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| Name | Layered Architecture |
| Description | Organizes the system into layers with related functionality associated with each layer. A layer provides services to the layer above it so the lowest-level layers represent core services that are likely to be used throughout the system. |
| Benefits | Easy to understand that layer communicates with adjacent layer. For instance, we can intuitively find out that ‘Login’ which is on user interface management layer(2nd layer) is related to ‘Security Management’ which is on functionality layer. |
| Drawbacks | It is confusing to find the right levels of abstraction. For example, ‘Exchange a message’, which is on 2nd layer, includes some functionality factors. As it is normally on 3rd layer, ‘Exchange a message’ should be placed on 3rd layer. But messaging is too ambiguous to put 3rd layer because its properties are also into 2nd layer. |

