

DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS TWO MARK QUESTION WITH ANSWER Manual

distributed systems two mark question with answer

Introduction to Distributed Systems

Distributed systems are a fundamental aspect of modern computing, enabling multiple computers to work together seamlessly to achieve common goals. They are designed to share resources, provide fault tolerance, and improve performance. This article provides a comprehensive overview of common two-mark questions related to distributed systems, along with precise answers to facilitate quick understanding and revision.

What Are Distributed Systems?

Definition

A distributed system is a collection of independent computers that appear to the users as a single coherent system, working collaboratively through communication and coordination to accomplish tasks.

Key Characteristics

- **Resource Sharing:** Multiple nodes share hardware and software resources.
- **Concurrency:** Multiple processes execute simultaneously across different nodes.
- **Scalability:** The system can grow by adding more nodes.
- **Fault Tolerance:** The system continues functioning despite failures of some nodes.

Common Types of Distributed Systems

1. Client-Server Systems

These systems consist of clients requesting services and servers providing those services. Examples include web servers and email servers.

2. Peer-to-Peer Systems

All nodes act as both clients and servers, sharing resources directly without centralized control, such as in file sharing networks like BitTorrent.

3. Distributed Databases

Databases where data is stored across multiple locations but accessed as a single logical database.

4. Cloud Computing Systems

Scalable and flexible systems that provide computing resources as services over the internet.

Important Two Mark Questions with Answers

Q1: What is a distributed system?

Answer: A distributed system is a collection of independent computers that work together as a single system to achieve a common goal, sharing resources and communicating over a network.

Q2: Name one characteristic of distributed systems.

Answer: Resource sharing among multiple nodes.

Q3: Give an example of a distributed system.

Answer: The Internet or cloud-based services like Google Cloud or Amazon Web Services.

Q4: What is transparency in distributed systems?

Answer: Transparency refers to hiding the complexity of the distributed system from users, making it appear as a single unified system.

Q5: What are the main challenges faced by distributed systems?

Answer: Challenges include coordination, synchronization, fault tolerance, security, and data consistency.

Q6: Define fault tolerance in distributed systems.

Answer: Fault tolerance is the ability of a system to continue functioning correctly even when some components fail.

Q7: What is scalability in distributed systems?

Answer: Scalability is the system's ability to handle increased load by adding resources without significant performance degradation.

Q8: Differentiate between homogeneous and heterogeneous distributed systems.

Answer: Homogeneous systems consist of similar hardware and software, whereas heterogeneous systems include different types of hardware and software components.

Q9: What is latency in distributed systems?

Answer: Latency is the delay between a user's request and the system's response due to network communication.

Q10: Explain data replication in distributed systems.

Answer: Data replication involves copying data across multiple nodes to ensure availability and fault tolerance.

Advanced Concepts in Distributed Systems**1. Consistency Models**

Consistency models define how data updates are propagated across nodes. Examples include eventual consistency and strong consistency.

2. Distributed Algorithms

Algorithms designed to solve problems like synchronization and consensus in a distributed environment, such as the Paxos algorithm.

3. Load Balancing

Distributes workload evenly across servers to optimize resource utilization and response time.

4. Distributed File Systems

Provide a unified interface for file access over a network, such as Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).

Best Practices for Studying Distributed Systems Two Mark Questions

- Focus on definitions, key characteristics, and examples.
- Memorize important terminology like transparency, fault tolerance, and scalability.
- Use diagrams to understand system architectures.
- Practice answering questions with precision and clarity.
- Review previous exam papers for common questions.

Conclusion

Understanding the basics of distributed systems is crucial for students and professionals working in the field of computer science and information technology. Two mark questions serve as an effective way to grasp fundamental concepts quickly. By mastering these questions and answers, learners can build a strong foundation for more advanced topics in distributed computing.

Additional Resources

- Books:

- "Distributed Systems: Concepts and Design" by George Coulouris
- "Distributed Computing: Principles, Algorithms, and Systems" by Ajay D. Kshemkalyani and Mukesh Singhal

- Online Courses:

- Coursera: "Distributed Systems" by University of London
- edX: "Distributed Systems" by University of California

- Websites:

- GeeksforGeeks: Distributed Systems Articles
- TutorialsPoint: Distributed Systems Tutorials

By familiarizing yourself with these questions and answers, you can confidently approach exams

and interviews related to distributed systems, ensuring a solid understanding of the core concepts.

