

The graph displays the throughput (ops/sec) on the y-axis against the number of clients (32, 64, 128, 256, 400) on the x-axis. The legend identifies ten data series, each representing a specific hardware configuration and scheduling policy combination. The series are:

- 4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696, Linux, Linux (Blue line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696, cfs_wwc scheduling policy, cfs_wwc scheduling policy (Orange line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696, cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy, cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy (Green line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696, ule scheduling policy, ule scheduling policy (Red line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696, ule_wwc scheduling policy, ule_wwc scheduling policy (Purple line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b, Linux, Linux (Brown line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b, cfs_wwc scheduling policy, cfs_wwc scheduling policy (Pink line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b, cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy, cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy (Grey line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b, ule scheduling policy, ule scheduling policy (Yellow line)
- 4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b, ule_wwc scheduling policy, ule_wwc scheduling policy (Cyan line)

The graph shows that throughput increases linearly with the number of clients. The 'cfs_wwc_flat' policy (Green line) consistently achieves the highest throughput, while the 'ule_wwc' policy (Purple line) achieves the lowest. The hardware configurations (ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696 and ipanema-gab29e103e36b) show similar performance trends, with the 'cfs_wwc_flat' policy consistently performing best.

