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ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURE
IN A YOUNG INTERNET DOMAIN

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Chapter 1

Introduction

In this Master Thesis we study a top level domain, `.cat`, emphasizing the property of community structure. Initially, in this chapter, we contextualize community detection, we list the main objectives of the project, and we describe the chapters and appendices in which it is organized.

1.1 An overview on the problem of community detection

Clustering is an important research and practical problem which is present everywhere. In few words, it consists in classifying elements into groups in which elements share specific properties. In problems of different areas, when the number of elements to study is big, representations of them in a higher level of granularity are interesting, as they reduce the quantity of objects to take into account. Considering these groups, instead of elements, looks as a good solution: if the election is made appropriately the loss of information when doing this simplification is less meaningful than in other possible divisions.

We find the general problem of finding clusters in *data mining*, the discipline whose objective is to extract information from data. There, the assignment of elements into groups is done depending on *similarity* measures. This problem can be treated from many different approaches, since it is difficult to assess similarity between elements.

However, clustering has a particular case. In *graphs*, systems with elements and only a binary relation between them, often *communities* are the abstractions considered. They are groups which contain elements that are more related between them than it would be expected randomly. For example, in Figure 1.1, we observe a graph with three clear communities. The problem of finding communities in graphs is also difficult, as we will see along this work, although it has an advantage: it has been defined formally in terms of quantitative measures.

One of our goals here is to study the community structure of a part of the Web, the `.cat` domain. The Web, and its subsets, can be understood as a graph, in which Web pages are the elements and *hyperlinks* the relations between them. The distribution of links between pages is not random: groups of vertices related between them usually

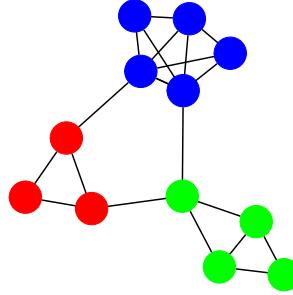


Figure 1.1: A graph showing clear community structure. Three groups of vertices have more links between them than in average.

correspond to real clusters in some sense: linguistic, political, educational, scientific, geographical, hobbies... So, if we find communities considering the Web as a graph, we will probably succeed on the problem of finding real, understandable groups in which pages can be classified.

1.2 Aim of this work

In this work we analyse the community structure of the .cat top level Web domain. The .cat is a relatively young Web domain, opened up for registration in February 2006. It is administered by Fundació puntCat,¹ a non-profit organization whose goals are to highlight the Catalan language and culture, but also include promoting its usage and encourage related research.

Since early days, Fundació puntCat has been performing monthly crawls of the whole domain. This offers an interesting study case: the possibility of watching in detail the evolution of this domain during a long period of time.

We study the evolution of the structure in the .cat domain, considering it as a complex network. Particularly we focus our interest in its community structure. Studies include:

- Preliminary analysis of the available data to decide specifically the experiments that can be carried out with them.
- Studies of basic graph properties to characterise it (like number of vertices, edges, connected components, or its in and out-degree distributions).
- Research and implementation of some methods for community identification in the literature, and the proposal of a new meta-method.
- A brief comparison among them to choose the ones that give the most meaningful and robust result (in terms of three properties: *modularity*, *similarity*, and *robustness*).

¹Fundació puntCat. <http://www.domini.cat>

- An in-depth study of the communities detected by the chosen algorithms at several points in time, with an interpretation of the results obtained. It is divided in:
 - Analysis with methods to characterise the found communities, specially the largest ones, so as to understand them.
 - Comparing communities in different moments, in order to visualize its evolution and how similar are.

Although community structure is a very active research area, we have not found any study of community structure in subsets of the Web. Our work here, and the obtained results, are interesting specifically for a better knowledge of the .cat domain and also for the Web in general, as they provide ideas for future studies.

1.3 Organization

This work is organized in chapters as follows:

- In Chapter 2 we review previous work performed: basics of graph theory, Web crawling, study of Web properties, community structure, methods for community detection and clustering, and complex network properties: modularity, similarity, and robustness.
- In Chapter 3 we detail the available dataset and we perform a preliminary analysis to it.
- In Chapter 4 we perform studies which only involve data from a specific moment in time. We study basic graph properties, we apply community detection methods to the data, we select the best ones in terms of modularity, and we carry out studies with the obtained communities in order to understand them.
- In Chapter 5 we consider studies involving two or more data sets from different instants of time, comparing how similar are results and analysing community evolution.
- Finally, in Chapter 6 we elaborate the conclusions of this work and we suggest ideas for future work.

Additionally, there are two appendices:

- In Appendix A we present tables with numerical results of the different studies performed in this work.
- In Appendix B we present lists of sites and words resulting from community studies carried out also along this work.

Chapter 2

Background

In this chapter we review some of the previous work necessary to perform our studies, introducing its basic concepts. Initially, we introduce graph theory terminology, specialize it to the Web, and explain with an example the process of Web crawling. After it, we review studies of topological properties of networks: *small world*, *Web connectivity*, and *scale-freeness*, and we look into existing studies of national webs. We then start our discussion of communities, and present *modularity*, a property which evaluates quality of community partitions, and methods for community detection based on it. We also summarize the basic clustering techniques, as we use ideas from them in different parts of this work. Finally, we present two other interesting properties which will be important: *similarity* of community partitions and *robustness* of networks.

2.1 The Web as a graph

A *graph* $G = (V, E)$ is a structure composed by a set $V = V(G)$ of elements, called *vertices*, and a set $E = E(G)$ of pairs of vertices, called *edges*. A graph is *directed* if the pairs of vertices of the edges are ordered, or *undirected*, if not. Graphs can also be *weighted*, if each edge has an associated value, or *unweighted*, when each edge is supposed to have the same value. If the pair (u, v) belongs to the set of edges then u and v are called *adjacent*. In directed graphs the *in-degree* of a vertex v is the number of edges of the form (u, v) , with u being any vertex of the graph, and the *out-degree* of v is the number of edges of the form (v, u) . In undirected graphs the in and out-degree of each vertex coincide, and the measure is called the *degree*. The *neighbours* of a vertex are all the vertices adjacent to it, and there is a *path* between two vertices u and v if it exists a succession of vertices from u to v , where each vertex is neighbour of the previous and following vertices. *Graph theory*, the area of mathematics which studies graphs, *can model any system with a binary relation between objects*, as it is said in one of its numerous books [10]. This simple restriction allows this wide and well known theory to be applied in various areas of knowledge.

In many of them, large graphs with non-trivial properties are also called *complex networks*. In this context, vertices are also known as *nodes*, and edges as *links*. Examples

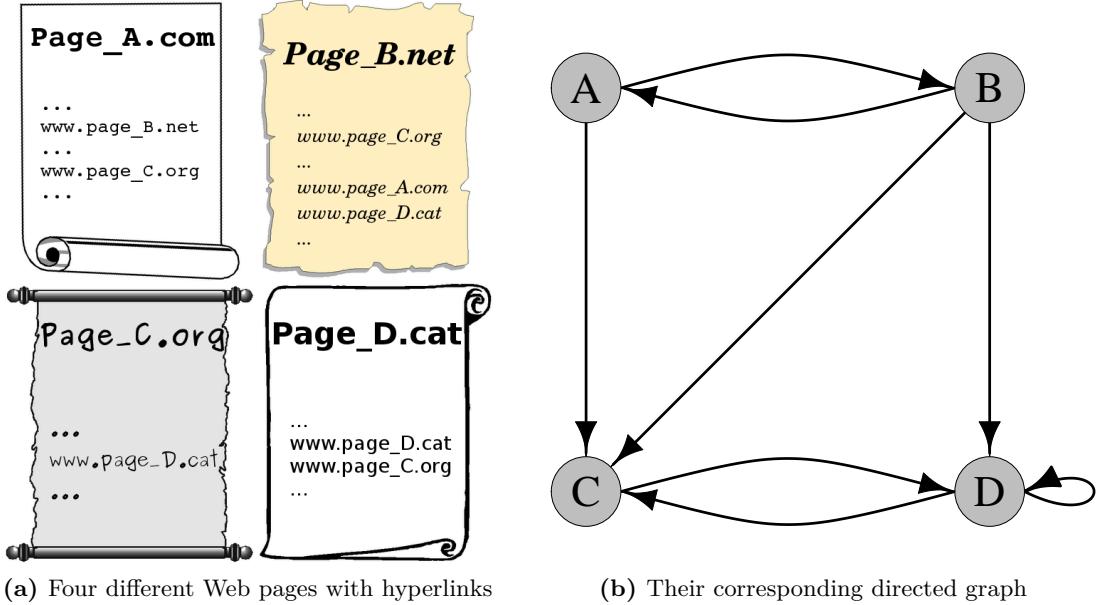


Figure 2.1: Picture 2.1a contains an example of four different Web pages linked between them. In plot 2.1b there is its representation with a directed graph: pages are vertices, and each hyperlink is a directed edge with the origin in the page which links and the end in the page linked.

of complex networks are found in very different areas: in the physical world, with electric and telephone networks, metro stations; in biology, with food webs and metabolic paths in the cell; in economy, with ownership relations between companies or money exchanges between people; or in scientific research, with coauthorship networks. A popular science book of Barabási [4] details a number of networks in which we are involved and what it implies for our everyday life.

Networks in this sense also appear often related with computing. Computer networks are groups of interconnected computers which can communicate to each other sharing devices and information. The *Internet* is a physical system of interconnected computer networks that allows the connected computers accessing information from a high number of servers and other computers. The *World Wide Web* (also known as *Web* or *WWW*) is a virtual network made from a specific software protocol, which allows accessing to data scattered on the physical Internet. The Web, as a complex network, has its pages as vertices, and the *hyperlinks*, the references between documents, are its directed edges. In Figure 2.1 we illustrate it with an example.

A typical simplification of the Web graph, which allows a reduction of the number of vertices, consists in considering sites instead of pages. In this new graph, vertices are different sites, and an edge between two sites exist if there is at least one link between

pages of these two sites. For example, if the Web page `www.page_A.com/index.html` has an hyperlink to `www.page_B.net/english/information.html` then, when considering the sites network, `www.page_A.com` and `www.page_B.net` are linked.

The fact that the Web is a non-physical network makes its dynamics free from the constraints acting on the Internet. Any individual or institution can create new Web pages with any number of links to other documents, and each page can be pointed by an unlimited number of other pages.

The Web is different from other networks. For each document it is easy to know the number of outgoing hyperlinks, but not the number of incoming hyperlinks from other documents: hyperlinks are navigable in one direction, but not in the other. Because of its big size and this directed form, the Web structure is not easy to recover.

2.2 Web crawling

When the number of Web pages existing on the Internet was low, it was easy to maintain a complete list with all of them, so-called directories. As it grew up, this register was impossible to be kept manually. *Web crawlers* were created to help to dynamically maintain an updated list of pages and links between them. They are the necessary complement of Web search engines, tools designed to search for information on the Web.

Web crawlers are software packages designed to gather pages from the Web. They explore the Web in a methodical, automated manner. Since the number of web pages on the Web is extremely big, the complete collection is unrealisable. Even the most famous search engines, Google and Yahoo, are supposed to know a little portion of all the available Web pages at each moment [6]. Each collection of pages, therefore, must be cut by some criteria, usually size restrictions or properties of the domain name. One example is a collection of pages from only one top-level domain.

Many Web crawlers have been designed, all with this basic idea. One of them is *WIRE*.¹ It is an open-source Web crawler scalable, highly configurable, with a high performance, and it generates basic statistics with the collected data. Some of their parameters are the top-level domains to be analysed, the maximum number of pages or sites, the maximum size per page, the extensions of the documents to be downloaded, or the maximum number of pages from the same site.

WIRE is composed by four main programs that are run cyclically during the crawler's execution: manager, harvester, gatherer, and seeder. The process is finished when the cycles are completed within the constraints given by the user. In summary, the four programs do the following operations:

Manager It generates the list of URLs to be downloaded in a cycle. The selection of the pages is done according to quality criteria, which prioritizes new pages or the ones not visited since a long time. The location of pages is also taken into account: pages from a site with no pages downloaded yet have more value than the others.

¹ *WIRE*: Web Information Retrieval Environment. <http://cwr.cl/projects/WIRE>

Harvester It receives a list of URLs and attempts to download them from the Web.

At this point is important to notice that this process must be polite, without downloading many pages from a site at the same time. Not all the pages are downloaded successfully.

Gatherer It receives the raw content of the Web pages downloaded by the harvester and parses it. Some information, like the links or the URLs names, is also stored in special data structures allowing a fast information retrieval.

Seeder It receives the list of URLs found by the gatherer and adds some of them to the collection according to configuration parameters, such as the domains where the crawling is desired.

In our work, as we will explain in Chapter 3, we use data obtained after some WIRE crawlings over the .cat Web domain. In order to get it, we needed to understand in detail how the crawler works. Additionally, we modified parts of its code, which allowed us to obtain specifically our desired data.

2.3 Studies about the Web

2.3.1 Topological properties

Some structural and topological properties of the Web have been analysed since the early nineties, as summarized in a recent book of Pastor-Satorras et al. [24]. Here we review some of them: the small world property, the Web connectivity, the scale free property, and an specific growing model, preferential attachment.

Small world

The most famous example of the *small world* property is the phenomena called *six degrees of separation* [20]. This is the fact that, in the personal relationship network, if one person is at one step from every person he knows, and at two steps of each person known by one person he knows, and so on, then each person is at most six steps from each other person in the world.

In the Web, the property of small world is applied in the sense that, although the number of pages is high, the average shortest path between two of them is low (usually $\langle l \rangle \sim 11$). This fact is explained in part by the presence of *hubs*, vertices in the network with a high out-degree, and *authorities*, vertices with a high in-degree.

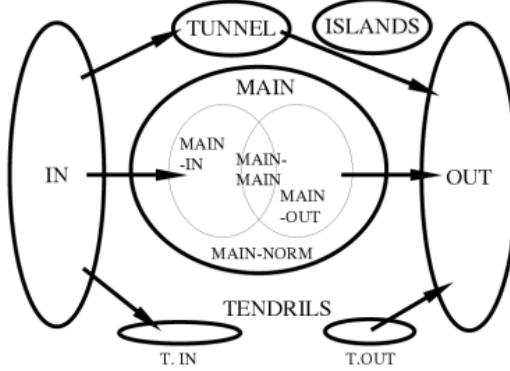


Figure 2.2: Structural components of the Web. The MAIN component contains all the sites belonging to the strongest connected component. The IN and OUT component have sites that can reach the MAIN component or are reached from the MAIN component. TENDRILS contain sites that are linked from the IN component (TIN) or link to the out component (TOUT). TUNNEL contains sites reached from the IN component that can arrive to the OUT component, whereas ISLANDS has sites without edges to MAIN. The MAIN component contains special subsets: MAIN-MAIN, with sites reached directly from IN which can reach OUT directly, MAIN-IN and MAIN-OUT, with sites reached directly from IN or which can reach OUT directly, but that are not in MAIN-MAIN, and MAIN-NORM, with the rest of sites belonging to the MAIN component. Figure extracted from an article which analyses the Chilean Web [2].

Web connectivity

An interesting study focuses in the biggest connected component of the Web, when considered as an undirected network. In this component we distinguish several parts. Basically, there is a large strong connected component, denoted as MAIN, where a directed path exists between any pair of pages. Connected to this core there are the IN and OUT components, with pages that can reach all pages of the MAIN or can be reached from all pages of the MAIN, respectively, but not conversely. Along with these sets there are smaller components. This structure, shown in Figure 2.2, appears again in most natural large subgroups of the Web, such as national domains.

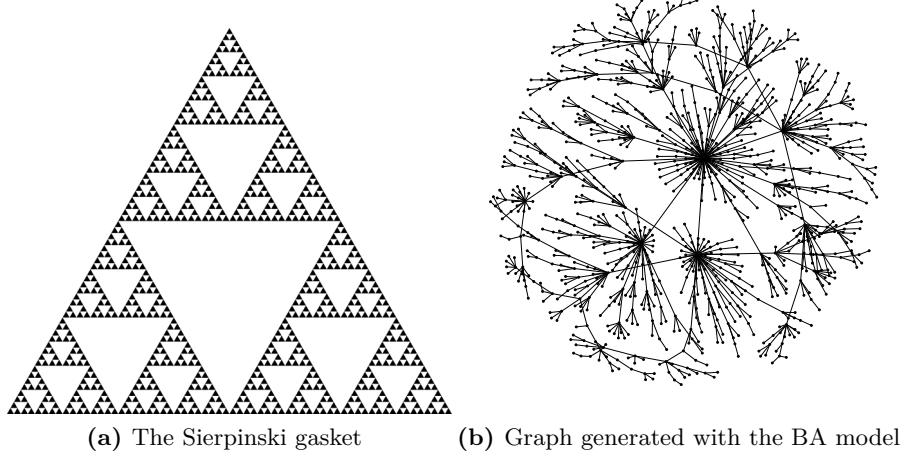


Figure 2.3: Two examples of the scale-free property. The first is the Sierpinski gasket, a fractal obtained by an iterative process removing the central part of triangle and then focusing in the remaining sub-triangles, and so on. The second is a graph with 1000 vertices generated with the Barabási-Albert model, a simple algorithm which generates networks with power law distributed degrees.

Scale-free networks

Large networks, such as the Web, often have a property known as *scale-freeness*, *self-similarity*, or *scale invariance*. This property is found in many natural and artificial systems, as detailed in a book of Caldarelli [9]. It refers to the fact that a part of an object is similar to the full object. Scale-freeness is well seen in fractals, geometric figures in which the whole figure and parts of it are equally complex. The Sierpinski gasket, shown in Figure 2.3a, is a famous example of it.

The mathematical form of self-similarity is represented by power laws. A *power law* is any function of the form $f(x) = x^\lambda + o(x^\lambda)$. The linear function $y = x$ and the quadratic function $y = x^2$ are the simplest examples. When plotting power laws in a double logarithmic scale we obtain straight lines. This follows from the properties of the logarithm, because

$$y = x^\lambda \quad \text{implies} \quad \log y = \lambda \log x.$$

From these formulas we obtain that the slope of the straight line is equal to the coefficient of the original function.

An example of a power law is the Zipf's law [28], from linguistics but generalizable to many areas. Zipf's law says that the frequency f_w of a word w in a text depends in a power law form of its rank r_w : r_w equal to 1 for the most frequent word, 2 for the second, and so on. Formally we write

$$f_w \propto r_w^{-\lambda},$$

where the sign \propto indicates proportionality and λ corresponds to the exponent without the

negative sign. Since λ is in most cases equal to one, it is said usually that the frequency of a word is inversely proportional to its rank.

The statistical distributions $P_{in}(k)$ of the in-degree of the Web network, defined as the fraction of vertices of the network with in-degree equal to k , and $P_{out}(k)$ of the out-degree, defined similarly, follow power laws. We write

$$P(k) \propto k^{-\lambda},$$

where we again observe the apparition of a negative sign in the exponent, in order to work with positive values of λ : like all discrete probability distributions, it is true that $\sum_k P(k) = 1$. Usually, in different subsets of the Web, λ takes a value between 2 and 3.

Growing model: preferential attachment

Scale-free models have taken a lot of attention in the literature. The growing mechanism by which these networks acquire the scale invariance has been a rather popular research subject. Some models have been proposed. The oldest ones do not succeed in explaining this behaviour (although they are good for explaining other phenomena), whereas the newest propose mechanisms to generate scale-free networks.

The simplest graph-generating model is the *Erdős-Rényi model*, or *random model* [14]. Given the n vertices of a network, each one of the $n(n - 1)/2$ possible edges have the same probability p to appear in the graph. This model is correct for representing some real situations, like the telephone wiring of a set of houses. In these graphs, the degree distribution follows a binomial distribution $P(k) = \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k}$, and the diameter of the graph is $D(k) \simeq \ln(n) / \ln(\langle \ln(k) \rangle)$.

The random model, however, is not able to explain the growth of many real networks. It does not produce scale-free networks with power law distributions. More complex models are needed to generate them. Additionally, to reproduce networks evolution, the graph must be build in successive time-steps, when new vertices and edges are added to the system.

Barabási and Albert developed a simple model [5] which succeeds on explaining this fact and grows in different time steps. It introduces two concepts to explain the growing behaviour: *growth* and *preferential attachment*. Growth implies that new vertices are added to the network at some time. Preferential attachment is the fact that these new vertices establish their connections preferentially with vertices that already have a high degree. A possible process to generate this model is explained in Algorithm 1.

These two simple rules produce naturally scale-free networks in the sense that the degree distribution is power law distributed, and the diameter D of the network is proportional to $\ln(n) / \ln(\ln(n))$. One example of a realization of the algorithm is in Figure 2.3b.

The preferential attachment model can be improved, including features of real networks. One is the addition of a value which represents the ability each vertex has to attract new edges, called *fitness*. This characteristic allows the growing in the degree of vertices with big fitness, although they are not the oldest in the network. Another

Algorithm 1 Barabási-Albert generating model

start with a set of n_0 vertices. It must be noted that $n_0 \geq 2$ and the degree of each vertex must be at least 1, otherwise it will remain disconnected from the rest of the network

for each time step **do**

- enter** new disconnected vertices at the system
- draw** m_0 new edges. This connect the new vertices with the old ones. They are chosen with a probability proportional to their degree, so vertex v has probability
$$P(v) = \frac{\deg(v)}{\sum_v \deg(v)}$$

end for

is the addition of new edges between existing vertices, or the consideration of directed networks, with two degree distributions (in and out). Finally, the last is the removal of edges and vertices.

2.3.2 National Web domains

Since the last decade the Web has been expanding without foreseeable limits, and several studies about national domains have been carried out. They are interesting because each domain has its own characteristics which differentiates it from others. A summary can be found in a work of Baeza-Yates et al. [1]. It compares the results of twelve studies from different countries and regions, including Brazil, Chile, Greece, Indochina, Italy, Korea and Spain. We briefly describe them in this section, and we will repeat, in Chapter 4, some of these studies with our available data.

The studies are focused at different levels of granularity, including words, pages, sites, and domains. The topics studied are: languages, page size, page age, pages per site, sites and pages per domain, second-level domains, degree, ranking, host graph, Web structure, URL length, HTTP responses code, document formats, image formats, Web server software, programming languages used, and relations between Web characteristics and socio-economic indicators.

The results differ when analysing different countries. We show, in Figures 2.4 and 2.5, the graphics for the in and out-degree in some of these top-level domains. In our work we will repeat this study and we will compare our obtained results with these ones.

2.3.3 Web Dynamics

Although the Web is highly dynamic, little is known about its evolution. In another article of Baeza-Yates et al. [3] it is studied the evolution of the Chilean domain between 2000 and 2003. This is done by analysing the changes in the Web connectivity structure, i.e. the fraction of vertices that migrate from one component (MAIN, IN, OUT, ISLANDS, TENDRILS) (explained in Figure 2.2) to another.

In general, new sites appearing in the Web go to the ISLANDS component, because they are not linked from other sites. Then, as they become better known by other sites,

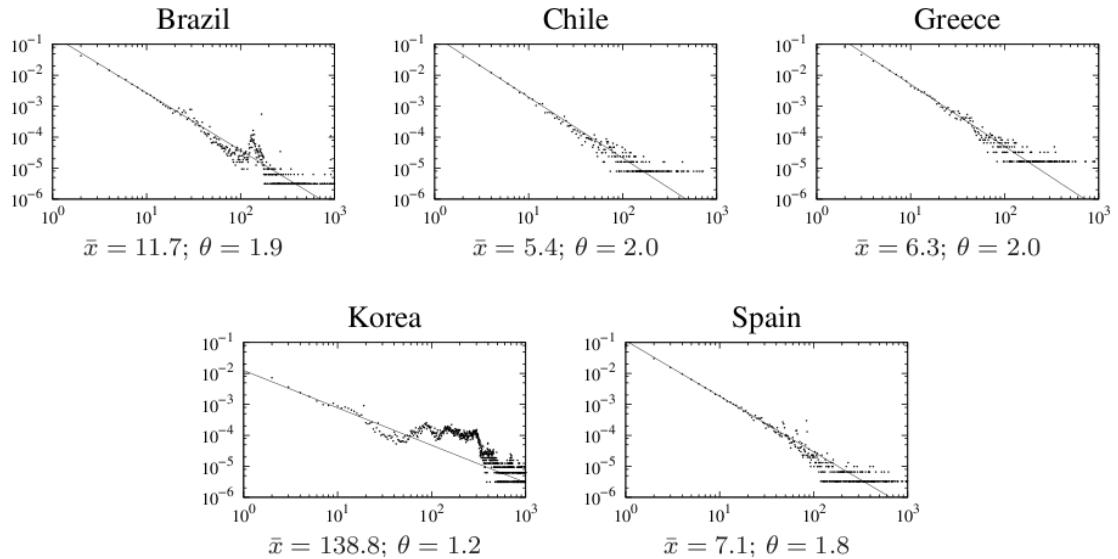


Figure 2.4: In-degree distribution of the Web sites of some countries. Power law distributions $P(x) = x^{-\theta}$, straight lines in logarithmic axes, fit well for the first values of degree x . The average degrees and the exponent θ of the function change in every country. In these cases, the average degrees for sites with at least one in-link vary from 5.4, in Chile, to 138.8, in Korea, and the exponent goes from 1.2, in Korea, to 2.0, in Greece and Chile.

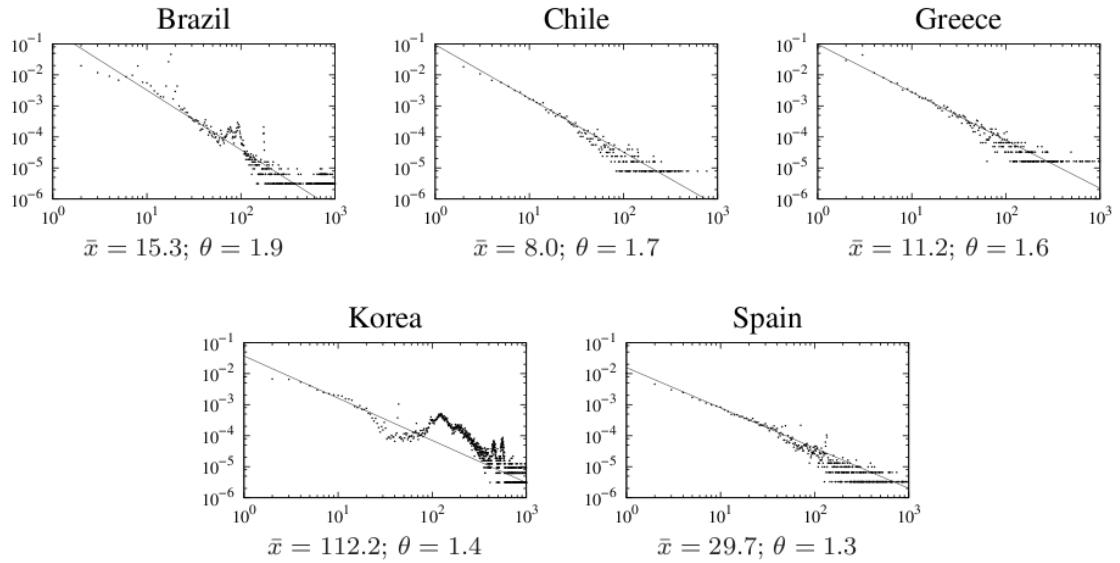


Figure 2.5: Out-degree distribution of the Web sites of some countries. Power law distributions $P(x) = x^{-\theta}$, straight lines in logarithmic axes, fit well for the first values of degree x . The average degrees and the exponent θ of the function change in every country. In these cases, the average degrees for sites with at least one out-link vary from 8.0, in Chile, to 112.2, in Korea, and the exponent goes from 1.3, in Spain, to 1.9, in Brazil.

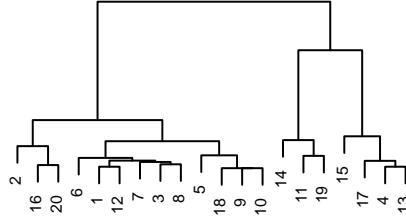


Figure 2.6: Example of a dendrogram with 20 elements. Dendograms are good tools to analyse community structure, as they show a hierarchical view.

they migrate to the IN, OUT, or MAIN components.

In our work we repeat most of these studies. In Chapter 4 we check Web dynamics and scale-free distributions of the .cat domain, in the same manner we explained in this section.

2.4 Community structure

Intuitively, a *community* consists of a group of vertices that are more linked to each other than to other vertices. The existence of communities in complex networks is clear: for example, social networks, which exhibit different communities, each one identified with a social group, or the Web, in the perspective that can be divided into different linguistics's communities.

Communities identified in networks may overlap others, so division in communities should not be a partition of vertices. In fact, there is more than a simple classification: *community structure encompasses a complicated set of modular components, or simple clusters, and hierarchical components* [25]. Given a network with non overlapping modules, one can continue dividing each module into other sub-modules until each vertex is in its own community. This hierarchical structure can be represented by a tree, or a *dendrogram*, like the one in Figure 2.6. Community structure of a network can be understood as the set of graph partitions obtained at each reasonable step of the procedure. The hierarchical structure of complex networks is also well seen in most of them. For example, in social networks each social group can be divided by other characteristics (ideology, type of music, or personal relations between members), or linguistic communities can be divided by the thematic of the page (business, education, or culture), or by its location.

Although we do not have a formal definition of what a community is, we need quantitative measures to evaluate the quality of community structure encountered in networks. Many measures have been introduced, and one of them, proposed by Newman [23], has been widely accepted in literature. It is known as *modularity*. Symbolized by Q , it is valid for undirected networks, understood as directed symmetric networks. It is defined as follows:

$$Q = \sum_r (e_{rr} - a_r^2),$$

where the sum extends over all communities r , e_{rr} is the fraction of edges that connect two vertices from community r , and a_r is the fraction of edges that point to a vertex in community r (and, symmetrically, a_r is also the fraction of edges that start in one vertex in community r). An equivalent definition of modularity, which does not need to consider directed symmetric networks, is

$$Q = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{vw} \left[A_{vw} - \frac{k_v k_w}{2m} \right] \delta(c_v, c_w),$$

where the sum extends over every pair of vertices, m is the total of edges, A is the adjacency matrix of the graph (A_{vw} is 1 if there is an edge connecting v and w , or 0 if not), k_i is the degree of vertex i and $\delta(c_v, c_w)$ is 1 if v and w belong to the same community, or 0 if not. The definition extends to directed networks by doing simple changes. Basically we have

$$Q = \sum_r (e_{rr} - a_r b_r),$$

where e_{rr} and a_r are equally defined and b_r is the fraction of edges that start in one vertex in community r , and in the second form

$$Q = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{vw} \left[A_{vw} - \frac{k_v^{in} k_w^{out}}{m} \right] \delta(c_v, c_w),$$

where now the adjacency matrix A_{vw} takes into account the direction of the edges, there is a distinction between in-degree and out-degree, and the denominators are not multiplied by a factor of 2.

Modularity takes values between -1 and 1 , and the greater this value, the better the community structure found. Community partitions with only one community have a value of Q equal to 0. Figure 2.7 contains four examples of evaluating community structure. It is important to remark that Q is a measure which depends of a given community partition, not from the whole graph. But it is common to associate Q to a graph by considering its partition which gives the highest value.

A curious phenomena is that there are networks whose maximum values of modularity are surprisingly low, even in their best community partitions. This fact was illustrated in an article of Guimerà et al. [17], where it was proved that any network of 128 vertices and 1024 edges has a maximum of modularity of 0.208.

The general problem of finding the partition which maximizes the value of Q in a network is difficult, NP-Complete [8]. This fact and the big size of complex networks makes exhaustive methods inapplicable. Because of these difficulties, the problem has been approached heuristically from different backgrounds, as we will see in Section 2.5.

The study of community structure is the main part of our work. All analyses in Chapters 4 and 5 are related to the study of community structure.

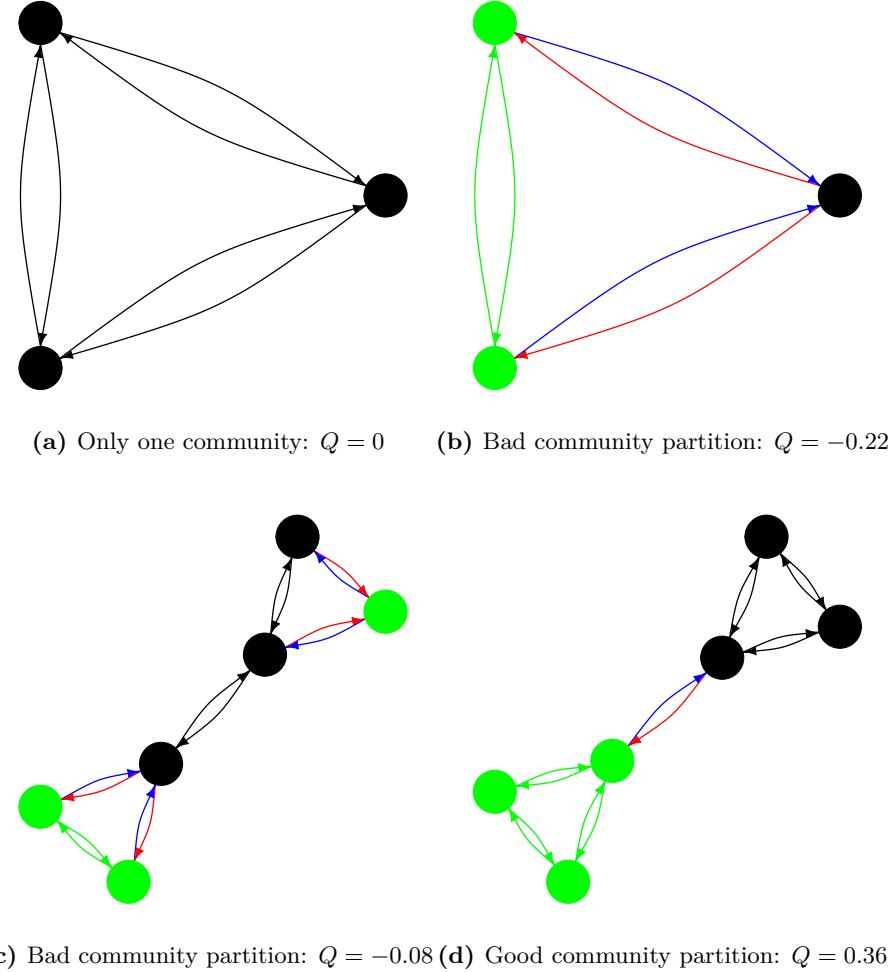


Figure 2.7: Four examples of evaluating community structure. The first two show the complete graph on 3 vertices, K_3 . In 2.7a there is only one partition, with modularity equal to $Q = 6/6 - (6/6)^2 = 0$. In 2.7b there are two partitions, and modularity is $Q = 0/6 - (2/6)^2 + 2/6 - (4/6)^2 = -0.22$, so we conclude that this is not a good graph partition in communities. The last two show two different partitions of a graph with, intuitively, clear community structure. In 2.7c modularity is $Q = 2/14 - (6/14)^2 + 4/14 - (8/14)^2 = -0.08$, so we conclude that this is not a good graph partition. On the contrary, in 2.7d, the value of Q is $Q = 6/14 - (7/14)^2 + 6/14 - (7/14)^2 = 0.36$, confirming our intuition that this is the really good partition. We remark that modularity is calculated as $Q = \sum_r (e_{rr} - a_r^2)$, where terms e_{rr} correspond to the fraction of edges which start and end in vertices of community r , and terms a_r correspond to the fraction of edges that point to one vertex in community r . Different colours show different communities of vertices.

2.5 Methods for community detection

Several community detection algorithms have been developed in the last years. Surveys are presented in an article of Danon et al. [11] and in a book of Caldarelli [9], although since their publications new algorithms seem to perform better in terms of time or quality of the partition found. More recently, a new summary is found in a review article of Fortunato [15]. Two fundamental approaches to the problem are possible: the *divisive* approach, which starts from the entire network as one big community and searches for suitable sub-communities, and so on, and the *agglomerative* approach, which starts placing each vertex into a different community and searches for bigger communities, and so on. Another interesting approach is based on *spectral analysis*, focusing the study in the properties of the adjacency matrix of the network, or in matrices obtained by simple transformations from the adjacency one. In this work we use four methods, and now we explain them in detail.

2.5.1 Extremal Optimization

Extremal Optimization for community detection, of Duch and Arenas [13], is a divisive method which optimizes the modularity using an heuristic search based on the Extremal Optimization (EO) algorithm. Basically, it consists in the optimization of a global variable by improving extremal local variables. The performance of EO algorithms have been shown to outperform in efficiency classical simulated annealing and genetic algorithms.

In this case, the global variable to optimize is Q . New variables q_i are defined,

$$q_i = \kappa_{r(i)} - k_i a_{r(i)},$$

where $\kappa_{r(i)}$ is the number of edges that a vertex i belonging to community r has with vertices into the same community, k_i is the degree of vertex i , and $a_{r(i)}$ the fraction of edges that point to a vertex in community $r(i)$. We have $Q = \sum_i q_i / 2L$, where L is the total of edges in the network. Rescaling the local variable q_i by the degree of vertex i we obtain a definition for the contribution of vertex i to the modularity,

$$\lambda_i = \frac{q_i}{k_i} = \frac{\kappa_{r(i)}}{k_i} - a_{r(i)}.$$

These variables λ_i are the local variables to improve. They are called *fitness*.

The heuristic proposed to find the optimal partition is summarized in Algorithm 2. It is absolutely deterministic, and like all local search methods, can be trapped into a local maximum. Instead, a variant of it is used, consisting in choosing the vertex to be changed by a probability selection based in a ranking of vertices according their fitness values, instead of the vertex with worst λ_i value.

After the execution of the heuristic, an optimization takes place. It consists of considering neighbourhood solutions of a given solution, with only one changed element. If the new solution is better, this becomes the current solution. This process is repeated until no improvement is found.

Algorithm 2 Extremal Optimization

split the vertices of the whole graph in two random partitions having the same number of vertices each one
repeat
 move the vertex with lower fitness λ_i from one partition to another
 recalculate the fitness of many vertices, because $a_{r(i)}$ involves them
until an optimal value of Q is reached
delete the edges between partitions
repeat the process with every resultant connected component, until no improvement of Q can be done

The computational cost involved in the whole process is, for networks of size n , $O(n^2 \ln^2 n)$, where a factor $n \ln n$ is the cost associated to the ranking process. However, it can be reduced using heap data structures for the ranking selection up to $O(n)$. Hence, the total cost of the algorithm is $O(n^2 \ln n)$.

2.5.2 Newman's algorithm

Newman and Girvan proposed two famous methods for community detection [16] [23], often taken as base line for comparative analysis of other methods. Apart from them, Newman also developed an interesting divisive method based on spectral analysis [22], whose main ideas are the following.

Given an undirected graph, the *modularity matrix* \mathbf{B} , a real symmetric matrix, is defined as

$$B_{ij} = A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m},$$

where A_{ij} are the elements of the adjacency matrix, m the total number of edges, and k_i and k_j , are the degrees of i and j vertices.

