

Developer point of VUE An introduction to Vue.JS

10/10/2019



Who am I?



- Lead Software Engineer @ Intrasoft International
- Research Fellow in University of Piraeus
- Core contributor in various open source projects (Vaadin Flow, Drupal)
- Ambassador of OracleJET and Prestashop

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Github: https://github.com/panosadamop

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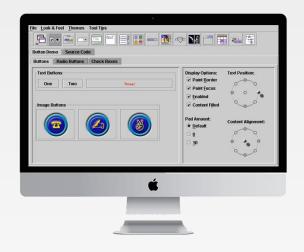




- HTML specification was made public in late 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee.
- CSS was proposed by Håkon Wium Lie in October 1994







1997 - 200x

- Static Sites, Javascript, VBScript
- Flash Websites
- Dialup and slow ADSL connections

Around 2007 - 2008

- Web application made a trend
- .NET, php, jsp, database usage, CMS
- Fast internet connections

Today

- Various Frameworks
- MicroServices & MicroApps
- Enterprise Web Applications



Year (June)	Websites
2018	1,630,322,579
2017	1,766,926,408
2016	1,045,534,808
2011	346,004,403
2010	206,956,723
2009	238,027,855
2001	29,254,370
2000	17,087,182
1999	3,177,453
1995	23,500
1994	2,738



CSS Frameworks (first attempt for CSS with ACID tests)

• In mid-2000s, CSS libraries and frameworks began cropping up (Bluprint, 960gs)

Javascript Frameworks

- Jquery released on August 2006 and standardized cross-browser compatibility and AJAX technology(existed since 1996)
- AngularJS came into market in 2010. After that we had Bower, Gulp, Webpack, Backbone, Knockout, React, Vue etc

Today we are talking about Micro-Frontends, MicroApps, FrontEnd Architectures etc.



Frameworks are designed to help us deal with complexity.





...but frameworks themselves also introduce complexity of their own.





Application Complexity vs.

