

The graph displays the throughput of various scheduling policies across different client counts. The x-axis represents the number of clients (32, 64, 128, 256, 400). The y-axis represents the throughput. The legend identifies the following configurations:

- 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

The graph shows that throughput increases with the number of clients. The cfs_wwc_flat scheduling policy (green line) generally achieves the highest throughput, while the ule_wwc scheduling policy (cyan line) generally achieves the lowest throughput. The throughput for all policies increases as the number of clients increases from 32 to 400.

