Prerequisites for Developing Task Management with Categories

To develop the provided task management system effectively, the following technical prerequisites should be fulfilled:

1. Technical Skills

JavaScript Concepts

1. Data Management:

- Object manipulation (Object.assign) to handle categories.
- Array operations (push, splice, map, forEach).

2. DOM Manipulation:

- Dynamically updating DOM elements using innerHTML.
- Accessing DOM elements via getElementById and adding event listeners.

3. LocalStorage API:

 Saving and retrieving data using localStorage.setItem and localStorage.getItem.

4. Async Programming:

- Fetching tasks from an external API using fetch and async/await.
- Handling API responses and errors gracefully.

5. Event Handling:

Listening for button clicks to add tasks or move them between categories.

2. Functional Requirements

Task Management

Categories:

- Predefined categories: pending, inProgress, and completed.
- Tasks can be dynamically moved between categories.

Task Addition:

- Allow users to add a new task to the pending category.
- Task Movement:
 - Move tasks from:
 - \blacksquare pending \rightarrow inProgress.
 - inProgress \rightarrow completed.

Persistent Storage

- Save tasks to LocalStorage whenever they are added or moved.
- Load tasks from LocalStorage during initialization.

Dynamic Rendering

- Render tasks dynamically for each category:
 - o pending tasks with a "Start" button.
 - o inProgress tasks with a "Complete" button.
 - completed tasks as static items.

API Integration

 Fetch tasks from an external API (https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos) and add them to the pending category.

Error Handling

- Handle invalid inputs (e.g., empty task names).
- Handle errors during API fetching with meaningful error messages.

3. Frontend Design Requirements

UI Layout

- Input Field: For adding new tasks.
- Category Containers:
 - Separate sections for pending, inProgress, and completed tasks.
- Buttons:
 - "Start" and "Complete" buttons for task transitions.

Styling

Basic CSS or frameworks like Tailwind CSS for:

- Spacing (p-2, bg-gray-100, etc.).
- Flexbox alignment (flex, justify-between).
- o Button styling (text-blue-500, text-green-500).

4. Code Structure Requirements

Encapsulation

- Modularize functionality:
 - LocalStorage operations (saveToLocalStorage, loadFromLocalStorage).
 - DOM rendering (renderTasks).
 - Task transitions (moveTask).

Reusable Components

- Separate rendering logic for each category.
- Create a utility function for updating the UI dynamically.

Separation of Concerns

Keep business logic (task management) separate from rendering logic.

5. Development Workflow

1. Setup Task Categories:

• Define categories with pending, inProgress, and completed.

2. LocalStorage Integration:

Implement functions to save and load tasks from LocalStorage.

3. Dynamic Rendering:

Write renderTasks to display tasks dynamically for each category.

4. Task Operations:

Implement task addition and movement logic.

5. Fetch Tasks from API:

 Retrieve tasks from jsonplaceholder.typicode.com and populate the pending category.

6. Test & Debug:

- Verify:
 - Tasks are correctly added and moved between categories.
 - State is persisted in LocalStorage.
 - External tasks are fetched and displayed correctly.

6. Testing Scenarios

Functional Tests

- Add a new task and verify it appears in the pending category.
- Move tasks between categories and ensure they are correctly updated.
- Fetch tasks from the API and display them dynamically.

Edge Case Handling

- Handle empty input when adding tasks.
- Prevent duplicate task names (if required).

Error Handling

- Test API failure scenarios (e.g., network errors).
- Ensure LocalStorage operations do not throw errors.

By meeting these prerequisites and following the development workflow, you can build a robust and scalable task management system with dynamic categories. Let me know if you need help implementing specific features!