

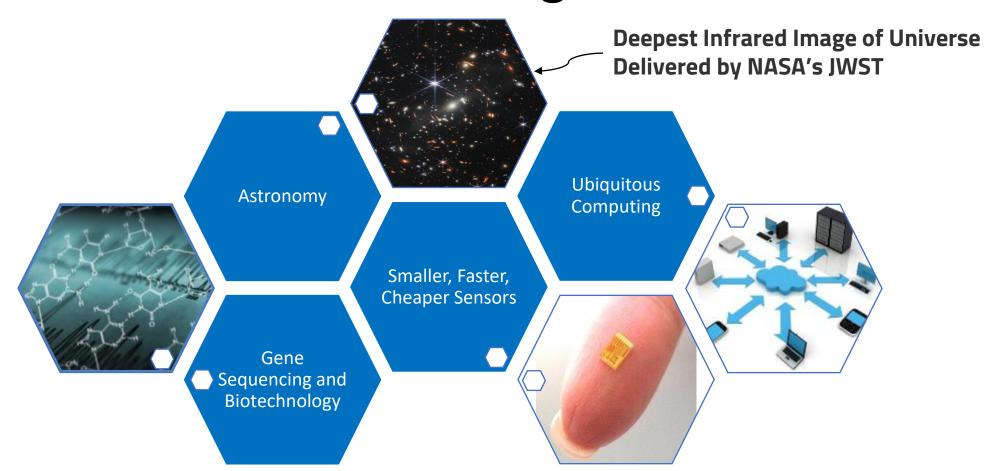
Sistem Terdistribusi

IF2222



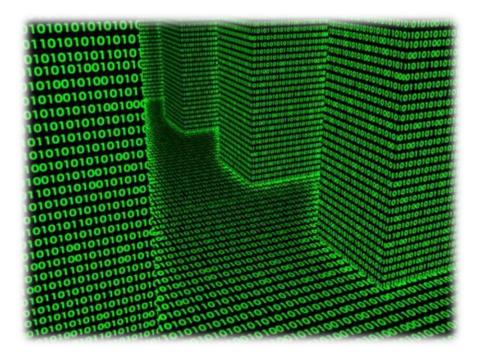
01: Pengantar

On the Verge of A Disruptive Century: Breakthroughs



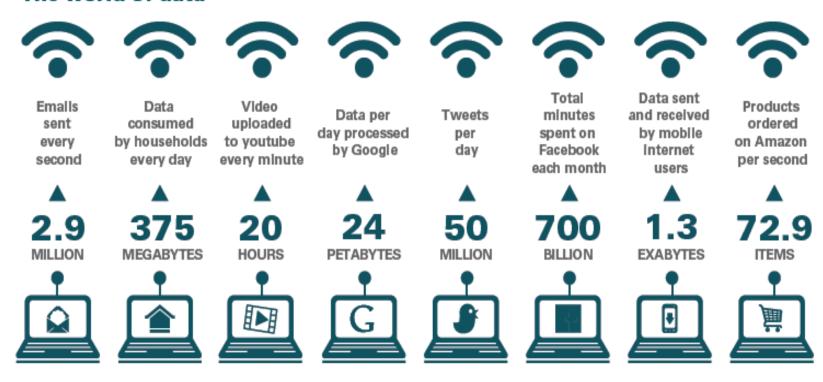
A Common Theme is Data

The amount of data is only growing... 1.2 Zettabytes (10²¹ B or 1 Billion TB)



We Live in a World of Data...

The world of data



What Do We Do With Data?



Using Diverse Interfaces & Devices







Mobile Devices

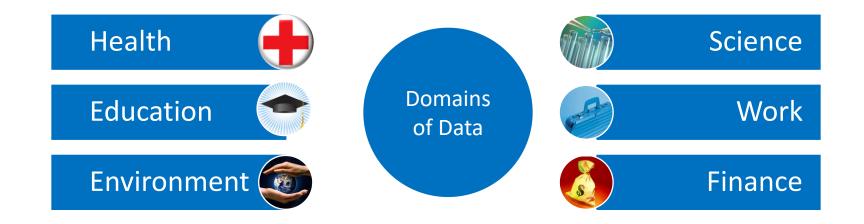






We also want to access, share and process our data from all of our devices, anytime, anywhere!

