



LEARN REACT > QUICK START >

Tutorial: Tic-Tac-Toe

You will build a small tic-tac-toe game during this tutorial. This tutorial does not assume any existing React knowledge. The techniques you'll learn in the tutorial are fundamental to building any React app, and fully understanding it will give you a deep understanding of React.

Note

This tutorial is designed for people who prefer to **learn by doing** and want to quickly try making something tangible. If you prefer learning each concept step by step, start with [Describing the UI](#).

The tutorial is divided into several sections:

- [Setup for the tutorial](#) will give you a **starting point** to follow the tutorial.
- [Overview](#) will teach you **the fundamentals** of React: components, props, and state.
- [Completing the game](#) will teach you **the most common techniques** in React development.
- [Adding time travel](#) will give you a **deeper insight** into the unique strengths of React.

What are you building?

In this tutorial, you'll build an interactive tic-tac-toe game with React.

You can see what it will look like when you're finished here:

App.js

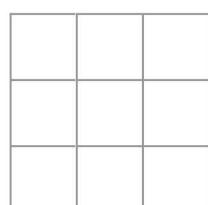
Download Reset

```
98 const lines = [
99     [0, 1, 2],
100    [3, 4, 5],
101    [6, 7, 8],
102    [0, 3, 6],
103    [1, 4, 7],
104    [2, 5, 8],
105    [0, 4, 8],
106    [2, 4, 6],
107 ];
108 for (let i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {
109     const [a, b, c] = lines[i];

```

Show more

Next player: X



1. [Go to game start](#)

If the code doesn't make sense to you yet, or if you are unfamiliar with the code's syntax, don't worry! The goal of this tutorial is to help you understand

React and its syntax.

We recommend that you check out the tic-tac-toe game above before continuing with the tutorial. One of the features that you'll notice is that there is a numbered list to the right of the game's board. This list gives you a history of all of the moves that have occurred in the game, and it is updated as the game progresses.

Once you've played around with the finished tic-tac-toe game, keep scrolling. You'll start with a simpler template in this tutorial. Our next step is to set you up so that you can start building the game.

Setup for the tutorial

In the live code editor below, click **Fork** in the top-right corner to open the editor in a new tab using the website CodeSandbox. CodeSandbox lets you write code in your browser and preview how your users will see the app you've created. The new tab should display an empty square and the starter code for this tutorial.

App.js

⬇ Download ⏪ Reset ⌂

```
1 export default function Square() {  
2   return <button className="square">X</button>;  
3 }  
4
```

X

Note

You can also follow this tutorial using your local development environment. To do this, you need to:

1. Install [Node.js](#)
2. In the CodeSandbox tab you opened earlier, press the top-left corner button to open the menu, and then choose **File > Export to ZIP** in that menu to download an archive of the files locally
3. Unzip the archive, then open a terminal and `cd` to the directory you unzipped
4. Install the dependencies with `npm install`
5. Run `npm start` to start a local server and follow the prompts to view the code running in a browser

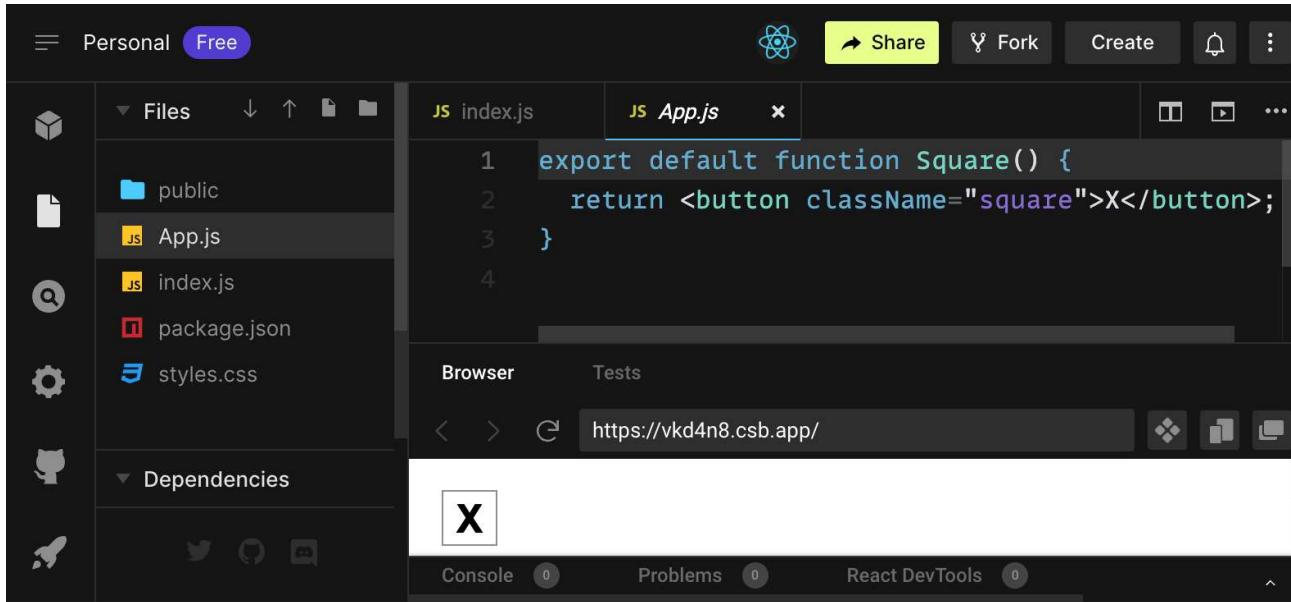
If you get stuck, don't let this stop you! Follow along online instead and try a local setup again later.

Overview

Now that you're set up, let's get an overview of React!

Inspecting the starter code

In CodeSandbox you'll see three main sections:



1. The *Files* section with a list of files like `App.js`, `index.js`, `styles.css` and a folder called `public`
2. The *code editor* where you'll see the source code of your selected file
3. The *browser* section where you'll see how the code you've written will be displayed

The `App.js` file should be selected in the *Files* section. The contents of that file in the *code editor* should be:

```
export default function Square() {  
  return <button className="square">X</button>;  
}
```

The *browser* section should be displaying a square with a X in it like this:



Now let's have a look at the files in the starter code.

App.js

The code in `App.js` creates a *component*. In React, a component is a piece of reusable code that represents a part of a user interface. Components are used to render, manage, and update the UI elements in your application. Let's look at the component line by line to see what's going on:

```
export default function Square() {  
  return <button className="square">X</button>;  
}
```

The first line defines a function called `Square`. The `export` JavaScript keyword makes this function accessible outside of this file. The `default` keyword tells other files using your code that it's the main function in your file.

```
export default function Square() {  
  return <button className="square">X</button>;  
}
```

The second line returns a button. The `return` JavaScript keyword means whatever comes after is returned as a value to the caller of the function. `<button>` is a *JSX element*. A JSX element is a combination of JavaScript code and HTML tags that describes what you'd like to display. `className="square"` is a button property or *prop* that tells CSS how to style the button. `X` is the text displayed inside of the button and `</button>` closes the JSX element to indicate that any following content shouldn't be placed inside the button.

styles.css

Click on the file labeled `styles.css` in the *Files* section of CodeSandbox. This file defines the styles for your React app. The first two CSS *selectors* (`*` and `body`) define the style of large parts of your app while the `.square` selector defines the style of any component where the `className` property is set to `square`. In your code, that would match the button from your `Square` component in the `App.js` file.

index.js

Click on the file labeled `index.js` in the *Files* section of CodeSandbox. You won't be editing this file during the tutorial but it is the bridge between the component you created in the `App.js` file and the web browser.

```
import { StrictMode } from 'react';
import { createRoot } from 'react-dom/client';
import './styles.css';

import App from './App';
```

Lines 1-5 bring all the necessary pieces together:

- React
- React's library to talk to web browsers (React DOM)
- the styles for your components
- the component you created in `App.js`.

