

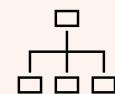
# CROSS-PLATFORM MOBILE APP DEVELOPMENT

## MIDTERM

522K0031 – Phạm Thái An Bình

522K0036 – Trần Hoàng Hiếu

Topic



## State Management in Flutter

What We Built



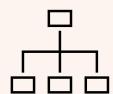
## An Expense Tracker App

State management



## Riverpod

Topic



## State Management in Flutter

What We Built



## An Expense Tracker App

State management



## Riverpod

---

★ Key features

Add/track expenses

Category management

Real-time calculations

Cross-platform persistence

# Why State Management Matters



## What is State?

Any data that your application needs to remember and that can change over time.



## What is State Management?

The process of managing the data that your application uses.

# Why State Management Matters



## What is State?

Any data that your application needs to remember and that can change over time.



## What is State Management?

The process of managing the data that your application uses.

## Why is it crucial in Flutter?

$$\text{UI} = f(\text{state})$$

The layout  
on the screen

Your  
build  
methods

The application state

# What is Riverpod?



A compile-safe,  
Provider-based  
state  
management  
solution for  
Flutter.

## Key Advantages:



Compile-safe



Decoupled from the Widget Tree



Declarative and Reactive



Scalable and Testable



Flexible

# Riverpod: Core Concept 1: The Provider

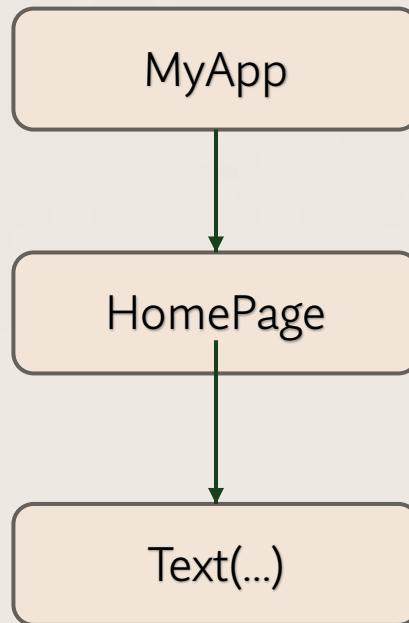
## Definitions

```
final greetingProvider =  
Provider((ref)  
=>return "Hello!");
```

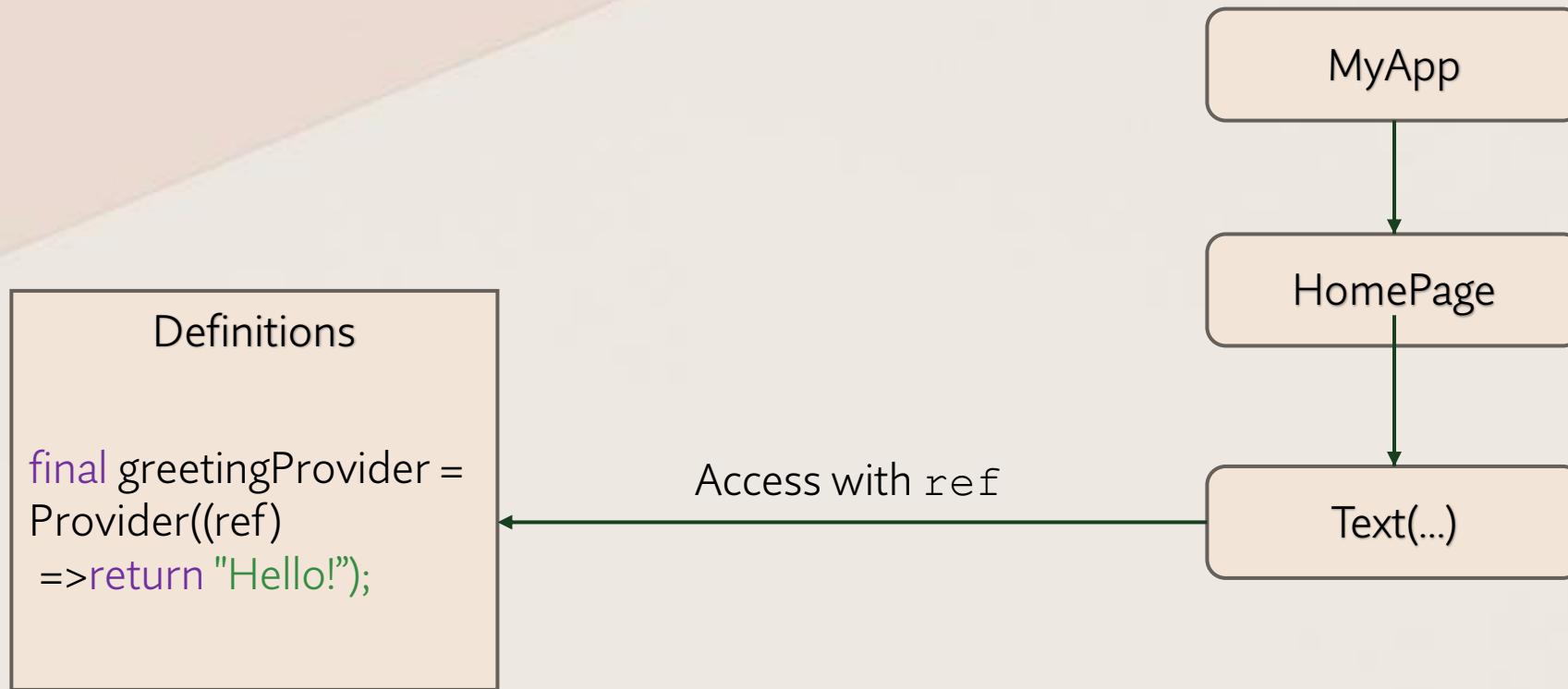
# Riverpod: Core Concept 1: The Provider