Using this matrix and considering the problem of dividing a network in two communities (1 and 2), modularity can be written as

$$Q = \frac{1}{4m} \sum_{ij} \left(A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} \right) s_i s_j = \frac{1}{4m} \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{s},$$

where $s_i = 1$ if vertex i belongs to group 1 and $s_i = -1$ if vertex i belongs to group 2.

Vector s can be written as a linear combination of the normalized eigenvectors \mathbf{u}_i of \mathbf{B} , $s = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbf{u}_i$, with $a_i = \mathbf{u}_i^T \cdot s$. Then

$$Q' = 4mQ = \sum_i a_i \mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{B} \sum_j a_j \mathbf{u}_j = \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{u}_i^T \cdot \mathbf{s})^2 \beta_i,$$

where β_i is the eigenvalue of \mathbf{B} corresponding to eigenvector \mathbf{u}_i . From now on the study focuses in Q' , omitting the constant value $1/4m$.

Assuming the eigenvectors are labelled in decreasing order, $\beta_1 \geq \beta_2 \geq \dots \geq \beta_n$, the maximum value of Q' is obtained by choosing the optimal values for the terms in \mathbf{s} . This means choosing \mathbf{s} so as to concentrate as much weight as possible in the terms of the sum involving the most positive eigenvalues. The problem is that elements of \mathbf{s} must take only two values: 1 or -1 . This optimization problem is NP-hard, so it is practically impossible to find the optimal value for \mathbf{s} in big networks without heuristics.

The heuristic chosen by the method consists of maximizing the term involving the leading eigenvalue and completely ignore the others. In other words, \mathbf{s} is chosen to maximize $(\mathbf{u}_1^T \cdot \mathbf{s})$, with s_i taking a positive value if the i th element of \mathbf{u}_1 is positive, and a negative value if not.

The method can be generalised to more than two communities. For this case, a new modularity matrix $\mathbf{B}^{(g)}$ is defined for each subgraph g as follows:

$$B_{ij}^{(g)} = A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} - \delta_{ij} \left[k_i^{(g)} - k_i \frac{d_g}{2m} \right],$$

where, $k_i^{(g)}$ is the degree of vertex i within subgraph g and d_g is the sum of the total degrees k_i of the vertices in the subgraph. The subgraph modularity $Q_g = \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{B}^{(g)} \mathbf{s}$ gives the additional contribution to the total modularity made by the subgraph's division.

The main part of Newman's algorithm, explained in Algorithm 3, uses these concepts.

Algorithm 3 Newman's algorithm. Main part

```

construct the modularity matrix for the network
find its leading (most positive) eigenvalue and eigenvector
if the proposed split makes a zero or negative contribution to the total modularity of
the network then
    leave the corresponding subgraph undivided
else
    divide the network into two parts according to the signs of the elements of this
vector
end if
repeat the process for each of the parts

```

The results are improved with another heuristic which moves vertices from one partition to the other finding better values of modularity, detailed in Algorithm 4.

The full method is the combination of the two algorithms explained before. Firstly, it uses the modularity matrix to find a good partition of the network according to the signs of the leading eigenvector. Then, it applies the second optimization method to get more accurate results before the partition of the network in two communities. In addition, the method is able to provide a hierarchical view of the community structure found, as the entire process consists in the division in two parts of groups of vertices.

The computational cost of the method scales with the number of vertices as $O(n^2 \log n)$.

Algorithm 4 Newman's algorithm. Second heuristic

start from a given partition of the network
repeat
 find the vertex that, when moved to the other group, gives the biggest increase in the modularity of the network, or the smallest decrease if no increase is possible
 make the move
until all vertices are moved, with the restriction that one vertex can only be moved one time
search the set of intermediate states occupied by the network during the operation and find the state that has the greatest modularity
repeat the process starting from this state, until no improvement can be done

2.5.3 PBD algorithm

The Pujol, Béjar, and Delgado algorithm [26], abbreviated PBD algorithm, is an agglomerative method based on the combination of spectral analysis and modularity optimization. Spectral analysis is used to reduce the number of initial vertices of the network by creating a smaller number of groups. This is done by applying random walkers through the network and associating each vertex to the most probable random walker. After this, a hierarchical classification of the groups takes place, and the best partition is the one which gives the higher modularity.

In this process, s random walkers go through the network. The transition probability matrix M is defined as

$$M = (A + I)D^{-1},$$

where I is the identity matrix and D is a diagonal matrix of the form $D_{ii} = 1 + \sum_j A_{ij}$. The process carried out by random walkers is defined by

$$G^{t+1} = M'G^t,$$

until G^T with T equal to 3.

After this, the n vertices of the network are classified into s groups, each one in the group of the random walker visited most. This method allows a reduction of the initial number of groups, although the number cannot be equal to s : a random walker can be *precluded*, when all vertices visited by it are also visited more often by another random walker; and, since the Markov process is iterated only T times, there is no guarantee that all vertices are visited by at least one random walker.

An important aspect is that the partition of the network depends on which vertices are seeds, or origins, of the random walkers. In order to select the initial vertices G^0 , an heuristic is proposed. Let R be the approximate fraction of vertices chosen as seeds, initially the ones with higher degree. R takes values between 0 and 1, experimentally found 1/5 as a good one. Let z be the maximum value that makes the partition composed of the vertices with higher degree larger or equal to R , $\sum_{j=z}^{j \leq \max(k)} p(k_j) \leq R$, where $p(k_j)$ is the proportion of vertices with degree k_j . Then, if vertex i has degree k_i greater or equal than z , a random walker starts at this vertex.

Once the initial partition is created, the method builds a hierarchical clustering, creating partitions C_s, C_{s-1}, \dots, C_1 of the data, where C_s consists of s clusters, the ones obtained with the random walkers, and C_1 consists of a single group containing all the vertices. The method iteratively joins the two groups that are most similar. As a result, after $s - 1$ join operations, the clustering is finished and the result is a dendrogram, which reveals the structure of the data.

This is done in the following manner. For each group j of the s initials, their contribution to the total modularity is $q_j = e_{jj} - a_j^2$. The group j that contributes less to the total modularity is selected to be joined to the group i that maximizes the increment of modularity:

$$\Delta Q = (2e_{ij} + e_{ii} + e_{jj}) - (a_i + a_j)^2 - (e_{ii} - a_i^2) - (e_{jj} - a_j^2) = 2(e_{ij} - a_i a_j),$$

where the first two terms in the second equality are contribution of the merged group and the lasts the contribution of each single group.

The method is summarized in Algorithm 5.

Algorithm 5 PBD algorithm

choose the initial positions for the s random walkers
process the s random walkers traversing the network
classify the n vertices of the network into s groups, each vertex in the group of the random walker visited most
construct a hierarchical clustering with the s groups, merging the group with lower contribution to modularity with the group which makes a bigger increment
select the partition with highest modularity

The computational cost of the method for n vertices is $O(n^2)$ in the worst case, specifically $O(ns)$. The complexity of finding the seeds for the random walkers is $O(n)$. The multiplication of M and G can be done in $O(ms)$, where m is the number of edges of the network, due to the sparseness of M and G . For each random walker j , its probability scenario can be calculated in cost $O(m)$. Hence, the final cost can be considered $O(ns)$, as the number of edges scales with n in the case of bigger values of n . The contribution of each group to the total modularity can be calculated in $O(s)$, and the $s - 1$ merge operations are linear with the number of groups, so they perform in $O(s^2)$.

2.5.4 Louvain

The last method, of Blondel, Guillaume, Lambiotte, and Lefebvre [7], is called *Louvain* in honour to the university where it was developed. It is an agglomerative method able to find partitions of large networks in short time, and it provides a complete hierarchical structure for the network, like the previous two explained methods.

The method is divided in two phases that are repeated iteratively. Firstly, it assigns a different community to each vertex in the network, resulting in as many communities as vertices. Then, for each vertex i their neighbours j are considered. It evaluates the

gain of modularity that would occur if i was removed from its community and placed in the community of j . After it, vertex i is placed in the community for which the gain is maximum, but only if the gain is positive. This process is applied repeatedly and sequentially for all vertices until no improvement can be done.

The gain of modularity ΔQ obtained by moving an isolated vertex i into a community C can be computed by:

$$\Delta Q = \left[\frac{\sum_{in} + k_{i,in}}{2m} - \left(\frac{\sum_{tot} + k_i}{2m} \right)^2 \right] - \left[\frac{\sum_{in}}{2m} - \left(\frac{\sum_{tot}}{2m} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{k_i}{2m} \right)^2 \right],$$

where \sum_{in} is the sum of the weights of the edges inside C , \sum_{tot} is the sum of the weights of the edges incident to vertices in C , k_i is the sum of the weights of the edges incident to vertex i , $k_{i,in}$ is the sum of the weights of the edges from i to vertices in C and m is the sum of the weights of all the edges in the network. A similar expression is used when evaluating the change of modularity when i is removed from its community.

The second phase consists in the construction of a new network whose vertices are the communities found during the first phase. When doing this, the weights of the edges between the new vertices are calculated as the sum of the weight of the edges between vertices in the corresponding communities. Edges between vertices of the same community become self-loops in the new network.

The two phases are repeated successively until no more changes happen, and the final result is the partition with maximal modularity. The method is summarized in Algorithm 6.

Algorithm 6 Louvain

```

repeat
  construct a network whose vertices are the communities of the previous step, with
  the corresponding edges. In the first step, each vertex of the original network is
  considered
  repeat
    for each vertex  $i$  do
      select the neighbour  $j$  with the best gain of modularity when placing  $i$  together
      with  $j$ 
      if the gain is positive then
        assign vertex  $i$  to the community of vertex  $j$ 
      end if
    end for
  until no improvement of modularity can be done
  until no changes in the network

```

This method is extremely fast. This is because the gains in modularity can easily be computed and the number of communities decreases drastically after few iterations, so most of the running time is concentrated in the first iterations.

In Chapter 4 we check the performance of these methods over the .cat domain network. After analysing the results we will select the best one, and we will continue realizing studies with the results of this method.

2.6 Clustering in common data sets

Community detection in complex networks can be viewed as a particular case of the classic problem of classify elements into different groups. Some approaches to the general clustering problem have been proposed. We review only the simplest because these are the ones we use. Besides, in Section 2.7, we review some techniques from clustering research that we further use in our community detection problems.

Usual datasets do not have the structure of graphs: they look as large tables where rows are elements and columns element attributes. Clustering techniques to put elements into similar groups are a bit different. They are based in similarity measures between elements, or distances, which are obtained from the numeric values of their attributes. The main idea of these methods is to put together elements with high high similarities, or small distance values.

Once some elements are joined in a group, they are not considered any more as individuals to classify and the whole group is taken into account. Its attributes are often the average values of those from their elements. We explain briefly two classic methods for clustering: k-means and hierarchical clustering.

2.6.1 K-means

Direct partition is a method which consists in partitioning the n elements into k groups, maximizing the similarity between elements of the same cluster (intra-cluster similarity) and minimizing the similarity between elements of different clusters (inter-cluster similarity). This process is computationally hard, NP-complete, and some heuristics are used. *K-means*, in their classic heuristic form, is one of them. It consists in considering k positions, called centres, and grouping the elements to the closest center. The process is repeated iteratively, choosing each time the center as the center of the group, until there is convergence. The method is summarized in Algorithm 7.

Algorithm 7 K-means

```

select, randomly or not,  $k$  centres
for a concrete number of iterations do
    assign each individual to the closest center
    define the new partition of elements
    update the  $k$  centres of each group
    if the centres are similar to the old centres then
        exit
    end if
end for

```

The main advantage of this method is its computational cost, linear with the number of elements. In contrast, it presents two problems: the number of groups, k , must be known a priory and it finds a local optimal partition, which depends strongly of the initial choice of centrers. In fact, this method is known to be quite unstable.

2.6.2 Hierarchical clustering

The main idea of *hierarchical clustering* is to classify the n elements in a dendrogram, like the one in Figure 2.6. A dendrogram is basically a tree, in which nodes can contain single elements or groups of them.

Initially, individual elements are considered as distinct nodes. Then, the hierarchical structure is built by joining pairs of nodes with a low distance between them. The full process consists of $n - 1$ joining operations. The method is summarized in Algorithm 8.

Algorithm 8 Hierarchical clustering

```

consider the initial elements to be clustered as nodes
calculate the distances between nodes
while the number of nodes to be clustered > 1 do
    find the nearest pair of nodes
    join them in a single node
    update the list of nodes, removing the two older and introducing the new one
    update the matrix of distances between nodes
end while
```

Hierarchical clustering is not as efficient as k-means, as it uses quadratic time with the number of elements, but it gives the full classification of elements within groups, allowing the *a-posteriori* selection of any number of groups. It also informs of the whole process of finding the clusters.

These methods, k-means and hierarchical clustering, can also be applied to graphs, for example defining a similarity measure between vertices as the weight of the edge between them. However, they do not perform as well as specific community detection methods, specially adapted to the graph structure of data and the *sparseness* of complex networks, the fact that the number of edges is low, usually proportional to the number of vertices. In Chapter 4 we propose a meta-method for community detection which uses hierarchical clustering. It takes as attributes of vertices community assignments from other methods.

2.7 Similarity measures between clusterings

In the previous sections we have reviewed community detection and clustering methods. As we have seen, these methods are heuristics, and results from different methods can vary between them. However, it is clear that networks, or data frames, with clear group structure will exhibit less differences between results than others with a non well-defined structure. The property which compares results from different clusterings, or community partitions, is called *similarity*. It is important to differentiate similarity measures between elements, which are useful for clustering them into similar groups (used in the clustering methods we explained before in Section 2.6) and measures to evaluate similarity between given clusterings (the focus of this section). We review three of them: one based in pair matching, the other in set matching, and the last in information theory. Each of them has advantages in some sense and disadvantages in other aspects.

In this section we use the definitions and the notation of Meila [19]. It defines a *clustering* $\mathcal{C} = C_1, C_2, \dots, C_K$ as a partition of a set of points, or a *data set* D of n elements into mutually disjoint subsets C_1, C_2, \dots, C_K called *clusters*, each of them with n_1, n_2, \dots, n_K elements, with $n = \sum_{k=1}^K n_k$. It also defines a second clustering of the same data set D , $\mathcal{C}' = C'_1, C'_2, \dots, C'_{K'}$, with cluster sizes $n'_{k'}$.

2.7.1 Counting pairs measure: Rand index

A pair of points from D fall under one of this four possible cases, counted by variables N_{ij} :

- N_{11} number of point pairs that are in the same cluster both \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' ,
- N_{00} number of point pairs in different clusters under both \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' ,
- N_{10} number of point pairs in the same cluster under \mathcal{C} but not under \mathcal{C}' ,
- N_{01} number of point pairs in the same cluster under \mathcal{C}' but not under \mathcal{C} .

The four counts always satisfy $N_{11} + N_{00} + N_{10} + N_{01} = n(n - 1)/2$.

Rand index [27] is a measure based in counting pairs of points. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') = \frac{N_{11} + N_{00}}{n(n - 1)/2}.$$

It takes values in the interval $[0, 1]$, with higher values when the clusters are more similar.

This measure is intuitive, but presents two problems: it has most of their values concentrated in a small interval near 1, and the value for the worst case differs a lot when considering different sets and partitions, in most cases it is in the interval $[0.5, 0.95]$. It complicates the interpretation of the numerical result.

2.7.2 Set matching measure: Dongen metric

Given two elements C_k and $C'_{k'}$ from clusters \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' , respectively, we denote with $n_{kk'}$ the number of elements of their intersection,

$$n_{kk'} = |C_k \cap C'_{k'}|.$$

Dongen metric [12] is based on identifying each element in one clustering with the most similar in the other, and vice-versa. Formally,

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') = 2n - \sum_k \max_{k'} n_{kk'} - \sum_{k'} \max_k n_{kk'}.$$

This measure, which is a metric, takes values in the interval $[0, 2n]$, but in our work we will consider its normalized form, which consists in dividing the value by $2n$,

$$N\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') = \frac{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}')}{2n} = 1 - \frac{\sum_k \max_{k'} n_{kk'} - \sum_{k'} \max_k n_{kk'}}{2n},$$

measure called *normalized Dongen metric*, or, for more simplicity, also Dongen metric.

It presents the problem that it only finds a best match for each cluster, and does not analyse what happens to the unmatched part of the cluster.

2.7.3 Information theory measure: variation of information

This measure, of Meila [19], is a criterion based on information theory. In order to understand it, we need two concepts: how much information is in each of the clusterings, and how much information one clustering gives about the other.

Given the probability of a point to be in cluster k , $P(k) = \frac{n_k}{n}$, which is a random variable taking K values, the uncertainty about which cluster is it going to be in is equal to the *entropy* of the random variable

$$H(\mathcal{C}) = - \sum_{k=1}^K P(k) \log P(k),$$

known as the *entropy associated with clustering* \mathcal{C} . Entropy is always non-negative, and takes the value 0 only when there is no uncertainty, when there is only one cluster. Entropy is measured in bits.

Defining $P(k, k')$ as the probability that a point belongs to C_k in cluster \mathcal{C} and to $C'_{k'}$ in \mathcal{C}' ,

$$P(k, k') = \frac{|C_k \cap C'_{k'}|}{n},$$

the *mutual information* between the clusterings \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' is

$$I(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{k'=1}^{K'} P(k, k') \log \left(\frac{P(k, k')}{P(k)P(k')} \right).$$

Mutual information between clusterings is interpreted as the information that one clustering has about the other. Intuitively, given a point, the uncertainty about its cluster in \mathcal{C}' is measured by $H(\mathcal{C}')$. Then, if we know which cluster the point belongs to in \mathcal{C} , the value of how much does this knowledge reduce the uncertainty about \mathcal{C}' is equal to $I(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}')$.

Variation of information, or *VI*, is defined as the total uncertainty of the clusterings of all points in \mathcal{C} and in \mathcal{C}' minus the mutual information we know of one clustering knowing the other,

$$\begin{aligned} VI(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') &= [H(\mathcal{C}) - I(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}')] + [H(\mathcal{C}') - I(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}')] \\ &= H(\mathcal{C}) + H(\mathcal{C}') - 2I(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') \\ &= -\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{k'=1}^{K'} \left[P(k, k') \log \left(\frac{P(k, k')}{P(k')} \right) + P(k, k') \log \left(\frac{P(k, k')}{P(k)} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

VI is a metric which takes values in the interval $[0, \log n]$. It does not have the problems we have discussed for the previous measures, although its interpretation is not as intuitive as the interpretation of them.

In our work we will use its normalized form, which is called *normalized variation of information* or, for more simplicity, variation of information,

$$NVI(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}') = \frac{VI(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}')}{\log n} = -\frac{\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{k'=1}^{K'} \left[P(k, k') \log \left(\frac{P(k, k')}{P(k')} \right) + P(k, k') \log \left(\frac{P(k, k')}{P(k)} \right) \right]}{\log n},$$

In our work we use similarity measures to compare results of community detection methods when applied to the .cat sites network. We are interested in evaluating how similar are these results in order to decide if communities found are significant or not. We use normalized Dongen metric and normalized variation of information in Chapters 4 and 5, although we will call them simply Dongen metric and *VI*.

2.8 Robustness

Once a community partition is obtained by some method, for example one of the explained ones in Section 2.5, we may ask ourselves if the division found is statistically significant or it could be as a result of chance. One approach to answer this question is based in the property of *robustness*, explained in an article of Karrer et al. [18].

The idea is that networks with a clear community structure have a global modularity maximum, while networks without it have many maximums of similar value, competing between them. This idea is inspired in physical experiments about glassy annealing, which revealed that high temperatures favoured poor divisions, whereas low temperatures facilitated better ones. In this second case, with good partitions, small changes to a network, for example the addition or removal of a few edges, would result in small changes in the modularity of the network. But the behaviour of the partitions found would be different depending on the strength of its community structure. In a network with a well-defined structure, small changes would result in small changes in the groups, but in a

network with a non-clear structure they may provoke important changes in the structure of communities, due to the fact of the many modularity maximums competing between them.

As a result, a simple way to determine if a network has a good community partition is to perturb the network and observe the resulting change in the optimal partition. The complete description of the method involves two problems:

1. How can we perturb a network?
2. How can we quantify changes in community structure?

We summarize a method, also from the same article [18], which succeeds in answering the two problems. This proposal is valid for undirected unweighted networks, although with little changes it could be applied to weighted and/or directed networks. It needs a community detection method to perform the study: the selected one is Newman's algorithm.

The approach to the first problem is the following. Consider the network of study as a graph G , with degree of vertex i equal to k_i . Then build a random graph G' with n vertices and m edges with the same edge distribution as the original one, an expected number of edges between vertices i and j equal to

$$e_{ij} = \frac{k_i k_j}{2m}.$$

G and G' share some properties: both have the same number of vertices and edges and the same edge distribution, but G' does not have community structure. The method, hence, consists of transforming the G into a new graph G'' with a random part and a part which remains equal to the original, both controlled with a parameter α . This is done in Algorithm 9.

Algorithm 9 Method to perturb a network

```

for each edge in the network do
  specify a threshold number  $\alpha$ 
  pick a random number  $r$  in the interval  $[0, 1]$ 
  if  $r \leq \alpha$  then
    remove the edge from the network
    add a new edge to the network between a pair of vertices  $(i, j)$  chosen with
    probability  $e_{ij}/m$ 
  else
    leave the edge as it is
  end if
end for
```

When α is equal to zero, no edges are moved and the method preserves the original network G . When α is equal to one, all edges are moved and the method generates a

random graph similar to G' . For intermediate values of α the method generates graphs similar to the original but with a random component, adjusted by the parameter.

This method can be arranged to consider direction of edges. In this case, the probability of each edge depends of the order of their vertices.

When applying this method, it can happen that some vertices become isolated, i.e., not related with others in the network. In this case, this vertex is considered to form a communities of only one element.

The second problem is answered using one of the measures explained in Section 2.7, intended to evaluate similarity between clusters. The measure chosen in the article of Karrer et al. is VI , variation of information, in its normalized form.

Similarity measures need to have the same vertices in each of the partitions considered. For this reason, in the first part of the method, all vertices are given in the partition, including those which are isolated from others.

The full method consists in the repetition of the two steps for different values of α , and applying the community detection method. Firstly the network is perturbed. Then the community detection method is applied to the perturbed network. In the original document, it was Newman's algorithm. Finally, VI is evaluated between structure of the initial networks and structure of this new network. The process is done in parallel with the original network and with a random one with the same degree distribution as the original.

This process is repeated several times (10 or 100), depending on the size of the network. In each of them, a different random network is generated. The average results are considered, as this helps to avoid the bias of one single execution. The VI results are the average of all repetitions. The step for α values is fixed to 0.025. As a result, α takes around 40 different values in the interval $[0, 1]$.

The interpretation of results is not trivial. In Figure 2.8 we show the examples discussed in the original document. Summarizing the main idea, VI on networks with no robustness of community structure has a similar evolution in the original and in the associated random network. In contrast, robust networks have values of VI substantially lower for the first values of α when compared to their respective random networks. Although this is true in general, interpretations must be done carefully, as other factors, like the concrete values of VI , give information about its robustness.

In our work we check the robustness of the .cat domain network, in Chapter 4. We apply the method developed by Karrer et al., although we may vary the community detection algorithm and the similarity measure.

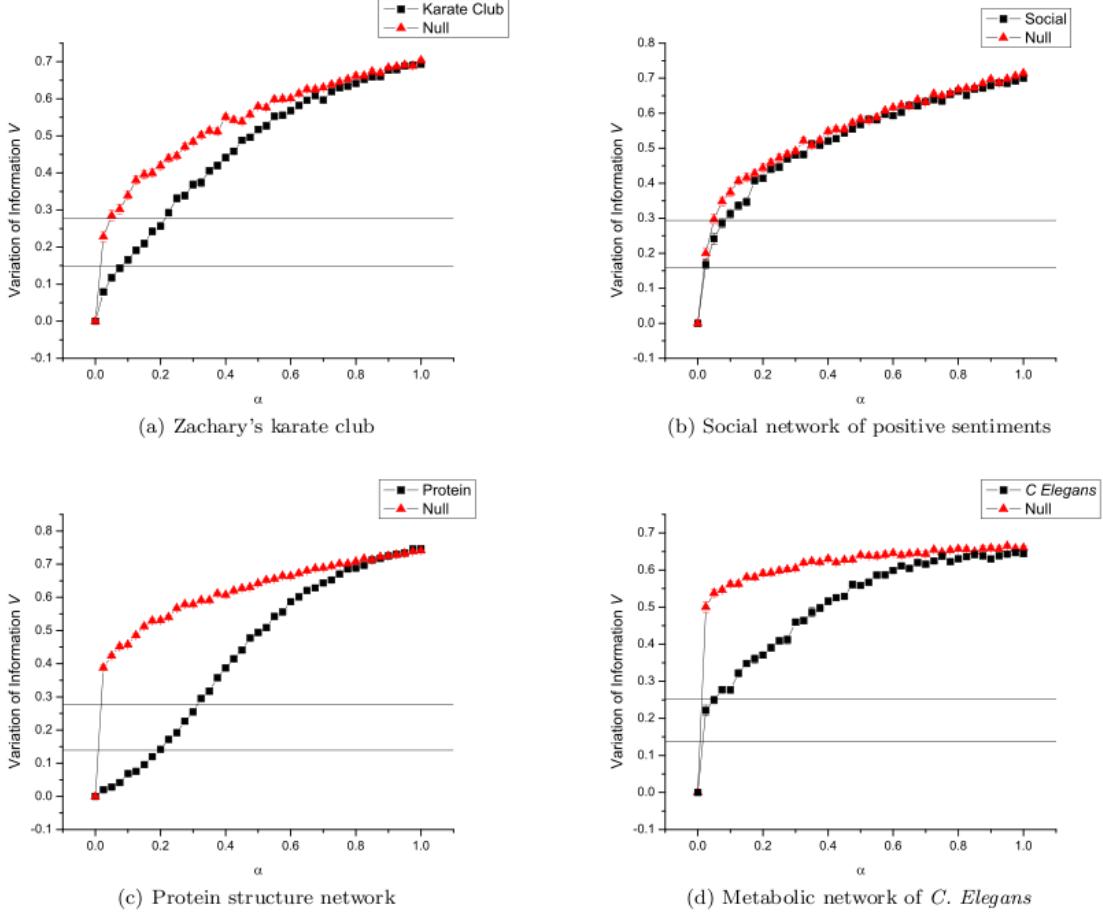


Figure 2.8: Variation of information as a function of the perturbation parameter α .

Examples and figures from the original article of Karrer et al. [18]. In each case two networks are compared: the original one, with squares as symbols, and the random one with the same edge distribution, represented with triangles. In the first case, the community structure of the network is substantially more robust against perturbation than in the random graph, because in the first steps VI is much bigger for the random one. In the second network, VI is quite similar in the two cases, suggesting the community structure found in the original graph is not robust. The third example is perfect to illustrate a robust network. VI for the original network is approximately zero in the first steps of the perturbation, in contrast to what happens with the random network. Finally, the last example shows a graph that, although their community structure is substantially more robust than the one in the random, VI takes high values since the first steps, suggesting that possibly this is not as robust as it could seem in the first view.

Chapter 3

Available data

In this chapter we explain the available data for the realization of studies. We contextualize it, explaining why it is interesting, and we detail specifically in what data consists.

3.1 Context

As we explained in Section 1.2, the `.cat` top level domain is relatively young, opened up for registration in February 2009. It is administered by Fundació puntCat,¹ a non profit organization whose main objective is to promote the Catalan culture and language. The number of registered domains has been increasing since its opening: in April 2009 it had around 35.000 registered domains. In Figure 3.1 we have a graphic of its growing, and in Table A.1 the specific data.

Fundació puntCat is also interested in research around it. Since early days, this foundation has been performing monthly crawls of the pages of the whole domain, using *WIRE*, the web crawler described in Section 2.2. Now, three years after the opening, the size of the data collected is enough to be analysed. As Fundació puntCat collected data since the fist months, one of the most interesting studies that can be done is the study of its evolution, from the beginning to a reasonable level of maturity.

Fundació puntCat and Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) signed an agreement with the one puntCat data can be studied by researchers from UPC. This work is the result of this accord.

¹Fundació puntCat. <http://www.domini.cat>

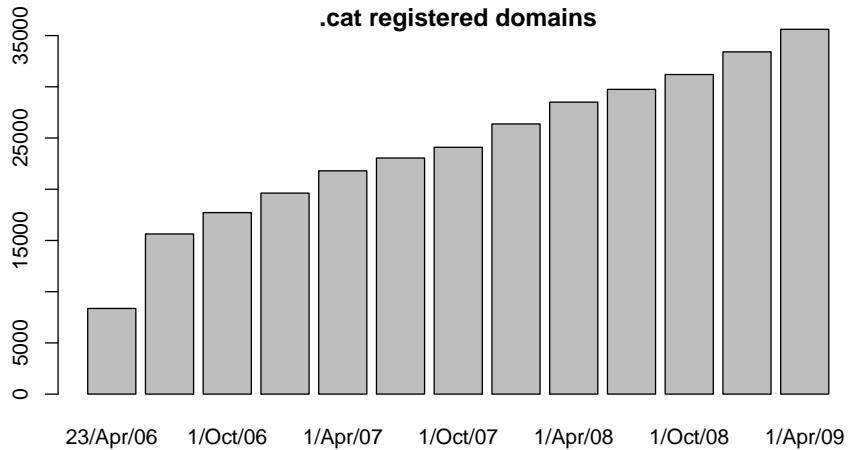


Figure 3.1: Evolution of the number of registered domains in the .cat top level domain. Information from Fundació puntCat web page, <http://www.domini.cat>. The number of domains increases continually. During the opening period of February-April 2006 the number of registered domains grew up until around 8.000. This quantity arrived to 35.000 in April 2009, the last month with available information.

3.2 Data selection

Initially, we disposed of the whole content of a .cat *WIRE* crawling, corresponding to March 2008. The dataset, including raw data, reports, and statistics, had a size of approximately 100 GB. We extracted two different graphs from this data: the .cat page network and the .cat site network. The page network had more than a million vertices, whereas the site network had around 3.000 vertices. We applied community detection algorithms to this networks, and we observed that results for the page network were that most or all pages from the same domain appeared together in the same community. On the contrary, the site network was fully unforeseeable. With this results we discarded to analyse the page networks and we decided to focus our attention in the site ones, as presumably, analyzing at the site level provides the same information with much smaller cost.

After analysing the full dataset and defining our work, we decided that we needed the following files from the .cat crawlings for the realization of our studies:

- The list of existing sites in each specific moment.
- The Web component in which each of them belongs to, which we will use to perform Web dynamics studies, like the ones in Subsection 2.3.1.
- The weighted directed graph structure of the links between sites in each specific moment. It would allow the possibility of considering graphs in different manners:
 - undirected unweighted

Month	Year
May	2007
September	2007
January	2008
March	2008
May	2008
January	2009
March	2009

Table 3.1: Months with data from the .cat domain chosen for this study

- undirected weighted
- directed unweighted
- directed weighted

Fundació puntCat informed us that data collected in the first months was not reliable, because only a little part of the domain was taken into account in the crawlings, and that information stored by them, in those first months, only contained some statistics, not the whole graph.

Despite this problem, we intended to study data from many months, even if it did not include the beginning of the domain. We only avoid using data from consecutive months, as we thought it was not relevant when analysing evolution during a relatively long period of time. We preferred to have data from as well distributed as possible months. We also found the problem that data from some months was unusable, due to the fact that some configuration parameters, including the used version of *WIRE*, were not known. Finally, we got data from seven different months, May 2007, September 2007, January 2008, March 2008, May 2008, January 2009, and March 2009. They are shown in Table 3.1.

We were a bit disappointed for not not disposing of data from the first months, but we solved it by reorienting our studies, focused since then in community detection and community analysis, instead of community evolution. Probably, if we had disposed of the full data, we could have observed evolution of communities since its beginning. Also it could have been interesting to check the moment in which the .cat network became an scale-free network, or if since its beginning the network exhibited this property.

We observed that the collection of data of Fundació puntCat only included sites following the format `http://www.*.cat`, with * replaced by any word without full stops. This fact is a bit surprising for us, as we carried out independent crawlings of the .cat domain and we found an amount of sites which did not follow this format. For example, we collected around 2.000 sites from the page `http://www.bloc.cat`, specialised in blogs, which had the format `http://*.bloc.cat`. On the contrary, data from Fundació puntCat only included the site `http://www.bloc.cat` on its repository. There are reasons supporting the two options. If we do not accept sites without the

www prefix and without full stops in its middle part, we avoid repetition of sites which have the two formats, with the prefix and without it, like `http://www.bloc.cat` and `http://bloc.cat`. But, if we allow all possible sites, we collect a greater number of sites when compared to the other possible collection.

To sum up, our available data consists on the `http://www.*.cat` site network of seven months, which we will call the *.cat site network*, with additional information as the Web component in which each site belongs to and the complete list of existing sites in each concrete moment. The total size of this data is of approximately 10 MB, a number extremely low when compared to the initial 100 GB of a simple month. This is because we only got specific information necessary for our studies and we avoided getting unnecessary data, reports, and statistics. This data allows us to perform studies about the .cat domain, checking its evolution and growth during a period of two years, approximately. Additionally, data permits the realization of community structure studies to check if the .cat sites are grouped in any understandable way, or if not.

Chapter 4

Static studies

We present in this chapter the studies carried out involving in each time only one collection of data of one month, which we call *static studies*. Firstly, we study general properties of these graphs: basic properties, degree distributions, and migration of sites. We reproduce studies from works of Baeza-Yates et al. [1] [3], where national Web domains are considered. After it, we focus in studies about community structure of networks, the main part of this project. Specifically, they are: modularity of graphs, distribution of communities encountered, similarity of distinct community partitions and robustness of community structure. We also reproduce some experiments with little variations on the structure of networks in order to see particularities of them. Finally, we provide a method to characterise the found communities, which is not based on subjectivity of the expert, but in an objective measure. Its main idea is the following: words which appear in most sites of one community provide meaningful information about which community it is.

As we displayed in Table 3.1, we analyse data from non-consecutive months. In most of cases we consider networks in their undirected unweighted form, as it is the simplest way to analyse them. When no explicit distinction will be done, we will understand networks in this way, which we will call *classic form*.

The key point of the chapter is the study of community partitions obtained with different methods. This part is basic for further studies: similarity, robustness and the identification of communities depend strongly of it. For this reason we will explain this part in detail. We divide this chapter in two parts, for more clarity: methodology and results. In methodology, we describe the studies performed, and we include references to previous related work. In results, we show the obtained results, and we discuss and analyse them. We suggest two possible ways to read this chapter. One is to switch between the explanation of the methodology and the results of each study. This is the way in which we have written the chapter, so it will be understood perfectly. The other, of course, consists on reading the chapter linearly, starting with all the methodology and finalising with the obtained results, or only focusing in one of these two parts.

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 Basic graph properties

Initially we perform the study of basic properties of the .cat site network. They are the following:

- Number of sites
- Number of links between sites
- Number of sites with links
- Number of connected components, considering the network in its classic form
- Size of the main connected component, considering the network in its classic form

The objective of this study is to observe their evolution with the passage of time, how these properties change with the advance of months. As the .cat domain, and the Web in general, are still in a growing phase, expected results should show a growing tendency in most of measures. In addition, results should show the fact that sites are becoming more related between them. One important thing must be remarked: when we study the number of connected components, there are shown only components of size greater than one: we do not consider sites which are not linked with any other site in the .cat domain. Recall again that networks are considered in their classic form, which means they are undirected and unweighted.

Like in all studies carried out in this chapter, results are shown and discussed further. Results of basic graph properties are in Subsection 4.2.1.

4.1.2 In and out-degree distributions

The next study of the .cat domain is focused on the in and out-degree distributions of the sites. Clearly, in this study networks are directed. We consider them also unweighted. This study consists in calculating how frequent are sites with a concrete value of the in or out-degree. As we saw in Figures 2.4 and 2.5 previously, the expected results are that degree distributions follow power laws: functions of the form $P_{in}(k) \propto k^{-\lambda}$, where $P_{in}(k)$ is the fraction of sites with in-degree equal to k , and similarly for the out-degree. In these distributions, a high number of sites have a low degree, whereas only few of them exhibit a high degree. They are the tail of the distribution.

In order to estimate the coefficient λ of the power law we have used the method `power.law.fit` from the `igraph` library,¹ which is based in maximum likelihood methods, as it is recommended in an article of Newman [21].

This study is important to check if the .cat site network has a complex network behaviour, with degree distributions according with their corresponding power laws, or

¹igraph library for complex network research. <http://igraph.sourceforge.net>

in contrast it exhibits a different behaviour corresponding to a transitory state until the moment the graph becomes a complex network.

Results are shown and discussed in Subsection 4.2.2. Their structure is like the ones appeared in the study of other national Web domains [1].

4.1.3 Web graph

The next study puts its attention in web dynamics: how, with the passage of time, sites become related with other sites in terms of the web graph structure shown in Figure 2.2. Here we reproduce one study of dynamics of a national domain [3] applied to the .cat site network. We analyse the number of elements of each component of the Web graph. We want to know if there is any tendency in the sites in this graph. In this study we take profit of additional data provided with the crawler, which for each site it indicates in which component of the graph it belongs to.

Results are shown and discussed in Subsection 4.2.3.

4.1.4 Community partition: modularity

From now on we study characteristics related with the property of community structure. We apply the methods for community detection explained in Section 2.5 to the .cat site network: Extremal Optimization, a divisive method, Newman's algorithm, based on spectral analysis, PBD algorithm, which combines spectral analysis and modularity optimization, and Louvain, based on the construction of simple networks where vertices are communities. We analyse the quality of the partitions obtained in terms of modularity and number of communities. In the case of EO method, which generates different community partitions in each execution, as it has a random part, we apply it 3 times, and the modularity we take into account is the average of them.

When checking the performance of methods for community detection, six networks have become a benchmark. Lots of methods are tested by analysing their performance in them. Before analysing the .cat site network, we have repeated the experiments with our available methods, in order to check if our implementation of Newman's algorithm [22] (we do not have the original source), is correct, and to evaluate the behaviour of all methods. The benchmark networks are the following:

karate The first of these networks is the *karate* network. It represents the social interaction between a group of 34 people which were members of a karate club.

jazz The second is the *jazz* network, a network of 198 jazz musicians in which two musicians are related if they have played together in at least one occasion.

celegans The third is the *celegans* network, a network of 453 vertices representing the metabolism of this organism.

email The fourth is the *email* network, representing the emails between 1133 students.

key The fifth is the *key* network, representing the 10680 users of the PGP algorithm for secure transactions.²

phis The last is the *physicists* network, consisting of 27519 authors and their coauthorship relations in the field of condensed matter.³

A new meta-method: cluster algorithm

Apart from the four explained methods, we propose a new one which uses the information generated by the others. Our idea is to have a method that, with results from the other ones, will be good enough to correct particular classification errors of a single method. We also want to check how a method not based in evaluate modularity performs in the problem of community detection.