The remainder of the file brings all the pieces together and injects the final product into `index.html` in the `public` folder.

Building the board

Let's get back to `App.js`. This is where you'll spend the rest of the tutorial.

Currently the board is only a single square, but you need nine! If you just try and copy paste your square to make two squares like this:

```
export default function Square() {  
  return <button className="square">X</button><button className="square">X</button>  
}
```

You'll get this error:

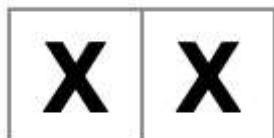
Console

✖ /src/App.js: Adjacent JSX elements must be wrapped in an enclosing tag. Did you want a JSX Fragment <>...</> ?

React components need to return a single JSX element and not multiple adjacent JSX elements like two buttons. To fix this you can use *Fragments* (`<>` and `</>`) to wrap multiple adjacent JSX elements like this:

```
export default function Square() {  
  return (  
    <>  
      <button className="square">X</button>  
      <button className="square">X</button>  
    </>  
  );  
}
```

Now you should see:



Great! Now you just need to copy-paste a few times to add nine squares and...



Oh no! The squares are all in a single line, not in a grid like you need for our board. To fix this you'll need to group your squares into rows with `div`s and add some CSS classes. While you're at it, you'll give each square a number to make sure you know where each square is displayed.

In the `App.js` file, update the `Square` component to look like this:

```
export default function Square() {
  return (
    <>
    <div className="board-row">
      <button className="square">1</button>
      <button className="square">2</button>
      <button className="square">3</button>
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <button className="square">4</button>
      <button className="square">5</button>
      <button className="square">6</button>
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <button className="square">7</button>
      <button className="square">8</button>
      <button className="square">9</button>
    </div>
  </>
);
}
```

The CSS defined in `styles.css` styles the divs with the `className` of `board-row`. Now that you've grouped your components into rows with the styled divs you have your tic-tac-toe board:

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

But you now have a problem. Your component named `Square`, really isn't a square anymore. Let's fix that by changing the name to `Board`:

```
export default function Board() {  
  //...  
}
```

At this point your code should look something like this:

App.js

[Download](#) ⚙ Reset

```
export default function Board() {  
  return (  
    <>  
      <div className="board-row">  
        <button className="square">1</button>  
        <button className="square">2</button>  
        <button className="square">3</button>  
      </div>  
      <div className="board-row">  
        <button className="square">4</button>  
        <button className="square">5</button>
```

```
<button className="square">6</button>
```

▼ Show more

Note

Psssst... That's a lot to type! It's okay to copy and paste code from this page. However, if you're up for a little challenge, we recommend only copying code that you've manually typed at least once yourself.

Passing data through props

Next, you'll want to change the value of a square from empty to "X" when the user clicks on the square. With how you've built the board so far you would need to copy-paste the code that updates the square nine times (once for each square you have)! Instead of copy-pasting, React's component architecture allows you to create a reusable component to avoid messy, duplicated code.

First, you are going to copy the line defining your first square (`<button className="square">1</button>`) from your `Board` component into a new `Square` component:

```
function Square() {  
  return <button className="square">1</button>;  
}  
  
export default function Board() {  
  // ...  
}
```

Then you'll update the `Board` component to render that `Square` component using JSX syntax:

```
// ...  
export default function Board() {  
  return (  
    <>  
      <div className="board-row">  
        <Square />  
        <Square />  
        <Square />  
      </div>  
      <div className="board-row">  
        <Square />  
        <Square />  
        <Square />  
      </div>  
      <div className="board-row">  
        <Square />  
        <Square />  
        <Square />  
      </div>  
    </>  
  );
```

}

Note how unlike the browser `div`s, your own components `Board` and `Square` must start with a capital letter.

Let's take a look:

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

Oh no! You lost the numbered squares you had before. Now each square says "1". To fix this, you will use `props` to pass the value each square should have from the parent component (`Board`) to its child (`Square`).

Update the `Square` component to read the `value` prop that you'll pass from the `Board`:

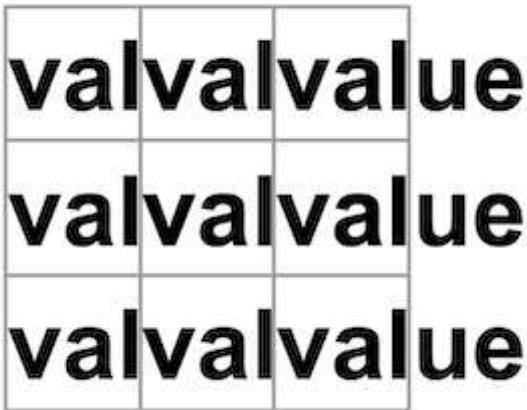
```
function Square({ value }) {  
  return <button className="square">1</button>;  
}
```

`function Square({ value })` indicates the `Square` component can be passed a prop called `value`.

Now you want to display that `value` instead of `1` inside every square. Try doing it like this:

```
function Square({ value }) {
  return <button className="square">value</button>;
}
```

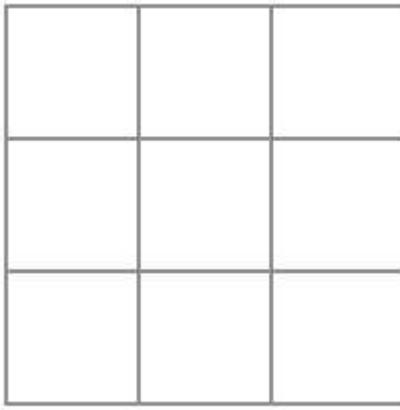
Oops, this is not what you wanted:



You wanted to render the JavaScript variable called `value` from your component, not the word “value”. To “escape into JavaScript” from JSX, you need curly braces. Add curly braces around `value` in JSX like so:

```
function Square({ value }) {
  return <button className="square">{value}</button>;
}
```

For now, you should see an empty board:



This is because the `Board` component hasn't passed the `value` prop to each `Square` component it renders yet. To fix it you'll add the `value` prop to each `Square` component rendered by the `Board` component:

```
export default function Board() {
  return (
    <>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value="1" />
      <Square value="2" />
      <Square value="3" />
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value="4" />
      <Square value="5" />
      <Square value="6" />
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value="7" />
      <Square value="8" />
      <Square value="9" />
    </div>
  </>
);
}
```

Now you should see a grid of numbers again:

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Your updated code should look like this:

App.js

⤓ Download ⏪ Reset ⌂

```
function Square({ value }) {
  return <button className="square">{value}</button>;
}

export default function Board() {
  return (
    <>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value="1" />
      <Square value="2" />
      <Square value="3" />
    </div>
  )
}
```

▼ Show more

Making an interactive component

Let's fill the `Square` component with an `X` when you click it. Declare a function called `handleClick` inside of the `Square`. Then, add `onClick` to the props of the button JSX element returned from the `Square`:

```
function Square({ value }) {
  function handleClick() {
    console.log('clicked!');
  }

  return (
    <button
      className="square"
      onClick={handleClick}
    >
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}
```

If you click on a square now, you should see a log saying "clicked!" in the *Console* tab at the bottom of the *Browser* section in CodeSandbox. Clicking the square more than once will log "clicked!" again. Repeated console logs with the same message will not create more lines in the console. Instead, you will see an incrementing counter next to your first "clicked!" log.

