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# Research Report On

# “Distributed System”


**Submitted By:**

**Kishan Shrestha**

**Submitted To Lecturer:**

**Saugat Raj Gautam**

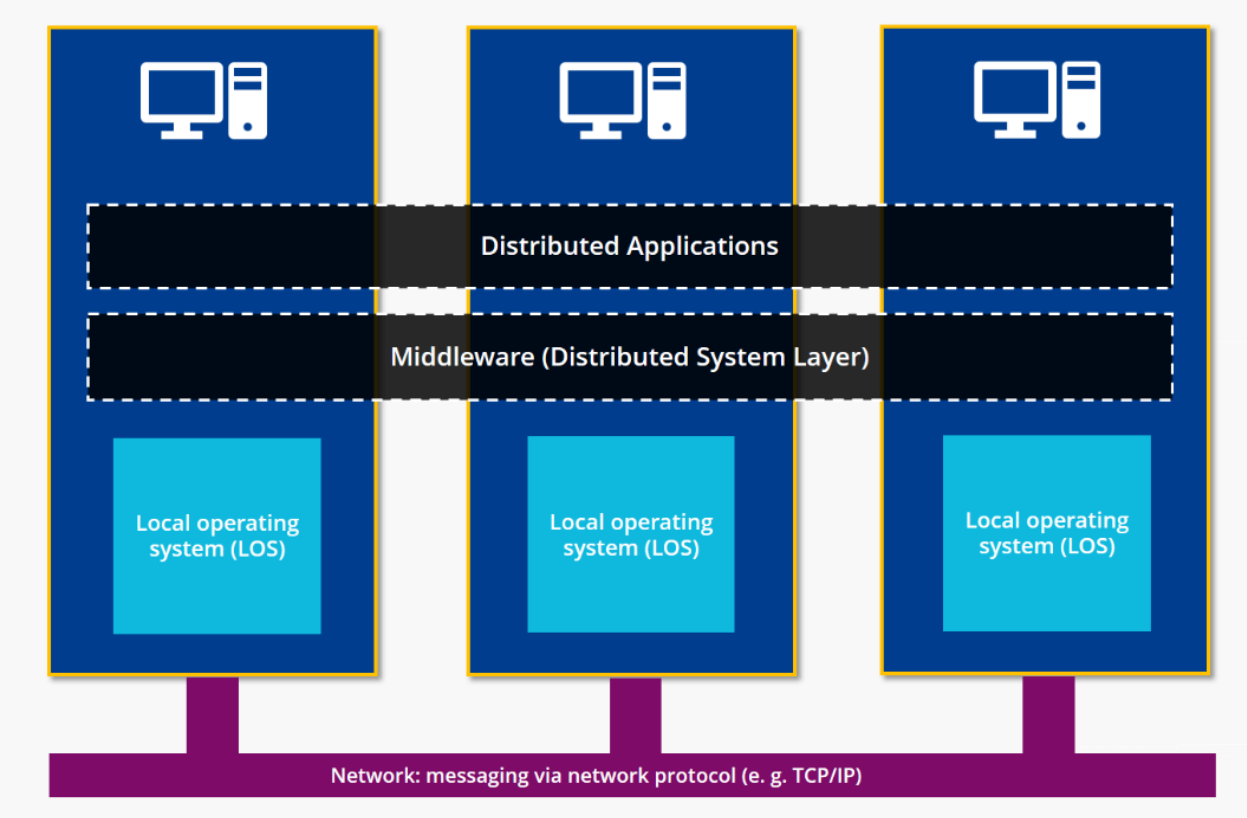
## Abstract

Every day, millions of individuals utilize the World Wide Web for a variety of activities, such as email, news reading, music downloading, online shopping, and information access about anything. The user can access data stored on Web servers located anywhere in the world using a typical online browser. This creates the impression that the user's PC is where all of this data is physically located. The Web is actually a vast, decentralized system, yet to the user it is just one resource that is accessible at any time. An overview of distributed systems in the modern IT industry is provided in this paper. Many systems are distributed. The internet makes it possible for consumers to access its services from anywhere in the world [1]. Every company runs an intranet that offers regional services to regional users and normally offers services to other internet users. Mobile computers and other small computational devices that are connected to a wireless network can be used to build small distributed systems.

Keywords: Alchemi, mainframes, multicomputers, and distributed systems.

