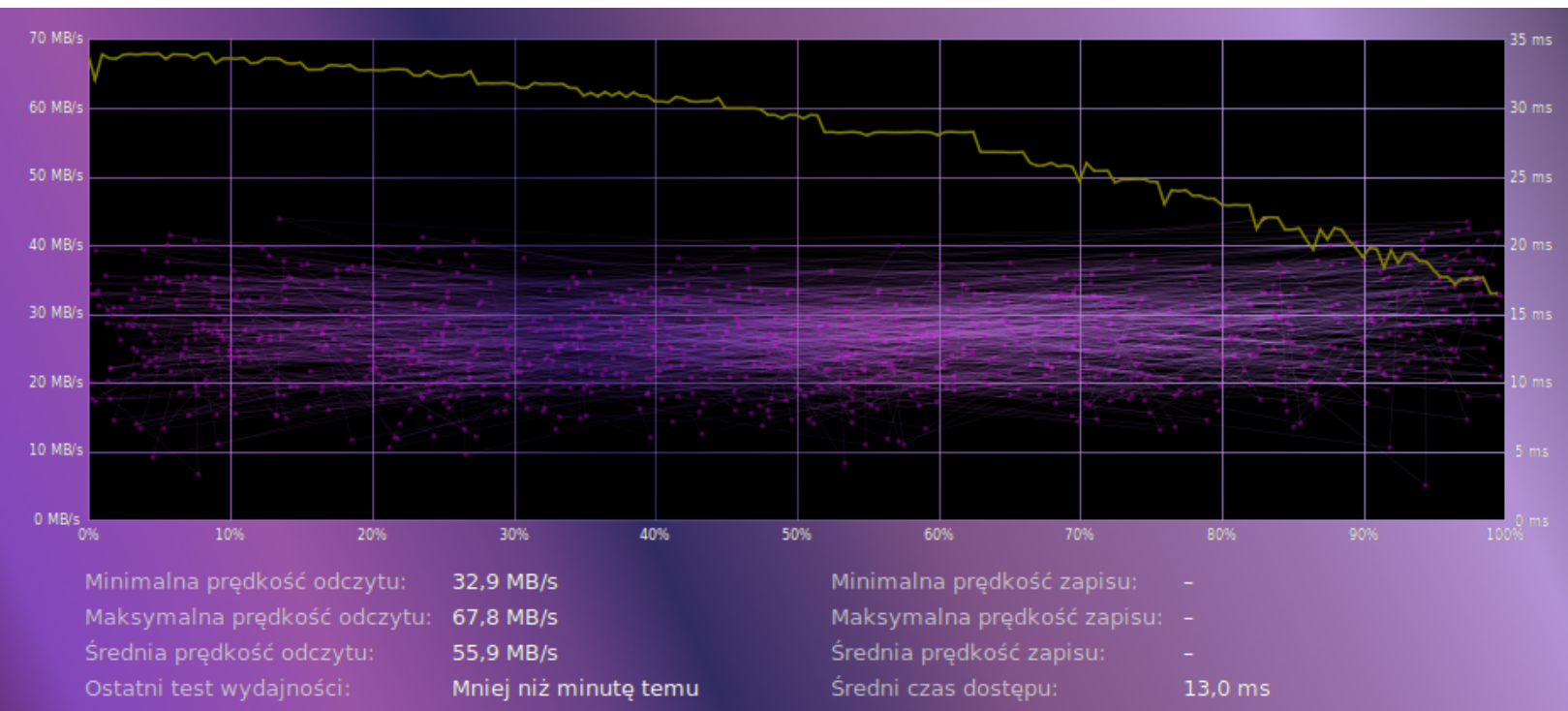


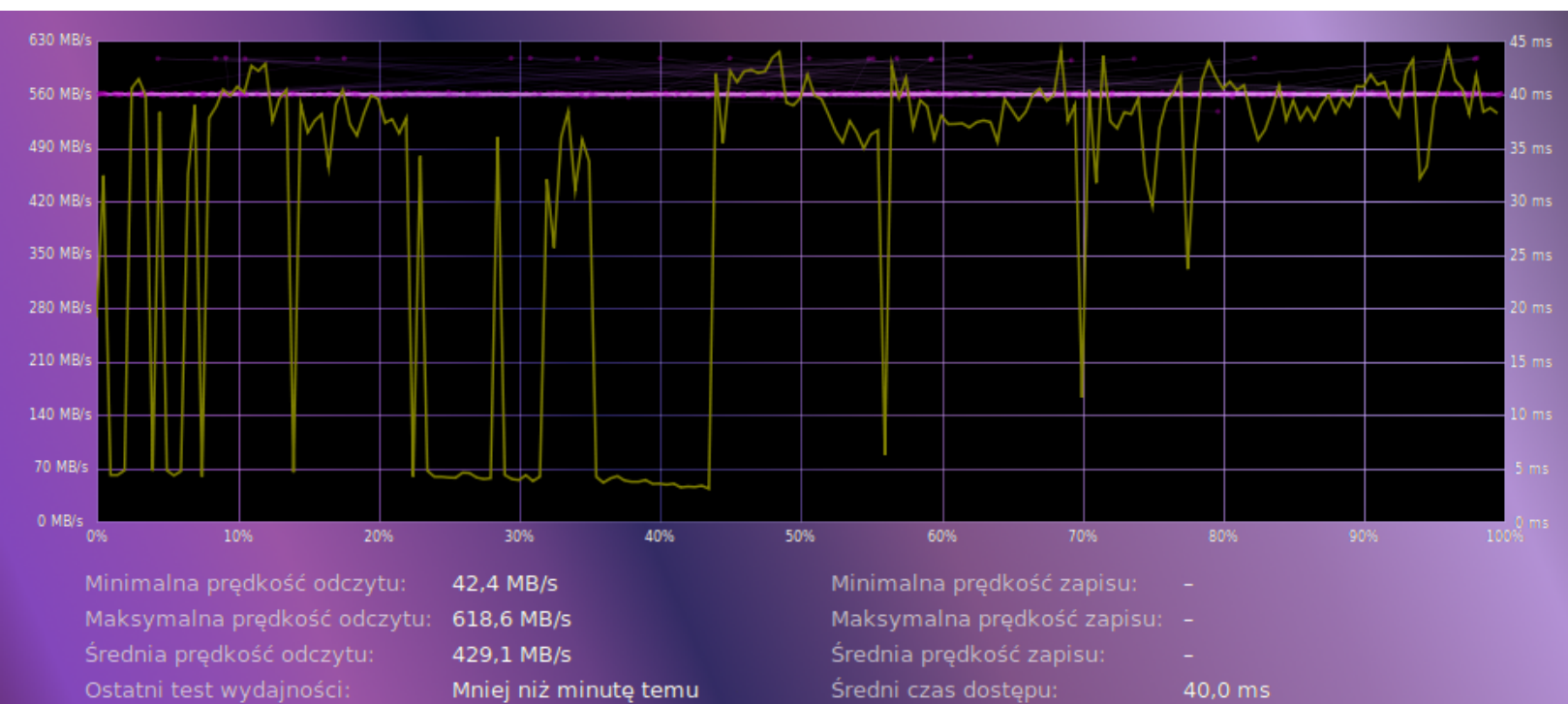
## Partclone-nbd benchmarks

Partclone-nbd aims to be a smart and fast tool, which allows you to browse clonezilla images without restoring it. I tried to make it fast and efficient. Let's see whether the goal has been achieved...