Note

If you are following this tutorial using your local development environment, you need to open your browser's Console. For example, if you use the Chrome browser, you can view the Console with the keyboard shortcut **Shift + Ctrl + J** (on Windows/Linux) or **Option + ⌘ + J** (on macOS).

As a next step, you want the Square component to “remember” that it got clicked, and fill it with an “X” mark. To “remember” things, components use state.

React provides a special function called `useState` that you can call from your component to let it “remember” things. Let’s store the current value of the Square in state, and change it when the Square is clicked.

Import `useState` at the top of the file. Remove the `value` prop from the `Square` component. Instead, add a new line at the start of the `Square` that calls `useState`. Have it return a state variable called `value`:

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square() {
  const [value, setValue] = useState(null);

  function handleClick() {
    //...
  }
}
```

`value` stores the value and `setValue` is a function that can be used to change the value. The `null` passed to `useState` is used as the initial value for this state

variable, so `value` here starts off equal to `null`.

Since the `Square` component no longer accepts props anymore, you'll remove the `value` prop from all nine of the `Square` components created by the `Board` component:

```
// ...
export default function Board() {
  return (
    <>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square />
      <Square />
      <Square />
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square />
      <Square />
      <Square />
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square />
      <Square />
      <Square />
    </div>
  </>
);
}
```

Now you'll change `Square` to display an "X" when clicked. Replace the `console.log("clicked!");` event handler with `setValue('X');`. Now your `Square` component looks like this:

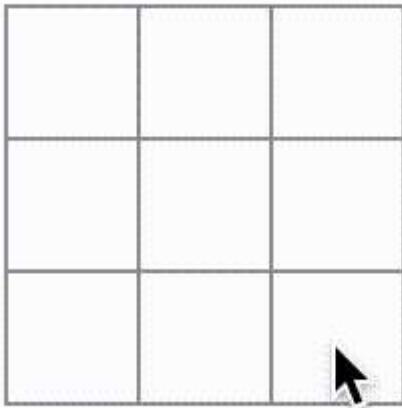
```
function Square() {
  const [value, setValue] = useState(null);
```

```
function handleClick() {
  setValue('X');

}

return (
  <button
    className="square"
    onClick={handleClick}
  >
    {value}
  </button>
);
}
```

By calling this `set` function from an `onClick` handler, you’re telling React to re-render that `Square` whenever its `<button>` is clicked. After the update, the `Square`’s `value` will be `'X'`, so you’ll see the “X” on the game board. Click on any `Square`, and “X” should show up:



Each `Square` has its own state: the `value` stored in each `Square` is completely independent of the others. When you call a `set` function in a component, React automatically updates the child components inside too.

After you’ve made the above changes, your code will look like this:

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square() {
  const [value, setValue] = useState(null);

  function handleClick() {
    setValue('X');
  }

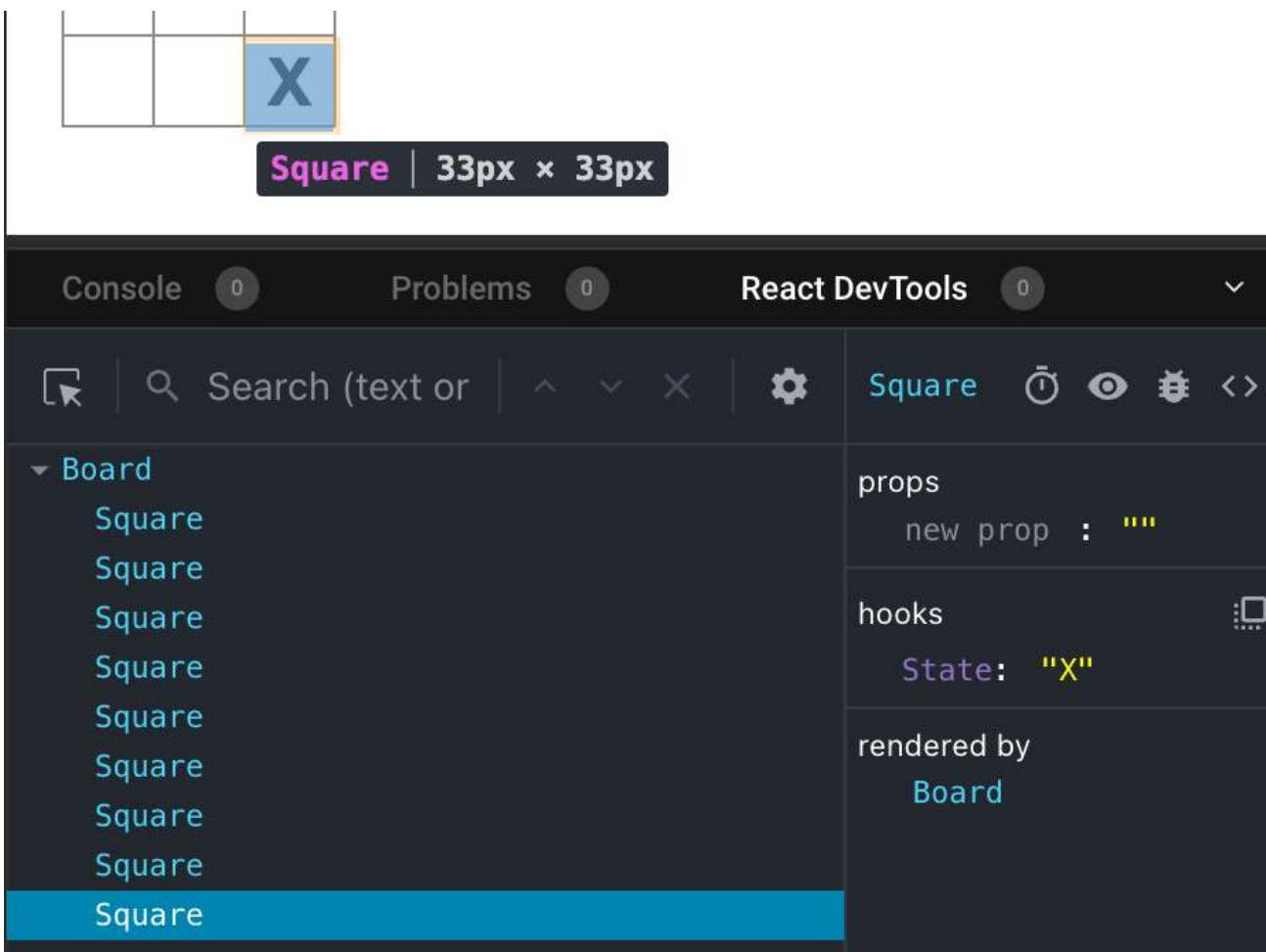
  return (
    <button
      className="square"
    >
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}

export default Square;
```

