# **Session 3 Instructor Guide: Managing Game Flow**

# **Learning Outcomes**

#### By the end of Session 3, students will be able to:

- 1. **Explain** what state is in React and how it enables dynamic, interactive components
- 2. **Compare** state and props to understand how data flows and changes in a React app
- 3. **Distinguish** between local and shared state and choose the right type for different scenarios
- 4. **Define hooks** as functions starting with "use" that provide React features
- 5. **Use** built-in React hooks like useState and useContext to manage local and shared state
- 6. Navigate Context pattern and explain how custom hooks access shared state
- 7. **Trigger** state changes through user interactions and event handlers
- 8. **Use constants** to organize code and prevent errors
- 9. **Inspect** state changes using React DevTools for real-time debugging
- 10. Create and manage local state with useState for component-specific behavior
- 11. Access shared state through custom hooks and Context API

### Instruction

### Instructor introduces key concepts students need to succeed:

- 1. **Introducing State** Define state as component memory that can change and trigger rerenders
- 2. **State vs Props** Compare state (internal, changeable) with props (external, read-only)
- 3. **Local vs Shared State** Distinguish component-specific from app-wide state with examples
- 4. **React Hooks** Define hooks as "use" functions that provide React features
- 5. Context API Explain how Context provides shared state without prop drilling
- 6. **Constants and Conditional Rendering** Show SCREENS constants and && operator patterns
- 7. **Event Handlers** Connect user interactions to state changes
- 8. **React DevTools** Demonstrate state inspection and manipulation

- 9. **Game Flow Architecture** Walk through screen navigation system
- 10. **Professional Patterns** Introduce scalable state management approaches
- 11. Let's Navigate! Kick off hands-on mission: screen navigation and modal state

# **Slide Deck Outline**

### Slide 1: Welcome to State Management!

- Title: "Session 3: Shared State with Context Managing Game Flow"
- Session 2 Recap: "Last time: You built game components with props, styling, and click handlers"
- **Hook:** "Your app's been static today it starts reacting."
- Today's Mission:
  - Understand the difference between state and props
  - **Implement** screen navigation with shared state
  - Experience React's Context API in action
  - Add local state for modal functionality
  - Master React DevTools for state inspection
- Visual: Game screen flow diagram showing SPLASH → PLAYING transition
- Connection: "From static components to dynamic, interactive navigation!"

### Slide 2: State vs Props - The Data Flow Foundation



- Title: "Understanding React's Data Management"
- · Visual: Split-screen comparison with arrows showing data flow

Props	State
Flow <b>down</b> (parent → child)	Live <b>inside</b> components
Read-only (immutable)	Changeable (mutable)
Like function parameters	Like component memory

External data Internal data

- **Analogy:** "Props are like ingredients you receive (can't change them), State is like your kitchen's current condition (you control it)"
- Key Insight: "Props communicate between components, State manages component behavior"
- Student Preview: "You'll use both today shared state for navigation, local state for modals"

## Slide 3: Local vs Shared State - Choosing the Right Tool 6

- Title: "When to Use Which Type of State"
- Visual: Component tree showing local state (room switches) vs shared state (building power grid)

Local State (useState): - Scope: Single component only - Examples: Modal visibility, form inputs, toggle states - Rule: "If only one component cares, use local state"

Shared State (Context): - Scope: Multiple components across the app - Examples: User authentication, theme, current screen - Rule: "If multiple components need it, use shared state"

- Today's Examples:
  - Shared: screen state (affects entire app navigation)
  - Local: showCredits state (only affects SplashScreen modal)
- Professional Insight: "Choosing the right state type is a key React skill"

### Slide 4: React Hooks - Your State Management Toolkit 🕹



- Title: "Hooks: Functions That Hook Into React Features"
- Definition: "Functions starting with 'use' that provide React capabilities"
- Key Rules:
  - Always start with "use" (useState, useContext, useEffect)
  - Only call at the top level of components
  - Can't be called inside loops or conditions
- Today's Hooks:
  - **useState** Adds local state to components

- useContext Accesses shared state from Context
- **useGame** Custom hook that wraps useContext for cleaner code
- Visual: Hook examples with syntax highlighting
- **Live Demo Preview:** "We'll write our first useState hook together and see it change the UI instantly"
- **Student Connection:** "Hooks are your tools for making components dynamic and interactive"

### Slide 5: Context API - Shared State Without Prop Drilling

- Title: "How Context Solves the Prop Drilling Problem"
- The Problem: Passing props through multiple component levels
- Visual: Before/After diagram showing prop drilling vs Context

#### Without Context (Prop Drilling):

```
App → SplashScreen → GameButton
↓ ↓ ↓
screen screen screen
```

#### With Context:

```
GameProvider (wraps entire app)

↓
Any component can access screen directly
```

- Context Benefits:
  - No prop drilling Skip intermediate components
  - Global access Any component can access shared data
  - Clean code Less prop passing, more focused components
- **Context Metaphor:** "Think of Context as your game's command center any component can radio in for information"
- Today's Context: GameProvider provides screen state to entire app
- Student Preview: "Your useGame hook accesses this shared state from anywhere"

