Vue

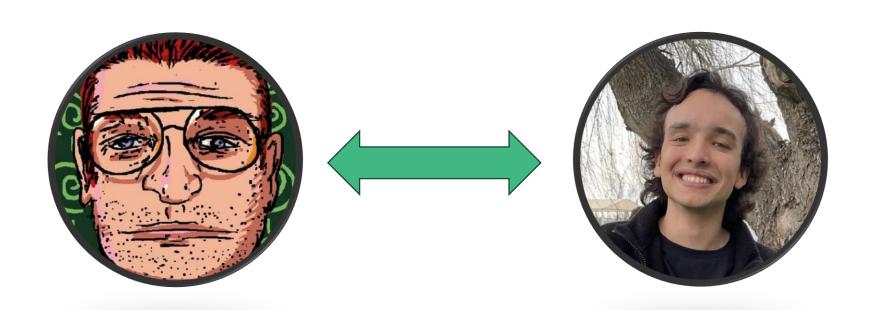
```
</script>
```

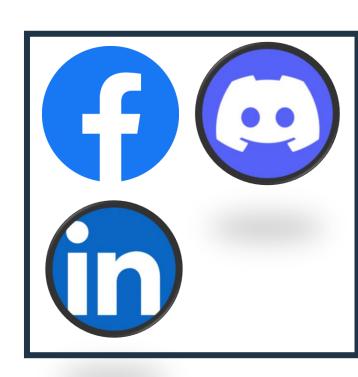
```
<script setup>
import { onMounted } from 'vue'

onMounted(() ⇒ {
  console.log("Benja Vicente")
  console.log("Jose Antonio Castro")
  console.log("José Madriaza")
})
</script>
```

Temática: Cercanía en Red Social

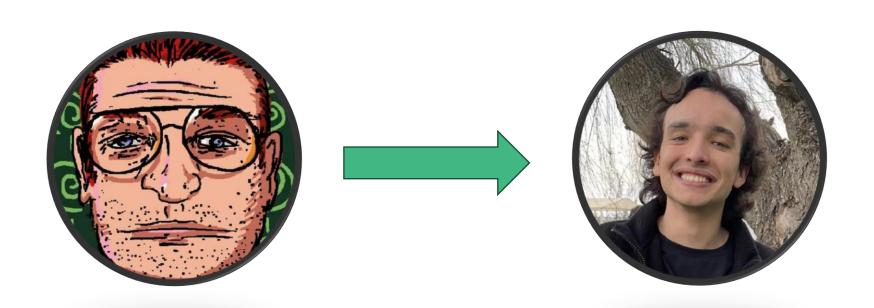
Redes Sociales con seguimiento bidirecional

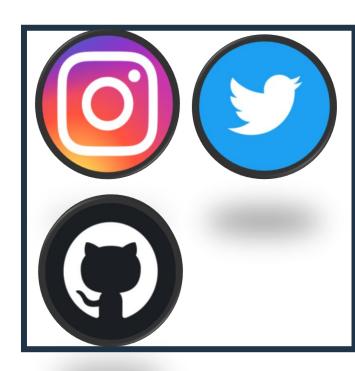




"Amigo"

Redes Sociales con seguimiento unidirecional

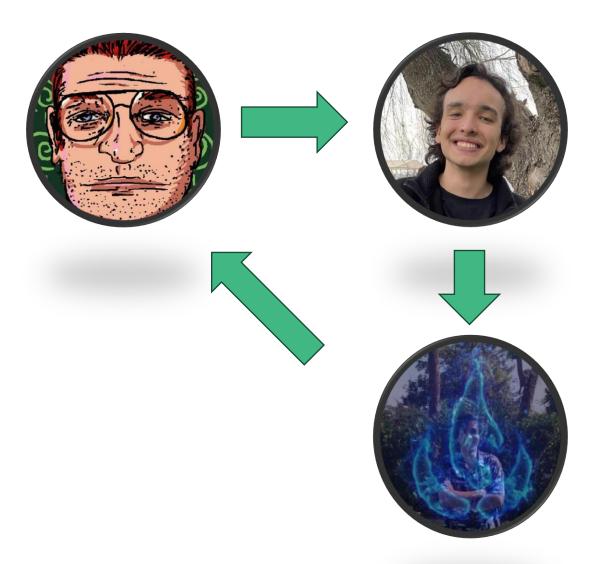




"Seguidor"

