

# 目录包

vue3现状 vue3新特性介绍 vue3配套库 项目实践

# About Vue3 Version 🗇

Vue 3 is now the new default version!

### About Vue3 Version

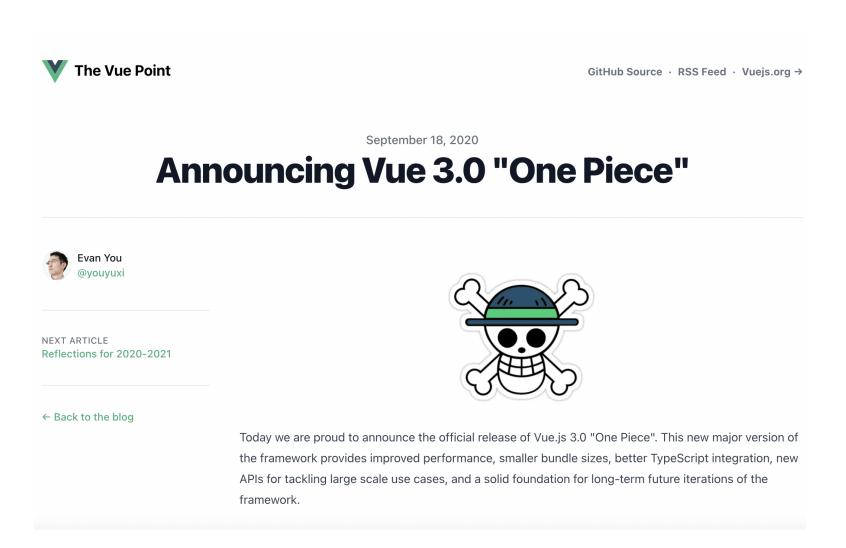
Vue 3 is now the new default version!

# Can I USE Vue 3?

### About Vue3 Version

Vue 3 is now the new default version!

the official release of Vue.js 3.0 "One Piece".



#### Vue 3 as the New Default



GitHub Source · RSS Feed · Vuejs.org →

January 20, 202

#### **Vue 3 as the New Default**



PREVIOUS ARTICLE

Vue 3.2 Released!

TL;DR: Vue 3 is now the new default version as of Monday, February 7, 2022!

Make sure to read the <u>Potential Required Actions</u> section to see if you need to make certain changes before the switch to avoid breakage.

← Back to the blog

#### From a Library to a Framework

When Vue first started, it was just a runtime library. Over the years, it has evolved into a framework that encompasses many sub projects:

• The core library, i.e. the `vue` npm package

### About Vue3 Version

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#### 主要改进

- 有重大改进
- 合理的实现 & 维护成本
- 兼容性90%的Api

升级的挑战在于:兼容性&依赖内部的一些行为

#### Trade-offs of Vue 3

- Major improvements
- ✓ Reasonable implementation & maintenance cost
- ✓ 90% compatibility (Public API)
- (!) Challenge for upgrading due to compatibility w/ deps that rely in internal behavior

# Composition API

```
export default {
  data() {
   return {
     value: '',
  computed() {
   val2() {
     return `hi ${this.value}`;
   },
  watch() {
   value(newVal, oldVal) {
     this.val2 = `hi ${this.value}`;
   },
 methods: {
   fn1() {},
   fn2() {},
```

```
export default {
}
```

```
Options API-
 export default {
     data() {
         return {
              功能B
     methods:
           功能 B
     computed:
          功能 A
     watch: {
           功能B
```

