## Netfinity Achieves Milestone with First Intel/Linux-Based SPECweb99 Result

November 23, 1999 ... The Netfinity* 5000 server has produced the first SPECweb99** score on an Intel-based server running the Linux operating system. Configured with two 600MHz[1] Intel** Pentium** III processors with 512KB L2 cache and 2GB of memory, running Red Hat Linux 6.1 and Zeus Web Server 3.3.2, the Netfinity 5000 demonstrated the capability to support a total of 404 simultaneous connections at a throughput of 1,221.8 operations per second.

This Netfinity performance milestone was achieved using Alteon Networks' ACEnic** Gigabit Ethernet Adapter and the ACEswitch** 180 GbE, a per-port-selectable 10/100/1000 Mbps switch.

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.

With these SPECweb99 benchmark results, Netfinity continues to demonstrate the kind of performance capabilities needed for handling Web page delivery and e-commerce at heavily trafficked web sites.
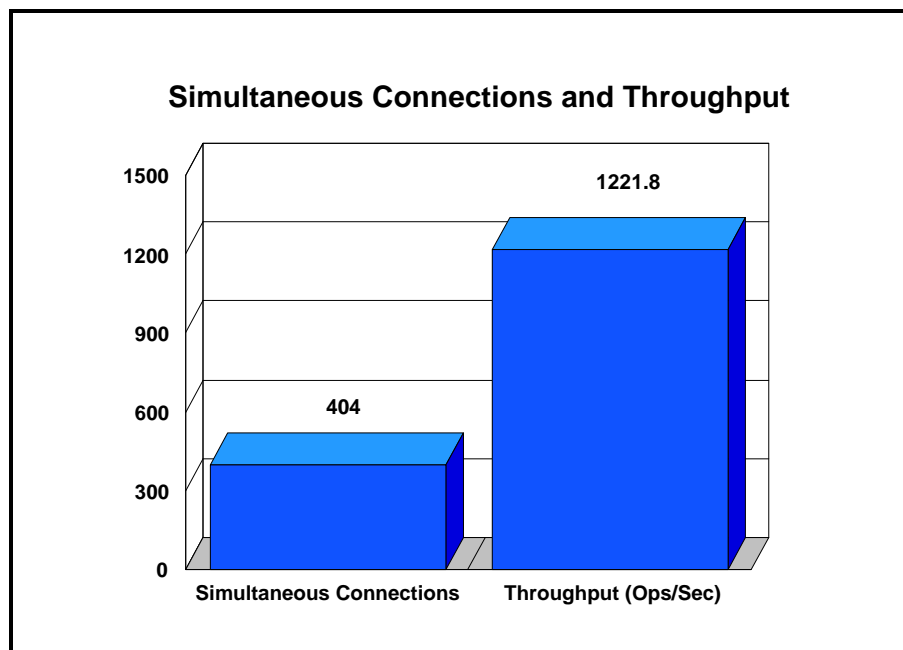
About SPECweb99

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.

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

Results referenced in this document are current as of November 23, 1999. Competitors' results are provided for comparison. All competitive results shown are based on the benchmark measurements conducted by the respective companies. IBM did not test or in any way verify the results obtained by these companies. The configuration of the server under test as well as the test environment may vary. Readers are encouraged to examine the companies' published disclosure reports for details concerning the server configuration and the methodology used to obtain the published results.

Data on competitive products was obtained from publicly available information and is subject to change without notice. Contact the manufacturer for the most recent information.