

Asp.Net Core | Harsh

## Clean Architecture

Instead of "business logic" depend on "data access logic", this dependency is inverted; that means, the "data access logic" depend on "business logic".

Benefit: The business logic is highly clean-separated, independent of data storage and UI, unit-testable.

The diagram illustrates the Clean Architecture layers and the Onion Model. On the left, four horizontal bars represent the layers from outside to inside: User Interface (UI) in light green, Business Logic Layer (BLL) in pink, Repository Layer (RL) in orange, and Data Access Layer (DAL) in light orange. On the right, a central vertical stack of concentric circles represents the Onion Model. From the outside in, the layers are: Infrastructure (light orange), Domain (orange), Core (pink), and UI (light green). A watermark for "Harsha" and "Sage University" is visible in the center of the diagram.

For medium to large-scale applications, **clean architecture** is the most popular and recommended approach by most architects.

So, what's the difference between regular **3-tier (or n-tier) architecture** and **clean architecture**?

In the case of **n-tier architecture**, the **business logic layer depends on the data access layer**.

But in **clean architecture**, the dependency direction is **inward**. Instead of the business logic depending on the data access layer, the **data access layer depends on the business logic layer**.

Moreover, clean architecture is **not stacked**, unlike n-tier architecture. It's also known as **onion architecture**, where one layer surrounds the previous one.

For example:

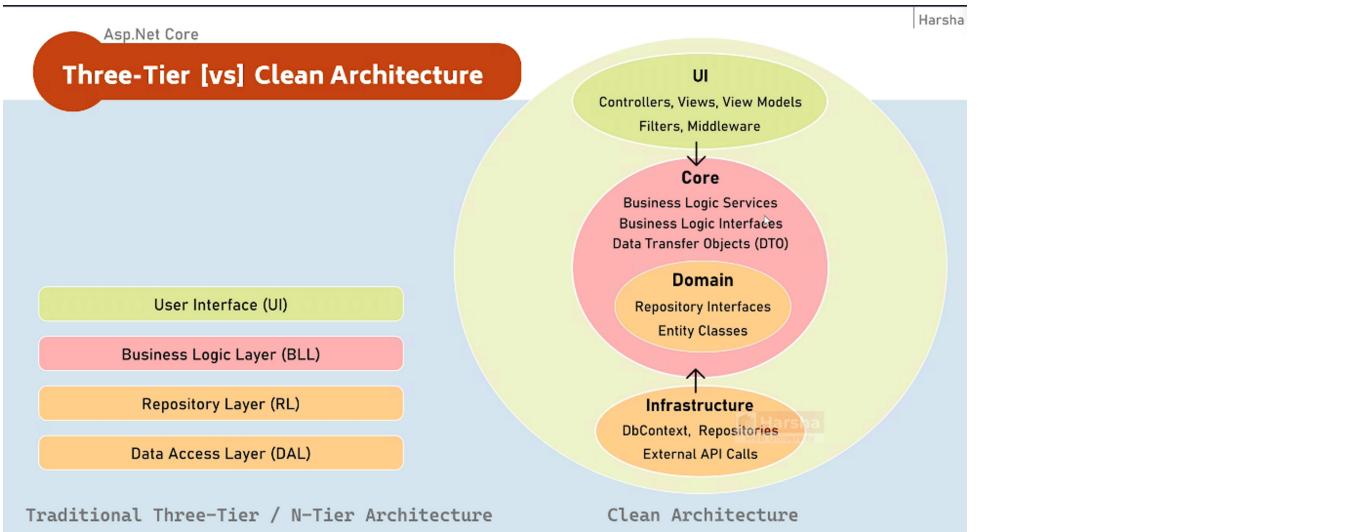
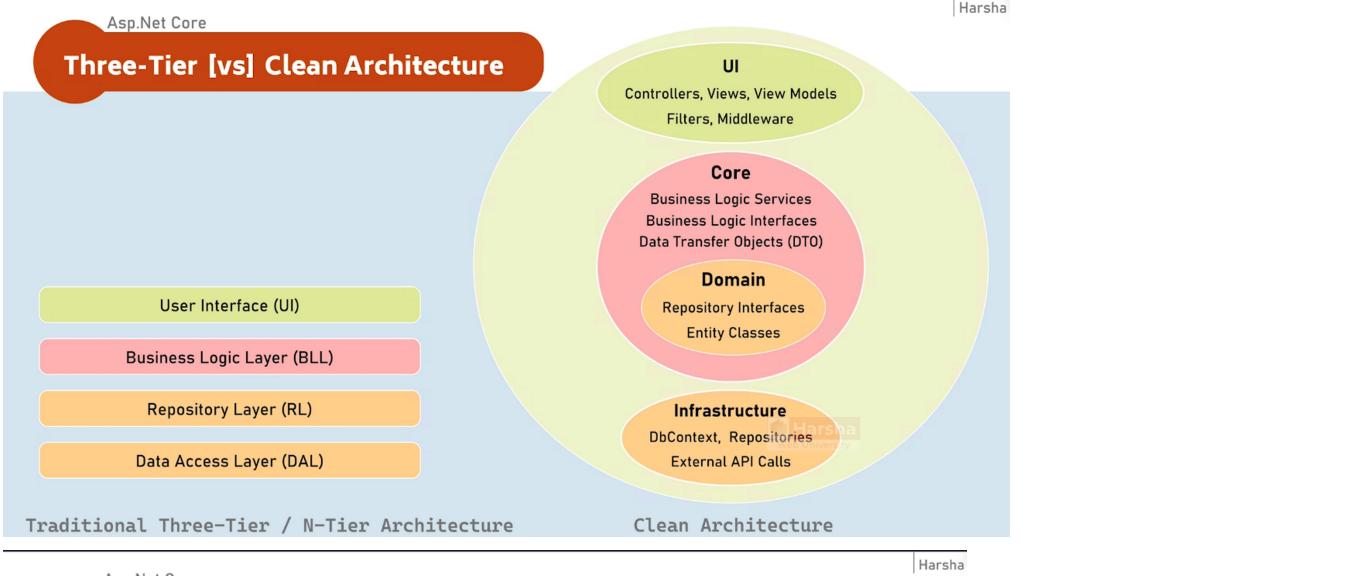
- At the center, there's the **domain layer**.
- Surrounding it is the **core layer**.
- Then come the **infrastructure** and **UI layers**, which are built on top of the core layer.

This means it's **not a simple top-down stack** like in regular n-tier architecture.

The main goal of clean architecture is to **separate the business logic** and make it **independent** and **cleanly isolated**. This separation is crucial to scale out applications for larger projects.

So, the **core idea** of clean architecture is:

The **business logic layer sits at the center** of the application, and **all other layers** (like UI or data access) are built **around and based on that core**.



#### VS Clean Architecture vs 3-Tier Architecture (a detailed comparison)

When comparing 3-tier (or n-tier) architecture with clean architecture, there are several key differences:

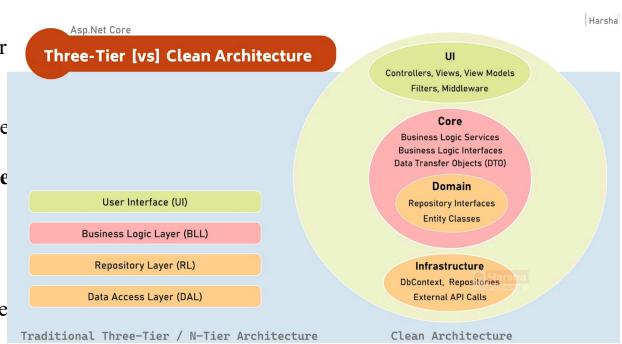
##### Dependency Direction

In 3-tier architecture, the **Business Logic Layer (BLL)** typically **depends** on the **Data Access Layer (DAL)**. If there are changes in the DAL, it directly affects the BLL.

But in **clean architecture**, the dependency is **inverted** – the **DAL depends on the Core**. This means that changes in external systems like databases, APIs, etc.

##### Layer Breakdown

- UI Layer (ASP.NET Core Project)**
  - Contains: Controllers, ViewModels, Views, Middlewares, Validators, Filters
  - Still the same in both architectures
- Core Layer (Business Logic)**
  - Includes:
    - Service interfaces (aka **service contracts**)
    - Service implementations
    - DTOs (Data Transfer Objects)
  - Handles: Business rules, app-level logic, validations, and decision-making
  - Independent** of database or UI. It doesn't know or care whether you're using SQL Server, MongoDB, or Razor Views.
- Domain Layer (inside Core)**



- Contains:
  - Entity classes (like Country, Person)
  - Validation attributes (e.g., [Required], [Range])
  - Repository interfaces (e.g., ICountryRepository, IPersonRepository)
- Purpose: Defines what your app **is**, not how it **works**.
- **Infrastructure Layer** (aka DAL or External Layer)
  - Purpose: Anything external – databases, file systems, 3rd party services, microservice calls.
  - Contains:
    - Implementation of repository interfaces
    - DbContext that accesses Entity classes from Domain
  - Depends on: **Core Layer** (never the other way around)

### About the Repository Pattern

Yes, **repository layer is technically optional**, but most projects do use it. Some architects skip it, but that's personal preference.

we're **not** talking about **Generic Repository + Unit of Work** here. That pattern is already **built into Entity Framework Core** – no need to manually implement it.

Instead, we're talking about creating **table-specific repositories**, like:

```
csharp
CopyEdit
ICountryRepository, IPersonRepository
...like you've probably done already in your projects.
```

### Summary: Key Differences

Aspect	3-Tier Architecture	Clean Architecture
Dependency Direction	BLL → DAL	DAL → BLL
Stack Structure	Layered/Stacked	Onion/Concentric
Core Focus	Tightly Coupled	Decoupled & Scalable
Business Logic	Knows about DAL	Totally isolated
Repositories	Used optionally	Interfaces in Domain, Impl in Infra
UI Layer	Same	Same

So yeah, **Clean Architecture** is all about **protecting your core logic**, keeping things **modular, scalable, and testable**. It's like giving your app boundaries so it doesn't turn into a tangled mess 😊

### Three-Tier Architecture (a.k.a the Classic)

#### Layers:

1. **UI Layer (Presentation)** – Your front-end or API endpoints.
2. **Business Logic Layer (BLL)** – Contains service logic, sometimes even talking directly to the DB.
3. **Data Access Layer (DAL)** – Repositories, EF DBContexts, SQL queries, etc.

#### Flow:

UI  BLL  DAL  DB

#### Cons:

- BLL is tightly coupled with DAL.
- Any change in DAL can impact BLL directly (😢 not cool for long-term maintenance).
- Not easily testable or scalable in modern cloud-native systems.

## Clean Architecture (Modern, Maintainable, Scalable AF)

### Key Layers (outside-in):

1. **UI / Presentation Layer** – Your ASP.NET Core controllers, views, Razor pages, etc.
2. **Application / Core Layer** – Contains all your **business logic, DTOs, and service interfaces**.
3. **Domain Layer** (part of Core) – Your entities and **repository interfaces**.
4. **Infrastructure Layer** – Actual implementation of repositories, DBContexts, API calls, etc.

### Flow (Dependency Rule):

Only inward dependency is allowed 

Infrastructure  Core

UI  Core

Core  depends on nothing external

### ☐ Noteworthy Things You Mentioned:

- Repository Layer = optional 
  - But still widely used because it makes life easier and separation cleaner.
- Generic Repository + Unit of Work =  needed if using EF Core
  - Because EF already implements that internally.
- Your **Core layer** should not care about whether you're using SQL Server or PostgreSQL or even MongoDB.
  - That's the Infrastructure layer's job.
- **Domain Layer** = **entities + repository interfaces**, fully decoupled from infrastructure and UI.
- **Infrastructure Layer** = where DbContext, 3rd party APIs, file system access live.

### Design Goals of Clean Architecture:

-  **DB Independent** – swap SQL Server for PostgreSQL? No sweat.
-  **UI Independent** – want to make a mobile app or switch from Razor to Blazor? Go ahead.
-  **Easily Testable** – you can test business logic without hitting real DBs.
-  **Scalable** – scale up (bigger server) or scale out (more servers), it's ready.
-  **Future-Proof** – if traffic spikes, you can handle it.
-  **Maintainable AF** – new devs can jump in without spaghetti nightmares.

### Interview Pro Tip:

If you've got 1+ year experience and you say you've worked with Clean Architecture, **be ready to explain**:

- What the core layer contains
- Why infra depends on core, not vice versa
- How to test business logic without the DB
- How repository interfaces help with decoupling

### Clean Architecture = Same Vibes as:

- **Onion Architecture**
- **Hexagonal Architecture**
- **Domain-Driven Design (DDD)**

Different names, same vibes – just a few tweaks in structure or terminology.

### You already built all layers, now what?

You just gotta *reorganize your project structure*:

- Move core stuff to Core project
- Put Entities and Repo interfaces in Domain
- Place all EF/infra stuff (like DbContext, repo implementations) in Infrastructure
- Keep Controllers, middlewares, filters in UI

So yeah, Clean Architecture ain't just hype – it's solid for long-term projects, especially if you wanna build maintainable, testable, scalable systems.

Asp.Net Core | Harsha

## Clean Architecture

**Changing external system**

Allows you to change external systems (external APIs / third party services) easily, without affecting the application core.

**Database independent**

The application core doesn't depend on specific databases; so you can change it any time, without affecting the application core.

**Scalable**

You can easily scale-up or scale-out, without really affecting overall architecture of the application.

**Testable**

The application core doesn't depend on any other external APIs or repositories; so that you can write unit tests against business logic services easily by mocking essential repositories.

