

Multitier architecture

In software engineering, multitier architecture (often referred to as n-tier architecture) or multilayered architecture is a client–server architecture in which **presentation**, **application** processing, and **data management** functions are physically separated. The most widespread use of multitier architecture is the three-tier architecture.

N-tier application architecture provides a model by which developers can create flexible and reusable applications. By segregating an application into tiers, developers acquire the option of modifying or adding a specific layer, instead of reworking the entire application. A three-tier architecture is typically composed of a presentation tier, a domain logic tier, and a data storage tier.

While the concepts of layer and tier are often used interchangeably, one fairly common point of view is that there is indeed a difference. This view holds that a layer is a logical structuring mechanism for the elements that make up the software solution, while a tier is a physical structuring mechanism for the system infrastructure. For example, a three-layer solution could easily be deployed on a single tier, such as a personal workstation.

Common layers

In a logical multilayered architecture for an information system with an object-oriented design, the following four are the most common:

- Presentation layer (a.k.a. UI layer, view layer, presentation tier in multitier architecture)
- Application layer (a.k.a. service layer or GRASP Controller Layer)
- Business layer (a.k.a. business logic layer (BLL), domain layer)
- Data access layer (a.k.a. persistence layer, logging, networking, and other services which are required to support a particular business layer)

Three-tier architecture

Three-tier architecture is a client–server software architecture pattern in which the user interface (presentation), functional process logic ("business rules"), computer data storage and data access are developed and maintained as independent modules, most often on separate platforms. It was developed by John J. Donovan in Open

Environment Corporation (OEC), a tools company he founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Apart from the usual advantages of modular software with well-defined interfaces, the three-tier architecture is intended to allow any of the three tiers to be upgraded or replaced independently in response to changes in requirements or technology. For example, a change of operating system in the presentation tier would only affect the user interface code.

Typically, the user interface runs on a desktop PC or workstation and uses a standard graphical user interface, functional process logic that may consist of one or more separate modules running on a workstation or application server, and an RDBMS on a database server or mainframe that contains the computer data storage logic. The middle tier may be multitiered itself (in which case the overall architecture is called an "n-tier architecture").

Three-tier architecture:

- **Presentation tier**

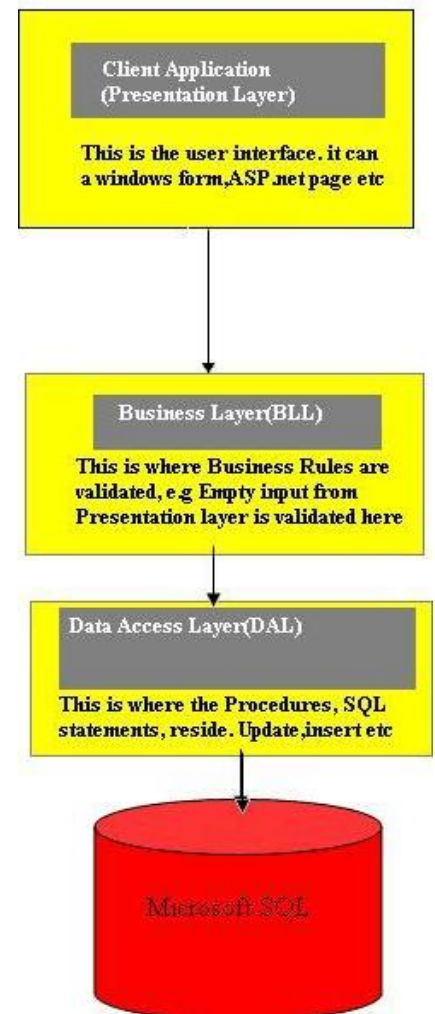
This is the topmost level of the application. The presentation tier displays information related to such services as browsing merchandise, purchasing and shopping cart contents. It communicates with other tiers by which it puts out the results to the browser/client tier and all other tiers in the network. In simple terms, it is a layer which users can access directly (such as a web page, or an operating system's GUI).

- **Application tier** (business logic, logic tier, or middle tier)

The logical tier is pulled out from the presentation tier and, as its own layer, it controls an application's functionality by performing detailed processing.

- **Data tier**

The data tier includes the data persistence mechanisms (database servers, file shares, etc.) and the data access layer that encapsulates the persistence mechanisms and exposes the data. The data access layer should provide an API to the application tier that exposes methods of managing the stored data without exposing or creating dependencies on the data storage mechanisms. Avoiding dependencies on the storage



mechanisms allows for updates or changes without the application tier clients being affected by or even aware of the change. As with the separation of any tier, there are costs for implementation and often costs to performance in exchange for improved scalability and maintainability.

Benefits of separating an application into tiers

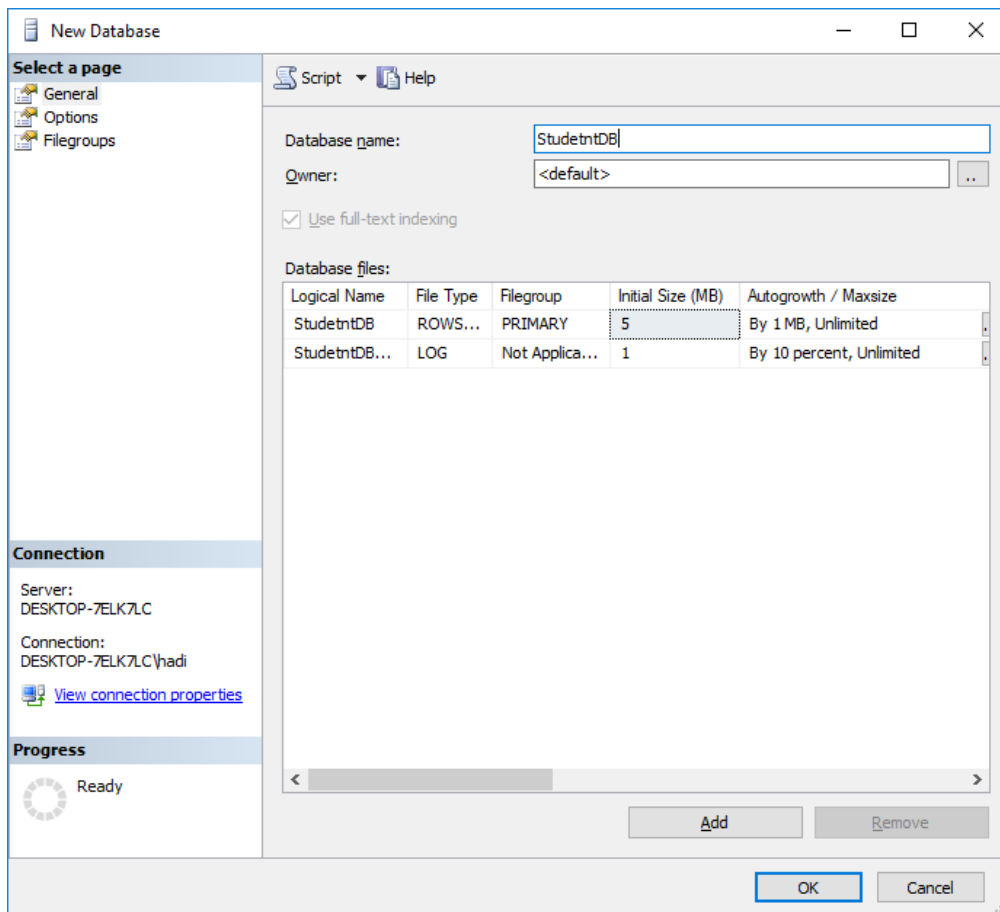
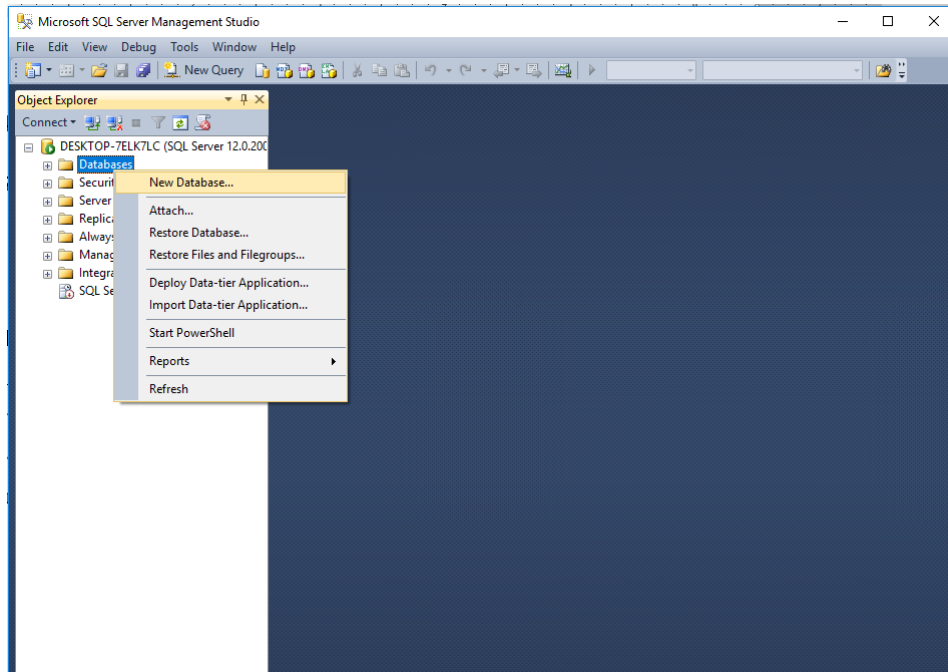
1. It gives you the ability to update the technology stack of one tier, without impacting other areas of the application.
2. It allows for different development teams to each work on their own areas of expertise. Today's developers are more likely to have deep competency in one area, like coding the front end of an application, instead of working on the full stack.
3. You are able to scale the application up and out. A separate back-end tier, for example, allows you to deploy to a variety of databases instead of being locked into one particular technology. It also allows you to scale up by adding multiple web servers.
4. It adds reliability and more independence of the underlying servers or services.
5. It provides an ease of maintenance of the code base, managing presentation code and business logic separately, so that a change to business logic, for example, does not impact the presentation layer.