# Composition API

```
export default {
  data() {
   return {
     value: '',
  computed() {
   val2() {
     return `hi ${this.value}`;
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 watch() {
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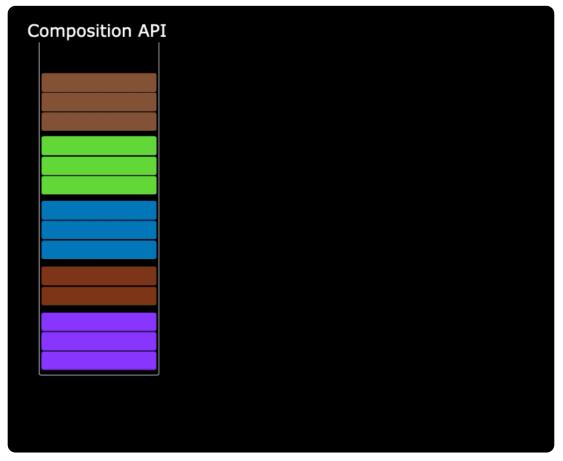
```
export default {
}
```

```
Options API-
 export default {
     data() {
         return {
              功能B
     methods:
           功能 B
     computed:
           功能 A
     watch: {
```

# Composition API

```
const fn = async ()=> {
 //const { data } = await fetch(..)
const fn2 = ()=> { ... }
// page1
export default defineComponent({
  setup() {
    const value = ref(2);
    const val2 = computed(() => 2 * va
   fn2()
    return {
     value, val2,
     fn,
     fn2
// page2
export default defineComponent({
  setup() {
   return {
```





#### setup

#### props

```
// MyBook.vue

import { toRefs } from 'vue'

setup(props) {
  const { title } = toRefs(props)

  console.log(title.value)
}
```

但是,因为 props 是响应式的,你不能使用 ES6 解构,它会消除 prop 的响应性。

#### reactivity

#### context

```
// MyBook.vue
export default {
  setup(props, { attrs, slots, emit, expose }) {
    ...
  }
}
```

在 setup() 内部, this 不是该活跃实例的引用, 因为 setup() 是在解析其它组件选项之前被调用的, 所以 setup() 内部的 this 的行为与其它选项中的 this 完全不同。这使得 setup() 在和其它选项式 API 一起使用时可能会导致混淆。

#### Lifecycle Hooks

你可以通过在生命周期钩子前面加上"on"来访问组件的生命周期钩子。在`setup()`内部调用生命周期钩子:

look inside setup	选项式 API	Hook inside setup
Not needed*	beforeUnmount	onBeforeUnmount
Not needed*	unmounted	onUnmounted
onBeforeMount	errorCaptured	onErrorCaptured
onMounted	renderTracked	onRenderTracked
onBeforeUpdate	renderTriggered	onRenderTriggered
onUpdated	activated	onActivated
	deactivated	onDeactivated
	Not needed*  Not needed*  OnBeforeMount  OnMounted  OnBeforeUpdate	Not needed*  Not needed*  unmounted  errorCaptured  onMounted  renderTracked  onBeforeUpdate  onUpdated  activated

ropotivity

#### Reactivity

`vue3`使用 Proxy 代替`vue2`的 Object.defineProperty() 作为其响应性的核心。

```
function ref(value) {
  const ref0bject = {
    get value() {
       track(ref0bject, 'value')
       return value
    },
    set value(newValue) {
       trigger(ref0bject, 'value')
       value = newValue
    }
  }
  return ref0bject
}
```

```
function reactive(obj) {
  return new Proxy(obj, {
    get(target, key) {
       track(target, key)
       return target[key]
    },
    set(target, key, value) {
       trigger(target, key)
       target[key] = value
    }
  })
}
```

Vue 3's codebase is written in TypeScript, with automatically generated, tested, and bundled type definitions so they are always up-to-date. Composition API works great with type inference.

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#### 项目配置

```
// tsconfig.json
{
    "compilerOptions": {
        "target": "esnext",
        "module": "esnext",
        // 这样就可以对 `this` 上的数据属性进行更严格的推断
        "strict": true,
        "jsx": "preserve",
        "moduleResolution": "node"
    }
}
```

#### Webpack 配置

```
// webpack.config.js
module.exports = {
module: {
 rules: [
    test: /\.tsx?$/,
    loader: 'ts-loader',
    options: {
      appendTsSuffixTo: [/\.vue$/],
    exclude: /node modules/,
    test: /\.vue$/,
    loader: 'vue-loader',
```

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#### 项目构建

使用 Vue CLI 可以生成使用 TypeScript 的新项目,或者用 vite 生成使用 TypeScript 的新项目

但需要确保组件的 script 部分已将语言设置为 TypeScript

