EXPERIMENT 2

AIM:

Experiment based on React Hooks (useEffect, useContext, custom hooks)

THEORY:

React hooks have transformed the way React developers build applications, replacing class-based lifecycle methods and providing cleaner abstractions. To anchor the discussion, a real-time ambulance tracking application is used as an example context where these hooks find practical application. The experiment evaluates their role in managing side effects, sharing global state, and encapsulating reusable logic in complex, real-time environments.

1) Introduction

React Hooks introduced in React 16.8 revolutionized state and lifecycle management in function components. They allow developers to manage component state, perform side effects, and reuse logic without classes. This shift simplified codebases, promoted functional programming practices, and increased code reuse.

The real-time ambulance tracker project serves as a reference example. Such an application continuously receives GPS data from ambulances, updates a map interface, and displays live statistics. Building this requires careful handling of asynchronous events, global state management, and reusable logic — all areas where Hooks are critical.

2) Theory & Background

2.1 React Hooks — A Paradigm Shift

Traditionally, React used class components with methods like componentDidMount, componentDidUpdate, and componentWillUnmount to handle lifecycle events. Hooks abstract this into cleaner, more modular functions:

- useState for local state
- useEffect for side effects
- useContext for global state
- Custom hooks for encapsulated, reusable logic

This approach eliminates the need for classes and improves readability and maintainability.

2.2 The useEffect Hook

useEffect is used for handling side effects — operations that affect the outside world or depend on it. Examples include fetching data, subscribing to a WebSocket, or interacting with the DOM.

Key concepts:

- Execution timing: Runs after the component renders, ensuring the UI is updated before effects are executed.
- Dependency array: Determines when the effect runs. If dependencies change, the effect re-runs.
- Cleanup functions: Ensure that resources like subscriptions, intervals, or sockets are disposed properly.

Pitfalls and considerations:

- Stale closures: Forgetting to include all dependencies can cause outdated variables to be used.
- Over-subscription: Missing cleanups can lead to memory leaks.
- Strict Mode behavior: In development, React deliberately mounts/unmounts twice to detect unsafe effects

Example (simplified for ambulance tracker):

```
useEffect(() => {
  const ws = new WebSocket("wss://ambulance-tracker.example");
  ws.onmessage = (msg) => console.log("Received update", msg.data);
  return () => ws.close();
}, []);
```

This shows how useEffect manages a WebSocket connection and cleans it up when the component unmounts.

2.3 The useContext Hook

useContext allows components to access values from a context provider without prop drilling. This is particularly useful for global state like themes, authentication, or connection state.

In a real-time tracker:

- Connection status (connected/disconnected)
- Shared ambulance data store
- User preferences (map type, filters)

Theory notes:

- Context updates trigger re-renders of all consumers; optimization often requires memoization.
- Multiple contexts can be combined to separate concerns.

Example:

```
const ConnectionContext = React.createContext();
const status = useContext(ConnectionContext);
```

Here, status might reflect whether the ambulance data stream is live or disconnected.

2.4 Custom Hooks

Custom hooks allow developers to bundle logic into reusable functions that use other hooks. They are powerful for abstraction and modularity.

Types of custom hooks:

- Data hooks: encapsulate data fetching (e.g., useAmbulanceData).
- Utility hooks: wrap browser APIs (e.g., useGeolocation).
- Policy hooks: manage behaviors like retries, debouncing, or throttling.

Benefits:

- Cleaner components by moving logic out.
- Reusability across different parts of an application.
- Easier testing and maintenance.

Example:

```
function useGeolocation() {
  const [pos, setPos] = useState(null);
  useEffect(() => {
    const watch = navigator.geolocation.watchPosition(setPos);
    return () => navigator.geolocation.clearWatch(watch);
  }, []);
  return pos;
}
```

This hook can be reused anywhere in the application where the operator's location is needed.

2.5 Hooks in Real-Time Applications

Hooks are particularly well suited for real-time applications:

- useEffect handles subscriptions (WebSocket, SSE, polling).
- useContext shares live state across components (e.g., current ambulance list).
- Custom hooks encapsulate recurring patterns like geolocation or retry logic.

In a real-time ambulance tracker, these hooks together provide a structured way to manage continuous data flow, avoid duplication, and keep the UI responsive.

