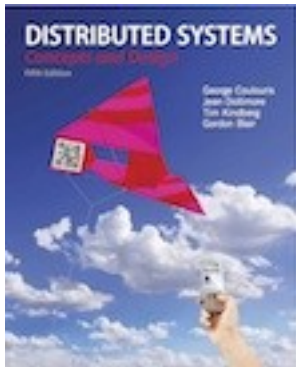


Slides for Chapter 1

Characterization of Distributed Systems



From **Coulouris, Dollimore, Kindberg and Blair**
Distributed Systems:
Concepts and Design

Edition 5, © Addison-Wesley 2012

Figure 1.1 (see book for the full text)

Selected application domains and associated networked applications

<i>Finance and commerce</i>	eCommerce e.g. Amazon and eBay, PayPal, online banking and trading
<i>The information society</i>	Web information and search engines, ebooks, Wikipedia; social networking: Facebook and MySpace.
<i>Creative industries and entertainment</i>	online gaming, music and film in the home, user-generated content, e.g. YouTube, Flickr
<i>Healthcare</i>	health informatics, on online patient records, monitoring patients
<i>Education</i>	e-learning, virtual learning environments; distance learning
<i>Transport and logistics</i>	GPS in route finding systems, map services: Google Maps, Google Earth
<i>Science</i>	The Grid as an enabling technology for collaboration between scientists
<i>Environmental management</i>	sensor technology to monitor earthquakes, floods or tsunamis

