EXPERIMENT 2

Aim: Weather App using React Hooks (useEffect, useContext, Custom Hooks)

Tools & Technologies:

- **React.js** (Frontend framework)
- JavaScript (ES6+)
- React Router (for navigation)
- OpenWeather API (for fetching live weather data)
- CSS / Tailwind CSS (for styling and responsiveness)

Prerequisites:

- Basic knowledge of JavaScript and ES6+ features
- Familiarity with **React.js fundamentals** (components, props, state)
- Understanding of **React Hooks** (useState, useEffect, useContext, custom hooks)
- API handling using fetch or axios
- Basic knowledge of **React Router** for navigation

Theory:

React Hooks are functions that let you use React features in functional components without writing class components.

• **useEffect**: Allows side effects like data fetching, DOM manipulation, or setting up timers.

- useContext: Provides a way to pass data across components without manually sending props at every level. It works like a global state accessible anywhere inside the provider.
- Custom Hooks: Let us extract and reuse component logic. Instead of repeating code for API calls or local storage, we can write a custom hook once and reuse it.

These hooks simplify code, reduce duplication, and improve maintainability by promoting reusability and separation of concerns.

Working & Functionalities (Use of Hooks in Project):

In this Weather App:

- **useEffect** is used to fetch weather data dynamically from the OpenWeather API whenever the user searches for a new city. It ensures the data updates whenever dependencies like the city name change.
- **useContext** is implemented for theme and global state sharing, which allows multiple components (like weather info, modal popup, and router navigation) to access shared data without repetitive prop drilling.
- **Custom Hook (useWeather)** was created to encapsulate the API call logic, error handling, and state management. This way, fetching weather data can be reused in different components without rewriting the logic.

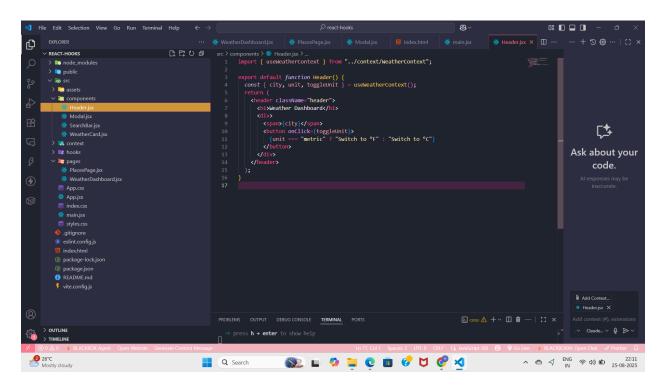
30% Extra Implementation:

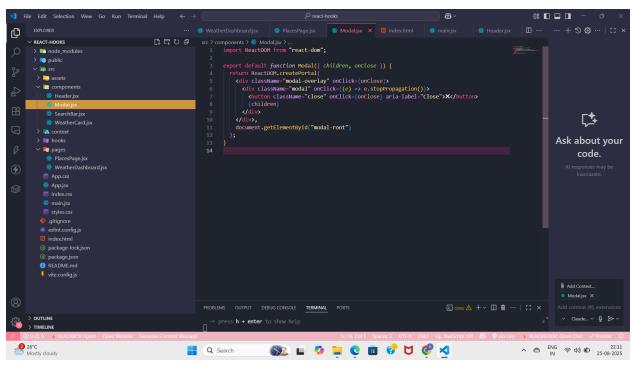
Beyond the aim of just implementing hooks, additional features were added:

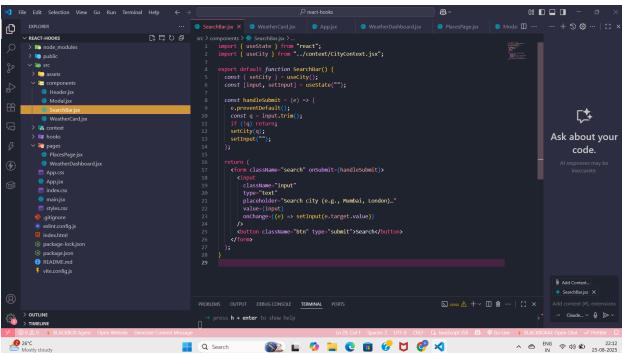
- Routing with React Router Users can navigate to a new route where they get suggestions for "Best Places to Visit" in the searched city, depending on the weather.
- 2. **Travel Booking Integration** From the suggestions page, users are given a link to book tickets (taking them to a common booking website).

