

# APOC Java存储过程库

实现复杂和高性能的图遍历

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Neo4j中文社区: neo4j.com.cn, 用户: GraphWay
By Fanghua Yu, Dec. 2017

#### 1、概述





## APOC是什么东东?

从Neo4j 3.0开始,引入了用户定义的<u>存储过程</u>这一概念。简单地说,存储过程:

- ✓ 用Java实现
- ✓ 可以在Neo4j数据库启动时加载
- ✓可以方便地在Cypher中调用
- ✓实现用Cypher很难实现的任何功能

非常类似于关系数据库中的存储过程概念。



告诉过你们,图数据库是 俺的表亲。。。



对的,任何功能。比如说:

- 特殊的遍历逻辑
- Cypher不提供的函数
- 用SQL查询Neo4j (?!)
- 在Cypher里面访问微信朋友圈

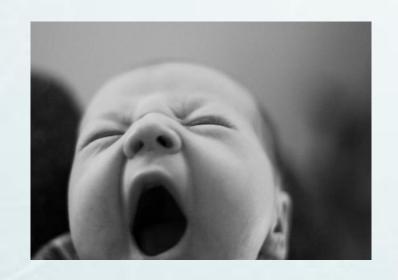


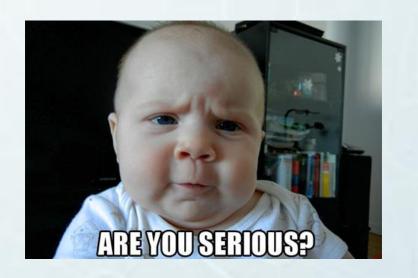


## 那么,APOC到底是什么东东?

APOC是一个包含了300+强大函数和过程的用户存储过程库。

APOC的名字最早来自2009 年的Neo4j,代表"A Package Of Components"—组件包。 是的,一点也不酷。 后来,变成"Awesome Procedures On Cypher"—超 级棒的Cypher存储过程。有 点自卖自夸的感觉吧?









## APOC的真正含义...

如果你也和Neo4j的创始人一样是《黑客帝国》(Matrix)的粉丝,你应该想道了...

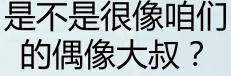


Neo是这位帅哥+人类英雄

Cypher是这个背叛人类投靠机器世界的家伙(看上去也不像什么好人)。



Apoc是他们的(程序员)队友, 后来被Cypher谋杀。







好了,不说八卦了,来点干货。

## 安装APOC(其实非常简单)



1、github: <a href="https://github.com/neo4j-contrib/neo4j-apoc-procedures/">https://github.com/neo4j-contrib/neo4j-apoc-procedures/</a>



apoc和Neo4j版本对应

- 2、下载JAR文件;
- 3、复制到Neo4j的plugins目录下;
- 4、(可选)某些情况下需要修改neo4j.con中的配置;
- 5、重启动Neo4j服务;
- 6、在Neo4j浏览器中,输入:

RETURN apoc.version()

apoc版本	Neo4j版本
3.3.0.1	3.3.x
3.2.3.5	3.2.x
3.2.0.4	3.2.2
3.2.0.3	3.2.0
3.1.3.9	3.1.x



## 这就好了?是不是少了些什么?

要注册吗?NO!

要付费吗?NO!



要激活吗?NO!

要告诉Neo4j吗? MAYBE, ONLY IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT.

要告诉老板吗?你自己看着办!





