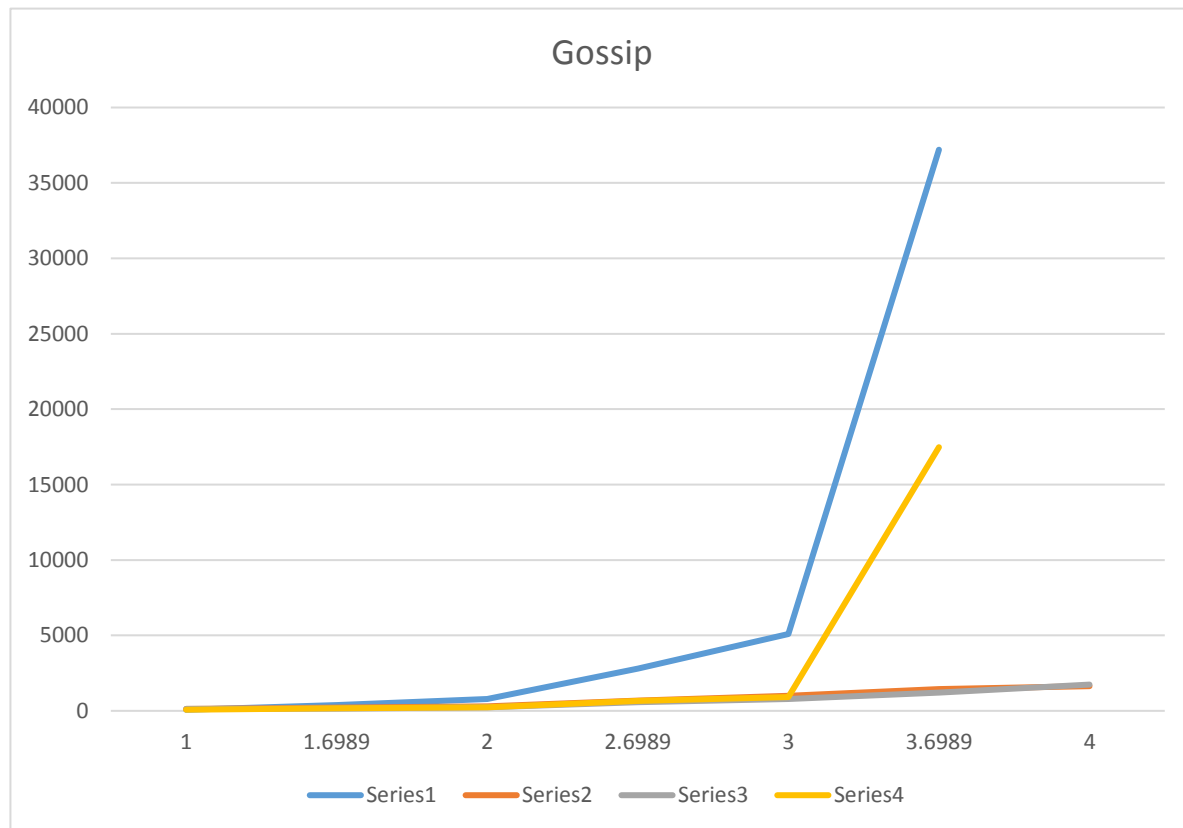


## Original Data

<i>Gossip</i>							
Algo/Nodes	10	50	100	500	1000	5000	10000
Line	72	383	777	2805	5097	37201	
2D	126	223	291	674	1001	1438	1636
Imperfect 2D	130	150	241	564	784	1219	1741
Full	75	172	236	665	908	17478	

## Logarithmic Data

Algo/Nodes	1	1.6989	2	2.6989	3	3.6989	4
Line	72	383	777	2805	5097	37201	
2D	126	223	291	674	1001	1438	1636
Imperfect 2D	130	150	241	564	784	1219	1741
Full	75	172	236	665	908	17478	



