

Day 3 - API Integration and Data Migration

1. Project Title: Next.js and Sanity for Dynamic Product Display

2. Goal:

This project's objective was to retrieve product data from Sanity CMS and present it dynamically, responsively, and with appropriate styling on a Next.js frontend.

3. Essential Elements:

Sanity Integration: Using GROQ queries, Sanity CMS and Next.js were successfully connected.

Dynamic Data Fetching: Product information such as name, price, description, and image were retrieved using Sanity's APIs.

Responsive Frontend Design: Tailwind CSS was used to create a responsive layout that ensures device compatibility.

Clean Code Structure: React components were effectively arranged and modular functions were used to get data.

4. Technology Employed:

Frontend: React Framework's Next.js

Sanity CMS is the backend.

Tailwind is the style CSS

Language of Programming: TypeScript/JavaScript

5. Implementation in Steps:

Configure Sanity CMS:

-In Sanity, a new dataset was created.

-A product schema with fields for name, price, description, image, and category has been added.

Configure Sanity Client:

-Installed the Sanity client in the Next.js project after configuring it.

-To connect to Sanity, create a reusable client instance.

GROQ Query Creation:

-To retrieve the necessary product fields, a GROQ query was written.

Data Fetched in Next.js:

-Sanity's APIs were called using a bespoke fetchProducts method.

-React's useState and useEffect hooks were used to manage the fetched data.

Frontend Rendering:

-Product data, such as name, price, description, and photos, are dynamically generated.

-To optimize image loading, Next.js's image was used.

Using Tailwind CSS for styling:

-A responsive grid layout was created.

-Hover effects were added to individual product cards to improve user interaction.

6. Problems and Fixes:

Problem: Using Next.js to handle dynamic photos from Sanity.

Solution: To generate image URLs from Sanity assets, a method was developed using next/image.

Problem: Handling Sanity's dynamic and real-time changes.

Solution: Using optimized GROQ queries, it was made sure that data rendering and fetching were done effectively.

7. Output:

The result is a completely functional webpage with a responsive, clean design that dynamically shows product data from Sanity CMS.

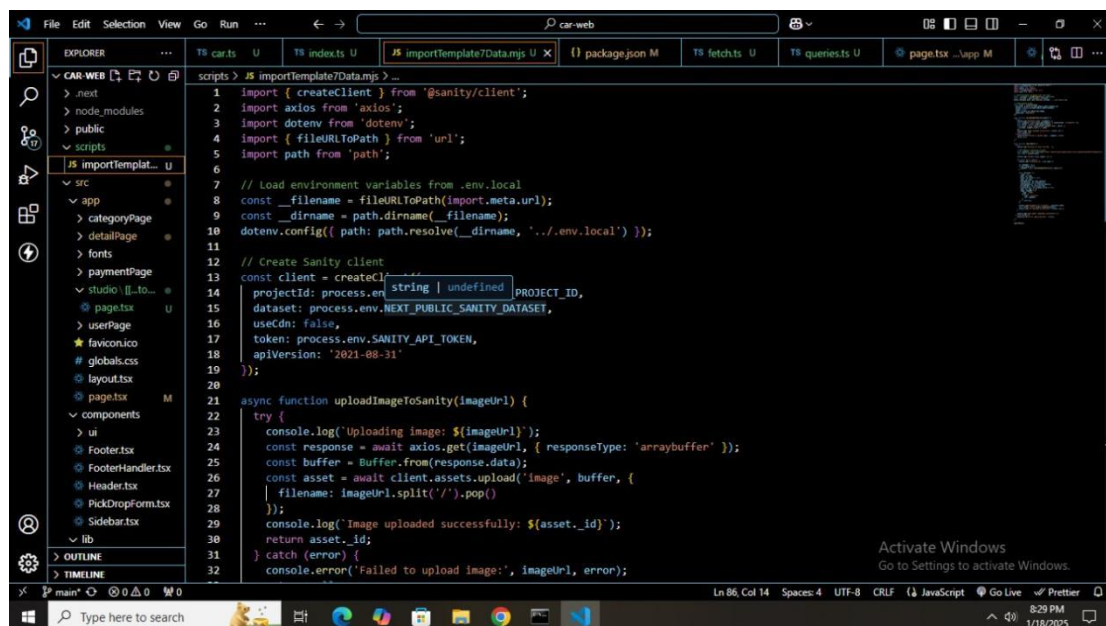
8. Learning Outcome:

I was able to get practical experience with: ● Linking a CMS to a contemporary frontend framework.

- Creating GROQ queries to effectively retrieve data.
- Using Tailwind CSS to implement responsive designs.

9. Conclusion:

This project shows how to combine a cutting-edge frontend framework (Next.js) with a CMS backend (Sanity) for dynamic content rendering, offering a reliable and expandable solution for practical applications.



```
1 import { createClient } from '@sanity/client';
2 import axios from 'axios';
3 import dotenv from 'dotenv';
4 import { fileURLToPath } from 'url';
5 import path from 'path';
6
7 // Load environment variables from .env.local
8 const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
9 const __dirname = path.dirname(__filename);
10 dotenv.config({ path: path.resolve(__dirname, '../.env.local') });
11
12 // Create Sanity client
13 const client = createClient({
14   projectId: process.env.NEXT_PUBLIC_SANITY_PROJECT_ID,
15   dataset: process.env.NEXT_PUBLIC_SANITY_DATASET,
16   useCdn: false,
17   token: process.env.SANITY_API_TOKEN,
18   apiVersion: '2021-08-31'
19 });
20
21 async function uploadImageToSanity(imageUrl) {
22   try {
23     console.log('Uploading image: ${imageUrl}');
24     const response = await axios.get(imageUrl, { responseType: 'arraybuffer' });
25     const buffer = Buffer.from(response.data);
26     const asset = await client.assets.upload('image', buffer, {
27       filename: imageUrl.split('/').pop()
28     });
29     console.log('Image uploaded successfully: ${asset._id}');
30     return asset._id;
31   } catch (error) {
32     console.error('Failed to upload image:', imageUrl, error);
33   }
34 }
```

