

# **CS 550:** **Advanced Operating Systems**

## **Introduction to Distributed Systems**

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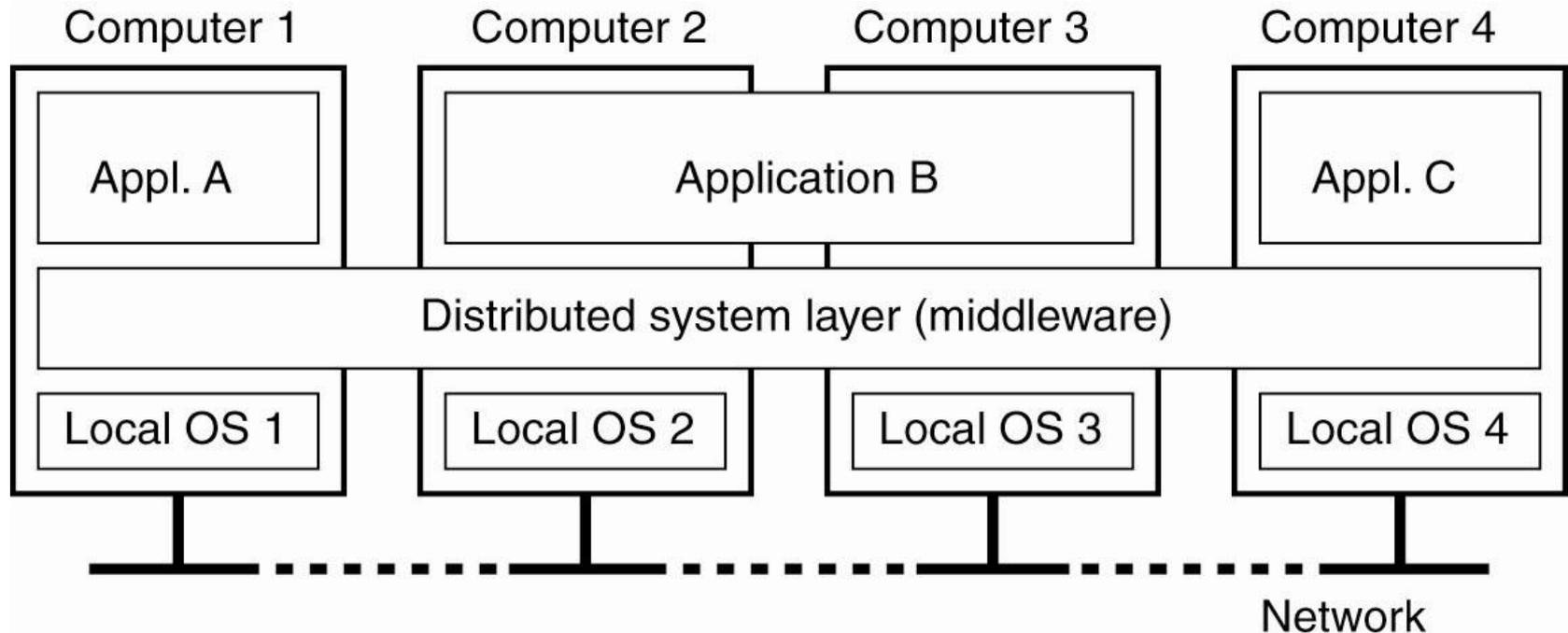
# Distributed Systems

- What is a distributed system?

