Database Architectures and the Web, Chapter 3

Client-Server Architecture – 2 Tier (page 60)

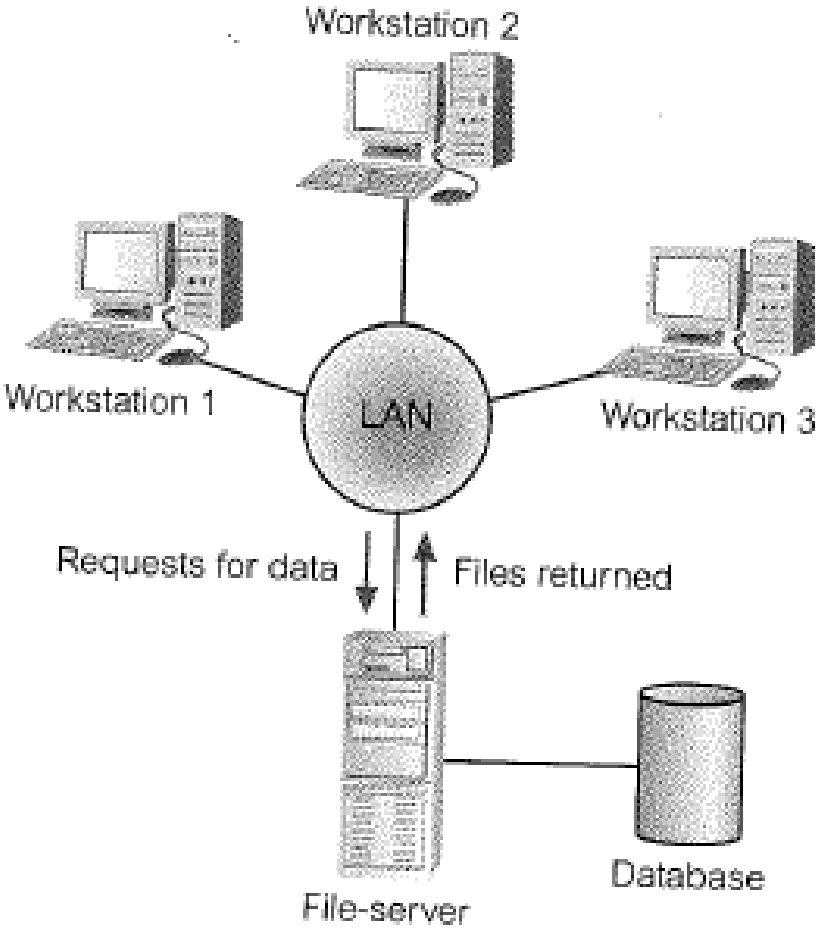
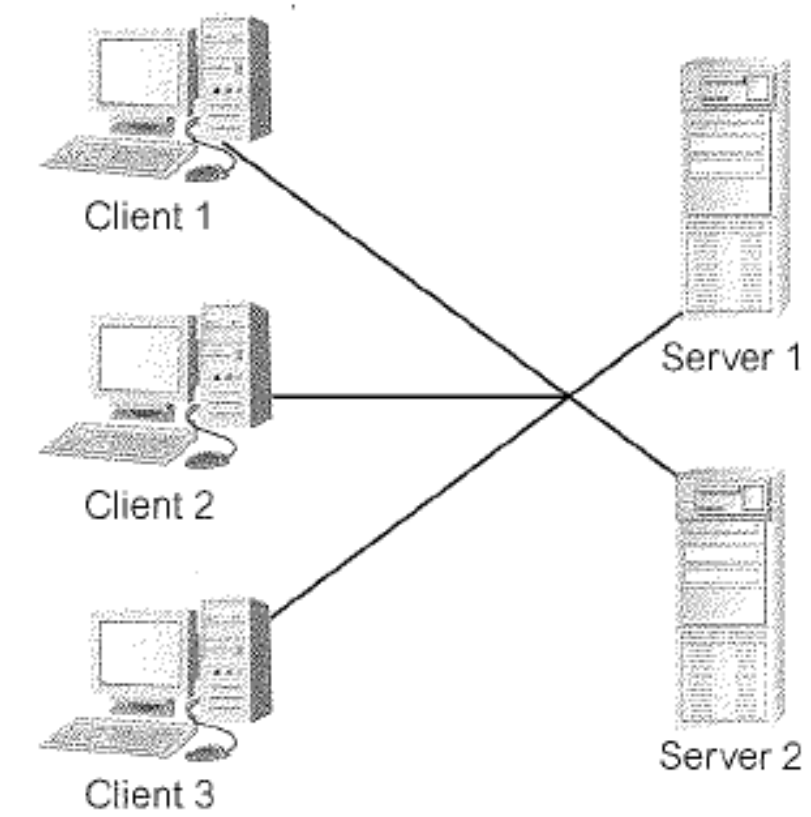


Figure 3.2 File-server architecture.