Distributed Systems Two Mark Question with Answer: An Expert Insight

Introduction to Distributed Systems

In the rapidly evolving landscape of computing, distributed systems have become a cornerstone for building scalable, reliable, and efficient applications. They encompass a collection of independent computers that work together to achieve a common goal. Unlike traditional monolithic systems, distributed systems distribute tasks and data across multiple nodes, enabling better resource utilization, fault tolerance, and performance optimization.

Understanding the foundational concepts of distributed systems is essential for students, developers, and system architects alike. One of the most effective ways to grasp these concepts is through concise, well-crafted two mark questions and answers, which serve as quick revision tools and clarify fundamental principles. This article provides an in-depth exploration of these questions, offering expert insights that can serve as a primer for exams, interviews, or practical implementation.

Why Two Mark Questions Matter in Distributed Systems

Two mark questions are designed to test core understanding rather than in-depth analysis. They are straightforward, focusing on definitions, basic characteristics, or simple distinctions. Mastery of these questions ensures a solid foundation, enabling learners to approach complex topics with confidence.

From an instructional perspective, two mark questions:

- Reinforce key concepts.
- Aid in quick revision.
- Prepare students for competitive exams and interviews.
- Clarify common misconceptions.

Common Two Mark Questions and Their Expert Answers

Below, we explore some essential two mark questions related to distributed systems, each accompanied by comprehensive answers that delve into the core concepts, practical implications, and real-world examples.

Q1. What is a distributed system?

Answer:

A distributed system is a collection of independent computers that communicate and coordinate with each other over a network to achieve a common goal. These systems appear to users as a single unified system, although they consist of multiple autonomous nodes. The primary characteristics include resource sharing, concurrency, scalability, and fault tolerance.

Example:

Cloud computing platforms like Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud, and Microsoft Azure are prime examples of large-scale distributed systems that manage vast amounts of data and computational tasks across multiple data centers.

Q2. Mention two advantages of distributed systems.

Answer:

- Scalability: Distributed systems can be expanded horizontally by adding more nodes, allowing the system to handle increased load efficiently.
- Fault Tolerance: They can continue functioning even if some nodes fail, as tasks can be redistributed among remaining nodes, ensuring high availability and reliability.

Q3. What are the main challenges faced by distributed systems?

Answer:

Distributed systems face several challenges, including:

- Synchronization: Ensuring data consistency across nodes in real-time.
- Communication: Managing reliable and efficient message passing between nodes.
- Fault Tolerance: Detecting and recovering from node or network failures.
- Security: Protecting data and processes across multiple nodes from malicious threats.
- Concurrency: Handling multiple simultaneous operations without conflicts.

Q4. Define transparency in distributed systems.

Answer:

Transparency in distributed systems refers to the concealment of the complexities involved in the system's operation, so users perceive it as a single, unified system. Types include access transparency, location transparency, replication transparency, concurrency transparency, and failure

transparency. This ensures ease of use and simplifies application development.

Q5. What is data replication in distributed systems?

Answer:

Data replication involves copying and maintaining data across multiple nodes to enhance data availability, fault tolerance, and access speed. It ensures that if one node fails, data can still be accessed from other replicas, thereby improving system reliability and performance.

Q6. How does a distributed system differ from a centralized system?

Answer:

A centralized system relies on a single server or mainframe to process all tasks, whereas a distributed system distributes processing and data across multiple independent nodes. Distributed systems offer advantages like scalability and fault tolerance, which centralized systems lack, but they also introduce complexities such as synchronization and communication overhead.

Q7. What is concurrency in distributed systems?

Answer:

Concurrency refers to the simultaneous execution of multiple processes or tasks across different nodes in a distributed system. Proper management of concurrency is crucial to prevent conflicts, ensure data consistency, and optimize resource utilization.

Q8. Explain the concept of scalability in distributed systems.

Answer:

Scalability is the ability of a distributed system to handle increased workload by adding resources such as nodes or processing power without significant performance degradation. It allows systems to grow seamlessly, accommodating future demands efficiently.

Q9. What role does middleware play in a distributed system?