Definitions

```
final greetingProvider =  
Provider((ref)  
=>return "Hello!");
```



# Riverpod: Core Concept 1: The Provider

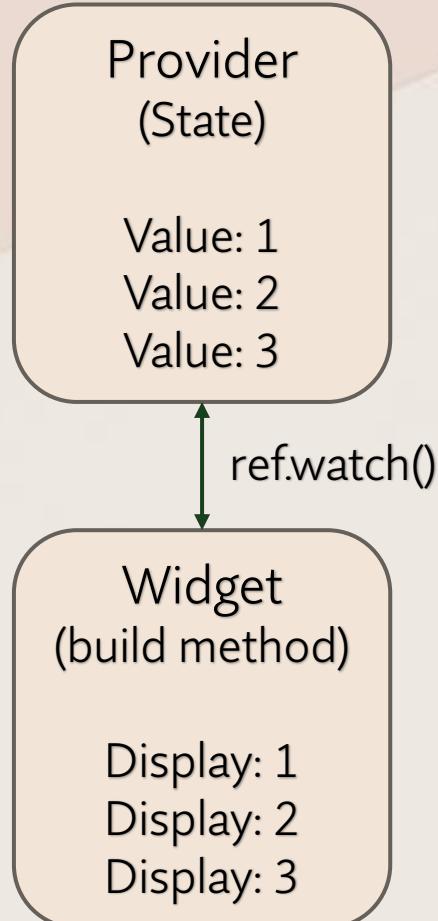


# Riverpod: Core Concept 2: The ref

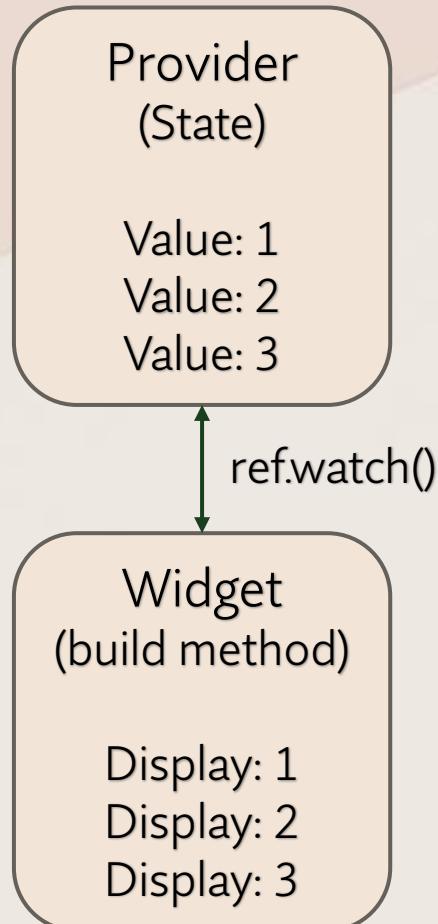
```
// A widget must be a "ConsumerWidget" to get the 'ref'  
class MyTextWidget extends ConsumerWidget {  
  
    @override  
    Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {  
  
        return Text(...);  
    }  
}
```

**ref:** Your widget's "key card" for accessing providers.

# Riverpod: Core Concept 3: ref.watch vs ref.read

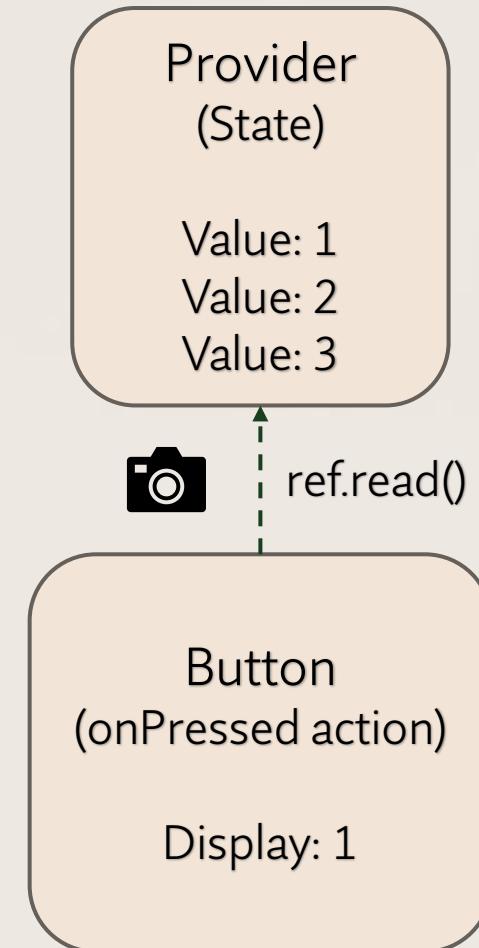
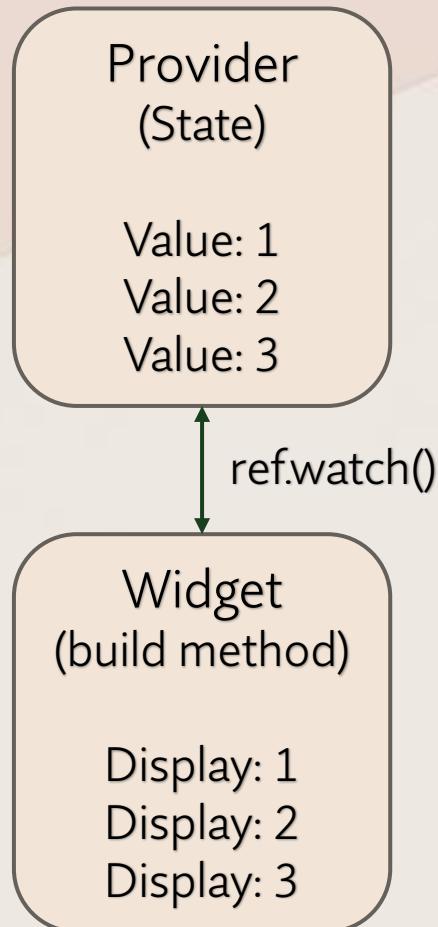


