VUE项目实训

Vue-cli的使用

https://cn.vuejs.org/

一、vue脚手架搭建

1.进入一个目录, 创建项目

PS E:\> vue create project-one

对应命令:

vue create project-one

2.我们这里选择手动配置

按↓选择"Manually select features", 再按 Enter

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Please pick a preset:
    test (dart-sass, babel, router, vuex, eslint) → 这是我之前保存的配置
    default (babel, eslint) → 默认安装 babel, eslint

> Manually select features → 我们选择这个,手动配置
```

3.选择你需要的配置项

通过↑↓箭头选择你要配置的项,按 空格 是选中,按 a 是全选,按 i 是反选。具体每个配置项表示什么意思在下面会有说明。

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4
? Please pick a preset: Manually select features
? Check the features needed for your project: (Press <space> to select, <a> to toggle all, <i> to invert selection)
>(*) Babel
( ) TypeScript
( ) Progressive Web App (PWA) Support
( ) Router
( ) Vuex
( ) CSS Pre-processors
(*) Linter / Formatter
( ) Unit Testing
( ) E2E Testing
```

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

Check the features needed for your project:

(*) Progressive Web App (PWA) Support

(*) Progressive Web App (PWA) Supp
```

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Check the features needed for your project:
    ( ) Babel
    ( ) TypeScript
    ( ) Progressive Web App (PWA) Support
    (*) Router
    (*) Vuex
    (*) CSS Pre-processors
    >( ) Linter / Formatter
    (*) Unit Testing
    (*) E2E Testing
```



? Check the features needed for your project: (Press <space> to select, <a> to toggle all, <i> to invert selection)
>() Babel //转码器,可以将ES6代码转为ES5代码,从而在现有环境执行。
() TypeScript// TypeScript是一个JavaScript (后缀.js) 的超集 (后缀.ts) 包含并扩展了JavaScript 的语法,需要被编译输出为 JavaScript在浏览器运行
() Progressive Web App (PWA) Support// 渐进式Web应用程序
() Router // vue-router (vue路由)
() Vuex // vuex (vue的状态管理模式)
() CSS Pre-processors // CSS 预处理器 (如: less、sass)
() Linter / Formatter // 代码风格检查和格式化 (如: ESlint)
() Unit Testing // 单元测试 (unit tests)
() E2E Testing // e2e (end to end) 测试



```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Check the features needed for your project:

(*) Babel

( ) TypeScript

( ) Progressive Web App (PWA) Support

(*) Router

(*) Vuex

(*) CSS Pre-processors

(*) Linter / Formatter

(*) Unit Testing

>( ) E2E Testing
```

选完之后按 Enter。分别选择每个对应功能的具体包。选你擅长的,没有擅长的,就选使用广的,哈哈,方便咨询别人。

3.1 选择是否使用history router

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
? Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) (Y/n) ■
```

Vue-Router 利用了浏览器自身的hash 模式和 history 模式的特性来实现前端路由(通过调用浏览器提供的接口)。

- 我这里建议选n。这样打包出来丢到服务器上可以直接使用了,后期要用的话,也可以自己再开起来。
- 选yes的话需要服务器那边再进行设置。

Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production)

3.2 选择css 预处理器

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4
? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
? Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
? Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): (Use arrow keys)
> Sass/SCSS (with dart-sass)
Sass/SCSS (with node-sass)
Less
Stylus
```

我选择的是Sass/Scss(with dart-sass)

node-sass是自动编译实时的,dart-sass需要保存后才会生效。sass 官方目前主力推dart-sass 最新的特性都会在这个上面先实现。(该回答参考http://www.imooc.com/qadetail/318730)

3.3 选择Eslint代码验证规则

提供一个插件化的javascript代码检测工具,ESLint + Prettier //使用较多

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4
? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
? Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
? Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Sass/SCSS (with dart-sass)
? Pick a linter / formatter config:
    ESLint with error prevention only
    ESLint + Airbnb config
    ESLint + Standard config
> ESLint + Prettier
```

3.4 选择什么时候进行代码规则检测

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
? Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
? Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Sass/SCSS (with dart-sass)
? Pick a linter / formatter config: Prettier
? Pick additional lint features: (Press <space> to select, <a> to toggle all, <i> to invert selection)
>(*) Lint on save
( ) Lint and fix on commit

( ) Lint and fix on commit // fix和commit时候检查
```

