xSeries 445 delivers best TPC-C 4-way performance for a Xeon processor-based server

October 17, 2003 ... IBM® has posted the best TPC-C performance result to date for a server using four Intel® Xeon^{TM} MP processors. Powered by IBM Enterprise X-Architecture^{TM}, the IBM @server® xSeries® 445 delivered 90,271.76 tpmC at price/performance of $3.97/tpmC. (1)

The x445's performance result is nearly 7 percent higher than results posted by HP and Dell. The HP ProLiant DL580-G2 achieved 84,712.94 tpmC; the Dell PowerEdge 6600 achieved 84,595.22 tpmC. (2)

The x445 server used four 2.8GHz/2MB Xeon MP processors and 32GB of memory and ran Microsoft® SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition and Microsoft Windows® Server 2003 Enterprise Edition. Nine IBM ServeRAID-6M Ultra320 SCSI Adapters were used to connect to 238 36.4GB 15K rpm disk drives.

Results referenced are current as of October 17, 2003. To view all TPC-C results, visit the Transaction Processing Performance Council's Web site at www.tpc.org.

(1) Total solution availability is December 31, 2003.

(2) Competitive benchmark results used for comparison are publicly available at www.tpc.org.
The comparison is based on the best results for servers using four Xeon MP processors: Dell PowerEdge 6600 with four Xeon MP 2.8GHz/2MB processors, 84,595.22 tpmC, $3.84/tpmC, availability of December 30, 2003; HP ProLiant DL580-G2 with four Xeon MP 2.8GHz/2MB processors, 84,712.94 tpmC, $3.83/tpmC, availability of September 26, 2003.

Information about other companies' products was obtained from publicly available sources. For information about these products, contact the manufacturer directly. IBM makes no representations or warranties regarding non-IBM products. IBM reserves the right to alter product offerings and specifications at any time, without notice.

The benchmark performance results for IBM systems as presented in this document were obtained in a rigorously controlled environment. The extent to which a customer can achieve similar results is highly dependent on how closely the benchmark approximates the customer's application. The relative performance of systems derived from this benchmark does not necessarily hold for other workloads or environments. Extrapolations to any other environment are not recommended.

Benchmark results are highly dependent upon workload, specific application requirements, and systems design and implementation. Relative system performance will vary as a result of these and other factors. Therefore, these benchmark results should not be for making critical capacity planning and/or product evaluation decisions for a specific customer application.