# Riverpod: Core Concept 3: ref.watch vs ref.read



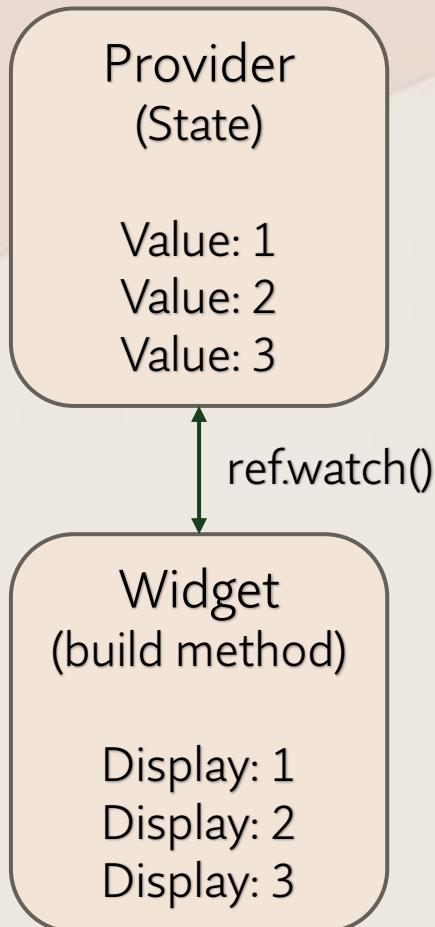
Result: The Widget is *always* in sync.  
It rebuilds on every state change

# Riverpod: Core Concept 3: ref.watch vs ref.read

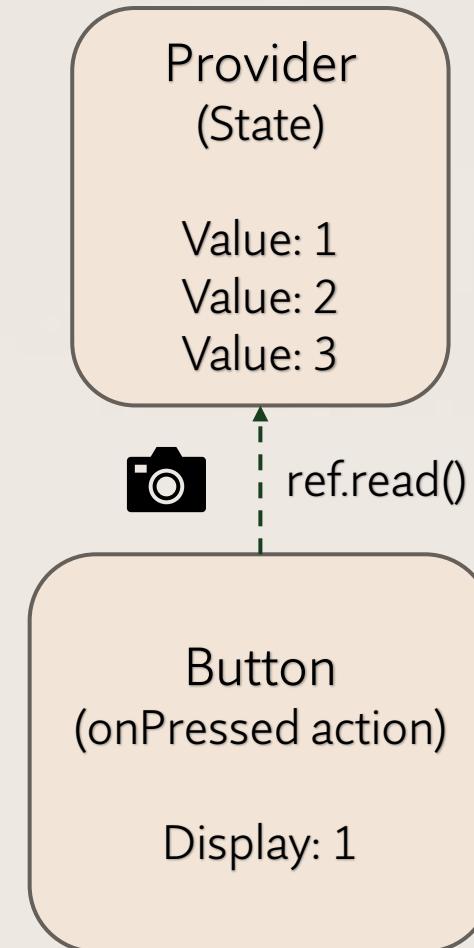


Result: The Widget is *always* in sync.  
It rebuilds on *every* state change

# Riverpod: Core Concept 3: ref.watch vs ref.read

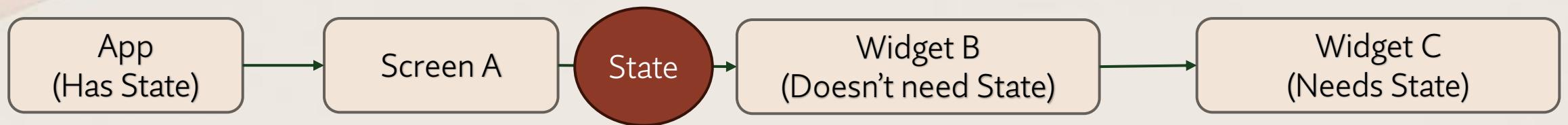


Result: The Widget is *always* in sync.  
It rebuilds on *every* state change



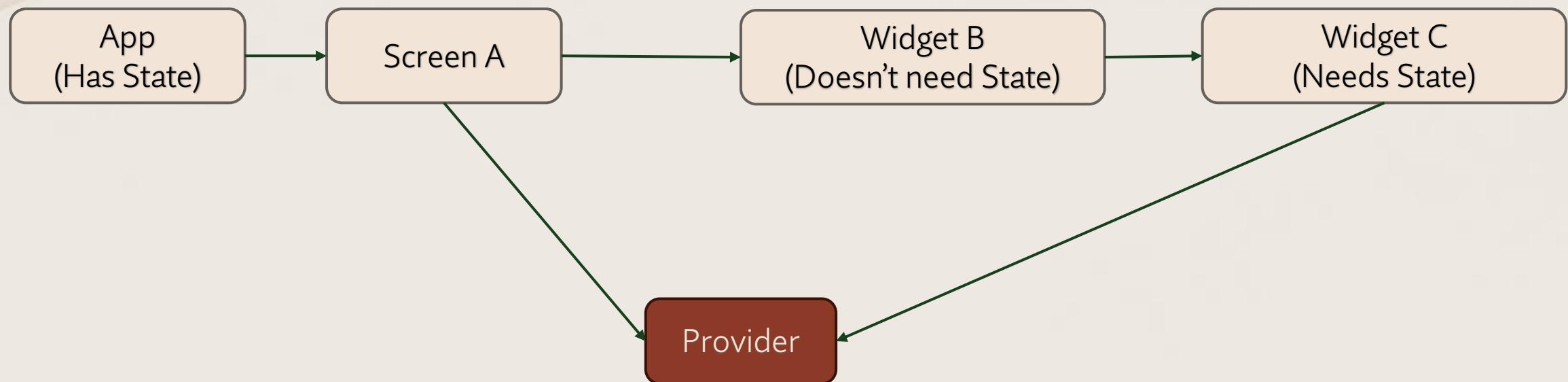
Result: The Button gets the state *once* (at Value: 1). It is *unaware* of later changes and does not trigger a rebuild.