**“A collection of independent computers that appears to its users as a single coherent system”**

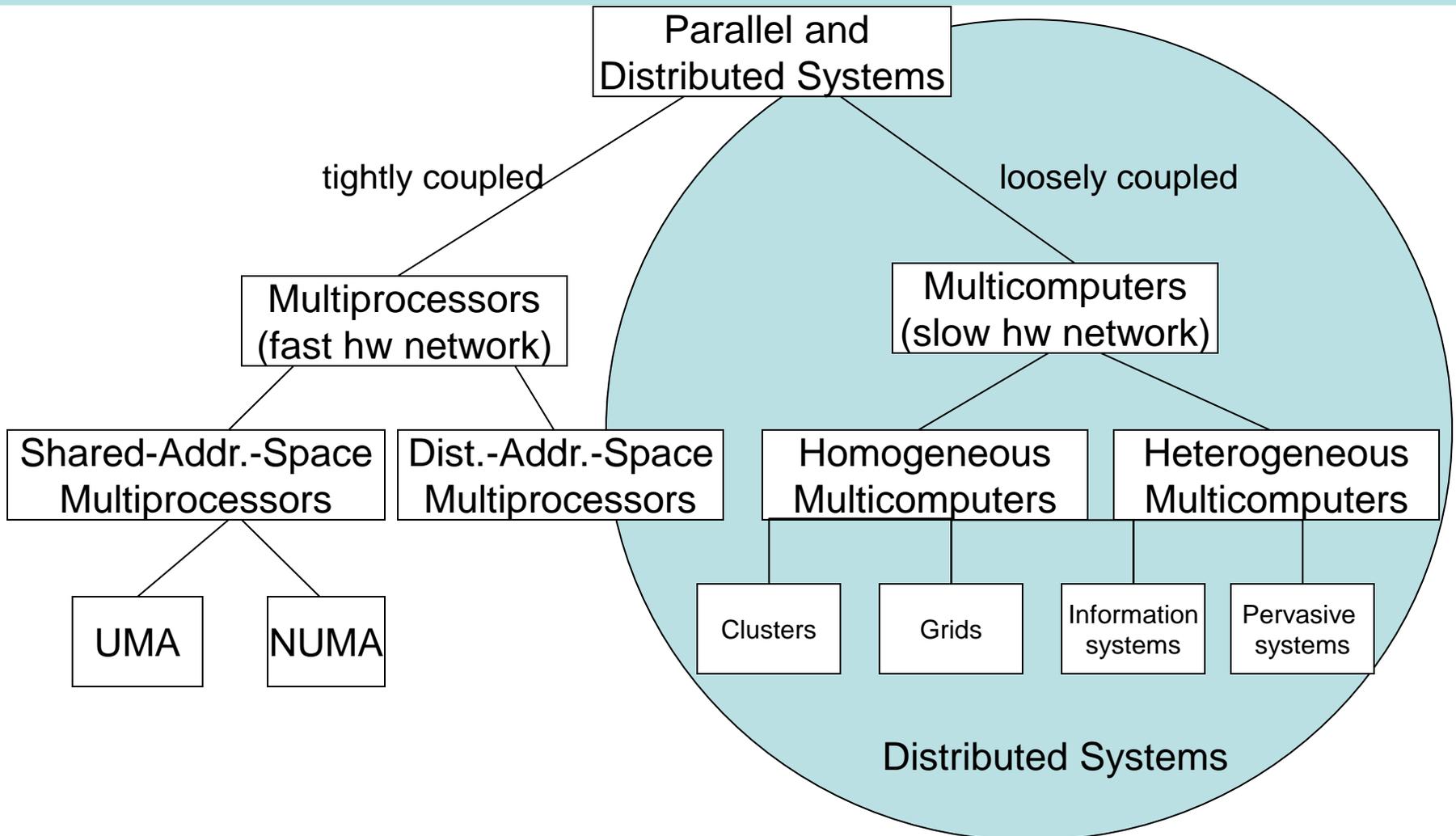
**-A. Tanenbaum**

# Distributed Systems

