



XState in React Native

How I finally managed to keep my views lean and my logic clean

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a bit about me:

- [@radiodario](#)
- Building [Anyone](#) - a Voice Networking App
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Unstable of Contents

1. The problem with apps
2. What are Finite State Machines
3. How does XState model FSMs
4. How to use XState in your RN projects
5. Some Pros/Cons with XState

Before we start, a lil' game

WRONG!

This is a photo of what a typical react native project looks like to a new dev who joins your team

WRONG!

This is a photo of a typical redux store after a year of active development by 3 frontend developers.

WRONG!

**This is just a photo of a bunch of cats sitting in
boxes**

!<--- pause for laughter --->

Face it, we make forms for a living.

**And making forms
shouldn't be this hard**

**What do
these two
have in
common?**

Enter (Finite) State Machines

what is a Finite State Machine?

**he's literally reading out the Wikipedia definition
right now smh**

A litte bit about XState

- JS / TS finite state machines for modern apps
- by [@davidkpiano](#) et al.
- very active and lovely community ([discord](#))
- <https://statefy.ai/editor> <- visual editor also
- Really good VSCode Plugin
- Automatic typegen for machines



Modelling a my cat with XState


```
<iframe style="height: 100%;" src="https://state.ly.ai/viz/embed/040646b2-22db-4042-  
bc78-2a62225cc030?  
mode=viz&panel=code&showOriginalLink=1&readOnly=1&pan=0&zoom=0&controls=1  
" sandbox="allow-same-origin allow-scripts"></iframe>
```

```
<iframe style="height: 100%;" src="https://stately.ai/viz/embed/040646b2-22db-4042-  
bc78-2a62225cc030?  
mode=full&panel=code&showOriginalLink=1&readOnly=0&controls=1"  
sandbox="allow-same-origin allow-scripts"></iframe>
```

Anatomy of a Cat Machine

```
import { assign, createMachine } from "xstate";

const CatMachine = createMachine(
  {
    initial: "alive",
    context: {
      lives: 9, // the data that change accross "states"
    },
    states: {
      // the states we can be in
    },
  },
  { // these are the options - you don't need to define these here
    actions: {
      // -- named actions here*
    },
    services: {
      // -- services here
    },
    guards: {
      isDead: (ctx) => !ctx.lives,
    },
  }
);
```


States, events and transitions

```
states: {  
  alive: {  
    always: {  
      target: "dead",  
      cond: "isDead",  
    },  
    on: {  
      DIE: {  
        actions: ["diminishLives"],  
      },  
    },  
  },  
  dead: {  
    type: "final",  
  },  
}
```

States can be "nested" (child states)

```
alive: {  
  initial: "hungry",  
  states: {  
    hungry: {  
      entry: 'meow',  
      on: {  
        FEED: "disappointed",  
      },  
    },  
    asleep: {  
      invoke: {  
        src: 'sleep',  
        onDone: 'hungry',  
      }  
    },  
    disappointed: {  
      on: {  
        PET: "hungry",  
      },  
    },  
  },  
},  
}
```

Actions for side effects

```
actions: {  
  meow: () => {  
    console.log('meow');  
  },  
  diminishLives: assign({  
    lives: (ctx) => ctx.lives - 1,  
  }),  
}
```

Machine Context

aka your *infinite* "states"

```
context: {  
  lives: 9,  
  mood: 'disappointed',  
  awokenAt: new Date(),  
},
```

`assign` is an action lets you assign values to the context:

```
actions: {  
  diminishLives: assign({  
    lives: (ctx, ev) => ctx.lives - 1,  
  }),  
}
```

Services (soon to be renamed to Actors)

~~Services~~ Actors model long running processes

```
{
  asleep: {
    invoke: {
      src: 'sleep',
    },
  },
}, {
  services: {
    sleep: async (ctx, ev) => {
      return await DigestiveSystem.digest(ctx.food);
    },
  }
}
```

Invoking ~~services~~ Actors

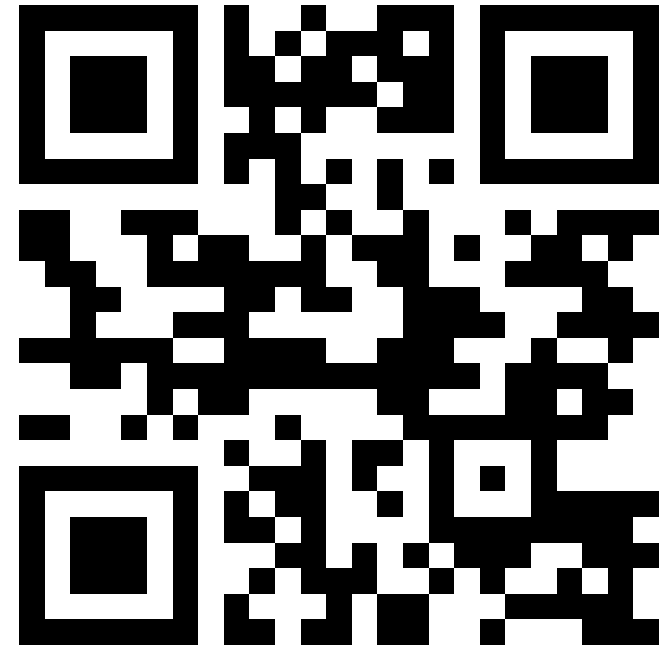
```
asleep: {  
  invoke: {  
    id: 'sleep', // an id of your service  
    src: 'sleep', // the name of your service in machine opts  
    onDone: {  
      // what to do when your service finishes  
      // aka your promise returns  
      target: 'hungry',  
    },  
    onError: {  
      // error handling  
      target: 'sick',  
    },  
  },  
},  
},
```

