

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910809546503321
Titolo	Quantitative assessments of distributed systems : methodologies and techniques / / edited by Dario Brueo and Salvatore Distefano ; cover design by Russell Richardson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Salem, Massachusetts ; ; Hoboken, New Jersey : , : Scrivener Publishing : , : Wiley, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	1-119-13113-8 1-119-13115-4 1-119-13114-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (398 p.)
Collana	Performability Engineering Series
Classificazione	TEC008000
Disciplina	004.029
Soggetti	Computer systems - Evaluation - Mathematics System analysis - Mathematics Electronic data processing - Distributed processing - Mathematical models Quantitative research
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright Page; Contents; Preface; PART I VERIFICATION; 1 Modeling and Verification of Distributed Systems Using Markov Decision Processes; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Markov Decision Processes; 1.3 Markov Decision Well-Formed Net formalism; 1.4 Case study: Peer-to-Peer Botnets; 1.5 Conclusion; Appendices: Well-formed Net Formalism; A.0.1 Syntax of Basic Predicates; A.0.2 Markings and Enabling; References; 2 Quantitative Analysis of Distributed Systems in StoKlaim: A Tutorial; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 StoKlaim: Stochastic Klaim; 2.2.1 Klaim in a Nutshell; 2.2.2 Syntactic Categories 2.2.3 StoKlaim Syntax2.2.4 StoKlaim at Work; 2.3 StoKlaim Operational Semantics; 2.3.1 Rate Transition Systems; 2.3.2 StoKlaim: RTS-based Semantics; 2.4 MoSL: Mobile Stochastic Logic; 2.5 jSAM: Java Stochastic Model-Checker; 2.6 Leader Election in StoKlaim; 2.6.1 As far as it can;

2.6.2 Asynchronous Leader Election; 2.7 Concluding Remarks; References; 3 Stochastic Path Properties of Distributed Systems: the CSLTA Approach; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 The Reference Formalisms for System Definition; 3.3 The Formalism for Path Property Definition: CSLTA; 3.4 CSLTA at work: a Fault-Tolerant Node  
3.5 Literature Comparison3.6 Summary and Final Remarks; References; PART II EVALUATION; 4 Failure Propagation in Load-Sharing Complex Systems; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Building Blocks; 4.2.1 Coarse-grained Modeling; 4.2.2 Abstract Mechanisms Impacting the Failure Occurrence; 4.2.3 Parametric Distributions Revisited; 4.2.4 Exponential Distribution; 4.2.5 Weibull Distribution; 4.2.6 Lognormal Distribution; 4.2.7 Other Distributions; 4.3 Sand Box for Distributed Failures; 4.3.1 Failure Modes; 4.3.2 LOS and Stress Rupture; 4.4 Summary; References  
5 Approximating Distributions and Transient Probabilities by Matrix Exponential Distributions and Functions5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Phase Type and Matrix Exponential Distributions; 5.3 Bernstein Polynomials and Expolynomials; 5.4 Application of BEs to Distribution Fitting; 5.5 Application of BEs to Transient Probabilities; 5.6 Conclusions; References; 6 Worst-Case Analysis of Tandem Queueing Systems Using Network Calculus; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Basic Network Calculus Modeling: Per-flow Scheduling; 6.2.1 Service Curve; 6.2.2 Arrival Curve; 6.2.3 Delay and Backlog Bounds; 6.2.4 Numerical Examples  
6.3 Advanced Network Calculus Modeling: Aggregate Multiplexing6.3.1 Aggregate-multiplexing Schemes; 6.4 Tandem Systems Traversed by Several Flows; 6.4.1 Model; 6.4.2 Loss of the Tightness; 6.4.3 Separated-flow Analysis; 6.5 Mathematical Programming Approach; 6.5.1 Blind Multiplexing; 6.5.2 FIFO Multiplexing; 6.6 Related Work; 6.7 Numerical Results; 6.8 Conclusions; References; 7 Cloud Evaluation: Benchmarking and Monitoring; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Benchmarking; 7.2.1 Benchmarking State of Art; 7.2.2 Benchmarking Big Data Services; 7.3 Benchmarking with mOSAIC; 7.4 Monitoring  
7.4.1 Monitoring Problem Scenarios

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#### Sommario/riassunto

Distributed systems employed in critical infrastructures must fulfill dependability, timeliness, and performance specifications. Since these systems most often operate in an unpredictable environment, their design and maintenance require quantitative evaluation of deterministic and probabilistic timed models. This need gave birth to an abundant literature devoted to formal modeling languages combined with analytical and simulative solution techniques. The aim of the book is to provide an overview of techniques and methodologies dealing with such specific issues in the context of distributed

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