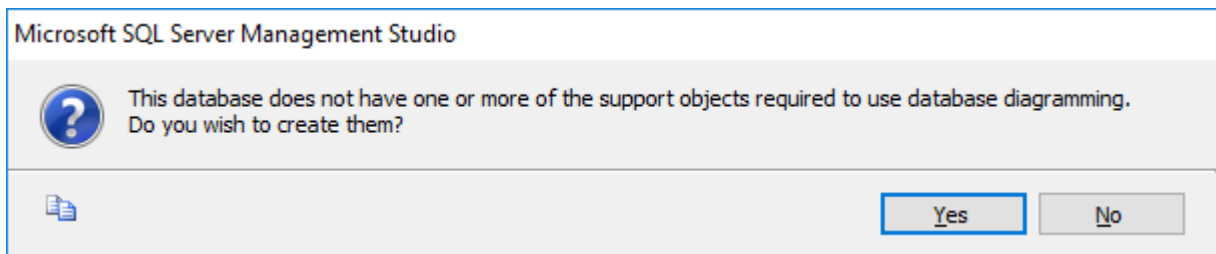
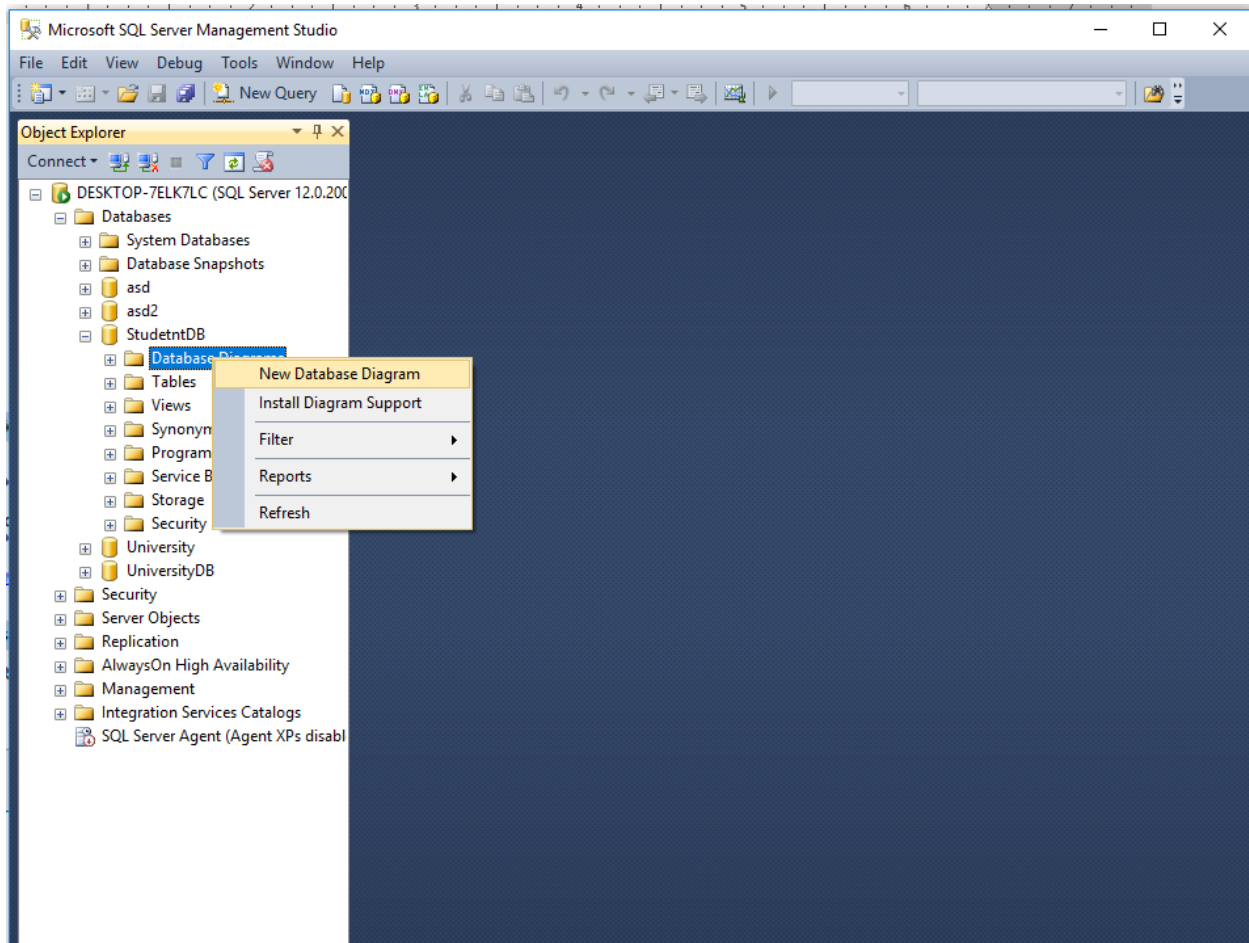
Example of Three tier architecture

