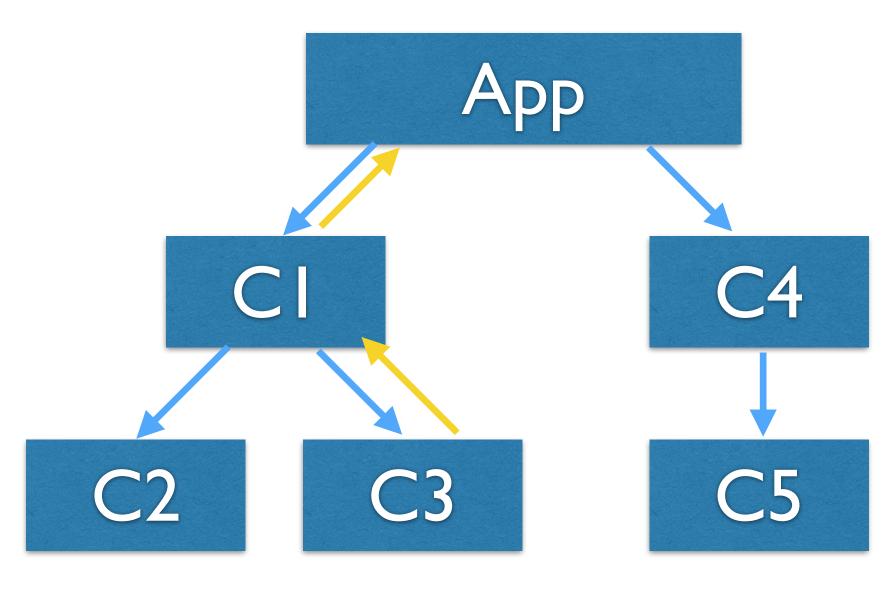
# Web Programming Vue.js III. (state, routes, CLI)

## State management cont'd

- If multiple components access the same state, it needs to be passed down using props and changed using events.
  - State shared by C3 and C5 must be located in App.
  - If shared state is changed in C3, change is propagated using events and props



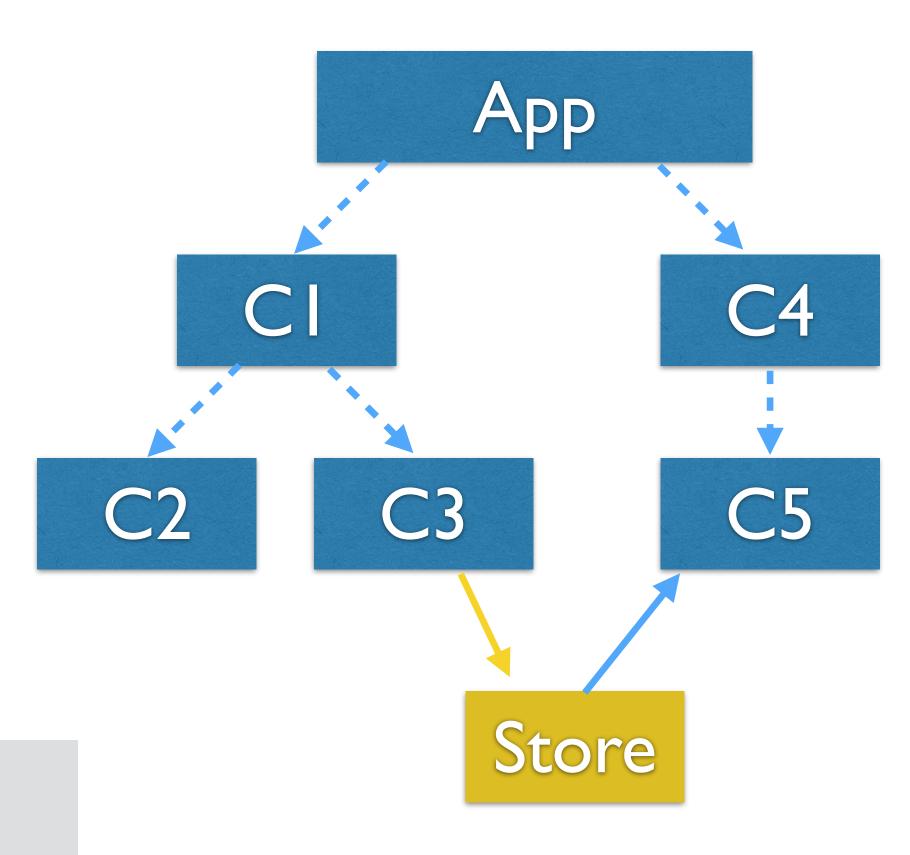
#### A different pattern: External store