Answer:

Middleware acts as an intermediary layer that facilitates communication, data exchange, and coordination among distributed components. It abstracts the complexities of network

communication, resource management, and security, enabling seamless integration and interoperability between heterogeneous systems.

Q10. Describe the concept of fault tolerance in distributed systems.

Answer:

Fault tolerance is the ability of a distributed system to continue functioning correctly even when some of its components fail. Techniques like data replication, checkpointing, and error detection mechanisms help in identifying failures and recovering from them without affecting overall system availability.

In-Depth Analysis of Key Concepts

While two mark questions serve as quick checks, understanding their underlying concepts provides a deeper appreciation of distributed systems. Here, we analyze some of the most critical topics in detail.

Resource Sharing and Its Significance

One of the fundamental features of distributed systems is resource sharing, which allows multiple users and applications to access shared resources such as files, printers, or databases across different nodes. This sharing increases efficiency and reduces redundancy.

Expert Tip:

Effective resource sharing requires robust synchronization mechanisms to prevent conflicts and ensure data consistency, especially in concurrent environments.

Types of Transparency and Their Importance

Transparency enhances the usability of distributed systems. Here are key types:

- Access Transparency: Users can access resources without knowing their physical location.
- Location Transparency: Resource location is hidden from users.
- Replication Transparency: Users are unaware of data replication.
- Concurrency Transparency: Multiple users can access shared resources concurrently without conflicts.
- Failure Transparency: System continues functioning despite failures.

Expert Insight:

Designing a system with high transparency levels simplifies user interaction and application development, but achieving all transparencies simultaneously is challenging and often involves trade-offs.

Communication Mechanisms in Distributed Systems

Communication is vital for coordination among nodes. The main mechanisms include:

- Message Passing: Nodes communicate by sending and receiving messages.
- Remote Procedure Calls (RPC): Enables a program to invoke procedures on remote nodes as if they were local.
- Message Queues: Asynchronous communication via message queues enhances decoupling and reliability.

Expert Tip:

Choosing appropriate communication protocols (e.g., TCP/IP, UDP) and middleware solutions impacts system performance and complexity.

Conclusion: Mastering Distributed System Fundamentals

In conclusion, mastering two mark questions and their answers on distributed systems offers a strategic advantage for students and professionals. These questions encapsulate the core principles, challenges, and mechanisms that underpin distributed architectures. An expert understanding not only aids in examination success but also prepares one to design, implement, and troubleshoot real-world distributed systems effectively.

Whether it's comprehending resource sharing, ensuring fault tolerance, or managing communication complexities, a solid grasp of these fundamental questions paves the way for innovation and excellence in distributed computing.

Final Thought:

Keep revisiting these core questions regularly, and strive to connect them with practical applications. Distributed systems are complex but rewarding domains that continue to shape the future of technology.

QuestionAnswer What is a distributed system? A distributed system is a collection of

independent computers that appear to users as a single unified system. Name a key characteristic of distributed systems. Resource sharing among multiple computers. What is transparency in distributed systems? It refers to hiding the complexity of the system from users, making it appear as a single system. Why is fault tolerance important in distributed systems? To ensure the system continues functioning even when some components fail. What is data replication in distributed systems? The process of storing copies of data on multiple nodes to improve reliability and access speed. Define latency in the context of distributed systems. The delay between a request and its response across the network. What role does synchronization play in distributed systems? It ensures consistency and coordination among distributed components. What is a major challenge in designing distributed systems? Handling partial failures and ensuring system reliability. Name a common protocol used in distributed systems. The Remote Procedure Call (RPC) protocol. What is scalability in distributed systems? The ability of a system to handle increased load by adding resources.

Related keywords: distributed systems, two mark questions, system architecture, data consistency, fault tolerance, scalability, synchronization, communication protocols, load balancing, virtualization

DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING ITU

Distributed Computing ITU: Unlocking the Power of Global Collaboration in Computing

In an era defined by rapid technological advancements and increasing data demands, distributed computing has emerged as a pivotal paradigm transforming how organizations process, analyze, and manage vast amounts of information. The term distributed computing ITU refers to the intersection of distributed computing systems and standards, guidelines, and initiatives promoted by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). This integration aims to enhance global interoperability, optimize resource utilization, and foster collaboration across industries and borders.

