



الجامعة السورية الخاصة  
SYRIAN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

Week 11

كلية الهندسة المعلوماتية

مقر بنيان البرمجيات

# Introduction to Clean Architecture

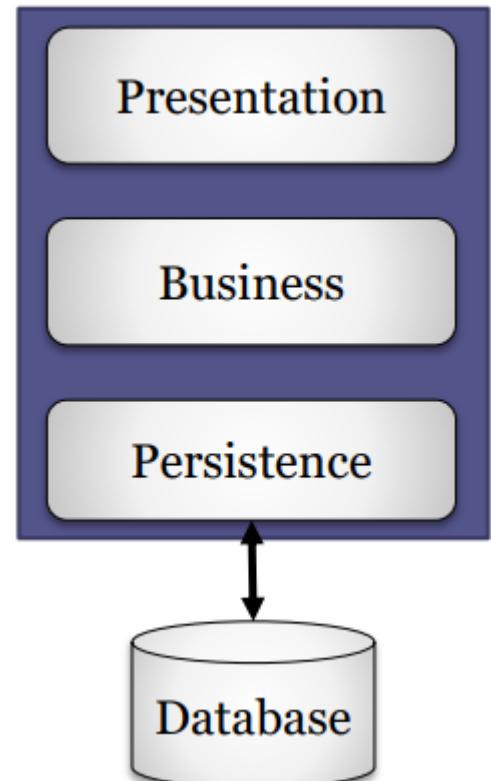
## Hexagon (Ports and Adapters)

د. رياض سنبل

# Technical vs domain partitioning

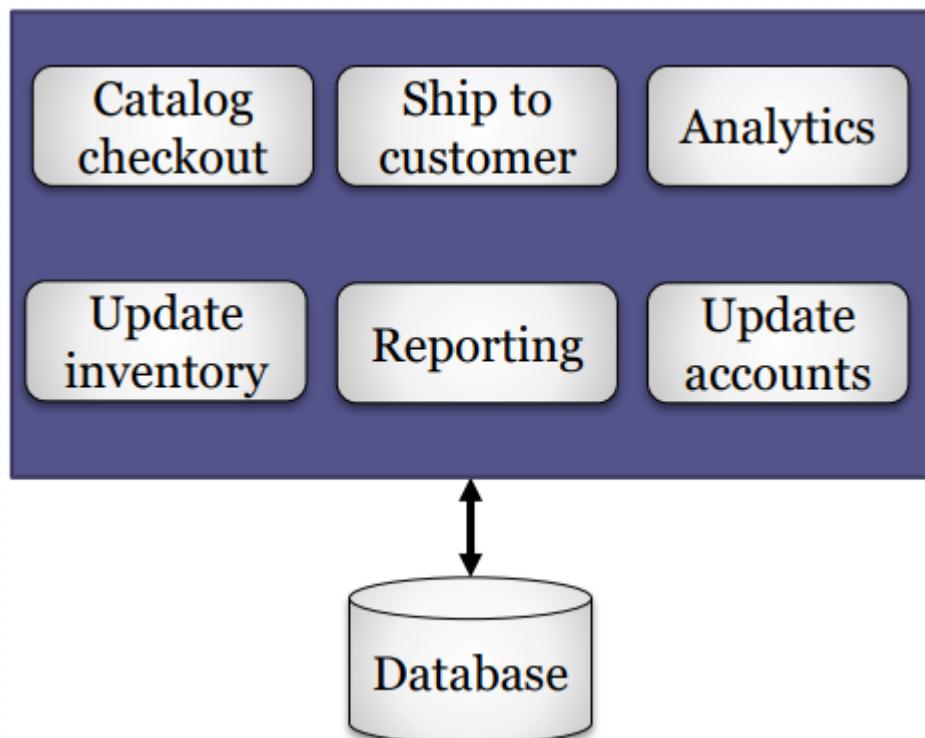
## Technical partitioning

Organize system modules by technical capabilities



## Domain partitioning

Organize modules by domain



# Domain based

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- Centered on the domain and the business logic
  - Goal: Anticipate and handle changes in domain
  - Collaboration between developers and domain experts
- Elements
  - Domain model: formed by: Context, Entities, Relationships
  - Application: Manipulates domain elements
- Variants
  - DDD - Domain driven design
  - Hexagonal style
  - Data centered
  - N-Layered Domain Driven Design
  - Naked Objects

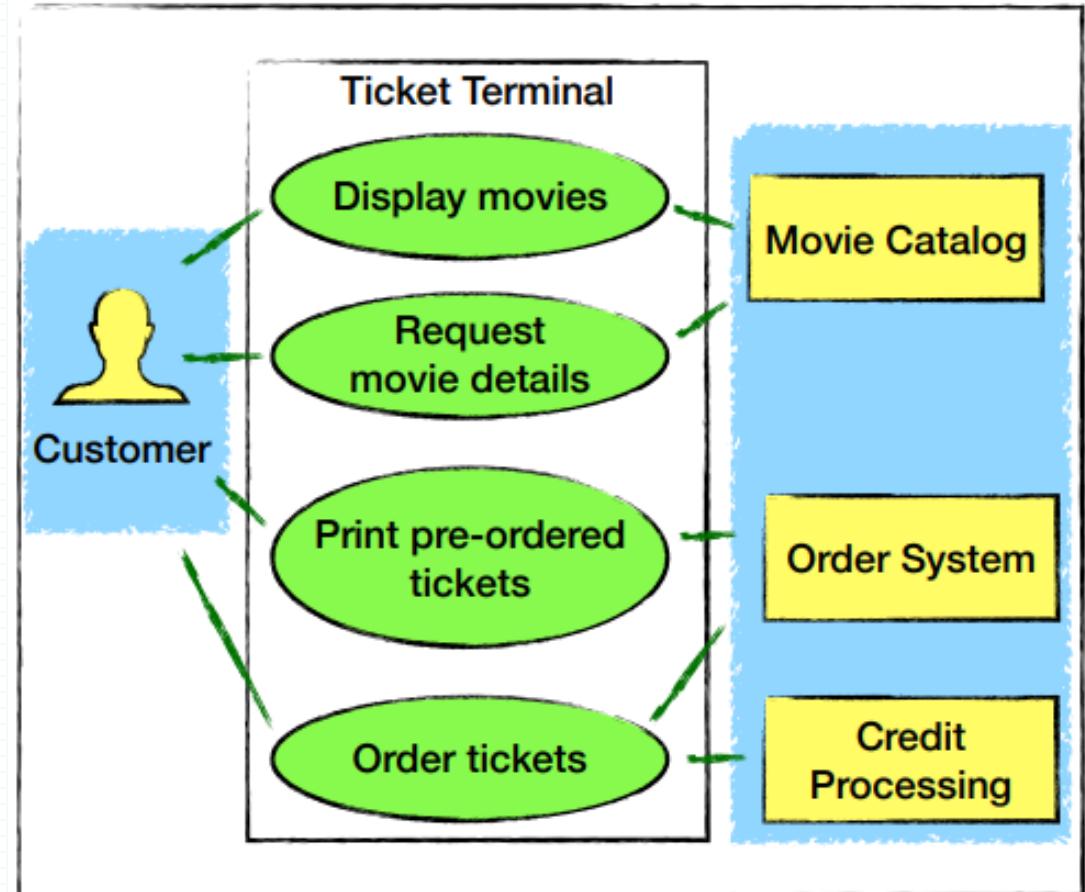
# Clean Architecture

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- Use Cases as central organizing structure.
- Follows the Ports and Adapters pattern (Hexagonal Architecture).
  - Implementation is guided by tests.
  - Decoupled from technology details.
- Lots of Principles (SAP, SDP, SOLID..)
- Pluggable User Interface

