

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in two rows, labeled 'a)' and 'b)'. Each histogram shows the frequency of the number of nodes in the largest component of a network. The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of nodes' (0 to 100) and the y-axis is 'Frequency' (0 to 10). The histograms are labeled with values: 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, and 1.1. The distributions are unimodal and shift to the right as the parameter increases from 0.0 to 0.9. The histograms are labeled with values: 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, and 1.1.

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