# Riverpod: Core Architecture & Principles (1/2)

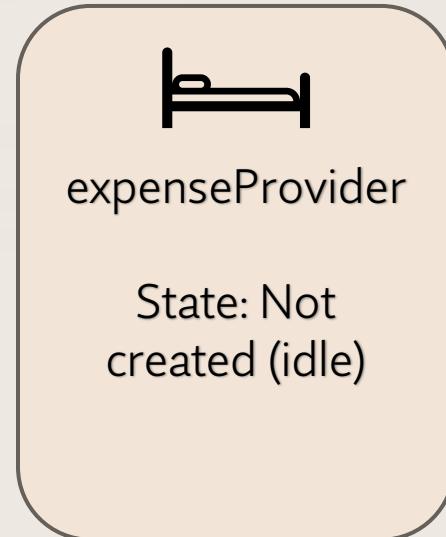


Data needs to get to Widget C, but has to go through Widget B first.

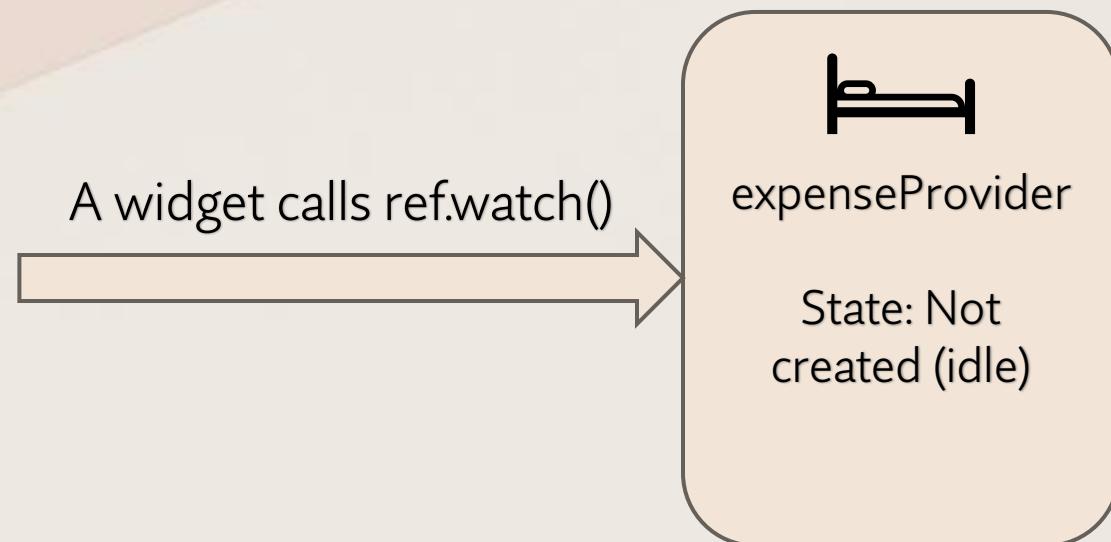
# Riverpod: Core Architecture & Principles (1/2)



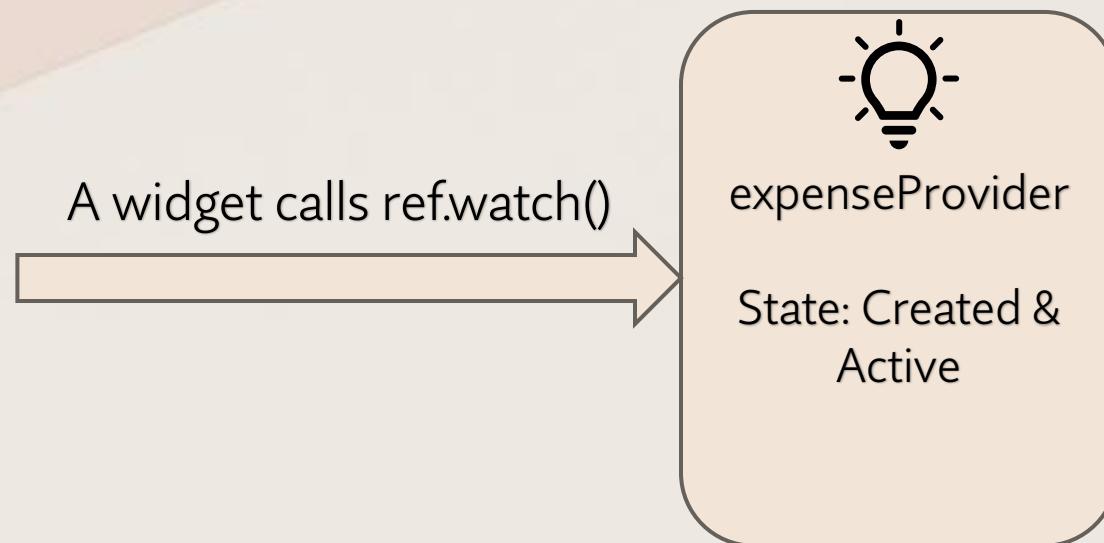
# Riverpod: Core Architecture & Principles (1/2)



