



The Progressive JavaScript Framework



WHY VUE.JS?

GET STARTED



GITHUB

vuejs.org/

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Standard
Library

Build APIs you need in minutes instead of days, for free.

Approachable

Already know HTML, CSS and JavaScript? Read the guide and start building things in no time!

Versatile

An incrementally adoptable ecosystem that scales between a library and a full-featured framework.

Performant

20KB min+gzip Runtime
Blazing Fast Virtual DOM
Minimal Optimization Efforts

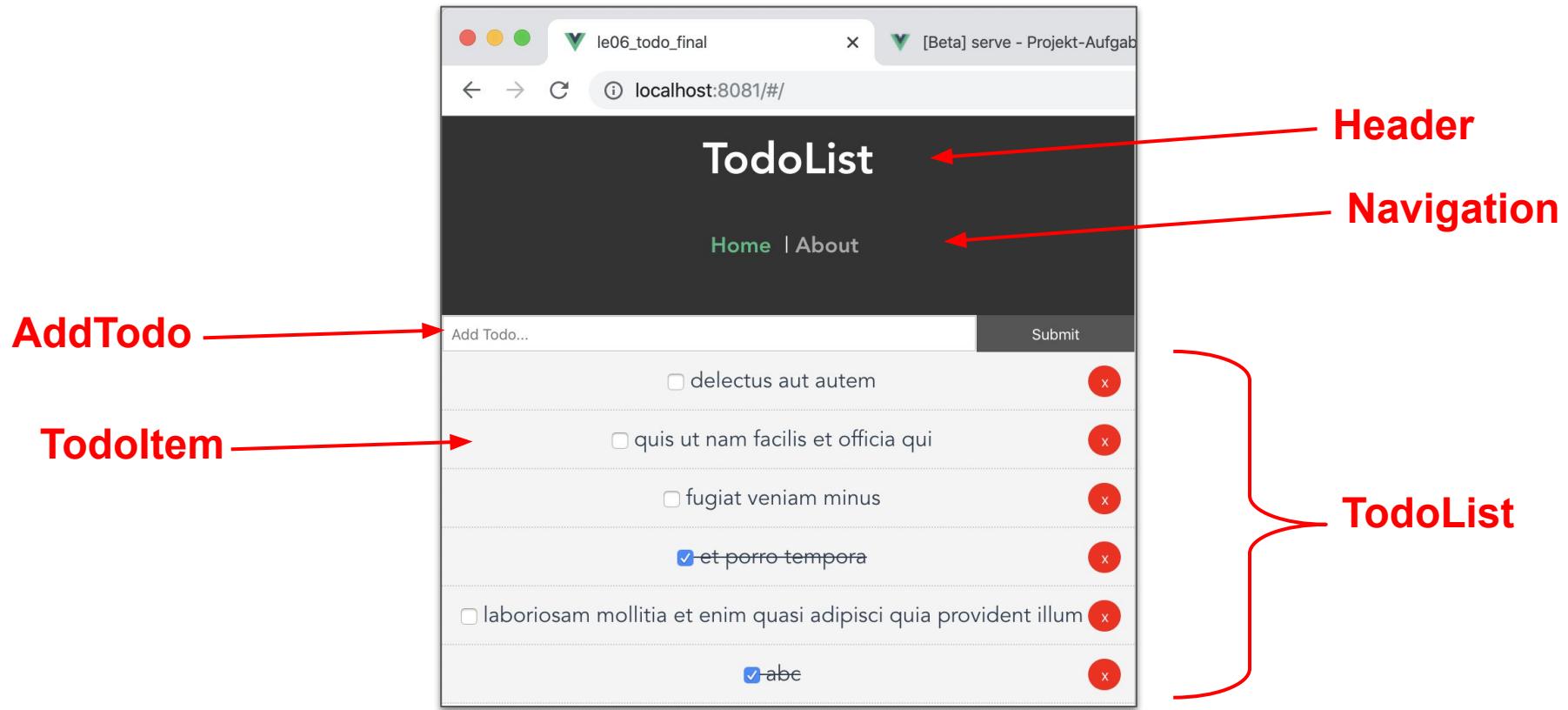
Vorteile von Vue.js

- Komplexe Single Page Application (SPA) sind mit Vue einfacher zu erstellen
- geringerer Lernaufwand als andere Frameworks
- performant und leichtgewichtig
- Code-Erzeugung für alte Browser (IE9) möglich
- Virtual DOM
- Stärkstes Wachstum des Interesses der Industrie
 - verglichen mit Angular und React
- Viele Beispiele
- Viele fertige Komponenten
- sehr gute Dokumentation
- große Community

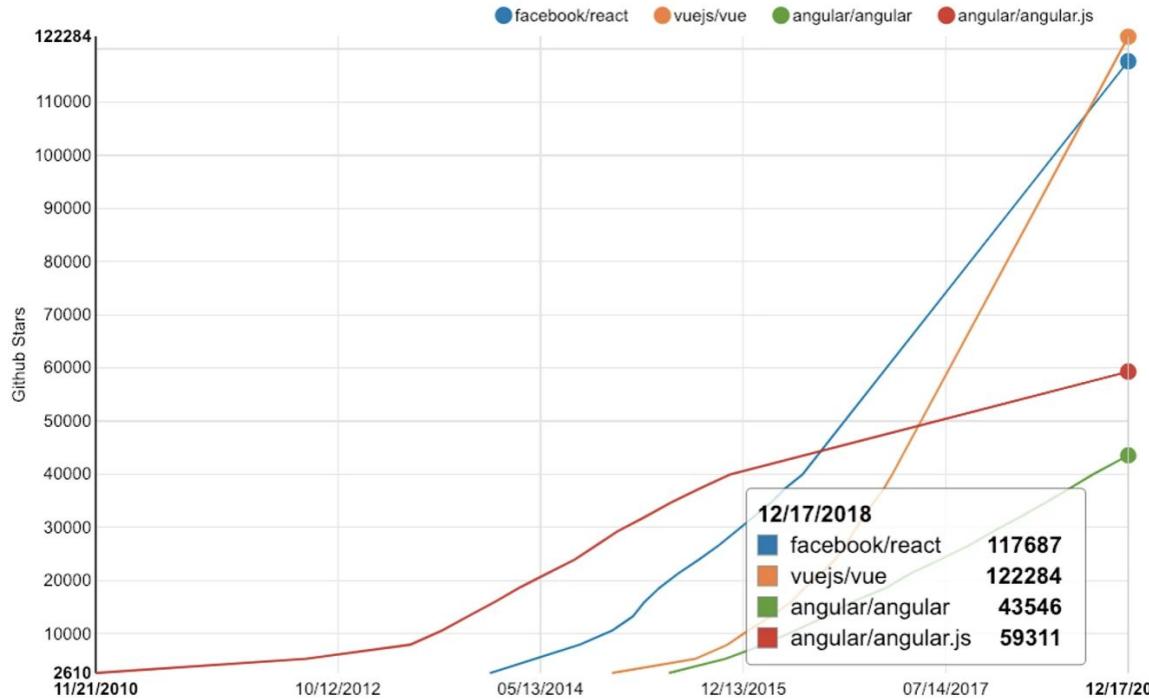


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Komponenten-Ansatz für SPA



Vue.js im Vergleich: Stärkstes Wachstum



Number of stars on GitHub projects for Angular, React, and Vue

The sizes of the libraries are as follows:

- Angular: 500+ KB
- React: 100 KB
- Vue: 80 KB

Chinese giants like Alibaba and Baidu picking Vue as their primary front-end JavaScript framework.

Vue should be your choice if you prefer simplicity, but also like flexibility.

Hello World in Vue.js

```
<div id="app">  
  <h1>1. Thema {{title}}</h1>  
  <h2>2. Unterthema {{title}}</h2>  
  <p>Paragraph über {{title}}</p>  
</div>  
  
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>  
  
<script>  
  new Vue({  
    el: '#app',  
    data: {  
      title: "Hello World"  
    }  
  });  
</script>
```

1. Template

2. Data

Wo soll gerendert werden?

Daten, die gerendert
werden sollen

Data-Binding

Wie könnte man Vue.js selber implementieren? mit Pattern Matching

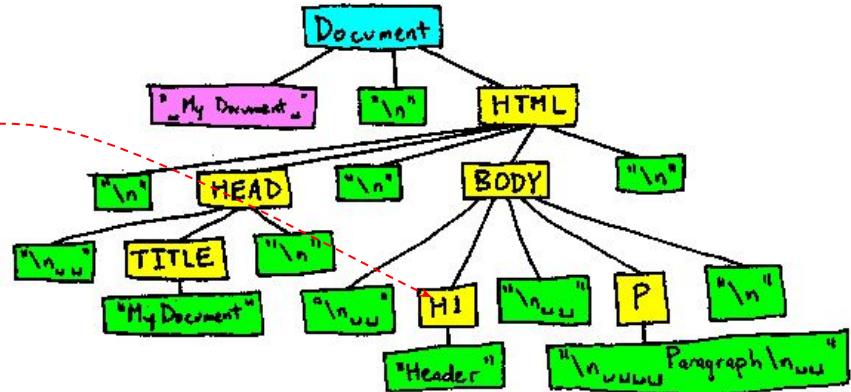
```
<div id="app">
  <h1>1. Thema {{title}}</h1>
  <h2>2. Unterthema {{title}}</h2>
  <p>About {{title}}</p>
</div>
<script>
class Vue {
  constructor( options ){
    Object.assign( this, options );
    const root = document.querySelector( this.el );
    const matches = root.innerHTML.matchAll( /\{\{(\w+)\}\}/gm );
    for (const match of matches) {
      const brackets = match[1]; // {{title}}
      const name = match[2]; // title
      root.innerHTML = root.innerHTML.replace( brackets, this.data[ name ] );
    }
  }
}</script>
```

this.el = options.el;
this.data = options.data;

```
<script>
new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    title: "Hello World"
  }
});
</script>
```

The [Object.assign\(\)](#) method is used to copy the values of all enumerable own properties from one or more source objects to a target object. It will return the target object.

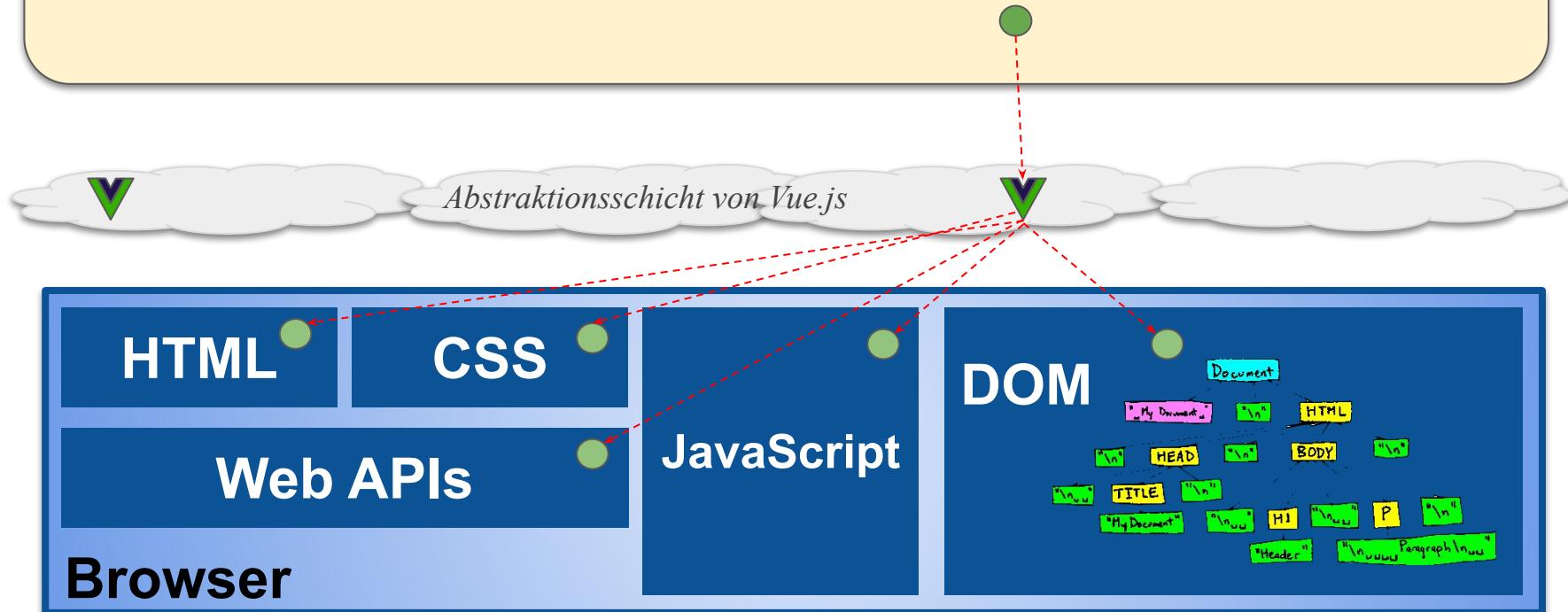
Vue.js und DOM - 2 Welten



- Mit JavaScript kann man den DOM **kontrollieren** und steuern.
- Mit JavaScript kann man dem DOM eine völlig **neue Semantik** geben.
- W3C **Web Components** gehören zum DOM und erweitern diesen.
- **Vue** bleibt **außerhalb** der DOM-Welt.
- Vue erzeugt eine eigene **Abstraktionsschicht**.

