Creating Vue.js Templates



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Templates

Created with HTML

HTML specification compliant



Overview



Defining template data

Binding content to a template

Binding to HTML attributes

Using JavaScript expressions



Defining Template Data



```
<script type="text/javascript">
var growler = new Vue({
   el: '#growler'
});
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Growler</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="growler"></div>
    <script
      type="text/javascript"
      src="https://unpkg.com/vue">
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```



data Property

At design time, represents the schema At runtime, serves as the model



```
<script type="text/javascript">
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
        appName: 'Growler'
    }
    Plain Old
    JavaScript
    Object
    (POJO)
});
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Growler</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="growler"></div>
    <script
      type="text/javascript"
      src="https://unpkg.com/vue">
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

growler.data.appName

growler.appName

Access data Property



Loading Data Properties



Loading a Property

```
data: {
  appName: 'Growler'
}

Object.defineProperty

Dependency Tracking
```

during creation stage



Making the property "reactive"



Data Property Caveat #1

You can only modify properties

You can't add properties at runtime

You can't remove properties at runtime



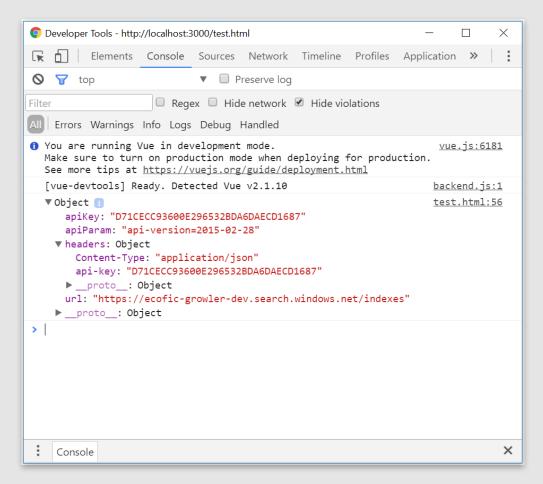
The data object serves as the schema

Data Property Caveat #2

JavaScript objects are formatted differently



console.log(this.searchService)



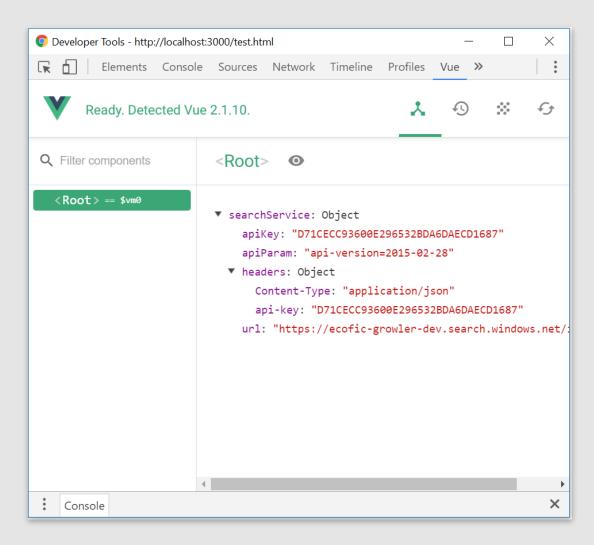
```
Developer Tools - http://localhost:3000/test.html
          Elements Console Sources Network Timeline Profiles Application >>>
N T top
                               ▼ □ Preserve log
                      Regex Hide network Hide violations
    Errors Warnings Info Logs Debug Handled
1 You are running Vue in development mode.
                                                                           vue.is:6181
  Make sure to turn on production mode when deploying for production.
  See more tips at <a href="https://vuejs.org/guide/deployment.html">https://vuejs.org/guide/deployment.html</a>
  [vue-devtools] Readv. Detected Vue v2.1.10
                                                                          backend.is:1
  ▼ Object 🛐
                                                                          test.html:56
    ▶ __ob__: Observer
      apiKey: (...)
      apiParam: (...)
      headers: (...)
      url: (...)
    ▶ get apiKey: reactiveGetter()
    ▶ set apiKey: reactiveSetter(newVal)
    ▶ get apiParam: reactiveGetter()
    ▶ set apiParam: reactiveSetter(newVal)
    ▶ get headers: reactiveGetter()
    ▶ set headers: reactiveSetter(newVal)
    ▶ get url: reactiveGetter()
    ▶ set url: reactiveSetter(newVal)
    proto : Object
>
Console
                                                                                       ×
```

Expected

Actual



Install vue-devtools





Naming Properties



Naming Rules

Letters, digits, dollar signs, and underscores

Start with a letter

Case-sensitive

Reserved words cannot be used



Understanding Property Values



data Property Values

Primitive values

123, "abc", "2017-02-14", [1, 2, 3]

Not native objects

Number, String, Date, Array



Binding Content to a Template



Binding Text

Semantic syntax

Declarative syntax

One-time bindings



Uses double curly braces {{ ... }}

Often referred to as mustaches

Semantic Bindings



Creating Semantic Bindings

```
<h2>Welcome to {{ appName }}</h2>
```



Creating Semantic Bindings

```
<h2>{{ appName }}</h2>
```



Creating Semantic Bindings

```
<h2>{{ appName }} - {{ appVersion }}</h2>
```



```
<script type="text/javascript">
  var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler'
 });
</script>
```

```
<h2>{{ appName }}</h2>
```







Declarative Bindings

Created via directives

All baked-in directives begin with "v-"

Instead of saying "v-text", I'll say "text directive"



v-text Directive

Interpolates a property value as an HTML element's text.



