**Explanation of Each Layer:**

1. **Client Tier**:
   * This tier interacts with the end users. It could be a web browser, mobile app, or any other client application that sends requests to the server.
2. **Presentation Layer (Web Container)**:
   * This layer handles the user interface and user interactions.
   * **Technologies**: JSP (JavaServer Pages), Servlets, HTML, CSS, JavaScript.
   * **Functionality**: Generates dynamic content, handles user inputs, and manages sessions.
3. **Business Logic Layer (EJB Container)**:
   * This layer contains the core business logic of the application.
   * **Technologies**: EJB (Enterprise JavaBeans).
   * **Functionality**: Processes user requests, performs business operations, and enforces business rules.
4. **Data Access Layer**:
   * This layer is responsible for accessing and manipulating data.
   * **Technologies**: JDBC, ORM frameworks (e.g., Hibernate).
   * **Functionality**: Connects to the database, executes queries, and handles data transactions.
5. **Data Layer**:
   * This layer stores the application's data.
   * **Technologies**: Relational databases (e.g., MySQL, Oracle).
   * **Functionality**: Stores and retrieves data, ensures data integrity, and supports transactional operations.

**How They Interact:**

1. **Client Tier** sends a request to the **Presentation Layer**.
2. The **Presentation Layer** processes the request and forwards it to the **Business Logic Layer**.
3. The **Business Logic Layer** performs the required operations and may interact with the **Data Access Layer** to retrieve or store data.
4. The **Data Access Layer** communicates with the **Data Layer** (database) to execute the necessary data operations.
5. The results are sent back up through the layers to the **Client Tier**.