## APOC装好了,然后就下班了?

先不急,让我们来看看里面到底有什么东东。。。



#### 注:

- o 本材料中使用的是版本3.3.0.1的apoc,适用于Neo4j3.3.x版本。
- o 在线文档: https://neo4j-contrib.github.io/neo4j-apoc-procedures/
- 最后更新日期:2017年12月

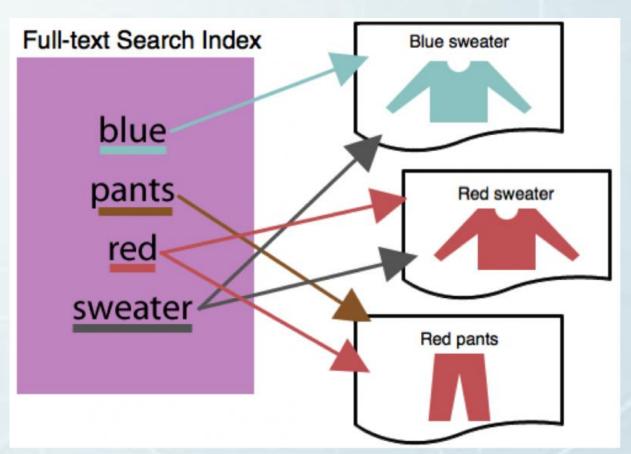


## APOC: 文本和查找索引

**CALL** apoc.index.\*

- ❖ Neo4j使用 Apache的Lucene库来进行 文本处理
- ❖ 文本索引过程用来对属性的文本内容进行自然语言处理并创建索引
- ❖ 支持快速的对节点和关系属性值的全文本查询
- ◆ 手工索引方式,需要随数据更新而定期 更新
- ❖ 如果加载中文分词库,也能够实现中文 文本的索引

索引?! 不是说图数据库不需要索引的吗?需要吗?不需要吗?

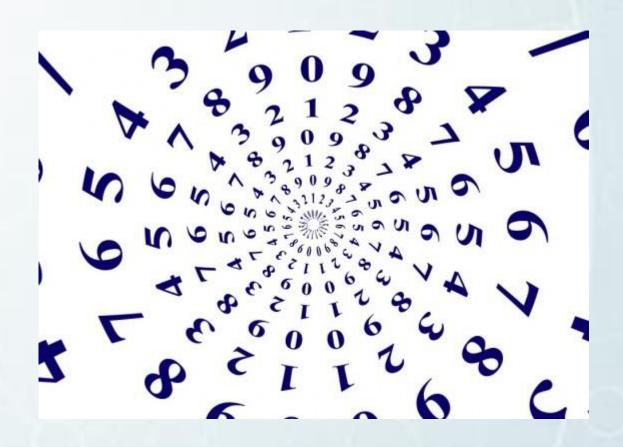




## APOC: 功能函数

CALL apoc.text.\* / date.\* / number.\*

- ❖ 字符串处理
- ❖时间戳
- ❖ 数字类型及其格式
- ❖日期
- ❖ 大数/科学计数法





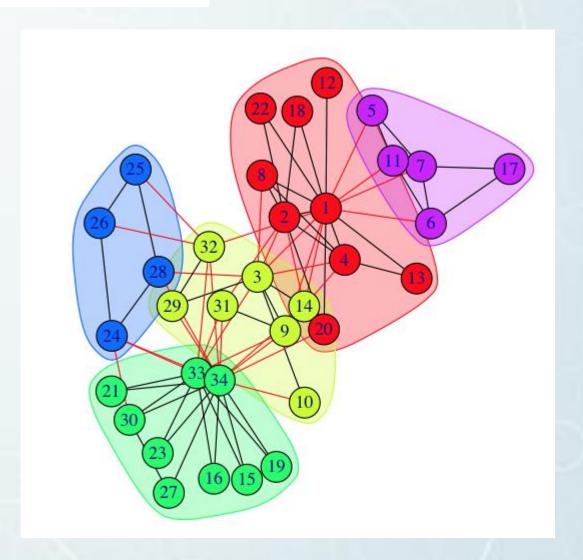
## APOC: 图论算法(1)

CALL apoc.algo.community()

- ❖ 社区检测/社团划分(Community Detection)
  - 标签传播(Label Propagation)
  - 可自定义的迭代层数和权重
  - 对网络实施分区(Partition)

#### CALL

apoc.algo.community(25, null, 'partition', 'X',
'OUTGOING', 'weight', 10000)

