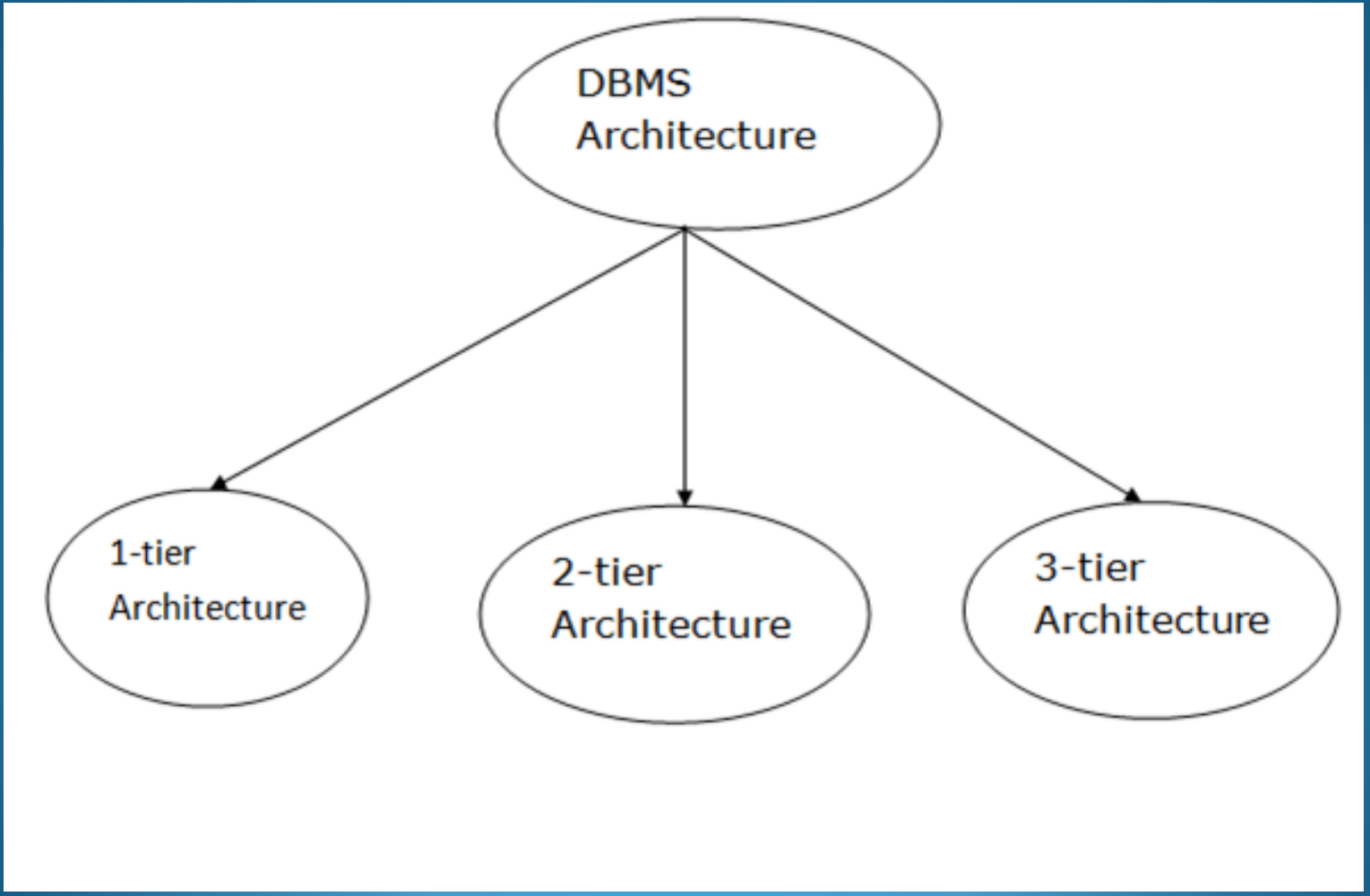
DBMS architecture



1-Tier Architecture

- In this architecture, the database is directly available to the user. It means the user can directly access the database.
- Any changes done here will directly be done on the database itself.
- The 1-Tier architecture is used for development of the local application, where programmers can directly communicate with the database for the quick response.

