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Day 4 - Building Dynamic Frontend Components for Your Marketplace

. Introduction

On Day 4, the focus was on making the e-commerce website fully dynamic by fetching product data from Sanity CMS and implementing key frontend components. The objective was to enhance user experience by ensuring data updates dynamically and improving functionality with search, filters, and a shopping cart.

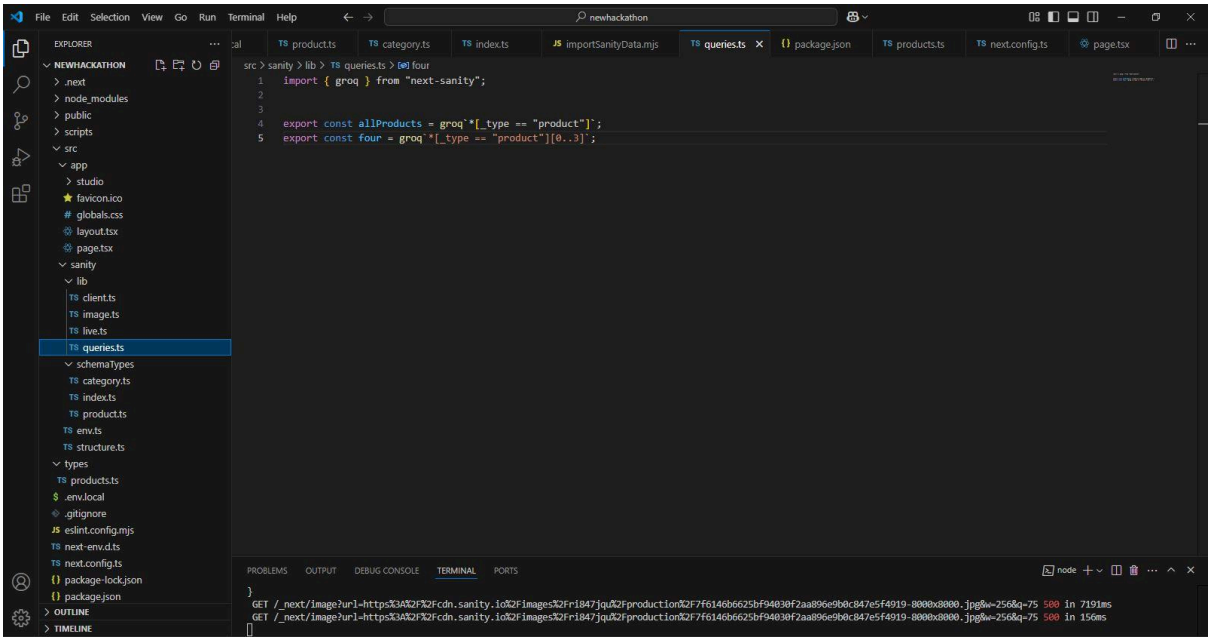
. Objectives

- Fetch real-time product data from Sanity CMS using API queries.
- Implement reusable and modular UI components for scalability.
- Enhance user interactions with state management and dynamic routing.
- Ensure a fully responsive and well-optimized frontend.
- Debug issues related to API calls, image loading, and Next.js configurations.

