

Distributed Data Management

Winter Semester 2025/2026

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In this 14-week course, we discuss the foundations of distributed data management, viz., foundations of distributed databases, peer-to-peer systems, NoSQL/NewSQL systems, and modern cloud databases. We focus on a broad spectrum of concepts to paint the “big picture” and include important historical aspects along the way. Specifically we cover the following topics:

1 Foundations of Distributed Databases

In the first four lectures, we focus on the transition from classic relational databases to distributed databases and their architectures, such as mediator and federated databases. We discuss how data can be partitioned using vertical and horizontal partitioning (i.e., sharding), as well as different sharing architectures (including shared-disk and share-nothing architectures), and data allocation based on replication rules, using a practical example system in Lecture 2. In Lecture 3, we cover the basics of distributed query processing with respect to data localization and response time models. Finally, in Lecture 4, we discuss distributed transaction management, including the 2 Phase and 3 Phase Commit Protocols, distributed 2 Phase Locking, and showcase SAP HANA to illustrate different aspects of transaction processing on a real-world database.

2 Peer-to-Peer Systems

While the first part of the course focuses on distributed databases that retain all the transaction guarantees relational databases provide, we focus on the opposite case and discuss peer-to-peer (P2P) systems in the second part. The first lecture in this part introduces the foundations of P2P networks in terms of their structure as overlay networks and in terms of query mechanisms (flooding) and their limits. As a showcase, we illustrate how Bitcoin’s underlying P2P architecture works and how this architecture enables a Byzantine Agreement (also covered in more detail in the third part of the course). The second lecture introduces Distributed Hash Tables (DHTs) to construct structured P2P networks. In the third lecture of this part, we discuss different network models, including Erdős-Rényi random graphs, Watts-Strogatz graphs for small-world networks, and Barabási-Albert graphs for scale-free networks. The last two lectures of this part discuss content provisioning (including BitTorrent, Kademlia, and the InterPlanetary File System) and durability aspects of structured P2P networks, i.e., load balancing and replication in DHTs, including a showcase of LOCKSS and CLOCKSS.

3 Cloud-Age Distributed Systems

The final part of the course bridges the first two parts and introduces modern distributed data processing and cloud databases. In the first lecture, we discuss the CAP and PACELC theorems along with BASE transactions and different consistency levels. Furthermore, we introduce Byzantine agreements for finding consensus in environments with potentially malicious nodes and classic consensus algorithms for fault-tolerant replication, viz., Paxos and Raft. The second and third lectures introduce NoSQL and NewSQL systems, respectively, and showcase different system families, including Amazon Dynamo (and DynamoDB), Google Bigtable and successors, Google Spanner, and CockroachDB. In the fourth lecture, we focus on cloud computing in conjunction with databases and showcase Snowflake as a cloud analytical database. The final lecture is dedicated to distributed data processing.

4 Literature

The course is based in part on textbooks but for the most part on research papers. Some research papers are explained in depth, some only cursory referenced, and some are reading hints and optional readings. The whole bibliography is depicted in the following.

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