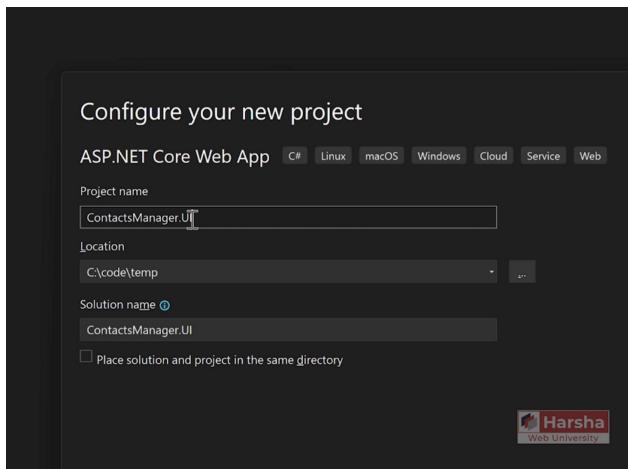
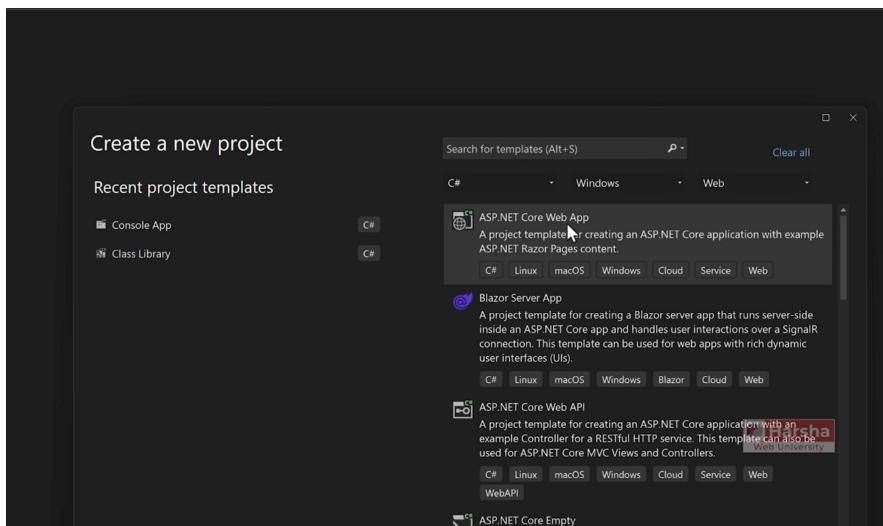


Harsha  
Web University

Clean architecture is earlier named as "Hexagonal architecture", "Onion architecture", "Domain-Driven Design", "Vertical Slice Architecture". Over time, it is popular as "[clean architecture](#)".

# Asp.Net Core

## Clean Architecture – Core



## Additional information

### ASP.NET Core Web App

C# Linux macOS Windows Cloud Service Web

#### Framework

.NET 6.0 (Long-term support)

#### Authentication type

None

Configure for HTTPS

Enable Docker

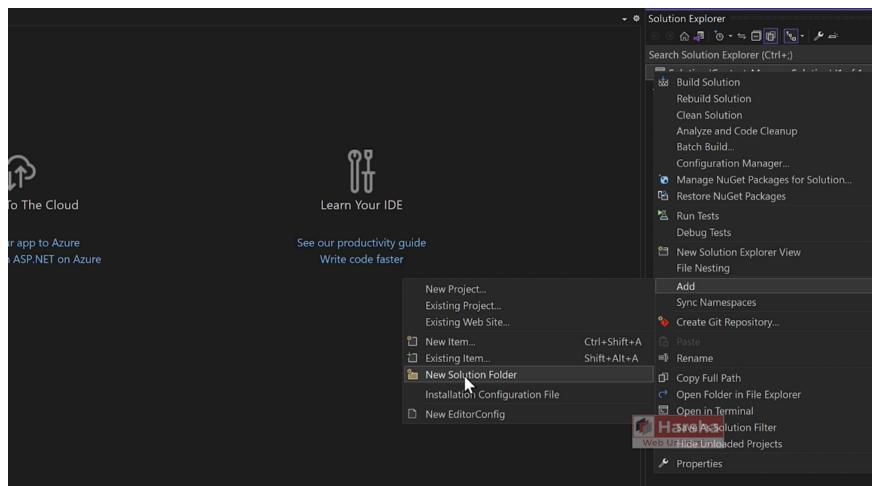
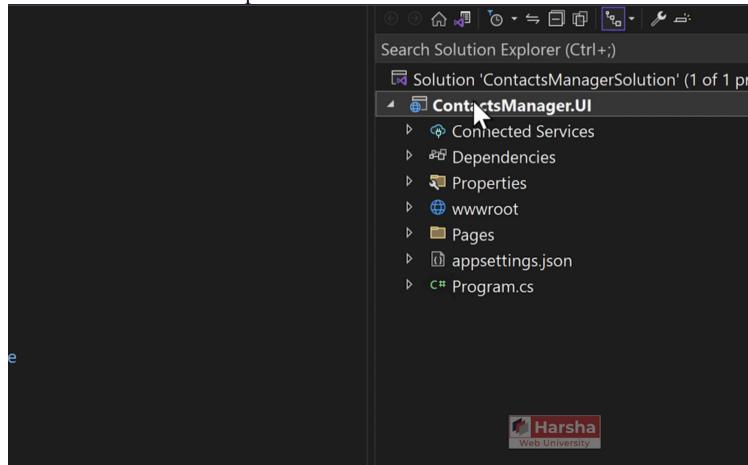
#### Docker OS

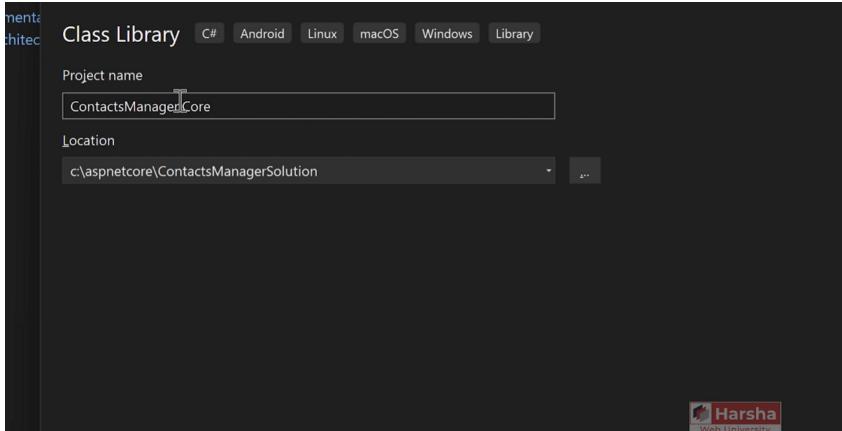
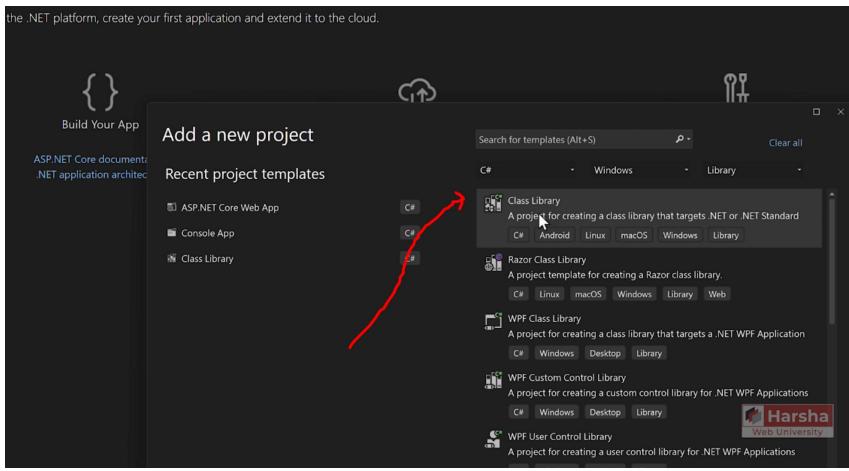
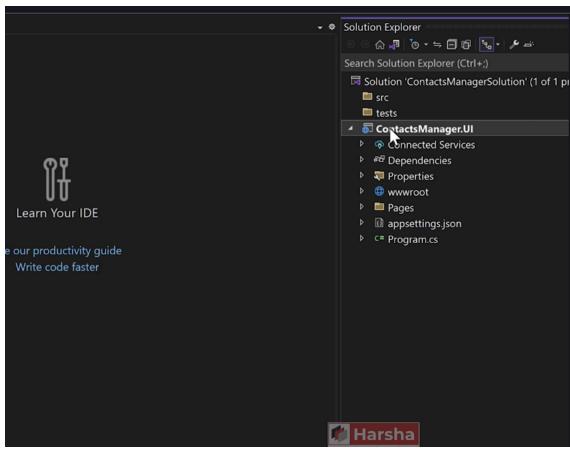
Linux

Do not use top-level statements



Now it's recommended to place our source code and test into two solution folder.





Now from our old 3 tier architecture project, we have to copy these things to our 'Core Project'.

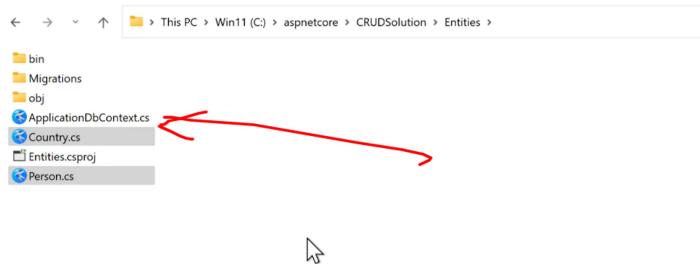
But we should not copy directly. Because these are projects.



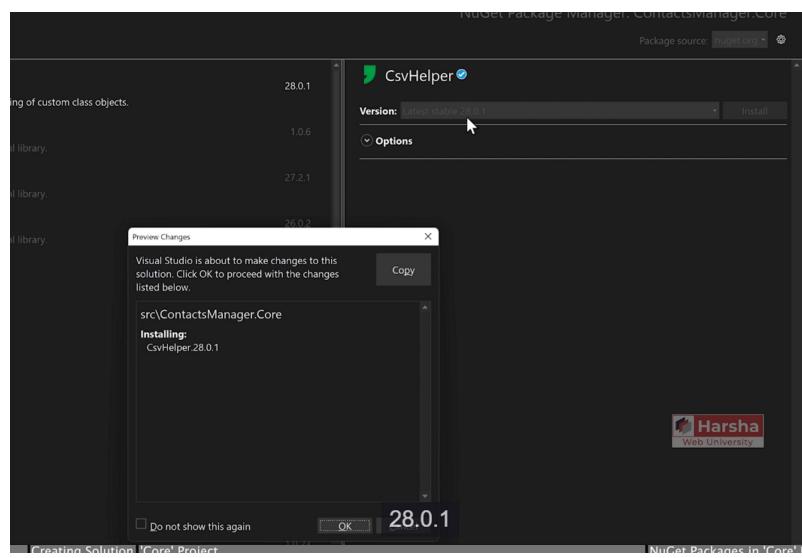
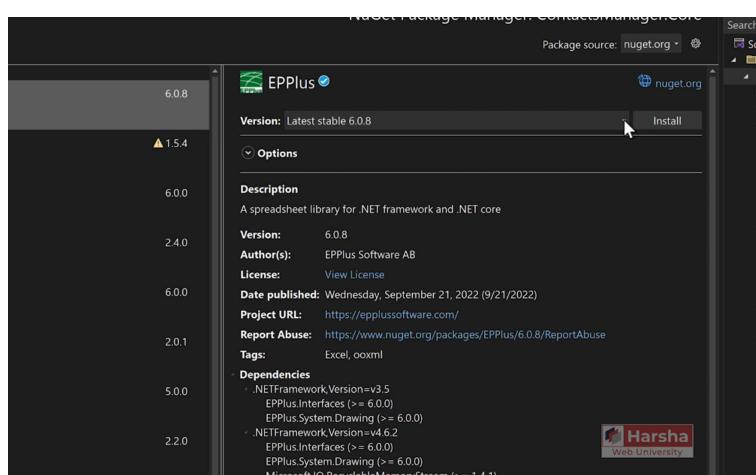
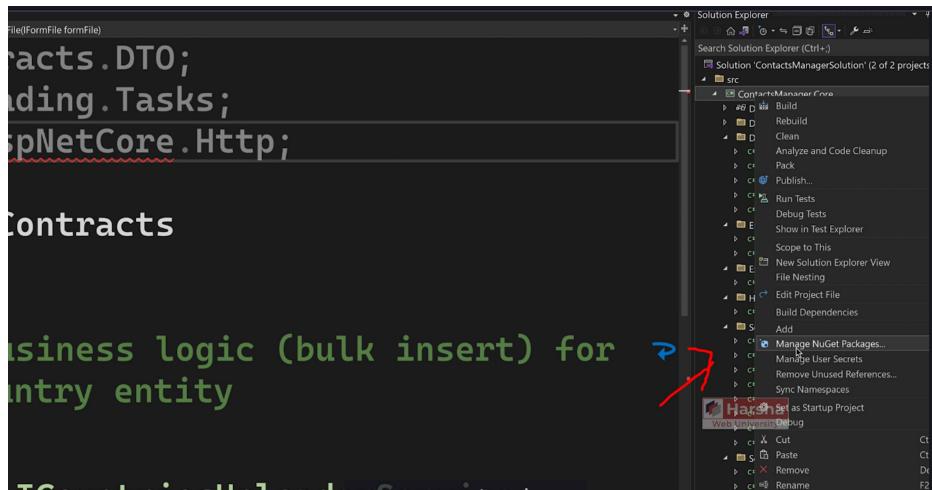
They contain 'bin' and 'object' folder. We have to copy each individual file one by one.

