

Figure 4: Maximal length of paths is 4 hops

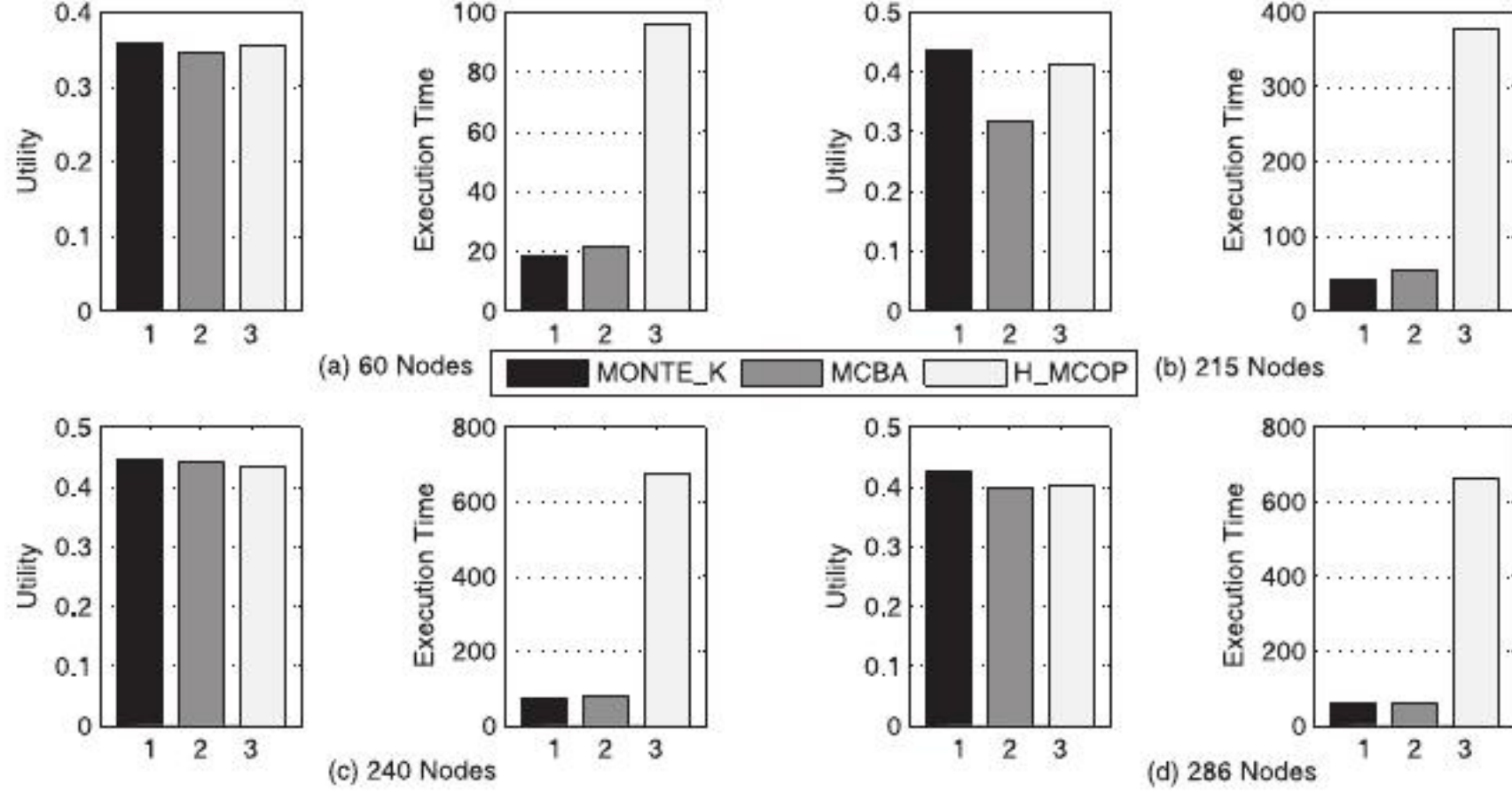


Figure 5: Maximal length of paths is 5 hops

form 500 repeated experiments for MONTE\_K and MCBA in each sub-network and record the utilities of the identified social trust paths in each experiment. The maximal utilities of the social trust paths identified in all 500 experiments by MONTE\_K and MCBA are selected for the comparison with that yielded by H\_MCOP. The average execution time of each of MONTE\_K and MCBA in each sub-network is recorded based on 500 repeated experiments. The execution time of H\_MCOP is averaged based on 5 independent executions. The results are plotted in Fig. 4 to Fig. 7.

