IBM®

Performance Brief

New xSeries 235 delivers powerful performance for Web-serving applications

June 2002

The IBM @server x235 servers are high-throughput, two-way SMP-capable Xeon Processor-based network servers. They deliver excellent scalability for adding memory, adapter cards, or multiple processors. They incorporate powerful 1.8, 2.0, 2.2 or 2.4GHz[1] Xeon™ Processor DP with 512KB integrated full-speed ECC L2 cache.

The SPECweb99 benchmark was used to measure the xSeries 235 server's performance in a configuration that used two 2.2GHz Xeon Processors. The SPECweb99[2] results and configuration details are summarized below.

SPECweb99 - Simultaneous Connections	
IBM xSeries 235	**Dell PowerEdge 4600**
4,470 [3]	**4,320**
System Hardware	
2 x 2.2GHz Xeon Processor DP 512KB L2 Cache	2 x 2.2GHz Xeon Processor DP 512KB L2 Cache
8GB Memory	8GB Memory
6 x 18.2GB[4] 15K Ultra160 Disk Drives	8 x 18.2GB 10K Ultra160 Disk Drives
LSI Logic1030 Ultra320 SCSI Adapter	Onboard Adaptec 7899 Controller
Operating System and HTTP Software	
Microsoft® Windows® 2000 Advanced Server	Microsoft Windows 2000 Advanced Server
Microsoft Internet Information Server 5.0	Microsoft Internet Information Server 5.0
Microsoft Scalable Web Cache 3.0	Microsoft Scalable Web Cache 3.0
Network Hardware	
4 x Intel PRO/1000 XT Adapters	4 x Intel PRO/1000 XT Adapters
Extreme Networks Summit 7i Switch	Nortel ACEswitch 180

Published by the IBM xSeries Server Performance Laboratory, IBM Corp.

Notes

(1) GHz only measures microprocessor internal clock speed, not application performance. Many factors affect application performance.

(2) SPECweb99 measures the maximum number of simultaneous connections, requesting the predefined benchmark workload that a Web server is able to support while still meeting specific throughput and error rate requirements. The connections are made and sustained at a specified maximum bit rate with a maximum segment size intended to more realistically model conditions that will be seen on the Internet during the lifetime of this benchmark.

(3) Leading result for a 2-way Intel-based server running Windows 2000 when published in June 2002.

(4) When referring to hard disk capacity, GB, or gigabyte, means one thousand million bytes. Total user-accessible capacity may vary depending on operating environment.

Results referenced in this document are current as of June 10, 2002.