2-Tier Architecture

- The 2-Tier architecture is same as basic client-server. In the two-tier architecture, applications on the client end can directly communicate with the database at the server side.
- The user interfaces and application programs are run on the client-side.
- The server side is responsible to provide the functionalities like: query processing and transaction management.
- To communicate with the DBMS, client-side application establishes a connection with the server side.

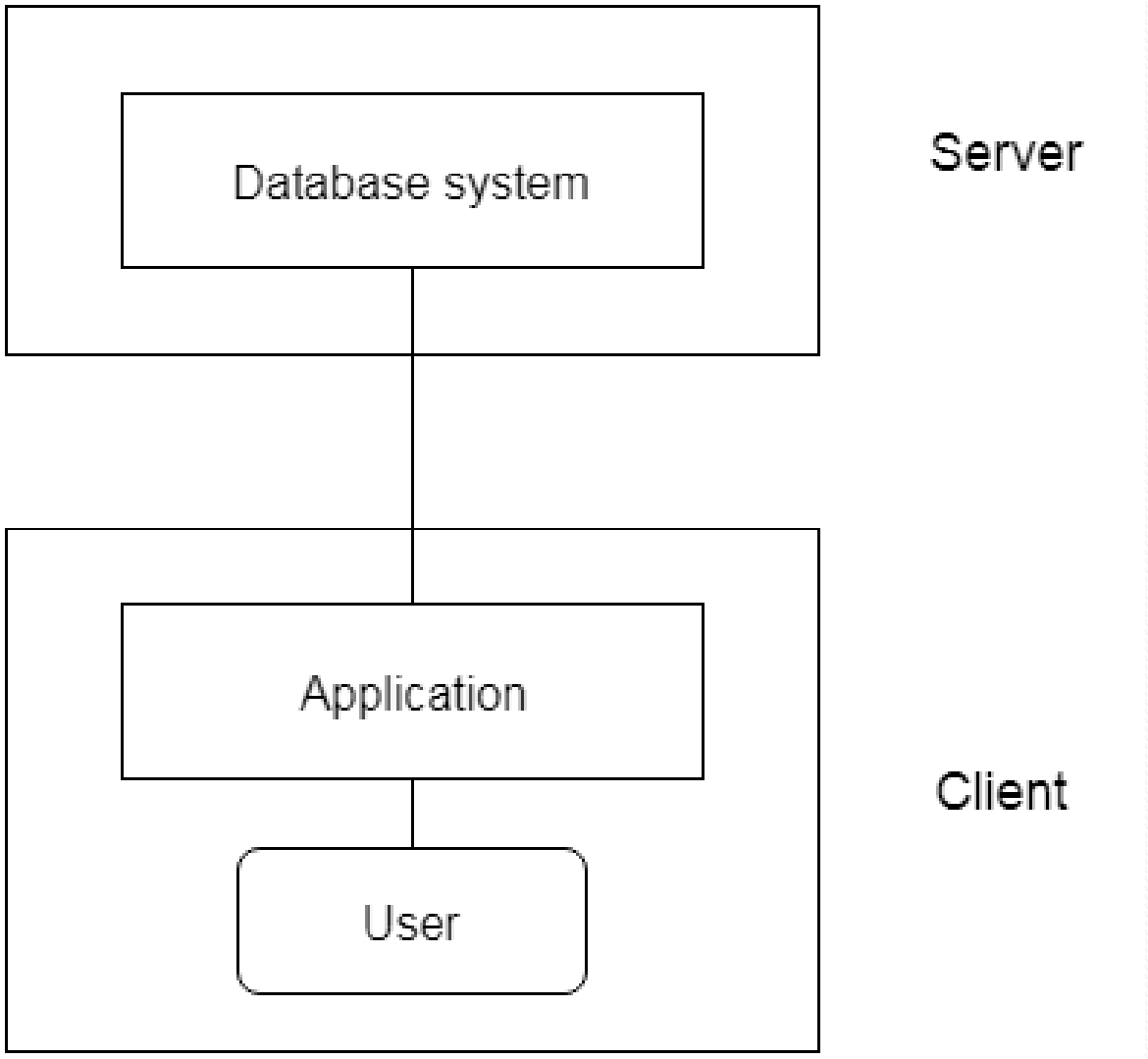


Fig. 2 tier architecture

3-Tier Architecture

