**COMP 2831 Week 8 Exercise - A01029917 Andrew Hewitson**

**Chapter 10**

**4. Describe client/server architecture, including fat and thin clients, client/server tiers, and middleware.**

**Client/server architecture** – a system where processes are split between the client and the server. Usually the Client handles user interface, data input, data query, and screen presentation logic. The Server handles data storage provides data access and handles database management. Application logic is divided between the server and the client.

**Fat client** – Client handles most of the application processing logic.

**Thin client** – Client handles less of the processing. Most application processing logic is done by the server.

**Client/server tier** – In a two tier design the User Interface resides on the Client while data resides on the Server. In a three-tier design there is a middle tier (application server) which processes the client requests and translates them into something that the server can understand. The Application server provides business logic or application logic.

**Middleware** – the glue that holds the various application together. It offers an interface to connect software and hardware. It can integrate legacy systems and Web based systems.

**6. Is batch processing still relevant? Why or why not?**

Yes. Although with modern high-speed computers and broadband connections the idea of having to do your processing at down times isn’t as relevant anymore. No one is really in a mindset anymore that they need to wait until midnight to send an email because it will overwhelm the network. But batch processing is more important than ever. With so many digital transactions happening every day it would be humanly impossible to track and audit every single process. Keeping information organised in batches is important to avoid making a process overwhelming later. For example, having hundreds of ATM transactions from a terminal would be to hard to process if every single one was it’s own process going to the bank. Organising all the transactions as a batch and then submitting the batch to the bank in one lump transfer turns hundreds of transactions into 1. This could save hours in accounting time by having the Accountant only have to reconcile one thing instead of hundreds.