### Slide 6: Constants - Professional Code Organization

- Title: "Why Constants Matter for Maintainable Code"
- The Problem: Magic strings scattered throughout code
- Bad Example: if (screen === "splash") VS if (screen === "spalsh") (typo!)
- Good Example: if (screen === SCREENS.SPLASH) (autocomplete + no typos)

Constants Checklist: - ✓ Prevent typos - Autocomplete catches errors - ✓ Single source of truth - Change once, updates everywhere - ✓ Better refactoring - IDE can find all usages - ✓ Self-documenting - Clear intent and available options

- Today's Constants: SCREENS object with SPLASH, PLAYING, GAME\_OVER
- Professional Practice: "Real apps have hundreds of constants for maintainability"

## Slide 7: Conditional Rendering - Controlling What Users See 🔀

- Title: "Show/Hide Components Based on State"
- Pattern: {condition && <Component />}
- How It Works:
  - If condition is true → Component renders
  - If condition is false → Nothing renders
- Examples:

```
{screen === SCREENS.SPLASH && <SplashScreen />}
{screen === SCREENS.PLAYING && <GameMap />}
{showCredits && <CreditsModal />}
```

- Visual: State diagram showing screen transitions
- Key Insight: "One piece of state controls your entire app's display"
- Conditional Rendering Gotcha: "Remember: false && <Component /> renders nothing
   not an error!"
- Student Connection: "This pattern powers navigation in most React apps"

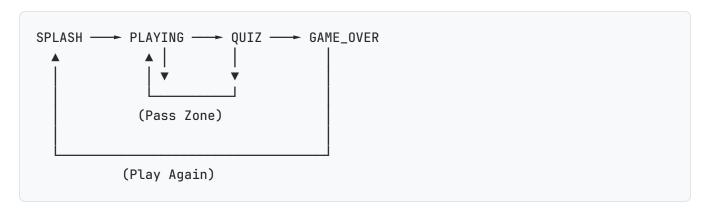
# Slide 8: React DevTools - State Inspector 🔍

- Title: "X-Ray Vision for Your App's State"
- **Live Demo:** Show GameProvider in DevTools with state inspection

- Key Features for State:
  - Component tree See Context relationships
  - Hooks section View current state values
  - Real-time updates Watch state change as you interact
  - Manual editing Change state values directly for testing
- Today's Exploration:
  - Find GameProvider in component tree
  - Inspect screen state value
  - Manually change screen from "splash" to "playing"
  - Watch UI update instantly
- Professional Usage: "Essential for debugging state-related issues"

### Slide 9: Game Flow Architecture - The Big Picture

- Title: "How Screen Navigation Works"
- **Visual:** State diagram showing complete game flow



- Today's Focus: SPLASH → PLAYING transition
- State Control: Single screen variable determines entire app display
- Future Sessions: Will add QUIZ and GAME OVER screens
- State Metaphor: "Think of each screen as a zone in your game and state as the teleport system"
- Architecture Insight: "Complex navigation is just state management"

### Slide 10: Custom Hooks - Clean Code Patterns 💨



Title: "useGame: Wrapping Context for Better Developer Experience"

Raw Context Usage:

```
const context = useContext(GameContext);
const { screen, setScreen } = context;
```

Custom Hook Usage:

```
const { screen, setScreen } = useGame();
```

- Benefits:
  - Cleaner syntax Less boilerplate code
  - Error handling Can add validation and error messages
  - Abstraction Hide implementation details
  - Reusability Same hook used everywhere
- Professional Pattern: "Custom hooks are how pros organize complex state logic"

## Slide 11: Build Screen Navigation! 🚀

- Today's Implementation Journey:
  - 1. **Explore** SCREENS constants for maintainable navigation
  - 2. **Add** screen navigation to App.jsx with conditional rendering
  - 3. **Use** React DevTools to inspect and manipulate state
  - 4. **Implement** startGame functionality in SplashScreen
  - 5. Add local state for credits modal with useState
  - 6. **Test** both navigation and modal functionality
- Success Criteria:
  - Start Adventure button navigates to GameMap
  - Credits button shows/hides modal
  - React DevTools shows state changes
- Professional Workflow: "Build incrementally, test frequently, debug with tools"

### [HANDS-ON WORK HAPPENS HERE]

### Slide 12: State Management Patterns - Professional Insights



- Title: "How Real Apps Organize State"
- Today's Patterns:
  - Context for global state App-wide data like current screen
  - useState for local state Component-specific data like modal visibility
  - Custom hooks for reusability Clean interfaces like useGame
  - Constants for maintainability Prevent typos and improve refactoring
- Scaling Considerations:
  - Small apps Context + useState (what you're using)
  - Medium apps Add useReducer for complex state logic
  - Large apps External libraries like Redux or Zustand
- Student Empowerment: "You're learning patterns used in production apps"

### Slide 13: What's Next - Configuring Game Content



- Title: "Preview of Session 4"
- Today's Achievement: "You built navigation with shared and local state"
- Next Challenge: "Design your game world using data-driven architecture"
- Concepts Coming:
  - Zone configuration Design themed trivia zones with metadata
  - JavaScript data structures Arrays and objects for game content
  - **UI positioning** Place zone labels with coordinate systems
  - Configuration testing Use React DevTools to verify game scenarios
- Motivation: "Your GameMap will come alive with custom zones and themes!"
- Visual: Preview of configured game zones with positioned labels