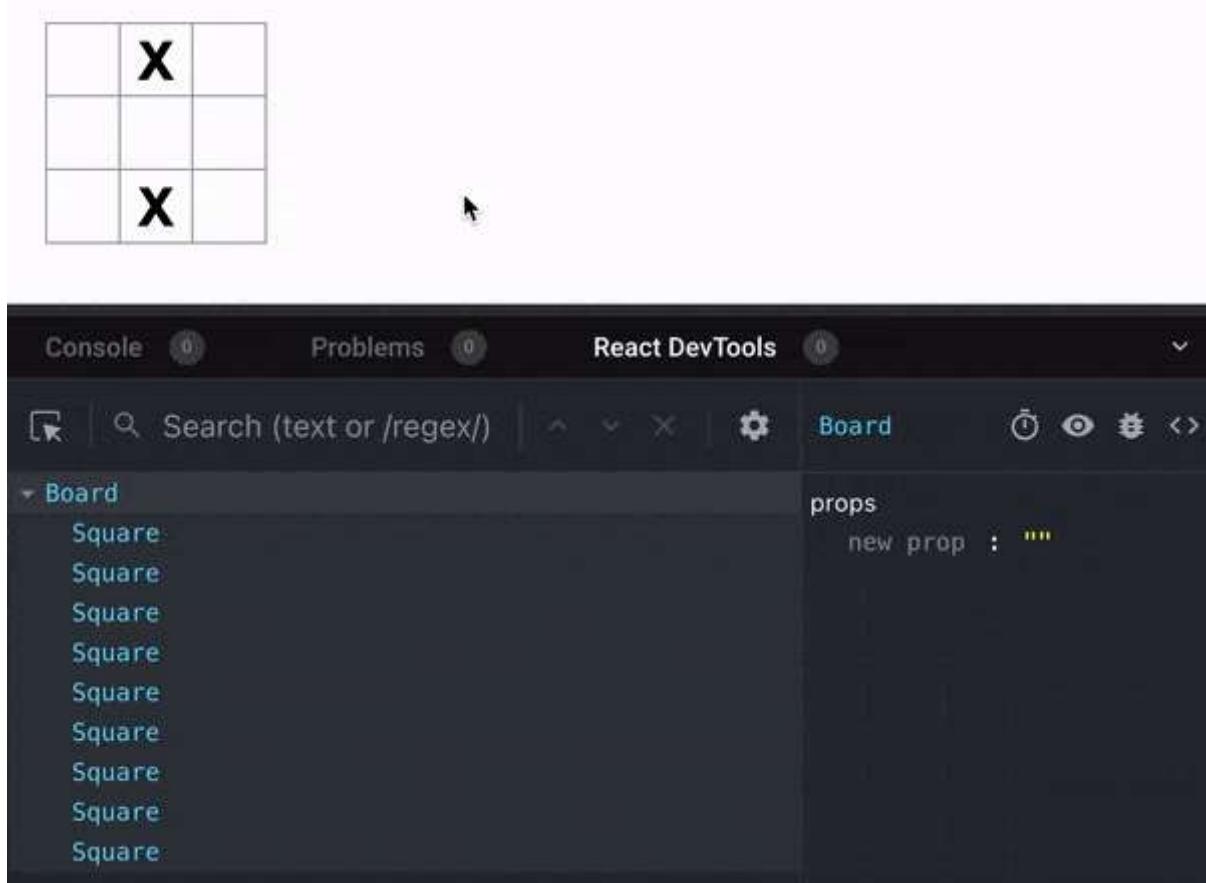
▼ Show more

React Developer Tools

React DevTools let you check the props and the state of your React components. You can find the React DevTools tab at the bottom of the *browser* section in CodeSandbox:



To inspect a particular component on the screen, use the button in the top left corner of React DevTools:



Note

For local development, React DevTools is available as a [Chrome](#), [Firefox](#), and [Edge](#) browser extension. Install it, and the *Components* tab will appear in your browser Developer Tools for sites using React.

Completing the game

By this point, you have all the basic building blocks for your tic-tac-toe game. To have a complete game, you now need to alternate placing “X”s and “O”s on the board, and you need a way to determine a winner.

Lifting state up

Currently, each `Square` component maintains a part of the game's state. To check for a winner in a tic-tac-toe game, the `Board` would need to somehow know the state of each of the 9 `Square` components.

How would you approach that? At first, you might guess that the `Board` needs to “ask” each `Square` for that `Square`’s state. Although this approach is technically possible in React, we discourage it because the code becomes difficult to understand, susceptible to bugs, and hard to refactor. Instead, the best approach is to store the game’s state in the parent `Board` component instead of in each `Square`. The `Board` component can tell each `Square` what to display by passing a prop, like you did when you passed a number to each `Square`.

To collect data from multiple children, or to have two child components communicate with each other, declare the shared state in their parent component instead. The parent component can pass that state back down to the children via props. This keeps the child components in sync with each other and with their parent.

Lifting state into a parent component is common when React components are refactored.

Let’s take this opportunity to try it out. Edit the `Board` component so that it declares a state variable named `squares` that defaults to an array of 9 nulls corresponding to the 9 squares:

```
// ...
export default function Board() {
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));
  return (
    // ...
  );
}
```

`Array(9).fill(null)` creates an array with nine elements and sets each of them to `null`. The `useState()` call around it declares a `squares` state variable that's initially set to that array. Each entry in the array corresponds to the value of a square. When you fill the board in later, the `squares` array will look like this:

```
['0', null, 'X', 'X', 'X', '0', '0', null, null]
```

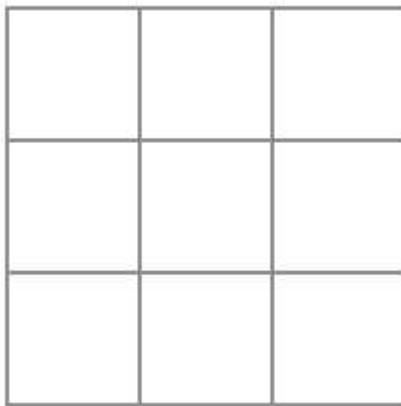
Now your `Board` component needs to pass the `value` prop down to each `Square` that it renders:

```
export default function Board() {
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));
  return (
    <>
      <div className="board-row">
        <Square value={squares[0]} />
        <Square value={squares[1]} />
        <Square value={squares[2]} />
      </div>
      <div className="board-row">
        <Square value={squares[3]} />
        <Square value={squares[4]} />
        <Square value={squares[5]} />
      </div>
      <div className="board-row">
        <Square value={squares[6]} />
        <Square value={squares[7]} />
        <Square value={squares[8]} />
      </div>
    </>
  );
}
```

Next, you'll edit the `Square` component to receive the `value` prop from the `Board` component. This will require removing the `Square` component's own stateful tracking of `value` and the button's `onClick` prop:

```
function Square({value}) {
  return <button className="square">{value}</button>;
}
```

At this point you should see an empty tic-tac-toe board:



And your code should look like this:

App.js

[Download](#) [Reset](#) [Edit](#)

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({ value }) {
  return <button className="square">{value}</button>;
}

export default function Board() {
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));
  return (
    <>
      <div className="board-row">
        <Square value={squares[0]} />
```

▼ Show more

Each `Square` will now receive a `value` prop that will either be `'X'`, `'0'`, or `null` for empty squares.

Next, you need to change what happens when a `Square` is clicked. The `Board` component now maintains which squares are filled. You'll need to create a way for the `Square` to update the `Board`'s state. Since state is private to a component that defines it, you cannot update the `Board`'s state directly from `Square`.

Instead, you'll pass down a function from the `Board` component to the `Square` component, and you'll have `Square` call that function when a square is clicked. You'll start with the function that the `Square` component will call when it is clicked. You'll call that function `onSquareClick`:

```
function Square({ value }) {  
  return (  
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
```

```
    {value}  
  </button>  
);  
}
```

Next, you'll add the `onSquareClick` function to the `Square` component's props:

```
function Square({ value, onSquareClick }) {  
  return (  
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>  
      {value}  
    </button>  
  );  
}
```

Now you'll connect the `onSquareClick` prop to a function in the `Board` component that you'll name `handleClick`. To connect `onSquareClick` to `handleClick` you'll pass a function to the `onSquareClick` prop of the first `Square` component:

```
export default function Board() {  
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));  
  
  return (  
    <>  
      <div className="board-row">  
        <Square value={squares[0]} onSquareClick={handleClick} />  
        //...  
      </div>  
    </>  
  );  
}
```

Lastly, you will define the `handleClick` function inside the `Board` component to update the `squares` array holding your board's state:

```
export default function Board() {
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));

  function handleClick() {
    const nextSquares = squares.slice();
    nextSquares[0] = "X";
    setSquares(nextSquares);
  }

  return (
    // ...
  )
}
```

The `handleClick` function creates a copy of the `squares` array (`nextSquares`) with the JavaScript `slice()` Array method. Then, `handleClick` updates the `nextSquares` array to add `X` to the first (`[0]` index) square.

Calling the `setSquares` function lets React know the state of the component has changed. This will trigger a re-render of the components that use the `squares` state (`Board`) as well as its child components (the `Square` components that make up the board).

Note

JavaScript supports **closures** which means an inner function (e.g. `handleClick`) has access to variables and functions defined in a outer function (e.g. `Board`). The `handleClick` function can read the `squares` state and call the `setSquares` method because they are both defined inside of the `Board` function.

Now you can add X's to the board... but only to the upper left square. Your `handleClick` function is hardcoded to update the index for the upper left square (`0`). Let's update `handleClick` to be able to update any square. Add an argument `i` to the `handleClick` function that takes the index of the square to update:

```
export default function Board() {
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));

  function handleClick(i) {
    const nextSquares = squares.slice();
    nextSquares[i] = "X";
    setSquares(nextSquares);
  }

  return (
    // ...
  )
}
```

Next, you will need to pass that `i` to `handleClick`. You could try to set the `onSquareClick` prop of `square` to be `handleClick(0)` directly in the JSX like this, but it won't work:

```
<Square value={squares[0]} onSquareClick={handleClick(0)} />
```

Here is why this doesn't work. The `handleClick(0)` call will be a part of rendering the board component. Because `handleClick(0)` alters the state of the board component by calling `setSquares`, your entire board component will be re-rendered again. But this runs `handleClick(0)` again, leading to an infinite loop:

- ✖ Too many re-renders. React limits the number of renders to prevent an infinite loop.

Why didn't this problem happen earlier?

When you were passing `onSquareClick={handleClick}`, you were passing the `handleClick` function down as a prop. You were not calling it! But now you are *calling* that function right away—notice the parentheses in `handleClick(0)`—and that's why it runs too early. You don't want to call `handleClick` until the user clicks!

You could fix this by creating a function like `handleFirstSquareClick` that calls `handleClick(0)`, a function like `handleSecondSquareClick` that calls `handleClick(1)`, and so on. You would pass (rather than call) these functions down as props like `onSquareClick={handleFirstSquareClick}`. This would solve the infinite loop.

However, defining nine different functions and giving each of them a name is too verbose. Instead, let's do this:

```
export default function Board() {
  // ...
  return (
    <>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value={squares[0]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(0)} />
      // ...
    );
}
```

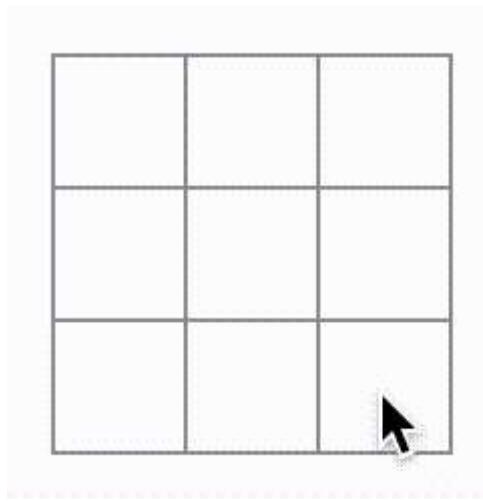
Notice the new `() =>` syntax. Here, `() => handleClick(0)` is an *arrow function*, which is a shorter way to define functions. When the square is clicked,

the code after the => “arrow” will run, calling handleClick(0) .

Now you need to update the other eight squares to call handleClick from the arrow functions you pass. Make sure that the argument for each call of the handleClick corresponds to the index of the correct square:

```
export default function Board() {
  // ...
  return (
    <>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value={squares[0]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(0)} />
      <Square value={squares[1]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(1)} />
      <Square value={squares[2]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(2)} />
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value={squares[3]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(3)} />
      <Square value={squares[4]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(4)} />
      <Square value={squares[5]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(5)} />
    </div>
    <div className="board-row">
      <Square value={squares[6]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(6)} />
      <Square value={squares[7]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(7)} />
      <Square value={squares[8]} onSquareClick={() => handleClick(8)} />
    </div>
  </>
);
};
```

Now you can again add X’s to any square on the board by clicking on them:



But this time all the state management is handled by the `Board` component!

This is what your code should look like:

App.js

Download Reset ⌂

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({ value, onSquareClick }) {
  return (
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}

export default function Board() {
```

◀ ▶

▼ Show more

Now that your state handling is in the `Board` component, the parent `Board` component passes props to the child `Square` components so that they can be displayed correctly. When clicking on a `Square`, the child `Square` component now asks the parent `Board` component to update the state of the board. When the `Board`'s state changes, both the `Board` component and every child `Square` re-renders automatically. Keeping the state of all squares in the `Board` component will allow it to determine the winner in the future.

Let's recap what happens when a user clicks the top left square on your board to add an `X` to it:

1. Clicking on the upper left square runs the function that the `button` received as its `onClick` prop from the `Square`. The `Square` component received that function as its `onSquareClick` prop from the `Board`. The `Board` component defined that function directly in the JSX. It calls `handleClick` with an argument of `0`.
2. `handleClick` uses the argument `(0)` to update the first element of the `squares` array from `null` to `X`.
3. The `squares` state of the `Board` component was updated, so the `Board` and all of its children re-render. This causes the `value` prop of the `Square` component with index `0` to change from `null` to `X`.

In the end the user sees that the upper left square has changed from empty to having a `X` after clicking it.

Note

The DOM `<button>` element's `onClick` attribute has a special meaning to React because it is a built-in component. For custom components like `Square`, the naming is up to you. You could give any name to the `Square`'s `onSquareClick` prop or `Board`'s `handleClick` function, and the code would work the same. In React, it's conventional to use `onSomething` names for props which represent events and `handleSomething` for the function definitions which handle those events.

