

# Day 3: API Integration and Data Migration

## Objective:

The goal of Day 3 is to integrate APIs and migrate data into Sanity CMS, creating a functional backend for the clothing marketplace. By replicating real-world scenarios, this exercise equips us to meet diverse client needs, such as integrating headless APIs or transferring data from popular eCommerce platforms.

**Overview:** This report discusses the integration of product and category information from an external API into the backend system of Shop.co, a clothing e-commerce site. The integration uses Sanity CMS for managing content and Next.js for frontend rendering.

The primary goals of this integration include:

1. Retrieving data from an external API.
2. Storing and organizing this data in Sanity CMS.
3. Dynamically displaying the data on the frontend of the platform.

## Step 1: Fetching Data From an External API



### Choose the External API

For this exercise, let's assume you're integrating with an external eCommerce API (e.g., Shopify, WooCommerce, or any custom API for product data). You will likely need to fetch product data like product names, descriptions, images, prices, and stock levels.

## CORS origins

+ Add CORS origin

Hosts that can connect to the project API.

ORIGIN	CREDENTIALS	CREATED	
http://localhost:3000	Allowed	17 hours	
http://localhost:3333	Allowed	17 hours	

## Step 2: Storing and Managing the Data in Sanity CMS

1. **Log in to Sanity.io:**
  - o Go to [Sanity.io](https://sanity.io) and log in to your account.
2. **Go to the Project Settings:**
  - o From the Sanity dashboard, click on the **"Manage project"** link of the project you want to generate the token for.
  - o This will take you to the **Project Settings** page.
3. **Navigate to the API Section:**
  - o In the **Project Settings** page, on the left sidebar, click on the **API** section.
4. **Create a New API Token:**
  - o In the API section, you will see an option for **Tokens**. Click on **"Create token"**.
  - o You will be asked to specify the name of the token (e.g., "Frontend API Token") and choose the **permissions** for this token.

**Choose the appropriate permissions** based on your use case:

- **Read:** If your application only needs to read data (e.g., displaying products or categories).
- **Write:** If you want to push or update data into the Sanity CMS.
- **Delete:** If you want to delete data (be cautious with this option).

**Best Practice:** For a frontend application that only needs to fetch data, select **"Read"** permission.

Webhooks

CORS origins

Tokens

## Tokens

Tokens are used to authenticate apps and scripts to access project data.

### Name

Examples: "Employee import", "Website preview" or "PDF generator".

website preview

### Permissions

Choose the access privileges for the token.

#### Contributor

☐ Read and write access to draft content within all datasets, with no access to project settings. (Tokens: read+write drafts)

#### Deploy Studio (Token only)

☐ Access to deploy Sanity Studio and GraphQL APIs to our hosted service.

#### Developer

☐ Read and write access to all datasets, with access to project settings for developers. (Tokens: read+write)

#### Editor

☒ Read and write access to all datasets, with limited access to project settings. (Tokens: read+write)

#### Viewer

☐ Read access to all datasets, with limited access to project settings. (Tokens: read-only)

Save

Cancel

### 1. Save the Token:

- After specifying the permissions, click **"Save"**. You will be shown your new API token. **Copy and store the token** securely, as you won't be able to see it again once you leave the page.

## Tokens

+ Add API token

Tokens are used to authenticate apps and scripts to access project data.

NAME	PERMISSIONS	CREATED
website preview	Editor	0 seconds

Copy the token below – this is your only chance to do so!

```
skvNXFnfx1n8aM1uRaxcJJ3LsXW5FSWsUvWuoFn1qFaagiJNJ0rUmzw5BVcKZJsHaUNKug9Mji1joP1o2bM0zz  
uBeHPdnTPs2p3jz87yQsISgEzstkDPQ6yFAukLlgJKxjd6Ste9f2EZtUV7YtQZmkRutXfv8gnuG1J5ZA1mt16j  
FzuXt0Jl
```