This graph shows performance of our test platform, a regular, 256 GB HDD. Note that it is not related with partclone-nbd. It's just our control sample. Clonezilla images will be put on this device:

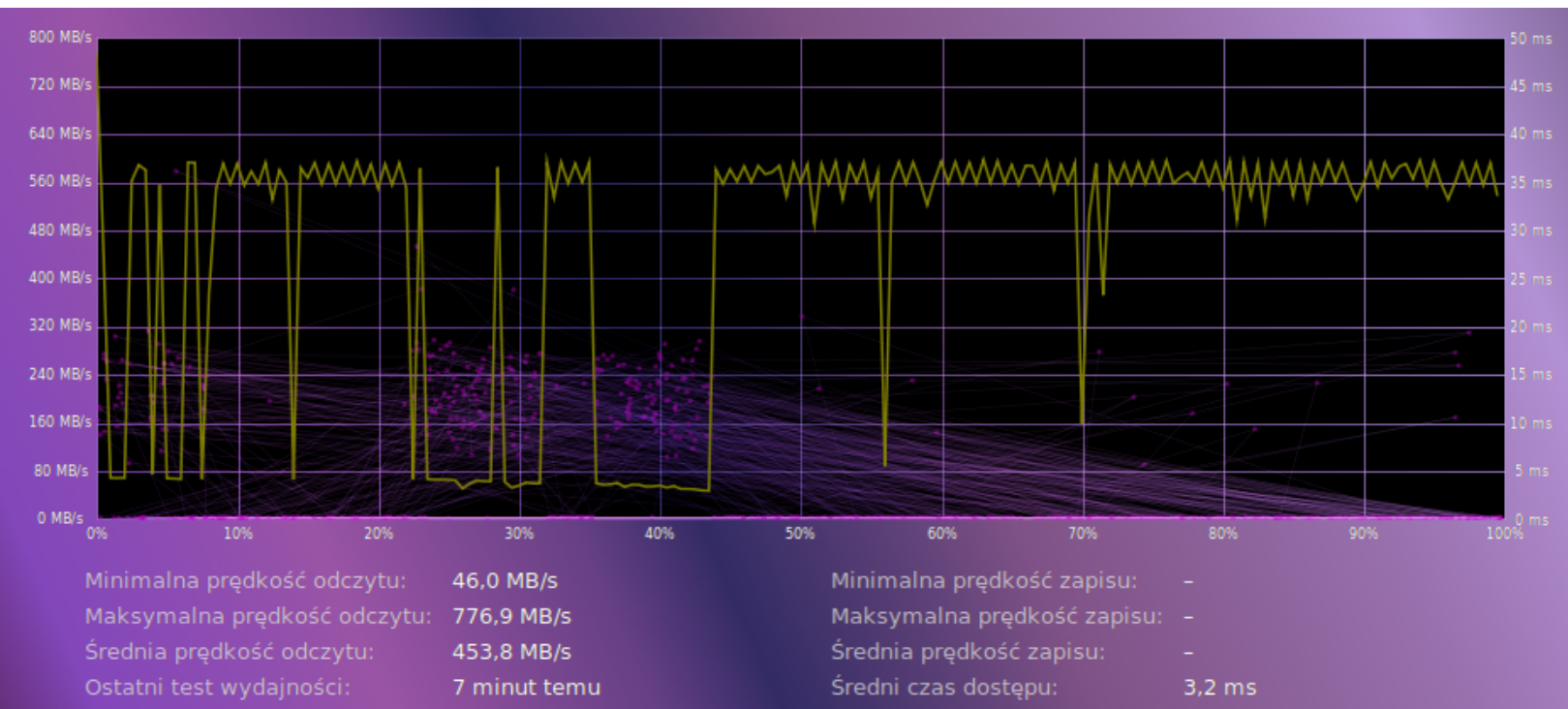


Okay, I put an image (size = 192 GB) on this disk and mouted it using partclone-nbd. What's now?  
Server method performance (server and client are on the same machine):



Interesting... Those "hills" doesn't really exist on the image – there are empty blocks. When kernel asks partclone-nbd for this blocks, it put zeroes in the buffer. But what with random access? Performance is worse than in the regular HDD, and it cannot exceed 40 ms (left column)! This is, because such is a nature of INET sockets.

But client method use another type of sockets, UNIX sockets. Will the results be different? Well, let's see...



Much better and cleaner! The minimal random access speed is 0 ms, not 40 ms. Also the "hills" are smoother. Such is a nature of UNIX sockets.