

# State Management in Flutter

## State Management:

While building an application that involves Dynamic-user interactions and Real-time Updates we use State Management

State Management is a core concept in an interactive application that:

- 1- Provides seamless user experience
- 2- Keeps data consistent.
- 3- Provides optimal performance.

## What is State?

State is a collection data representing information that is used to create UI.

It requires *refreshing* the *UI* to *align with the State*.

*Encompasses* data that may change while a *widget* is *active*.

Involves user interactions such as *button clicks* and *data retrieved with the help of APIs*.

## Types of States—

### 1- Ephemeral State:

The *state* that is handled in a *single widget*. Example the *checked state of a CheckBox*.

### 2- App State:

A *State* that needs to be shared across *the multiple parts of an application*.  
Example *theme settings , user authentication status*.

## Reasons for State Management:

State Management ensures that UI displays the most recent accurate data.

- 1- *To separate business logic from UI design.*

**Significance:** Important to manage the Codebase with large data Volume.

- 2- *To optimize application to its fullest potential.*

**Significance:** Avoid using the `setState()` for every small widget.

## **Basic State Management Techniques:**

### **1- Use of setState():**

Example code snippet : [Click Here](#)

### **2- Use of Inherited Widget:**

For more complex state Management the Inherited Widget should be used.  
This allows you to pass the data down the Widget Tree and react to changes.

Example Code Snipped: [Click Here](#)