# Riverpod: Core Architecture & Principles (1/2)

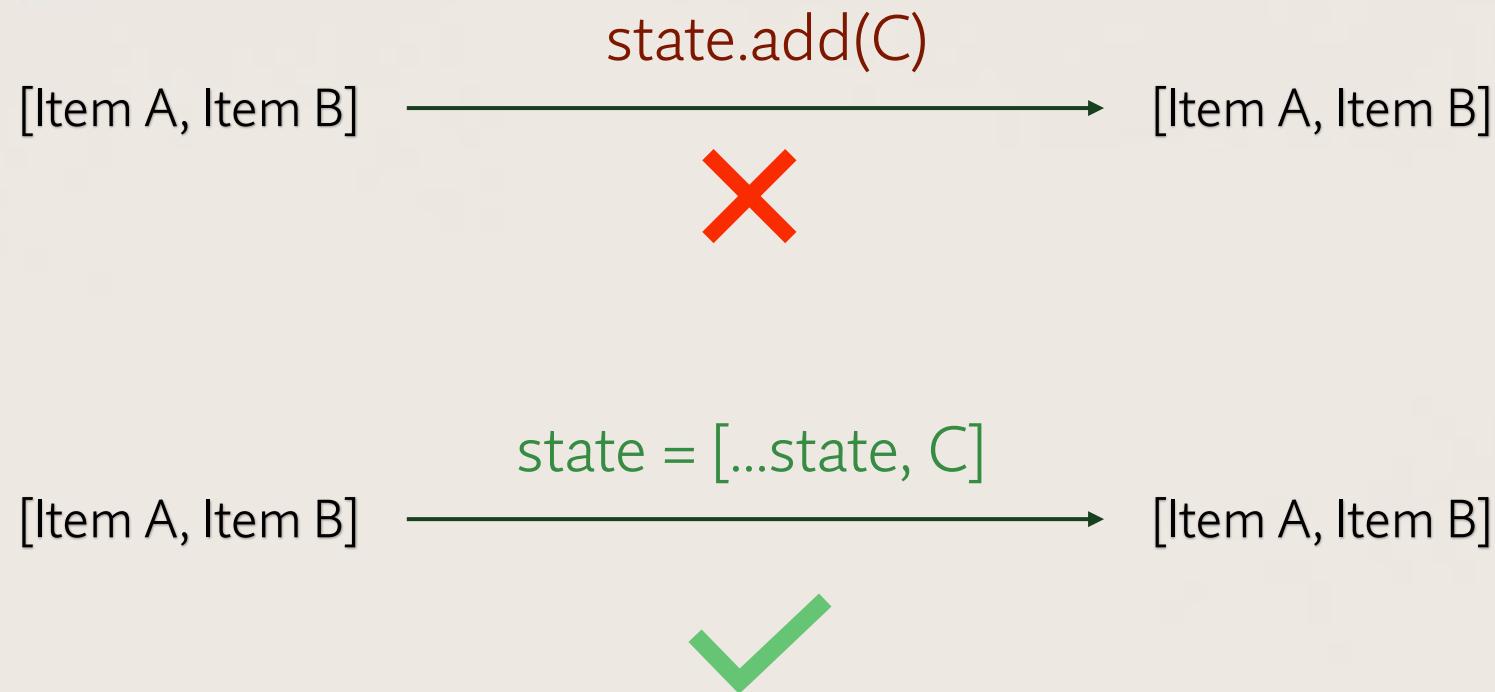


# Riverpod: Core Architecture & Principles (1/2)



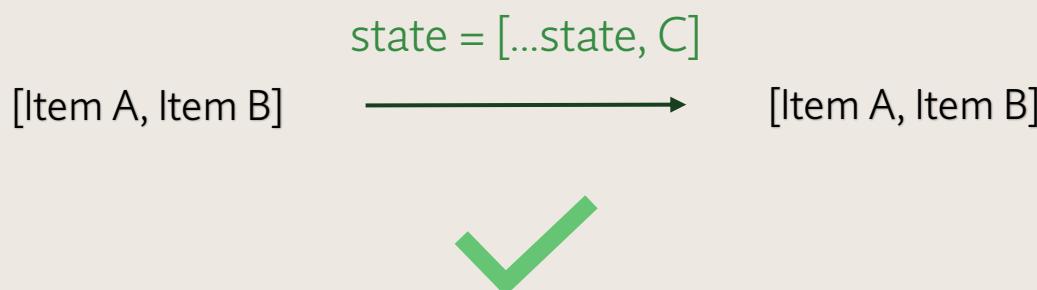
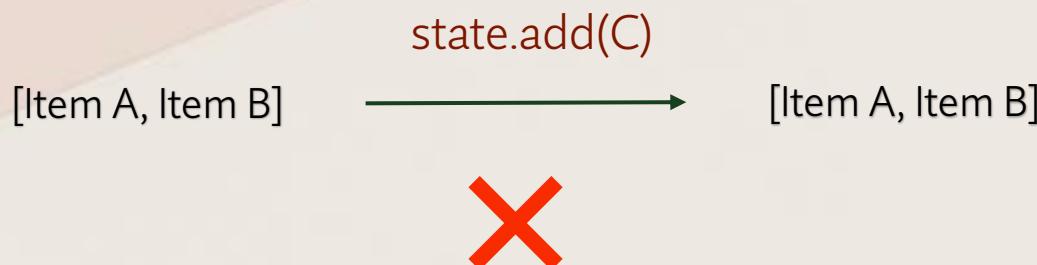
# Riverpod: Core Architecture & Principles (2/2)

