Chapter 7

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The design of Thai Airways International's computer system using System network Architecture will provide the great enchanced capability to distribute processing among a large number of data processing host. SNA benefits, for example, possibilities to connect any terminal to any application, sharing of data base, sharing of CPU utilization is the major view point of the advantage that SNA provides. At present, however, we have no good criteria by which to determine when distributed processing makes good long term economic sense, frequently it is difficult even to see if distributed processing is feasible in a given application situation because of the complexities introduced by data bases and application logic.

Since ACP/TPF supports SNA network in a single domain resource, it is not too difficult to add the ACP/TPF to the existing SNA network that was already designed in chapter 5.

At the end of 1984, SITA network will support SDLC 3270 and public data network, by this times, the ACP/TPF system can be upgraded to support multi domain resource. The terminals which are connected to ACP/TPF can logon any system in the network, for examples, CICS/VS or VM system. The objectives of putting ACP/TPF in the SNA network is made at the end of 1983 because SITA had just annouced his own Advanced Network which is possible to connect to SDLC or HDLC link via X.25 recommendation. So the design of SNA system including ACP/TPF is given in the Appendix B.

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