



The collage displays a variety of software interfaces from the early Macintosh era. On the left, there are spreadsheets like 'MacDraw' and 'MacPaint', and a database interface. In the center, there are system utilities and file management windows. On the right, there are more complex applications, including a text editor and a database viewer. The overall theme is the versatility and productivity of the Macintosh platform.

The diagram illustrates a distributed system architecture with five nodes, each containing various components and their descriptions.

- Node 1:**
 - Application:** The application code that runs on the node.
 - Operating System:** The operating system that manages the hardware resources.
 - Network Interface:** The interface that connects the node to the network.
 - Database:** The database that stores the data.
 - Cache:** The cache that stores frequently accessed data.
 - Logging:** The logging mechanism that records system events.
 - Monitoring:** The monitoring system that tracks the node's performance.
 - Configuration:** The configuration files that define the node's settings.
 - Security:** The security mechanisms that protect the node from attacks.
 - Backup:** The backup system that creates copies of the data.
 - Recovery:** The recovery mechanism that restores the data after a failure.
 - Deployment:** The deployment process that installs the application on the node.
 - Upgrade:** The upgrade process that updates the application to a new version.
 - Migration:** The migration process that moves data from one node to another.
 - Scaling:** The scaling mechanism that adjusts the number of nodes to handle increasing load.
 - Load Balancing:** The load balancing mechanism that distributes traffic across multiple nodes.
 - High Availability:** The high availability mechanism that ensures the system is always available.
 - Disaster Recovery:** The disaster recovery plan that outlines the steps to take in the event of a disaster.
 - Compliance:** The compliance mechanisms that ensure the system meets regulatory requirements.
 - Documentation:** The documentation that describes the system's architecture and operation.
 - Testing:** The testing process that verifies the system's functionality.
 - Deployment:** The deployment process that installs the application on the node.
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 - Testing:** The testing process that verifies the system's functionality.
- Node 2:**
 - Application:** The application code that runs on the node.
 - Operating System:** The operating system that manages the hardware resources.
 - Network Interface:** The interface that connects the node to the network.
 - Database:** The database that stores the data.
 - Cache:** The cache that stores frequently accessed data.
 - Logging:** The logging mechanism that records system events.
 - Monitoring:** The monitoring system that tracks the node's performance.
 - Configuration:** The configuration files that define the node's settings.
 - Security:** The security mechanisms that protect the node from attacks.
 - Backup:** The backup system that creates copies of the data.
 - Recovery:** The recovery mechanism that restores the data after a failure.
 - Deployment:** The deployment process that installs the application on the node.
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 - Testing:** The testing process that verifies the system's functionality.
- Node 3:**
 - Application:** The application code that runs on the node.
 - Operating System:** The operating system that manages the hardware resources.
 - Network Interface:** The interface that connects the node to the network.
 - Database:** The database that stores the data.
 - Cache:** The cache that stores frequently accessed data.
 - Logging:** The logging mechanism that records system events.
 - Monitoring:** The monitoring system that tracks the node's performance.
 - Configuration:** The configuration files that define the node's settings.
 - Security:** The security mechanisms that protect the node from attacks.
 - Backup:** The backup system that creates copies of the data.
 - Recovery:** The recovery mechanism that restores the data after a failure.
 - Deployment:** The deployment process that installs the application on the node.
 - Upgrade:** The upgrade process that updates the application to a new version.
 - Migration:** The migration process that moves data from one node to another.
 - Scaling:** The scaling mechanism that adjusts the number of nodes to handle increasing load.
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 - Testing:** The testing process that verifies the system's functionality.
- Node 4:**
 - Application:** The application code that runs on the node.
 - Operating System:** The operating system that manages the hardware resources.
 - Network Interface:** The interface that connects the node to the network.
 - Database:** The database that stores the data.
 - Cache:** The cache that stores frequently accessed data.
 - Logging:** The logging mechanism that records system events.
 - Monitoring:** The monitoring system that tracks the node's performance.
 - Configuration:** The configuration files that define the node's settings.
 - Security:** The security mechanisms that protect the node from attacks.
 - Backup:** The backup system that creates copies of the data.
 - Recovery:** The recovery mechanism that restores the data after a failure.
 - Deployment:** The deployment process that installs the application on the node.
 - Upgrade:** The upgrade process that updates the application to a new version.
 - Migration:** The migration process that moves data from one node to another.
 - Scaling:** The scaling mechanism that adjusts the number of nodes to handle increasing load.
 - Load Balancing:** The load balancing mechanism that distributes traffic across multiple nodes.
 - High Availability:** The high availability mechanism that ensures the system is always available.
 - Disaster Recovery:** The disaster recovery plan that outlines the steps to take in the event of a disaster.
 - Compliance:** The compliance mechanisms that ensure the system meets regulatory requirements.
 - Documentation:** The documentation that describes the system's architecture and operation.
 - Testing:** The testing process that verifies the system's functionality.
- Node 5:**
 - Application:** The application code that runs on the node.
 - Operating System:** The operating system that manages the hardware resources.
 - Network Interface:** The interface that connects the node to the network.
 - Database:** The database that stores the data.
 - Cache:** The cache that stores frequently accessed data.
 - Logging:** The logging mechanism that records system events.
 - Monitoring:** The monitoring system that tracks the node's performance.
 - Configuration:** The configuration files that define the node's settings.
 - Security:** The security mechanisms that protect the node from attacks.
 - Backup:** The backup system that creates copies of the data.
 - Recovery:** The recovery mechanism that restores the data after a failure.
 - Deployment:** The deployment process that installs the application on the node.
 - Upgrade:** The upgrade process that updates the application to a new version.
 - Migration:** The migration process that moves data from one node to another.
 - Scaling:** The scaling mechanism that adjusts the number of nodes to handle increasing load.
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