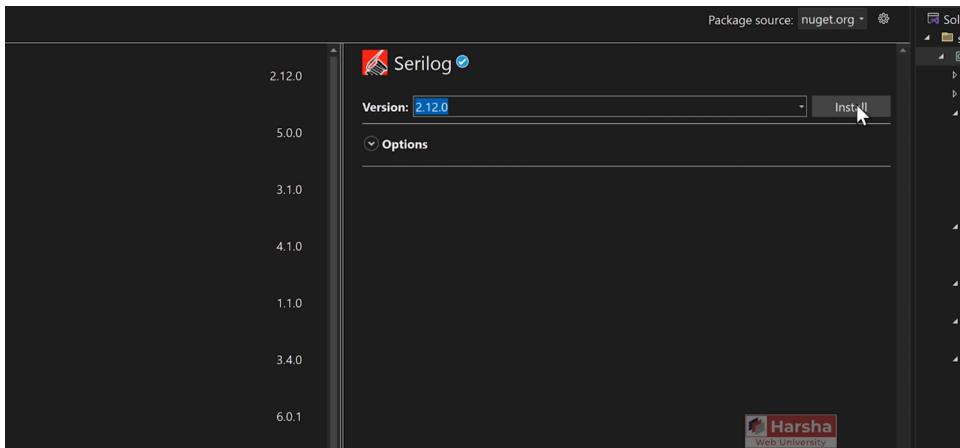
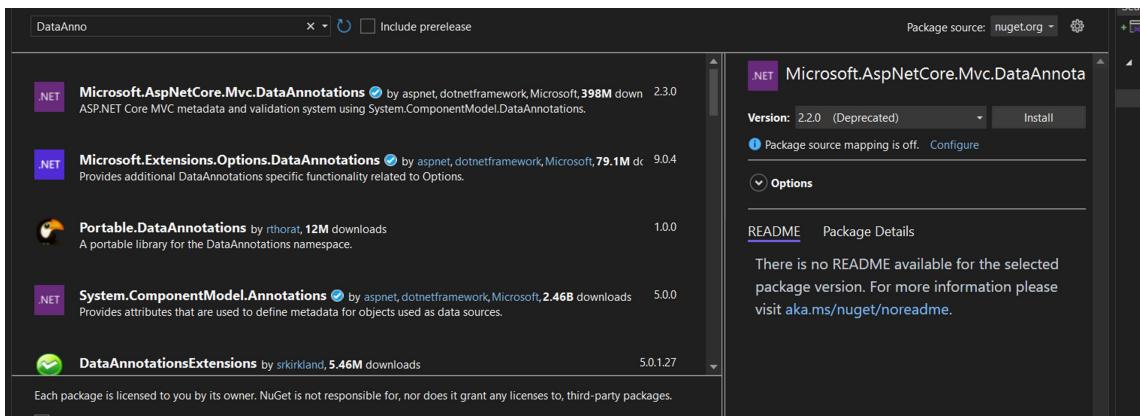
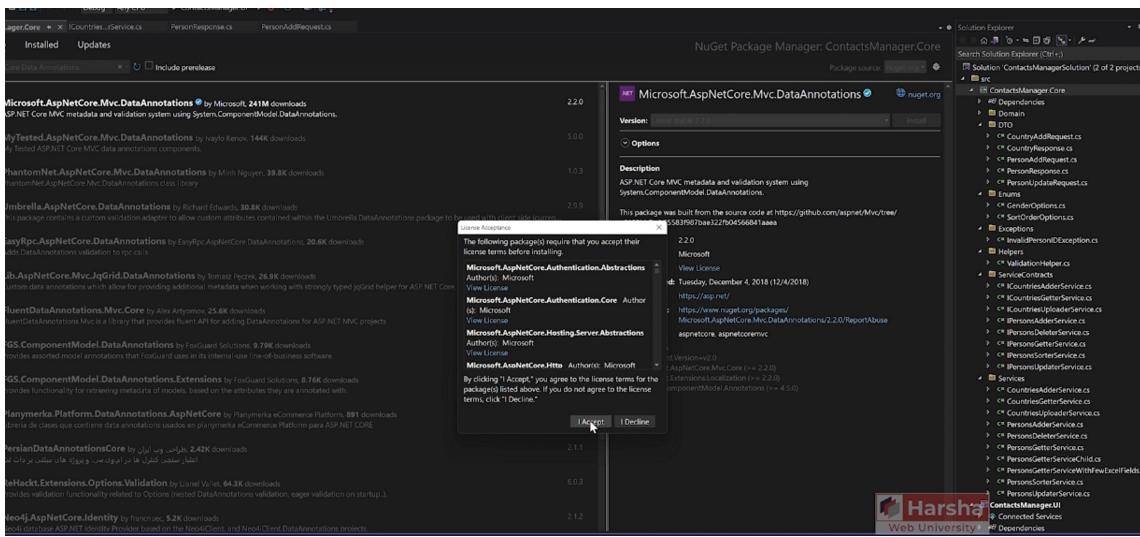


Don't copy ApplicationDbContext.cs file, since it will belong to 'Infrastructure' layer.



Let's now install required packages.





Package source: nuget.org

3.0.1	SerilogTimings	nuget.org
1.0.1	Version: Latest stable 3.0.1	Install
	Options	
	<b>Description</b>	
	Extend Serilog with timed operations.	
	<b>Version:</b> 3.0.1	
	<b>Author(s):</b> nblumhardt,SerilogTimings Contributors	
	<b>License:</b> Apache-2.0	
	<b>Downloads:</b> 3,988,945	
	<b>Date published:</b> Saturday, July 16, 2022 (7/16/2022)	
	<b>Project URL:</b> <a href="https://github.com/nblumhardt/serilog-timings">https://github.com/nblumhardt/serilog-timings</a>	
	<b>Report Abuse:</b> <a href="https://www.nuget.org/packages/SerilogTimings/3.0.1/ReportAbuse">https://www.nuget.org/packages/SerilogTimings/3.0.1/ReportAbuse</a>	
	<b>Tags:</b> serilog, metrics, timings, operations	
	Dependencies	
	.NET 6.0	

Package source: nuget.org

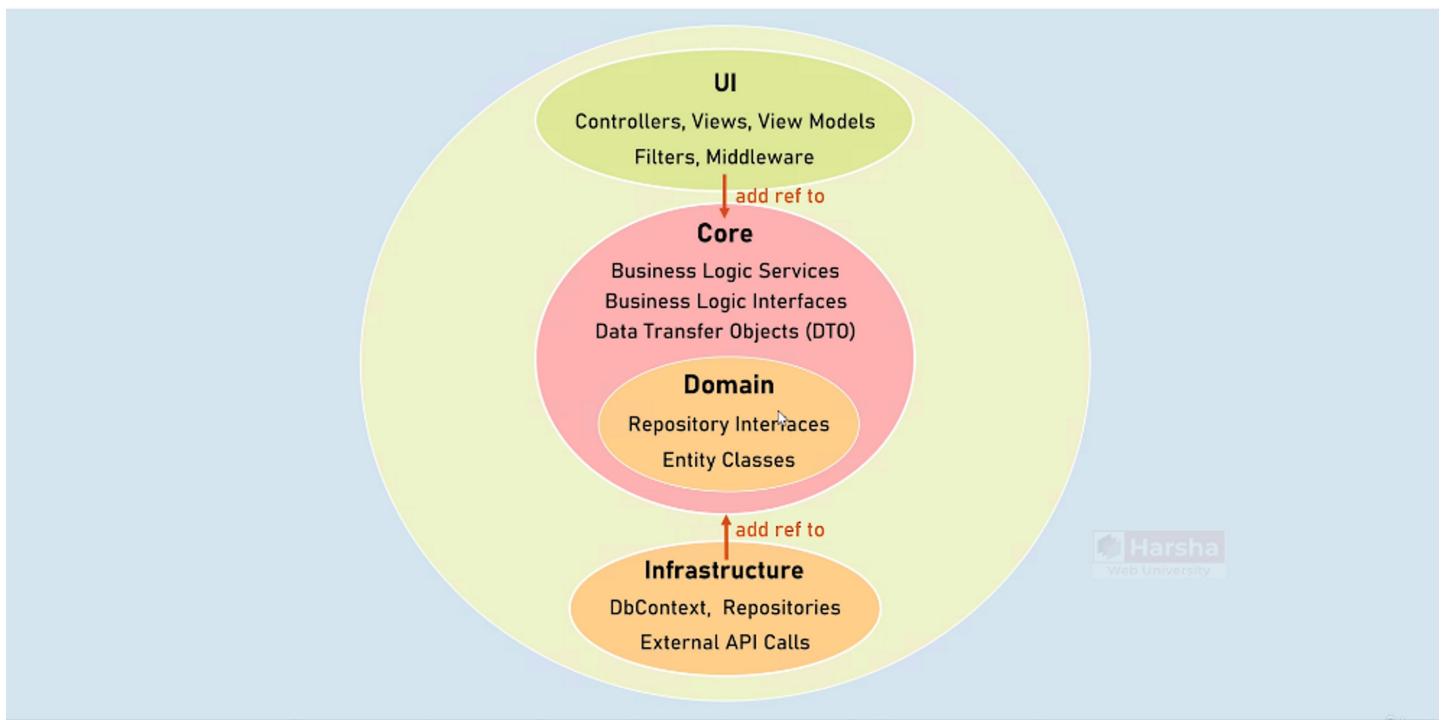
5.0.1	Serilog.Extensions.Hosting	nuget.org
2020.8.3.2	Version: 5.0.1	Install
	Options	
	<b>Description</b>	
	Serilog support for .NET Core logging in hosted services	
	<b>Version:</b> 5.0.1	
	<b>Author(s):</b> Microsoft,Serilog Contributors	
	<b>License:</b> Apache-2.0	
	<b>Downloads:</b> 129,557,235	
	<b>Date published:</b> Tuesday, July 19, 2022 (7/19/2022)	
	<b>Project URL:</b> <a href="https://github.com/serilog/serilog-extensions-hosting">https://github.com/serilog/serilog-extensions-hosting</a>	
	<b>Report Abuse:</b> <a href="https://www.nuget.org/packages/Serilog.Extensions.Hosting/5.0.1/ReportAbuse">https://www.nuget.org/packages/Serilog.Extensions.Hosting/5.0.1/ReportAbuse</a>	
	<b>Tags:</b> serilog, aspnet, aspnetcore, hosting	
	Dependencies	
	.NETStandard,Version=v2.0	
	Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Abstractions (>= 3.1.8)	
	Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Abstractions (>= 3.1.8)	

# Asp.Net Core

## Clean Architecture – Infrastructure

### Clean Architecture

| Harsha



### 🎯 Core Recap:

You've already built the **Core Layer**, which is like the *heart* of your application.  
It includes:

- 💡 **Domain Entities** (like User, Order, Product, etc.)
- 📌 **Interfaces** for Repositories and Services (contract only, no implementation)
- 🧠 **Business Logic**, Use Cases, Rules

**Note:** This layer is **pure C#**, no NuGet packages for DB, email, or whatever. Just logic + contracts.

👉 Now We Build the **Infrastructure Layer**.

## What's in the Infrastructure Layer?

-  Entity Framework DbContext
-  Repository **implementations** (concrete classes based on interfaces from Core)
-  Email sender services (like SendGrid)
-  Cloud services (e.g., Microsoft Azure Blob Storage, AWS S3)
-  API Clients (e.g., third-party REST APIs)

## Dependency Rule:

Infrastructure Layer → depends on → Core Layer

✗ NEVER the other way around.

So, in your .csproj of the Infrastructure project, you add:

```
<ProjectReference Include=".\\YourProject.Core\\YourProject.Core.csproj" />
```

That way, you can:

- Implement interfaces from the **Core**
- Use domain entities from the **Core**

Example:

```
public class UserRepository : IUserRepository
{
    private readonly YourDbContext _context;
    public UserRepository(YourDbContext context)
    {
        _context = context;
    }
    public Task<User> GetUserByIdAsync(Guid id)
    {
        return _context.Users.FindAsync(id).AsTask();
    }
}
```

Here IUserRepository is from Core → UserRepository is in Infrastructure.

## Reminder: Clean vs Three-Tier

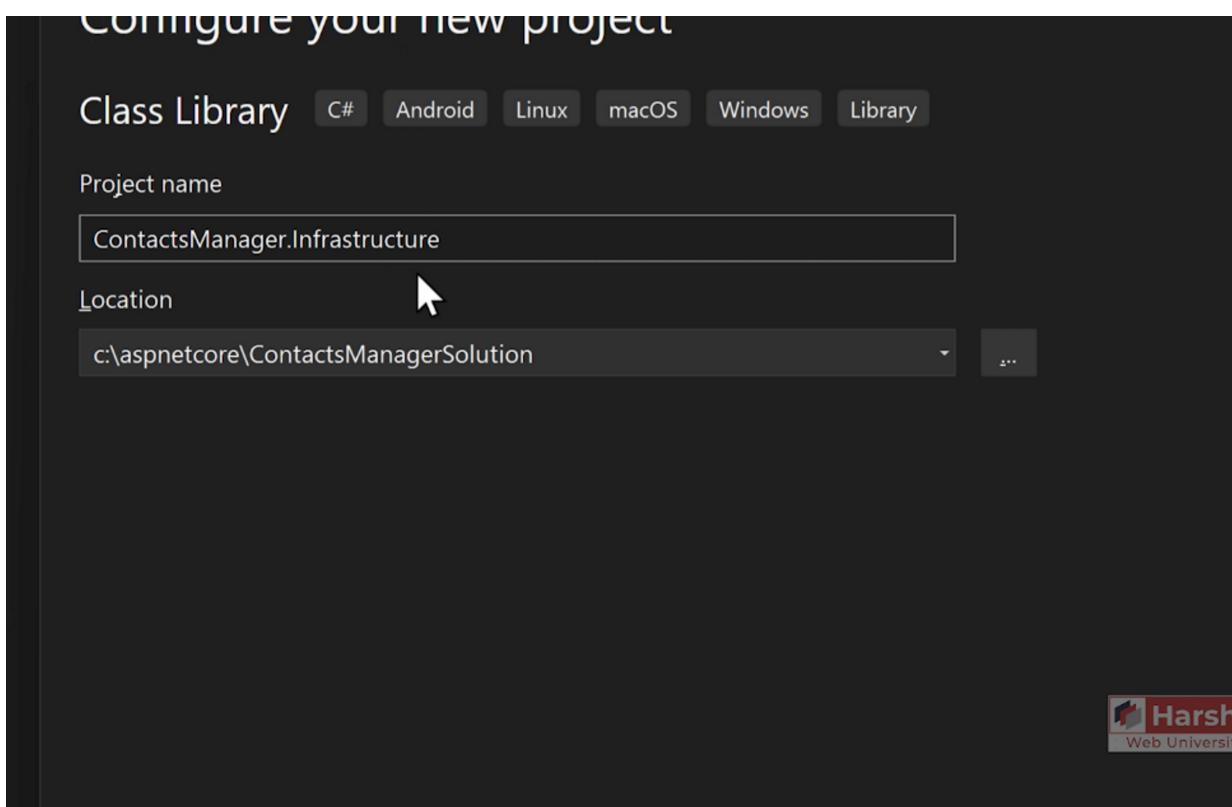
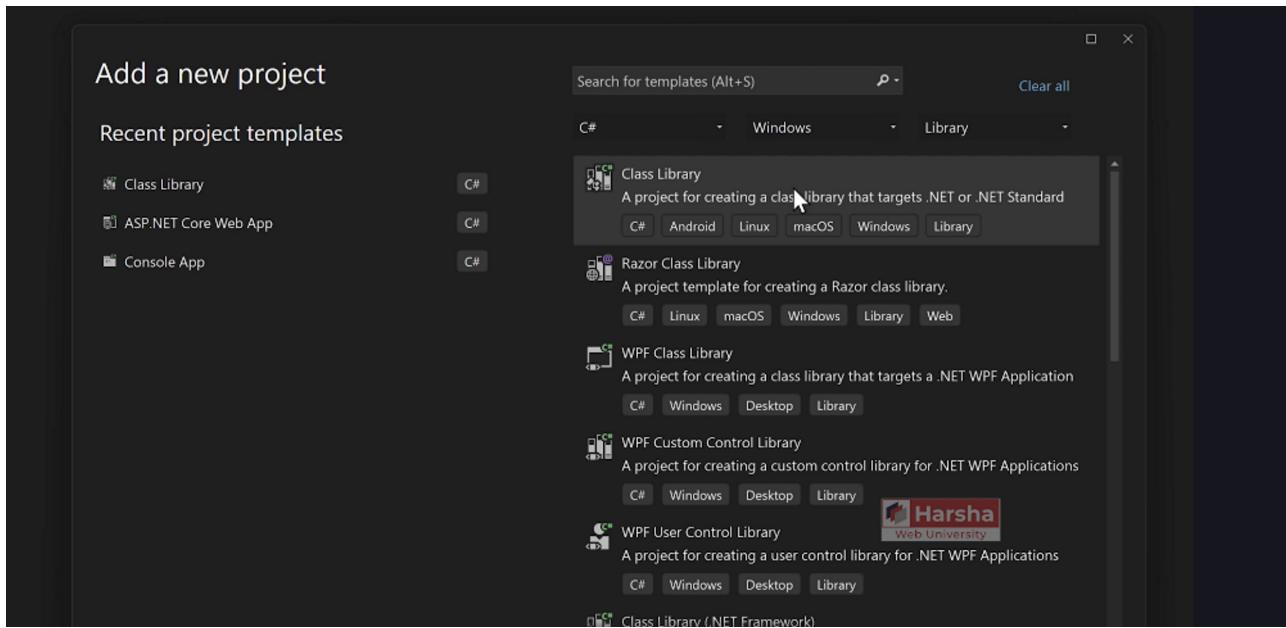
	Three-Tier	Clean Architecture
BLL → DAL	Tightly coupled	 Loosely coupled
Data access logic	Spread in BLL	 Encapsulated in Infra
Swappable DB	✗ Hard	 Easy
Testable Core	✗ Painful	 Cakewalk 

