

# Microsoft® Azure® Ddsv4 Virtual Machines Achieved up to 1.22x the performance of Dsv3 VMs on Java™ Web Services Workloads



SPECjbb 2015



**Achieve 1.22x the SPECjbb® 2015 Benchmark Performance with 4-vCPU Ddsv4 Virtual Machines**

*vs. 4-vCPU Dsv3 Virtual Machines*



**Achieve 1.18x the SPECjbb® 2015 Benchmark Performance with 16-vCPU and 64-vCPU Ddsv4 Virtual Machines**

*vs. 16-vCPU and 64-vCPU Dsv3 Virtual Machines*

## Get a greater return on your Azure investment with Ddsv4 Virtual Machines Featuring 2nd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processors

Companies that run Java web services workloads on Microsoft Azure seek the best performance possible from the virtual machines they select. One way to improve per-VM performance is to choose a new Microsoft Azure virtual machine enabled by 2nd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors.

SPECjbb 2015 is an Industry-standard Java server benchmark that enterprise and cloud customers use to measure Java application performance. A series of tests used SPECjbb 2015 to compare the Java of older Azure Dsv3 series VMs and new Ddsv4 VMs powered by 2nd Generation Intel Scalable processors. Depending on the size of the VMs, the performance with the new virtual machines was up to 1.22x that of the older VMs.

Whether your Java application workload requires small, medium, or large Azure D-series VMs, choose a new Ddsv4 virtual machine powered by 2nd Generation Intel Scalable processors to maximize the value of your cloud investment.

SPECjbb 2015, which models a world-wide supermarket company, delivers a throughput metric of max-jOPs. As Figure 1 shows, the new 4-vCPU D4ds\_v4 virtual machine enabled by 2nd Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors achieved 22 percent more max-jOPs than the older 4-vCPU D4s\_v3 virtual machine did, or 1.22x the performance.

**max-jOPs for 4-vCPU virtual machines**

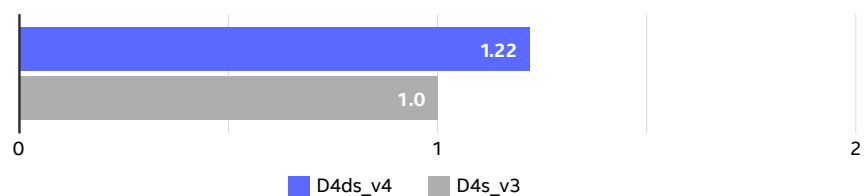


Figure 1. Relative SPECjbb 2015 benchmark results comparing the Java application performance of the new 4-vCPU D4ds\_v4 virtual machine to that of the older 4-vCPU D4s\_v3 virtual machine.

As Figure 2 shows, the new 16-vCPU D16ds\_v4 virtual machine enabled by 2nd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors achieved 18 percent greater Java application performance than the older 16-vCPU D16s\_v3 virtual machine running on older processors.



### max-jOPs for 16-vCPU virtual machines

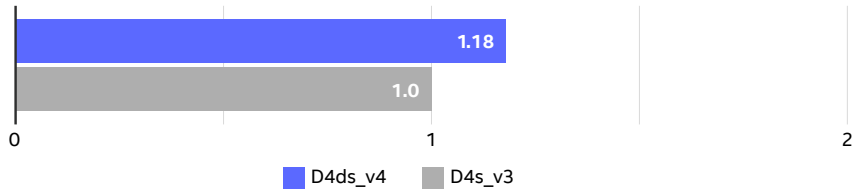


Figure 2. Relative SPECjbb 2015 benchmark results comparing the Java application performance of the new 16-vCPU D16ds\_v4 virtual machine to that of the older 16-vCPU D16s\_v3 virtual machine.

As Figure 3 shows, the new 64-vCPU D64ds\_v4 virtual machine enabled by 2nd Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors achieved the same advantage over the older 64-vCPU D64s\_v3 virtual machine, achieved 18 percent higher max-jOPs.

### max-jOPs for 64-vCPU virtual machines

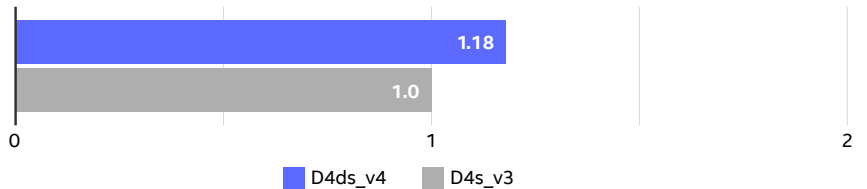


Figure 3. Relative SPECjbb 2015 benchmark results comparing the Java application performance of the new 64-vCPU D64ds\_v4 virtual machine to that of the older 64-vCPU D64s\_v3 virtual machine.

To give the Java applications you're running on Azure a performance boost, select new Ddsv4 virtual machines enabled by 2nd Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors.

## Learn More

To begin running your websites on Microsoft Azure virtual machines with 2nd Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors, visit [intel.com/microsoftazure](https://intel.com/microsoftazure).



Performance varies by use, configuration and other factors. Learn more at <https://intel.com/benchmarks>.

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