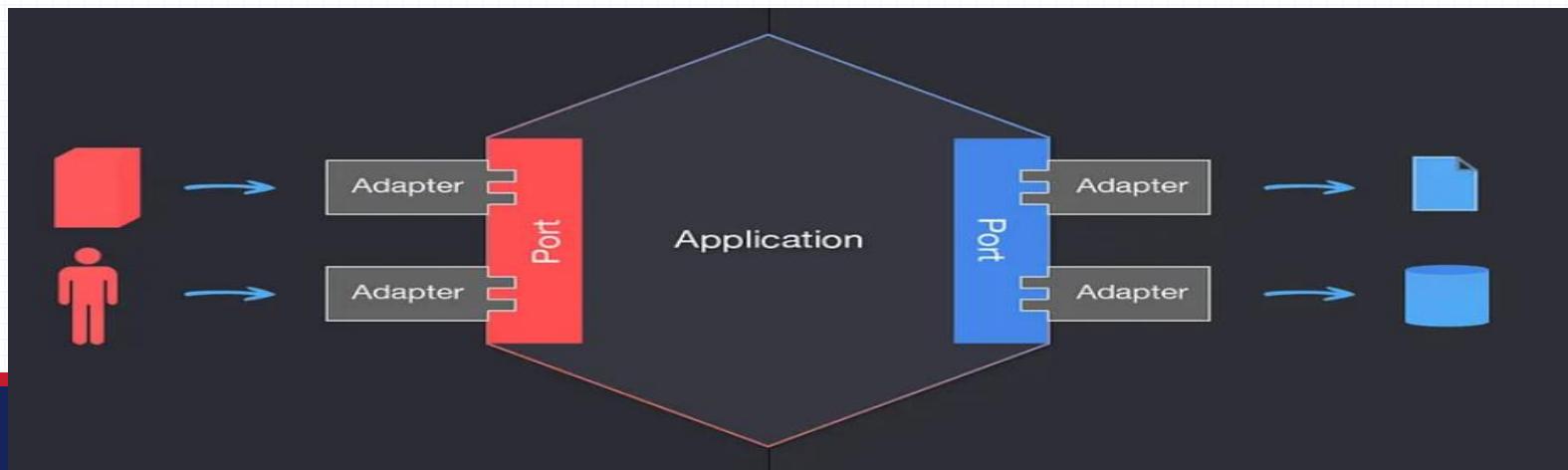
# Use Cases

- Use Cases are **delivery independent**.
- Show the **intent** of a system.
- Use Cases are **algorithms** that interpret the input to generate the output data.
- **Primary and secondary actors**



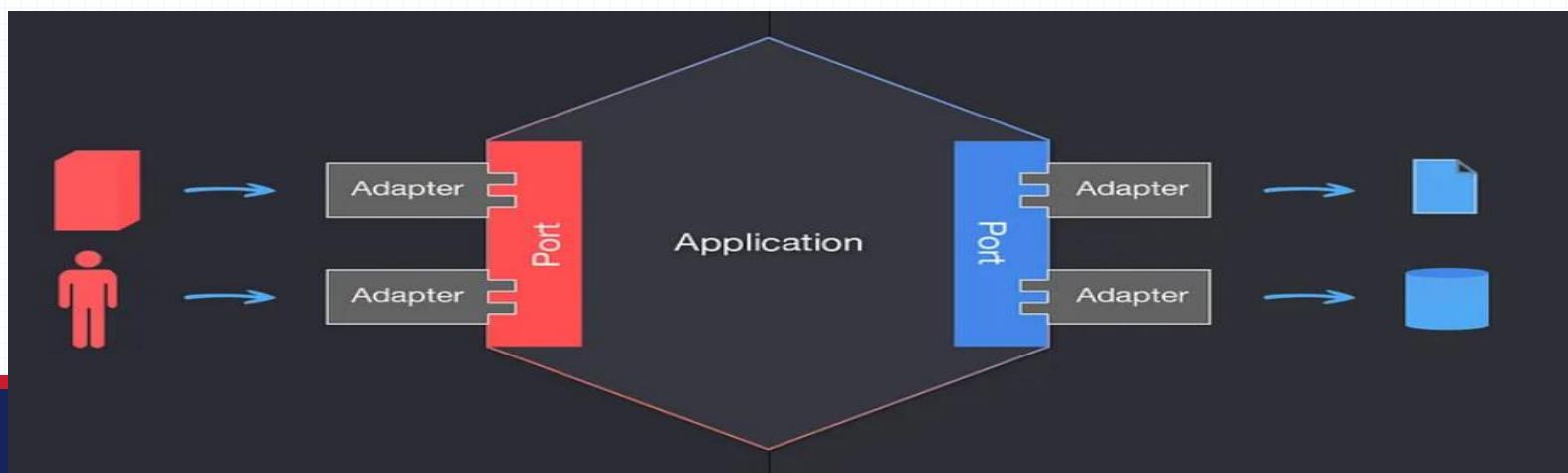
# The Hexagonal Architecture

- The Hexagonal Architecture, also referred to as Ports and Adapters, is an architectural pattern that:
  - allows input by users or external systems to **arrive** into the Application at a Port via an Adapter, and allows output to be **sent** out from the Application through a Port to an Adapter.
- This creates an abstraction layer that protects the core of an application and isolates it from external — and somehow irrelevant — tools and technologies.