## Takeaway:

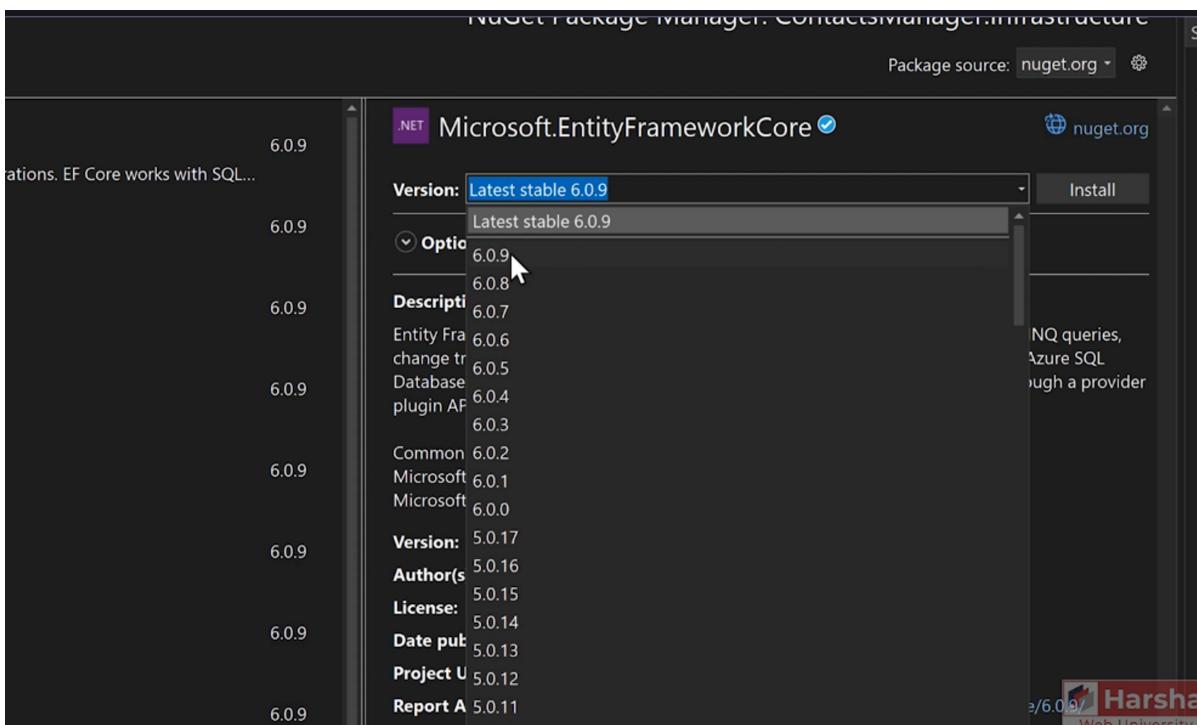
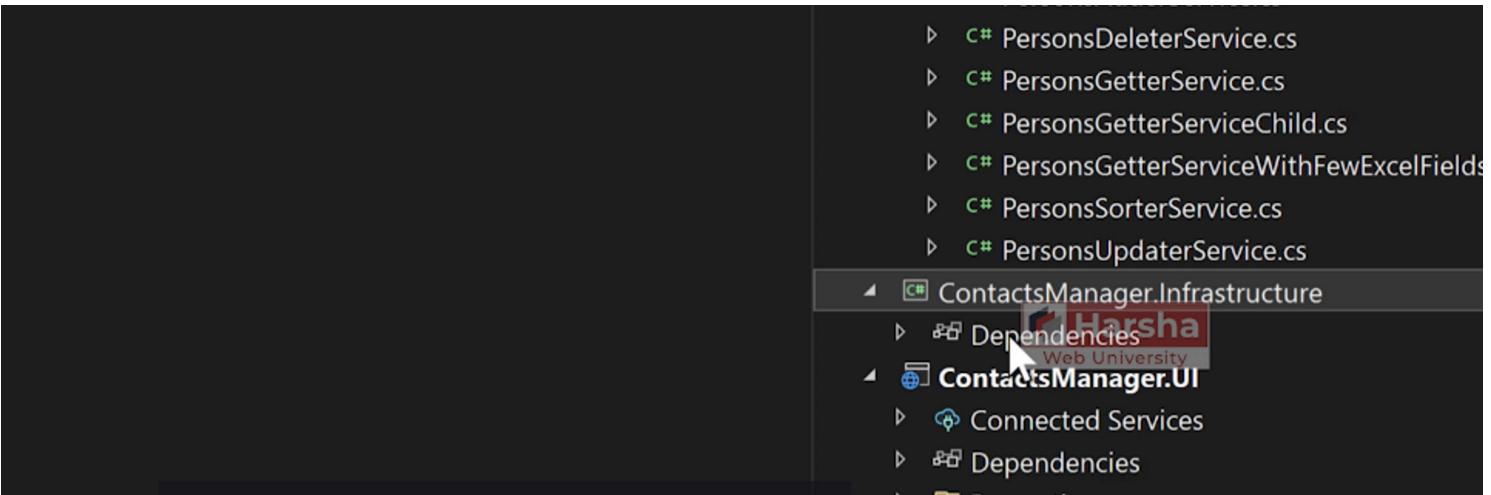
You're making your app **future-proof**:

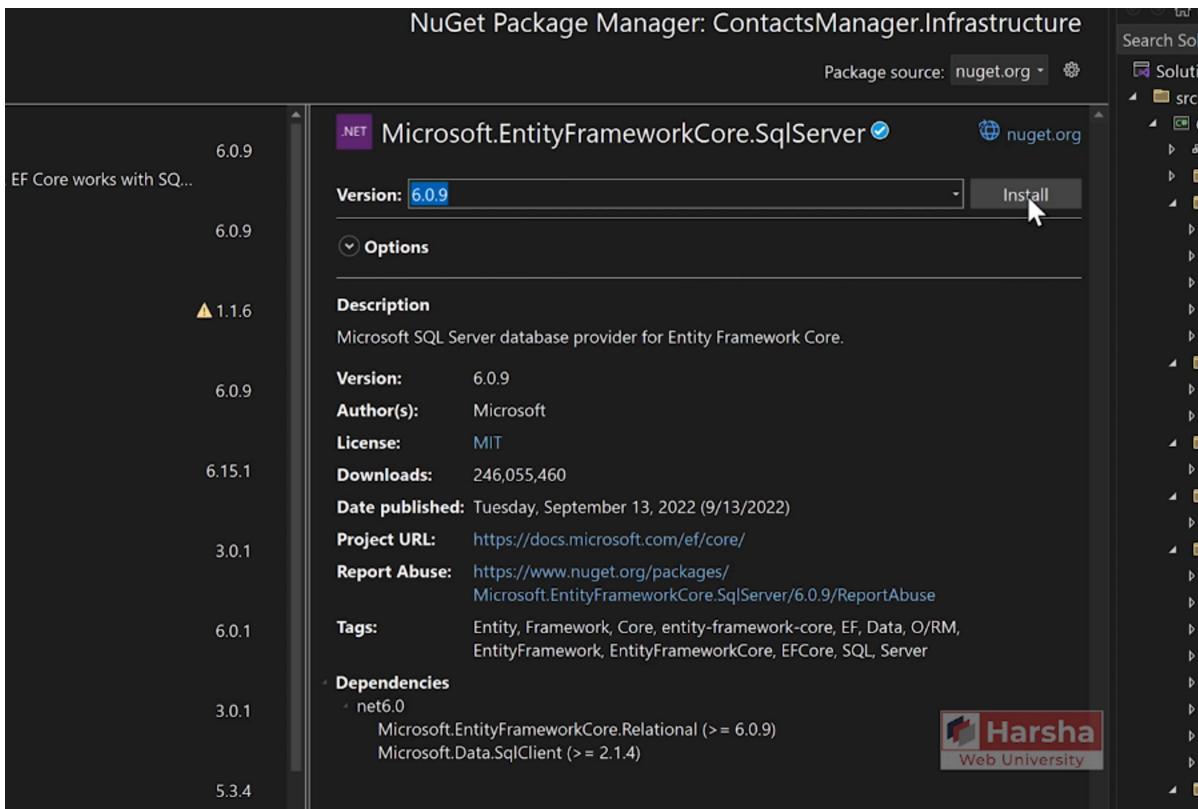
- Want to switch from SQL Server to PostgreSQL?  Easy
- Want to swap SendGrid for MailGun?  Easy
- Want to write unit tests for business logic without DB?  EASY!