Frameworks sollen eine Wohlfühlwelt erzeugen, die den Programmierer von Unzulänglichkeiten und Problemen des Browsers abschirmt

Eigene Anwendungen, die HTML, CSS und JS nur "im Sinne" von Vue.js benutzen



Erstes Fazit

- Das **Vue.js**-Modell ist zunächst **unabhängig** von
 - W3C Custom Elements
 - W3C Shadow DOM
 - W3C Templates
 - ES6 Import
- Es implementiert einen **eigenen Komponentenansatz** unabhängig von W3C-Browser-Standards
- Vorteile?
- Nachteile?



LitElement integriert sich in den
W3C-Komponenten-Standard

Gliederung der Vue-Einführung

1. Vue-Instanz

2. Vue-Komponenten

**3. Vue-Komponenten
in einer ".vue"-Datei**

Vue-Instanz = Template + State + Logic

```
<div id="app">  
  <h1>1. Thema {{title}}</h1>  
  <h2>2. Unterthema {{title}}</h2>  
  <p>Paragraph über {{title}}</p>  
  <button @click="world">Change Title</button>  
</div>  
  
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>  
  
<script>  
new Vue({  
  el: '#app',  
  data: {  
    title: 'Me'  
  },  
  methods: {  
    world: function(){ this.title = 'World' }  
  }  
});  
</script>
```

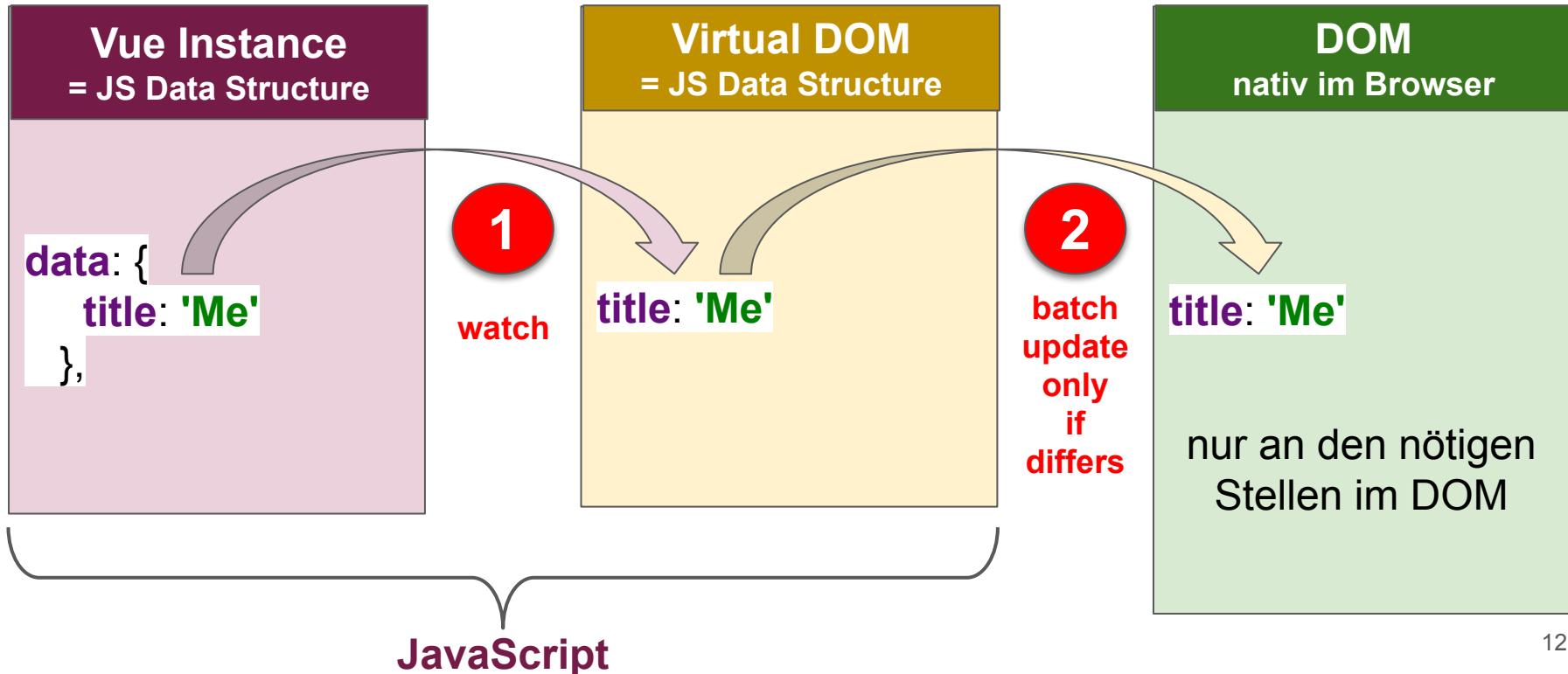
1. Template

2. State

3. Logic

Vue.js Virtual DOM

DOM Update ist die teuerste Operation



Vue.js Instance: Wichtige Begriffe

- Vue.js Template String Interpolation {{ }} + Expressions
- Vue.js Options
- Vue.js Instance Methods
- Events
- Two-way data binding
- State Management
- Message Bus
- Directives
 - v-on, v-bind, v-model, v-once, v-html, v-if, v-else, v-for, v-show
- Directive Modifiers
 - v-on:mousemove.stop === stopPropagation

Vue.js Expressions

Kein **this** erforderlich!

```
<div id="app">  
  <p>I have a {{ product }}</p>  
  <p>{{ product + 's' }}</p>  
  <p>{{ isWorking ? 'YES' : 'NO' }}</p>  
  <p>{{ product.getSalePrice() }}</p>  
</div>
```

Vue.js Options: el + data + methods + computed

```
<div id="app">
  <button v-on:click="increment">+</button>
  <button v-on:click="decrement">-</button>
  <h1>{{ count }} + 3 = {{ count + 3 }} ist {{ result }}</h1>
</div>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    count: 0
  },
  methods: {
    increment: function(){ this.count += 1 },
    decrement: function(){ this.count -= 1 }
  },
  computed: {
    result: function() { return this.count + 3 > 9 ? "zweistellig" : "einstellig" }
  }
});
</script>
```

Computed Properties

werden nur dann neu berechnet, wenn sich abhängige Daten ändern (hier `count`)

Methods

werden jedesmal neu berechnet

Das Objekt, das dem Konstruktor von Vue übergeben wird, ist das **Options**-Objekt.

<https://vuejs.org/v2/api/#Options-Data>

Exkurs: Vue Instance Method \$mount

```
<div id="app">
  <h1>1. Thema {{title}}</h1>
  <h2>2. Unterthema {{title}}</h2>
  <p>Paragraph über {{title}}</p>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>
new Vue({
  data: {
    title: "Hello World"
  }
}).$mount('#app') // make DOM nodes
</script>
```

ohne el-Property

Exkurs: Vue Instance Method \$el

```
<body>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
const vm = new Vue({
  template: '<div><button @click="world">Click</button><h1>Hello {{name}}</h1></div>',
  data: {
    name: 'Me'
  },
  methods: {
    world: function(){ this.name = 'World' }
  }
});
vm.$mount(); // make DOM nodes

document.body.appendChild( vm.$el ) // DIV inserted
</script>
</body>
```

ohne externes
Template

internes Template

Events

Kurzform:

```
<div id="app" :mousemove="coordinates">
```

```
<div id="app" v-on:mousemove="coordinates">  
  <h1>x = {{ x }}, y = {{ y }}</h1>  
</div>
```

```
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
```

```
<script>  
new Vue({  
  el: '#app',  
  data: {  
    x: 0,  
    y: 0  
  },  
  methods: {  
    coordinates: function( event ) { this.x = event.clientX; this.y = event.clientY; }  
  }  
});  

```

mit der Vue.js-Direktive **v-on**

x = 128, y = 61

Actions / Events

Calls addToCart method on component:

```
<button v-on:click="addToCart">...
```

shorthand

```
→ <button @click="addToCart">...
```



Arguments can be passed:

```
<button @click="addToCart(product)">...
```

To prevent default behavior (e.g. page reload):

```
<form @submit.prevent="addProduct">...
```

Only trigger once:

```
<img @mouseover.once="showImage">...
```

.stop

Stop all event propagation

.self

Only trigger if event.target is element itself

Keyboard entry example:

```
<input @keyup.enter="submit">
```

Call onCopy when control-c is pressed:

```
<input @keyup.ctrl.c="onCopy">
```

Key modifiers:

.tab

.up

.ctrl

.delete

.down

.alt

.esc

.left

.shift

.space

.right

.meta

Mouse modifiers:

.left

.right

.middle

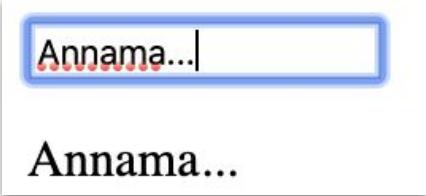
Two-way data binding mit v-model

```
<div id="app">
  <input type="text" v-model="name">
  <p>{{ name }}</p>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>
new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    name: 'Anna'
  }
});</script>
```

2



1. Änderungen im Input-Field werden zu den Daten propagiert.

1

2. Änderungen in den Daten werden ins Template propagiert.

