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# State Management

Nuxt provides the useState composable to create a reactive and SSR-friendly shared state across components.

useState is an SSR-friendly ref replacement. Its value will be preserved after server-side rendering (during client-side hydration) and shared across all components using a unique key.

Read more in Docs > API > Composables > Use State.

useState only works during setup or Lifecycle Hooks .

Because the data inside useState will be serialized to JSON, it is important that it does not contain anything that cannot be serialized, such as classes, functions or symbols.

#### **Best Practices**

Never define const state = ref() outside of <script setup> or setup() function.

Such state will be shared across all users visiting your website and can lead to memory leaks!

✓ Instead use const useX = () => useState('x')

## **Examples**

#### **Basic Usage**

In this example, we use a component-local counter state. Any other component that uses useState('counter') shares the same reactive state.

- Read and edit a live example in Docs > Examples > Features > State Management.
- Fread more in Docs > API > Composables > Use State.
- To globally invalidate cached state, see clearNuxtState.

### **Advanced Usage**

In this example, we use a composable that detects the user's default locale from the HTTP request headers and keeps it in a locale state.

```
import type { Ref } from 'vue'

export const useLocale = () => useState<string>('locale', () => useDefaultLocale().value)

export const useDefaultLocale = (fallback = 'en-US') => {
```

```
const locale = ref(fallback)
 if (process.server) {
    const reqLocale = useRequestHeaders()['accept-language']?.split(',')[0]
   if (reqLocale) {
      locale.value = reqLocale
    }
 } else if (process.client) {
    const navLang = navigator.language
    if (navLang) {
      locale.value = navLang
   }
  }
 return locale
}
export const useLocales = () => {
 const locale = useLocale()
 const locales = ref([
    'en-US',
    'en-GB',
    'ja-JP-u-ca-japanese'
 ])
 if (!locales.value.includes(locale.value)) {
    locales.value.unshift(locale.value)
 }
 return locales
}
export const useLocaleDate = (date: Ref<Date> | Date, locale = useLocale()) => {
 return computed(() => new Intl.DateTimeFormat(locale.value, { dateStyle: 'full' }).format(unref
}
```

```
<option v-for="locale of locales" :key="locale" :value="locale">
        {{ locale }}
      </option>
    </select>
  </div>
</template>
```

Read and edit a live example in Docs > Examples > Advanced > Locale.

#### **Shared State**

By using auto-imported composables we can define global type-safe states and import them across the арр.

```
composables/states.ts
export const useCounter = () => useState<number>('counter', () => 0)
export const useColor = () => useState<string>('color', () => 'pink')
```

```
app.vue
<script setup lang="ts">
const color = useColor() // Same as useState('color')
</script>
<template>
 Current color: {{ color }}
</template>
```

## Using third-party libraries

Nuxt used to rely on the Vuex library to provide global state management. If you are migrating from Nuxt 2, please head to the migration guide.

Nuxt is not opinionated about state management, so feel free to choose the right solution for your needs. There are multiple integrations with the most popular state management libraries, including:

- Pinia the official Vue recommendation
- Harlem immutable global state management

XState - state machine approach with tools for visualizing and testing your state logic

 Edit on Github

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