

# multi tier client server architecture

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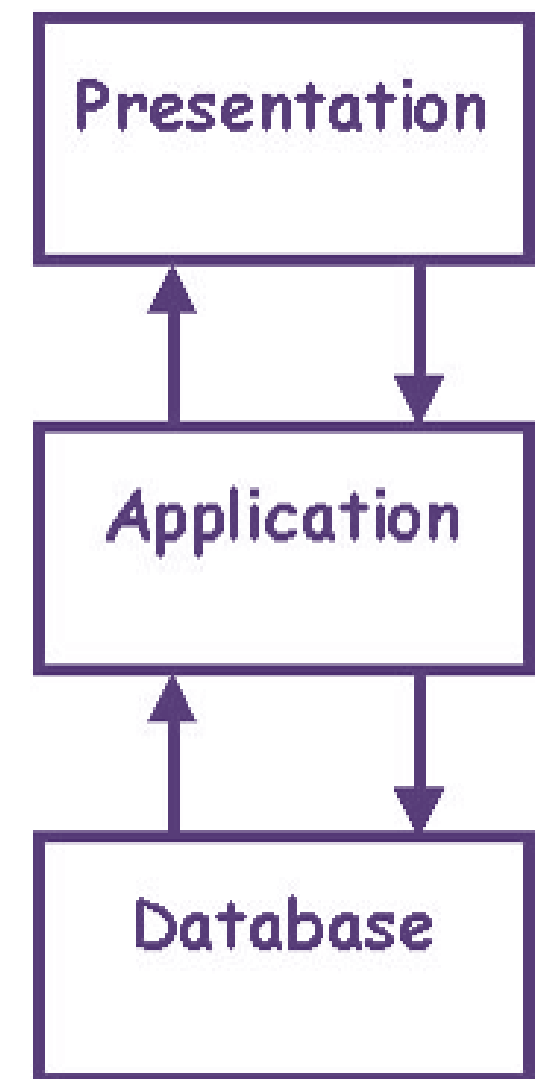
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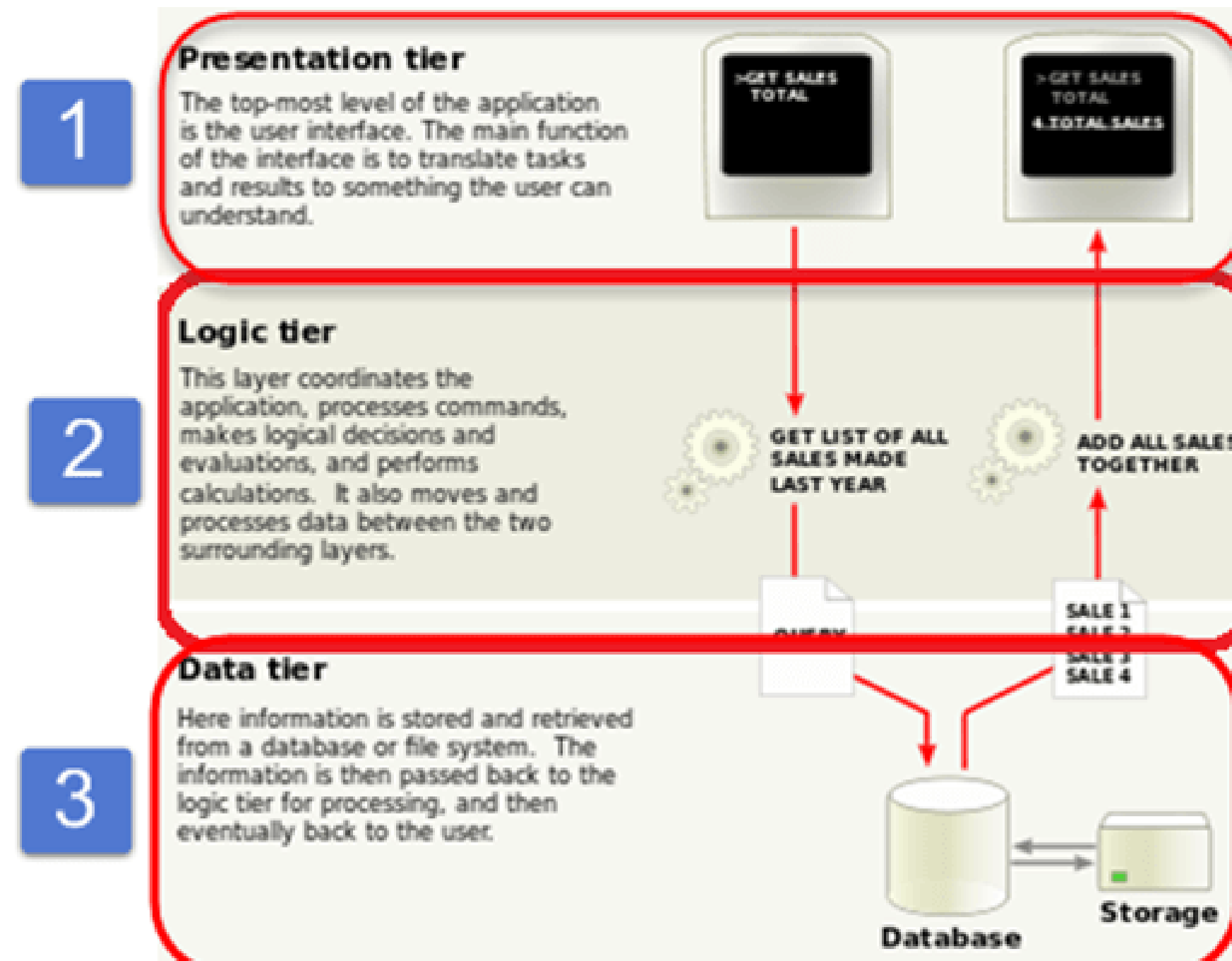
Multi-Tier Architecture (often referred to as n-tier architecture) or multilayered architecture is a client–server architecture in which presentation, application processing and data management functions are physically separated. The most widespread use of multitier architecture is the three-tier architecture.