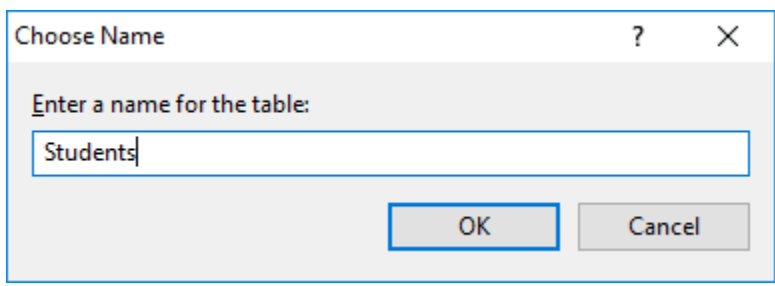
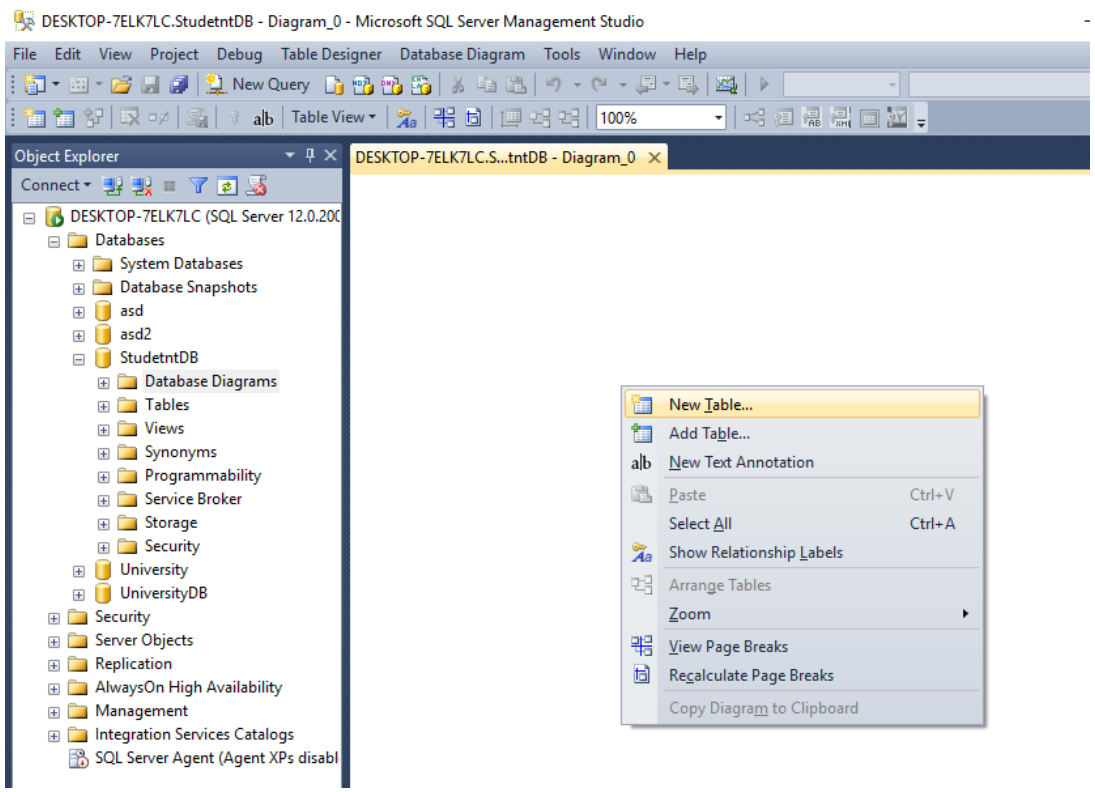
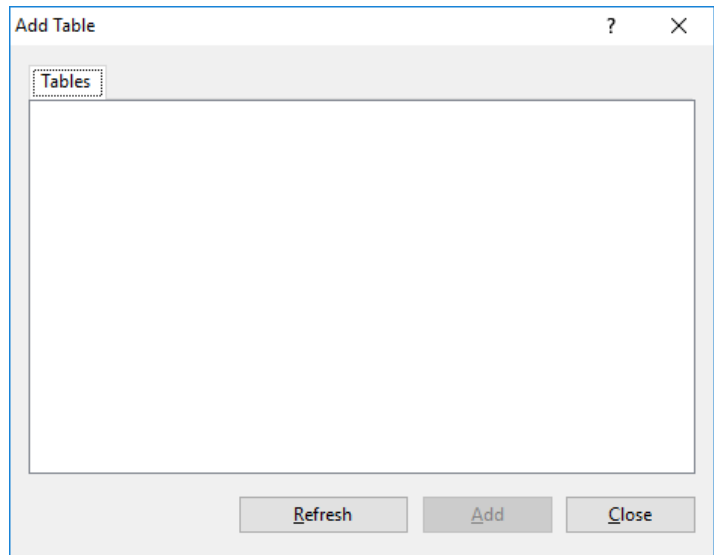
We will implement university application where we will have student name and can add student and secure our application with user name and password.

