

# K-Cores

Introduction to Network Science

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Topic 21

# Sources

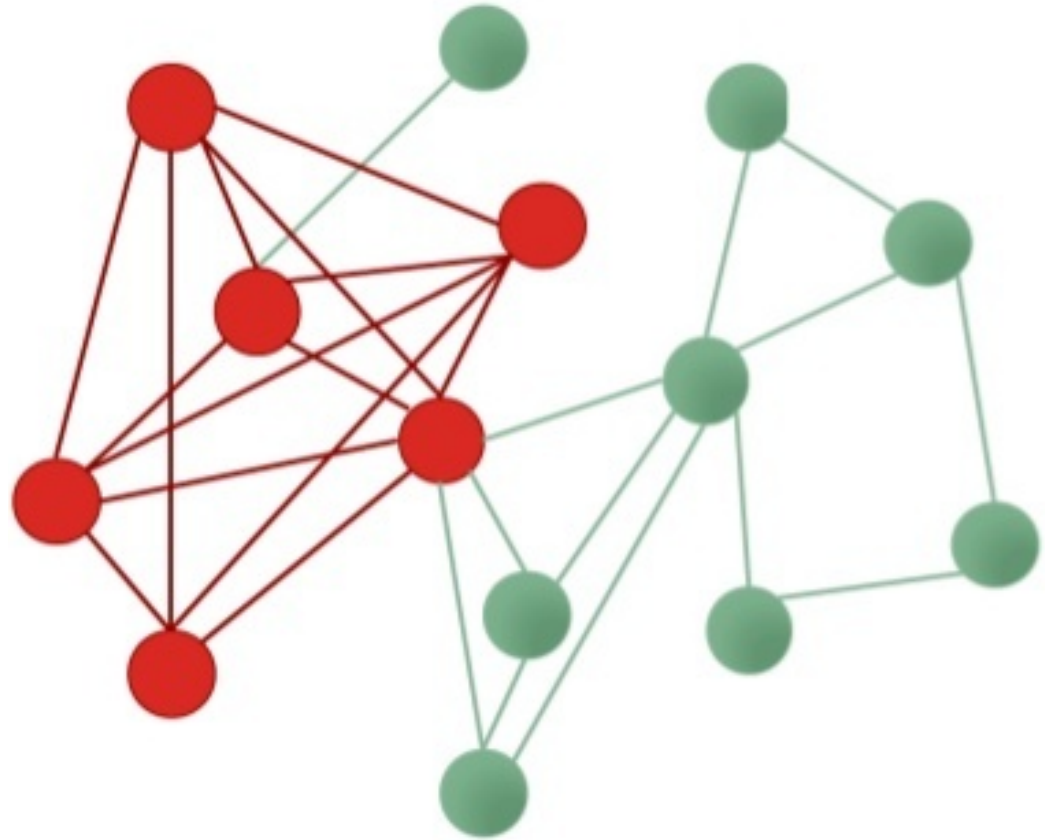
- Barabási 2016 Chapter 9
- [Networks, Crowds, and Markets](#) Ch 3
- C. Castillo (2017) [Dense Sub-Graphs](#)
- Tutorial by A. Beutel, L. Akoglu, C. Faloutsos [[Link](#)]
- Frieze, Gionis, Tsourakakis: “Algorithmic techniques for modeling and mining large graphs (AMAZING)” [[Tutorial](#)]
- A survey of algorithms for dense sub-graph discovery [[link](#)]

