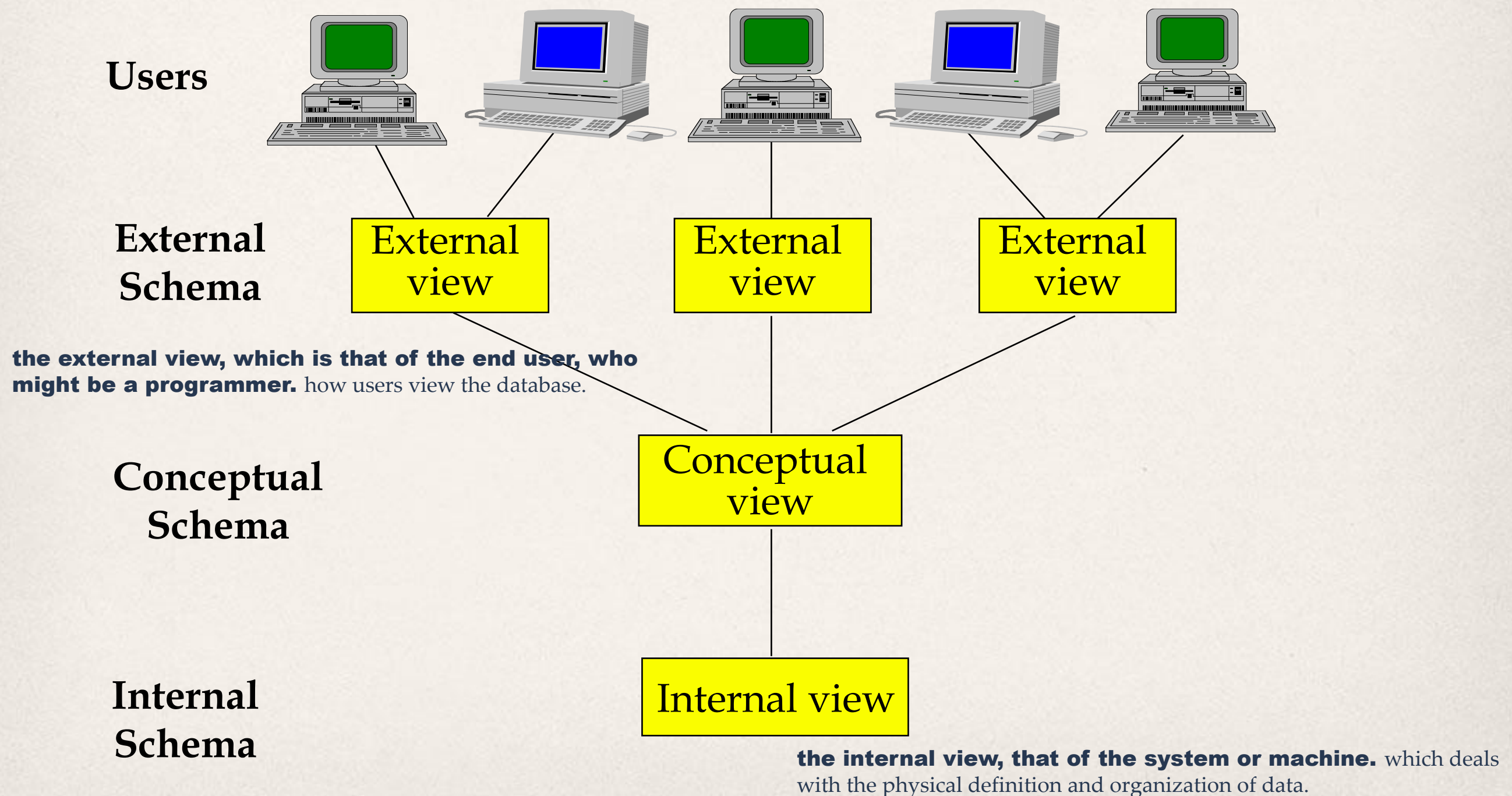


Architecture

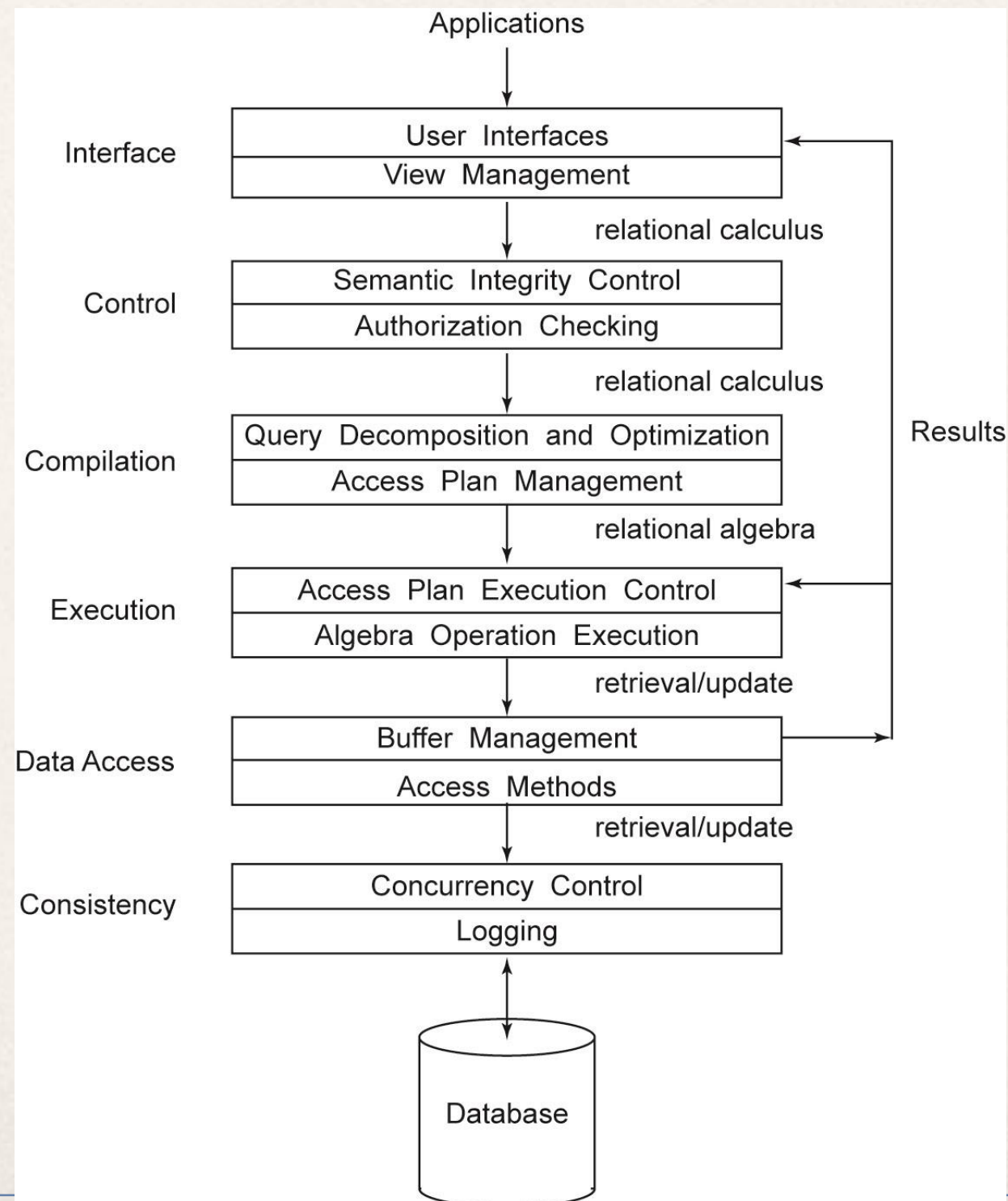
- Defines the structure of the system
 - components identified
 - functions of each component defined
 - interrelationships and interactions between components defined

The specification of the architecture of a system requires identification of the various modules, with their interfaces and interrelationships, in terms of the data and control flow through the system.