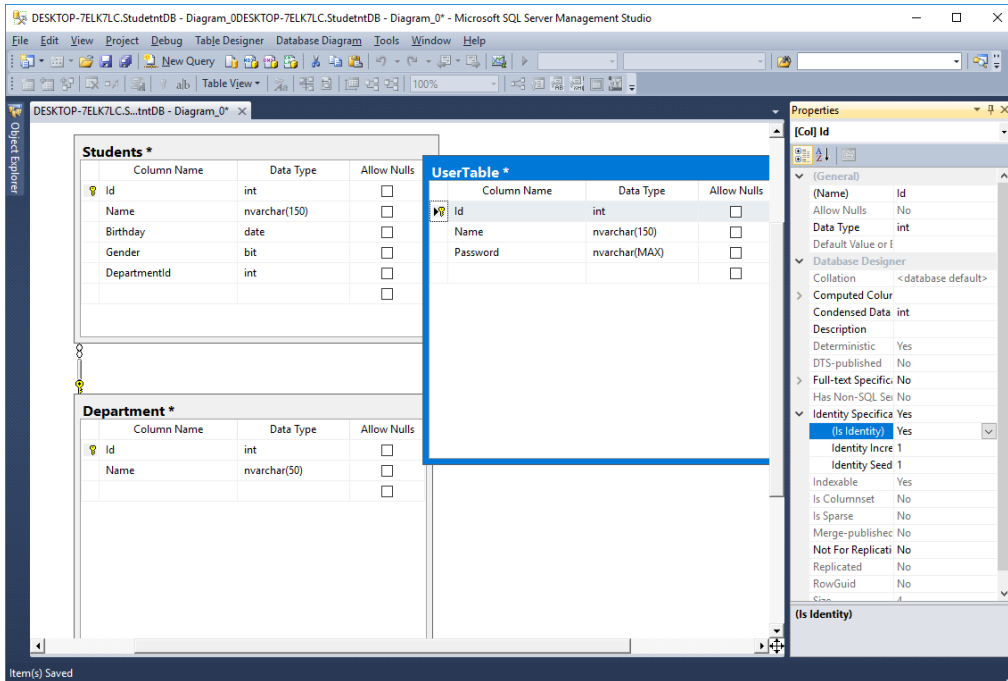
Step 1. Create database

First create database in sql server

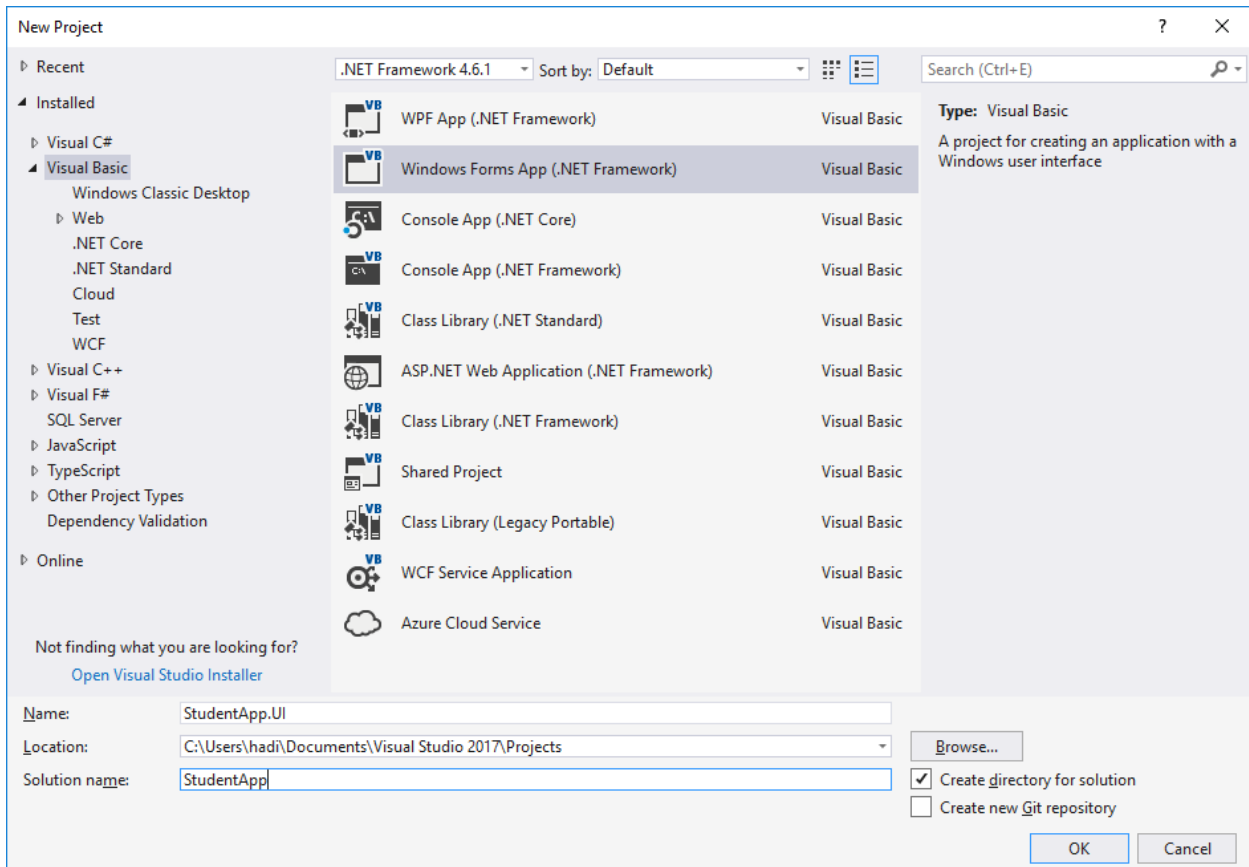




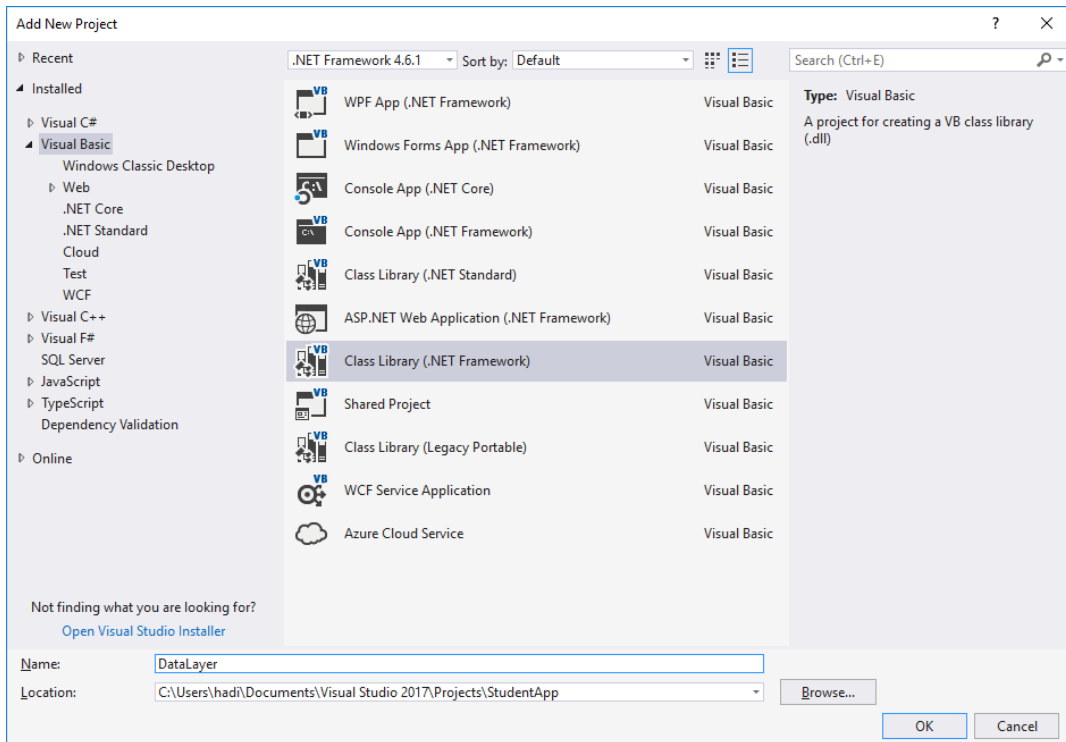
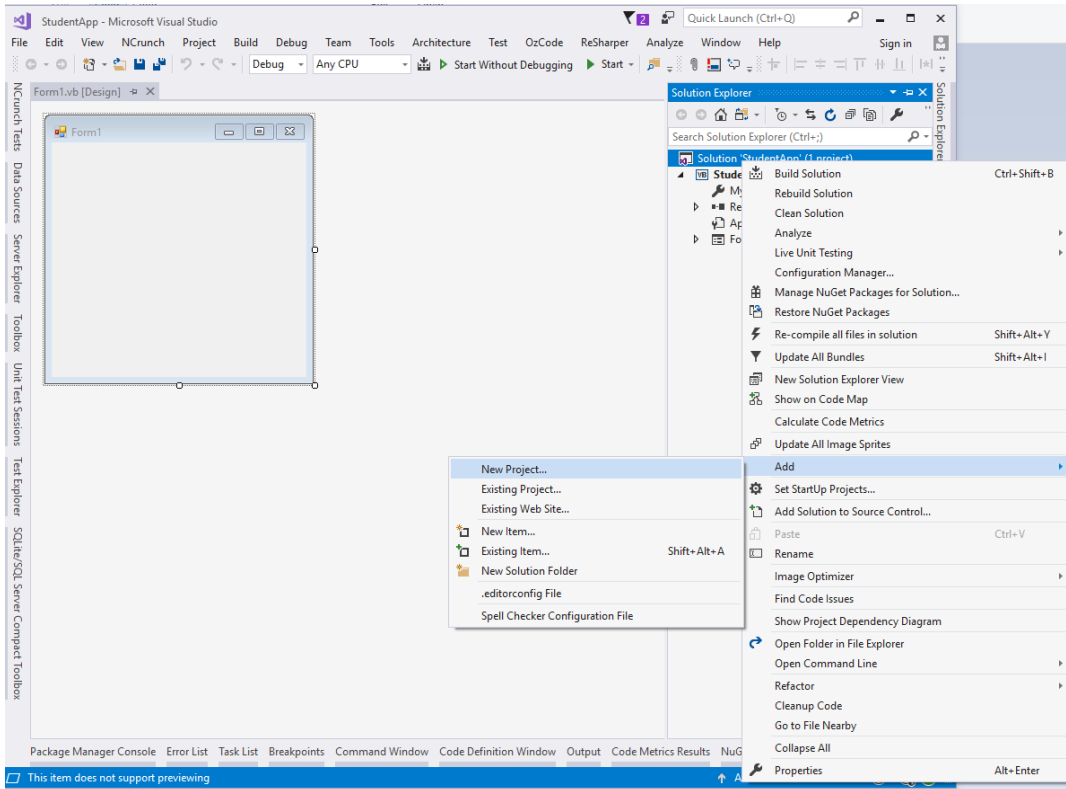


