

### **Cloud Services & Distributed Computing**

### **History of Distributed Systems**



**GUI** 

Service/ Logic

**Data** 

**GUI** 

Service/ Logic

Data

**GUI** 

Service/ Logic

Data

Client Side GUI

Server Side GUI

Business Logic

Data



### Monolithic Systems (Single-Tier)

- Central processing (mainframe)
- Multiple access supported by time sharing Operating Systems
- Primitive User Interface

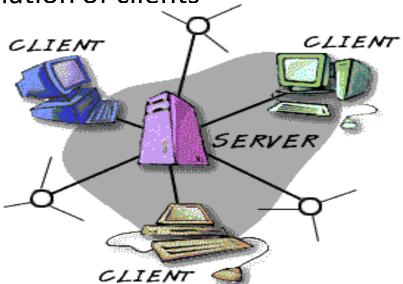




### Client/Server Database Systems (Two-Tier)

- Centralised DBMS, often running on a Unix system
- Windows clients connect over a LAN.
- Service Logic resides on a client, for example, calculation of pay after overtime rates etc..

Manual Installation of clients





### Multi-Tier Systems

- Database server on one host
- Web server and Application server on another host (connected by a LAN)
- (Thin) Clients downloaded as applets. Communicates with the application server.



**Applet Client** 

**Cloud Computing** 

# Multi-Tier Web Applications **Presentation Logic Layer Data Layer** Layer Web server **Browser** LAN

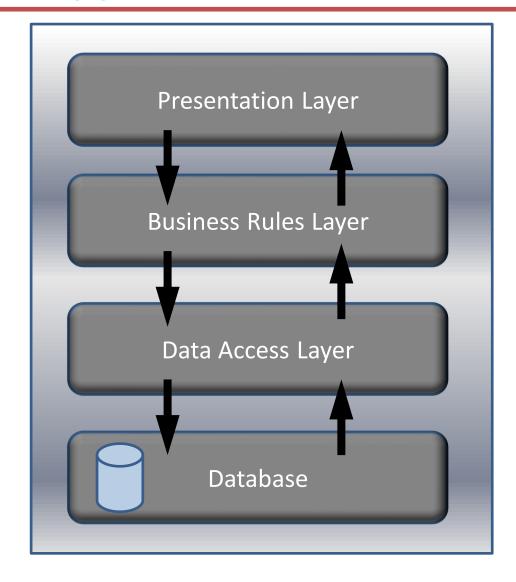
**Application** 

Server

**DBMS** 

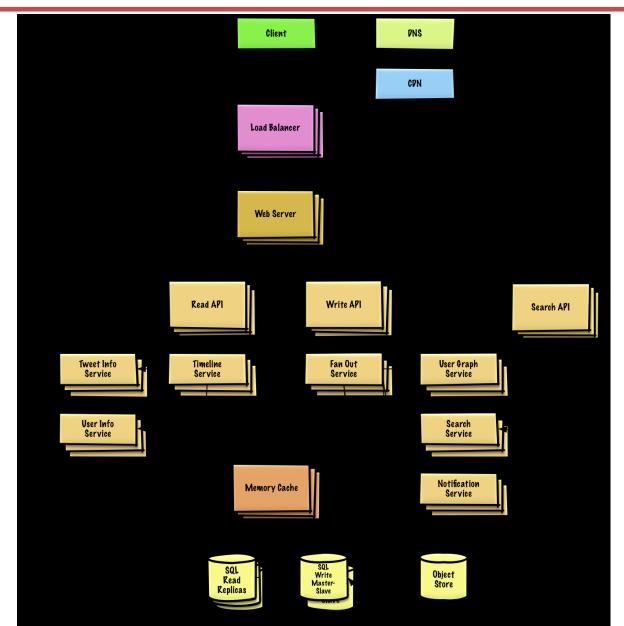


# **Multi Tier Applications**





# **Sample N-Tier (Twitter)**





# **Centralised System Characteristics**

- One component with non-autonomous parts
- Component shared by users all the time
- All resources accessible
- Software runs in a single process
- Single Point of control
- Single Point of failure



# **Distributed System Characteristics**

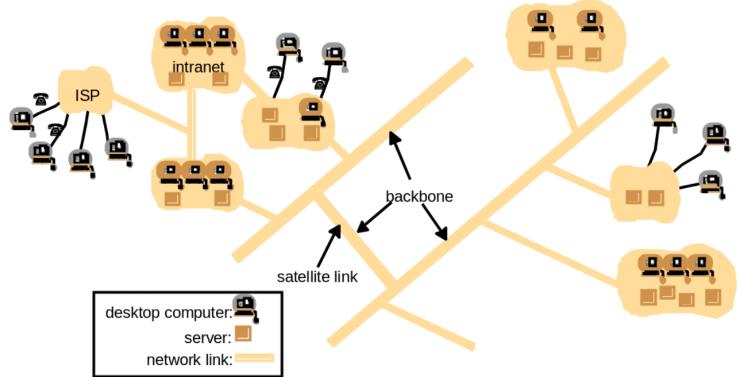
- Multiple autonomous components
- Components are not shared by all users
- Resources may not be accessible
- Software runs in concurrent processes on different processors
- Multiple Points of control
- Multiple Points of failure



