**Mapping**

The DBMS is responsible for mapping between the three types of schemas. It must be capable of checking the schema for consistency and must use the info. In the schema to map between external schema and internal schema via the conceptual schema as shown in the figure below:-
**DBMS Components:** The DBMS with three level architecture

Include:

1. Use language interface including (DML).
2. An external schema data description language.
3. A conceptual schema data description language.
4. An internal schema data description language.
5. A database central system (DBCS) which will access the db as shown in the figure below.
Advantages of three level architecture

The three level architecture simplifies the design and management of adb sys. By providing higher level prog/data independence. Some of the applications of three-level architecture with respond to prog/data independent include:-

1. Change in Conceptual Schema: A change in conceptual schema will not affect any existing application program unless its external schema is incompatible with the new conceptual schema.

2. Change in Internal Schema: Changing in patterns of data usage may tuning the DBMS (for ex. Change block size, add new pointer between records). The separation of external schema from internal schema mean that the internal schema can be tuned without changing application program. Also there is no danger that the change to internal schema will corrupt the conceptual schema.

3. Change in External Schema: Definition of new external schema or alterations to existing one will not affect the application program which use the external schema.