Client-Server Architecture – 2 Tier, Multiple Clients and Multiple Servers(page 61)



(c)

Client-Server Architecture – 3 Tier (page 63)

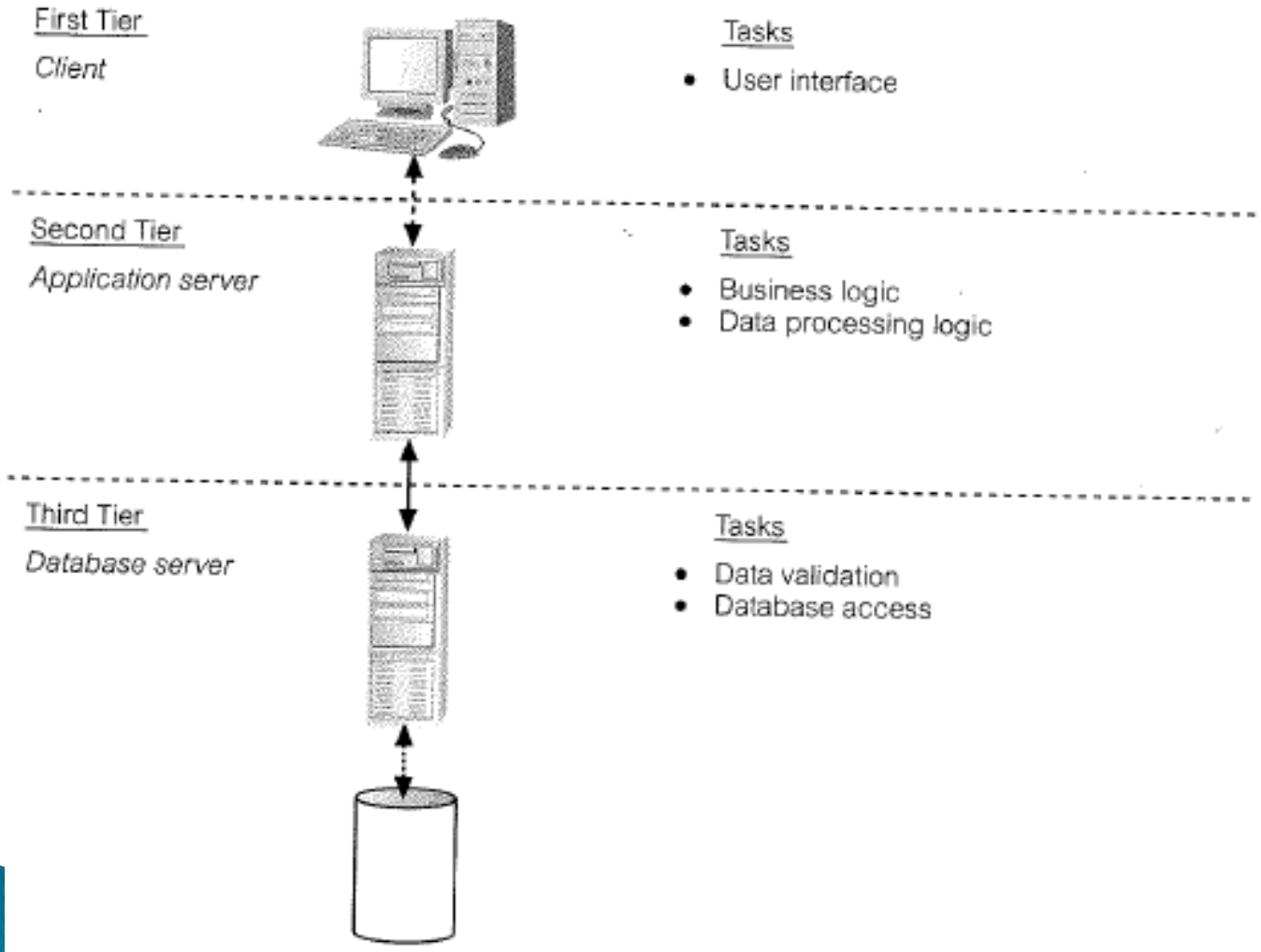
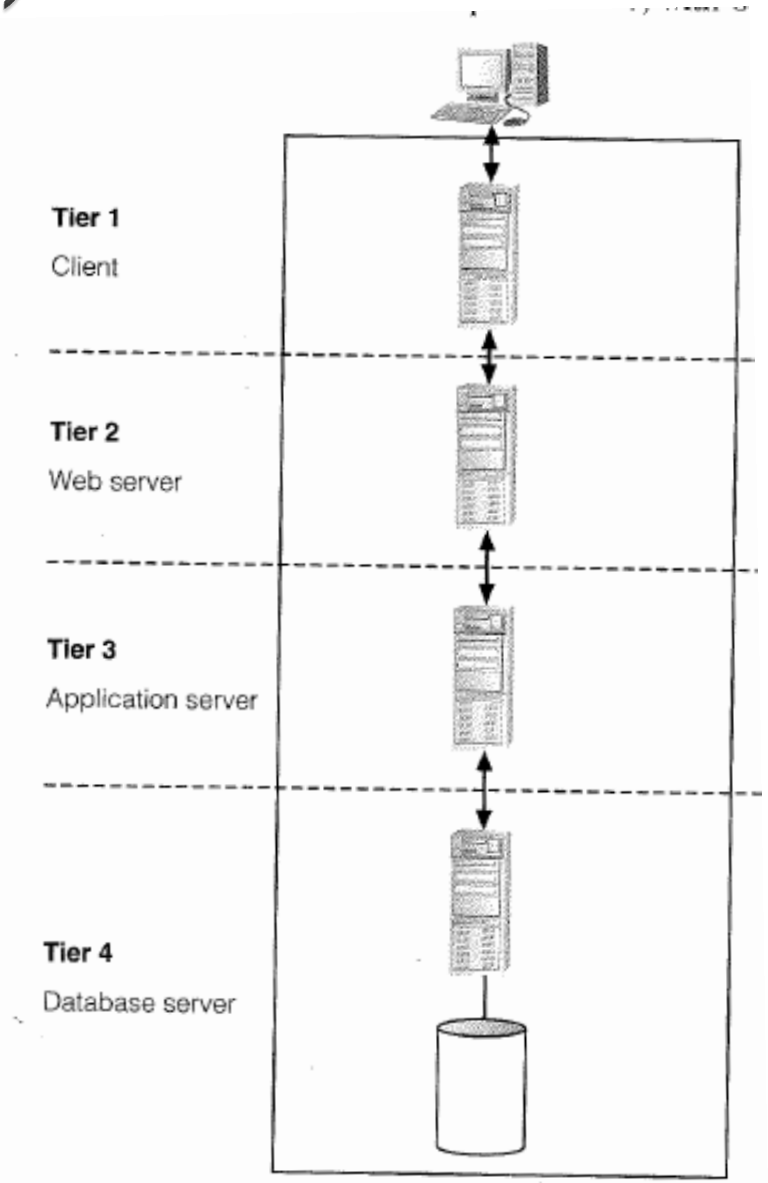