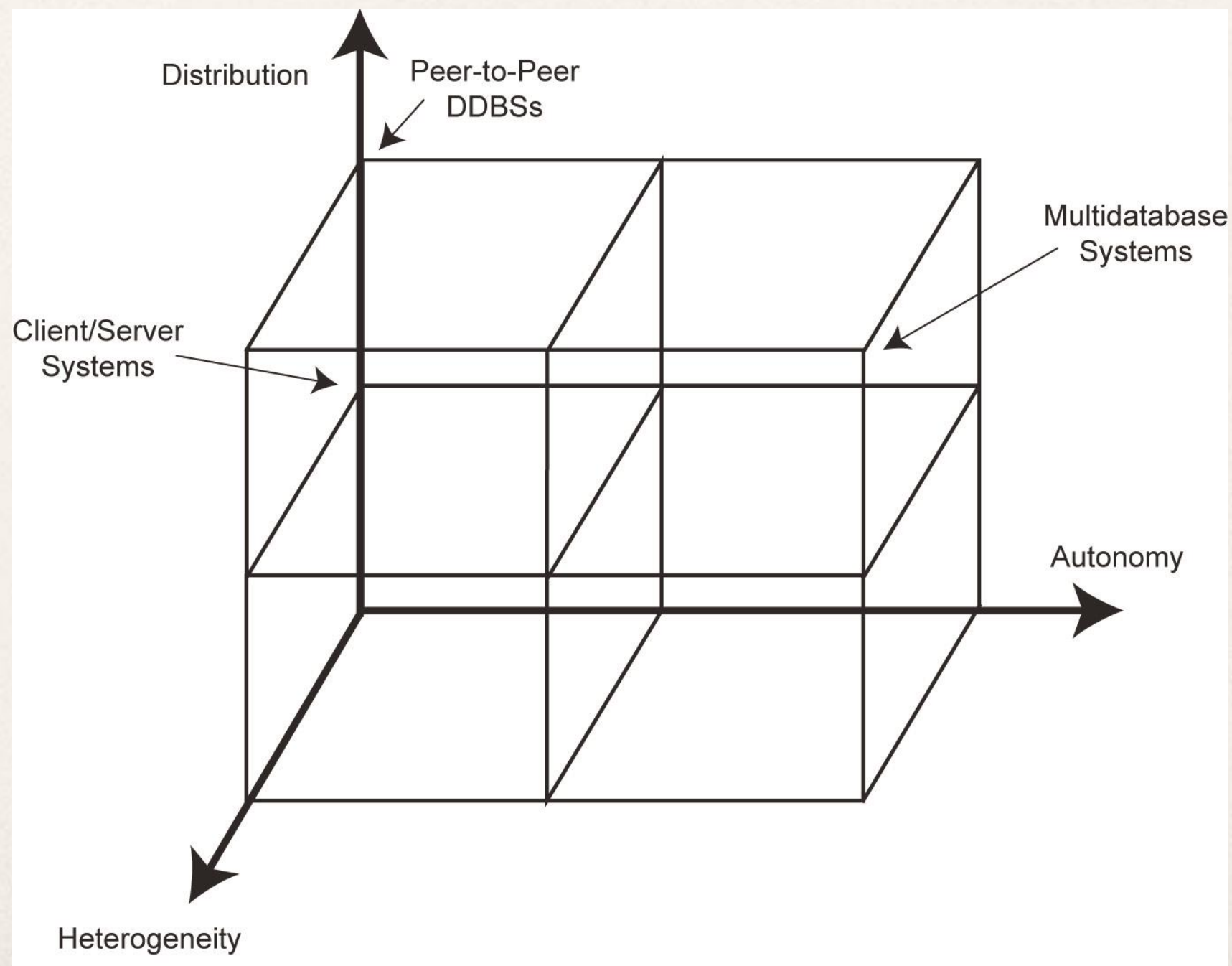
ANSI/SPARC Architecture



Generic DBMS Architecture



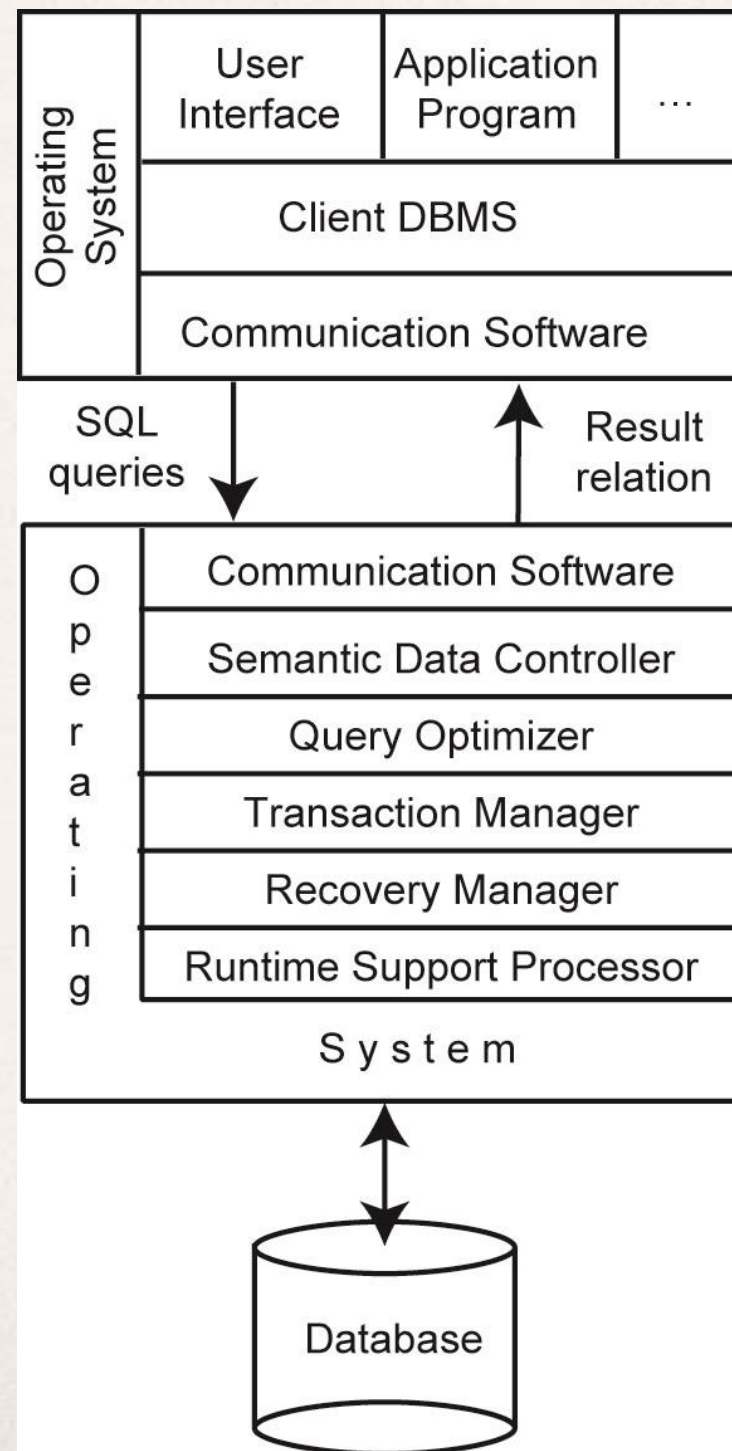
DBMS Implementation Alternatives



Dimensions of the Problem

- Distribution
 - Whether the components of the system are located on the same machine or not
- Heterogeneity
 - Various levels (hardware, communications, operating system)
 - DBMS important one
 - ♦ data model, query language, transaction management algorithms
- Autonomy
 - Not well understood and most troublesome
 - Various versions
 - ♦ Design autonomy: Ability of a component DBMS to decide on issues related to its own design.
 - ♦ Communication autonomy: Ability of a component DBMS to decide whether and how to communicate with other DBMSs.
 - ♦ Execution autonomy: Ability of a component DBMS to execute local operations in any manner it wants to.