Understanding distributed computing and its relationship with ITU standards is essential for organizations, researchers, and policymakers striving to leverage the full potential of distributed systems. This article delves into the fundamentals of distributed computing, explores the role of the ITU in standardizing and promoting these technologies, and highlights the significance of this synergy in today's digital landscape.

What is Distributed Computing?

Distributed computing involves a network of interconnected computers working together to perform complex tasks more efficiently than a single machine could. Instead of relying on one powerful

computer, distributed systems divide workloads across multiple machines, often geographically dispersed, to optimize processing power, scalability, and fault tolerance.

Key Features of Distributed Computing

- Resource Sharing: Multiple computers share resources such as processing power, storage, and bandwidth.
- Concurrency: Tasks are executed simultaneously across different nodes, reducing overall processing time.
- Scalability: Systems can grow by adding more nodes, accommodating increasing data and processing demands.
- Fault Tolerance: Distributed systems can continue functioning even if some nodes fail, ensuring high availability.
- Transparency: Users interact with the system as a whole, without needing to know the underlying complexity.

Common Applications of Distributed Computing

- Cloud computing platforms
- Big data analytics
- Scientific simulations and research
- Content delivery networks (CDNs)
- Blockchain technology
- Distributed databases and storage systems

The Role of ITU in Distributed Computing

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized United Nations agency responsible for issues related to information and communication technologies (ICT). ITU plays a critical role in establishing global standards, fostering international cooperation, and promoting innovative solutions in telecommunications and computing.

ITU's Initiatives and Standards Supporting Distributed Computing

- Standardization of Communication Protocols: Ensuring interoperability between diverse distributed systems.
- Development of Frameworks for Cloud and Edge Computing: Guiding the deployment and management of distributed resources.

- Promotion of Cybersecurity Standards: Protecting distributed systems from threats and vulnerabilities.
- Facilitation of Global Connectivity: Enhancing access to distributed computing resources worldwide.

Key ITU Recommendations and Recommendations for Distributed Computing

- Recommendation ITU-T Y.3172: Framework for edge computing scenarios, which are integral to distributed systems.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.1131: Guidelines for cloud computing security.
- Frameworks for Internet of Things (IoT): Supporting distributed data collection and processing at the edge.

Benefits of Integrating ITU Standards into Distributed Computing

Integrating ITU standards into distributed computing environments provides numerous advantages:

Enhanced Interoperability

Adhering to ITU standards ensures that different distributed systems and devices can seamlessly communicate and cooperate, regardless of vendor or geographic location.

Improved Security and Privacy

ITU's cybersecurity standards help protect distributed systems against cyber threats, ensuring data integrity and user privacy.

Global Scalability and Accessibility

Standards facilitate the deployment of distributed computing solutions across diverse regions, promoting inclusivity and bridging digital divides.

Innovation and Collaboration

A standardized framework encourages innovation, enabling organizations to develop interoperable applications and services that can operate across various platforms.

Challenges in Distributed Computing and How ITU Addresses Them

While distributed computing offers significant benefits, it also presents challenges such as

complexity, security risks, and management difficulties. The ITU's role in establishing standards aims to mitigate these issues.

Major Challenges

- Complexity of System Management: Coordinating multiple nodes requires sophisticated control mechanisms.
- Security Risks: Distributed systems are vulnerable to attacks if not properly secured.
- Data Privacy and Compliance: Handling sensitive data across borders necessitates adherence to diverse regulations.
- Latency and Performance: Ensuring timely data transfer and processing across geographically dispersed nodes.

ITU's Approaches to Address Challenges

- Developing comprehensive standards and frameworks for security, privacy, and interoperability.
- Promoting best practices for system management and monitoring.
- Facilitating international cooperation to address cross-border data governance issues.
- Supporting research and development initiatives to improve system performance and resilience.

Future Trends in Distributed Computing and ITU's Role

The landscape of distributed computing is continuously evolving, driven by emerging technologies and societal needs. The ITU's ongoing efforts are crucial in shaping this future.