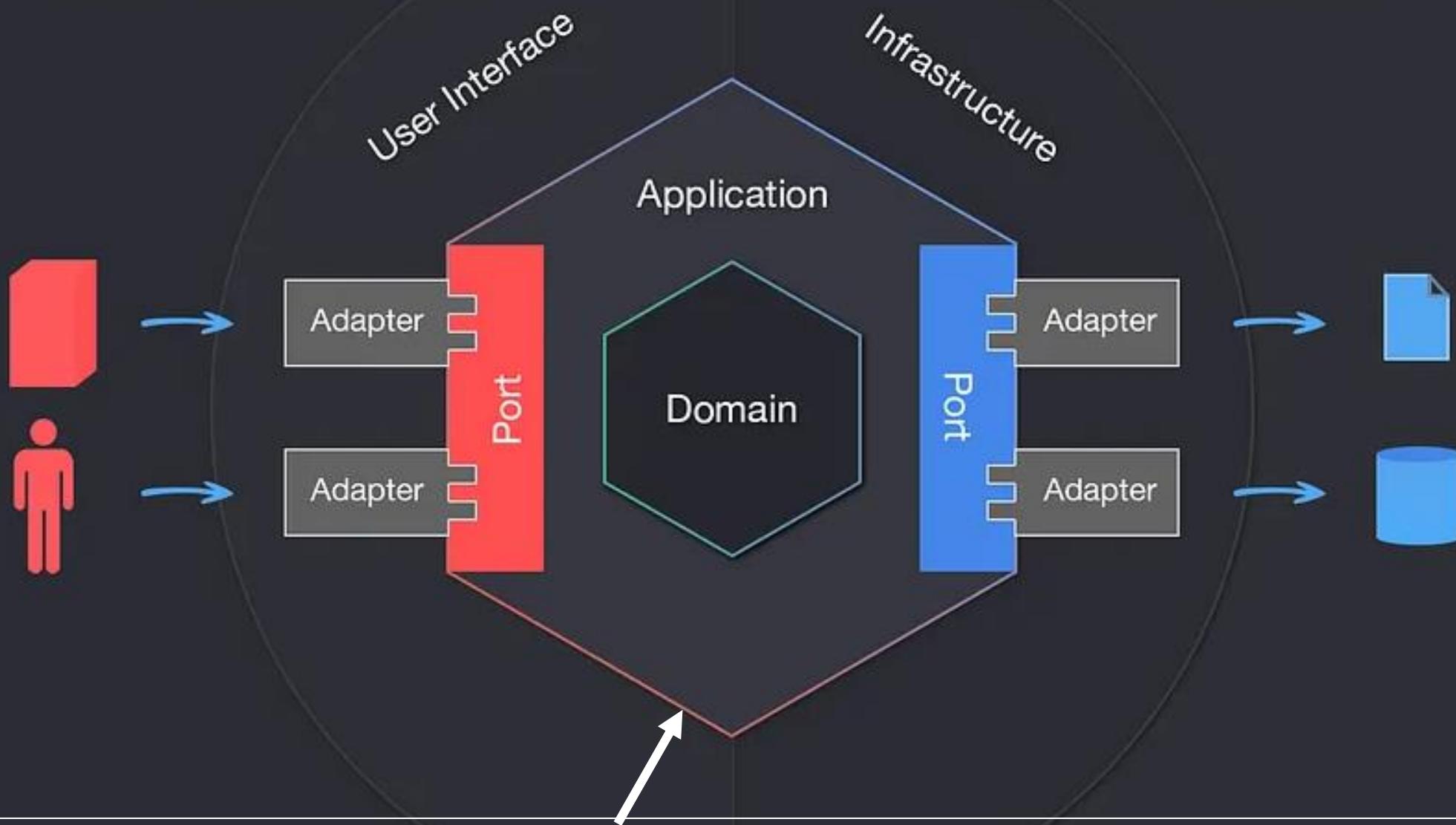
# The Hexagonal Architecture

- **Ports:** We can see a Port as a technology-agnostic entry point, it determines the interface which will **allow foreign actors to communicate with the Application.**
- **Adapters:** An Adapter will **initiate the interaction** with the Application through a Port, using a specific technology,
  - for example, a REST controller would represent an adapter that allows a client to communicate with the Application.



DRIVING SIDE

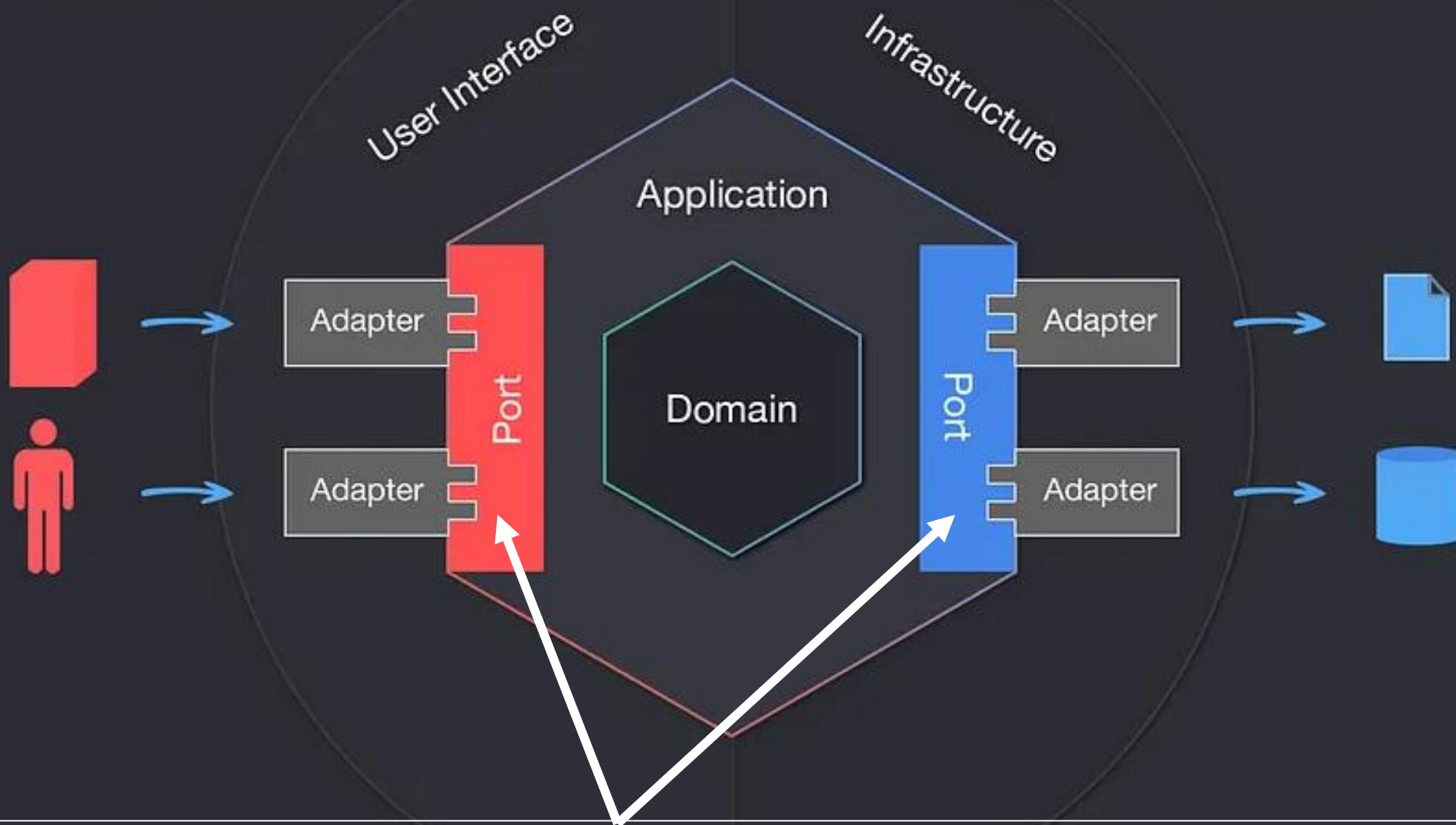
DRIVEN SIDE



The Application is the core of the system, it contains the Application Services which orchestrate the functionality or the use cases.

