

DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING

Distributed processing is the use of more than one processor to perform the processing for an individual task.

Distributed processing also can be used as a synonym for parallel processing, in which programs are made to run more quickly with multiple processors.

Distributed data processing is a computer-networking method in which multiple computers across different locations share computer-processing capability.



ADVANTAGES

- **Improved Performance and Reduced Processing Time:** Single computers are limited in their performance and efficiency. An easy way to increase performance is by adding another computer to a network.
- **Flexible:** Individual computers that comprise a distributed network are present at different geographical locations. The three machines are interconnected via the Internet and are able to process data in parallel, even while at different locations. This makes distributed data-processing networks more flexible.



- **Reliable:** Distributed data processing is more reliable, since multiple control centres are spread across different machines. A glitch in any one machine does not impact the network, since another machine takes over its processing capability. Faulty machines are quickly isolated and repaired. This makes distributed data processing more reliable than single-server processing systems.

