

Notes on the "Worm" programs --  
some early experience with a distributed computation

by John F. Shoch and Jon A. Hupp

SSL-80-3 and IEN 159      May 1980, revised September 1980

(c) Xerox Corporation 1980

[Note: This file, IEN-159.TXT, contains only the abstract from the paper. For a complete version of the paper, please send a message to Shoch@Parc, or send a note to:

SSL Publications Coordinator  
Xerox Parc  
3333 Coyote Hill Road  
Palo Alto, California 94304.

Alternatively, people who can print files in "Press" format may directly retrieve [Maxc]<RFC>IEN-159.press.]

**Abstract:** The "Worm" programs were an experiment in the development of distributed computations -- programs that would span machine boundaries, and also replicate themselves in idle machines. A "worm" is composed of multiple "segments" each running on a different machine. The underlying worm maintenance mechanisms were responsible for maintaining the worm -- finding free machines when needed, and replicating the program for each additional segment. The worm control procedures require some careful design, but this mechanism made each worm a very dynamic and robust program.

These techniques were then used to support several real applications, ranging from a simple multi-machine test program to a more sophisticated real-time animation system harnessing multiple machines.

The worm programs have helped to demonstrate that the tools are at hand for experimenting with distributed computations.

CR Categories: 3.81.

**Key words and phrases:** Distributed computations, distributed computing, multi-machine programs, Ethernet local network, Pup internetwork architecture.

This paper is to be presented at the Workshop on Fundamental Issues in Distributed Computing, ACM/SIGOPS and ACM/SIGPLAN, Pala Mesa Resort, December 1980.