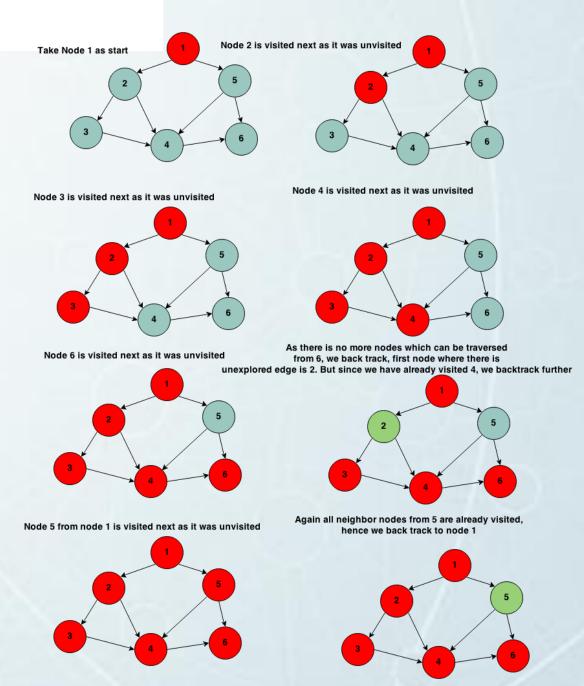




## APOC: 图论算法(2)

CALL apoc.path.\*

- ❖ 路径扩展/图的遍历
  - 宽度优先 vs 无重复的关系路径
- 可自定义遍历规则:起始节点,层级, 包含关系及方向等等
- 按照节点类型进行过滤:排除 (blacklist)、终止 (termination)、结束 (end)、包含 (whitelist)
  - 最大节点/关系数限制
  - 子图遍历
  - 生成树(spanning tree)遍历



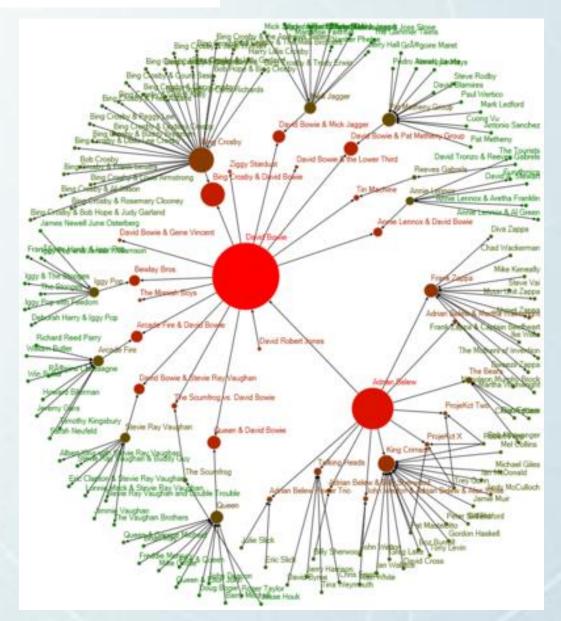




## APOC: 图论算法(3)

CALL apoc.algo.closeness() / betweenness()

- ❖ 中心性(Centrality algorithm)
- 紧密中心性(Closeness Centrality)
- 间接中心性(Betweenness Centrality)
- ❖ 计算节点在网络中处于核心地位的程度
- ❖ 发现社交网络中的重要人物
- ❖ 发现欺诈团伙中的核心/老大





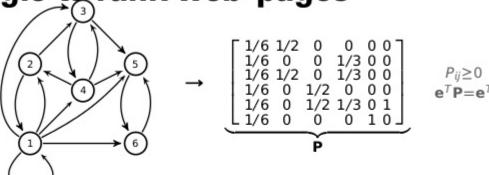
## APOC: 图论算法(4)

CALL apoc.algo.pageRank()

- ❖ 页面排行(Page Rank)
  - 用来计算节点在整个网络中的重要性
  - 可以指定参与计算的节点
  - 目前计算是基于全网中的所有指定节点

CALL apoc.algo.pageRank(nodes) YIELD node, score

#### PageRank was created by Google to rank web-pages



"jump" 
$$\rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{n} & \dots & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

Markov chain

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \mathbf{P} + (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{v} \mathbf{e}^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$$
  
unique  $\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow x_j \ge 0$ ,  $\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} = 1$ .