Guards - for conditional Transitions

```
guards: {  
  isDead: (ctx: CatContext) => ctx.lives === 0,  
  isHungry: () => true,  
}
```

READ THE DOCS

👉 **here** 👉



Integrating with React Native

Wrap your flow in a context

```
const CatMachineContext = React.createContext<InterpreterFrom<typeof CatMachine>>();

function MyCat = () => {

  const catMachine = useInterpreter(CatMachine, {
    actions: {
      meow: (ctx, ev) => console.log("Meow");
    },
    services: {
      ...
    }
  })

  return (
    <CatMachineContext.Provider value={catMachine}>
      ...
    </CatMachineContext.Provider>
  )
}
```

Add a navigator

```
const CatFlowStack = createNativeStackNavigator<CatFlowParamList>();

function CatFlow = () => {

  const catMachine = useInterpreter(CatMachine, {...});

  return (
    <CatMachineContext.Provider value={catMachine}>
      <CatFlowStack.Navigator>
        <CatFlowStack.Screen name="Hungry" component={HungryScreen} />
        <CatFlowStack.Screen name="Asleep" component={AsleepScreen} />
        <CatFlowStack.Screen name="Disappointed" component={DisappointedScreen} />
        <CatFlowStack.Screen name="Dead" component={DeadScreen} />
      </CatFlowStack.Navigator>
    </CatMachineContext.Provider>
  )
}
```

Grab your cat by the context:

```
const HungryScreen = () => {  
  
  const catService = useContext(CatMachineContext);  
  
  // subscribe only to what you need  
  const livesRemaining = useSelector(catService,  
    current => current.context.lives,  
  );  
  
  return (  
    <View>  
      <Text>{livesRemaining} lives</Text>  
      <Image src="@assets/hungry-cat" />  
      <Button onPress={() => cat.send('FEED')} />  
    </View>  
  )  
};
```

Use a hook to navigate by subscribing to state

```
const useHandleNavigation = () => {
  const catService = useContext(CatMachineContext)
  const navigation = useNavigation();

  useEffect(() => {
    const subscription = catService.subscribe((state) => {
      if (state.matches("alive.asleep")) {
        navigation.navigate('Asleep');
      }
      if (state.matches("alive.disappointed")) {
        navigation.navigate('Disappointed');
      }
      // ... etc
    });
    return subscription.unsubscribe;
  }, [catService, navigation]);
}
```

You get many things for free

```
const catService = useContext(MyStateMachineContext)
const [currentState, send] = useActor(catService)

// `can` will evaluate to true if the current state has any
// valid transitions in the current state for that event

<Button disabled={currentState.can('FEED')} />

// you can show a spinner for long running services
const isAsleep = useSelector(catService,
  current => current.matches('alive.asleep')
);

return (isAsleep && <Spinner>)
```

Some things to keep in mind

- Fast refresh breaks if you change the state machine definition `;_;`
- Name your actions/services/guards, trust me.
- Keep state / context lean.
- If you listen to the whole machine state on views that are mounted, the views will re-render
- prefer `useSelector` to `useActor` and grab only what you need from your context / state
- `nativeStackNavigator -> freezeOnBlur: true` `screenOption`

```
<!-- Intermezzo --->
```


Why do XState:

- Separates your logic from your side effects and views
- Keeps views short and clean
- Reusable services / actions - swap out logic for mocks in tests or different applications
- Do Model Based Testing (*it's mental*)
- Rearranging flows / moving things around is easy - just modify the transitions
- Complex flows and logic doesn't mean complex views.
- Flipper Plugin `react-native-flipper-xstate`

Why dont I just use

(redux | jotai | zustand | useReducer | immer | \$library) ?

- do whatever floats your boat idgaf

- You can use `$your_library_here` and interop via side effects (actions!)
- Forces you think of all the states of your app / flow
- State vs Context
- A good UX designer will have made a UI flow on figma that will look a bit like a FSM
- Try it for one flow/feature in your app and see how you do

When should I not use a FSM

- When the potential number of states is *infinite*
- When there are very few states

A real life specimen of Anyone Post-call review machine

References and further reading

- [Finite State Machines \(pdf\) - David Wright](#)
- [State machines are wonderful tools - Chris Wellons](#)
- [Rage Against the Finite-State Machines](#)
- [Integrating XState with React Native and React Navigation - Simone D'Avico](#)

Question Time

Thank you

slides are there 😎👉👉

