



Query processor

1. DDL Interpreter

- This is basically a translator which interprets the DDL statement in Data dictionaries.

2. DML Compiler

- It translates DML statements query Languages into an evaluation plan.

3. Query Evaluation Engine

- It executes the low-level instructions generated by the DML Compiler



Storage Manager

1. Authorization and Integrity Manager

- Who want to access the data and test for integrity constraints.

2. Transaction Manager

- Concurrent transaction execution processed without conflicting.

3. File Manager

- Manages allocation of space on disk storage and representation of the information on disk.

4. Buffer Manager

- Fetching the data from disk storage into main memory and what data to cache in main memory.

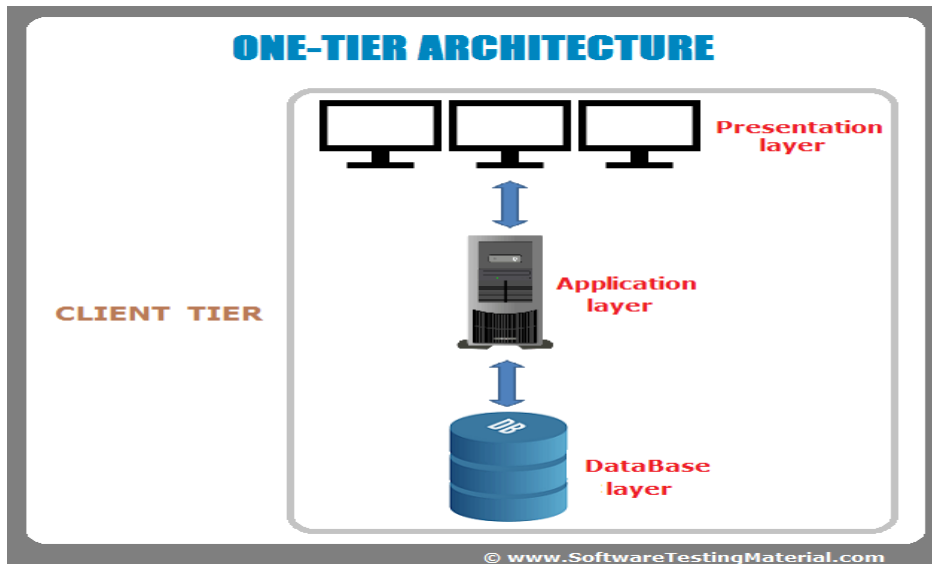


1-Tier Architecture

- In 1-tier architecture, the DBMS is the only entity where the user directly sits on the DBMS and uses it.
- Any changes done here will directly be done on the DBMS itself. It does not provide handy tools for end-users.
- Database designers and programmers normally prefer to use single-tier architecture.



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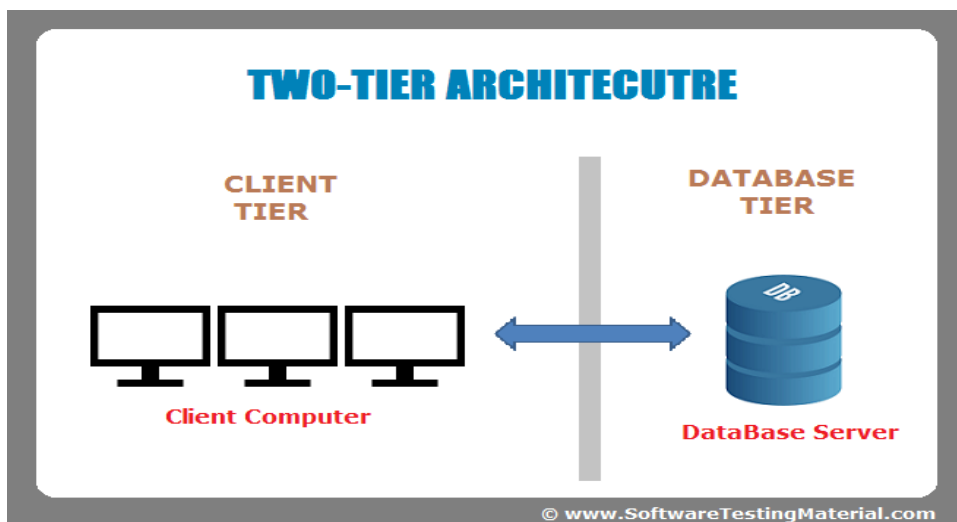


2-Tier Architecture

- If the architecture of DBMS is 2-tier, then it must have an application through which the DBMS can be accessed.
- Programmers use 2-tier architecture where they access the DBMS by means of an application.
- Here the application tier is entirely independent of the database in terms of operation, design, and programming.