This new method works as follows: from the partitions found by the four known methods, it generates a hierarchical clustering. In order to do this, we define a dissimilarity measure between each pair of sites of the following manner:

$$d(i, j) = 1 - \frac{[c_{EO}(i, j) + c_N(i, j) + c_{PBD}(i, j) + c_L(i, j)]}{4},$$

where $c_k(i, j)$ is 1 if method k classifies site i and site j in the same community and 0 if not. As we can see, $d(i, j)$ is a measure which takes values between 0 and 1, with low values if i and j are more similar. We remark that this measure is not proved to be a distance, it only compares how similar are each pair of vertices. But this is exactly what hierarchical clustering methods need for their classification. Once we have the hierarchical structure, we search the split of the hierarchical structure which gives the higher value of modularity. In order to avoid an excessive computation time, we only evaluate the results with a number of communities multiple of 10: 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on. Algorithm 10 summarizes the process.

Algorithm 10 Cluster algorithm using information from other methods

read the community partitions of EO, Newman, PBD and Louvain
construct the dissimilarity structure $d(i, j)$ as explained in the text
perform a hierarchical clustering of the sites
choose the partition which gives the best value of modularity

We check all the methods to networks in their classic form (undirected unweighted), for more simplicity. However, we also check the methods we can with different cases, taking the network weighted and/or directed. As we said previously, we are interested in finding the method which gives the best community partition, in terms of modularity, for further use in our studies.

All results are shown and discussed in Subsection 4.2.4.

²jazz, celegans, email, and key networks available in Arenas network datasets: <http://deim.urv.cat/~aarenas/data/welcome.htm>

³karate and phis networks available in Newman's data repository: <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/netdata/>

4.1.5 Size of communities

Size of community partitions is also a characteristic property of scale free networks. We analyse if the size of the communities found by our methods also follow power laws, which would be another confirmation of the complex network property of these networks.

Results are shown in Subsection 4.2.5.

4.1.6 Similarity

As we explained in Subsection 2.7, we can compare different community partitions of the same data found by different methods by using similarity measures. We use normalized Dongen metric, based on set matching, and normalized variation of information metric, based on information theory, and we will call them simply Dongen metric and VI . Both of them take values in the interval $[0, 1]$.

We compare the methods for undirected unweighted networks in each of the months. Additionally we show results of other networks. In this case, we consider separately each different execution of EO method. We think it is interesting to check if results of this algorithm are more similar between them or they are equally similar to results from other methods. We show the results in two ways, in tables and in two-dimensional plots, with methods related in a square matrix and similarity results shown in different colours, which indicate if the distance between partitions is small (high similarity, in clear colours), or big (low similarity, in dark colours).

All results are shown and discussed in Subsection 4.2.6.

4.1.7 Robustness

We apply the method explained in Section 2.8 to check robustness of the .cat site network against small perturbations, in order to evaluate the quality of the community partitions found.

We use, like in the article of Karrer et al. [18], VI to compare similarity between the successive partitions of the modified network respect to the initial ones. However, there are two differences between our application and the methodology of the original article. The fist one is the method used to detect community structure. In contrast to Newman's algorithm, used in the original article, we use Louvain algorithm, which performs faster and gives better results in terms of modularity for our networks. The second one is the fact that we do not repeat several times the process, due to time reasons. Our networks are substantially larger and in each execution we need to perturb two networks, the original and the random one, find the best community partition and evaluate its VI respect to the original ones. A single process of perturbing, finding community partition and evaluation of VI takes approximately 15 minutes in a standard PC. Variance generated with this simplification of the method is not meaningful, as we will see in the results, because we do not observe important perturbations in the tendency of VI . Therefore, we consider good enough this method in the way we apply it.

Before applying the method to our study case we have repeated the study with the first network of these studied in the original article, the karate network, in order to validate our method implementation. Our results coincide visually with the original ones. After this test, we consider that we are in conditions to carry out this experiment with our networks.

Our .cat site network is studied in their classic form (undirected unweighted). We do it in this way because the method to perturb networks does not consider direction of edges, and there is no meaningful difference between results considering weights and/or directions or without.

All results are shown and discussed in Subsection 4.2.7.

4.1.8 Variations

This subsection contains studies in which we have used variations of the .cat site network: studies with only the main connected component and studies with only the largest communities.

Networks of the .cat site domain are composed by a considerable number of connected components, as we have in Subsection 4.2.1. Now we ask if studies involving only the main connected component give the same or different results. We focus in the network of March 2008, studying modularity, similarity and robustness of the main connected component.

We also want to know if similarity changes when considering only the largest communities of each method, the minimum number of them which contain the 60% of the total number of sites, and not taking into account the dissimilarity caused by the small communities. We also use Dongen metric and VI , but now there is a difference with the way we applied these similarity measures before. Now, order of methods considered matters. The selection of the most relevant communities and sites depends of one method, so it is necessary to repeat the study two times, one of them depending of the first method, i , and the other depending of the second, j . Recall that similarity measures need to have the same elements in the two partitions evaluated. As a result, we have that $VI(i, j)$ can be different of $VI(j, i)$, and the same happens with $D(i, j)$ and $D(j, i)$. In results we show the pair of results or each pair of methods measured.

All results are shown and discussed in Subsection 4.2.8.

4.1.9 Characterization of communities

The last study of this chapter is focused on the problem of community characterization. After the application of community detection methods to a network we obtain a list of communities with vertices belonging to one of them. The problem of our attention is how can we make the result easily understandable even if the number of elements and communities is substantially big.

A semantic problem

This study is a bit different from the others explained previously in this work: all what we have done until now is valid for all kind of complex networks: biological networks, economic networks, personal relationship networks, Web networks... The interpretation of the resulting communities, however, is specific of each concrete network semantics. This means that it is necessary to know what the network's vertices and edges mean, and go back to the specific area of knowledge to interpret the results. We illustrate this with one example: the food relation web between organisms.

Example 1 *Suppose we have applied community detection algorithms on the food relation web and we have found some communities in it. A possible way to summarize them consists in analysing which vertices of the network are related, looking for common characteristics of organisms classified in the same community. Probably we will have found a different community for each subcategory of eukaryotes organisms: animals, plants, fungi..., or maybe communities will have divided organisms depending on their ecosystems: aquatic, terrestrial, marine, desert, rainforest, urban...*

The interpretation analysing the vertices classified into the same community is an interesting way to proceed. We have applied this method to the .cat site network.

First approach: analysing communities by site names

Firstly, we analyse the .cat site network as it is done in Example 1: by looking at sites classified together in the same community. Since we have to perform this study manually, for time and effort reasons we have used only the data from the last available month, March 2009. Of course, the process described here can be applied to the other months without any extra problem, only the time required to classify each community.

Although this first approach is interesting, its problems are, of course, the subjective interpretation inherent in it, and the effort required to carry it out for large communities. For communities of small size it is not an important problem, as every subjective interpretation coincides in global terms. However, with communities of large size (more than 100 elements, for example) disagreements can be important between interpretations of different people. We comment the results obtained after the application of Louvain's method to the .cat site network of March 2009. This discussion is found in Subsection 4.2.9. Recall that the community has 6.400 sites and 180 communities.

Second approach: analysing communities by site contents

We perform a second study to analyse communities. Like the previous one, we have focused in the interpretation of communities of March 2009, although the method we explain is valid for all available months.

Using the fact that Web pages contain information, we propose a method which analyses the content of each site, and elaborates a ranking of the most frequent words, which are used to facilitate the interpretation of communities. In order to perform this study we make three assumptions which, from our point of view, do not interfere decisively in the results. They are the following:

- We only study the content of the main page of each site, for simplicity and size restrictions.
- We assume that the topic of a site was the same when we performed this study, in May 2009, and when the original crawling took place, in March 2009. With this assumption we consider that the words found with our method are similar to the words that were in sites in the moment of the original crawling. A possible variation of the study consists in studying directly the raw data obtained from the crawling. However, we discarded this possibility due to size restrictions and due to the impossibility of collecting data from all the months we studied. This method has the advantage that does not depend of the crawler used, as data is collected independently of it.
- We assume that the content of the pages is written in Catalan language.

Our initial approaches to the problem, consisting basically in elaborating a ranking of the most frequent words for each community, were not successful. We needed to do modifications so as to get meaningful results. We took into account several facts in our final method, which are:

- Avoid the most frequent Catalan words. In our initial approaches we found the most frequent Catalan words in the most frequent words of communities, so we decided to avoid them by filtering around 250 words from a fixed list.
- Consider only words appearing in at least the 10 % of sites from each community. We decided to incorporate this restriction because we found results in which the most frequent words were exclusive from only a little portion of the sites of a community.
- Normalize the frequency of words, in order to avoid the fact that sites with long content have their words more well considered than sites with short content. We explain this with more detail in the following paragraphs.

In order to explain the proposed method we need to define some measures. Given the content of a site, we define the *frequency of word w in site s*, f_s^w , as the number of

times word w appears on site s ,

$$f_s^w = \text{number of apparitions of } w \text{ in } s.$$

We also define the *normalized frequency of word w in site s* , n_s^w , as their frequency divided by the sum of all frequencies of words of site s ,

$$n_s^w = \frac{f_s^w}{\sum_{v \in s} f_s^v}.$$

This measure allows us to correct the bias given by pages with an extensive content, because the sum of all frequencies for each page is 1,

$$\sum_{w \in s} n_s^w = \frac{\sum_{w \in s} f_s^w}{\sum_{v \in s} f_s^v} = 1.$$

The *normalized frequency of word w in community c* , N_c^w , is obtained by adding the normalized frequencies of w in all sites from c and dividing the value by the number of sites of the community,

$$N_c^w = \frac{\sum_{s \in c} n_s^w}{\text{size of community } c}.$$

The normalized frequency of word also takes values between 0 and 1, and the total sum, for all words in a community, is 1,

$$\sum_{w \in c} N_c^w = 1.$$

This measure allows us to consider the most frequent words of each community c , with each site from community c contributing in the same quantity to the ranking. However, we must compare these frequencies with the frequencies of words in all sites, in order to detect words that are specifically important in each concrete community. To do this, we define the *total frequency of word w* , \mathcal{F}^w , as the number of apparitions of word w in all sites,

$$\mathcal{F}^w = \text{number of apparitions of } w \text{ in all sites},$$

and the *normalized total frequency of word w* , \mathcal{N}^w , defined as its total frequency divided by the sum of total frequencies of all words, analogously to what we did with the previous measures,

$$\mathcal{N}^w = \frac{\mathcal{F}^w}{\sum_v \mathcal{F}^v}.$$

Finally, we remark that the sum of the normalized total frequencies of all words is 1,

$$\sum_w \mathcal{N}^w = 1.$$

The measure in which we focus our attention is the *significance of a word w in a community c* , defined as the quotient between the frequency of w in c and the normalized total frequency of w ,

$$s_c^w = \frac{N_c^w}{\mathcal{N}^w}.$$

Basically, the higher the value of s_c^w , the more meaningful word w for community c . Supposing all communities of the same size, and the same distribution of words in each of them, we would find values of s_c^w equal to 1, as the normalized frequency of word w in each community would be the same as the normalized frequency of w in the full network. We summarize it saying that meaningful words in communities must have a value of significance greater than 1. We illustrate the calculus of these measures, specially the significance, with a simple example.

Example 2 Suppose we have two communities, 1 and 2, two pages in each of them, a and b in community 1 and c and d in community 2, and only two words, w and v in each of them, with the following frequencies:

		w	v
1	a	$f_a^w = 1$	$f_a^v = 2$
	b	$f_b^w = 1$	$f_b^v = 1$
2	c	$f_c^w = 2$	$f_c^v = 0$
	d	$f_d^w = 2$	$f_d^v = 1$

then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}^w &= 6/10 & \mathcal{N}^v &= 4/10 \\ N_1^w &= \frac{1/3+1/2}{2} = 5/12 & N_1^v &= \frac{2/3+1/2}{2} = 7/12 \\ N_2^w &= \frac{1+2/3}{2} = 5/6 & N_2^v &= \frac{0+1/3}{2} = 1/6 \end{aligned}$$

and the significance, for each word an community, is

$$\begin{aligned} s_1^w &= \frac{5/12}{6/10} = 0.69 & s_1^v &= \frac{7/12}{4/10} = 1.46 \\ s_2^w &= \frac{5/6}{6/10} = 1.39 & s_2^v &= \frac{1/6}{4/10} = 0.42 \end{aligned}$$

We observe that the meaningful words are v for community 1 and w for community 2, and, although w appears more times in 2 than v in 1, the fact of considering normalized frequencies contributes to give similar values of significance for them, with s_2^w equal to 1.39 and s_1^v equal to 1.46. These values are not far from 1, so the interpretation must be done carefully. We can only say that, in community 1, word v has more presence and, in community 2, word w is the dominant one.

Our method consists in obtaining the most significant words for each community, with the restrictions that they must not belong to the list of the Catalan language most common words, and they must be present in at least a 10 % of the total sites of the community. We decided to select 20 words from each community, as it is a quantity lower enough to make interpretations and higher enough to produce interesting results.

The explanation of the full method is the following, which we also summarize in algorithm 11 for a better understanding. Initially, we get the content of the associated Web pages of all sites (with the command `wget`), we convert the format from HTML to

plain text (with the command `html2text`) and we store their content. We calculate the normalized frequency of each word w in each site s , n_s^w . Once we have analysed all sites we calculate the total normalized frequency of each word w , \mathcal{N}^w . Then, for each community c we calculate the normalized frequency for each word w , N_c^w , and its significance, s_c^w , dividing N_c^w by \mathcal{N}^w . Finally, we select the 20 words with higher significance, with the conditions that they cannot belong to the most common words of Catalan language, and they must be present in at least a 10 % of the total sites of the community. These selected words are the ones we will use to identify the community.

Algorithm 11 Method to obtain meaningful words for a community

```

for each site  $s$  do
  get the content of the site's main page
  convert the HTML page to plain text
  for each word  $w$  do
    calculate the normalized frequency of  $w$  in  $s$ ,  $n_s^w$ 
  end for
end for
for each word  $w$  do
  obtain its normalized total frequency,  $\mathcal{N}^w$ 
end for
for each community  $c$  do
  for each word  $w$  do
    calculate the normalized frequency of  $w$  in  $c$ ,  $N_c^w$ 
    calculate the significance of  $w$  in  $c$ ,  $s_c^w$ , dividing  $N_c^w$  by  $\mathcal{N}^w$ 
  end for
  select, from the words that are not common of the Catalan language, the 20 ones
  with higher significance in community  $c$  and that are present in at least in the 10 %
  of the total sites of community  $c$ 
end for
  
```

In Subsection 4.2.9 we show and comment the obtained results of our method when applied to the communities found by Louvain's algorithm in the .cat site network of March 2009. We use the method in two ways. Initially we check its performance with the well known communities, the ones we were able to identify only with the names of the sites belonging to them. Then, we use this method to describe the unidentified communities.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Basic graph properties

We show results of basic graph properties in two ways, which contain the same information: in Figure 4.1, graphically, better for a general overview, and in Table A.2 in one appendix, numerically. They contain the values for the basic graph properties of the .cat site network.

The analysis of the concrete values for each of the properties, considering the .cat site network in its classic form, is the following.

Sites The number of sites was bounded to 20.000 in the first two months (May 2007 and November 2007), due to errors in configuration parameters of the crawler. After this little problem, the value increases in successive months finishing on approximately 35.000 in the last month, March 2009.

Links The number of links between sites decreases between the first (7.550) and the second month (7.004). This fact is probably related with the bounded number of sites. Not all the sites were studied in these months and the ones selected in the first month had more links than the ones selected in the second month. In the other months the number of links increases, finishing with a value of approximately 30.000.

Sites with links A surprising fact is the low number of sites with links when compared with the total number of sites. Less than the 20 % of sites had links in each month. One plausible explanation is that Fundació puntCat used the full list of registered sites when doing their crawling, although many of them were relatively recent and did not have interesting content in their pages. These sites would not have appeared in the list if the crawling were not done using this a priori knowledge. The number of sites decreases between the first and the second month, and then increases, from around 2.500 to 6.500.

Number of connected components The number of connected components increases in each pair of consecutive months, from 84 in the first to 158 in the last. We remark again that this value only considers components of size greater than one: isolated vertices are not considered.

Size of the main connected component More than the 85 % of sites with links in each month belong to the main connected component of the network. We have also checked that the size of the other connected components is low, most of them only having two or three sites.

These measures agree with the growing tendency of the domain. In general we observe growing values for the number of sites, links and sites with links. A somewhat surprising result is the growing number of connected components. One could think that, as the sites of the .cat domain become more related between them, the number of connected

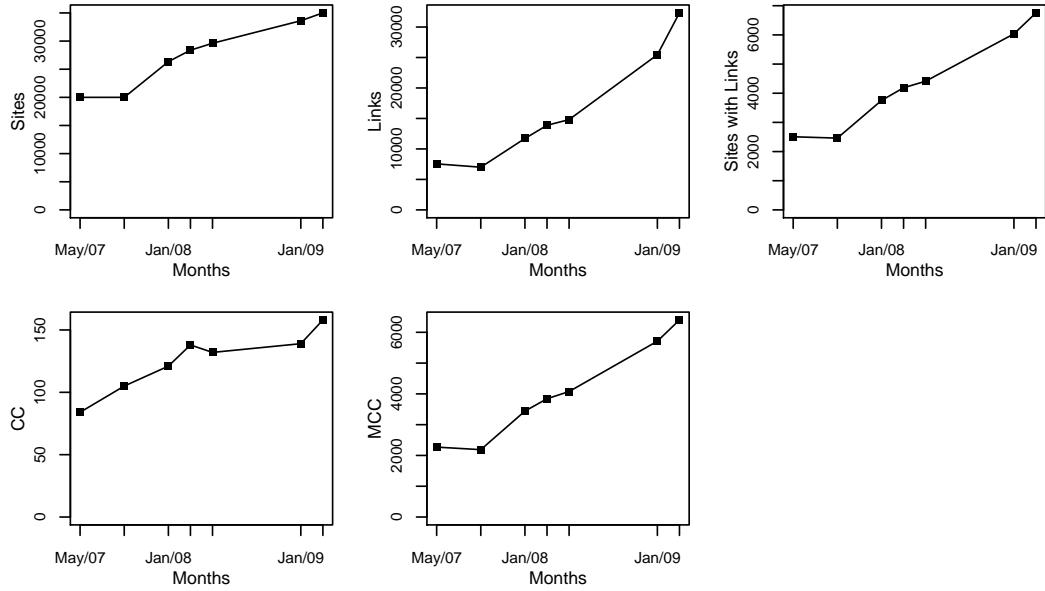


Figure 4.1: Plots of basic graph properties of the .cat domain. They are, from left to right: number of sites, links, sites with links, number of connected components, and size of the main connected component.

components should decrease with the pass of time. This is true, but we must also take into account the fact that at every moment new sites appear to the domain, and some of them exist for some time before adding links to their pages or being linked from another sites, or only linked to sites they know very well, for example sites from the same managerial group. These sites stay a lot of time in a connected component of small size: our manual inspection of them shows that most of them have sizes of 2 or 3. The increasing size of the main connected component is also a point in the fact of the growing tendency.

4.2.2 In and out-degree distributions

Results of degree distributions are shown in the same way than in Figures 2.4 and 2.5. They are in Figure 4.2, for the in-degree, and in Figure 4.3, for the out-degree. These figures contain the plots, in logarithmic axes, of the degree distributions of the .cat site network. The plots also have the values of the average degree and the λ value of the power laws: $P_{in}(k) = k^{-\lambda}$ and $P_{out}(k) = k^{-\lambda}$.

As we can see, in both cases the distributions are well adjusted, at least for the first values of degree, with straight lines corresponding to the power laws with the given exponent. This confirms that, in all months, the graph has a complex network structure, instead of an strange behaviour which would mean a transitory state. This transitory state, an interesting study case, probably would be found in previous months, but,

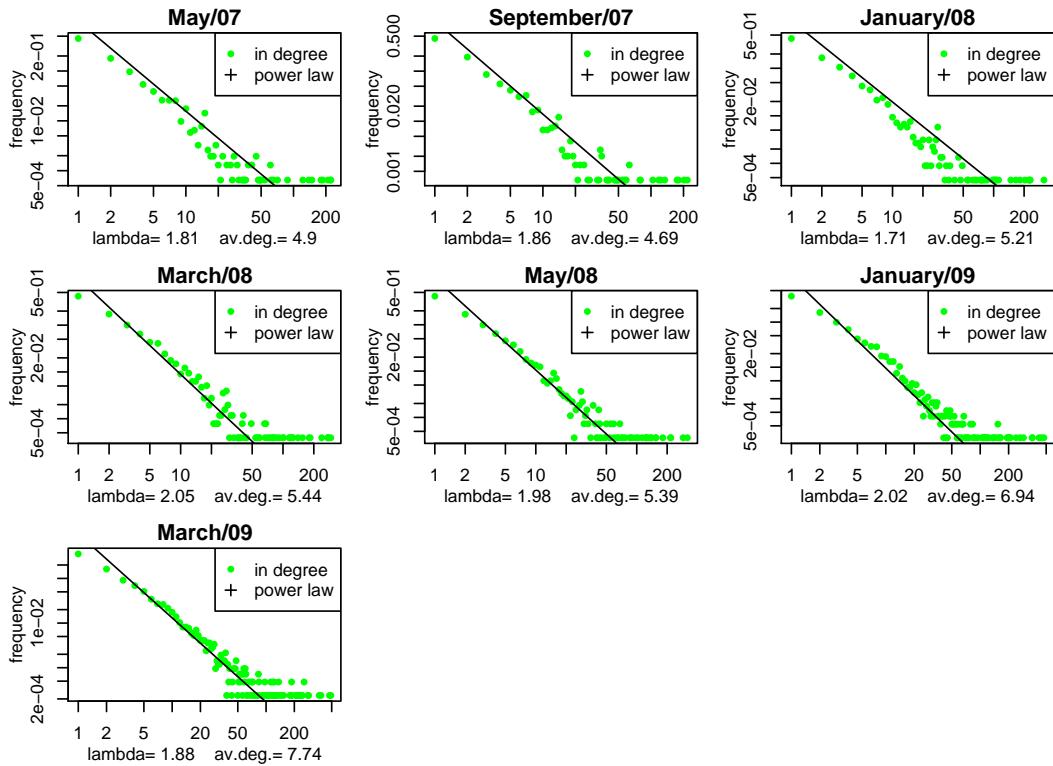


Figure 4.2: Plots of the in-degree distribution of the .cat site network of each month. We observe they follow power laws $P(k) = k^{-\lambda}$, with exponent λ around 2, at least for the first values of degree. They also include the average degree for sites with at least one in-link.

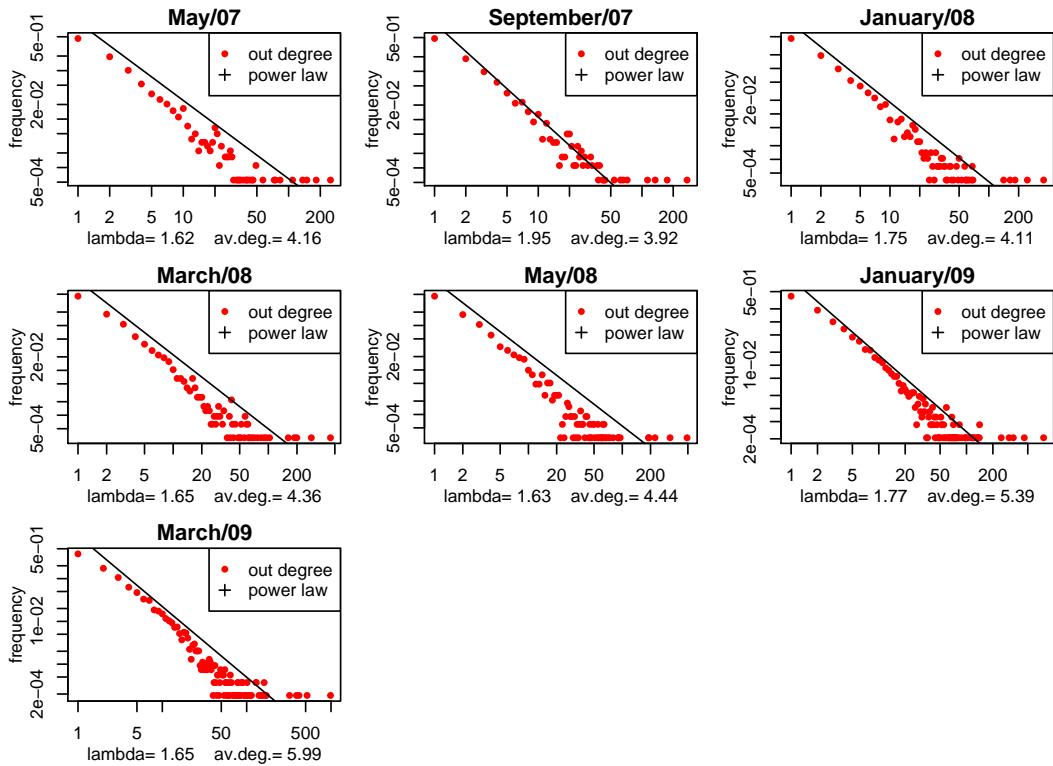


Figure 4.3: Plots of the out-degree distribution of the .cat site network of each month. We observe they follow power laws $P(k) = k^{-\lambda}$, with exponent λ around 1.75, at least for the first values of degree. They also include the average degree for sites with at least one out-link.

unfortunately, we do not have available data.

In the following lines we comment specifically each of the two distributions.

In-degree Values for the exponent of the power law in the in-degree distributions vary from 1.81 to 2.05. These values coincide with the encountered values in other national domains, for example the ones in Figure 2.4, where the values for the in-degree went from 1.2 to 2.0. The average in-degree varies from 4.9 to 7.74. In this case we observe different values when we compare these results to the average in-degree of other domains, which are greater, with values between 5.4 and 138.8. This is related with the fact that the .cat domain has few sites when compared to other national domains, its lower average degree is probably caused because each site has less possibilities to link other sites.

Out-degree Values for the exponent of the power law in the out-degree distributions vary from 1.62 to 1.95. These values also coincide with the encountered values in other national domains like the ones in Figure 2.5, with values from 1.3 to 1.9. Again, like in the in-degree case, the average degree is substantially lower than the values in other national domains. In the .cat domain, the average out-degree of the site network takes values from 3.92 to 5.99, whereas in other countries it moves between 8.0 and 112.2.

From the results we observe that the .cat site network has its degree distributions following power laws even in the first month we analysed it. It could have been a reasonable situation to have found a different structure for the network in the first studied months, for example with degree distributions not following power laws. In this case we could have studied differences between months exhibiting power law structures for its degree distributions and months without it. As results in all months share similar distributions, we do not distinguish any network and we continue our studies taking into account all of them in the same manner.

The growing tendency of the average in and out-degrees suggests that the .cat network has not reached yet an state in which we would observe stabilized average values. We do not know if this state is typical from national networks, or not. Future research around this measure would give more information: perhaps a situation with similar average values for near periods of time would indicate the total maturity of a complex network.

4.2.3 Web graph

Figure 4.4 contains a bar chart with the percentage of sites belonging to every component of the .cat site network for the available months. An explanation of the different components is found in Figure 2.2.

We observe that the structure is more or less the same in each studied month, so we will discuss the results in general terms, not focusing in particularities of a concrete month.

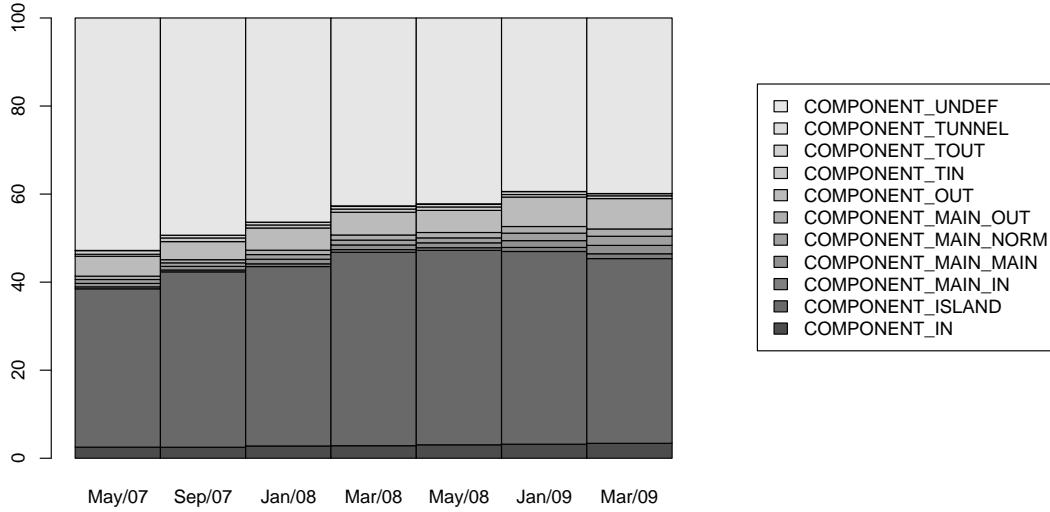
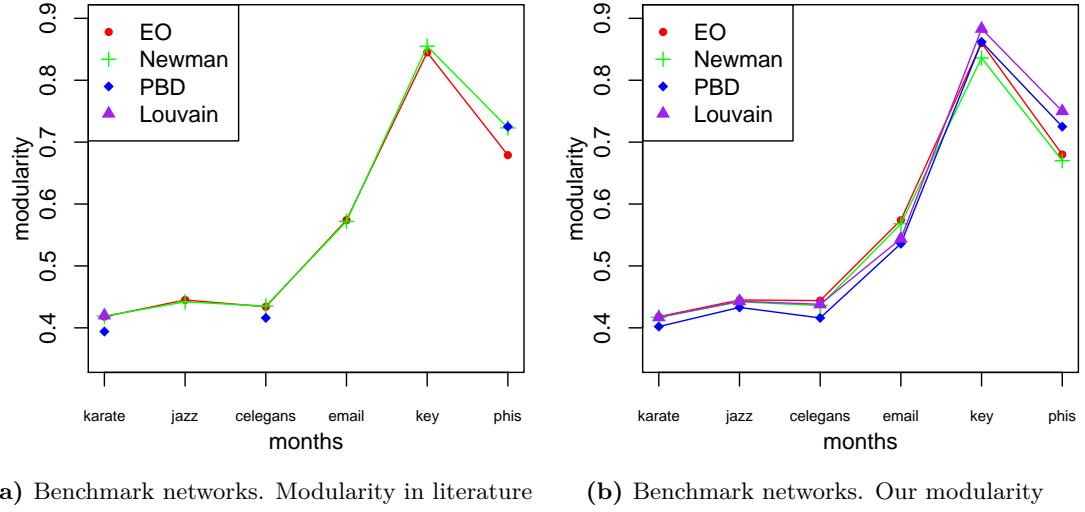


Figure 4.4: Bar chart with the percentage of sites for each component of the .cat site networks. The high number of sites from which the crawler does not know their status is high, between 40 % and 50 % in each month.

A high percentage of sites, more than the 40 % in each month, stay in the undefined component. This fact is surprising, and indicates that the crawler did not have enough information to classify them into any component when it finished. We notice that the percentage of sites belonging to this component decreases with the pass of time. This is probably related with a better configuration of the crawler parameters, which allowed obtaining better results. The group of ISLANDS, with disconnected vertices, is also high, with a fraction of 30% of sites. It agrees with the idea of a growing domain, with lots of pages appearing recently and not known yet by other pages. Even though this tendency is interpretable in this way, what surprises is the high value of this percentage.

Components IN, OUT, and MAIN, this last including their subcomponents, have approximately the same quantity of sites in each of them, corresponding with the 5 % of the total. TENDRILS and TUNNEL components have a negligible percentage of sites.

We have compared these results with the original ones from the Chilean web of the article of Baeza-Yates et al. [3]. Apart from the bias provided by the big number of unknown sites in our networks, our plot and the plot of the literature share things in common: in all of them the ISLANDS component is the largest one, followed by OUT, IN and MAIN. TENDRILS and TUNNEL have only a low percentage of sites.



(a) Benchmark networks. Modularity in literature (b) Benchmark networks. Our modularity

Figure 4.5: Results in terms of modularity for the benchmark networks. Their sizes are: 34 vertices for the karate network, 198 for the jazz, 453 for the celegans, 1133 for the email, 10680 for the key and 27519 for the physicists. Figure 4.5a shows results appeared in literature, although they are incomplete. Figure 4.5b shows our obtained results. They are nearly the same, except for Newman's method, in which our implementation is not perfect.

4.2.4 Community partition: modularity

Figure 4.5 and Table A.3 show values of modularity for each one of the six benchmark networks explained in Subsection 4.1.4. Our results are the same than the known ones except for Newman's algorithm. We reimplemented Newman's algorithm in C++ language, and we used the ARPACK⁴ library to find the required eigenvectors. One of the parameters of this computation is the precision of the eigenvalues calculated. For performance reasons, we used a lower precision, 10^{-3} , for networks of big size, when compared to the the precision we used for small networks, 10^{-5} . These apparently little changes in the precision of the calculus of eigenvectors resulted in different partitions of the network: the more precision the calculus of eigenvectors, the better the community partition found.

When performing our analysis we noticed that EO and Newman methods were slower than PBD and Louvain. EO and Newman gave better results than the others in small networks, whereas PBD and Louvain performed better in the larger ones. The better results of Louvain are particularly interesting, because it is not a very well known method in the research area, and we have not found any better method than it in the literature when analysing large networks.

Focusing in the .cat site network, Figure 4.6 and Table A.4 contain the results for

⁴ARPACK - Arnoldi package. <http://www.caam.rice.edu/software/ARPACK>

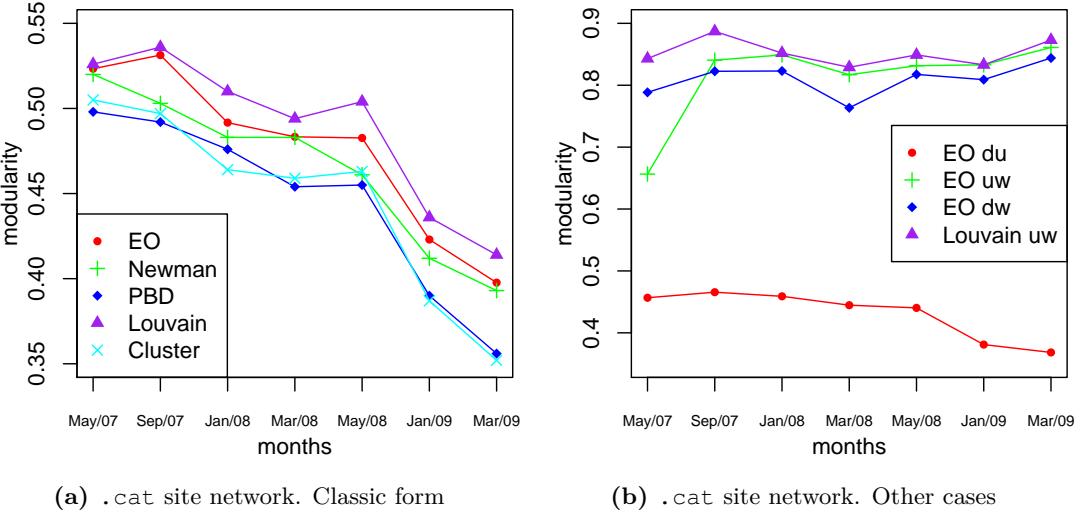


Figure 4.6: Results in terms of modularity for each month and method of the .cat site network, considering classic networks, in Figure 4.6a, and direction (d) and/or weight (w), in Figure 4.6b. We observe a general decreasing tendency with the pass of months. In nearly all of them Louvain is the best method.

each month. In Figure 4.6a networks are considered in their classic form, undirected and unweighted. We see that modularity decreases with the pass of months. The method which performs better is Louvain, followed by the average performance of EO. The third is Newman. PBD method and the Cluster method we propose, both of them obtaining less communities, perform in a similar way, worse than the others.

The results of our proposed method, Cluster, are comparable to the ones of the other methods. The idea of using the knowledge of our methods to construct good partitions seems useful. Probably future studies in this direction would show more visible improvements.

Numerical results suggest that networks have a meaningful community structure. Modularity of results from Louvain, the best method, takes values from 0.52, in the first month, to 0.41, in the last, values clearly above the threshold of fluctuations of random networks, which we can situate around 0.3.

For our available data, we have no doubt that Louvain is the best method. It has also the advantage that performs faster than EO, allowing us to carry out the following studies in less time.

Direction of edges and weights of them are considered in Figure 4.6b. We observe that EO applied to a directed unweighted network gives worse values in terms of modularity respect to the undirected case. However, results cannot be compared directly, because the definition of modularity changes in each of the four cases.

When considering directed networks we find that the number of communities found is substantially bigger. Methods which analyse directed networks find around 1.000

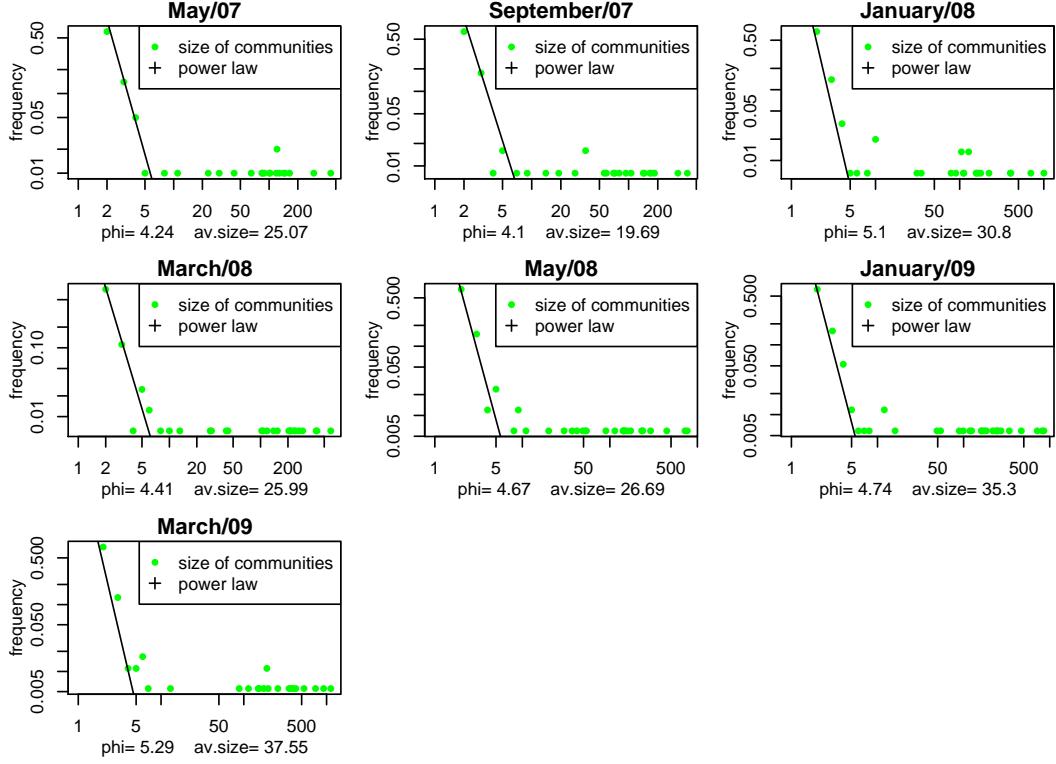


Figure 4.7: Plots of the size distribution of the .cat site network communities found by Louvain. They follow a power law $P(s) = s^{-\phi}$, at least for the first values of the size.

communities, with lots of communities composed by a simple pair of sites, whereas methods applied to undirected networks find around 100.

