



A Javasctipt framework for Web App Development

Building Single Page Applications in VUE.js

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Overview

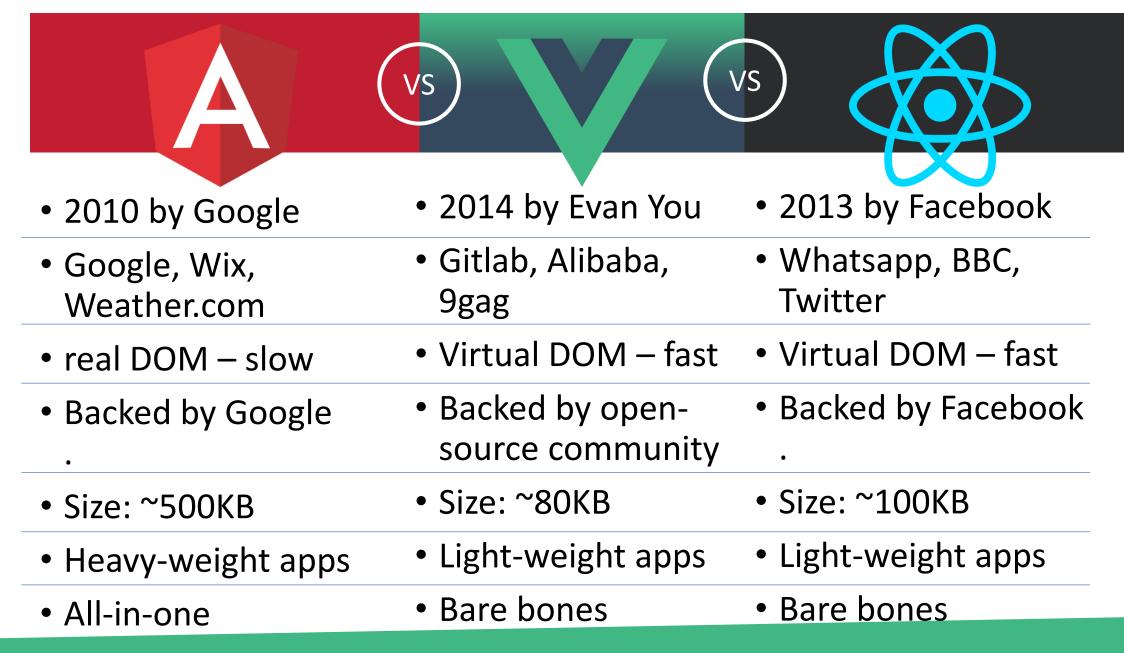
- Introduction
 - What is VUE.js?
 - How it compares to Angular & React?
- MVVM design
- Components Architecture
 - Built-in directives
 - Event handling
 - Two-way binding
 - Computed properties
 - CSS styling, conditional rendering
- Reusable Components Basics
- Example app: Todo list

What is VUE.js?

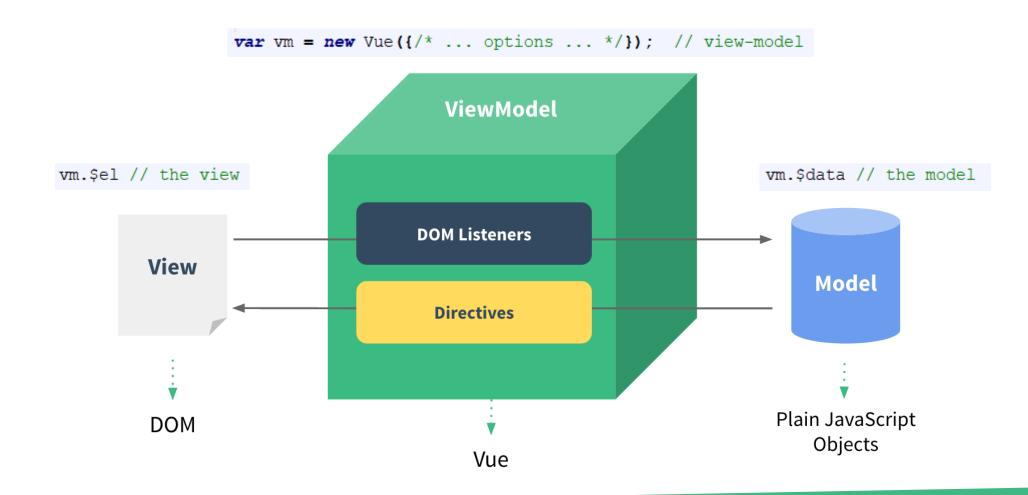
- A progressive framework for building interfaces
- MVVM design pattern with the focus on View-Model, connecting view and model with two-way reactive data binding
- Core values:



- Created by:
 - an ex-engineer of Google, Evan You.
- Inspired by:
 - Angular, React, Knockout, Reactive, Rivet