Data Becoming Critical to Our Lives



? ... and more

How to Store and Process Data at Scale?

A system can be scaled:



- Either vertically (or up)
 - Can be achieved by hardware upgrades (e.g., faster CPU, more memory, and/or larger disk)
- And/Or horizontally (or out)
 - Can be achieved by adding more machines

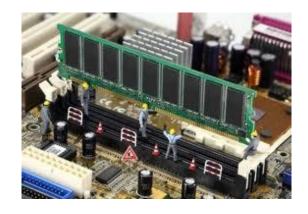
• Caveat: Individual computers can still suffer from *limited resources* with respect to the scale of today's problems

1. Caches and Memory:

16-32 KB/Core, 4-5 cycles

L2 Cache

128-256 KB/Core, 12-15 cycles



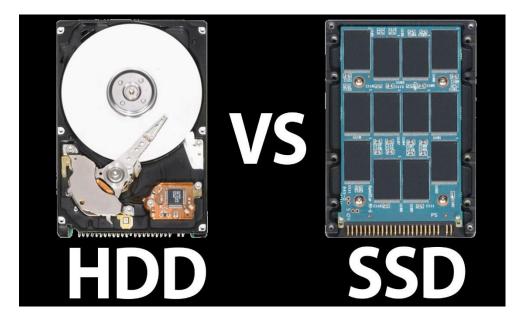
L3 Cache

512KB- 2 MB/Core, 30-50 cycles

Main Memory

8GB- 128GB, 300+ cycles

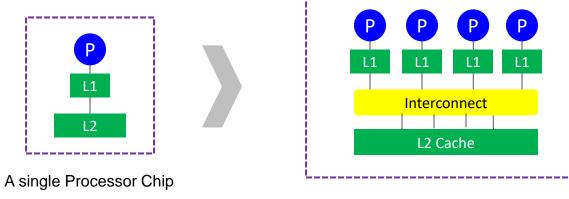
- Caveat: Individual computers can still suffer from *limited resources* with respect to the scale of today's problems
 - 2. Disks-- some advancements, but still:
 - Limited capacity
 - Limited number of channels
 - Limited bandwidth



• Caveat: Individual computers can still suffer from *limited resources* with respect to the scale of today's problems

2. Processors:

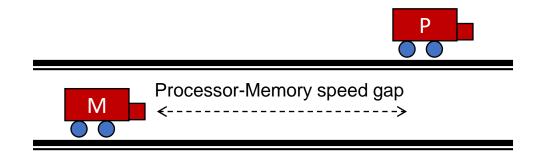
- Moore's law still holds
- Chip Multiprocessors (CMPs) are now available



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2. Processors:

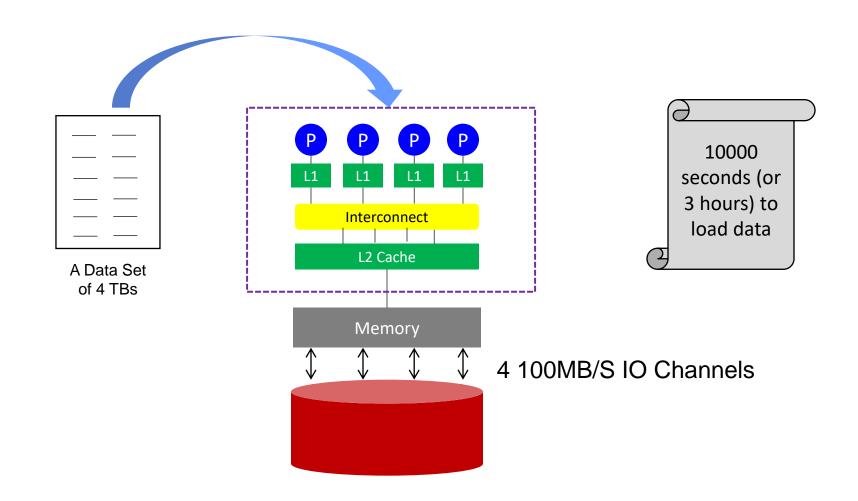
But up until a few years ago, CPU speed grew at the rate of 55% annually, while the memory speed grew at the rate of only 7%