Values of modularity for weighted networks are considerably bigger than the ones for unweighted networks, with values between 0.8 and 0.9. Two methods are applied to the same network, allowing their comparison. In this case, undirected weighted networks, Louvain method performs better than EO, similarly as what happened in the unweighted case. These higher values of modularity, in the weighted case, indicate that networks present a clear community structure when considered in this form. However, weighted results are not interesting in the sense that there are only few communities of large size and many of small size, with only two or three elements. We decided to focus our studies in unweighted networks, because results showed a larger number of interesting communities and because most of research we have consulted considers networks only in its simplest form: undirected and unweighted.

4.2.5 Size of communities

Figure 4.7 contains the size distribution of the .cat site network communities found by Louvain, and the exponent of the power law function which adjusts these values. We have found a high percentage of communities having only two or three sites, and greater values for the size are less frequent. We observe that the power law adjustment $P(s) = s^{-\phi}$ is good for the first values of size s , but for the tail of the distribution the adjustment is bad. The exponent ϕ takes values between 4.1 and 5.2, and the average size of communities is located between 19.7 and 37.5.

4.2.6 Similarity

Figures 4.8 and 4.9 and Tables A.5 to A.11 show similarity between community partitions found by different methods: Extremal Optimization, with three different executions, Newman, PBD, Louvain and Cluster method. Interpretation of the plots must be done in the following manner: we have a matrix of results, in different colours. The color indicates the similarity results between the two methods compared, the one in the row and the other in the column. As similarity results are symmetric we only show a part of them, avoiding repetitions. The darker one square, the less similar results of the two methods.

The first thing we observe is that values obtained by Dongen metric are sensibly higher than values obtained with *VI*, as their colours are sensitively darker. But what surprises most, when analysing the results, is that all of them differ considerably from each other. There is not any pair of methods which gives a high grade of similarity, with an small distance, and very clear colours in the plots. Different executions of the EO method also result in different community partitions.

Although networks have community structure, as it was seen previously, it is not strong in the sense that there is a clear best partition: there are a high number of possible partitions of the network, like the ones chosen by our methods, that coincide in dividing crucial parts of the network and give approximately the same good results in our measures.

We expected to find that Cluster method, the method which uses partitions found for other methods, would give better results in terms of similarity due to the process to obtain its partitions: based in results of the other methods, as we explained in Subsection 4.1.4. Viewing the results, however, we do not find this hypothesis confirmed: Cluster method performs like any other method in terms of similarity.

As every pair of methods differ in the same way, with values from 0.30 to 0.55 for Dongen metric, and values from 0.25 to 0.45 for *VI*, approximately, we think that each partition is as good as the others, because none of them shows better results. The most similar pair of methods is PBD and Cluster method, with good scores in a pair of months. Curiously, they are also the ones which give community partitions with the minimum number of partitions.

Analysing results along the months we notice a growing tendency of the values taken by distances. This can be related with the fact that every month the number of sites

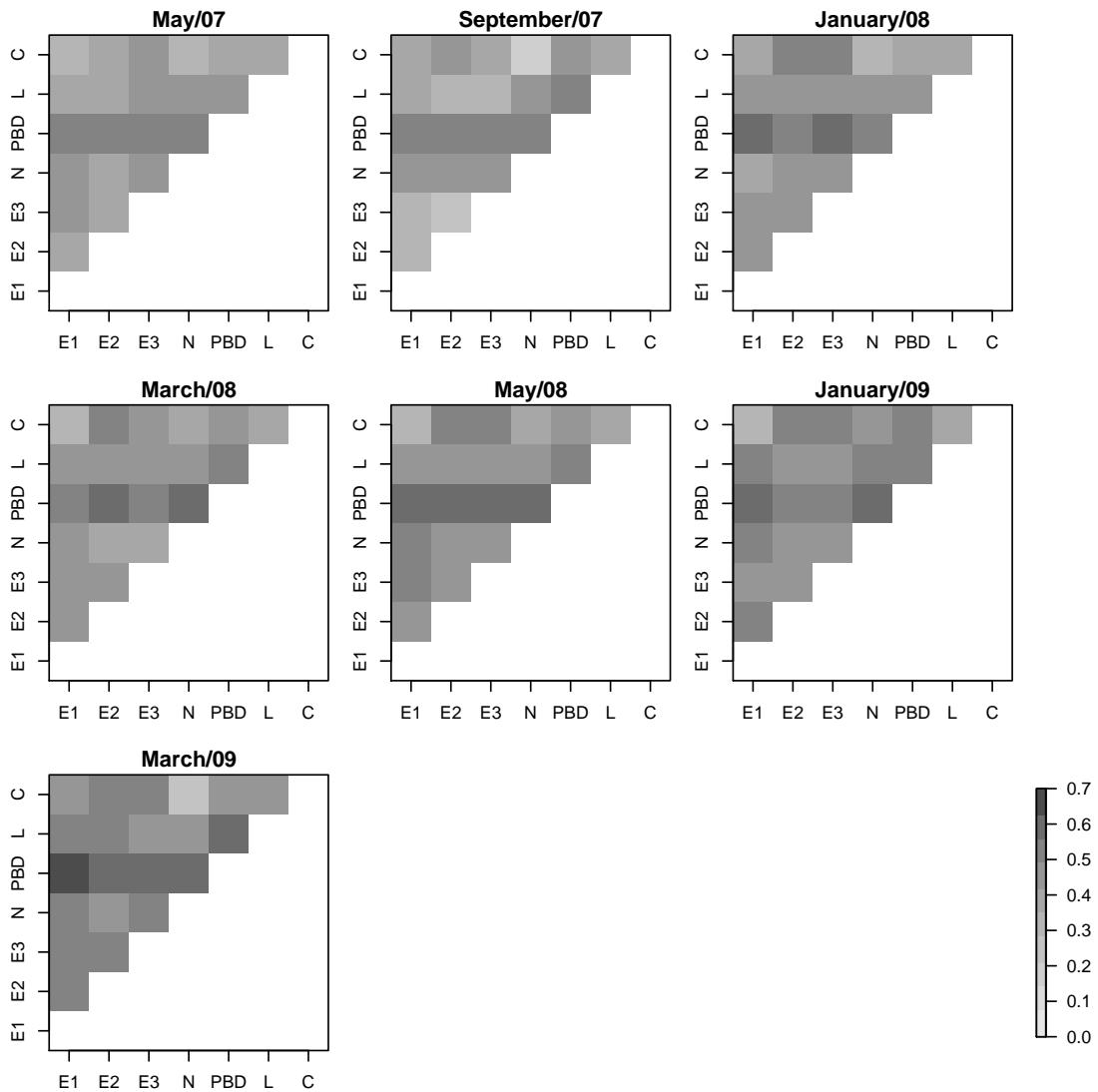


Figure 4.8: Dongen metric for the different partitions found by different methods in the classic .cat site network. Methods checked are: Extremal Optimization (E1, E2, E3), Newman (N), PBD, Louvain (L) and Cluster method (C).

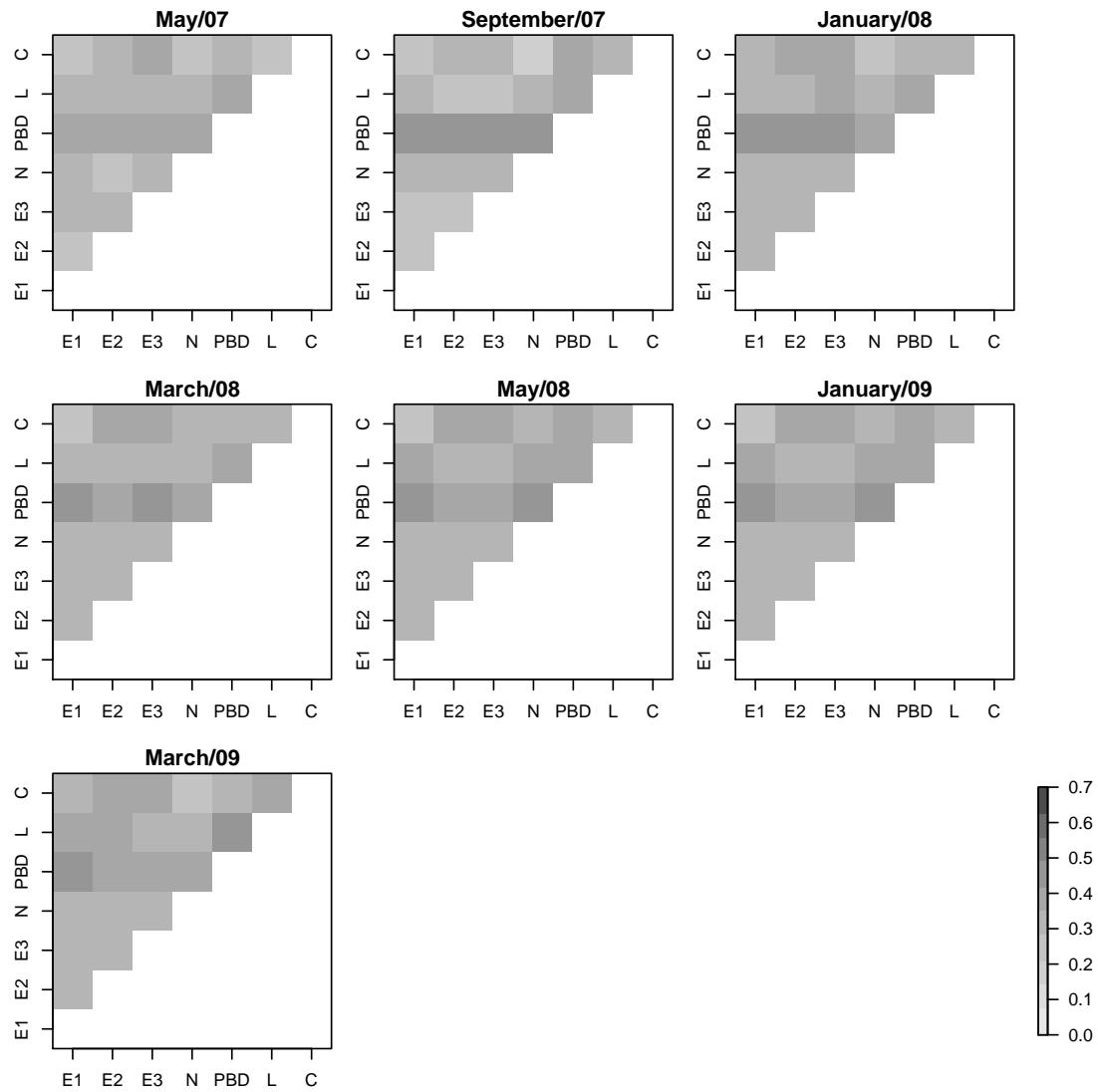


Figure 4.9: VI metric for the different partitions found by different methods in the classic .cat site network. Methods checked are: Extremal Optimization (E1, E2, E3), Newman (N), PBD, Louvain (L) and Cluster method (C).

grows when compared to previous months.

Results for directed (d) and/or weighted (w) networks are in Tables A.12 to A.18, together with some undirected unweighted methods, so as to be compared. Their tendency and values of similarity are related with results of undirected unweighted networks. In the case of directed networks, in which we have seen that methods found more communities, values of similarity are lower. This fact is probably caused by the fact that, with a big number of communities of little size, it is easier to identify similar communities in both networks. For example, communities composed by only two sites probably are found in all methods. Results when comparing methods taking into account networks in different forms do not differ specially from results when networks are fixed in one form.

All this leads us to conclude that direction and weights of edges does not produce important differences in community structure. For more simplicity, we will study what happens to networks in their classic form.

4.2.7 Robustness

Figure 4.10 shows the results of robustness of the .cat site network for each month, when considered in its classic form. The evolution of values of VI in each of the months is quite similar. Our comments are around an overview of this evolution, being valid for each month.

As we expected, perturbations in random networks are more important than perturbations in original networks. This fact suggests that our networks do have some community structure.

The first steps are the most important ones to study, when only little perturbations appear to networks. In those, VI in random networks quickly result in values of approximately 0.45. In contrast, in original networks, VI takes values around 0.25. Although it could look as a proof of strong community structure in original networks, values of VI of 0.25 are important, suggesting the existence of meaningful differences between community partitions. Networks with a well defined community structure exhibit substantially lower values of VI .

What happens to our networks is related to what is explained in the last two examples of Figure 2.8. In the two cases there are differences between results of original and random networks, but in one case VI for the original network is very low, suggesting strong community structure, and in the other VI is bigger, not as big as VI of the random network, but bigger enough to consider that that the network has not a very strong community structure. Our study case is identifiable with the second case.

The last steps in our networks, like in all, exhibit similar values of VI in the original and in the random network. Both of them finish the process with values of VI near 0.65. This is due to the fact that networks are fully perturbed, and do not have anything in common, except the distribution of their edges.

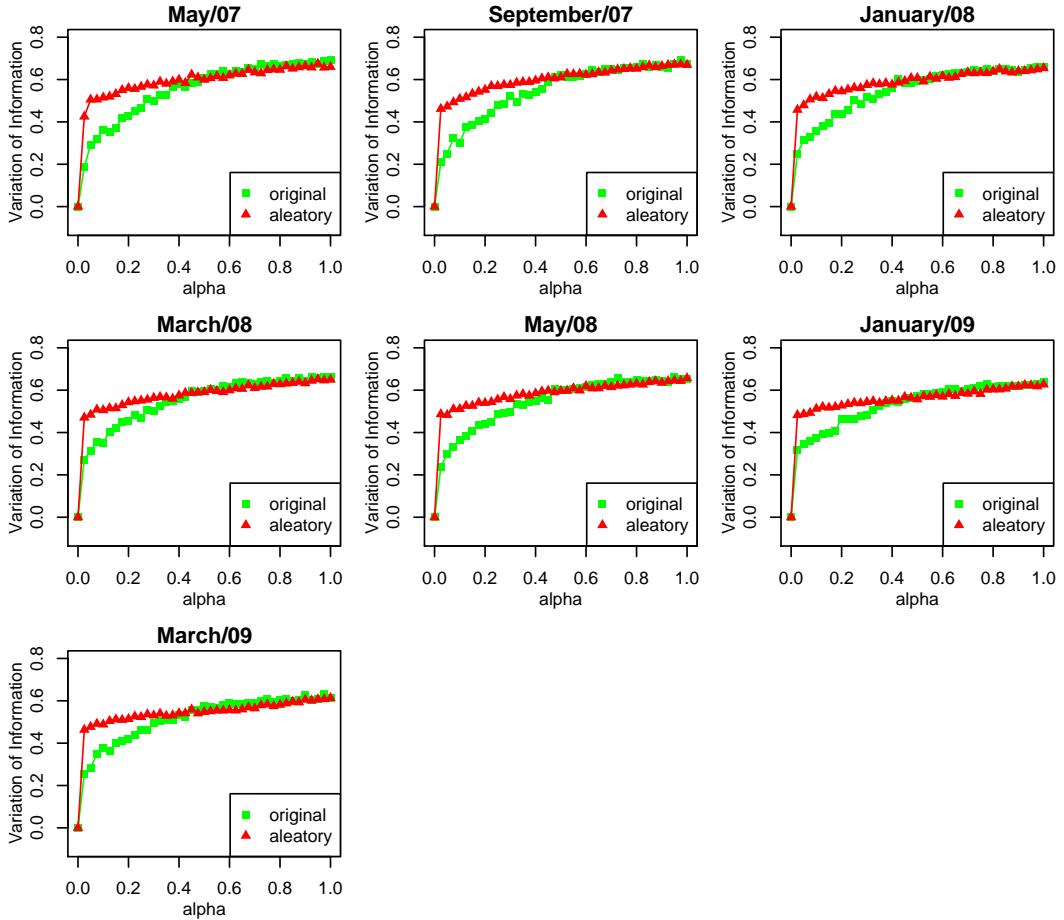


Figure 4.10: Results of the site robustness of the .cat site network. We observe differences between the behaviour of the random networks and the original ones.

Month	EO	Louvain
March/09	.388 (.397)	.410 (.414)

Table 4.1: Modularity for the main connected component of the .cat site network for the EO and Louvain algorithms. In parenthesis, results for the whole network.

Month	EO vs Louvain
March/09	.49 (.51) / .34 (.36)

Table 4.2: Similarity for the main connected component of the .cat site network between EO and Louvain methods. In parenthesis, results for the whole network.

4.2.8 Variations

Recall that all the performed studies in this section have used the March 2009 network. Results in terms of modularity for the main connected component of the .cat site network are in Table 4.1. They are not substantially better than the results of the full network, shown in parenthesis. It rejects the hypothesis that this component has more community structure. It has similar structure than the whole network.

Table 4.2 contains the results in terms of similarity involving only the main connected component. They do not differ substantially from the results of the full network, also in parenthesis. This also leads us to conclude that the whole network and their main connected component have a similar behaviour.

Figure 4.11 contains plots with results of the other variations proposed. Figure 4.11a contains the results for the robustness of the main connected component. It exhibits the same behaviour than robustness of full networks: this network has community structure because it differs from the random network, although its structure is not strong, as with small perturbations it changes considerably.

In the other plots, in Figures 4.11b and 4.11c and in Table A.19, we see the similarity of the .cat site network for some methods, Extremal Optimization, Newman and Louvain methods, when only are considered the largest communities, those which contains the 60% of sites.

As we explained, now the order of methods minds, because we select the vertices in function of the first method. Plots show results in two dimensions, with the first method in the horizontal axis and the second method in the vertical one.

The values are smaller than the ones for the whole network, but they do not differ a lot. We do not observe differences between a pair of methods when changing their order: in both cases similarity is approximately equal.

We conclude that these variations of networks do not imply substantial changes in our analysis and studies of the whole networks in their classic form, undirected and unweighted, are good enough to consider as a general their conclusions.

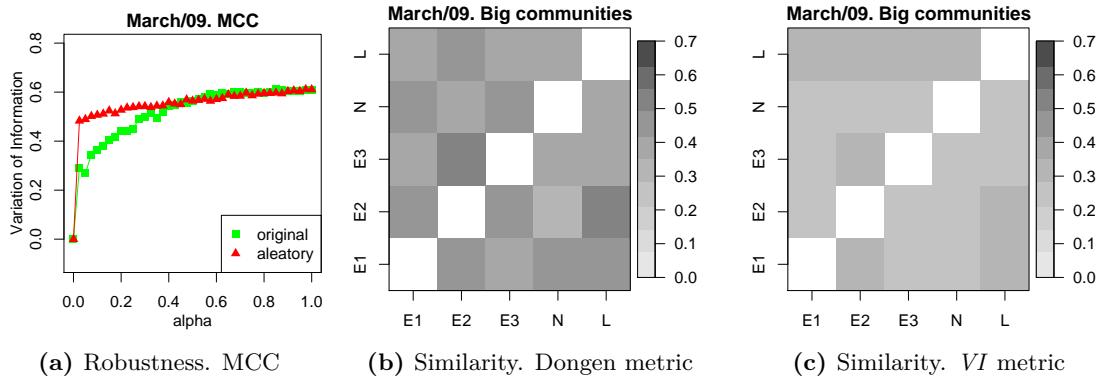


Figure 4.11: Plot 4.11a contains the results of the robustness of the .cat site network when considering only the main connected component. The second plot, 4.11b, and the third, 4.11c, contain the measures of similarity (Dongen metric and *VI*, respectively) of the .cat site network when only are considered the biggest communities, the minimum number of them which contain the 60% of sites.

4.2.9 Characterization of communities

We provide the results of the two community interpretation methods proposed. The first one is based on site names, whereas the other is based on site contents.

First approach: analysing communities by site names

This approach to the problem consists in simply analysing the obtained results and extracting the interpretation of the communities. We use results from Louvain, the best method with our networks. In Section B.1 of the appendices there are the results of Louvain in the .cat site network of March 2009, the selected dataset for the realization of this study.

In Tables 4.3 and 4.4 we show two examples of how we proceed to interpret the results. For these two communities we display the community number, the community size, the community sites and our interpretation of it, by giving a topic to it and a justification of the election. They are, in terms of our topics, a group of sites from Tarragona's region and a group of sites of a political party.

We decide to center our attention only in communities with a considerable size, because the interpretation of very small communities is trivial. In Table 4.5 we summarize the number, size and selected topic of communities. Unfortunately, we are not able to identify each one of the communities, due to several facts:

- Some communities are very large.
- We do not find any thematic relation between the sites of some communities.

Community 95: 155 elements

www.vallsjove.cat	cat	www.esplugadefranco.li	www.gravidart.cat
www.socortosa.cat	www.diputaciendetarra	.cat	www.poblevell.cat
www.tgd.cat	gona.cat	www.valls.cat	www.ginkgobiloba.cat
www.molafm.cat	www.tinet.cat	www.vallfogonaderiu	www.ecad.cat
www.venturapons.cat	www.altanet.cat	corb.cat	www.aemontsant.cat
www.canalte.cat	www.baixebre-innova.	www.gandesa.cat	www.santescreus.cat
www.amte.cat	cat	www.senan.cat	www.pijfrancoli.cat
www.deltaloguer.cat	www.telecentrebaxe	www.asco.cat	www.circuitcatalade
www.ciutatdigital.cat	bre.cat	www.tcberga.cat	cinemadigital.cat
www.centrepicasso.cat	www.jovebaixebre.cat	www.cinealacarta.cat	www.cccd.cat
www.santatecla.cat	www.vimbodipoblet.cat	www.quintaforca.cat	www.gegantsdemontblanc
www.iqua.cat	www.tarragonajove.cat	www.totcinema.cat	.cat
www.montserratvisita.cat	www.arxiuvirtual.cat	www.pallol-finques.cat	www.vickyristinabarcelonalapelcula.cat
www.auvenguen.cat	www.educamposta.cat	www.mireiafelius.cat	www.tarraconins.cat
www.big.cat	www.montblancmedieval	www.acopdeteclat.cat	www.eljardidelmar.cat
www.debat.cat	.cat	www.mecanoscrit.cat	www.forasters.cat
www.elit.cat	www.montblanc.cat	www.jjorda.cat	www.esplugaturisme.cat
www.revistaamposta.cat	www.terrania.cat	www.emspertotosa.cat	www.acmt.cat
www.dpc.cat	www.pragmaedicions.cat	www.excursions.cat	www.gumtsa.cat
www.baditri.cat	www.vernal.cat	www.carmeboch.cat	www.dipta.cat
www.scuologia.cat	www.ebredigital.cat	www.casacarit.cat	www.santclimentdellobregat.cat
www.tortuga.cat	www.molatv.cat	www.pares.cat	www.mesebre.cat
www.registradors.cat	www.ferrandez.cat	www.txus.cat	www.radiomontblanc.cat
www.xarxatecla.cat	www.calmaginet.cat	www.titulars.cat	www.refugielsmasets.cat
www.totsrucs.cat	www.adm.cat	www.ingenium.cat	www.lafila.cat
www.lluert.cat	www.calermitta.cat	www.concadigital.cat	www.farmacs.cat
www.perales.cat	www.gabintec.cat	www.informatiuaforja.cat	www.casainnova.cat
www.gea.cat	www.masferran.cat	www.restaurantcollde	www.avvilapineda.cat
www.code.cat	www.tren107.cat	nulles.cat	www.metrequadrat.cat
www.festivalguant.cat	www.ebrelanparty.cat	www.la-galera.cat	www.cebaixebre.cat
www.nataliaferre.cat	www.xagatarragona.cat	www.ccoolearvalls.cat	www.diversitatfuncional.cat
www.culturaipaisatge.cat	www.lescireres.cat	www.ornis.cat	www.sylvaner.cat
www.espaiartsvisuals.cat	www.lacasanovaencolomer.cat	www.elsmuntells.cat	www.catalunyaconnetcata
www.pixidixi.cat	www.concadebarbera.cat	www.hotelflamingo.cat	www.stc.cat
www.lligacontraelcancer.cat	www.tortosa.cat	www.yupis.cat	www.diver.cat
www.elspallaresos.cat	www.altcamp.cat	www.femturisme.cat	www.concaadvocats.cat
www.decomat.cat	www.amposta.cat	www.collajovetortosa.cat	
www.asvol.cat	www.montsia.cat	www.tastaverd.cat	
www.spiderman.cat	www.llorac.cat	www.gecko.cat	
www.concahabitatge.cat	www.masdenverge.cat	www.casafort.cat	
www.tinetbiblioteca.	www.aoc.cat	www.vesperfeina.cat	
	www.godall.cat	www.nicanor.cat	
	www.baixebre.cat	www.re-canvi-valls.cat	

Topic:	Tarragona's region
Justification:	We observe that several site names are related with the city and the province of Tarragona. We find sites with names like <i>Santa Tecla</i> , the patron saint of the city, <i>Tarragona jove</i> (young Tarragona), <i>tarraconins</i> (the name of Tarragona's people), and site names related to cities and towns belonging to Tarragona's province: Valls, Montblanc, Tortosa, Amposta, or Tarragona's <i>comarques</i> (organization of cities and towns, like shires or counties): Montsià, Baix Ebre, or Conca de Barberà.

Table 4.3: Summary of the interpretation done with the first method in Louvain community 95 of the .cat site network of March 2009. It contains the community number, its size, content, and our selected topic for it, followed with the justification of the election.

Community 117: 88 elements

www.mestura.cat	.cat	www.ceipsantjordimo	www.molletama.cat
www.magnetic.cat	www.xavierforcada.cat	llet.cat	www.30aniversaripsc.cat
www.anticsescolans.cat	www.jsc.cat	www.latortuga.cat	www.cuinaria.cat
www.municipals2007.cat	www.herbahameli.cat	www.guillemespriu.cat	www.tallerhistoriade
www.marcspalou.cat	www.perenavarro.cat	www.guiadebarcelona.cat	gracia.cat
www.simpleweb.cat	www.mon демones.cat	www.panteresgrogues.cat	www.grupbarnaporters.cat
www.ribaltalcalde.cat	www.pilar diaz.cat	www.graciatelevisio.cat	www.emmusicalletdelvalles.cat
www.macmóbiles.cat	www.coralharmonia.cat	www.carrio.cat	www.homesigualitaris.cat
www.trenpalau.cat	www.psc.cat	www.onzecongres.cat	www.federaciodecollesdesantmedir.cat
www.donessocialistes.cat	www.escolania.cat	www.corla fontana.cat	www.adriamartinez.cat
www.elcercle.cat	www.lluisoshorta.cat	www.tactum.cat	www.joseprodoreda.cat
www.socialistespala mos.cat	www.orfeogracienc.cat	www.tallerdartsaplica des.cat	www.ampa-escolania.cat
www.santuarielmira.cat	www.festamajordegracia.cat	www.barelfondo.cat	www.elcentregracia.cat
www.caloptic.cat	www.lluisosdegracia.cat	www.carmechacon.cat	www.arciris.cat
www.ceeuropa.cat	www.gracianet.cat	www.krme.cat	www.parcgallecs.cat
www.socialistes.cat	www.marccampodon.cat	www.europatv.cat	www.avclesseps.cat
www.historiesshorta.cat	www.nerin.cat	www.cncatalunya.cat	www.mesvdx.cat
www.metalquimia.cat	www.cirici.cat	www.chvh.cat	www.respuestossalitres.cat
www.psctv.cat	www.barnaseguretat.cat	www.cursmusicacervera.cat	www.13congresjsc.cat
www.cuinetes.cat	www.barnaporters.cat	www.ignitor.cat	www.causacomuna.cat
www.pscfolgueroles.cat	www.iceta.cat	www.graciadivina.cat	
www.ciumollet.cat	www.origens.cat	www.sattva.cat	
www.avvcelm.cat			
www.presidentmonti lla			

Topic: *Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya - Catalonia's social-democrat party*

Justification: We observe that several site names are related with the politician party *Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya* (Catalonia's social-democrat party), abbreviated PSC. Between the site names we find references to the local 2007 elections, the names of three important politicians of this party: the president of Catalonia, Montilla, a minister of Spain, Chacón, and the secretary of the party: Iceta. We also find references to local organizations of the party: Palamós and Folgueroles, and some other sites with names related with this organization: *Dones socialistes* (social-democrat women), *socialistes* (social-democrats), PSC TV, and a reference to the filial organization of the party, JSC (youth social-democrat people): *13è congrés JSC* (13th congress of JSC). Surprisingly, one site of this community is from a local delegation of a rival politic party, *Convergència i Unió* (Catalan nationalist cristian-democrat party), abbreviated CiU: CiU Mollet (local CiU's delegation of Mollet).

Table 4.4: Summary of the interpretation done with the first method in Louvain community 95 of the .cat site network of March 2009. It contains the community number, its size, content, and our selected topic for it, followed with the justification of the election.

Community	Size	Topic
27	13	Business group: EVP
52	425	—
70	376	—
84	190	Vic's region
93	197	—
94	175	<i>Convergència i Unió</i> - Catalan nationalist cristian-democrat party
95	155	Tarragona's region
112	921	Town halls and governmental institutions
117	88	<i>Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya</i> - Catalonia's social-democrat party
127	388	Sports
129	736	Young people, education, town halls, business, official associations
136	352	Education
144	114	Manresa's region
150	1124	—
162	258	—
165	190	Communication media
166	149	Traditional entities and celebrations
172	534	Girona's region

Table 4.5: Table with the large communities found with Louvain in the .cat site network of March 2009, and our interpretation done with the first method. For each one we show its number, its size and the topic we have selected to identify it. In Section B.1 of the appendix there is the full content of the communities.

- We find many relations between the sites, but all of them only involve few sites of some communities.

In spite of these problems, we succeed in giving a topic to 13 of the 18 communities studied, which means a 72 % of them. They are the following: a small community belonging to a business group, sites belonging to different regions (Vic, Manresa, Tarragona, and Girona), sports, education, two political parties, traditional entities and celebrations, communication media, official institutions and a group in which we observe different thematicas: young people, education, town halls, and official institutions. As we explained in the Methodology subsection, this kind of interpretations is very subjective, and probably belong more to a sociological study than to a computer science one. We think however that a larger study of this kind gives an additional, qualitative, perspective of the information extracted by the community-finding algorithms.

Second approach: analysing communities by site contents

As we did in the previous section, we focus only in the largest communities, the ones which need new ideas to be interpreted. The results of this method's application to the Louvain communities of the .cat site network of March 2009 are shown in Section B.2 of the appendices. There are listed the 20 most meaningful words for each community, and their values of significance, s_c^w .

Initially we check the results of this new method in the communities identified with the previous method. We show as examples the communities detailed before: *Tarragona's region*, and *Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya* (Catalonia's social-democrat party). Results for them with the new method are in Tables 4.6 and 4.7, respectively. These tables contain the words in their original language, usually Catalan, their translation to English, and their values of significance. In the following lines we comment general aspects of the results.

We observe that the results of significant words do have some relation with the name we gave to the communities, although we also find words without significance in the context between the best ones. The same occurs when analysing the other communities in which we gave a topic before: many of the words with higher significance have a meaning according to the topic we gave to it, whereas some words do not mean anything special.

The second part of this study consists in using this method to extract information from communities we were not successful to identify with the previous method. We have selected two examples in order to illustrate the performance of our method: community 52, in Table 4.8 and community 93, in Table 4.9. The first community is a case in which our method is not able to give an interpretation, whereas the second one is a case where our method succeeds on it: its topic is *Music and spectacles in Tarragona's region*.

We finish this part with a table reviewing our interpretation of the communities by using this method. We show the table in the same format than Table 4.5. We considered different possibilities when identifying communities with this new method and with the old based on site names. They are summarized in the following list:

- Not being able to give a topic to some communities.
- Maintain the same topic with this method and with the old method.
- Change the topic given to some communities, in order to precise its meaning.
- Name unidentified communities with the previous method giving a topic to them.

Table 4.10 contains the results. Summarizing them, we say that, from the 18 considered communities, 2 of them remain unidentified, 10 of them maintain the same topics, 3 of them have changed their topics, and 3 are now named, what means that an 89 % of them have been identified.

Community 95: 155 elements		
Word (usually in Catalan)	English translation	Significance s_c^w
conca	Conca (a region)	22.7251
tarragona	Tarragona (a city)	7.99909
administracions	administrations	7.01226
qui_som	who we are	3.97121
type]	type]	3.69455
input	input	3.67231
turisme	tourism	3.47914
serveis	services	2.87084
contacte	contact	2.81558
poden	they can	2.79639
contacta	contact	2.60725
portada	front page	2.47265
programa	program	2.06815
l'ajuntament	the town hall	2.03686
vols	do you wan	1.95553
jordi	Jordi (man's name)	1.91507
ajuntament	town hall	1.91043
nom	name	1.83367
english	English	1.59084
són	they are	1.58601

Topic:	Tarragona's region
Comments:	We gave this topic to the community with the previous method. Here we only check that the name was well given. The word <i>Tarragona</i> is the second in terms of significance, clearly above 1, with a value of 8. The first is the abbreviation of a Tarragona's region, <i>Conca de Barberà</i> . We do not find any other explicit word which references Tarragona or places related to it. We find words like <i>ajuntament</i> (town hall) or <i>administracions</i> (administrations) which confirm the fact that the community contains sites from different towns. The results do have some relation with the name we gave to the community, although we also find words without significance in the context between the best ones.

Table 4.6: Performance of our method in Louvain community 95 of the .cat site network of March 2009. The table contains the community number, its size, and the 20 words with higher significance, with their English translation, and the value of s_c^w . We comment the result.

Community 117: 88 elements		
Word (usually in Catalan)	English translation	Significance s_c^w
nicaragua	Nicaragua	71.2937
psc	PSC (abbreviation)	23.0758
grà	—	10.2058
barcelona,	Barcelona,	6.66485
hores	hours	3.25822
local	place	3.23408
miquel	Miquel (man's name)	2.79971
des	from	2.7725
rss	rss	2.55404
víla	town	2.55309
barcelona	Barcelona	2.3307
maig	May	2.30345
grup	group	2.29372
notícies	news	2.20459
centre	centre	1.84546
president	president	1.80594
bon	good	1.79854
catalunya	Catalonia	1.64721
està	is	1.64417
activitats	activities	1.55035

Topic: *Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya - Catalonia's social-democrat party*

Comments: We gave this topic to the community with the previous method. Here we only check that the name was well given. The word PSC, the initials of the politic party, is the second in terms of significance, clearly above 1, with a value of 23. The first word is Nicaragua, probably related because the PSC headquarters in Barcelona are located in Nicaragua street. A related word is the man's name Miquel, a not very common name, probably appeared in relation to the secretary of the party. Other words like Barcelona, Catalonia and president (the president of Catalonia now is from the PSC party) also appear in the list. Between the other words we find a month, May, probably due to the fact that it was in May when the last local elections took part, in 2007. In this case, and although some noisy words, the result is pretty good, with some words clearly describing the semantic of the community.

Table 4.7: Performance of our method in Louvain community 117 of the .cat site network of March 2009. The table contains the community number, its size, and the 20 words with higher significance, with their English translation and the value of s_c^w . We comment the result.

Community 52: 425 elements		
Word (usually in Catalan)	English translation	Significance s_c^w
cap	any, head, initials of health service...	2.98259
english	English	2.49805
catalunya	Catalonia	1.29709
contacte	contact	1.2352
castellano	Spanish	1.20323
web	Web	1.175
activitats	activities	1.1449
des	from	1.10793
més	more	0.806307
barcelona	Barcelona	0.723428
juliol	July	0.697361
serveis	services	0.682694
dia	day	0.61054
Comments:	We observe that only 13 words appear to the list, when we allow the apparition of 20. It means that all other words are typical from the Catalan language or they do not appear in at least the 10 % of the total sites in the community. We discard the last five words because their values of significance are below 1. Analysing the others we do not find any special word. All of them are generic words that can be applied in multiple fields: Web, Spanish, English, Catalonia... the word <i>cap</i> does not provide any information to us, because it has several meanings in Catalan language: head, any, to fit, the initials of a health service... We suppose that this words are not special of this community. They were the ones which got to pass the two restrictions we imposed on the words. Probably, if we had used a more complete list of Catalan common words, many of this would have been discarded.	
Selected topic:	—	
Justification:	Unfortunately, with the available information, we are not able to give a topic to the community.	

Table 4.8: Performance of our method in Louvain community 52 of the .cat site network of March 2009. The table contains the community number, its size, and the 20 words with higher significance, with their English translation and the value of s_c^w . We comment the result, decide a topic for the community and justify our election.

Community 93: 197 elements

Word (usually in Catalan)	English translation	Significance s_c^w
concerts	concerts	10.7852
reus	Reus (a city)	10.1337
festival	festival	5.15291
premsa	press	5.12676
tarragona	Tarragona (a city)	4.96621
música	music	4.76074
centre	centre	2.92667
presentació	presentation	2.90221
web	Web	2.58956
club	club	2.32581
english	English	2.06398
contacte	contact	2.02482
diferents	different	1.93385
sala	room	1.83805
activitats	activities	1.69254
treball	work	1.6403
passat	past	1.53085
any	year	1.49319
són	are	1.43147
part	part	1.41263

Comments: We observe that all the words have values of significance above 1, what suggests that they are meaningful in the community. However, we find words not illustrative of anything like part, are, year, past, Web, or contact. All the others, including the ones with higher significance are words from the area of music and spectacles. We also find references to two cities: Reus and Tarragona. The higher values of significance are greater than 10, what means that this words are very important in the community.

Selected topic: Music and spectacles in Tarragona's region

Justification: Considering the six more significant words of the results, clearly above the others, we extract the conclusion that the content of the community is based in two ideas: music, concerts, and spectacles and the Tarragona's region. Our choice for the name of the community takes these two aspects into account.

Table 4.9: Performance of our method in Louvain community 93 of the .cat site network of March 2009. The table contains the community number, its size, and the 20 words with higher significance, with their English translation and the value of s_c^w . We comment the result, decide a topic for the community and justify our election.

Com.	Size	Topic	No topic	Maint.	Changed	Named
27	13	Business group related with water			✓	
52	425	—	✓			
70	376	—	✓			
84	190	Vic's region		✓		
93	197	Music and spectacles in Tarragona's region				✓
94	175	<i>Convergència i Unió</i> - Catalan nationalist cristian-democrat party		✓		
95	155	Tarragona's region		✓		
112	921	Town halls and governmental institutions		✓		
117	88	<i>Partit dels Socialistes de Catalunya</i> - Catalonia's social-democrat party		✓		
127	388	Sports		✓		
129	736	Business, official associations, and work			✓	
136	352	Education		✓		
144	114	Manresa's region		✓		
150	1124	Catalan language				✓
162	258	Barcelona				✓
165	190	Culture and communication media			✓	
166	149	Traditional entities and celebrations		✓		
172	534	Girona's region		✓		
Total			2	10	3	3

Table 4.10: Table with the large communities found with Louvain in the .cat site network of March 2009. For each one we show its number, its size and the topic we have selected to identify it, using our method based on the content of its sites. We contemplate different possibilities between the topics given with the site names method and this method: not being able to give a topic, maintain the same topic, change the topic, and name communities with the new method. In Section B.2 of the appendix there is the full content of the most significant words for each community, including the small ones.