Why immutability is important

Note how in `handleClick`, you call `.slice()` to create a copy of the `squares` array instead of modifying the existing array. To explain why, we need to discuss immutability and why immutability is important to learn.

There are generally two approaches to changing data. The first approach is to *mutate* the data by directly changing the data's values. The second approach is to replace the data with a new copy which has the desired changes. Here is what it would look like if you mutated the `squares` array:

```
const squares = [null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null];
squares[0] = 'X';
// Now `squares` is ["X", null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null];
```

And here is what it would look like if you changed data without mutating the `squares` array:

```
const squares = [null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null];
const nextSquares = ['X', null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null];
```

```
// Now `squares` is unchanged, but `nextSquares` first element is 'X' rather than 'O'
```

The result is the same but by not mutating (changing the underlying data) directly, you gain several benefits.

Immutability makes complex features much easier to implement. Later in this tutorial, you will implement a “time travel” feature that lets you review the game’s history and “jump back” to past moves. This functionality isn’t specific to games—an ability to undo and redo certain actions is a common requirement for apps. Avoiding direct data mutation lets you keep previous versions of the data intact, and reuse them later.

There is also another benefit of immutability. By default, all child components re-render automatically when the state of a parent component changes. This includes even the child components that weren’t affected by the change. Although re-rendering is not by itself noticeable to the user (you shouldn’t actively try to avoid it!), you might want to skip re-rendering a part of the tree that clearly wasn’t affected by it for performance reasons. Immutability makes it very cheap for components to compare whether their data has changed or not. You can learn more about how React chooses when to re-render a component in [the memo API reference](#).

Taking turns

It’s now time to fix a major defect in this tic-tac-toe game: the “O”s cannot be marked on the board.

You’ll set the first move to be “X” by default. Let’s keep track of this by adding another piece of state to the Board component:

```
function Board() {  
  const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);  
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));
```

```
// ...
}
```

Each time a player moves, `xIsNext` (a boolean) will be flipped to determine which player goes next and the game's state will be saved. You'll update the Board's `handleClick` function to flip the value of `xIsNext`:

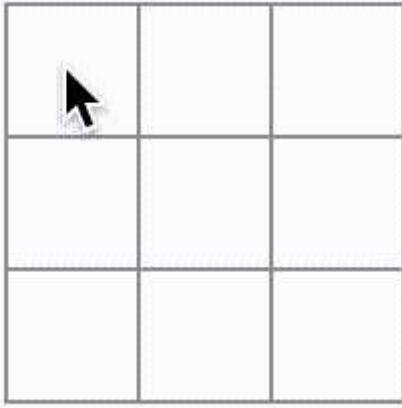
```
export default function Board() {
  const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);
  const [squares, setSquares] = useState(Array(9).fill(null));

  function handleClick(i) {
    const nextSquares = squares.slice();
    if (xIsNext) {
      nextSquares[i] = "X";
    } else {
      nextSquares[i] = "O";
    }
    setSquares(nextSquares);
    setXIsNext(!xIsNext);
  }

  return (
    //...
  );
}
```

Now, as you click on different squares, they will alternate between `X` and `O`, as they should!

But wait, there's a problem. Try clicking on the same square multiple times:



The `X` is overwritten by an `O`! While this would add a very interesting twist to the game, we're going to stick to the original rules for now.

When you mark a square with a `X` or an `O` you aren't first checking to see if the square already has a `X` or `O` value. You can fix this by *returning early*. You'll check to see if the square already has a `X` or an `O`. If the square is already filled, you will `return` in the `handleClick` function early—before it tries to update the board state.

```
function handleClick(i) {  
  if (squares[i]) {  
    return;  
  }  
  const nextSquares = squares.slice();  
  //...  
}
```

Now you can only add `X`'s or `O`'s to empty squares! Here is what your code should look like at this point:

App.js

[Download](#) ⌂ Reset ↻

```
import { useState } from 'react';
```

```
function Square({value, onSquareClick}) {
  return (
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}
```

▼ Show more

Declaring a winner

Now that the players can take turns, you'll want to show when the game is won and there are no more turns to make. To do this you'll add a helper function called `calculateWinner` that takes an array of 9 squares, checks for a winner and returns `'X'`, `'O'`, or `null` as appropriate. Don't worry too much about the `calculateWinner` function; it's not specific to React:

```
export default function Board() {
```

```
//...
}

function calculateWinner(squares) {
  const lines = [
    [0, 1, 2],
    [3, 4, 5],
    [6, 7, 8],
    [0, 3, 6],
    [1, 4, 7],
    [2, 5, 8],
    [0, 4, 8],
    [2, 4, 6]
  ];
  for (let i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) {
    const [a, b, c] = lines[i];
    if (squares[a] && squares[a] === squares[b] && squares[a] === squares[c]) {
      return squares[a];
    }
  }
  return null;
}
```

Note

It does not matter whether you define `calculateWinner` before or after the `Board`. Let's put it at the end so that you don't have to scroll past it every time you edit your components.

You will call `calculateWinner(squares)` in the `Board` component's `handleClick` function to check if a player has won. You can perform this check at the same time you check if a user has clicked a square that already has a `X` or `O`. We'd like to return early in both cases:

```
function handleClick(i) {
  if (squares[i] || calculateWinner(squares)) {
    return;
  }
  const nextSquares = squares.slice();
  //...
}
```

To let the players know when the game is over, you can display text such as “Winner: X” or “Winner: O”. To do that you’ll add a `status` section to the `Board` component. The status will display the winner if the game is over and if the game is ongoing you’ll display which player’s turn is next:

```
export default function Board() {
  // ...
  const winner = calculateWinner(squares);
  let status;
  if (winner) {
    status = "Winner: " + winner;
  } else {
    status = "Next player: " + (xIsNext ? "X" : "O");
  }

  return (
    <>
      <div className="status">{status}</div>
      <div className="board-row">
        // ...
    )
}
```

Congratulations! You now have a working tic-tac-toe game. And you’ve just learned the basics of React too. So you are the real winner here. Here is what the code should look like:

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({value, onSquareClick}) {
  return (
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}

export default function Board() {
```

◀ ▶ **▼ Show more**

Adding time travel

As a final exercise, let's make it possible to "go back in time" to the previous moves in the game.

Storing a history of moves

If you mutated the `squares` array, implementing time travel would be very difficult.

However, you used `slice()` to create a new copy of the `squares` array after every move, and treated it as immutable. This will allow you to store every past version of the `squares` array, and navigate between the turns that have already happened.

You'll store the past `squares` arrays in another array called `history`, which you'll store as a new state variable. The `history` array represents all board states, from the first to the last move, and has a shape like this:

```
[  
  // Before first move  
  [null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null],  
  // After first move  
  [null, null, null, null, 'X', null, null, null, null],  
  // After second move  
  [null, null, null, null, 'X', null, null, null, 'O'],  
  // ...  
,
```

Lifting state up, again

You will now write a new top-level component called `Game` to display a list of past moves. That's where you will place the `history` state that contains the entire game history.

Placing the `history` state into the `Game` component will let you remove the `squares` state from its child `Board` component. Just like you “lifted state up” from the `Square` component into the `Board` component, you will now lift it up from the `Board` into the top-level `Game` component. This gives the `Game`

component full control over the Board's data and lets it instruct the Board to render previous turns from the history.

First, add a Game component with `export default`. Have it render the Board component and some markup:

```
function Board() {  
  // ...  
}  
  
export default function Game() {  
  return (  
    <div className="game">  
      <div className="game-board">  
        <Board />  
      </div>  
      <div className="game-info">  
        <ol>{/*TODO*!}</ol>  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

Note that you are removing the `export default` keywords before the function `Board()` { declaration and adding them before the function `Game()` { declaration. This tells your `index.js` file to use the Game component as the top-level component instead of your Board component. The additional `div`s returned by the Game component are making room for the game information you'll add to the board later.

