

Distributed Systems

Contains multiple nodes that are physically separate but connected together using the network. Each of these node contains a small part of distributed OS.

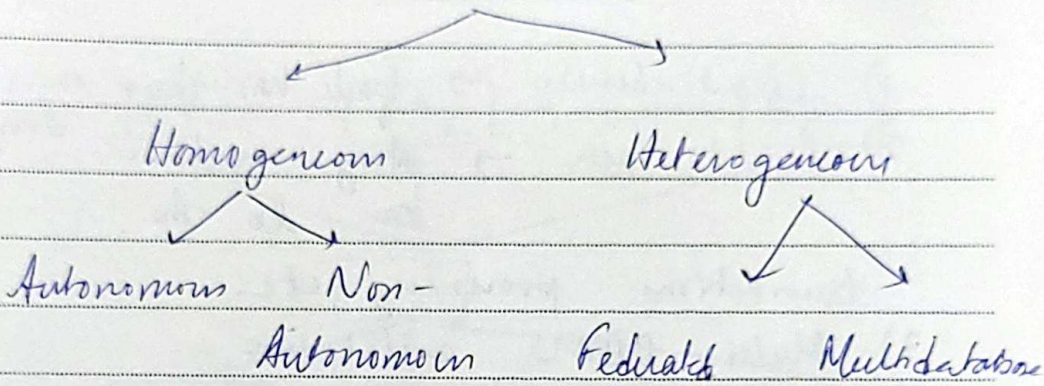
Disadvantages

- Security
- Data loss

Distributed DBMS

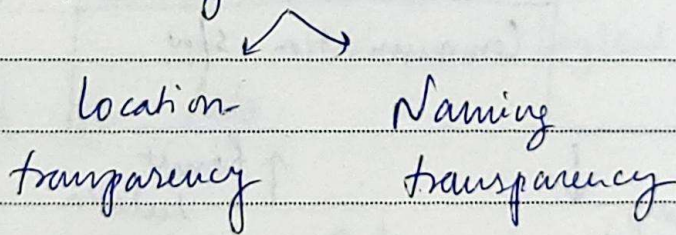
Database is not stored in a single location. But it appears to the user that it is at the same place.

Distributed Database



Transparencies

1) Network transparency or distribution transparency



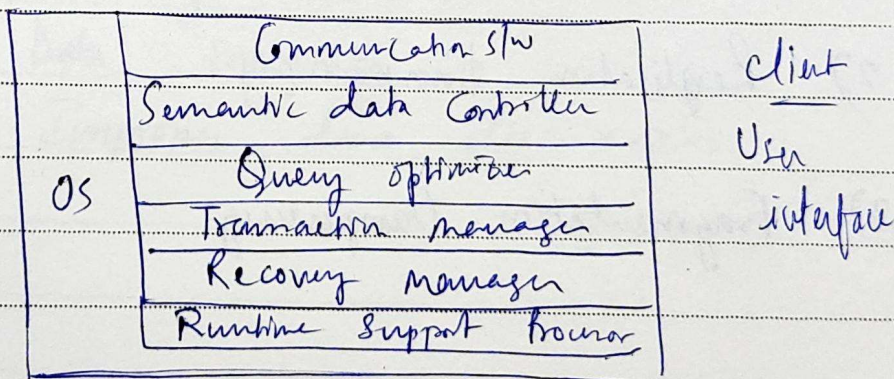
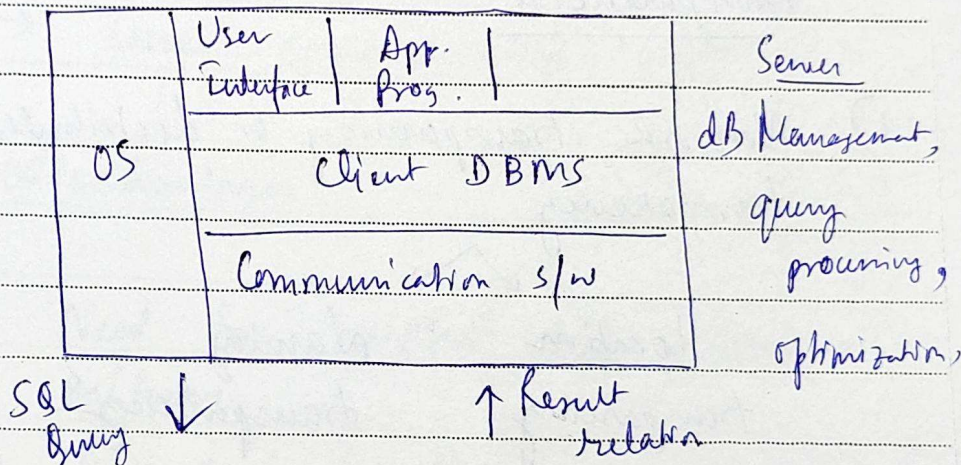
2) Replication transparency

3) Fragmentation transparency

Architectures

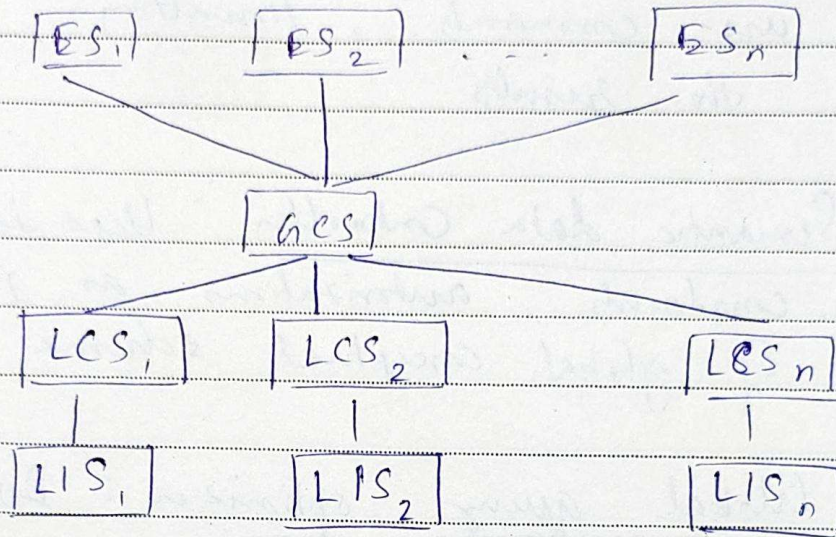
- 1) Client-server → Each has their own ^{duty}
- 2) Peer to peer → Any machine can do the transactions processing etc.
- 3) Multi-DBMS architecture

Client Server



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Peer to Peer



Global Conceptual Schema :- Global
logical view
of the data

Local Conceptual Schema :- Logical data
organization at each site

Local internal schema :- physical data
organization at
each site

External schema :- User view of
the data.

Components of DBMS _/_/_

User interface handler :- interpreting user commands, formatting the results

Semantic data Controller :- Uses integrity constraints, authorizations as part of global conceptual schema.

Global query optimizer :- Determines an execution strategy, translates global query to local ones.

Distributed execution manager.

Coordinates the distributed execution of the user request.

Local query optimizer :- Choose best access path to data.

Local recovery manager :- local database is consistent.

Run-time support, processor :- accesses the database contains database buffer.

Advantages of DDBMS

- distributed organisational units
- Need for sharing data
- Database recovery (Data replication)
- ↳ Modular development
- More reliable
- Better response
- Lower communication cost

Disadvantages

- Need for complex and expensive softwares
- Processing overhead
- Data integrity
- Improper data distribution