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core number 1

core number 2

core number 3

# **Motivation**

- Graphs are important data structures used in many applications:
  - Social Networks: Facebook, Twitter
  - Knowledge Networks: Dbpedia
  - Biological Networks and Road Networks
- Data graphs can be large now:
  - Facebook has 2.9 billion active users
  - DBpedia has 6.6 million entities and 13 billion pieces of information
- Large data graphs require data analytics Graph algorithms:
  - Strongly Connected Components
  - Minimum Spanning Forest
  - Shortest Path Distance
  - *k*-Core
- *k***-Core Decomposition** is to Find the largest subgraph, in which each node has at least k neighbours
- The core number is the largest value of k
- It is to find the dense part in a graph



• In Stock Networks, the max core is dominated by Finance in 2003 [1]

• **Finance** has huge effects to economy

# Parallel Order-Based Core Maintenance in Dynamic Graphs

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## **Our Parallel Order-Based Core Maintenance**

- Existing parallel methods are based on the **Traversal** algorithms
- We are the first to **parallelize** the **Order** algorithm

## **Parallel Edge Insertion:**

- Maintain the core numbers when inserting two edge (u, a) and (w, e) in parallel
- For synchronization, the vertices in  $V^+$  are locked, all associated edges are lock free.
- Since vertices are much less than edges in graphs, the synchronization overhead is significantly reduced



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