Figure 3.6
The three-tier architecture.

Client–Server Architecture – 4 Tier (page 64)

Figure 3.7
Four-tier architecture with the middle tier split into a Web server and application server.



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```
<iframe
  width="600"
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    &q=Space+Needle,Seattle+WA">
</iframe>
```
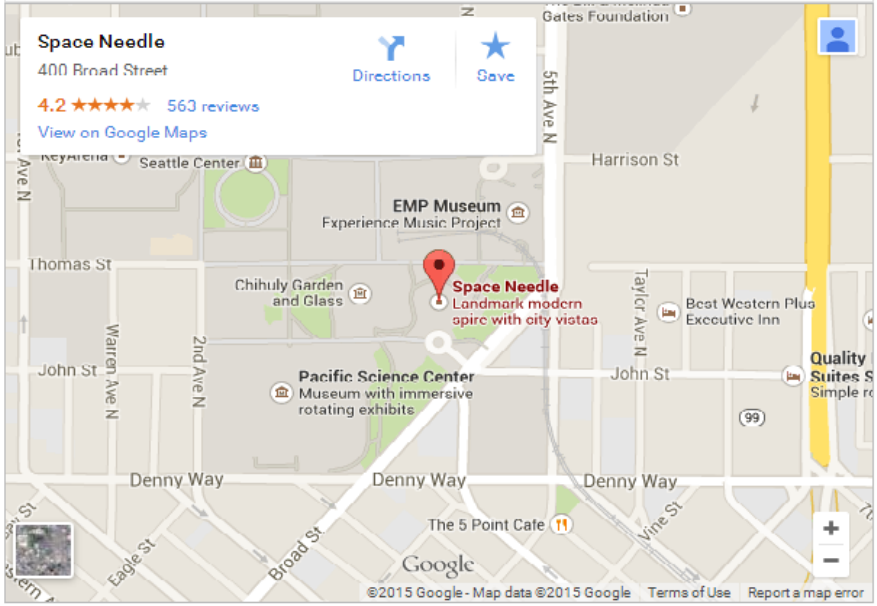
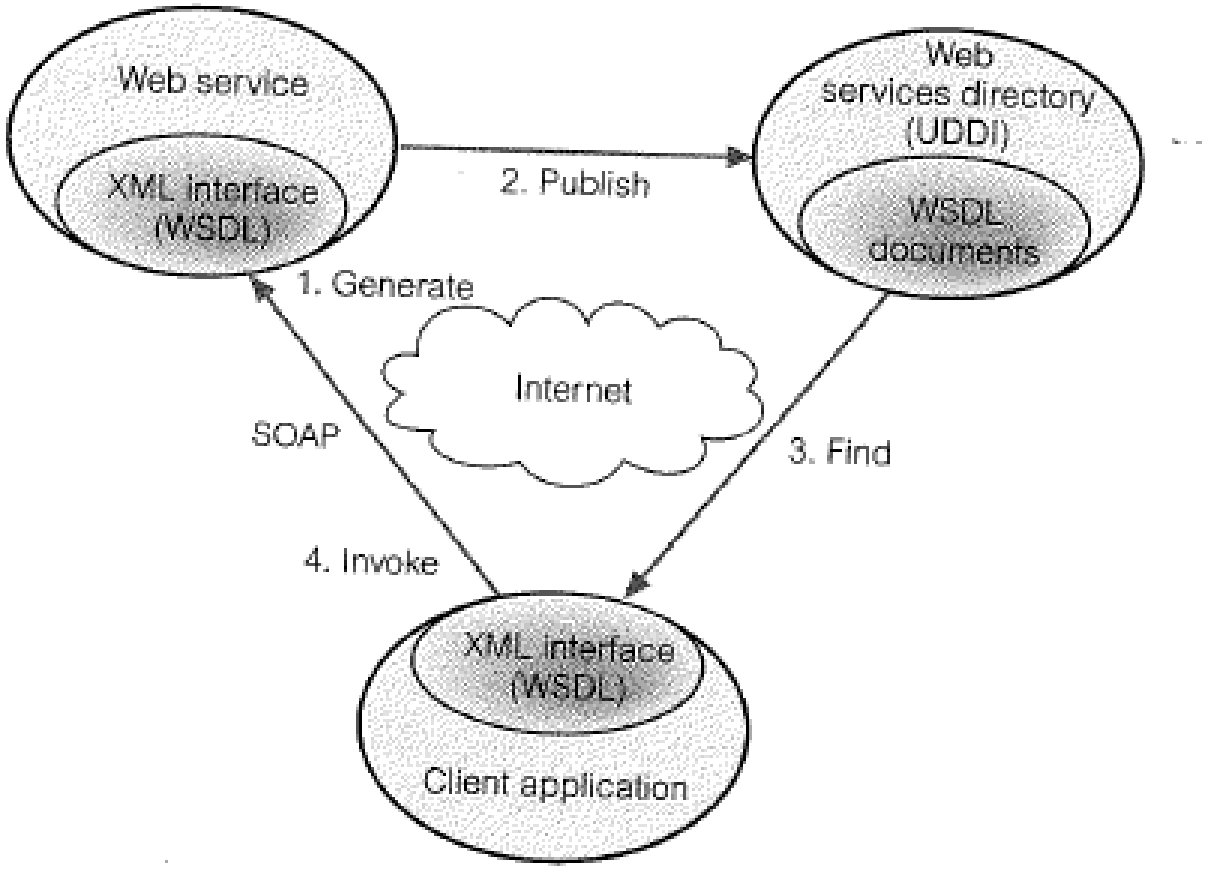