**Linear system** 
$$(\mathbf{I} - \alpha \mathbf{P})\mathbf{x} = (1 - \alpha)\mathbf{v}$$

Ignored

dangling nodes patched back to v algorithms later



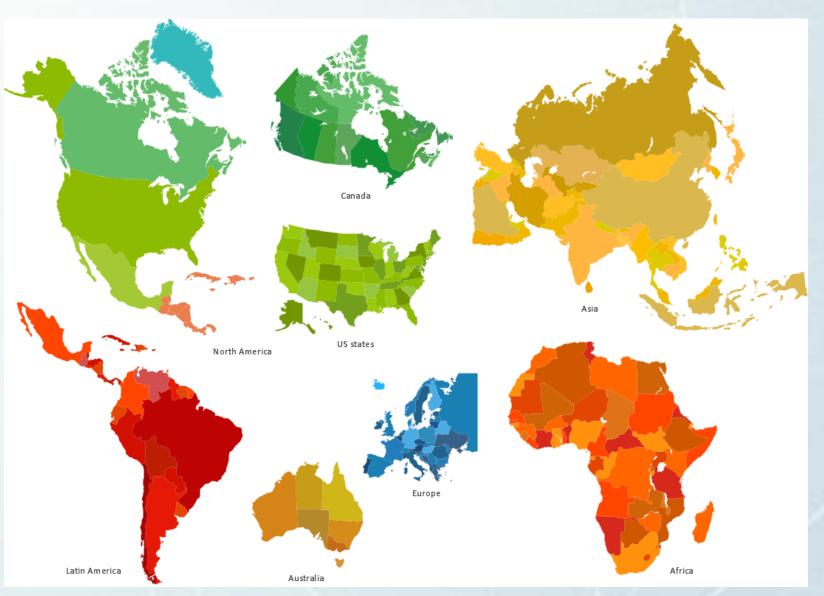
## APOC: 地理空间函数

**CALL** apoc.spatial.\*

- ❖ 根据地址返回地球坐标
- ❖计算直线距离
- ❖ 按照距离远近排序节点

#### CALL

apoc.spatial.feocodeOnce(node.address)
YIELD location



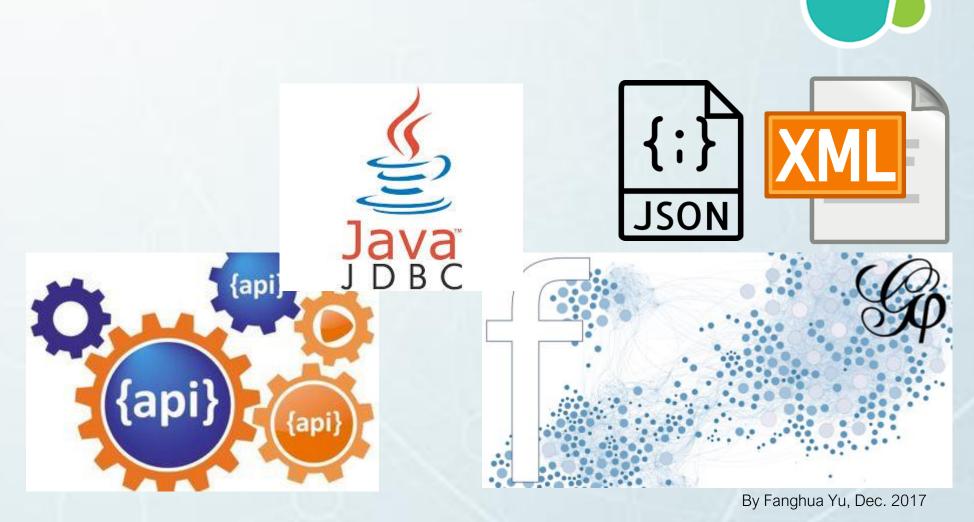
By Fanghua Yu, Dec. 2017



## APOC: 数据集成

CALL apoc.load.\*

- ❖ 加载JSON数据:调用RESTful API
- ❖ 加载关系数据库数据:通过JDBC
- ❖ 流式化数据到Gephi
- ❖ 集成 Elastic Search
- ❖ 加载XML文档