Click on the 'src' folder and then

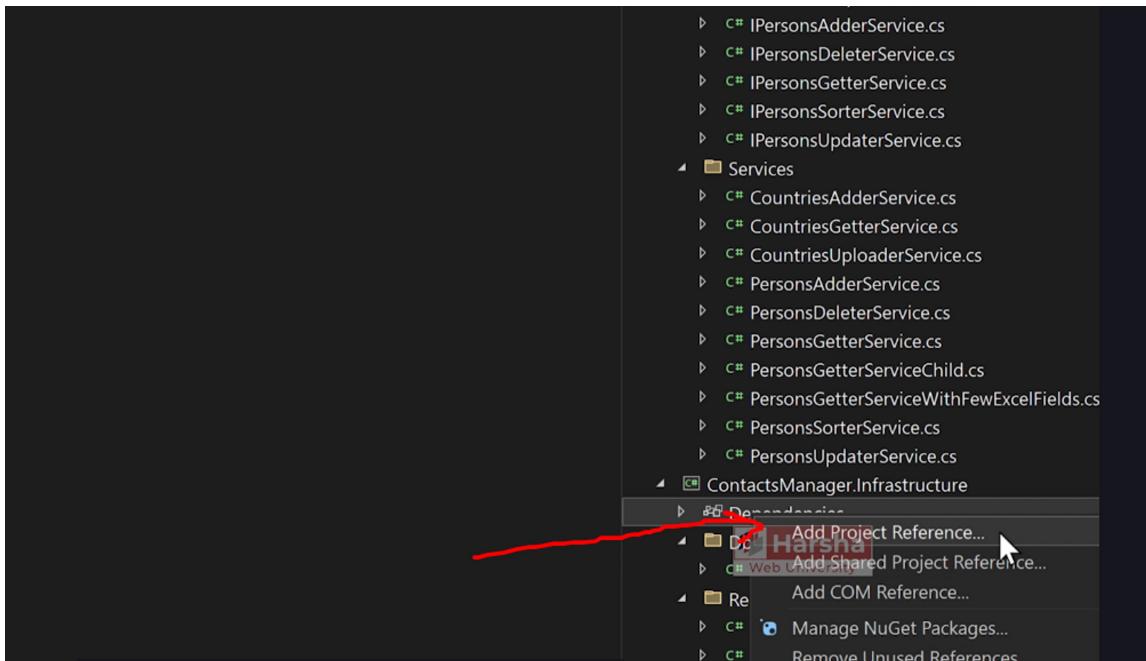


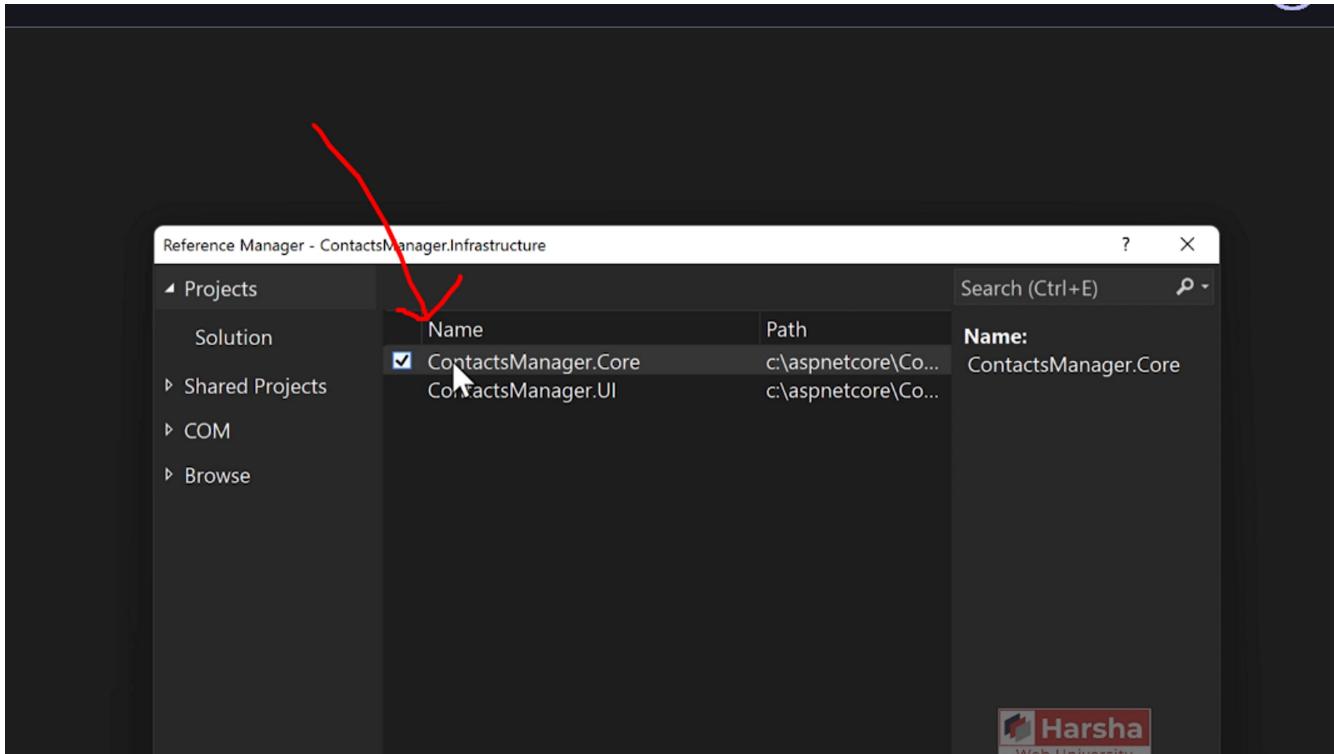
Now we have to install some nuget packages.





Now 'Infrastructure' project should add reference to the 'Core' Project. That's main part of the Clean Architecture.

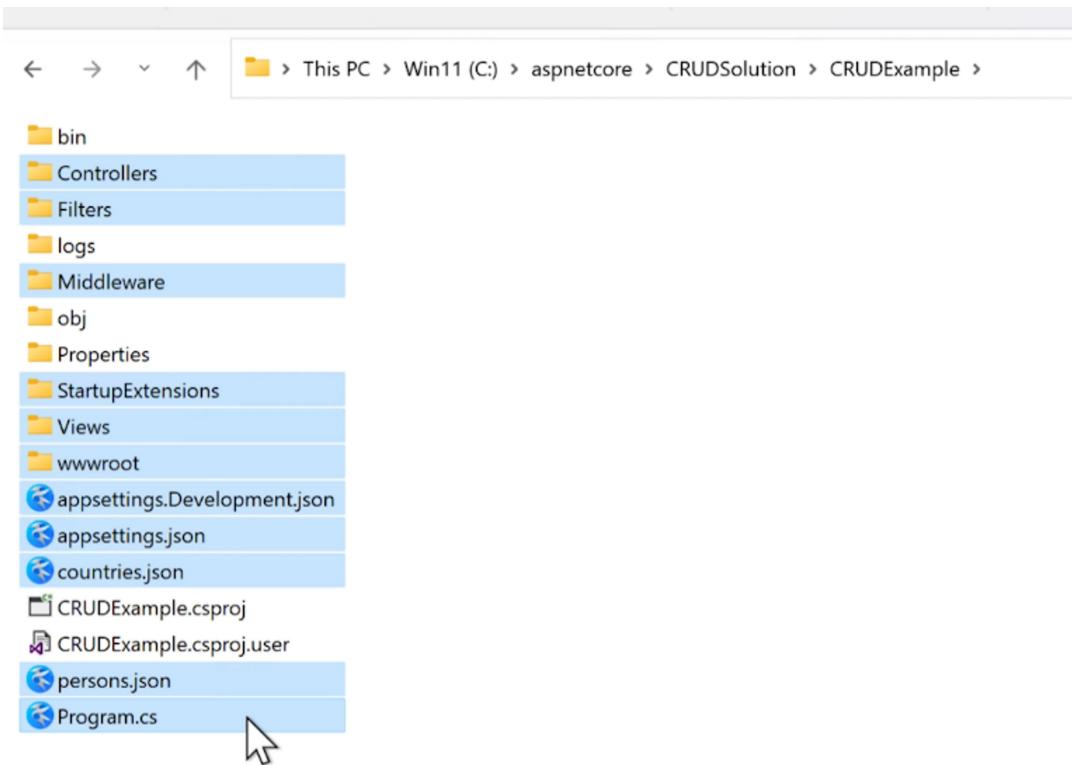
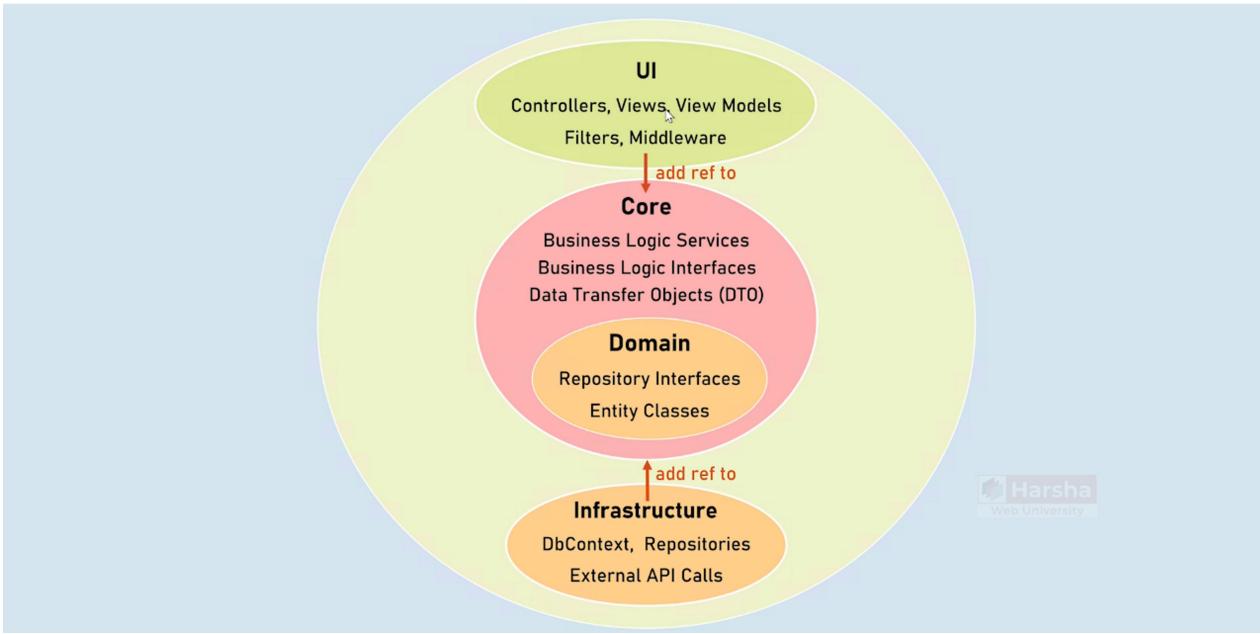


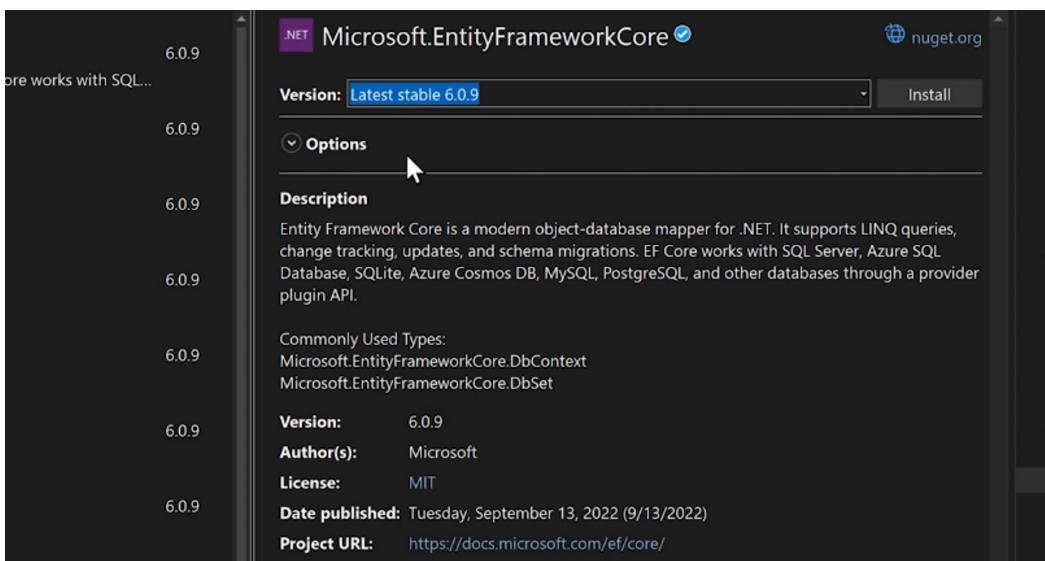
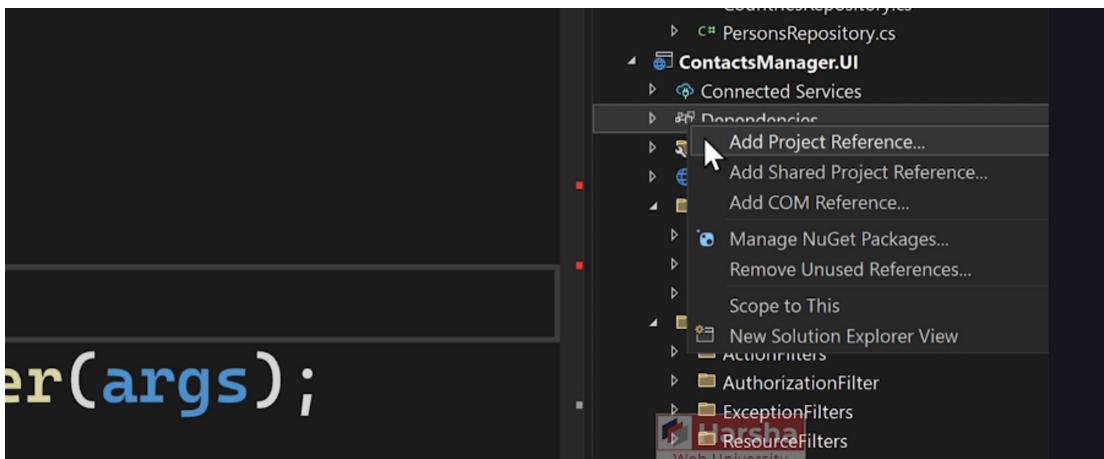


Asp.Net Core

Clean Architecture - UI

## Clean Architecture





NuGet Package Manager: ContactsManager.UI

Package source: nuget.org

**Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer**

Version: Latest stable 6.0.9

Install

**Options**

**Description**

Microsoft SQL Server database provider for Entity Framework Core.

**Version:** 6.0.9

**Author(s):** Microsoft

**License:** MIT

**Date published:** Tuesday, September 13, 2022 (9/13/2022)

**Project URL:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/ef/core/>

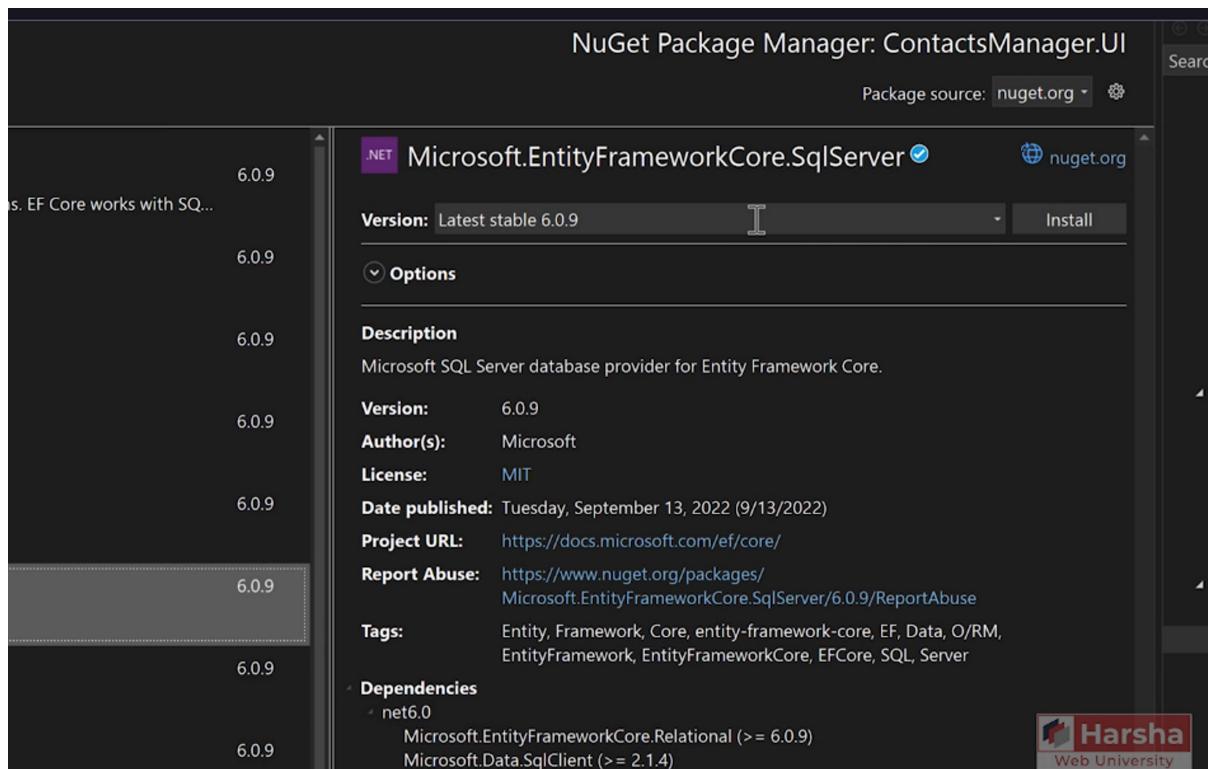
**Report Abuse:** <https://www.nuget.org/packages/Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.SqlServer/6.0.9/ReportAbuse>