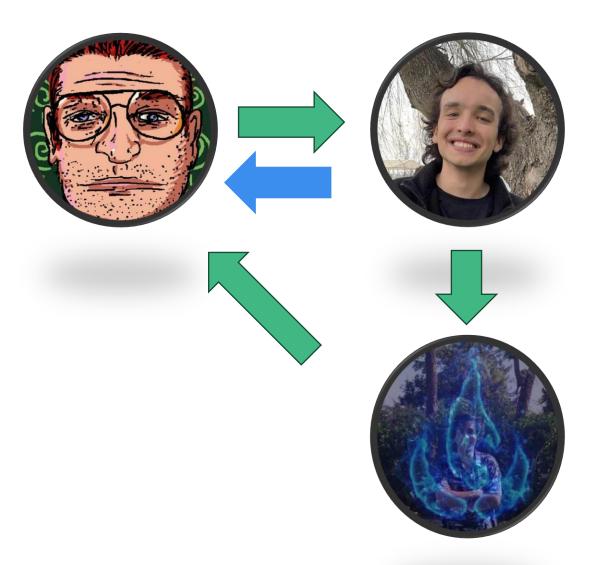












Demo



https://missing-github-followers.vercel.app/

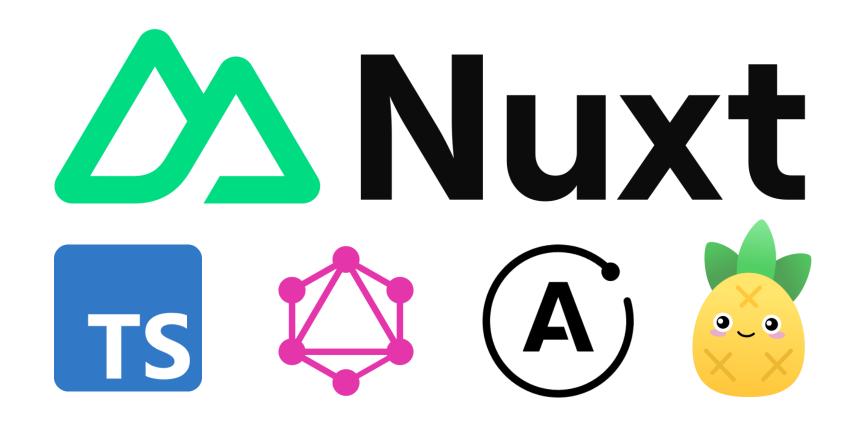
GitHub Missing Followers: 0



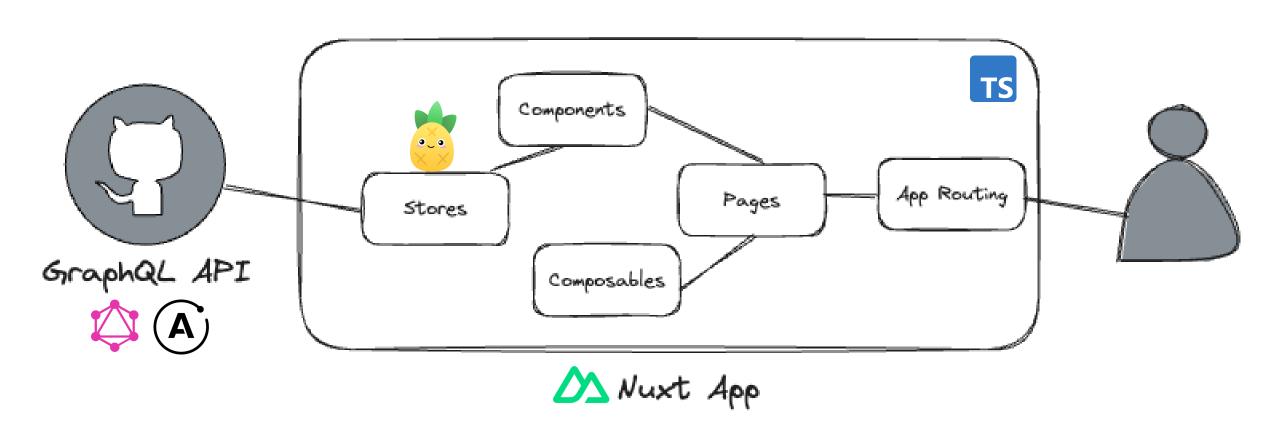
+1 TO COUNTER

You can now check your missing followers and following on GitHub

Arquitectura de la App



Arquitectura de la App



Implementación con Vue

¿Qué hace Vue?



Reactividad en Vue

Runtime-based

```
<script setup lang="ts">
// Store
const currentUserStore = useCurrentUserStore()
// Composables
const { isLoggedIn, token } = useAuth()
// Computed properties
const currentUserFollowing = computed(() ⇒ currentUserStore.following)
const currentUserFollowers = computed(() ⇒ currentUserStore.followers)
const loadingUserInfo = computed(() ⇒ currentUserStore.loadingUserInfo)
// Refs
const count = ref<number>(0)
// Methods
const increment = () \Rightarrow \{
  count.value++
</script>
```

Reactividad en Vue

Runtime-based con proxies basado en un WeapMap global

```
function reactive(obj) {
 return new Proxy(obj, {
    get(target, key) {
      track(target, key)
     return target[key]
    set(target, key, value) {
      target[key] = value
      trigger(target, key)
```

```