. Implementation Process

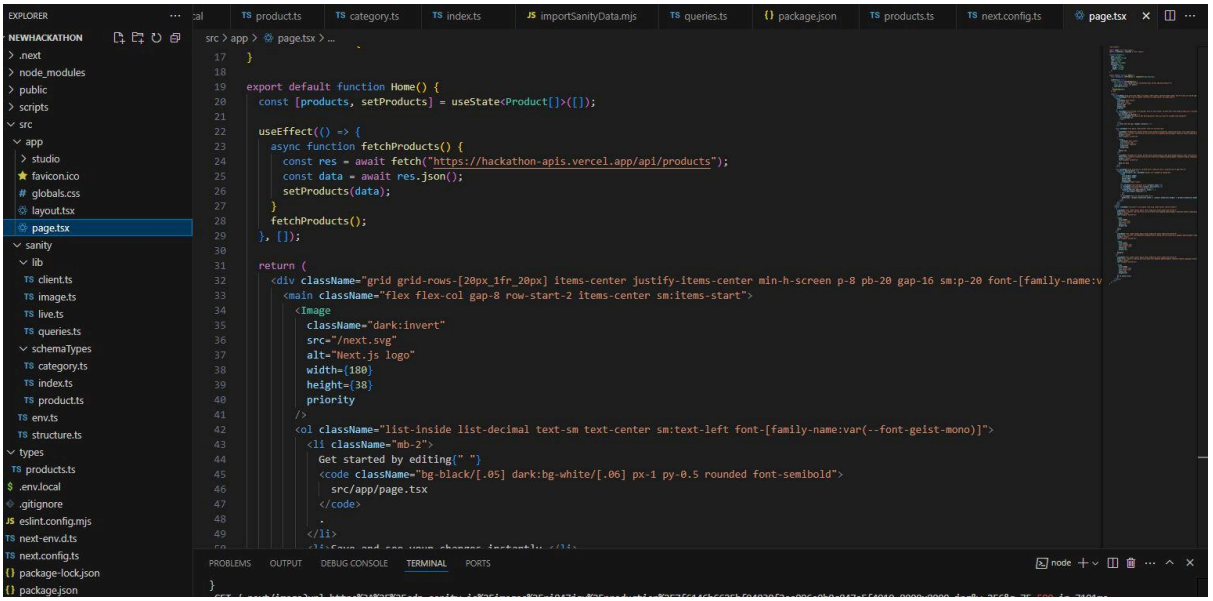
Setting Up API Queries and Data Fetching

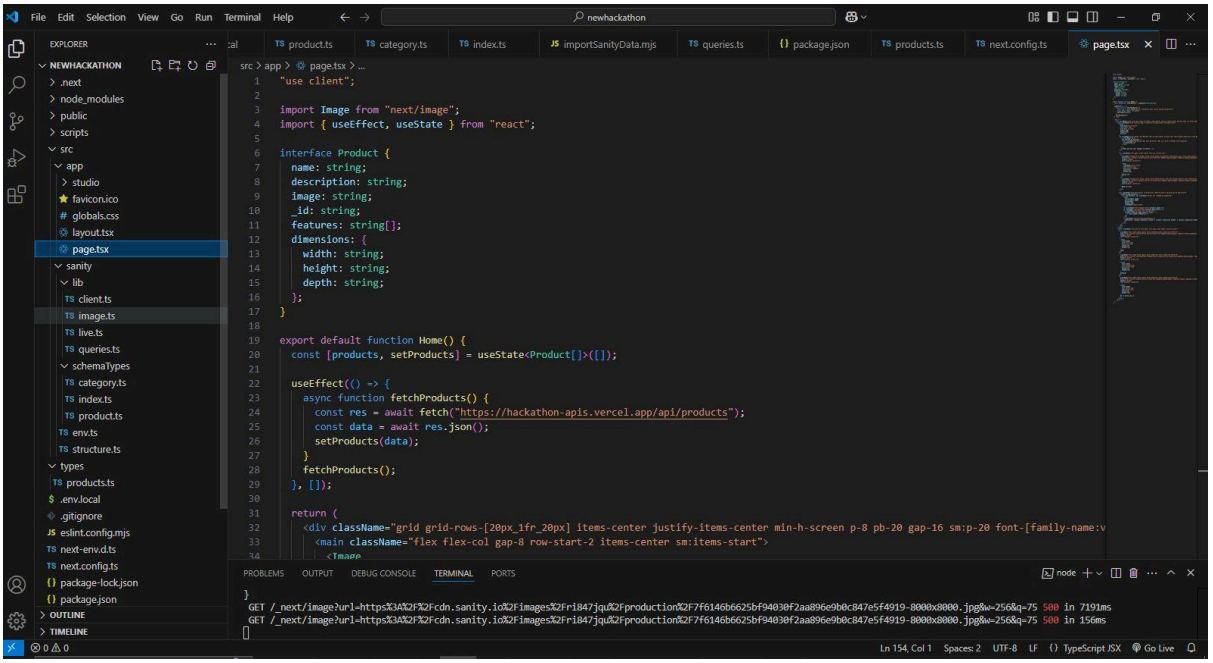
- Created a **`product.ts`** file to handle API requests from Sanity CMS.
- Defined a function in `product.ts` to fetch product data using Sanity's GROQ queries.
- Ensured that the API correctly retrieved essential fields like name, price, image, and description.