#### 1. The Internet

- Heterogeneous network of computers and applications
- Implemented through the Internet Protocol Stack
- Typical configuration:

#### A typical portion of the Internet:





#### 2. Distributed Multimedia- Systems

- Often use Internet infrastructure
- Characteristics
  - Heterogeneous data sources that need to be synchronized in real time
    - Video
    - Audio
    - Text
  - Often: Distribution services
    - Multicast

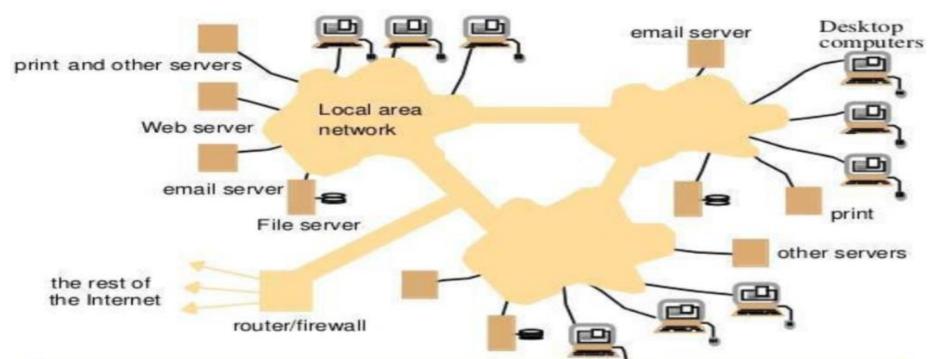
#### Examples

- Tele-teaching tools
- Video- conferencing
- Video and audio on demand



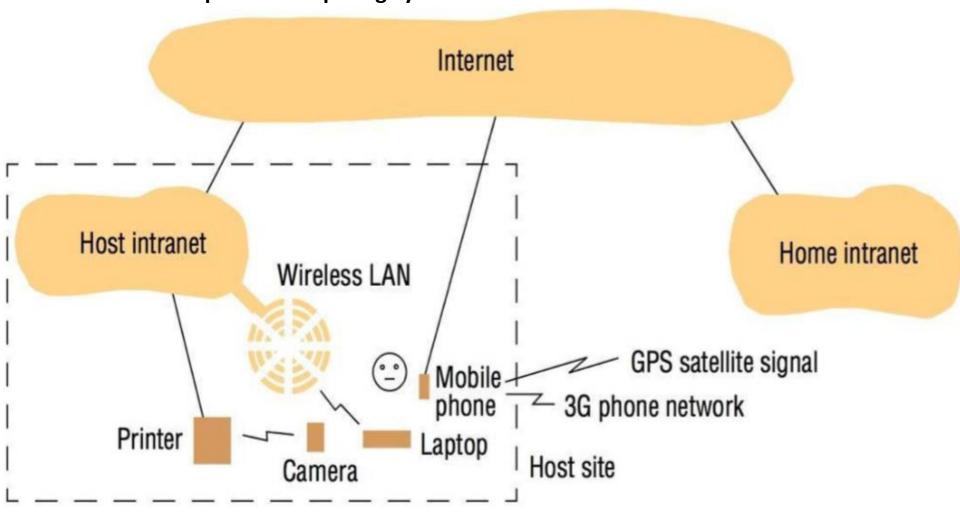
#### 3. Intranets

- Locally administered network
- Usually proprietary (e. g., the University campus network)
- Interfaces with the Internet
  - Firewalls
- Provides services internally and externally





### 4. Mobile and Ubiquitous Computing Systems





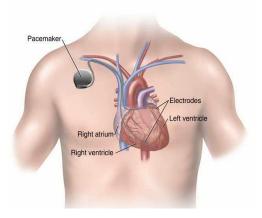
#### 4. Mobile and Ubiquitous Computing Systems

- Cellular phone systems (e. g., GSM, UMTS)
  - Resources being shared
    - Radio frequencies
    - Transmission times on one frequency (UMTS: multiplexing)
    - The mobile on the move
- Laptop computers
  - Wireless LANs
  - Handheld devices,
    - PDAs etc. Bluetooth networks
- Wearable devices



#### 5. Embedded systems

- Avionics control systems
  - Flight management systems in aircraft
- Automotive control systems
  - Mercedes S- Class cars are equipped with 50+ autonomous embedded processors
  - Connected through proprietary bus-like LANs
- Consumer Electronics
  - Audio HiFi equipment
- Medical Devices
  - Pace Makers







**Tele Surgery - "Lindbergh Operation"** 

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7lojFFHtiA