```
<script lang="ts">
    ...
</script>
```

#### 编辑器支持

对于使用 TypeScript 开发 Vue 应用程序,我们强烈建议使用 Visual Studio Code,它为 TypeScript 提供了很好的开箱即用支持。如果你使用的是单文件组件 (SFCs),那么可以使用很棒的 Volar extension ,它在 SFCs 中提供了 TypeScript 推理和许多其他优秀的特性。 WebStorm 同时为 TypeScript 和 Vue 提供内置的支持。 其它的 JetBrains IDE 对它们也通过内置或免费插件的方式进行支持。

Vue 3's codebase is written in TypeScript, with automatically generated, tested, and bundled type definitions so they are always up-to-date. Composition API works great with type inference.

定义 Vue 组件

要让 TypeScript 正确推断 Vue 组件选项中的类型,需要使用 defineComponent 全局方法定义组件:

```
import { defineComponent } from 'vue'

const Component = defineComponent({
    // 已启用类型推断
})
```

如果你使用的是单文件组件,则通常会被写成:

```
<script lang="ts">
import { defineComponent } from 'vue'
export default defineComponent({
    // 已启用类型推断
})
</script>
```

#### vue-router

配合 Vue 3 官方也提供了 Vue router 4.x 版本的升级。

因为我们在 setup 里面没有访问 this,所以我们不能再直接访问 this. router 或this. route。作为替代,我们使用 useRouter 函数:

```
import { useRouter, useRoute } from 'vue-router'
export default {
  setup() {
    const router = useRouter()
    const route = useRoute()
    function pushWithQuery(query) {
     router.push({
        name: 'search',
        query: {
          ...route.query,
       },
```

#### 状态管理

#### Vuex 4.x

Vuex 4.x 是与 Vue 3 配套的官方提供的状态管理 + 库。在 Composition Api模式下,可以通过调用 useStore 函数,来在 setup 钩子函数中访问 store 。这与在组件中使用选项式 API 访问 this.\$store 是等效的。

```
import { useStore } from 'vuex'

export default {
   setup () {
      const store = useStore()
   }
}
```

#### Pinia

Pinia 是 Vue.js 的轻量级状态管理库,最近很受欢迎。它使用 Vue 3 中的新反应系统来构建一个直观且完全类型化的状态管理库。

#### pinia会替代vuex吗

很大概率,都是core team成员,讨论结果未来形态会很像pinia,新东西都写在pinia里,如果开发一个新项目,如果使用ts,推荐使用pinia。

```
// stores/counter.js
import { defineStore } from 'pinia'

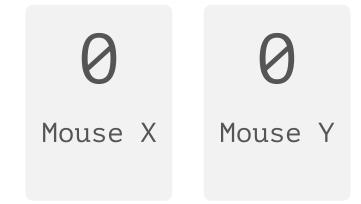
export const useCounterStore = defineStore('counter', {
  state: () => {
    return { count: 0 }
},

