**SIT120 – Introduction to Responsive Web Apps**

**Task 4:**

**Class and Style bindings:** Class and style bindings are important when operating an element’s class style and it’s inline styling, Vue uses the ‘v-bind’ command to handle them efficiently.

**Conditional rendering:** Conditional rendering in Vue is used to toggle the presence of any element DOM (Document Object Model), based on a specific condition. It used the v-if and v-else commands.

**List rendering:** List rendering is used to present several similarly grouped information in a compact and easy-to-read format for the user. It uses the v-for command.

**Event handling:** Event handling is used for intercepting and controlling certain elements in a DOM, by using v-on.

**Form input basics:** Form input basics are used to create a two way bind between a form input, text-area and certain select elements, by automatically selecting the correct way to transform the element base. It uses the v-model command.

**Component basics:** Components are reusable variables used to add a custom element inside a root. Using a custom name.

**Component registration:** Components will always use a given name, for example: Vue.component(‘name’, …).

**Props:** Props are custom attributes that you can register on any components, therefore once a prop is executed, it becomes property to that component.

**Custom events:** Custom events are key modifiers which allows the user to control the event handling.

**Slots:** Slots are used to allow the user to compose new components, different to those of a child-parent relationship.

**Dynamic and Async components:** Are used when navigating between tabs on webpage, often a sub-page in a table will disappear when switched. However, using the <keep-alive> command, users can remove this issue.

**Handling edge cases:** These are used when a user wants to reach into other components or manually manipulate DOM elements. These are also risky to use, but can work if executed correctly.