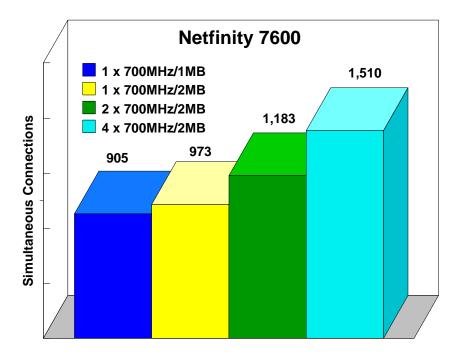
Netfinity servers deliver new SPECweb99 performance results

May 24, 2000 ... The IBM[®] Netfinity[®] 7600 server, announced worldwide in April, delivered industry-leading results with SPECweb99. Configured with one 700MHz Intel[®] Pentium[®] III Xeon[™] processor with 2MB L2 cache and 4GB of memory, running Microsoft[®] Windows[™] 2000 Advanced Server and Microsoft Internet Information Server 5.0, the Netfinity 7600 demonstrated the capability to support a total of 973 simultaneous connections. In a similar configuration using a 700MHz processor with 1MB L2 cache, the Netfinity 7600 scored 905 simultaneous connections.

The Netfinity 7600 also delivered a leading result of 1,183 simultaneous connections in a two-way configuration, and a result of 1,510 simultaneous connections in a four-way configuration. These configurations used 700MHz Pentium III Xeon processors with 2MB L2 cache.



The Netfinity 6000R server, announced May 23, achieved a score of 1,539 simultaneous connections on the SPECweb99 benchmark. The server was configured with four 700MHz Intel Pentium III Xeon processors with 2MB L2 cache and 8GB of memory, running Microsoft Windows 2000 Advanced Server and Microsoft Internet Information Server 5.0.

All configurations used Alteon Networks' ACEnic Gigabit Ethernet Adapters and the ACEswitch 180 GbE, a per-port-selectable 10/100/1000 Mbps switch.

About SPECweb99

SPECweb99, developed by Standard Performance and Evaluation Corporation, is the successor to SPECweb96 and is intended to provide the most objective, most representative benchmark for measuring Web server performance. As such, the benchmark disclosure is governed by an extensive set of run rules to ensure fairness of results.

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.

The SPECweb99 workload simulates the accesses to a Web service provider, where the server supports the home page for a number of different organizations. Each home page is a collection of files ranging in size from small icons to large documents or images. As in the real world, certain files within the home page are more popular than others. The dynamic GETs simulate the common practice of "rotating" advertisements on a Web page. The POSTs simulate entry of user data into a log file on the server, such as might happen during a user registration sequence.

SPECweb99 results should not be compared with SPECweb96 results. Although the benchmarks are similar, SPECweb99 uses an entirely different metric than SPECweb96, and it also has different file-access distributions and a mix of different types of server queries. The dynamic part of the SPECweb99 workload has no SPECweb96 equivalent, so there is no way to make meaningful comparisons between the two.

SPECweb99 reports are available on the World Wide Web at http://www.specbench.org/osg/web99.

Specific information about IBM Netfinity products, services and support is located at http://www.ibm.com/netfinity.

¹MHz only measures microprocessor internal clock speed, not application performance. Many factors affect application performance.

Results referenced in this document are current as of May 24, 2000.

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