• Caveat: Individual computers can still suffer from *limited resources* with respect to the scale of today's problems

2. Processors:

- But up until a few years ago, CPU speed grew at the rate of 55% annually, while the memory speed grew at the rate of only 7%
- Even if 100s or 1000s of cores are placed on a CMP, it is a challenge to deliver input data to these cores fast enough for processing

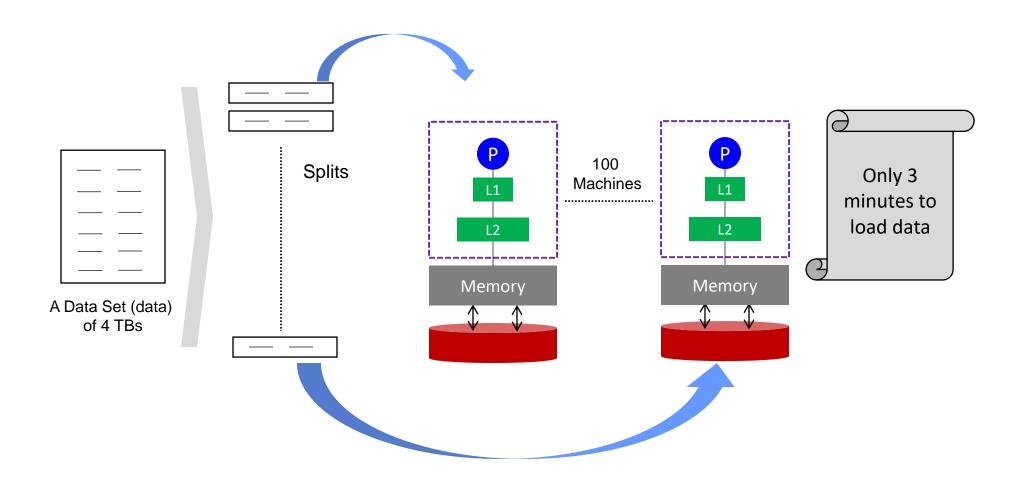


How to Store and Process Data at Scale?

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Horizontal Scaling



Requirements

- Tetapi, ini membutuhkan:
 - A way to express the problem in terms of parallel processes and execute them on different machines (*Programming and Concurrency Models*)
 - A way to organize processes (Architectures)
 - A way for distributed processes to exchange information (Communication Paradigms)
 - A way to locate and share resources (Naming Protocols)

Requirements

- Tetapi, ini membutuhkan :
 - A way for distributed processes to cooperate, synchronize with one another, and agree on shared values (Synchronization)
 - A way to reduce latency, enhance reliability, and improve performance (Caching, Replication, and Consistency)
 - A way to enhance load scalability, reduce diversity across heterogeneous systems, and provide a high degree of portability and flexibility (Virtualization)
 - A way to recover from partial failures (*Fault Tolerance*)

Jadi, Apa itu Sistem Terdistribusi?

A distributed system is:

A collection of independent computers that appear to its users as a single coherent system

One in which components
located at networked
computers communicate and
coordinate their actions only
by passing messages

Features

Distributed Systems imply four main features:

1 Geographical Separation

2 No Common Physical Clock

3 No Common Physical Memory

4 Autonomy and Heterogeneity

Sistem Paralel vs. Terdistribusi

• Distributed systems contrast with parallel systems, which entail:

1 Strong Coupling

2 A Common Physical Clock

3 A Shared Physical Memory

4 Homogeneity

Administrivia!