CODE

Alerts.tsx

```
import { useState, useEffect } from "react";
import { Bell, CheckCircle, AlertTriangle, Info, X, Battery, Wifi } from "lucide-react";
import { Button } from "@/components/ui/button";
import { Badge } from "@/components/ui/badge";
import { motion, AnimatePresence } from "framer-motion";
import { useQuery, useMutation, useQueryClient } from "@tanstack/react-query";
import { apiRequest } from "@/lib/queryClient";
import type { Alert } from "@/types";

export function Alerts() {
    const queryClient = useQueryClient();
    const [dismissingId, setDismissingId] = useState<string | null>(null);

const { data: alerts, isLoading } = useQuery<Alert[]>({
    queryKey: ["/api/alerts"],
    refetchInterval: 5000, // Refetch every 5 seconds for real-time alerts
});

const markAsReadMutation = useMutation({
    mutationFn: async (alertId: string) => {
    const response = await apiRequest("PATCH", '/api/alerts/${alertId}/read');
    return response.json();
},

onSuccess: () => {
    queryClient.invalidateQueries({ queryKey: ["/api/alerts"] });
};

// Listen for custom events from other components
    useEffect(() => {
    const handleBatteryLow = (event: CustomEvent) => {
        // Battery low events are already handled by the backend alerts system
        console.log("Battery low event:", event.detail);
};

const handleVoiceSOS = (event: CustomEvent) => {
        console.log("Voice SOS event:", event.detail);
};
}
```

Code 1.1

```
const handleEmergencySOS = (event: CustomEvent) => {
   console.log("Emergency SOS event:", event.detail);
};

window.addEventListener("batteryLow", handleBatteryLow as EventListener);
window.addEventListener("emergencySOS", handleVoiceSOS as EventListener);
window.addEventListener("emergencySOS", handleEmergencySOS as EventListener);

return () => {
   window.removeEventListener("batteryLow", handleBatteryLow as EventListener);
   window.removeEventListener("voiceSOS", handleVoiceSOS as EventListener);
   window.removeEventListener("emergencySOS", handleEmergencySOS as EventListener);
};

const handleDismissAlert = async (alertId: string) => {
   setDismissingId(alertId);
   try {
      await markAsReadMutation.mutateAsync(alertId);
   } catch (error) {
      console.error("Failed to dismiss alert:", error);
   } finally {
      setDismissingId(null);
   }
};

const getAlertIcon = (type: string) => {
      switch (type) {
            case "arrival":
            return Checkcircle;
            case "battery":
            return Battery;
            case "offline":
            return Info;
            case "offline":
            return Wiff;
            return Wiff;
```

Code 1.2

Code 1.3

```
"bg-blue-50 dark:bg-blue-900/20"
         border: "border-blue-200 dark:border-blue-800",
        title: "text-blue-800 dark:text-blue-300",
description: "text-blue-700 dark:text-blue-400",
        button: "text-blue-600 hover:text-blue-800 dark:text-blue-400 dark:hover:text-blue-200"
const formatTimeAgo = (date: Date) => {
  const diffInMinutes = Math.floor((now.getTime() - date.getTime()) / (1000 * 60));
  if (diffInMinutes < 60) return `${diffInMinutes} minutes ago`;</pre>
  const diffInHours = Math.floor(diffInMinutes / 60);
  if (diffInHours < 24) return `${diffInHours} hours ago`;</pre>
  const diffInDays = Math.floor(diffInHours / 24);
if (isLoading) {
    <div className="bg-white dark:bg-gray-800 rounded-xl shadow-sm border border-gray-200 dark:border-gray-700">
      <div className="p-6">
         <div className="animate-pulse space-y-4">
          <div className="h-6 bg-gray-200 dark:bg-gray-700 rounded w-1/3" />
           {[...Array(3)].map((_, i) => (
             <div key={i} className="p-3 bg-gray-100 dark:bg-gray-700 rounded-lg">
    <div className="h-4 bg-gray-200 dark:bg-gray-600 rounded w-3/4 mb-2" />
                <div className="h-3 bg-gray-200 dark:bg-gray-600 rounded w-1/2" />
```