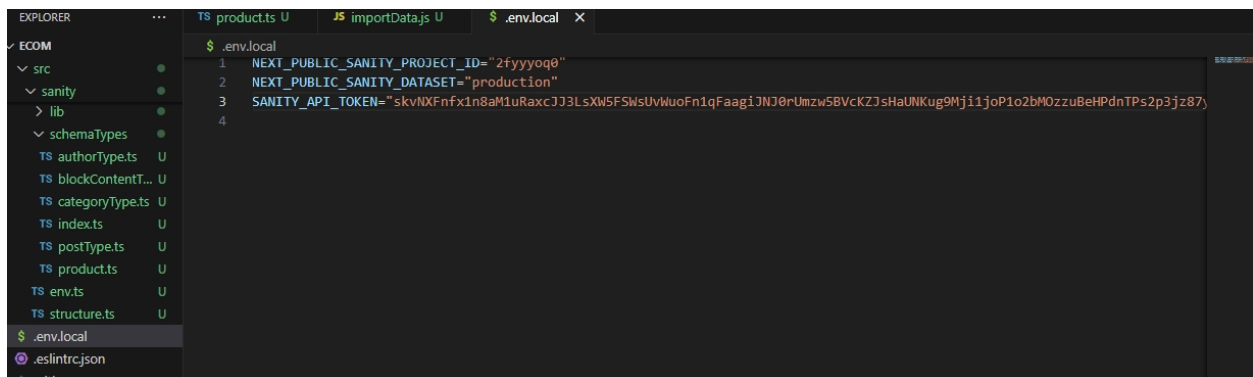
## Modifications in .env.local

For this project, I added the following key environment variables to the .env.local file:

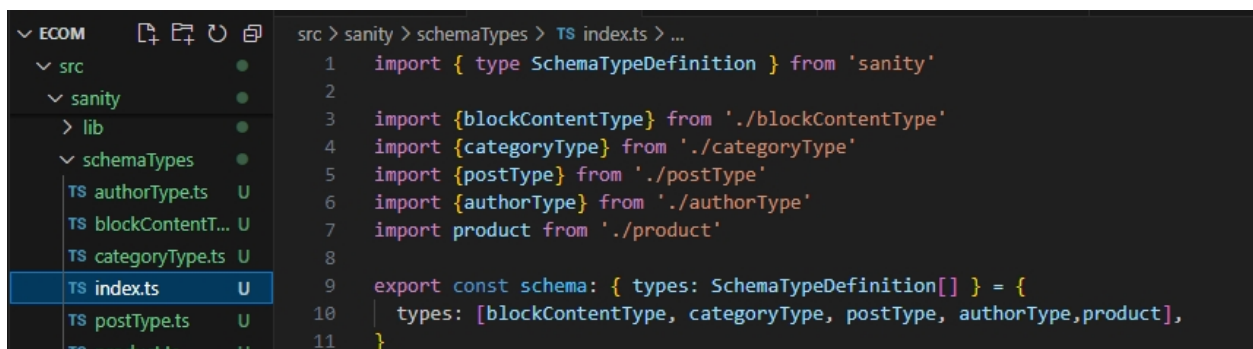
**1.SANITY\_API\_TOKEN:** This is the token used to authenticate API requests to Sanity CMS. This token was generated in the Sanity dashboard and grants the necessary permissions (read/write) to interact with the Sanity CMS.

**2.SANITY\_PROJECT\_ID:** This is the unique identifier for my Sanity project, which is required for connecting to the correct project in Sanity CMS.

**3. SANITY\_DATASET:** This specifies the dataset I'm working with (e.g., "production"). The dataset is where all the content (such as products, categories, and other documents) will be stored.

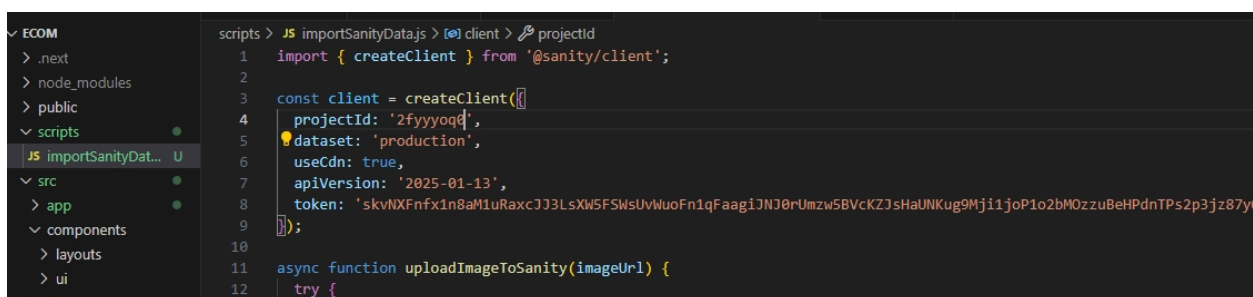


```
EXPLORER    TS products.ts U    JS importData.js U    $.env.local X
  ECOM
  src
  sanity
  lib
  schemaTypes
  TS authorityType.ts U
  TS blockContentT... U
  TS categoryType.ts U
  TS index.ts U
  TS postType.ts U
  TS product.ts U
  TS env.ts U
  TS structure.ts U
$.env.local
.eslintrc.json
.gitignore
$.env.local
1 NEXT_PUBLIC_SANITY_PROJECT_ID="2fyyyoq0"
2 NEXT_PUBLIC_SANITY_DATASET="production"
3 SANITY_API_TOKEN="skvNXFnfx1n8aM1uRaxcJJ3LsXW5FSWsUvWuoFn1qFaagiJNJ0rUmzw5BVcKZJ3sHaUNKug9Mji1joP1o2bMOzzuBeHPdnTPs2p3jz87)"
4
```