DRIVING SIDE

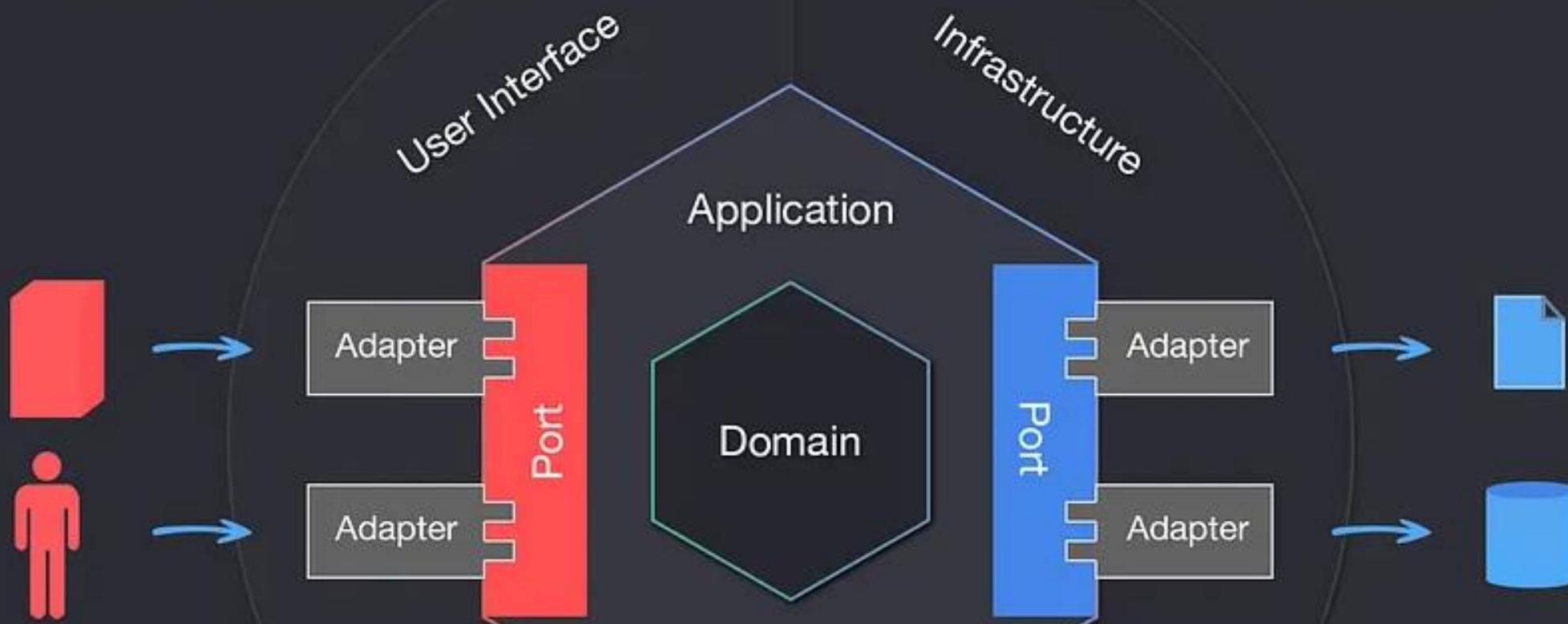
DRIVEN SIDE



The Application receives commands or queries from the Ports, and sends requests out to other external actors, like databases, via Ports as well.

DRIVING SIDE

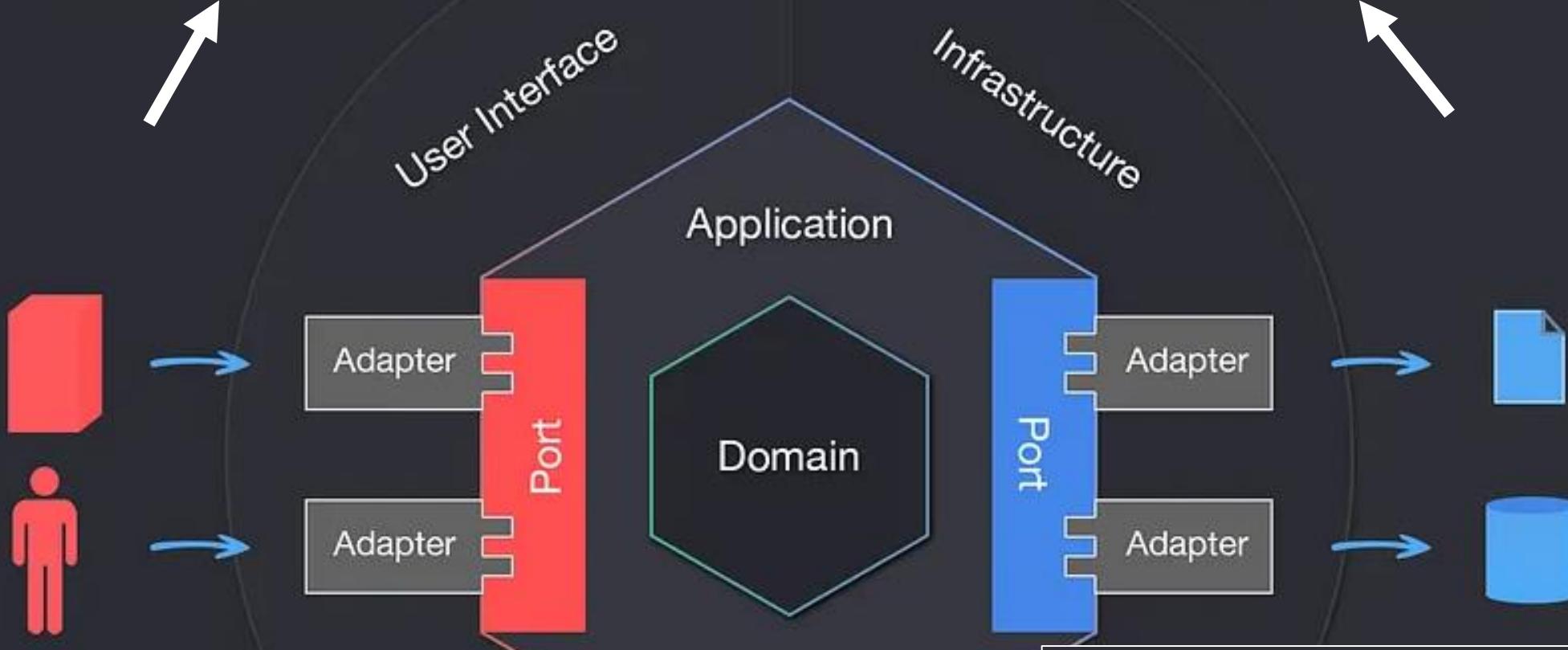
DRIVEN SIDE



the Domain Model is the business logic embedded in Aggregates, Entities, and Value Objects.

