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Slot: **Friday 7 to 10**

Hackathon Day 2:

Planning the Technical Foundation for Car Rental E-commerce Platform

Business Focus:

On Day 1, I laid the groundwork for my **Car Rental Website** by focusing on its **foundation**. Here's what I achieved:

1. Defined the Mission:

- I identified the **key challenges** my platform tackles, such as high car ownership costs and inconvenient rental processes.
- I outlined how my platform offers a **better solution**—affordable, flexible, and hassle-free car rentals.

2. Understood the Audience:

- I determined who my platform serves:
 - Busy professionals needing quick rentals.
 - Tourists looking for reliable travel options.
 - Families and individuals needing cars for special occasions.
- I also considered businesses requiring short-term rentals for events or employees.

3. Highlighted What Makes My Platform Unique:

- I emphasized my platform's **standout features**:
 - Transparent pricing with no hidden fees.
 - Easy online booking with minimal paperwork.

- A wide range of cars, including eco-friendly options.
- 24/7 customer support for a seamless experience.

4. Created a Data Blueprint:

- I drafted a simple yet effective **data schema** to map out how key elements like **Cars**, **Customers**, and **Bookings** interact.

By focusing on these aspects, I ensured my marketplace is built on a **clear, purpose-driven foundation** that aligns with real-world needs.

Day 2:

Transitioning to Technical Planning For E-commerce Car Rental Platform

1. Define Technical Requirements

Technical Requirements outline the technical specifications for building and maintaining a system, including frontend design, backend logic & database management. They ensure alignment, reduce risks, and support scalable solutions.

My platform's technical requirements include a secure backend, responsive frontend, API database which are given below:

➤ Frontend Requirements :

- Intuitive and user-friendly interface for easy car exploration and booking.
- Fully responsive design, ensuring seamless performance on mobile and desktop.
- Key pages include: Homepage, Car Listings, Car Details, Reservation, Payment, and Booking Confirmation.

➤ **Sanity CMS for Backend:**

It will Manage Car Details

- **What it does :**

Stores all information about the cars available for rent.

- **Example Schema:**

```
export default {
  name: 'car',
  type: 'document',
  fields: [
    { name: 'name', type: 'string', title: 'Car Name' },
    { name: 'type', type: 'string', title: 'Car Type' },
    { name: 'price', type: 'number', title: 'Price per Day' },
    { name: 'availability', type: 'boolean', title: 'Availability' },
    { name: 'image', type: 'image', title: 'Car Image' }
  ]
};
```

- **How it works:**

When a user searches for cars, the frontend fetches data from this schema.

- **Example data:**

```
{
  "name": "Toyota Corolla",
  "type": "Sedan",
  "price": 50,
  "availability": true,
  "image": "https://example.com/car1.jpg"
}
```

❖ **Handle Customer Information**

- **What it does:**

Stores details about users who rent cars.

- **Example Schema:**

```
export default {
  name: 'customer',
  type: 'document',
  fields: [
    { name: 'name', type: 'string', title: 'Full Name' },
    { name: 'email', type: 'string', title: 'Email' },
  ]
};
```

```
{ name: 'phone', type: 'string', title: 'Phone Number' },
{ name: 'address', type: 'string', title: 'Address' },
{ name: 'license', type: 'string', title: 'Driving License' }
]
};
```

- **How it works:**

When a user signs up or books a car, their details are saved here.

- **Example data:**

```
{
  "name": "John Doe",
  "email": "john@example.com",
  "phone": "+123456789",
  "address": "123 Main St, City",
  "license": "DL123456789"
}
```

❖ Track Booking Records

- **What it does:**

Stores all rental transactions.

- **Example Schema:**

```
export default {
  name: 'booking',
  type: 'document',
  fields: [
    { name: 'car', type: 'reference', to: [{ type: 'car' }], title: 'Car' },
    { name: 'customer', type: 'reference', to: [{ type: 'customer' }], title: 'Customer' },
    { name: 'startDate', type: 'date', title: 'Start Date' },
    { name: 'endDate', type: 'date', title: 'End Date' },
    { name: 'status', type: 'string', title: 'Booking Status' }
  ]
};
```

- **How it works:**

When a user books a car, the details are saved here.