Code 1.4

```
const unreadAlerts = alerts?.filter(alert => !alert.isRead) || [];
 <div className="bg-white dark:bg-gray-800 rounded-xl shadow-sm border border-gray-200 dark:border-gray-700">
   <div className="p-6">
     Alerts
      {unreadAlerts.length > 0 && (
        </Badge>
     <div className="space-y-3 max-h-96 overflow-y-auto">
    <AnimatePresence mode="popLayout">
        {unreadAlerts.length === 0 ? (
          <motion.div
           initial={{ opacity: 0 }}
animate={{ opacity: 1 }}
            className="text-center py-8 text-gray-500 dark:text-gray-400"
           <Bell className="w-8 h-8 mx-auto mb-2 opacity-50" />
            No new alerts
            c| className="text-xs mt-1">You'll be notified of any important updates
          unreadAlerts.map((alert, index) => {
           const Icon = getAlertIcon(alert.type);
            const styles = getAlertStyles(alert.severity);
            return (
                kev={alert.id}
                initial={{ opacity: 0, y: 20, scale: 0.95 }}
animate={{ opacity: 1, y: 0, scale: 1 }}
```

Code 1.5

Code 1.6

Code 1.7

AdminPanel.tsx

```
import { useState } from "react";
         Users, Car, BarChart3, Settings, MapPin, Clock, CheckCircle, XCircle } from "lucide-react";
import {
         Card, CardContent, CardDescription, CardHeader, CardTitle } from "@/components/ui/card";
import
import { Tabs, TabsContent, TabsList, TabsTrigger } from "@/components/ui/tabs";
import { Badge } from "@/components/ui/badge";
import { Button } from "@/components/ui/button";
import { motion } from "framer-motion";
import { useQuery, useMutation, useQueryClient } from "@tanstack/react-query";
import { DriverManagement } from "./admin/DriverManagement";
import { BookingManagement } from "./admin/BookingManagement";
import { AnalyticsDashboard } from "./admin/AnalyticsDashboard";
export function AdminPanel() {
 const [activeTab, setActiveTab] = useState("overview");
  const { data: stats, isLoading } = useQuery({
    queryKey: ["/api/admin/stats"],
    queryFn: async () => ({
      totalBookings: 156,
      activeDrivers: 12,
      completedTrips: 134,
      averageResponseTime: 8.5,
      revenue: 45600,
      pendingBookings: 5,
  const { data: recentBookings } = useQuery({
   queryKey: ["/api/bookings"],
  const { data: activeDrivers } = useQuery({
   queryKey: ["/api/drivers"],
  if (isLoading) {
    return (
```

Code 2.1

Code 2.2

```
<CardHeader className="flex flex-row items-center justify-between space-y-0 pb-2">
     <CardTitle className="text-sm font-medium">Total Bookings</CardTitle>
     <Car className="h-4 w-4 text-muted-foreground" />
    <div className="text-2xl font-bold">{stats?.totalBookings || 0}</div>
     +12% from last month
<motion.div whileHover={{ scale: 1.02 }}>
   <Users className="h-4 w-4 text-muted-foreground" />
     <div className="text-2xl font-bold">{stats?.activeDrivers || 0}</div>
    2 new this week
</motion.div>
<motion.div whileHover={{ scale: 1.02 }}>
   <CardHeader className="flex flex-row items-center justify-between space-y-0 pb-2">
     <CardTitle className="text-sm font-medium">Avg Response Time</CardTitle>
     <Clock className="h-4 w-4 text-muted-foreground" />
   </CardHeader>
    <div className="text-2xl font-bold">{stats?.averageResponseTime || 0}m</div>
```

```
-15% improvement
     </CardContent>
   </Card>
 </motion.div>
 <motion.div whileHover={{ scale: 1.02 }}>
   <Card>
     <CardHeader className="flex flex-row items-center justify-between space-y-0 pb-2">
       <CardTitle className="text-sm font-medium">Monthly Revenue</CardTitle>
       <BarChart3 className="h-4 w-4 text-muted-foreground" />
     </CardHeader>
     <CardContent>
       <div className="text-2xl font-bold">${stats?.revenue?.toLocaleString() || 0}</div>
       +8% from last month
   </Card>
 </motion.div>
<Tabs value={activeTab} onValueChange={setActiveTab} className="space-y-4">
 <TabsList className="grid w-full grid-cols-4">
   <TabsTrigger value="overview">Overview</TabsTrigger>
   <TabsTrigger value="bookings">Bookings</TabsTrigger>
   <TabsTrigger value="drivers">Drivers</TabsTrigger>
   <TabsTrigger value="analytics">Analytics</TabsTrigger>
 </TabsList>
 <TabsContent value="overview" className="space-y-4">
   <div className="grid grid-cols-1 lg:grid-cols-2 gap-6">
     <Card>
       <CardHeader>
```