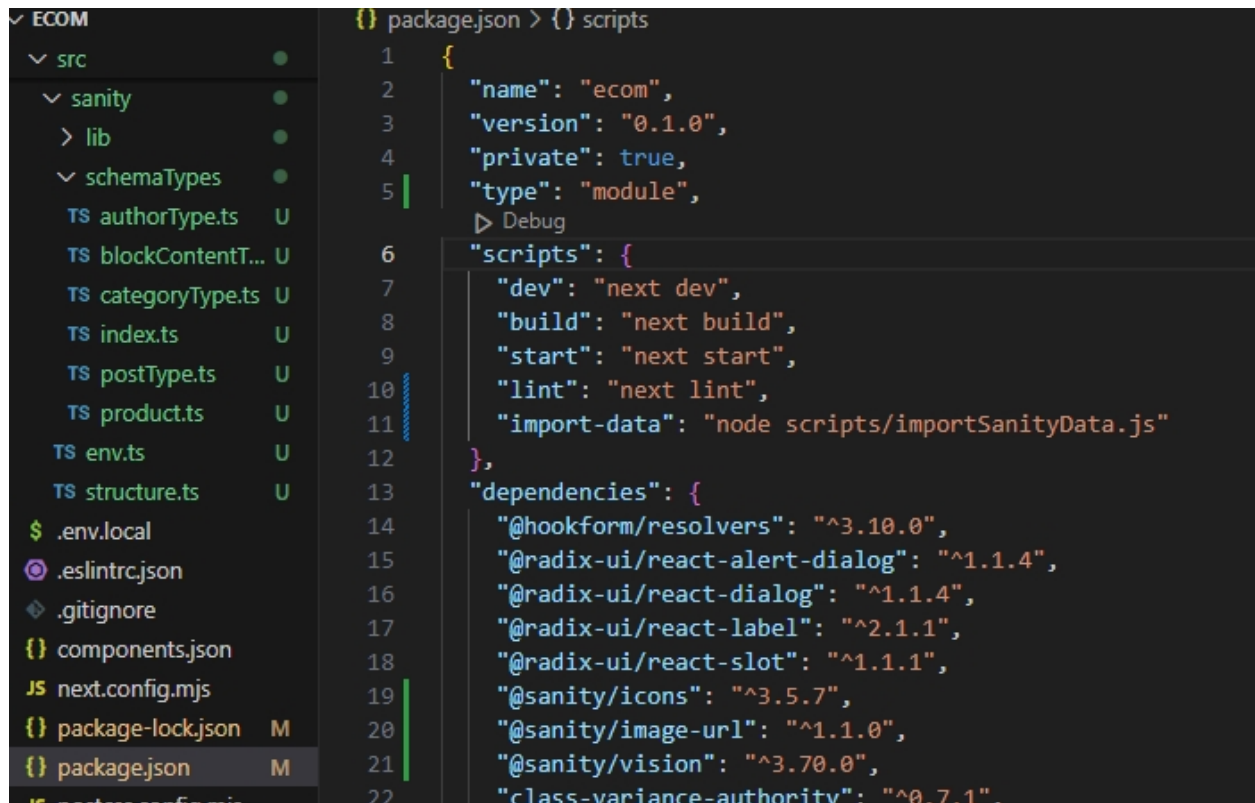


```
EXPLORER    src > sanity > schemaTypes > TS index.ts > ...
  ECOM
  src
  sanity
  lib
  schemaTypes
  TS authorityType.ts U
  TS blockContentT... U
  TS categoryType.ts U
  TS index.ts U
  TS postType.ts U
  TS product.ts U
src > sanity > schemaTypes > TS index.ts > ...
1 import { type SchemaTypeDefinition } from 'sanity'
2
3 import {blockContentType} from './blockContentType'
4 import {categoryType} from './categoryType'
5 import {postType} from './postType'
6 import {authorType} from './authorType'
7 import product from './product'
8
9 export const schema: { types: SchemaTypeDefinition[] } = {
10   types: [blockContentType, categoryType, postType, authorType,product],
11 }
```

