# Flutter Hooks — Complete Rulebook

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Flutter Hooks = **UI lifecycle & widget-local state manager** They make UI code cleaner — but **must stay inside widgets only.** 

### 🧱 1. Where Hooks Are Allowed

Layer	Hooks Allowed?	Reason
presentation/screens/	<b>✓</b> YES	Hooks manage widget state & lifecycle
presentation/widgets/	<b>✓</b> YES	For local animations, forms, etc.
presentation/controllers/	× NO	Controller is pure logic
providers/	× NO	Providers are stateless, pure functions
data/	× NO	Pure Dart files (API, repository)
domain/	× NO	Business logic, not UI
core/	<b>X</b> NO	Constants & utilities only

### 2. Base Rules of Using Hooks

Rule	Description
Only inside a HookWidget or HookConsumerWidget	Hooks require widget lifecycle
X Never in pure Dart classes	No lifecycle context there
✓ Keep Hooks inside the build method	They rebuild with the widget
X Don't call Hooks conditionally	Must always run same order every build
☑ Use Hooks for local UI state	animation, scroll, form, text fields, focus
➤ Don't store global state in Hooks	Use Riverpod providers for that



# § 3. Common Hooks and Their Purpose

Hook	Purpose	Example
useState <t>()</t>	Local reactive variable	<pre>final counter = useState(0);</pre>
useEffect()	Run side effects on mount/update	<pre>useEffect(() { fetchData(); }, []);</pre>
useTextEditingController()	Manage text fields	<pre>final controller = useTextEditingController();</pre>
useAnimationController()	Run animations	<pre>final anim = useAnimationController(duration: 1s);</pre>
useScrollController()	Control scroll behavior	<pre>final scroll = useScrollController();</pre>
useFocusNode()	Control focus	<pre>final focus = useFocusNode();</pre>
useMemoized()	Cache expensive values	<pre>final data = useMemoized(() =&gt; heavyCalc());</pre>
useStream()	Subscribe to a stream	<pre>final data = useStream(myStream);</pre>
useFuture()	Handle one-time async ops	<pre>final snapshot = useFuture(fetch());</pre>
useRef()	Keep stable object between rebuilds	<pre>final counter = useRef(0);</pre>



# **4.** Hook Execution Rules

Hooks follow **strict order and lifecycle**:

Rule	Example	Why
All Hooks must be called every build	<pre>useState() , useEffect() in same order</pre>	Flutter tracks Hook order
➤ Don't call Hooks in if , for , switch	if (cond) useState() 🗶	Will break lifecycle
✓ Cleanup in useEffect	<pre>return () =&gt; controller.dispose();</pre>	Prevent memory leaks
✓ Depend on specific values	<pre>useEffect(() { fetch(); }, [id]);</pre>	Avoid unnecessary reruns



## 5. useEffect() Lifecycle Rules

Туре	Example	Behavior
On Mount	<pre>useEffect(() { init(); return null; }, []);</pre>	Runs once at widget load
On Value Change	<pre>useEffect(() { load(); }, [id]);</pre>	Runs when id changes
On Dispose	<pre>useEffect(() { return () =&gt; controller.dispose(); }, []);</pre>	Cleanup
X No async directly in useEffect	useEffect(() async { });	Use inside normal function

### Correct pattern:

```
useEffect(() {
  Future.microtask(() async {
    await ref.read(userControllerProvider.notifier).fetchUser();
 });
  return null;
}, []);
```

# 6. Hooks vs Providers — Clear Boundary

Task	Use Hook	Use Provider
UI animation	V	×
Text field controller	V	×
Simple toggle (widget-only)	V	×
Global theme toggle	×	
Fetch data from API	×	
Manage login state	×	
Keep global counter	×	





## 7. Common Mistakes with Hooks

Mistake	Why Wrong	Fix
Calling Hooks in a function outside build	Breaks lifecycle	Move inside build
Calling Hooks conditionally	Reorder error	Always call unconditionally
Using Hook to fetch API directly	Logic in wrong layer	Use provider/controller
Forgetting cleanup in useEffect	Memory leak	Return cleanup callback
Using setState() with Hooks	Conflicting states	Use useState() instead
Using useEffect() to rebuild UI repeatedly	Infinite rebuilds	Add proper dependency array
Reading ref.watch () inside useEffect() incorrectly	Might cause loop	Use ref. listen() or check dependencies

### 8. Example — Hooks in Correct Context

### **Good usage:**

```
class LoginScreen extends HookConsumerWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {
   final email = useTextEditingController();
   final password = useTextEditingController();
    final isVisible = useState(false);
    ref.listen(authControllerProvider, (_, next) {
     next.whenOrNull(
       data: ( ) => ScaffoldMessenger.of(context)
            .showSnackBar(const SnackBar(content: Text("Success"))),
       error: (e, _) => ScaffoldMessenger.of(context)
            .showSnackBar(SnackBar(content: Text(e.toString()))),
     );
   });
    return Column(
     children: [
       TextField(controller: email),
       TextField(controller: password),
```

### **Nrong usage:**

```
class AuthController extends StateNotifier {
  final emailController = useTextEditingController(); // X
   ...
}
```

 $\times$  Why wrong: Controllers and data layers are not part of the widget tree — no lifecycle  $\rightarrow$  can't use Hooks.

## 9. Hooks Lifecycle Summary

Lifecycle	Hook	
Widget created	<pre>useEffect(() {}, []) runs</pre>	
Widget rebuilt	Hooks re-evaluate in same order	
Widget removed	Cleanup in useEffect runs	
Hook order changes	Error: "Hook order mismatch"	

# 📋 10. Best Practice Summary

Category	Rule
Scope	Hooks are widget-local only
Placement	Must be inside HookWidget build()
Structure	Call in same order, no conditions
Lifecycle	Use useEffect for init/dispose
Cleanup	Always dispose controllers/focus

Logic Separation	API → providers, not hooks
Global State	Providers, not hooks
Performance	Use useMemoized() for heavy calcs
Safety	Don't use async directly in hooks
Testing	Hooks only in UI, test logic separately

## \* 11. Final Golden Rules (Remember These 5)

- 1. Hooks live only in widgets
- 2. Hooks manage only UI state or lifecycle
- 3. Hooks must never call APIs or repositories
- 4. Never use Hooks conditionally or outside build()
- 5. Use Riverpod for logic and shared/global states