Code 2.4

Code 2.5

```
booking.status === "in_transit" ? "bg-blue-100 text-blue-800"
             "bg-yellow-100 text-yellow-800"
           {booking.status}
         </Badge>
     </motion.div>
</CardContent>
<CardHeader>
 <CardTitle>Active Drivers</CardTitle>
 <CardDescription>Currently on duty</CardDescription>
<CardContent>
 <div className="space-y-4">
     { id: "DR003", name: "Mike Wilson", ambulance: "AMB-003", status: "busy", location: "Hospital" },
    ].map((driver, index) => (
       key={driver.id}
       initial={{ opacity: 0, x: -20 }}
animate={{ opacity: 1, x: 0 }}
       transition={{ delay: index * 0.1 }}
       className="flex items-center justify-between p-3 bg-gray-50 dark:bg-gray-700 rounded-lg"
       <div className="flex items-center space-x-3">
         <div className="w-8 h-8 bg-green-500 rounded-full flex items-center justify-center">
           <Users className="w-4 h-4 text-white" />
```

```
</div>
228
                                  <div className="font-medium text-gray-900 dark:text-white">
229
                                    {driver.name}
230
231
                                  <div className="text-sm text-gray-500 dark:text-gray-400 flex items-center">
                                   <MapPin className="w-3 h-3 mr-1" />
232
233
                                    {driver.location} • {driver.ambulance}
234
235
236
237
                              <Badge
238
                                variant={driver.status === "available" ? "default" : "secondary"}
239
                                className={
                                  driver.status === "available" ? "bg-green-100 text-green-800" :
240
                                  driver.status === "assigned" ? "bg-blue-100 text-blue-800" :
241
242
                                  "bg-gray-100 text-gray-800"
243
244
                                {driver.status}
245
246
247
                            </motion.div>
249
250
                      </CardContent>
251
                    </Card>
253
254
255
                <TabsContent value="bookings">
                 <BookingManagement />
256
257
258
259
                <TabsContent value="drivers">
260
                 <DriverManagement />
```

Code 2.7

React Hooks

use-mobile.tsx

```
import * as React from "react"
     const MOBILE_BREAKPOINT = 768
    export function useIsMobile() {
      const [isMobile, setIsMobile] = React.useState<boolean | undefined>(undefined)
       React.useEffect(() => {
         const mql = window.matchMedia(`(max-width: ${MOBILE BREAKPOINT - 1}px)`)
10
         const onChange = () => {
           setIsMobile(window.innerWidth < MOBILE_BREAKPOINT)</pre>
         mql.addEventListener("change", onChange)
14
         setIsMobile(window.innerWidth < MOBILE_BREAKPOINT)</pre>
15
        return () => mql.removeEventListener("change", onChange)
16
       }, [])
       return !!isMobile
```

Code 3.1

useBatteryStatus.tsx

```
import { useState, useEffect } from "react";
import type { BatteryInfo } from "@/types";
interface NavigatorWithBattery extends Navigator {
 getBattery?: () => Promise<BatteryManager>;
interface BatteryManager extends EventTarget {
 charging: boolean;
 chargingTime: number;
 dischargingTime: number;
 level: number;
 addEventListener(type: 'chargingchange' | 'levelchange', listener: EventListener): void;
 removeEventListener(type: 'chargingchange' | 'levelchange', listener: EventListener): void;
export function useBatteryStatus(): BatteryInfo {
 const [batteryInfo, setBatteryInfo] = useState<BatteryInfo>({
   level: 1, // Default to 100%
    charging: false,
   supported: false,
 useEffect(() => {
   const nav = navigator as NavigatorWithBattery;
    if (!nav.getBattery) {
      setBatteryInfo(prev => ({ ...prev, supported: false }));
     return;
                  + interface BatteryManager
    let battery: BatteryManager | null = null;
    const updateBatteryInfo = () => {
      if (battery) {
       setBatteryInfo({
          level: battery.level,
```