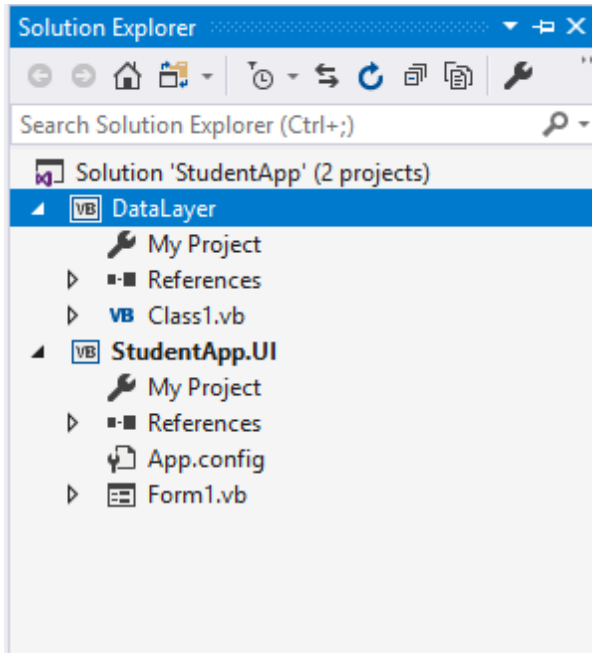


Step 2. Create win form application

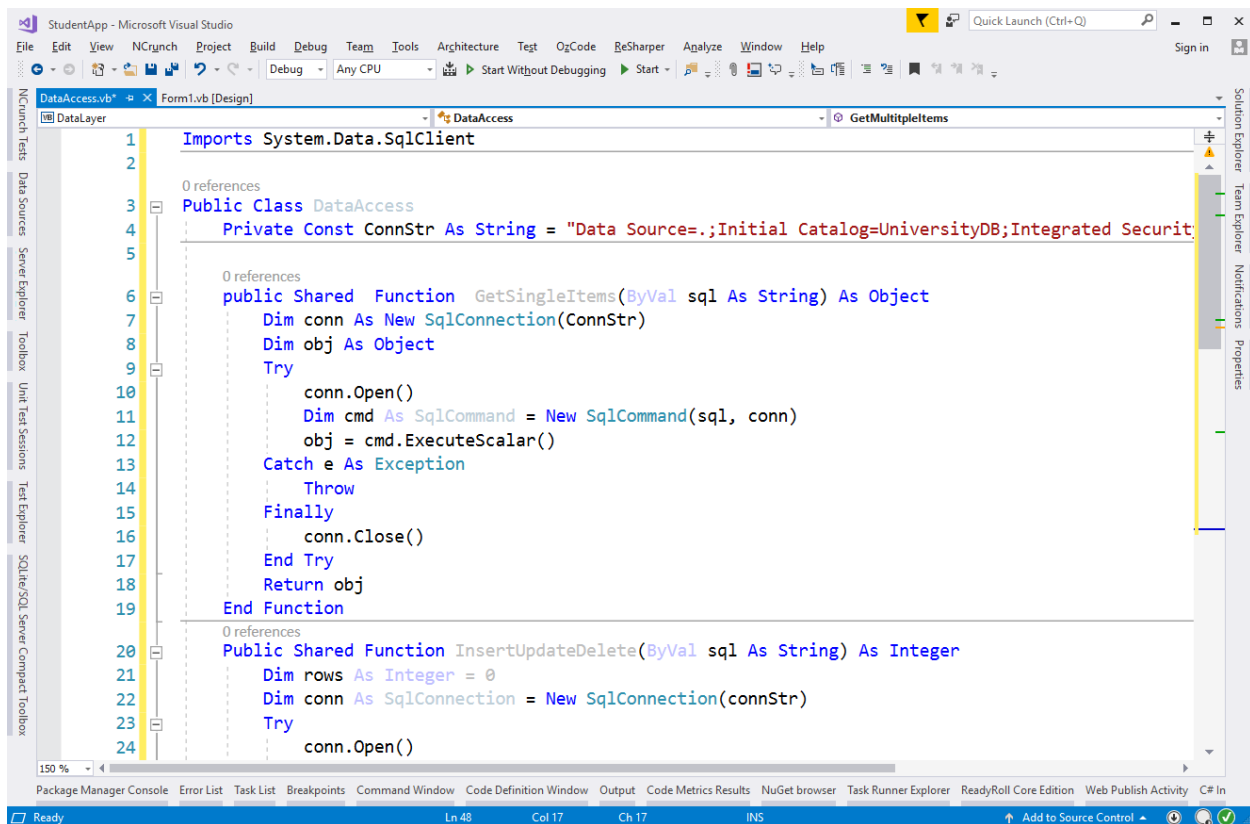


Add new project





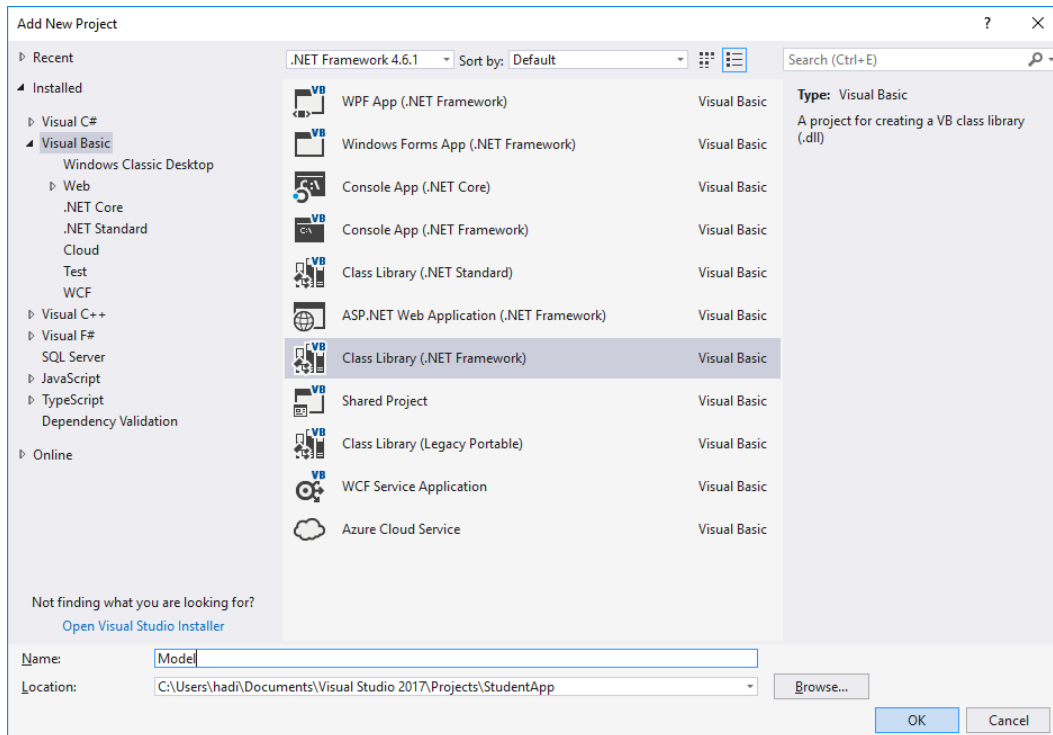
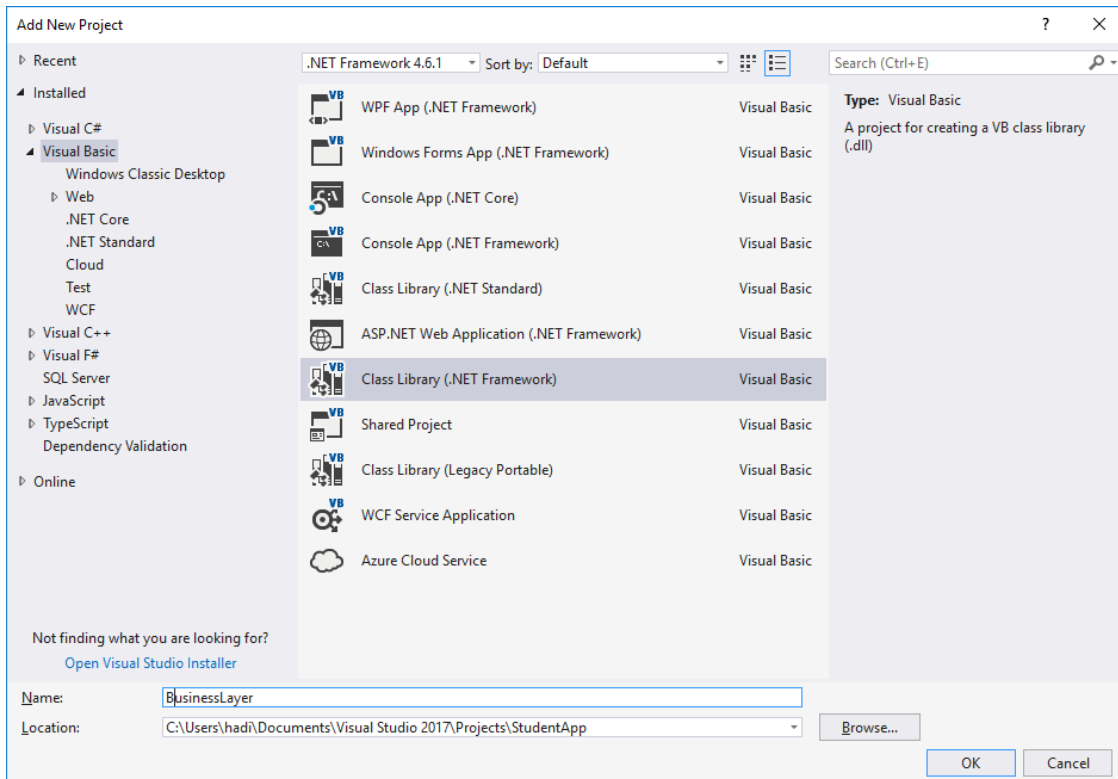
Then write the code:

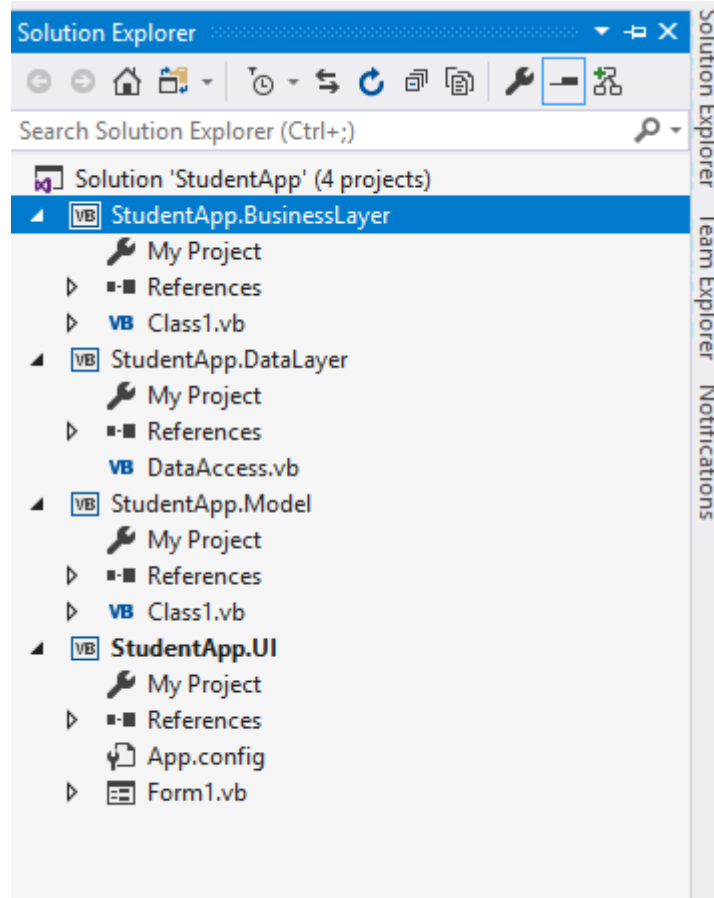


```
StudentApp - Microsoft Visual Studio
File Edit View NCrunch Project Build Debug Team Tools Architecture Test OqCode ReSharper Analyze Window Help Sign in
Debug - Any CPU Start Without Debugging Start
DataAccess.vb Form1.vb [Design]
DataAccess GetMultipleItems
17 End Try
18 Return obj
19 End Function
0 references
20 Public Shared Function InsertUpdateDelete(ByVal sql As String) As Integer
21 Dim rows As Integer = 0
22 Dim conn As SqlConnection = New SqlConnection(connStr)
23 Try
24     conn.Open()
25     Dim cmd As SqlCommand = New SqlCommand(sql, conn)
26     rows = cmd.ExecuteNonQuery()
27 Catch e As Exception
28     Throw
29 Finally
30     conn.Close()
31 End Try
32
33 Return rows
34 End Function
0 references
35 Public Shared Function GetMultipleItems(ByVal sql As String) As DataTable
36 Dim conn As New SqlConnection(connStr)
37 Dim dt As New DataTable
38 Try
39     conn.Open()
40     Dim cmd As SqlDataAdapter = New SqlDataAdapter(sql, conn)
41     cmd.Fill(dt)
150 %
Package Manager Console Error List Task List Breakpoints Command Window Code Definition Window Output Code Metrics Results NuGet browser Task Runner Explorer ReadyRoll Core
Item(s) Saved Ln 48 Col 17 Ch 17 INS Add to Source Control
```

```
StudentApp - Microsoft Visual Studio
File Edit View NCrunch Project Build Debug Team Tools Architecture Test OqCode ReSharper Analyze Window Help Sign in
Debug - Any CPU Start Without Debugging Start
DataAccess.vb Form1.vb [Design]
DataAccess InsertUpdateDelete
29 Finally
30     conn.Close()
31 End Try
32
33 Return rows
34 End Function
0 references
35 Public Shared Function GetMultipleItems(ByVal sql As String) As DataTable
36 Dim conn As New SqlConnection(connStr)
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38 Try
39     conn.Open()
40     Dim cmd As SqlDataAdapter = New SqlDataAdapter(sql, conn)
41     cmd.Fill(dt)
42 Catch e As Exception
43     Throw
44 Finally
45     conn.Close()
46 End Try
47 Return dt
48 End Function
49 End Class
50
150 %
Package Manager Console Error List Task List Breakpoints Command Window Code Definition Window Output Code Metrics Results NuGet browser Task Runner Explorer ReadyRoll Core
Item(s) Saved Ln 50 Col 1 Ch 1 INS Add to Source Control
```