Table 1: Properties of different social networks

Sub-network	Max. Hops	Number of Nodes	Number of Links	Max. Outdegree	Max. Indegree	Simulator
1	4	60	123	4	4	NS-3
2	4	86	174	4	4	NS-3
3	4	115	225	4	4	NS-3
4	4	236	469	4	4	NS-3
5	5	60	123	4	4	NS-3
6	5	215	424	4	4	NS-3
7	5	240	480	4	4	NS-3
8	5	286	571	4	4	NS-3
9	6	61	123	4	4	NS-3
10	6	161	322	4	4	NS-3
11	6	371	741	4	4	NS-3
12	6	651	1295	4	4	NS-3
13	7	137	274	4	4	NS-3
14	7	321	641	4	4	NS-3
15	7	551	1101	4	4	NS-3
16	7	793	3411	4	4	NS-3

**Utility:** We can see that in any of 16 cases, MONTE\_K does not yield any utility worse than that of H\_MCOP while in most sub-networks, the utilities of social trust paths identified by MONTE\_K are better than those of H\_MCOP (see

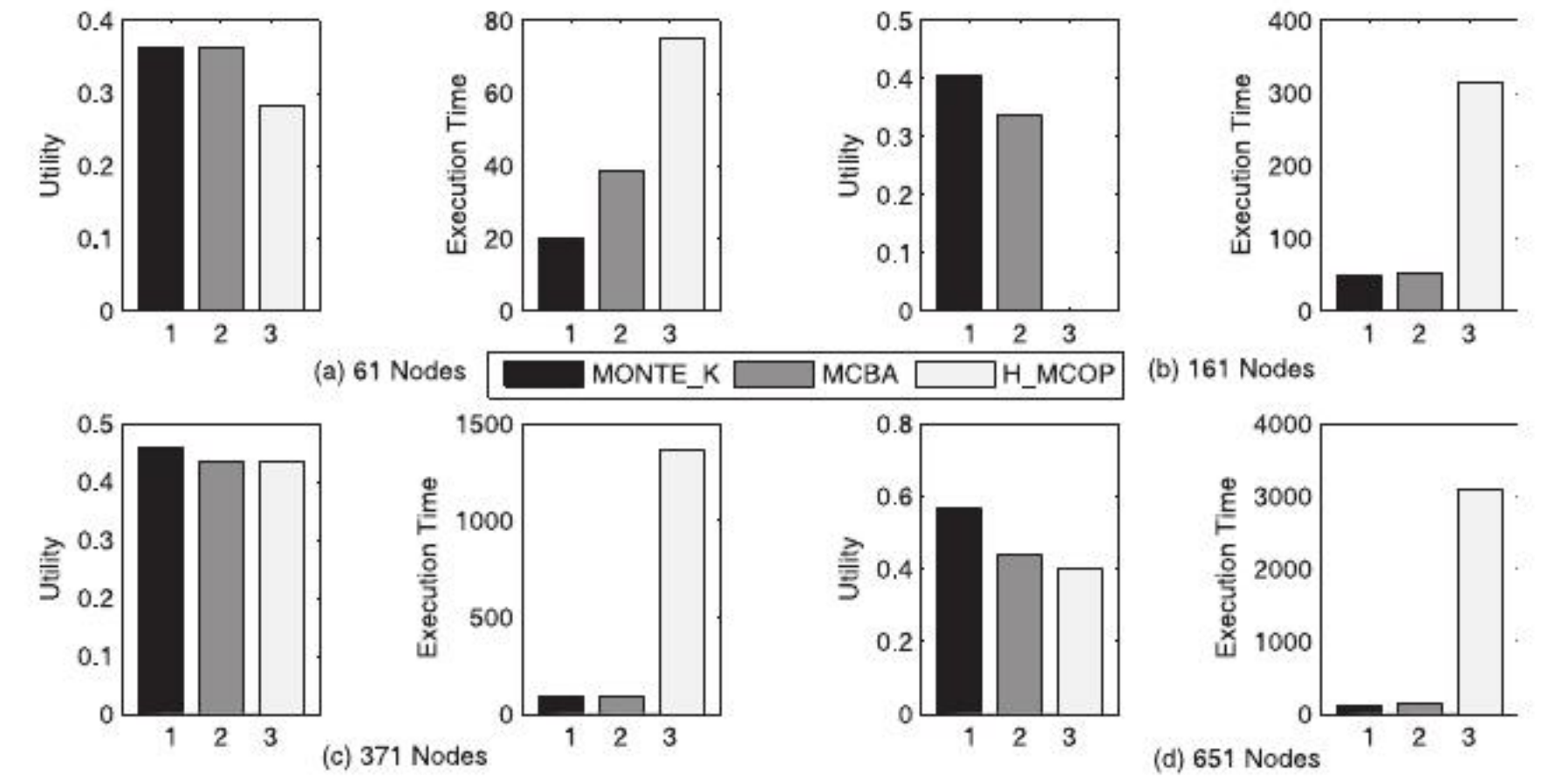


Figure 6: Maximal length of paths is 6 hops

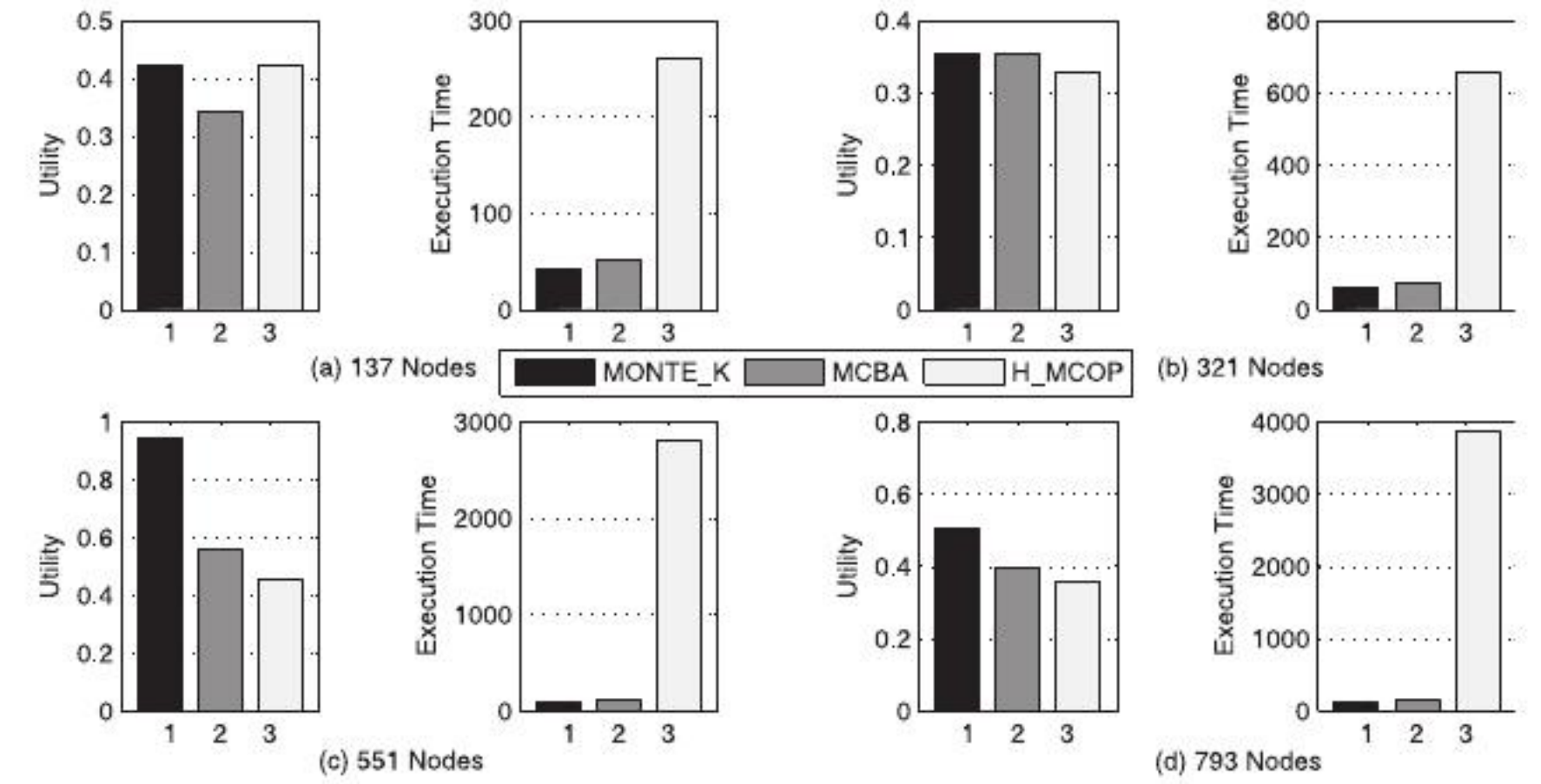


Figure 7: Maximal length of paths is 7 hops

Fig. 4(a, c, d), Fig. 5(a) to (d), Fig. 6(a) to (d) and Fig. 7(b) to (d)). The sum of utilities computed by MONTE\_K is 12.23% more than that of H\_MCOP in 4 hops sub-networks, 4.27% more in 5 hops, 60.62% more in 6 hops and 41.51% more in 7 hops. This is because when a trust path with the maximal utility is a feasible solution, H\_MCOP can identify it as the optimal solution. However, when the identified