- Outside of your app, define a store:

```
function DataStore(data){
    this.data = data;
    this.getter = function(){}
    this.setter = function(){}
}
let store = new DataStore(data);
```

- Retrieve data from store, e.g. on component creation

```
data: {
    course: store.course(this.course_id)
}
```



#### Example #1

O examples/js/vue3/global-state-fruits/index.html

# let favoriteC= { computed:{ fruits: function(){ return store.fruits; }, // using getters inside computed // properties works favorites: function(){ return store.favoriteFruits(); }, } }

**Use in reactive properties** 

#### data.js

```
let store = {
    fruits: Vue.reactive([
            { name: "Apple", favorite: true },
            { name: "Banana", favorite: true },
            { name: "Pear", favorite: true },
            { name: "Grapes", favorite: false },
            { name: "Oranges", favorite: false },
            { name: "Kiwi", favorite: false }
        ]),
    //getter
    favoriteFruits: function(){
        return this fruits filter(
            (fruit) => fruit.favorite);
    //setter
    addFruit(name, isFavorite){
        this.fruits.push({name: name, favorite:
isFavorite});
};
```

## Use library vuex store

Not curriculum!

- Implements the flux pattern.
  - Lots of debugging features
  - Support for asynchronous updates

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vuex@4.0.0/dist/vuex.global.js"></script>

## Use library vuex store

- state holds data
- getters are like computed
- mutations are like methods

```
// Vuex store
let store = new Vuex.Store({
    state: {
        // like data in the vue instance
    },
        getters: {
            // like computed in vue instance,
            //but use state argument instead of this.
    },
        mutations: {
            // mutation takes state as argument,
            // and one additional argument (payload)
    }
})
```

#### Example #3

#### new examples/js/vue3/global-state-vuex-fruits/index.html

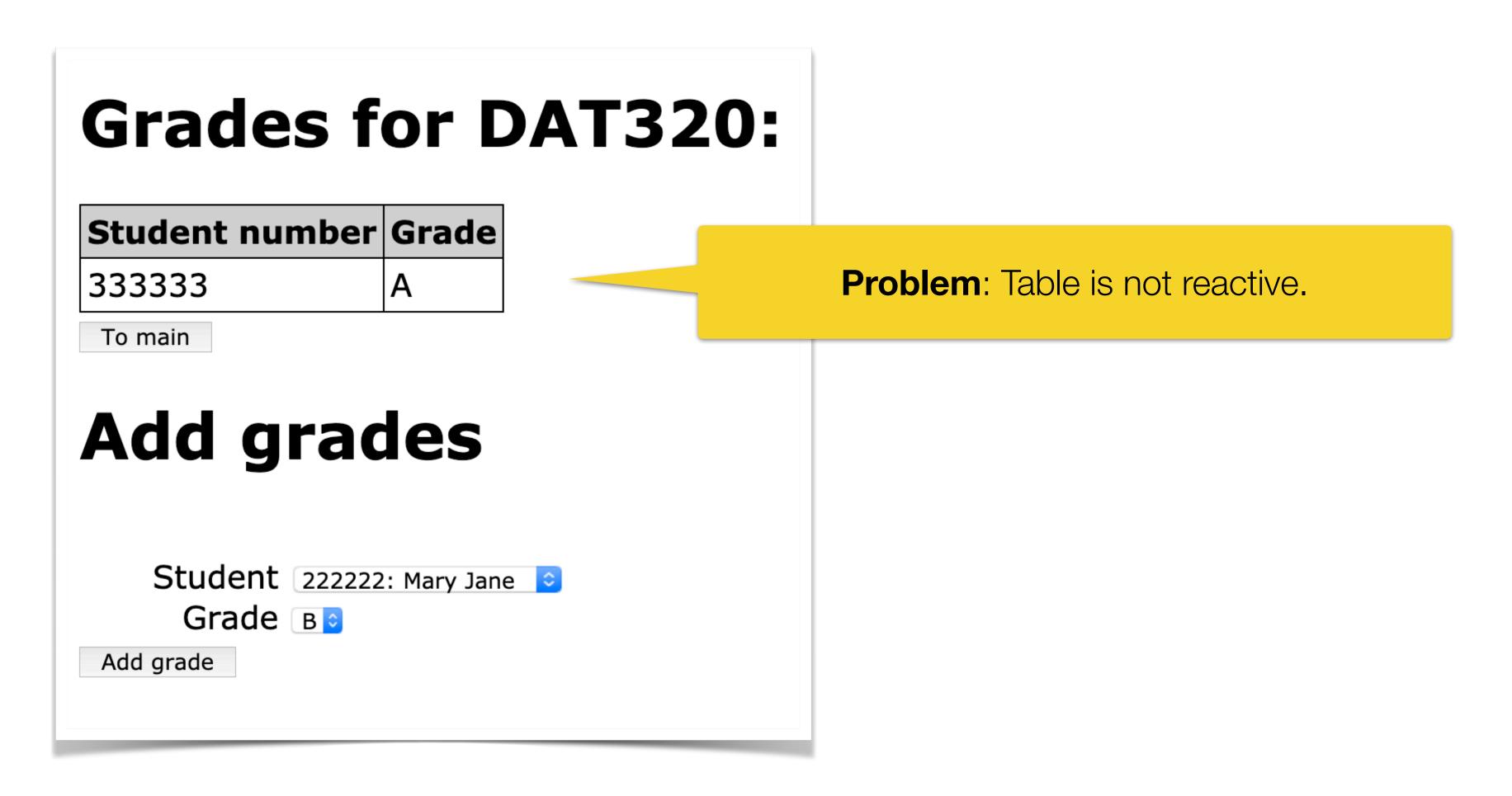
#### data.js

```
list.js
let favoritC= {
```

```
let store = Vuex.createStore({
    state: function(){
       return {
            fruits: [
                { name: "Apple", favorite: true },
    getters: {
        // a getter takes the state as argument.
        favoriteFruits(state){
            return state.fruits.filter(
                (fruit) => fruit.favorite);}
    mutations: {
        // setters are called mutations.
        addFruit(state, fruit){
               state.fruits.push(fruit);
});
```