Framework Complexity

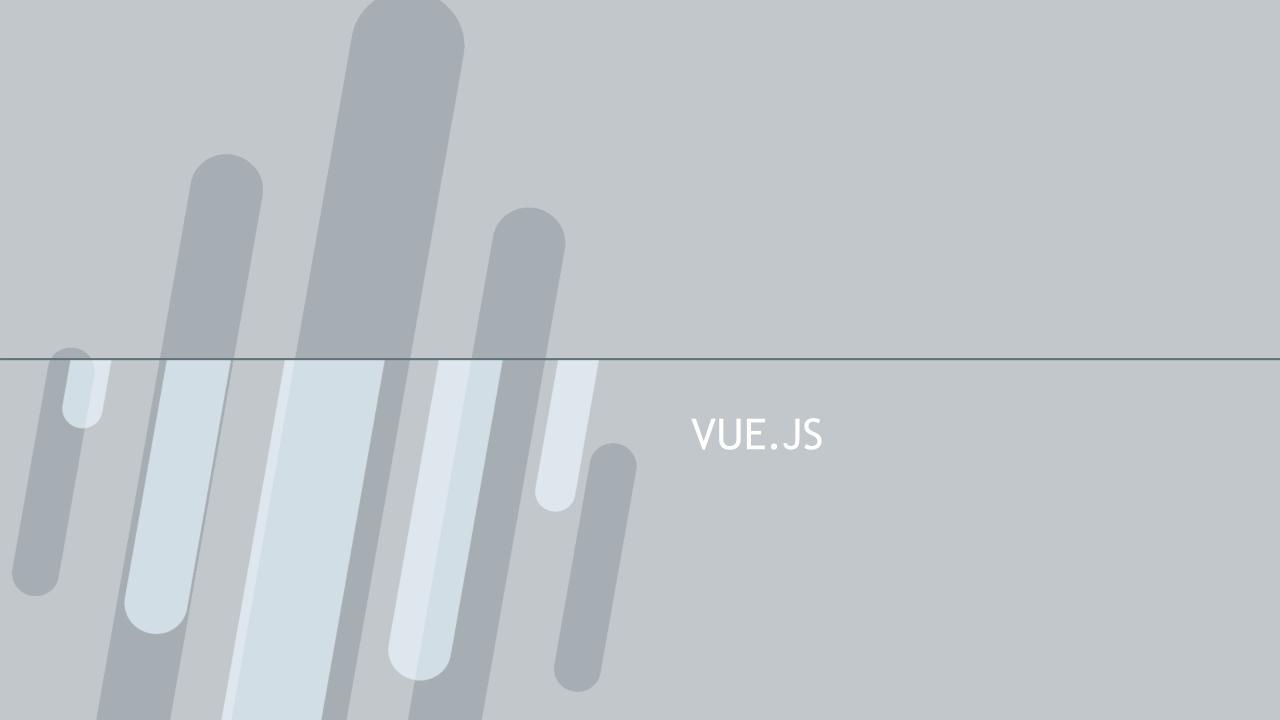






Pick the right tool for the job





VUE.JS Creator





- Creator @Vue.js
- Core Dev at Meteor
- Previously worked as a Creative Technologist at Google
- From 2016 working full-time on Vue.JS framework.

Twitter: https://twitter.com/youyuxi

Github: https://github.com/yyx990803/

History



- Started in late 2013
- First release Feb. 2014 (v0.6)
- v1.0.0 Evangelion Oct. 2015
- Latest release v2.5.16



What is VUE.JS

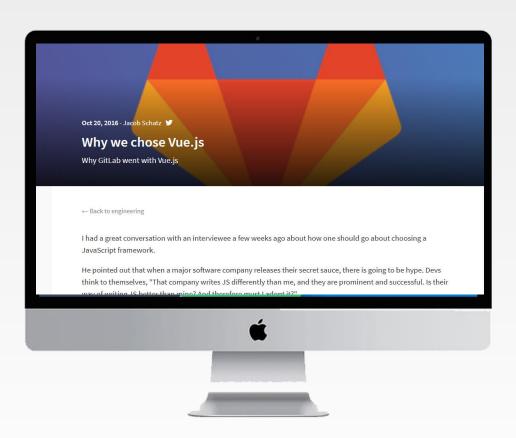




- Vue is a progressive framework for building user interfaces.
- Vue is designed from the ground up to be incrementally adoptable.
- The core library is focused on the view layer only.
- It is easy to pick up and integrate with other libraries or existing projects.

Who is using VUE.JS



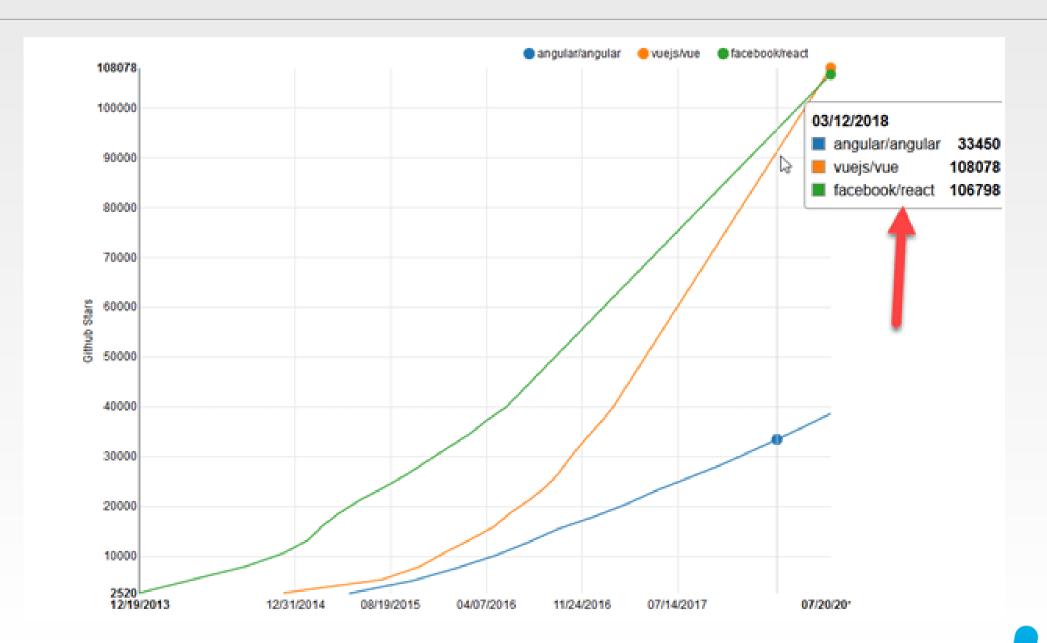


- GitLab (https://about.gitlab.com/2016/10/20/why-we-chose-vue/)
- Weex (https://weex.apache.org/ Maintained by Alibaba Group)
- Baidu(Chinese search engine)
- Grammarly
- WizzAir
- Alibaba
- Xiaomi
- Facebook etc



