**Identify 3 different Distributed Systems you use regularly in your personal life**

1. **Booking.com:** Itis a distributed system because it relies on a network of interconnected servers and databases across various locations to handle user requests such as searching for hotels, booking reservations, and processing payments. Since this system supports multiple features, and is used by wide audience across the globe, it has Data Centers and servers located at multiple geographical locations, making a distributed system.
2. **Amazon** operates as a distributed system by utilizing a global network of servers and databases to handle product searches, inventory management, order processing, and delivery tracking. Amazon employs distributed data storage and microservices to handle the massive scale of transactions, ensuring scalability, availability, and fault tolerance.
3. **WhatsApp** functions as a distributed system by using multiple servers across different locations to ensure real-time communication between users. When you send a message, it is routed through servers distributed globally to ensure low latency, reliable delivery, and synchronization across devices. This system ensures high availability and consistency for users worldwide.

All three platforms—Booking.com, Amazon, and WhatsApp—rely on distributed systems to handle large-scale operations, ensuring reliability, scalability, and fault tolerance across their global user bases.

**Identifying Transparencies in a Building Monitoring System**

In the **building monitoring system** described, several types of transparencies can be identified:

1. **Access Transparency**: The system hides the complexity of accessing various sensors (motion, door, electricity meters) from the users, allowing them to interact with the system without knowing where the data is physically stored.
2. **Location Transparency**: The users do not need to be aware of the specific locations of the sensors, firewalls, or data sources. They can retrieve and monitor data without concern for where the physical infrastructure is located.
3. **Replication Transparency**: The system may replicate sensor data across different locations or servers for reliability and fault tolerance, but this replication is hidden from the user.

**Summary**: The building monitoring system incorporates access, location, and replication transparencies, ensuring users can interact with the system efficiently without needing to manage its distributed nature.