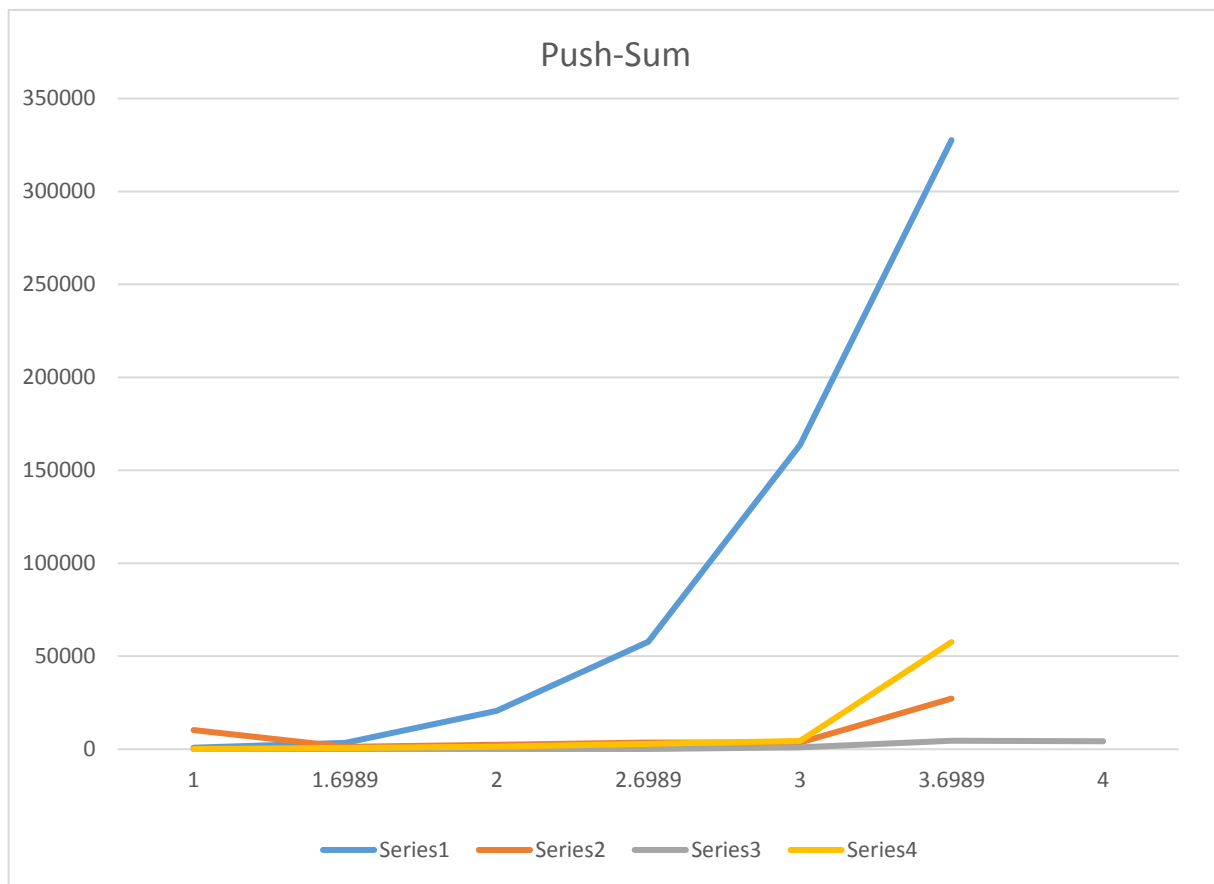
Kushagra Udai  
UFID: 0937-7483

## Original Data

<i>Push-Sum</i>							
Algo/Nodes	10	50	100	500	1000	5000	10000
Line	826	3367	20649	62719	152891	343777	
2D	10248	1299	2329	3568	3592	27252	
Imperfect 2D	9	108	224	176	1044	4572	4236
Full	123	700	1291	2861	4411	57645	

## Logarithmic Data

Algo/Nodes	1	1.6989	2	2.6989	3	3.6989	4
Line	826	3367	20649	57827	163742	327644	
2D	10248	1299	2329	3568	3592	27252	
Imperfect 2D	9	108	224	176	1044	4572	4236
Full	123	700	1291	2861	4411	57645	



As can be concluded from the graphs, the push-sum algorithm only converges easily with network topologies which have a random connection to another node and not linear walks like 2D and line topologies. However, we have the Imperfect 2D and full topologies which have at least one connection to a random node that isn't a geographical neighbour of the current node as constrained by the topology of the network.