**Sanity Client Setup:** In `importSanityData.js`, the script uses the **Sanity Client API** to authenticate and interact with Sanity's backend. The client is configured using API tokens, project IDs, and datasets, which are securely stored in environment variables.



```
EXPLORER    scripts > JS importSanityData.js > client > projectId
  ECOM
  .next
  node_modules
  public
  scripts
  JS importSanityDat... U
  src
  app
  components
  layouts
  ui
  lib
scripts > JS importSanityData.js > client > projectId
1 import { createClient } from '@sanity/client';
2
3 const client = createClient({
4   projectId: '2fyyyoq0',
5   dataset: 'production',
6   useCdn: true,
7   apiVersion: '2025-01-13',
8   token: 'skvNXFnfx1n8aM1uRaxcJJ3LsXW5FSWsUvWuoFn1qFaagiJNJ0rUmzw5BVcKZJ3sHaUNKug9Mji1joP1o2bMOzzuBeHPdnTPs2p3jz87y0'
9 });
10
11 async function uploadImageToSanity(imageUrl) {
12   try {
```

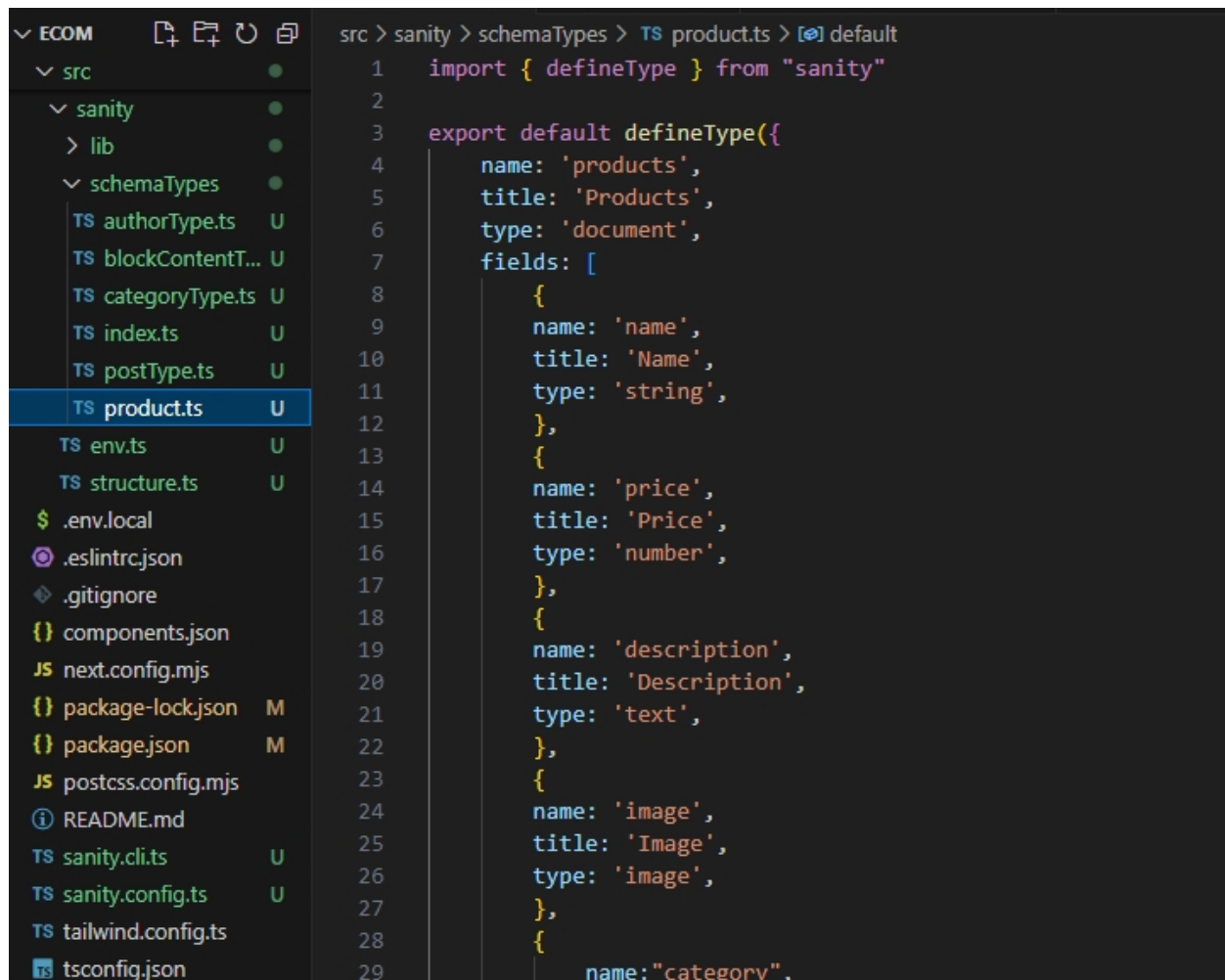


```
{} package.json > {} scripts
1  {
2    "name": "ecom",
3    "version": "0.1.0",
4    "private": true,
5    "type": "module",
6    "scripts": {
7      "dev": "next dev",
8      "build": "next build",
9      "start": "next start",
10     "lint": "next lint",
11     "import-data": "node scripts/importSanityData.js"
12   },
13   "dependencies": {
14     "@hookform/resolvers": "^3.10.0",
15     "@radix-ui/react-alert-dialog": "^1.1.4",
16     "@radix-ui/react-dialog": "^1.1.4",
17     "@radix-ui/react-label": "^2.1.1",
18     "@radix-ui/react-slot": "^1.1.1",
19     "@sanity/icons": "^3.5.7",
20     "@sanity/image-url": "^1.1.0",
21     "@sanity/vision": "^3.70.0",
22     "class-variance-authority": "^0.7.1",
```

