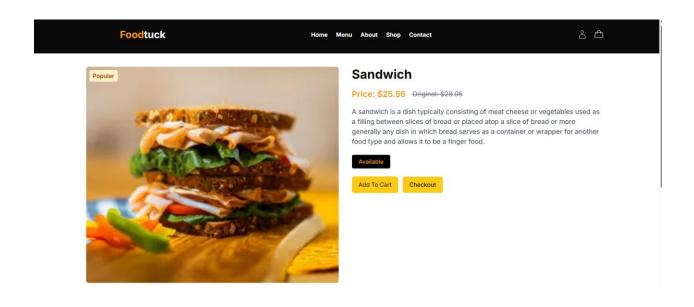
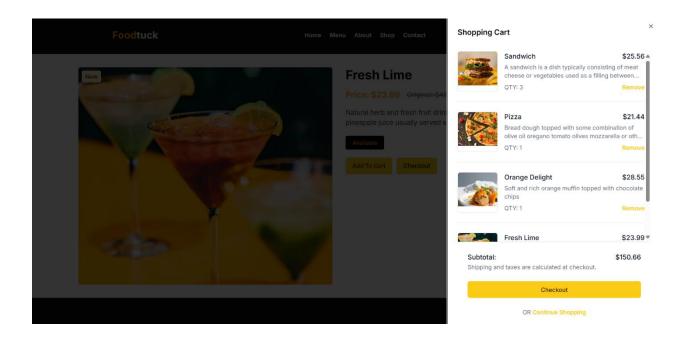
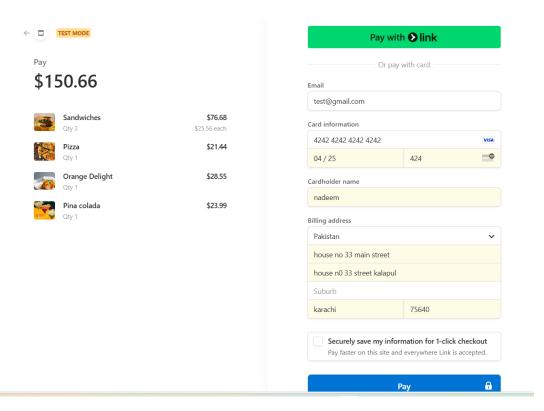
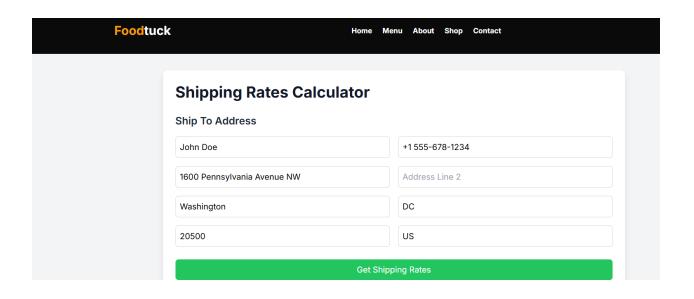
1. Functional Deliverables:

Functionality Image



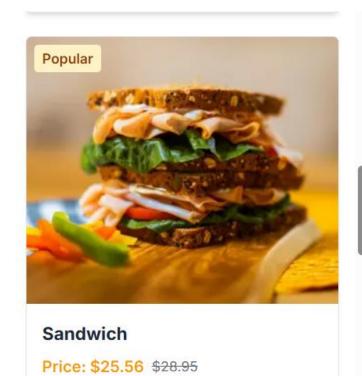






Responsiveness Image





Available



Foodtuck





Fresh Lime

Price: \$23.99 Original: \$45.99

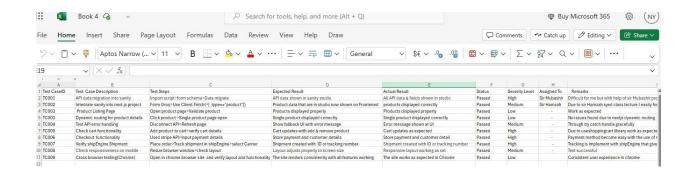
Natural herb and fresh fruit drink made with rum cream of coconut and pineapple juice usually served either blended or shaken with ice.