## APOC: Cypher查询

CALL apoc.cypher.\*

对的!你可以在Cypher里面调用apoc过程,然后在过程里面使用Cypher查询。

\*&#\*J%><@P(!5+\$(\*M<>?!

很搞脑子吧?



使用apoc来执行Cypher查询的好处:

- ✓ 可以动态构造查询语 句
- ✓ 控制查询的执行时间
- ✓ 条件化查询分支: when, case
- ✓ 更灵活的查询执行任 务控制:批次大小, 并行执行,重试等等

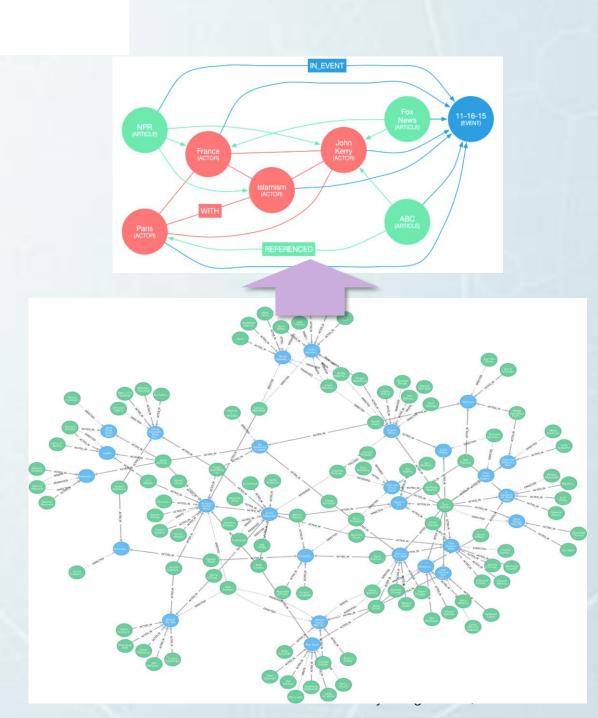




## APOC: 虚拟图

CALL apoc.create.\*

- ❖ apoc支持创建虚拟(Virtual)的节点和关系,从 而构成虚拟路径和子图;
- ❖ 虚拟图类似关系数据库中视图(View)的概念: 它们可以被查询并返回数据,但是并不物理 地存储在数据库中;
- ❖ 虚拟图使某些查询更加灵活和高效:
  - 创建数据库中并不存在的节点和关系
  - 缩小查询的相关子图规模
  - 控制遍历的路径
- ❖ 虚拟节点和关系的ID都是负数
- ❖ 内存管理

