



## 第8章 “微商城” 前台开发文档

### 8.1 准备工作

#### 8.1.1 导入项目

(1) 创建 D:\vue\chapter08 目录。

(2) 从配套源代码中,将项目模板“my-shop-template”文件夹复制到 chapter08 目录,并将其重命名为“my-shop”。

(3) 使用命令提示符打开 D:\vue\chapter08\my-shop 目录,安装依赖。

```
yarn
yarn add axios@1.2.2 --save
yarn add less@4.1.3 --save
yarn add pinia@2.0.27 --save
yarn add pinia-plugin-persist@1.0 --save
yarn add vue-router@4 --save
yarn add vant@4.0 --save
```

(4) 打开 index.html 修改标题。

```
<title>微商城</title>
```

(5) 禁止双击缩放。

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, user-scalable=no" />
```

说明：本文档中标注红的代码为当前步骤新增或修改的代码。

#### 8.1.2 定义路由

(1) 创建 src\router\index.js, 具体代码如下。

```
import { createRouter, createWebHistory } from 'vue-router'
const router = createRouter({
  history: createWebHistory(),
  routes: [
    {
      path: '/',
```



```
    redirect: '/home',
    meta: { title: '首页' }
  },
  {
    path: '/home',
    component: () => import('../pages/Home.vue'),
    name: 'home',
    meta: { title: '首页', name: 'home', isTab: true }
  },
  {
    path: '/category',
    component: () => import('../pages/Category.vue'),
    name: 'category',
    meta: { title: '分类', isTab: true, isShowNav: true }
  },
  {
    path: '/message',
    component: () => import('../pages/Message.vue'),
    name: 'message',
    meta: { title: '消息', isTab: true, isShowNav: true }
  },
  {
    path: '/cart',
    component: () => import('../pages/Cart.vue'),
    name: 'cart',
    meta: { title: '购物车', isTab: true, isShowNav: true, isShowBack:
true }
  },
  {
    path: '/user',
    component: () => import('../pages/User.vue'),
    name: 'user',
    meta: { title: '我的', isTab: true }
  },
]
}))
router.beforeEach((to, from, next) => {
  const title = to.meta && to.meta.title
```



```
    if (title) {  
        document.title = title + ' - 微商城'  
    }  
    next()  
  })  
  export default router
```

解释

**isTab:** 是否显示底部 Tabbar 标签栏，true 表示显示，false 表示不显示。

**isShowNav:** 是否显示 NavBar 导航栏，true 表示显示，false 表示不显示。

**isShowBack:** 是否显示导航栏中的返回箭头，true 表示显示，false 表示不显示。

(2) 创建 src/pages/Home.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  Home  
</template>
```

(3) 创建 src/pages/Category.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  Category  
</template>
```

(4) 创建 src/pages/Message.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  Message  
</template>
```

(5) 创建 src/pages/Cart.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  Cart  
</template>
```

(6) 创建 src/pages/User.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  User  
</template>
```

(7) 修改 src/App.vue 中的模板部分，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  <router-view></router-view>  
</template>
```

(8) 修改 src/main.js 中的所有内容，具体代码如下。

```
import { createApp } from 'vue'  
import App from './App.vue'
```

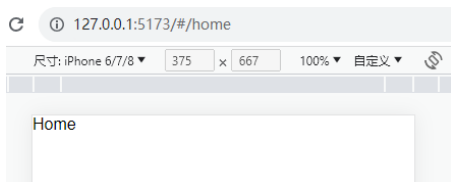


```
import Vant from 'vant'
import 'vant/lib/index.css'
import router from './router'
import { createPinia } from 'pinia'
import piniaPluginPersist from 'pinia-plugin-persist'
const pinia = createPinia()
pinia.use(piniaPluginPersist)

const app = createApp(App)
app.use(Vant)
app.use(pinia)
app.use(router)
app.mount('#app')
```

(9) 启动项目，具体命令如下。

```
yarn dev
```



### 8.1.3 实现底部导航栏

(1) 创建 src\components\TabBar.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <van-tabbar route fixed placeholder border>
    <van-tabbar-item replace :to="{ name: 'home' }" icon="home-o">首页</van-tabbar-item>
    <van-tabbar-item replace :to="{ name: 'category' }" icon="apps-o">分类</van-tabbar-item>
    <van-tabbar-item replace :to="{ name: 'message' }" icon="chat-o" badge="4">消息</van-tabbar-item>
    <van-tabbar-item replace :to="{ name: 'cart' }" icon="shopping-cart-o">购物车</van-tabbar-item>
    <van-tabbar-item replace :to="{ name: 'user' }" icon="user-o">我的</van-tabbar-item>
  </van-tabbar>
</template>
```



```
</van-tabbar>
</template>

<style scoped>
.van-tabbar-item {
  --van-tabbar-item-active-color: #FF8000;
}
</style>
```

(2) 修改 `src/App.vue` 中的所有内容，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <router-view></router-view>
  <tab-bar v-if="isShowTabbar"></tab-bar>
</template>

<script setup>
import TabBar from './components/TabBar.vue'
import { useRoute } from 'vue-router'
import { ref, watch } from 'vue'

const route = useRoute()
const isShowTabbar = ref(true)

// 监听路由中的 isTab 是否为 true，如果为 true，展示底部 TabBar
watch(
  () => route.meta,
  val => {
    isShowTabbar.value = val.isTab
  }
)
</script>

<style>
#app {
  color: #2c3e50;
  line-height: 24px;
}
</style>
```

(3) 访问测试，此时能看到页面底部的导航栏，效果如下。



首页



分类



消息



购物车



我的

## 8.2 首页开发

### 8.2.1 实现首页搜索框

(1) 创建 src\pages\Home.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <van-search
    shape="round"
    v-model="value"
    placeholder="请输入搜索关键词"
    @search="onSearch"
    @cancel="onCancel"
  >
</van-search>
</template>

<script setup>
import { ref } from 'vue'
import { showToast } from 'vant'

const value = ref('')
const onSearch = val=> showToast(val)
const onCancel = () => showToast('取消')
</script>
```

(2) 访问测试，搜索框的效果如下。

Q 请输入搜索关键词

### 8.2.2 实现首页轮播图

(1) 创建 src\components\HomeSwiper.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
```



```
<div class="home-swiper">
  <van-swipe :autoplay="3000" lazy-render indicator-color="#FF8000">
    <van-swipe-item v-for="item in banner" :key="item">
      
    </van-swipe-item>
  </van-swipe>
</div>
</template>
<script setup>
const banner = [
  '/images/banner1.jpg',
  '/images/banner2.jpg',
]
</script>
<style lang="less" scoped>
.home-swiper {
  width: 100%;
  img {
    width: 100%;
  }
}
</style>
```

(2) 修改 src\pages\Home.vue，导入组件，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  ..... (原有代码)
  <!-- 轮播图 -->
  <home-swiper></home-swiper>
</template>

<script setup>
import HomeSwiper from '../components/HomeSwiper.vue'
..... (原有代码)
</script>
```

(3) 查看轮播图效果，具体如下。



### 8.2.3 实现首页功能按钮区

(1) 创建 src\components\HomeGrid.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <div class="home-grid">
    <van-grid :column-num="5" square :gutter="5">
      <van-grid-item v-for="list in menulist" :key="list">
        <van-image :src="list.url" />
        <span>{{ list.text }}</span>
      </van-grid-item>
    </van-grid>
  </div>
</template>

<script setup>
import menu1 from '../assets/images/menu1.png'
import menu2 from '../assets/images/menu2.png'
import menu3 from '../assets/images/menu3.png'
import menu4 from '../assets/images/menu4.png'
import menu5 from '../assets/images/menu5.png'
import menu6 from '../assets/images/menu6.png'
import menu7 from '../assets/images/menu7.png'
import menu8 from '../assets/images/menu8.png'
import menu9 from '../assets/images/menu9.png'
import menu10 from '../assets/images/menu10.png'

const menulist = [
  { text: '今日爆款', url: menu1 },
  { text: '好物分享', url: menu2 },
  { text: '推荐购买', url: menu3 },
```





```
{ text: '购物心得', url: menu4 },
{ text: '直播专区', url: menu5 },
{ text: '签到中心', url: menu6 },
{ text: '值得购买', url: menu7 },
{ text: '每日优惠', url: menu8 },
{ text: '充值中心', url: menu9 },
{ text: '我的客服', url: menu10 }
]
</script>

<style lang="less" scoped>
.home-grid {
  .van-image {
    width: 55%;
  }
  span {
    font-size: 12px;
  }
}
</style>
```

(2) 修改 src\pages\Home.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  ..... (原有代码)
  <!-- 功能按钮区 -->
  <home-grid></home-grid>
</template>

<script setup>
import HomeSwiper from '../components/HomeSwiper.vue'
import HomeGrid from '../components/HomeGrid.vue'
..... (原有代码)
</script>
```

(3) 查看功能按钮区效果，具体如下。



## 8.2.4 实现首页商品信息展示区

(1) 创建 src\components\HomeProduct.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <div class="home-product">
    <ul>
      <li v-for="item in brandList" :key="item.id">
        
        <h4>{{ item.name }}</h4>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</template>

<script setup>
const brandList = [
  { id: 1, name: '直播', pic_url: '/images/product1.png' },
  { id: 2, name: '推荐', pic_url: '/images/product2.png' },
  { id: 3, name: '补贴', pic_url: '/images/product3.png' },
  { id: 4, name: '分享', pic_url: '/images/product4.png' }
]
</script>

<style lang="less" scoped>
.home-product > ul {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  li {
    width: 49.5%;
  }
}
```



```
position: relative;

img {
  width: 100%;
}

h4 {
  font-size: 14px;
  position: absolute;
  left: 2px;
  top: -13px;
  background-color: red;
  color: #fff;
  border-radius: 10%;
  padding: 1px 3px;
}
}
}

