New IBM eServer 325 cluster and DB2 UDB deliver best-ever performance on TPC-H 100GB benchmark

August 5, 2003 ... The IBM® @server™ 325, a 1U rack-optimized server, is designed to handle compute-intensive applications in a clustered Linux environment. The e325 server cluster and IBM DB2® Universal Database 8.1 demonstrated leadership performance and price/performance on the TPC-H benchmark, which models a decision-support system for business intelligence applications.

The e325 cluster achieved a Composite Query-per-Hour Metric of 12,216.1 QphH@100GB and price/performance of $71/QphH@100GB. (1)

The e325's result surpasses the HP AlphaServer ES45 Cluster in performance and price/performance with two times higher performance than the AlphaServer's 5,578.4 QphH@100GB and better price/performance than its $357.01/QphH@100GB. (2)

The e325 cluster was configured with eight nodes and sixteen 2GHz AMD Opteron Model 246 64-bit processors and ran DB2 UDB Enterprise Server Edition 8.1 and SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 8. The HP AlphaServer ES45 Cluster used 16 Alpha EV 68/1000 MHz processors with 8MB cache and ran Oracle9i and HP Tru64 UNIX V5.1A/IPK.

More information on the TPC-H benchmark, along with all TPC results, can be found at the Transaction Processing Performance Council Web site at www.tpc.org. For information about DB2 products, visit www.ibm.com/software.

Results referenced are current as of August 5, 2003.

(1) Total solution availability is November 8, 2003. The e325 server will be generally available October 17, 2003.
(2) HP total solution availability: July 15, 2002. Result withdrawn as of August 26, 2003.

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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.