One-way data binding mit v-bind

```
<div id="app">  
  v-bind <input type="text" v-bind:value="name"> ←  
  <p>{{ name }}</p>  
  v-model <input type="text" v-model="name">  
</div>  
  
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>  
  
<script>  
new Vue({  
  el: '#app',  
  data: {  
    name: 'Anna'  
  }  
});  
</script>
```



Änderungen in den Daten werden ins Template propagiert, aber nicht umgekehrt.

v-model ⇔ (v-bind + v-on)

```
<div id="app">
  <input type="text" v-model="name">
  <p>{{ name }}</p>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>
new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    name: 'Anna'
  }
});</script>
```

```
<div id="app">
  <input type="text" v-bind:value="name"
        v-on:input="name = $event.target.value">
  <p>{{ name }}</p>
</div>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
const app = new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    name: 'Anna'
  }
});</script>
```



Binding mit v-bind

```
<a v-bind:href="url">...</a>
```

shorthand

```
<a :href="url">...</a>
```

True or false will add or remove attribute:

```
<button :disabled="isButtonDisabled">...
```

If isActive is truthy, the class 'active' will appear:

```
<div :class="{ active: isActive }">...
```

Style color set to value of activeColor:

```
<div :style="{ color: activeColor }">
```

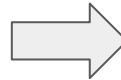
Vue.js-Kurzform für: **v-bind:class**

v-bind:class

```
<style>
  h1 {
    text-align: center;
    border: 3px solid;
    padding: 2rem;
    width: 10rem;
    border-radius: 3rem;
  }
  .on {
    background-color: yellow;
    border-style: dashed;
  }
</style>
<div id="app">
  <button @click="toggle">Switch</button>
  <h1 v-bind:class="{ on }">Lampe</h1>
</div>
```

Switch

Lampe



Switch

Lampe

```
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>
new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    on: false
  },
  methods: {
    toggle: function(){
      this.on = ! this.on;
    }
  }
});
</script>
```

ES6-Kurzform für:

```
<h1 v-bind:class="{ on: on }">Lampe</h1>
```

Die Vue-Instanz

ist nicht gekapselt

```
<div id="app">
  <input type="text" v-model="name">
  <p>{{ name }}</p>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>

const app = new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    name: 'Anna'
  }
});

console.log( app );
app.$data.name = "Outside";
</script>
```



```
Vue { ...
  $attrs: (...),
  $children: [],
  $createElement: f (a, b, c, d),
  $el: div#app,
  $listeners: (...),
  $options: {components: {}, directives: {}, filters: {}, el: "#app", _base: f, ...},
  $parent: undefined,
  $refs: {},
  $root: Vue {_uid: 0, _isVue: true, $options: {}, _renderProxy: Proxy, _self: Vue, ...},
  $scopedSlots: {},
  $slots: {},
  $vnode: undefined,
  name: (...),
  _c: f (a, b, c, d),
  _data: {_ob__: Observer},
  _directInactive: false,
  _events: {},
  _hasHookEvent: false,
  _inactive: null,
  _isBeingDestroyed: false,
  _isDestroyed: false,
  _isMounted: true,
  _isVue: true,
  _renderProxy: Proxy {_uid: 0, _isVue: true, $options: {}, _renderProxy: Proxy, _self: Vue, ...},
  _self: Vue {_uid: 0, _isVue: true, $options: {}, _renderProxy: Proxy, _self: Vue, ...},
  _staticTrees: null,
  _uid: 0,
  _vnode: VNode {tag: "div", data: {}, children: Array(3), text: undefined, elm: div#app, ...},
  _watcher: Watcher {vm: Vue, deep: false, user: false, lazy: false, sync: false, ...},
  _watchers: [Watcher],
  $data: (...),
  $isServer: (...),
  $props: (...),
  $ssrContext: (...),
  get $attrs: f reactiveGetter(),
  set $attrs: f reactiveSetter(newVal),
  get $listeners: f reactiveGetter(),
  set $listeners: f reactiveSetter(newVal),
  get name: f proxyGetter(),
  set name: f proxySetter(val),
  __proto__: Object}
```

Asynchrones Update mit watch

```
<div id="app">
  <button v-on:click="increment">+</button>
  <button v-on:click="decrement">-</button>
  <h1>{{ count }} + 3 = {{ count + 3 }}: {{ result }}</h1>
</div>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
  const sleep = seconds => new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 1000 * seconds));

  new Vue({
    el: '#app',
    data: {
      count: 0,
      result: 'einstellig'
    },
    methods: {
      increment: function(){ this.count += 1 },
      decrement: function(){ this.count -= 1 }
    },
    watch: {
      count: async function( value ) { await sleep(3);
        this.result = value + 3 > 9 ? 'zweistellig' : 'einstellig' }
    }
  });
</script>
```

synchron

asynchron

beforeCreate
created
beforeMount
mounted
beforeUpdate
updated
activated
deactivated
beforeDestroy
destroyed
errorCaptured

Sparsame Updates

```
<div id="app">
  <h1>1. Thema {{title}}</h1>
  <h2>2. Unterthema {{title}}</h2>
  <p>Paragraph über {{title}}</p>
  <button @click="world">Change Title</button>
</div>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
  new Vue({
    el: '#app',
    data: {
      title: 'Me'
    },
    methods: {
      world: function(){ this.title = 'World' }
    },
    updated: function(){ console.log( 'updated' ); }
  });
</script>
```

1. Thema Me

2. Unterthema Me

Paragraph über Me

Change Title

1. Thema World

2. Unterthema World

Paragraph über World

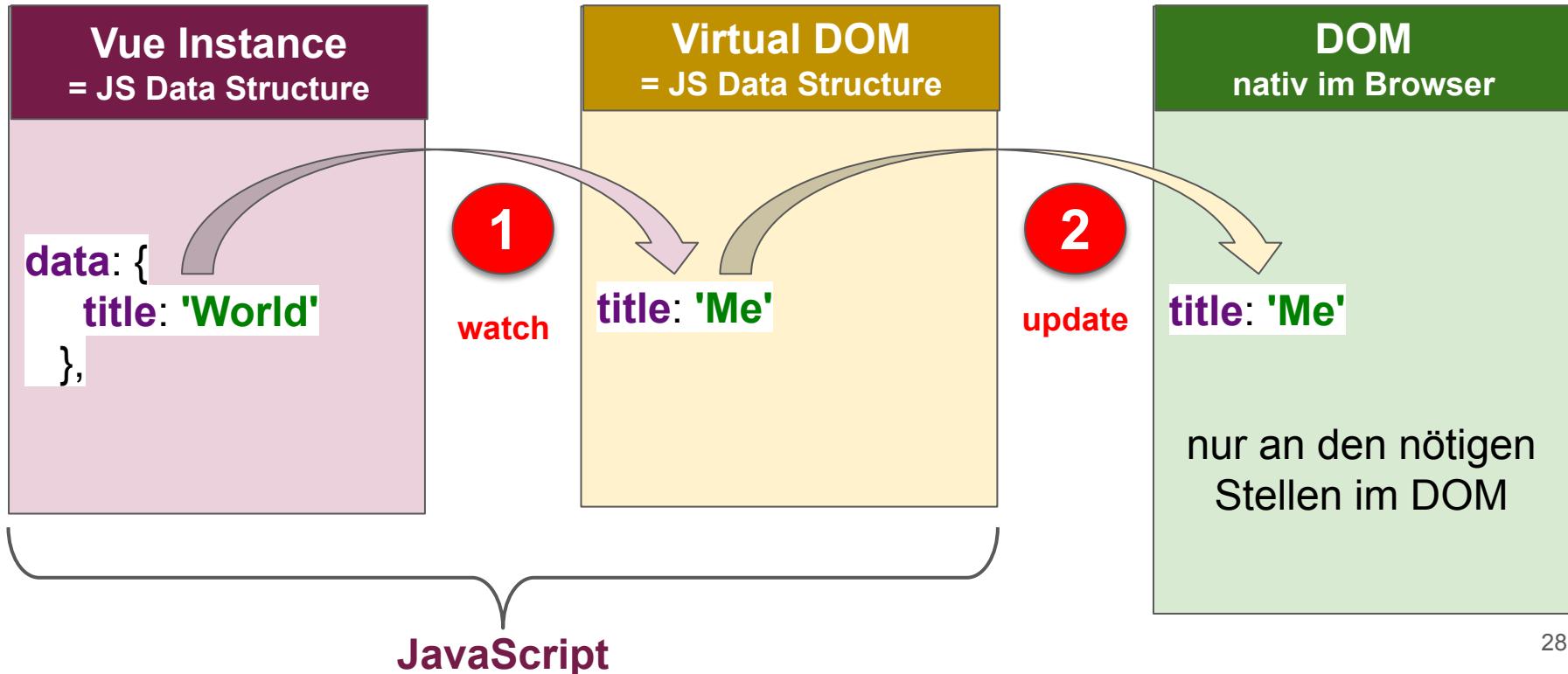
Change Title

Vue Lifecycle-Methode "updated" wird nur einmal aufrufen

<https://vuejs.org/v2/api/#updated>

Vue.js Virtual DOM mit Update

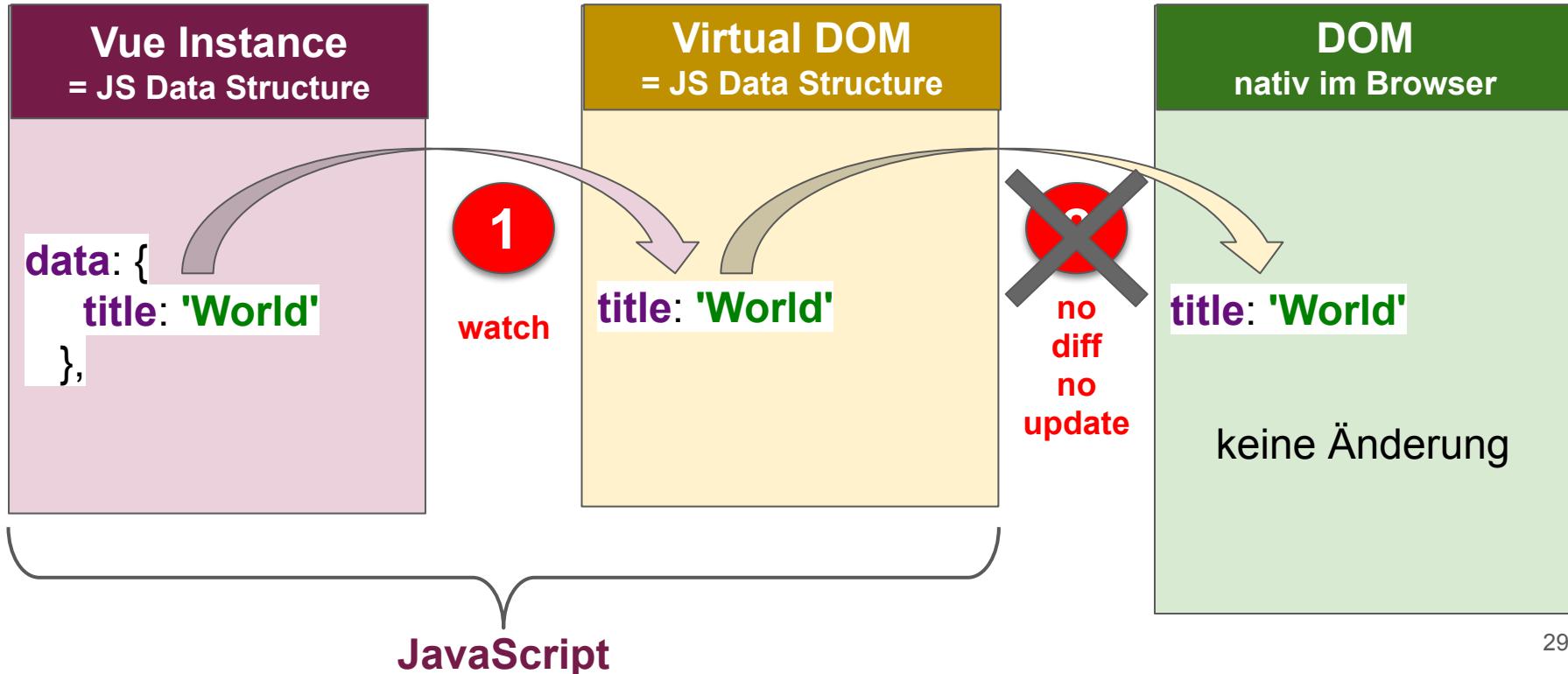
```
<button @click="world">Change Title</button>
```



