

# Day 4 - Advanced Documentation on Dynamic Frontend Components

## Objective:

To develop dynamic and responsive frontend components for the marketplace, integrating reusable structures, efficient data fetching, and state management while addressing challenges such as API latency, dynamic routing, and pagination.

## Procedures Undertaken for Component Development and Integration:

### 1. Initialization and Data Acquisition:

- Established a connection between the frontend and Sanity CMS through the Sanity client, ensuring secure and efficient communication.
- Validated the structural integrity and accessibility of all data models, including ``Products`` and ``Categories``, via API endpoints.
- Engineered reusable and scalable data-fetching functions for essential components such as ``ProductList``, ``CategoryFilter``, and ``SearchBar``.

### 2. Development of Core Components:

#### Product Listing Component:

- Dynamically rendered product data in a grid layout optimized for responsive design.
- Leveraged card-based interfaces to display key attributes such as product name, pricing, and inventory status.

#### Product Detail Component:

- Utilized dynamic routing within Next.js to generate unique pages for individual product entries.
- Integrated detailed product attributes, including descriptions, pricing, and high-resolution imagery.

## Category Filter Component:

- Dynamically fetched category data from APIs to facilitate product categorization ●  
Enabled real-time filtering of products based on user-selected categories.
  - **Search Bar**:
- Implemented advanced search functionalities to allow filtering of products via names and associated tags.
  - **Pagination Component**:
- Incorporated intuitive navigation mechanisms such as "previous" and "next" buttons to handle extensive product catalogs efficiently.

### 3. Styling and Adaptive Design:

- Applied Tailwind CSS to achieve a unified, aesthetically pleasing, and mobile-responsive user interface.
- Ensured adaptability of component layouts to various screen sizes through dynamic styling methodologies.

### 4. Global State Management:

- Adopted React Context to establish a global state management system for the cart and order confirmation functionalities
- This approach facilitated seamless communication between components and enhanced data persistence across the application.

## Identified Challenges and Corresponding Solutions:

### 1. Challenge: API Latency and Response Delays

#### Issues:

- Prolonged response times during data fetching hindered component rendering efficiency.
- Encountered CORS-related errors while fetching data due to misconfigured origin settings in Sanity CMS.

#### Solutions:

- Incorporated a loading state and skeleton UI to provide visual feedback during data retrieval.
- Adjusted CORS configurations in Sanity CMS to whitelist the frontend's origin, enabling uninterrupted data flow.

## 2. Challenge: Errors in Dynamic Routing

### Issue:

- Invalid or missing product IDs resulted in failures during page rendering for product details.

### Solution:

- : Introduced robust error handling mechanisms and designed fallback pages to gracefully handle missing or invalid product data.

## 3. Challenge: Complex Filtering and Pagination Integration

### Issue:

- Coordinating multiple filters (e.g., category, price range) with pagination presented challenges in maintaining state consistency.

### Solution:

- Implemented URL-based query parameters to synchronize filtering and pagination states across browser reloads.

## Adopted Best Practices:

### Component Reusability:

- Developed modular and reusable components, including ``ProductCard`` and ``CategoryFilter``, to promote scalability and maintainability.

### Secure Configuration Management:

- Utilized ``.env.local`` for storing sensitive API keys, enhancing overall security and adherence to industry standards.

## Error Mitigation:

- Employed comprehensive error-handling strategies to manage API failures and ensure a seamless user experience.