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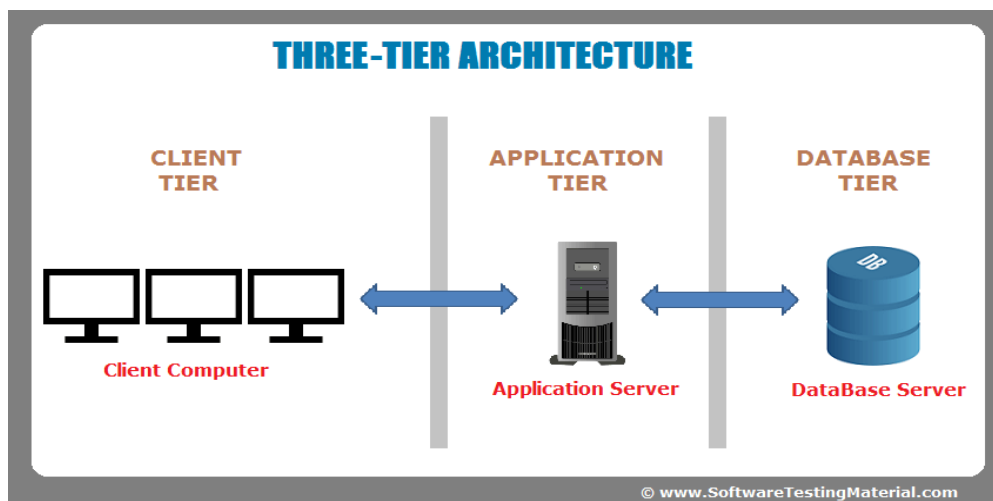


3-Tier Architecture

- A 3-tier architecture separates its tiers from each other based on the complexity of the users and how they use the data present in the database.
- It is the most widely used architecture to design a DBMS.