Sometimes, at the center these graphs may have an interesting dense sub-graph



# Remember: densest sub-graph

Sub-graph  
having the  
maximum  
density

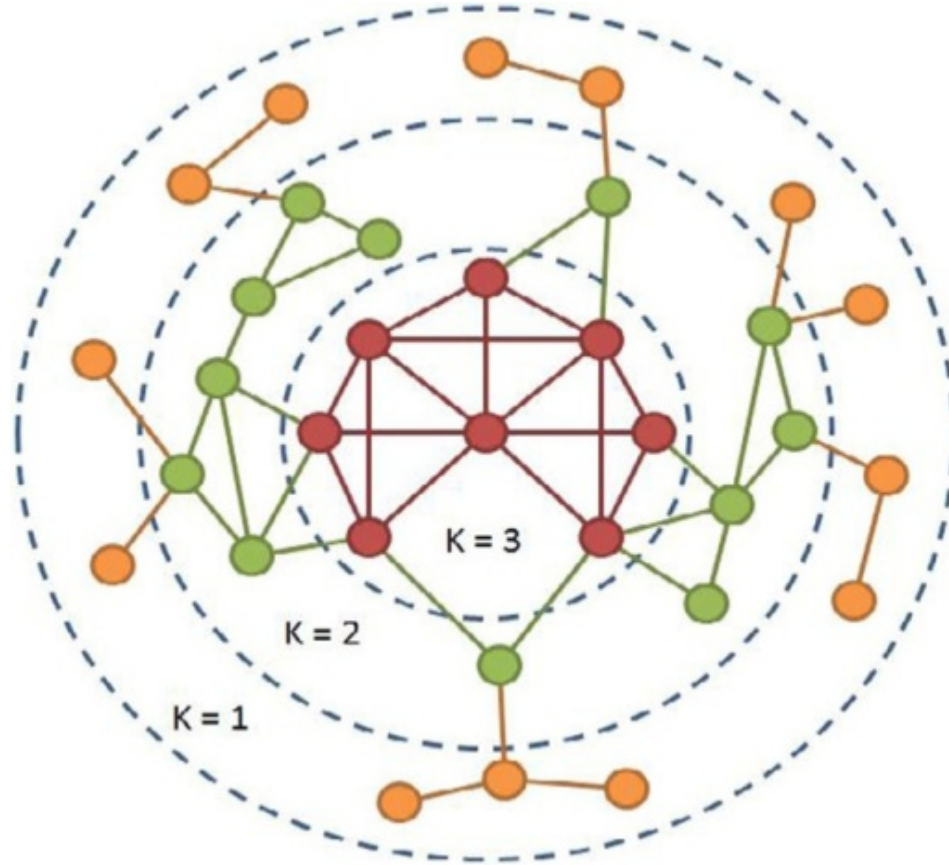


**k-core decomposition**  
is a method to decompose  
a graph into *layers*

# k-core decomposition

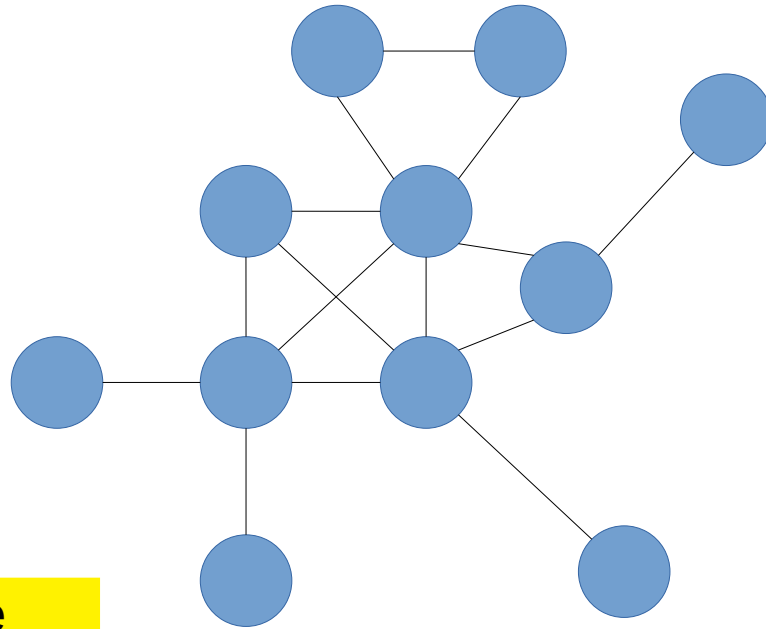
- Remove all nodes having degree 1
  - Those are in the 1-core
- Remove all nodes having degree 2 *in the remaining graph*
  - Those nodes are in the 2-core
- Remove all nodes having degree 3 *in the remaining graph*
  - Those nodes are in the 3-core
- Etc.