DRIVING SIDE

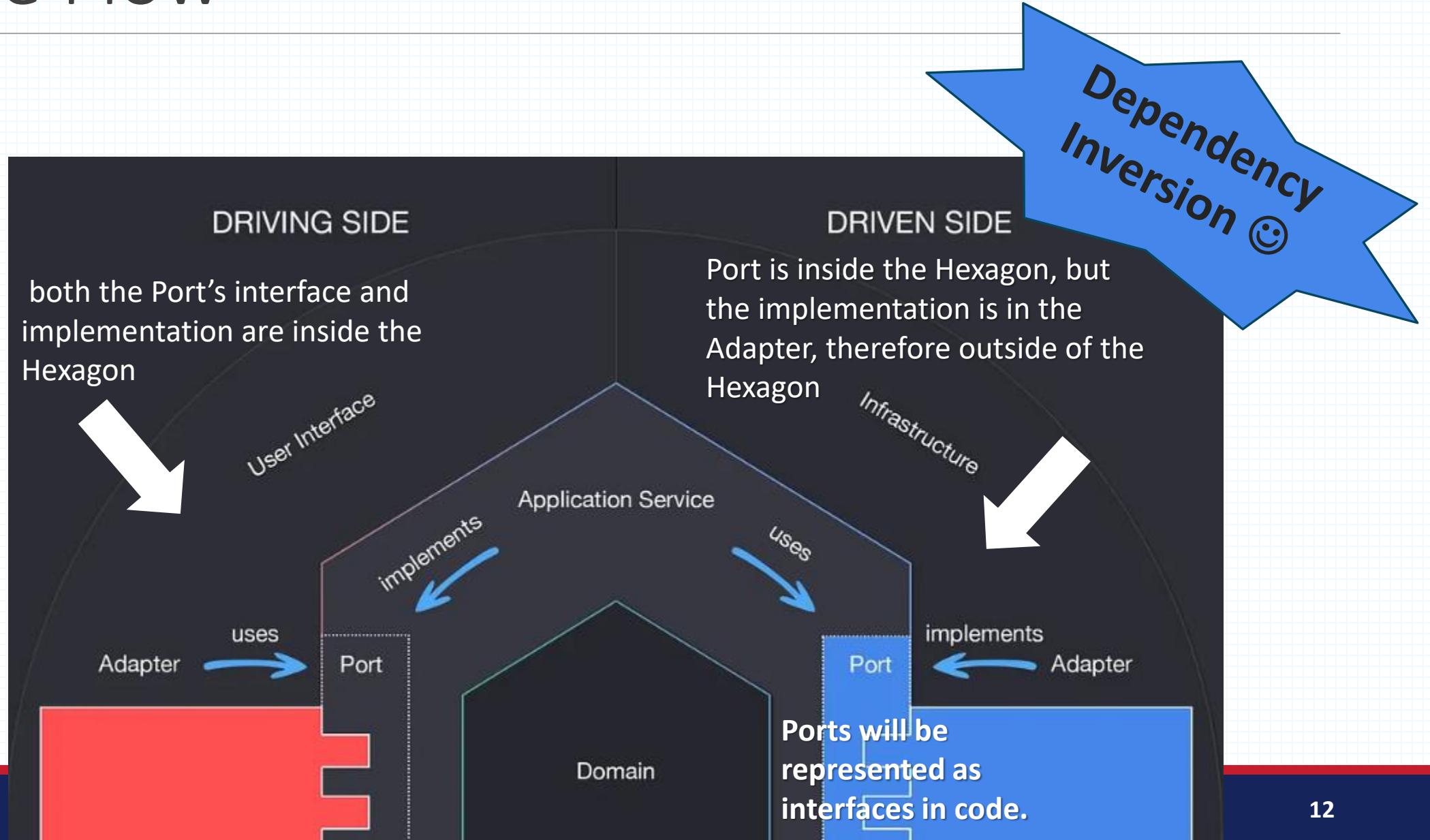
DRIVEN SIDE



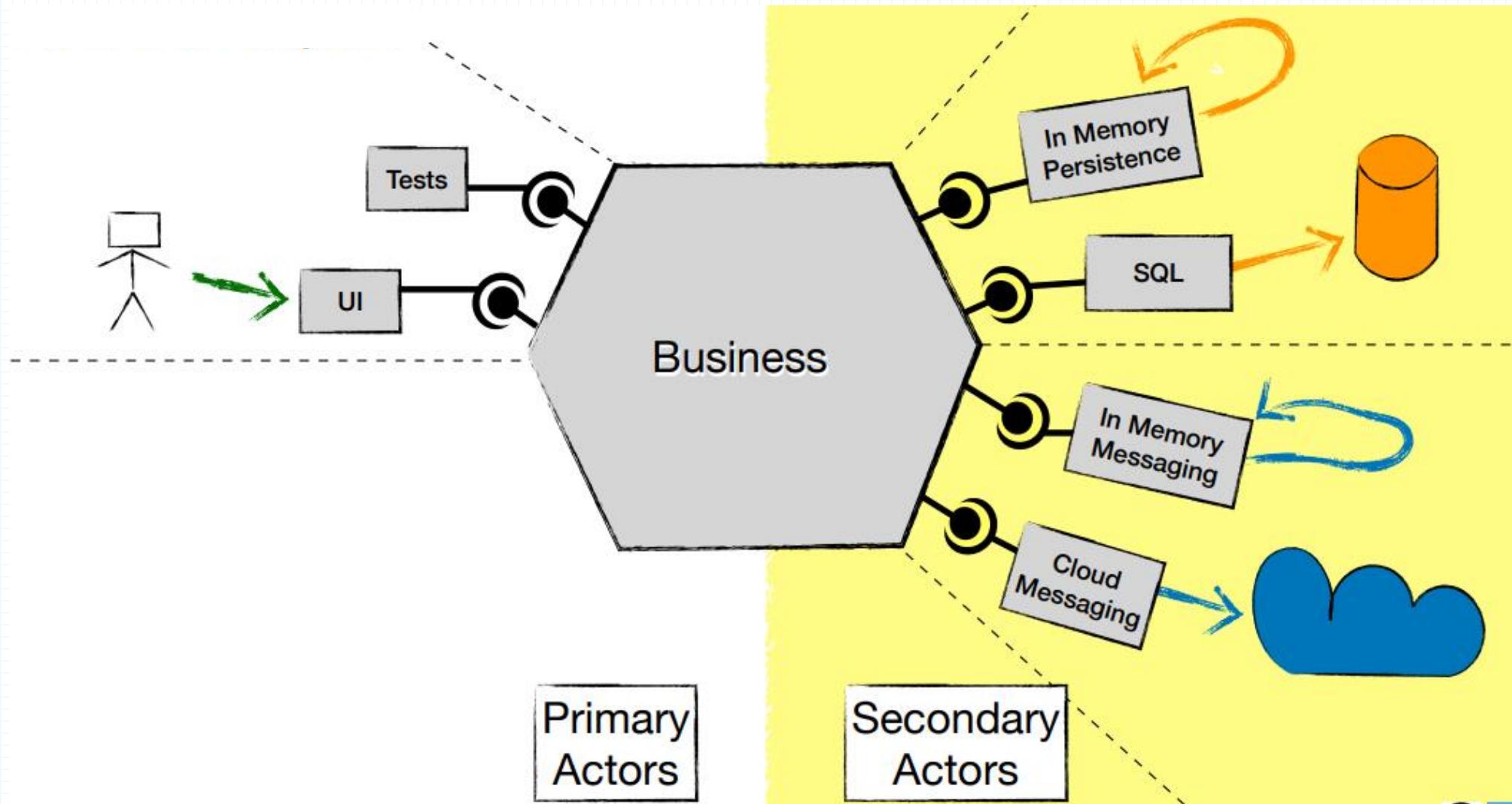
Driving (or primary) actors are the ones that initiate the interaction. For example, a controller that takes the (user) input and passes it to the Application via a Port.

Driven (or secondary) actors are the ones that are “kicked into behavior” by the Application. For example, a database Adapter is called so that it fetches a certain data set from persistence.