If you need to bind to only part of an element, use the semantic syntax.

One Time Bindings

v-once renders element once

Children only get rendered once

Helps optimize view performance



Binding to HTML



```
<script type="text/javascript">
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: '<a</pre>
href="/">Growler</a>'
});
```

<h2>{{ appName }}</h2>

Demo





v-html

Updates the innerHTML property
Can't nest bindings
Only bind to HTML you trust

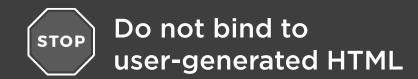


Binding HTML

```
<h2>{{ appLink }}</h2>
<script type="text/javascript">
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      appLink: '<a href="/">{{ appName }}</a>'
```

v-html

Updates the innerHTML property
Cannot nest bindings
Only bind to HTML you trust



Binding to HTML Attributes



Introducing v-bind

Designed to bind to HTML attributes

Bind data property values to HTML attributes



```
<script type="text/javascript">
 var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      appLogo:
       '/public/img/logo.png'
 });
</script>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  var growler = new Vue({
   el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      appLogo:
       '/public/img/logo.png'
 });
</script>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
 var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      appLogo:
       '/public/img/logo.png'
 });
</script>
```

```
<div id="growler">
     <img
        alt="Growler"
        :src="appLogo"
        style="height:36px;"
        />
</div>
```

Binding to CSS Properties

From a JavaScript Object

From a JavaScript Array



Getting CSS
Properties from
an Object

Each property name must be the name of a CSS property

The value can be a property name or a static value



```
<script type="text/javascript">
  var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: '<a</pre>
href="/">Growler</a>',
      color: '#FF6A00'
  });
</script>
```

```
<h2 v-text="appName" v-bind:style="{
  color:appNameColor,
  fontFamily:appNameFontFamily,
  margin:0
}"></h2>
```

font-family Binding

Binding to CSS property names with dashes



```
<h2 v-text="appName" v-bind:style="{
  color:appNameColor,
  fontFamily:appNameFontFamily,
  margin:0
}"></h2>
```

Mixing It Up

Mixing dynamic and static property values



```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      appStyle: {
        color: '#FF6A00',
        fontFamily: 'Verdana',
        margin: 0
});
```

Getting CSS Properties from an Array

Styles are often shared across multiple elements

For multiple style definitions



```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      accentColor: {
        color: '#FF6A00',
      headers: {
        fontFamily: 'Verdana',
        margin: 0
});
```

Binding to CSS Classes

Helps you maintain separation between your design and data



```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      accentColor: {
        color: '#FF6A00',
      headers: {
        fontFamily: 'Verdana',
        margin: 0
});
```

```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler<u>'</u>,
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      accentColor: 'accent-color',
      headers: 'headers'
});
```

```
<style>
  .headers {
    font-family: 'Verdana';
    margin: 0;
  .accent-color {
    color:#FF6A00;
</style>
<h2
 v-text="appName"
 v-bind:class=
    "[accentColor, headers]">
</h2>
```

```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
      appName: 'Growler',
      headerStyles: [
        'accent-color',
        'headers'
});
```

```
<style>
  .headers {
    font-family: 'Verdana',
    margin: 0
  .accent-color {
    color:#FF6A00;
</style>
<h2
 v-text="appName"
 v-bind:class="headerStyles">
</h2>
```

```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
        appName: 'Growler'
    }
});
```

```
<style>
  .headers {
    font-family: 'Verdana',
    margin: 0
  .accent-color {
    color:#FF6A00;
</style>
<h2
 v-text="appName"
  v-bind:class="{
    'headers': true
</h2>
```

```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
        appName: 'Growler',
        isOnline: false
    }
});
```

```
<style>
  .headers {
    font-family: 'Verdana',
    margin: 0
  .accent-color {
    color:#FF6A00;
</style>
<h2
 v-text="appName"
 v-bind:class="{
    'headers': true,
    'accent-color': isOnline
  } ">
</h2>
```

Review

Get CSS Classes from an Object
Get CSS Classes from an Array
Bind to specific CSS properties
Directives



Using JavaScript Expressions



```
var isLocal = location.host.includes('localhost');
```

JavaScript Statement



location.host.includes('localhost')

JavaScript Expression

A line of code that produces a value



Use {{ ... }}

Using JavaScript
Expressions in a Template



Expressions

Evaluated within the context of a view



```
var growler = new Vue({
    el: '#growler',
    data: {
        appName: 'Growler',
        isOnline: false
    }
});
```

```
<h2
v-text="appName"
v-bind:style=
"{ color:isOnline? '#FF6A00':'#000' }">
</h2>
```

The Vue Sandbox

An isolated environment



Whitelisted Globals

Properties

Infinity, undefined, NaN

Functions

parseFloat, parseInt, isNaN, isFinite, decodeURI,
decodeURIComponent, encodeURI, encodeURIComponent

Objects

Math, Number, Date, Array, Object, Boolean, String, RegExp, Map, Set, JSON, Intl

Webpack / Browerify

require



Global Variables

That are not whitelisted can't be used in expressions

The popular \$ used in jQuery can't be used in Vue expressions



Summary



Use JavaScript Expressions
Bind to HTML Attributes
Bind Content to a Template
Setup the data