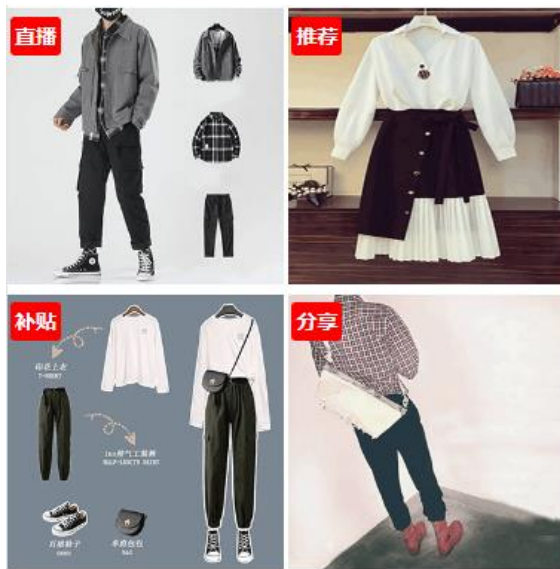
</style>
```

(2) 修改 src\pages\Home.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  ..... (原有代码)
  <!-- 商品信息展示区 -->
  <home-product></home-product>
</template>

<script setup>
import HomeSwiper from '../components/HomeSwiper.vue'
import HomeGrid from '../components/HomeGrid.vue'
import HomeProduct from '../components/HomeProduct.vue'
..... (原有代码)
</script>
```

(3) 查看商品信息展示区效果，具体如下。



## 8.2.5 实现每周上新

(1) 创建 src/components/HomeNew.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <div class="home-new">
    <div class="home-new-title">
      <h3>每周上新</h3>
    </div>
    <ul>
      <li v-for="item in newList" :key="item.id">
        
        <p>{{ item.name }}</p>
        <p><span>¥</span>{{ item.retail_price }}</p>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</template>

<script setup>
const newList = [
  { name: '懒人小沙发', list_pic_url: '/images/new1.jpg', retail_price: '1
28.00' },
```



```
{ name: '减压弹力球', list_pic_url: '/images/new2.jpg', retail_price: '89.00' },
{ name: '简约一字夹发夹', list_pic_url: '/images/new3.jpg', retail_price: '12.8' },
{ name: '毛线小兔子耳朵发夹', list_pic_url: '/images/new4.jpg', retail_price: '9.9' }
]
</script>

<style lang="less" scoped>
.home-new {
  .home-new-title {
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 16px;
    margin-top: 1.6rem;
    height: 50px;
  }
  h3 {
    width: 50%;
    border-top: 2px solid #ccc;
    padding-top: 8px;
    margin: 0 auto;
  }
}
ul {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  padding: 1rem 0 0;
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  li {
    width: 49.5%;
    img {
      width: 100%;
    }
    p {
      text-align: center;
      margin: 0.5rem 0;
    }
  }
}
```



```
span {  
    color: #FF8000;  
    font-size: 12px;  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

</style>

(2) 修改 src\pages\Home.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
    ..... (原有代码)  
    <!-- 每周上新 -->  
    <home-new></home-new>  
</template>  
  
<script setup>  
    import HomeSwiper from '../components/HomeSwiper.vue'  
    import HomeGrid from '../components/HomeGrid.vue'  
    import HomeProduct from '../components/HomeProduct.vue'  
    import HomeNew from '../components/HomeNew.vue'  
    ..... (原有代码)  
</script>
```

(3) 查看每周上新效果，具体如下。



## 8.2.6 实现人气推荐

(1) 创建 src\components\HomeTop.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <div class="home-top">
    <h3>人气推荐</h3>
    <div class="content">
      <van-card
        v-for="item in goodsList"
        :key="item.id"
        :tag="item.tag"
        :price="item.retail_price"
        :origin-price="item.origin_price"
        :desc="item.goods_brief"
        :title="item.name"
        :thumb="item.list_pic_url"
      >
      </van-card>
    </div>
  </div>
```



```
</div>
</template>

<script setup>
const goodsList = [
  {
    retail_price: '299.00',
    name: '蚕丝被 正品桑蚕丝',
    goods_brief: '一级桑蚕丝，轻盈、透气、柔软',
    list_pic_url: '/images/top1.jpg',
    tag: 'TOP1'
  },
  {
    retail_price: '88.00',
    origin_price: '98.00',
    name: '儿童摇摇马',
    goods_brief: '安全、不会侧翻、爸妈放心',
    list_pic_url: '/images/top2.jpg',
    tag: 'TOP2'
  },
  {
    retail_price: '128.00',
    origin_price: '168.00',
    name: '可躺可睡休闲懒人沙发',
    goods_brief: '轻松看书、社交、办公、舒适放松',
    list_pic_url: '/images/top3.jpg',
    tag: 'TOP3'
  },
  {
    retail_price: '199.00',
    origin_price: '205.00',
    name: '儿童积木 拼装玩具',
    goods_brief: '大颗粒 家长更放心 不易吞咽、安全性高',
    list_pic_url: '/images/top4.jpg',
    tag: 'TOP4'
  },
  {
    retail_price: '89.00',
```





```
        origin_price: '99.00',
        name: '扭扭车 1—3 岁男女宝宝',
        goods_brief: '儿童扭扭车万向轮 防侧翻大人新款摇摆扭扭车',
        list_pic_url: '/images/top5.jpg',
        tag: 'TOP5'
    }
]
</script>

<style lang="less" scoped>
.home-top {
    h3 {
        font-size: 22px;
        line-height: 30px;
        text-align: center;
        margin: 0.5rem 0;
    }
    .content {
        --van-tag-primary-color: #FF8000;
        --van-card-font-size: 16px;
        --van-card-background: #f9f9f9;
        background: var(--van-card-background);
        :deep(.van-card) {
            margin-top: 0;
            .van-card__title {
                padding: 10px 0 5px;
            }
            .van-card__price-currency {
                font-size: var(--van-card-font-size);
            }
        }
        &::after {
            content: '';
            display: block;
            height: 3rem;
        }
    }
}
```



```
</style>
```

(2) 修改 src\pages\Home.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  ..... (原有代码)
  <!-- 人气推荐 -->
  <home-top></home-top>
</template>

<script setup>
import HomeSwiper from '../components/HomeSwiper.vue'
import HomeGrid from '../components/HomeGrid.vue'
import HomeProduct from '../components/HomeProduct.vue'
import HomeNew from '../components/HomeNew.vue'
import HomeTop from '../components/HomeTop.vue'
  ..... (原有代码)
</script>
```

(3) 查看人气推荐效果，具体如下。



## 8.3 消息页开发

(1) 先实现页面顶部的导航栏，修改 src\App.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <van-nav-bar
    :title="$route.meta.title"
    v-show="$route.meta.isShowNav">
```



```
@click-left="onClickLeft"
:left-arrow="$route.meta.isShowBack"
fixed
placeholder
style="height: 46px"
/>
..... (原有代码)
</template>

<script setup>
import TabBar from './components/TabBar.vue'
import { useRoute } from 'vue-router'
import { ref, watch } from 'vue'
import { useRouter } from 'vue-router'

const route = useRoute()
const isShowTabbar = ref(true)

const router = useRouter()
const onClickLeft = () => {
  if (history.length > 1) {
    router.back()
  } else {
    router.push({ name: 'home' })
  }
}
..... (原有代码)
</script>

<style>
#app {
  color: #2c3e50;
  line-height: 24px;
  --van-nav-bar-background: #ff8000;
  --van-nav-bar-title-text-color: #fff;
  --van-nav-bar-icon-color: #fff;
}
</style>
```



页面顶部的导航栏效果，具体如下。

消息

(2) 修改 src\pages\Message.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <van-cell-group v-for="item in lists" :key="item">
    <van-cell center :icon="item.img" :title="item.title" :value="item.va
lue" :label="item.label" />
  </van-cell-group>
</template>

<script setup>
const lists = [
  {
    img: '/images/avatar1.jpg',
    title: '食品旗舰店',
    value: '星期一',
    label: "您有一条店铺消息"
  },
  {
    img: '/images/avatar2.jpg',
    title: '水果旗舰店',
    value: '星期二',
    label: "亲爱的果粉："
  },
  {
    img: '/images/avatar3.png',
    title: '订阅号消息',
    value: '星期日',
    label: "水果旗舰店：【新到水果新品———耙耙柑、砂糖橘】"
  },
  {
    img: '/images/avatar4.png',
    title: '消息号内容',
    value: '星期一',
    label: "食品旗舰店：大量新品到货，速来选购"
  }
]
```



```
</script>

<style lang="less" scoped>
:deep(.van-cell) {
  .van-cell__left-icon {
    width: 40px;
    height: 40px;
    .van-icon__image {
      width: 100%;
      height: 100%;
    }
  }
  .van-cell__title {
    .van-cell__label {
      white-space: nowrap;
      text-overflow: ellipsis;
      overflow: hidden;
      width: 165px;
    }
  }
}
}
</style>
```

(3) 消息页面的效果，具体如下。



## 8.4 用户登录和注册

### 8.4.1 实现登录页面

(1) 修改 src/router/index.js, 添加登录页面的路由, 具体代码如下。

