# Web Architectures and Principles

Disclaimer: вы смотрите просто запись лекции, это HE специально подготовленный видеокурс!



### Multitier / three-tier architecture

Tier 1

Interface 1

Tier 2

Interface 2

•

Tier N

Presentation tier

Logic tier

#### Multitier / three-tier architecture

Is responsible for data input/output (and some underlying operations).

Presentation tier

Is responsible for commands processing, calculations, decision making, etc.

Logic tier

Is responsible for data storage, data persistence, some data processing.

#### Multitier / three-tier architecture

This is an EXTREMELY primitive representation. It's almost incorrect. Still, it gives some basic understanding...

Web browser

Presentation tier

Web server and application server

Logic tier

**DBMS** 

#### Closer to real-life (but not simpler)

Web browser

Client-side app part

Web server

Application server

**Utilities** 

Server-side app part

**DBMS** 

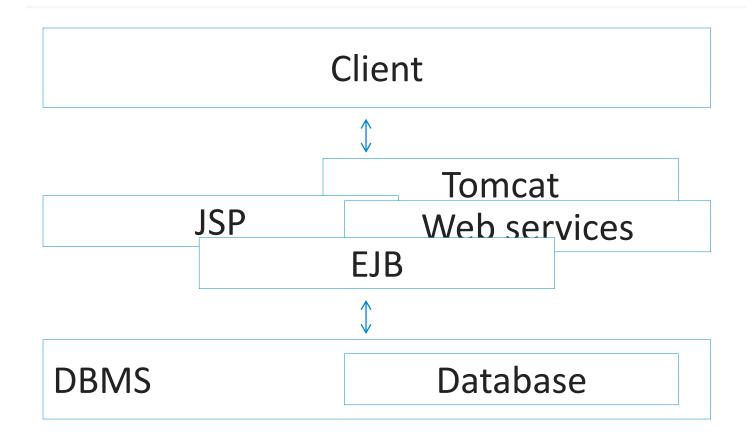
Data storage

Most of these components may communicate with each other, with OS, other services and applications, and so on... So, the N-tier architecture is not applicable here "directly".

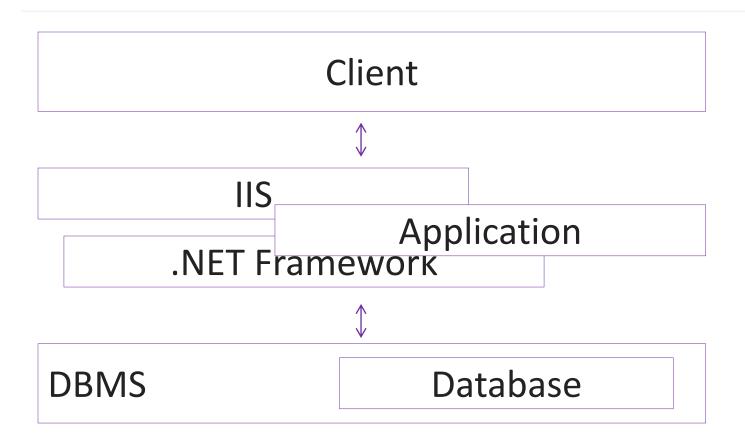
Presentation tier

Logic tier

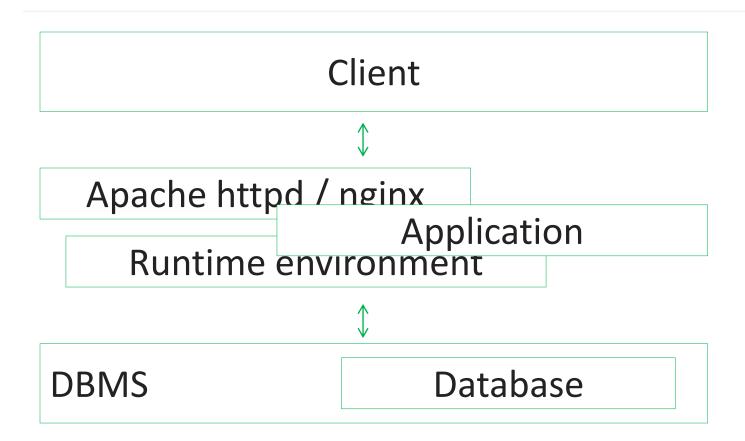
## Finally: Java



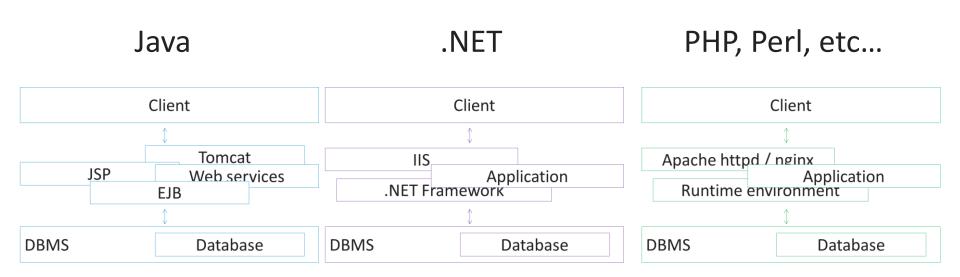
Finally: .NET



Finally: PHP, Perl, Python, Ruby, etc...



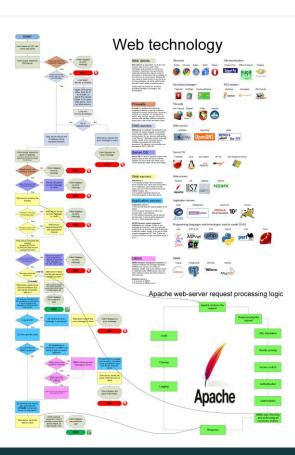
Finally: all at once



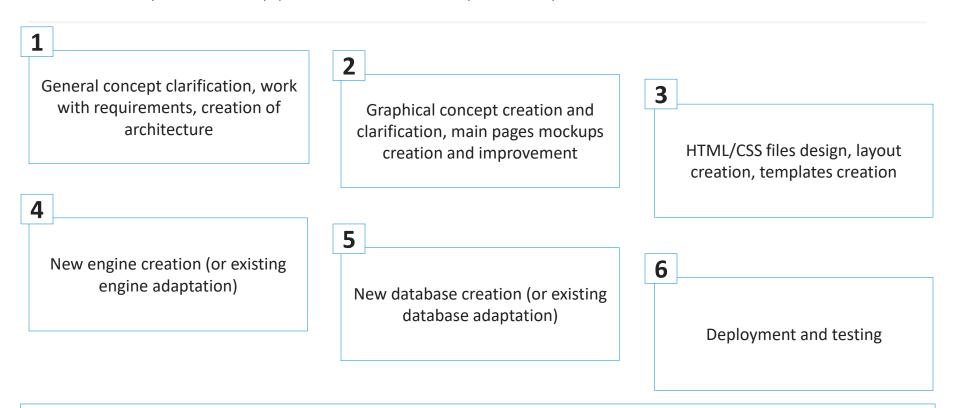
Yes, there are implementation differences and other specifics. Still, today in most cases general approach is almost the same for most common technology stacks.

### So, how does it work?

See the full-size image in handouts ©.



### And finally – web application development process overview



And remember that in most cases all these stages will be repeated iteratively...

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