4.1.1.1 Hardware Platform

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In Distributed System, each Network Node in the Node Network is associated with a Computer Architecture. As a consequence, a requirement of the distributed system is to specifically identify the computer architectures which are permitted

- Embedded Systems
- Servers
- Desktops
- Handheld Computers
- Supercomputers

Embedded CPU architectures

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- arm ARM, sARM architecture (32-bit)ARM64 (64/32-bit)
- avr Atmel's AVR architecture
- pic Microchip's PIC architecture
- msp430 Texas Instruments's MSP430 architecture
- mcs-51 Intel's 8051 architecture
- z80 Zilog's Z80 architecture
- superh Hitachi's SuperH architecture

- Power Architecture (formerly PowerPC)
- EnSilica's eSi-RISC architecture
- Milkymist architecture
- Inmos' Transputer architectures

* Western Design Center's 65816 architecture */

Microcomputer CPU architectures

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- Pre-x86
- x86 Intel's IA-32 architecture, also called x86-32×86-64 with AMD's AMD64 and Intel's Intel 64 version of it
- Motorola's 6800 and 68000 architectures
- MOS Technology's 6502 architecture
- Zilog's Z80 architecture

- Power Architecture (formerly POWER and PowerPC)
- ARM'sARM (32-bit) (previously Advanced RISC Machines ARM, originally Acorn's RISC Machine) and StrongARM /XScale architecturesARM64 (64/32-bit)
- Renesas RX CPU architecture - Combination of RISC and CISC architectures

Workstation/Ser ver CPU Architectures

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- DEC's Alpha architecture
- HP's PA-RISC architecture
- Power Architecture (formerly POWER and PowerPC)
- Intel's Itanium architecture (formerly IA-64)
- MIPS Computer Systems Inc.'s MIPS architecture
- Oracle's (formerly Sun Microsystems's) SPARC architecture

Mini/Mainframe CPU architectures

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- Burroughs large systems architecture (1961–present) currently supported in the Unisys ClearPath/MCP series.
- IBM's System/360, System/370, ESA/390 and z/Architecture (1964–present)
- DEC's PDP-8 architecture, the successor PDP-11 architecture, and its final form, the VAX architecture
- UNIVAC 1100/2200 series architecture (currently supported by Unisys ClearPath IX computers)
- MIL-STD-1750A - the U.S.'s military standard computer
- AP-101 - the space shuttle's computer

Mixed-core CPU architectures

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- IBM's Cell architecture (a general purpose architecture that uses a POWER4 based core and 8 RISC based co-processors)
- CAS's Loongson
- Parallax Propeller, a 160 MIPS multicore microcontroller with eight 32-bit RISC cores.