Riverpod for your next Flutter project

Guillaume Roux

Mobile Engineer at Shipfix
Co-organizer of Flutter Lyon

@TesteurManiak

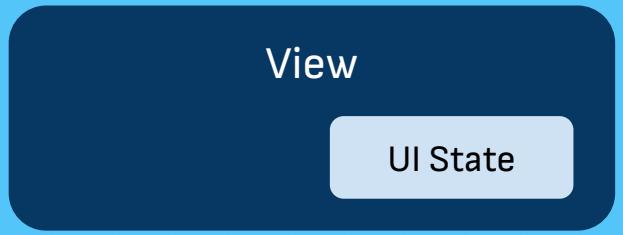
Disclaimer

- There will be personal opinions in this presentation
- Everything presented is merely observations coming from my own experience
- Riverpod is not a “silver bullet”
- This presentation might not age quite so well

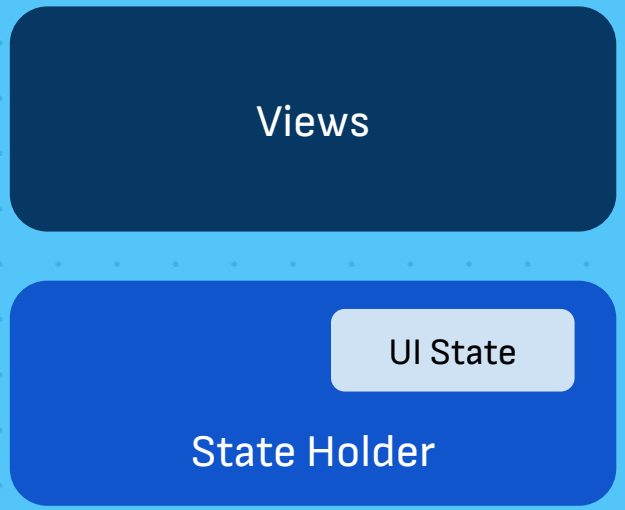
Wake Up call!
Do you know what “State management” is?

What is a State ?

The State is the object holding the info needed to build your UI.



Ephemeral state (e.g: StatefulWidget)



Application State (e.g: State management)

How to do State Management?

Lot of options available

- Provider
- Riverpod
- BLoC
- Stacked
- GetX
- etc.

Want to learn more?

And Riverpod in all of that?

“A Reactive Caching and Data-binding Framework”

source: https://riverpod.dev/

How is data handled with riverpod?

- Data are exposed through providers
- Providers are top-level references (e.g: `final myProvider`)
- `ref.watch(myProvider)` to observe a value
- `ref.read(myProvider)` to get a value
- `ref.watch(myProvider.select)` to observe and filter a value
- `ref.listen(myProvider, listener)` to trigger a callback when the value changes

All providers

- Provider
- (Async)NotifierProvider
- ~~StateNotifierProvider~~ (prefer NotifierProvider)
- FutureProvider
- StreamProvider
- StateProvider
- ~~ChangeNotifierProvider~~ (prefer NotifierProvider)

Usage for dependency injection

How to use Riverpod?

For dependency injection

```dart
typedef Json = Map<String, dynamic>;

final dioProvider = Provider<Dio>((ref) => Dio());

final itemsApiProvider = FutureProvider<List<Item>>(
  (ref) async {
    final dio = ref.watch(dioProvider);
    final result = await dio.get<List>('my-api');
    final parsed = result.data.map((e) {
      return Item.fromJson(e as Json);
    });
    return parsed.toList();
  },
);
```

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Usage for state management

How to access the `ref` object from a widget?

- `Consumer` widget - Similar to the `Builder` widget from Flutter, takes a callback that exposes the `ref` object and return a widget.
- `ConsumerWidget` - Drop-in replacement to `StatelessWidget`, exposes the `ref` object in the `build` method.
- `ConsumerStatefulWidget` & `ConsumerState` - Drop-in replacement to `StatefulWidget` & `State`, exposes the `ref` as a getter in the `ConsumerState`.

How to use Riverpod?

For state management

```dart
final itemsApiProvider = /* … */;

class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return ProviderScope(
      child: Home(),
    );
  }
}

class Home extends ConsumerWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {
    return ref.watch(itemsApiProvider).when(
      data: (items) => _ItemList(items),
      loading: () => _Loading(),
      error: (error, stackTrace) => _Error(error),
    );
  }
}

class _ItemList extends StatelessWidget {}
class _Loading extends StatelessWidget {}
class _Error extends StatelessWidget {}
```

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class _Error extends StatelessWidget {}
```

More complex state management

How to use Riverpod?

More complex state management

```dart
class HomeController extends Notifier<HomeState> {
  HomeState build() => const HomeInitialState();

  Future<void> fetchItems() async {
    state = const HomeLoadingState();
    try {
      final items = await ref.read(
        itemsApiProvider.future,
      );
      state = switch (items.isEmpty) {
        true => const HomeEmptyState(),
        false => HomeLoadedState(items),
      };
    } catch (e) {
      state = HomeErrorState(e);
    }
  }
}

final homeProvider =
  NotifierProvider<HomeController, HomeState>(
    () => HomeController(),
  );

/// Initial, Loading, Loaded, Empty, Error
sealed class HomeState {}
```

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sealed class HomeState {}
```

How to use Riverpod?

