Day 4 - Dynamic Frontend Components of - E - Commerce Website:

Functional Deliverables:

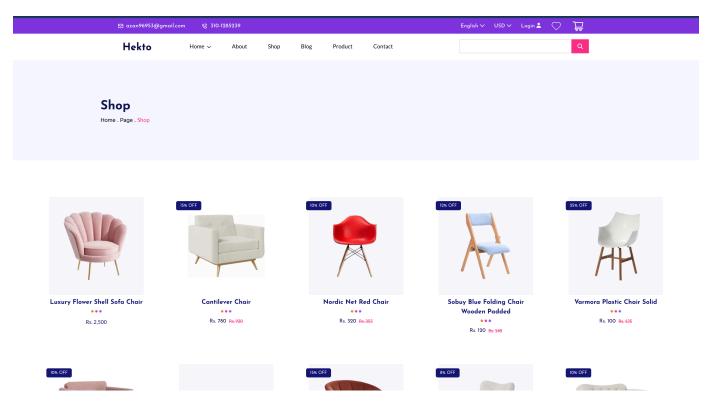
Product Details: Implement detailed view pages for each product, allowing users to see more information about the product, such as specifications, reviews, and images.

Wishlist: Create a wishlist feature that allows users to save products they are interested in purchasing later.

Add to Cart: Enable users to add products to their shopping cart, with options to update quantities or remove items.

Checkout: Implement the checkout process, including form fields for shipping, billing, and payment information.

1. Prodcut Listing Page:



2 Product details Page:



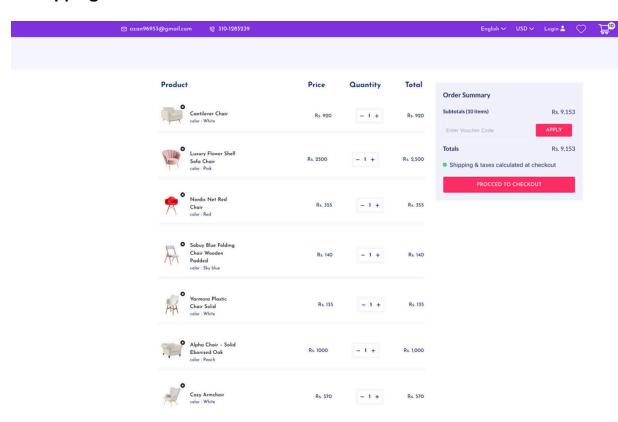


Catagories Customer Care Pages

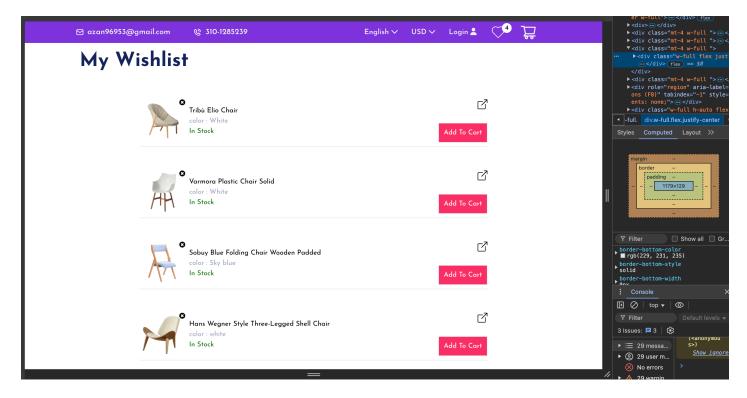
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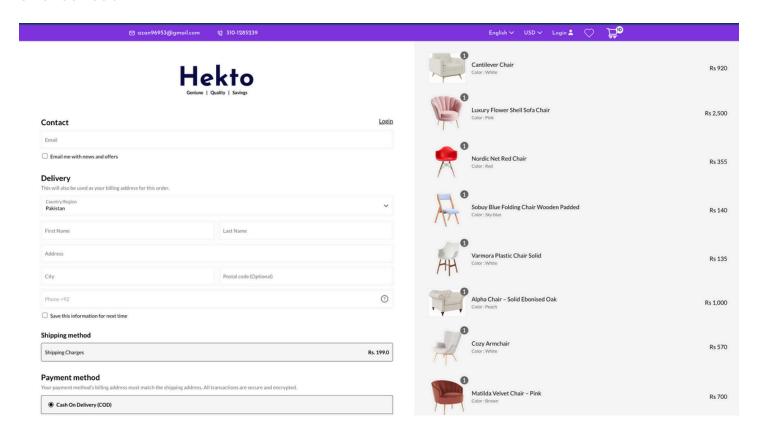
3 Shopping Cart:



4 Wishlist:



5: check out



Code Deliverables:

1. Prodcut filteration based on category:

2 Product price calculation:

```
const ProductList = () => {
    const { carltems, deleteItem } = useCart();
    const (items, setItems) = useState+Doolean>(false);
    const (items, setItems) = useState+Doolean>(false);
    const (totalitems, setItems) = useState+Cnumber>(0);
    const (totalitems) = useState+Cnumber>(0);
    const (log(artItems));

    useEffect(() => {
        if (cartItems) {
          const itemsVal = Object.values(cartItems).some((item) => item?.value > 0);
        setItems (items) = useState*(items).some((item) => item?.value > 0);
        setItems (items) = useState*(items).some((items) = items.value > 0);
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```

3 Card Icon functionality

```
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```

4 Wishlist Icon functionality

Technical Documentation:

Project Overview

The project is a dynamic e-commerce marketplace built using Next.js and Sanity CMS. It includes features like product listing, product details, shopping cart, wishlist, and category-

based filtering. The frontend is modular, reusable, and responsive, while the backend leverages Sanity for content management.

1 Steps Taken to Build and Integrate Components:

1. Global State Management with Context API

Purpose: To manage shared state (e.g., cart items, wishlist items) across the application.

Implementation:

Created CartContext and WishlistContext to provide global access to cart and wishlist data.

• Ensured that each product with multiple colors is uniquely identified using a combination of productId and color.

In case of Card

1 Function to add Products

2 Function to delete Products

```
function deleteItem(id: number, color: string) {
  const key = '$(id)-$(color)';
  setcarIItems((prev: Quantity) => {
    if (key) {
        delete prev!key];
    }
  return {
      ...prev,
    };
};
};
```

1. Function to add and delete the Items

2 Modular Component Design:

Purpose: To create reusable and maintainable components.

Implement:

A Next.js Image for optimizedlike ProductCard, ProductList, CartIcon, and WishlistIcon to be modular and reusable.

Used props to pass data and conditional rendering to handle dynamic behavior (e.g., discount percentage, stock level).

Integrated Next.js Image for optimized image loading

3. Dynamic Routing for Product Details

Purpose: To display individual product details based on the product slug.

Implementation:

Used Next.js dynamic routing (pages/productsDetails/[slug].tsx) to fetch and render product details.

Queried Sanity CMS using GROQ to fetch product data based on the slug. javascript

4.Responsive Design

Purpose: To ensure the application works seamlessly across devices.

Implementation:

Used CSS Flexbox and Grid for layout structuring.

Applied media queries to adjust styles for different screen sizes.

Ensured images and text are responsive using relative units (e.g., %, rem).

2 Challenges Faced and Solutions Implemented:

1. Challenge: Handling Multiple Colors for a Single Product

Problem: When a user added the same product in different colors, the cart would overwrite the existing item.

Solution: Created a unique key for each cart item using productId-color (e.g., 1-pink, 1-white). Updated the cart state to store items based on this unique key.

const uniqueKey = `\${productId}-\${color}`;

2. Challenge: Responsiveness Issues

Problem: Some components did not render correctly on smaller screens.

Solution: Used CSS media queries and flexible layouts to ensure responsiveness. Tested the application on multiple devices and screen sizes

3. Challenge: Fetching and Using Data in Context API

Problem: Difficulty in fetching and managing data in the Context API.

Solution: Recalled TypeScript concepts to properly type the context state and actions. Used arrays and objects to structure the data and ensure easy access.

Best Practices Followed :
Modular Component Design:
Created small, reusable components to improve code maintainability and reusability.
TypeScript for Type Safety:
Used TypeScript to define types for props, state, and API responses, reducing runtime errors.
Optimized Image Loading:
Used Next.js Image for optimized and responsive image loading.
Global State Management:
Leveraged Context API for global state management, avoiding prop drilling.
Responsive Design:
Ensured the application is fully responsive using modern CSS techniques.

Used Next.js dynamic routing for SEO-friendly and user-friendly URLs.

Dynamic Routing:

Repository Submission:

Muhammad-Azan-1/**7- Days-Hackhtone**



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 Contributor
 Issues
 Stars
 Forks