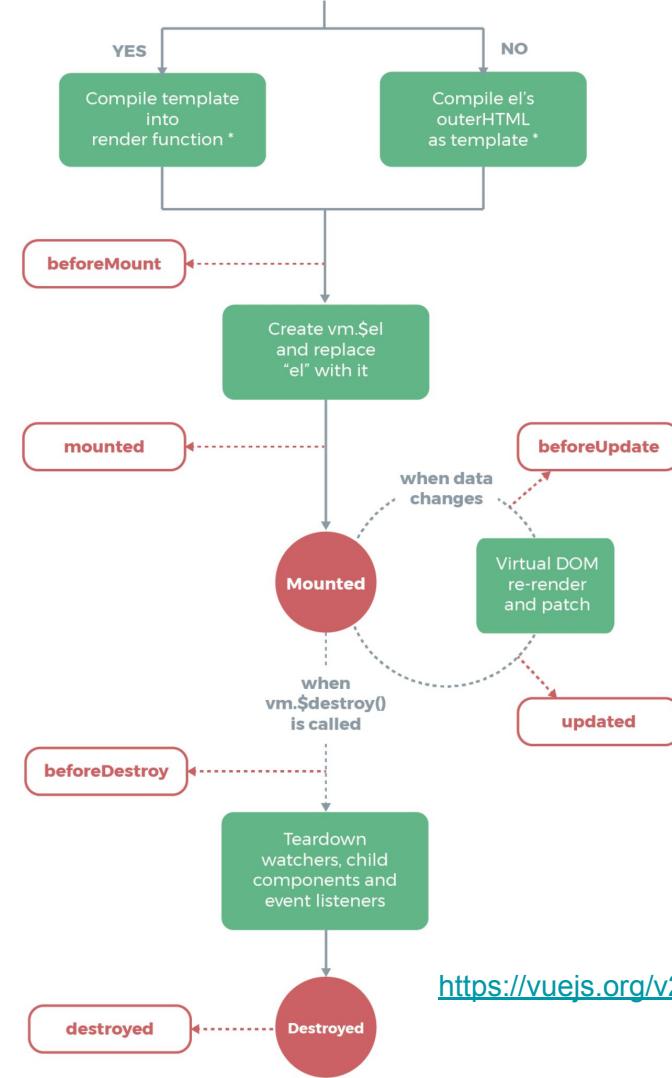
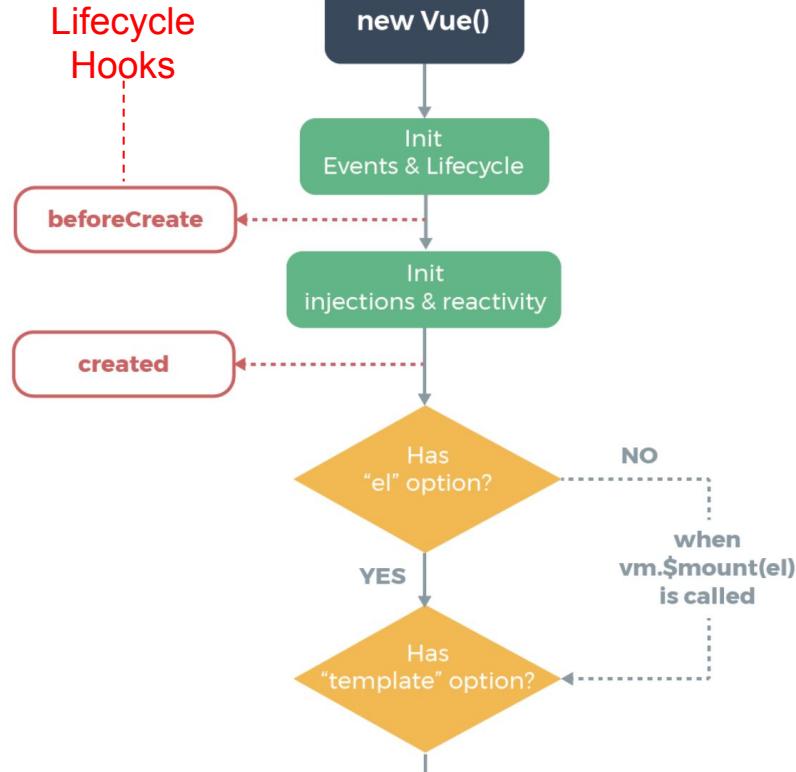
Vue.js Virtual DOM ohne Update

```
<button @click="world">Change Title</button>
```

DOM Update ist die teuerste Operation



Vue.js Lifecycle



<https://vuejs.org/v2/guide-instance.html>

Lifecycle Method "created"

```
<div id="app">
  <h1>Demo Lifecycle Hooks: "{{title}}"</h1>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>
new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    title: "Local Placeholder: Wait for remote data"
  },
  created: async function(){
    const remoteData = await fetch('https://kaul.inf.h-brs.de/data/created-demo.json',
      { mode: 'cors' } // CORS => https://developer.mozilla.org/de/docs/Web/HTTP/CORS
    );
    const remoteObject = await remoteData.json();
    this.title = remoteObject.title;
  }
});
</script>
```

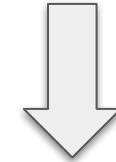
Paused in debugger

Demo Lifecycle Hooks: "Local Placeholder: Wait for remote data"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" xmlns:v-on="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xmlns:>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <title>create</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="app">
    <h1>Demo Lifecycle Hooks: "{{title}}"</h1>
  </div>
</body>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    title: "Local Placeholder: Wait for remote data"
  },
  created: async function(){
    const remoteData = await fetch('https://kaul.inf.h-brs.de/data/created-demo.json',
      { mode: 'cors' } // CORS => https://developer.mozilla.org/de/docs/Web/HTTP/CORS
    );
    const remoteObject = await remoteData.json();
    this.title = remoteObject.title;
  }
});
</script>
</html>
```

1

2



**Demo Lifecycle Hooks:
"Title fetched from
Server"**

<https://vuejs.org/v2/api/#created>

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Fetch_API/Using_Fetch

Vue.js innere Referenzen mit `ref`

```
<div id="vm1">
  <h1>{{ name }}</h1>
  <p ref="paragraph"></p>
</div>

<div id="vm2">
  <button @click="showName">Show name</button>
  <p>{{ message }}</p>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>

  const vm1 = new Vue({
    el: '#vm1',
    data: {
      name: 'Vue Instance #1'
    }
  });


```

Merke: `ref` ist das `href` für
Vue.js-Substrukturen.

Vue Instance #1

Guest vm2 visited vm1.

Show name

The name of the other Vue instance is: Vue Instance #1

```
const vm2 = new Vue({
  el: '#vm2',
  data: {
    message: ''
  },
  methods: {
    showName: function() {
      this.message = "The name of the other Vue instance is: "
        + vm1.$data.name;
      vm1.$refs.paragraph.textContent =
        "Guest vm2 visited vm1.";
    }
  }
});

</script>
```

Zugriff von außen

Share data between two Vue instances

```
<div id="app-one">  
  <button @click="showMessage">Show Message</button>  
</div>  
  
<div id="app-two">  
  <p>{{ shared.message }}</p>  
</div>  
  
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>  
  
<script>  
  
  const shared = {  
    message: "Initial Message"  
  };
```

```
new Vue({  
  el:"#app-one",  
  data:{  
    shared  
  },  
  methods: {  
    showMessage: function(){ this.shared.message =  
      "Hello World!" }  
  }  
});  
  
new Vue({  
  el:"#app-two",  
  data:{  
    shared  
  }  
})  
  
</script>
```



State Management

```
<div id="app-one">
  <button @click="showMessage">Show Message</button>
</div>

<div id="app-two">
  <p>{{ sharedState.state.message }}</p>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

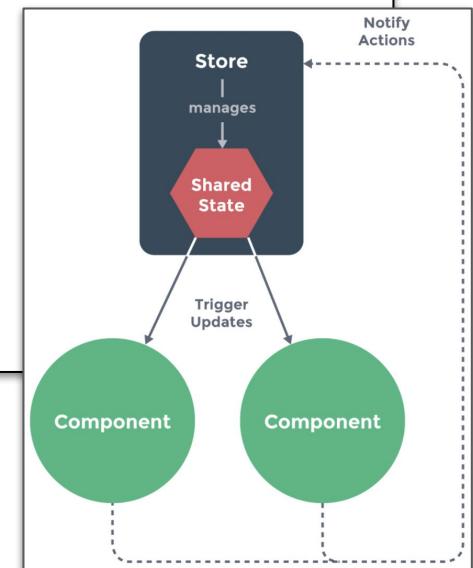
<script>

const store = {
  state: {
    message: 'Hello!'
  },
  setMessageAction (newValue) {
    this.state.message = newValue
  },
  clearMessageAction () {
    this.state.message = ""
  }
};


```

```
const vm1 = new Vue({
  el: '#app-one',
  data: {
    privateState: {},
    sharedState: store
  },
  methods: {
    showMessage: function(){
      this.sharedState.setMessageAction( "Hello World!" )
    }
  });
}

const vm2 = new Vue({
  el: '#app-two',
  data: {
    privateState: {},
    sharedState: store
  }
});
```



Ein zentraler Store löst das Problem zirkulärer Abhängigkeiten

```
<div id="firstname">  
  <input type="text" v-model="name">  
  <p>{{ name }} {{ lastname() }}</p>  
</div>  
<div id="lastname">  
  <input type="text" v-model="name">  
  <p>{{ firstname() }} {{ name }}</p>  
</div>  
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>  
<script>
```

```
const app1 = new Vue({  
  el: '#firstname',  
  data: {  
    name: 'Anna'  
  },  
  methods: {  
    lastname: function(){ return app2.$data.name }  
  }  
});
```

```
const app2 = new Vue({  
  el: '#lastname',  
  data: {  
    name: 'Müller'  
  },  
  methods: {  
    firstname: function(){ return app1.$data.name }  
  }  
});  
</script>
```

✖ ➔ [Vue warn]: Error in render: [vue.js:634](#)
"ReferenceError: Cannot access 'app2' before
initialization"
(found in <Root>)

Message sending between two Vue instances

```
<div id="app-one">
  <button @click="sendMessage">sendMessage</button>
</div>
<div id="app-two">
  <p>{{message}}</p>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>

<script>

const bus = new Vue();

new Vue({
  el:"#app-one",
  methods:{
    sendMessage(){
      bus.$emit('send-message', "hello from app one!")
    }
  }
});
```

sendMessage

hello from app one!

Vue Instance Methods / Events

vm.\$on

vm.\$once

vm.\$off

vm.\$emit

```
new Vue({
  el:"#app-two",
  data:{
    message: null
  },
  mounted(){
    bus.$on("send-message", message =>
      this.message = message);
  }
})
```

Vue Event Receiver

Vue Event Sender

Vue Directives

Element inserted/removed based on truthiness:

```
<p v-if="inStock">{{ product }}</p>
```

Directive Modifiers

```
<p v-else-if="onSale">...</p>
<p v-else>...</p>
```

v-model.lazy="..." Syncs input after change event

v-model.number="..." Always returns a number

v-model.trim="..." Strips whitespace

Toggles the display: none CSS property:

```
<p v-show="showProductDetails">...</p>
```

Two-way data binding:

```
<input v-model="firstName" >
```

<https://www.vuemastery.com/pdf/Vue-Essentials-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

Vue Directives for List Rendering

```
<li v-for="item in items" :key="item.id">  
  {{ item }}  
</li>
```

key always recommended

To access the position in the array:

```
<li v-for="(item, index) in items">...
```

To iterate through objects:

```
<li v-for="(value, key) in object">...
```

Using v-for with a component:

```
<cart-product v-for="item in products"  
  :product="item" :key="item.id">
```

<https://vuejs.org/v2/api/#v-for>

<https://www.vuemastery.com/pdf/Vue-Essentials-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

Zusammenfassung Vue.js Instanz <https://vuejs.org/v2/api/>

Directives	Special Attributes	Options / Lifecycle Hooks
v-text	key	beforeCreate
v-html	ref	created
v-show	is	beforeMount
v-if	slot	mounted
v-else	slot-scope	beforeUpdate
v-else-if	scope	updated
v-for		activated
v-on		deactivated
v-bind		beforeDestroy
v-model		destroyed
v-slot		errorCaptured
v-pre		
v-cloak		
v-once		

Gliederung der Vue-Einführung

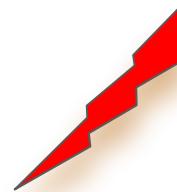
1. Vue-Instanz

2. Vue-Komponenten

**3. Vue-Komponenten
in einer ".vue"-Datei**

Vue Components

- Vue-Instanzen sind **für genau den einen Webseitenbereich zuständig**, in den sie gemounted werden (mit der Vue-Option **el** oder mit der Vue-Instanzen-Methode **\$mount**)
- Verschiedene Webseitenbereiche können **nicht von der gleichen Vue-Instanz** dirigiert werden.
- Vue-Instanzen sind
 - nicht mehrfach einsetzbar
 - **nicht wiederverwendbar**



<https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/components.html>

Vue instances are **not** re-usable