```
routes: [
  ..... (原有代码)
  {
    path: '/login',
    component: () => import('../pages/Login.vue'),
    name: 'login',
    meta: { title: '登录', isTab: true, isShowNav: true, isShowBack: true }
  },
]
```

(2) 创建 src/pages/Login.vue, 具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <van-form @submit="submitForm" @failed="onFailed" ref="ruleFormRef" :model="form">
```



```
<van-cell-group>
  <van-field
    v-model="form.username"
    label="账号: "
    placeholder="请输入账号"
    clearable
    name="username"
    :rules="usernameRules"
  ></van-field>
</van-cell-group>
<van-cell-group>
  <van-field
    v-model="form.password"
    label="密码: "
    placeholder="请输入密码"
    name="password"
    clearable
    type="password"
    :rules="passwordRules"
  ></van-field>
</van-cell-group>
<van-cell-group>
  <van-button block round type="primary" native-type="submit">登录</va
n-button>
</van-cell-group>
</van-form>
</template>

<script setup>
import { ref, reactive } from 'vue'
const form = reactive({
  username: 'demo1',
  password: '123456'
})
const ruleFormRef = ref()
// 定义验证规则
const usernameRules = ref([
  { required: true, message: '用户名不能为空' },
```



```
{ pattern: /^\\w{3,16}$/, message: '用户名长度为 3-16 个字符' }  
])  
const passwordRules = ref([  
  { required: true, message: '密码不能为空' },  
  { pattern: /^\\w{6,24}$/, message: '密码必须为 6-24 位英文字母或数字' }  
])  
// 表单提交函数  
const submitForm = async values => {  
  console.log(values)  
}  
const onFailed = errorInfo => {  
  console.log('failed', errorInfo)  
}  
</script>  
  
<style lang="less" scoped>  
button {  
  position: fixed;  
  top: 200px;  
}  
</style>
```

(3) 查看登录页效果，具体如下。

The image shows a login form with an orange header bar containing a back arrow and the text '登录'. Below the header, there are two input fields: '账号:' with the value 'demo1' and '密码:' with masked characters '.....'. At the bottom, there is a large blue rounded button with the text '登录'.

## 8.4.2 封装网络请求

(1) 服务器端 API，创建 src/config.js，具体代码如下。

```
export default {
```





```
    baseUrl: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360'  
  }
```

(2) 存储服务返回的 token，创建 src\stores\token.js，具体代码如下。

```
import { defineStore } from 'pinia'  
import { ref } from 'vue'  
  
const useToken = defineStore('token', () => {  
  const token = ref(null)  
  const updateToken = val => token.value = val  
  const removeToken = () => token.value = null  
  return { token, updateToken, removeToken }  
}, {  
  persist: {  
    enabled: true,  
    strategies: [  
      {  
        key: 'token',  
        storage: localStorage  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
})  
export default useToken
```

(3) 创建 src\utils\request.js，具体代码如下。

```
import axios from 'axios';  
import useToken from '../stores/token'  
import config from '../config'  
import router from '../router'  
import { showLoadingToast, showToast, closeToast } from 'vant'  
  
const baseUrl = config.baseUrl  
const service = axios.create({ baseUrl })  
  
// 请求拦截器  
service.interceptors.request.use(config => {  
  const { token } = useToken()  
  showLoadingToast({  
    message: '加载中...',  

```



```
        forbidClick: true,
        loadingType: 'spinner'
    })
    if (token) {
        config.headers.jwt = token
    }
    return config
})

// 响应拦截器
service.interceptors.response.use(
    response => {
        closeToast()
        const { errno, data, errmsg } = response.data
        if (errno === 0) {
            if (errmsg !== '') {
                showToast({
                    message: errmsg,
                    type: 'success'
                })
            }
            return data || true
        }
        showToast({
            message: errmsg,
            type: 'error'
        })
        if (errno === 2) {
            router.push({ name: 'login' })
        }
        return false
    },
    error => {
        closeToast()
        showToast({
            message: '请求失败',
            type: 'fail'
        })
    }
})
```



```
    console.log(error)
  }
)
```

```
export default service
```

(4) 封装 API，创建 `src\api\index.js`，具体代码如下。

```
import request from '../utils/request'
// 登录接口
export function login(data) {
  return request.post('/home/login', data)
}
```

### 8.4.3 实现登录功能

(1) 修改 `src\pages\Login.vue`，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>
import { ref, reactive } from 'vue'
import { login } from '../api'
import useToken from '../stores/token'

const { updateToken } = useToken()
..... (原有代码)
</script>
```

(2) 定义表单提交函数，具体代码如下。

```
const submitForm = async values => {
  const data = await login(values)
  if (data) {
    updateToken(data.token)
  }
}
```

(3) 存储用户信息。

修改 `src\api\index.js`，调用用户信息接口，具体代码如下。

```
export function getUser() {
  return request.get('/home/user')
}
```

创建 `src\stores\user.js`，存储用户数据，具体代码如下。

```
import { defineStore } from 'pinia'
```



```
import { reactive } from 'vue'

const useUser = defineStore('user', () => {
  const defaultUser = {
    isLogin: false,
    username: '',
    avatar: ''
  }
  const user = reactive(Object.assign({}, defaultUser))
  const updateUser = options => {
    Object.assign(user, options)
    return user
  }
  const removeUser = () => {
    Object.assign(user, defaultUser)
    return user
  }
  return { user, updateUser, removeUser }
}, {
  persist: {
    enabled: true,
    strategies: [
      {
        key: 'user',
        storage: localStorage
      }
    ]
  }
})

export default useUser
```

#### (4) 更新用户信息

修改 src\pages\Login.vue，具体代码如下。

```
import { login, getUser } from '../api'
import useToken from '../stores/token'
import useUser from '../stores/user'

const { updateToken } = useToken()
const { updateUser } = useUser()
```



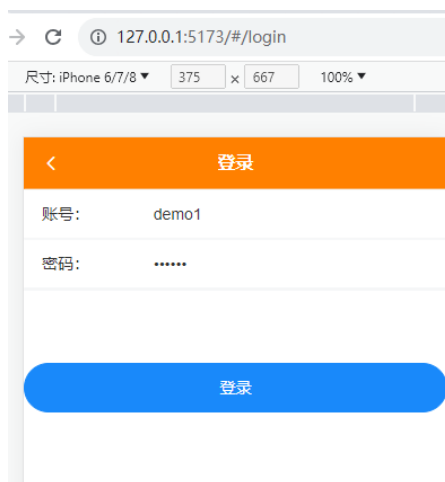
```
if (data) {  
  updateToken(data.token)  
  const user = await getUser()  
  updateUser({  
    isLogin: true,  
    username: user.username,  
    avatar: user.avatar  
  })  
}
```

(5) 登录成功后，跳转到“我的”页面，具体代码如下。

```
import { useRouter } from 'vue-router'  
  
const { updateToken } = useToken()  
const { updateUser } = useUser()  
const router = useRouter()
```

```
if (data) {  
  ..... (原有代码)  
  router.push({ name: 'user' })  
}
```

(6) 查看登录页面效果，具体如下。





## 8.4.4 检查登录状态

修改 src\App.vue，具体代码如下。

```
import { ref, watch, onMounted } from 'vue'
import { getUser } from '../api'
import useUser from '../stores/user'

const { user, updateUser } = useUser()

onMounted(() => {
  if (user.isLogin) {
    loadUser()
  }
})

const loadUser = async () => {
  const data = await getUser()
  updateUser({
    isLogin: true,
    username: data.username,
    avatar: data.avatar
  })
}
```

## 8.4.5 实现注册功能

(1) 修改 src\router\index.js，添加注册页面的路由，具体代码如下。

```
routes: [
  ..... (原有代码)
  {
    path: '/register',
    component: () => import('../pages/Register.vue'),
    name: 'register',
    meta: { title: '注册', isTab: true, isShowNav: true, isShowBack: true }
  }
]
```



```
},  
]
```

(2) 修改 src\api\index.js，调用注册接口，具体代码如下。

```
export function register(data) {  
  return request.post('/home/register', data)  
}
```

(3) 创建 src\pages\Register.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  <van-form @submit="submitForm" @failed="onFailed" ref="ruleFormRef" :model="form">  
    <van-cell-group>  
      <van-field  
        v-model="form.username"  
        label="账号: "  
        placeholder="请输入账号"  
        clearable  
        name="username"  
        :rules="usernameRules"  
      ></van-field>  
    </van-cell-group>  
    <van-cell-group>  
      <van-field  
        v-model="form.password"  
        label="密码: "  
        placeholder="请输入密码"  
        clearable  
        type="password"  
        name="password"  
        :rules="passwordRules"  
      ></van-field>  
    </van-cell-group>  
    <van-cell-group>  
      <van-field  
        v-model="form.confirmPassword"  
        label="确认密码: "  
        placeholder="请再次输入密码"  
        clearable  
        type="password"
```



```
        name="confirmPassword"
        :rules="confirmPasswordRules"
    ></van-field>
</van-cell-group>
<van-cell-group>
    <van-button block round type="primary" native-type="submit">注册</va
n-button>
</van-cell-group>
</van-form>
<div class="tip">注册成功后的用户可用于登录</div>
</template>

<script setup>
import { ref, reactive } from 'vue'
import { getUser, register } from '../api'
import useToken from '../stores/token'
import useUser from '../stores/user'
import { useRouter } from 'vue-router'

const { updateToken } = useToken()
const { updateUser } = useUser()

const form = reactive({
  username: '',
  password: '',
  confirmPassword: ''
})
const ruleFormRef = ref()
const router = useRouter()

// 定义验证规则
const usernameRules = ref([
  { required: true, message: '用户名不能为空', trigger: 'onBlur' },
  { pattern: /^\\w{3,16}$/, message: '用户名长度为 3-16 个字符', trigger: 'onB
lur' }
])
const passwordRules = ref([
  { required: true, message: '密码不能为空', trigger: 'onBlur' },
```





```
    { pattern: /^\\w{6,24}$/, message: '密码必须为 6-24 位英文字母或数字', trigger: 'onBlur' }
  ])
  const confirmPasswordRules = ref([
    { required: true, message: '密码不能为空', trigger: 'onBlur' },
    { pattern: /^\\w{6,24}$/, message: '密码必须为 6-24 位英文字母或数字', trigger: 'onBlur' },
    { validator: value => {
      if (value !== form.password) {
        return '两次输入的密码不一致'
      }
      return true
    }
  })

// 表单提交函数
const submitForm = async () => {
  const data = await register(form)
  if (data) {
    updateToken(data.token)
    const user = await getUser()
    updateUser({
      isLogin: true,
      username: user.username,
      avatar: user.avatar !== '' ? config.baseURL + '/' + user.avatar : ''
    })
    router.push({ name: 'user' })
  }
}

const onFailed = errorInfo => {
  console.log('failed', errorInfo)
}
</script>

<style lang="less" scoped>
button {
  position: fixed;
```



```
top: 270px;
}
.tip {
position: fixed;
top: 330px;
text-align: center;
width: 100%;
font-size: 14px;
color: #666;
}
</style>
```

