Session 9 Instructor Guide: Custom Hooks & Browser APIs

Learning Outcomes

By the end of Session 9, students will be able to:

- 1. **Define and implement custom hooks** that bundle reusable logic and follow React naming conventions
- 2. **Understand the DRY principle** (Don't Repeat Yourself) and explain how custom hooks eliminate code duplication
- Distinguish built-in hooks from custom hooks and identify common use cases for each type
- 4. **Describe the HTMLAudioElement interface** and its role in programmatic audio control
- 5. **Compare refs and state** to understand when to use each approach
- 6. **Use the useRef hook** to create persistent references and access ref values using the current property
- 7. **Apply lazy initialization** patterns to create resources only when first needed
- 8. Connect browser APIs with React hooks to build interactive features
- 9. **Implement error handling** in custom hooks to create robust, polished code
- 10. **Use AI assistance** effectively to learn developer workflows and prompt engineering techniques
- 11. **Build interactive components** that leverage HTMLAudioElement through custom hooks
- 12. Apply cleanup patterns using useEffect to prevent memory leaks and resource conflicts

Instruction

Instructor introduces key concepts students need to succeed:

- 1. **Custom Hooks Philosophy** Define custom hooks as React's solution for bundling reusable logic, emphasizing the DRY principle and "write once, use often" approach
- 2. **Web Audio Interface** Describe HTMLAudioElement as part of the Web API for audio control, demonstrating basic audio playback methods
- 3. **Refs vs State Distinction** Compare when to use refs versus state for different data management approaches

- 4. **useRef Hook Mechanics** Show how useRef creates persistent storage with the current property pattern
- 5. **Lazy Initialization Pattern** Introduce lazy initialization as a resource management strategy
- 6. **Component Integration** Show how to build MusicToggle component as testing interface before implementing functionality
- 7. **Audio Reference Implementation** Demonstrate adding useRef storage to useAudio hook for persistent audio elements
- 8. **Audio Playback Creation** Guide implementation of play function with HTMLAudioElement and lazy initialization
- 9. **GitHub Copilot Workflow** Introduce GitHub Copilot to teach developer workflows and prompt engineering techniques
- 10. **Solo Mission Preparation** Set up independent challenge for pause functionality, error handling, and cleanup with AI assistance
- 11. **Memory Management** Explain cleanup patterns to prevent audio conflicts and memory leaks
- 12. **Let's Add Music!** Launch the hands-on mission: build a complete audio system using custom hooks, Web APIs, and AI assistance

Slide Deck Outline

Slide 1: Custom Hooks & Browser APIs /

- Title: "Session 9: Custom Hooks & Browser APIs Adding Theme Music"
- Session 8 Recap: "Last time: You implemented scoring and victory with complex state management"
- Hook: "Your game tracks progress now let's make it sound amazing!"
- **Today's Mission:** Build custom audio hooks with browser API integration and AI-assisted development
- Visual: Audio waveform with React hook icons
- **Connection:** "From interactive components to immersive audio experiences!"

Slide 2: Custom Hooks 🕹

• **Teaching Focus:** Why custom hooks make coding easier and more fun

Key Concepts:

- Custom hooks as functions starting with "use" that extract component logic
- DRY principle "Don't Repeat Yourself" through reusable solutions
- "Write once, use often" approach to eliminate code duplication

• Built-in vs Custom Hooks Comparison:

- Built-in: useState, useEffect, useRef (provided by React)
- Custom: useGame, useAudio (created by developers)

• Discussion Questions:

- "What happens when you copy audio logic into every component?"
- "How do custom hooks solve code duplication?"
- Real-World Context: Show examples from popular React libraries
- Student Preparation: "You'll create useAudio to bundle all audio complexity"

Slide 3: Browser APIs

- Teaching Focus: A perfect example of what custom hook use case, i.e., adding audio functionality to a web-based game
- Key Concepts:
 - HTMLAudioElement as browser's built-in interface for audio control
 - Programmatic control through JavaScript vs HTML audio tags
 - Core methods: play(), pause(), volume, loop properties
 - Promise-based play() method for error handling
- **Demonstration:** Live audio control with HTMLAudioElement
- Hook Use Case: "HTMLAudioElement is exactly what useAudio will wrap in a reusable way"
- Common Misconceptions: Address when students think they need external audio libraries
- Preview: "Next: How do we store browser objects in React components?"