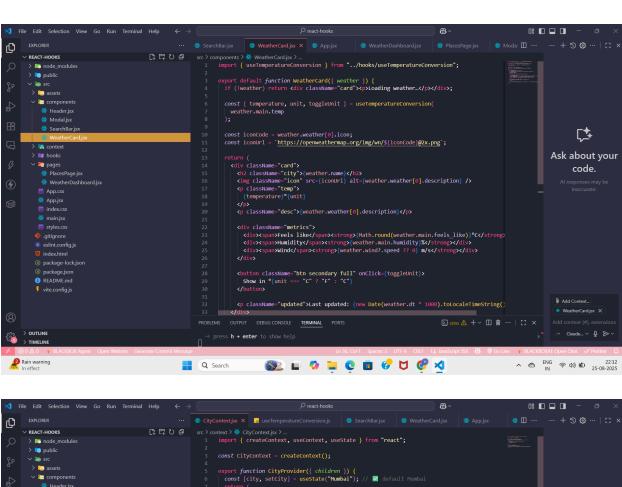
- 3. **Popup Modal** A modal is displayed to show important travel/weather alerts, making the UI interactive.
- 4. **Search Option Enhancement** The search bar allows users to explore weather conditions of any city in real-time.
- 5. **Responsive UI** The application layout is styled and enhanced with CSS to be responsive and user-friendly.

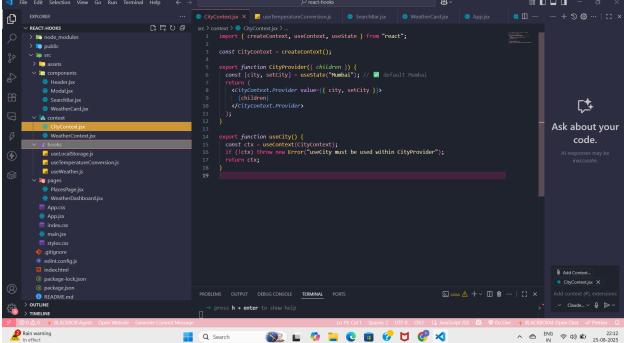
Code:

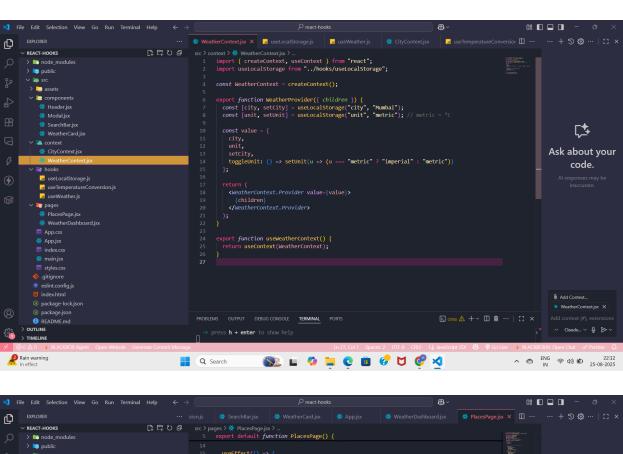


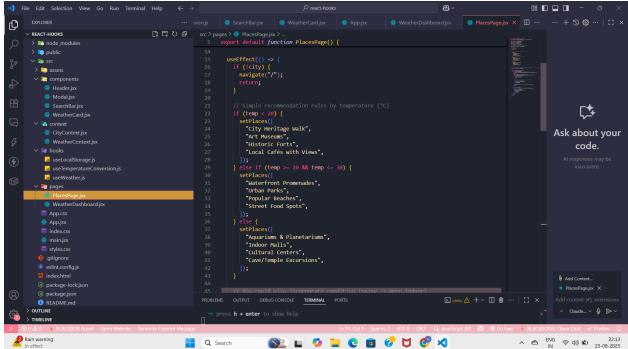


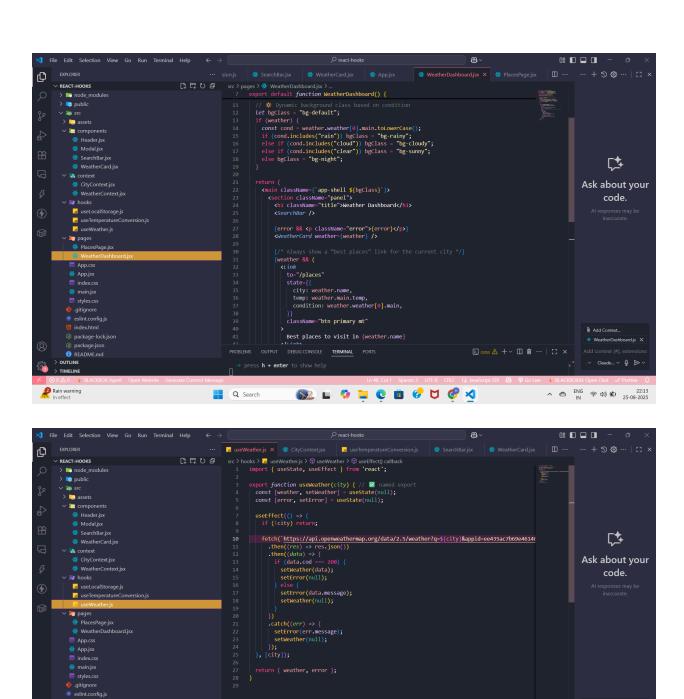












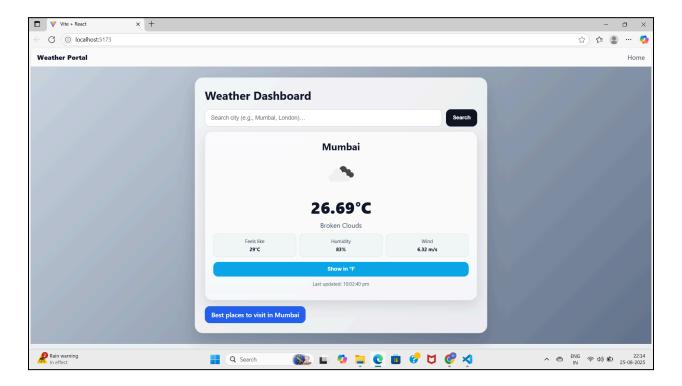
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index.html
package-lock
package.json
README.md

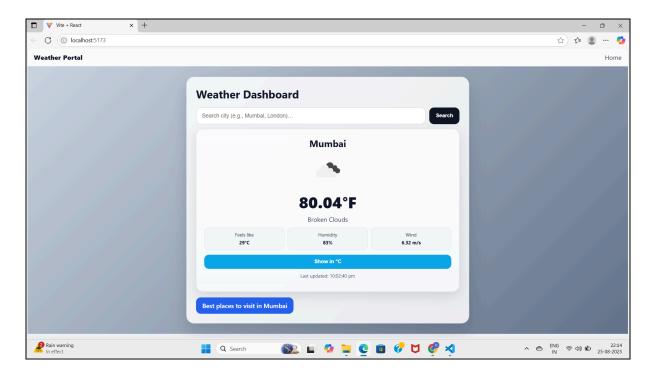
> OUTLINE

Rain warning In effect

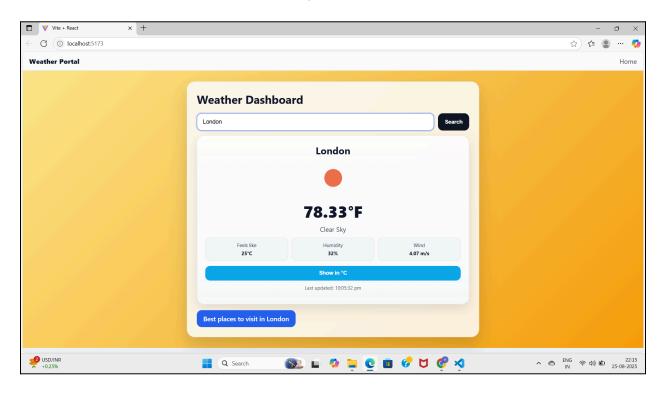
Output:



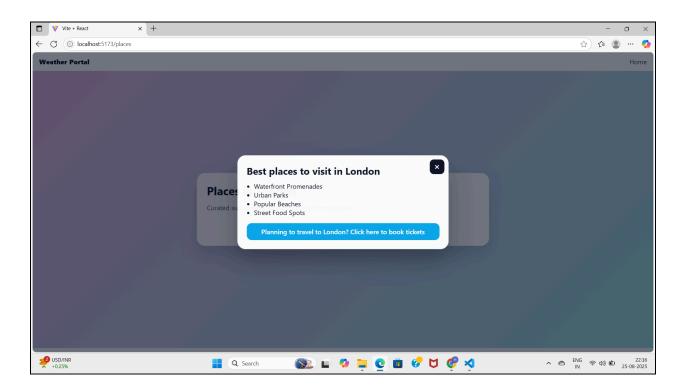
a. Landing page of portal showing temperature by fetching from API



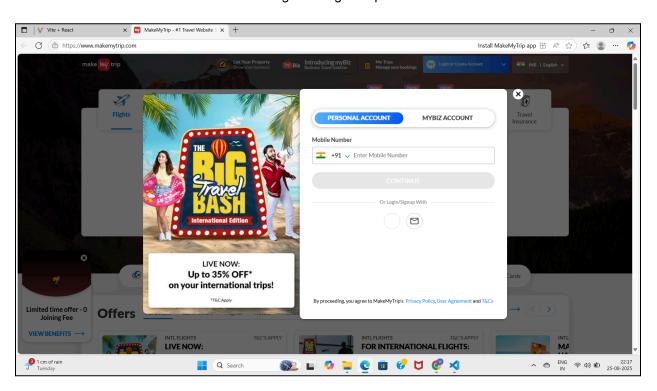
b. Temperature conversion



c. Search option



d. Routing showing best places to visit



e. Redirecting to the booking website

Conclusion:

This experiment successfully demonstrated the practical use of **React Hooks** (useEffect, useContext, and Custom Hooks) in building a dynamic weather application. The hooks allowed efficient state management, side effects handling, and code reusability. Additionally, the extended functionalities such as **routing**, **modal** integration, travel booking links, and responsive design made the project more practical, user-friendly, and engaging, achieving more than the initial objective.