



# State Management

# State Management

- Using built-in solutions is fine.
- Keep state local, pass it around.
- Becomes a problem when the app and scope grows.
- We need some state management design pattern.

# State Management

- Unidirectional data flow.
- A design pattern for state management.
- Makes the flow of data structured, consistent, predictable and testable.
- Helps separate views from business logic.
- Works well with declarative programming.



```
setState
                       (counter++)
           onPressed
                                        setState
                          FIRST PAGE
                      MyHomePage
MyApp
(MaterialApp)
                    (StatefulWidget)
                          counter
```

### SOME CODE

```
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
 doverride
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
   return new MaterialApp(
      title: 'Flutter Demo',
      theme: new ThemeData(
        primarySwatch: Colors.blue,
      home: new MyHomePage(title: 'Flutter Demo Home Page'),
```

```
class MyHomePage extends StatefulWidget {
   MyHomePage({Key key, this.title}) : super(key: key);
   final String title;
   @override
   _MyHomePageState createState() ⇒ new _MyHomePageState();
}
```

```
class _MyHomePageState extends State<MyHomePage> {
 int _counter = 0;
  void incrementCounter() {
   setState(() {
     _counter++;
    floatingActionButton: new FloatingActionButton(
      onPressed: _incrementCounter,
      tooltip: 'Increment',
```

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$ 

```
setState
```

(counter+)

incrementCounter

setState

onPressed

MyApp (MaterialApp)

MyHomePage

(StatefulWidget)

counter

TOP LEVEL WIDGET

MyApp

(MaterialApp)

MyHomePage (StatefulWidget)

counterincrementCounter

TOP LEVEL WIDGET

MyApp

(MaterialApp)

MyHomePage (StatefulWidget)

counter
incrementCounter

MySecondPage (StatefulWidget)

TOP LEVEL WIDGET

MyApp

(MaterialApp)

MyHomePage
(StatefulWidget)
counter
incrementCounter

MySecondPage
(StatefulWidget)
counter
incrementCounter

TOP LEVEL WIDGET

MyApp

(MaterialApp)

MyHomePage (StatefulWidget) counter incrementCounter

MySecondPage
(StatefulWidget)
counter
incrementCounter

```
new MySecondPage(
   counter: _counter,
   incrementCounter: _incrementCounter,
)
```

TOP LEVEL WIDGET

MyApp

(MaterialApp)

MyHomePage (StatefulWidget) counter incrementCounter

MySecondPage
(StatefulWidget)
counter
incrementCounter

```
new MySecondPage(
   counter: _counter,
   incrementCounter: _incrementCounter,
)
```

TOP LEVEL WIDGET

MyApp

(MaterialApp)

MyHomePage

(StatefulWidget)

counterincrementCounter

MySecondPage

(StatefulWidget)

counter

incrementCounter

counter
incrementCounter

TOPLEVEL WIDGET

MyApp

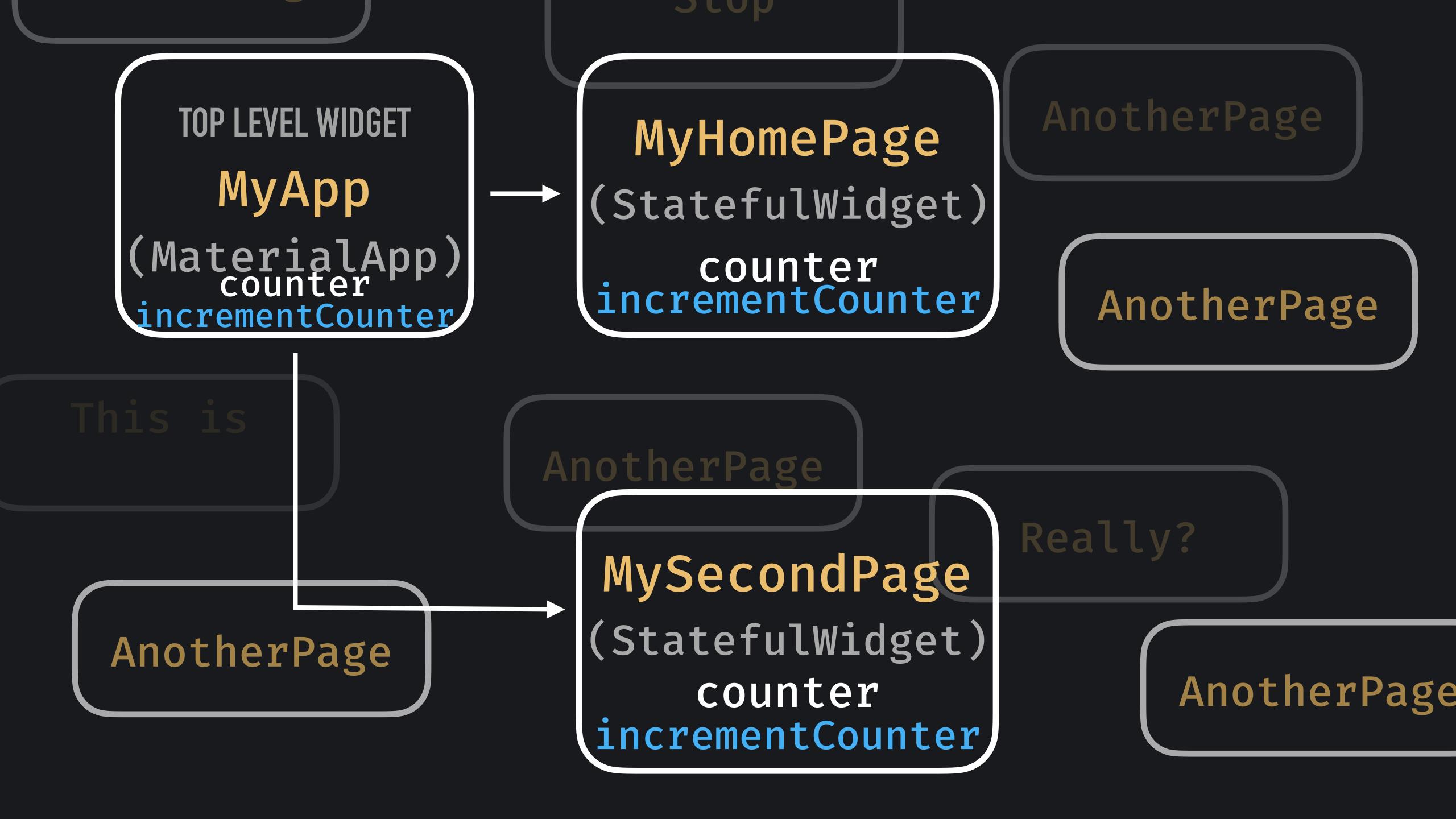
(Material App)
counter
increment Counter