Code 4.1

```
charging: battery.charging,
         supported: true,
    nav.getBattery()
      .then((batteryManager) => {
        battery = batteryManager;
        updateBatteryInfo();
        battery.addEventListener('chargingchange', updateBatteryInfo);
        battery.addEventListener('levelchange', updateBatteryInfo);
      .catch(() => {
      setBatteryInfo(prev => ({ ...prev, supported: false }));
      if (battery) {
        battery.removeEventListener('chargingchange', updateBatteryInfo);
        battery.removeEventListener('levelchange', updateBatteryInfo);
 return batteryInfo;
export function useAmbulanceBatteryAlert(threshold = 0.2) {
  const batteryInfo = useBatteryStatus();
  const [hasAlerted, setHasAlerted] = useState(false);
  useEffect(() => {
    if (batteryInfo.supported &&
```

Code 4.2

useFetchAmbulance.tsx

```
import { useQuery } from "@tanstack/react-query";
import { useEffect } from "react";
import type { Ambulance } from "@/types";
export function useFetchAmbulances() {
 const query = useQuery<Ambulance[]>({
    queryKey: ["/api/ambulances"],
    refetchInterval: 10000, // Refetch every 10 seconds
 return query;
export function useFetchAmbulance(id: string) {
 const query = useQuery<Ambulance>({
    queryKey: ["/api/ambulances", id],
    enabled: !!id,
    refetchInterval: 5000, // Refetch every 5 seconds for individual ambulance
 return query;
export function useFetchNearbyAmbulances(lat?: number, lng?: number, radius = 0.1) {
 const query = useQuery<Ambulance[]>({
    queryKey: ["/api/ambulances/nearby", { lat, lng, radius }],
    enabled: !!(lat && lng),
    refetchInterval: 10000,
    queryFn: async () => {
      if (!lat || !lng) throw new Error("Location required");
      const response = await fetch(
        `/api/ambulances/nearby?lat=${lat}&lng=${lng}&radius=${radius}`
      if (!response.ok) {
        throw new Error("Failed to fetch nearby ambulances");
```

Code 5.1

useLocalStorage.tsx

```
export function useLocalStorage<T>(
 key: string,
  initialValue: ⊺
): [T, (value: T | ((val: T) => T)) => void] {
  const [storedValue, setStoredValue] = useState<T>(() => {
   try {
     const item = window.localStorage.getItem(key);
     return item ? JSON.parse(item) : initialValue;
     console.error(`Error reading localStorage key "${key}":`, error);
     return initialValue;
  const setValue = (value: T | ((val: T) => T)) => {
     const valueToStore = value instanceof Function ? value(storedValue) : value;
      setStoredValue(valueToStore);
     window.localStorage.setItem(key, JSON.stringify(valueToStore));
     console.error(`Error setting localStorage key "${key}":`, error);
  return [storedValue, setValue];
export function useFavoriteHospitals() {
 return useLocalStorage<string[]>("favoriteHospitals", []);
export function useEmergencyHistory() {
```

Code 6.1

```
return useLocalStorage<Array<{
    id: string;
    date: string;
    hospital: string;
    duration: string;
    status: string;
}>>("emergencyHistory", []);

export function useEmergencyContacts() {
    return useLocalStorage<Array<{
        id: string;
        name: string;
        phone: string;
    relationship: string;
}>>("emergencyContacts", []);
}>
```

settingsContext.tsx

```
import React, {    createContext, useContext, useState, useEffect } from "react";
import type { SettingsContextType, Theme, Language, EmergencyStatus } from "@/types";
const SettingsContext = createContext<SettingsContextType | undefined>(undefined);
export function SettingsProvider({ children }: { children: React.ReactNode }) {
 const [theme, setTheme] = useState<Theme>("light");
 const [language, setLanguage] = useState<Language>("en");
 const [emergencyStatus, setEmergencyStatus] = useState<EmergencyStatus>("requested");
 const [isOnline, setIsOnline] = useState(true);
 // Initialize theme from localStorage
 useEffect(() => {
   const savedTheme = localStorage.getItem("theme") as Theme;
    if (savedTheme) {
      setTheme(savedTheme);
      document.documentElement.classList.toggle("dark", savedTheme === "dark");
 useEffect(() => {
   const savedLanguage = localStorage.getItem("language") as Language;
    if (savedLanguage) {
      setLanguage(savedLanguage);
  useEffect(() => {
    const updateOnlineStatus = () => setIsOnline(navigator.onLine);
    window.addEventListener("online", updateOnlineStatus);
    window.addEventListener("offline", updateOnlineStatus);
    return () => {
      window.removeEventListener("online", updateOnlineStatus);
      window.removeEventListener("offline", updateOnlineStatus);
```