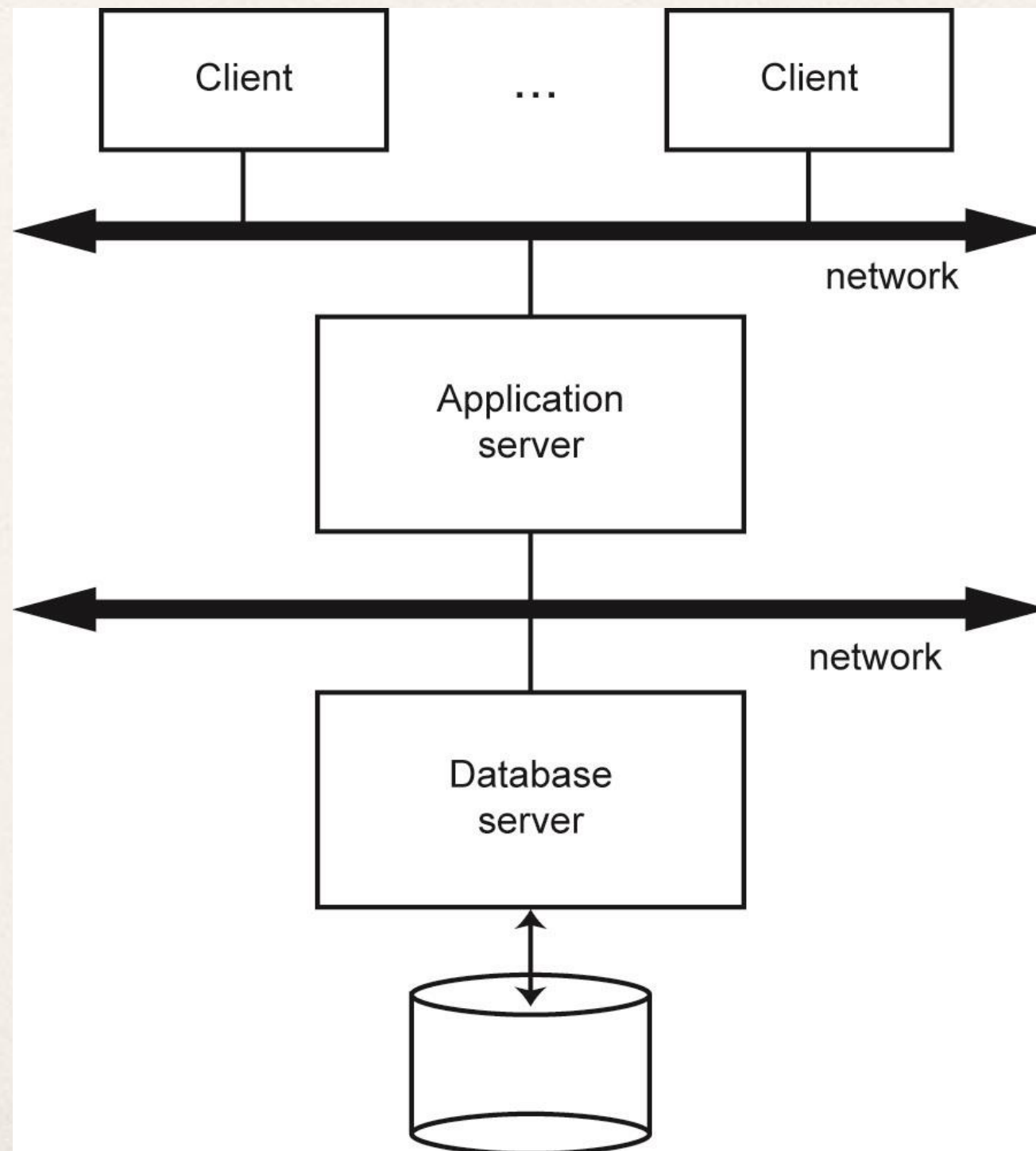
Client/Server Architecture



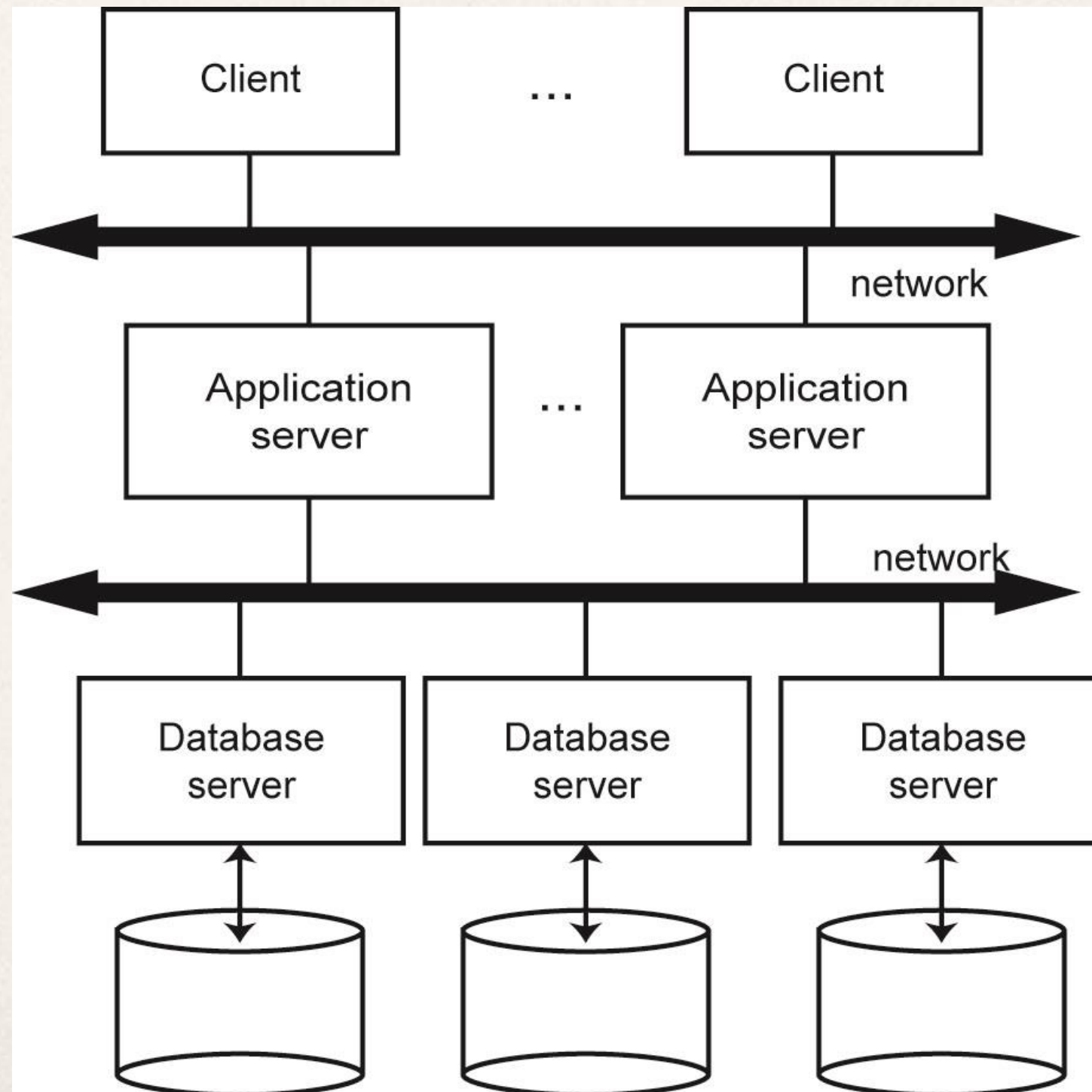
Advantages of Client-Server Architectures

- More efficient division of labor
- Horizontal and vertical scaling of resources
- Better price/performance on client machines
- Ability to use familiar tools on client machines
- Client access to remote data (via standards)
- Full DBMS functionality provided to client workstations
- Overall better system price/performance