```
<body>
<div class="hello"></div>
<div class="hello"></div>
<div class="hello"></div>
```



wird nur im ersten DIV gemounted

```
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
```

```
<script>
  new Vue({
    el: '.hello',
    template: '<h1>Hello</h1>'
  });
</script>
</body>
```

Klassen-Selector

Vue-Instanzen sind genau einem DOM-Element eindeutig zugeordnet.

Zur mehrfachen Wiederverwendung in der gleichen Seite benötigt man **Vue Components!**

Vue Components: Re-usable Vue code within Vue

```
<div id="app">  
  <hello></hello>  
  <hello></hello>  
  <hello></hello>  
</div>
```

Nur innerhalb Vue

```
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
```

```
<script>  
Vue.component('hello', {  
  template: '<h1>Hello</h1>'  
});
```

1

Globale Registrierung der Komponente hello

```
new Vue({  
  el: '#app'  
});
```

2

Vue Apps definieren Bereiche, in denen die registrierten Komponenten verwendet werden dürfen

```
</script>
```

Jede Vue Component hat eigenen Zustand

```
<div id="app">
  <hello></hello>
  <hello></hello>
  <hello></hello>
</div>
<script>
  Vue.component('hello', {
    template: '<div><button @click="world">Click</button><h1>Hello {{name}}</h1></div>',
    data: function(){
      return {
        name: 'Me'
      }
    },
    methods: {
      world: function(){ this.name = 'World' }
    }
  });
  new Vue({
    el: '#app'
  });
</script>
```

data Must Be a Function

ohne "el" Property

Function



Since components are reusable Vue instances, they accept the same options as `new Vue`, such as `data`, `computed`, `watch`, `methods`, and lifecycle hooks. The only exceptions are a few root-specific options like `el`.

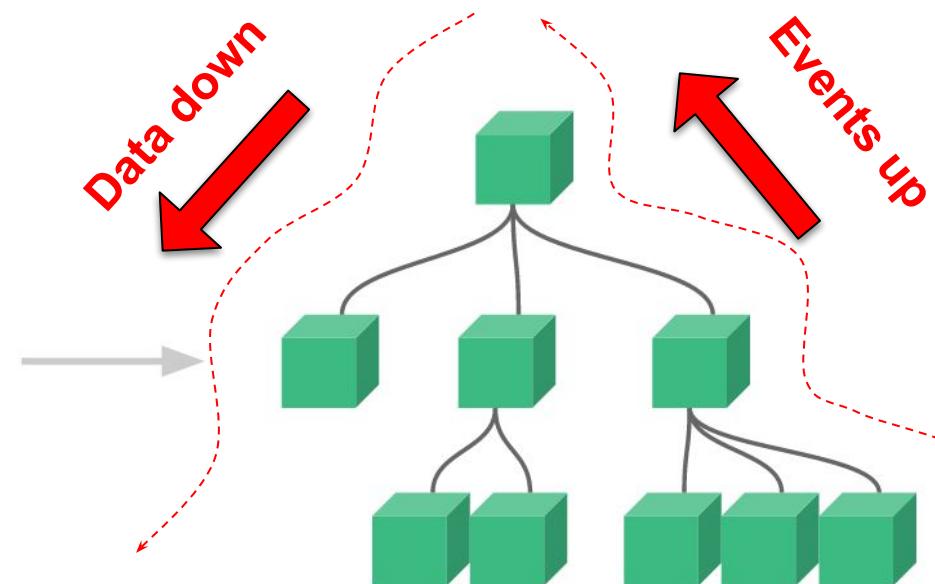
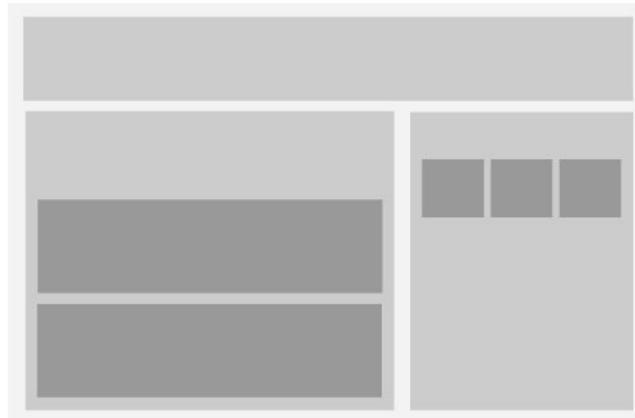
Aufgabe: Counter als Vue Component



You clicked me 2 times.

You clicked me 0 times.

WebApp zerlegen in wiederverwendbare Komponenten



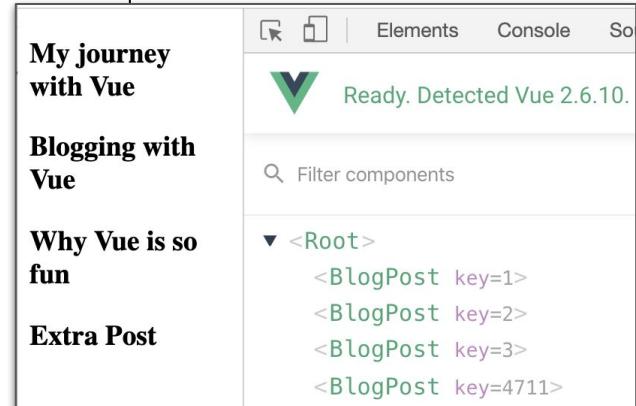
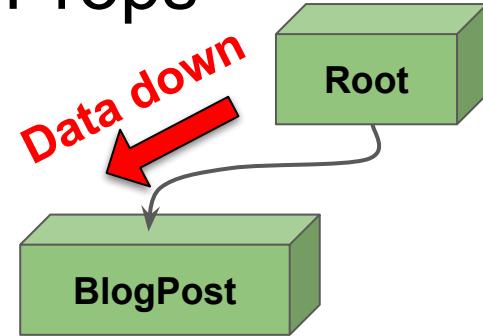
<https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/index.html#Composing-with-Components>

Passing Data to Child Components with Props

```
<div id="components-demo">
  <blog-post v-for="post in posts" v-bind:key="post.id" v-bind:title="post.title"></blog-post>
  <blog-post v-bind:key="4711" title="Extra Post"></blog-post>
</div>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
  Vue.component('blog-post', {
    props: ['title'],
    template: '<h3>{{ title }}</h3>'
  });
  new Vue({
    el: '#components-demo',
    data: {
      posts: [
        { id: 1, title: 'My journey with Vue' },
        { id: 2, title: 'Blogging with Vue' },
        { id: 3, title: 'Why Vue is so fun' },
      ]
    }
  });
</script>
```

BlogPost

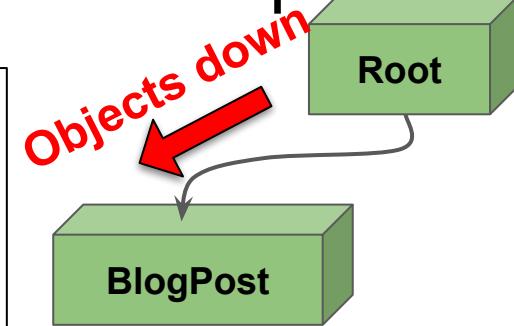
Root



<https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/components.html#Passing-Data-to-Child-Components-with-Props>

Passing Objects to Child Components with Props

```
<div id="components-demo">
  <blog-post v-for="post in posts" v-bind:key="post.id" v-bind:post="post"></blog-post>
  <blog-post v-bind:key="4711"
    v-bind:post='{"id":1,"title":"Extra Post","content":"E"}'></blog-post>
</div>
<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
<script>
Vue.component('blog-post', {
  props: ['post'],
  template: '<div><h3>{{ post.title }}</h3><p>{{ post.content }}</p></div>'
});
new Vue({
  el: '#components-demo',
  data: {
    posts: [
      { id: 1, title: 'My journey with Vue', content: 'A' },
      { id: 2, title: 'Blogging with Vue', content: 'B' },
      { id: 3, title: 'Why Vue is so fun', content: 'C' }
    ]
  }
});
</script>
```

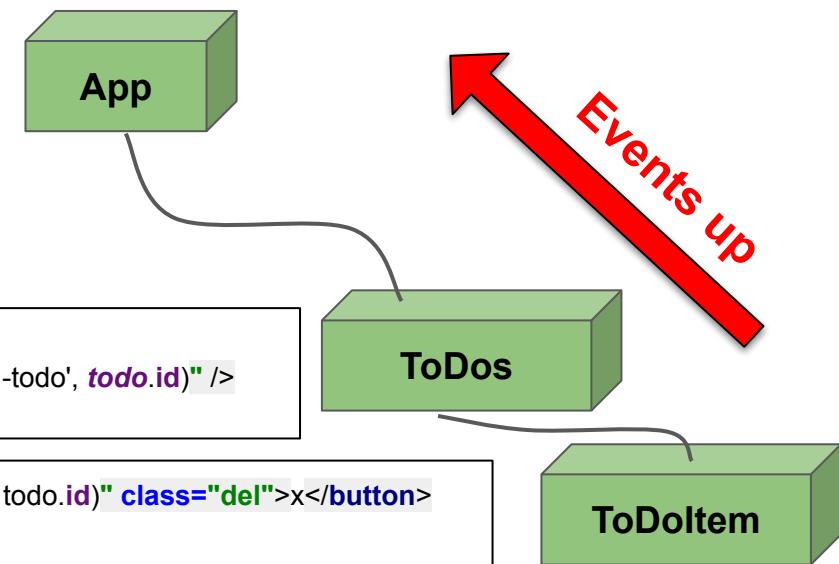


Events up

```
<div id="app">  
  <ToDos v-bind:todos="todos" v-on:del-todo="deleteToDo" />  
</div>  
// ...  
methods: {  
  deleteToDo(id){  
    this.todos = this.todos.filter(todo => todo.id !== id);  
  }  
},
```

```
<div v-for="todo in todos" v-bind:key="todo.id">  
  <ToDoItem v-bind:todo="todo" v-on:del-todo="$emit('del-todo', todo.id)" />  
</div>
```

```
<button @click="$emit('del-todo', todo.id)" class="del">x</button>  
&lt;{{todo.title}}&gt;
```



Vue.js Component

```
Vue.component('my-component', {  
  components: { Components that can be used in the template  
    ProductComponent, ReviewComponent  
  },  
  props: { → The parameters the component accepts  
    message: String,  
    product: Object,  
    email: {  
      type: String,  
      required: true,  
      default: "none"  
      validator: function (value) {  
        Should return true if value is valid  
      }  
    },  
    data: function() { Must be a function  
      return {  
        firstName: 'Vue',  
        lastName: 'Mastery'  
      }  
  },  
  computed: { Return cached values until  
    fullName: function () { dependencies change  
      return this.firstName + ' ' + this.lastName  
    }  
  },  
  watch: { Called when firstName changes value  
    firstName: function (value, oldValue) { ... }  
  },  
  methods: { ... },  
  template: '<span>{{ message }}</span>',  
}) Can also use backticks for multi-line
```

<https://www.vuemastery.com/pdf/Vue-Essentials-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

<https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/components.html>

Slot

Component template:

```
<div>
  <h2>I'm a title</h2>
  <slot>
    Only displayed if no slot content
  </slot>
</div>
```

Use of component with data for slot:

```
<my-component>
  <p>This will go in the slot</p>
</my-component>
```

<https://www.vuemastery.com/pdf/Vue-Essentials-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

<https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/components.html>

Component template:

Multiple Slots

```
<div class="container">
  <header>
    <slot name="header"></slot>
  </header>
  <main>
    <slot>Default content</slot>
  </main>
  <footer>
    <slot name="footer"></slot>
  </footer>
</div>
```

Use of component with data for slot:

```
<app-layout>
  <h1 slot="header">Page title</h1>
  <p>the main content.</p>
  <p slot="footer">Contact info</p>
    https://www.vuemastery.com/pdf/Vue-Essentials-Cheat-Sheet.pdf
</app-layout>
https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/components.html
```

Dynamic Components mit **v-bind:is**



```
<div id="dynamic-component-demo" class="demo">
  <button
    v-for="tab in tabs"
    v-bind:key="tab"
    v-bind:class="['tab-button', { active: currentTab === tab }]"
    v-on:click="currentTab = tab"
  >{{ tab }}</button>

  <component
    v-bind:is="currentTabComponent"
    class="tab"
  ></component>
</div>

<script src="https://unpkg.com/vue"></script>
```

```
<script>
Vue.component('tab-home', {
  template: '<div>Home content</div>'
});
Vue.component('tab-posts', {
  template: '<div>Posts content</div>'
});
Vue.component('tab-archive', {
  template: '<div>Archive content</div>'
});

new Vue({
  el: '#dynamic-component-demo',
  data: {
    currentTab: 'Home',
    tabs: ['Home', 'Posts', 'Archive']
  },
  computed: {
    currentTabComponent: function () {
      return 'tab-' + this.currentTab.toLowerCase()
    }
  }
})
</script>
```

Gliederung der Vue-Einführung

1. Vue-Instanz

2. Vue-Komponenten

**3. Vue-Komponenten
in einer ".vue"-Datei**

Kommandozeile mit Vue CLI

Vue CLI erlaubt `"*.vue"` - Dateien, die aus `<template>`, `<script>` und `<style>` bestehen und erst in HTML, JS und CSS transformiert werden müssen. Für die Transformation benötigt man Vue CLI.



Vue CLI

❖ Standard Tooling for Vue.js Development

```
npm install -g @vue/cli  
@vue/cli@4.1.1  
added 1173 packages from 641 contributors  
in 44.026s  
  
> vue --version  
@vue/cli 4.1.1
```

App.vue

```
<template>  
<div id="app">  
    
  <HelloWorld msg="Welcome to Your Vue.js App"/>  
</div>  

```

1

```
<script>  
import HelloWorld from './components/HelloWorld.vue'  
export default {  
  name: 'app',  
  components: {  

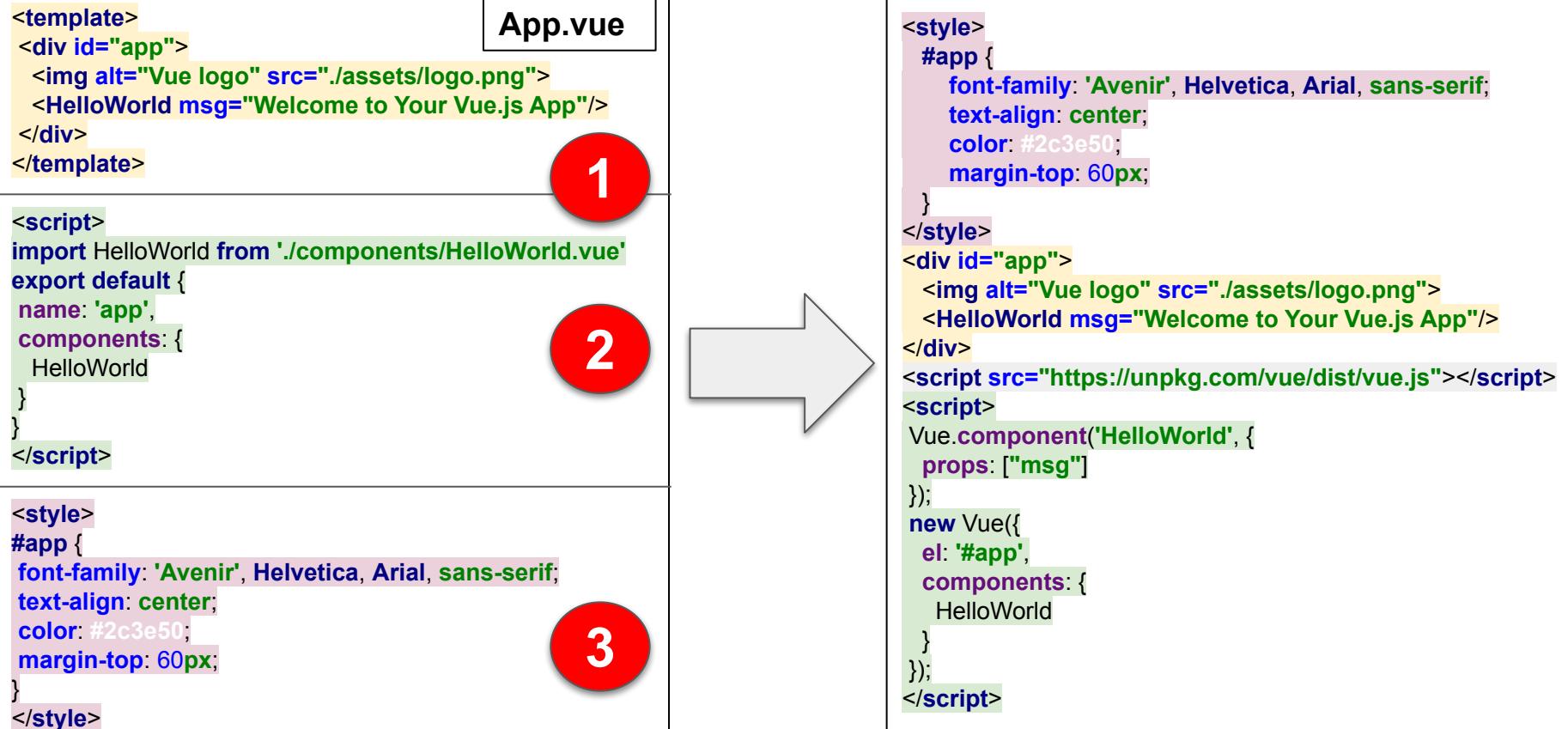
```

2

```
<style>  
#app {  
  font-family: 'Avenir', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;  
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;  
  text-align: center;  
  color: #2c3e50;  
  margin-top: 60px;  
}  
</style>
```

3

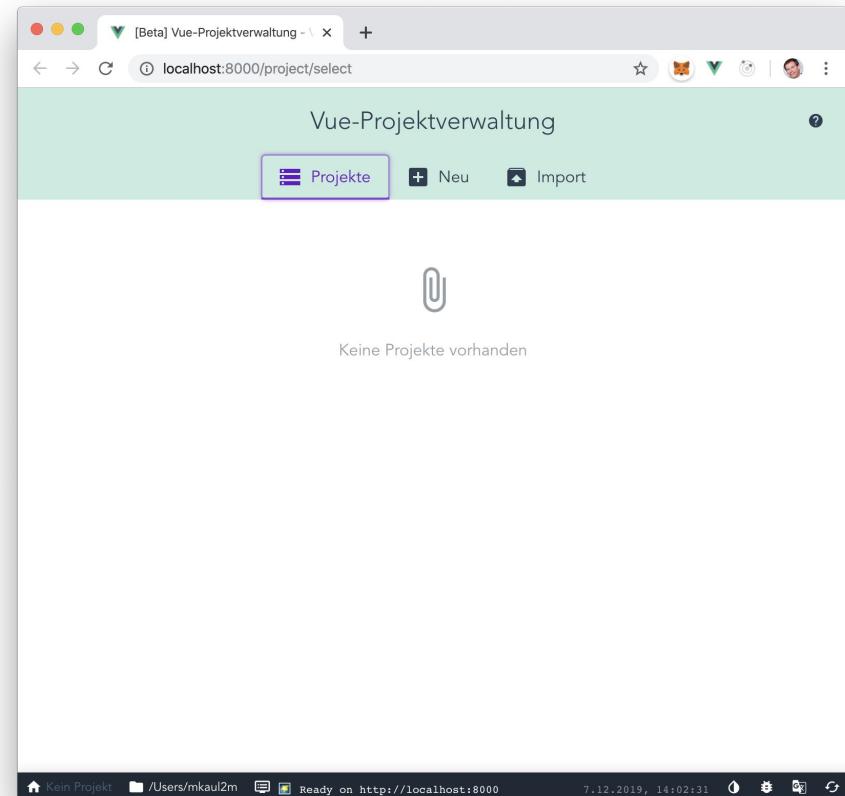
Vue Compiler



`*.vue`-Dateien werden vom Browser nicht unterstützt. Daher ist ein Build mit einer Compilation in Standard HTML+CSS+JS erforderlich.

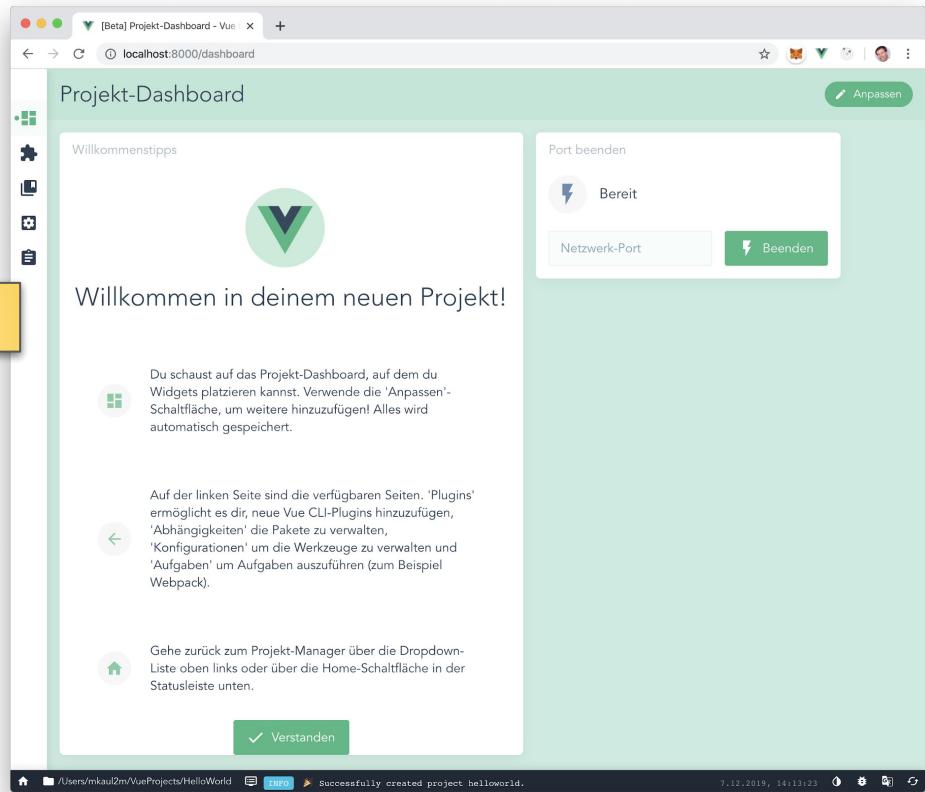
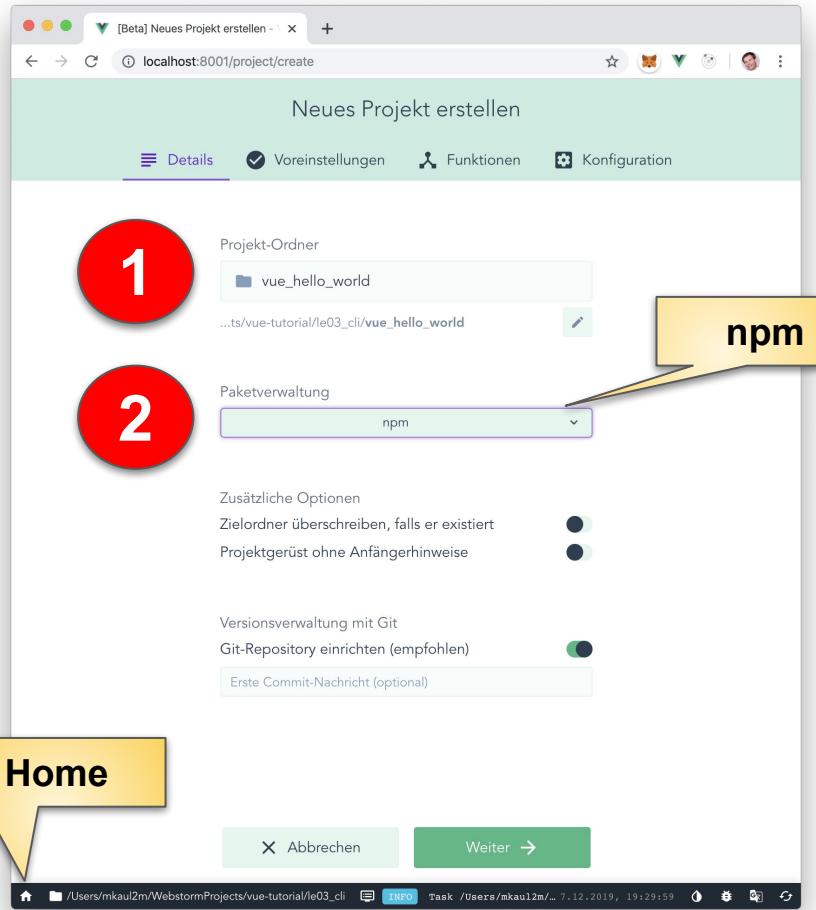
Vue GUI

