

Figure 1.1 A typical portion of the Internet

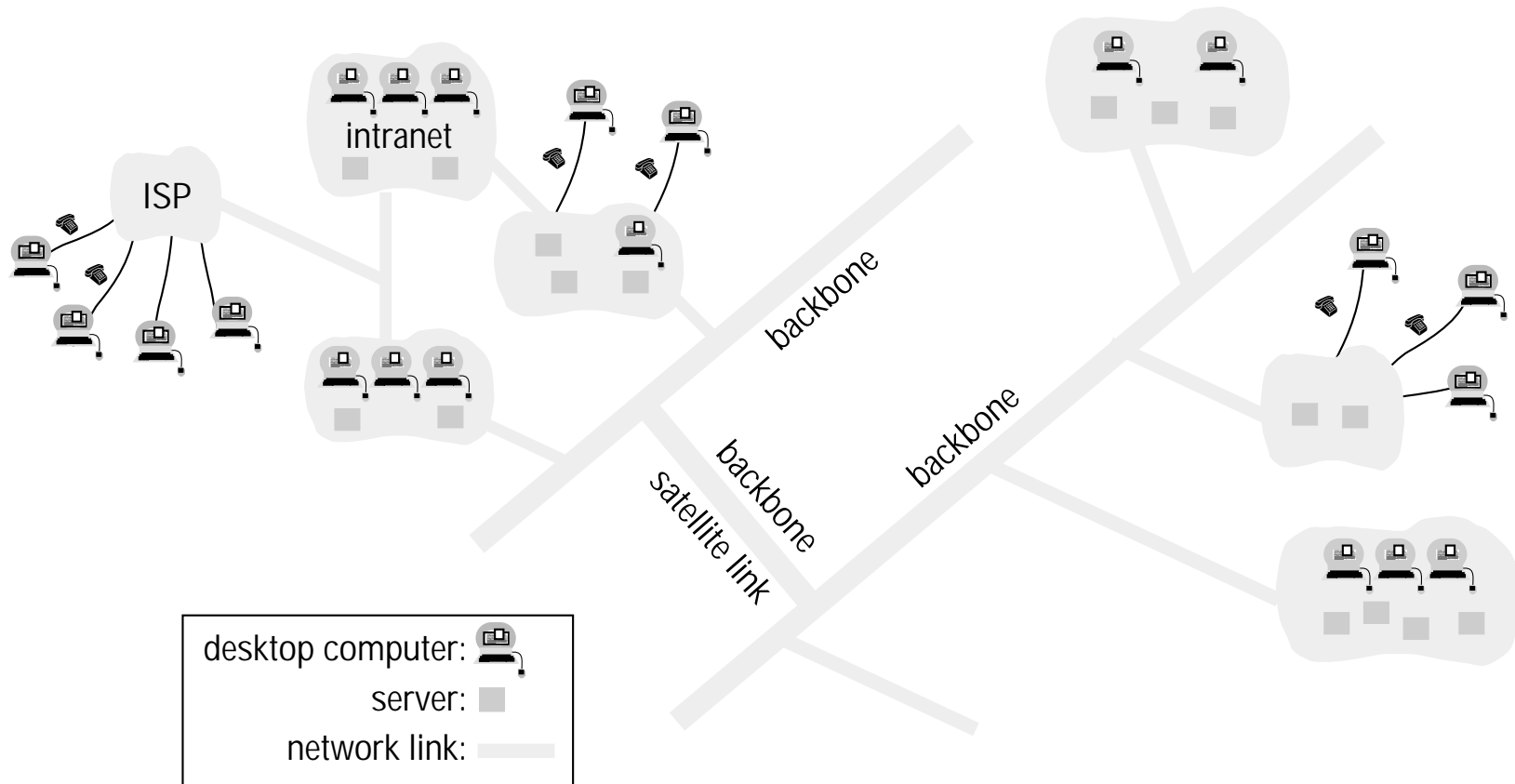


Figure 1.2 A typical intranet

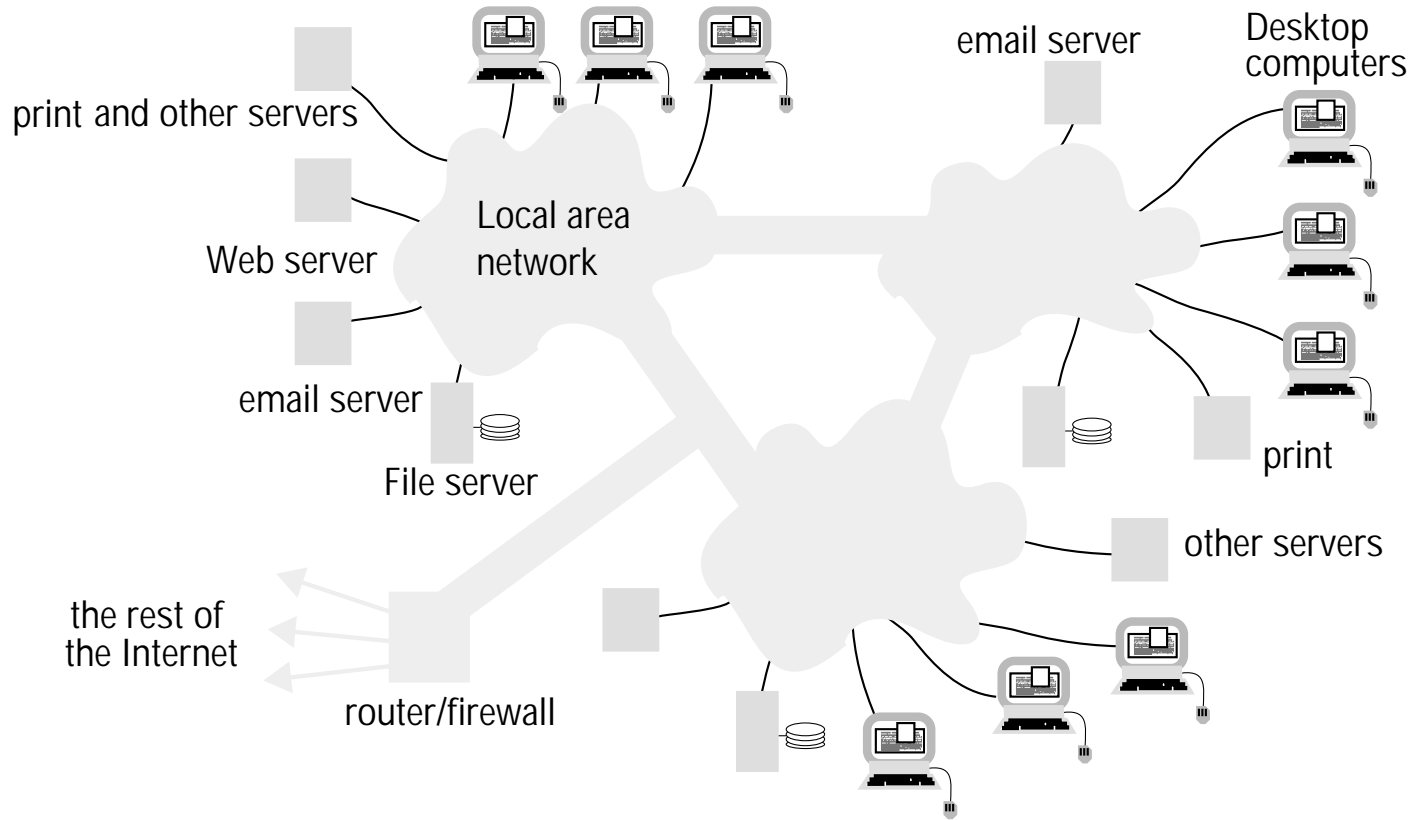


Figure 1.3 Portable and handheld devices in a distributed system

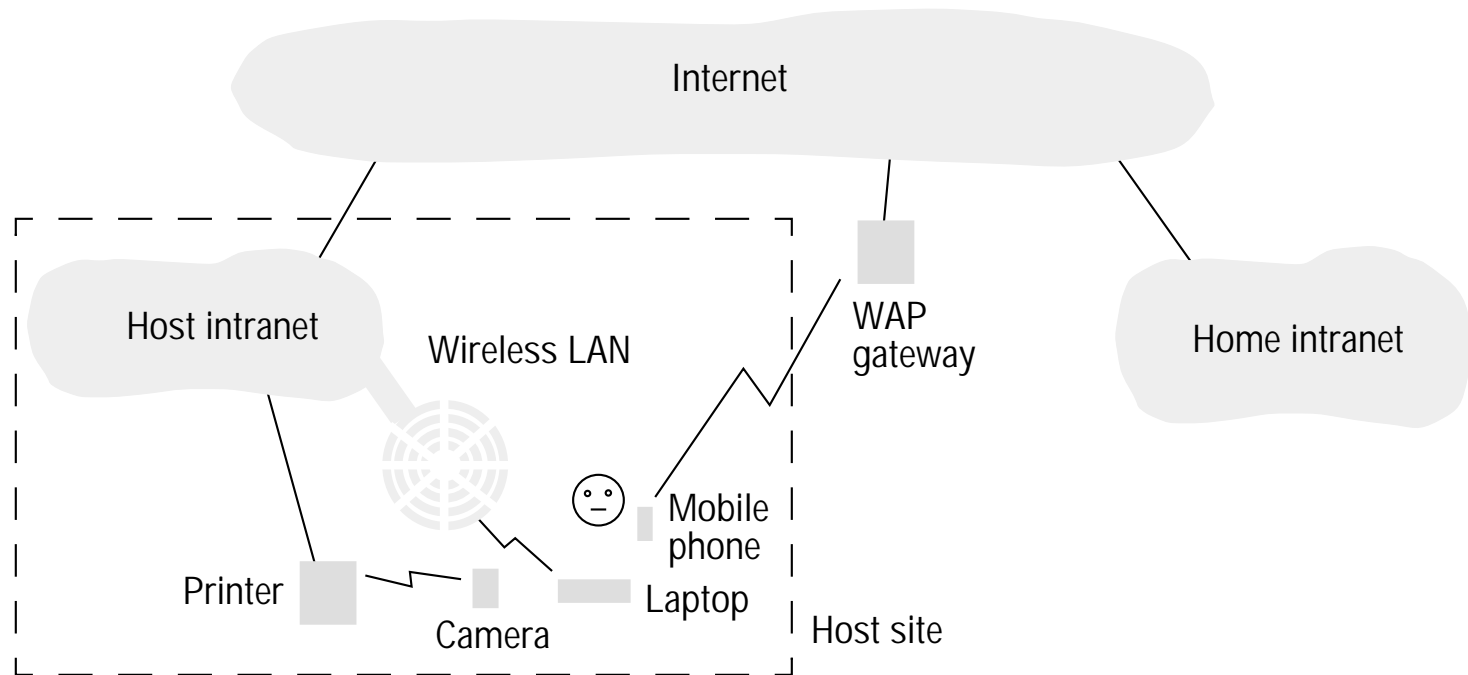


Figure 1.4 Web servers and web browsers

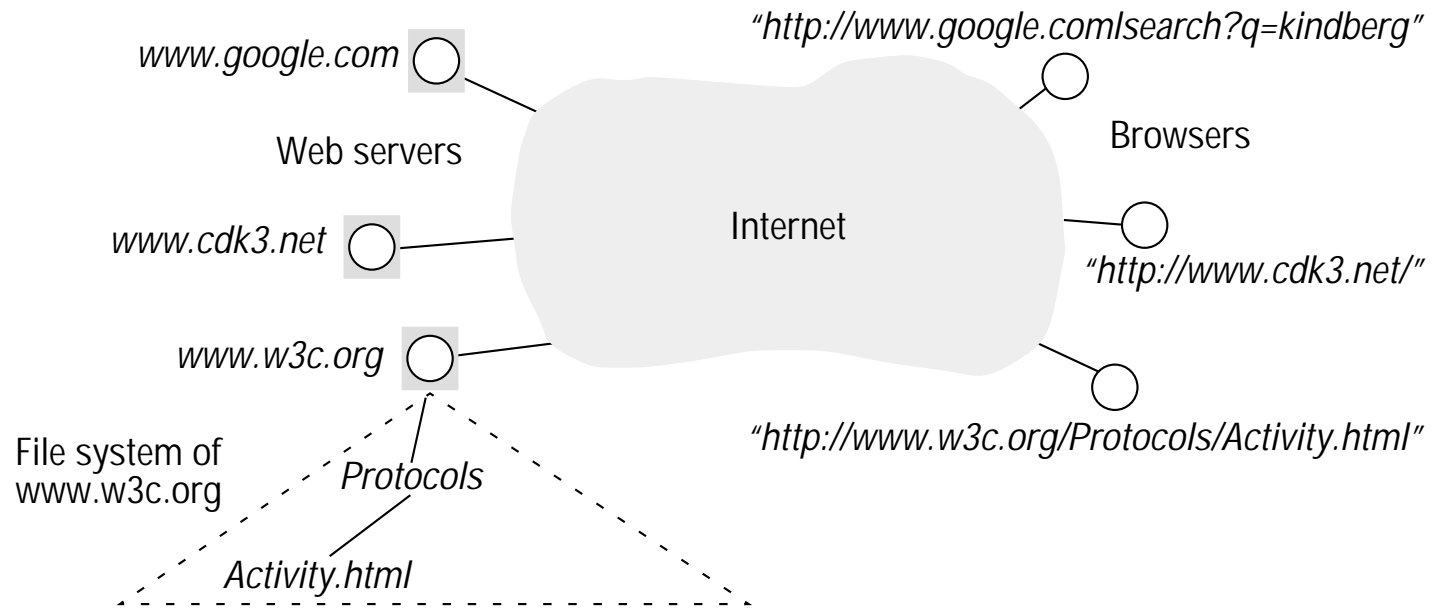


Figure 1.5 Computers in the Internet

<i>Date</i>	<i>Computers</i>	<i>Web servers</i>
1979, Dec.	188	0
1989, July	130,000	0
1999, July	56,218,000	5,560,866

Figure 1.6 Computers vs. Web servers in the Internet

<i>Date</i>	<i>Computers</i>	<i>Web servers</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1993, July	1,776,000	130	0.008
1995, July	6,642,000	23,500	0.4
1997, July	19,540,000	1,203,096	6
1999, July	56,218,000	6,598,697	12

Transparencies

Access transparency: enables local and remote resources to be accessed using identical operations.

Location transparency: enables resources to be accessed without knowledge of their location.

Concurrency transparency: enables several processes to operate concurrently using shared resources without interference between them.

Replication transparency: enables multiple instances of resources to be used to increase reliability and performance without knowledge of the replicas by users or application programmers.

Failure transparency: enables the concealment of faults, allowing users and application programs to complete their tasks despite the failure of hardware or software components.

Mobility transparency: allows the movement of resources and clients within a system without affecting the operation of users or programs.

Performance transparency: allows the system to be reconfigured to improve performance as loads vary.

Scaling transparency: allows the system and applications to expand in scale without change to the system structure or the application algorithms.