

3-lags model

Lektion 4

Dagen i dag

- ▶ Introduktion til lagdeling
- ▶ Fordele/Ulemper
- ▶ Eksempel – CPR checker
- ▶ Præsentation af Gruppeopgave 2

Introduktion til lagdeling

- ▶ Opdeling i lag er en måde at designe software på, der gør det lettere at ændre i et lag uden at det får indflydelse på de andre lag
- ▶ Ansvar/funktionalitet og grænseflade defineres for hvert lag.
- ▶ Anvendes i:
 - Client–Server applikationer
 - Web applikationer
 - Kommunikationsprotokoller (7-lag i referencemodel)

Lagdeling

Presentation tier

The top-most level of the application is the user interface. The main function of the interface is to translate tasks and results to something the user can understand.



Logic tier

This layer coordinates the application, processes commands, makes logical decisions and evaluations, and performs calculations. It also moves and processes data between the two surrounding layers.



GET LIST OF ALL
SALES MADE
LAST YEAR



ADD ALL SALES
TOGETHER



Data tier

Here information is stored and retrieved from a database or file system. The information is then passed back to the logic tier for processing, and then eventually back to the user.

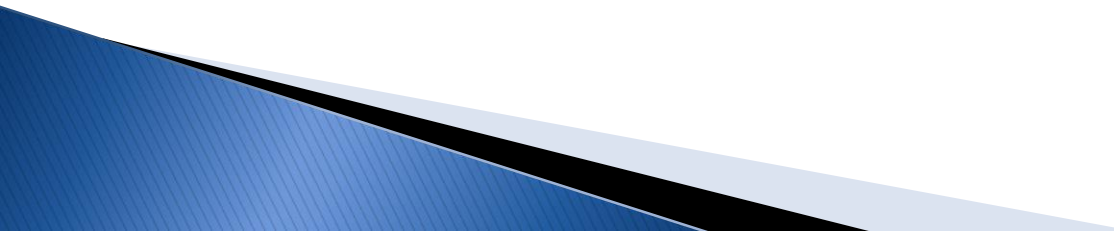


Database



Storage

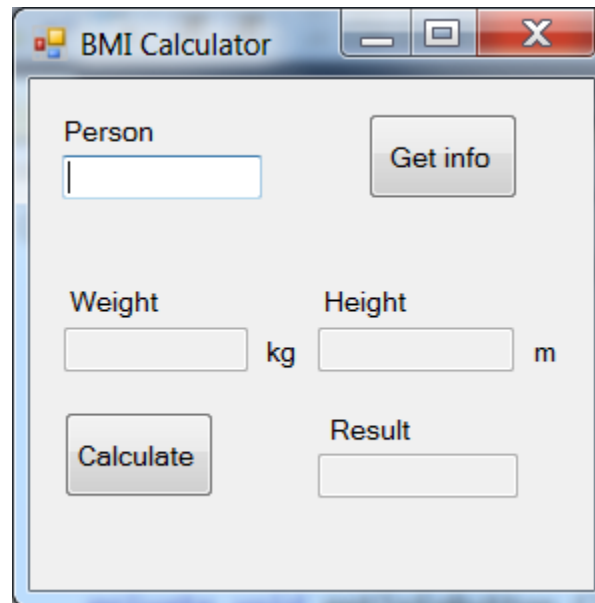
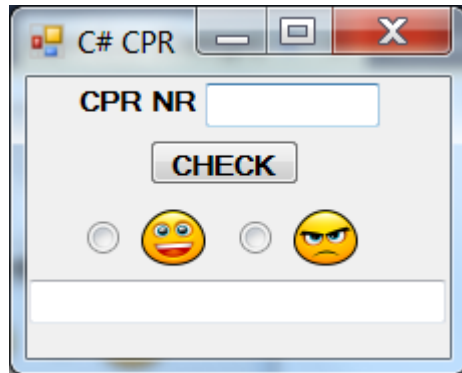
Fordele

- ▶ Klare grænseflader og ansvarsfordeling
 - ▶ Større ydeevne
 - ▶ Skalerbar
 - ▶ Flexibel
 - ▶ Genbrug
 - ▶ Lettere vedligehold
 - ▶ Lettere samarbejde
- 

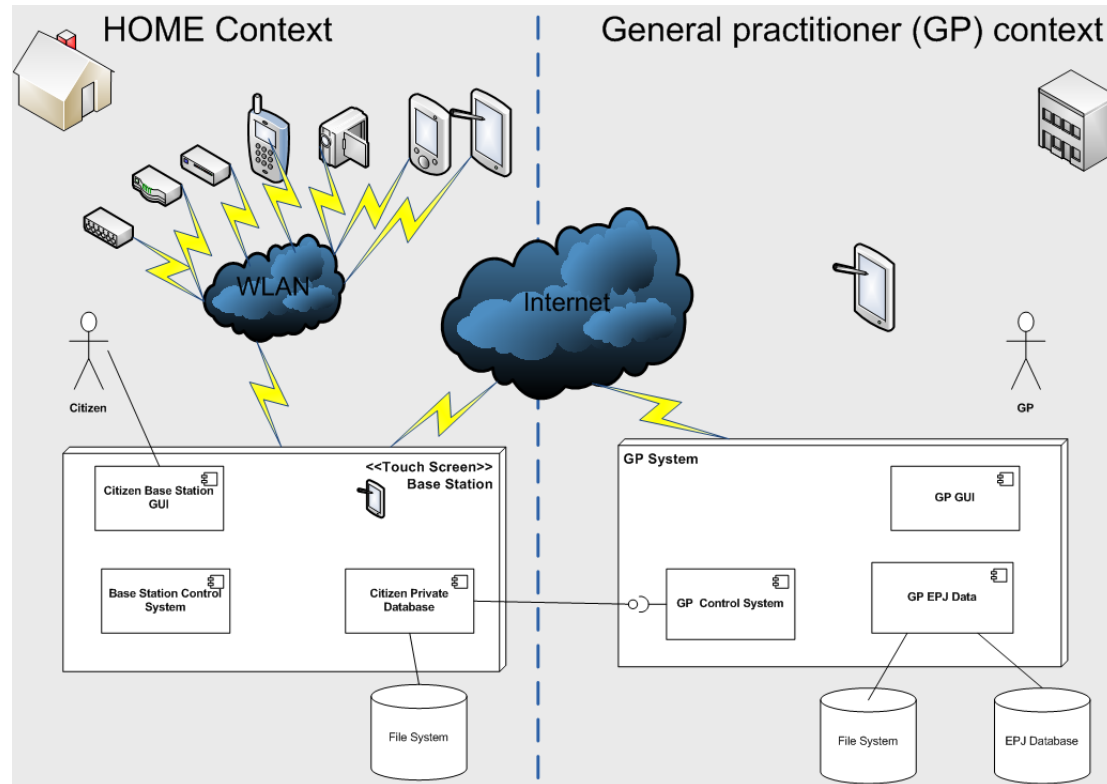
Ulemper

- ▶ Grænseflader skal defineres/dokumenteres og overholdes
- ▶ Ændringer i grænsefladerne kræver kommunikation/dokumentation

Eksempler

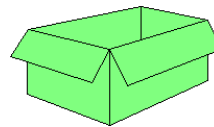


Gruppeopgave 2



Oplæg

DTO



Spørgsmål?