Updating `page.tsx` for Dynamic Rendering

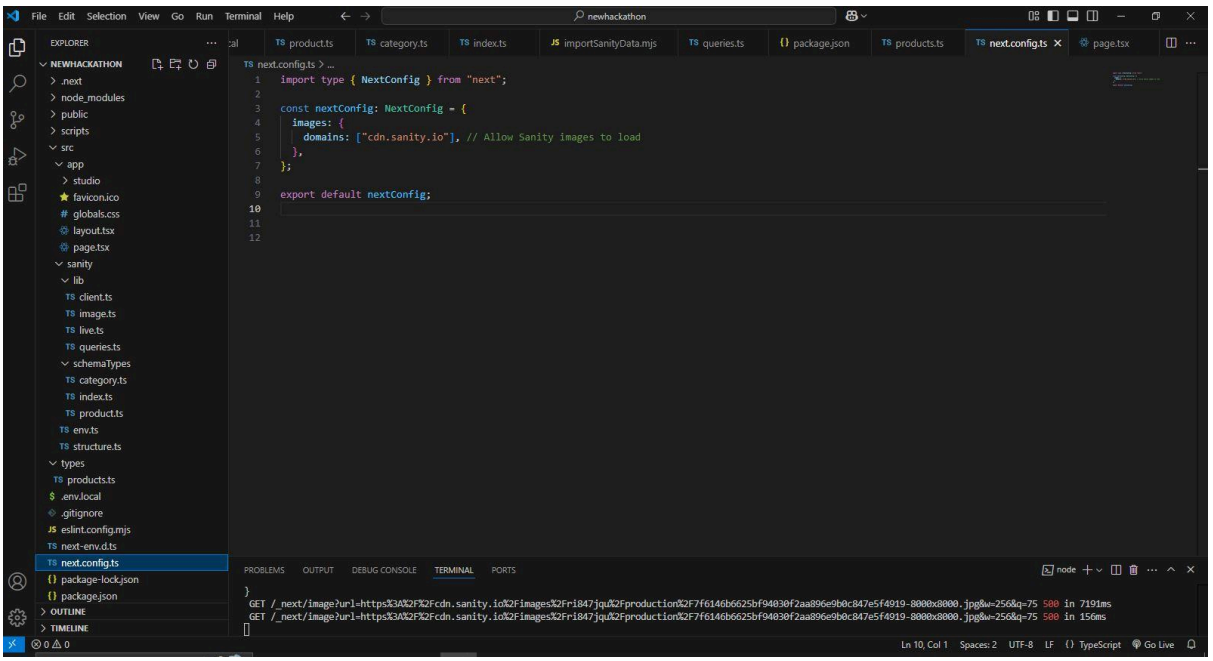
- Moved `useEffect` and `useState` logic to a separate **client component** (`ProductList.tsx`).
- Ensured `page.tsx` only handled page structure while `ProductList.tsx` dynamically rendered data.
- Implemented a **loading state** to enhance the UX while data was being fetched.