Figure 1.2
An example financial trading system

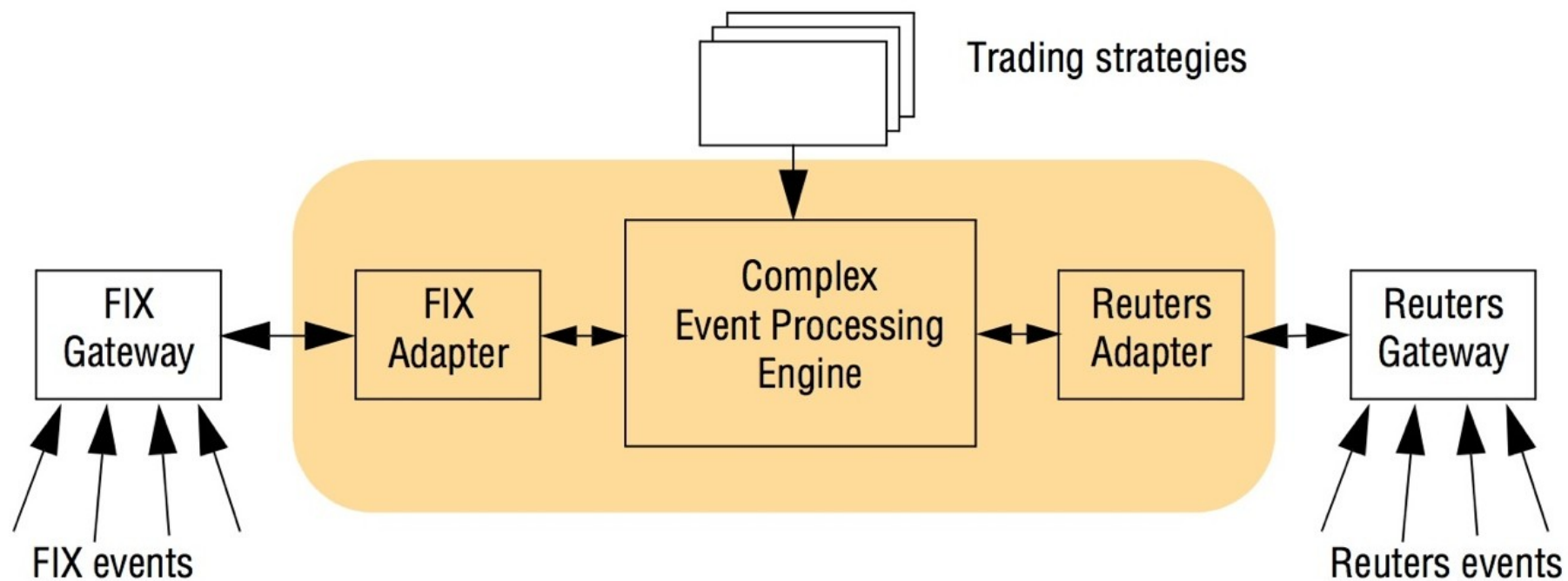


Figure 1.3
A typical portion of the Internet

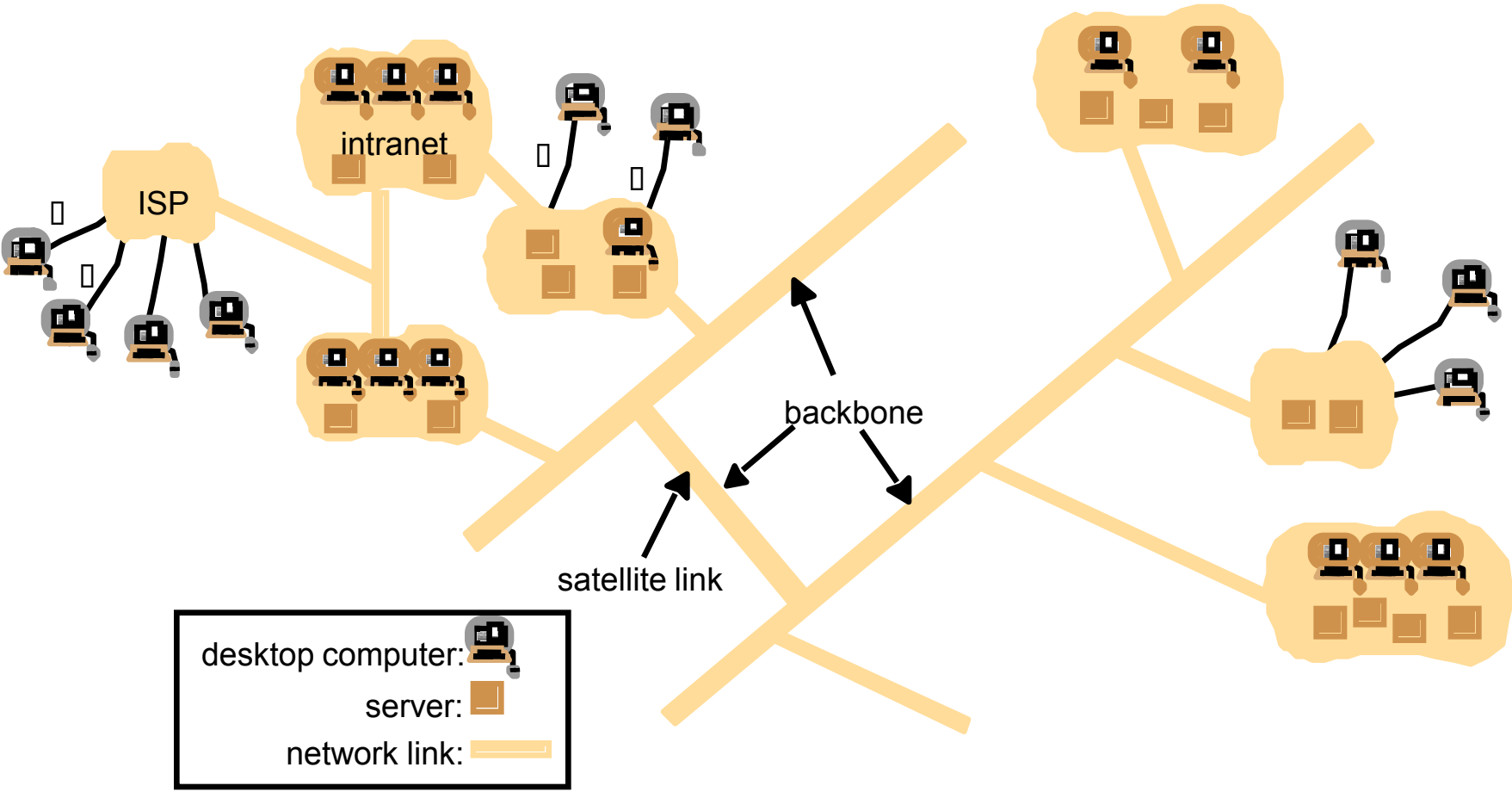


Figure 1.4
Portable and handheld devices in a distributed system

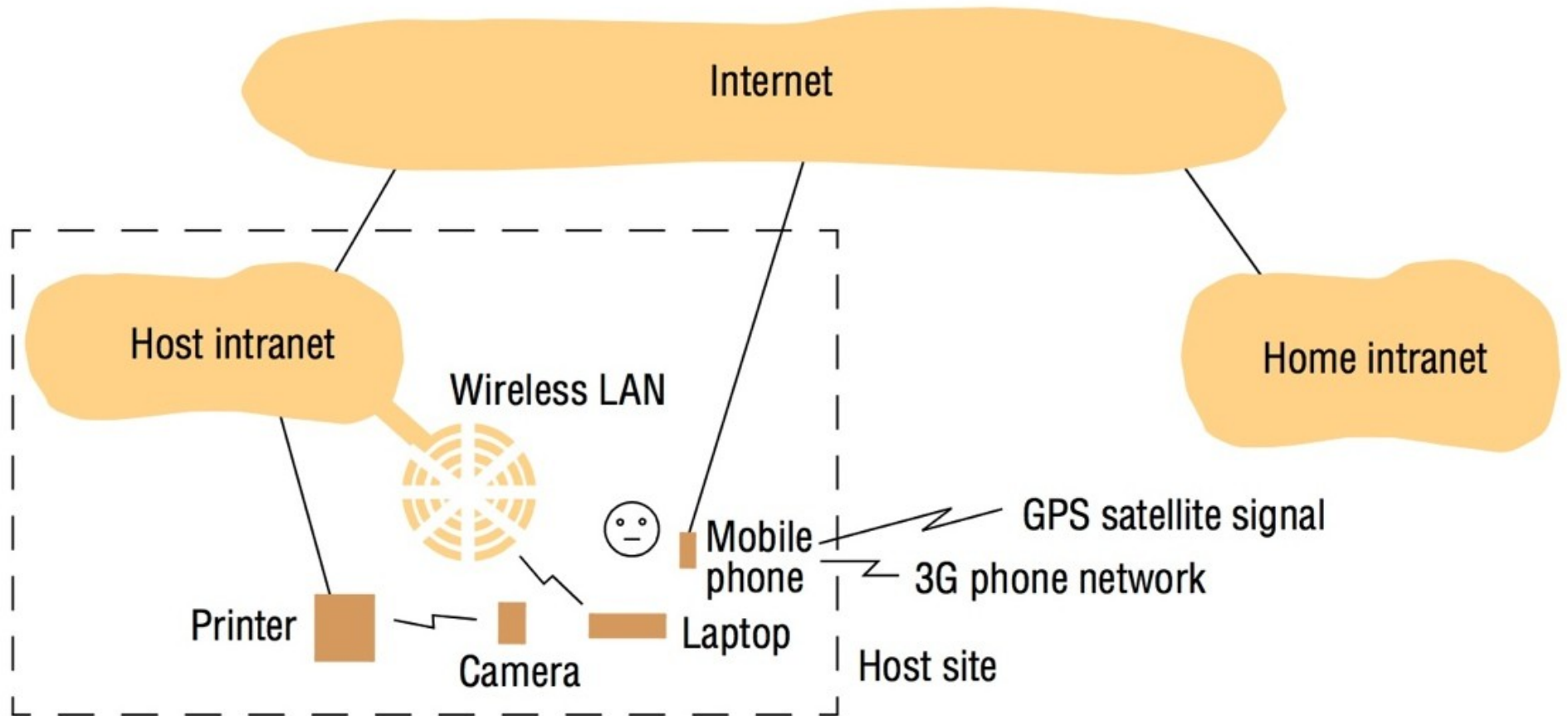


Figure 1.5 Cloud computing

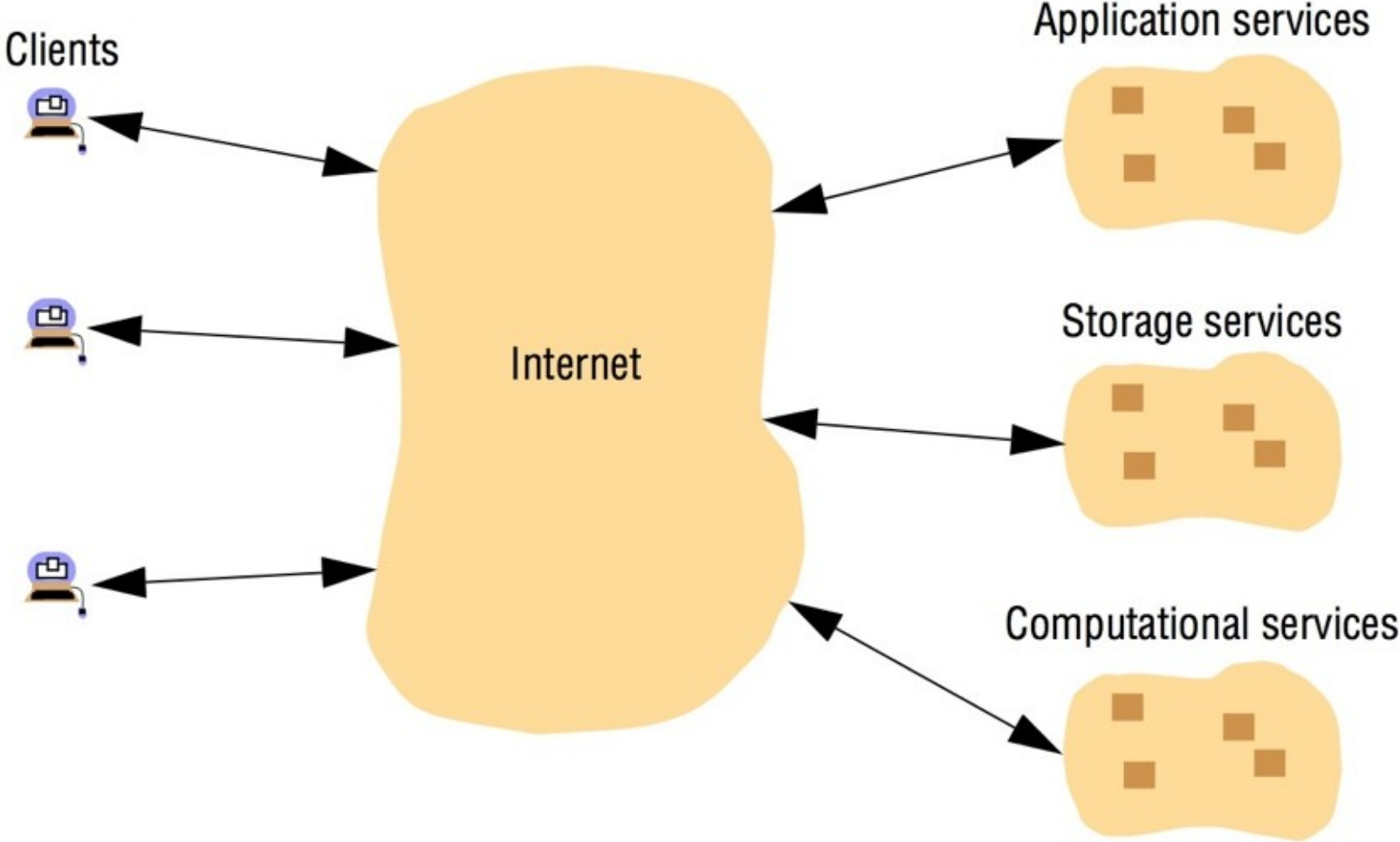


Figure 1.6
Growth of the Internet (computers and web servers)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Computers</i>	<i>Web servers</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1993, July	1,776,000	130	0.008
1995, July	6,642,000	23,500	0.4
1997, July	19,540,000	1,203,096	6
1999, July	56,218,000	6,598,697	12
2001, July	125,888,197	31,299,592	25
2003, July	~200,000,000	42,298,371	21
2005, July	353,284,187	67,571,581	19

Section 1.5.7

Transparencies

Access transparency: enables local and remote resources to be accessed using identical operations.

Location transparency: enables resources to be accessed without knowledge of their physical or network location (for example, which building or IP address).

Concurrency transparency: enables several processes to operate concurrently using shared resources without interference between them.

Replication transparency: enables multiple instances of resources to be used to increase reliability and performance without knowledge of the replicas by users or application programmers.

Failure transparency: enables the concealment of faults, allowing users and application programs to complete their tasks despite the failure of hardware or software components.

Mobility transparency: allows the movement of resources and clients within a system without affecting the operation of users or programs.

Performance transparency: allows the system to be reconfigured to improve performance as loads vary.

Scaling transparency: allows the system and applications to expand in scale without change to the system structure or the application algorithms.

Figure 1.7
Web servers and web browsers