## Immutable State



# Riverpod: Core Architecture & Principles (2/2)

## Immutable State

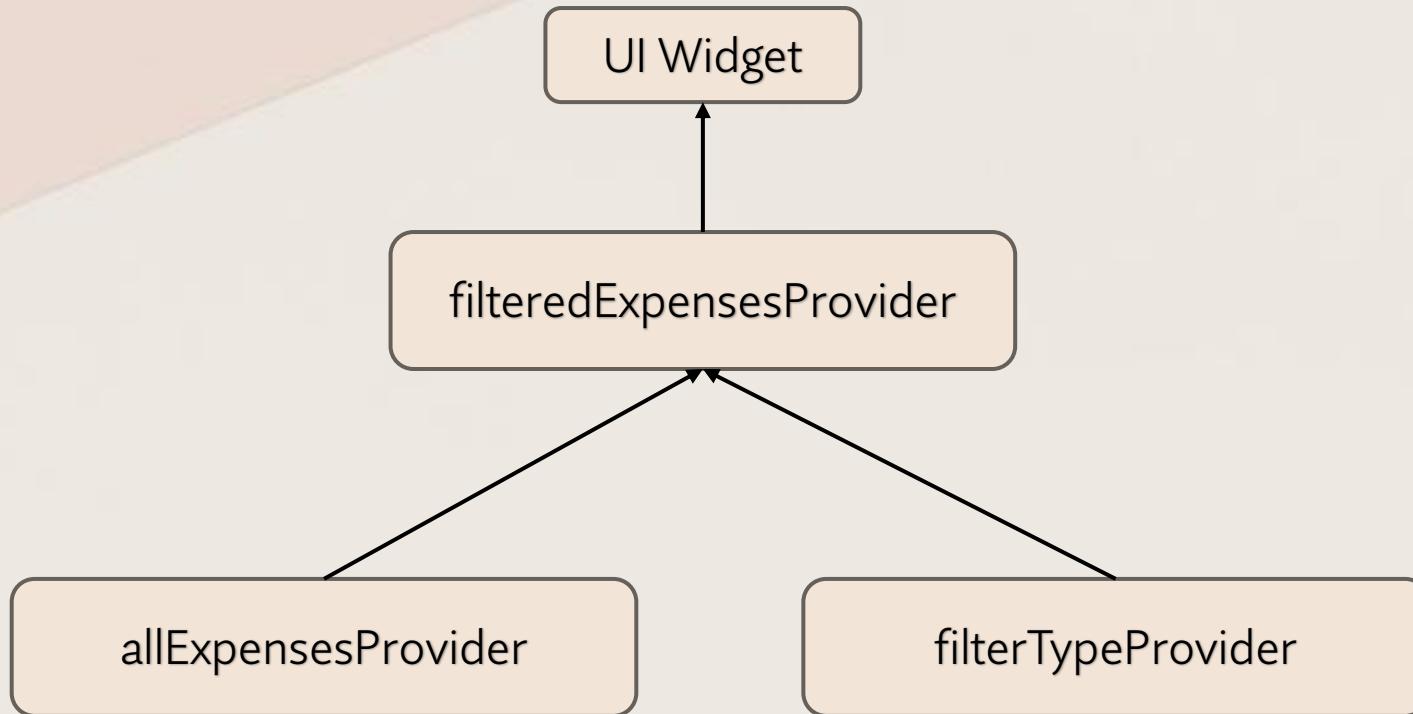


## Compile-safe

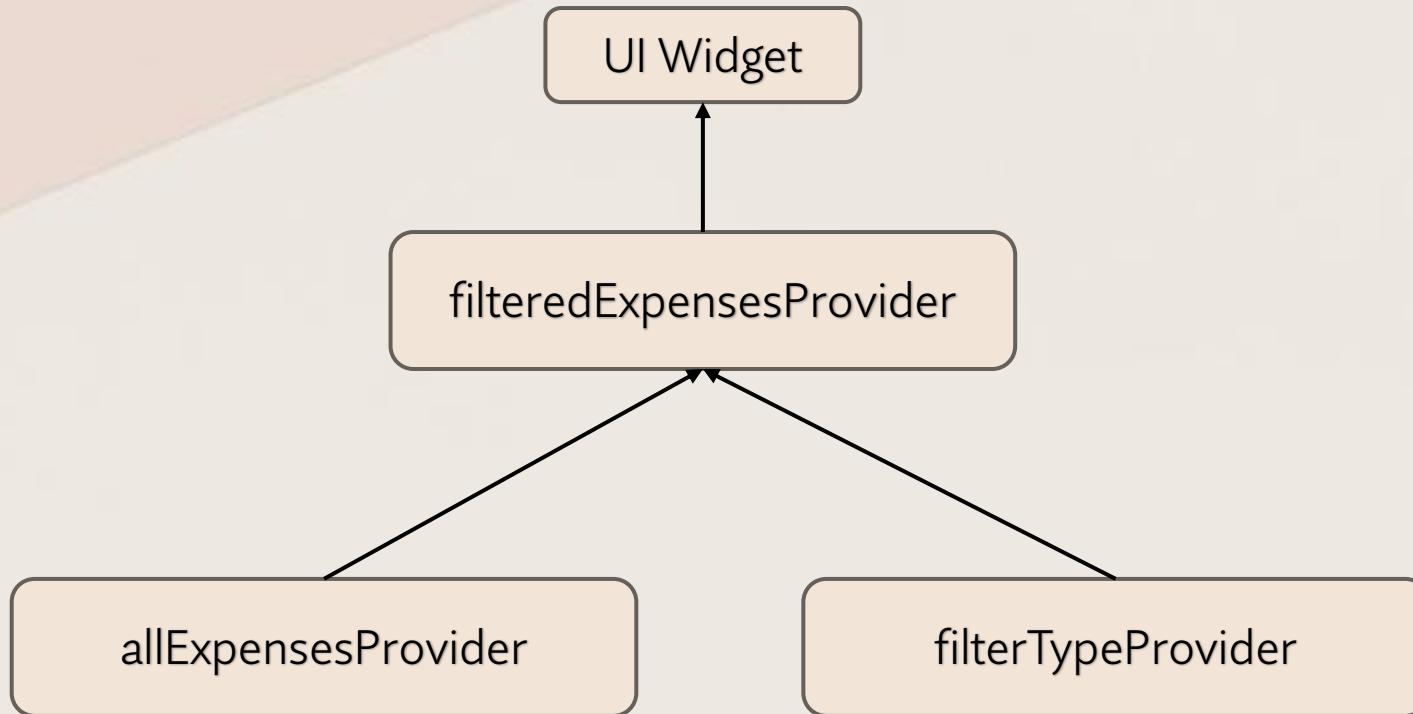
`ref.watch(myProvider);`

Riverpod is **compile-safe**, so typos in provider names are caught as errors *before* the app runs, which prevents them from causing **runtime crashes** for the user.