(4) 查看注册页面效果，具体如下。



## 8.5 “我的”页开发

(1) 创建 src\pages\User.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <!-- 已登录 -->
  <van-row v-if="user.isLogin" class="user-info">
    <van-image v-if="user.avatar" round width="100" height="100" src="{{
user.avatar }}" />
    <van-image v-else round width="100" height="100" :src="avatar_default
" />
    <span class="user-info-name">{{ user.username }}</span>
    <van-button plain type="danger" size="mini" @click="onLogout">退出</v
an-button>
```



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```
<script setup>
import avatar_default from '../assets/images/avatar_default.png'
import router from '../router/index'
import useToken from '../stores/token'
import useUser from '../stores/user'
import { showToast } from 'vant'

const { removeToken } = useToken()
const { user, removeUser } = useUser()

// 退出登录
const onLogout = async () => {
  removeToken()
  removeUser()
  router.push({ name: 'user' })
  showToast({
    message: '退出成功',
    type: 'success'
  })
}
</script>

<style lang="less" scoped>
.user-info {
  padding: 15px;
  background: url(../assets/images/user_head_bg.png) no-repeat;
  background-size: 100%;
}
.user-info button {
  margin: 40px 0 0 10px;
}
.user-info-name {
  display: inline-block;
  color: #fff;
  padding: 40px 0 0 10px;
  font-size: 20px;
}
```



```
:deep(.van-badge--top-right) {  
  top: 4px;  
  right: 35px;  
  transform: translate(50%, -50%);  
}  
.user {  
  &-group {  
    margin-bottom: 15px;  
  }  
  &-links {  
    padding: 15px 0;  
    font-size: 12px;  
    text-align: center;  
    .van-icon {  
      display: block;  
      font-size: 24px;  
    }  
  }  
}  
</style>
```

(2) 查看“我的”页面效果，具体如下。



(3) 单击“登录”链接，进入登录页面，登录成功后页面效果，具体如下。



(4) 退出登录后页面效果，具体如下。





(5) 单击“注册”链接，跳转到注册页面，输入信息后，单击“注册”按钮，注册成功则直接登录，具体如下。



## 8.6 分类页开发

### 8.6.1 加载分类数据

(1) 修改 src\api\index.js，调用分类接口，具体代码如下。

```
export function getCategoryList() {  
  return request.get('/home/category/list')  
}
```

(2) 修改 src\pages\Category.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>  
import { onMounted } from 'vue'  
import { getCategoryList } from '../api'  
  
onMounted(() => {  
  loadCategoryList()  
})  
  
// 获取分类数据  
const loadCategoryList = async () => {  
  let data = await getCategoryList()  
  console.log(data)  
}
```



```
}
</script>
```

(3) 在控制台打印接口返回的数据，具体如下。

```
▶ 0: {id: 1, name: '潮流女装', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0}
▶ 1: {id: 2, name: '羽绒服', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/clothes/jackets.png', pid: 1}
▶ 2: {id: 3, name: '毛呢大衣', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/clothes/overcoat.jpg', pid: 1}
▶ 3: {id: 4, name: '连衣裙', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/clothes/dress.png', pid: 1}
▶ 4: {id: 5, name: '食品', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0}
▶ 5: {id: 6, name: '休闲零食', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/foods/biscuit.jpg', pid: 5}
▶ 6: {id: 7, name: '生鲜果蔬', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/foods/tomato.jpg', pid: 5}
▶ 7: {id: 8, name: '饮料汽水', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/foods/drinks.jpg', pid: 5}
▶ 8: {id: 9, name: '四季茗茶', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/foods/tea.jpg', pid: 5}
▶ 9: {id: 10, name: '粮油调味', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/foods/oil.jpg', pid: 5}
▶ 10: {id: 11, name: '珠宝首饰', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0}
▶ 11: {id: 12, name: '时尚饰品', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/jewelry/ornaments.jpg', pid: 11}
▶ 12: {id: 13, name: '毛呢大衣', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/jewelry/watch.jpg', pid: 11}
▶ 13: {id: 14, name: '连衣裙', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/jewelry/diy.jpg', pid: 11}
▶ 14: {id: 15, name: '日用百货', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0}
▶ 15: {id: 16, name: '居家日用', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/store/towel.png', pid: 15}
▶ 16: {id: 17, name: '个人清洁', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/store/paper.png', pid: 15}
▶ 17: {id: 18, name: '盆碗碟筷', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/store/bowl.png', pid: 15}
▶ 18: {id: 19, name: '茶杯茶具', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/store/cup.png', pid: 15}
▶ 19: {id: 20, name: '收纳整理', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/store/box.png', pid: 15}
▶ 20: {id: 21, name: '手机数码', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0}
▶ 21: {id: 22, name: '手机', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/phone/phone.png', pid: 21}
▶ 22: {id: 23, name: '笔记本', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/phone/computer.png', pid: 21}
▶ 23: {id: 24, name: '数码配件', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/phone/headset.png', pid: 21}
▶ 24: {id: 25, name: '平板', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/phone/flat.png', pid: 21}
▶ 25: {id: 26, name: '相机', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/phone/camera.png', pid: 21}
▶ 26: {id: 27, name: '户外运动', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0}
▶ 27: {id: 28, name: '运动鞋', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/motion/shoes.jpg', pid: 27}
▶ 28: {id: 29, name: '球类运动', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/motion/ball.png', pid: 27}
▶ 29: {id: 30, name: '垂钓用品', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/motion/fishingrod.png', pid: 27}
▶ 30: {id: 31, name: '运动服', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/motion/clothes.png', pid: 27}
▶ 31: {id: 32, name: '骑行装备', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/motion/bicycle.png', pid: 27}
▶ 32: {id: 33, name: '电动车', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/motion/vehicle.png', pid: 27}
```

## 8.6.2 数组格式转换

(1) 修改 src/pages/Category.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>
..... (原有代码)

// 将一维数组转换成树形结构的方法
const convertToTree = data => {
  const treeData = []
  const map = {}
  // 遍历一维数组数据，建立节点映射表
  for (const item of data) {
    map[item.id] = { ...item, children: [] }
  }
  // 遍历映射表，将节点添加到父节点的 children 中
  for (const item of data) {
```





```
const node = map[item.id]
if (item.pid === 0) {
  treeData.push(node)
} else {
  const parent = map[item.pid]
  parent.children.push(node)
}
}
return treeData
}
</script>
```

(2) 将数据进行转换，具体代码如下。

```
const loadCategoryList = async () => {
  let data = await getCategoryList()
  // 将一维数组数据转换为树形结构
  const treeData = convertToTree(data)
  console.log(treeData)
}
```

(3) 在控制台打印转换后的数据，具体如下。

```
▼ (6) [{}], [{}], [{}], [{}], [{}], [{}]
```

- ▼ 0:
  - children: Array(3)
    - 0: {id: 2, name: '羽绒服', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/clothes/jackets.png', pid: 1, children: Array(0)}
    - 1: {id: 3, name: '毛呢大衣', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/clothes/overcoat.jpg', pid: 1, children: Array(0)}
    - 2: {id: 4, name: '连衣裙', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/category/clothes/dress.png', pid: 1, children: Array(0)}
  - length: 3
  - [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
  - id: 1
  - name: "潮流女装"
  - picture: "http://127.0.0.1:8360/"
  - pid: 0
  - [[Prototype]]: Object
  - 1: {id: 5, name: '食品', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0, children: Array(5)}
  - 2: {id: 11, name: '珠宝首饰', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0, children: Array(3)}
  - 3: {id: 15, name: '日用百货', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0, children: Array(5)}
  - 4: {id: 21, name: '手机数码', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0, children: Array(5)}
  - 5: {id: 27, name: '户外运动', picture: 'http://127.0.0.1:8360/', pid: 0, children: Array(6)}
  - length: 6
  - [[Prototype]]: Array(0)