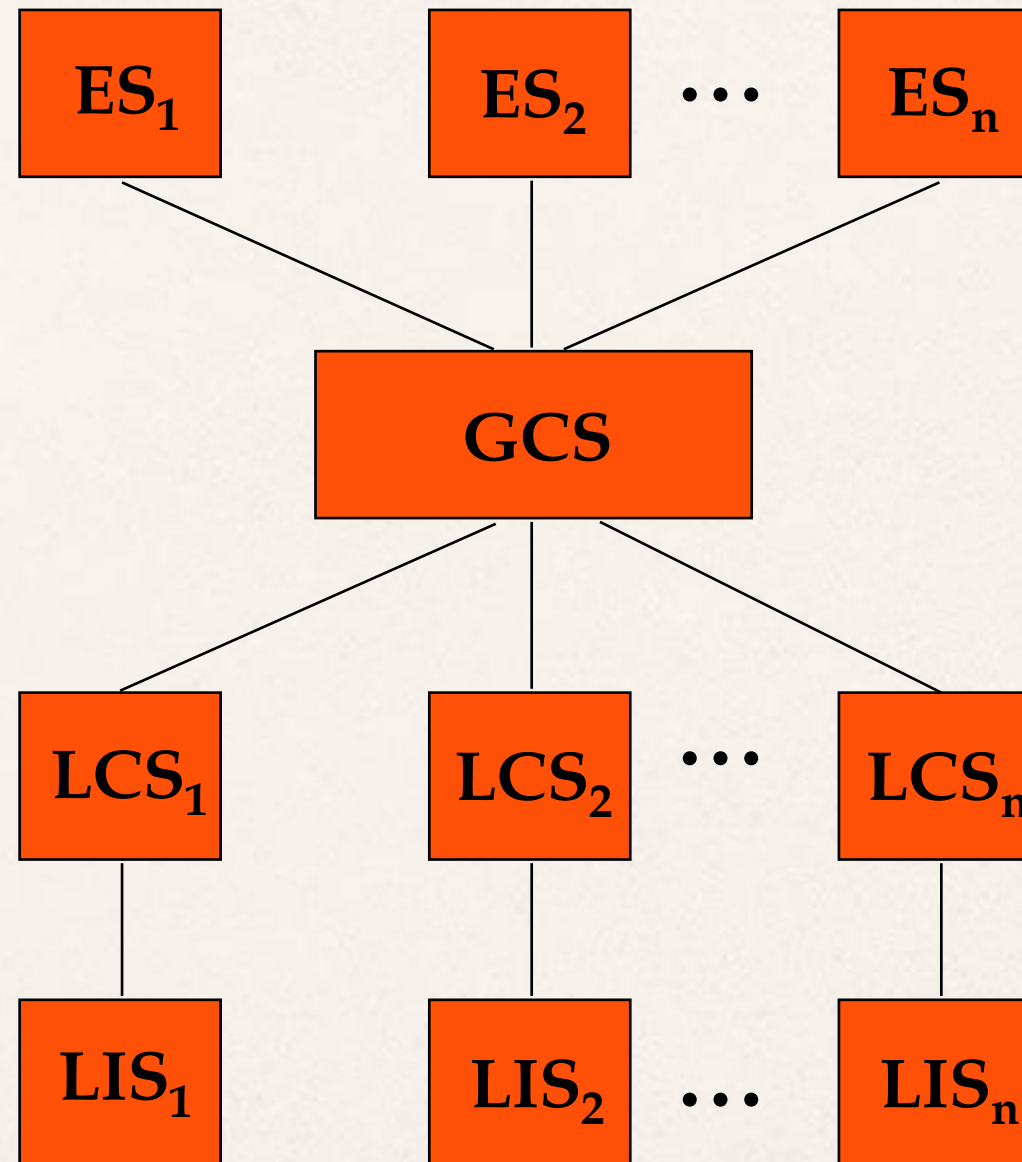
Database Server



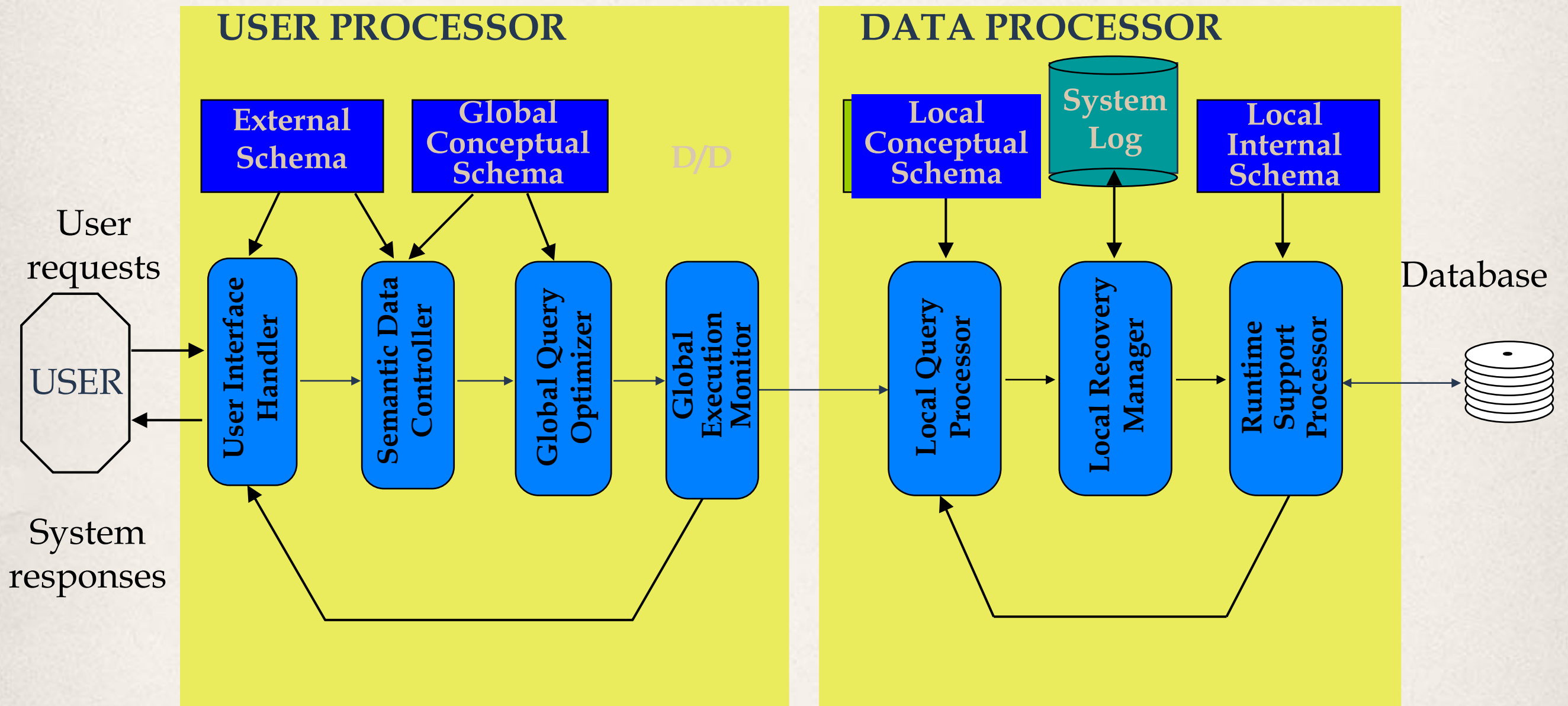