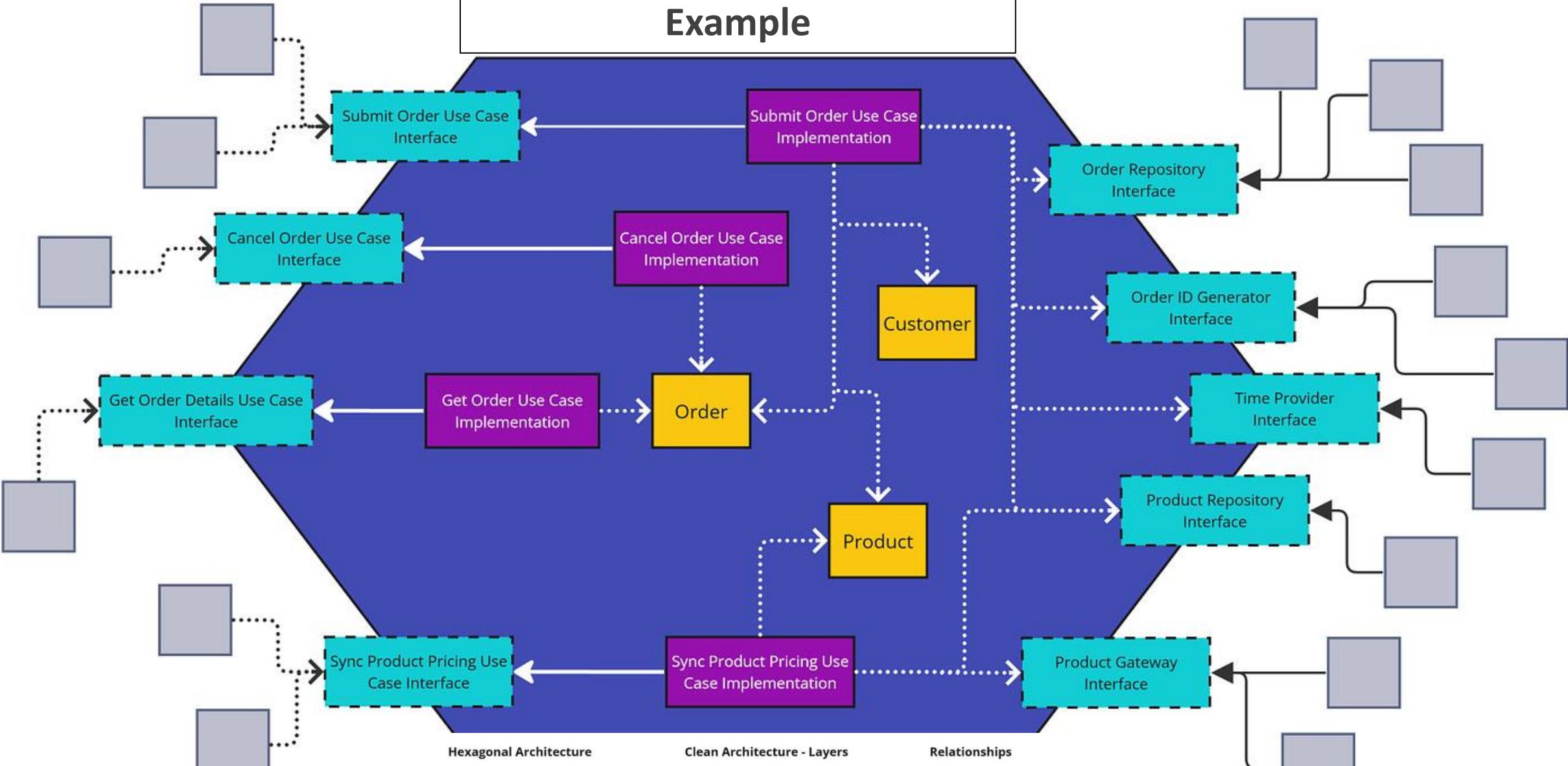
# The Flow



# Ports and Adapters



# Example



Hexagonal Architecture



APPLICATION



PORTS



ADAPTERS

Clean Architecture - Layers



USE CASE LAYER



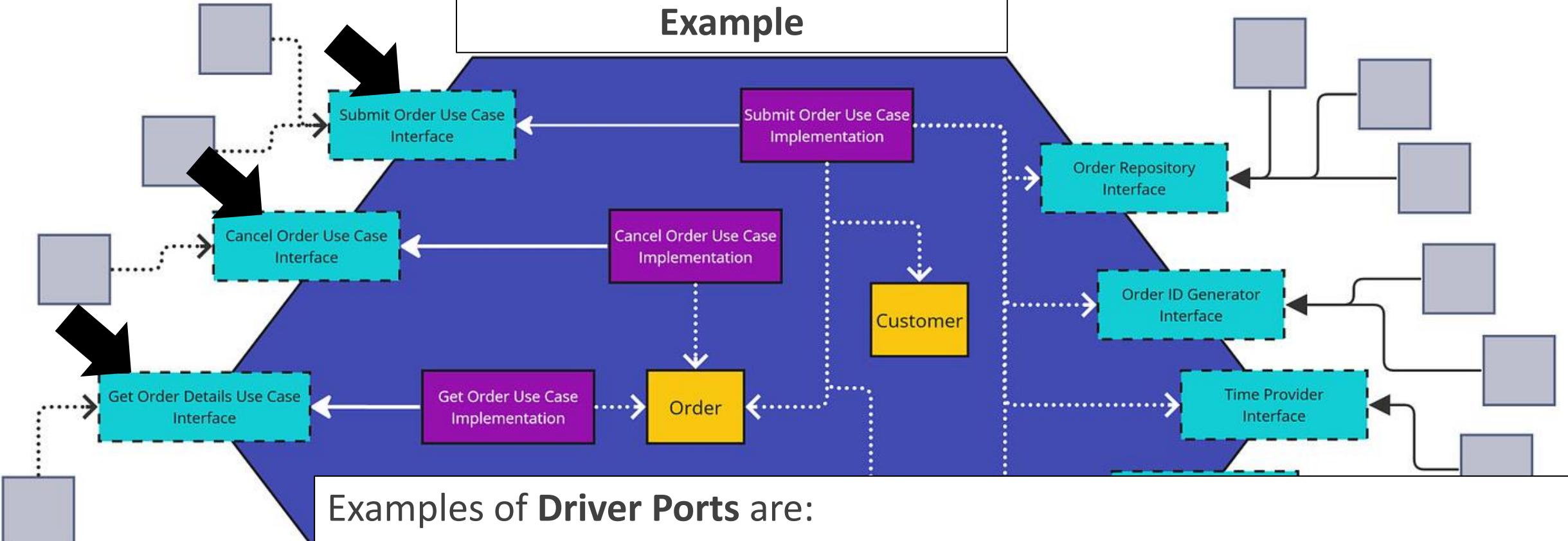
DOMAIN LAYER

Relationships

..... → USES

← IMPLEMENTES

# Example

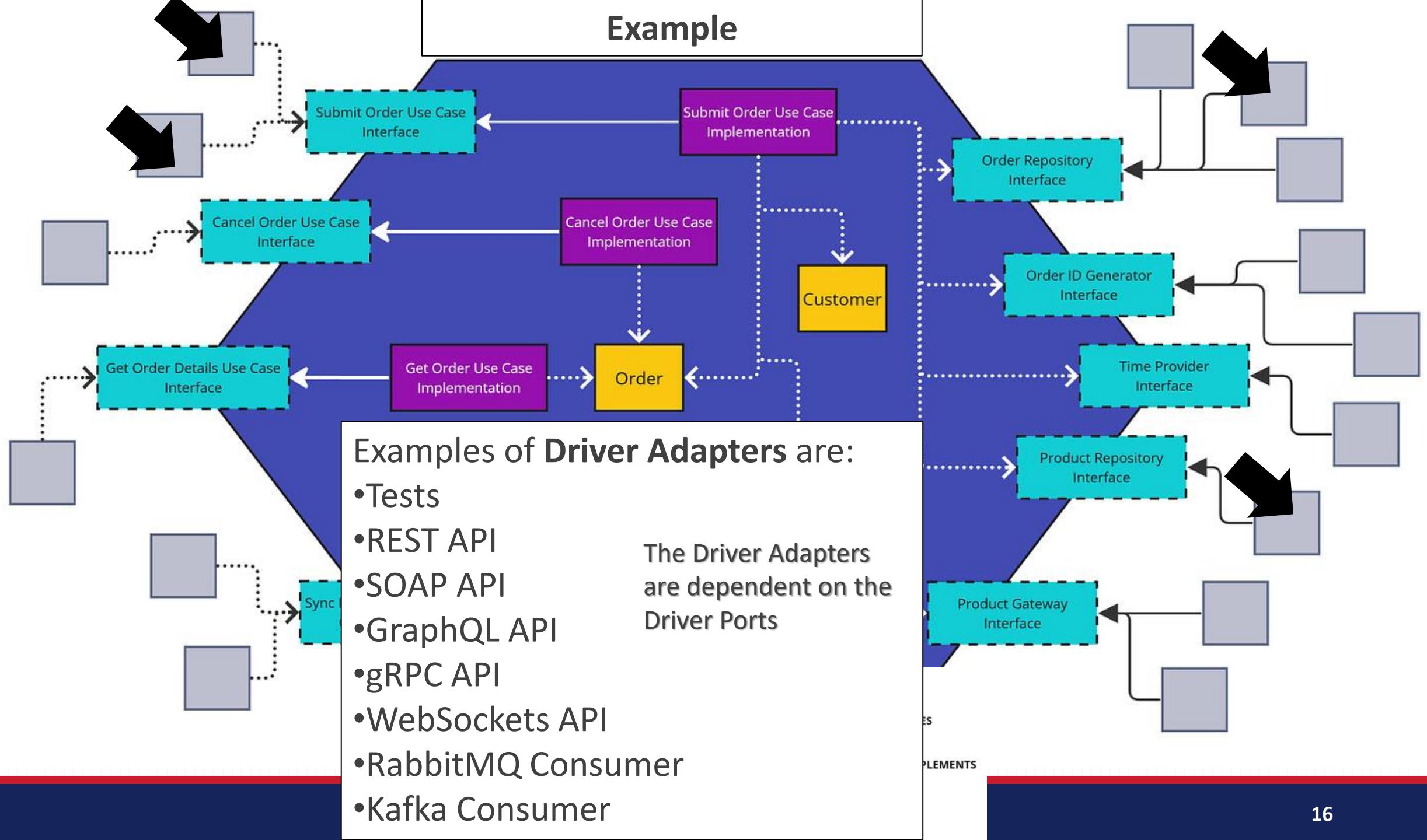


