What is claimed is:

1. A method for managing data units broadcast from a data feed without requiring re-transmission by a source of the data feed, the method including:

at a first node (10A-Z) in a network (30), receiving at least a portion of a data feed (14) including a plurality of data units;

at a second node (10A-Z) in the network, receiving at least a portion of the data feed;

identifying (44) an interruption in receiving the data feed at the first node;

characterised in that the method further comprises:

determining (46) an extent of a data lacuna extending between a last data unit received by the first node prior to the interruption and a first data unit received by the first node after the interruption; and

sending (48) a request from the first node for results saved by the second node, the results saved by the second node corresponding to the data lacuna.

2. The method of claim 1, further including, prior to identifying the interruption, processing data units in the data feed at the first node to save results corresponding to the data units at the first node, and processing data units in the data feed at the second node to save results corresponding to the data units at the second node.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein processing a data unit to save a result corresponding to the data unit includes durably storing a representation of the data unit.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the representation of the first data unit is an exact copy of the first data unit; or the representation of the first data unit is a compressed representation of the first data unit.

5. The method of claim 1, further including, at the first node, receiving the results saved by the second node corresponding to the data lacuna, and saving the results at the first node.

6. The method of claim 1, further including:

at the first node, saving a first result based on a first data unit from the data feed at the first node,

at the second node, saving results based on data from the data feed at the second node, the results including the first result, a second result, and a third result, the second result being based on a second data unit, and the third result being based on a third data unit, wherein the second data unit is received after the first data unit and before the third data unit,

wherein determining an extent of a data lacuna includes

at the first node, after the interruption, receiving the third data unit,

at the first node, identifying that the first data unit is the last data unit received prior to the interruption, and

at the first node, identifying existence of a data lacuna extending between the first data unit and the third data unit.

7. The method of claim 6, further including, at the first node, receiving the results saved by the second node corresponding to the data lacuna, and saving the results, including the second result, at the first node.

8. The method of claim 1, further including, prior to sending a request from the first node, selecting the second node from among a plurality of nodes, all of which are being streamed the data feed.

9. The method of claim 1, further including receiving a request from a client in communication with the first node.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the request from the client identifies one or more data units associated with the request.

11. The method of claim 10, further including sending the request from the first node for results saved by the second node in response to determining that at least one of the data units identified by the request from the client is in the data lacuna.

12. The method of claim 9, further including, after receiving the results saved by the second node, responding to the request from the client.

13. The method of claim 9, further including responding to the request from the client to redirect the request to the second node.

14. Software stored in a non-transitory form on a computer-readable medium, for managing data units broadcast from a data feed without requiring re-transmission by a source of the data feed, the software including instructions for:

causing a first node (10A-Z) in a network (30) to receive at least a portion of a data feed (14) including a plurality of data units;

causing a second node (10A-Z) in the network to receive the data feed;

causing the first node to identify (44) an interruption in receiving the data feed;

characterised in that the software further includes instructions for:

causing the first node to determine (46) an extent of a data lacuna extending between a last data unit received by the first node prior to the interruption and a first data unit received by the first node after the interruption; and

causing the first node to send (48), to the second node that has also been receiving at least a portion of the data feed, a request for results saved by the second node, the results saved by the second node corresponding to the data lacuna.

15. A system for managing data units broadcast from a data feed without requiring re-transmission by a source of the data feed, the system including:

a plurality of nodes (10A-Z), with at least a first node and a second node each including:

means for receiving at least a portion of a data feed (14) including a plurality of data units, and

means for processing the data feed, the processing including: identifying (44) an interruption in receiving the data feed,

characterised in that the processing further includes:

determining (46) an extent of a data lacuna extending between a last data unit received by the node prior to the interruption and a first data unit received by the node after the interruption, and sending (48) a request to another node for results saved by the other node, the results saved by the other node corresponding to the data lacuna.

16. A system according to claim 15 wherein:

the means for receiving at least a portion of a data feed is a network interface configured to receive at least a portion of a data feed including a plurality of data units, and

the means for processing the data feed is processing circuitry configured to process the data feed.