建议选择保存就检测,等到commit的时候,问题可能都已经积累很多了。

3.5 选择单元测试

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
? Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
? Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Sass/SCSS (with dart-sass)
? Pick a linter / formatter config: Prettier
? Pick additional lint features: (Press <space> to select, <a> to toggle all, <i> to invert selection)Lint on save
? Pick a unit testing solution: (Use arrow keys)
> Mocha + Chai
Jest
```

> Mocha + Chai //mocha灵活,只提供简单的测试结构,如果需要其他功能需要添加其他库/插件完成。必须在全局环境中安装

Jest //安装配置简单,容易上手。内置Istanbul,可以查看到测试覆盖率,相较于Mocha:配置简洁、测试代码简洁、易于和babel集成、内置丰富的expect

3.6 选择如何存放配置

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
? Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
? Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Sass/SCSS (with dart-sass)
? Pick a linter / formatter config: Prettier
? Pick additional lint features: (Press <space> to select, <a> to toggle all, <i> to invert selection)Lint on save
? Pick a unit testing solution: Jest
? Where do you prefer placing config for Babel, PostCSS, ESLint, etc.? (Use arrow keys)
> In dedicated config files
In package.json
```

> In dedicated config files // 独立文件放置 In package.json // 放package.json里

如果是选择 独立文件放置,项目会有单独如下图所示的几件文件。

```
.browserslistrc
.eslintrc.js
.gitignore
babel.config.js
package.json
package-lock.json
postcss.config.js

README.md
```

3.7 是否保存当前配置

```
Vue CLI v4.0.4

? Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit

? Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No

? Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Sass/SCSS (with dart-sass)

? Pick a linter / formatter config: Prettier

? Pick additional lint features: (Press <space> to select, <a> to toggle all, <i> to invert selection)Lint on save

? Pick a unit testing solution: Jest

? Where do you prefer placing config for Babel, PostCSS, ESLint, etc.? In package.json

? Save this as a preset for future projects? (y/N)
```

键入N不记录,如果键入Y需要输入保存名字,如第2步所看到的我保存的名字为test。

4.等待创建项目

```
☆ Creating project in E:\project-one.
Initializing git repository...
O Installing CLI plugins. This might take a while...
> yorkie@2.0.0 install E:\project-one\node_modules\yorkie
> node bin/install.js
setting up Git hooks
done
> core-js@2.6.10 postinstall E:\project-one\node_modules\babel-runtime\node_modules\core-js
> node postinstall || echo "ignore"
> core-js@3.3.2 postinstall E:\project-one\node_modules\core-js
> node postinstall || echo "ignore'
> core-js-pure@3.3.2 postinstall E:\project-one\node_modules\core-js-pure
> node postinstall || echo "ignore"
added 1379 packages from 1006 contributors in 82.524s
💅 Invoking generators...
Installing additional dependencies...
added 62 packages from 50 contributors and updated 1 package in 16.127s

† Running completion hooks...

Generating README.md...
Successfully created project project-one.
                                              创建项目成功
  - Get started with the following commands:
 $ npm run serve
```

5.执行它给出的命令,可以直接访问了

```
Successfully created project project-one.
Get started with the following commands:
$ cd project-one
5 npm run serve
PS E:\> cd project-one
PS E:\project-one> npm run serve
> project-one@0.1.0 serve E:\project-one
> vue-cli-service serve
INFO Starting development server...
98% after emitting CopyPlugin
DONE Compiled successfully in 3163ms
 App running at:
                                            访问地址
  Local: http://localhost:8080/
  - Network: http://10.191.73.67:8080/
 Note that the development build is not optimized.
 To create a production build, run npm run build.
```

二、项目目录介绍

- 1. node_modules 存放第三方依赖
- 2. public 存放静态文件夹
 - 2.1 favicon.ico 是网站图标
- 2.2 index.html 页面入口文件
 - 3. src 存放源码文件夹
 - 3.1 assets 存放图片, css
- 3.2 components 存放组件
- 3.3 views 存放视图组件
- 3.4 router 存放路由配置
- 3.5 store 存放 vuex 配置
- 3.6 plugins 存放插件配置
- 3.7 App.vue 根组件
- 3.8 main.js 入□js
- 4.browserslistrc 配置使用CSS兼容性插件的使用范围
 - 5. .eslintrc.js ESlint配置
 - 6. .gitignore 指定文件无需提交到git上
 - 7. balel.config.js 使用一些预设
 - 8. package.json 项目描述及依赖
 - 9. package-lock.json 版本管理使用的文件
 - 10. .editorco 配置文件,规范编辑器的配置

三、vue路由基础复习

1.路由跳转的第一种方式及传参

```
<router-link to="/">Home</router-link> |
<router-link to="/about?id=1">About</router-link> |
<router-link to="/my/:id">My</router-link>
```

2.路由跳转的第二种方式及传参

```
//第一种路由跳转方式 及 传参
this.$router.push({path: "/detail", query:{id: 1}})
```