- **Example data:**

```
{
```

```
"car": { "name": "Toyota Corolla" },
"customer": { "name": "John Doe" },
"startDate": "2025-01-20",
"endDate": "2025-01-25",
"status": "Confirmed"
}
```

Why Use Sanity CMS?

- **Flexible and Easy:** Sanity allows me to create custom schemas that fit my website's needs.
- **Real-Time Updates:** Any changes to car details, customer info, or bookings are updated instantly.
- **Scalable:** As my website grows, Sanity can handle more data without slowing down.

➤ Third Party APIs

For my car rental project , utilize APIs to enable to cars, booking , Payments & Shipment-tracking.

❖ User Sign-Up

- **What Happens:**
 - A new user creates an account on my platform.
 - Their information (name, email, phone, address, and driving license) is stored securely in **Sanity CMS**.
 - They receive a confirmation message to verify their account.

❖ Exploring Cars

- **What Happens:**
 - Users browse through the list of available cars on my website.
 - The frontend fetches car details (like name, type, price, and availability) from the **Car Data API** (powered by Sanity CMS).
 - The cars are displayed with filters for easy searching.

❖ Booking a Car

- **What Happens:**

- A user selects a car, chooses rental dates, and provides their details.
- The frontend sends this information to Sanity CMS via the **Booking API**.
- The booking is saved, and the user gets a confirmation.

❖ Making Payments

- **What Happens:**

- The user enters their payment details (e.g., card number, amount).
- The frontend sends this data to the **Payment Gateway API** for processing.
- Once the payment is successful, the user receives a confirmation.