## Example #4

new examples/js/vue3/gradebook/index.html



## Exercise #1

github.com/dat310-spring21/course-info/tree/master/exercises/js/vue3

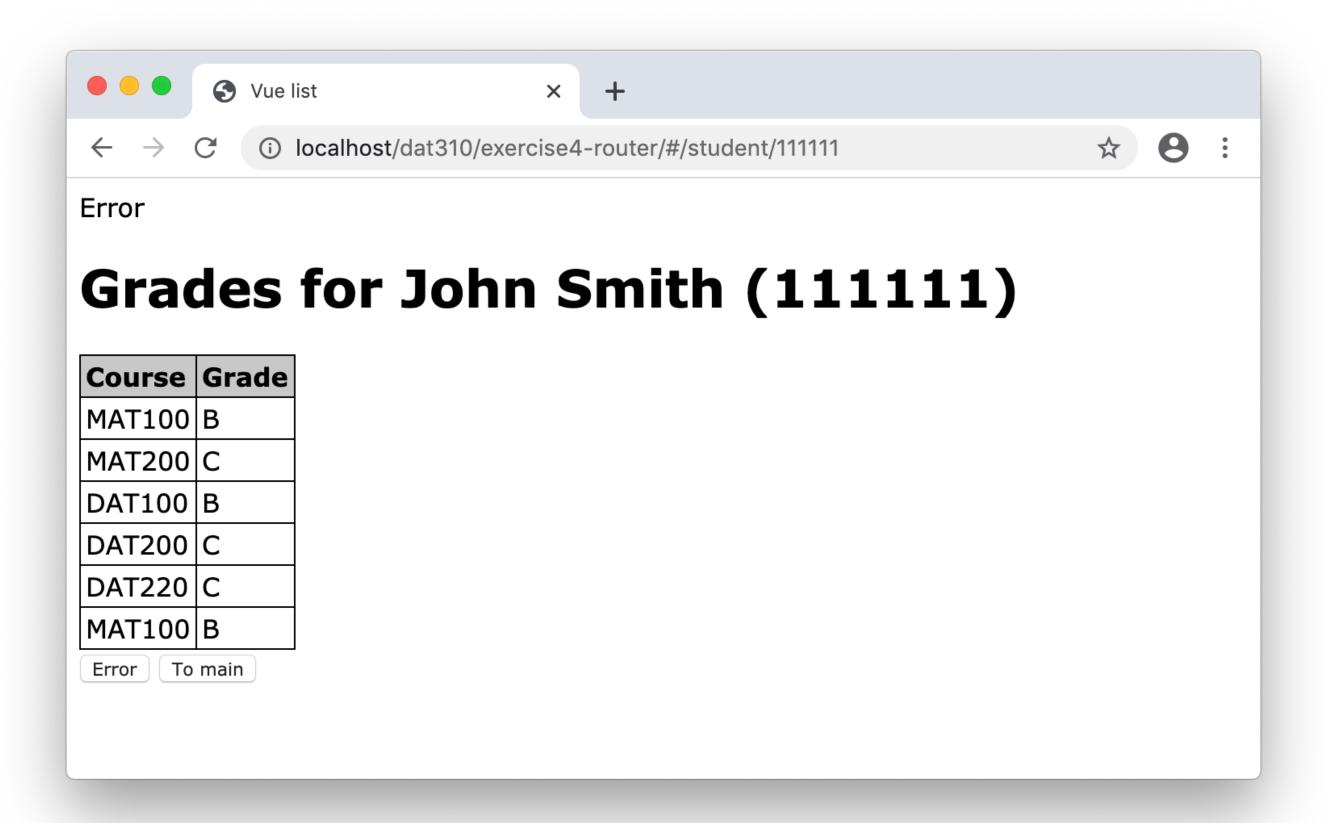
## Routing

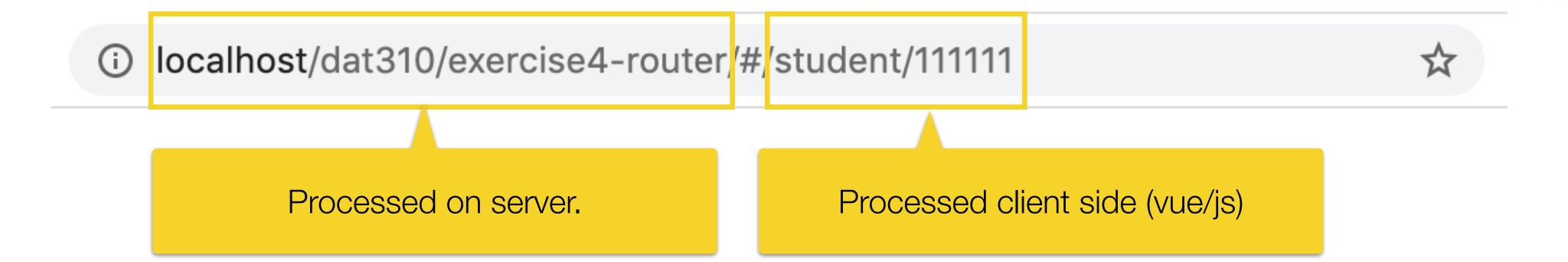
- Components allow to display different "pages"
  - But these are not reflected in the URL
  - Want to bookmark pages
- Use Vue Router

```
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue-router@4"></script>
```

Include after vue.js

## Routing





## Routing

- Create router

```
let router = VueRouter.createRouter({ ... });
```

- Add router to app:

```
let app = Vue.createApp({});
app.use(router);
```

- Add rout component to template

#### Routes

- Define routes

Like components, but no need to call app.component()

#### More routes

- Define routes
  - Parametrized routes, use : name to define a route parameter { path: '/student/:id', component: student }
  - Access parameters in route component as \$route.params.name
    let student = { template: '<div>Student {{ \$route.params.id }}</div>' }

#### Links

- Use <router-link to="path"></router-link>

```
<router-link to="/hello">Hello</router-link>
```

- Can use **v-bind** to bind parameters

```
<router-link v-bind:to="'/student/' + student_no">Me</router-link>
```

- Named routes

```
{ path: '/student/:id', name: 'student', component: student }
```

- Pass an object { name: '', params: { ... }} to link
<router-link v-bind:to="{ name: 'student', params: { id: 123456 }">

#### Example #5

new examples/js/vue3/fruits-router

## Exercise #2

github.com/dat310-spring21/course-info/tree/master/exercises/js/vue3

## Navigation in JS

- To move to a different route in JS
  - In event handler in component do this. \$router.push()

```
this.$router.push('/all');
```

- To go back to the last page use this.\$router.go(-1)
- this.\$router.go(-1);

#### Routes with props

- Route parameters can also be passed as props:
  - Set props=true; in route

```
{ path: '/student/:id', component: student, props: true }
```

- Parameter will be passed as prop

```
let student = { props: ['id'], template: `<div>Student {{ id }}</div>`}
```

- It is also possible to pass static props to reuse components

```
{ path: '/favorite', component: fruitList, props: { showAll: false } },
{ path: '/all', component: fruitList, props: { showAll: true } }
```

## Exercise #3

github.com/dat310-spring21/course-info/tree/master/exercises/js/vue3

This is how you develop in the real world!