trust path is not a feasible solution, H\_MCOP can hardly find a near-optimal solution and some times yields an infeasible one even when a feasible solution exists (see Fig. 6(b) where the utility computed by H\_MCOP is 0).

Regarding the utility of identified paths, MONTE\_K also outperforms MCBA in most cases and is no worse than MCBA in all cases. The sum of utilities computed by MONTE\_K is 17.25% more than that of MCBA in 4 hops sub-networks, 10.89% more in 5 hops, 14.30% more in 6 hops and 34.60% more in 7 hops. This is because *Strategy 2* in MONTE\_K guarantees that the solutions identified by later simulations will be no worse than the current one.

**Execution Time:** From Fig. 4 to Fig. 7, we can observe that the execution time of MONTE\_K is significantly less than that of H\_MCOP in all sub-networks. The total execution time of MONTE\_K is only 5.92% of that of H\_MCOP in 4 hops sub-networks, 10.58% in 5 hops, 5.63% in 6 hops and 4.05% in 7 hops. In particular, in the most complex sub-network with 793 nodes, 3411 links and 7 hops (see the last row of Table 1), the execution time of MONTE\_K is only 2.88% of that of H\_MCOP (see Fig. 7(d)). From the above results, we can see that MONTE\_K is much more efficient than H\_MCOP for identifying the optimal social trust path,