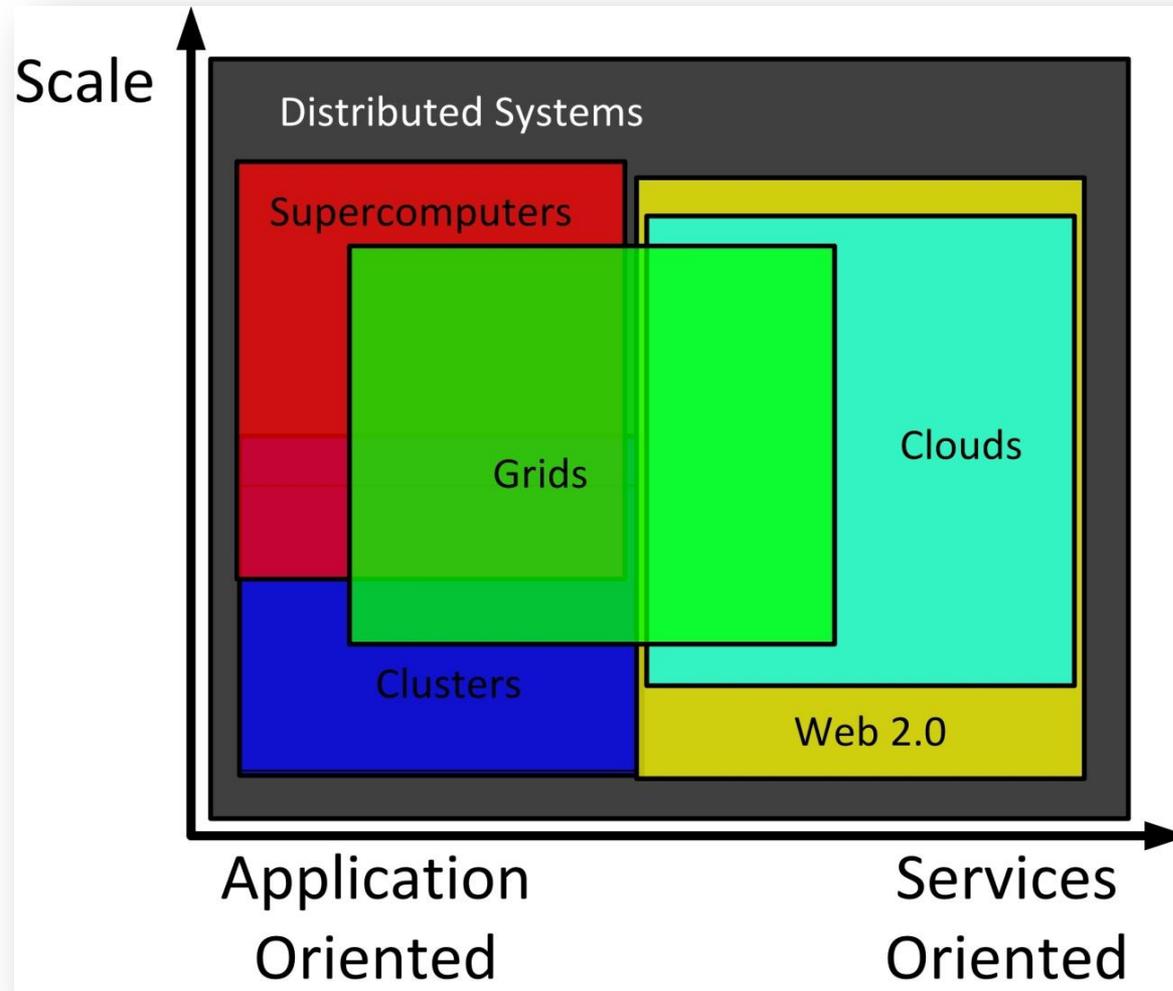


A distributed system organized as middleware. The middleware layer extends over multiple machines, and offers each application the same interface.

