

Figure 1 displays a 6x6 grid of plots showing the performance of six algorithms (OI, OE, RLED, RSTV, R4K, RI) across six datasets (OI, OE, RLED, RSTV, R4K, RI). The Y-axis represents the number of iterations (0 to 300), and the X-axis represents the number of samples (1 to 4). The legend in each plot indicates the series: red square for '2' and black triangle for '4'.

The plots show that the number of iterations generally decreases as the number of samples increases. The algorithms RLED, RSTV, and R4K show the lowest number of iterations across all datasets, while OI and OE show the highest number of iterations. The RI algorithm shows a significant decrease in iterations as the number of samples increases, particularly for the '2' series.