# Architecture: Combining Providers

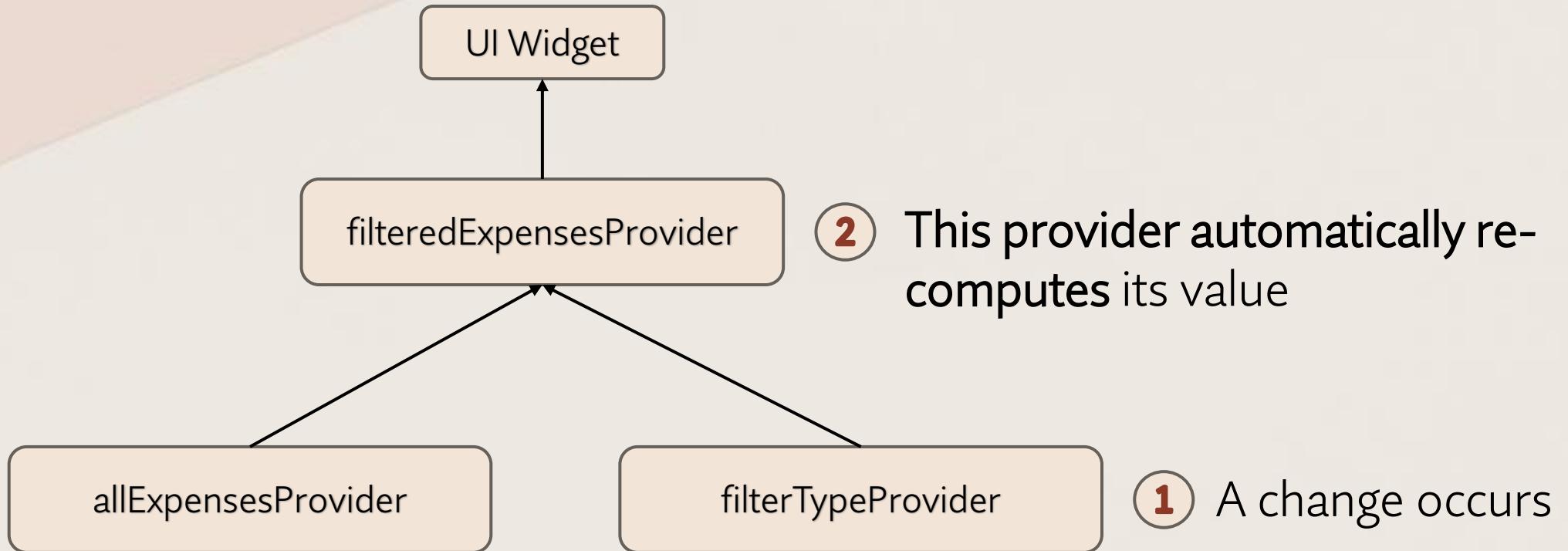


# Architecture: Combining Providers

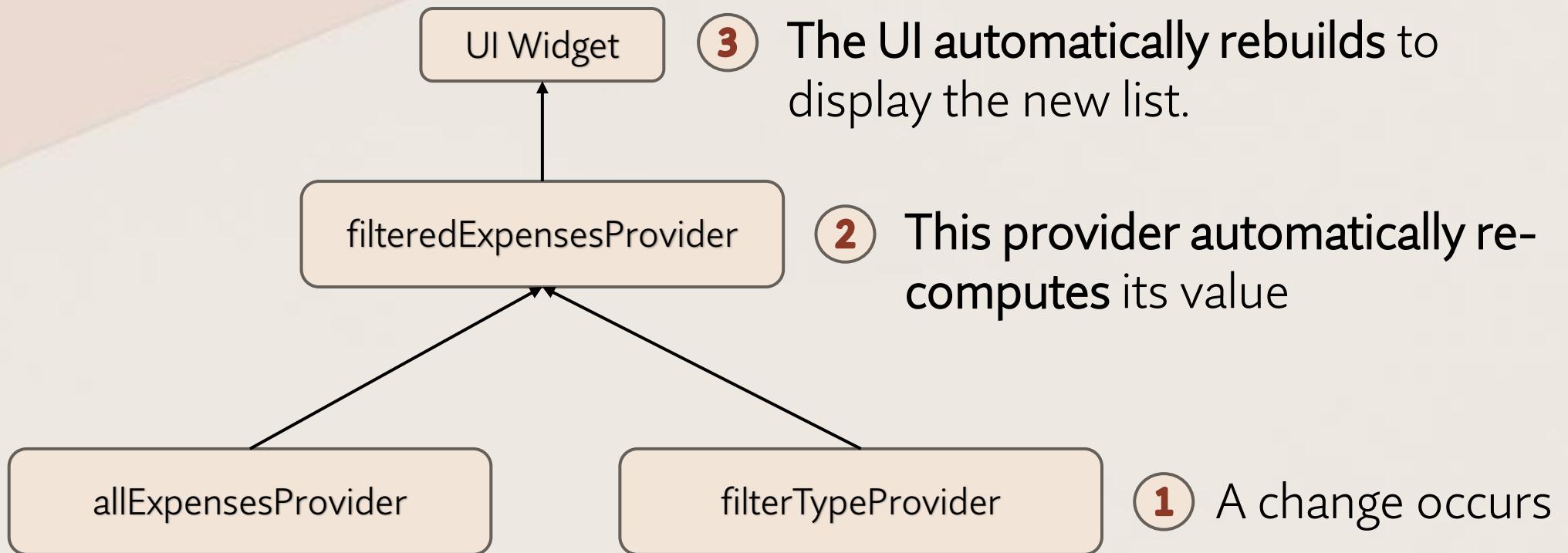


① A change occurs

# Architecture: Combining Providers



# Architecture: Combining Providers



The UI layer remains simple. It only watches one provider and rebuilds automatically. The logic is encapsulated and decoupled.

