IBM sets new record for price/performance result on industry-standard TPC-H 100GB benchmark

December 14, 2004 ... IBM® has set a new record of $14/QphH@100GB for price/performance on the TPC-H benchmark. Using the latest Intel® Xeon™ Processor with Extended Memory 64 Technology (EM64T), the IBM @server® xSeries® 346 server with IBM DB2® UDB has delivered the lowest price/performance result ever achieved on the TPC-H 100GB benchmark.

The x346 and DB2 UDB set this new record for price/performance running the TPC-H benchmark, which models a decision-support system for business intelligence applications. The x346 achieved a Composite Query-per-Hour metric of 1,894.2 QphH@100GB and price/performance of $14/QphH@100GB. (1) The x346 was configured with two Intel Xeon 3.6GHz/1MB processors and ran IBM DB2 UDB 8.2 (64-bit) and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 (64-bit). This result ranks first in the Top Ten TPC-H by Price/Performance at the 100GB database size.

The leadership price/performance of the x346, combined with its advanced availability and manageability features, makes it an ideal choice for running business-critical business intelligence applications.

To view all results for the TPC-H benchmark, visit www.tpc.org.

Results are current as of December 14, 2004.

(1) Total solution availability is December 14, 2004.

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.