

Blazor Architecture with ASP.NET Core and .NET

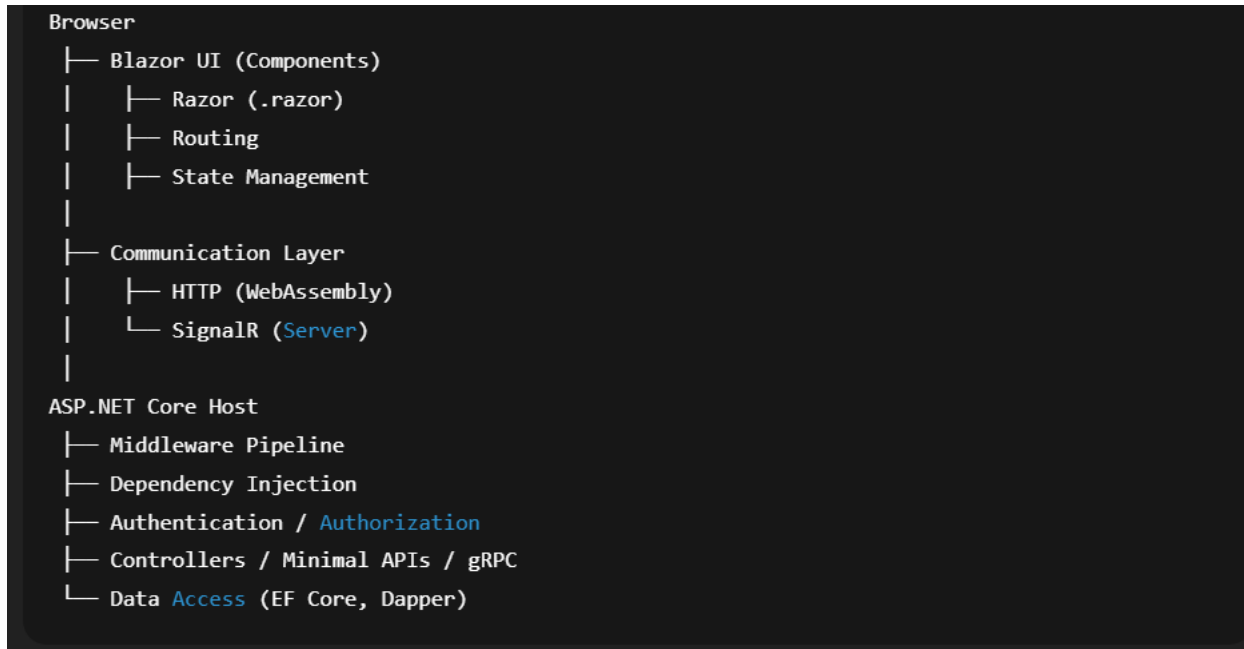
1. Positioning Blazor in the ASP.NET Core | .NET Ecosystem

Blazor is a **UI framework** that runs on top of **ASP.NET Core**, using the **.NET runtime** to build interactive web applications with C#.

At a high level:

- **ASP.NET Core** provides:
 - Web hosting
 - Middleware pipeline
 - Dependency Injection
 - Security (AuthN/AuthZ)
 - Configuration & logging
 - **Blazor** provides:
 - Component-based UI model
 - Client-side routing
 - State-driven rendering
 - SPA behavior
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2. High-Level Blazor Architecture



Blazor is **not a replacement** for ASP.NET Core—it is a **UI layer that plugs into it**.

3. Core Architectural Building Blocks

3.1 Razor Components

- .razor files combine:
 - HTML (markup)
 - C# (logic)
 - Components are:
 - Reusable
 - Stateful
 - Event-driven
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3.2 Rendering Engine

Blazor uses a **diff-based rendering model**:

- UI is represented as a **render tree**
- On state change:
 - Blazor computes the diff
 - Only minimal DOM updates are applied

This is similar in concept to React's virtual DOM but implemented in .NET.

3.3 Dependency Injection (DI)

Blazor fully relies on **ASP.NET Core's built-in DI container**.

```
builder.Services.AddScoped<ProductService>();
```

Scopes depend on hosting model:

- **Server**: per user connection (circuit)
 - **WebAssembly**: per browser session
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4. Blazor Hosting Models in ASP.NET Core



4.1 Blazor Server Architecture

Execution Location

- UI logic runs on the **server**

- Browser holds a **SignalR** connection

Flow

```
Browser Event
→ SignalR
→ Server-side Component Logic
→ Render Diff
→ SignalR
→ DOM Update
```

4.2 Blazor WebAssembly Architecture

Execution Location

- Entire app runs in the **browser**
- .NET runtime executes via **WebAssembly**

Flow

```
Browser Loads:
- .NET Runtime (WASM)
- Blazor App DLLs

UI Event:
→ Client-side C# Execution
→ HTTP API Call (if needed)
→ UI Update
```

5. ASP.NET Core Middleware Pipeline Integration

Blazor apps are hosted inside the **ASP.NET Core request pipeline**.

```
app.UseRouting();
app.UseAuthentication();
app.UseAuthorization();

app.MapBlazorHub(); // Server
app.MapFallbackToPage("/_Host");
```

6. Communication Patterns

Blazor Server

- Uses **SignalR**
- Persistent, stateful connection
- Real-time UI updates

Blazor WebAssembly

- Uses **HttpClient**
 - Stateless REST / gRPC-Web calls
 - Same architecture as modern SPAs
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7. Security Architecture

- Authentication handled by ASP.NET Core:
 - Cookies
 - JWT
 - OAuth
 - Authorization:
 - [Authorize]
 - Policy-based
 - Role-based
 - Blazor enforces security **both at route and component level**
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8. Deployment Architecture

Blazor Server

- Deployed as an ASP.NET Core app
- Runs on:

- IIS
- Azure App Service
- Containers

Blazor WebAssembly

- Static files (CDN-friendly)
 - Backend APIs hosted separately or together
 - Ideal for cloud-native architectures
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9. Architectural Summary

Layer	Responsibility
Browser	UI rendering & events
Blazor	Component model & SPA behavior
ASP.NET Core	Hosting, DI, middleware
.NET Runtime	Execution & memory management
Backend APIs	Business logic & data