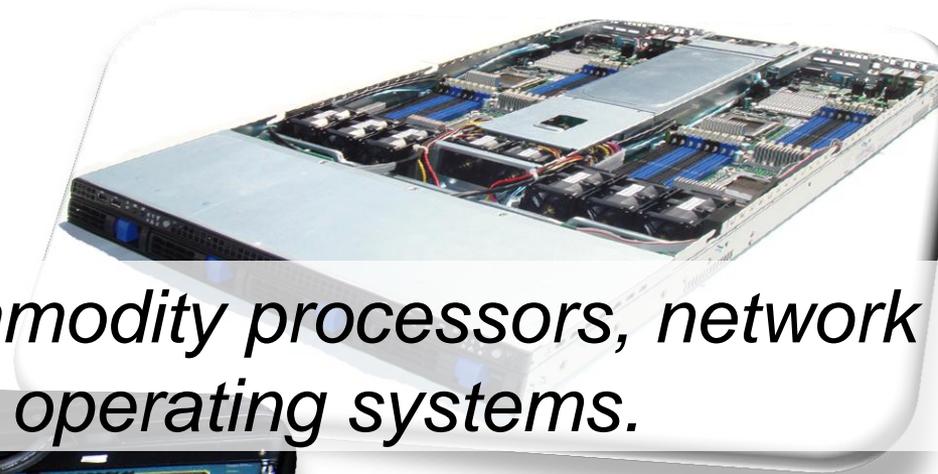
# Distributed Systems



# Distributed Systems: Clusters, Grids, Clouds, and Supercomputers



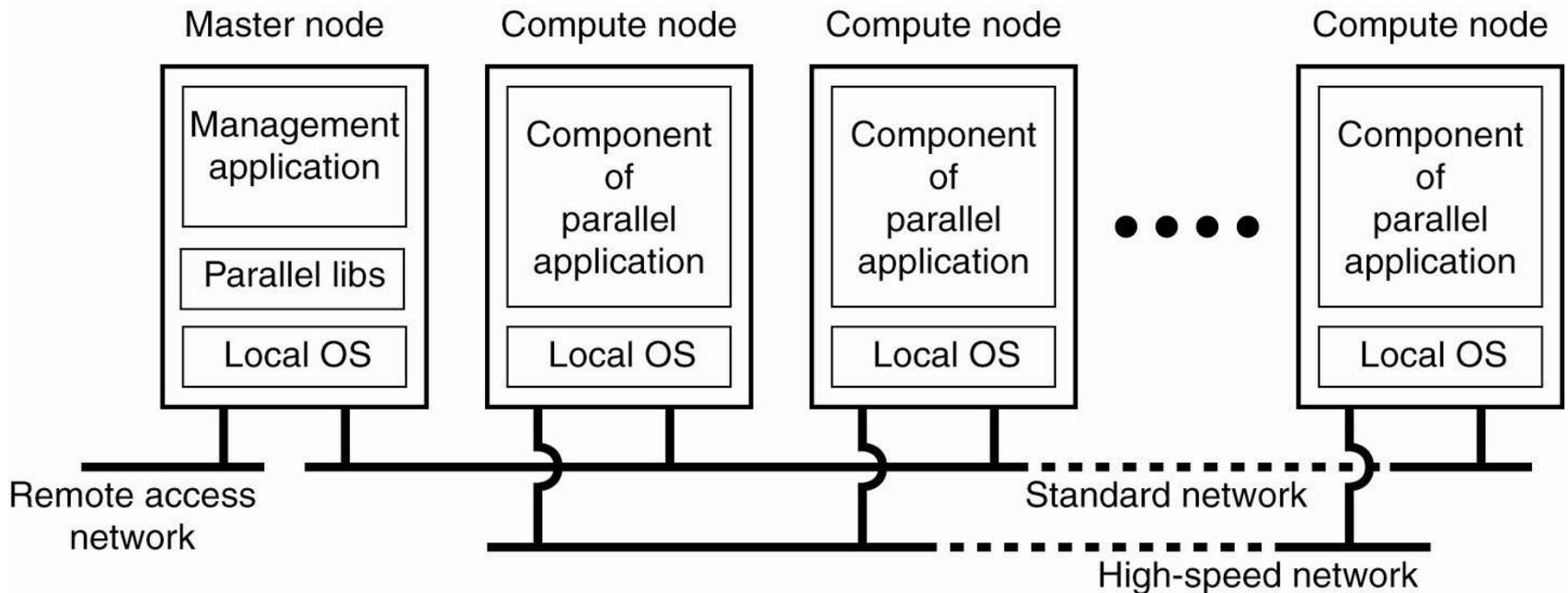
# Cluster Computing



*Computer clusters using commodity processors, network interconnects, and operating systems.*