3.路由跳转的第三种方式及传参

```
//第二种路由跳转方式
this.$router.push({name: "Detail", params:{id: this.id}})
```

4.路由配置

```
import Vue from 'vue'
import VueRouter from 'vue-router'
import Home from '../views/Home.vue'
import About from '../views/About'
Vue.use(VueRouter)
const routes = [
  {
    path: '/',
    name: 'Home',
   meta: {
     title: "首页"
   },
    component: Home
  },
    path: '/about',
   name: 'About',
   meta: {
     title: "关于"
   },
   component: About
  },
  {
    path: "/my",
    name: "My",
    meta: {
     title: "我的"
    },
    component: () => import('../views/My.vue')
```

```
},
{
    path: "/detail",
    name: "Detail",
    meta: {
        title: "详情"
    },
    component: () => import('../views/Detail.vue')
}

const router = new VueRouter({
    routes
})

export default router
```

四、vue组件基础复习

1.父组件给子组件传参

```
//父组件 通过绑定v-bind:属性
<template>
<div class="about">
   <Child :msg2="msg" />
</div>
</template>
<script>
import Child from "@/components/Child.vue"
export default {
 // 定义属性
 name:'About',
 components: {
   Child
 },
 data() {
   return {
    msg: "我是父组件的数据"
   }
 }
}
</script>
//子组件使用props接收
<template>
 <div class="child">
     {{ msg2 }}
 </div>
</template>
<script>
export default {
 // 定义属性
 name:'Child',
// props: {
// msg: String
```

```
// },
    props: ["msg2"],
    data() {
        return {
            childData: "子组件的数据"
        }
     }
}
</script>
```

2.子组件给父组件传参

```
//子组件 子组件给父组件传参 通过$emit映射一个自定义方法
<template>
 <div class="child">
     <button @click="toFatherData" >给父组件传递参数</button>
 </div>
</template>
<script>
export default {
 // 定义属性
 name: 'Child',
 data() {
   return {
     childData: "子组件的数据"
   }
 },
 methods: {
   //子组件给父组件传参 通过$emit映射一个自定义方法
   toFatherData(){
       this.$emit("fun", this.childData)
  }
 }
}
</script>
//父组件 通过v-on绑定子组件的映射方法接收
<template>
 <div class="about">
   <Child @fun="childMethod" />
 </div>
</template>
<script>
import Child from "@/components/Child.vue"
export default {
 // 定义属性
 name:'About',
 components: {
  Child
 },
 data() {
  return {
   }
 },
 //所有函数方法
```

```
methods: {
    //子组件映射的接收方法
    childMethod(value) {
        console.log(value)
    }
    }
}
</script>
```

五、vuex的基本使用 状态共享=》所有的组件都可以共享 到数据

- state: 存储状态 (变量)
- getters: 对数据获取之前的再次编译,可以理解为state的计算属性。我们在组件中使用 \$sotre.getters.fun()
- mutations: 修改状态,并且是同步的。在组件中使用\$store.commit(",params)。这个和我们组件中的自定义事件类似。
- actions: 异步操作。在组件中使用是\$store.dispath(")
- modules: store的子模块,为了开发大型项目,方便状态管理而使用的。

```
export default new Vuex.Store({
 state: { //存储共享状态的数据源 可以在任何组件访问该状态数据
   count: 0
 },
 mutations: {//修改状态数据的同步方法
    mutationsAddCount(state, n = 0) {
       return (state.count += n)
   mutationsReduceCount(state, n = 0) {
       return (state.count -= n)
   }
 },
 actions: {//修改状态数据的异步方法
     actionsAddCount(context, n = 0) {
       console.log(context)
       return context.commit('mutationsAddCount', n)
     actionsReduceCount({ commit }, n = 0) {
       return commit('mutationsReduceCount', n)
 },
   getters:{//计算属性,用于对store中的数据进行处理形成新的数据,不会修改数据源
       getterCount(state) {
       return "当前的数据是" + state.count
 modules: {//方便管理。配置公共模块
})
```

```
<h3>{{$store.state.count}}</h3>
<h3>{{$sotre.getters.getterCount}}</h3>
methods: {
    handleAddClick(n) {
        this.$store.commit('mutationsAddCount',n);
    },
    handleReduceClick(n) {
        this.$store.commit('mutationsReduceCount',n);
    }
}
methods: {
handleActionsAdd(n) {
        this.$store.dispatch('actionsAddCount',n)
    },
    handleActionsReduce(n) {
        this.$store.dispatch('actionsReduceCount',n)
    }
}
```

