

The graph displays the throughput (ops/sec) of different scheduling policies across varying numbers of clients (32, 64, 128, 256, 400). The policies are categorized by hardware configuration and scheduling strategy. The 'ule' policy consistently shows the highest throughput, while 'ule\_wwc' shows the lowest. The 'cfs\_wwc' and 'cfs\_wwc\_flat' policies perform similarly, with 'cfs\_wwc' slightly outperforming 'cfs\_wwc\_flat' at higher client counts. The 'ule\_wwc' policy shows a significant performance gap compared to the others, especially at higher client counts.

clients	4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696,ule scheduling policy,ule scheduling policy	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_wwc scheduling policy,ule_wwc scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b,ule scheduling policy,ule scheduling policy	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_wwc scheduling policy,ule_wwc scheduling policy	4.19.0-ipanema-gab29e103e36b,Linux,Linux	4.19.0-ipanema-g9ba5ed25b696,Linux,Linux
32	~100	~95	~90	~85	~80	~75	~70	~65	~60	
64	~180	~170	~160	~150	~140	~130	~120	~110	~100	
128	~300	~280	~260	~240	~220	~200	~180	~160	~140	
256	~480	~450	~420	~380	~350	~320	~280	~250	~220	
400	~650	~600	~550	~500	~450	~400	~350	~300	~250	

