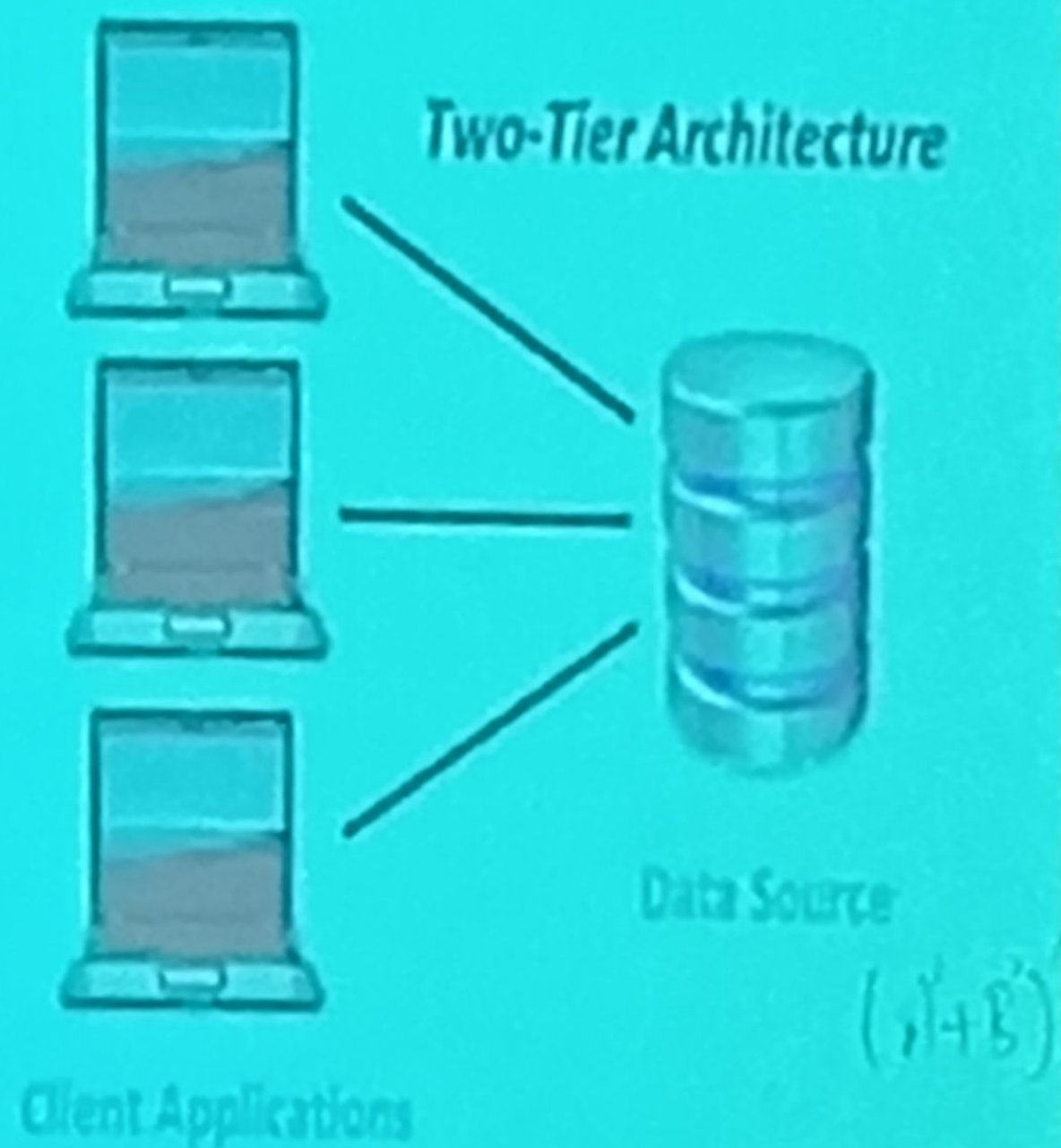


2-TIER ARCHITECTURE

- It is client-server architecture
- Direct communication
- Run faster(tight coupled)



ADVANTAGES

- Suitable for environments where business rules do not change frequently
- number of users are limited