# Example



# Exercise

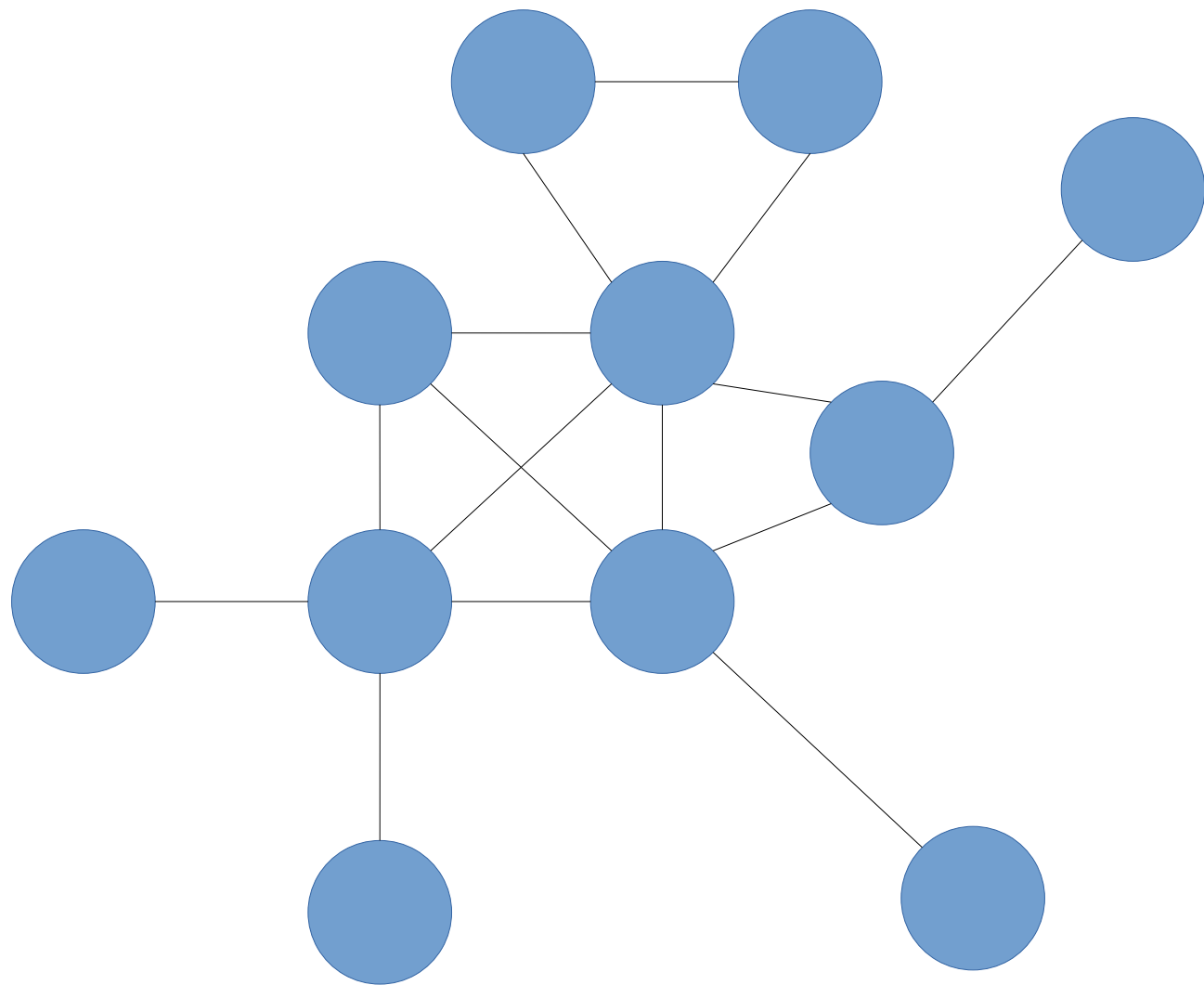
For each node in the graph, indicate the max k-core to which it belongs



Draw in Nearpod Collaborate  
<https://nearpod.com/student/>  
Code to be given during class

<http://www.cpt.univ-mrs.fr/~barrat/NHM.pdf>





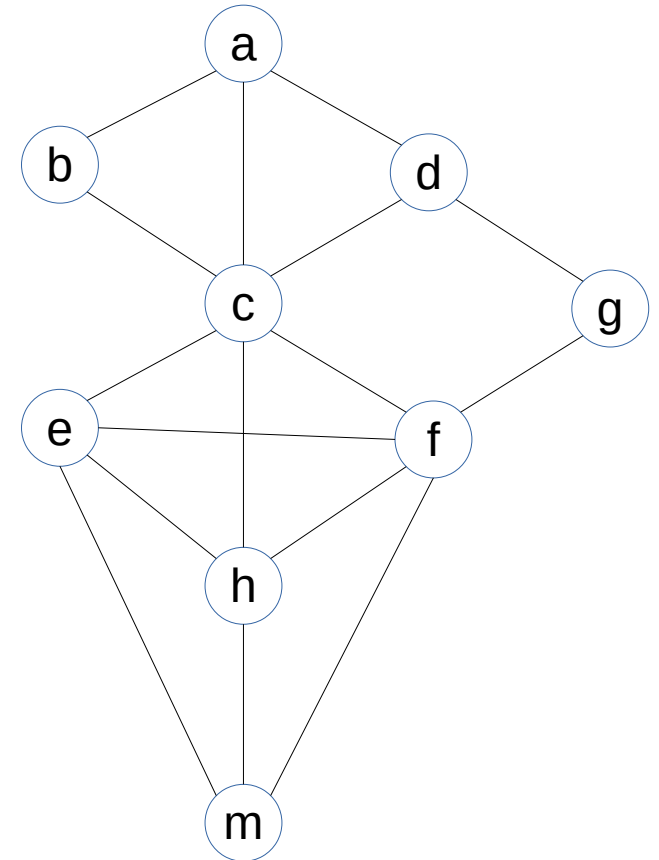
# Summary

# Things to remember

- What is the  $k$ -core decomposition
- How to compute it on a graph

# Practice on your own

Find the 3-core of this graph



Solution by Vivekanand Khyade (start at 01:23)  
<https://youtu.be/8sNZ5d8eNC8?t=83>