

Week 3 - 26/09/2024

COS1104 Nguyen Dinh Hoang Son GCS220616

## Introduction

## Task 1

### Lesson 1: The Vue Instance

#### Overview

In this lesson, I learned the fundamental concepts of Vue.js by building a simple product page. The key takeaway is how Vue allows us to display data dynamically on a webpage and how it provides reactivity to ensure the page updates when the data changes.

### **Challenge Solution**

```
var app = new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    product: 'Socks',
    image: './assets/images/socks.jpg',
    altText: 'A pair of socks',
```

```
link: 'https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sock'
}
});
```

Code Line 9. A link property is added to the Vue instance's data, containing a URL.

html

```
<a v-bind:href="link">More details</a>
```

**Code Line 10**. Using v-bind:href, the href attribute of the anchor (a) tag is bound to the link data property. This makes the anchor's URL dynamic based on the data.

#### Conclusion

In this lesson, I learned how to:

- Use v-bind to dynamically bind data to HTML attributes like src, alt, and href.
- Apply the shorthand (:) for cleaner code.
- Make attributes responsive to data changes within the Vue instance.

By completing the challenge, I bound a dynamic link to an anchor tag, further demonstrating my understanding of attribute binding in Vue.js.

## Lesson 3: Conditional Rendering

#### **Overview**

In this lesson, I learned how to conditionally display elements in Vue using directives like v-if, v-else, and v-show. This allows for dynamic changes in the UI based on the state of the application.

### **Challenge Solution**

To complete the challenge, I added an onSale property to conditionally render a message when the product is on sale.

```
data: {
  product: 'Socks',
  inStock: true,
  onSale: true
}
```

**Code Line 16**. Adding the onSale property to the data object.

html

```
<span v-if="onSale">On Sale!</span>
```

**Code Line 17**. Using v-if to conditionally render a span that displays "On Sale!" if the onSale property is true.

## Lesson 4: List Rendering

#### Overview

In this lesson, I learned how to use Vue's v-for directive to display lists of data on a webpage. This allows dynamic rendering of lists by looping through arrays or objects and displaying each element as HTML.

### **Challenge Solution**

To meet the challenge, we can add an array of sizes and use v-for to render a list of available sizes.

```
var app = new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    product: 'Socks',
    details: ['80% cotton', '20% polyester', 'Gender-neutral'],
    variants: [
        { variantId: 2234, color: 'green' },
        { variantId: 2235, color: 'blue' }
    ],
    sizes: ['S', 'M', 'L']
```

```
});
```

**Code Line 20**: The array sizes is added to the data object, which contains the available sizes of the product.

```
html

        v-for="size in sizes">{{ size }}
```

**Code Line 21**: This loop iterates over the sizes array and renders each size in a list item (1i).

#### Conclusion

In this lesson, I learned how to use the v-for directive to render arrays and object arrays in Vue.js. This directive allows for looping through data, displaying each item dynamically on the page, and using dot notation to access specific properties in objects. I also learned the importance of using a unique key for each element when rendering lists.

## Task 2

## Lesson 5: Event Handling

#### **Overview**

In this lesson, I learned how to handle DOM events in Vue.js using the v-on directive. This directive allows us to listen for various user interactions and trigger corresponding methods, enhancing the interactivity of our web application.

### **Challenge Solution**

To solve the challenge, I created a new button to decrement the cart value, along with a method to handle the event.

html

```
<button @click="removeFromCart">Remove from Cart</button>
```

**Code Line 30**: A button is added to trigger the removeFromCart method when clicked.

javascript

```
methods: {
    removeFromCart() {
        if (this.cart > 0) {
            this.cart -= 1;
        }
    }
}
```

**Code Line 31**: The removeFromCart method decreases the cart value by 1, ensuring that it doesn't go below 0.

#### Conclusion

In this lesson, I learned how to handle events in Vue.js using the v-on directive and its shorthand @. Events like click and mouseover can trigger methods, which can take arguments to perform more complex tasks. Additionally, I explored how this refers to the current Vue instance's data and how it can be used to dynamically update content.

## Lesson 6: Class & Style Binding

### Overview

In this lesson, I learned how to dynamically style HTML elements by binding Vue.js data to their class and style attributes. This allows for more interactive and responsive UI elements that reflect changes in the underlying data.

### Challenge Solution: Binding a Class to the "Out of Stock" Text

To meet the challenge, we can dynamically bind a class to the "Out of Stock" text that adds a line-through style when the product is out of stock.

html

```
Out of Stock
```

**Code Line 36**: The outOfStockText class is applied to the tag when the product is out of stock, adding a line-through effect.

CSS

```
.outOfStockText {
  text-decoration: line-through;
}
```

**Code Line 37**: The outOfStockText class uses CSS to apply the line-through effect.

#### Conclusion

In this lesson, I learned how to use Vue.js for both style and class binding. This allows us to dynamically update the style and appearance of elements based on reactive data. We explored binding the background-color of elements using v-bind:style and conditionally applying CSS classes using v-bind:class. Additionally, I learned how to manage disabled states for buttons using both attribute and class bindings.

## **Lesson 7: Computed Properties**

#### Overview

In this lesson, I learned how to use **computed properties** in Vue.js. These properties calculate values based on existing data and update automatically when the underlying data changes. This makes them ideal for combining or processing reactive data without duplicating logic.