# Introduction

A distributed system is made up of several separate computers that work together to give users the impression of using a single computer. There are two parts to this definition. The first deals with autonomous hardware, while the second with software that appears to be used by a single computer. Several autonomous computers connected by a computer network make up a distributed system [2]. To accomplish a common objective, the computers communicate with one another. A distributed program is a computer program that operates in a distributed system, and distributed programming is the process of creating such programs. The application of distributed systems to address computational issues is another definition of distributed computing. A issue is broken down into several jobs in distributed computing, each of which is handled by one or more machines. On distributed systems, there are numerous definitions and points of view. Coulouris and Tanenbaum both define distributed systems as "systems in which hardware or software located at networked computers communicate and coordinate their actions only by message passing" and "A collection of independent computers that appear to the users of the system as a single computer," respectively.



# Literature Review

A distributed system and a network of computers are two distinct concepts. A distributed system, which attempts to conceal the existence of numerous independent computers, is constructed on top of a network. It looks to be a single organization offering the user all necessary services. The transmission of messages based on well-known protocols between these explicitly addressable items is made possible via a network, which is a means for linking entities (such as computers and devices). Clusters [3], Grids [4], P2P (Peer-to-Peer) networks [5], distributed storage systems, and other forms of distributed systems are only a few examples. A cluster is a purpose-built collection of linked computers that works together to simulate a single supercomputer and is typically employed in high performance research, technical, and commercial applications. A grid is a sort of distributed system that enables coordinated sharing and aggregation of distributed, sautonomous, heterogeneous resources based on users' QoS's(Quality of Service) requirements. Applications in the fields of eScience and e-Business, which frequently involve geographically dispersed communities of people working together to solve large-scale problems and necessitate the sharing of various resources like computers, data, applications, and scientific instruments, are supported by grids. P2P networks, which provide applications like file-sharing, instant messaging, online multiplayer gaming, and content delivery across public networks, are decentralized distributed systems. Distributed storage solutions such as NFS (Network File System) offer users with a unified view of data stored on separate file systems and machines which may be on the same or other networks. A distributed system's key characteristics are [1] [2]:

• Functional Separation: This is based on the capabilities, services offered, and purposes of each system entity.

• Intrinsic distribution: Information, people, and system distribution are all characteristics of entities. For example, separate information is developed and managed by various people.

• Reliability: Long-term data backup and preservation (replication) at various sites.

• Scalability: Adding extra resources to improve availability or performance.

• Economy: Resource sharing among numerous parties to lower ownership costs.

These characteristics allow the various entities in a distributed system to function concurrently and possibly independently. By exchanging messages, tasks are completed individually and activities are coordinated at predetermined phases. Moreover, failures are independent and entities are heterogeneous. The state of the system as a whole is typically not known by a single process or entity.

There are numerous types of distributed systems in use today, each designed to address a distinct set of issues. Depending on the needs of the system, different obstacles can be encountered when developing a distributed system. But, in general, most systems will have to deal with the following problems [1] [2]:

• Heterogeneity: Notwithstanding variations in hardware designs, operating systems, communication protocols, programming languages, software interfaces, security models, and data formats, various system components must be able to cooperate with one another.

• Transparency: The system as a whole should appear to be a single entity, with the end user typically being unaware of the intricacy and interactions between the many parts.

• Scalability: The system should function well as the number of users grows, and adding resources should improve the system's performance.

• Concurrency: Resources should be available for shared access.

• Openness and Extensibility: Interfaces should be clearly separated and publically accessible to allow for simple additions of new components as well as updates to already existing components.

• Migration and load balancing: These techniques let jobs be moved throughout a system without impacting how users or applications function, and they disperse load among the resources at their disposal to boost performance.

• Security: Access to resources needs to be restricted so that only known users can carry out authorized actions.

Distributed computing solutions have been created by a number of software firms and research organizations, and they support some or all of the features mentioned above.

# Conclusion

Distributed systems have and will continue to play an important role in everyone's life as a result of recent developments in the field of Web-based applications. Emerging technologies like grids, which will make it possible to create apps that will make IT the fifth utility after water, electricity, gas, and telephone, will fuel the next wave of innovation. In conclusion, distributed computing is a very broad field with a ton of potential to improve corporate process efficiency as well as general quality of life.

# References

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