Examples of **Driver Ports** are:

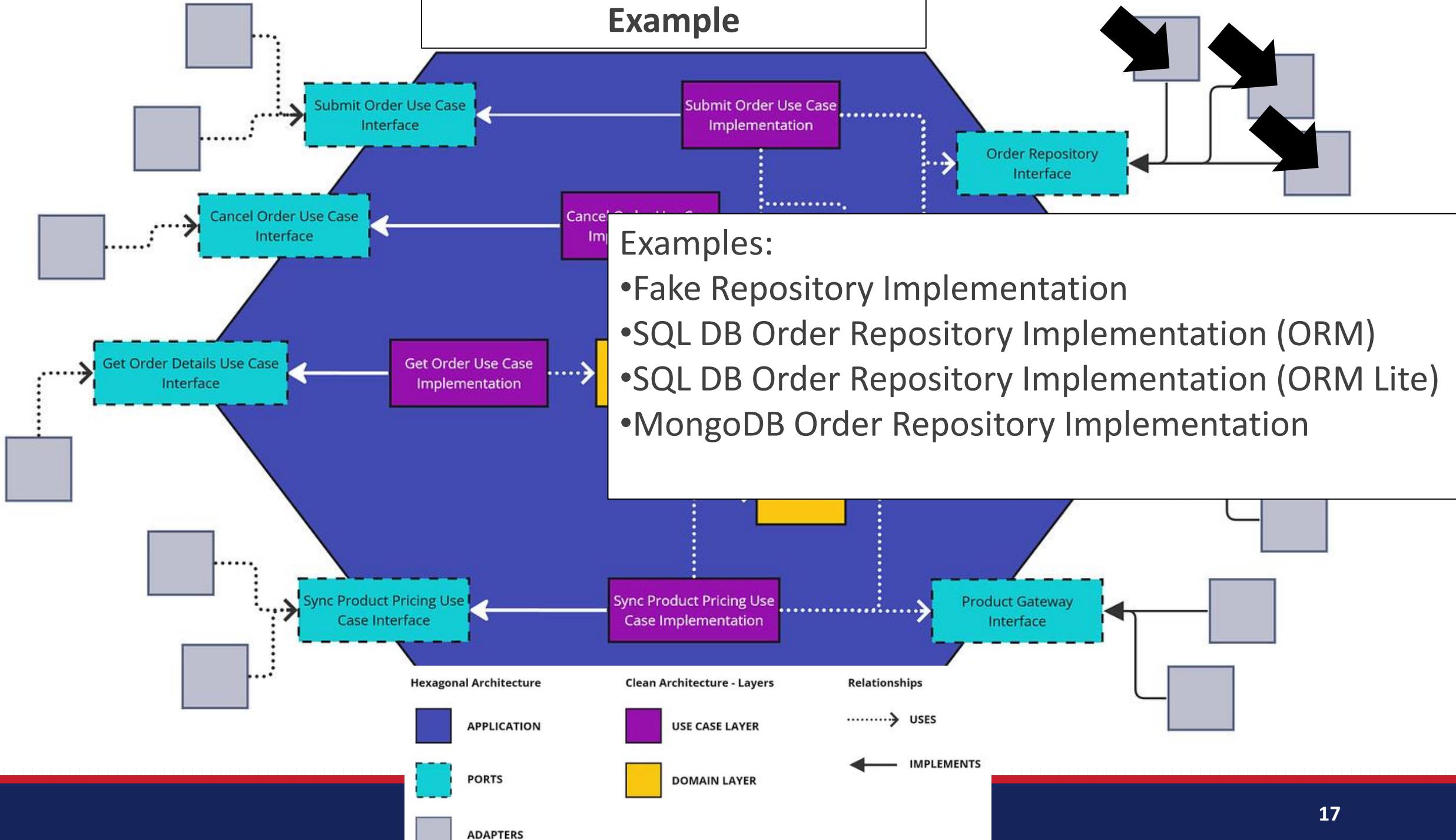
- Order Service Interface, exposing methods: Submit Order, Cancel Order, View Order Details
- Product Service Interface, exposing methods: Sync Product Pricing, Get Product Details

We can write **Unit Tests** targeting **Driver Ports** to test use case / business logic.