Add two new Project

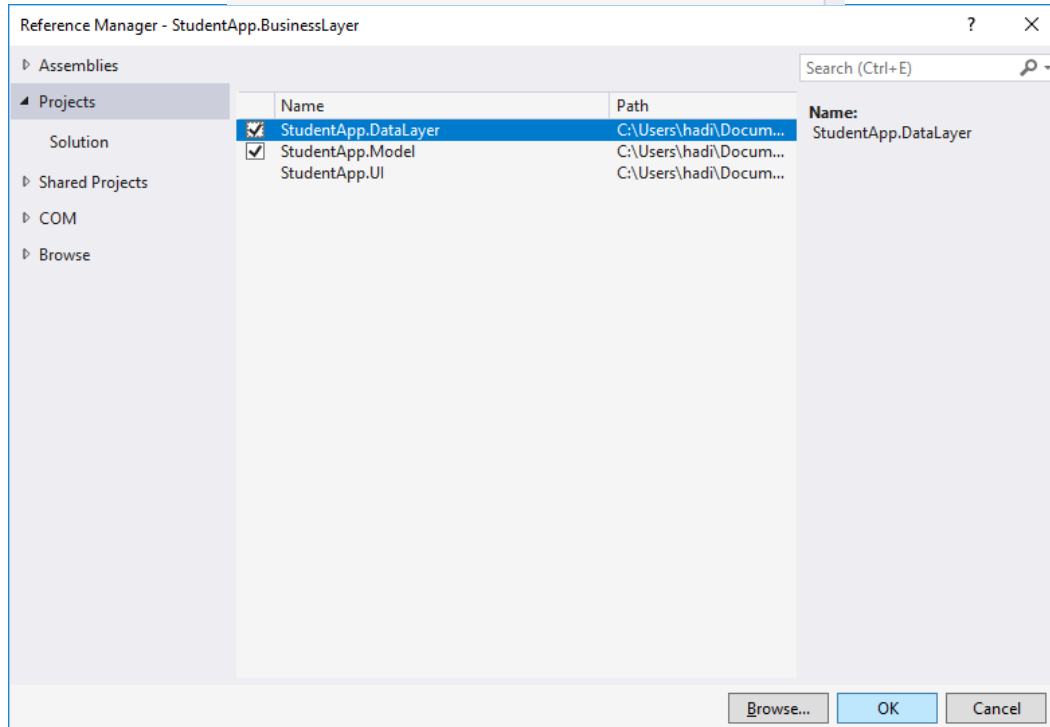
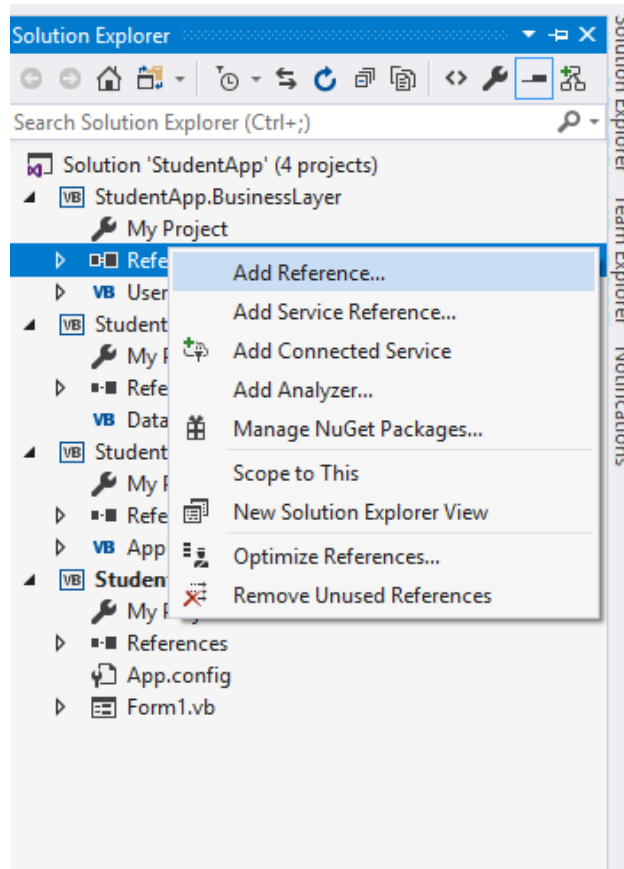




First model we create will by user model

```
Public Class AppUser
    Public Property Id As Integer
    Public Property Name As String
    Public Property Password As String
End Class
```

Add refrence to model and datalayer from business layer



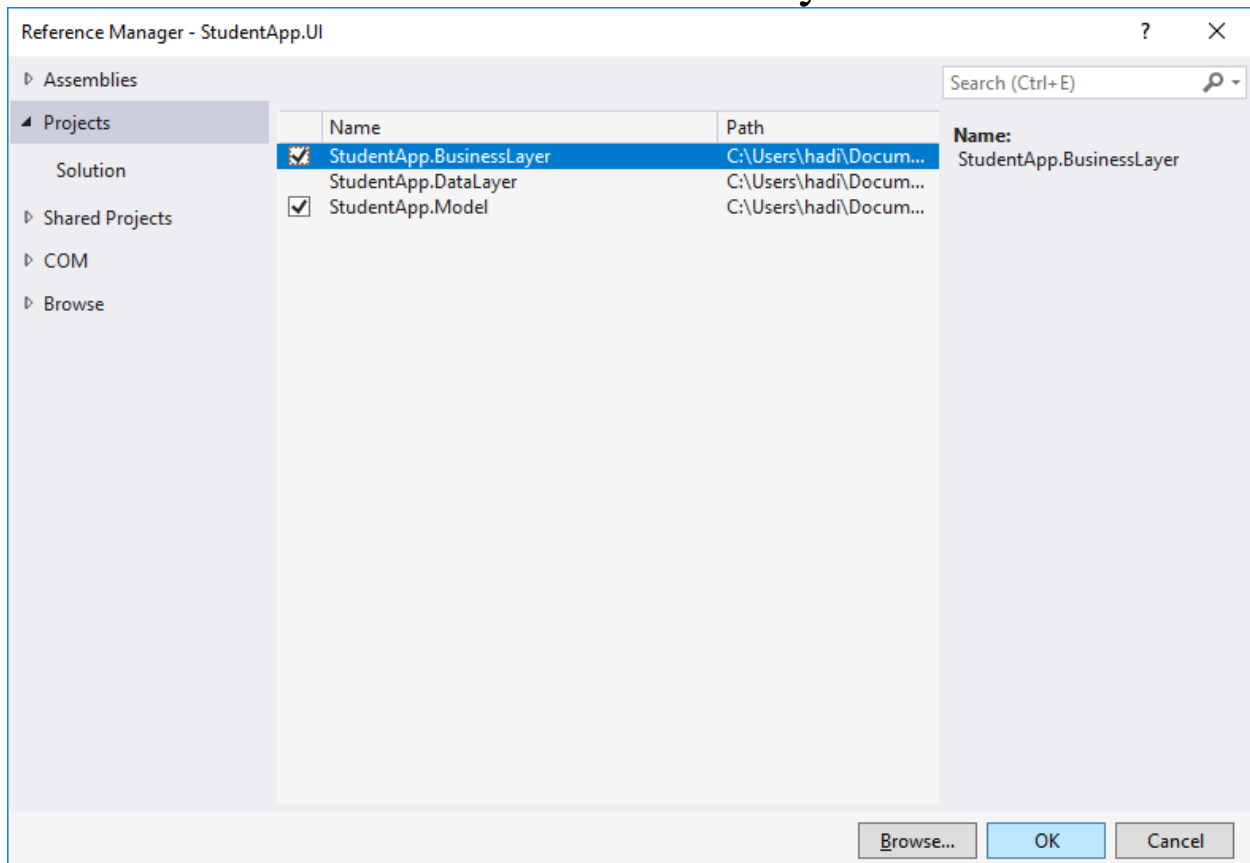
Now we add user repository in business Layer

```

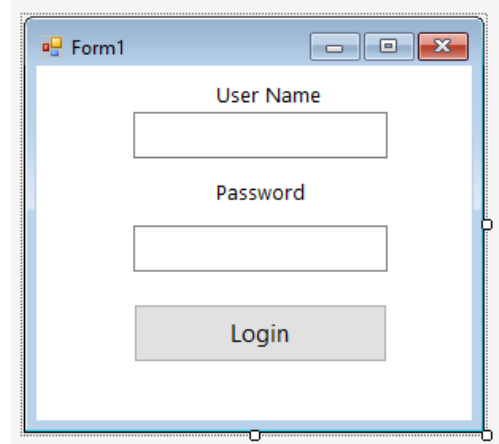
4   3 references
   Public Class UserRepository
5       1 reference
   Function IsUserExist(usr As AppUser) As Boolean
6           Dim sql As String=$"select Name from UserTable where name='{usr.Name}' and password='{usr.Password}'"
7           Dim name as string=DataAccess.GetSingleItems(sql)
8           Return name=usr.Name
9       End Function
10
11      2 references
   Public Function GetUser() As List(Of AppUser)
12          Dim dt As DataTable= DataAccess.GetMultipleItems("select id,Name from UserTable")
13          Dim users As New List(Of AppUser)
14          For Each row As Object In dt.Rows
15              Dim user As New AppUser
16              user.Id=row(0)
17              user.Name=row(1)
18              users.Add(user)
19          Next
20          Return users
21      End Function
22      1 reference
   Public Function Add(user As AppUser) As Integer
23          Dim sql =String.Format("INSERT INTO UserTable (Name,Password) VALUES ('{0}','{1}");user.Name,user.Password)
24          Dim row =DataAccess.InsertUpdateDelete(sql)
25          Return row
26      End Function
27      0 references
   Public Function Update(user As AppUser) As Integer
28          Dim sql =String.Format("UPDATE UserTable SET Name = '{0}',[Password] = '{1}' WHERE id='{2}'",user.Name,user.Password,user.Id)
29          Dim row =DataAccess.InsertUpdateDelete(sql)
30          Return row
31      End Function
32  End Class