More complex state management

```dart
final homeProvider = /* … */;

class Home extends ConsumerWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {
    final state = ref.watch(homeProvider);
    return Scaffold(
      floatingActionButton: FloatingActionButton(
        onPressed: () {
          ref.read(homeProvider.notifier).fetchItems();
        },
        // …
      ),
      body: switch (state) {
        HomeInitialState() => _Initial(),
        HomeLoadingState() => _Loading(),
        HomeEmptyState() => _Empty(),
        HomeLoadedState(:final items) => _Loaded(items),
        HomeErrorState(:final error) => _Error(error),
      },
    );
  }
}
```

How to use Riverpod?

More complex state management

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  Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {
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How to use Riverpod?

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        // …
      ),
      body: switch (state) {
        HomeInitialState() => _Initial(),
        HomeLoadingState() => _Loading(),
        HomeEmptyState() => _Empty(),
        HomeLoadedState(:final items) => _Loaded(items),
        HomeErrorState(:final error) => _Error(error),
      },
    );
  }
}
```

But wait, there’s more!

Caching

Riverpod will keep values of asynchronous providers (e.g: FutureProvider, StreamProvider & AsyncNotifier) until disposed or invalidated.

```
final itemsApiProvider = FutureProvider(/* … */);

final itemStreamProvider = StreamProvider(/* … */);

final itemsNotifierProvider = AsyncNotifierProvider(
  // …
);
```

Testing

Easy to override = easy to mock

- `UncontrolledProviderScope` exposes a `ProviderContainer` to the widget tree
- `ProviderContainer` stores the state of the providers and allows overriding

```dart
class TestableWidget extends StatelessWidget {
  const TestableWidget(
    required this.container,
    required this.child,
  );

  final ProviderContainer container;
  final Widget child;

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return UncontrolledProviderScope(
      container: container,
      child: child,
    );
  }
}
```

Testing

Easy to override = easy to mock

Create a `ProviderContainer` to mock your providers.

```dart
ProviderContainer makeContainer(List<Override> overrides) {
  final container = ProviderContainer(
    overrides: overrides,
  );
  addTearDown(container.dispose);
  return container;
}

testWidgets('Display error state', (tester) async {
  final controllerMock = MyMock();
  when(() => controllerMock.state)
    .thenReturn(HomeErrorState('Test error'));

  await tester.pumpWidget(
    TestableWidget(
      container: makeContainer([
        homeProvider.overrideWithValue(controllerMock),
      ]),
      child: Home(),
    ),
  );
});

class MyMock extends Mock implements HomeController {}
```

Tooling

- riverpod_lint – *"Riverpod_lint is a developer tool for users of Riverpod, designed to help stop common issues and simplify repetitive tasks."*
- riverpod_generator – *"A code generator for Riverpod. This both simplifies the syntax empowers it, such as allowing stateful hot-reload."*
- riverpod_graph – *"A command line tool that analyzes a Riverpod project and generates a graph of the interactions between providers/widgets."*
- And much more...

New codegen syntax

Without codegen

```dart
class HomeController extends Notifier<HomeState> {
  HomeState build() => const HomeInitialState();

  Future<void> fetchItems() async {
    // …
  }
}

final homeProvider =
  NotifierProvider<HomeController, HomeState>(
    (ref) => HomeController(),
  );
```

With codegen

```dart
@riverpod
class HomeController extends _$HomeController {
  HomeState build() => const HomeInitialState();

  Future<void> fetchItems() async {
    // …
  }
}
```

Advantages of codegen

- No need to specify the provider anymore
- Can pass multiple parameters to your provider (Can only use 1 with the `.family` constructor)
- Allows support for hot-reload
- Better debugging through the generation of extra metadata
- Will become the only way to use riverpod once Static Metaprogramming is available in Dart

Wrap up

Why use Riverpod?

- Combine state management and dependency injection
- Less boilerplate
- Type-safety
- Reactivity
- Caching
- Tested and testable
- Toolings
- Starts to be used more and more

Find more at

https://riverpod.dev/

Thank You!

Questions?

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@TesteurManiak