

# 1: Introduction

## General Context

The internet is very dynamic – devices connect and disconnect frequently, especially mobile devices.

The internet of things extends to all tiny communicating devices.

Most applications now are distributed.

## Distributed Applications

Distributed applications are composed of several components that run as processes on different computers, communicating with one another across the network.

- You can also have a distributed application running on one host (e.g. smartphones, tablets)

Processes belonging to the same application may:

- Communicate with each other
- Share resources
- Invoke each other
- Synchronise their execution

## Computing Models

1. Hard-coding: for the first distributed applications, code was deployed on fixed-address networked computers – all communication was hardcoded to known addresses.
2. Client/server: clients send requests to servers (with well known network and port addresses) that eventually return results.
  - raised level of abstraction – clients and servers are only aware of each other's names and attributes

3. Peer-to-peer: each peer can be client and/or server.

## Features and Requirements of Distributed Systems

1. Heterogeneity at all layers (different hardware, OS, protocols may be used by different participating devices)
  - Requirement: Hide the heterogeneity by providing the means to overcome it / deal with it
2. Network has an impact on the performance and robustness of the application – can't guarantee performance
  - Requirement: Make the communication environment reliable and predictable
3. Need to link new software to legacy software (especially in industry)
  - Requirement: Provide interoperability

## Challenges

- Hiding heterogeneity and complexity
- Managing dynamic environments efficiently
  - new services to be learned of, some services may move to different locations, etc.
  - examples of services: printing, camera, etc.
  - how do we describe new services to make clients aware of them?
    - \* need agreed ways of describing things
  - need a discovery service
- Getting predictable performance
  - generally this is costly
- Managing mobility and ad-hoc networks transparently
  - e.g. if you're using your phone walking down the street, you are connecting to different access points as you go – this requires a lot of work that is hidden from you

## **Middleware**

- Middleware is the way to overcome these challenges
- common set of ubiquitous services that can be used by any distributed application in order to provide the following things:
  - transparency
  - interoperability
  - access to remote, dynamic services
  - mobility management
  - scalability
  - security
  - reduced response time
  - reliability
- not all distributed applications need middleware
  - though all use DNS, which is a typical middleware example

## **Location**

- placed between applications and the OS
  - extends the set of services provided by the OS
  - applications access middleware services by their specific APIs

## **Middleware Examples**

- Name services (DNS)
- Remote execution
- Discovery of services
- Event notification
  - between components of the application or of different applications
- Messaging
- Security and privacy
- Joining/leaving networks and mobility management

- Caching and content adaptation

### **Example 1**

- live traffic webcams, video streams are fed to control centre, which can reorganise/direct traffic
- could also be public – different webcams can be discovered by potential users and users can get info
- directory service binds service names to attributes
  - attributes can be used to lookup service names

### **Example 2**

- mobile users browse on the internet on the move
- device is changing access points, gets a new IP each time
- user is not aware of this, because all networking operations are hidden by the middleware

## **Middleware Implementations**

- Remote Method Invocation (RMI)
- Distributed object systems (DCOM, CORBA)
- .NET
- Enterprise middleware (TPM, MOM)
- Cluster, grid, and cloud management systems (Globus, Amazon EC2, Microsoft Azure)