

## **2).Two- Tier Architecture.**

**OR**

### **Client-Server Model**

- 1).While Single-Tier Architecture designed for Desktop, whereas Two- Tier Architecture commonly designed for N/W. Where user access a Central Data Source.
- 2).This Architecture is also known as Client-Server Architecture.
- 3).With two-tier architecture the database don't reside on the user's computer. Instead, there is a database server that handles the management of data.
- 4).A client application, which resides the user's machine is used to interact with the server.
- 5).The client-server relationship allows processing to be shared by both machines.
- 6).The database server takes care of storing and retrieve data for Multiple-user.
- 7).The difference from Single-user is that data resides on a different machines which accessed by the client.
- 8).In two-tier architecture business rule can either be applied on the client side or on the server side.

Based on this fact Two-tier Architecture is classified into two(2) types:-

- a).Thick Client.
- b).Thin Client.

a).Thick Client.

- 1). If the business rule is applied by the client-side. This type of client-server model is known as Thick Client.
- 2). User-Interface Business Logic  
Database Services
- 3).In Thick Client, server is generally only doing the job for retrieving and storing data while most of the validation are performed on the client itself.

b).Thin Client.

- 1).In Thin Client Architecture most of the business rules are applied on the server side and client is only handling user-interface issues.
- 2). Thin Client Server Architecture enables the developer to change business rule with much more ease. Business rules needs to be change only on the server and all the client need not to be change.