

How does the **setState** method work in Flutter?

setState notifies the framework that a **StatefulWidget's** state has changed, triggering a rebuild of its **build** method.



What are **keys** in Flutter, and when should you use them?

Keys **uniquely identify** widgets, preserving state during rebuilds, especially in lists or when widgets move. Use `ValueKey`, `ObjectKey`, or `GlobalKey` for dynamic UIs.



Explain the difference between **hot reload** and **hot restart** in Flutter.

Hot reload: updates the UI without resetting state, preserving app data.

Hot restart: rebuilds the entire app, resetting state.



What is a **BuildContext** in Flutter, and why is it important?

BuildContext represents a widget's **position** in the widget tree, used to access inherited widgets or navigate.



How do you handle navigation in Flutter?

Explain **Navigator.push** and **Navigator.pop**.

Navigator.push adds a new route to the stack;
Navigator.pop removes the current route.



What are **Future** and **Stream** in Dart, and how are they used in Flutter?

Future represents a single async result;
Stream delivers multiple async values over time.
Used for API calls and real-time updates.



How do you manage **state** in a Flutter application?

Compare **local state** vs. **app-wide state**.

Local state uses *setState* for widget-specific changes; **app-wide state** uses Provider, Riverpod, or Bloc for *shared data*.



What is the role of the **pubspec.yaml** file in a Flutter project?

It manages project **dependencies**, **assets**, and **configurations** like *app name* and *version*.



How do you optimize the **performance** of a Flutter app?

Use **const** constructors, **minimize rebuilds** with const widgets, and **avoid** unnecessary widget nesting.



What is the **InheritedWidget**, and how is it used for state management?

InheritedWidget shares data down the widget tree, accessed via **`context.dependOnInheritedWidgetOfExactType`**.



**Explain how to handle
platform-specific code in
Flutter (e.g., iOS vs. Android).**

Use **platform channels** to **invoke** native code from
Flutter.



What is the purpose of the **async** and **await** keywords in Dart?

async marks a function as **asynchronous**;
await pauses execution **until** a Future completes.



How do you implement animations in Flutter? Explain **AnimatedContainer** vs. **explicit animations**.

AnimatedContainer implicitly animates property changes;

Explicit animations use **AnimationController** for custom control.



What are **Slivers** in Flutter, and when would you use them?

Slivers enable **custom scrolling** effects, used in **CustomScrollView** for complex layouts.



How do you handle **errors** in Flutter when making **API** calls?

Use **try-catch** with **Future** and show user feedback via **SnackBar** or dialogs.



What is the **Provider** package, and how does it simplify state management?

Provider is a **dependency injection** and **state management** library, simplifying app-wide state updates.



How do you implement dependency injection in Flutter?

Use **Provider** or **get_it** to inject dependencies,
decoupling services from widgets.



What are **CustomPainter** and **CustomPaint** in Flutter, and when would you use them?

CustomPaint uses **CustomPainter** to draw custom graphics, used for unique UI elements.



How do you handle **localization** in a Flutter app?

Use the **intl** package and **Localizations** to support multiple languages.



What is the difference between **mainAxisAlignment** and **crossAxisAlignment** in a Row or Column?

mainAxisAlignment controls alignment along the primary axis (horizontal for Row, vertical for Column); **crossAxisAlignment** controls the perpendicular axis.



How do you test a Flutter application? Explain **unit tests** vs. **widget tests**.

Unit tests verify logic;
widget tests check UI behavior. Use **flutter_test**
package.



What is the **SafeArea** widget, and why is it used?

SafeArea ensures content **avoids** notches and system UI elements.



What is the difference between **const** and **final** in Dart?

const :

- creates **compile-time** constants.
- is for fixed values.

final :

- creates **runtime-immutable** variables.
- for values set once (e.g., API results).



What are the types of **memory** in a Flutter app, and how are they managed?

Stack memory holds local variables;
heap memory stores objects.

Dart's garbage collector **frees** unused heap memory. Dispose controllers to *prevent leaks*.



What are the types of **streams** in Dart, and how are they used in Flutter?

Single-subscription streams allow one listener (e.g., file reading);
broadcast streams allow multiple listeners (e.g., WebSockets). Used for real-time UI updates.



What is the **lifecycle** of a widget in Flutter?

StatefulWidget lifecycle:
createState, initState,
didChangeDependencies, build,
didUpdateWidget, deactivate, dispose.

Used to manage resources and UI updates.



What is the difference between **StatelessWidget** and **StatefulWidget**?

StatelessWidget: is for static UI (e.g., fixed text) with no state, using a single build method. Use for performance with static content

StatefulWidget: manages mutable state, rebuilding via `setState` for dynamic UI like counters, for interactive features like user profile updates.