## 8.6.3 显示分类数据

(1) 修改 src/pages/Category.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>
import { onMounted, ref } from 'vue'
import { getCategoryList } from '../api'

const menus = ref([])
```



(2) 将转换后的数据赋值给 `menus` 数组，具体代码如下。

```
const loadCategoryList = async () => {  
  let data = await getCategoryList()  
  // 将一维数组数据转换为树形结构  
  const treeData = convertToTree(data)  
  // 将转换后的数据赋值给 menus  
  menus.value = treeData  
}
```

(3) 遍历 `menus` 数组，渲染页面，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  <div class="menu">  
    <div class="menu-left">  
      <ul>  
        <li class="menu-item" v-for="(menu, index) in menus" :key="index">  
          <p class="text">{{ menu.name }}</p>  
        </li>  
      </ul>  
    </div>  
    <div class="menu-right">  
      <!-- 显示二级分类 -->  
      <ul>  
        <li class="cate" v-for="(menu, index1) in menus" :key="index1">  
          <h4 class="cate-title">{{ menu.name }}</h4>  
          <ul class="cate-item">  
            <li v-for="(item, index2) in menu.children" :key="index2">  
              <router-link class="cate-item-wrapper" to="">  
                <div class="cate-item-img">  
                    
                </div>  
                <span>{{ item.name }}</span>  
              </router-link>  
            </li>  
          </ul>  
        </li>  
      </ul>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</template>
```



```
<style lang="less" scoped>
ul {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
li {
  list-style: none;
}
.menu {
  display: flex;
  position: absolute;
  text-align: center;
  top: 46px;
  bottom: 50px;
  width: 100%;
  overflow: hidden;
  .menu-left {
    flex: 0 0 80px;
    width: 80px;
    background: #f3f5f7;
    line-height: 54px;
    .menu-item {
      height: 54px;
      width: 100%;
      border-bottom: 1px solid #e1e1e1;
      .text {
        width: 100%;
        margin: 0;
      }
    }
  }
  .current {
    width: 100%;
    background: #fff;
    .text {
      color: red;
    }
  }
}
```



```
.menu-right {
  flex: 1;
  background: #fff;
  .cate {
    height: 100%;
    .cate-title {
      margin: 0;
      text-align: left;
      font-size: 14px;
      color: #333;
      font-weight: bold;
      padding: 10px;
    }
    .cate-item {
      padding: 7px 10px 10px;
      display: flex;
      overflow: hidden;
      flex-flow: row wrap;
      li {
        width: 33.3%;
        .cate-item-wrapper {
          .cate-item-img {
            width: 100%;
            img {
              width: 70px;
              height: 70px;
            }
          }
          span {
            display: inline-block;
            font-size: 14px;
            color: #333;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
</style>
    
```

(4) 查看数据渲染页面后的分类页，具体如下。



## 8.6.4 单击左侧菜单项获取右侧菜单对应位置

(1) 修改 src\pages\Category.vue，给左侧菜单项添加一个单击事件，具体代码如下。

```

<li class="menu-item" v-for="(menu, index) in menus" :key="index" @click
    ="clickList(index)">
    
```

(2) 获取单击当前菜单项的索引值，具体代码如下。

```

<script setup>
    ..... (原有代码)
    // 单击左侧菜单项
    
```



```
const clickList = index => {  
  console.log(index)  
}  
</script>
```

(3) 定义一个 `rightLiTops` 数组，用于存储所有分类头部位置，具体代码如下。

```
const menus = ref([])  
const rightLiTops = ref([])
```

(4) 导入 `watch` 和 `nextTick`，调用 `initRightHeight()` 监听右侧菜单列表高度，具体代码如下。

```
import { onMounted, watch, nextTick, ref } from 'vue'  
  
onMounted(() => {  
  loadCategoryList()  
})  
  
// 监听  
watch(menus, () => {  
  nextTick(() => {  
    initRightHeight()  
  })  
})
```

(5) 为右侧列表添加一个 `ref` 属性，属性值为 `itemList`，具体代码如下。

```
const menus = ref([])  
const rightLiTops = ref([])  
const itemList = ref()
```

为元素绑定一个 `ref` 属性，且属性值为 `itemList`，具体代码如下。

```
<div class="menu-right" ref="itemList">
```

(6) 定义 `initRightHeight()` 方法，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>  
..... (原有代码)  
  
// 初始化右边菜单的高度  
const initRightHeight = () => {  
  const itemArray = []  
  let top = 0  
  itemArray.push(top)  
  
  const allList = itemList.value.getElementsByClassName('cate')  
  Array.prototype.slice.call(allList).forEach(li => {  
    top += li.clientHeight  
    itemArray.push(top)  
  })  
}
```



```

    })

    rightLiTops.value = itemArray
  }
</script>

```

(7) 单击当前菜单项时，通过 `index` 索引会得到右侧菜单每一块`<li>`标签的高度，具体代码如下。

```

// 单击左侧菜单项
const clickList = index => {
  console.log(rightLiTops.value[index])
}

```

(8) 在控制台打印，当单击左侧菜单项时输出对应的右侧菜单的高度，例如，0 表示单击左侧第一个菜单项时，对应的右侧菜单的高度，依次类推，具体如下。



## 8.6.5 初始化 better-scroll

(1) 安装插件 `better-scroll` 插件，具体命令如下。

```
yarn add @better-scroll/core@2.5 --save
```

(2) 在 `Category.vue` 中导入 `better-scroll` 插件，具体代码如下。

```
import BScroll from '@better-scroll/core'
```

(3) 调用 `initBScroll()`，监听左右菜单的滚动，具体代码如下。

```

const rightLiTops = ref([])

let leftBscroll = null
let rightBscroll = null

// 监听
watch(menus, () => {
  nextTick(() => {

```



```
    initBScroll()  
    initRightHeight()  
  })  
})
```

(4) 定义 `initBScroll()`，初始化左菜单和右菜单，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>  
..... (原有代码)  
// 初始化 BScroll  
const initBScroll = () => {  
  // 初始化左菜单  
  leftBscroll = new BScroll('.menu-left', {  
    click: true,  
    mouseWheel: true  
  })  
  // 初始化右菜单  
  rightBscroll = new BScroll('.menu-right', {  
    click: true,  
    mouseWheel: true,  
    probeType: 3 // 实时派发 scroll 事件  
  })  
}  
</script>
```

(5) 监听右侧滚动事件，当右侧菜单滚动的时候计算出滚动的距离，具体代码如下。

```
const scrollY = ref(0) // 右侧列表滑动的 y 轴坐标  
  
let rightBscroll = null  
  
// 初始化 BScroll  
const initBScroll = () => {  
  ..... (原有代码)  
  rightBscroll.on('scroll', pos => {  
    scrollY.value = Math.abs(pos.y)  
  })  
}
```

(6) 单击左侧菜单项，右侧菜单滚动到相应位置，具体代码如下。

```
// 单击左侧菜单项  
const clickList = index => {
```





```
scrollY.value = rightLiTops.value[index]
rightBscroll.scrollTo(0, -scrollY.value)
}
```

(7) 单击左侧菜单项，右侧菜单滚动到相应位置，具体如下。



## 8.6.6 修复单击左侧底部菜单项页面跳转问题

(1) 添加一个<li>标签，设置元素的高度，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>
..... (原有代码)

const RightHeightFix = () => {
  let bottom = itemList.value.getElementsByClassName('cate-bottom')[0]
  bottom.style.height = itemList.value.clientHeight / 1.2 + 'px'
}
</script>

<div class="menu-right" ref="itemList">
  <!-- 显示二级分类 -->
  <ul>
```



```
<li class="cate" v-for="(menu, index1) in menus" :key="index1">
  <h4 class="cate-title">{{ menu.name }}</h4>
  <ul class="cate-item">
    <li v-for="(item, index2) in menu.children" :key="index2">
      <router-link class="cate-item-wrapper" to="">
        <div class="cate-item-img">
          
        </div>
        <span>{{ item.name }}</span>
      </router-link>
    </li>
  </ul>
</li>
<li class="cate-bottom"></li>
</ul>
</div>
```

(2) 组件挂载后立即执行 RightHeightFix(), 具体代码如下。

```
onMounted(() => {
  loadCategoryList()
  RightHeightFix()
})
```

(3) 单击左侧菜单的最后一项时，右侧菜单可以滚动到相应的位置，具体如下。





## 8.6.7 右侧菜单滚动激活左侧菜单项

(1) 右菜单滚动时，左菜单联动，具体代码如下。

```
const initLeftScroll = index => {  
  const menu = menuList.value  
  let el = menu[index]  
  leftBscroll.scrollToElement(el, 300, 0, -100)  
}
```

参数：scrollToElement(el, time, offsetX, offsetY, easing)，用于滚动到指定的目标元素。  
easing 缓动函数，一般不建议修改。

el: 目标元素

300: 滚动动画执行的时长，单位毫秒

0: 相对于目标元素的横轴偏移量

-100: 相对于目标元素的纵轴轴偏移量

(2) 动态绑定 class 样式，激活左侧菜单项，具体代码如下。

```
const rightLiTops = ref([])  
const menuList = ref()
```

```
<li class="menu-item" v-for="(menu, index) in menus" :key="index" :class  
="{ current: index === currentIndex }" @click="clickList(index)" ref="menuLi  
st">
```

(3) 使用 computed 计算 currentIndex，具体代码如下。

```
import { onMounted, watch, nextTick, ref, computed } from 'vue'  
  
<script setup>  
..... (原有代码)  
const currentIndex = computed(() => {  
  return rightLiTops.value.findIndex((top, index) => {  
    if (index === rightLiTops.value.length - 2) {  
      return true  
    }  
    if (scrollTop.value >= top && scrollTop.value < rightLiTops.value[index +  
1]) {  
      initLeftScroll(index)  
      return true  
    }  
  })  
})
```



```
})  
</script>
```

## 8.7 商品列表页开发

### 8.7.1 单击分类跳转到商品列表页

(1) 修改 src\router\index.js，添加商品列表页面的路由，具体代码如下。

```
routes: [  
  ..... (原有代码)  
  {  
    path: '/goodslist/:category_id',  
    component: () => import('../pages/GoodsList.vue'),  
    props: true,  
    name: 'goodslist',  
    meta: { title: '商品列表', isTab: true, isShowNav: true, isShowBack: true }  
  },  
]
```

(2) 创建 src\pages\GoodsList.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  GoodsList  
</template>  
  
<script setup>  
import { onMounted } from 'vue'  
  
const props = defineProps({  
  category_id: String  
})  
  
onMounted(() => {  
  loadGoodList()  
})  
  
const loadGoodList = async () => {
```

