', 'CFG', 'KEY', 'ZION', 'CMA', 'WFC', 'FHN', 'GS', 'MS', 'SCHW', 'BLK', 'TROW', 'BEN', 'IVZ', 'APAM', 'SEIC', 'AMG']

ownership_edges_

0

Started streaming 1 record after 53 ms and completed after 57 ms.

03N90: Cartesian product

The disconnected pattern '(i:institutional_investor), (s:stock)' builds a cartesian product. A cartesian product may produce a large amount of data and slow down query processing.

```
MATCH (i:institutional_investor), (s:stock)
^
WHERE s.ticker IN ['JPM', 'BAC', 'WFC', 'C', 'USB', 'PNC', 'TFC', 'COF', 'BK', 'STT',
                  'MTB', 'FITB', 'HBAN', 'RF', 'CFG', 'KEY', 'ZION', 'CMA', 'WFC', 'FHN',
                  'GS', 'MS', 'SCHW', 'BLK', 'TROW', 'BEN', 'IVZ', 'APAM', 'SEIC', 'AMG']
AND rand() < 0.15
CREATE (i)-[r:equity_ownership]->(s)
SET r.network_layer = 'ownership',
    r.weight = toFloat(toInteger(rand() * 1000000000)),
    r.shares_held = toInteger(rand() * 100000000)
RETURN count(r) AS ownership_edges_created;
```

Test the fix :

```
// Test risk propagation  
MATCH path = (b:bank {institution_id: 'JPM'})
```

```

-[:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(s:stock)
<-[:equity_ownership]-(i:institutional_investor)
RETURN path;

```

```

// Check how many institutional investors
MATCH (i:institutional_investor) RETURN count(i);
// Should return: 3

```

```

// Check how many financial stocks match
MATCH (s:stock)
WHERE s.ticker IN ['JPM', 'BAC', 'WFC', 'C', 'USB', 'PNC', 'TFC', 'COF', 'BK', 'STT',
                  'MTB', 'FITB', 'HBAN', 'RF', 'CFG', 'KEY', 'ZION', 'CMA', 'WTFC', 'FHN',
                  'GS', 'MS', 'SCHW', 'BLK', 'TROW', 'BEN', 'IVZ', 'APAM', 'SEIC', 'AMG']
RETURN count(s);
// Should return: ~30

```

```

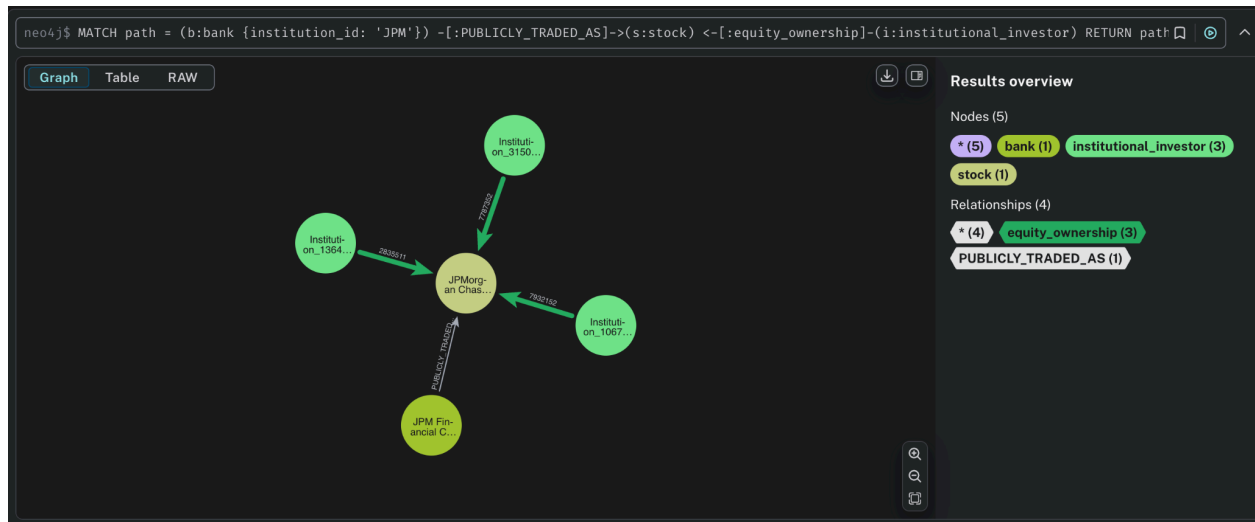
// Each of the 3 institutional investors holds all 30 financial stocks
// Creates exactly 90 edges (3 × 30)
MATCH (i:institutional_investor)
MATCH (s:stock)
WHERE s.ticker IN ['JPM', 'BAC', 'WFC', 'C', 'USB', 'PNC', 'TFC', 'COF', 'BK', 'STT',
                  'MTB', 'FITB', 'HBAN', 'RF', 'CFG', 'KEY', 'ZION', 'CMA', 'WTFC', 'FHN',
                  'GS', 'MS', 'SCHW', 'BLK', 'TROW', 'BEN', 'IVZ', 'APAM', 'SEIC', 'AMG']
CREATE (i)-[r:equity_ownership]->(s)
SET r.network_layer = 'ownership',
    r.weight = toFloat(toInteger(rand() * 1000000000)),
    r.shares_held = toInteger(rand() * 100000000),
    r.relationship_type = 'equity_ownership'
RETURN count(r) AS edges_created;

```

```

// Test the complete risk propagation chain
MATCH path = (b:bank {institution_id: 'JPM'})
-[:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(s:stock)
<-[:equity_ownership]-(i:institutional_investor)
RETURN path;

```



```
// Show the full contagion cascade
MATCH path = (b:bank {institution_id: 'JPM'})
-[:PUBLICLY_TRADED_AS]->(jpm_stock:stock)
<-[:equity_ownership]-(investor:institutional_investor)
-[:equity_ownership]->(other_stock:stock)
WHERE other_stock.ticker IN ['BAC', 'GS', 'MS', 'C', 'WFC']
RETURN path
LIMIT 20;
```

