Review Uploading

- Uploading example
  - Request vs. SA object
  - Saving files

Sending an email

- Pretty easy to do
- Using CDONTS
- Setting up, sending, clearing mail object
- Demonstrate

Lab 9

Overview

Scalability

- Defined:
  - Web Definition
    - The ability to expand the number of users or increase the capabilities of a computing solution users without making major changes to the systems or application software.
  - Computing Dictionary
    - How well a solution to some problem will work when the size of the problem increases
  - Cognitive Understanding
    - An architecture is considered to be scalable if, unchanged, it can handle increasingly complex problems that demand a greater amount of knowledge. Often scaling yields problems such as efficiency

What does scalability mean?

- You can add more to it without increasing cost
  - More Users
  - Larger Database
  - More pages, etc.
Scalability

Attributes

- Can handle large # of users
- Does that without increasing cost

How to Scale

- Start with the correct software
- ASP is scalable

Hardware

- Adding more computers to a non-scalable system won’t help
- “Oh, it’s not handling the load?... add another computer.”
- Doesn’t work that way.

What is a Tier?

- A ‘level’ or ‘layer’

N-Tier Design

- Refers to the different levels of responsibility in a system’s design
- N, as in Math, can be any number above 1
- N-Tier, simply put, is:
  - Any number of tiers, no limits
  - Most common is a 3-Tier system

Two-Tier Design

- Client
- Server
N-Tier Design

A 3-TIER SYSTEM

Web Farms

Web Farms

Web Farms

Web Farms

Web Farms
Web Farms

- Load Balancing
  - A server gets 1,000 hits at once
    - That server must handle all hits simultaneously
  - A web farm gets 1,000 hits at once
    - Let's say a web farm has 10 web servers
    - Load is split up so each server handles 100 hits.

Readings

- More on web farms in the additional reading for this week.