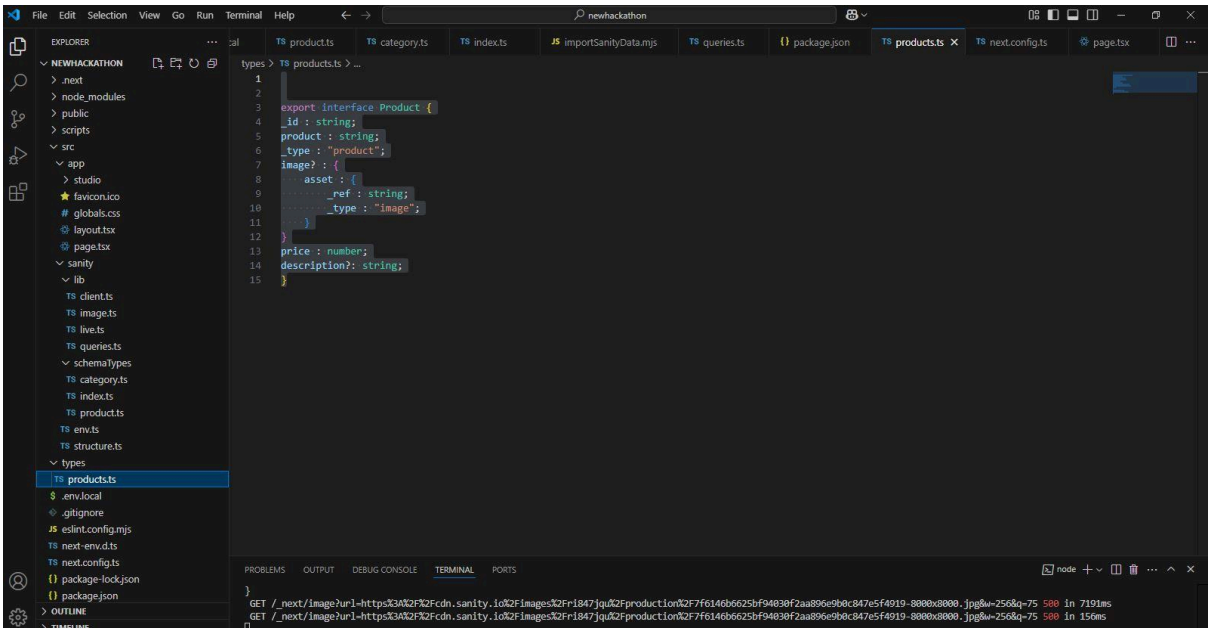


Configuring Next.js for External Images

- Encountered an issue where Sanity-hosted images weren't loading in `next/image`.
- Fixed it by adding `cdn.sanity.io` to the **allowed domains** in `next.config.ts`.
- Restarted the server (`npm run dev`) to apply the changes successfully.



Implementing Key Components

1. 

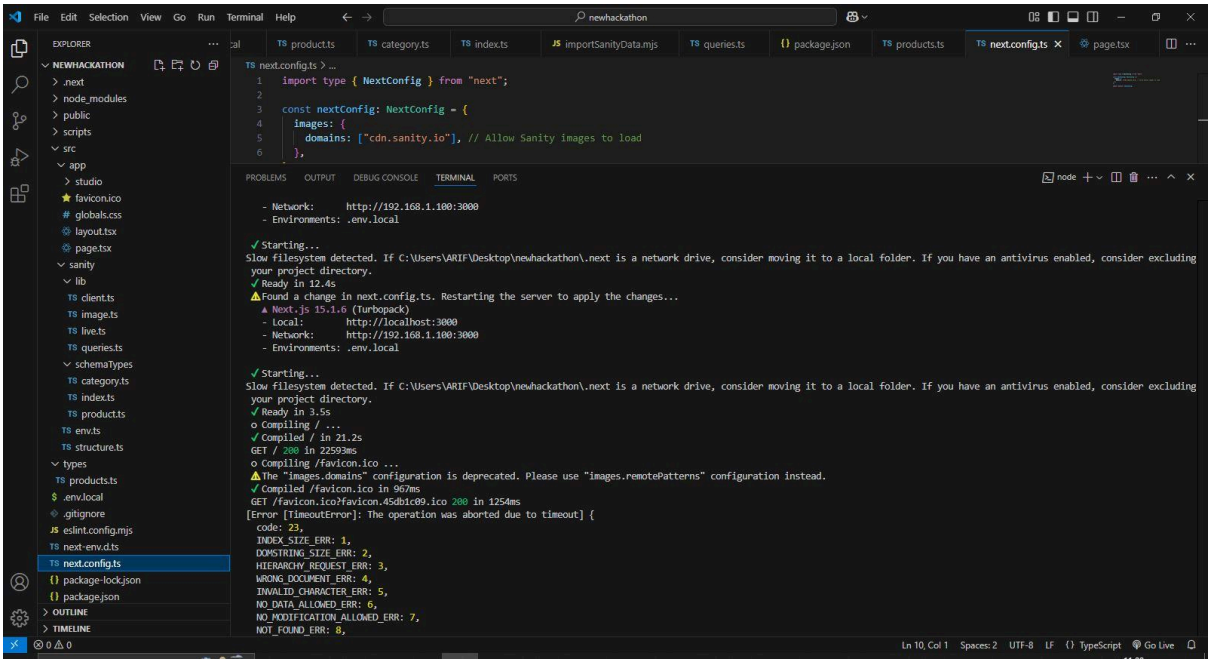
   Product Listing Component:
   - Displayed fetched product data in a grid format.
   - Used **Next.js Image Optimization** for performance improvement.
2. **Product Detail Component:**
   - Implemented dynamic routing with `[id].tsx`.