## Responsive Design Principles:

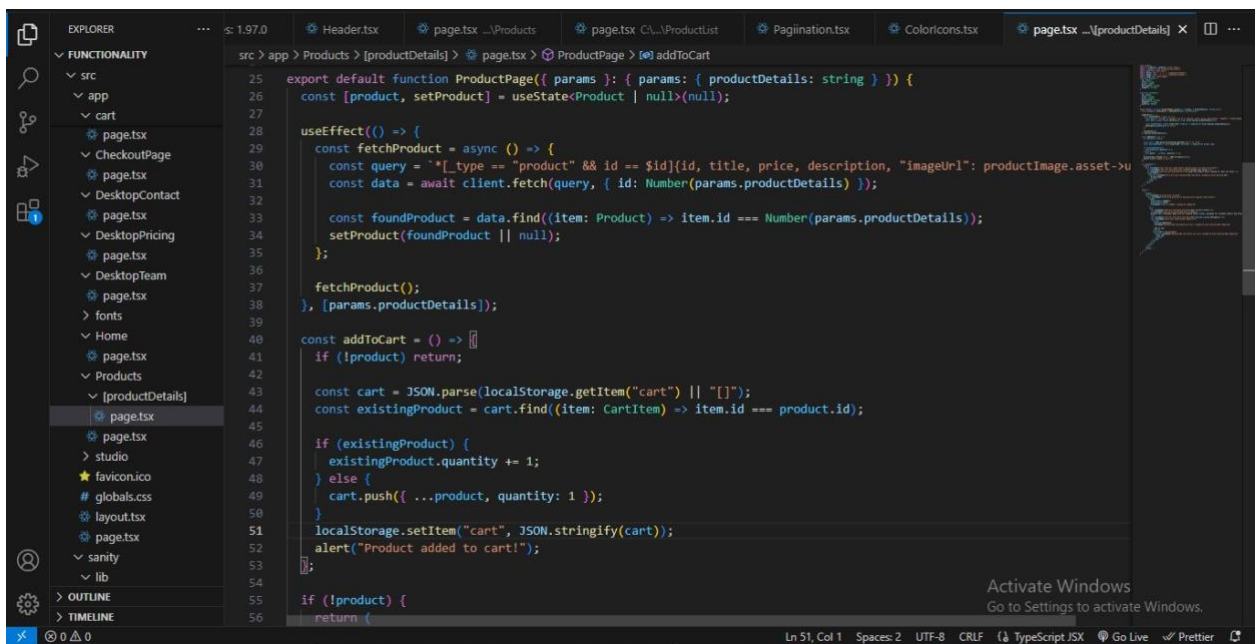
- Thoroughly tested the application across multiple device resolutions to guarantee consistent and accessible user interfaces

## High-Quality Code Standards:

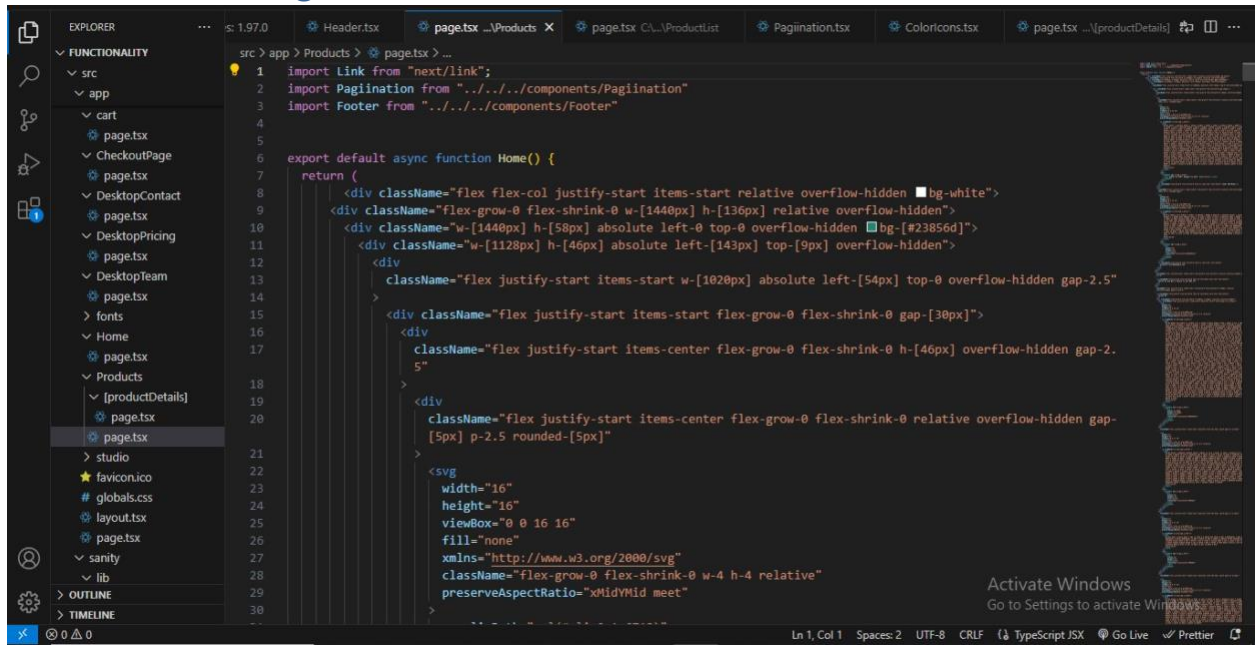
- Adopted descriptive naming conventions and implemented detailed code comments to facilitate readability and future development efforts.

