



# RIVERPOD

FLUTTER STATE-MANAGEMENT

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# State Management

- WHERE THE USER IS IN AN APP,
- WHAT THEY ARE DOING,
- WHAT DATA THEY ARE INPUTTING, ETC.

# riverpod.dev



## A Reactive Caching and Data-binding Framework

Get Started

```
Create a Provider
1  final counterProvider = StateNotifierProvider<Counter, int>((ref) {
2    return Counter();
3  });
4
5  class Counter extends StateNotifier<int> {
6    Counter() : super(0);
7    void increment() => state++;
8  }
```

```
Consume the Provider
1  class Home extends ConsumerWidget {
2    @override
3    Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {
4      final count = ref.watch(counterProvider);
5      return Text('$count');
6    }
7  }
```

# PACKAGES

---

riverpod

riverpod v2.1.1

---

flutter\_riverpod

flutter\_riverpod v2.1.1

hooks\_riverpod

hooks\_riverpod v2.1.1

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Dart

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Flutter

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Riverpod with  
flutter\_hooks

# Getting Started

## Step: 1

Add *flutter\_riverpod* to *pubspec.yaml*

```
pubspec.yaml

name: my_app_name
environment:
  sdk: ">=2.17.0 <3.0.0"
  flutter: ">=3.0.0"

dependencies:
  flutter:
    sdk: flutter
  flutter_riverpod: ^2.0.2
```

# Step: 2

Wrap entire application with *ProviderScope* widget

```
void main() {  
  runApp(  
    // For widgets to be able to read providers, we need to wrap the entire  
    // application in a "ProviderScope" widget.  
    // This is where the state of our providers will be stored.  
    ProviderScope(  
      child: MyApp(),  
    ),  
  );  
}
```

# Basics of *Riverpod*




# 1. StatelessWidget

```
class Home extends StatelessWidget {  
  const Home({Key? key}) : super(key: key);  
  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return Container();  
  }  
}
```



## ConsumerWidget

```
class Home extends ConsumerWidget {  
  const Home({Key? key}) : super(key: key);  
  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {  
    return Container();  
  }  
}
```



# StatefulWidget



# ConsumerStatefulWidget

```
class Home extends StatefulWidget {  
  const Home({Key? key}) : super(key: key);  
  
  @override  
  State<Home> createState() => _HomeState();  
}  
  
class _HomeState extends State<Home> {  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return Container();  
  }  
}
```

```
class Home extends ConsumerStatefulWidget {  
  const Home({Key? key}) : super(key: key);  
  
  @override  
  ConsumerState<Home> createState() => _HomeState();  
}  
  
class _HomeState extends ConsumerState<Home> {  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return Container();  
  }  
}
```

## 2. Providers

**CODE**

# Types Of Providers

# StateNotifierProvider

It listens to and expose `StateNotifier`.

**CODE**

# FutureProvider

- performing and caching **asynchronous** operations (such as network requests)
- nicely **handling error/loading states** of asynchronous operations
- combining multiple asynchronous values into another value

**CODE**

# StreamProvider

- **listening** to Firebase or web-sockets
- **rebuilding** another provider every few seconds

# StateProvider

expose a way to modify state **without** StateNotifier.

**CODE**



# Modifiers

# .family

For example, we can combine `family` with `FutureProvider` to fetch a `Message` from its ID:

```
final messagesFamily = FutureProvider.family<Message, String>((ref, id) async {  
    return dio.get('http://my_api.dev/messages/$id');  
});
```



# .autoDispose

To tell Riverpod to destroy the state of a provider when it is no longer used, simply append `.autoDispose` to your provider:

```
final userProvider = StreamProvider.autoDispose<User>((ref) {  
  
});
```

# *That's All* **FOR** **RIVERPOD**

## References

- [https://riverpod.dev/docs/getting\\_started](https://riverpod.dev/docs/getting_started)
- <https://www.desuvit.com/state-management-in-flutter-a-comprehensive-guide/>
- <https://codewithandrea.com/articles/flutter-state-management-riverpod/>