The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project structure for 'ecom' with a 'src' directory containing 'sanity' and 'lib' subdirectories. The code editor shows the 'package.json' file with the following content:

## Prepare Data for Sanity Schema

Just like with API integration, map the CSV data to the Sanity CMS schema. If the data is in CSV format, you can use a CSV parser:



```
src > sanity > schemaTypes > TS product.ts > [?] default
1  import { defineType } from "sanity"
2
3  export default defineType({
4    name: 'products',
5    title: 'Products',
6    type: 'document',
7    fields: [
8      {
9        name: 'name',
10       title: 'Name',
11       type: 'string',
12     },
13     {
14       name: 'price',
15       title: 'Price',
16       type: 'number',
17     },
18     {
19       name: 'description',
20       title: 'Description',
21       type: 'text',
22     },
23     {
24       name: 'image',
25       title: 'Image',
26       type: 'image',
27     },
28     {
29       name: "category",
```

## Testing and Validation

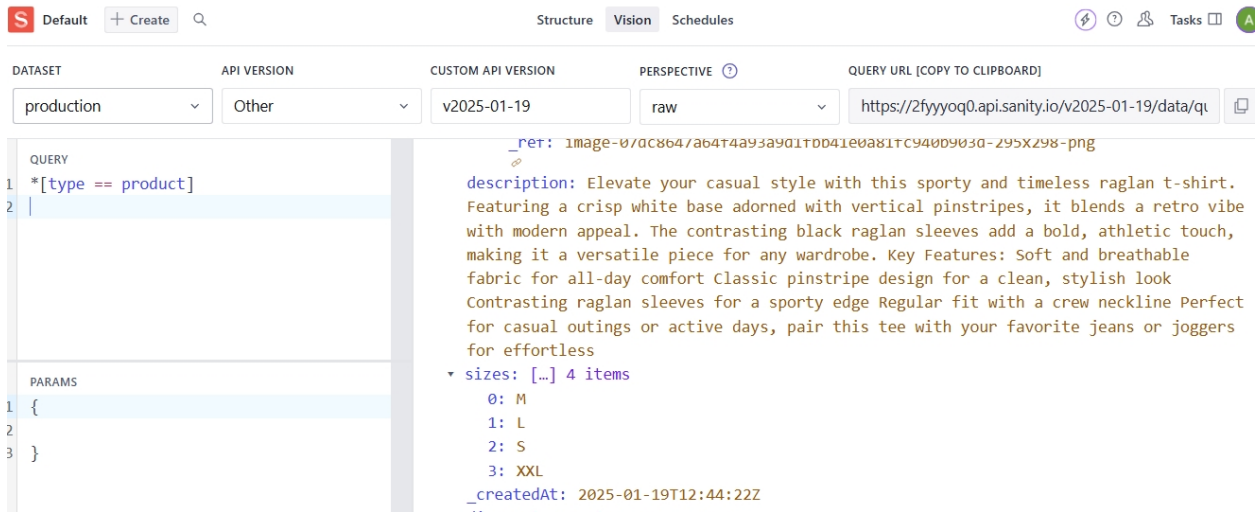
### 1. Validate Data

After pushing data, check your Sanity Studio to ensure that the data appears correctly. You should see your products listed with all the attributes (e.g., name, price, category).