# MyHomePage (StatefulWidget) counter incrementCounter

counter incrementCounter

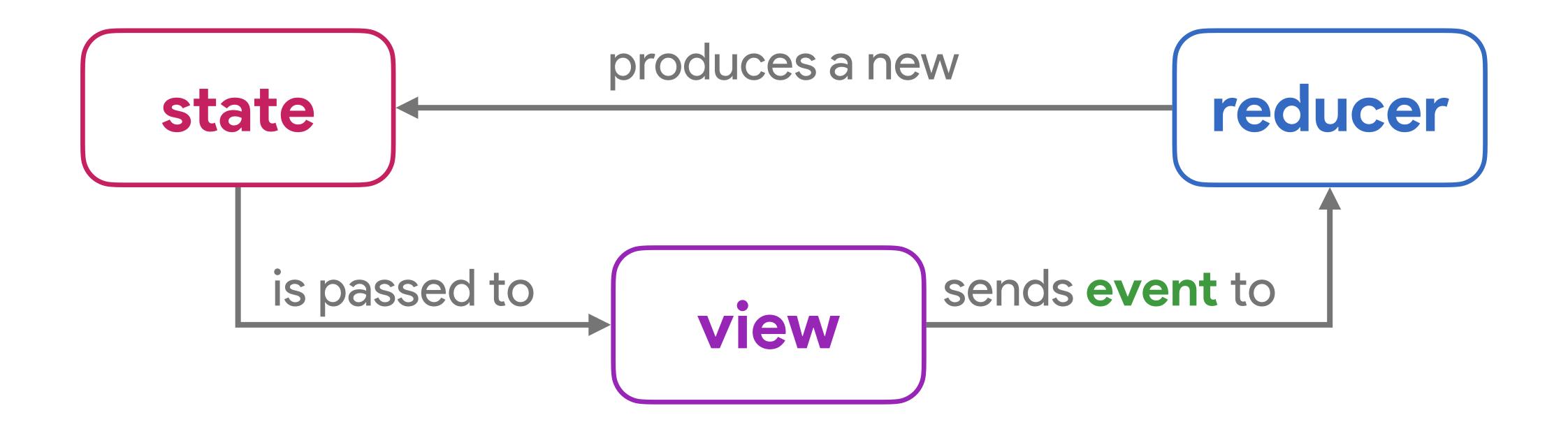
MySecondPage

(StatefulWidget)
counter
incrementCounter



- An immutable state that represents (a part of) your app.
- A collection of events that represent actions.
- A reducer/pure function that takes a state and an event and produces a new state.







Google Developers

Redux

Bloc

Cubit



### Bloc

#### Business logic component

- A class containing a state and reducers.
- Uses the Streams API.
- Manages and produces new states internally.
- Consumes events in the form of classes.

```
import 'package:bloc/bloc.dart';
class CounterBloc extends
Bloc<CounterEvent, CounterState>
```



### Bloc

- Are usually created per feature or screen.
- Can be passed using BlocProviders with package:flutter\_bloc.

### Bloc Example

MaterialApp

BlocProvider

CounterBloc()

BlocBuilder

<CounterBloc>



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# Cubit Bloc's little brother

- A smaller, simpler form of Bloc.
- All Blocs are actually cubits.
- Same concepts, different execution.
- Uses public methods instead of classes to convey events.



### Cubit in action



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