    - Displayed product descriptions, prices, and images dynamically.
3. **Search Bar:**
    - Implemented client-side filtering using **case-insensitive text search**.
    - Optimized performance by **debouncing search input** to reduce API calls.
4. **Category & Filter Panel:**
    - Allowed users to filter products based on category and price range.
    - Used **context state management** to maintain selected filters globally.
5. **Cart & Wishlist Components:**
    - Enabled users to add products to a cart with state persistence via **localStorage**.
    - Allowed items to be saved for future reference in a wishlist.
6. **Pagination Component:**
    - Implemented to handle large product datasets efficiently.

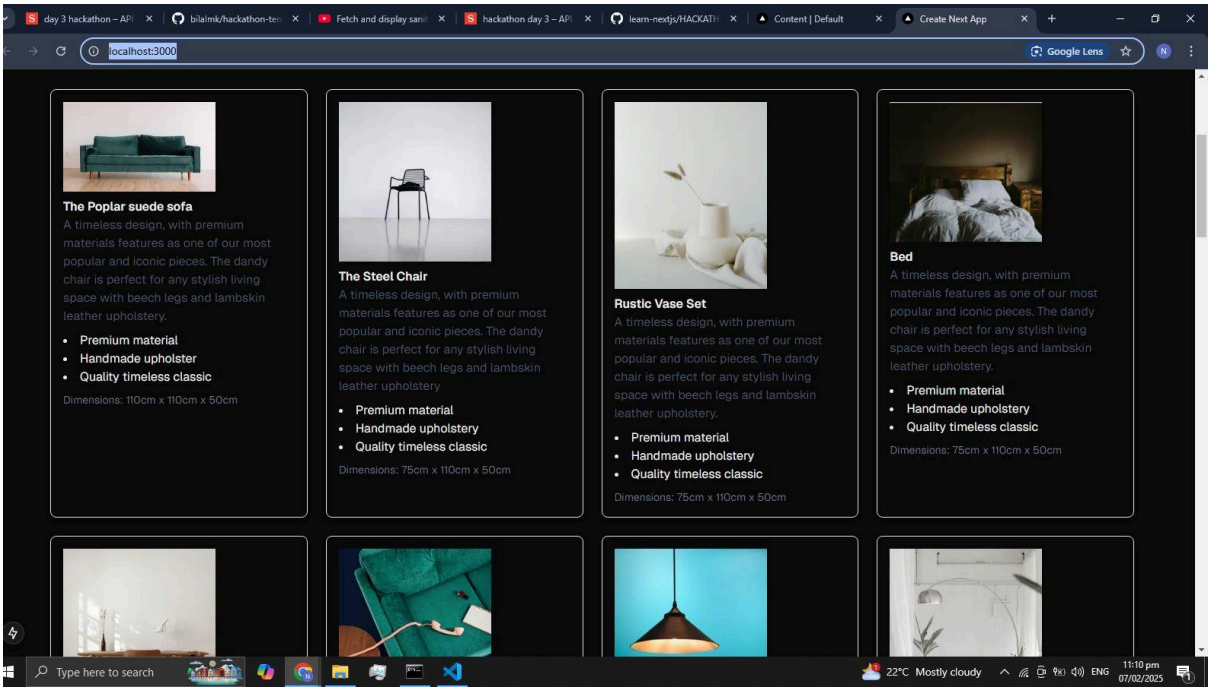
. Challenges & Solutions

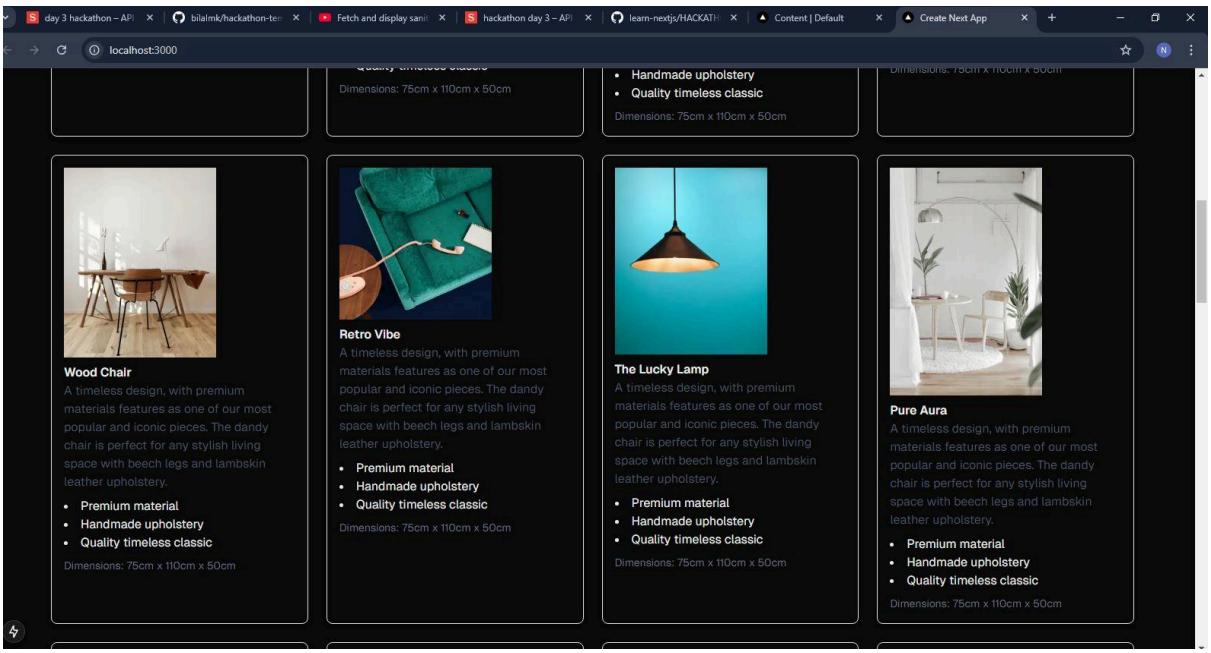
Challenge	Solution
`useEffect` not working in `page.tsx`	Moved fetching logic to `ProductList.tsx`, a client component.
Images not loading from Sanity	Added `cdn.sanity.io` to `next.config.ts`.
API response delay	Implemented a loading indicator for better UX.

. final



OUTPUT:





. Practices Followed

- Used **modular component design** for better code reuse.
- Ensured **responsive design** using Tailwind CSS.
- Maintained **secure API keys** using environment variables in `.env.local`.

. Conclusion

The dynamic e-commerce website is now fully functional, fetching and displaying real-time product data. By implementing features such as search, filters, cart, and wishlist, the user experience has been significantly improved. Debugging and performance optimization steps ensured a professional and scalable frontend.
