

APPLICATIONS OF GRID COMPUTING

Grid computing is a distributed architecture of a large number of computers connected to a network which do sharing with each other and many more resources. To name a few, memory storage and processing power are a few resources that users can leverage for completing certain tasks.

All the nodes on this network have authorized access and no other can access the network.

In the ideal grid computing scenario, every resource present is shared among the authorized computers turning them into supercomputers. Every node (individual computer) has access to massive storage and processing power.

DISTRIBUTED SUPERCOMPUTING



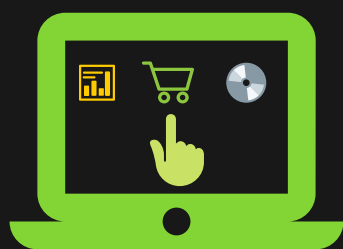
Distributed supercomputing is a grid computing network spread across different geographical areas, even different countries.

HIGH-THROUGHPUT SUPERCOMPUTING



High throughput tasks are those tasks wherein you need a large amount of processing power for extended amount of time.

ON-DEMAND SUPERCOMPUTING



On-demand supercomputing came into existence to overcome the problems that enterprises faced during fluctuating demand.

DATA INTENSIVE SUPERCOMPUTING



It is a kind of parallel computing wherein massive volume of data is divided into chunks of data which are then processed simultaneously.

COLLABORATIVE SUPERCOMPUTING



This kind of computing happens when one organization wants to collaborate with another to make use of its supercomputing abilities.