Summary of large communities

Now we comment the 16 identified communities with a bit of detail, explaining if we consider their apparition as a normal phenomena.

Five regional communities Analysing the 16 identified communities we observe that five of them depend strongly from important cities of Catalonia. They are, listed in decreasing size of population, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Manresa, and Vic. All of them are cities with a long history, capital cities. We expected to find another important city, Lleida, with its own community, but it is not present. We think that the method has identified correctly these communities, as it is highly possible that sites of each one of these regions are connected more frequently with sites from their region.

Two political communities We also have found two communities depending of the most important political parties of Catalonia: PSC and CiU. It is logical that sites from each one of these organizations are more related with sites of the same political ideology. We consider these two communities perfectly identified.

Traditional entities, sports, education, and a music community It is clear that sites of these communities are linked between them. Entities of the same city are probably related: they may share members, activities, spaces... Entities also maintain relation with others from different regions focused in the same hobbies. Also sites from sports clubs, of the same city or of the same sport, are linked, as they have common interests. Sites of official organizations, like association registers or federations, contribute to the strong structure of these communities, due to their full lists of entities or clubs. The same occurs with the other two communities. These four communities present very good results in terms of the most significant words. Significance of words takes values of 21, 6, 6, and 10, respectively, for the first word, and many of the first ones are related with the topic we have chosen for the community.

Four other large communities There are four communities which, although they are not as well defined as the previous ones, clearly belong to a concrete area. They are a governmental community, with most of the town halls and official institutions sites, a community focused in Catalan language, with institutions and personal sites dedicated to this thematic, a community containing communication media and sites related with the promotion of culture, and another one containing business, official associations and sites related with work in general. The limits between these communities are probably not as well defined as in the other networks. For example, it is not clear which difference do the sites of Catalan language community have when compared to the ones from culture community.

The small network of a business group The last community is composed only by 13 sites, and its name is business related with water. As its size is relatively small, we have checked all the sites belonging to it. All of them are part of a business

group involving water works: purification, treatment of residual water... This community has been found because many of the sites are linked between them.

To sum up, we consider this method as a good tool to facilitate the interpretation of large communities, specially when used as a complement of the general method of looking to the site's names. It is a fact that we have not succeed in identifying all communities. Surely, our method is not good enough to make clear the thematic and name of each community. But we are convinced that the problem is not only in our method. The structure of the network is not robust enough to facilitate clear community partitions. In each execution of community detection methods different communities are found. The part of the network with a well defined structure probably will remain approximately in the same manner with the execution of each method, with the same communities, but the part of the network not clearly defined is likely to result in different communities when we apply different methods. These last communities, we think, are the ones in which we have not succeed in the problem of identifying them. But, probably, anybody can identify them. They are not representing anything. They are the ugly part of the interpretation of results, the part without clear meaning. In general, the part of the networks with a less robust community structure will be the first one to change when we apply different community detection methods.

Chapter 5

Dynamic studies

In this chapter we present the studies carried out involving at the same time data collections of different months, which we call *dynamic studies*. These studies, in contrast to the previous ones of Chapter 4, are very preliminary: they are only an initial approach to the problem of comparing different collections of communities from different months. The first one of them consists in evaluating similarity of communities in different months. The second tests a proposed model of communities evolution throughout the time. The last are an special kind of graphs which permit the visualization of evolution between big communities. As we did in the previous chapter, we divide this chapter in methodology and results, allowing both the reading of each concrete study or a linear lecture of methodology, initially, and finalizing with results.

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 Similarity of communities between different months

In the previous chapter, in Subsection 4.1.6, we analysed similarity of community partitions between different methods, but restricting results to the same month. Now we want to evaluate how related community partitions of data from consecutive months are. We understand as consecutive months without any available month between them, i.e. May 2007 and September 2007, September 2007 and January 2008, and so on, following the months listed in Table 3.1. We perform this study in the same way we did previously, using normalized Dongen metric and normalized variation of information, and calling them, for more simplicity, Dongen metric and *VI*.

We take into account Louvain community partitions, as we saw previously in Subsection 4.2.4 that they were the ones with higher modularity. This study presents a problem: sites of the .cat site network of two analysed months are not necessarily the same, but similarity measures need the same elements in the two data sets compared, as it is explained in Section 2.7. In order to avoid this, we decided to study only sites belonging to both months studied in each evaluation of similarity, i.e. their intersection. The months compared are summarized in the first columns of Table 5.1.

First month	Second month
May 2007	September 2007
September 2007	January 2008
January 2008	March 2008
March 2008	May 2008
May 2008	January 2009
January 2009	March 2009

Table 5.1: Pairs of consecutive months. We compare similarity between their communities.

To evaluate quality of results, we also evaluated similarity between a month and a random network for the following month which substitutes the original one. This random network is chosen so as to have the same edge distribution than the original, in the same manner we did in Subsection 4.1.7. Specifically, the probability of the existence of an edge between vertices i and j is $e_{ij} = k_i k_j / 2m$, where k_i are k_j are the out and in-degrees (in undirected networks, our case of study, in and out-degrees coincide for each vertex) of i and j and $2m$ is the total number of edges. These networks do not have any relation with the community structure found in the .cat site networks, so we expect them to result in high values for the similarity metrics.

We show, compare, and comment results in Subsection 5.2.1.

5.1.2 A community evolution model

We propose a simple model to simulate evolution of communities with the pass of time. This model is inspired in our intuition of what happens to human communities, in which we have unions of communities, splits, apparitions of new communities... We consider interesting to check if communities in the Web also evolve in a similar way.

Specifically, our model analyses different transformations, which are shown in the following list and also graphically in Figure 5.1.

- APPARITION of a community
- EXTINCTION of a community
- A community which remains EQUAL
- UNION of two communities
- SPLIT of two communities
- GROWTH of a community
- SHRINK of a community

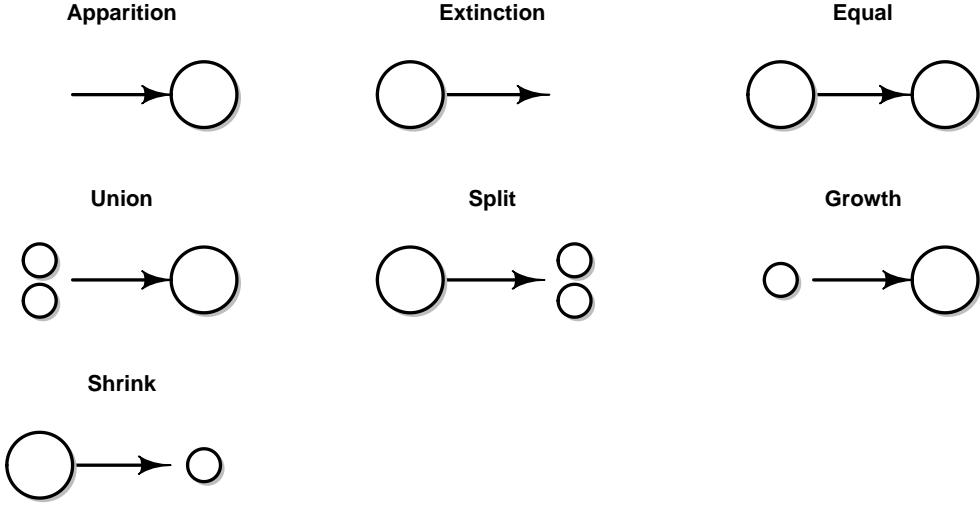


Figure 5.1: Illustration of the different transformations between consecutive instants studied with our method. They are: APPARITION, EXTINCTION, EQUAL, UNION, SPLIT, GROWTH, and SHRINK.

We denote by t and $t + 1$ the consecutive moments considered and by c_t , d_t , c_{t+1} , and d_{t+1} communities at times t or $t + 1$, respectively. We also take into account communities with the sites which do not exist at each time t , denoted as n_t , and we call them *the non-existing communities*. The idea is to maintain them in order to observe apparitions of new communities, extinctions, growths, or shrinks. With the explained notation we define formally when each situation takes place:

Apparition A community c_{t+1} appears in instant $t + 1$ if its intersection with the community of non-existing sites in instant t is greater than a threshold α multiplied by the size of c_{t+1} :

$$|c_{t+1} \cap n_t| \geq \alpha |c_{t+1}|.$$

Extinction Analogously, a community c_t disappears in instant t if its intersection with the community of non-existing sites in instant $t + 1$ is greater than α multiplied by the size of c_t :

$$|c_t \cap n_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |c_t|.$$

Equal A community c_t remains equal to a community c_{t+1} different of the non-existing community if its intersection is greater than α multiplied by the size of c_t :

$$c_t \cap c_{t+1} \geq \alpha |c_t|.$$

Union The union of communities c_t and d_t into c_{t+1} takes place if c_t , d_t , and c_{t+1} are different from the non-existing communities and its intersection has a great part of

sites, specifically:

$$|c_t \cap c_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |c_t| \quad \text{and} \quad |d_t \cap c_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |d_t| \quad \text{and} \quad |(c_t \cup d_t) \cap c_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |c_{t+1}|.$$

Split The split of community c_t into c_{t+1} and d_{t+1} takes place if c_t , c_{t+1} , and d_{t+1} are different from the non-existing communities and its intersection has a great part of sites, specifically:

$$|c_t \cap c_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |c_{t+1}| \quad \text{and} \quad |c_t \cap d_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |d_{t+1}| \quad \text{and} \quad |c_t \cap (c_{t+1} \cup d_{t+1})| \geq \alpha |c_t|.$$

Growth We consider a community c_t grows to c_{t+1} if there is an union when considering the non-existing community n_t :

$$|c_t \cap c_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |c_t| \quad \text{and} \quad |(c_t \cup n_t) \cap c_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |c_{t+1}|.$$

Shrink Analogously, we consider a community c_t shrinks to c_{t+1} if there is a division when considering the non-existing community n_{t+1} :

$$|c_t \cap c_{t+1}| \geq \alpha |c_{t+1}| \quad \text{and} \quad |c_t \cap (c_{t+1} \cup n_{t+1})| \geq \alpha |c_t|.$$

Our proposed model depends on a threshold parameter α which must be between 0 and 1, preferably with values around the upper bound. The different possibilities of our model are not unique. In some cases it can classify a phenomena into different situations, for example EQUAL and SHRINK, or EQUAL and GROWTH, depending of the size of communities and the value of α . The lower values of α we choose, the more overlapping situations we find.

We also centred our attention in communities with more than 10 elements. We do not study what happens with small communities, as we think results in these communities can be too much influenced by random fluctuations.

In Subsection 5.2.2 we show the results of our model applied to Louvain communities detected in the .cat site network.

5.1.3 Visualization of evolution between big communities

Our final proposal is the definition of a kind of graphs which easily allow us to visualise evolution between big communities. These graphs compare communities between two consecutive months. The analysed communities are the vertices, and the size, color, and strength of the edges between them depend on different parameters. For example, an edge between vertices exists if the two associated communities have at least one site in common, i.e. its intersection is not empty. Edge parameters are the width and color, the same ones as vertices have.

Like in the previous study, we consider instants t and $t + 1$, and by c_t and c_{t+1} we denote two communities in instant t and $t + 1$, respectively. We also take into account, as we did before, the non-existing communities n_t and n_{t+1} , which also have associated vertices in the graphs.

These graphs are bipartite, as two communities from the same instant cannot have any repeated site. In the following list we describe in detail the parameters of the proposed graphs:

Vertices A vertex in the graph corresponds to a community in a concrete instant of the two instants taken into account, which we denote t and $t + 1$. Additionally, we add a vertex for each instant including the non-existing vertices in that moment, in order to consider apparitions and extinctions of communities. In our study we only include communities greater than a threshold, fixed in 10 elements.

Vertex sizes Size of a vertex is proportional, logarithmically for a better visualization, to the size of the associated community, c_t , $\log(|c_t|)$.

Vertex colours There are four vertex colours: in dark colours we have communities of instant t , with the non-existing one differenced from the others; in clear colours we have communities of instant $t + 1$, with the non-existing one also differenced.

Edges A directed edge between vertices i and j exists if the community associated to vertex i belongs to communities of instant t , c_t , the community associated to vertex j belongs to communities of instant $t + 1$, d_{t+1} , and its intersection $c_t \cap d_{t+1}$ is not empty, i.e. they have at least one site in common. Here we observe that these graphs are bipartite, with edges going only from vertices corresponding to communities in instant t to vertices corresponding to communities in instant $t + 1$.

Edge widths The width of an edge between vertices i and j , if this edge exists, is logarithmically proportional to the size of the intersection of the associated communities, c_t for vertex i and d_{t+1} for vertex j , $\log(|c_t \cap d_{t+1}|)$.

Edge colours The color of an edge linking vertices i and j , with associated communities c_t and d_{t+1} , depends of the proportion of elements which are in the intersection of the two communities. Specifically, we give a number between 0 and 1 to each edge, with the formula

$$\text{value}_{ij} = \frac{2|c_t \cap d_{t+1}|}{|c_t| + |d_{t+1}|}.$$

The more elements communities have in common, the greater this number, and the darker the edge.

Each graph refers to a pair of consecutive months. The obtained results are shown and discussed in Subsection 5.2.3.

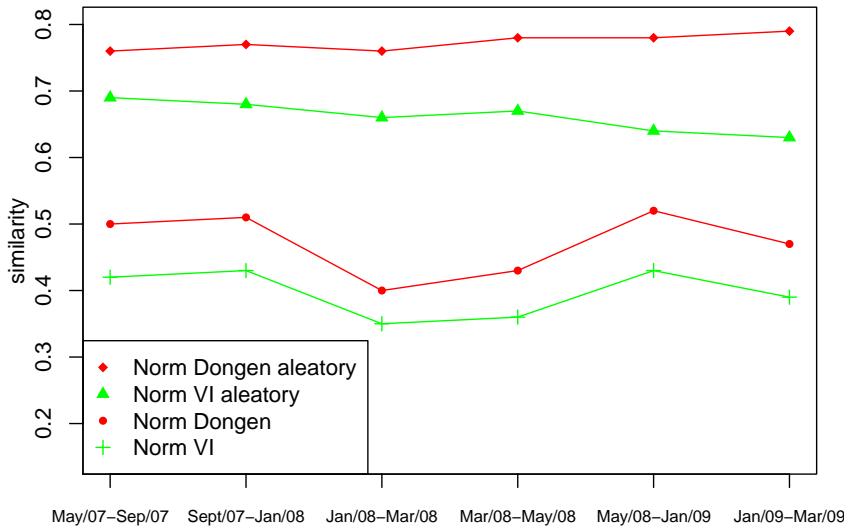


Figure 5.2: Plots of similarity measures, Dongen metric and VI of two consecutive months of the .cat site network. Months are listed in Table 5.1. We observe differences between the two measures, with values of Dongen metric higher than values of VI , and between the ones with a random graph and the ones with real data, with the firsts having higher values.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 Similarity of communities between different months

Figure 5.2 and Table A.20 contain the results for consecutive .cat site networks. Values of Dongen metric for consecutive months and pairs of real data are between 0.4 and 0.55, with lower values when months compared are nearer in time. VI exhibits an analogous behaviour, but values are lower, between 0.35 and 0.45.

We observe differences in similarity between real community partitions and partitions with a random graph. These last ones have higher values, with values of Dongen metric between 0.75 and 0.8 and values of VI between 0.6 and 0.7. This fact indicates that a part of community structure found in the .cat site network of one month is preserved in the following month. We must notice, however, that values of similarity higher than 0.3, like the ones we have, indicate that the two analysed community partitions are significantly different.

Variations in the values can be caused because the intervals of time are not homogeneous. For example, between the first two months taken into account, May 2007 and September 2007 there are four months of difference, whereas between January 2009 and March 2009 there are only two. This fact explains in great part the variations in the values of similarity: the shorter the period of time, the smaller the value of similarity.

We also have that available sites in each pair of months increase with the passage of time, although we do not observe variations caused by this fact. In Figures 4.8 and 4.9 we studied similarity between results of different methods applied to the same month. Values from those studies are, as we expected, substantially below the ones from the actual studies.

Summarizing this study, we consider that values of similarity are influenced by two factors: the variance caused by imprecisions of the community detection method and differences caused by changes in communities in different months. Future related studies should consider possibilities for reducing the first factor, maybe using results from different methods, in order to focus the attention in the important factor, the second one.

5.2.2 A community evolution model

Results for this study are not what we expected. We have tried different values for the threshold α and we have not got any sign that our model explains the data reasonably. We comment results when using $\alpha = 0.75$, as we think it is an intermediate value between the higher ones, in which we have not found nearly anything, and the lower ones, in which we have found lots of situations but they do not correspond to our original idea.

Table 5.2 contains results for our method. As we see, only few transformations of those in our list are detected, and most of them are overlapped by other transformations. For example, we have found, between May 2007 and September 2007, that communities 3 and 34 are considered EQUAL, SHRINK, and GROWTH, or, between January 2008 and March 2008, that communities 27 and 2 are considered also in these three different cases.

Additionally, we noticed that in nearly all situations the same communities appeared: community 3 in May 2007, community 34 in September 2007, community 27 in January 2008, community 2 in March 2008, and community 31 in May 2007. A manual site names analysis of these communities showed that they were always the same community: a community which we could call *the sex community*, with pages of pornographic and erotic content. Probably, its extinction after May 2008 took place because Fundació puntCat banned its sites.

After these results, we cannot consider this model as a valid one. We think, however, that this study is a first approach to the problem of identifying relations between communities along the time. Our results indicate that this is going to be a complex problem, where first investigations, like the ones performed by us, cannot end with satisfactorily. We are confident that further proposals of new models will obtain more meaningful results. The next study of Subsection 5.2.3, for example, could be an initial point for getting ideas of the direction this future studies should take.

Period	May 2007 - September 2007
Situation	SHRINK Community 1, with 11 elements, shrinks to community 1, with 9 elements.
Situation	EQUAL Community 3, with 30 elements, remains equal to community 34, with 28 elements.
Situation	SHRINK Community 3, with 30 elements, shrinks to community 34, with 28 elements.
Situation	GROWTH Community 3, with 30 elements, grows to community 34, with 28 elements.
Period	September 2007 - January 2008
Situation	EQUAL Community 34, with 28 elements, remains equal to community 27, with 31 elements.
Situation	GROWTH Community 34, with 28 elements, grows to community 27, with 31 elements.
Period	January 2008 - March 2008
Situation	EQUAL Community 27, with 31 elements, remains equal to community 2, with 29 elements.
Situation	SHRINK Community 27, with 31 elements, shrinks to community 2, with 29 elements.
Situation	GROWTH Community 27, with 31 elements, grows to community 2, with 29 elements.
Situation	GROWTH Community 15, with 10 elements, grows to community 117, with 13 elements.
Period	March 2008 - May 2008
Situation	EQUAL Community 2, with 29 elements, remains equal to community 31, with 30 elements.
Situation	GROWTH Community 2, with 29 elements, grows to community 31, with 30 elements.
Situation	GROWTH Community 111, with 10 elements, grows to community 157, with 11 elements.
Period	May 2008 - January 2009
Situation	EXTINCTION Community 31, with 30 elements is extinct
Situation	GROWTH Community 135, with 5 elements, grows to community 121, with 12 elements.
Period	January 2009 - March 2009
Situation	GROWTH Community 102, with 4 elements, grows to community 27, with 13 elements.

Table 5.2: Different situations detected by our method. We observe overlapping and poor results, with less than five situations detected between each consecutive months.

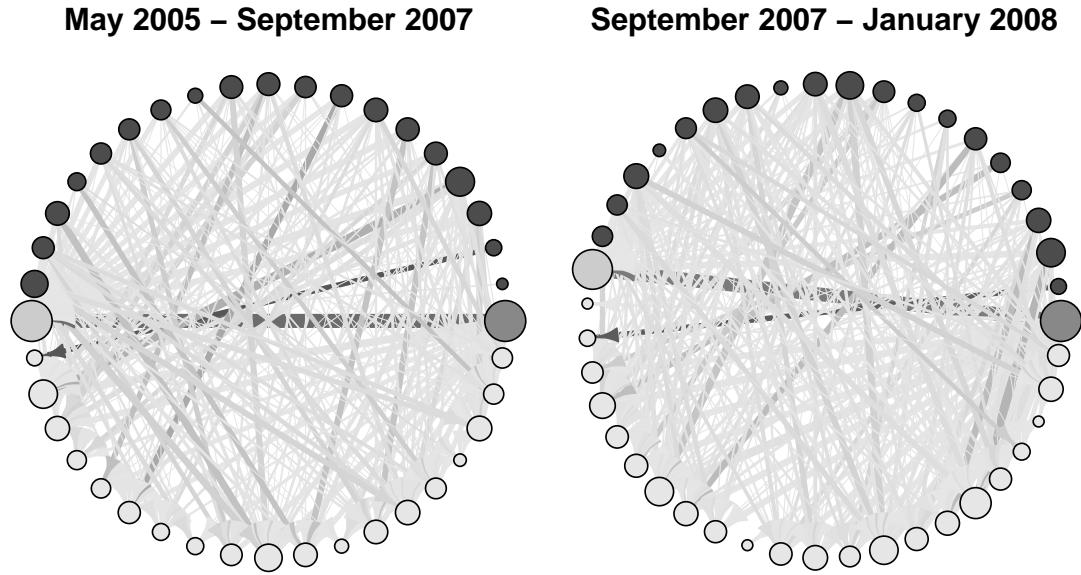


Figure 5.3: Graphs with the evolution between consecutive months for big communities and for pairs of consecutive months: May - September 2007 and September 2007 - January 2008. Parameters are explained in Subsection 5.1.3. Vertices associated to the non-existing communities are shown in lightly different colours, but also maintaining the tonality clear/dark depending on its associated month.

5.2.3 Visualization of evolution between big communities

Figures 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 contain results for the visualization method. We observe that graphs show a complex structure, far from the simple one we expected to find with the method proposed in the previous study, which we illustrated in Figure 5.1.

Viewing the graphs, we observe that the .cat site network has a complicated community structure, with communities related in a non-elementary form with the pass of time. Focusing in the parameters of the graphs, we observe few dark edges, which indicates that most of them do not include a high percentage of communities involved, and vertices with darker edges are usually the smallest ones. The darkest ones, observed in Figures 5.3 and 5.4, corresponds always to the same community, the one which we detected with the community evolution method of Subsection 5.2.2.

These plots are an evidence that the study of community evolution needs even more research. In the .cat site network, and in complex networks in general, its community evolution is not explainable with few rules which are applied in some way. It is more complex, with multiple unions or partitions of communities with the pass of time. Our work in this direction, at least, has been useful as we have noticed the scope of this complexity and avoids us to change a bit the orientation in this research area.

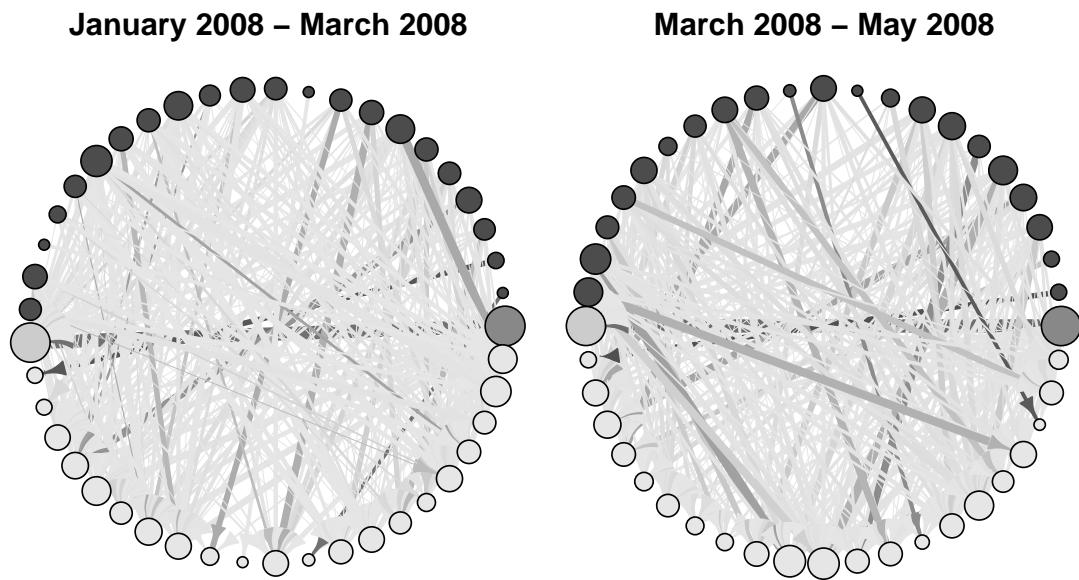


Figure 5.4: Graphs with the evolution between consecutive months for big communities and for pairs of consecutive months: January - March 2008 and March - May 2008.

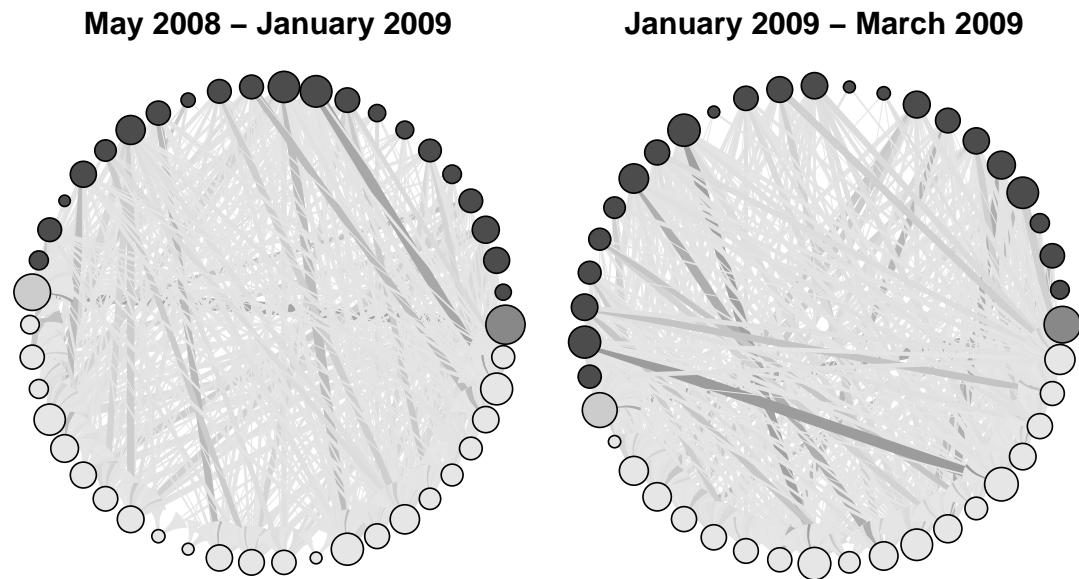


Figure 5.5: Graphs with the evolution between consecutive months for big communities and for pairs of consecutive months: May 2008 - January 2009 and January - March 2009.

Chapter 6

Conclusions and future work

In this last chapter we summarize the work carried out in this project, we review its specific contributions, and we indicate possible directions for future related studies.

6.1 Work done

Our work has taken ideas from different knowledge areas: data mining, complex network research, Web crawling, Web studies, and community detection methods. Specifically, our work has included:

- Understanding how a web crawler (WIRE) works and modifying it to obtain the desired data.
- Research of the state of the art of community detection in complex networks methods.
- Implementation of some methods (the ones for which we did not have the code).
- Comparison in terms of performance between them and selection of the best for our study.
- Development and application of a methodology for the static studies of the .cat domain.
- Initial approaches to the study of community evolution in the .cat domain.

Carrying out this variety of work has been an interesting task, as we have learned the state of the art from different research areas, some of them totally unknown for us before the starting of these studies. In addition, we have investigated in the field of complex network research, in which we have performed various studies.

6.2 Specific contributions of this work

Apart from the laborious task of doing research from different areas, our work has performed original contributions to the complex network literature. They are the following:

- In Subsection 4.2.4 we have tested four community detection methods (Extremal Optimization, Newman's algorithm, PBD algorithm, and Louvain algorithm) with six famous benchmark networks, obtaining that EO and Newman perform better for small networks and Louvain is the best with networks of big size.
- Also in the same Subsection we have developed a new meta-method which consists in using results from the four known methods to obtain new community partitions, by defining a distance between the elements in function of how many methods classify them in the same community. With this distance we have performed a hierarchical clustering to classify similar elements in the same community.
- We have checked some specific properties well-known in the .cat top level domain along Chapter 4. It presents a mature structure, comparable to other top level domains, at least since the first month studied, May 2007. We have checked properties specific from the complex network area: modularity and robustness, and we have used similarity, a property of clustering, to compare different community partitions.
- We have developed, in Subsection 4.1.9, a method to study the discovered communities, which selects the most meaningful words of the sites content in order to facilitate the identification task. Words are selected in terms of significance, a new measure proposed also in this study.
- We have analysed the different .cat site communities using the proposed method, obtaining regional, political, sports, and educational communities among others.
- From our work we can extract a methodology to study complex networks. Summarizing it consists in:
 - Studying basic graph properties
 - Plotting the in and out-degree distributions
 - Applying different community detection methods and select the best in terms of modularity
 - Comparing the results in terms of similarity
 - Checking robustness of the network with the selected method
 - Performing, if it is possible, an in-depth study of the encountered communities, with ideas from our proposed method in Subsection 4.1.9.

- We have studied evolution of communities in Chapter 5, proposing three different approaches to this problem. This studies have not produced meaningful results, but they are an initial approach to this difficult problem.

6.3 Future work

Our work has left ideas for future studies in different directions. We list the ones we identify with more clarity:

- A sociological study of communities encountered in the .cat domain, comparing results for the seven available months, in order to observe social tendencies in the results.
- An study focused in the evolution of the in and out-degree distributions of the .cat and other complex networks, in order to check if there is any relation between the average degrees and the maturity of networks.
- Development of a method which obtains good results in terms of similarity with other methods, and in terms of modularity. This new method would be the one used in communities studies. This method can take ideas from the meta-method we proposed in Subsection 4.2.4, consisting in a hierarchical clustering from results of different community detection methods.
- New tools and methods for studying community evolution. Our studies, performed in Chapter 5, have not given meaningful conclusions, and only have warned us that it is going to be a complicated problem.

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Appendix A

Tables of values

In this appendix we show tables with numerical values of studies realised. We list the tables and specify its content.

- Table A.1 contains the number of registered domains in the .cat top level domain
- Table A.2 contains numerical values for basic .cat sites network properties.
- Table A.3 contains modularity for different methods when applied to benchmark networks.
- Table A.4 contains modularity and number of communities for different methods when applied to the .cat sites network.
- Tables A.5 to A.11 contain similarity values of the results of community detection methods when applied to the .cat sites network, considering only its undirected unweighted form.
- Tables A.12 to A.18 contain similarity values of the results of community detection methods when applied to the .cat sites network, considering direction and/or weights of edges in some cases.
- Table A.19 contains similarity values of the results of community detection methods when applied to the .cat sites network, but considering only the biggest communities.
- Table A.20 contains similarity values of community partitions when comparing Louvain results from consecutive months.

Day	Reg. domains	Day	Reg. domains
23/Apr/06	8.364	1/Jan/08	26.373
1/Jul/06	15.633	1/Apr/08	28.500
1/Oct/06	17.719	1/Jul/08	29.748
1/Jan/07	19.623	1/Oct/08	31.198
1/Apr/07	21.798	1/Jan/09	33.410
1/Jul/07	23.050	1/Apr/09	35.609
1/Oct/07	24.097		

Table A.1: Number of registered domains in the .cat top level domain. Data from its opening to April 2009. Information from Fundació puntCat webpage, <http://www.domini.cat>.

Month	Sites	Links	Sites with links	CC	Size MCC
May/07	20000	7550	2507	84	2271
Sep/07	20000	7004	2461	105	2188
Jan/08	26342	11715	3751	121	3440
Mar/08	28380	13879	4187	138	3842
May/08	29609	14813	4412	132	4076
Jan/09	33611	25457	6036	139	5712
Mar/09	35016	32326	6756	158	6400

Table A.2: Basic graph properties of the .cat sites network. This table contains, for each month, the number of sites, links, sites with links, connected components and the size of the main connected component. We observe the growing tendency of the network with the pass of the months.

	karate	jazz	celegans	email	key	phis
EO	.418 (.418)	.445 (.445)	.444 (.434)	.574 (.574)	.860 (.845)	.680 (.679)
Newman	.417 (.419)	.442 (.442)	.436 (.435)	.568 (.572)	.836 (.855)	.670 (.723)
PBD	.402 (.394)	.433 (—)	.416 (.416)	.536 (—)	.862 (—)	.725 (.725)
Louvain	.417 (.42)	.443 (—)	.438 (—)	.544 (—)	.883 (—)	.750 (—)

Table A.3: Results in terms of modularity for the benchmark networks. Our results are the first ones, and in parenthesis there are the results published in literature. They are more or less the same except for Newman method, in which we use our implementation, not as good as the original one.

Method	Month													
	May/07		Sep/07		Jan/08		Mar/08		May/08		Jan/09		Mar/09	
	Q	C	Q	C	Q	C	Q	C	Q	C	Q	C	Q	C
eouu (1st)	.524	98	.526	119	.491	136	.486	158	.479	146	.422	157	.397	173
eouu (2nd)	.525	97	.534	123	.493	138	.478	154	.491	149	.426	157	.390	168
eouu (3rd)	.521	98	.534	117	.491	135	.486	155	.478	144	.421	150	.406	169
eodu (1st)	.444	816	.465	820	.461	1114	.429	1247	.428	1342	.378	1535	.377	1668
eodu (2nd)	.461	815	.470	840	.466	1091	.451	1245	.442	1322	.371	1592	.371	1703
eodu (3rd)	.465	828	.462	817	.450	1090	.454	1228	.451	1314	.394	1620	.357	1647
newman	.520	105	.503	125	.483	134	.483	161	.461	139	.412	152	.393	197
pbd	.498	20	.492	19	.476	18	.454	17	.455	14	.390	17	.356	11
louvain	.526	100	.536	125	.510	152	.494	161	.504	168	.436	171	.414	180
cluster	.505	30	.497	90	.464	30	.459	40	.463	30	.387	34	.352	30
eouw (1st)	.600	124	.836	154	.852	168	.822	192	.826	178	.832	234	.862	244
eouw (2nd)	.713	133	.845	145	.846	167	.812	190	.837	185	.834	207	.860	233
eodw (1st)	.789	967	.828	911	.826	1246	.747	1342	.812	1516	.818	1900	.851	2058
eodw (2nd)	.788	918	.817	895	.820	1243	.780	1391	.823	1489	.800	1893	.837	2029
IWeighted	.843	133	.887	158	.852	188	.829	207	.849	206	.833	218	.873	260

Table A.4: Results in terms of modularity for the .cat site network in different months.

Different methods and different forms of the network are considered. The best results in each month are highlighted.

May/07	EO2	EO3	Newman	PBD	Louvain	Cluster
EO1	.38/.27	.43/.32	.44/.32	.50/.39	.41/.31	.33/.24
EO2		.41/.31	.38/.28	.50/.40	.41/.30	.42/.32
EO3			.43/.31	.51/.40	.45/.33	.48/.37
Newman				.51/.40	.47/.33	.34/.27
PBD					.47/.37	.40/.30
Louvain						.39/.28

Table A.5: Similarity, in May 2007, of the .cat undirected unweighted site network.

Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Sep/07	EO2	EO3	Newman	PBD	Louvain	Cluster
EO1	.35/.28	.35/.27	.45/.31	.54/.43	.39/.31	.38/.27
EO2		.27/.24	.43/.30	.53/.43	.32/.28	.44/.32
EO3			.43/.29	.56/.44	.31/.28	.41/.31
Newman				.53/.43	.46/.33	.19/.16
PBD					.51/.40	.45/.36
Louvain						.40/.29

Table A.6: Similarity, in September 2007, of the .cat undirected unweighted site network.

Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Jan/08	EO2	EO3	Newman	PBD	Louvain	Cluster
EO1	.45/.32	.49/.33	.40/.30	.57/.43	.48/.34	.37/.29
EO2		.47/.34	.46/.31	.56/.44	.47/.35	.53/.39
EO3			.48/.32	.58/.44	.49/.36	.55/.40
Newman				.55/.42	.48/.34	.33/.27
PBD					.47/.37	.42/.30
Louvain						.42/.31

Table A.7: Similarity, in January 2008, of the .cat undirected unweighted site network. Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Mar/08	EO2	EO3	Newman	PBD	Louvain	Cluster
EO1	.48/.33	.43/.32	.44/.31	.56/.44	.48/.35	.34/.27
EO2		.44/.31	.40/.29	.57/.43	.47/.34	.53/.40
EO3			.37/.29	.55/.43	.49/.36	.48/.39
Newman				.57/.43	.48/.35	.40/.31
PBD					.53/.41	.44/.34
Louvain						.37/.29

Table A.8: Similarity, in March 2008, of the .cat undirected unweighted site network. Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

May/08	EO2	EO3	Newman	PBD	Louvain	Cluster
EO1	.46/.32	.50/.34	.50/.32	.59/.45	.46/.33	.31/.25
EO2		.48/.33	.47/.30	.59/.42	.45/.32	.51/.38
EO3			.47/.31	.58/.43	.44/.34	.52/.41
Newman				.58/.42	.46/.34	.42/.30
PBD					.50/.40	.47/.35
Louvain						.39/.30

Table A.9: Similarity, in May 2008, of the .cat undirected unweighted site network. Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Jan/09	EO2	EO3	Newman	PBD	Louvain	Cluster
EO1	.51/.34	.45/.31	.53/.35	.60/.44	.50/.36	.33/.28
EO2		.45/.29	.49/.32	.55/.42	.47/.34	.54/.41
EO3			.49/.30	.56/.42	.47/.34	.53/.40
Newman				.59/.44	.52/.36	.44/.32
PBD					.54/.42	.51/.37
Louvain						.42/.34

Table A.10: Similarity, in January 2009, of the .cat undirected unweighted site network. Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Mar/09	EO2	EO3	Newman	PBD	Louvain	Cluster
EO1	.51/.32	.50/.31	.52/.32	.64/.44	.51/.36	.49/.34
EO2		.55/.32	.47/.31	.62/.42	.55/.37	.56/.40
EO3			.50/.30	.63/.42	.48/.34	.55/.39
Newman				.59/.41	.48/.34	.27/.22
PBD					.59/.43	.48/.33
Louvain						.48/.36

Table A.11: Similarity, in March 2009, of the .cat undirected unweighted site network. Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

May/07	eouu2	eouu3	edu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	edw1	edw2	IWeig
eouu1	.38/.27	.43/.32	.43/.45	.45/.46	.46/.46	.44/.32	.41/.31	.47/.36	.47/.37	.45/.50	.46/.49	.49/.38
eouu2		.41/.31	.41/.43	.42/.44	.44/.45	.38/.28	.45/.33	.48/.35	.5/.38	.46/.49	.47/.48	.49/.37
eouu3			.44/.43	.44/.44	.45/.45	.43/.31	.45/.33	.51/.37	.51/.39	.46/.49	.45/.48	.52/.40
edu1				.20/.14	.21/.14	.40/.42	.43/.44	.42/.44	.46/.46	.27/.25	.29/.24	.47/.46
edu2					.14/.13	.40/.43	.44/.44	.44/.46	.47/.46	.27/.25	.27/.22	.47/.45
edu3						.41/.43	.44/.44	.46/.47	.47/.46	.27/.25	.27/.23	.48/.46
newman							.47/.33	.46/.34	.47/.37	.44/.48	.45/.48	.45/.35
louvain								.5/.39	.5/.39	.44/.46	.46/.47	.51/.39
eouw1									.39/.32	.44/.51	.44/.49	.43/.33
eouw2										.39/.44	.40/.44	.32/.26
edw1											.15/.15	.38/.42
edw2												.40/.42

Table A.12: Similarity, in May 2007, of the .cat site network considering its different forms. Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Sep/07	eouu2	eouu3	eodu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	eodw1	eodw2	lWeig
eouu1	.35/.28	.35/.27	.45/.45	.43/.45	.44/.45	.45/.31	.39/.31	.53/.41	.48/.37	.46/.49	.46/.48	.46/.37
eouu2		.27/.24	.42/.44	.43/.44	.44/.45	.43/.3	.32/.28	.49/.39	.47/.38	.44/.46	.44/.47	.45/.36
eouu3			.4/.44	.42/.45	.42/.44	.43/.29	.31/.28	.5/.4	.45/.37	.43/.48	.44/.48	.43/.35
eodu1				.22/.18	.23/.18	.43/.46	.42/.43	.48/.46	.47/.47	.26/.22	.27/.23	.47/.47
eodu2					.23/.18	.43/.46	.42/.43	.48/.46	.46/.46	.26/.22	.27/.22	.45/.46
eodu3						.43/.46	.44/.44	.49/.47	.48/.47	.27/.22	.28/.23	.48/.47
newman							.46/.33	.52/.4	.5/.37	.47/.51	.47/.5	.49/.37
louvain								.51/.4	.48/.38	.43/.46	.45/.46	.46/.37
eouw1									.28/.24	.41/.41	.43/.42	.36/.28
eouw2										.39/.43	.4/.43	.27/.23
eodw1											.16/.15	.36/.4
eodw2												.38/.41

Table A.13: Similarity, in September 2007, of the .cat site network considering its different forms. Dongen metric/VI metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Jan/08	eouu2	eouu3	eodu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	eodw1	eodw2	lWeig
eouu1	.45/.32	.49/.33	.46/.46	.47/.45	.47/.46	.4/.3	.48/.34	.57/.42	.55/.41	.49/.51	.52/.51	.57/.42
eouu2		.47/.34	.44/.45	.44/.44	.46/.45	.46/.31	.47/.35	.56/.41	.56/.42	.47/.5	.5/.51	.57/.43
eouu3			.47/.46	.44/.45	.47/.46	.48/.32	.49/.36	.56/.41	.56/.41	.48/.51	.5/.52	.57/.43
eodu1				.26/.2	.27/.2	.45/.47	.46/.45	.51/.49	.52/.49	.31/.26	.32/.26	.52/.48
eodu2					.27/.19	.44/.45	.46/.45	.51/.48	.5/.47	.3/.26	.3/.26	.52/.48
eodu3						.44/.46	.45/.45	.51/.49	.51/.48	.32/.27	.33/.27	.53/.48
newman							.48/.34	.51/.38	.51/.39	.48/.52	.5/.53	.54/.41
louvain								.57/.42	.53/.41	.48/.49	.49/.5	.53/.41
eouw1									.33/.27	.44/.46	.46/.47	.36/.28
eouw2										.43/.45	.44/.45	.38/.29
eodw1											.2/.16	.4/.4
eodw2												.41/.41

Table A.14: Similarity, in January 2008, of the .cat site network considering its different forms. Dongen metric/VI metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Mar/03	eouu2	eouu3	eodu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	eodw1	eodw2	lWeig
eouu1	.48/.33	.43/.32	.48/.46	.44/.44	.49/.46	.44/.31	.48/.35	.58/.44	.56/.42	.48/.49	.5/.5	.55/.43
eouu2		.44/.31	.45/.46	.43/.44	.46/.45	.4/.29	.47/.34	.53/.4	.55/.4	.49/.5	.5/.52	.54/.41
eouu3			.47/.46	.45/.44	.5/.46	.37/.29	.49/.36	.58/.43	.56/.41	.49/.5	.5/.51	.54/.42
eodu1				.24/.18	.27/.2	.44/.44	.47/.45	.51/.48	.51/.48	.28/.24	.3/.26	.5/.47
eodu2					.25/.18	.45/.43	.46/.44	.52/.48	.51/.48	.31/.25	.32/.26	.49/.46
eodu3						.45/.44	.48/.45	.51/.48	.52/.48	.31/.25	.33/.27	.5/.47
newman							.48/.35	.55/.41	.56/.4	.47/.49	.48/.5	.52/.4
louvain								.53/.42	.56/.42	.49/.49	.5/.49	.52/.4
eouw1									.39/.3	.45/.45	.44/.45	.33/.27
eouw2										.47/.46	.47/.46	.35/.28
eodw1											.18/.18	.42/.42
eodw2												.4/.41

Table A.15: Similarity, in March 2008, of the .cat site network considering its different forms. Dongen metric/VI metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

May/08	eouu2	eouu3	eodu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	eodw1	eodw2	IWeig
eouu1	.46/.32	.5/.34	.5/.48	.48/.47	.48/.46	.5/.32	.46/.33	.61/.45	.54/.41	.51/.54	.5/.52	.55/.43
eouu2		.48/.33	.51/.48	.48/.48	.46/.46	.47/.31	.45/.32	.59/.43	.51/.4	.49/.53	.49/.52	.54/.42
eouu3			.48/.48	.5/.48	.46/.46	.47/.31	.44/.34	.58/.43	.53/.4	.5/.55	.5/.53	.55/.42
eodu1				.29/.2	.27/.18	.45/.47	.49/.47	.54/.5	.52/.5	.31/.27	.31/.25	.51/.48
eodu2					.25/.18	.48/.48	.51/.48	.54/.5	.52/.5	.3/.27	.32/.26	.51/.47
eodu3						.44/.46	.46/.45	.52/.49	.5/.49	.3/.27	.3/.26	.5/.47
newman							.46/.34	.58/.42	.5/.39	.5/.57	.49/.55	.53/.42
louvain								.58/.44	.54/.42	.51/.52	.51/.51	.54/.41
eouw1									.39/.3	.46/.46	.47/.46	.39/.3
eouw2										.46/.47	.45/.46	.39/.31
eodw1											.23/.18	.44/.43
eodw2												.38/.4

Table A.16: Similarity, in May 2008, of the .cat site network considering its different forms. Dongen metric/ *VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Jan/09	eouu2	eouu3	eodu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	eodw1	eodw2	IWeig
eouu1	.51/.34	.45/.31	.48/.42	.46/.43	.46/.43	.53/.35	.5/.36	.61/.47	.62/.46	.53/.54	.55/.54	.59/.47
eouu2		.45/.29	.43/.41	.43/.42	.46/.44	.49/.32	.47/.34	.64/.48	.62/.46	.54/.55	.53/.54	.61/.47
eouu3			.41/.41	.45/.43	.47/.44	.49/.3	.47/.34	.64/.47	.6/.44	.53/.56	.54/.55	.6/.46
eodu1				.27/.17	.27/.17	.48/.41	.45/.42	.55/.48	.53/.48	.36/.31	.35/.31	.53/.48
eodu2					.27/.17	.48/.43	.47/.44	.55/.48	.53/.48	.36/.31	.37/.3	.55/.49
eodu3						.47/.43	.48/.45	.57/.5	.54/.5	.36/.31	.35/.3	.54/.49
newman							.52/.36	.65/.48	.61/.45	.54/.55	.54/.54	.61/.47
louvain								.62/.47	.6/.46	.52/.52	.54/.52	.59/.46
eouw1									.46/.34	.47/.44	.48/.44	.43/.32
eouw2										.48/.48	.49/.48	.48/.34
eodw1											.22/.19	.4/.39
eodw2												.42/.41

Table A.17: Similarity, in January 2009, of the .cat site network considering its different forms. Dongen metric/ *VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Mar/09	eouu2	eouu3	eodu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	eodw1	eodw2	IWeig
eouu1	.51/.32	.5/.31	.51/.45	.52/.45	.48/.42	.52/.32	.51/.36	.61/.46	.63/.47	.55/.56	.55/.55	.62/.48
eouu2		.55/.32	.52/.44	.47/.44	.46/.41	.47/.31	.55/.37	.62/.45	.63/.45	.54/.55	.54/.55	.62/.47
eouu3			.51/.45	.52/.45	.47/.42	.5/.3	.48/.34	.62/.45	.65/.46	.54/.55	.54/.55	.62/.47
eodu1				.38/.22	.33/.2	.49/.44	.48/.45	.54/.48	.57/.49	.38/.33	.41/.33	.54/.49
eodu2					.32/.19	.45/.43	.5/.45	.56/.5	.58/.5	.4/.33	.4/.33	.56/.5
eodu3						.43/.4	.47/.43	.54/.48	.54/.48	.37/.33	.38/.33	.53/.48
newman							.48/.34	.6/.44	.6/.44	.52/.54	.52/.54	.59/.45
louvain								.6/.46	.63/.47	.52/.52	.52/.52	.59/.46
eouw1									.36/.29	.46/.45	.46/.45	.39/.31
eouw2										.47/.46	.47/.46	.4/.32
eodw1											.21/.18	.38/.39
eodw2												.41/.4

Table A.18: Similarity, in March 2009, of the .cat site network considering its different forms. Dongen metric/ *VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

Mar/09	eouu1	eouu2	eouu3	eodu1	eoud2	eoud3	newman	louvain	eouw1	eouw2	eodw1	eodw2	IWeig
eouu1		.49/.27	.4/.26	.44/.43	.47/.44	.4/.4	.43/.26	.41/.3	.57/.45	.58/.44	.53/.59	.53/.58	.57/.47
eouu2	.46/.29		.5/.29	.47/.45	.44/.44	.42/.42	.4/.26	.48/.35	.6/.45	.61/.46	.52/.6	.54/.59	.6/.47
eouu3	.42/.27	.48/.28		.5/.47	.47/.45	.43/.42	.43/.27	.42/.3	.58/.44	.61/.45	.52/.58	.52/.58	.58/.46
eodu1	.55/.34	.56/.32	.55/.33		.55/.32	.47/.27	.53/.32	.51/.37	.6/.46	.64/.47	.55/.49	.59/.49	.61/.48
eodu2	.56/.34	.48/.3	.56/.33	.55/.31		.47/.26	.47/.3	.54/.38	.63/.48	.65/.48	.57/.5	.58/.49	.63/.5
eodu3	.5/.3	.48/.27	.49/.29	.47/.27	.46/.27		.43/.27	.49/.35	.6/.45	.59/.45	.52/.49	.54/.49	.58/.47
newman	.43/.26	.35/.23	.42/.24	.44/.44	.39/.42	.34/.39		.4/.3	.53/.42	.54/.42	.5/.58	.5/.58	.54/.45
louvain	.44/.29	.5/.32	.4/.27	.43/.43	.47/.44	.42/.41	.39/.26		.57/.44	.59/.45	.51/.56	.51/.56	.58/.46
eouw1	.6/.41	.62/.39	.61/.39	.54/.48	.56/.5	.54/.47	.59/.38	.58/.43	.35/.3	.46/.51	.46/.51	.38/.34	
eouw2	.61/.42	.62/.39	.65/.41	.58/.5	.59/.51	.54/.48	.59/.39	.63/.45	.36/.3	.47/.52	.49/.52	.42/.34	
eodw1	.62/.49	.6/.46	.6/.47	.54/.43	.56/.44	.51/.42	.57/.45	.56/.46	.48/.38	.48/.39	.31/.27	.31/.26	.35/.3
eodw2	.61/.48	.6/.45	.61/.46	.58/.43	.57/.43	.53/.42	.57/.45	.57/.46	.48/.39	.49/.39			.39/.32
IWeig	.6/.43	.62/.41	.62/.42	.55/.49	.58/.51	.54/.48	.6/.4	.58/.44	.38/.31	.4/.32	.38/.44	.42/.46	

Table A.19: Similarity in March 2009. Only big communities. Dongen metric/*VI* metric. The smallest values are highlighted.

May 2007 Sep 2007	Sep 2007 Jan 2008	Jan 2008 Mar 2008	Mar 2008 May 2008	May 2008 Jan 2008	Jan 2008 Mar 2008
.5/.42	.51/.43	.4/.35	.43/.36	.52/.43	.47/.39
May 2007 Ale Sep 2007	Sep 2007 Ale Jan 2008	Jan 2008 Ale Mar 2008	Mar 2008 Ale May 2008	May 2008 Ale Jan 2008	Jan 2008 Ale Mar 2008
.76/.69	.77/.68	.76/.66	.78/.67	.78/.64	.79/.63

Table A.20: Similarity values when comparing community partitions of different months.

We show, in the first rows, values of found community partitions in the .cat sites domain, and in the last rows, values when comparing a real community partition with another from an aleatory graph. Values of Dongen metric/*VI*.

Appendix B

Lists of sites and words

In this appendix we show the result of Louvain's algorithm when applied to the .cat sites network of March 2009, in section B.1, and the most significant words for each of their communities obtained with our method, in section B.2.

B.1 Sites of communities

We list the result of Louvain's algorithm when applied to the .cat sites network of March 2009. We also have the results of other months, but in this appendix we decided to show only one month of them, the last. We indicate the number and size of each community before listing its nodes. In all sites we omitted its prefix, `www.`, and its suffix, `.cat`, always the same for each site in the .cat domain, for space reasons. For example, the first site listed is `fotografiadental`, although its full name is `www.fotografiadental.cat`, or, more specifically, `http://www.fotografiadental.cat`. We show the full list in this and in the following pages.

Communities of Louvain's algorithm.

.cat site network of March 2009

<u>Com 1 – 2 elems</u>	<u>osonaglobus</u> <u>aircat</u>	<u>azm</u>	<u>Com 13 – 2 elems</u>	<u>mindthegap</u> <u>barrank</u>
<u>fotografiadental</u>	<u>Com 5 – 2 elems</u>	<u>Com 9 – 2 elems</u>	<u>sincronia</u>	<u>Com 18 – 2 elems</u>
<u>fotolandia</u>	<u>paidopsiquiatria</u>	<u>marcosmorales</u>	<u>obac</u>	<u>shops</u>
<u>Com 2 – 2 elems</u>	<u>novasageta</u>	<u>samdisseny</u>	<u>Com 14 – 3 elems</u>	<u>informacio</u>
<u>agentsforestals</u>	<u>Com 6 – 3 elems</u>	<u>depuradoras</u>	<u>optica</u>	<u>Com 19 – 2 elems</u>
<u>forestals</u>	<u>catalunyacomunica</u>	<u>totaigua</u>	<u>opticasalas</u>	<u>circutor</u>
<u>Com 3 – 5 elems</u>	<u>cio</u>	<u>Com 11 – 3 elems</u>	<u>salasoptic</u>	<u>suministradora</u>
<u>banccamins</u>	<u>betara</u>	<u>llumdelluna</u>	<u>Com 15 – 2 elems</u>	<u>Com 20 – 2 elems</u>
<u>caixaenginyersdeca</u>	<u>cursosdenautica</u>	<u>nyamnyam</u>	<u>ubilibet</u>	<u>pereporquet</u>
<u>mins</u>	<u>Com 7 – 2 elems</u>	<u>labanqueta</u>	<u>esqui</u>	<u>quadernsdetaller</u>
<u>caixacamins</u>	<u>tonico</u>	<u>Com 12 – 2 elems</u>	<u>Com 16 – 2 elems</u>	<u>Com 21 – 2 elems</u>
<u>caixa–camins</u>	<u>actual</u>	<u>nouarc</u>	<u>viatge</u>	<u>arluk</u>
<u>caixaenginyersca</u>	<u>Com 8 – 2 elems</u>	<u>galib</u>	<u>giramont</u>	<u>ptll</u>
<u>mins</u>	<u>vns</u>		<u>Com 17 – 2 elems</u>	
<u>Com 4 – 2 elems</u>				

Com 22 – 2 elems	Com 36 – 2 elems	Com 52 – 425 elems	maratocatalunya	gramanet
osmosis	microtech	llibresencatala	xvac	igualadajove
agua	batllori	segonavida	fotografia	campaviaciolasenia
Com 23 – 2 elems	Com 37 – 2 elems	Com 53 – 2 elems	tucasa	creaf
guell	jordifreixanet	pullover	afc	parcsjardins
dracma	freixanet	xavier–blanco	angelpvico	nosaltres
Com 24 – 2 elems	Com 38 – 2 elems	videos	alternativa	ecosocialistes
maeso	pujadascalcat	reneix	lamugacaula	casabatlló
ati	pujadas	amunt	nittartistes	fotoespai
Com 25 – 2 elems	Com 39 – 2 elems	fundaciovalvi	aransaski	raulromeva
phoenixpsicologia	servitec	apunts	cavok	adetca
phoenix	marente	mobildisco	broad	diccionari
Com 26 – 2 elems	Com 40 – 2 elems	tetí	ensesoft	excursionisme
farreconsulting	arnaudelrio	pockets	elcaudasantboi	premsagratuita
multipis	montserratanz	tarragonadigital	blocs	hiperbolic
Com 27 – 13 elems	Com 41 – 2 elems	canalzina	magma	revistacambrils
fscastellnou	rutalia	casamitjana	pepacaneja	ceram
garden	empresesdecatalunya	mapamundi	adamveip	firagirona
trial	lavanak	restaurantpitarra	muray–assts	campaments
baste	joanfoguet	comunica	calplanell	escolesiguies
evp	ciuvilafranca	airun	gasparo	fundaciojsans
sumed	compte	apevc	veguerapenedes	agraits
edo	agpograf	aif	lasargantana	chncb
clickclub	lacasanova	jocs	la–colla	aoapix
kart–f	grandcru	ciutadella	aiguesmataro	unescocat
grupgres	hotel–prats	epbcn	icp	unesco
ebanner	esdeveniments	grpn	xrqtc	acam
evpconsulting	viveristes	receptes	tortuges	collarebombori
chatarrassanchez	tortades	darwin	iogalatribuna	obsam
Com 28 – 2 elems	Com 44 – 2 elems	festivalneo	explora	ime
campdepadros	instacat	argilaguet	disart	salabeckett
elfojobs	xamba	deli	tpgirona	cefarmers
Com 29 – 2 elems	Com 45 – 2 elems	vegetariana	acim	feec
lamistat	ggp	museia	masella	cvbarcelona
teatrelamistat	laguineu	aeg	espaï	cec
	iglu	iefc	grupars	espeleologia
	ribals	gpp	equip	amicsderiuoms
Com 30 – 2 elems	Com 46 – 3 elems	cel	calvalls	uecgracia
latresca	farraçan	farraçan	fsjd	colla
proeixample	icon	naturaiaventura	acna	aemtanya
Com 31 – 2 elems	impremtabadia	festesdelcampello	indika	madteam
ipic	amos	mintaka	casadecultura	laxicra
siesta	gabrielescultor	torrente	canjoan	ambit7
Com 32 – 3 elems	Com 47 – 3 elems	elscarlins	sucarrats	acca
estudi	max	xeflis	laie	ceilot
joanrosell	reboreda	weblogs	espaifotografic	joan
novaegara	lespingari	mccb	panorama	pujades
Com 33 – 2 elems	Com 48 – 4 elems	meteoestartit	ideant	aguirre
siscom	sintesi	ombu	avellanadigital	noemi
triatlocostabrava	bosco	ecologistesenaccio	mobles	forniol
Com 34 – 3 elems	mirson	blackblanc	dos	saragossa
eimsa	rescomseravidreres	rede	villarodelbos	bartomeus
fadisel	filnet	stopself	ues	carbonell
telstar	torra	quesoni	cruells	pensamentisalut
Com 35 – 2 elems	nortel	parentesi	xaviss	armand
impromptu	Com 49 – 3 elems	xarxaprod	cemcardedeu	barcelona–
emilipulido	filnet	redessa	ideasostenible	cadaques
	torra	masiacastello	tcmsl	gmail
	nortel	matria	villaro	atrivity
Com 36 – 2 elems	Com 50 – 2 elems	idees	intervideo	reikicatalunya
	karaokes	mensana	gdg	vietkong
	sona	krick	bergactual	cerefalgarí
Com 37 – 2 elems	Com 51 – 2 elems	marketing	ecologista	taiji
		saveu	spv	catalavero
		serresdelmestral	mediamoto	icasellas–
		dexeus	questudio	fotografia
		participariopolles	acciocivicacalderi	centrecac
		jofre	na	anem–hi
			berepublic	cartanya
			izard	dema
			anticemporda	aeganuria
			fotom	benetjoandarder
			ainacar	meteolasenia
			jordist	brea
			elblocteldijous	icaria
			alexandri	foment
			canavarilla	tethys
			hotelcalrei	lacuina
			rcg	casinotorrent
			rcc	saraualcudienç
			igc	tehnikos
			cccartografica	
			rocaumbert	

abast	eradicarlapobresa	antonirodriguez	dominicana	fundacio-francesc
queduri	club	parapente	dic	pujols
riudoms	sonomax	superkong	Com 62 - 2 elems	americat
lasenia	geocat	esbartgranollers	francescpares	campusperlapau
vandellos-	talp	captures	siscumariscu	taulerdanuncis
hospitalet	edicionssaragossa	musicaiib	Com 63 - 2 elems	cognoguera
fontcolor	ebrenavegable	sap-ugt	Com 64 - 2 elems	castellersdebadalo
canselvata	latalaia	mostademuntanya	coqt	na
iesleonardodavinci	cibsub	vallassua	cosb	veterinaris
castany	pinedatecau	aepedraforca	Com 65 - 2 elems	scoe
salsa	ranking	cookie	assolim	assegurances
tai-txi	polepositionlleida	4vents	collfred	poyo
amicsmontella	lamerceria	19arcs	Com 66 - 2 elems	clubcesi
roquessenciment	postersaigua	cebcat-labalca	gestio	entesajuntspalafru
artsana	conzentra	fotosub	pigmalio	gell
conex	bonart	dotaverna	Com 67 - 3 elems	lavila
bordas	feinespertrebballar	noba	bastida	fchipica
informatica	grander	dades	peuets	forumsanitario
boncami	martihuma	aneu	pi-2	montbuiracingvalles
cebreda	tallerdeiogapremia	teatreib	samvitoulis	edreams
ramoncomellas	llegirllibres	com-tech	tales	cetit
alioth	trnarquitectes	proudebrou	Com 68 - 3 elems	dominios
sparagaria	educadordegats	gegantsmataro	disseny	capitatumaresme
tiu	quihiha	esports10	erigin	central
catablocs	clubesquiterrassa	bonadona	fotografies	rauxa
gigamail	ocuc	articula	Com 69 - 2 elems	metode
meteortortosa	educabloc	veneziacatalunya	gsm	vivesmanresa
afca	locampus	2009	petitsresidus	ficcat
viatjar	gameover	veneciacatalunya	Com 70 - 376	aspe
cecb	perепупол	vilesambpersonalitat	elems	castellersdelpoble
jordipinyol	crea	Com 53 - 4 elems	pi	sec
letonia	coralegre	consulting	manelferre	xiquetsdetarragona
obra	fricorsa	assessorar	clc	
aetalalia	gaia2148	asesoria	barrufet	
cmail	botigasetzevents	assessor	tarragonaradio	
lafundacio	progat	Com 54 - 2 elems	festivaltavau	
geportal-idec	oceans	Com 55 - 2 elems	actedi	
amicsmusicabdn	adeumateria	Com 56 - 2 elems	eoibd	
ideg	indianwebs	rafatoteatre	comt	
lamuntanya	eloasis	montsemiralles	angelmartinez	
cemadteam	catalunyaqualitat	Com 57 - 2 elems	amicsdebesalu	
actig	anar	mireia	fersalut	
humoriscausa	contosnomediterraneo	computergrafic	autocam	
icc	moretmargui	Com 58 - 2 elems	fotografs	
acom	padres	Com 59 - 6 elems	vinseum	
paraularrem	sitgesmanresa	Com 60 - 3 elems	sciencia	
museuabello	museus2008	zen	coec	
gurbduatlo	pct	zentortosa	professiomedica	
lamolinace	scan	Com 61 - 3 elems	portalcomunicacion	
trilogi	catalandrama	Com 62 - 2 elems	covb	
cime	euribor	webmaster	iom	
smartnet	kubic	minigolf	eapsardenya	
exland	cesmar	serveisforestals	acao	
gripaublau	scot	bracelona	collajovelh	
monitors	geografs	accentscolademusi	patronatestudisoso	
gamma	encenguemlamar	ca	nencs	
cepalautordera	lacivica	fundacioboscos	bsc	
prodigi	joappons	Com 63 - 3 elems	museudelvi	
cdrassanes	llancer	kit	icasf	
piscina	iescostafreda	jbosch	comg	
endoterapiavegetal	quimroser	jbsi	metgesdecatalunya	
artbcn	fitfestival	Com 64 - 3 elems	mediadorsdasseguran	
sbdweb	literarum	alimarahotel	ces	
siurell	literattours	anson	icavor	
cornelladelterri	tonirodriguez	eappoblesec	irbbarcelona	
acd	viatgers	habitats	exitvalles	
revistama	cautarrega	ciuvilanova	scn	
audioencatala	lligamuntanya	santpau	atollet	
uniauto	gimcanagirona	moixiganguers	basicassessors	
agil	megagestio	materiagris	ramc	
natcha	ortoxpres	lafontanadibreda	biocat	
infodetectius	iogaelpou	cresib	cerclesabadelles	
gentdemar	anydarwin	vailets	acup	
hoteldelprado	somcinema	forumsanitari	c3po	
salumental	openict	quimics	castellersderubi	
centpeus	olvaneja	mosquitigre	motor	
vuitvents	dharana		humorisalutlleida	
dispunt	lleidaparticipa			
jordiguardans	agendasaraus			
tallerdemusica				
cangirona				

lacasadelentre	fcvi	catalunyaroock	veusdelmon	mavi
mesos	castellersdevila	castellersdesants	innova360	Com 77 - 2 elem
angelros	franca	nurburgring	elcorrector	veterinariavilanova
paraules	ctv	iciq	cursosdevela	mimans
tosca	cetill	totmataro	cifolc	Com 78 - 2 elem
ergin	cdl	anyrodoreda	covt	referencies
tercos	cat-science	wikipedia	tallerhistoria	amazonia
lamarsalada	stats	intercampus	celra	Com 79 - 7 elem
canros	iec	iespaucasesnoves	fempolitica	calidae
bmwclub	mercerodoreda	casasa	noisdelatorre	ganella
lotall	icab	quimrt	esportsgaelics	jsola
combtv	fundaciomaratotv3	mnat	catalunyacristiana	totmusica
elsignaladinspregun	icatgn	biodiversitat	acfid	canalcatalavorien
ten	cicac	martacid	ajilc	tal
elsmarges	dracdevallirana	matossers	themobilitynode	rogersegura
capproblema	cccc	crm	ictus-mitjans	puigroca
metgesalexili	xics	cebalaguer	engineering	Com 80 - 3 elem
entesaperigualada	lapassio	amac	castellersdelasa	spf
fit	marrecs	premsa-esportiva	gradafamilia	mardefons
cinc-gats	borinots	aluminisgranollers	xafatolls	tronat
aammb	tirallongues	eblagestiodocumen	ccccb	Com 81 - 2 elem
onomastica	museudelamedicina	tal	quantya	rosa
comll	mjc	escolamontserrat	castellersaltafulla	xaviermartorell
apd	fcv	ria	lasantjordi	Com 82 - 2 elem
altemporda	badminton	elmetgedigital	finquesmora	sushistudio
emporda	fca	catalunyaintercul	futbolcasteller	orbitagironina
barcelonatv	esportsdhivern	tural	formaciocontinuada	Com 83 - 2 elem
bibliotecamolle	fceh	casap	coec	trespires
russa	fcpeic	bttaddictes	akemifujita	nexelinguistic
diariebarcelona	ausamusic	nad	llibreriacatalonia	Com 84 - 190 elem
tvpenedes	marti	madorell	covgi	sex
mollerussa	edf	carles-sindreu	amicsdemontserrat	observatorideles
ic3	laprimaverarepubli	dannas	rosespedia	port
lletra	cana	projectemiranda	gno	lallauna
crei	blanca-ribera	memoriagentgran	iesviladegracia	infoself
politecnicamatara	rafelbosch	lagoonelectrolux	motoranticgarrotxa	uetona
eum	valldellobregos	entrenuvols	bioarqueologia	copc
cbuc	wap	fundaciocoromines	joanclimentferre	caixamanlleu
sac	laprincipaldelanit	aco	angcorcoles-psico	osonaturisme
imim	ram	elcargol	terapia	museuolimpicbcn
autonoma	cunill	irb	dialogal	campdeleslloses
euss	productesmedics	eltempsdelescireres	focnou	carnavaltorello
cctic	cesib	lacollanada	congresadvocacia	enveillint
cetig	mag-photo	formacioneu	barcelonadown	e-weekvic
colbacat	torrairesdemont	analisis-bayo	associaciovelalla	genos
cetim	blanc	totmaresme	tinamallorca	ampa-andersen
tdx	falcondevila	infomed	Com 71 - 3 elem	picanti
padicat	franca	bellvitgehospital	matiasguarro-id	informatic
digital	euritmia	canalculturativ	matiasguarroespais	fav
recercat	baladre	enblanc	matiasguarro	osonapilates
entorno	castellersdecor	balaguereduca	Com 72 - 2 elem	patrimonidelgarraf
raco	nella	castellersdesparre	aclam	ramonportet
padi	falconsdebarcelona	guera	llevinac	lescarpes
active24	bandabarretina	flashticsalut	Com 73 - 2 elem	torellocomerc
pamsa	webscatalans	kinoa	maya	anigami
visible	monestirdegualter	juanolabassedas	explotrationsrafols	tasca
grec	joanmelia	immapoyatos	Com 74 - 2 elem	bisaura
cadipedraforca	vallirana	mmb	drop	karaokemania
lesrevistes	albages	pebc	prevenciotextil	bibliotecatona
esquitx	linguamon	lapinaya	Com 75 - 2 elem	mecakim
eltotgranollers	js-e	ebacentelles	eixgarraf	nurieta
bondia	aqu	formaclick	lvacares	adfo
lacomarca	cesca	revistacastells	Com 76 - 2 elem	bibliotecamanlleu
el3devuit	castellersdemollet	ticsipaisatge	rassa	sex-shop
cataloniatoday	urologia	petitmon	marc	
rtvvilafranca	revistarelats	angeletsdelvalles		
radiobalaguer	ub	pir		
radiosantfeliu	castellersdelavila	serrador		
apcc	degracia	gadex		
sagals	bnc	lacentraldelcirc		
icag	nic	tirantononline		
castellersdellei	acmf	fesneu		
da	icrea	darwin2009		
arreplegats	lessantes	covll		
iee	atodrap	blanesturisme		
comb	ndez	cvg		
circ	dracpoblenou	salucom		
xiquetsdereus	barcelonagaels	ornitho		
humoralia	di8e	castellersdeter		
torrens-ibern	setmanaciencia	rassa		
equatre				
acc				

rupit	webs	sgmultimedia	sosa	maps
elsmosquetons	osonaesports	torellojove	jassera	gossos
marxadelsvigatans	upisindi	Com 85 – 2 elems	musicaglobal	glories
martiopol	vigatans	climbingworld	bluemoon	marboleny
ivo	santvicencdetorello	lassut	escacsbergueda	pratsdelucanes
unigresca	fussimanya	Com 86 – 2 elems	carrutxa	torredembarra
santjoandelesaba	osonaerotica	quincacau	amtp	cblanquerna
deses	carlessalvador	joancarrera	catalunyam	underline
vicenllac	indic	Com 87 – 2 elems	reustransport	tnc
ccparcsandaru	dart	laus	crazynotes	escacsjuneda
merceiglesias	katakrak	areavisual	mmvv	maivistos
acamisinha	ampavallmanya	Com 88 – 2 elems	antropologia	esmuc
ratafiabosch	saplex	federacioavicola	burrocatala	isidre
espaisescrits	stylinox	trabec	telentrada	castellvelldelcamp
vig		Com 89 – 2 elems	tenniscat	
ladisco	tce	lluismercader	links	apajohanrebull
baula	santtomas	gambarreta	alleta	barad
santperedecasserres	terraasaerotica	Com 90 – 2 elems	musicstgn	croma
	nonsolum	federacioavicola	glaucs	samfainadecolors
karibu	rutadelter	trabec	ojokvan	safranar
jones	gombau	Com 91 – 2 elems	sarau	joanisaac
adianthus	servitona	tau	iriscomunicacio	arcatalunya
mesosona	inforaid	daimaval	emprepta	firacarrer
workinn	igebcn	Com 92 – 2 elems	laselvadelcamp	fups
esportuniversitari	barcelonaerotica	launio	quimera	posidonia
salavirtual	maresmerotella	fundacio-	icode	princeptotilau
immovic	geganstorello	mediterrania	fibromialgia	compromeses
gironaerotica	larevistona	Com 93 – 197	tarragonaturisme	reusdigital
donasex	bombersvic	elems	casinoprado	escena
barrierm	barhermetic	launio	gorramusca	estramp
gestsoft	serpentmanlieu	fundacio-	decibel	adavilaro
fundaciojoanbrossa	andrescuartero	mediterrania	gaudicentre	guerracivil
	manli	nia	discocataladelany	espardenyateatre
rocafocada	totfesta	firamediterrania	avublancafort	museuexili
saucollsacabra	girociutat	coocobooks	escolamariacortina	amuntproduccions
gesbisaura	cextxona	blogbarcelona	turismetorredem	cordyapason
lesmasiesdevoltrega	elbaixerotica	icev	barra	elpallol
	curtdegambals	musicat	joepsanz	musicatrapella
	osonadiari	fcdetarragona	caudelllop	ovq
ajtorello	santhipolitdevol	portaventuragolf	gep	palauguell
ajsantquirze	trega	grangesbarber	Com 94 – 2 seasons	jordibertran
armandquintana	territoriserens	manaiessbanyoles	gralla	ecologia
victurisme	paremtaula	portaventura	firatarraga	comvulguis
si-dral	osonosfera	revistacaramella	catalanarts	220
impevick	torneriacastells	festivalcadaques	reus	sfreus
vilanovadesau	pdcat	cg66	latroca	centredelpallol
vic	sanglas	voramar	barcelona	projecteulisses
imac	sips	xipxap	figueres	escacsolot
vicvirtual	esbarddansairecas	elburrodelsjocs	innova	dotarragona
ajvic	telldetona	mediterraniafm	pessebre	teuladesintegrals
tona	isaacperaire	macba	edicsionsmedol	apetorredembarra
uvic	incognit	copylab	gremeditors	alduf
el9nou	calfusterdecivis	trueta	informativos	miting
setmanariancora	fhisos	paperondemand	apeiron	comeandsee
radiovic	museudelatorneria	ampagrevol	elcentreproblenou	deiadisseny
casinodevic	siracusa	lanoujogunes	tradite	viscabarcelona
sexse	i-educacio	flamenco	tradiccionarius	qadar
torellomountainfilm	premsacomarcaldig	atot	sagradaafamilia	lacarrau
	tal	premisbutaca	clubtresp	elrajoler
ccosona	controlpc	projectealcover	tresclub	manelmateo
l-aem	moiaerotica	ultimallar	club3c	campusdiagonal
carques	laterra	elostre	fec	besos
batedelaserra	lesmasiesderoda	gimcat	armatstorredem	girovi
espaicat	optibusiness	iglesies	barra	millorquerounou
lleidaerotica	astor	orfeoreusenc	lavallesana	turismebcn2015
catalunyaerotica	audit	lamostraigualada	escacs	diatonic
rostoll	youbraga	nua	gimcat	ctpbla
skandalpublic	societatverdaguer	valinor	vesc	tnt
firadeljoc	zxxl	rgb	orfeoreusenc	caer
gestoria	fistball	tresxnou	lamostraigualada	dhub-bcn
cronistes	laferreriavella	atot	valinor	nojubilemlamemoria
territoriweb	mide	premisbutaca	atot	dhub-barcelona
ggservveis	ticosona	projectealcover	premisbutaca	turisme2015bcn
lesquirol	sportassistance	ultimallar	elostre	mirna
tavernoles	caminsoliba	elpoblenou	elostre	itinerancies
folgueroles	aaaa	espaisucre	esdansa	setmanasantareus
rodadeter	feduart	cabina	decalaitx	masdelboto
stpere	ieducacio		mesclat	campingstarragona
rupitpruit	badanadal			trackvendrell
montesquiu	peprifa			ritmicatorredem
sora	lapiscinadetorello			barra
verdaguer				reusviuelvi
				hotelvictoria

cestudisaltafulla	gavaciutat	patisseriasantjordivimbodipoblet	circuitcatalade
elbuffetdaltafulla	radiosellares	tarragonajove	cinemadigital
rosabcn	ametlla	arxiuvirtual	
Com 94 – 175	patrimonigava	educamposta	cccd
elems	cetib	montblancmedieval	gegantsdemontblanc
tersa	convergencia	montblanc	
siresa	udc	terrания	vickyristinabarce
santivila	elpratradio	pragmaedicions	
jocspolitics	porttarragona	vernal	lonalapelicula
semesa	userda	ebredigital	
arccoop	ajlagarriga	molatv	tarragonins
llonch-clima	lagarriga	ferrandez	eljardidelmar
biosfera	ciu	calmaganet	forasters
regesa	cdc	adm	esplugaturisme
bicicampus	convergenciaiunio	calermita	acmt
amicsdelprat	ocm	gabintec	gumtsa
alcaldedegava	fdtriasfargas	masferran	dipta
solidari	aiguesdevilassar	tren107	santclimentdello
bancenginyers	saas	ebrelanparty	bregat
spc-me	anglatecnic	xagatarragona	mesebre
dinamis	uniodejoves	lescriteres	radiomontblanc
basquetgava	candinixcalella	lacasanovadencol	catalunya-lgbt
bacc	ecodiari	omer	refugiesmasesets
ferranfalco	joanvila	vimbodi	lafila
cdcripollet	izquierdo	condebarbera	farmacs
ciulagarriga	elportaldegava	tortosa	casainnova
txt	ecoestalvi	altcamp	avlapineda
ctennissantfeliu	santfeliudecodines	amposta	metrequadrat
bonpreu	beeplagarriga	reus	cebaixebre
fundacioperlapau	pintorbcn	teiatv	diversitatfuncional
cangur	laxinesca	asic	
serveisdelprincipat	teia	ices	
jorditurull	barcelones	ciugelida	
esclat	santfeliucodines	Com 95 – 155	
bici	radiovilafant	elems	
viaenergetica	canalreustv	vallsjove	
iesjulioantonio	sindicatura	socortosa	
bicicleta	intus	tgd	
toniferran	iesacumella	molaflm	
abacus	balneariblancafost	venturapons	
sots	zpp	canalte	
escolamusicala	ciumoradobre	amte	
garriga	donesavui	deltalloguer	
piscineslagarriga	estudisenergetics	ciutatdigital	
ciusbdb	pcivilametlla	centrepicasso	
codorniu	danone	santatecla	
nuriasegu	sentit–comu	iqua	
ciupalautordera	prismax	montserratvisita	
salutemporda	irec	auvenguen	
feedback	ciu–viladecans	big	
pubillavilassar	comunicaglobal	debat	
demar	plataformavilassar	elit	
radiosilenci	mesalt	revistaamposta	
barcelonaenergia	amerperits	dpc	
ciumontsia	elfilaberqui	baditri	
eixida	pomadegirona	scurologia	
ciullissadevall	catalunyavololar	tortuga	
vedellapirineus	ciuelprat	registradors	
diridesantcugat	amperits	xarxatecla	
meritxellbudo	elfilaberqui	totsrus	
aval	parlem–ne	lluert	
orangutan	davit	perales	
elsindi	triatloametlla	gea	
ciubadalona	masblanc	code	
vimar	duranilleida	festivalguant	
centresostenibili	ciuterrassa	nataliaferre	
tat	vilassardigital	culturaipaisatge	
lluisbadia	aplecdebalenya	espaiaartsvisuals	
ciupalleja	bicinstitut	pixidixi	
gig	ecogent	lligacontraelcancer	
bruneta	ciumanresa	elspallaresos	
recoder100x100	lluisrecoder	decomat	
femigualada	tottarragona	asvol	
scomptes	b30	spiderman	
parlament	deixalles81	concahabitatge	
compragava	antonavives	tinetbiblioteca	
cse	cirkalia	diputaciotedarra	
gavatv	versiooriginal	gona	
elbruguers		tinet	
		altanet	
		baixebre–innova	
		telecentrebaixebre	
		jovebaixebre	

