

Project Name

Project ID:2020MP000

Review -III

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# Abstract

Name of the sections are project specific . This is given only for the reference.

# Literature Survey

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## This is how we can add references to the content

- Distributed system's reliability is an important design requirement for improving current distributed systems or designing the new ones.
- Reliability refers both to a system's vulnerability to different kinds of failures and its ability to survive from them [4].
- A system can be configured to be fault tolerant by demonstrating rigorous behavior that encourages the recovery-friendly action [1].
- Checkpoint and rollback recovery are well-acknowledged strategies for addressing distributed systems reliability [3], [2].

# Expected Impact on Academics/ Industry

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## *This is how we can add math symbols in the Presentation*

Let us assume that we are having two sets named P & Q, then notation  $\leftrightarrow$  expresses the set of relations between P and Q as

$$P \leftrightarrow Q = \mathbb{P}(P \times Q)$$

where  $\times$  is known as the Cartesian product of set P and set Q. A mapping of element  $p \in P$  and  $q \in Q$  in a relation  $R \in P \leftrightarrow Q$  is recorded as  $p \mapsto q$ . The domain of a relation  $R \in P \leftrightarrow Q$  is the set of elements of P that R relates to some elements in Q expressed as

$$\text{dom}(R) = \{p \mid p \in P \wedge \exists q . (q \in Q \wedge p \mapsto q \in R)\}$$



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# Detailed Design

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# Major Inputs (Infrastructure) Required

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# Implementation

This is the example of how we can add figures, give captions, refer the figures. Also we can check how to insert columns in the frame.

- The run-time representation of an object program in the logical address space consists of data and program areas as shown in Fig 1.
- A compiler for a language like C++ on an operating system like Linux might subdivide memory in this way.

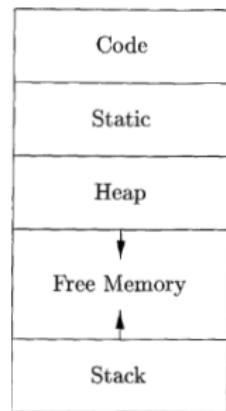


Figure: Typical subdivision of run-time memory into code and data areas



# Results Obtained

content...

# References I

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