MVVM

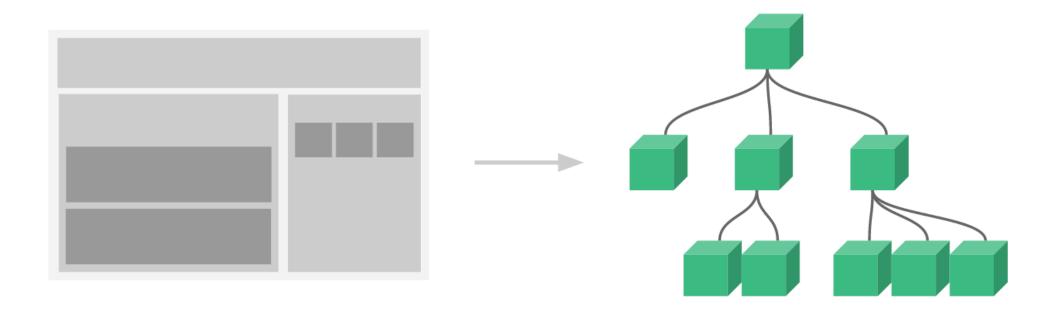


```
HTML ▼
       <script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
   3 ▼ <div id="app">
        >
          {{ title }}
                                 JavaScript + No-Library (pure JS) ▼
       </div>
                                     1 ▼ new Vue({
                                          el: '#app',
                                     3 ▼ data: {
                                          title: "Hi VueJS!"
                                        });
```

```
HTML ▼
        <script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
    3 ▼ <div id="app">
                                JavaScript + No-Library (pure JS) ▼
            {{ sayHi() }}
        1 → new Vue({
        </div>
                                         el: '#app',
                                    3 ▼ data: {
                                         title: "Hi VueJS!"
                                         },
                                    6 ▼ methods: {
                                    7 * sayHi: function() {
                                             return "Hi All!";
                                       });
                                   12
```

Components architecture

 Self-contained components form a nested tree-like hierarchy that represents app interface



What is a component?

- A component is a Vue instance with predefined options
- Extends a html element with encapsulated reusable code
 - However: not Web components specification of custom elements
 - No polyfills
 - Have cross-component data flow
 - Custom event communication
- Can be registered globally or locally
- Data model must be a function to avoid sharing the same reference among components

Directives Basics

- A special token in the markup that tells the library to do something to a DOM element
- Similar to Angular, but much simpler
- Vue ships with a few built-in directives

```
HTML ▼
        <script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
       < <div id="app">
          >
            {{ title }}
                                               JavaScript + No-Library (pure JS) ▼
          1 ▼ new Vue({
      <a v-bind:href="link">Dal CS</a>
                                                        el: '#app',
        </div>
                                                        data: {
                                                          title: "Hi VueJS!",
                                                         link: "https://www.dal.ca/faculty/computerscience.html"
                                                      });
```

Event handling

- use the v-on directive to listen to DOM events and run some JavaScript when they're triggered
- It is one of the built-in directives

```
JavaScript + No-Library (pure JS) ▼
   1 → new Vue({
           el: "#app",
           data: {
          title: "Hello VueJS!",
             x: 0,
             y: 0
           },
           methods: {
             changeTitle: function(name, event) {
               this.title = event.target.value + " " + name + "!";
             coordinates: function(event) {
               this.x = event.clientX;
               this.y = event.clientY;
           },
         });
```

Two-way binding

- use the v-model directive to create two-way data bindings on form input elements
- automatically picks the correct way to update the element based on the input type

```
HTML ▼
       <script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
   3 ▼ <div id="app">
         <input type="text" v-model="title">
                                                   JavaScript + No-Library (pure JS) ▼
   5 ▼ {{ title }}
       </div>
                                                       1 ▼ new Vue({
                                                            el: "#app",
                                                            data: {
                                                              title: "Hi Vuejs"
```

Computed properties

- used to declaratively describe a value that depends on other values
- use the computed property:

```
new Vue({
    el: ...,
    data: ...,
    computed: ...,
    methods: ...,
});
```

alternative watch property, but computed is recommended

```
¬ new Vue({
   el: "#app",
   data: {
     counter: 0,
     counter2: 0
   computed: {
     output: function() {
       console.log("computed");
       return this.counter > 3 ? ">3":"<3";</pre>
   methods: {
     result: function() {
       console.log("method");
       return this.counter > 3 ? ">3":"<3";
```

CSS styling - v-bind:class and v-bind:style

```
1  r new Vue({
2    el: "#app",
3  r data: {
4       setRed: false
5    }
6    })
```

