

■ mh-pos
■ mh-neg

Figure 1 is a histogram showing the frequency of nodes in the network. The x-axis represents the number of nodes, ranging from 0.0 to 1.0. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 1 to 1×10^6 . The distribution is highly skewed, with a peak at 0.0 and a long tail extending to 1.0.

Figure 1 is a histogram showing the frequency of nodes in the network. The x-axis represents the number of nodes, ranging from 0.0 to 1.0. The y-axis represents the frequency, on a logarithmic scale from 1 to 1×10^6 . The distribution is highly skewed, with a peak at 0.0 nodes, indicating a large number of nodes with zero connections. The frequency decreases rapidly as the number of nodes increases, with a small peak around 0.5 nodes and a final bar at 1.0 nodes.

Figure 1 is a histogram showing the distribution of the number of nodes in the network. The x-axis represents the number of nodes, ranging from 0.0 to 1.0. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 1 to 100,000. The distribution is highly skewed, with a peak at 0.0 nodes, indicating that most nodes have a very small number of connections.

Figure 1 is a histogram showing the distribution of the number of nodes in the network. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of nodes' and ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and is on a logarithmic scale, ranging from 1 to 1×10^6 . The histogram consists of 10 bars, each representing a bin of width 0.1. The first bar (0.0 to 0.1) has the highest frequency, exceeding 1×10^6 . The frequency decreases rapidly as the number of nodes increases, with a sharp drop at 0.1 nodes. The distribution is highly skewed towards zero nodes.

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