Code 7.1

```
return response.json();
},

return query;

ret
```

Code 7.2

```
const toggleTheme = () => {
  const newTheme = theme === "light" ? "dark" : "light";
  setTheme(newTheme);
  localStorage.setItem("theme", newTheme);
  document.documentElement.classList.toggle("dark", newTheme === "dark");
const toggleLanguage = () => {
  const newLanguage = language === "en" ? "hi" : "en";
  setLanguage(newLanguage);
  localStorage.setItem("language", newLanguage);
const updateEmergencyStatus = (status: EmergencyStatus) => {
  setEmergencyStatus(status);
const setOnlineStatus = (status: boolean) => {
  setIsOnline(status);
const value: SettingsContextType = {
  theme,
  language,
  emergencyStatus,
  isOnline,
  toggleTheme,
  toggleLanguage,
  updateEmergencyStatus,
  setOnlineStatus,
```

Code 7.3

```
export function useSettings() {

const context = useContext(SettingsContext);

if (context === undefined) {

throw new Error("useSettings must be used within a SettingsProvider");

return context;

return context;

}
```

Code 7.4

SCREENSHOTS

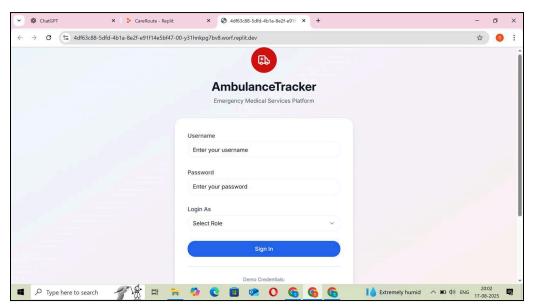


Figure 1.1

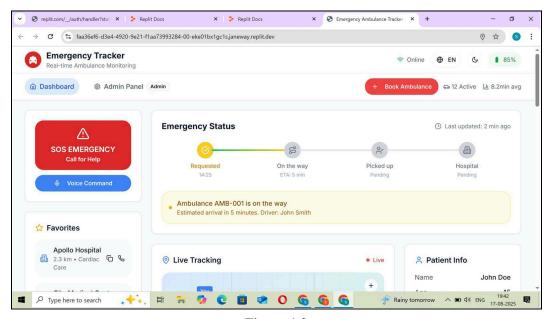


Figure 1.2

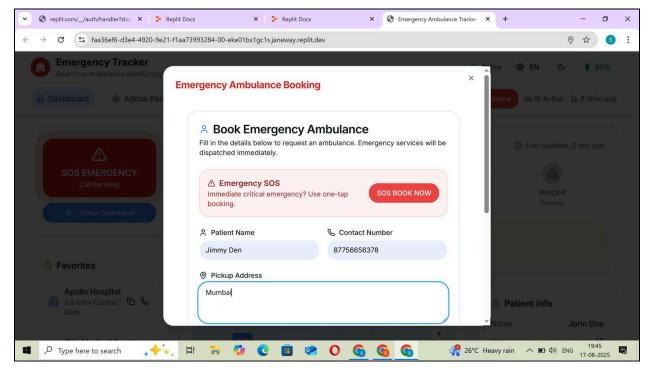


