

Task 1 – Declarative Rendering

Task 2 – Conditions and Loops

Reference to Vue JavaScript is defined in the head section of the file.

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8"/>
  <title>test</title>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/vue@2/dist/vue.js"></script>
</head>
```

In the body section the ID is given to the element which should get the data from the Vue element when page is rendered.

```
<div id="app">
  {{message}}
  <h1>{{test}}</h1>
</div>
```

Within the script tags, the Vue element is configured. In the below example, the variable ‘app’ is defined to a new Vue object which contains ‘data’. The data has two variables: message and test with some values. This object gets returned to set variables defined in the division in the body and corresponding variable values are displayed on the screen.

```
var app = new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    message: 'Hello Vue!',
    test: 'Amit'
  }
})
```

- v-bind to dynamically assign the property value to the HTML element for example, title of the span or link to the <a> element.
- v-if is used conditionally perform any action. I have used it to conditionally show-hide a text and change the text of a button.
- v-for is used to loop through each item of an array. ‘v-for’ is defined in the body part inside the element. In the script part, for given example, ‘todos’ list is defined with some values. The v-for will loop through each value of in the todos.

```
<li v-for="todo in todos">
  {{ todo.text + ' - ' + todo.name }}
</li>
```

- push is used to push a value at the end of the list type Vue objects. Example: app4.todos.push
- v-on is used to perform an action when something is done by user. For example, pressing a button.
- v-model is used to make two-way binding between form input and app state.
- A component is used to define a template which can be re-used with different data across the document. ‘Props’ is used to pass different data for different elements depending on the Vue object. But the format will be the same.