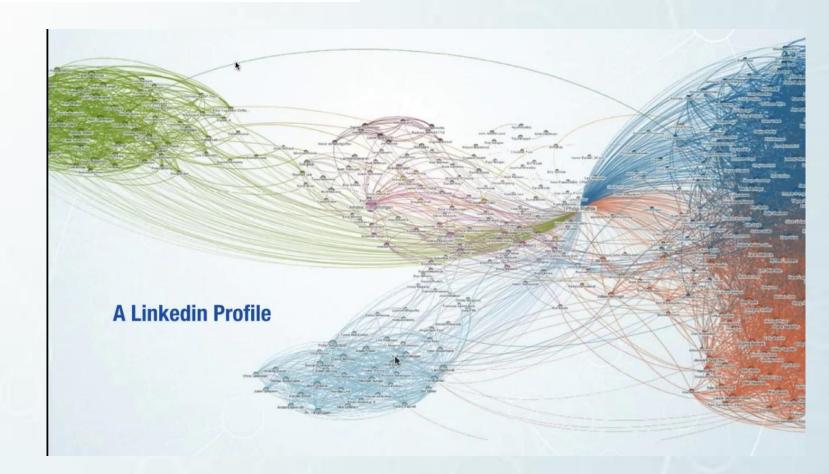




## APOC: 重构/优化图

**CALL** apoc.refactoring.\*

- ❖ 对已有的图进行转换操作以实现重构 (Refactoring),包括:
  - 复制节点及其属性,包括/不包括关系
  - 合并节点
  - 重建关系到新的节点
  - 改变关系类型
  - 将关系转换成节点
  - 将节点转换成关系
- 将属性转换成分类节点,并与相关的节点建立关系

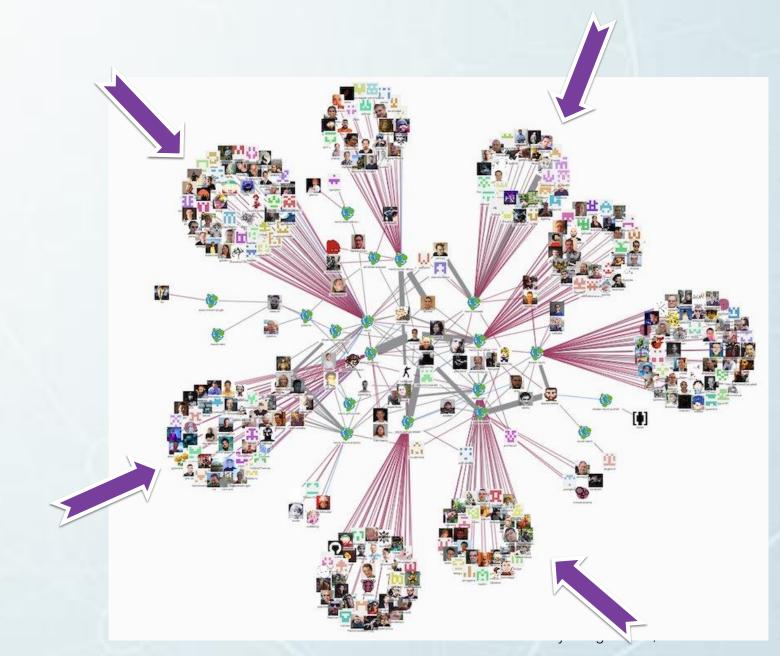




## APOC: 并行节点查询

CALL apoc.search.\*

- ❖ 在可能的情况下并行查找结点
- ❖ 结果可以是全部匹配节点,或者去除重复后的节点
- ❖ 可以使用JSON格式定义要查询节点的 属性集
- ❖ 支持多种匹配类型:"<", ">", "=", "<>", "=", "<>", "=", "<>", "=", "=", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<", "=<",





#### APOC: 其他数据库特性

- ❖ 触发器(Trigger)
- ❖ 写入锁(Write lock)
- ❖ 显示数据库元模型(metadata)
- ❖ 数据轮廓(Data profiling)
- ❖ 管理索引和限制
- ❖ 对节点和关系并发操作的支持:原子性





### APOC: 展望

自从问世以来,几年间APOC迅速发展、扩充,不断丰富功能。从起初的一个社区开发项目,到Neo4j 3.3发布时,它已经成为官方版本中包含的存储过程库。未来,更多、更丰富的特性会不断添加进来。已经在开发的图遍历算法将增加:

- ✓ Dijkstra 遍历
- ✓ A\* 遍历
- ✓ allSimplePaths
- ✓ 对单个节点的图算法
- ✓ 最大(权)团(Cliques)搜索
- ✓ 余弦相似度(Cosine similarity)
- ✓ 欧氏距离和相似度(Euclidean distance and similarity)





## 感谢阅读!

欢迎提出问题、意见和建议。

Neo4j中文社区: <a href="http://neo4j.com.cn">http://neo4j.com.cn</a>

QQ群: Neo4j中文社区 / 547190638

个人QQ号: Neo4j-APAC技术支持 / 2730625048