## CLI and single file components

- CLI is a tool to set up a new vuejs project.
  - Uses webpack
  - Web pack avoids including different files in index.html
- Single file components allow to have
  - nicely highlighted templates
  - JavaScript component definition
  - CSS scoped to this component
  - All in one file

This is how you develop in the real world!

## CLI and Single file components

- Requirements:
  - Install **node.js** and **npm** <a href="https://nodejs.org/en/download/">https://nodejs.org/en/download/</a>

```
~: node -v
v12.10.0
~: npm -v
6.11.3
```

- Install vue cli

```
~: npm -g install @vue/cli
```

may have to run as root

- Create new project

```
~: vue create my-test-project
```

- Choose default tools

```
? Please pick a preset:
  Default ([Vue 2] babel, eslint)
} Default (Vue 3 Preview) ([Vue 3] babel, esl
```

**VSCode:** Install Extension Vetur

This is how you develop in the real world!

#### Vue CLI setup

**VSCode:** Install Extension Vetur

- Folder structure

- src folder

## Single file components

- Components can now be specified in .vue files:

This is how you develop in the real world!

#### ES6 import and export

- Using CLI, components are not defined globally,

```
// globally defined component:
app.component("song-form",{ });
```

- Instead the definition of a component is exported

## // export component configuration export default { template: ... methods: ... };

SongForm.vue

Only one default export per file.

#### App.vue

```
// import component
import songForm from './components/SongForm'

export default {
    template: ...,
    // use songForm in this component
    components: {
        songForm,
    }
};
```

This is how you develop in the real world!

#### Example #6

© examples/js/vue3/playlist-CLI

```
../playlist: npm run serve
     Starts a development server, serving your app.
<tempcace>
  <div id="app">
    <song-form></song-form>
    ul id="playlist">
      <song-list-item</pre>
        v-for="(song, index) in playlist"
        v-bind:song="song"
        v-bind:index="index"
        v-bind:key="index"
      ></song-list-item>
    </div>
</template>
```

```
<script>
import gState from './data.js'
import songForm from './components/SongForm'
import songListItem from './components/SongListItem'
export default {
  name: 'App',
  data: function(){
    return {
      playlist: gState.playlist,
  components: {
    songForm,
    songListItem
</script>
```

This is how you develop in the real world!

## Submitting

- Add config file vue.config.js

```
// vue.config.js
module.exports = {
    // change to relative path
    publicPath: './'
}
```

- Run: npm run build

```
../playlist: npm run build
```

You can submit like this.

In grading/approving, we will not consider your code, only functionality.

- Submit files from dist folder

```
    ✓ dist
    > css
    > js
    ★ favicon.ico
    ⇔ index.html
```

## Exercise #4, #4b

github.com/dat310-spring21/course-info/tree/master/exercises/js/vue3

#### Routing and vuex

#### Not curriculum!

This is how you develop in the real world!

- You can choose a setup including vuex and routing

```
~: vue create my-test-project2
? Please pick a preset:
  default (babel, eslint)
  Manually select features
? Check the features needed for your project:
 Babel
 O TypeScript
 O Progressive Web App (PWA) Support
 Router
                                          Select Vuex and Router using <space>
> Vuex
 O CSS Pre-processors
 Linter / Formatter
 O Unit Testing
 O E2E Testing
```

This is how you develop in the real world!

#### Vue CLI setup

- Folder structure with router and vuex (store)
  - src folder

```
src
> assets
         // More static assets, e.g. images
                  // Your components
 > components
 > router
   index.js
                  // Define you routes here
 > store
                  // Add state mutations getters,... here
   index.js
                  // Usually holds components that are used for routing
 > views
                  // Main component
 App. vue
                  // Dependency versions (for npm)
main.js
```

This is how you develop in the real world!

#### Example #7

#### new examples / js/vue 3/grades - router - vuex - CLI

```
../playlist: npm run serve

Starts a development server, serving your app.
```

#### App.vue

```
<template>
    <div id="app">
        <router-view/>
        </div>
    </template>
```

#### router/index.js

```
const routes = [
    path: '/',
    name: 'Home',
    component: Home
  },
    path: '/student/:student_no',
    name: 'Student',
    props: true,
    component: Student
  },
    path: '/course/:course_id',
    name: 'Course',
    props: true,
    component: Course
```