function ref(value) {
  const refObject = {
    get value() {
      track(ref0bject, 'value')
      return value
    set value(newValue) {
      value = newValue
      trigger(refObject, 'value')
 return refObject
```

```
<script setup>
import { reactive } from 'vue'
const state = reactive({ count: 0 })
function increment() {
  state.count++
</script>
<template>
  <button @click="increment">
    {{ state.count }}
  </button>
</template>
```

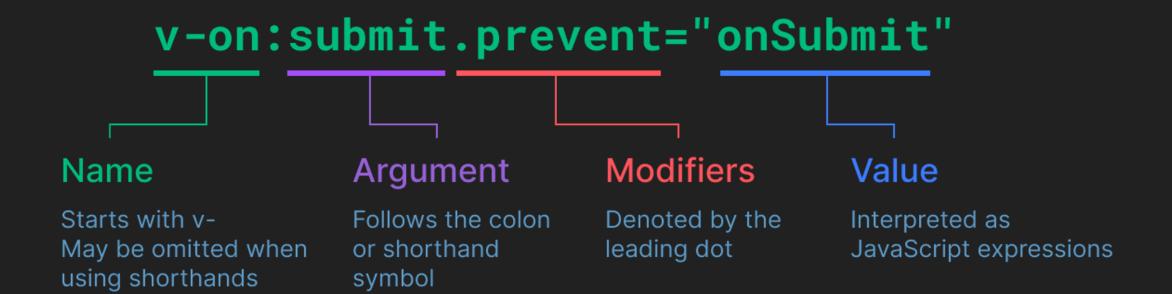
```
<script setup>
import { ref } from 'vue'
const count = ref(0)
function increment() {
  count.value++
</script>
<template>
  <button @click="increment">
    {{ count }}
  </button>
</template>
```

Template Syntax

```
return (
   <div>
     {!isAuthed ? (
       0
         <button onClick={() ⇒ login(user)}>Log in/button>
       <>
       0
         <button onClick={logout}>Log out
       4>
     )}
   </div>
```



Template Syntax: Directives



Render functions

v-if

Template:

```
<div>
     <div v-if="ok">yes</div>
     <span v-else>no</span>
</div>
```

Equivalent render function / JSX:

```
h('div', [ok.value ? h('div', 'yes') : h('span', 'no')])

<div>{ok.value ? <div>yes</div> : <span>no</span>}</div>

js
span>no
jsx
```

