

Onion Architecture

Layer: Application Core (application + domain)

Layer: Presentation

Layer: Infrastructure

Layer: Tests

1. Application Core

Domain has no interaction direct with outer layer. It represents the domain business and domain logic. It defines always the domain specific entities, value objects, events, exceptions, services, factories, interfaces.

Application Application layer manages the internal domain logic. It provides different application services, which enable the communication with presentation, tests and infrastructure.

1.1 Domain Layer

models consist of entities, value objects, aggregates

repository interface interfaces to access the business models, which are used by application and implemented by outer layer. For example: infrastructure

assertions the business rules to adjust changes on business behavior and business models

services domain services define the complex internal communication among the domain models. For example: apply some changes cross different domain models.

events which can be used to track the state changes of domain

1.2 Application Layer

events / Event Subscriber services defines the events, which represent the state changes in business domain. for example: these services enable the interaction with internal domains by using the predefined interfaces in the domain layer.

query interface These interfaces are defined for fetching the domain data. They are commonly used by presentation layer and implemented by infrastructure layer.

command they are simple objects, which are used to change the state of business domain. For example: confirmPayment

2. Presentation Layer

controllers controllers are the typical gateways for interaction coming from end user. It can be a controller, that represents REST endpoint; or a controller, that renders the web page.

consoles It enables the user to access and update the application core via console in terminal.

templates provide the template to define how to represent the business data. for example: template of email, template of exports, template of preview

views/-forms provide the UX interface to end users

2. Presentation Layer (cont)

DTO Data Transfer Object, defines the view model of request and response

Presentation layer provides the interfaces how end user can drive the business logic

3. Infrastructure layer

doctrine query implementations

mail repository implementations

filesystem exports

Queue cron-jobs

SSO logging

The **infrastructure layer** holds the most low level code. Anything in here should be easy to replace. Code here should never effect anything related to logic, or how your application behaves.

4. Tests Layer

unit tests test if internal application core works well

integration test if the communication between application core and external services in infrastructure layer is possible

functional test if the interaction between end user and the presentation layer work well

Tests layer test the functionality of application core and integration between application core and outer layer.

Remark 01:

Application core is the independent core, which defines the most of core logic and a couple of interfaces, that must be implemented and used by outer layer. The inner application core should be independent from outlayer, and should be always runnable, if you change any part of the outer layer.



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Key tenets of Onion

The big advantage of Onion Architecture is that business logic ends up coupled to ONLY application layer concerns, not to infrastructure layer anymore. The application is built around an independent object model. Inner layers define interfaces. Outer layers implement interfaces. Direction of coupling is toward the center. All application core code can be compiled and run separate from infrastructure.

Symfony Project structure: Core

```

Core
├── Application
│   ├── Command
│   ├── Event
│   ├── Query
│   └── Service
└── Domain
    ├── Event
    ├── Model
    └── Repository (interfaces only)
        ├── Service
        └── Validation
    
```

Symfony Project structure: Presentation

```

Presentation
├── Api
│   └── Rest
│       ├── Controller
│       ├── DTO
│       └── SOAP
│   ├── Controller
│   └── DTO
├── Console
│   ├── Command
│   └── DTO
└── Web
    ├── Backoffice
    │   ├── Asset
    │   ├── Controller
    │   ├── DTO
    │   └── Form
    
```

Symfony Project structure: Presentation (cont)

```

> | └── Twig
   └── Portal
       ├── Asset
       ├── Controller
       ├── DTO
       ├── Form
       └── Twig
    
```

Symfony Project structure: Infrastructure

```

Infrastructure
├── Mail
├── Persistence
│   ├── Doctrine
│   ├── Migrations
│   └── Repository
├── Queue
└── SSO
    
```

Symfony Project structure: Tests

```

Tests
├── functional
├── integration
└── unit
    
```

Remark 02

Application layer should never use the concrete implementation from infrastructure layer or presentation layer. It defines the application interfaces and manages the domain interfaces, so that the application core can work whole without outer layer. By providing the different application services, the communication with tests, presentation and infrastructure is possible.