商城页面还原 vue-cli + vant-ui

1.配置Vant-ui

https://vant-contrib.gitee.io/vant/#/zh-CN/

- 2.还原页面
- 3.编写商城业务逻辑
- 4.项目打包

打包生成安卓apk

用HBuilderX 打包 vue 项目 为 App 的步骤

首先打包你的 vue 项目 生成 dist 文件夹,教程请移步 https://www.cnblogs.com/taohuaya/p/102566
70.html

看完上面的教程,请确保你是将:

项目目录下的 config 文件夹里的 index.js 文件中,将 build 对象下的 assetsPublicPath 中的"/", 改为"./"后,打包生成的 dist 文件。

开始使用 HBuiderX 打包。 (工具下载地址: http://www.dcloud.io/)



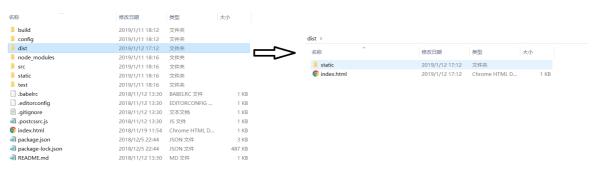




文件(F) 编辑(E) 选择(S) 查找(I) 跳转(G) 运行(R) 发行(U) 视图(V) 工具(T) 帮助(Y)



这是我vue 项目打包后的dist 文件。



文件(\underline{F}) 编辑(\underline{F}) 选择(\underline{S}) 查找(\underline{I}) 跳转(\underline{G}) 运行(\underline{R}) 发行(\underline{U}) 视图(\underline{V}) 工具(\underline{I}) 帮助(\underline{Y})

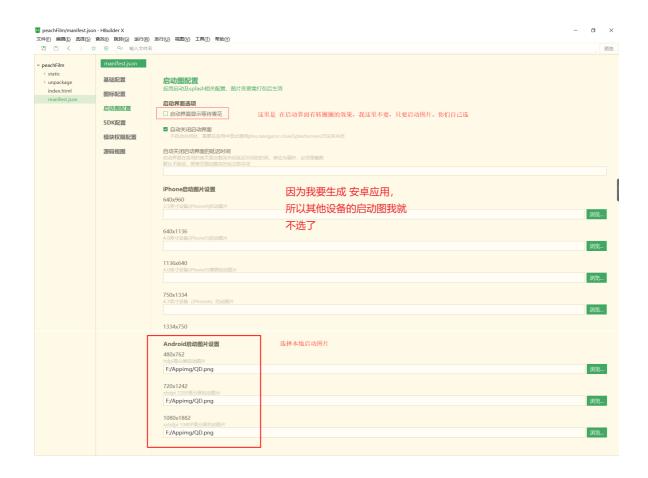
















设置沉浸状态栏: (什么是沉浸状态栏和设置方法 请移步: http://ask.dcloud.net.cn/article/32 地址 里的 http://ask.dcloud.net.cn/article/32 地址

上图中添加位置的代码:

```
"statusbar": { //应用可视区域到系统状态栏下透明显示效果
"immersed": true
},
```

```
■ peachFilm/manifest.ison - HBuilder X
                                                                                                                                                                - n
 文件(E) 編輯(E) 选择(S) 查找(I) 跳转(G) 运行(B) 发行(U) 视图(Y) 工具(I) 帮助(Y)
                                                                                            发行app

    Qr 納入文件名

                                     原生App-云打包(P)
原生App-查看云打包状态(V)
                   manifest.json
∨ peachFilm
                                      原生App-本地打包(L)
原生App-制作移动App资源升级包(<u>W</u>)
   static
                                      网络·托季斯德(汉通用于uni-app)(t)
小程序·重度(汉通用于uni-app)(t)
小程序·变符度(汉通用于uni-app)(t)
/ 应用的标说**/
/*应用名称。程序桌面图标名称*/
                   基础配置
   unpackage
index.html
                    图标配置
    manifest.json
                                    生成統一发布页面(A)
                    启动图配置
                                   快应用-生成rpk文件(G)
                    SDK配置
                    模块权限配置
                                             ,
description" : "影视资讯App", /*应用描述信息*/
                                           "icons" : {
    "72" : "icon.png"
                    源码视图
                                           },
"permissions" : {
                                                "Accelerometer": {
    "description": "访问加速度感应器"
                                               },
"Audio" : {
"description" : "访问麦克风"
                                               },
"Messaging" : {
"description" : "短彩邮件插件"
                                               },
"Cache" : {
   "description" : "管理应用缓存"
                                               },
"Camera" : {
"description" - "የትናብ አደናለው ነገ."
```

