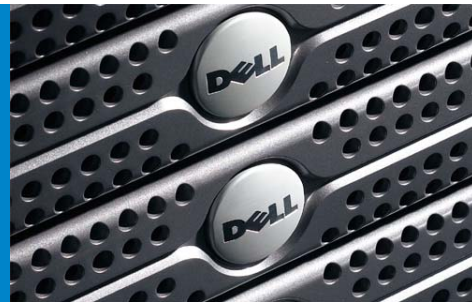


New Multi-core Technology Can Boost PowerEdge Java Performance by Over 40%



Dell™ delivers greater performance for business-critical Java™ applications through the introduction of multi-core technology in its award-winning PowerEdge family

- The introduction of multi-core technology represents the next generation of processing performance for PowerEdge servers
- The new dual-core Intel® Xeon™ processors feature up to four threads per processor to help deliver greater efficiency for Java applications
- To help ease the migration, the new system image for these dual-core systems is backwards-compatible with your existing PowerEdge servers

Incredible Performance Gains

Customers use Java to run a large number of applications that provide the “glue” to help translate and share information, making businesses more agile and responsive to their workers and customers. By introducing multi-core technology into the PowerEdge family of servers, Dell increases the performance for Java applications and helps make businesses more efficient and productive. The dual-core performance increase for Java applications is tremendous:

System Name	Single-core	Dual-core	Increase
PowerEdge 1850	104,172	149,801	43.80%
PowerEdge 1855	104,778	151,061	44.17%
PowerEdge 2800	104,443	150,700	44.29%
PowerEdge 2850	104,139	150,151	44.18%

Source: SPEC_JBB2000 benchmark, Results as of 9/26/2005. See www.spec.org for current results.

Better Threading for Increased Java Productivity

The extra performance and increased threading capabilities of multi-core processors are a perfect match for demanding Java environments. With two cores per processor chip and hyperthreading enabled, a dual socket PowerEdge server can support up to eight concurrent threads that execute eight commands simultaneously, double the number of single-core systems. With the ability to run up to eight simultaneous queries or commands per cycle, user productivity can increase dramatically, as response times decrease and data output increases. And the combination of PCI Express for high-speed I/O and DDR-2 memory for fast memory access lays the foundation for a high-speed system that is responsive to the demands of your Java applications.

Easing the Transition to Multi-core Through Image Commonality

Dell already helps minimize customers' system management challenges by employing a common system image between the PowerEdge 1850, 2800 and 2850 so customers only need to maintain a single system image instead of 3. To help ease a migration to higher performing dual-core Xeon processors, the new system image deployed on these systems is also backwards compatible with existing PowerEdge servers. As well the new PowerEdge 1855 system image is also backwards compatible with existing PowerEdge 1855 blade servers. With Dell's consistent system designs and focus on minimizing change management tasks, customers can easily begin to deploy new multi-core technology throughout their enterprise without having to change from their existing Xeon architecture.

About the SPEC_jbb2000 Benchmark

The SPEC_jbb2000 is one of a family of benchmarks from the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. The SPEC_jbb2000 benchmark measures server-side performance of Java and emulates a three-tier system, which is the most common form of Java business applications according to SPEC®. In a three-tier environment, the business logic and object manipulation reside in the middle tier, which is what this test focuses on predominantly. The clients are the first tier and the database is the third tier.

Results are based on the SPEC_jbb2000 benchmark results posted at <http://www.spec.org>, and are accurate as of September 26, 2005. Consult the SPEC website for the most current results.



The PowerEdge 1850, 2800 & 2850, as well as the PowerEdge 1855 blade servers are designed to deliver high performance in Java environments.



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