Single File Components

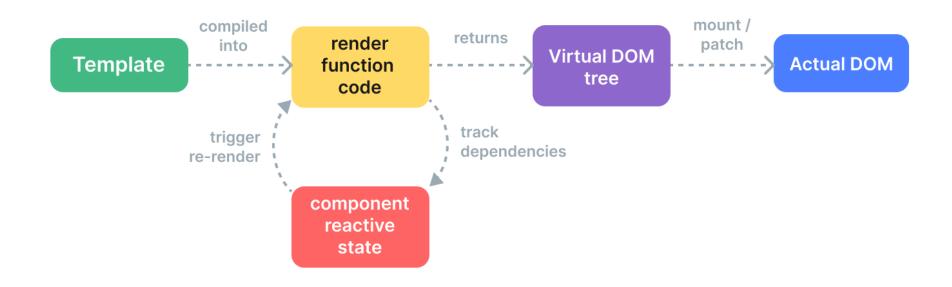
- JS, HTML y CSS
- Lo que cambia a la vez está en el mismo lugar
- Débilmente acoplado



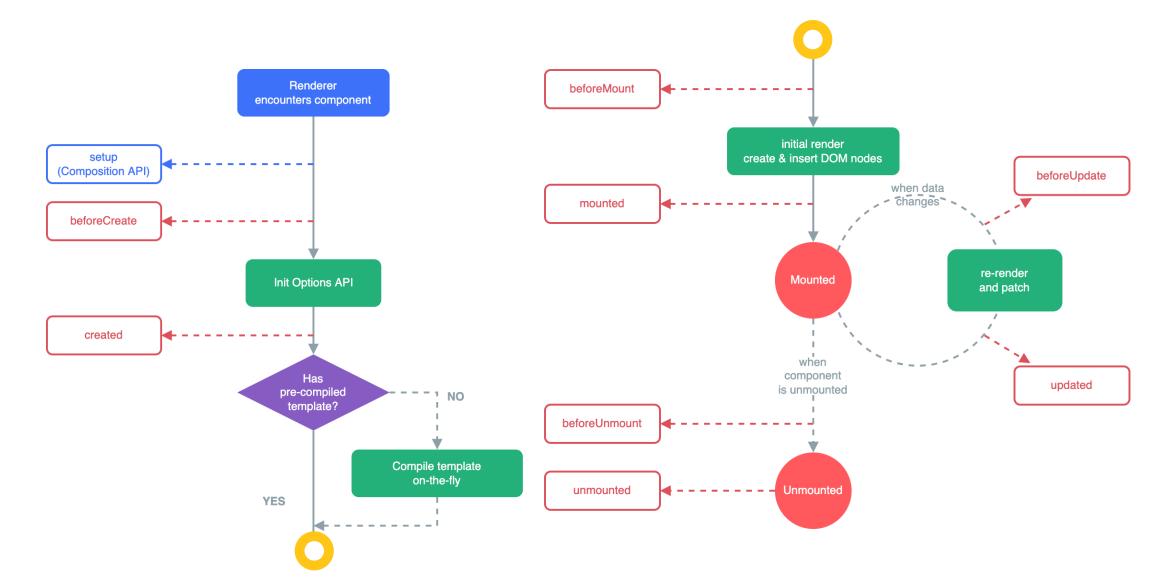
```
<script setup lang='ts'>
import { ref } from 'vue'
const greeting = ref<string>('Hello World!')
</script>
<template>
 {{ greeting }}
</template>
<style scoped>
.greeting {
 color: red;
 font-weight: bold;
</style>
```

Mecanismo de renderizado

- Virtual DOM con paso de hidratación en SSR
- Compilación del template permite obtener optimizaciones



Mecanismo de renderizado



Conclusiones

- El estado en Vue es más intiutivo
- Template syntax es más limpio y óptimo que JSX
- Existe un gran ecosistema y comunidad
- Poco acoplamiento gracias a los SFC