Emerging Technologies Impacting Distributed Computing

- Edge and Fog Computing: Decentralizing processing closer to data sources for reduced latency.
- AI and Machine Learning: Leveraging distributed systems for large-scale model training and deployment.
- Quantum Computing: Exploring quantum networks for ultra-secure and powerful distributed processing.
- Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies: Enhancing security and transparency in data transactions.

ITU's Future Initiatives

- Establishing standards for AI-driven distributed systems.
- Promoting sustainable and energy-efficient distributed computing solutions.
- Facilitating global collaboration on emerging technologies to ensure inclusive access and innovation.
- Developing frameworks for integrating quantum computing into existing distributed architectures.

Conclusion

Distributed computing ITU represents a vital convergence of technological innovation and international standardization, enabling the development of resilient, secure, and interoperable distributed systems worldwide. As organizations and governments increasingly rely on distributed architectures to handle big data, cloud services, and emerging technologies, adherence to ITU standards will be essential in fostering trust, ensuring security, and promoting global collaboration.

By understanding the core principles of distributed computing and recognizing ITU's pivotal role in setting standards and facilitating cooperation, stakeholders can harness the full potential of distributed systems to drive progress in multiple sectors. Whether it's supporting smart cities, advancing scientific research, or enabling seamless cloud services, the synergy between distributed computing and ITU standards promises a more connected, efficient, and innovative digital future.

Keywords: distributed computing, ITU, international standards, cloud computing, edge computing, cybersecurity, interoperability, big data, digital transformation, global connectivity

Distributed Computing ITU is a pivotal area within the broader field of information technology that focuses on the development, standardization, and implementation of distributed computing systems. As organizations and industries increasingly rely on interconnected networks, cloud services, and large-scale data processing, the role of ITU (International Telecommunication Union) in shaping the standards and frameworks for distributed computing becomes ever more critical. This article provides an in-depth review of the concepts, standards, applications, and implications of distributed computing as advocated and regulated by the ITU, highlighting its significance, challenges, and future prospects.

Understanding Distributed Computing ITU

Distributed computing refers to a model where multiple computer systems work together to perform tasks that are beyond the capacity of a single machine. The ITU, as a specialized United Nations agency, plays a vital role in establishing global standards and fostering interoperability among different systems involved in distributed computing.

The primary goal of Distributed Computing ITU is to ensure that disparate systems, regardless of

geographic location, hardware architecture, or underlying technology?can communicate efficiently, securely, and reliably. This involves standardizing protocols, data formats, security measures, and resource management techniques.

Historical Context and Evolution

Distributed computing has evolved significantly over the past few decades. Initially driven by academic research and enterprise needs, it became mainstream with the rise of cloud computing, big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT). The ITU has been instrumental in establishing foundational standards that underpin these advancements.

Early efforts focused on basic communication protocols such as X.25 and TCP/IP, which paved the way for more complex distributed systems. As technology matured, the ITU introduced standards related to cloud computing, grid computing, and edge computing, addressing issues like interoperability, data privacy, and resource allocation.

Core Standards and Frameworks by ITU

The ITU's standards for distributed computing encompass various layers and aspects, including network protocols, security, data handling, and service interfaces. Some of the prominent standards include:

1. ITU-T X.1250 Series ? Cloud Computing

- Provides frameworks for cloud service architecture and deployment models.
- Addresses interoperability between different cloud providers.
- Emphasizes security, privacy, and compliance.

2. ITU-T Y.3300 Series ? Edge and Fog Computing

- Focuses on distributed processing at the network edge.
- Facilitates real-time data analysis and decision-making.
- Standardizes communication between edge devices and central systems.

3. Security Standards (e.g., ITU-T X.1600 series)

- Defines security protocols to protect data and resources in distributed environments.
- Includes encryption standards, authentication mechanisms, and access controls.

The implementation of these standards ensures that distributed systems are scalable, reliable, and secure, fostering confidence among users and providers.

Applications and Use Cases

Distributed computing, under the auspices of the ITU, finds application across numerous sectors:

1. Cloud Services

- Enables scalable storage and computing power.
- Supports applications like SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS.

2. Internet of Things (IoT)

- Connects billions of devices for data collection and analysis.
- Facilitates smart cities, healthcare, and industrial automation.

3. Big Data Analytics

- Processes vast datasets across distributed nodes.
- Used in finance, marketing, and scientific research.