# Example



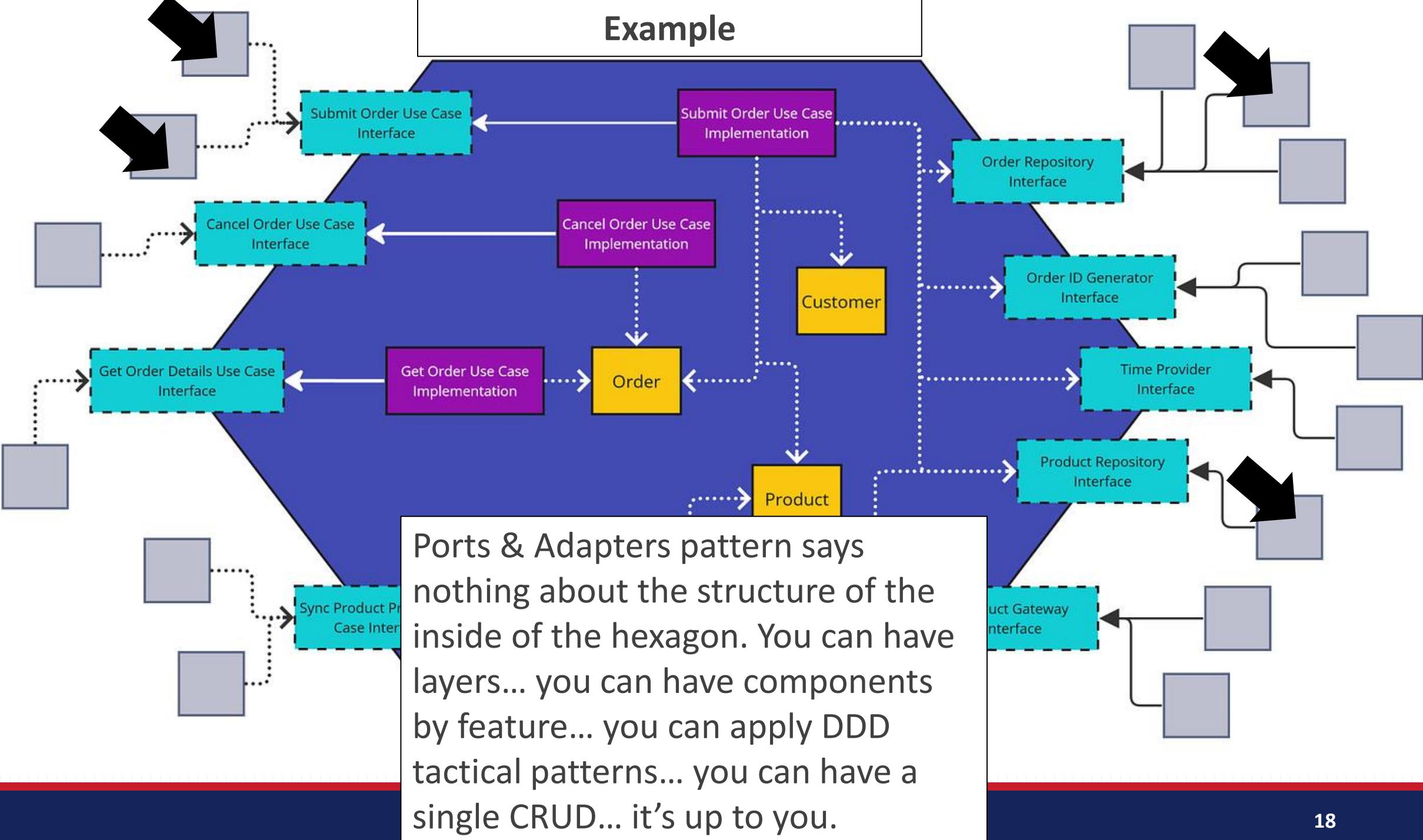
# Example



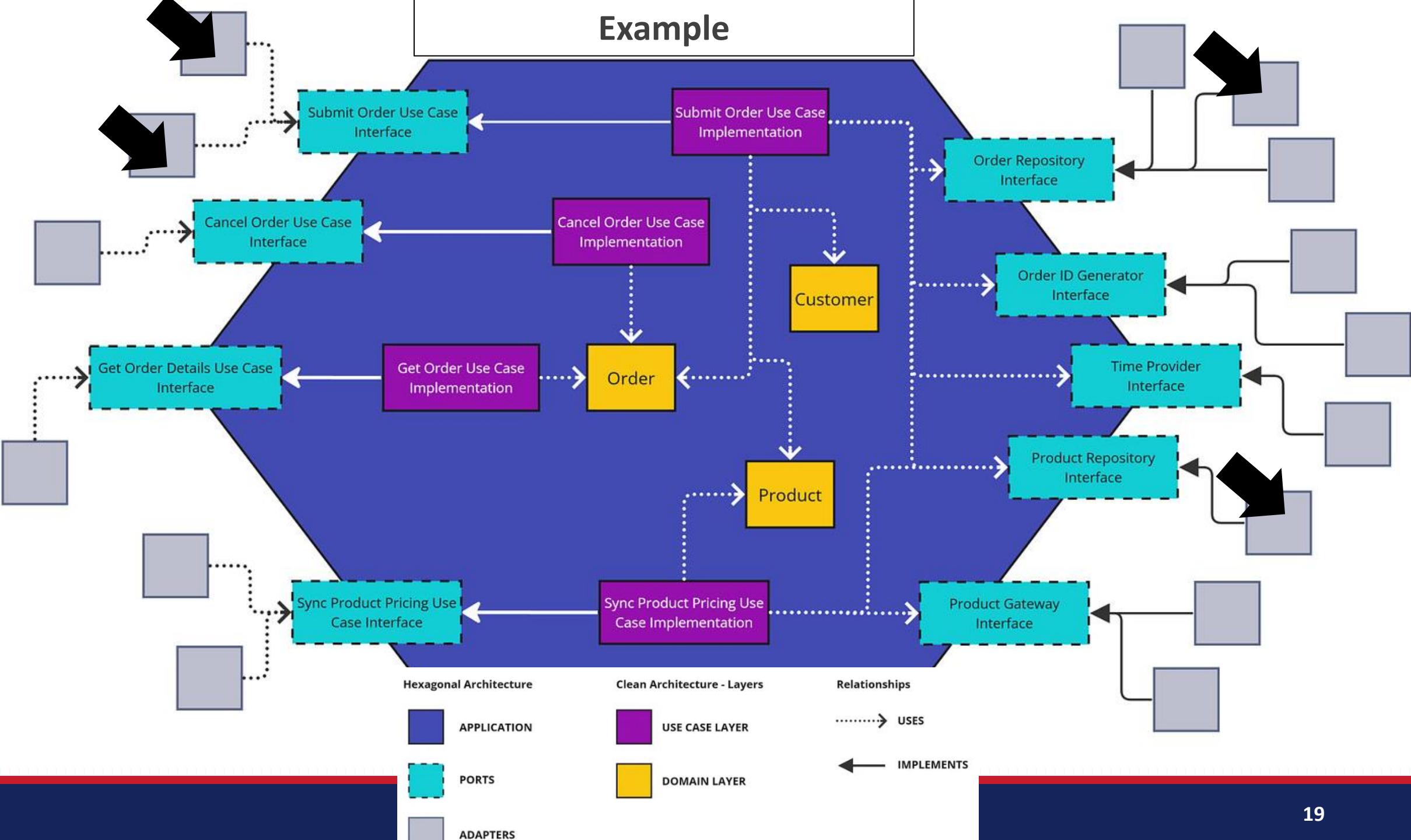
## Examples:

- Fake Repository Implementation
- SQL DB Order Repository Implementation (ORM)
- SQL DB Order Repository Implementation (ORM Lite)
- MongoDB Order Repository Implementation

# Example



# Example



```

class OrderAdapter extends HttpRequestHandler {

    private orderService: DrivingPort;

    constructor(orderService: DrivingPort) {
        super();
        this.orderService = orderService;
    }

    public async createOrder(req: Request): Promise<Response> {
        const createOrderCommand = new CreateOrderCommand(req);
        const orderResult = await this.orderService.handle(createOrderCommand);

        return this.createResponse(orderResult);
    }
}

```

```

class OrderRepositoryAdapter extends Repository implements DatabasePort {

    public async save(order: Aggregate): Promise<boolean> {
        return await this.insert(order)
    }
}

```