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Evaluation

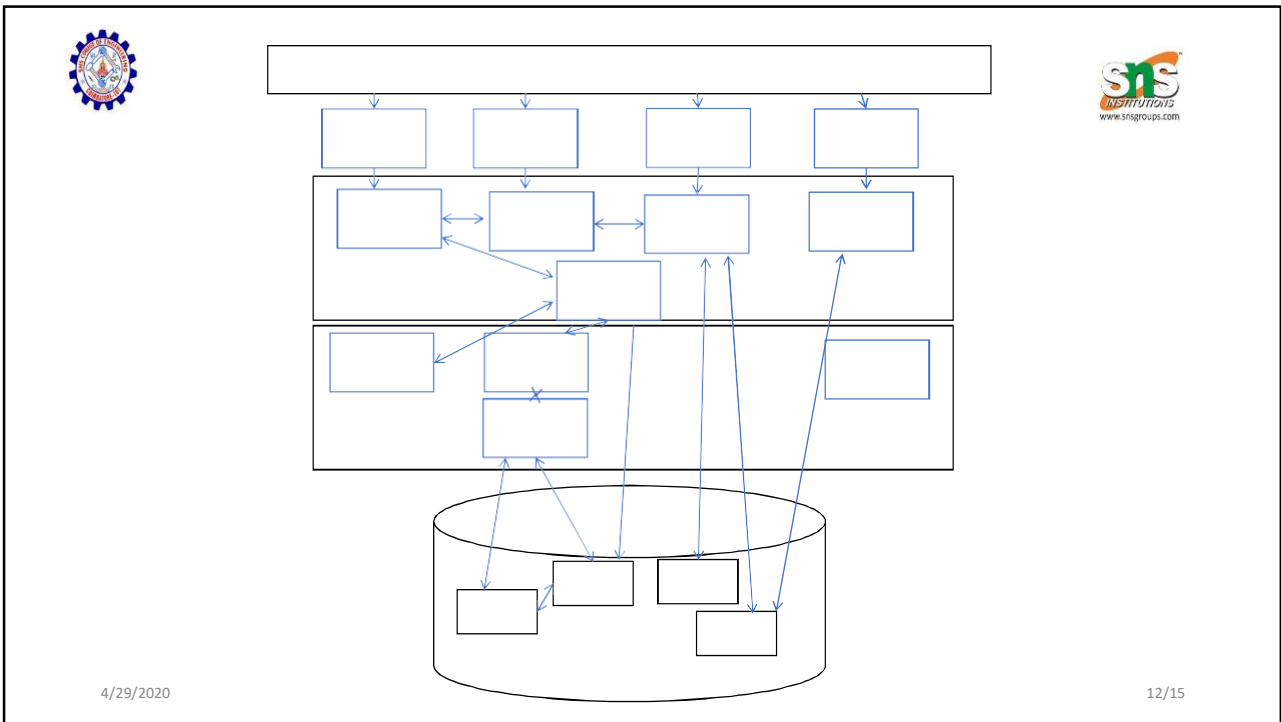


1. List out the types of structure view

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Answer :

- a) External View
- b) Conceptual View
- c) Internal View

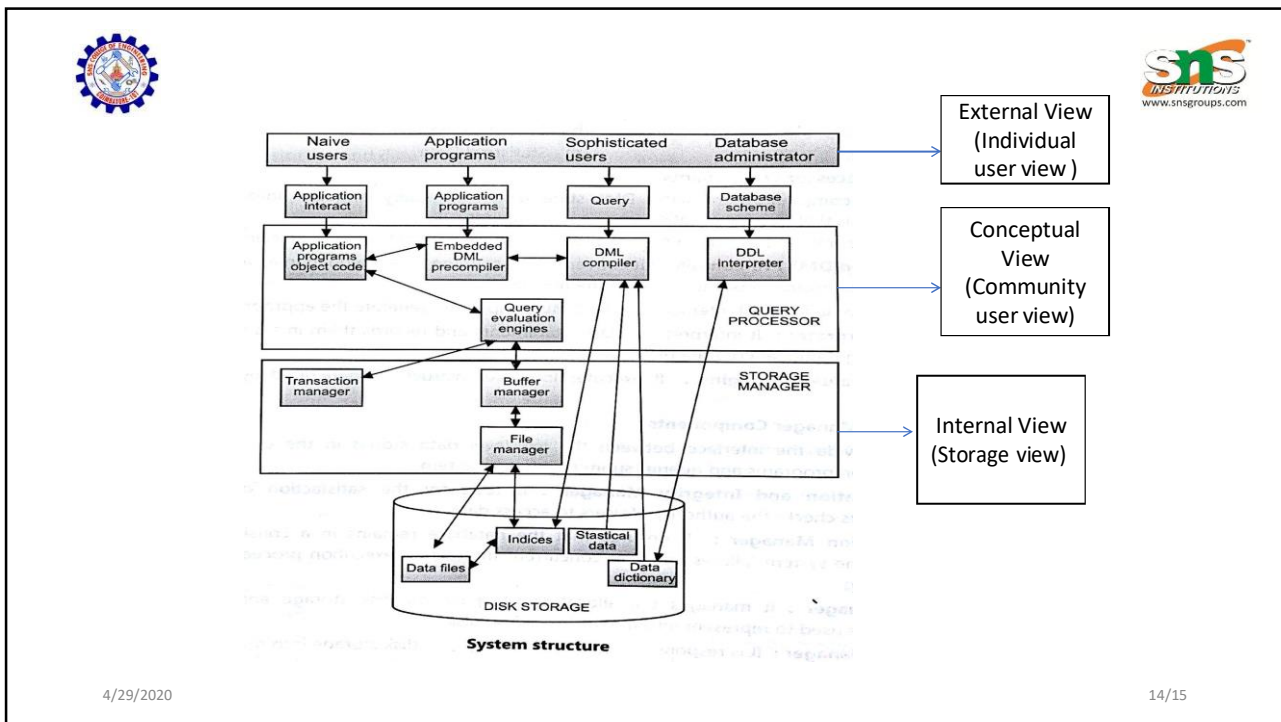


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Answer





THANK YOU