- The 3-Tier architecture contains another layer between the client and server. In this architecture, client can't directly communicate with the server.
- The application on the client-end interacts with an application server which further communicates with the database system.
- End user has no idea about the existence of the database beyond the application server. The database also has no idea about any other user beyond the application.
- The 3-Tier architecture is used in case of large web application.

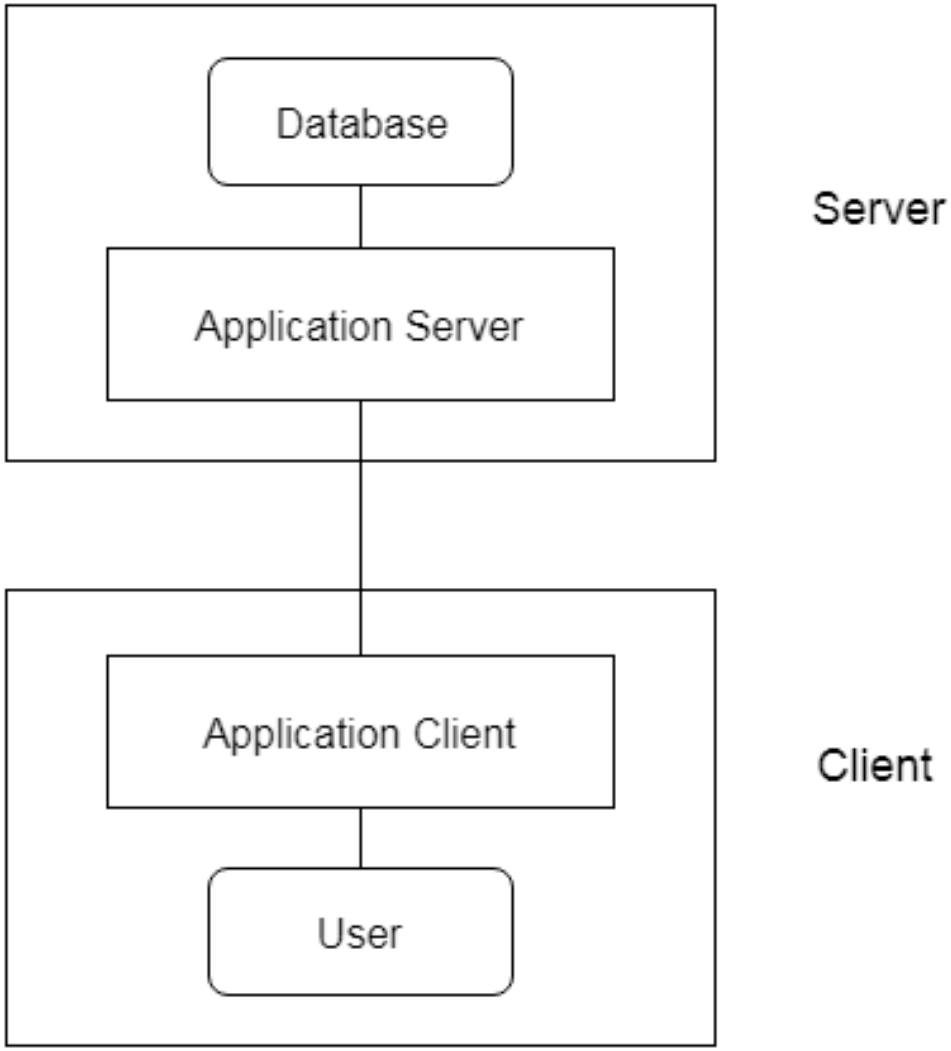


Fig. 3 tier architecture