

The graph illustrates the performance of different scheduling policies across varying client counts. The y-axis represents throughput in clients per second, and the x-axis represents the number of clients. The legend identifies ten data series, each representing a specific kernel version and scheduling policy combination. The data shows that for most configurations, performance peaks at 128 clients and then declines as the client count reaches 256. The 'ule' and 'ule\_wwc' policies generally exhibit the highest throughput, while the 'cfs\_wwc\_flat' policy shows the lowest performance across the tested range.

clients	4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696,Linux,Linux	4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696,cfs_wwc scheduling policy,cfs_wwc scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696,cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy,cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696,ule scheduling policy,ule scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696,ule_wwc scheduling policy,ule_wwc scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b,Linux,Linux	4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b,cfs_wwc scheduling policy,cfs_wwc scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b,cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy,cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b,ule scheduling policy,ule scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b,ule_wwc scheduling policy,ule_wwc scheduling policy
32	~45	~35	~30	~32	~35	~40	~32	~28	~30	~32
64	~95	~85	~55	~80	~85	~80	~75	~50	~78	~80
128	~85	~95	~55	~90	~95	~75	~85	~50	~90	~92
256	~35	~40	~25	~30	~35	~25	~30	~20	~30	~32