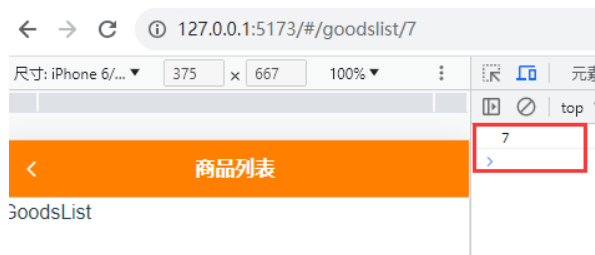


```
console.log(props.category_id)
}
</script>
```

(3) 修改 src\pages\Category.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<router-link class="cate-item-wrapper" :to="{ name: 'goodslist', params:
{ category_id: item.id } }">
```

(4) 测试能否接收到参数，具体如下。



## 8.7.2 加载商品列表数据

(1) 修改 src\api\index.js，调用商品列表接口，具体代码如下。

```
// 商品列表接口
export function getGoodsList(params) {
  return request.get('/home/goods/list', { params })
}
```

(2) 修改 src\pages\GoodsList.vue，具体代码如下。

```
import { onMounted, ref } from 'vue'
import { getGoodsList } from '../api'

const goodsList = ref([])
```



```
let last_id = '0'
```

(3) 请求接口返回的数据，具体代码如下。

```
const loadGoodList = async () => {  
  let params = {  
    last_id,  
    category_id: props.category_id,  
    pagesize: 4  
  }  
  const data = await getGoodsList(params)  
  if (data.length > 0) {  
    goodsList.value = goodsList.value.concat(data)  
    last_id = data[data.length - 1].id  
  } else if (goodsList.value.length > 0) {  
    // 已经到达底部  
  } else {  
    // 列表为空  
  }  
}
```

### 8.7.3 显示商品列表数据

(1) 在页面中渲染数据，具体代码如下。

```
<template>  
  <div class="goods-list">  
    <div class="goods-item" v-for="item in goodsList" :key="item.id">  
      <router-link to="">  
        <van-image  
          width="150"  
          height="150"  
          :src="item.picture"  
        />  
        <h1 class="title">{{ item.name }}<span class="small">{{ item.spec  
      }}</span></h1>  
        <p class="info">  
          <span class="price">¥{{ item.price }}</span>  
          <span class="sell">剩余 {{ item.stock }} 件</span>  
        </p>  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  </template>
```



```
        </p>
      </router-link>
    </div>
  </div>
</template>
```

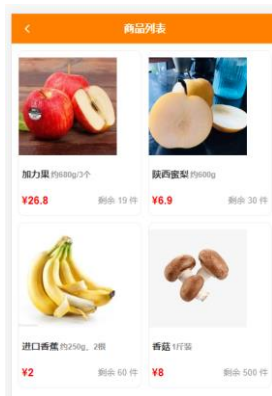
(2) 编写样式，具体代码如下。

```
<style lang="less" scoped>
.goods-list {
  display: flex;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  padding-left: 10px;
  clear: both;
  .goods-item {
    width: calc(calc(100% / 2) - 12px);
    margin: 10px 10px 0 0;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    justify-content: space-between;
    border-radius: 10px;
    border: 1px solid #efeff4;
    padding: 10px 0;
    clear: both;
    .title {
      text-align: left;
      font-size: 14px;
      color: #333;
      margin: 10px 0 0;
      padding: 0 5px;
      .small {
        font-size: 12px;
        padding-left: 2px;
        color: #999;
      }
    }
  }
}
.info {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  margin-bottom: 0;
```



```
padding: 0 5px;
.price {
  color: red;
  font-weight: bold;
  font-size: 16px;
}
.sell {
  font-size: 13px;
  color: #999;
}
}
}
.more {
  margin: 40px 20px 40px 10px;
  font-size: 14px;
}
}
</style>
```

(3) 查看商品列表，具体如下。



## 8.7.4 实现加载更多

(1) 定义 `is_last` 默认为 `false`，具体代码如下。

```
const goodsList = ref([])
const is_last = ref(false)
```

(2) 添加“加载更多”按钮，具体代码如下。

```
<div class="goods-list">
```





..... (原有代码)

```
<van-button class="more" :disabled="is_last" v-if="goodsList.length !== 0" size="large" type="primary" plain hairline @click="getMore">加载更多</van-button>
```

```
</div>
```

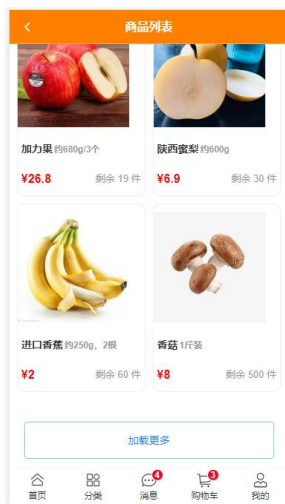
(3) 定义 getMore 事件，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>
```

..... (原有代码)

```
const getMore = () => {  
  loadGoodList()  
}  
</script>
```

(4) 查看加载更多效果，具体如下。



(5) 导入 showToast 组件，具体代码如下。

```
import { showToast } from 'vant'
```

(6) 根据数据的长度进行条件判断，给出不同的提示，具体代码如下。

```
} else if (goodsList.value.length > 0) {  
  showToast({  
    message: '已经到达底部',  
    type: 'fail'  
  })  
  is_last.value = true  
} else {  
  showToast({  
    message: '列表为空',
```



```
type: 'fail'  
})  
}
```

(7) 查看已经到达顶部的效果，具体如下。



(8) 查看列表为空的效果，具体如下。



## 8.8 商品详情页开发

### 8.8.1 单击商品跳转到商品详情页

(1) 修改 src/router/index.js，添加商品详情页的路由，具体代码如下。

```
routes: [  
  ..... (原有代码)
```



```
{
  path: '/goodsDetail/:id',
  component: () => import('../pages/GoodsDetail.vue'),
  props: true,
  name: 'goodsDetail',
  meta: { title: '商品详情', isTab: false, isShowNav: true, isShowBack: true }
},
}
```

(2) 创建 src\pages\GoodsDetail.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  GoodsDetail
</template>

<script setup>
import { onMounted } from 'vue'

const props = defineProps({
  id: String
})

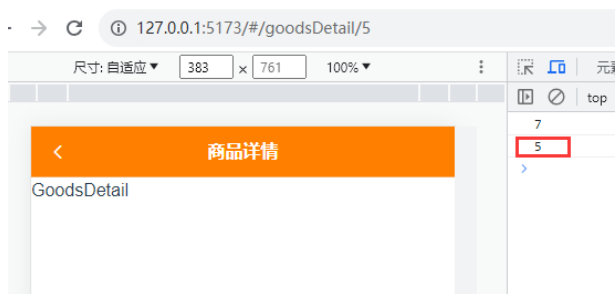
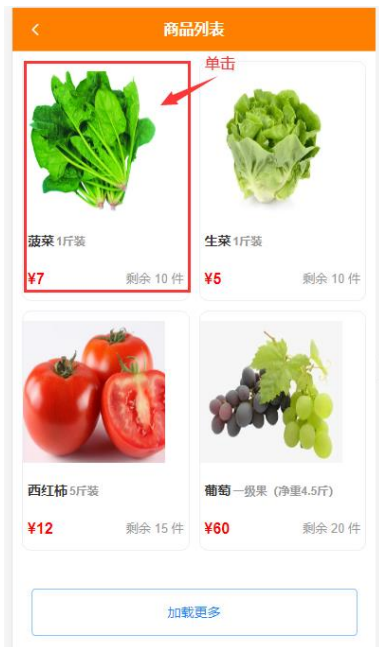
onMounted(() => {
  loadGoodsDetail()
})

// 加载商品详情
const loadGoodsDetail = async () => {
  console.log(props.id)
}
</script>
```

(3) 修改 src\pages\GoodsList.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<router-link :to="{ name: 'goodsDetail', params: { id: item.id } }">
```

(4) 测试能否接收到参数，单击商品，可以传递过去参数，具体如下。



## 8.8.2 加载商品详情数据

(1) 修改 `src\api\index.js`，具体代码如下。

```
// 商品相册接口
export function getGoodsAlbum(params) {
  return request.get('/home/goods/album', { params })
}

// 商品详情接口
export function getGoodsDetail(params) {
  return request.get('/home/goods', { params })
}
```

(2) 修改 `src\pages\GoodsDetail.vue`，具体代码如下。

```
import { reactive, ref, onMounted } from 'vue'
import { getGoodsAlbum, getGoodsDetail } from '../api'

const goods = reactive({})
const album = ref([])
const isNotFound = ref(false)
```

(3) 加载商品详情数据和轮播图数据，具体代码如下。



```
// 加载商品详情
const loadGoodsDetail = async () => {
  const data1 = await getGoodsDetail({ id: props.id })
  if (!data1.id) {
    isNotFound.value = true
    return
  }
  const data2 = await getGoodsAlbum({ goods_id: props.id })
  if (data2.length === 0 && data1.picture !== '') {
    data2.push({ picture: data1.picture })
  }
  Object.assign(goods, data1)
  album.value = data2
}
```

### 8.8.3 显示商品详情数据

(1) 修改 src\pages\GoodsDetail.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <div class="goods" v-if="!isNotFound">
    <van-swipe class="goods-swipe" :autoplay="3000">
      <van-swipe-item v-for="item in album" :key="item.id">
        
      </van-swipe-item>
    </van-swipe>
    <van-cell-group>
      <van-cell>
        <template #title>
          <span class="goods-top">新品</span>
          <div class="goods-price">
            <span class="small">¥</span>
            {{ goods.price }}
            <span class="spec">{{ goods.spec }}</span>
          </div>
          <div class="goods-title">
            <span class="small">{{ goods.name }}</span>
          </div>
        </template>
      </van-cell>
    </van-cell-group>
  </div>
</template>
```