**Tags:** Entity, Framework, Core, entity-framework-core, EF, Data, O/RM, EntityFramework, EntityFrameworkCore, EFCore, SQL, Server

**Dependencies**

- net6.0
  - Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Relational (>= 6.0.9)
  - Microsoft.Data.SqlClient (>= 2.1.4)

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NuGet Package Manager: ContactsManager.UI

Package source: nuget.org

**Rotativa.AspNetCore**

Version: 1.2.0

Install

**Options**

**Description**

Rotativa: PDF easy creation for Asp.Net Core

**Version:** 1.2.0

**Author(s):** Giorgio Bozio

**License:** MIT

**Downloads:** 754,722

**Date published:** Sunday, September 19, 2021 (9/19/2021)

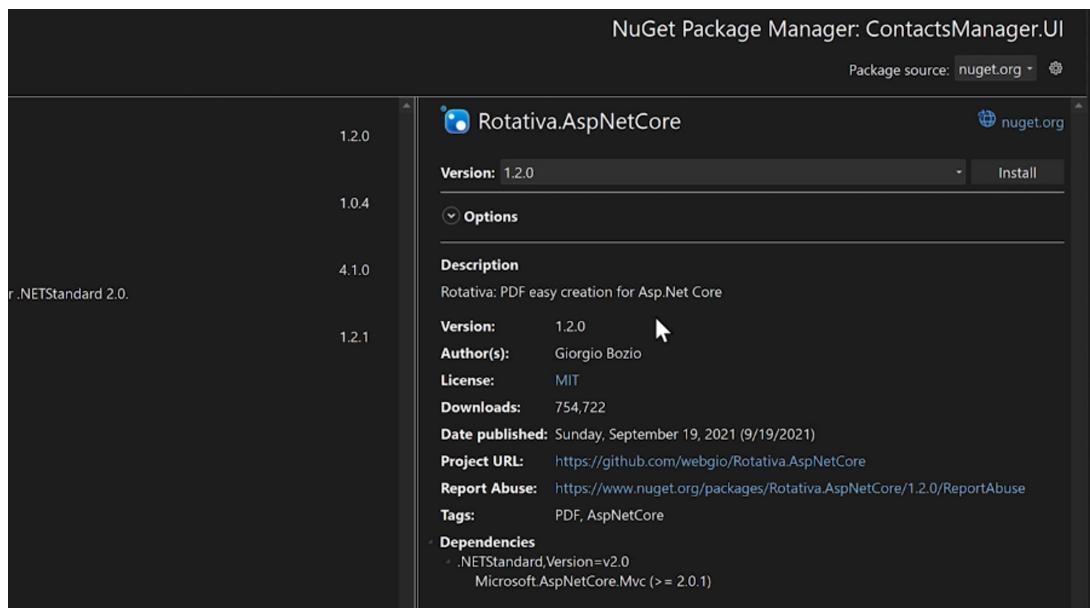
**Project URL:** <https://github.com/webgio/Rotativa.AspNetCore>

**Report Abuse:** <https://www.nuget.org/packages/Rotativa.AspNetCore/1.2.0/ReportAbuse>

**Tags:** PDF, AspNetCore

**Dependencies**

- .NETStandard, Version=v2.0
  - Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc (>= 2.0.1)



The screenshot shows the NuGet Package Manager interface in Visual Studio. The search bar at the top contains the text "EntityFrameworkCore.Tools". Below the search bar, there are three tabs: "Browse", "Installed", and "Updates". The "Browse" tab is selected. The results list includes several packages:

- Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Tools** by Microsoft, 170M downloads
- Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Design** by Microsoft, 239M downloads
- Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Tools.DotNet** by Microsoft, 8.94M downloads
- dotnet-ef** by Microsoft, 15.2M downloads
- EntityFrameworkCore.CommonTools** by Dmitry Panyushkin, 232K downloads
- Ark.Tools.EntityFrameworkCore** by ARK Labs, 24.8K downloads
- EfCore.TestSupport** by Jon P Smith, 657K downloads
- Elsa.Persistence.EntityFrameworkCore** by Elsa Contributors, 54.7K downloads

On the right side of the interface, a detailed view of the **Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Tools** package is shown. It indicates the latest stable version is 6.0.9. The "Description" section states: "Enables these commonly used commands: Add-Migration, Bundle-Migration, Drop-Database, Get-DbContext, Get-Migration, Optimize-DbContext, Remove-Migration, Scaffold-DbContext, Script-Migration, Update-Database". The "Version" is listed as 6.0.9, "Author(s)" as Microsoft, and "License" as MIT. The "Date published" is Tuesday, September 13, 2022 (9/13/2022). A "Details" link is also present.

The screenshot shows the NuGet Package Manager interface in Visual Studio. The search bar at the top contains the text "Serilog". Below the search bar, there are three tabs: "Browse", "Installed", and "Updates". The "Browse" tab is selected. The results list includes several packages, with the top result being **Serilog** at version 2.12.0. The "Options" section for this package is expanded, showing the following details:

- Version:** 2.12.0
- Install** button
- Options** section (expanded)

The left sidebar displays a vertical list of other Serilog versions: 2.12.0, 5.0.0, 3.1.0, 4.1.0, 1.1.0, 3.4.0, 6.0.1, and 2.0.0. On the right side of the interface, a "Search Results" pane is visible, showing a list of items, with the first item being "Harsha".

Serilog.AspNetCore

Version: Latest stable 6.0.1

Install

Options

Description

Serilog support for ASP.NET Core logging

Version: 6.0.1

Author(s): Microsoft,Serilog Contributors

License: Apache-2.0

Date published: Tuesday, July 19, 2022 (7/19/2022)

Project URL: <https://github.com/serilog/serilog-aspnetcore>

Report Abuse: <https://www.nuget.org/packages/Serilog.AspNetCore/6.0.1/ReportAbuse>

Serilog.Sinks.MSSqlServer

nuget.org

Package source: nuget.org

Version: 5.8.0

Install

Options

Description

A Serilog sink that writes events to Microsoft SQL Server

Version: 5.8.0

Author(s): Michiel van Oudheusden,Christian Kadluba,Serilog Contributors

License: Apache-2.0

Downloads: 10,852,697

Date published: Wednesday, September 28, 2022 (9/28/2022)

Project URL: <https://github.com/serilog-mssql/serilog-sinks-mssqlserver>

Report Abuse: <https://www.nuget.org/packages/Serilog.Sinks.MSSqlServer/5.8.0/ReportAbuse>

Tags: serilog, sinks, mssqlserver

Dependencies

- .NETFramework, Version=v4.6.2
- Microsoft.Data.SqlClient (>= 3.0.0)
- Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration (>= 3.1.4)
- Microsoft.Extensions.Options.ConfigurationExtensions (>= 3.1.4)

Serilog.Sinks.MSSqlServer

nuget.org

Package source: nuget.org

Version: 5.8.0

Install

Options

Description

A Serilog sink that writes events to Microsoft SQL Server

Version: 5.8.0

Author(s): Michiel van Oudheusden,Christian Kadluba,Serilog Contributors

License: Apache-2.0

Downloads: 10,852,697

Date published: Wednesday, September 28, 2022 (9/28/2022)

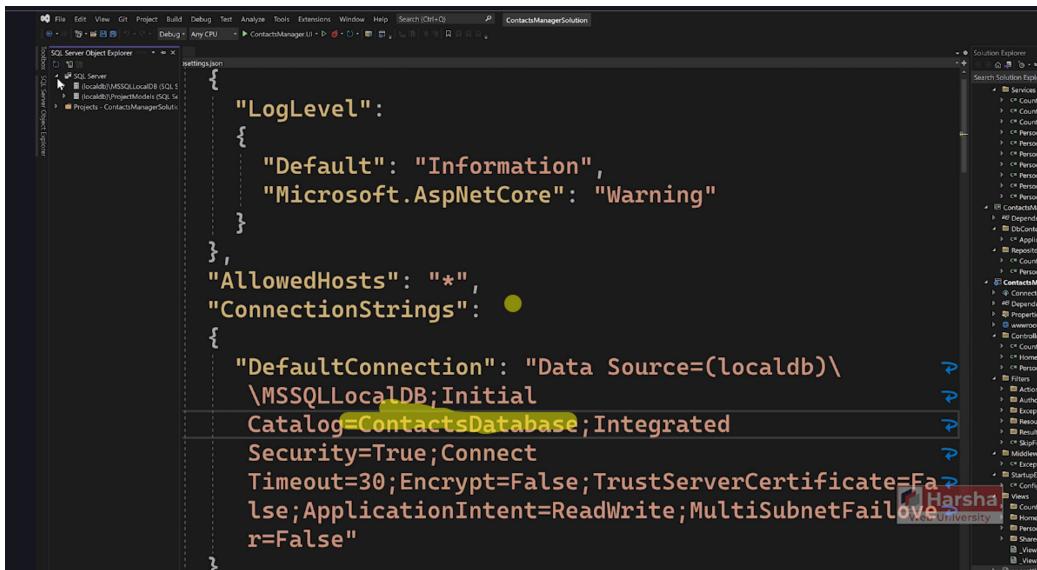
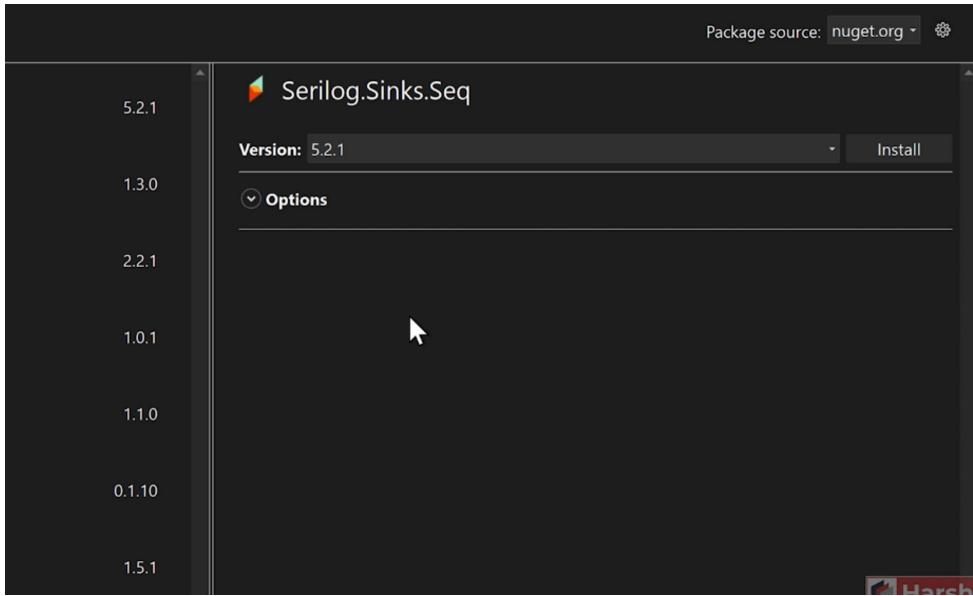
Project URL: <https://github.com/serilog-mssql/serilog-sinks-mssqlserver>

Report Abuse: <https://www.nuget.org/packages/Serilog.Sinks.MSSqlServer/5.8.0/ReportAbuse>

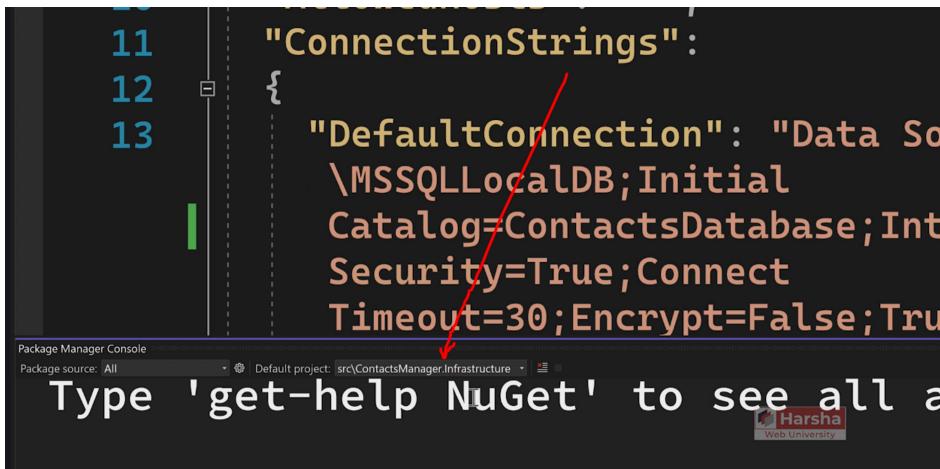
Tags: serilog, sinks, mssqlserver

Dependencies

- .NETFramework, Version=v4.6.2
- Microsoft.Data.SqlClient (>= 3.0.0)
- Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration (>= 3.1.4)
- Microsoft.Extensions.Options.ConfigurationExtensions (>= 3.1.4)
- Serilog (>= 2.5.0)



Select Infrastructure project because in that project, our 'ApplicationDbContext' class is present.



```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All | Default project: src\ContactsManager.Infrastructure | X ■
PM> Add-Migration Initial
Build started... | T
```

```
Package Manager Console
Package source: All | Default project: src\ContactsManager.Infrastructure | X ■
PM> Update-Database
Build started...
```