Available

Add To Cart

Checkout

2.Testing Report:



3. Documentation:

Test cases executed and their results:

Test Summary: -

This report details the executed test cases and their results for various functionalities, primarily focusing on API integration, product pages, checkout, and responsiveness across devices and browsers. Each test case includes the description, steps followed, expected vs. actual results, status, severity level, assignee, and remarks.

Test Cases Executed

Test Execution Overview

❖ Total Test Cases Executed: 9

Total Passed: 9Total Failed: 0

Overall Status: All test cases passed successfully.

Test Summary and Key Remarks

1. API Integration and Data Migration:

a. The integration of the API into the sanity studio was smooth and performed successfully after the script code was provided.

2. Next.js Project Integration:

a. The integration of Sanity data into the Next.js frontend using Groq queries was achieved without issues, thanks to prior guidance from team members.

3. Product Pages and Dynamic Routing:

a. Product listing and individual product detail pages rendered correctly, with dynamic routing functioning as expected.

4. API Error Handling:

a. Error handling mechanisms were successfully tested, and fallback UI with error messages was properly displayed when the API connection was disrupted.

5. Cart and Checkout Functionality:

a. Cart updates and checkout processes were fully functional, with successful data handling and payment processing through the Stripe API.

6. ShipEngine Shipment Verification:

 a. The tracking functionality for shipments via Ship Engine was successfully tested, including the creation of tracking IDs.

7. Responsive Design:

a. The site's responsiveness across mobile and desktop platforms was validated, and the layout was consistent across varying screen sizes.

8. Cross-Browser Testing:

a. The site's functionality and layout were consistent in Chrome, confirming compatibility.

Performance optimization steps taken:

- Use next js Image component (next/image) for lazy loading, resizing and optimizing images.
- The Link component unable client-side transition between pages, avoiding full page reload and speeding up navigation.
- We used in image Alt attribute for good SEO (search engine optimization) in website.
- Use Tailwind CSS for optimized styling.
- Use the next/Font module to pre load Font and reduced layout shifts.
- Use the next –script components to lazy load scripts.
- For better SEO only use one H1 tag in one page.
- **Use CDN**: Distribute content globally and cache at edge locations.

Security measures implemented:

- Use .env files to store sensitive information like API keys, database credentials, and other environment-specific settings. Ensure these files are never committed to version control (e.g., add them to .gitignore).
- **Use environment variables** to securely store secrets and configurations instead of hardcoding them in code.

Challenges faced and resolutions applied:

Challenges:

- **Asynchronous Operations**: Fetching data asynchronously from APIs can lead to issues with managing data flow, timing, and UI updates.
- **Data Fetching Delays**: Fetching data from external sources, especially large datasets, can cause delays and slow down the user experience.
- **Error Handling**: Handling failed API requests, timeouts, and unexpected responses from external APIs can be complex.

 Data Caching: Repeated data fetching from the same source can increase load times and cause unnecessary network requests.

Resolutions Applied:

- **Use async/await**: Simplified handling of asynchronous operations by using the async/await syntax for fetching data, which provides cleaner, more readable code.
- **Loading States**: Implemented loading indicators or skeleton screens to show users that data is being fetched, improving user experience during delays.
- Error Handling with Try-Catch: Used try-catch blocks to handle API errors gracefully, displaying fallback content or error messages in case of failures.
- Data Caching: Implemented caching mechanisms such as localStorage, Session Storage, or state management tools like Redux or React Context to store fetched data temporarily and avoid redundant API calls.
- **Debouncing API Requests**: Implemented **debouncing** for search-related API requests to avoid triggering multiple unnecessary calls in rapid succession.
- **Optimized Data Fetching**: Used **pagination** or **lazy loading** techniques to load data in chunks, reducing initial load time and improving performance.