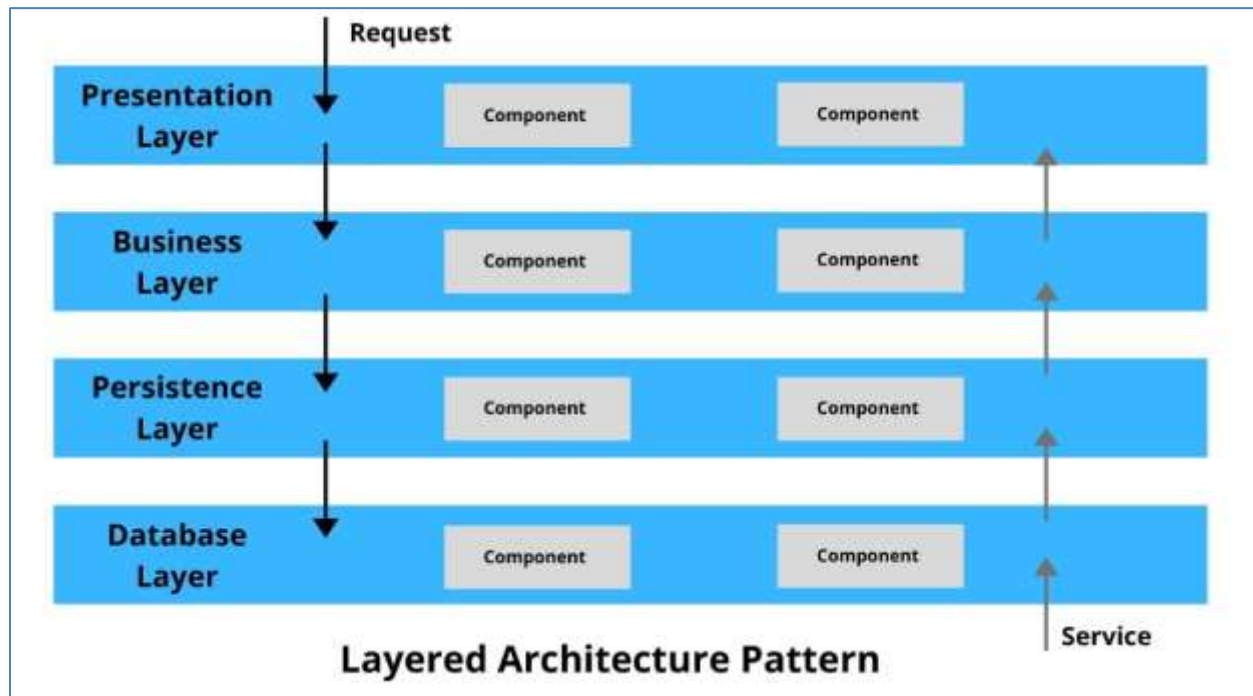


5 layers in software architecture



Here are five main layers in software architecture:

1. Presentation layer

The presentation layer, also called the UI layer, handles the interactions that users have with the software. It's the most visible layer and defines the application's overall look and presentation to the end-users. This is the tier that's most accessible, which anyone can use from their client device, like a desktop, laptop, mobile phone or tablet.

2. Application layer

The application layer handles the main programs of the architecture. It includes the code definitions and most basic functions of the developed application. This is the layer that programmers spend most of their time in when working on the software. You can use this layer to implement specific coordination logic that doesn't align exactly with either the presentation or business layer.

3. Business layer

The business layer, also called the domain layer, is where the application's business logic operates. Business logic is a collection of rules that tell the system how to run an application, based on the organization's guidelines. This layer essentially determines the behavior of the entire application. After one action finishes, it tells the application what to do next.

4. Persistence layer

The persistence layer, also called the data access layer, acts as a protective layer. It contains the code that's necessary to access the database layer. This layer also holds the set of codes that allow you to manipulate various aspects of the database, such as connection details and SQL statements.

5. Database layer

The database layer is where the system stores all the data. It's the lowest tier in the software architecture and houses not only data but indexes and tables as well. Search, insert, update and delete operations occur here frequently. Application data can store in a file server or database server, revealing crucial data but keeping data storage and retrieval procedures hidden.