**Any application which user trying to access from web browser is called web applications.**

**Once he logs into the application he will see the application dashboard where the data is shown in terms of charts or tables**

**But as soon as user makes a request to this URL what happens in the background is the request goes to an application server**

**An example for app server is Apache Tomcat, IBM WAS, JBOSS.**

**What is application server let us take one example like Tomcat we are deploying the application into this server which is app1.war file into this environment.**

**WAR file – Web application Archive**

**When this is deployed all the classes actually a J2EE application is what I am referring**

**Now all the development is done and I am deployed this to an app server. Okay perfect now we need a database also to which my app server can connect to where a lot of information can be stored.**

**Now this is the presentation tier and we call this a Three Tier Architecture**

**Overall we see 3 parts to it**

* **Presentation Tier(what he must be presented with)**
* **Application Tier(application server and application is deployed)**
* **Database Tier(Database where data is stored)**

**This is simple explanation on the front end. Now we will see how it co relates to PEGA**

**In Pega also we have the same type of structure for the URL**

[**https://domain:port/prweb**](https://domain:port/prweb)

**normal web application URL**

[**https://domain:port/app1**](https://domain:port/app1)

**Here prweb is the WAR(Web application Archive) file which is already developed by Pegasystems.**

**They will be sharing this web application archive whenever we raise a request for the support or anything**

**This WAR file wil be deployed in the app servers temp location and everything will be ready.**

**What happens with the database is we know database has schema and each schema has tables and pega not only gives the WAR file but also it will give some scripts if you see if we have personal edition we will run a bat file .bat file install.bat file as administrator in the command prompt.**

**Now what this will do is it will see that right entries are populated into the schemas which are required for a Pega product to run and those schemas are**

* **PegaRULES**
* **PegaDATA**

**So since all the rules which are developed during pega BPM all the rules are stored under the PegaRULES**

**Now the data that is stored in Pega which is stored under PegaDATA.**

**This is what we call a split schema also which is started from Pega 7.**

**As an LSA he should be educating the customer whether he has to go for On-Premise or On-Cloud.**

**To answer this we surely need to know what are the customer requirements plays a pivotal role in determining this**

**Now there would be some questions to be addressed**

**Here infra means scope**

1. **How many users will be accessing the application**
2. **Will the existing infra be enough?**
3. **What would be the RAM size for the Server?**
4. **Is one node sufficient to handle this server or else how many nodes would be required?**
5. **How much functionality is present for the pega application in high level terms how many processes are involved in this. So its about scalability**
6. **Can the infra be able to take the load even during the peak hours?**
7. **Can the connectivity be established 24/7?**

**Here application server and database and RAM all these are Infrastructure**

**All the nodes should be connecting to one database**

**So mostly we have seen customers going with OnCloud which is managed by PEGA itself.**

**On Premise means Customer managed cloud where only the hosting environment would be Pega rrest all the data and all will be private and all the setup needs to be taken care by customer.**