

# Vant组件van-uploader表单提交使用

---

## 1.需要在src/http/axios.js下新增 post\_formData 方法

```
export function post_formData(url, data) {  
  return axios({  
    method: "post",  
    url,  
    data,  
    headers: {  
      "Content-Type": "multipart/form-data"  
    },  
    timeout: 10000  
  })  
}
```

## 2.使用步骤

### 2.1根据自己的需求，在表单中使用van-uploader组件

```

<van-field name="uploader" label="身份证正面照">
  <template #input>
    <van-uploader :after-read='afterRead1'
      v-model="fileList1" :max-count="1" />
  </template>
</van-field>
<van-field name="uploader" label="身份证反面照" >
  <template #input>
    <van-uploader :after-read='afterRead2'
      v-model="fileList2" :max-count="1" />
  </template>
</van-field>
<van-field name="uploader" label="银行卡照片">
  <template #input>
    <van-uploader :after-read='afterRead3'
      v-model="fileList3" :max-count="1" />
  </template>
</van-field>

```

## 2.2在data中声明需要双向数据绑定的变量

```

data () {
  return {
    form: {
      },
    },
    fileList1: [],
    fileList2: [],
    fileList3: []
  },
}

```

## 2.3在methods中声明:after-read='afterRead1'绑定的方法并实现

```
//file 对象
//detail 额外信息, 包含 name 和 index 字段
afterRead1(file, detail) {
  console.log(this.dataURLToFileFun(file.content));
  //定义一个formData表单对象
  let formData = new FormData();
  // 调用base64转文件对象方法进行格式转换
  formData.append('file', this.dataURLToFileFun(file.content, 'file.jpg'))
  // 使用post_formData方法将包含文件的formData上传到文件服务器
  // 文件服务器路径见swagger
  post_formData('http://121.199.29.84:5588/file/upload', formData).then(res=>{
    console.log(res.data);
    if(res.data.status === 200){
      //上传成功 将对应的图片路径保存到需要提交的表单对象中
      this.form.idcardPhotoPositive
      ='http://121.199.29.84:8888/'+res.data.data.groupname+'/' +
      res.data.data.id
      // 保存已上传的文件路径
      this.fileList1 =
      [{url:'http://121.199.29.84:8888/'+res.data.data.groupname
      +'/' +res.data.data.id}]
    }
  })
}
```

### base64转文件方法

```
// base64转文件对象
dataURLToFileFun (dataurl, filename) {
    // 将base64转换为文件, dataurl为base64字符串, filename为文件名 (必须带后缀名, 如.jpg,.png)
    let arr = dataurl.split(",");
    let mime = arr[0].match(/:(.*?);/)[1];
    let bstr = atob(arr[1]);
    let n = bstr.length;
    let u8arr = new Uint8Array(n);
    while (n--) {
        u8arr[n] = bstr.charCodeAt(n);
    }
    return new File([u8arr], filename, { type: mime });
},
```

## 2.4最终结合form表单提交, 将对应的表单对象提交到对应接口即可

```
//提交审核
submitHandler(){
    this.form.userId = this.$route.query.id
    console.log(this.form);
    post('/certification/submitCertificationApply',this.form)
    .then(res=>{
        console.log(res.data.status);
        if(res.data.status === 200){
            Toast(res.data.message)
            this.$router.push('/writer/mine')
        }else {
            Toast(res.data.message)
        }
    })
}
```

### 3.实名认证源码

```
<template>
  <div class='authentication'>
    <div class="title">
      <span></span>
      实名认证
    </div>
    <div class="tip">
      <div class="icon">
        
      </div>
      <p class="tip1">进行实名认证</p>
      <p class="tip2">用于保障账号的安全及快速接收订单信息</p>
    </div>
    <div class="form">
      <van-form>
        <van-field
          v-model="form.realname"
          name="真实姓名"
          label="真实姓名"
          placeholder="真实姓名"
          :rules="[{ required: true, message: '请填写真实
姓名' }]"
        />
        <van-field
          v-model="form.idCard"
          name="身份证号"
          label="身份证号"
          placeholder="身份证号"
          :rules="[{ required: true, message: '请填写身份证
号' }]"
```

```

    />
    <van-field
      v-model="form.bankCard"
      name="银行卡号"
      label="银行卡号"
      placeholder="银行卡号"
      :rules="[{ required: true, message: '请填写银行卡
号' }]"
    />
    <van-field name="uploader" label="身份证正面照">
      <template #input>
        <van-uploader :after-read='afterRead1' v-
model="fileList1" :max-count="1" />
      </template>
    </van-field>
    <van-field name="uploader" label="身份证反面照" >
      <template #input>
        <van-uploader :after-read='afterRead2' v-
model="fileList2" :max-count="1" />
      </template>
    </van-field>
    <van-field name="uploader" label="银行卡照片">
      <template #input>
        <van-uploader :after-read='afterRead3' v-
model="fileList3" :max-count="1" />
      </template>
    </van-field>
    <div class="btn" @click="submitHandler">
      提交
    </div>
  </van-form>
</div>
</div>