```
mkaul2m — node ~/nvm/versions/node/v13.1.0/bin/vue ui — 59x9
mkaul2m(~)$ which vue
/Users/mkaul2m/.nvm/versions/node/v13.1.0/bin/vue
mkaul2m(~)$ vue --version
@vue/cli 4.1.1
mkaul2m(~)$ vue ui
  Starting GUI...
  Ready on http://localhost:8000
```



Alternative zur Kommandozeile

<https://cli.vuejs.org/guide/creating-a-project.html#using-the-gui>

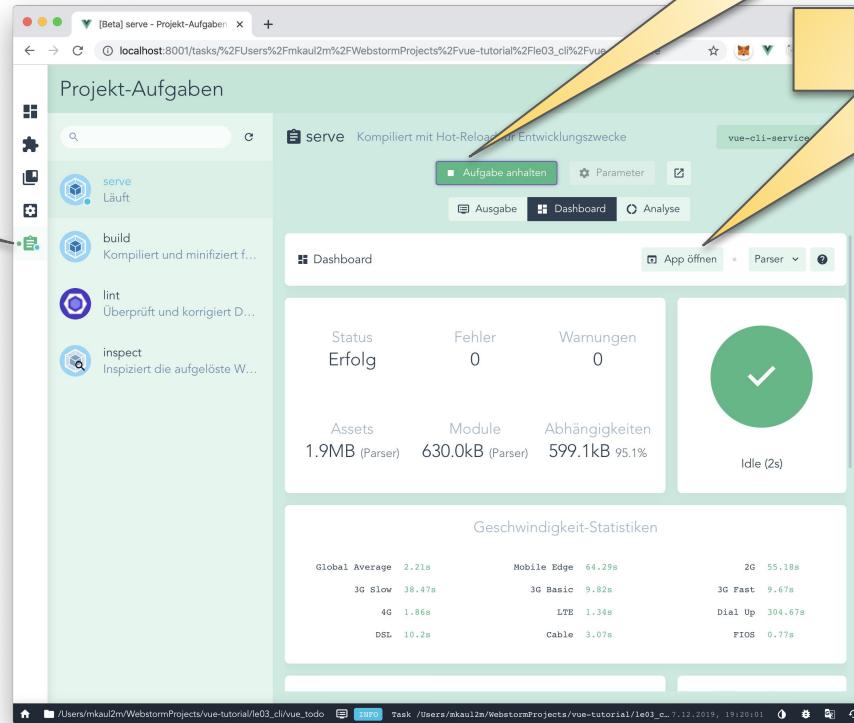


<https://cli.vuejs.org/>

Erste Vue App starten

1

Aufgaben



2

Start Server

3

Öffne URL

Generierte Default Vue Single Page Application (SPA)

```
vue_todo
  node_modules library root
  public
    favicon.ico
    index.html
  src
    assets
    components
      App.vue
      main.js
    .gitignore
    babel.config.js
    package.json
    package-lock.json
  README.md
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>vue_todo</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <noscript>
      <strong>We're sorry ...</strong>
    </noscript>
    <div id="app"></div>
    <!-- built files will be auto injected -->
  </body>
</html>
```

index.html

```
<template>
  <div id="app">
    
    <HelloWorld msg="Welcome to Your Vue.js App"/>
  </div>
</template>
```

App.vue

```
<script>
import HelloWorld from './components/HelloWorld.vue'
export default {
  name: 'app',
  components: {
    HelloWorld
  }
}
</script>
```

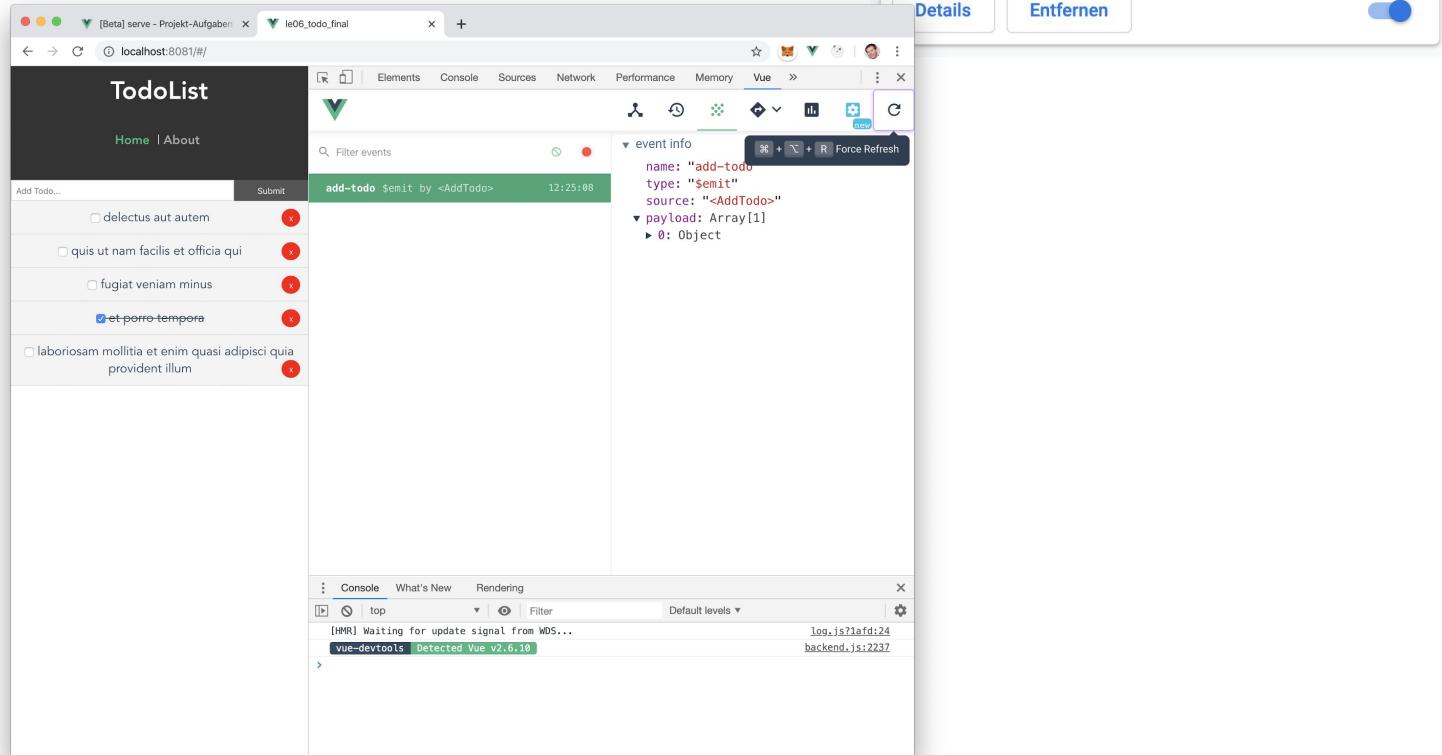
1