Distributed Database Servers



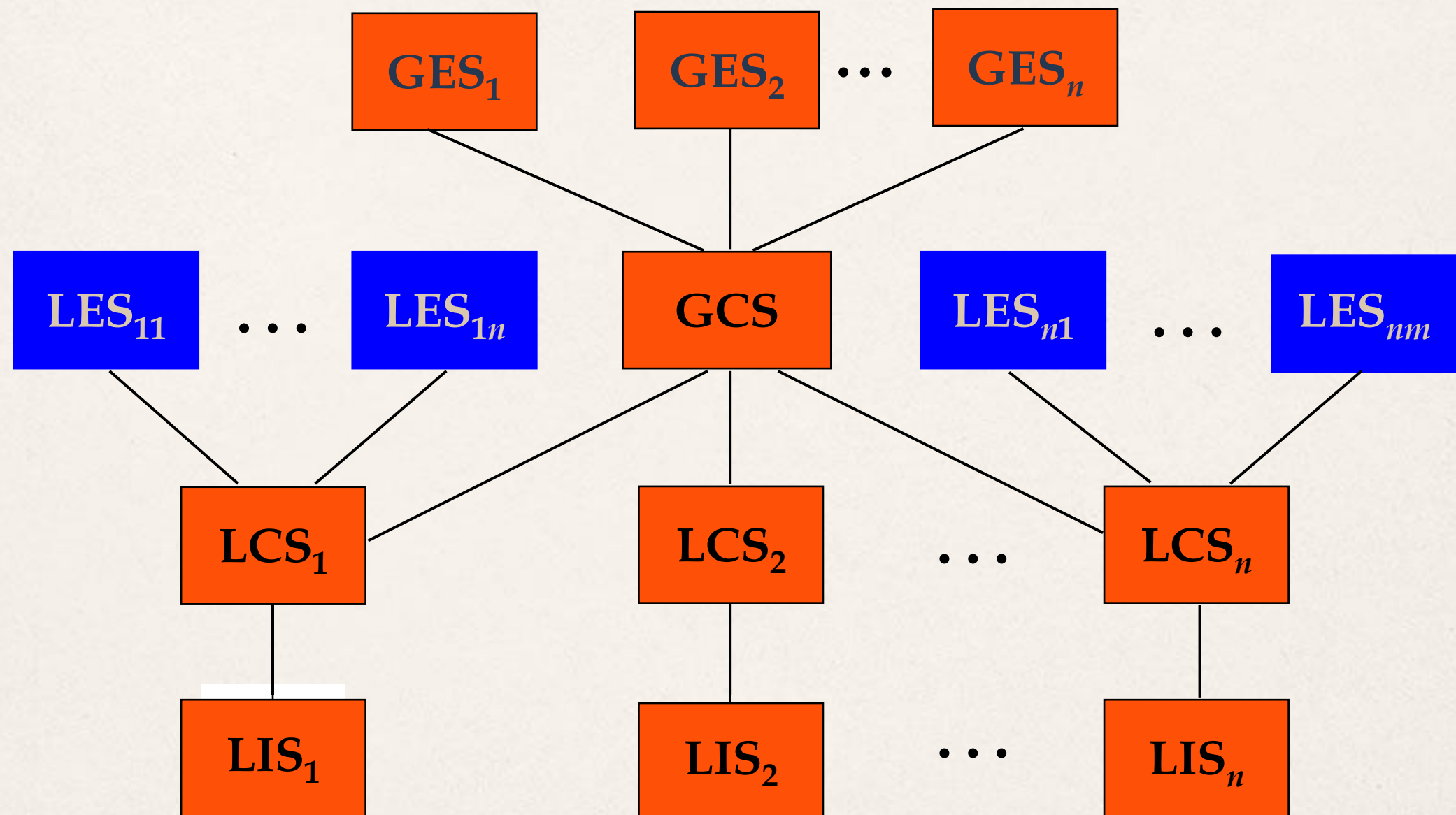
Datalogical Distributed DBMS Architecture