```
</template>
</van-cell>
<van-cell class="goods-express">
  <template #title>
    <van-col span="10">运费：10</van-col>
    <van-col span="14">剩余：{{ goods.stock }}</van-col>
  </template>
</van-cell>
</van-cell-group>
<van-cell-group class="goods-cell-group">
  <van-cell>
    <template #title>
      <span class="van-cell-text">发货  陕西宝鸡</span>
    </template>
  </van-cell>
  <van-cell>
    <template #title>
      <span class="van-cell-text">保障  坏单包赔 • 假一赔四 • 极速退款</span>
    </template>
  </van-cell>
  <van-cell>
    <template #title>
      <span class="van-cell-text">参数  品牌：枝纯  价格：100-200</span>
    </template>
  </van-cell>
</van-cell-group>
<div class="goods-cell-title">
  —— 宝贝详情 ——
</div>
<div class="goods-description" v-html="goods.description"></div>
<!-- 底部按钮-->
<van-action-bar>
  <van-action-bar-icon icon="chat-o" text="客服" />
  <van-action-bar-icon icon="cart-o" text="购物车" />
  <van-action-bar-button type="warning" text="加入购物车" />
  <van-action-bar-button type="danger" text="立即购买" />
</van-action-bar>
</div>
```



```
<div class="goods-not-found" v-else>商品不存在</div>
</template>
```

(2) 编写样式，具体代码如下。

```
<style lang="less" scoped>
.goods {
  text-align: center;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  .goods-swipe {
    img {
      width: 100%;
      display: block;
    }
  }
  .goods-top {
    display: block;
    width: 30px;
    padding: 0 5px;
    border-radius: 10px;
    color: #fff;
    background-color: #f44;
  }
  .goods-title {
    text-align: left;
    .small {
      font-size: 14px;
    }
  }
  .goods-price {
    color: #f44;
    text-align: left;
    font-size: 20px;
    .small {
      font-size: 12px;
    }
  }
  .spec {
    font-size: 12px;
    color: #999;
  }
}
```



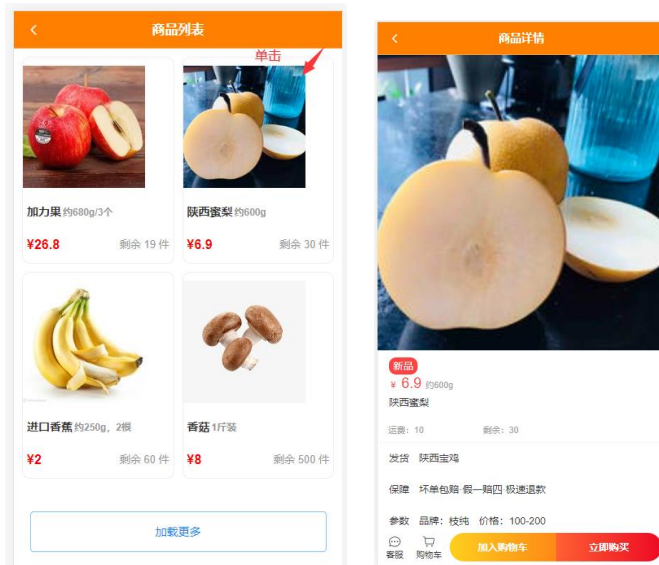
```
}  
.goods-cell-title {  
  padding: 20px 0;  
}  
.goods-description {  
  width: 95%;  
  margin: 0 auto;  
  padding-bottom: 20px;  
  font-size: 14px;  
  :deep(img) {  
    max-width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
    display: block;  
  }  
}  
&-express {  
  color: #999;  
  font-size: 12px;  
  padding: 5px 15px;  
  :deep(.van-col) {  
    float: left;  
  }  
  :deep(.van-col--14) {  
    width: 58%;  
  }  
}  
.goods-cell-group {  
  :deep(.van-cell__title span) {  
    float: left;  
  }  
}  
:deep(.van-cell:after) {  
  border: none;  
}  
}  
.goods-not-found {  
  padding-top: 48px;  
  text-align: center;
```





```
font-size: 28px;
}
</style>
```

(3) 查看商品详情页，具体如下。



## 8.8.4 完成底部按钮功能

(1) 修改 src\pages\GoodsDetail.vue，添加底部按钮区域，具体代码如下。

```
<van-action-bar-icon icon="chat-o" text="客服" @click="sorry" />
<van-action-bar-icon icon="cart-o" text="购物车" @click="onClickCart" />
<van-action-bar-button type="warning" text="加入购物车" @click="addCart" />
/>

<van-action-bar-button type="danger" text="立即购买" @click="sorry" />
```

(2) 导入路由和 showToast，具体代码如下。

```
import { showToast } from 'vant'
import { useRouter } from 'vue-router'

const router = useRouter();
```

(3) 处理逻辑，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>
..... (原有代码)

const sorry = () => {
  showToast('暂无后续逻辑~')
```



```
}

const onClickCart = () => {
  router.push({ name: 'cart' })
}

const addCart = () => {
  showToast('暂无后续逻辑~')
}

</script>
```

(4) 单击“购物车”跳转到购物车页面，具体如下。



## 8.9 购物车页开发

### 8.9.1 添加到购物车

(1) 创建 src\store\cart.js，具体代码如下。

```
import { defineStore } from 'pinia'
import { ref } from 'vue'

const useCart = defineStore('cart', () => {
  const cart = ref([])

  const addToCart = goods => {
    const item = cart.value.find(item => goods.id === item.id)
    if (item) {
      item.num += goods.num
    } else {
      cart.value.push(goods)
    }
  }
})
```



```

    }
  }
  const removeCart = id => {
    cart.value.forEach((item, index) => {
      if (item.id === id) {
        cart.value.splice(index, 1)
      }
    })
  }
  const cartCount = () => {
    let sum = 0
    cart.value.forEach(item => {
      sum += item.num
    })
    return sum || undefined
  }
  return { cart, addToCart, removeCart, cartCount }
}, {
  persist: {
    enabled: true,
    strategies: [
      {
        key: 'cart',
        storage: localStorage
      }
    ]
  }
})
export default useCart

```

(2) 底部导航栏显示购物车中的商品数量

修改 src\components\TabBar.vue，具体代码如下。

```

<van-tabbar-item replace :to="{ name: 'cart' }" icon="shopping-cart-o" :
badge="cartCount()">购物车</van-tabbar-item>

```

```

<script setup>
import useCart from '../stores/cart'

const { cartCount } = useCart()

```



</script>

底部导航栏的购物车中商品数量效果，具体如下。



(3) 商品详情页显示购物车中的商品数量

修改 src\pages\GoodsDetail.vue，具体代码如下。

```
import useCart from '../stores/cart'
```

```
const { cartCount, addToCart } = useCart()
```

绑定 cartCount()，具体代码如下。

```
<van-action-bar-icon icon="cart-o" :badge="cartCount()" @click="onClickCart" text="购物车" />
```



(4) 添加到购物车，具体代码如下。

```
const addCart = () => {
  addToCart({ id: props.id, num: 1, checked: true })
  showToast({
    message: '添加成功'
  })
}
```

(5) 查看添加购物车效果，具体如下。



## 8.9.2 加载购物车数据

(1) 修改 src\api\index.js，具体代码如下。

```
// 购物车接口
export function getCartList(params) {
  return request.get('/home/goods/cart', { params })
}
```

(2) 修改 src\pages\Cart.vue，具体代码如下。

```
<script setup>
import { ref, onMounted } from 'vue'
import { getCartList } from '../api'
import useCart from '../stores/cart'

const { cart } = useCart()

const goodsList = ref([])

onMounted(() => {
```



```
loadCart()

console.log(goodsList)
})

// 加载购物车数据
const loadCart = async () => {
  const ids = cart.map(item => item.id)
  goodsList.value = await getCartList({ ids: ids.join(',') })
  goodsList.value.forEach(goods => {
    goods.cart = cart.find(item => goods.id == item.id)
  })
}
</script>
```

(3) 购物车数据，具体如下。

```
▼ 0:
  ▶ cart: {id: '2', num: 1, checked: true}
    category_id: 7
    description: "葡萄含有大量的维生素C，丰富的矿物质，日常食用，可以抗氧化、起到美容养颜的作用，并且还能提高机体抵抗力、辅助降血压、降血糖、预防心脑血管疾病。"
    id: 2
    name: "葡萄"
    picture: "http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/goods/grape.png"
    price: 10
    spec: "一级果(净重4.5斤)"
    stock: 20
  ▶ [[Prototype]]: Object
  ▶ 1: {id: 4, category_id: 7, name: "生菜", price: 6, picture: "http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/goods/lettuce.png", ...}
  ▶ 2: {id: 5, category_id: 7, name: "菠菜", price: 4, picture: "http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/goods/spinach.png", ...}
  ▶ 3: {id: 9, category_id: 7, name: "陕西蜜梨", price: 6.9, picture: "http://127.0.0.1:8360/static/image/goods/pear.jpeg", ...}
  length: 4
```

## 8.9.3 显示购物车页面

(1) 导入空购物车图片，具体代码如下。

```
import cartEmptyImage from '../assets/images/cart_empty.png'
```