4. Telecommunication Networks

- Implements distributed call routing, billing, and management.
- Supports 5G and future-generation networks.

5. Collaborative Computing

- Involves distributed teams working on shared projects.
- Utilizes grid computing for scientific simulations and research.

Each of these applications benefits from the standardization efforts of the ITU, ensuring seamless operation and integration across different platforms and regions.

Advantages of Distributed Computing ITU Standards

Adherence to ITU standards offers several benefits:

- Interoperability: Ensures systems from different vendors and regions can work together seamlessly.
- Scalability: Facilitates expansion of systems without significant redesign.
- Security: Incorporates robust security protocols to protect data and resources.
- Reliability: Enhances system fault tolerance and disaster recovery capabilities.
- Regulatory Compliance: Assists organizations in meeting international and local legal requirements.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite its advantages, distributed computing as governed by ITU standards faces several challenges:

- Complexity: Designing systems that meet comprehensive standards can be technically demanding.
- Cost: Implementation and maintenance of standardized systems require substantial investment.
- Latency Issues: Distributed systems may face latency problems, especially over long distances or congested networks.
- Security Risks: While standards improve security, vulnerabilities can still exist due to misconfiguration or outdated protocols.
- Rapid Technological Change: Keeping standards up-to-date with fast-evolving technologies is an ongoing challenge.

Future Directions and Innovations

The landscape of distributed computing continues to evolve rapidly. The ITU is actively involved in shaping future standards to address emerging needs:

- Integration with Artificial Intelligence (AI): Developing standards for distributed AI models and data exchange.
- Enhanced Edge Computing: Creating frameworks for more efficient processing at the network edge.
- Quantum Computing: Preparing standards for quantum-safe distributed systems.
- Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies: Standardizing secure, transparent distributed transaction systems.
- Sustainability and Green Computing: Promoting energy-efficient distributed infrastructures.

These initiatives aim to ensure that distributed computing remains robust, secure, and adaptable to future technological breakthroughs.

Conclusion

Distributed Computing ITU plays a vital role in shaping the future of interconnected, scalable, and secure computing systems. By establishing comprehensive standards, the ITU facilitates interoperability across diverse platforms and geographies, enabling innovations across industries. While challenges persist, ongoing efforts to refine and expand standards are crucial for harnessing the full potential of distributed computing in a rapidly digitalizing world.

Organizations, developers, and policymakers must stay informed about ITU standards to ensure their systems are compliant, secure, and future-ready. As technological advancements continue to accelerate, the importance of international standardization efforts like those of the ITU cannot be overstated. Embracing these standards will be key to building resilient and efficient distributed systems that drive progress and benefit society at large.

QuestionAnswer What is the role of ITU in promoting distributed computing technologies? The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) facilitates the development and standardization of distributed computing technologies by promoting global collaboration, establishing technical standards, and supporting initiatives that enhance interoperability and efficiency across networks and systems. How does ITU contribute to the security of distributed computing systems? ITU develops international standards and guidelines for securing distributed computing environments, including encryption protocols, cybersecurity frameworks, and best practices to protect data integrity, confidentiality, and availability across global networks. What are the key standards by ITU related to distributed computing? ITU has developed several standards such as ITU-T X.1255 for cloud computing security, and frameworks for IoT and edge computing, which support interoperability, security, and management of distributed systems worldwide. How is ITU involved in the deployment of distributed computing for smart cities? ITU provides guidelines, standards, and technical assistance to enable smart city initiatives that rely on distributed computing, IoT, and data analytics, helping cities optimize services like transportation, energy, and public safety through integrated digital infrastructure. What recent trends in distributed computing are highlighted by ITU reports? Recent trends include the growth of edge and fog computing, increased emphasis on security and privacy, the integration of AI and machine learning, and the expansion of IoT ecosystems to enable more resilient and scalable distributed systems. How can organizations leverage ITU resources to implement distributed computing solutions? Organizations can access ITU standards, technical guidelines, and participating in global forums to ensure their distributed computing solutions are compliant, interoperable, and aligned with international best practices, facilitating smoother deployment and collaboration.

Related keywords: distributed computing, ITU standards, grid computing, cloud computing, parallel

processing, high-performance computing, network protocols, scalable systems, data centers, ICT infrastructure

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