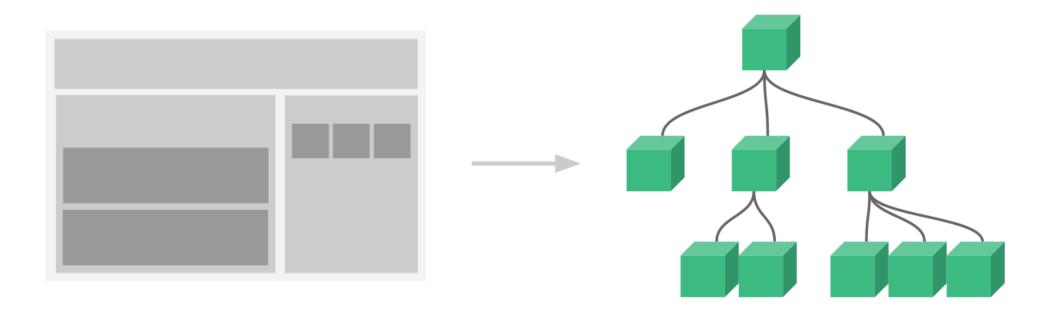
```
1 * .democlass {
2     width: 100px;
3     height: 100px;
4     background-color: blue;
5 }
6
7 * .red {
8     background-color: red;
9 }
10
11 * .green {
12     background-color: green;
13 }
```

Conditional rendering — v-if: and v-else

```
<script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
           <div id="app">
         4 - <h1 v-if="awesome" v-on:click="awesome = !awesome">Vue.js is awesome!</h1>
           - <h1 v-else v-on:click="awesome = !awesome">React.js is better!</h1>
             </div>
                                        <script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
                                      - <div id="app">
→ new Vue({
                                      <template v-if="awesome">
                                         <h1 v-on:click="awesome = !awesome">Vue.js is awesome!</h1>
    el: "#app",
                                          >
   data: {
                                         Woohoo!
      awesome: false
                                         </template>
                                      - <h1 v-else v-on:click="awesome = !awesome">React.js is better!</h1>
                                        </div>
```

Components architecture

 Self-contained components form a nested tree-like hierarchy that represents app interface



Component Basics

reusable Vue instances with a name, example <custom-button>

```
<script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
- <div id="app">
 <custom-button></custom-button>
 </div>
                         // Define a new component called custom-button
                        vue.component('custom-button', {
                            data: function () {
                              return {
                                count: 0
                            template: '<button v-on:click="count++">You clicked me {{ count }} times.</butt</pre>
                          on>'
                         });
                        → new Vue({
                            el: "#app"
                          3)
```

Passing properties to child components

reusable Vue instances with a name, example <custom-button>

```
<script src="https://vuejs.org/js/vue.js"></script>
<div id="app">
<custom-button label="button"></custom-button>
</div>
                           // Define a new component called custom-button
                          vue.component('custom-button', {
                             props: ["label"],
                             data: function () {
                               return {
                                 count: 0
                             template: '<button v-on:click="count++">You clicked {{ label }} {{ count }} tim
                           es.</button>'
                           });
                          → new Vue({
                             el: "#app"
```

- Prerequisites:
 - Install node.js (platform-specific)
 - Install npm.js (comes with node.js)
 - Install vue.js (npm install vue)
 - Install vue-cli (npm install -g @vue/cli)

In your shell create a new project with:

```
vue create sk_todo
```

Change working directory to sk_todo:

```
cd sk_todo
```

Install uuid (needed for autogeneration of object ids):

```
npm install vue-uuid
```

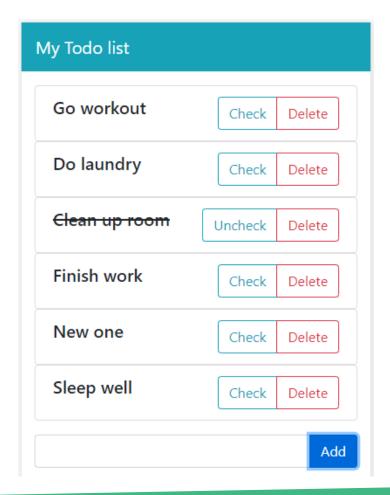
• To try out the Hello World app, run:

```
npm run serve
```

And that is it for now!



Bootstrap





```
\---src
| App.vue
| main.js
|
+---assets
| logo.png
|
\---components
AddTodo.vue
Todos.vue
```

Download the code

https://github.com/dijana-sagit/sk_notes.git

Conclusions

- We only scratched the surface!
- Easier to learn if you are familiar with Angular, React or similar
- However, it has active dev community, and it is easy to find answers
- Things we didn't talk about:
 - Component registration: local and global
 - Vue CLI
 - Real-world project organization
 - Routing
 - And much more!

References & useful resources

- Vue Guide: https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/
- Udemy courses (by Maximilian Schwarzmuller)
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/vuejs/index.htm
- https://hackernoon.com/angular-vs-react-vs-vue-which-is-the-best-choice-for-2019-16ce0deb3847

Thank you!