# Riverpod: Provider types

## Provider

- Read-only data
- totalExpense, categories

## StateProvider

- Simple mutable state
- Selected filter, theme

## StateNotifierProvider

- Complex state with logic
- ExpenseList, budget

## FutureProvider

- Async data loading
- loadExpensesFromDBProvider

## StreamProvider

- Real-time data streams
- Expense changes,  
expenseUpdatesStreamProvider

# Live Demo

# Code Comparison: How State is *Changed*

## Counter Notifier

```
void increment() {  
    state = state + 1;  
}
```

State is **replaced**.

## CounterCutbit

```
void increment() {  
    emit(state + 1);  
}
```

State is **replaced**.

## CounterStore

```
@action  
void increment() {  
    value++;  
}
```

State is **changed  
in-place**.

# Code Comparison: How State is Read

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
@override  
Widget build(BuildContext  
context, WidgetRef ref) {  
    final count =  
    ref.watch(counterProvider);  
    return Text('$count');  
}
```

# Code Comparison: How State is Read

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
@override  
Widget build(BuildContext  
context, WidgetRef ref) {  
    final count =  
    ref.watch(counterProvider);  
    return Text('$count');  
}
```

## BLoC

### CounterCutbit

```
BlocBuilder<CounterCubit,  
int>(  
    builder: (context, count)  
{  
        return Text('$count');  
    },  
)
```

# Code Comparison: How State is Read

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
@override  
Widget build(BuildContext  
context, WidgetRef ref) {  
  final count =  
    ref.watch(counterProvider);  
  return Text('$count');  
}
```

## BLoC

### CounterCutbit

```
BlocBuilder<CounterCubit,  
int>(  
  builder: (context, count)  
{  
    return Text('$count');  
  },  
)
```

## MobX

### CounterStore

```
Observer(  
  builder: (_) {  
    return  
      Text('${counter.value}');  
  },  
)
```

# Code Comparison: How State is Read

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
@override  
Widget build(BuildContext  
context, WidgetRef ref) {  
  final count =  
    ref.watch(counterProvider);  
  return Text('$count');  
}
```

## BLoC

### CounterCutbit

```
BlocBuilder<CounterCubit,  
int>(  
  builder: (context, count)  
{  
    return Text('$count');  
  },  
)
```

## MobX

### CounterStore

```
Observer(  
  builder: (_) {  
    return  
      Text('${counter.value}');  
  },  
)
```

Riverpod and BLoC are **explicit**, requiring you to use commands like `ref.watch()` or `BlocBuilder` to listen to state. Conversely, MobX is **implicit**; its `Observer` widget automatically detects and subscribes to any observables used inside it.

# Code Comparison: How Async State is Handled

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
ref.watch(myProvider).when(  
  data: (data) => ...,  
  loading: () => Spinner(),  
  error: (e, s) => Error(),  
)
```

### Built-in state object

# Code Comparison: How Async State is Handled

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
ref.watch(myProvider).when(  
  data: (data) => ...,  
  loading: () => Spinner(),  
  error: (e, s) => Error(),  
)
```

Built-in state object

## BLoC

### CounterCutbit

```
BlocBuilder<DataBloc, DataState>(  
  builder: (context, state) {  
    if (state is DataLoading) ...  
    if (state is DataError) ...  
    if (state is DataSuccess) ...  
  },  
)
```

Manual, developer-defined state classes

# Code Comparison: How Async State is Handled

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
ref.watch(myProvider).when(  
  data: (data) => ...,  
  loading: () => Spinner(),  
  error: (e, s) => Error(),  
)
```

Built-in state object

## BLoC

### CounterCutbit

```
BlocBuilder<DataBloc, DataState>(  
  builder: (context, state) {  
    if (state is DataLoading) ...  
    if (state is DataError) ...  
    if (state is DataSuccess) ...  
  },  
)
```

Manual, developer-defined state classes

## MobX

### CounterStore

```
Observer(builder: (_) {  
  if (store.isLoading) ...  
  if (store.error != null) ...  
  if (store.data != null) ...  
)
```

Manual, 'DIY' state variables

# Code Comparison: How Async State is Handled

## Riverpod

### Counter Notifier

```
ref.watch(myProvider).when(  
  data: (data) => ...,  
  loading: () => Spinner(),  
  error: (e, s) => Error(),  
)
```

Built-in state object

## BLoC

### CounterCutbit

```
BlocBuilder<DataBloc, DataState>(  
  builder: (context, state) {  
    if (state is DataLoading) ...  
    if (state is DataError) ...  
    if (state is DataSuccess) ...  
  },  
)
```

Manual, developer-defined state classes

## MobX

### CounterStore

```
Observer(builder: (_) {  
  if (store.isLoading) ...  
  if (store.error != null) ...  
  if (store.data != null) ...  
)
```

Manual, 'DIY' state variables

Riverpod provides a **built-in** solution (AsyncValue/.when) that automatically handles loading/error states. In contrast, BLoC requires **manual but structured** state classes (Loading, Success, Error), while MobX needs **manual "DIY"** variables managed within the store.

# Summary

| Feature        | Riverpod                | BLoC (Cubit)               | MobX                     |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Core Paradigm  | Immutable               | Immutable                  | Mutable                  |
| UI Reactivity  | Explicit (ref.watch)    | Explicit (context.watch)   | Implicit (Observer)      |
| Async Handling | Built-in (.when)        | Manual (Structured States) | Manual (DIY Variables)   |
| Debugging      | Compile-Safe (Explicit) | Compile-Safe (Explicit)    | “Quiet error” (Implicit) |

Thank you