Bahasan Sistem Terdistribusi

- Considered: a reasonably critical and comprehensive perspective.
- **Thoughtful:** Fluent, flexible and efficient perspective.
- Masterful: a powerful and illuminating perspective.

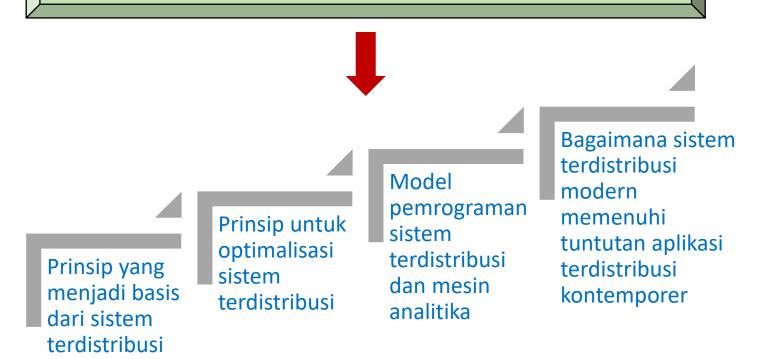


Sistem Terdistribusi 2022

- 1. Mengenal Sistem Terdistribusi
- 2. Review Jaringan Komputer (layer 2, 3, dan 4)
- 3. Arsitektur Sistem Terdistribusi
- 4. Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)
- 5. Layanan Penamaan
- 6. Sinkronisasi Data (2 pekan)
- 7. Message Passing Interface (MPI)
- 8. Contoh Arsitektur: Search Engine. PageRank, Hadoop, Pregel, Blockchain
- 9. Teknik *Caching*
- 10. Teknik Replikasi Data (2 pekan)
- 11. Basis Data Terdistribusi
- 12. Toleransi Kegagalan

Capaian Pembelajaran

Kuliah ini bertujuan memberikan pemahaman mendalam dan pengalaman langsung tentang:



Metode Penilaian

Bagaimana kita mengukur pembelajaran?

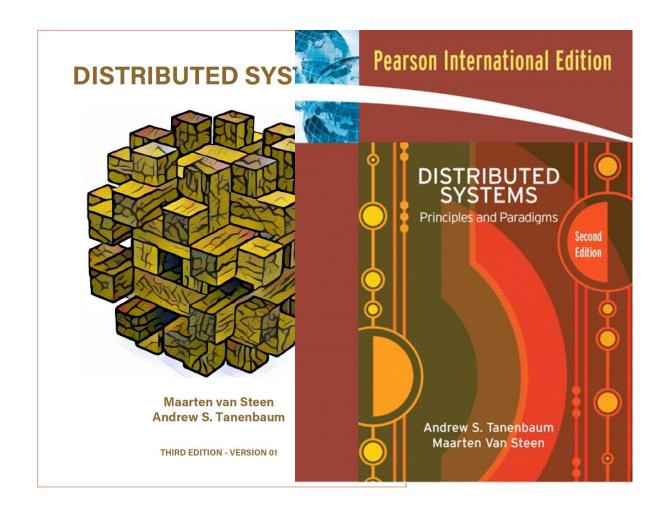
Туре	#	Bobot
Proyek	4	40%
Ujian	2	30% (UTS: 10% & UAS: 20%)
Tugas	6	15%
Kuis	4	10%
Partisipasi	14	5%