### 2. Error Handling

Ensure that your scripts handle errors gracefully. For instance:

- Log errors during data fetching and pushing.
- Handle API rate limits.
- Ensure your mapping logic accounts for missing or incomplete data.

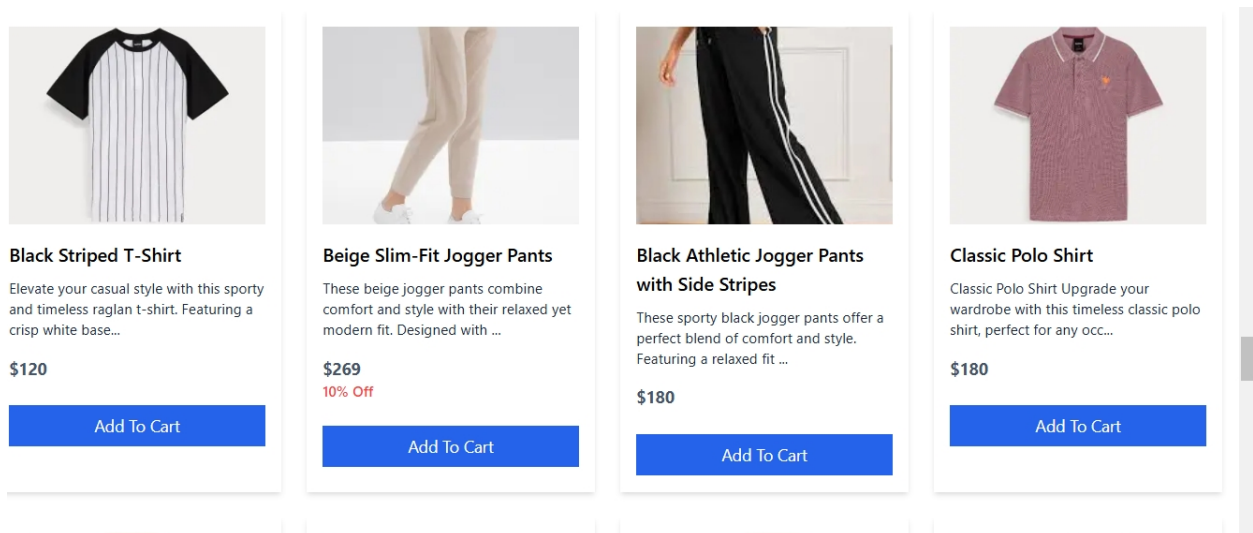


## Step 3: Display the Fetched Data Dynamically On the Frontend

In the Home component above, we're using the products prop (fetched from Sanity CMS) to display product information. This includes:

- **Product Image:** We assume the product schema in Sanity has an image field, and we're displaying it using the `img` tag.
- **Product Title and Description:** Displaying product names and descriptions.
- **Product Price:** Displaying the product price.

Make sure you adjust the query to match your Sanity schema. For instance, if you have different fields for the price, title, or description, adjust the query accordingly.



## **Conclusion:**

The integration of the API for ECOMMERCE WEBSITE has been successfully executed. This process involved retrieving data, storing it in Sanity CMS, and dynamically displaying it on the frontend. The attached screenshots confirm the successful implementation at each stage. With this integration, managing products and categories has become more efficient, offering a smooth experience for both administrators and users.