❖ Shipment Tracking

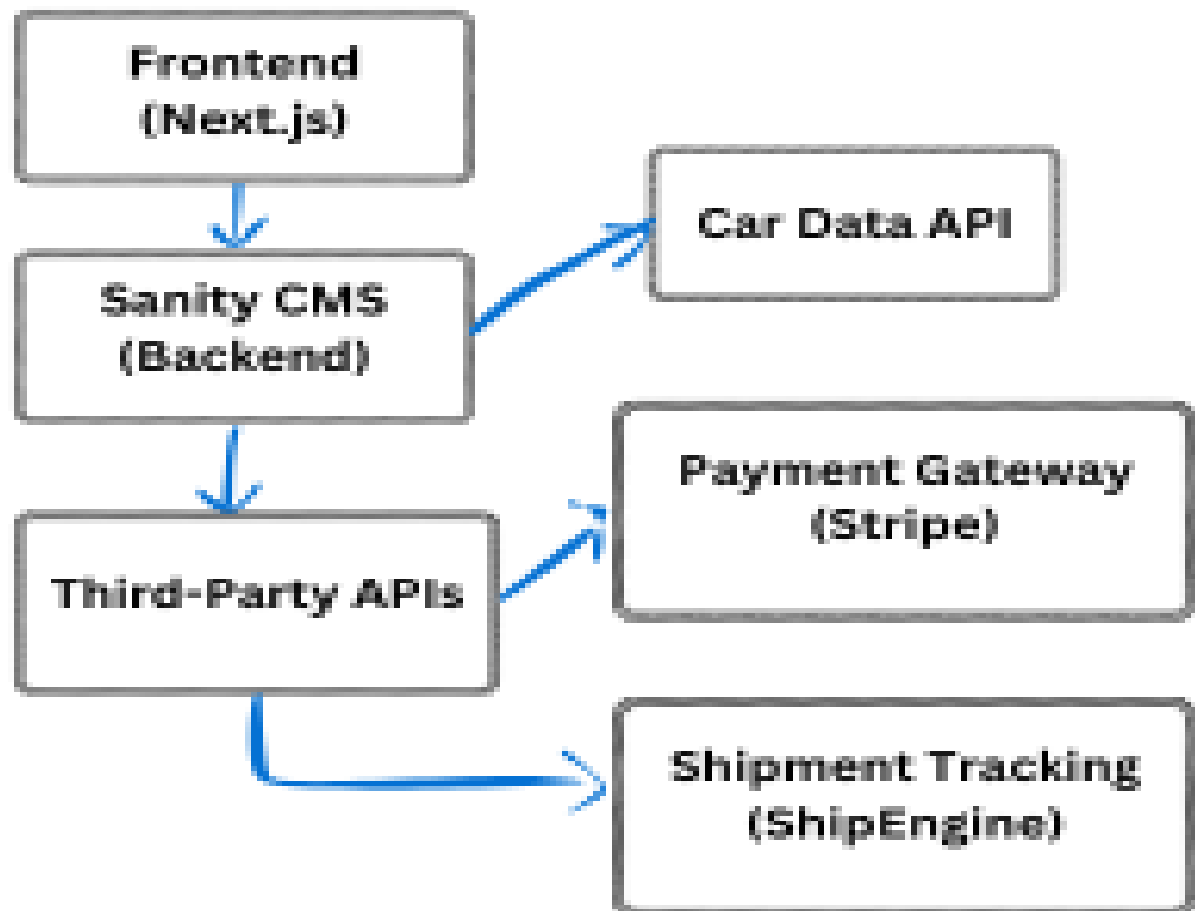
- **What Happens:**

- If the car is being delivered, the frontend fetches real-time updates from the **Shipment Tracking API**.
- The user can see the car's current status and estimated arrival time.

Why These Workflows Are Perfect for My Website?

- **Simple and Clear:** Every step is designed to be easy for users to follow.
- **Fast and Smooth:** Data moves quickly between the frontend, Sanity CMS, and third-party APIs.
- **Trustworthy:** All actions (sign-up, booking, payment, tracking) are handled securely and reliably.

2. System Architecture for My Car Rental Website



How It Works

1. User Sign-Up:

- A new user creates an account.
- Their details (name, email, phone, license) are saved in **Sanity CMS**.
- They receive a confirmation message.

2. Exploring Cars:

- Users browse available cars on the website.
- The frontend fetches car details (e.g., name, price, availability) from **Sanity CMS**.
- Cars are displayed with filters for easy searching.

3. Booking a Car:

- A user selects a car and chooses rental dates.
- Booking details are sent to **Sanity CMS** and saved.
- The user gets a booking confirmation.

4. Making Payments:

- The user enters payment details (e.g., card number, amount).
- The frontend sends this data to the **Payment Gateway API** (Stripe).
- Once the payment is successful, the user receives a confirmation.

5. Tracking Delivery:

- If the car is being delivered, the frontend fetches real-time updates from the **Shipment Tracking API** (ShipEngine).
- The user can see the car's current status and estimated arrival time.

Why This Works for My Website?

- **Simple and Clear:** Every step is easy for users to follow.
- **Fast and Smooth:** Data moves quickly between the frontend, Sanity CMS, and third-party APIs.
- **Trustworthy:** All actions (sign-up, booking, payment, tracking) are handled securely and reliably.

3. Plan APIs Requirements and Methods :

API Name	Method	Purpose Example	Request/Response
/cars	GET	Fetch all available cars.	Request: GET /cars Response: [{ "id": 1, "name": "Toyota Corolla", ... }]
/bookings	POST	Create a new booking.	Request: POST /bookings Response: { "bookingId": 123, "status": "Confirmed" }
/payments	POST	Process payment for a booking.	Request: POST /payments Response: { "paymentId": 789, "status": "Paid" }
/shipment-tracking	GET	Track the status of a booking.	Request: GET /shipment-tracking?bookingId=123 Response: { "status": "In Transit", "ETA": "30 mins" }