Add some state to the Game component to track which player is next and the history of moves:

```
export default function Game() {
```

```
const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);
const [history, setHistory] = useState([Array(9).fill(null)]);
// ...
```

Notice how `[Array(9).fill(null)]` is an array with a single item, which itself is an array of 9 nulls.

To render the squares for the current move, you'll want to read the last squares array from the `history`. You don't need `useState` for this—you already have enough information to calculate it during rendering:

```
export default function Game() {
  const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);
  const [history, setHistory] = useState([Array(9).fill(null)]);
  const currentSquares = history[history.length - 1];
  // ...
```

Next, create a `handlePlay` function inside the `Game` component that will be called by the `Board` component to update the game. Pass `xIsNext`, `currentSquares` and `handlePlay` as props to the `Board` component:

```
export default function Game() {
  const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);
  const [history, setHistory] = useState([Array(9).fill(null)]);
  const currentSquares = history[history.length - 1];

  function handlePlay(nextSquares) {
    // TODO
  }

  return (
    <div className="game">
      <div className="game-board">
        <Board xIsNext={xIsNext} squares={currentSquares} onPlay={handlePlay}>
        //...
      </div>
    </div>
  );
}
```

```
)  
}
```

Let's make the `Board` component fully controlled by the props it receives.

Change the `Board` component to take three props: `xIsNext`, `squares`, and a new `onPlay` function that `Board` can call with the updated `squares` array when a player makes a move. Next, remove the first two lines of the `Board` function that call `useState`:

```
function Board({ xIsNext, squares, onPlay }) {  
  function handleClick(i) {  
    //...  
  }  
  // ...  
}
```

Now replace the `setSquares` and `setXIsNext` calls in `handleClick` in the `Board` component with a single call to your new `onPlay` function so the `Game` component can update the `Board` when the user clicks a square:

```
function Board({ xIsNext, squares, onPlay }) {  
  function handleClick(i) {  
    if (calculateWinner(squares) || squares[i]) {  
      return;  
    }  
    const nextSquares = squares.slice();  
    if (xIsNext) {  
      nextSquares[i] = "X";  
    } else {  
      nextSquares[i] = "O";  
    }  
    onPlay(nextSquares);  
  }  
}
```

```
//...
}
```

The `Board` component is fully controlled by the props passed to it by the `Game` component. You need to implement the `handlePlay` function in the `Game` component to get the game working again.

What should `handlePlay` do when called? Remember that `Board` used to call `setSquares` with an updated array; now it passes the updated `squares` array to `onPlay`.

The `handlePlay` function needs to update `Game`'s state to trigger a re-render, but you don't have a `setSquares` function that you can call any more—you're now using the `history` state variable to store this information. You'll want to update `history` by appending the updated `squares` array as a new history entry. You also want to toggle `xIsNext`, just as `Board` used to do:

```
export default function Game() {
  //...
  function handlePlay(nextSquares) {
    setHistory([...history, nextSquares]);
    setXIsNext(!xIsNext);
  }
  //...
}
```

Here, `[...history, nextSquares]` creates a new array that contains all the items in `history`, followed by `nextSquares`. (You can read the `...history` *spread syntax* as “enumerate all the items in `history`”.)

For example, if `history` is `[[null,null,null], ["X",null,null]]` and `nextSquares` is `["X",null,"0"]`, then the new `[...history, nextSquares]` array will be `[[null,null,null], ["X",null,null], ["X",null,"0"]]`.

At this point, you've moved the state to live in the `Game` component, and the UI should be fully working, just as it was before the refactor. Here is what the code should look like at this point:

App.js

Download ⌂ Reset ⌁

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({ value, onSquareClick }) {
  return (
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}

function Board({ xIsNext, squares, onPlay }) {
```

◀ ▶

▼ Show more

Showing the past moves

Since you are recording the tic-tac-toe game's history, you can now display a list of past moves to the player.

React elements like `<button>` are regular JavaScript objects; you can pass them around in your application. To render multiple items in React, you can use an array of React elements.

You already have an array of `history` moves in state, so now you need to transform it to an array of React elements. In JavaScript, to transform one array into another, you can use the [array map method](#):

```
[1, 2, 3].map((x) => x * 2) // [2, 4, 6]
```

You'll use `map` to transform your `history` of moves into React elements representing buttons on the screen, and display a list of buttons to "jump" to past moves. Let's `map` over the `history` in the `Game` component:

```
export default function Game() {
  const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);
  const [history, setHistory] = useState([Array(9).fill(null)]);
  const currentSquares = history[history.length - 1];

  function handlePlay(nextSquares) {
    setHistory([...history, nextSquares]);
    setXIsNext(!xIsNext);
  }

  function jumpTo(nextMove) {
    // TODO
  }

  const moves = history.map((squares, move) => {
    let description;
    if (move > 0) {
      description = 'Go to move #' + move;
    }
    return (
      

{description}


    );
  });
}
```

```
        } else {
          description = 'Go to game start';
        }
      return (
        <li>
          <button onClick={() => jumpTo(move)}>{description}</button>
        </li>
      );
    });

return (
  <div className="game">
    <div className="game-board">
      <Board xIsNext={xIsNext} squares={currentSquares} onPlay={handlePlay}>
    </div>
    <div className="game-info">
      <ol>{moves}</ol>
    </div>
  </div>
);
}
```

You can see what your code should look like below. Note that you should see an error in the developer tools console that says:

Console

⚠ Warning: Each child in an array or iterator should have a unique “key” prop. Check the render method of `Game`.

You'll fix this error in the next section.

App.js

⬇ Download ⏪ Reset ⌂

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({ value, onSquareClick }) {
```

```
    return (
      <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
        {value}
      </button>
    );
}

function Board({ xIsNext, squares, onPlay }) {
```

▼ Show more

As you iterate through `history` array inside the function you passed to `map`, the `squares` argument goes through each element of `history`, and the `move` argument goes through each array index: `0`, `1`, `2`, (In most cases, you'd need the actual array elements, but to render a list of moves you will only need indexes.)

For each move in the tic-tac-toe game's history, you create a list item `` which contains a button `<button>`. The button has an `onClick` handler which calls a function called `jumpTo` (that you haven't implemented yet).

For now, you should see a list of the moves that occurred in the game and an error in the developer tools console. Let's discuss what the “key” error means.

Picking a key

When you render a list, React stores some information about each rendered list item. When you update a list, React needs to determine what has changed. You could have added, removed, re-arranged, or updated the list’s items.