### Challenge Solution: onSale Computed Property

To meet the challenge, we add a boolean data property on Sale and create a computed property that shows a message when the product is on sale.

```
computed: {
    title() {
       return this.brand + ' ' + this.product
```

```
},
    image(){
        return this.variants[this.selectedVariant].variantImage
    },
    inStock(){
        return
this.variants[this.selectedVariant].variantQuantity
    },
    sale_message() {
        if (this.onSale) {
            return this.brand + ' ' + this.product + ' are on sale!'
        }
        return this.brand + ' ' + this.product + ' are not on
sale'
    }
}
```

Code Line 41: The computed property sale checks if on Sale is true. If the product is on sale, it appends "is on Sale!.

html

```
<h1>{{ sale_message }}</h1>
```

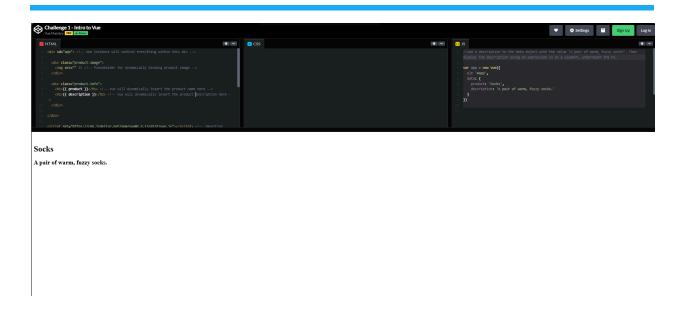
Code Line 42: The <h1> tag now displays the sale computed property, which dynamically reflects whether the product is on sale.

### Conclusion

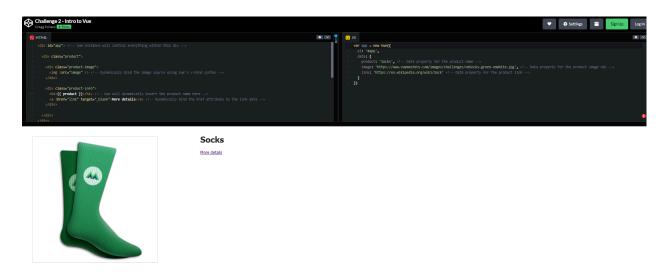
In this lesson, I learned that computed properties in Vue.js calculate values based on reactive data and are automatically updated when their dependencies change. They are cached for efficiency and should be used for pure functions that don't mutate data. By leveraging computed properties, we can make the application cleaner and more scalable.

# **Appendices**

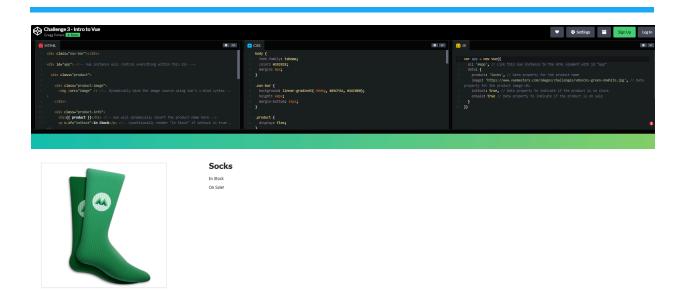
**Lesson 1: Introduction to Vue.js** 



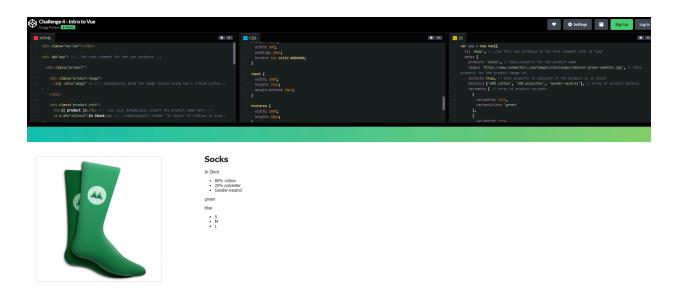
## **Lesson 2: Event Handling**



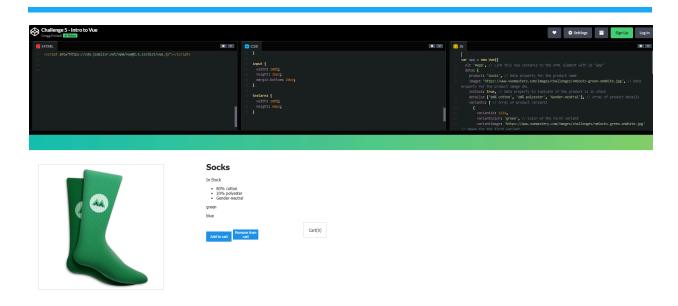
**Lesson 3: Conditional Rendering** 



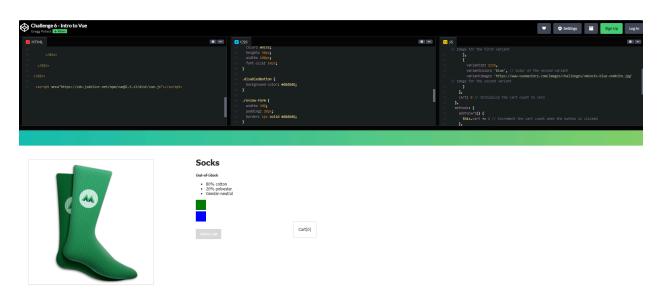
Lesson 4: Lists and Rendering with v-for



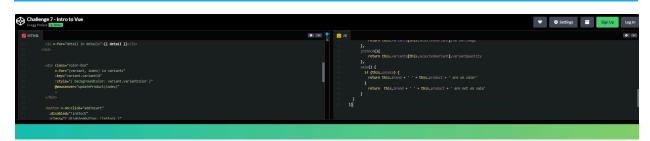
**Lesson 5: Computed Properties** 



Lesson 6: Class and Style Binding



**Lesson 7: Computed Properties** 





#### Vue Mastery Socks