// could also be defined as
// state: () => ({ count: 0 })
  actions: {
  increment() {
```

### VueUse

针对vue3 composition api的工具库

VueUse is a collection of utility functions based on Composition API. We assume you are already familiar with the basic ideas of Composition API before you continue.



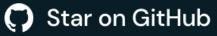
#### Nuxt 3

Build your next application with Vue 3 and experience hybrid rendering, powerful data fetching and new features. Nuxt 3 is an open source framework making web development simple and powerful.



# The Hybrid Vue Framework

Build your next application with Vue 3 and experience hybrid rendering, powerful data fetching and new features. Nuxt 3 is an open source framework making web development simple and powerful.



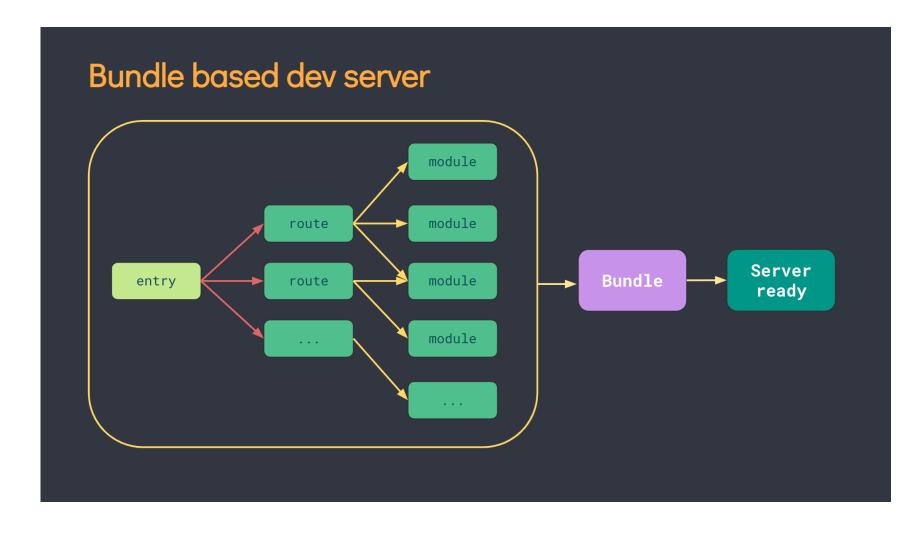
Get started

### UI框架

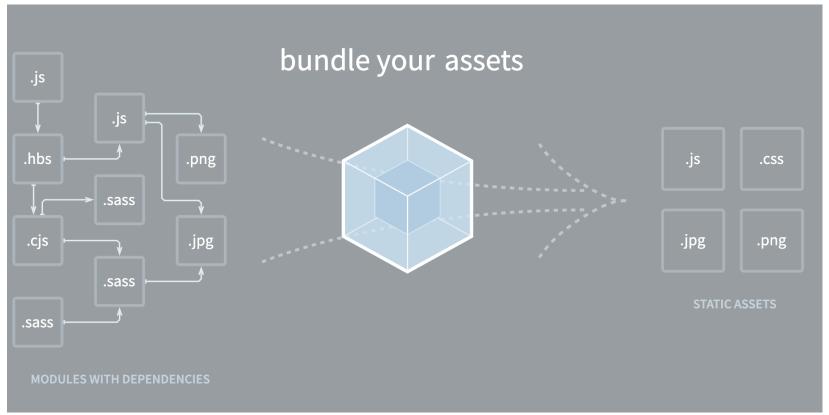
- 目前兼容的UI框架: Quasar、Vuetify(alpha)、NaiveUI、Prime Vue、Element Plus、Ant Design Vue
- 移动端组件库: Ionic Vue、Vant、Varlet
- tdesign vue-next

### vite

Vite 旨在利用生态系统中的新进展解决上述问题:浏览器开始原生支持 ES 模块,且越来越多 JavaScript 工具使用编译型语言编写。



# webpack



从上图我们可以看出来,Webpack Dev Server 在启动时,需要先打包一遍,然后启动开发服务器,这一过程是需要耗费很多时间的。 而vite是直接启动Server,并不会先编译所有的代码文件

在进行热更新时,Webpack 修改某个文件过后,会自动以这个文件为入口重写 build一次,所有的涉及到的依赖也都会被加载一遍,所以反应速度会慢很多。而Vite 只需要立即编译当前所修改的文件即可,所以响应速度非常快

Webpack 工具的做法是将所有模块提前编译,不管模块是否会被执行。 都要被编译和打包到 bundle 里。随着项目越来越大打包后的

### Others

### vue2兼容升级

- vueuse: From v4.0, it works for Vue 2 & 3 within a single package by the power of vue-demi!
- @vue/composition-api
- vue 2.7: 披着vue3外壳的vue2

### 部署依赖包兼容

- nodejs版本要求: Vite 需要 Node.js 版本 >= 12.0.0

Thank You!