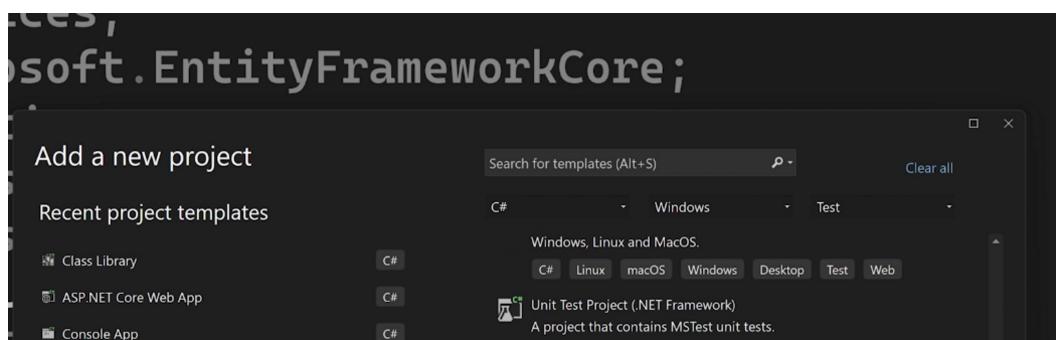
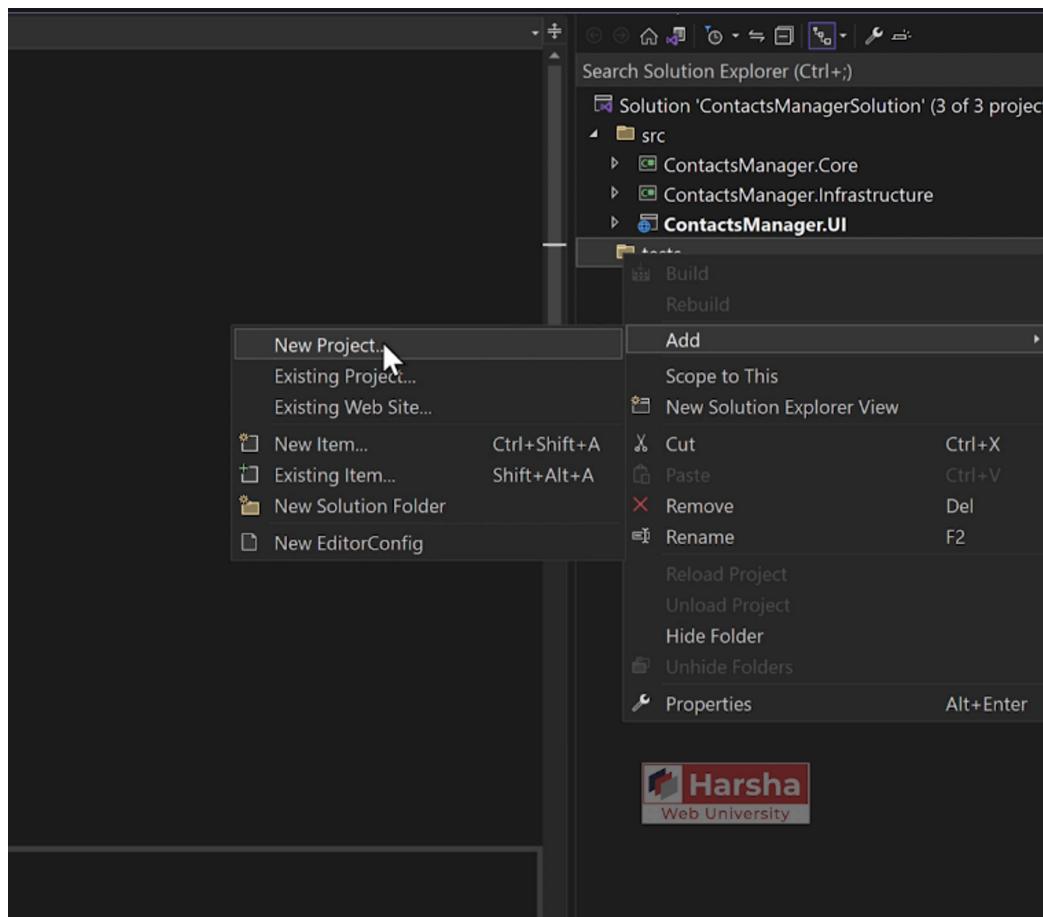
```
SQL Server Object Explorer
+ SQL Server
  - (localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB (SQL Server)
    + Databases
      + System Databases
      + ContactsDatabase
        + Tables
        + Views
        + Synonyms
        + Programmability
        + External Resources
        + Service Broker
        + Storage
        + Security
        + CRUDLogs
        + DemoDatabase
        + IdentityTestDatabase
        + PersonsDatabase
        + StockMarketDatabase
        + Security
        + Server Objects
      + (localdb)\ProjectModels (SQL Server)
    + Projects - ContactsManagerSolution
```

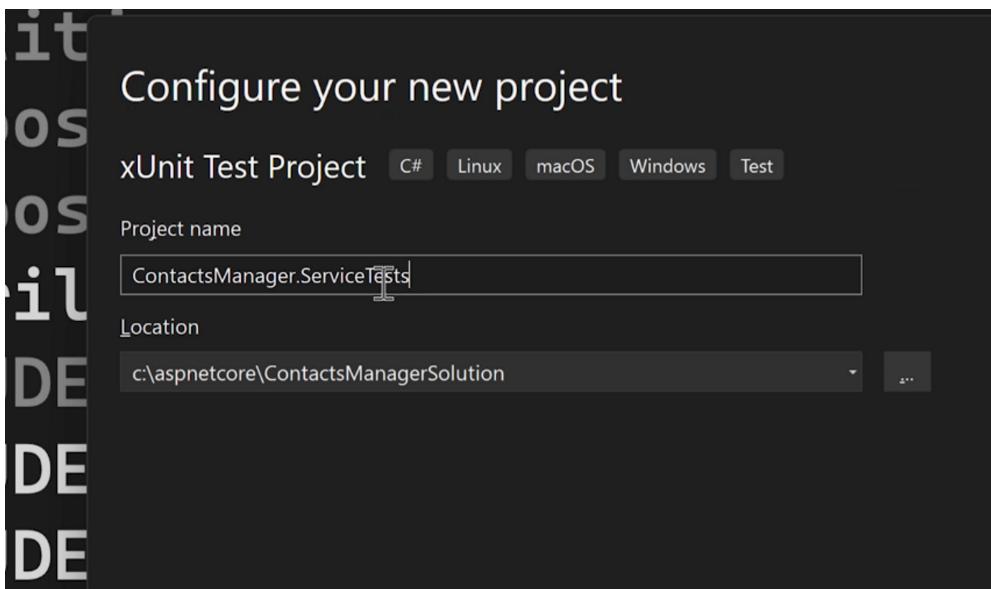
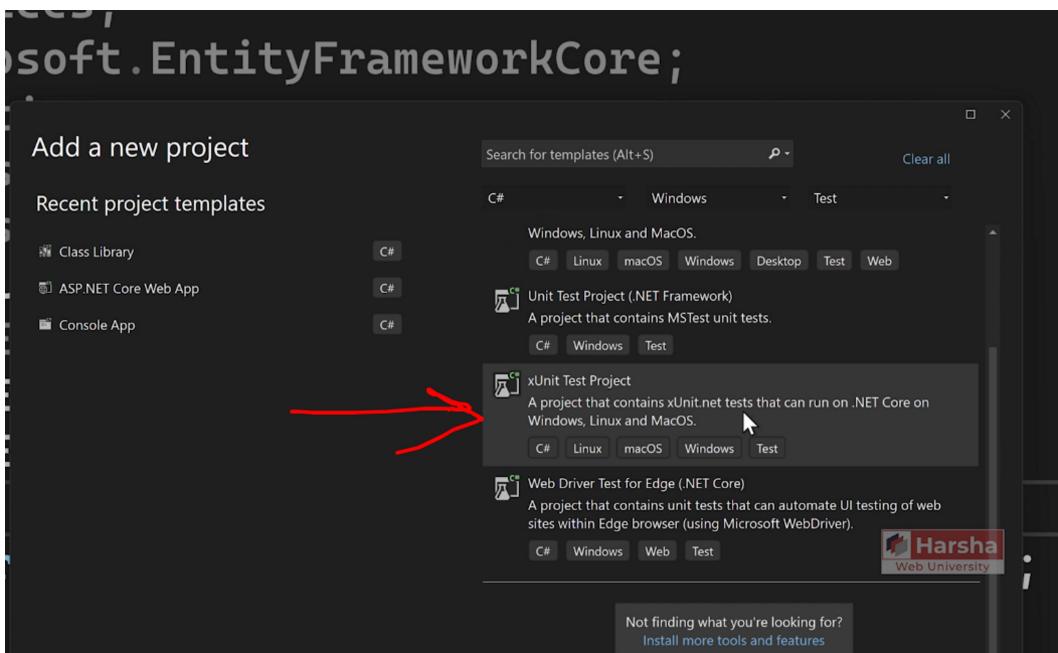
The screenshot shows the SQL Server Object Explorer in Visual Studio. A red arrow points to the 'ContactsDatabase' node under the 'Databases' section. To the right of the database list, there is a code editor window showing a migration script:

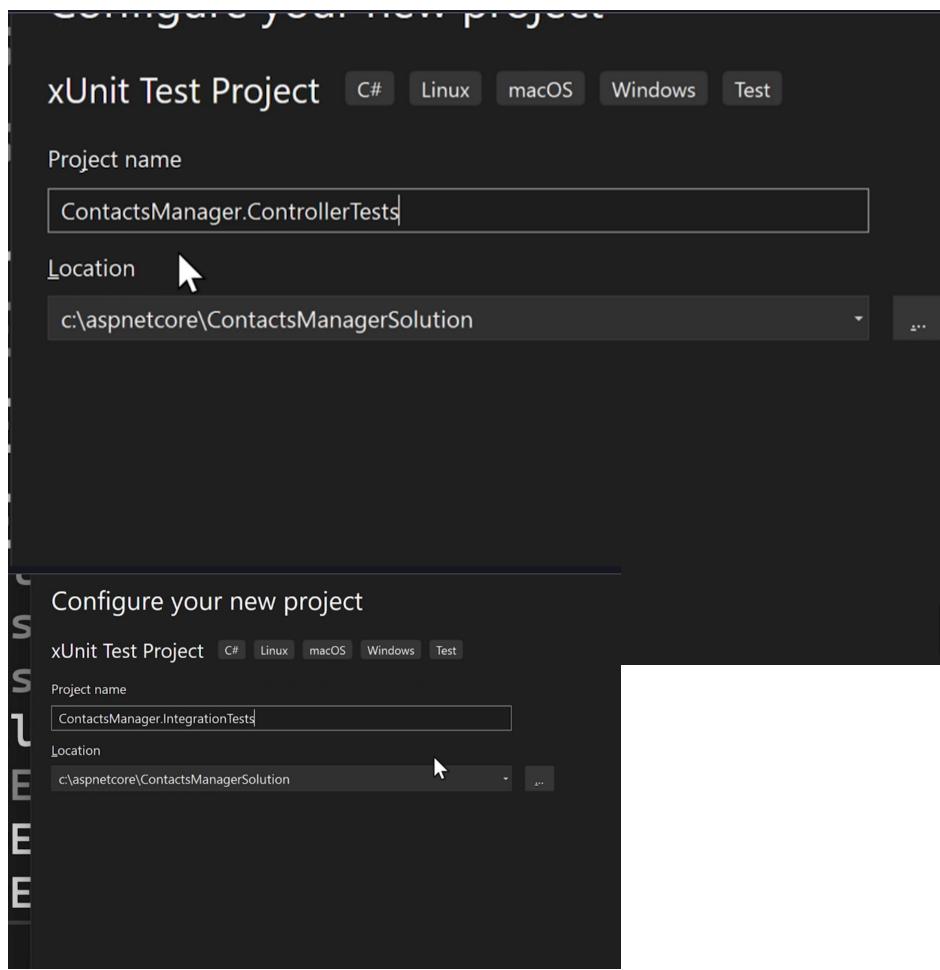
```
Up(MigrationBuilder migrationBuilder)
{
    migrationBuilder
        .AddColumn("Contact", "Name", "nvarchar(100)", value: "Michael")
        .AddColumn("Contact", "Email", "nvarchar(100)", value: "milingfoot@outlook.com");
}
```

# Asp.Net Core

## Clean Architecture – Tests



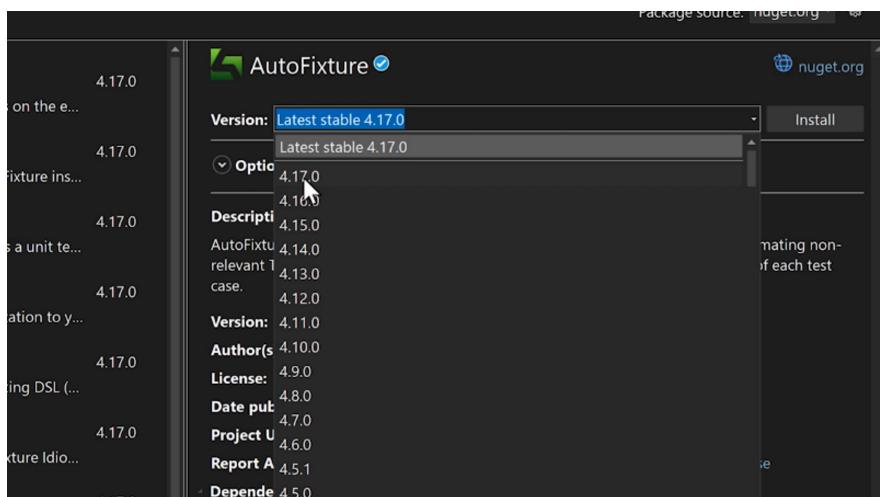
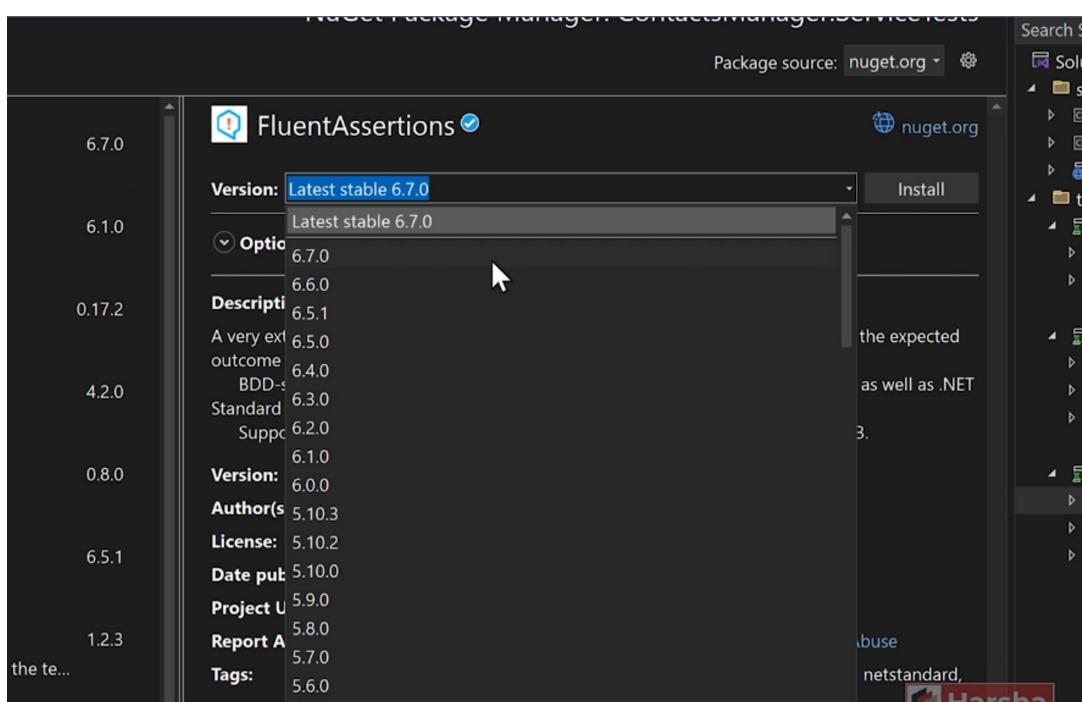