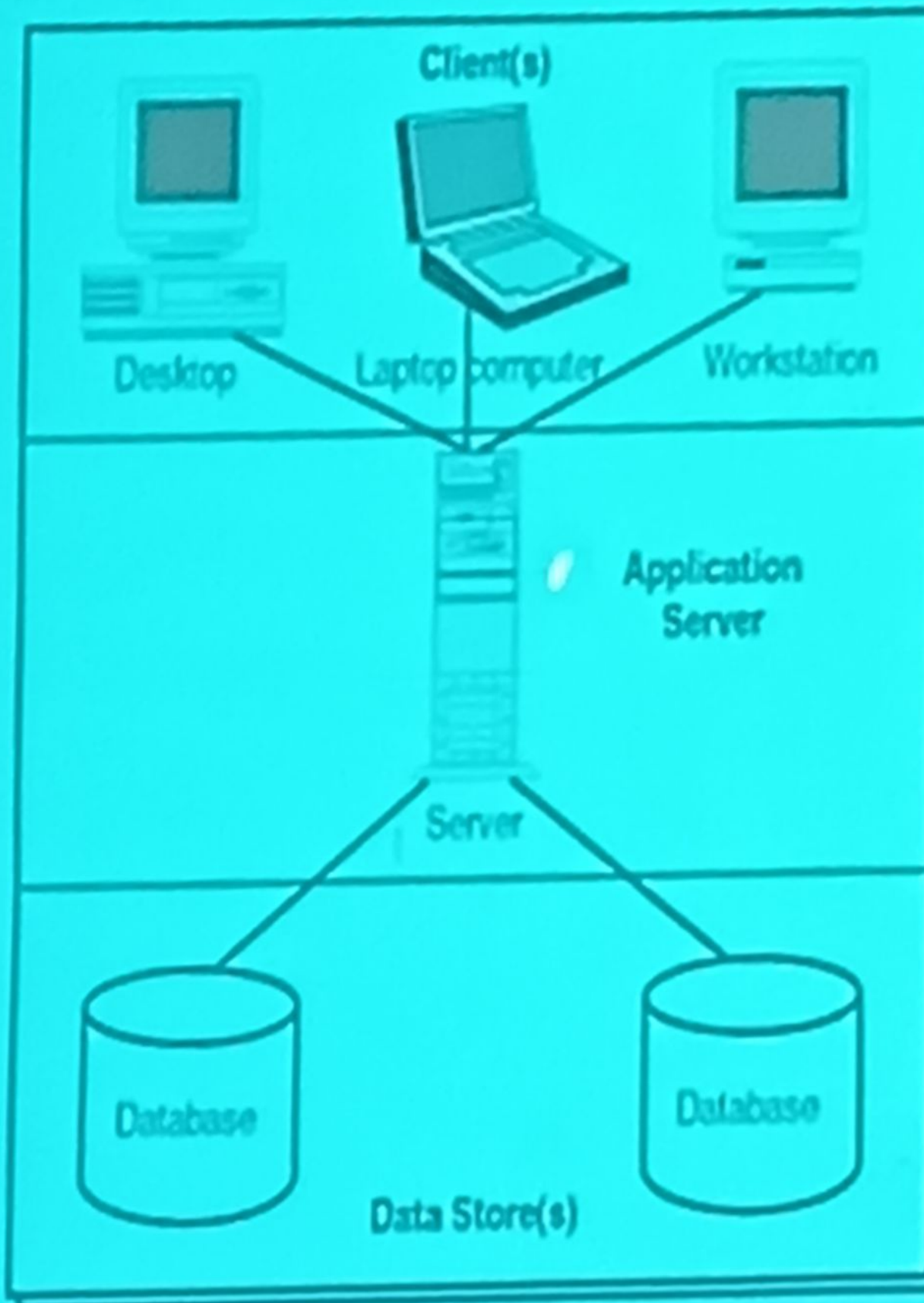
DISADVANTAGES

- Useless for large scale organizations
- Only a limited number of clients can access

Advantages Disadvantages

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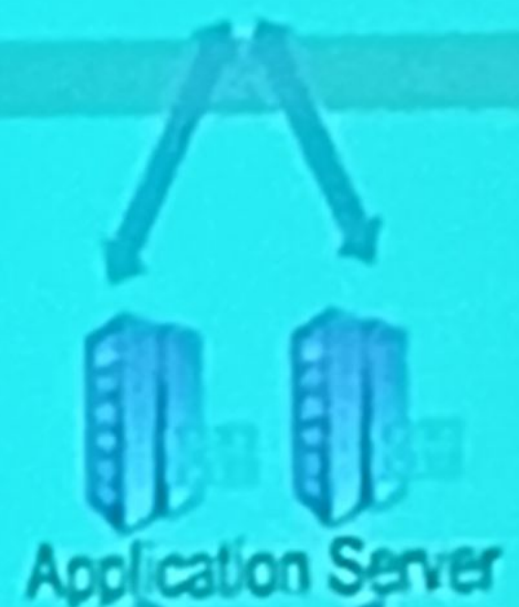


3-Tier Architecture

Client Tier



Business Logic Tier



Database Tier



Three Tier Architecture

ADVANTAGES

- Efficiency
- Security
- Scalability
- Flexible

DISADVANTAGES

- More complex structure
- More difficult to setup and maintain
- Expensive

Advantages

Disadvantages

- Instance: The collection of information currently stored in the database at the particular period.
- Schema: The overall design of the database that is not expected to change frequently. The schema includes the description of tables, their fields, data types, constraints, and relationships between tables.
- Metadata: Data about data. Example of metadata for a document might include a collection of information like the owner, file size, the date on which document was created, and keywords to describe the document
- Data dictionary: A special file that stores metadata.

Common terms used in DBMS

- What is the difference between RDBMS and OODBMS?
- RDBMS and OODBMS are database management systems. RDBMS uses tables to represent data and their relationships whereas OODBMS represents data in form of objects similar to Object Oriented Programming. OODBMS handles large and complex data.

(1+8)