(2) 渲染页面数据，具体代码如下。

```
<template>
  <div class="cart">
    <div class="cart-container">
      <van-empty v-show="goodsList.length == 0" description="购物车目前还没有商品" :image="cartEmptyImage">
        <router-link :to="{ name: 'category' }">
          <van-button round type="danger" class="bottom-button">去购物</van-button>
        </router-link>
      </van-empty>
    <!-- 购物车列表 -->
```



```
<div v-for="item in goodsList" :key="item.id" class="list">
  <van-swipe-cell>
    <!-- 复选框 -->
    <div class="checkbox">
      <van-checkbox :name="item" v-model="item.cart.checked" checked
- color="#f11a27"></van-checkbox>
    </div>
    <!-- 商品图片 -->
    <div class="image">
      <router-link :to="{ name: 'goodsDetail', params: { id: item.id
} }">
        <van-image width="50" height="50" :src="item.picture" />
      </router-link>
    </div>
    <!-- 商品信息 -->
    <div class="goods-info">
      <div>{{ item.name }}</div>
      <div class="bottom">
        <div class="price"><span>¥</span>{{ item.price }}</div>
        <van-stepper v-model="item.cart.num" theme="round" button-s
ize="22" disable-input />
      </div>
    </div>
    <!-- 左滑删除 -->
    <template #right>
      <van-button aquare icon="delete" type="danger" class="delete-b
utton" />
    </template>
  </van-swipe-cell>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</template>
```

(3) 编写样式代码，具体代码如下。

```
<style lang="less" scoped>
.cart {
  margin: 0.3rem;
  padding: .05rem 0 3rem 0;
```



```
.cart-container {
  margin-top: 1rem;
  .list {
    position: relative;
    height: 5rem;
    border-radius: 10px;
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 5px #ccc;
    margin-bottom: 1rem;
    .checkbox {
      position: absolute;
      top: 1.7rem;
      left: .2rem;
    }
    .image {
      position: absolute;
      top: .7rem;
      left: 2rem;
    }
  }
  .goods-info {
    height: 5rem;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-around;
    flex-direction: column;
    padding: 0 1rem 0 6rem;
    .bottom {
      display: flex;
      justify-content: space-between;
      align-items: center;
      .price {
        color: #c82519;
        font-size: .45rem;
      }
    }
  }
}
.delete-button {
  width: 2rem;
  height: 100%;
}
```





```

    }

    .bottom-button {
      width: 7rem;
      height: 2rem;
    }
  }

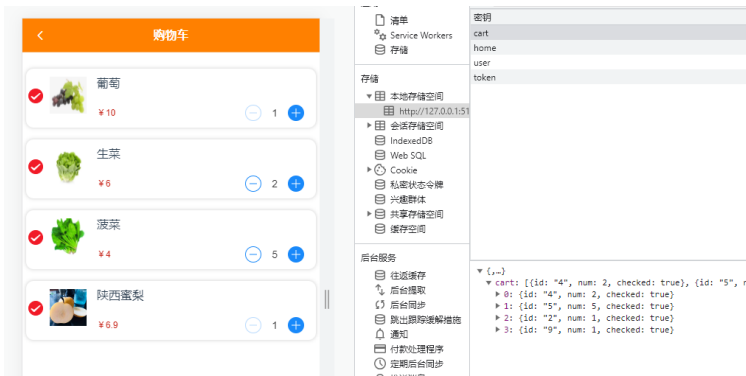
  .settlement {
    margin-bottom: -0.1rem;
  }
}

:deep(.van-submit-bar) {
  bottom: 3.5rem;
}

:deep(.van-swipe-cell) {
  width: 100%;
}
</style>

```

(4) 查看购物车数据，具体如下。



## 8.9.4 删除（左滑）购物车中的商品

(1) 修改 src\pages\Cart.vue，具体代码如下。

```

<van-button aquare icon="delete" type="danger" class="delete-button" @click="onDelete(item)" />

```

(2) 导入 removeCart，具体代码如下。

```

const { cart, removeCart } = useCart()

```

(3) 处理删除逻辑，具体代码如下。

```

<script setup>

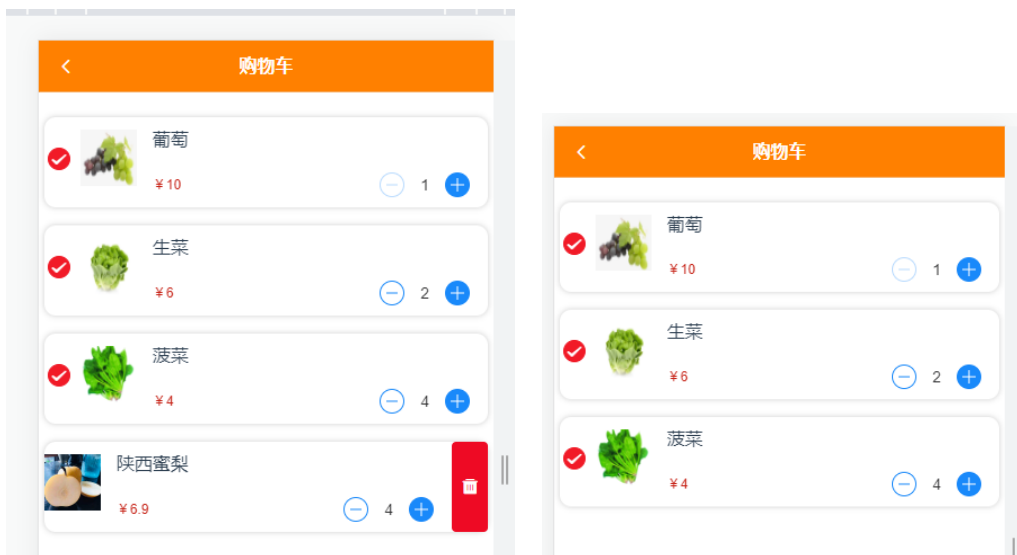
```



……（原有代码）

```
// 删除商品
const onDelete = item => {
  const id = item.id
  goodsList.value.forEach((item, index) => {
    if (item.id === id) {
      goodsList.value.splice(index, 1)
    }
  })
  removeCart(id)
}
</script>
```

（4）测试是否可以删除成功，左滑“陕西蜜梨”，将其删除，具体如下。



## 8.9.5 实现购物车结算功能

（1）实现结算部分的结构，具体代码如下。

```
<div class="cart">
  ……（原有代码）
  <!-- 结算 -->
  <van-submit-bar v-show="goodsList.length" :price="total * 100" button-
text="去结算" button-type="primary" @submit="onSubmit" class="settlement">
    <van-checkbox v-model="allChecked" checked-color="#f11a27" @click="o
```



```
nCheckAll">全选</van-checkbox>
</van-submit-bar>
</div>
```

(2) 定义 `allChecked` 初始为 `false`，具体代码如下。

```
const goodsList = ref([])
const allChecked = ref(false)
```

(3) 查看结算区域的效果，具体如下。

☐ 全选      合计: ¥NaN.undefined      去结算

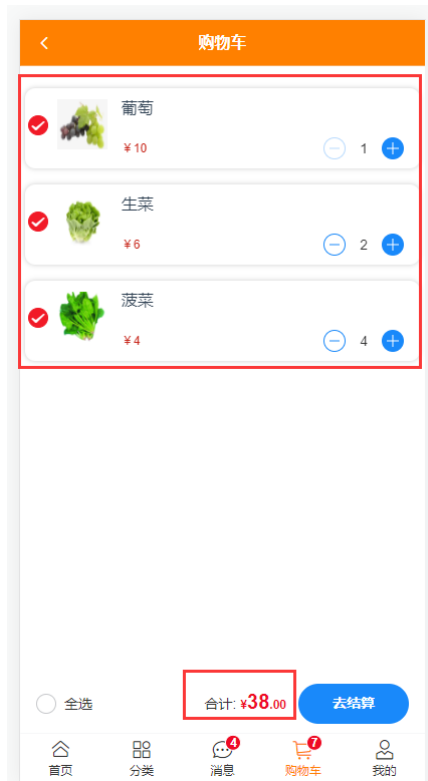
(4) 实现“总金额”和“全选”按钮的逻辑，具体代码如下。

```
import { ref, onMounted, computed } from 'vue'

// 总金额
const total = computed(() => {
  let sum = 0
  goodsList.value.forEach(item => {
    if (item.cart.checked) {
      sum += item.price * item.cart.num
    }
  })
  return sum
})

// 全选
const onCheckAll = () => {
  goodsList.value.forEach(el => {
    el.cart.checked = allChecked.value
  })
}
```

(5) 查看合计处的金额是否正确，具体如下。



(6) 实现“去结算”逻辑，具体代码如下。

```
import { showToast } from 'vant'

// 去结算
const onSubmit = () => {
  showToast('暂无后续逻辑~')
}
```

(7) 商品都被选中时，全选按钮高亮，具体代码如下。

```
<van-checkbox :name="item" v-model="item.cart.checked" @change="onCheck"
checked-color="#f11a27"></van-checkbox>

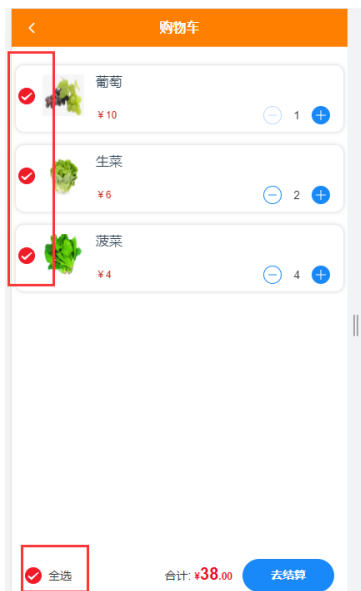
// 商品都被选中时，全选按钮高亮
const onCheck = () => {
  allChecked.value = goodsList.value.every(el => el.cart.checked)
}
```

(8) 页面打开后自动全选，具体代码如下。

```
onMounted(async () => {
  await loadCart()
  onCheck()
})
```

}})

(9) 商品全部选中时，全选按钮勾选，具体如下。



(10) 商品非全选状态时，全选按钮不勾选，具体如下。