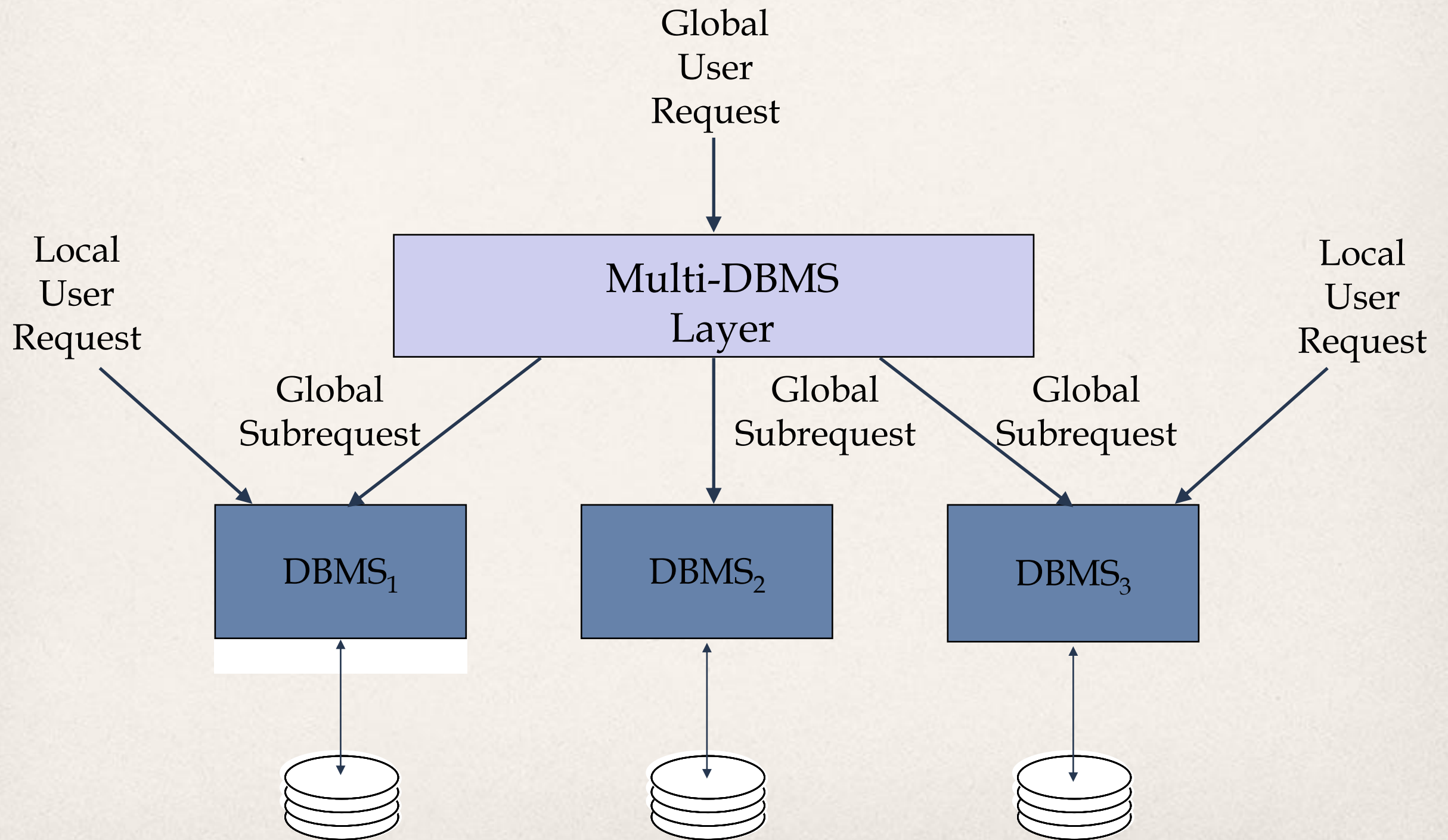
Peer-to-Peer Component Architecture



Datalogical Multi-DBMS Architecture



MDBS Components & Execution



Mediator/Wrapper Architecture