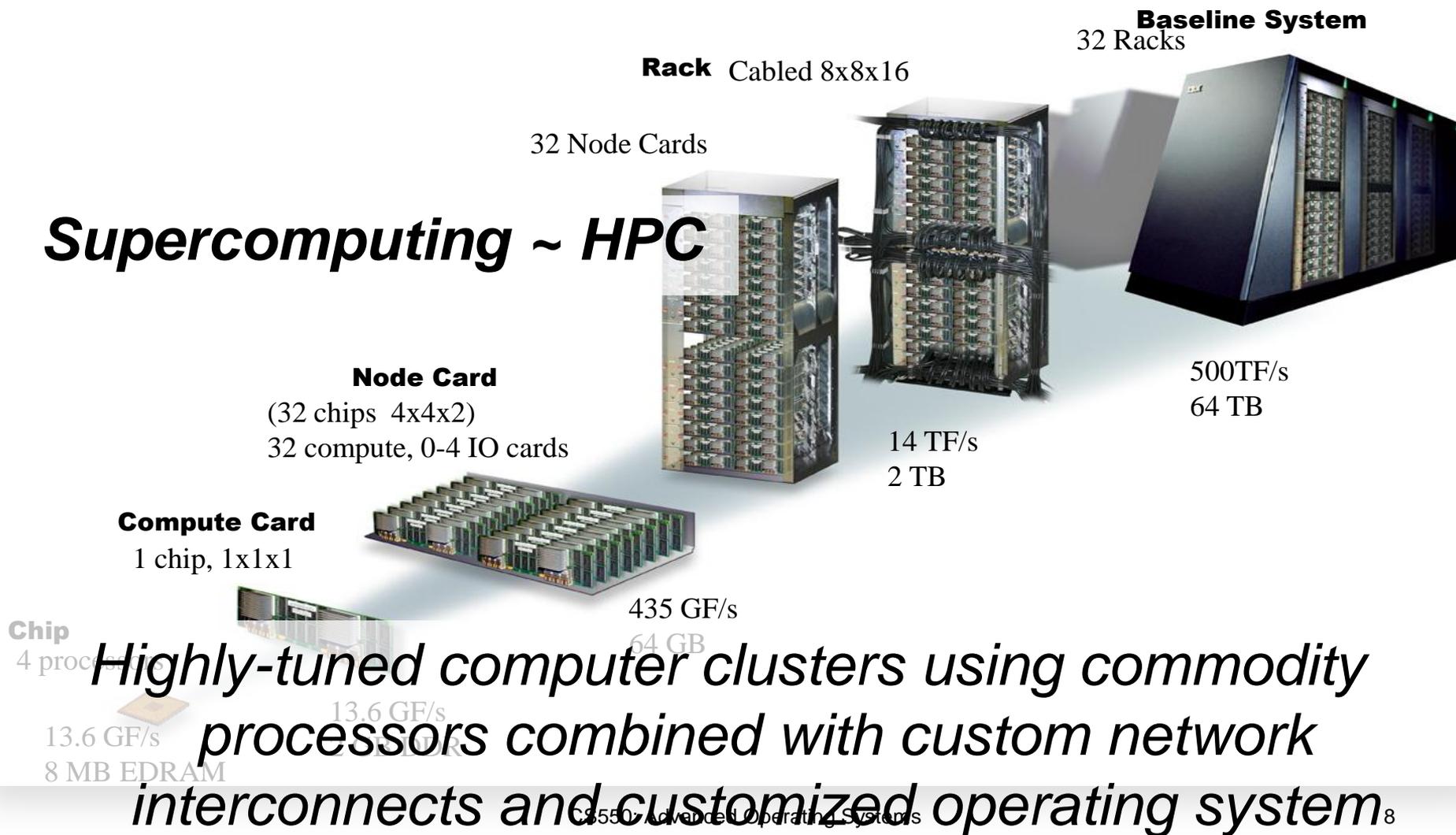


# Cluster Computing Systems



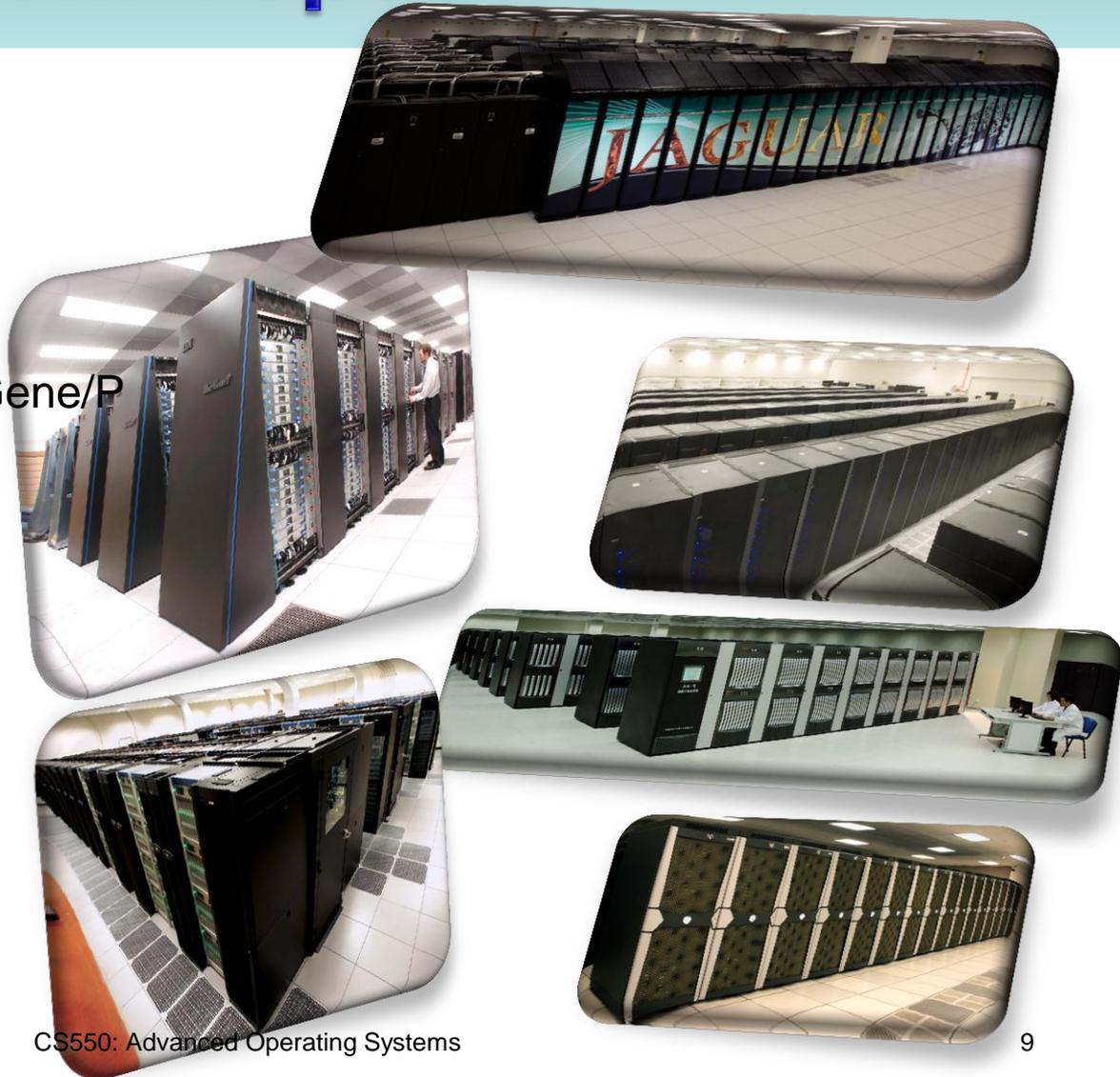
# Supercomputing

## Supercomputing ~ HPC



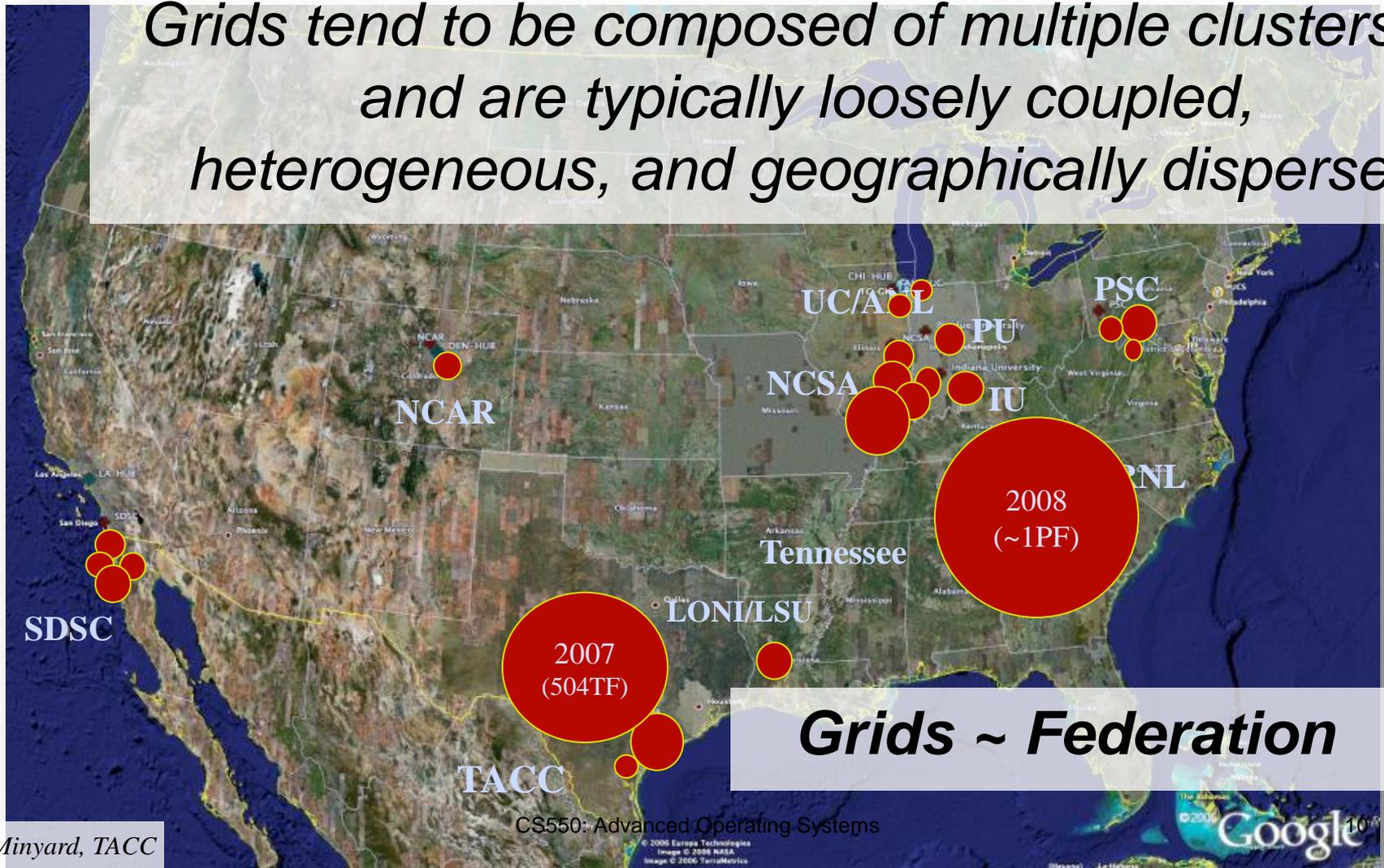
# Top 10 Supercomputers from Top500

- Cray XT4 & XT5
  - Jaguar #1
  - Kraken #3
- IBM BladeCenter Hybrid
  - Roadrunner #2
- IBM BlueGene/L & BlueGene/P
  - Jugene #4
  - Intrepid #8
  - BG/L #7
- NUDT (GPU based)
  - Tianhe-1 #5
- SGI Altix ICE
  - Plaiedas #6
- Sun Constellation
  - Ranger #9
  - Red Sky #10



# Grid Computing

*Grids tend to be composed of multiple clusters, and are typically loosely coupled, heterogeneous, and geographically dispersed*



**Grids ~ Federation**

# Major Grids

- TeraGrid (TG)
  - 200K-cores across 11 institutions and 22 systems over the US
- Open Science Grid (OSG)
  - 43K-cores across 80 institutions over the US
- Enabling Grids for E-scienceE (EGEE)
- LHC Computing Grid from CERN
- Middleware
  - Globus Toolkit
  - Unicore

# Questions

