

To build your application in **Clean Architecuter** you must divide your app in to a number of feature, each of them contains 3 layers

#### 01. Presentation Layer

This layer is responsible for the user interface and user interactions.

#### 02. Domain Layer

The domain layer contains the business logic of the application. It is independent of any external frameworks or libraries.

#### 03. Data Layer

This layer handles data fetching, storage, and caching.

## Domain Layer

The domain layer contains the business logic of the application. It is independent of any external frameworks or libraries. This layer includes:

### 01. Entities

**Core objects of the application, representing business models.**

**What is the shape of the data needed by the app to work properly.**

### 02. Use Cases

**Specific actions or operations that can be performed, encapsulating the business rules.**

### 03. Repositories (Interfaces)

**Abstract definitions of data operations, which are implemented in the data layer**

## Data Layer

**This layer handles data fetching, storage, and caching. It includes:**

### 01. Data Sources

**Responsible for accessing data from various sources like APIs, databases, or local storage.**

### 02. Models

**Data transfer objects (DTOs) that map to the data structures used by the data sources.**

### 03. Repositories (Implementations)

**Concrete implementations of the repository interfaces defined in the domain layer.**

## Presentation Layer

**This layer is responsible for the user interface and user interactions. It includes:**

### 01. Widgets

**The UI components that users interact with.**

### 02. State Management

**Manages the state of the UI, often using tools like Provider, Bloc, or GetX.**

### 03. Input Validation

**Ensures that user inputs are valid before passing them to the domain layer.**

## Example Flow

1. **User Action:** A user interacts with the UI (e.g., clicks a button).
2. **State Management:** The state management solution (e.g., Bloc) handles the event and calls a use case.
3. **Use Case:** The use case performs the business logic and interacts with the repository.
4. **Repository:** The repository fetches data from a data source (e.g., a remote API).
5. **Data Source:** The data source retrieves the data and returns it to the repository.
6. **Repository:** The repository returns the data to the use case.
7. **Use Case:** The use case processes the data and returns the result to the state management solution.
8. **State Management:** The state management solution updates the UI with the new state.