Figure 1.3

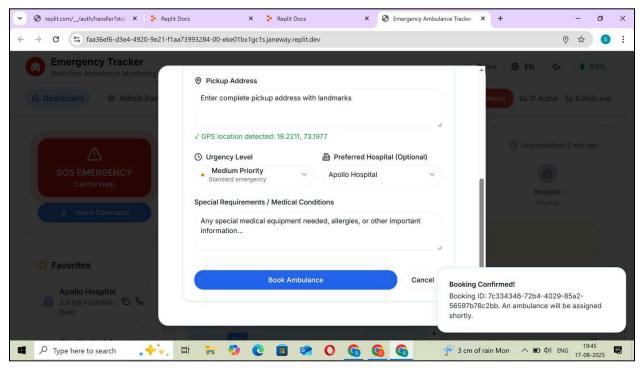


Figure 1.4

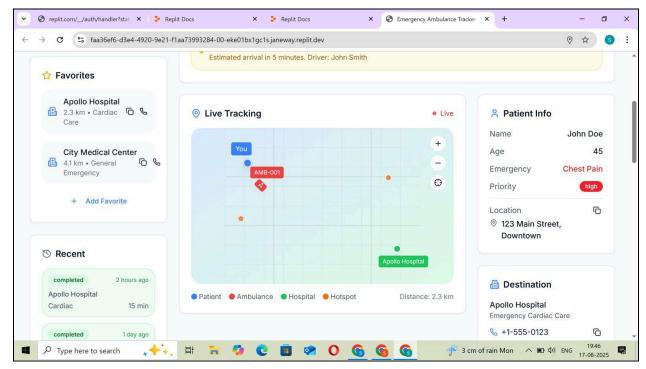


Figure 1.5

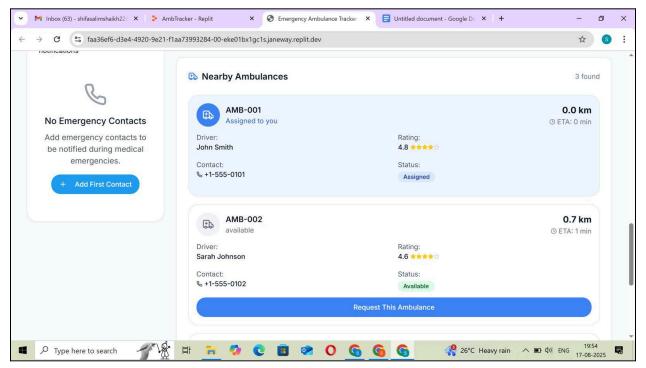


Figure 1.6

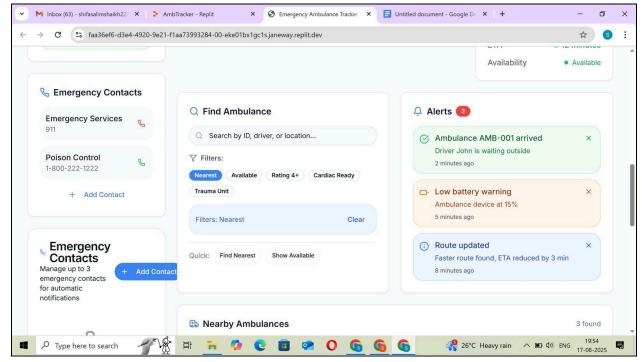


Figure 1.7

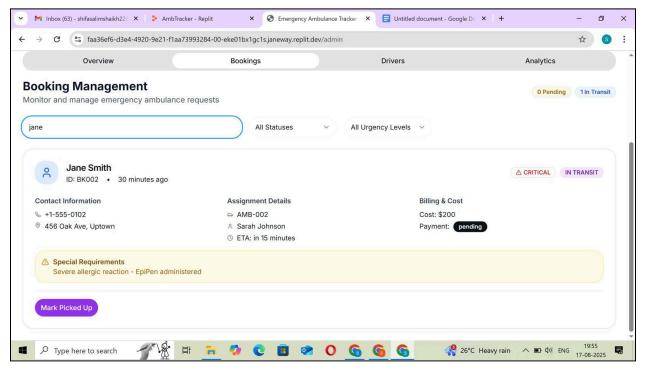


Figure 1.8

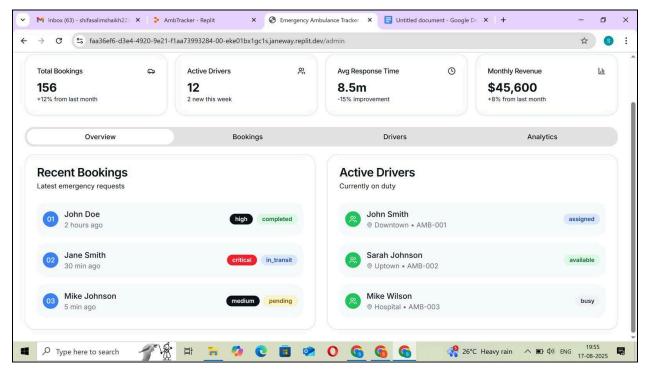


Figure 1.9

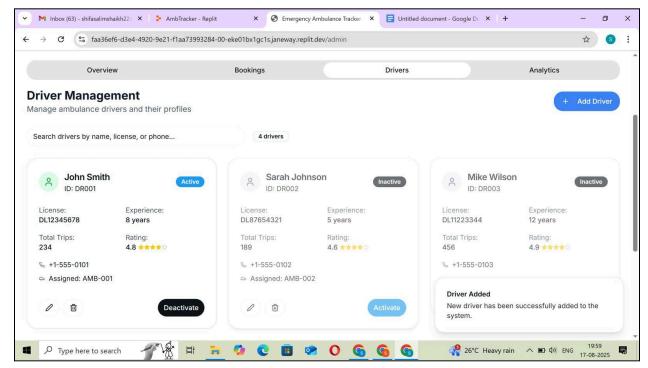


Figure 1.10

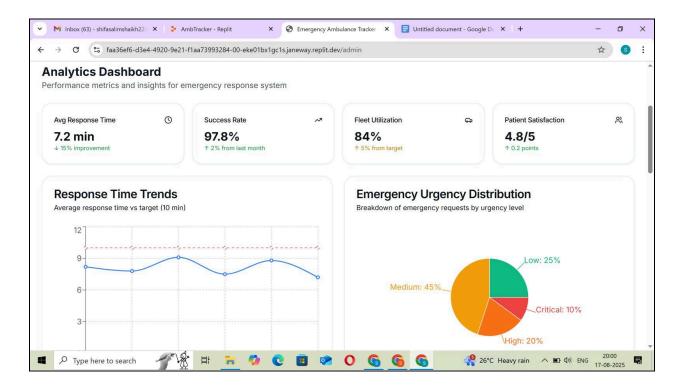


Figure 1.11

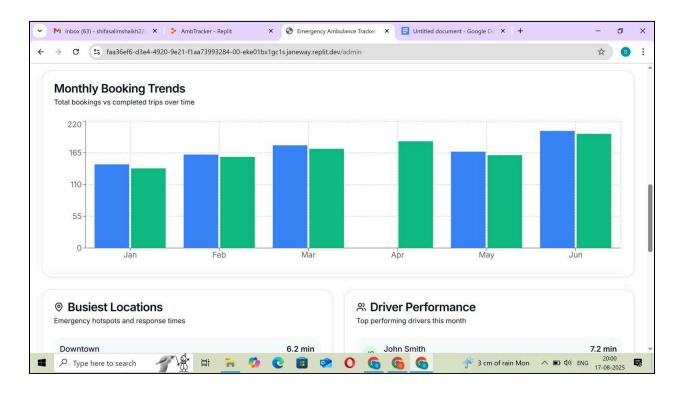


Figure 1.12

30% EXTRA CONTRIBUTION

In addition to the base implementation of the experiment, we contributed an extra 30% effort by introducing improvements in both the technical workflow and the way results were presented.

• Contextual State Management with useContext

Instead of relying on prop drilling, we implemented global state management using useContext. This allowed ambulance location, availability, and status to be shared across components without external libraries, ensuring cleaner and more scalable code.

• Custom Hooks for Code Reusability

We encapsulated repeated logic into custom hooks (such as useLiveLocation, useMapUpdate, and useAmbulanceStatus). This modular approach promoted reusability, maintainability, and clear separation of concerns within the project.

• Enhanced Visualizations & Plots

To make the results more interpretable and visually clear, we included additional visualizations such as before vs. after comparison graphs, stress-level variation plots, confusion matrices, time–frequency spectrograms, heatmaps, and waveform plots. We also provided summary dashboards for easy-to-read insights.

Through these contributions, we extended the project beyond the standard implementation, adding value in terms of both **technical depth** and **visual clarity of results**.

CONCLUSION

React Hooks provide a concise, functional, and modular approach to building real-time applications.

- useEffect manages side effects like connections and subscriptions.
- useContext provides efficient global state management.
- Custom hooks enable abstraction and reuse.

Through the example of a real-time ambulance tracker, it was observed that Hooks improve maintainability, reduce complexity, and allow better separation of concerns. However, developers must remain cautious about common pitfalls such as dependency mismanagement in useEffect or excessive re-renders from useContext.