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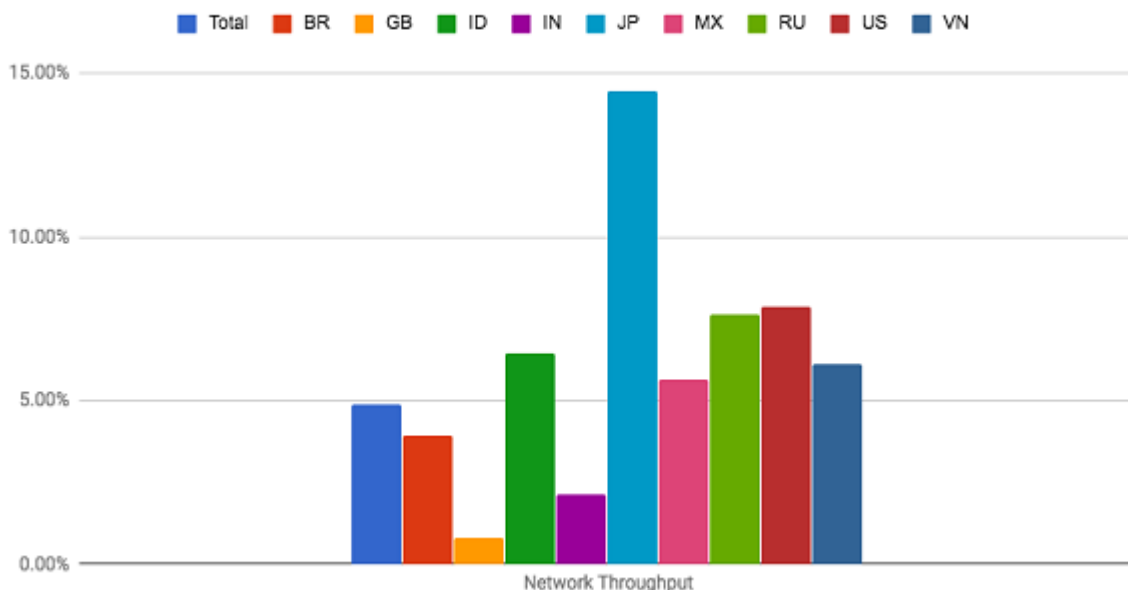
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Network throughput is a key metric for evaluating congestion control algorithms. BBR (Bottleneck Bandwidth and RTT) is designed to be more efficient than CUBIC (Cubic Congestion Control) in various network conditions. This document compares the performance of BBR and CUBIC across different regions and network types. The data shows that BBR generally achieves higher throughput, especially in high-speed networks like Japan (JP) and the US. The improvement is most significant in the JP region, where BBR's throughput is nearly double that of CUBIC. This is due to BBR's ability to better estimate the bottleneck bandwidth and maintain a higher utilization of the available capacity. In contrast, CUBIC's throughput is significantly lower, particularly in high-speed environments. The data also shows that BBR's performance is more consistent across different regions, while CUBIC's performance varies more widely. This suggests that BBR is a more robust and efficient congestion control algorithm for modern networks. The overall trend indicates that BBR is a superior choice for maximizing network throughput in diverse scenarios.

BBR's improvement vs CUBIC: YouTube Network Throughput



The chart illustrates the performance of BBR and CUBIC across various regions. BBR consistently shows higher throughput than CUBIC, particularly in high-speed networks like Japan (JP) and the US. The improvement is most significant in the JP region, where BBR's throughput is nearly double that of CUBIC. This is due to BBR's ability to better estimate the bottleneck bandwidth and maintain a higher utilization of the available capacity. In contrast, CUBIC's throughput is significantly lower, particularly in high-speed environments. The data also shows that BBR's performance is more consistent across different regions, while CUBIC's performance varies more widely. This suggests that BBR is a more robust and efficient congestion control algorithm for modern networks. The overall trend indicates that BBR is a superior choice for maximizing network throughput in diverse scenarios.

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