```

Add reference from UI to business layer



Control	Properties	Value
Form	Text Font Back Color	Form login Segoe UI, 9.75pt White
Label 1	Text	User Name
Label 2	Text	Password
Text Box	(Name)	txtUserName
Text Box	(Name)	txtPassword
Button	Name Text	btnLogin Login







The code for login will be as follow

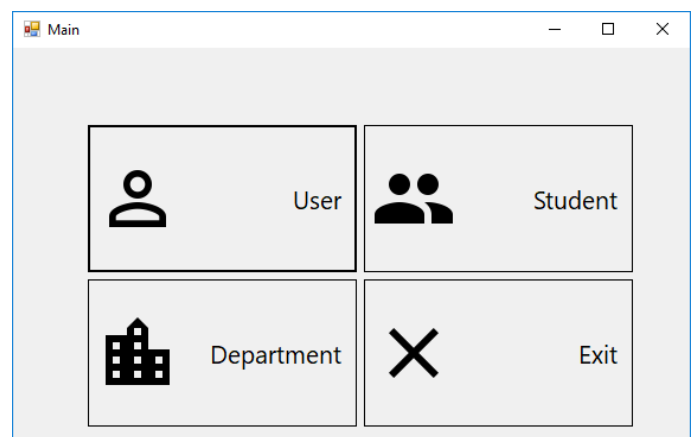
```
Imports BusinessLayer
Imports Model

1 reference
Public Class frmLogin
0 references
    Private Sub btnLogin_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles btnLogin.Click
        Dim appUser As New AppUser
        Dim userRepository As New UserRepository
        If Not txtUserName.Text = Nothing And Not txtPassword.Text = Nothing Then
            appUser.Name = txtUserName.Text
            appUser.Password = txtPassword.Text

            If userRepository.IsUserExist(appUser) Then
                Me.Hide()
                frmMain.Show()
            Else
                MessageBox.Show("Error user or password", "Error", MessageBoxButtons.RetryCancel, MessageBoxIcon.Error)
            End If
        Else
            MessageBox.Show("Enter Valid User Name and password", "Required Info", MessageBoxButtons.RetryCancel, MessageBoxIcon.Error)
        End If
    End Sub
End Class
```

Modify frmMain by adding four button

Control	Properties	Value
Form	Text Name	Main frmMain
Button1	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnUser User  MiddleLeft Flat
Button2	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnStudent Student  MiddleLeft Flat
	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnDepartment Department  MiddleLeft Flat
	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnExit Exit  MiddleLeft Flat

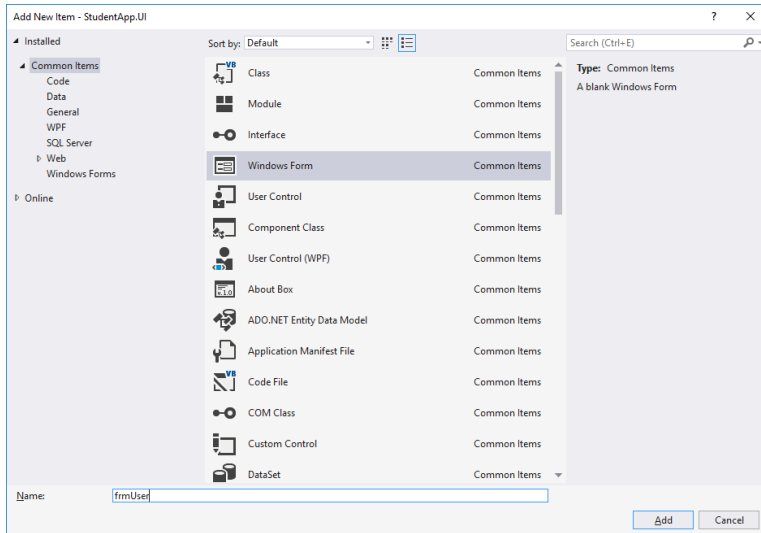


Button3	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnDepartment Department MiddleLeft Flat
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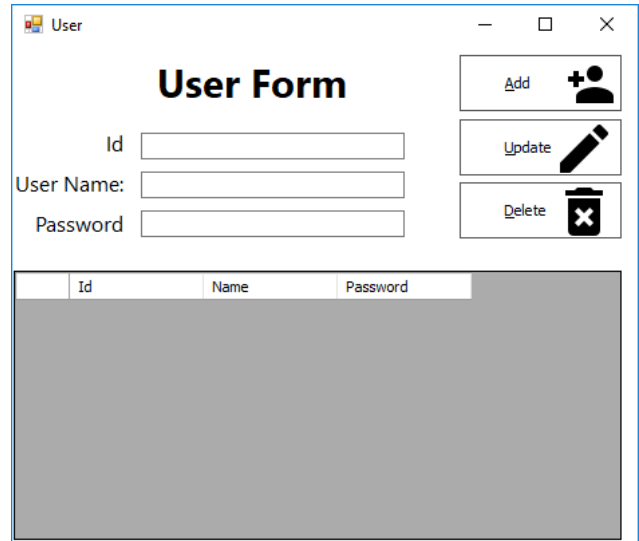
So the code for user button will be:

```
Private Sub btnUser_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles btnUser.Click
    frmUser.Show()
End Sub
```

Add new form



Control	Properties	Value
Form	Text Name	User frmUser
Label	Text	User Form
Button1	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnAdd &Add MiddleLeft Flat
Button2	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnUpdate &Update MiddleLeft Flat
Button3	Name Text Image ImageAlign FlatStyle	btnDelete &Delete MiddleLeft Flat
Button4	Name Text Image ImageAlign	btnExit Exit MiddleLeft



	FlatStyle	Flat
Label 1	Text Font	Id Segoe UI, 12pt
Label 2	Text Font	User Name Segoe UI, 12pt
Label 3	Text Font	Password Segoe UI, 12pt
Text Box	(Name)	txtId
Text Box	(Name)	txtUserName
Text Box	(Name)	txtPassword
DataGridView	(Name)	dgvUser

Double click on form and add code to load DataGridView

```
Private Sub frmUser_Load(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load
    Dim userRepository As New UserRepository
    dgvUser.DataSource=userRepository.GetUser()
End Sub
```

Double click on Add button and add code:

```
Private Sub btnAdd_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles btnAdd.Click
    Dim userRepository As New UserRepository

    If Not txtUserName.Text = Nothing and not txtPassword.Text =Nothing Then
        Dim usr As New AppUser
        usr.Name=txtUserName.Text
        usr.Password=txtPassword.Text
        If userRepository.Add(usr) >0 Then
            MessageBox.Show("User Add Successfully")
            dgvUser.DataSource=userRepository.GetUser()
        End If
    End If
End Sub
```

Double click on Update button and add code:

```
Private Sub btnUpdate_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles btnUpdate.Click
    Dim userRepository As New UserRepository

    If Not txtId.Text = Nothing and Not txtUserName.Text = Nothing and not
txtPassword.Text =Nothing Then
        Dim usr As New AppUser
        usr.Id=txtId.Text
        usr.Name=txtUserName.Text
        usr.Password=txtPassword.Text
        If userRepository.Update(usr) >0 Then
            MessageBox.Show("User Update Successfully")
            dgvUser.DataSource=userRepository.GetUser()
        End If
    End If
End Sub
```