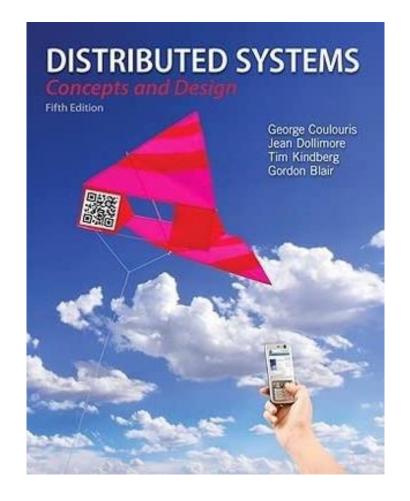
• Untuk lulus kuliah ini, anda harus lulus proyek dan Ujian

Rules on the Projects

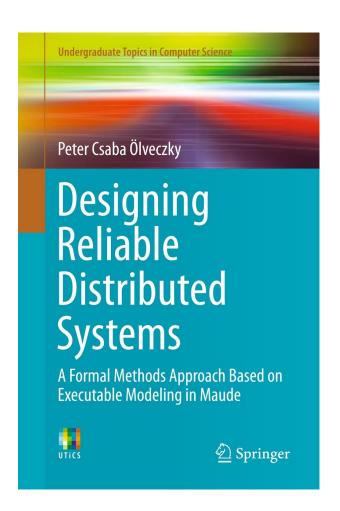
- For all the projects except the final one, the following rules apply:
 - If you submit one day late, 25% will be deducted from your project score
 - If you are two days late, 50% will be deducted
 - The project will not be graded (and you will receive a zero score) if you submit more than two days late
 - You have a 3-grace-day quota

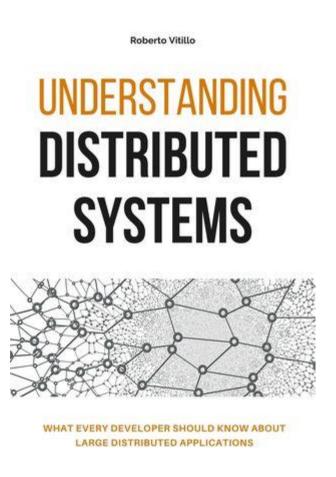
Referensi

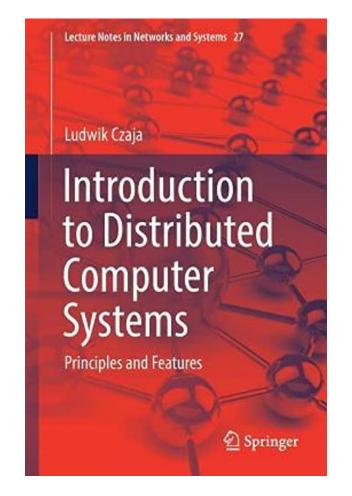




Referensi







Teknik Informatika
Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

Intrapersonal skill is the internal ability of a person to know and discover himself. It deals with how you handle your emotions, frustrations, excitement, behaves under stress, etc. It is related to a person's internal elements.

Intrapersonal Skills

- self-esteem
- open-mindedness
- being aware of your thinking
- the ability to learn
- being able to understand and manage your own emotions
- self-confidence
- self-discipline
- self-motivation

- being able to overcome boredom
- being patient being a self-starter
- being able to take the initiative
- working independently
- being persistent
- having a positive attitude, and
- being a good manager of time etc.

Closing Statements





Interpersonal

- 1. Refers To Something Involving Relations
- 2. There Are Two Or More Parties Involved
- 3. For Varied Reasons People Engage In It
- 4. There Is Feedback From The Parties
 Involved
- 5. It Is Between Two Or More Persons
- 6. It Is Important In Building And Maintaining Relationships
- 7. For Better Communication One Has To Develop Self-awareness

Intrapersonal

- 1. Refers to something occurring within the individual mind or self
- 2. There are no external parties involved
- 3. May involve critical analysis or even a response to loneliness
- 4. There is only individual feedback
- 5. It is what goes within the mind
- 6. Has a continuous flow of thought in mind
- 7. Thoughts, views, opinions & attitudes are part of intrapersonal communication

Kuliah Berikutnya

Review Networking

Husni.trunojoyo.ac.id