```

```
</template>
```

```
<script>
```

```
import {post_formData,post} from '../..http/axios'
```

```
import {Toast} from 'vant'
```

```
export default {
```

```
  // 组件名称
```

```
  name: 'demo',
```

```
  // 组件参数 接收来自父组件的数据
```

```
  props: {},
```

```
  // 组件状态值
```

```
  data () {
```

```
    return {
```

```
      form:{
```

```
    },
```

```
    fileList1:[],
```

```
    fileList2:[],
```

```
    fileList3:[]
```

```
  }
```

```
},
```

```
  // 计算属性
```

```
  computed: {},
```

```
  // 侦听器
```

```
  watch: {},
```

```
  // 组件方法
```

```
  methods: {
```

```
    //返回上一页面
```

```
    toBack(){
```

```
      this.$router.push({path: '/writer/mine'})
```

```
    },
```

```
    afterRead1(file, detail) {
```

```
      console.log(this.dataURLToFileFun(file.content));
```

```

        let formData = new FormData();

        formData.append('file',this.dataURLToFileFun(file.content
        ,'file.jpg'))

        post_formData('http://121.199.29.84:5588/file/upload',for
        mData).then(res=>{
            console.log(res.data);
            if(res.data.status === 200){
                this.form.idcardPhotoPositive
                ='http://121.199.29.84:8888/'+res.data.data.groupname+'/' +
                res.data.data.id
                this.fileList1 =
                [{url:'http://121.199.29.84:8888/'+res.data.data.groupname
                +'/' +res.data.data.id}]
            }
        })
    },
    afterRead2(file, detail) {
        console.log(this.dataURLToFileFun(file.content));
        let formData = new FormData();

        formData.append('file',this.dataURLToFileFun(file.content
        ,'file.jpg'))

        post_formData('http://121.199.29.84:5588/file/upload',for
        mData).then(res=>{
            console.log(res.data);
            if(res.data.status === 200){
                this.form.idcardPhotoNegative
                ='http://121.199.29.84:8888/'+res.data.data.groupname+'/' +
                res.data.data.id
            }
        })
    }
}

```



```

        this.fileList2 =
[ {url: 'http://121.199.29.84:8888/' + res.data.data.groupname
+ '/' + res.data.data.id} ]
    }
    })
},
afterRead3(file, detail) {
    console.log(file);
    let formData = new FormData();

    formData.append('file', this.dataURLToFileFun(file.content
, 'file.jpg'))

    post_formData('http://121.199.29.84:5588/file/upload', for
mData).then(res => {
        console.log(res.data);
        if (res.data.status === 200) {
            this.form.bankCardPhoto
= 'http://121.199.29.84:8888/' + res.data.data.groupname + '/' +
res.data.data.id
            this.fileList3 =
[ {url: 'http://121.199.29.84:8888/' + res.data.data.groupname
+ '/' + res.data.data.id} ]
        }
    })
},
// base64转文件对象
dataURLToFileFun (dataurl, filename) {
    // 将base64转换为文件, dataurl为base64字符串, filename为
文件名 (必须带后缀名, 如.jpg, .png)
    let arr = dataurl.split(",");
    let mime = arr[0].match(/:(.*?);/)[1];
    let bstr = atob(arr[1]);

```

```

    let n = bstr.length;
    let u8arr = new Uint8Array(n);
    while (n--) {
        u8arr[n] = bstr.charCodeAt(n);
    }
    return new File([u8arr], filename, { type: mime });
},
//提交审核
submitHandler(){
    this.form.userId = this.$route.query.id
    console.log(this.form);

    post('/certification/submitCertificationApply',this.form)
    .then(res=>{
        console.log(res.data.status);
        if(res.data.status === 200){
            Toast(res.data.message)
            this.$router.push('/writer/mine')
        }else {
            Toast(res.data.message)
        }
    })
},
// 以下是生命周期钩子
/**
 * 组件实例创建完成，属性已绑定，但DOM还未生成，$ el属性还不存在
 */
created () {
},
/**
 * el 被新创建的 vm.$ el 替换，并挂载到实例上去之后调用该钩子。

```

\* 如果 root 实例挂载了一个文档内元素，当 mounted 被调用时 vm.\$el 也在文档内。

\*/

```
mounted () {
```

```
},
```

/\*\*

\* 实例销毁之前调用。在这一步，实例仍然完全可用。

\*/

```
beforeDestroy () {
```

```
},
```

/\*\*

\* Vue 实例销毁后调用。调用后，Vue 实例指示的所有东西都会解绑定，

\* 所有的事件监听器会被移除，所有的子实例也会被销毁。

\*/

```
destroyed () {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
<!-- Add "scoped" attribute to limit CSS to this component only -->
```

```
<!--使用了scoped属性之后，父组件的style样式将不会渗透到子组件中，-->
```

```
<!--然而子组件的根节点元素会同时被设置了scoped的父css样式和设置了scoped的子css样式影响，-->
```

```
<!--这么设计的目的是父组件可以对子组件根元素进行布局。-->
```

```
<style scoped>
```

```
  .authentication .title {
```

```
    height: 58px;
```

```
    background-image: linear-gradient(to  
right,#BF73FF,#7579FF);
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    line-height: 58px;
```

```
        color: #fff;
        letter-spacing: .2em;
    }
    .authentication .title span {
        float:left;
        margin-left:1em;
        margin-top:5px;
        cursor: pointer;
    }
    .tip .icon {
        width: 100px;
        height: 100px;
        margin: 0 auto;
        margin-top: 1em;
        border-radius: 50%;
        background-color: #ddfae7;
    }
    .tip .icon img {
        width: 98%;
        height: 98%;
    }
    .tip .tip1 {
        width: 50%;
        margin: 0 auto;
        text-align: center;
        margin-top: 1em;
        color: black;
        font-weight: 300;
    }
    .tip .tip2 {
        width: 80%;
        margin: 0 auto;
        text-align: center;
```

```
margin-top: 1em;
color: #999;
font-weight: 300;
font-size: 12px;
letter-spacing: .1em;
}
.form {
margin-top: 2em;
padding: 0 .5em;
}
.form .btn {
height: 42px;
background-image: linear-gradient(to
right,#BF73FF,#7579FF);
margin: 16px;
border-radius: 5px;
text-align: center;
line-height: 42px;
color: #fff;
font-size: 14px;
letter-spacing: .2em;
cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
```