Slide 4: Refs and State &

- Teaching Focus: Decision-making criteria for data storage
- Key Concepts:

- State: Triggers re-renders, for UI-affecting data, accessed with value
- **Refs:** No re-renders, for non-UI data, accessed with ref.current
- Refs as bookmarks that remember information without affecting rendering
- Interactive Exercise: Students categorize different data types
- Key Question: "Does changing this data affect what users see?"
- **Audio Example:** Audio object (ref) vs playback state (state)
- **Key Skill:** "This decision-making process applies to all React development"

Slide 5: useRef Hook



- Teaching Focus: Resource management strategies and common useRef patterns
- Key Concepts:
 - useRef mechanics: Container for mutable data, persistent across updates
 - Access via current: ref.current holds the actual value
 - Mutable data that can be changed without triggering re-renders
 - Lazy initialization: Creating resources only when first needed
- Common useRef Patterns:
 - Storing Mutable Values (Audio Use Case): audioRef.current = new Audio(src) bookmark pattern for browser objects
 - Accessing DOM Elements: inputRef.current.focus() direct connection to HTML elements
 - Key Pattern: if (!ref.current) for lazy initialization and null checks
- Audio Example Walkthrough:

```
const audioRef = useRef(null); // Bookmark starts empty
if (!audioRef.current) {      // Check if audio exists
 audioRef.current = new Audio(src); // Create and bookmark
audioRef.current.play(); // Use bookmarked audio
```

- Performance Discussion: Why create resources only when needed?
- **Memory Management:** How refs persist across re-renders without causing them
- Student Application: "You'll use both patterns mutable values for audio storage and the bookmark concept for persistent references"

Slide 6: Component Integration

- **Teaching Focus:** Development workflow
- · Key Concepts:
 - Conditional rendering with dynamic images and tooltips
 - State-driven UI where appearance changes based on data
 - Visual feedback through different icons for play/pause states
- Strategy: Build testing interface before functionality
- Benefits: Immediate visual feedback during development
- Student Guidance: "MusicToggle gives you a way to test useAudio as you build it"
- Key Strategy: "This is how developers build complex features step by step"

Slide 7: Audio Reference 🚾

- **Teaching Focus:** Connecting useRef with audio storage
- Instructor Demonstration: Add audioRef to useAudio hook
- **Key Concepts:** Persistent storage, null initialization
- Student Checkpoint: "Now your hook can remember audio elements"
- Next Step Preview: "Ready to create and control audio playback"

Slide 8: Audio Playback 🎵

- **Teaching Focus:** Efficient resource creation patterns
- Instructor Demonstration: Implement play function with lazy initialization
- Key Insight: Create audio elements only when needed
- Performance Benefits: Discuss resource efficiency
- Student Milestone: "Music toggle now controls actual audio playback"

Slide 9: Al Assistance 🤖

- **Teaching Focus:** How to work effectively with AI tools
- Key Concepts:
 - GitHub Copilot Chat workflow: Commands, prompts, review, apply, test
 - Prompt Engineering Tips: Be specific, include context, specify behavior
 - High-quality code development with AI assistance

- **Demonstration:** Live GitHub Copilot workflow
- **Key Skills:** Prompt engineering, code review, testing
- When to Use AI: Complex error handling, cleanup patterns, edge cases
- Student Preparation: "You'll use this workflow for your Solo Mission"

Slide 10: Solo Mission 🐰

- **Teaching Focus:** Independent problem-solving with AI support
- Mission Overview: Complete pause, error handling, and cleanup
- Key Concepts:
 - Error handling with promise-based audio play method
 - Graceful degradation when audio fails to load
 - Memory management through useEffect cleanup functions
 - Resource cleanup to prevent memory leaks and audio conflicts
- Success Criteria: Clear requirements and testing strategies
- Al Guidance: When and how to use Copilot effectively
- **Instructor Role:** Available for guidance, not implementation

[HANDS-ON WORK HAPPENS HERE]

Slide 11: Hook Architecture Review

- **Teaching Focus:** Code quality and maintainability
- Key Concepts:
 - **Hook responsibilities:** State management, resource management, API integration
 - Simple interface design: Clean API that hides complexity
 - Reusable patterns: Any component can add audio with one line
 - Testable and maintainable: Logic centralized in one place
- Discussion: What makes useAudio well-designed?
- **Key Principles:** Simple interface, robust error handling, proper cleanup
- Real-World Application: How this pattern scales to complex applications
- Student Reflection: "You've built high-quality React code"

Slide 12: What's Next - Version Control & Deployment 🚀

- Today's Achievement: "You built custom hooks with browser API integration"
- Key Skills Gained: Custom hooks, refs, lazy initialization, Al assistance
- Next Challenge: "Deploy your complete game to the internet"
- Concepts Coming:
 - Git workflow Version control and collaboration
 - GitHub Pages Free hosting for your React app
 - **Deployment pipeline** Automated build and deploy process
 - **Production optimization** Performance and SEO considerations
- Motivation: "Your trivia game will soon be live for the world to play!"