Com 105 – 6 elems	sarrio recicloil sitgesmodelxxi demogoda soce redall paladetorroella xim	arrosegostanydepals trosdesort campingsdelbergueda lasalateatre festacatalunya habitatgeterrassa iemolinsderei colonieselpinar voleisorra poblesdecatalunya gremisrallers 	ciesc spaidart bjo rubatec cirem 	parcfluvial sostenible elbergueda tarragones emt–amb
Com 106 – 3 elems	inset reformesbarcelona reformasbarcelona	apicesteve spt portaaporta museudelsuro carmegarcia mercats	granasoldelvila fundaciopalau ccbserveis coralmontau caljoanpau 	coft laveu penyablaugranaberga santfeliu abuli
Com 107 – 2 elems	xatic cebllob emap ebf	despientitats baumafolk robaamiga impressions taxibarcelona festivaldecalaf viarubricatus taxicastellbisbal escacscoloniaguell	fundaciopalau ccbserveis coralmontau caljoanpau cellercubells garment savosa amersam ginestavila greenworldgirona	mancopiana pacteind canburgues lulldebou calsenyoret matadeperajove totvidre arenysinnova indeco segurifoc cancoll elbrigot entesacubelles santandreu dellava neres
Com 108 – 2 elems	inducontrol pavic	diola baixinsercio megabyte zonaxxi via21 gaudi elpastoretsdema	granjasoldelvila fundaciopalau ccbserveis coralmontau caljoanpau 	ajripoll sitges compremasantfeliu dosrius sbg elhostaletsdepie rola matadepera esplugues visitaterrassa arenysdemunt smpalautordera gramenet vilafranca mont–roigdelcamp callus cardona viladesalt rubi vallfosa calonge turismeberga festadelacarxofa hostalric promecberga granollers santpol cubelles olesam agenda21cultura cerdanyola criberabaixa cornellaweb ecoviure linarsdelvalles sindicadegreugesbcn
Com 110 – 2 elems	comin bonacuina	baixinsercio megabyte zonaxxi via21 gaudi elpastoretsdema	baixinsercio megabyte zonaxxi via21 gaudi elpastoretsdema	ajripoll sitges compremasantfeliu dosrius sbg elhostaletsdepie rola matadepera esplugues visitaterrassa arenysdemunt smpalautordera gramenet vilafranca mont–roigdelcamp callus cardona viladesalt rubi vallfosa calonge turismeberga festadelacarxofa hostalric promecberga granollers santpol cubelles olesam agenda21cultura cerdanyola criberabaixa cornellaweb ecoviure linarsdelvalles sindicadegreugesbcn
Com 111 – 2 elems	jet solartec	taro nitbus amed	taro nitbus amed	ajripoll sitges compremasantfeliu dosrius sbg elhostaletsdepie rola matadepera esplugues visitaterrassa arenysdemunt smpalautordera gramenet vilafranca mont–roigdelcamp callus cardona viladesalt rubi vallfosa calonge turismeberga festadelacarxofa hostalric promecberga granollers santpol cubelles olesam agenda21cultura cerdanyola criberabaixa cornellaweb ecoviure linarsdelvalles sindicadegreugesbcn
Com 112 – 921 elems	joventutdelafaran dula cercadorexpertes gremipa colacatalana–cola lliure csital coralmixta pastoretsdecatalu nya resilis llopgestio isac donesenxarxa aralia barodemials laveudigital ccbages consensus vilamagore justsolidari cafetrio serveismediambien talssitges indesinenter idisc grafix monbus lourdesmunozsanta maria fruitsdelbaix baccabril sarfa ccgarraf cicsa radioabrra dracelcabrot basquetpratenc guiescingles baixbus	ensmereixemunavia millor imparables sant–adria labalma xarxademusiques bcestudi pmiegelada calmonjo ateneutorrellenc auledes amtu pastoretsdelven drell amicdecorbera trobahotot institutcerda xplai–viladecans forumsa 24hores arrencaceps primaveradelesarts accac atmcamptrarragona miampatiatja grupquatre gramaradio icps engestur acordio cuimpb irlanda restaurantlablera barrimina ubcentelles fcampalans transport artsiofics autobusoslleida cucadera sicom	teatradeauditordidegra nollers elvendrell matrix els3monts sarbus voluntarisperal futur 08860 canrabassa eix bastides pccamiral vinyedesdaspres ipep fpt socrates mat–tordera pfw grameimpuls informador demarto rell entitatscastellde fels forumsd fccb27 citvendrell calrellotger entitatsrubi modernal tvlf campingelsprats jubilatscardededeu ogr pivsam ccmaresme ceanoia radiocorbera residusiconsum cegracia	segurifoc teatreauditoridegra nollers elvendrell matrix els3monts sarbus voluntarisperal futur 08860 canrabassa eix bastides pccamiral vinyedesdaspres ipep fpt socrates mat–tordera pfw grameimpuls informador demarto rell entitatscastellde fels forumsd fccb27 citvendrell calrellotger entitatsrubi modernal tvlf campingelsprats jubilatscardededeu ogr pivsam ccmaresme ceanoia radiocorbera residusiconsum cegracia

apren	elmoianes	llagosta	elmasnou	oblatsmontserrat
elstresturons	cineclubvila	masquefa	celra	altaalella
santjosep	manubens	calldetenes	cabrera	parcdelasequia
iesvalldenes	gentdesantaeulalia	castellarvalles	castelldefels	elbruc
ateneu		santquintimediona	torrelavit	santaka
iniciativa	ism	sallent	villassardedalt	onstage
elspastoretsdeberga	lalba	santacolomadecerve	lapobladeclaramunt	idescat
	ampaceiproncana	llo		yogamandir
grup-pumsa	svh	cercs	navas	ftaradell
abadiamontserrat	savall	riubregos	esparreguera	premisinfancia
coressa	centelles	rubiò	calongesegarra	qdequads
comfia	baga	caldetes	santcliment	bestsitges
tac	argencola	elprat	canetdemar	coloniamodernista
bergacomercial	tiana	palauplegamans	lapatum	intercanviador
avlesbotiguesdesit ges	biquesiriells	santjuliavilatorta	joventutbaixcamp	bombonsmatadepera
adpc	rellinars		mir	donesambiniciativa
mariusserra	palleja	santsicle	ajberga	
punthabitatge	tous	montcada	noticx	pimestic
accents	montmelo	llicamunt	vilassar	santfruitosdigital
vallesvisio	capellades	alcoletge	firadecalella	
etv	porqueres	vilamajor	ajmataro	entitatscornella
consorcitedigital	santaeuilaria	vallromanes	viladepiera	pisoscases
mollet	relinars	santfruitos	montcadaireixac	comunitatmolidelavi
radioigualada	giscclareny	monistroldemontser	ajpolinya	la
mataroradio	castellviderosanes	rat	secomsa	drolmarestaurant
comemissores	gaia	molinsderei	atll	torradora
lobanyut	martorelles	llissadevall	atm	naturabergueda
uabcampus	sesrovires	calaf	iesmilaifontanals	amicsdeformentera
vallesoriental	olesabonesvalls	artes	fgc	sic
salvaguardamontseny	orista	santmaria	parctauli	programamillorasant
grallersdevilafran	tordera	palau	atm-transmet	agusti
ca	balsareny	canovelles	produccióintegrada	matadeperacomerc
lembarcada	carme	montclar		merceturro
ocab	santantonidevila	bergueda	adigsa	emdvilamitjana
micologia	major	colbato	iescriberabaixa	beguesentitats
eltatano	ajhortons	avia	consum	imma-ajrubi
cavallfort	santpedor	svmontalt	nats	fac
bonrotllo	santfeliusasserra	ripollet	musicus	calgras
josoc	elbrull	premiademar	acppam	avscatalunya
polifonica	montbui	santceloni	gramepark	expolleure
esbartdansaire	vilanovadelvalles	montmaneu	veteransfcbarcelona	xarxadistribucions
centprearroquialar	olvan	llinars		
gentona	gelida	elpapiol	festadelconsum	obrintvia
lluisos	odenà	santcugatessgarri	dansacat	eldeltanegat
scn-mm	olost	gues	lavoz	industriadeguerra
basquetberga	pratsderei	montgat	cistell	meteovilatora
cet	altafulla	castellbellielvilar	castcert	granollerscup
bmgranollers	mont-roig	alpens	forns	dinamitzaciocomer
molidelatorre	santagusti	palafolls	cadvor	cial
campingrieramerles	seva	sesgueioles	ruscalleda	cercleinfraestructu
	castelldans	moia	kamchatka	res
revistaigualada	vallgoruina	viladecavalls	gisa	ferrocarrituristic
edpac	viladecans	lesfranqueses	chpcentelles	
casaldecalaf	morell	veciana	barridelsgats	vallesana
oriolmorell	colluspina	molletvalles	ral	museulement
camins	arbucies	castelloli	ludotexacauxa	cooperativaagraria
miquelestape	santaeuulariu	caldesdemontbui	baixmontseny	tordera
cdiapsboi	primer	fontanals	solverd	uecanoia
illa	valcembre	castelttersol	lesdeusaventura	ajuntamentdelesca
moreu	cardedeu	bellprat	matadeperativ	banyes
elspastorets	sqvalles	canyelles	cerdanyolacultura	iesllica
igualadaimagina	perafita	casserres	casallado	fabra
lasala	canetmar	constantí	costadelmaresme	puntcall
comissionsantmarti	poblalillet	santaeugeniadeberga	mancomunitatvallt	gastroteca
calbarrisca	taradell		nes	barakia
danielgabarro	bellaguarda	pujalt	solidanca	cercapisos
esbargualba	muntanyola	puig-reig	alimentsdorigen	montsenebrera
xolva	polinya	flix	comerçantsdesanta	novoscaldo
portell	cabrits	baixpededes	eulalia	jobvalles
cecalldetenes	jorba	castellbisbal	bertranvilagines	pastoretsdecalaf
cavall	begues	perts	totcamping	torrellesdefoix
intiam	alella	martorell	oasysssoft	enoturismepenedes
ortografia	rajadell	santvi	pas	sitgescb
aeu	calders	suria	cpnl	latorredeclaramunt
besernet	abrera	lapoblade montornes	bdigital	
monestirs	mataro		moianes	entitatsarenys
nitsculturals	vacarisses	sallavinera	ortopediaalmenar	casalcatala
drecera	gurb	baixcamp	e-digital	stac
sant-celoni	vilassardemar	cervello	mnactec	argent
waukikay-avia	staperpetua	arenysdemar	fotoluigi	2x2
xarxapiera	olerdola	vilajuiga	lillet	artesentitats
	montornes	avinyo	mutuaterrassa	empresamatadepera
			sam	cevo

festivalcelta	lacelleradeter	emt	Com 116 - 2 elems
gremidisctoques	matarobus	alkimia-lab	30aniversaripsc
girona	confraria	coralconcordia	cuinaria
entesa-abricies	ambiens	pessebrevisit	tallerhistoriade
gironabonsfogons	guia-web	santfost	gracia
clubtennisarbucies	flixgie	anexia	grupbarnaporters
	imis	abelles	emmusicamolletdel
cetramsa	artdemirar	upmball	valles
fondamas	comercial	eurostage	homesigualitaris
caldiable	daccornella	cncentelles	federaciodecolles
garne	ampasantesteve	elvendrelleduca	desantmedir
laut	mamacasa	canovesisamalus	adriamarinez
casabellanatura	canperol	cacis	joseprodoreda
aiguesmanresa	cempapiol	q-ral	ampa-escolania
restaurantantaviana	pCarol	vigem	elcentregracia
	villar-soria	joreciclo	arciris
cnigualada	lactium	igualadaturisme	parcgallegcs
hotelcesar	gims1	amblestaforges	avclesseps
diarialcalde	tecton	musicorum	mesvdx
castellar delriu	mbnabessanejament	aprendreadobe	respottessocialis
escaramonllull	festesdeprimavera	rucsdeflar	tes
feliuguillaumes	cedat	bcnmultimedia	13congresjsc
atmcomaresquesen	firadetellaires	rocarodonaolvan	causacomuna
trals	tamettut	barcelonaprovincecb	
dissenyrauxa	arquitectesassoci		Com 118 - 2 elems
canmartinet	ats	pbcalf	srxo
cresol	consorcicop4rc	lalacagestio	elephantia
elfoment	elpaisdelsfarinons	consorcicanfilua	
fundacioviladecans	cesantboi	palausaverdera	ciutadillamedieval
	zonaxx1	ciocalgallifa	medievals
femelprimerpas	plaestategicgrano	femlibregat	
joventutsantacoloma	llers	oficinahabitatge	Com 120 - 2 elems
	acaoc	igualada	aegeeus
campinggironella	emvt	museucolonialvidal	aegerus
f3p	fabregues	avellanadereus	
elpladelpenedes	mobilitatelpbla	biennaldesselpebre	Com 121 - 2 elems
xeic	artweb	08760	lenmobaira
restaurantgaia	dretsinfant	map-moia	facturarserveis
costadebarcelona	placadelmercat	centreboliviacatala	
maresme	restaurantlesolles	calforner-forngar	Com 122 - 3 elems
joanboher		cia	catt
medran	assessoriaolivella	agisitges	floppy
teatrelamassa	parcfluvialanoia	cerdanyolaesports	fustesansa
coordinadoramaresme	okoball	ajuntamentjove	
	donart	gramenetimatgesoli	Com 123 - 2 elems
ampacanta	ajuntamentlallacuna	daria	easycode
ideesambafechte	aquireduum	vilassarturisme	poottol
elplatblau	viurbana	promecomontgat	
thermalia	avvsantandreu	rasos100desqui	europvacum
bitxac	tramuntanafestival	entitatsdecaldes	esvet
lacensada		entitatsllavaneres	
granjaviaider	xavierias	escultor	Com 125 - 3 elems
aevc	biblia	givemefive	educat
miau-horitzontal	monistroldecalders	amicsdenuria	prisma
rogles	diabla	canxic	secretaria
genesi	desantscugat	ceip-puigventos	
nerefum	yoganirmana	sintetiza	Com 126 - 2 elems
maresme	canoliver	ival	jaumeribasitemplus
restaurant -	amonorchic-	totsperargentona	fluid
cerdanya	vallesori	esbarjo-verdi	
imperdibles	ental	portadeldelta	Com 127 - 388
anoiajove	bioacustic	campusmutuaterassaa	elems
callluis1887	entitatssavall	rebombori	
xinoxano	anoadiari		aepiera
radiopalafolls	consumsocial	Com 113 - 2 elems	rem
lapassiodemolinsde	decidir		simposi-ecnc
rei	caldesmusart	basquetmolins	cmineraolesana
perception	augaa	cbmolinsderei	cnmolins
palamosmillora	llibreriamulassa		cfmatadepera
sarasvatimusica	casaorlandai	Com 114 - 2 elems	avg
unitatpervilanova	guiagastronomica		jocsalairelliure
ges-sitges	ceip-elbruc	mascarell	
mercatamasuca	astronomia	chi	
restaurantmercat	aeball		
plaponent21	tramitslesfranqueses	Com 115 - 2 elems	
autocardsdomenech	rubiguardiet		
vedellaeologic	sophos	albi	
premiainforma		biosalut	
cemura			
navision			
lima			
pessebresmolins			
micropobles			

vertix	uelestartit	fctennis	cambrallibre	hebron
hoqueclubmontbui	macoli	clubdetennisescal	fondistespene	galeriesmalfa
cemaresme	atletisme	handbolsantquirze	sergimas	senglaro
cfsvilamajor	ondarambla	fcatletisme	casaltenerife	100x100futbol
hospitalmanlleu	blaneshc	cavic	tennismonterols	handbolgarbi
cnbanyoles	ubae	consellsabadell	handbolgava	tabor
caixagirona	gepivilafranca	fcfa	aiqs	barraques
barnacentre	mitjavendrell	ucec	capont	lacarmanyola
fcptt	cao	cts	aitonaetstu	spacaladesdetrac
mitjaterrassa	jmfarres	fett	roceneu	handbolvendrell
caixalaietana	elsarsc	colomsmisatgers	santsilvestre	ctvilanova
offroad	pedala	natacio	fundacioatleticvila	pbsafor
inproject	handbolmontgri	cbleida	franca	cevillassar
citric	cebp	santcu	futsalllivia	uahorta
skatingclub	clubtennisvic	lapenya	menjabe	bombersorganya
nxarxa	gimnasticdetarrago	pitchandputt	tennisgironi	esportadapta
rubes	na	cnotol	uesantandreu	ciclesabadell
garmo	caixaterrassa	fcbarcelona	voluntaris2000	santsilvestrecunit
eljardi	labodega	basquetcatala	cesabadell	unioesportivalleida
murria	cpt	antenes	toner	gem
esportissim	mitjasabadell	huguet	merceriaesther	dommia
motorclubsentmenat	candidaturajoan	vicentedelgado	cnmontjuic	jovesnaves
	laporta	alloza	ampasantmiquel	mobicat
mesqueunclub	ter-brugent	ricardmonistrol	rafalopezweb	bcnatletisme
cmsc	castellot	tolosa	aevilabertran	aefsarrels
esportiudigital	panathlonsabadell	puigbo	jam	juventus
esporticiutadania	atletismecalella	lencaina	fepalamos	run2livebcn
laferreria	championchip	thermomix	urcat	penyabarcelonista
automatica	par3	lafactoriadejocs	salutintegral	elstamarells
agenciacarmel	cursasantanton	fcolo	begudescatalanes	elsot
gnuine	cbolesa	daytona	aitonenc	lleilectoral
casamance	radiosantquirze	graells	palamoscf	captura
fedecatjudo	martirom	archicad	carrerdesants	forumsamitier
cpavilassardedalt	centregrafic	ceca	fcmartinenc	petitcomite
pelli	km0	afifoto	jllinas	labors
mcf	grionsorientacio	jlinas	canb	ceriudarenes
corredors	acib	dmoz	uetorrelles	infoperautents
esportenmarxa	cfsantjulia	mussol	spisp	fansfcb
inventa	agss	clubgimnasticfutbol	cldlaguardia	uerubi
cfccunit	ceescoladelcarme	sala	forumhoqueipatins	serveientrades
casaviva	uehorta	clubpativic	gesport	duationterraindins
cncornella	magda	molanta	clubcoc	basquetmanyanet
cbcic	federaciocomerciant	tennisfigueres	circuitnatacio	clubtenniscelra
tennisgirona	ssc	elponentdesuert	unioatleticterrass	cfgualada
lamitja	desoses	bell-lloc	sa	cebergueda
lafontdeprades	esportsmartorell	balaguer	cursaelcorteingles	fsmistral
coopseses	santcugatribuna	sabadell	marxainfantil	esport7
catalunyaapress	promusa	aitona	telesabadel	cpmasquefa
sercom	barcelonaturisme	cebc	udagramenet	bcn10k
xonsrem	valldoreix	burriacatac	celleracf	pbanguera
cnbadalona	rubidigital	fundacioesportsaba	torrenegra	cfpineda
cnab	ginebro	dell	finalfour-bcn	fsfcastelldefels
creualta	esdi	digicat	sabadelliclist	duatlocentelles
sanrafael	escolapeterpan	topludi	okcat	derbisolidario
viladordis	3-e	cepc	cfpalautordera	cealturgell
circuitalcarras	esportcatala	ebp	ordintlatrama	acfc
cfcatalunya	radioaficionats	ceab	tvasantcugat	plm
elconsell	cugat	ceab	ordinlatrama	rece
clubnatacioamposta	radiosantcugat	ceab	escolavallsfutbol	ampamontagut
	radiosabadell	ceab	pbmontmelo	derbisolidari
clubpatimalgrat	lacaixa	ceab	escolamontagut	estiuessport
radiosio	estudia	ceab	tennisvilafranca	Com 128 – 2 elems
terrassafc	mesvilaweb	ceab	uelleida	comcom
jiujitsu	reusdeportiu	ceab	esportiu	bricoflash
nin	uca	ceab	manelmagrinya	Com 129 – 736 elems
msr	capalafrugell	ceab	esbufecs	
cbtordera	rcdespanyol	ceab	blk	
pineda	fecpc	ceab	malavida	
clubatleticborges	cav	ceab	cpcongres	
creso	nataciosabadell	ceab	pc9	
beachtennis	reusplooms	ceab	atrapasomnis	
llongue	cpmanlleu	ceab	tricots	
jeanbouin	fchandbol	ceab	karate	
podologia	oargracia	ceab	iessalvadorespriu	
cansole	fcf	ceab	– salt	
fcvolei	fecapa	ceab	minilicor	
asepeyo	cepallarsjussa	ceab	aluvisa	
creualtabasquet	futbol	ceab	clubpatimanresa	
maiamedia	claror	ceab	projecting	
gih	cep	ceab	pitchputt	
tenisllafranc	tennisplatja	ceab	parramon	
cecot	llinarsport	ceab		
cegarraf	cemontsia	ceab		

observatori—ctesc	congresforestalca	ribescomercial	ccccat	pirineustv
edpass	tala	fecavem	plapilotmac	radioflaixbac
aer	imat	pautaserveis	clubemas	radioseu
esc	adecat	cet—arep	cevirtualbarcelona	flaixfm
goodidiomes	inspirat	chc	vedrunasantboi	ceeilleida
obiols	estudifisioterapeu	htvergecinta	peacock	fjb
davilac	tic	autoescolagresol	gentdalella	aprenentatgeservei
cedricat	martarovira	psnet	santbonaventura	tercersector
portaldelmedicament	bsa	ae2	acdñ	fbofill
mercantic	vilanovaturisme	editorialfonoll	finquesserra	inform
ciimu	lacoordi	grupalvid	pallapupas	aes
museudecervera	vanture	capsaria	fundmaresme	seguretatintegral
labotigadeldrac	iqs	centrem	nousveins—hg	teatrelliure
accioperguissona	anella	apabcn	iesjoanoro	conselldegremis
trinxat	institutdelteatre	worldtourbarcelona	cevirtualterrassa	confecom
hemofilia	heura	fhcsaa	labusca	fes—etr
lescabanyes	aulagn	totapunt	sci	matarranya
foeg	intergrid	adc	cevirtualreus	coeic
itglobal	connectafp	salutalesterresde	oficinadetrebball	telecos
esardi	setem	lebre	gremibcn	canal
mancomunitat	corretge	firadenovembre	ficcions	aenteg
edusost	eug	seudigital	guiabcn	orfeoartesenc
txac	arsenal	api	cevirtualmanresa	diablesdesitges
calrotes	elgremi	obdesigualtats	manresaformacio	ueu
grc	dracmagic	edas	actas	specialolympics
aiaiai	diaridevilanova	uap	soserveis	tupedala
csdm	prodis	ugtcatalunya	quindos	microart
allem	hospitalmollet	servisoft	cevirtualgirona	tnproduccions
cfi	neorg	grupaula	tecsalsa	jovesingles
centrevis	avalot	viatgerssensefron	aspb	acadi
imasbcn	clinicagirona	teres	colpis	fdc
aci	lexus	alimentacio	saf	desenvolupament
mediavall	gavarres	cavatast	accdv	comunitari
avired	adicae	elcimvilanova	arec	josepmlozano
mdai	uecgirona	tauli	cinefilms	perepau
museudelajoguina	fias	gpf	soft4crit	nuriagallart
auraioga	fmr	aico	arc	nepemial
elstorms	tornafort	arep	icfequipaments	guardia
gesem	aigesvng	vinyeta	cssbcn	carlesnoguera
hospitaldelmar	tegar	sefed	icfh	dvd
acciosolidaria	donaprenlaparaula	digital360	icfe	subtil
aulacat	fecatra	shindokai	avaliscat	david
angle	acgp	teresabaro	icfholding	orrit
federacioapps	envit	apttc	avalis—sgr	aspace
cevirtual	fundaciofias	cocarmi	avalis	grecmail
inprein	confocat	dentell	icf	mediatk
ppdm	pmt	fisioterapeutes	firaamposta	anuaris
pedagogs	scaic	digital360	cambramanresa	cangenis
reursa	vivelloc	shindokai	neapolis	enfoca
picornell	panxing	teresabaro	cambrasabadell	coamb
ucf	fes	cinc	garrotxajove	setmanacustodia
indexjove	equilibria	dentell	capenedes	natana
eldormitorivng	dir	barcelonactiva	grajove	comunicant
lincat	coacb	lamanyana	pmhb	consellevangelic
obreria	alentorn	llobregat	mercatflors	slavia
oficinaacanviclima	agrescat	vng—aparcaments	ampostapromocio	launiovilanovina
tic	cambragirona	apibcn	siaj	fab
cosjove	usoc	iesp	nivell10	bolas
anellaindustrial	ausonia	afrí	vaporllonch	sinergies
igman	mutualitats	agentscomercials	bellmunt	bahia
lapiendra	artyplan	bancdelsenginyers	peretarres	sogas—riba
bioemprendedorxxi	neopolis	ribasalvarez	debats	bibliolapalma
finquesvoramar	aranvacances	ceesc	udl	alturgell
contrapunt	casescerdanya	aificc	treballsocial	santaoliva
telecall	escolaalcim	putput	upc	pallars Sobira
jci	sec	obimmigracio	acia	roquetes
progest	cresa	acec—drascat	uab	vilalbasasserra
observatoriforestal	diadelmigrant	grid	escolalapau	vilanova
livinglabs—catalu	ieselpedro	publicom	colmontserrat	artesalleida
nya	diffale	iconica	periodistes	segria
scsmt	caixa—enginyers	uch	escolagem	garrotxa
vilanovaempresa	mercabarna	aspid	axia	priorat
icavic	estanquers	uebc	catnix	santsadurni
cefc	coordinadora—ongd	click	forestal	tivissa
telejet—garrotxa	— lleida	impo	cst	santguim
csi	exporta	laia	lapaperera	trem
exportextil	psolars	estanyivarsvilasana	agronoms	pinadademar
arriska	pradesmontsant	unideria	cogui	castellgali
futur	jaumepahissa	sarc	lagalera	riberaebre
zeba	cagi	catic	edicat	plaurgell
	adeg	aspanin	deria	lladurs
	noies	csa	lapalanca	moradebre
	tpallarsobira		fonoll	

ccau	barcelonacentreme	obertsalainnovacio	viatgesfabra	imet
lleidatur	dic	eudh	grupbages	rscat
diputaciolleida	ivarsdurgell	radiosarria	promociolinguistica	comerciantsfalset
hgv	radiopepe	parallamps	ajsantvi	eucr
mnaç	elcastellet	totlomon	tracamuga	araguab
acordestrategic	puntjoveactiu	demencies	seminarisgice	comunitatcultura
ieslagarrotxa	iesviladecavalls	carnavaldevilanova	weus	donatechxxi
finances	riallera	nancer	sepal	aulasabadell
e-tributs	kotoc	jec-centrem	consultajove	estirada
jove	bagesformacio	nomesexits	ivalua	lapau
prodeca	latavella	accio10	adventista	totcomunitats
catalunha	enxarxa	barcelonacentrefi	vngeixamplenord	api-online
gencat	aquireciclem	nancer	gironatempsdeflors	deria2
catalogna	chv	iesffg	secans	ampamontserrat
generalitatdecata	agrupa	stopmotion	cantsiautors	iescastello2
lunya	catedral	clubciclistagramunt	apionline	aviationbusiness
gen	tecdencies	neos	terraisol	center
aeroports	pessebrevivents	tdp	pratdelariba	congrescatalaesocial
alcala	loteriadecatalunya	cpen	ramonforns	urgellistan
lasalavng	clubdelvi	lamosqueta	arcadisalvador	casapinas
icca	innovadoc	donesdemepresa	senior	igtp
elpuntjove	penedesdigital	estiusuniversitari	gentedigital	satecav
tujuca	b-biosca	cpac	feicat	fretaniso
salutms	ecom	iurisdoc	brudieu75	mdserra
soroll	infoparticipa	jovesconduccio	firamollet	espaishistoriafutur
hidrofou	e-debat	jaumegine	profit	cossa
icomercat	pensacom	foruminversio	laseucomercial	artsantamonica
larevistactesc	cosmorera	enginycat	adegadvising	e-municipal
fundaciounio	acc10	emprenem	bomberstarragona	srbasesores
oficinaacreditacio	regsegga	jornadespni	regenera	cedulahabitabilidad
aresaboats	ballspopularsvila	2008	aeee	
fsiocioenter	nova	cevirtualtarragona	csg	
montcau	creal	ctescat	borsasetelsis	gelidaesports
latorxa	deplan	viurealspirineus	asacc	artsantamonica
ifercat	trens	gubianas	fedcat	carlesaloyfusteria
iesvidalibarraquer	grupcatalonia	previsioterrassensa	ent	
cttc	cevirtualtarragona	cevirtualpalamos	scfisioterapia	vicentitats
copca	ctescat	punttic	catalunyaesalgomas	elmorter
cenit	viurealspirineus	cocolia		
valldепi	gubianas	rodadebera	clusterbrandingre	Com 130 – 6 elems
acaparticipacio	previsioterrassensa	centrestudi	tail	
espaijoveeixample	elmartinet	creatia	espai-africa	magic
ampa-crespinell	gasiapratgroup	rogersola	inserma	gb8
ctfc	ona-fm	caminreiau	ajuntamentdelspa	viaweb
jovesbellmunt	nce	programardi	llaresos	teselen
digitalent	promocioeconomica	davidegea	liceubarcelona	centre-euroarab
capelege	catalunyaonline	tecnopol	ehva	poles
cgguatemala	ccsegarra	coralrenaixenca	mostrafilmsdones	
cevirtualsabadell	dinamo	cellerraimada	aeroportlleida	Com 131 – 2 elems
i2cat	itworldedu	miralia	pessebrelinyola	
fae	teatremaresme	agrupacionsardanis	detectiulogan	
jvedrunaterrassa	lavideoteca	tadorganya	fecotur	dartem
cevirtuallleida	lavideoteca	gercat	gecotur	abad
eapc	ops	elmolar	jenviva	
itec	silsjove	casamassa	teranga	Com 132 – 2 elems
regadius	aquasportclubs	infoentre	congrestercersector	aroma
sinia	caputxins	dixit		aromavirtual
fcd	comerciantsborges	africativ	innopro	
macmillan-lij	fic-cat	vallverd	premieducacionsocial	Com 133 – 2 elems
cvi-bcn	fundacioperemata	centreproductivitat		
santmiqueldellsants	rudona		abussexual	dolor
	gatos	gospel	internetdelfutur	radiofrecuencia
pnri	anellacultural	acci0	10motius	
muntanyamontserrat	migracat	agendaimmigracio	intecma	Com 134 – 2 elems
	acpri	onlyvng	artmontjuic	
catalunya	globalfisioterapia	maspedro	segarra2020	
govern	regsa	gestal-es	fundaciocatalunya	
pacopoch	catalanfilmsdb	consultorsacustics	nitempresarialdel	
gesa	tribunabarcelona	corberainnova	valles	Com 135 – 2 elems
projecteboscós	anexan	sinergrup	diablaidesdesantaoliva	
tranuita	collsmiralpeix	enginyeriainformati	incorporatarragona	
gent	collajoveribes	ca	cooperaciotarragona	casinodecaldes
generalitatofcata	lesquerda	jaec		tvpalau
lonia	bonitafilms	catalunyavoluntaria	rsepime	
aiguessegarragar		barcelonaconnectada	meteoplanoles	Com 136 – 352 elems
rigues		victorbalaguer	fsh	
camidelallibertat		icta	imaginabiblioteca	
cvi	ticjoves	wwwacc10	davidmurillo	ubaecentredefor
jovesemprendors	marsol		josepobiols	macio
mutuaevangelica	velanomada			
	alimentaciococh			

arxiprestatde	escolaanoia	oriolamat	cordemariasantcelonisellent
gracia	selectividad	somni	acgeogebra
scgenealogia	jesus-maria	cataweb	escolaquiralia
accid	magenta	guillemsprayart	fundaciobcnfp
euramvalles	llera	ampaipsi	matesinteractives
ice	graduat	montsec	manresanet
sga	questions	isona	cordemariamataro
sardacat	maimes	iesribotiserra	editorialempuries
lestonnac-bcn	accesuniversitat	xtec	cordemariavalls
iespuigdesafont	selectivitat	iescasablancas	eltercer
eglesiaplural	rourdecanroca	ceip-barufet	ampasantjordi
elsvailets	franciscans	escolasantluis	olivia
bartramuria	fundaciojaumecasa	proven	drmasmitja
martabuzzi	dement	juga-la	edulis
ferrieres	auditori	ampalanaspa	iesbarribesos
sallefigueres	edubcn	iesbosccoma	peje
mestresdelasfor	martojove	portalgironi	espurna
covamanresa	museugranollers	edu365	xina
aranow	lasalle	elquinzet	eoisantcugat
boinc	uic	editorialmediter	investigalainvesti
japanzone	safa	rania	gacio
cpsonferriol	bellera	ieselcalamot	coralbellesarts
iesjmquadrado	cepastorals	montsecuristic	oadm
bisbatolsona	eden	ceabormajoll	unedgarrotxa
rius-camps	ieslapineda	iessalvadoregui	spcn
ugtdiba	iesvirtual	iescomtederius	implantcoclear
korfbal	iesvic	ieskta	rialles-catalunya
cevoserdanyola	iesgiligaya	normaeditorial	escolapublicaelspi
tramuñ	teclasala	iesaltpenedes	netons
mercaconsult	escolatecnos	escorialvic	fundacioauditorior
gna	aprenents	iesmontilivi	questra
mestrescomarques	maristes	riellsiviabrea	ceipvallpalau
centrals	escolasolc	amicsexina	xescoboix
espaibarcanova	tecnos	ies-dauro	centerobergerhard
caixacat	iescantjust	iespgirona	iesvallvera
aulademusica	patronatdomenech	orioplanas	iescarlesvallbona
joanroig	fep	edu3	ugt-tb
ampabarrachina	rosasensat	caritasbv	ampanxaneta
bisbatgirona	cetuc	ieec	xesco
annaravell	poblet	iesperefondetivila	terraderacs
escolavoramar	ugt	santjoanbaptista	immapalahi
tarraconense	autonom	iesdudemontblanc	santjosepsantfeliu
gexaloc	traductors	prec	deguixols
religio	claret	judo	atalaiaorquestra
maristesbadalona	cruilla	cordemariasabastida	canalmca
hotelterradets	barcanova	acte	ceip-martamata
llpuy	diccionaris	escolaxarxa	eldimonixiribelles
actecir	digits	escolaverns	dbergueda
ampaisesronda	rac105	ipsi	Com 137 - 3 elems
arquebisbattar	iearn	cordemarialabisbal	creart
ragona	acte	narcisoller	millaassessors
clicjcat	gnomonica	terrabit	topcyser
caritasgirona	pastisseria	cordemariasantjosep	Com 138 - 3 elems
marinada	webquestcat	improvisa	diverta--sona
elbatec	ventdelpla	aech	diverta--educa
marduix	interactiva	angelburgas	diverta
feteugt	penya	querubi	Com 139 - 2 elems
petitaxarxa	fcbjunior	avfontdelscapellans	palmaespaidart
pregaria	seti	ceiplagirada	casalsolleric
amparc	daina-isard	santmagi	Com 140 - 2 elems
salesianssabadell	uro	cordemariaiolot	cecolldepal
opusdei	ignasiblanch	alcorlo	colldepal
paulsdigital	enricribasmontse	cordemariasantfeliu	Com 141 - 2 elems
teologia-	badia	cttcollbato	edent
catalunya	gatus	iesmartamata	vitaldent
ampaieslabisbal	brusca	safaur	Com 142 - 2 elems
teatrecorpus	xeraco	reporteducacio	refreskcat
jesuites	gutierrez	ciomanresa	refrescat
ecgames	xavierverneta	iesperecalders	Com 143 - 2 elems
arqbcn	mustienes	forest	
bisbatvic	ampavoramar	gentdebarridepequin	
tibidabo	ferranduran	quielsvaparir	
vedrunaberga	acp-bonpastor	lanovaimmaculada	
tskv	pensament	parevitoria	
gitanjali	cefortem	gotagotham	
parroquiesbarri	irc-catalunya	eglesiaevangelica	
vellgirona	amapei	decatalunya	
xer	iespfq	itinerarium	
ges	fundacionsiurana	iesbielmarti	
parroquiapsang	elprofe	cordemariablanes	
iesantaeugenia	auladret	xarxa-uned	
der	rapidregidor	iesmilabcn	
culturapractica	lleure	ment	