## Screenshots:

## Dynamic Routing:



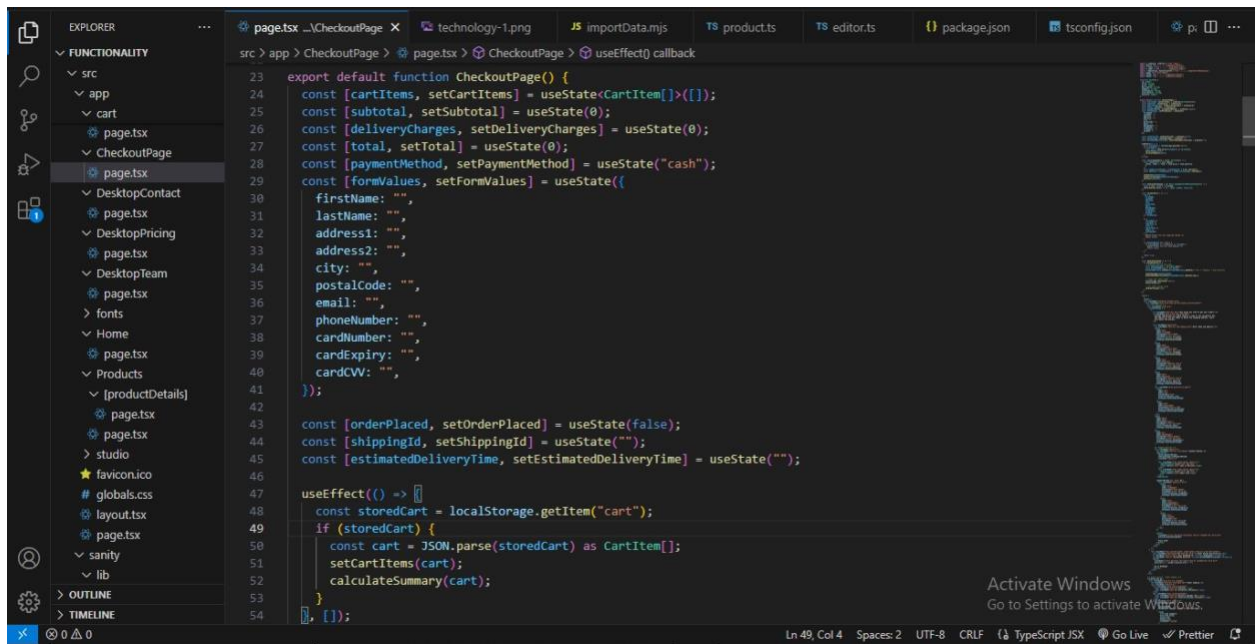
## Product Listing:



The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left. The file explorer shows a project structure with folders like 'src', 'app', 'cart', 'CheckoutPage', 'DesktopContact', 'DesktopPricing', 'DesktopTeam', 'fonts', 'Home', 'page.tsx', 'Products', '[productDetails]', 'studio', 'favicon.ico', 'globals.css', 'layout.tsx', 'sanity', 'lib', 'OUTLINE', and 'TIMELINE'. The main editor shows the code for 'page.tsx' in the 'Products' folder. The code imports 'Link' from 'next/link', 'Pagination' from '../components/Pagination', and 'Footer' from '../components/Footer'. It defines an async function 'Home()' that returns a JSX element. The JSX element consists of a main container with a white background, containing a header, a main content area with a grid of product cards, and a footer. The product cards are rendered using a loop over 'cartItems'. The code uses Tailwind CSS for styling.

```
src > app > Products > page.tsx > ...
1 import Link from "next/link";
2 import Pagination from "../components/Pagination";
3 import Footer from "../components/Footer";
4
5
6 export default async function Home() {
7   return (
8     <div className="flex flex-col justify-start items-start relative overflow-hidden bg-white">
9       <div className="flex-grow-0 flex-shrink-0 w-[1440px] h-[136px] relative overflow-hidden">
10        <div className="w-[1440px] h-[58px] absolute left-0 top-0 overflow-hidden bg-[#23856d]">
11          <div className="w-[1128px] h-[46px] absolute left-[143px] top-[9px] overflow-hidden">
12            <div
13              className="flex justify-start items-start w-[1020px] absolute left-[54px] top-0 overflow-hidden gap-2.5"
14            >
15              <div className="flex justify-start items-start flex-grow-0 flex-shrink-0 gap-[30px]">
16                <div
17                  className="flex justify-start items-center flex-grow-0 flex-shrink-0 h-[46px] overflow-hidden gap-2.5"
18                >
19                  <div
20                    className="flex justify-start items-center flex-grow-0 flex-shrink-0 relative overflow-hidden gap-[5px] p-2.5 rounded-[5px]"
21                  >
22                    <svg
23                      width="16"
24                      height="16"
25                      viewBox="0 0 16 16"
26                      fill="none"
27                      xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
28                      className="flex-grow-0 flex-shrink-0 w-4 h-4 relative"
29                      preserveAspectRatio="xMidYMid meet"
30                    >
31                      ...
32                    </svg>
33                  <div>
34                    ...
35                  </div>
36                </div>
37              </div>
38            </div>
39          </div>
40        </div>
41      </div>
42    </div>
43  );
44}
```

## Checkout:



The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left. The file explorer shows a project structure with folders like 'src', 'app', 'cart', 'CheckoutPage', 'DesktopContact', 'DesktopPricing', 'DesktopTeam', 'fonts', 'Home', 'page.tsx', 'Products', '[productDetails]', 'studio', 'favicon.ico', 'globals.css', 'layout.tsx', 'sanity', 'lib', 'OUTLINE', and 'TIMELINE'. The main editor shows the code for 'page.tsx' in the 'CheckoutPage' folder. The code defines a function 'CheckoutPage()' that uses 'useState' to manage state for 'cartItems', 'subtotal', 'deliveryCharges', 'total', 'paymentMethod', 'formValues', 'orderPlaced', 'shippingId', and 'estimatedDeliveryTime'. It uses 'useEffect' to initialize the state and 'useEffect' to handle the checkout process. The code uses Tailwind CSS for styling.

```
src > app > CheckoutPage > page.tsx > CheckoutPage > useEffect() callback
23 export default function CheckoutPage() {
24   const [cartItems, setCartItems] = useState<CartItem[]>([]);
25   const [subtotal, setSubtotal] = useState(0);
26   const [deliveryCharges, setDeliveryCharges] = useState(0);
27   const [total, setTotal] = useState(0);
28   const [paymentMethod, setPaymentMethod] = useState("cash");
29   const [formValues, setFormValues] = useState({
30     firstName: "",
31     lastName: "",
32     address1: "",
33     address2: "",
34     city: "",
35     postalCode: "",
36     email: "",
37     phoneNumber: "",
38     cardNumber: "",
39     cardExpiry: "",
40     cardCVV: "",
41   });
42
43   const [orderPlaced, setOrderPlaced] = useState(false);
44   const [shippingId, setShippingId] = useState("");
45   const [estimatedDeliveryTime, setEstimatedDeliveryTime] = useState("");
46
47   useEffect(() => {
48     const storedCart = localStorage.getItem("cart");
49     if (storedCart) {
50       const cart = JSON.parse(storedCart) as CartItem[];
51       setCartItems(cart);
52       calculateSummary(cart);
53     }
54   }, []);
55}
```