Now, our integration test project can access the program class of the UI project.

```
20 <PackageReference Include="Serilog.Sinks.Seq" Version="5.2.1" />
21 </ItemGroup>
22
23 <ItemGroup>
24   <ProjectReference Include=".\\ContactsManager.Core" \ContactsManager.Core.csproj" />
25   <ProjectReference Include=".\\ContactsManager.Infrastructure" \ContactsManager.Infrastructure.csproj" />
26 </ItemGroup>
27
28 <ItemGroup>
29   <InternalsVisibleTo
30     Include="ContactsManager.IntegrationTests" />
31 </ItemGroup>
32 </Project>
```

The screenshot shows the 'Program.cs' file of the 'ContactsManager.UI' project in Visual Studio. The code includes configuration for Serilog and references to other projects. A red box highlights the 'InternalsVisibleTo' section where 'ContactsManager.IntegrationTests' is specified.

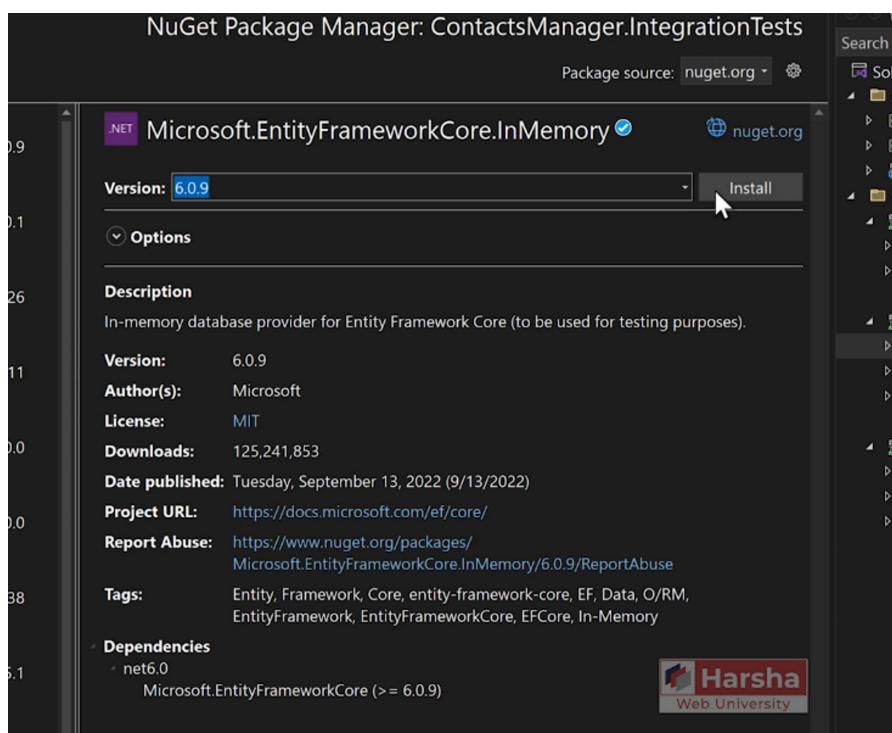
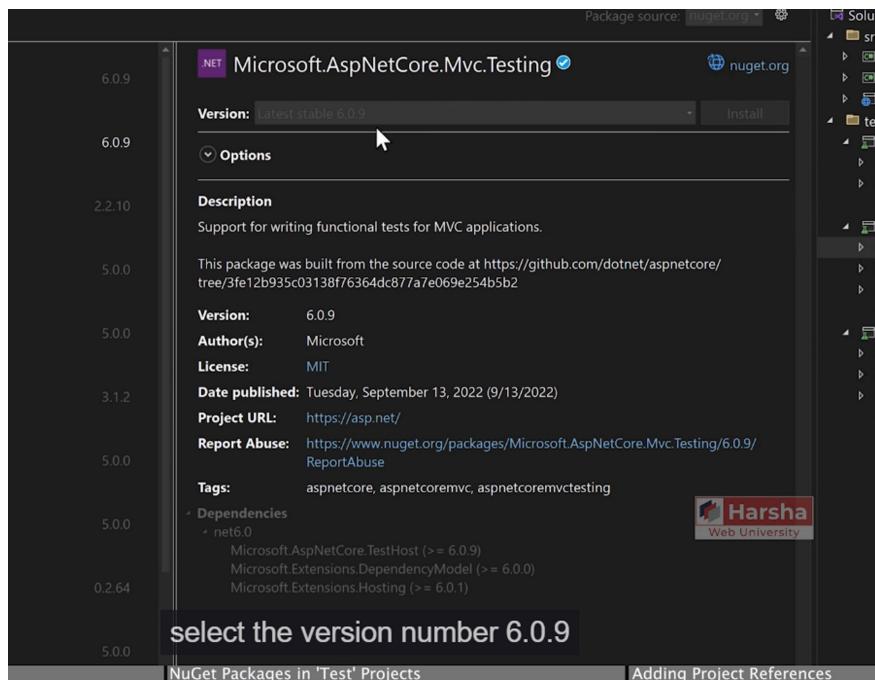


The screenshot shows the NuGet.org page for the Moq package. At the top, the package name 'Moq' is displayed with a green checkmark icon. To the right is the 'nuget.org' logo. Below the name, the version 'Latest stable 4.18.2' is selected in a dropdown menu, and an 'Install' button is visible. Under the 'Description' section, it says 'Moq is the most popular and friendly mocking framework for .NET.' and provides a link to its GitHub repository. The 'Dependencies' section is partially visible at the bottom.

For Integration test, install the same packages. Additionally we need to install this following package.

The screenshot shows the NuGet.org page for the Fizzler package. The package icon is a blue circle with a white question mark. The version 'Latest stable 1.3.0' is selected in a dropdown menu, and an 'Install' button is visible. The 'Options' section is expanded, showing a single option: 'Package source mapping is off. Configure'.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the NuGet Package Manager open. The title bar says 'NuGet Package Manager: IntegrationTests'. The left pane shows the search results for 'Fizzler', listing versions 1.3.0, 1.3.1, 1.2.1, and 1.0.0. The 'Installed' tab is selected, showing 'Fizzler' version 1.2.1. The right pane displays the details for 'Fizzler' version 1.2.1, including the package icon, name, download count (9.33M), and a brief description. It also shows the 'Uninstall' and 'Update' buttons, and the message 'Package source mapping is off. Configure'. Below this are sections for 'Options', 'README', and 'Package Details'. The Solution Explorer on the right shows the project structure with files like 'Country.cs', 'CountryService.cs', 'CountryServiceTest.cs', and 'Program.cs'.



```
bug ~ Any CPU ~ ContactsManager.UI ~ <top-level-statements-entry-point>
using ServiceContracts;
using Services;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using Entities;
using RepositoryContracts;
using Repositories;
using Serilog;
using CRUDExample;
using CRUDExample;
using CRUDExample;

var builder = Web
    //Serilog
    builder.Host.UseSerilog((HostBuilderContext context, IServiceProvider services, LoggerConfiguration
        (args);
```

Solution Explorer

Solution: ContactsManagerSolution' (6 of 6 projects)

- ContactsManager.Core
- ContactsManager.Infrastructure
- ContactsManager.UI
- tests
  - ContactsManager.ControllerTests
    - # Dependencies
    - PersonsControllerTest.cs
    - Usings.cs
  - ContactsManager.IntegrationTests
    - # Dependencies
    - CustomWebApplicationFactory.cs
    - PersonsControllerIntegrationTest.cs
    - Usings.cs
  - ContactsManager.ServiceTests
    - # Dependencies
    - CountriesServiceTest.cs
    - PersonsServiceTest.cs
    - Usings.cs

```
soft.EntityFrameworkCore;
ties;
sitoryContracts;
sitorie
log;
Example
Example
Example

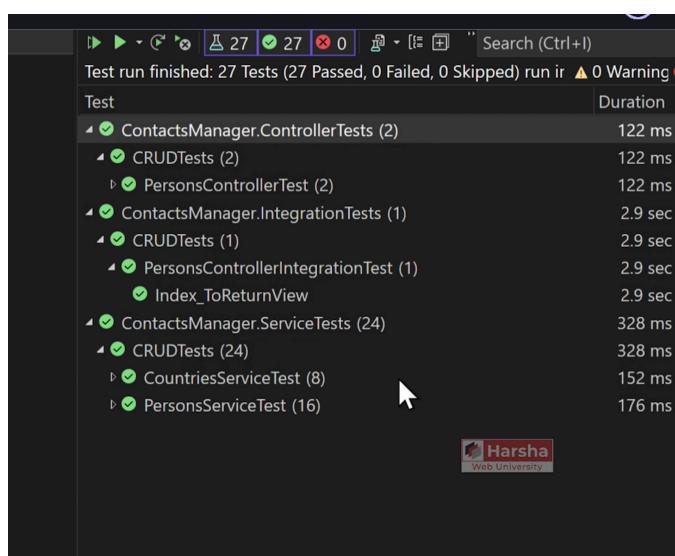
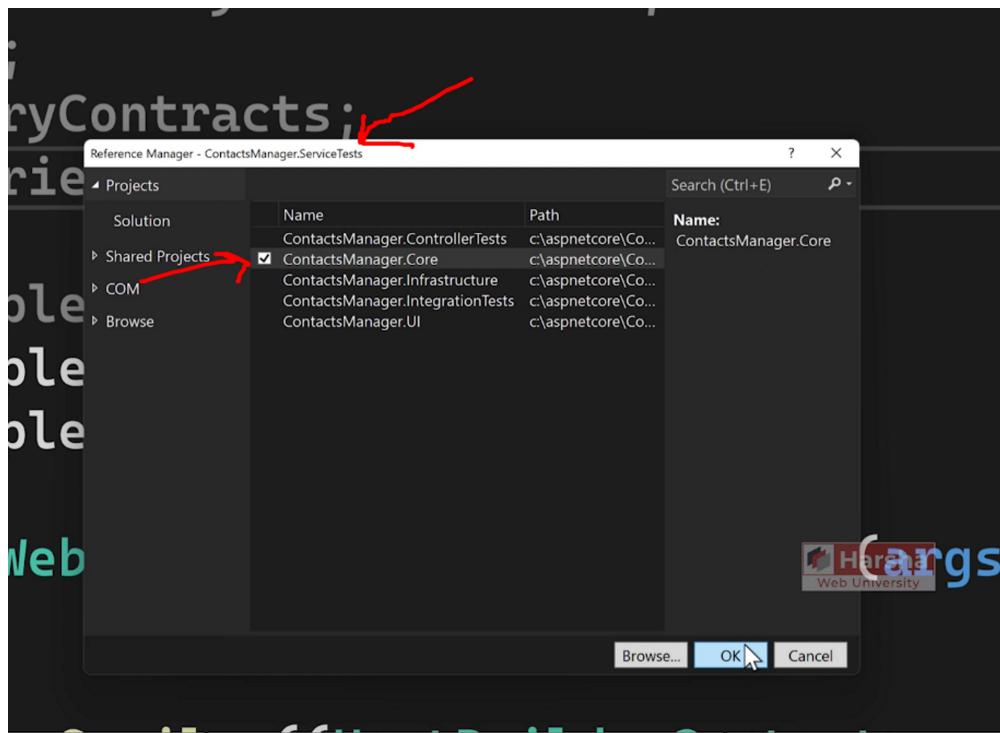
r = Web
    (args);

st.UseSerilog((HostBuilderContext context, IServiceProvider services, LoggerConfiguration
        (args);
```

Solution Explorer

Solution: ContactsManagerSolution' (6 of 6 projects)

- ContactsManager.Core
- ContactsManager.Infrastructure
- ContactsManager.UI
- tests
  - ContactsManager.ControllerTests
    - # Dependencies
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    - # Dependencies
    - CustomWebApplicationFactory.cs
    - PersonsControllerIntegrationTest.cs
    - Usings.cs
  - ContactsManager.ServiceTests
    - # Dependencies
    - CountriesServiceTest.cs
    - PersonsServiceTest.cs
    - Usings.cs



For further reading about clean architecture, we can suggest this documentation from Microsoft Learn: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/architecture/modern-web-apps-azure/common-web-application-architectures>

Common web application architectures

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Development process for Azure  
Azure hosting recommendations for ASP.NET web apps

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# Common web application architectures

Article • 09/21/2022 • 20 minutes to read • 15 contributors

**Tip**

This content is an excerpt from the eBook, *Architecting Modern Web Applications with ASP.NET Core and Azure*, available on .NET Docs or as a free downloadable PDF that can be read offline.

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"If you think good architecture is expensive, try bad architecture." - Brian Foote and Joseph Yoder

Most traditional .NET applications are deployed as single units corresponding to an executable or a single web application running within a single IIS appdomain. This approach is the simplest deployment model and serves many internal and smaller public applications very well. However,

In this article

- What is a monolithic application?
- All-in-one applications
- What are layers?
- Traditional "N-Layer" architecture applications

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