Rules and Solutions

1. State Management:

- **Issue:** The use of StatefulWidget and manual state management in TaskListScreen could lead to complex and error-prone code as the application grows.
- **Impact:** Reduced code maintainability and potential bugs related to state changes.

2. Data Fetching:

- Issue: Fetching data in initState and using FutureBuilder in TimeManagementApp.
- **Impact:** Unpredictable behavior and potential issues with asynchronous data fetching.

3. Code Duplication:

- Issue: Date and time picker logic is duplicated in _selectDate , _selectTimeFrom , and _selectTimeTo .
- **Impact**: Redundant code increases the risk of errors and makes maintenance challenging.

4. UI Logic in AlertDialog:

- **Issue:** The UI creation logic for creating a new task is embedded within _showAddTaskDialog .
- **Impact:** Code in AlertDialog becomes hard to maintain and understand.

5. Hard-Coded Strings:

- **Issue:** There are hard-coded strings throughout the codebase.
- **Impact:** Reduced code maintainability and increased chances of introducing errors during updates.

6. Error Handling:

• Issue: Lack of explicit error handling in data fetching and Firestore operations.

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• **Impact**: Potential for unhandled errors leading to unexpected behavior.

7. Responsibilities in Widgets:

- Issue: Some widgets, like TaskSearchDelegate and TaskListScreen, handle both UI rendering and logic.
- **Impact:** Violation of the Single Responsibility Principle, making the code less modular.

Refactoring and Design Patterns:

1. State Management:

• **Refactoring:** Implement Provider, Riverpod, or Bloc for more organized and scalable state management.

2. Data Fetching:

 Refactoring: Use the Repository pattern to move data fetching logic to a dedicated service class.

3. Code Duplication:

• **Refactoring:** Extract date and time picker logic into a separate helper function to avoid redundancy; consider using the Strategy pattern.

4. UI Logic in AlertDialog:

• **Refactoring:** Create a separate widget for the task creation dialog to encapsulate UI logic and improve readability; consider using the Builder pattern.

5. Hard-Coded Strings:

• **Refactoring:** Define constants or use enums for strings; consider using the Strategy pattern for string handling.

6. Error Handling:

• **Refactoring:** Implement the Strategy pattern for error handling, providing a consistent and modular approach.

7. Responsibilities in Widgets:

 Refactoring: Separate UI rendering and logic into distinct classes or methods, adhering to the Single Responsibility Principle.

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