Relationship Between WSDL, UDDI, and SOAP (page 70)

Figure 3.9
Relationship between WSDL, UDDI, and SOAP.



Traditional Versus Service-Oriented Architecture (page 71)

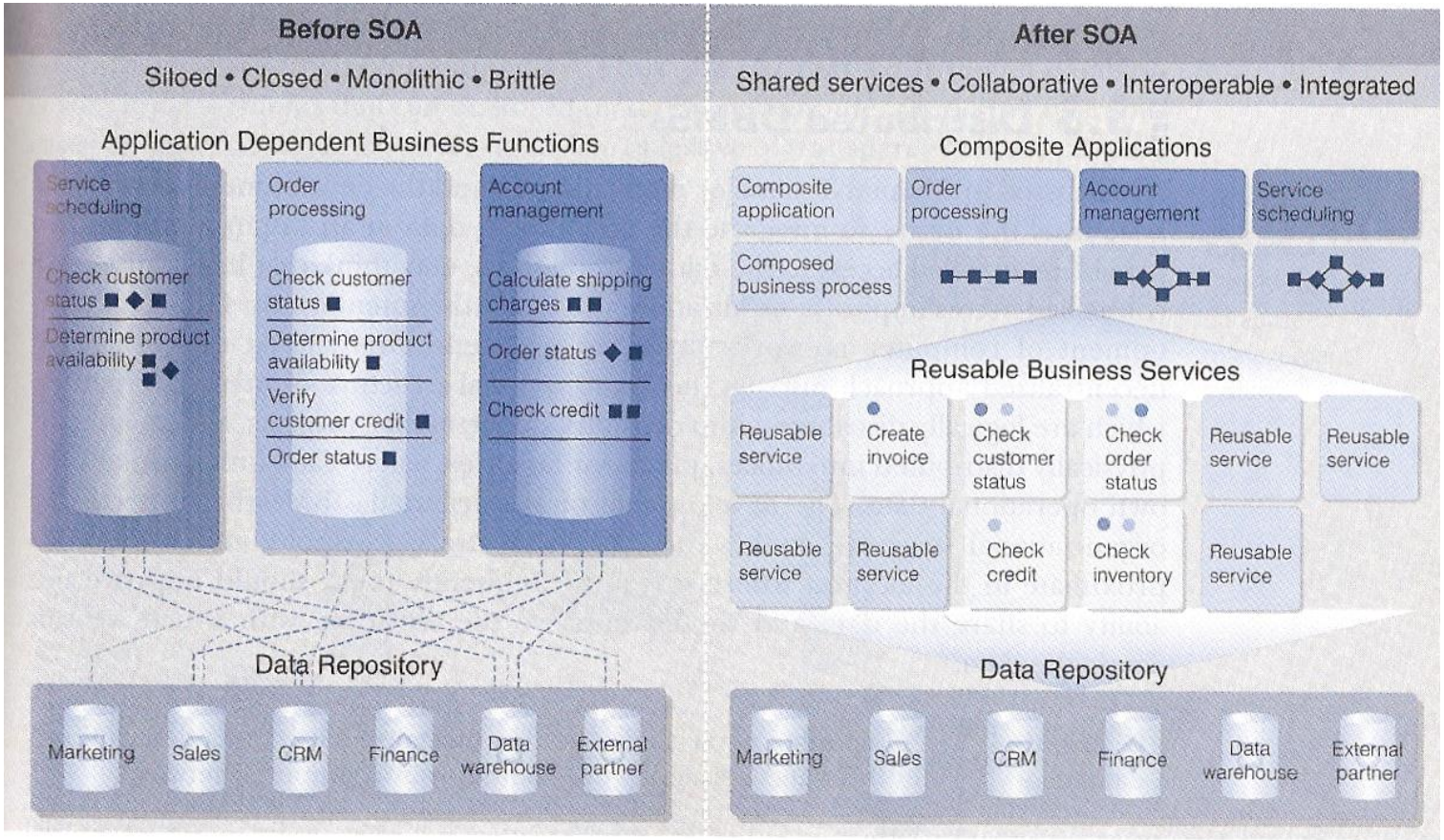


Figure 3.10 (a) Traditional IT architecture for three business processes; (b) service-oriented architecture that splits the processes into a number of reusable services.

Services of DBMS (pages 50-54)

Services typically provided by a DBMS:

1. Data storage, retrieval and update
2. User-accessible catalog
3. Transaction support
4. Concurrency control
5. Recovery
6. Authorization
7. Support for data communications
8. Integrity
9. Data independence
10. Utilities – importing, monitoring

Components of a DBMS (page 77)

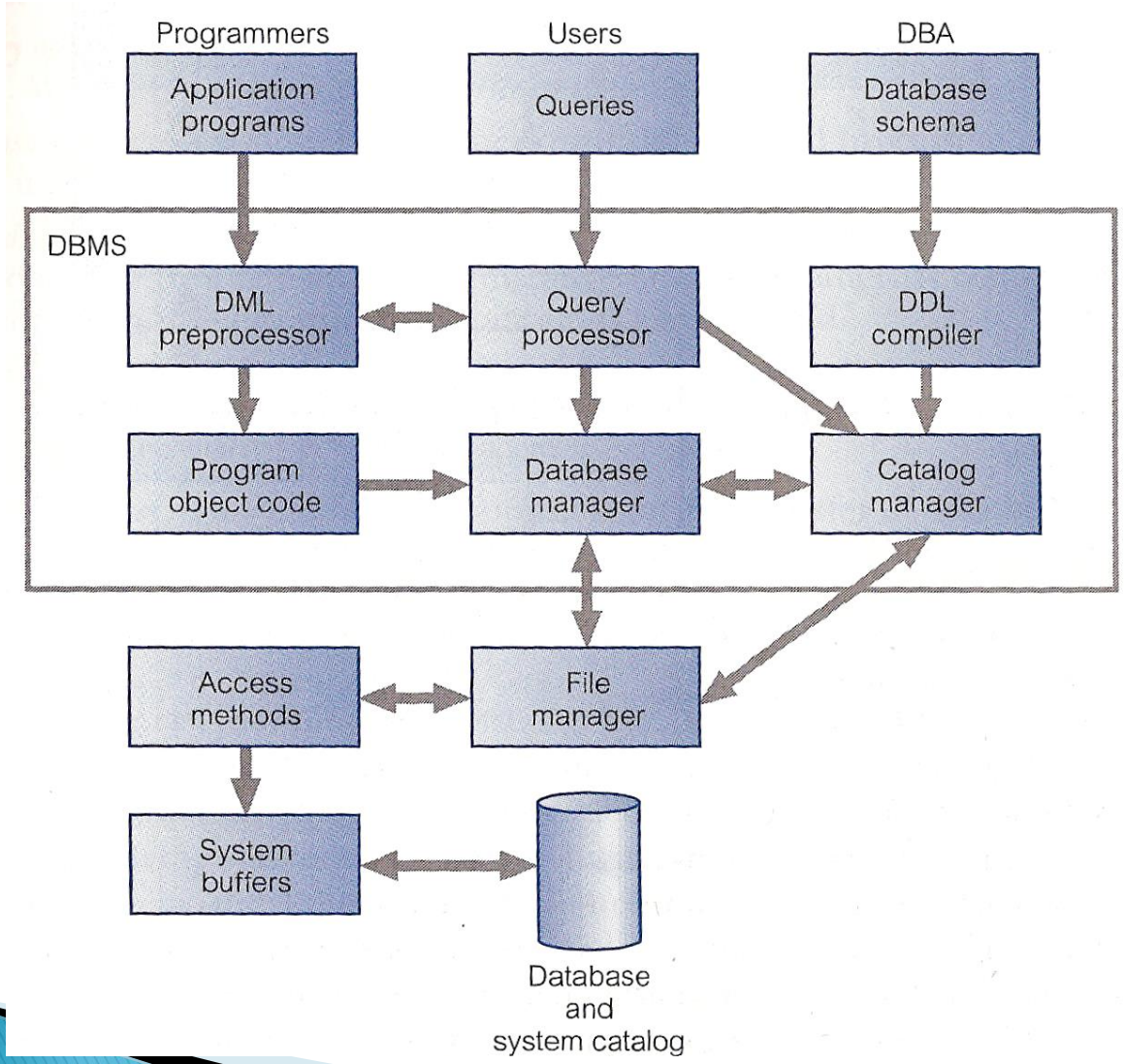


Figure 3.14
Major components of a DBMS.

Components of a Database Manager (page 78)

Figure 3.15 Components of a database manager.