```
<style>
#app {
  font-family: 'Avenir', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
  text-align: center;
  color: #2c3e50;
  margin-top: 60px;
}
</style>
```

2

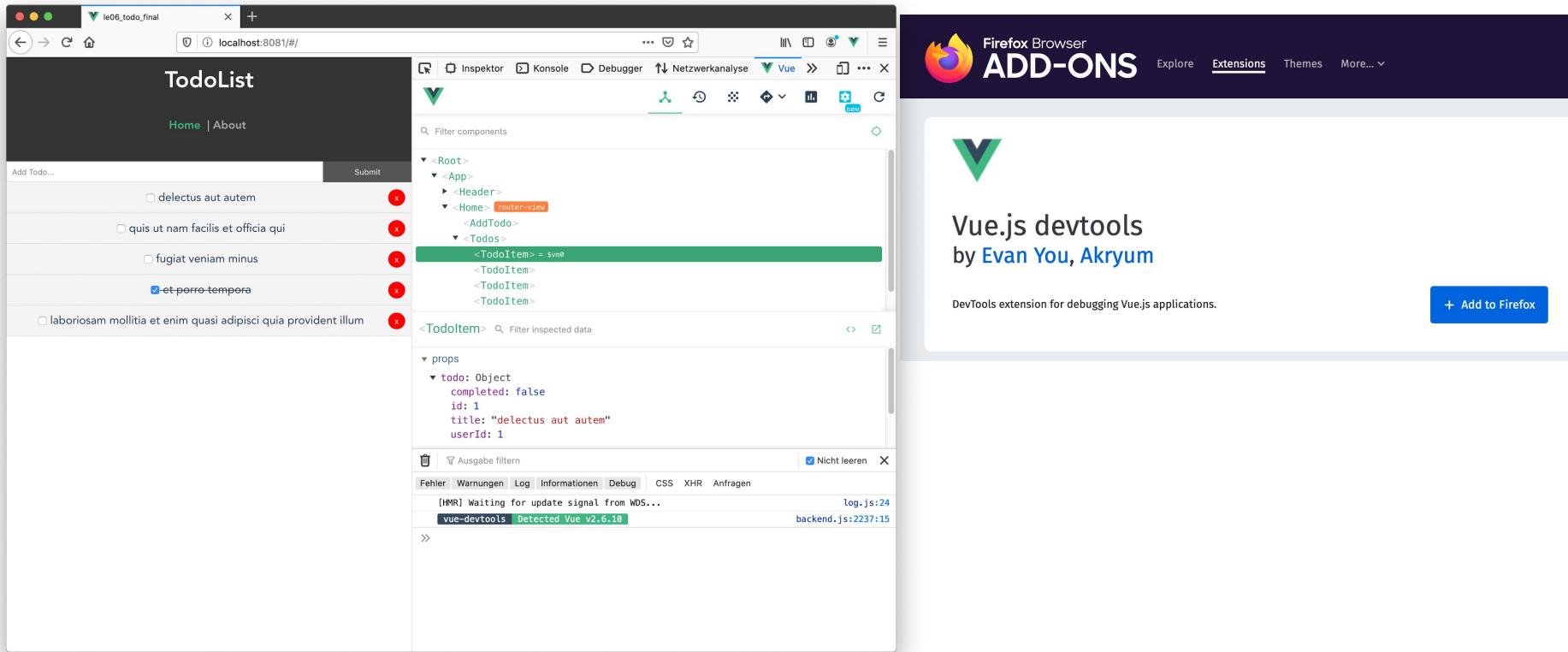
3

Chrome Extension Vue.js devtools



<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/vuejs-devtools/nhdogjmejiglipccpolnnanhbledajbpd>

Firefox Extension Vue.js devtools



<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/vuejs-devtools/nhdogjmejiglipccpolnkanhbledajbpd>

Debugging Vue.js

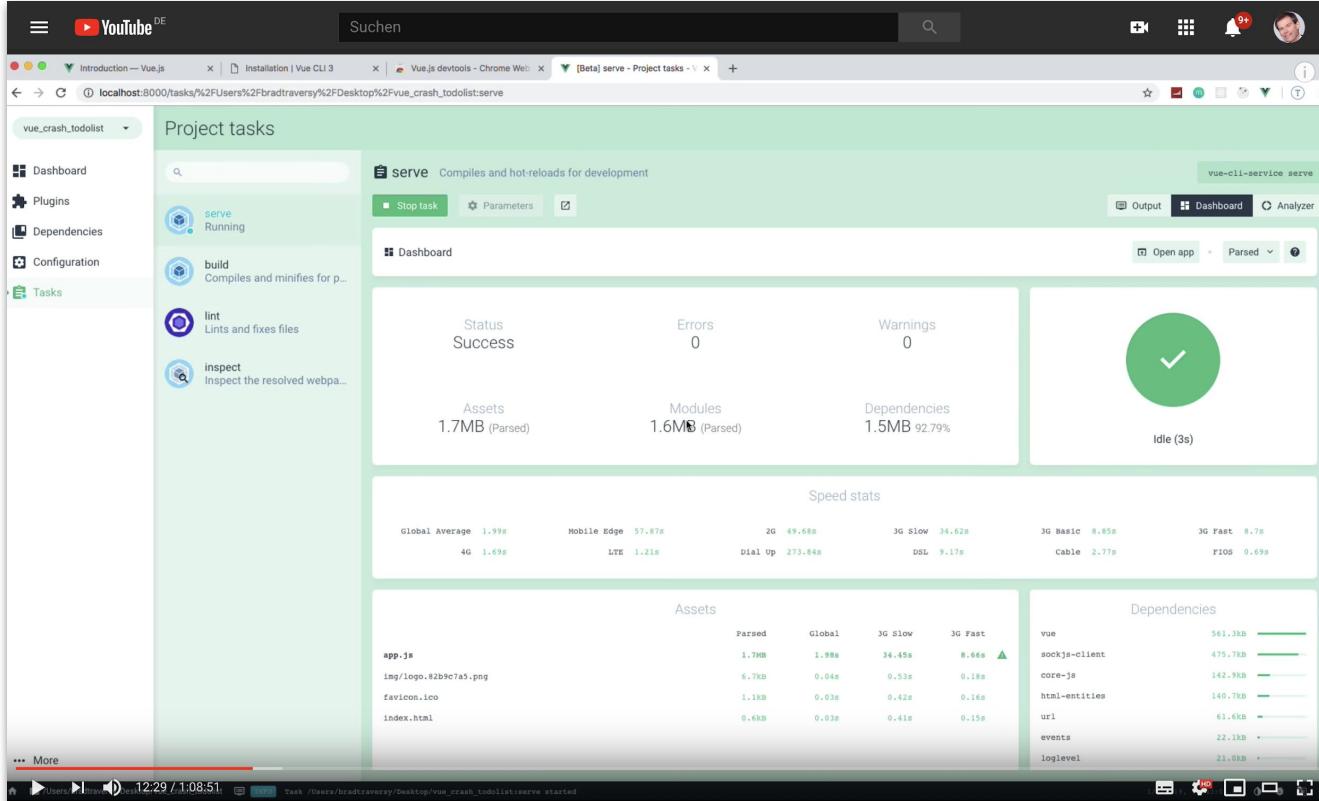
The image shows a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer displays a project structure for 'le06_todo_final' with files like node_modules, public, src, .gitignore, babel.config.js, package.json, package-lock.json, README.md, and vue.config.js. The vue.config.js file is selected and highlighted in blue at the bottom of the file list. The code editor shows the contents of vue.config.js:

```
1 module.exports = {
2   configureWebpack: {
3     devtool: 'source-map'
4   }
5 };
```

<https://vuejs.org/v2/cookbook/debugging-in-vscode.html>

<https://youtu.be/lyGt1TmleoU?t=461>

Tutorial zur Vue GUI auf Youtube



<https://youtu.be/Wy9q22isx3U?t=756>

Beispiel: ToDoMVC mit Vue.js

Vue.js

Example
Source

Vue.js provides efficient MVVM data bindings with a simple and flexible API. It uses plain JavaScript object models, DOM-based templating and extendable directives and filters.

Vue.js

Official Resources

- Documentation
- API Reference
- Examples
- Vue.js on GitHub

Community

- Twitter
- Gitter Channel
- Discussions on GitHub

If you have other helpful links to share, or find any of the links above no longer work, please let us know.

<https://vuejs.org/v2/examples/todomvc.html>

This is a fully spec-compliant TodoMVC implementation in under **120 effective lines of JavaScript** (excluding comments and blank lines).

tastejs / todomvc

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Wiki Security Insights

Branch: gh-pages · todomvc / examples / vue /

FadySamirSadek 1.3.1 release

Latest commit c5e0c92 on 2 Sep 2018

..

File	Release	Last Commit
js	1.3.1 release	last year
node_modules	1.3.1 release	last year
index.html	1.3.1 release	last year
package.json	update the build files for gh-pages [ci skip]	3 years ago
readme.md	update the build files for gh-pages [ci skip]	3 years ago

readme.md

Vue.js TodoMVC Example

Vue.js is a library for building interactive web interfaces. It provides data-driven, nestable view components with a simple and flexible API.

[Vue.js - vuejs.org](#)

<https://github.com/tastejs/todomvc/tree/gh-pages/examples/vue>

Vergleich zwischen Frameworks



- ToDoMVC <http://todomvc.com/>

JavaScript Compile-to-JS Labs

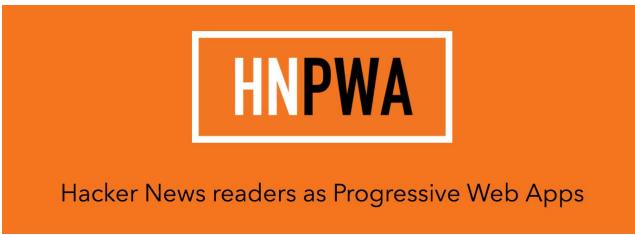
These are examples written in pure JavaScript.

Backbone.js®	AngularJS®	Ember.js®	KnockoutJS®
Dojo®	Knockback.js®	CanJS®	Polymer®
React®	Mithril®	Ampersand®	Flight®
Vue.js®	Marionette.js®	TroopJS + RequireJS®	



The TodoMVC logo features a large red checkmark inside a dashed square box. To the right of the icon, the word "Todo" is in a dark gray sans-serif font, and "MVC" is in a bold red sans-serif font. Below the logo, the text "Helping you **select** an MV* framework" is displayed. At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Download" (red), "View on GitHub" (white), and "Blog" (white).

- HackerNews <https://hnpwa.com/> a complete Progressive Web App



The logo for HNPWA (Hacker News Progressive Web App) consists of a large orange rectangle. In the center is a white square containing the letters "HN" in a black sans-serif font, followed by "PWA" in a larger, bold black sans-serif font. Below the logo, the text "Hacker News readers as Progressive Web Apps" is written in a smaller black sans-serif font.

<https://hnpwa.com/>

Weitere Beispiele <https://vuejs.org/v2/examples/todomvc.html>

Examples

Markdown Editor

GitHub Commits

Grid Component

Tree View

SVG Graph

Modal Component

Elastic Header

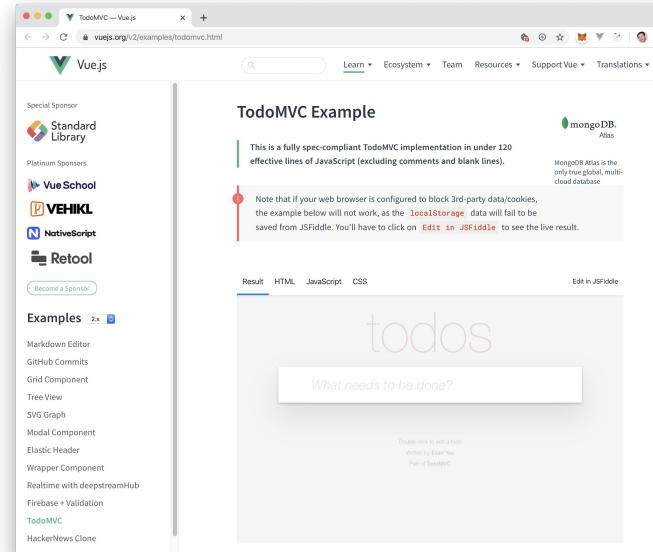
Wrapper Component

Realtime with deepstreamHub

Firebase + Validation

TodoMVC

HackerNews Clone



Vue.js Component Galleries

- Material Design Templates for Vue, Angular, React (Material UI)
 - **Material design templates for Vue**
<https://www.codeinwp.com/blog/material-design-templates-vue-angular-react/#Vue>
- Interesting Vue UI Component Libraries
- Free and Premium VueJS Admin Templates Built With Bootstrap
- <https://demos.creative-tim.com/vue-light-bootstrap-dashboard/#/admin/overview>
- <https://www.codeinwp.com/blog/best-vuejs-admin-templates-built-with-bootstrap/>

The screenshot shows a website with a header navigation bar including 'Components' and a search bar. Below the header is a grid of cards, each representing a different Vue.js component or library. The cards include:

- Table enhancement with the thousands of data rendering** (06 DECEMBER 2019): A card showing a table component with many rows and a code snippet for its implementation.
- Visual Studio Code Syntax Highlighting For Vue3 And Vue2** (05 DECEMBER 2019): A card showing syntax highlighting for Vue3 and Vue2 in Visual Studio Code, with a screenshot of the interface.
- Simple multi-select component with items displayed in a table like UI** (04 DECEMBER 2019): A card showing a multi-select component with a table-like UI, with a screenshot of the component in action.
- Vim syntax and indent plugin for vue files** (03 DECEMBER 2019): A card showing a Vim syntax and indent plugin for Vue files, with a screenshot of the Vim interface.

On the right side of the grid, there is a sidebar titled 'Latest' containing links to other components, such as 'Table enhancement with the thousands of data rendering' and 'Vim syntax and indent plugin for vue files'. There are also sections for 'Tag', 'UI', 'Miscellaneous', 'Calendar', 'Table', 'Images', 'Picker', 'Charts', and 'Editor'.

Online VueJS Editor

The screenshot shows the Online VueJS Editor interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled "index.htm" containing the following Vue.js code:

```
1  <html>
2    <head>
3      <title>VueJS Introduction</title>
4      <script type = "text/javascript" src = "https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/vue/2.5.3/vue.min.js">
5        </script>
6    </head>
7    <body>
8      <div id = "intro" style = "text-align:center;">
9        <h1>{{ message }}</h1>
10       </div>
11       <script type = "text/javascript">
12         var vue_det = new Vue({
13           el: '#intro',
14           data: {
15             message: 'My first VueJS Task'
16           }
17         });
18       </script>
19     </body>
20   </html>
```

On the right, there is a "Result" preview area showing a smartphone displaying the output of the code. The phone screen shows the text "My first VueJS Task". Below the phone are icons for Apple, Android, and Windows operating systems. To the right of the phone, there is a sidebar with five preview options: Desktop Preview, Mobile 320x568, Mobile 568x320, Tablet 768x1024, and Tablet 1024x768.

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/online_vuejs_editor.php



The Progressive JavaScript Framework



WHY VUE.JS?

GET STARTED



GITHUB

vuejs.org/

Special Sponsor



Standard
Library

Build APIs you need in minutes instead of days, for free.

Approachable

Already know HTML, CSS and JavaScript? Read the guide and start building things in no time!

Versatile

An incrementally adoptable ecosystem that scales between a library and a full-featured framework.

Performant

20KB min+gzip Runtime
Blazing Fast Virtual DOM
Minimal Optimization Efforts