Imagine transitioning from

```
<li>Alexa: 7 tasks left</li>
<li>Ben: 5 tasks left</li>
```

to

```
<li>Ben: 9 tasks left</li>
<li>Claudia: 8 tasks left</li>
<li>Alexa: 5 tasks left</li>
```

In addition to the updated counts, a human reading this would probably say that you swapped Alexa and Ben’s ordering and inserted Claudia between Alexa and Ben. However, React is a computer program and does not know what you intended, so you need to specify a *key* property for each list item to differentiate each list item from its siblings. If your data was from a database, Alexa, Ben, and Claudia’s database IDs could be used as keys.

```
<li key={user.id}>
  {user.name}: {user.taskCount} tasks left
</li>
```

When a list is re-rendered, React takes each list item's key and searches the previous list's items for a matching key. If the current list has a key that didn't exist before, React creates a component. If the current list is missing a key that existed in the previous list, React destroys the previous component. If two keys match, the corresponding component is moved.

Keys tell React about the identity of each component, which allows React to maintain state between re-renders. If a component's key changes, the component will be destroyed and re-created with a new state.

`key` is a special and reserved property in React. When an element is created, React extracts the `key` property and stores the key directly on the returned element. Even though `key` may look like it is passed as props, React automatically uses `key` to decide which components to update. There's no way for a component to ask what `key` its parent specified.

It's strongly recommended that you assign proper keys whenever you build dynamic lists. If you don't have an appropriate key, you may want to consider restructuring your data so that you do.

If no key is specified, React will report an error and use the array index as a key by default. Using the array index as a key is problematic when trying to re-order a list's items or inserting/removing list items. Explicitly passing `key={i}` silences the error but has the same problems as array indices and is not recommended in most cases.

Keys do not need to be globally unique; they only need to be unique between components and their siblings.

Implementing time travel

In the tic-tac-toe game's history, each past move has a unique ID associated with it: it's the sequential number of the move. Moves will never be re-ordered, deleted, or inserted in the middle, so it's safe to use the move index as a key.

In the Game function, you can add the key as `<li key={move}>`, and if you reload the rendered game, React's “key” error should disappear:

```
const moves = history.map((squares, move) => {
  //...
  return (
    <li key={move}>
      <button onClick={() => jumpTo(move)}>{description}</button>
    </li>
  );
});
```

App.js

[Download](#) ⏪ Reset ⌂

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({ value, onSquareClick }) {
  return (
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}

function Board({ xIsNext, squares, onPlay }) {
```

⌄ Show more

Before you can implement `jumpTo`, you need the `Game` component to keep track of which step the user is currently viewing. To do this, define a new state variable called `currentMove`, defaulting to `0`:

```
export default function Game() {
  const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);
  const [history, setHistory] = useState([Array(9).fill(null)]);
  const [currentMove, setCurrentMove] = useState(0);
  const currentSquares = history[history.length - 1];
  //...
}
```

Next, update the `jumpTo` function inside `Game` to update that `currentMove`. You'll also set `xIsNext` to `true` if the number that you're changing `currentMove` to is even.

```
export default function Game() {
  // ...
  function jumpTo(nextMove) {
    setCurrentMove(nextMove);
    setXIsNext(nextMove % 2 === 0);
  }
  //...
}
```

You will now make two changes to the `Game`'s `handlePlay` function which is called when you click on a square.

- If you “go back in time” and then make a new move from that point, you only want to keep the history up to that point. Instead of adding `nextSquares` after all items (... spread syntax) in `history`, you’ll add it after all items in `history.slice(0, currentMove + 1)` so that you’re only keeping that portion of the old history.
- Each time a move is made, you need to update `currentMove` to point to the latest history entry.

```
function handlePlay(nextSquares) {  
  const nextHistory = [...history.slice(0, currentMove + 1), nextSquares];  
  setHistory(nextHistory);  
  setCurrentMove(nextHistory.length - 1);  
  setXIsNext(!xIsNext);  
}
```

Finally, you will modify the `Game` component to render the currently selected move, instead of always rendering the final move:

```
export default function Game() {  
  const [xIsNext, setXIsNext] = useState(true);  
  const [history, setHistory] = useState([Array(9).fill(null)]);  
  const [currentMove, setCurrentMove] = useState(0);  
  const currentSquares = history[currentMove];  
  
  // ...  
}
```

If you click on any step in the game’s history, the tic-tac-toe board should immediately update to show what the board looked like after that step occurred.

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({value, onSquareClick}) {
  return (
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}

function Board({ xIsNext, squares, onPlay }) {
```

◀ ▶ **▼ Show more**

Final cleanup

If you look at the code very closely, you may notice that `xIsNext === true` when `currentMove` is even and `xIsNext === false` when `currentMove` is odd.

In other words, if you know the value of `currentMove`, then you can always figure out what `xIsNext` should be.

There's no reason for you to store both of these in state. In fact, always try to avoid redundant state. Simplifying what you store in state reduces bugs and makes your code easier to understand. Change `Game` so that it doesn't store `xIsNext` as a separate state variable and instead figures it out based on the `currentMove`:

```
export default function Game() {
  const [history, setHistory] = useState([Array(9).fill(null)]);
  const [currentMove, setCurrentMove] = useState(0);
  const xIsNext = currentMove % 2 === 0;
  const currentSquares = history[currentMove];

  function handlePlay(nextSquares) {
    const nextHistory = [...history.slice(0, currentMove + 1), nextSquares];
    setHistory(nextHistory);
    setCurrentMove(nextHistory.length - 1);
  }

  function jumpTo(nextMove) {
    setCurrentMove(nextMove);
  }
  // ...
}
```

You no longer need the `xIsNext` state declaration or the calls to `setXIsNext`. Now, there's no chance for `xIsNext` to get out of sync with `currentMove`, even if you make a mistake while coding the components.

Wrapping up

Congratulations! You've created a tic-tac-toe game that:

- Lets you play tic-tac-toe,
- Indicates when a player has won the game,
- Stores a game's history as a game progresses,
- Allows players to review a game's history and see previous versions of a game's board.

Nice work! We hope you now feel like you have a decent grasp of how React works.

Check out the final result here:

App.js

⬇ Download ⏪ Reset ⌂

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function Square({ value, onSquareClick }) {
  return (
    <button className="square" onClick={onSquareClick}>
      {value}
    </button>
  );
}

function Board({ xIsNext, squares, onPlay }) {
```

▼ Show more

If you have extra time or want to practice your new React skills, here are some ideas for improvements that you could make to the tic-tac-toe game, listed in order of increasing difficulty:

1. For the current move only, show “You are at move #...” instead of a button.
2. Rewrite `Board` to use two loops to make the squares instead of hardcoding them.
3. Add a toggle button that lets you sort the moves in either ascending or descending order.
4. When someone wins, highlight the three squares that caused the win (and when no one wins, display a message about the result being a draw).
5. Display the location for each move in the format (row, col) in the move history list.

Throughout this tutorial, you’ve touched on React concepts including elements, components, props, and state. Now that you’ve seen how these concepts work when building a game, check out [Thinking in React](#) to see how the same React concepts work when build an app’s UI.

PREVIOUS



[Quick Start](#)

NEXT



[Thinking in React](#)

How do you like these docs?

[Take our survey!](#)



©2024

Learn React

- [Quick Start](#)
- [Installation](#)
- [Describing the UI](#)
- [Adding Interactivity](#)
- [Managing State](#)
- [Escape Hatches](#)

API Reference

- [React APIs](#)
- [React DOM APIs](#)

Community

- [Code of Conduct](#)
- [Meet the Team](#)
- [Docs Contributors](#)
- [Acknowledgements](#)

More

- [Blog](#)
- [React Native](#)
- [Privacy](#)
- [Terms](#)

