STRUCTURE OF SHARE MEMORY SPACE

Structure defines the abstract view of the shared memory space.

The structure and granularity of a DSM system are closely related three approaches:

- No structuring
- Structuring by data type
- Structuring as a database

1. NO SRTUCTURING:-

Ø The shared memory space is simply a linear array of words.

ADVANTAGE:-

Ø Choose any suitable page size as the unit of sharing and a fixed grain size may be used for all application.
Ø Simple and easy to design such a DSM system.

2. STRUCTURING BY DATA TYPE:-

Ø The shared memory space is structured either as a collection of variables in the source language.
Ø The granularity in such DSM system is an object or a variable.

Ø DSM system use variable grain size to match the size of the object/variable being accessed by the application.

3. STRUCTURING AS A DATABASE:-

Ø Structure the shared memory like a database.

Ø Shared memory space is ordered as an associative memory called tuple space.

Ø To perform update old data item in the DSM are replaced by new data item.

Ø Processes select tuples by specifying the number of their fields and their values or type.

Ø Access to shared data is non transparent. Most system they are transparent.

Related posts:

1. Advantages Disadvantages of DS
2. Distributed computing models
3. Goals of DS
4. Hardware software concepts
5. Issues in designing ds
6. Design and Implementation Issues DS
7. DSM Architecture & its Types
8. File Application & Fault tolerance
9. File service architecture
10. Desirable features of good distributed file system
11. Distributed shared memory
12. RPC messages
13. Election algorithm
14. RPC Implementation
15. RPC mechanism
16. Client server communication
17. Datarepresentation and Marshalling
18. Communication between distributed objects
19. Load distributing algorithm
20. Task migration and its issues
21. Deadlock issues in deadlock detection & resolution
22. Distributed Scheduling-Issues in Load Distributing
23. Characterstics of Multimedia Data
24. Case Study of Distributed System
25. Distributed multimedia system

26. Distributed DBMS
27. Advantages of DDBMS over centralised DBMS