gucci	arga	sindicalistesperla	coneguem-nos	revtaglobal
intel	e-index	sobirania	robafaves	sobiranistes
	monstbenet	botigaesquerre	rootsculture	gremidellibreters
Com 144 – 114	montsanbenet	sempre	tocamela	boirabaixa
elems	museudemanresa	orenetes	eldebat	ex-libris
cna	salvarenau	reagrupament	catnord	booksincatalan
arxiudelbages	ferro7	capicua	ofc	iepenedesencs
caramelles	somnisdefollet	borregosdecarde	activaprospect	gnulinux
mandongo	paututusaus	deu	eldigital	habemus
jorc	galliner	scat	bancsabadell	victimesignorades
grupsoler	diaridemanresa	irla	apecat	cr3at
uea	montane	fundaciocultura	adenc	gnome
sala	culturaiteatre	araismempre	sabate2007	productesdelaterra
pinturesplanell	rocainformatica	xavieramor	eldema	elmati
laincubadora	clinicasantjosep	directa	horacat	immi
sorri –	kook	kop	tothom	aeditors
inmobiliaria	mees	estatpropri	fundacioakwaba	catalonian –
entesa-municipal	aliger	poble	christianismexxi	airlines
hospitalveterinari	coordinadoradejubi	tallers	fercam	ecologistes
decatalunya	latsdemanresa	uob	interdomain	escolamestral
basquetmanresa	bratac	ramontremosa	ciemen	joomla
catpress	mediaclic	zeppelindreams	europapress	bicing
domoespai	manresainclusio	fundaciopedrolo	fco	guia
fibranet	forumdenavas	ona	xarxacat	cultura21
bufalvent	jmebages	insomni	sima	refres
am2000	eltripartit	catac	fragmenta	laclosca
fssm	aira	biscuter	3v2	vadevi
laura	clubscreabblemanresa	latraca	marcvidal	redbanner
technical	insa	cgtcatalunya	tallerhistoriamas	germabel
deparrranda	gegantsdemanresa	fundaciojoseppla	sanet	catinperium
ribasfitosanitaris	demeter	calaxidesastre	cjib	ara
innovait	isegon	elsolivers	cori	dekrepits
lluis	santquirzeviu	labalanguera	lloretinfo	elvis
esquerra-nacional	associacioveins	fecasarm	abat-oliba	mondigital
planellsserveis	valldaura	agama	fmm	caracola
audenis	castelladral	expertia	xeramequ-tiquis	intersindical-csc
gentic	dianer	educacionline	miquis	estudiantsenaccio
memoria	ticanoya	edicionsdelpirata	xat	guionistes
arantxa	plmancesa	emule	mbmarquitectes	elcav
cgil	aims	aeca	jmcorminias	marlex
caixamanresa	plateajove	aadpc	catalunya1640	joanpuig
salasl	eleccions-usa	country	smestregispert	naturisme
fundaciotallers	manresapoligons	nova	laxarxa	in2internet
quadrat	Com 145 – 2 elems	teatreprincipal	ornitho-emporda	edp
kursaal	iaeden	creat	espaimallorca	jornadage
ampans	costa-brava	larxiu	rafaeldalmaueditor	psan
retolsplanell	trimodum	scelmicalet	nurafeliu	hayek
progres	Com 146 – 2 elems	peritsjudicials	signescomunicacio	gremillibrevell
casaasil	ipgrup	rodolins	pipp	xiroia
elsverds –	previval	jen	tupolev	formigues
catalunya	Com 147 – 2 elems	cric	fundacioqueralt	hostaleria
xaviermuniesa	miboda	divendresrei	palestina	esquerraindependen
peritslasalle60	denuvis	lfac	informatics	tista
ajmanresa	Com 148 – 2 elems	volart	cucorba	soliserena
manresa	ipgrup	miquelpujado	basar	francescferrer
josepcamprubi	aemamasllorenc	penyatotil	pornografia	otic
aixada	outletdemobles	eurogrup	caganer	gruphayek
lakampana	Com 149 – 2 elems	radiogelida	elsingulardigital	cinemacatala
josep-camprubi	ipgrup	ecogirona	lamurtra	lacalaixera
segre	ipgrup	eltriangle	caganner	psm-entesa
regio7	ipgrup	elsplets	tintin	cerdanyolaradio
althaia	ipgrup	carlespuigdemont	puc	matthewtree
simfonica	ipgrup	asseambleapagesa	revolta21	blocjove
imaginat	ipgrup	forumcis	toniaira	lesvoltes
classics	ipgrup	socialcat	montecristo	sepc
entesacolomenca	ipgrup	amicstdalguer	laietans	financamentcatalu
factoria	ipgrup	xbs	propaganda-pel –	nya
porquetprat	ipgrup	apejuc	fet	esforc
orfeo	ipgrup	sitgesnews	luque	cdig
suacs	ipgrup	criteriacixa	mer	tallersperlallengua
adinoi	ipgrup	acorp	llibrerialacapona	jordicastells
asterisc	ipgrup	tbowling	histocat	alcoveradio
cem	ipgrup	garridos	jovesexample	webacic
sallemanresa	arenyautes	gepec	freecatalonia	iac
capelladelpi	contrologia	al-mayurqa	factoriadarelbelio	fomentvilanovi
idt	laccent	olotfotografia	gisela	veusuzuki
whois	xraq	alibau	mondivers	laportatil
clonica	prou	uriel	psm-menorca	pey
cineclubmanresa	ateneulatorna		netics	lacentral
euroaudit			psm	infinitemotions
			estudiseivissencs	bloks

kraks	saber	consumcatala	j-o-r-d-i	esquellot
elcircoldereus	edicions1984	fundccc	casanovas	gir
isish	leonardmuntaner	trobadesmigjorn	frederic	salvadordardus
solidara	editor	cal	manelcamp	laiamarques
viquipedia	alfaguaraij	xarxa	editorialafers	mdt
jornal	mina	observatoriodela	antonii	saul
noemibages	alfani	llengua	fannymari	enguillem
ampaelcarme	proa	lenguanaclional	losimo	marxadetorxes
xpoferens	llibreriaoberta	eltempir	aolivella	graciaviva
debian	entorns	adec	terracobras-filos	meddia
partitrepUBLICACA	obradoredendum	juristesperalllen	ofia	poliblocs
tala	grup62	gua	davidvallespi	rockviu
aeroportinterconti	glenat	diadademallorca	musicsperallengua	favb
nental	llibres	illesbalears	lomarc	clickartfoto
vadejocs	encyclopedia	somiseremradio	cecolom	incacultura
fredericperers	ajelc	ocb	capgros	auques
retolsbonet	escritors	ibalears	deu	fabrica
lespolsada	pencatala	grupblanquerna	damia	rxi
aratv	jovescriptors	escolagavina	ramongil	raulpresseguer
roset	lomriudoms	alguer	jordiprenafeta	pacoriviere
supercom	grupdellibre	obracultural	prenafeta	eines
independent	lletres	iebc	rigola	tonisellas
ruccatala	illacrua	softcatala	jovells	fiep
casalpanxo	premsacomarcal	bitassa	teletreballadors	jocsweb
casausher	ibec	accat	kiku	olleidata
sobiranIAIPROGRES	eltemp	acn	binefa	anardetapes
rhg	enderrock	omnium	asola	impuls
bethshalom	appc	joanfuster	ginabreda	e-criteri
juditpujado	acpg	tr3sc	llosa	guillemcarol
redisus	premsaforana	sona9	xoli	ubuntu
via-santperedre	tribuna	vilaweb	rcmelb	onanar
ribes	diaridegirona	observatoriodeles	putxy	katharsistheatre
sagetadefoc	tribunamallorca	tatut	hipnosis	edeta
joseptomasalvaro	avui	ccma	aplec	accesok
jvila	racocatala	federacio	batabat	plede8ts
dignitatnacional	naciodigital	acpv	elrentaplats	casalfoment
300anys	lamiranda	folc	matadejonc	mossamics
fundaciomompou	presencia	11setembre	doommaster	mallorcaverbenatour
fcbe	quiosc	partal	xalest	broudecultiu
sodelaceba	elpunt	octubre	viladecapellades	enricvila
directe	mediapro	ctecno	benillup	tots
corrons	e-noticies	franjadeponent	setembrot	caldesplugues
ibe	flaix	jnc	ppcc	forallac
frankfurt2007	rac1	lluisllach	moviments	rasquera
parlamentib	grupbarnils	altall	cau	bellvis
inca	joveslengua	festes	lallacunaonline	molletdelvalles
arenys	catweek	balletsdecatalunya	lliurealbir	irta
perpinya	escacc		deyzaguirre	culturalliure
morella	uce	museupaucasals	mareterra	galerada
normalitzacio	fundaciopaucasals	museuvidarural	aventurers	elcamí
simat	paraula	futsal	partitlaborista	lin
esporles	femcat	rugbylliga	london	catalunyalliure
hortadesantjoan	pauCasals	coc	deverd	alacant
ctug	escoltes	auriga	cercle21	super-nova
musicadepotes	bloc	seleccions	dimas	gerardquintana
llanternadigital	entitatger	elpou	memoriacatalunya	rrfisica
institucio-	ccc	tirambarc	claudi	josepromeu
monter rat	barretina	cimbellpuig	libertat	bibiloni
escolaelpuig	acampallengua	estudi66	bizarre	lenvelat
impli	ipecc	bizarre	partitlaborista	casaldejoves
bressola	caoc	libertat	devez	campdeturia
aspepc	catalunyaaccio	memoriacatalunya	deverd	celobert
ccfmc	ceo	claudi	cercle21	revistaderipollet
arys	vuitdagost	dimas	engaviats	xarxasantboiana
antaviana	esperanto	cuevas	oriol	depasseig
estatcatala	fceg	jordisalvia	josep	olladegrills
estat-catala	edu21	miki	catix	terra-nostra
jerc	fad	tonihortal	l-l	magimoranta
airenou	canalcover	blanch	full	heptagon
fec	1714	arnau	opinioemergent	parlem
psuc	jordipujol	engaviats	linuxbcn	joansafont
puntbarra	barcelona2020	oriol	sergisabate	catalunyaviva
cup	entesa	josep	catix	relk
relatsencatala	coralsantjordi	cucu	l-l	
portabella	icestock	victoralexandre	full	
culturaviva	fboschcardellach	danielvives	opinioemergent	
puigcercos	relleu	enriccanelaa	unitat	
acampadajove	connecta	ballesteros	demolinguistica	
esquerra	acp	acepe	rgbmanagement	
elnostresindi	comissiodeladigni	oleguer	enricduran	
blocpermallorca	tat	marques	stockdeso	
edicions62	plataforma-	cecili	encatala	
edicionslacampagna	llengua	araitaca	astroradio	

APPENDIX B. LISTS OF SITES AND WORDS

odg	vizcaino	llibresdeterramar	lescaboriesdenmon	gabrielmartinez
bcngrafics	oriollado	davidjcot	tilla	surinyac
elpartiqui	infoguixols	diaridemataro	fnec	elpatidescobert
scrabble	hightimes	fuetdevic	quellegeixes	masiaurbana
masiterra	gum-catala	elliot	aisc	economiadigital
lafarga	initec	rogerpons	jesuspurroy	revistadegirona
lluisbrunet	gerardfigueras	taber	portal-vallespir	gomets
estelada	rings	granangular	melisucré	aen
benplantat	telecoop	danielgarciaperis	premisblocs	fundacioesconvent
sexologic	festiari	comunista	cardedeublogs	astridbierge
empollada	consellconsultiu	viafora	eljocdelangel	sarabailac
terraliure	santivendrell	lhc	bagesfera	ojipc
somgnu	autodeterminacio	ruc	milloremolins	jaumebare
tirabol	delspobles	colacao	leovidal	viatjo
lvalverde	diaridebreda	cristofol	carlescampuzano	elpoble
domini	visualkultur	blocosfera	labrigada	iniciativaanimalis
mossegalapoma	osso	entesaperlalla	sms25	ta
qmenta	alfanet	cuna	nettv	crucigramaexpres
magia	altraradio	musicarts	reclamproduccions	xalandria
repsol	esviver	decidim	metode-suzuki	envelat
transversalweb	terceravia	genisroca	carlesbanus	forumespaidepremsa
editorialmeteora	ateneupopulargarri	peresampol	manelescriba	
marcmiquel	guenc	labodegueta	rocllop	1984
pobleiu	ais	escolademallorqui	musicalliure	hesperia
xecna	catalanism	onzecongrespsc	suport-eh	cch
consueta	xaviermir	somhi	stoppp	nouscatalans
escolarepublicana	musicaenxarxa	europarl	miquelquintana	plataforma
casaldespertaferro	laboratoriadeviatges	agcc	flog	massatgesarreu
		cperc	musiquetes	gentcat
nanda	cadiroig	esquerranacional	xarxamedina	ercleida
llibresenxarxa	llibrevell	ujgirona	finestresdesantboi	70aniversariexili
catapings	okey	costalibreter	miquelmaria	eduardriudavets
despertaferro	cinemaenxarxa	aplecadelaplana	la2deviladrich	francescvila
volcanica	projectefiare	holoce	protegimelterritori	lapilotanoentraper
fundacio	finquespamies	quatrecoses	restauratatenue	atzar
ocellnegre	borras	forumdefelanitx	joangavalda	gatamatagat
orgudemontserrat	fernandez-ulrich	ebresfera	selecciocatalana	olocau
atictes	parlacatala	laturba	dni	psmpalma
mmmerce	hortet	totguixols	electronics	tacostamlacultura
jeppi	labretxa	setmanalibre	joaquimcolominas	ccn
enricgil	centreexcursionis	pirenaic	stockdesons	sallententitats
llull	taesplices	catmidia	silvestre	avuiterrassa
mkportal	jovessabadell	jordiportabella	tandemserveiscul	cafellengua
portal-estudiants	pocafeina	santqgat	turals	ramondavi
ed2	xofersgene	forumsocialcatala	debatdevi	7dquatre
atic2	stic	sisradio	jaumedamians	novolemaquestallei
ccmontevideo	lacabana	banderanegra	cercabloc	
carde10	projecte	nationalia	vicentmartinez	gota
globalitza-que	nitsenblanc	claudesoft	albertforns	puntatcomatots
codic	iespolitecnic	columnaedicions	maiol	jordibenito
republi	noticiespolinya	international-	maior	celdonifonoll
xic	lluquet	view	tibet	culturacatalana
plataformaperlaso	cclanau	setzevents	blocsambestrella	siministre
birania	lagolfa	lesgolpes	lleieducacio	atnrestaurant
literata	beat	radiolegsdecatalu	nosaltesmarxem	alan
universitat	temps	nya	reus08	ecamps
monjo	jiturull	gent2014	festivalcomic	centrequimsoler
forum-musicae	calmacarro	cantautors	mirmanda	benvingut
rogerweb	joancasals	txanny	atterrassa	somlleials
jordimolto	rcgirona	llatzer	c2014	avisabadell
fcatalanatwirling	belenijosep	gmlira	jardineriapulido	joomlaedu
drupal	f66	tentacle	tbt	lanostratv
calanuria	buhos	cronica	atab	pdd
pasqualmaragall	ditespopulars	cartescatalanes	latabola	cienciapolitica
gandia	novaterra	cip	valencianna	seleccióprofesso
llevadores	barcelonabombarde	asadabellmes	gironacongressos	ratllull
futura	jada	antonidalmau	musicamp	dibuixos
ccescocia	conferenciesenxarxa	cattrapella	schf	rld
sirga		ciem	altrament	albatroc
idece	esquerrabcn	pauibars	artistespremiade	elmonsoberodes
cossetania	famc	elteuvideo	dalt	focir
encyclopedia-cata	cercleestudissobi	cajei	casalcatala-	yesfm
lana	ranistes	lasastreria	menorca	iguala
ensiola	meua	gela	bettyboop	rolodrom
roquet	nocilla	elquaderngris	calvermell	eduardbatlle
sergibuda	pelliropa	aterrassames	anemfent	montserrati
puntcat	nelmarti	eivissapelcanvi	oficialitat	acontravent
akamc2	refugi	agorallibres	reagrupamentinde	laterraferma
supernova	adeuespanya	encenall	pendentista	tapiесescriu
andreucaballero	casa-inhospita	guillemmateo	salvemelroser	respostaeconomist
ninadexangai	tempsdere-voltes	indexcat	ictineu	samaniego
muixerangadesueca	granjasanfrancisco	elluert	sccff	esperanzah
pagina26				

gasparhernandez	televisiosensefon	Com 162 – 258	opensourcearchitecture	gestordecontinguts
lallunaenuncove	teres	elems	buc	iccc
elsecretsdelareina	pro-senyerafcfb		sares	detotimes
	navegaencatala		recpa	angrill
escapades	estudiantspelcatala	parla	conselldemallorca	avalua
asabadel		lugaring	mallorca	totselsllibres
met	casip	farmaceuticonline	mitjansdigitals	campsdaprenentat
joancarreras	neusloveras	altemcom	costabrava	geib
observatoriobama	ideagirona	reserves	ullastrell	restaurants
vinyetpanyella	elpratantifeixista	antivir	puigpunyent	creacions
totbisbal		traca	andratz	medic
lom	bogarde	athc	santanyi	dicididac
albertmartin	tecnologic	pizzeriadolcevita	campanet	bodas
espanyaescrisi	lamua	caixacatalunya	infomallorca	nonstop
glams	pocabroma	caixasabadell	lai	b-bcostabrava
detennis	premixirinacs	telemark	sunion	rocaguinarda
revistagirona	tradulab	latecla	eolleida	egam
oikocredit	casanavas	linguoc	cepasoncanals	escolab
congrescatalanista	cassany	webares	auc	bodes
	podem	condisline	revista	album
ernestbenach	renovamentrepubli	cderrassa	teatral	ajcampos
xavifluvia	ca	promotec	ornitologia	lestresgermanes
ipo	totssom	guianupcial	ufec	jocsinfantils
fillsdelallibertat	elpont	campau	fobsic	socpetit
	sergicaravaca	2005procat	butinet	dreadful
marcelinus		canxaubet	fc-culturisme	piqueras
aic	Com 151 – 2 elems	gentcomtu	squash	leonix
clubescacslabalán		riembau	esquaix	mireiagabernet
guera	lagambador	uib	esquinautic	mecanografia
nacionalitat	nusmariner	casobi	rugby	javajan
openerp		meridiaviaatges	esgrima	termcat
lamarquesa	Com 152 – 2 elems	reitec	raquetbol	stein
nuriagaleran		smscatala	fcvoleibol	francescventura
salvadordcasanova	bitxoraro	bastosvic	cnb	gdos
vibriadereus	novesbegues	bonarea	micropoint	caisa
katalanatribu		moltbo	gustaunavarro	docatalunya
platonic	Com 153 – 2 elems	steinfoto	serrano	repsolypf
gelidaentitats		calmarcel-li	valve	elmirador
pellikana	incunart	mariadecadaques	benq-it	maruny
assajos	incunartenergia	osonacotxes	pirineuample	teatreprincipalde
renovemciutat		coib	palma	
cagumelparenuel	Com 154 – 2 elems	tonipons	artescenic	
eldau		blanca	acofesa	
almogaver	organics	fcpe	amidaments	
tuetselcanvibcn	productes–	nbsps	viade	
rocasalvatella	ecologics	elguaitador	fcpentatlo	
ercaiton		clubcataladeviatges	postals	
rumbalbar	Com 155 – 2 elems	excursionistes	iformentera	
eiteixitdelaterra		idiomatic	lectric	
disse	doulalluisa	aiguesdebarcelona	ideib	
observador	maresdoules	lamuga	barcelonametropolis	
salva–ribes		css		
miquelnuoguera	Com 156 – 2 elems	issantanyi	ametllavalles	
apaguemlesnuclears		nit	misarma	
llocweb	settingconsultoria	capdevilafuster	psico–ajuda	
tomasetti	moga	floristeria	b-bbarcelona	
orgasmes		hort	butijocs	
lesforques	Com 157 – 2 elems	piropop	xemeneies	
lamuntanyarussa	novetatsinfopaci	caixatarragona	canalneu	
noalacrisi	ents	privat	grimp	
acordonoya	infopacients	balearia	barnafrika	
projectesmdg		jmwebs	mohergas	
meritxellgene	coralcatasons	coralcatasons	assessoram	
catalunyaestatlliu	Com 158 – 2 elems	canalsolidari	activity	
re	marcelcobo	teatredeamanacor	baoyang	
personaide democracia	mb43	maspau	djs	
yeswecan		4 clica	apartmentsgirona	
migjorn	Com 159 – 2 elems	avalon	mrw	
vicidebici		grupsagessa	paraulesdemar	
projectegripia	brunorabal	floristeriaemi	teresinaioriol	
fundacioemildarder	bcn14grup	malaltsdeneu	boquet	
		pereroca	interaccions	
cdigital	Com 160 – 2 elems	uao	cellerullastrell	
junqueras		entornqualitat	reismags	
topobiografies	boda	ruralverd	larevista	
noenespremu	saloenllac	fchockey	janna	
higiniherrero		bloctpedreguer	secar	
bcndisseny	Com 161 – 2 elems	firabcn	balearsculturaltour	
pssjd		diarisdebicicleta	cepaarenal	
editorialaccent	impacte	curiositats	cosmos–stoer	
	carsoutlet	granjagodall		

illesbalearsqualitatsecretariat	latitudjunior	Com 166 – 149 elems	pepvela
pericosambwebs	crucemar	catalanfilms	lateranyina
iesarta	totporter	atlesesports	paupaterres
visitvirtual	revistabenna	patronatcatalunya	collesgalzeran
voramaratre	prl	mon	gtggsa
marketingdigital	xarxacom	orfeoatlantida	diablesdigualada
sojove	boneslletres	lh2010	geganterdesant
gmv	punt6radio	narinant	cugat
imap	cac	cinemacat	vinaixa
llamppec	l-h	institutpsicologia	banyeres
inforugby	hospiatelllobregat	unica	artesadesegre
bux	url	fundacioalternativa	fpiei
ac gep	escola-proa	garciacirera	gegantsdelpi
alquiler	escolaguinardo	ceprofessional	barraquesbanyoles
ramel	escolainfantjesus	vectorbox	diablersdegranollers
intronet	escolatirol	diversitatludica	festamajordecata
energi	esplac	hastalavictoria	lunya
emi	ccoo	siempre	catrock
fastpay	mlp	euia-ponent	cmortosa
funcia	joancoscubiel	orfeodesants	gegantsdemontornes
comprest	euia	elpuntdelinterrogantomics	gegantssagradaafamilia
muntatges	sendra	hospitalsitges	iesflix
jramoneda	elpunthabitatge	quadreescenicsant	corbera
viserta	lamalla	medir	luxxipellis
Com 163 – 3 elems	elquiosc	tiac	diablersdeescorts
agendamenorca	clubdelsubscriptor	slateman	ganxets
centredelgravat	puntmotor	mataroaudiovisual	ensballem
centredegravat	agendadecatalunya	academiadelcinema	gegants-iluro
Com 164 – 2 elems	elpati	evdimtrams	dimonispv
global	badalonacom	xal	esbartsabdellda
buvi	canalblau	beachsoccer	nsaire
Com 165 – 190 elems	tvbadalona	l-obsradio	dessota
destinia	urbetv	jordimestres	ateneulh
audiovisualmac	rcb	uepjove	onsortir
hospi	novaradiolloret	museu-h	dimonisbenimaclet
radiol-h	radiomanlleu	argentonacomunica	
radiolocal	cnic	cio	
aep	pac	alcaldebadalona	
massip	sants3radio	violetesdelbos	
torax	cpaudiovisual	cab	
ganesha	ressons	rumb	
radiohospitalet	joanpelegri	euialh	
fundaciotrams	canalcatala	estiuaprogre	
linkstv	fch	orquin	
avant	ccrtv	reformadelalleie	
icveuiabarcelona	intracatalonia	lectoral	
radioarenysmunt	comunicalia	parroquiasantmedir	
pcc	cjb	terrassadigital	
cjc	uesants	fornbalta	
emancipacio	roquesalbes	forumeconomiasocial	
enertrams	cimdestela	vtiger	
televisiol-h	mercatsetmanal	estanydesils	
apic	riverhouse	carlesagues	
basquetbam	radioarenys	radiomaricel	
casalbcn	tonesdemusica	lapelidelatevaida	
diarihl-h	rodadebara	10encomunicacio	
fundaciocollserola	badalona	diaries	
radiobaixpenedes	casasia	chep	
8tv	saljove	esgrafig	
rtvelvendrell	ccvictoria	jaumeccbboni	
tonimolla	ampaarturmartorell	crospopulardesants	
antenalocal	volsbarats	cursacompanys	
losmanolos	fundacioprat	labobila	
jviladoms	quefanavui	restaurantmorros	
nuriaresidencia	tabatadreams	memora	
lhesport	xtvblocs	ampaprogres	
baraka	xn-noticies	diaridebadalona	
parcaudiovisual	lavillarroel	igualtataldia	
pangea	lluria	geganntsdesants	
pmsitges	beside	giramaresme	
albeniz	ajec	joventutlh	
metropolhis	ibei	futbolplatja	
theoproject	eslogasofa	documentablear	
fvb	rtvcalella	borsadeprofessionals	
	llagosteraudio	diablesdellesleida	
	miv	eljocdebadalona	
	andana	kayaksort	
	acclo	collagora	
		fxescarmis	

balldediablesdesa	elgalliner	valdellemen	pardines	lespreses
badell	terradelaguia	albo	massaneturisme	santmiquelcampmajor
bigfish	probike	contaontes	saltjove	santhilari
Com 167 - 2 elems	publiespec	canfont	massanetdelaserva	vidreres
sme-ccoo	cesetgirona	magicpop	salt	cadaques
sme-formacio	nana	paus	vilablareix	vilobidonyar
Com 168 - 2 elems	h10hotels	metgerural	lloret	angles
basquetpalleja	campingsantpol	edicionsalbi	olot	pals
stiads	seat	sorlidiscau	radiocassa	banyoles
Com 169 - 3 elems	joventutsmusicals	vallderibes	perpignan	breda
haddoch	trenscat	pous	ajgirona	caldesdemalavella
artfoto	dobleclic	adesiaraeditorial	labisbal	castellmur
fumfumclub	lletato	infoconcerts	ucenatura	selva
Com 170 - 2 elems	torramade	cbspaestany	sapalomera	fontcoberta
nexe	joveorquestradefi	gironahostaleria	cmmbr	vallbas
terrassaneta	gueres	lazzigags	escola-horitzo	girones
Com 171 - 2 elems	focus	beniemocions	cmsg	talarn
anestesia	remor	cinemes	adac	roses
clinicadeldolor	salleles	portalosona	cpsesquarterades	santgregori
Com 172 - 534 elems	pinturajordi	agendadegirona	conc	borrassa
mesabres	blanespromocio	ias	schubertiadavila	camprodon
jmfigueres	artsport	arkeolik	bertran	sariadeter
clubvelacalella	agegirona	aiguesdesariadeter	cuinavolcanica	llanca
aiguesdegirona	gallinablanca	mantis	cercle	llagostera
bsi	spora	nostrum	cercledelectors	torres
lesplanes	uecaldes	dept	alber	setcases
museudelcinema	casacota	aiguesdesalt	bullet	centredempreses
giroses	dissenyweb	ccfarmers	geoestel	ddgi
elsdracs	casersrurals	publimas	text	valldenorua
plaestanyjove	sportcat	grupfer	tibidaboedicions	lamolina
gong	oncolligagirona	focusevents	teide	blanes
firaalternativa	agencia	motocat	fentcarrerany	independentsperlla
aciart	fundaciormeia	bonapat	horanova	gostera
festivalacustica	guiamanresa	cioabelli	esotv	fundacioernestlluch
teatreromea	basilicasantjust	piscinaroses	pig	basquetroses
canaljove	hotel1898	argus	taca	generalitat
vedellabencriada	recursoseducatius	abm	escoledemusica	kgb
laflautamagica	grupassa	poparb	fcaf	nonon
insertnet	casadelamusica	lletnostra	amc	cremallerademont
lafrancesa	fitag	domingoconsultors	premisliterarisde	serrat
discipulosdeotilia	laperlagris	fcs	girona	ceipanglada-figue
ceslesheures	entitatsgi	castellnouedicions	acat	res
codex	plusfresc	xrepp	wiccac	micronexis
criteria	cbblanes	filosofia-del-	aiguabarreig	diguescom
montilivi	mozart	llenguatge	orfeoleidata	golfcamprodon
catcentre	sabater	ajridesdefresher	dolorsdebesalu	aiguesdeblanes
fundacioneragubau	segonama	rude	mte	mac
solucionat	laselva	5azona	uefigueres	comerciantsbarri
mercaventura	ginexx	costabravasingular	racc	vell
nnhotels	centrecivicporque	jesusdalmau	cncps	marbrescosta
coiet	res	masiagallart	cvblanes	iesilladerodes
ato	geo3	fina	voltacatalunya	trenolot
arqueociencia	seic	fontajau	fcm	salamandra
labonaigua	ofiweb	adin	ciclisme	teatredesalt
serano-eng	ausatel	guillemchacon	cnllanca	teatregoja
termesorion	botigues	sibi	unigirona	celiacs
acorgue	massegur	ceinr	geca	pagaia
signia	guardiolens	timeout	artecl	teatrelaunio
ceripolles	octagon	serpa	actium	bodyboard
18desembre	lariberadebre	cevilassardemar	terranosta	sopapedres
ohevents	plaeudacioiconvi	canmerla	arixer	umbert
baixempordadigital	vencia	museusants	fontdegloria	eram
tvgirona	infoperiodistes	grupgrido	mcdonalds	laprotemporda
gironacatalunya	longueras	build	antonianton	detailsphotos
	laguagua	calcampanter	lluisrius	sorbus
	amhg	guixols	jaumeupujadas	hsm
	totsalt	quart	gegantersbisbal	fcpc
	motoclubfrancoli	besalu	ptrias	temporada-alta
	martinezlozano	plaestany	rambla	areaeuromak
	ripollesturisme	ripolles	canleter	vilallongadeter
	joanarmangue	cilma	mototurisme	most
	pagi	selvatributs	miquelets	reconstrucciohis
	voldecoloms	xalocgirona	vadecentes	torica
	anbaso	laselvaturisme	phpbb	anu
	genroses	selvaeducacio	colomersdeter	gilg
		selvaempresa	acem	clubnauticportdaro
			bach	buxedaassessors
			axc	laselvacomunica
			eldimoni	atfc
				forumbtt
				mouresoroll

arnauestudi	besalumedieval	voleicellera	castellodebotigues	congresconvit
incatis	aeac	konig	garrotxahostalatge	ascalfo
produccionsmc	llibreriacarlemany	boletaires	entitatsfigueres	garrotxaformat
penyaboletaireberga	portalblau	festivalemergent	remediosvaro	Com 173 – 2 elems
lacomafd	villavecchia	blanesjove	somsomiatruites	cleanambience
entitatscardona	campingcostabrava	associaciofringe	cardonal714	estalvienergetic
elmig	terrassatrens	ajuntamentdeven	elratinyol	Com 174 – 2 elems
iesrocagrossa	tengirona	marge	indi	rodon
veinalia	museudebadalona	radiobanyoles	fcbviatge	nocturn
elpol	webselva	pledereure	concursintro	Com 175 – 2 elems
gironamuseus	escenaris	peeblanes	aama60	lleters
multimascota	enduro	miniestudi	portam	Com 176 – 2 elems
firadelcastell	forumsostenibilitat	fodarq	cassadigital	elcel
mirades		akan	hotelpresident	enricmoran
associaciocomer	benbedolot	nenes	infojonquera	Com 177 – 2 elems
ciantllanca	albergestacio	season	casapia	satellit
riudart	tarragonafestival	turismeolot	institutdesils	samarreta
actnoticies	demusica	visitlabisbal	matips	Com 178 – 2 elems
tecnop	selvatans	bruel	accioponent	forumeducans
trendelciment	empordatv	trendelsllacs	guideandgo	aulatutor
icrpc	acpr	premiesniell	bdjbodyboard	Com 179 – 3 elems
mavett	banyoles2009	fotosalt	godoycardedeu	formaciocontinua
climentforneres	regibloc	rocatomba	figueres2009	pitagora
cobet	restauranthavana	copyprint	espora	igualtat
timfgc	iescantacolomade	lavenjancadelban	firasantmartiria	Com 180 – 2 elems
riberabike	farmers	doler	museudelava	image
cafeeuropa	adhara	consorciasc	salutpublicablances	facilweb
ccgedicions	copdegas	comiturshs	alo	
splay	roc–fort	museusdebanyoles	lacate	
casinomenestral	itot	cbescolapies	placiblanes	
scf	terradelles	kiwiselva	ruteseturistiques	
vellaescola	hotelmarblau	emg	nens	
lacaraba	nanook	100racc	cpantonimonjo	
vedrunagirona	emprenenvol	room	centrefraternal	
janus	moto–r	nurai	centrecatolicde	
alisis	cfcardona	terraderrobadors	blanes	
rodalies	mda	magnacelebratio	galeries–ato	
estrats	cassajove	clubgurmetonapat	uniociclistallucca	
russet	imatgeiso	hotelmarinada	nes	
balnearifontvella	laciutadella	rosesweb	turismeiesport	
ccripolles	ecoedicio	wanscat	glocalitzacio	
cttvilablareix	ccm	bedandbike	soulcafe	
grupofocus	perebotero	bolit		
publifocus	puntualdejoventut	albergdebruguera		
publinton	ceipladraga	barretades		
casc				

B.2 Frequent words of communities

We list the words with higher significance, a measure we defined in subsection 4.1.9, of each community found by Louvain's algorithm when applied to the .cat sites network of March 2009. The process of getting the significant has been done as we explained there. We show the most significant words followed by and its value of significance.

Most significant words of communities of Louvain's algorithm. .cat site network of March 2009

Comunitat 1	incorporadas 5343.99	does 38.6891
	fotógrafo 5343.99	browser 37.3857
bautizos , 5343.99	expresamente 5107.35	not 37.374
creaciones 5343.99	ley , 5105.87	support 36.9984
prenatales , 5343.99	reproducción , 5105.87	frames . 35.8366
bodas , 5343.99	virtud 4966.45	your 34.3967
comuniones 5343.99	aprueba 4709.22	Comunitat 3
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info@nouarc.cat 5344
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 phoenix@phoenixpsicologia.es
 2672
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usuario 1228.81
acceso 889.673
enlaces 630.983
inicio 455.92
powered 180.826
by 66.1985
contactar 49.3994

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promobrava 2672.01
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odoimplant 2672.01
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chalets_y_casas_en_la_costa 2672.01
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cases_obra_nova 5344.01
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jcs 5344.01
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5344.01
montané 5337.32
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horitzontal 3204.84
solars 2759.86
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 volver 1813.75
 http 1363.01
 conectar 1023.03
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 available 879.034
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 contractació 5344.01
 ajudar-nos! 5344.01
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 5344.01
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 info@inset.cat 5344
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 muntaner, 4289.71
 vivienda 2648.9
 restaura 2209.86
 reformas 2085.43
 reforma 1719.82
 proyectos 848.407
 integral 544.556
 e 180.263
 local 135.3
 catalÀ 105.827
 s.i. 92.9712
 para 70.6602
 fax: 69.2136
 su 42.1472
 barcelona 39.536
 tel. 28.0873
 english 20.6189

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 info@webempresa.com 2672
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 _diseny_web_joomla 2672

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 www.morejon.cat/fotograf
 2671.99
 email:info@4-photos.cat
 2671.99
 tel:+34 2671.99
 www.lluisbernat.com 2671.99
 morejón 2670.45
 compartides 2534.63
 c/mare 2533.04
 desemparats 2515.9
 nº 2427.62
 link 696.439
 mòbil: 543.401
 entrada 385.303
 fotografia: 269.332
 fotografies 229.752
 a: 220.913
 joan 71.7238
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 if 26.4851

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 contrastat 2672
 inducontrol 2672
 inducontrol_ 2672
 info@inducontrol.com 2672
 ver_google_maps 2672
 pavic@pavic.cat 2672
 d'osona) 2589.98
 mora, 2449.26
 avançats 2060.13
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 ajuda_online 1766.88
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 qui_som 210.425
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 administracion@euroairlines.
 aero 2672
 catalÀ 2672
 luis@jet.cat 2672
 silvia@jet.cat 2672
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 trajectes 2328.12
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 executius 1766.92
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 service 621.402
 correo 597.974
 millorant 548.169
 treballem 396.684
 siguientes 378.923
 negoci 296.761
 millorar 125.263

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joomlacat.org— _la_casa_del_joomla! _català 1851.22 kb] 780.6 línia? 728.347 d'entrada 533.577 gnu/gpl. 519.644 fes-ho_aquí 499.504 sindicació 443.703 registrar-te? 433.416 http://web.nominalia.com/ courtesy/nominalia.com/ index.html 381.715 rei 325.511 recuperar_contrasenya? 229.76 bàsquet 195.262 elements 195.007 molins 194.31 mostrar 180.209 recordar-me 175.736 llicència 173.053 enquestes 170.167 joomla! 135.785 programari 134.478	amarradors 2672 cuina_de 2672 d'activitats... 2672 info@clubnauticsantpere.com 2672 tu+2) 2672 imago3disseny 2672 img_2897p.thumbnail.jpg] 2672 sites/default/files/images/ 2672 gardi 2672 gasolinera 2672 grua, 2672 rampa_i 2672 amarres, 2672 club_nàutic_sant 2672 pescador, 2672 pluges_(hora 2672 emporweb 2672 l'armentera, 2672 l'empordÀ 2672 utic: 2672	ciutadilla 5344 configurado 2404.65 flotantes 2404.65 admite 2359.62 marcos 2248.88 mostrarlos. 1917.84 actualmente 1122.79 medieval 1068.37 está 460.085 para 120.443 explorador 113.227
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tl.extreme-dm.com/i.gif] 2672
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esvet.cat 5343.99
programes_preventius 5343.99
www.esvet.cat 5343.99
medicina_i_cirurgia_bovina 5343.99
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http://www.esvet.cat 5343.99
veterinari 4476.46
reproducció 2099.77

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la_comisió_científica_del 5343.99
langua 5343.99
itemplus,_jaume_ribas 5343.99
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catalunya_web_a_web,_generalitat_de 5343.99
cita_web_del_"consorci_d'_atenció_primària_de_salut_ 5343.99
centro_de_ciencias_pedro_pascua 5343.99
el_programa_co2_neutral,_volkswagen 5343.99
elàstic 5343.99
oesia 5343.99
pacífico,_csic 5343.99
natalia@fluid.cat 5343.99
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 suport 2.17979
 d'usuari 2.12446
 maig 2.02463
 centre 1.9824
 principal 1.85036
 nom 1.75528
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 proliant 2672.01
 pago: 2672.01
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 manresa. 28.5047
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 telèfon 9.91368
 s.l. 6.9276
 avis_legal 6.41544
 pot 6.20962
 teatre 4.88337
 serveis 3.95758
 informació 3.56208
 contactar 3.43973
 l'ajuntament 3.05211
 d'aquest 2.93212
 premsa 2.91608
 ciutat 2.87964
 podeu 2.61908
 notícies 2.61671
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 castella.png] 2590.41
 meres 2300.23
 xarxes. 2178.86
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 obtingui 1387.56
 sat 1181.02
 programació. 951.795
 d'anys 775.21
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 com_ho_organitzem? 5344
 denuvis@gmail.com 5344
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 practicat 4459.49
 irrepetible 3562.7
 passos. 3108.63
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 materials_per_a 2672.01
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 catalans 3.26498
 fent 2.50674
 campanya 2.26051
 jordi 2.23969
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 havia 2.16688
 marc 2.07144
 estÀ 1.98903
 josep 1.91719
 cap 1.91682
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 podeu 1.70636
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