These three layers can be further subdivided into different sub-layers depending on the requirements.



# Three-tier architecture

Three-tier architecture is a client-server software architecture pattern in which the user interface (presentation tier), functional process logic (logic or application tier), computer data storage and data access (data tier) are developed and maintained as independent modules, most often on separate platforms.



# Advantages of Multi-Tier Architectures

1-Scalability

2-Data Integrity

3-Reusability

4-Reduced Distribution

5-Improved Security

6-Improved Availability

# Disadvantages of Multi-Tier Architectures



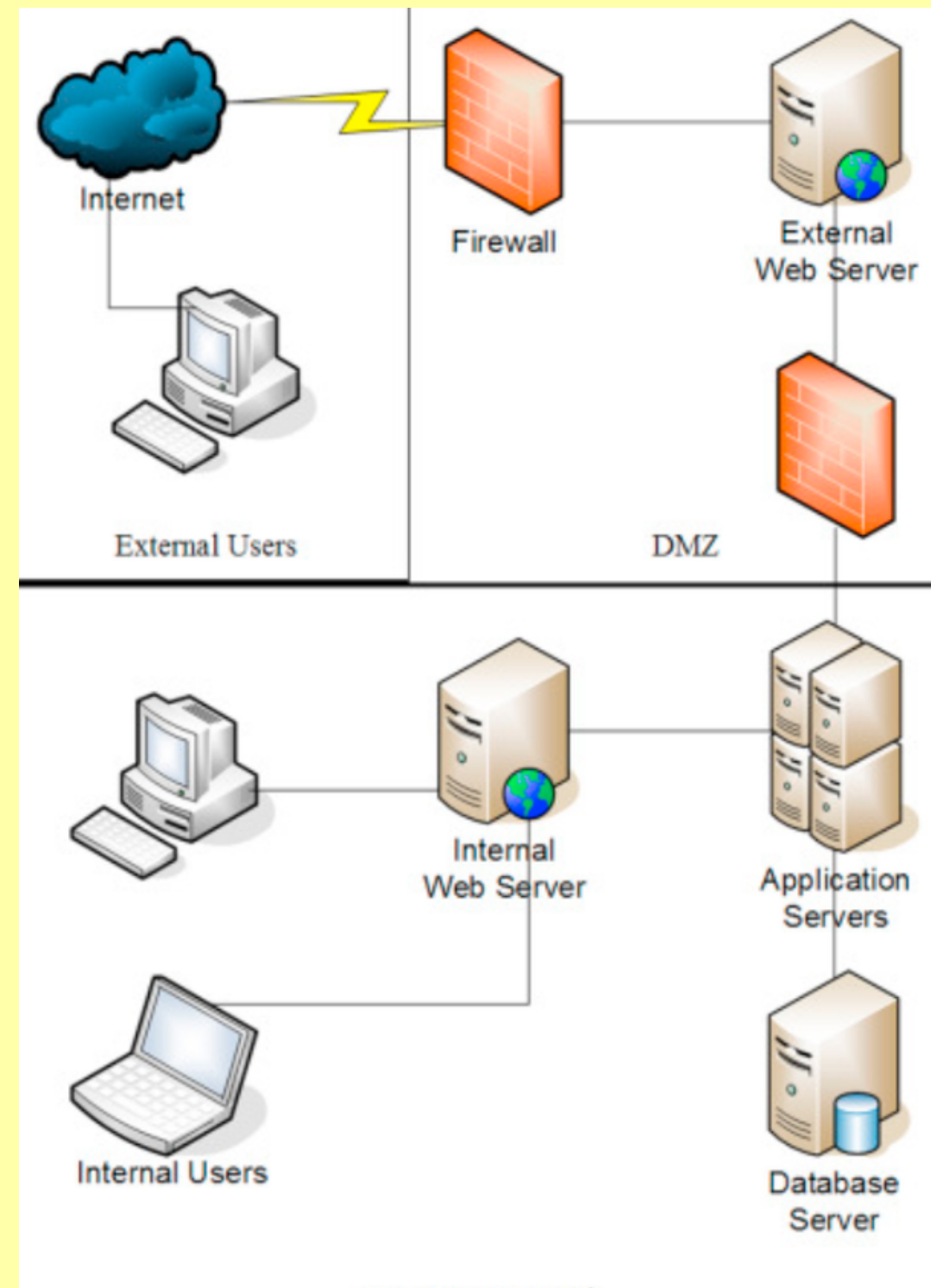
1-Increase in Effort



2-Increase in Complexity

# Example:

we have a three-tier application with web servers, application servers, and a database server functioning as the three tiers of the application.



This architecture is very common across enterprise applications, but expect to see some differences in each application's implementation. In some cases, an installed client on the user's workstation is part of the architecture. If this is the case, there may not be a web tier for the application. Another alternative occurs when either the database and application tiers or the web and application tiers are combined on a single server. Depending on the size of the application implementation, these options may be more cost effective than using separate servers for each tier.



**thank you**