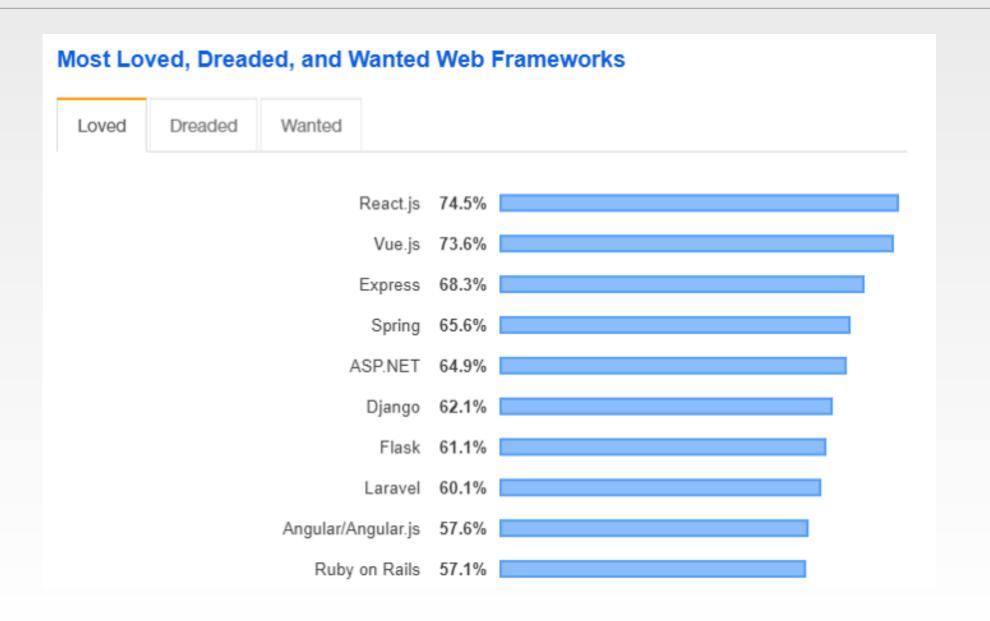
VueJS Statistics





VueJS Statistics





VueJS Benchmarks



DOM Manipulation (ms)

Name	preact- v8.3.1- keyed	inferno- v5.6.1- keyed	vue- v2.5.17- keyed	react- v16.5.2- keyed	react- redux- v16.1.0 + 3.7.2- keyed	angular- optimized- v6.1.0- keyed
create rows Duration for creating 1000 rows after the page loaded.	217.1 ± 1.0 (1.3)	161.1 ± 9.1 (1.0)		235.4 ± 23.4 (1.5)	271.8 ± 14.6 (1.7)	198.7 ± 12.2 (1.2)
replace all rows Duration for updating all 1000 rows of the table (with 5 warmup iterations).	183.9 ± 3.6 (1.2)	158.0 ± 2.4 (1.0)	186.3 ± 17.6 (1.2)	196.1 ± 21.3 (1.2)	216.0 ± 16.0 (1.4)	205.7 ± 9.4 (1.3)
partial update Time to update the text of every 10th row (with 5 warmup iterations) for a table with 10k rows.	110.1 ±2.7 (1.5)	76.2 ± 6.7 (1.0)		88.8 ± 2.8 (1.2)	114.7 ± 4.1 (1.6)	72.6 ± 3.6 (1.0)
select row Duration to highlight a row in response to a click on the row. (with 5 warmup iterations).	12.5 ± 6.4 (1.0)	5.4 ± 4.5 (1.0)	10.9 ± 2.3 (1.0)	8.0 ± 7.1 (1.0)	12.3 ± 2.1 (1.0)	5.5 ± 3.7 (1.0)
swap rows Time to swap 2 rows on a 1K table. (with 5 warmup iterations).	21.5 ± 6.2 (1.3)	15.8 ± 4.6 (1.0)	23.4 ± 4.5 (1.5)	119.3 ±3.0 (7.5)	153.4 ± 48.7 (9.6)	19.6 ± 3.2 (1.2)
remove row Duration to remove a row. (with 5 warmup iterations).	53.3 ± 1.7 (1.1)	49.1 ± 1.1 (1.0)	57.0 ± 1.6 (1.2)	61.9 ± 7.2 (1.3)	57.2 ± 3.1 (1.2)	49.5 ± 0.9 (1.0)
Create many rows Duration to create 10,000 rows	2,112.7 ± 101.8 (1.4)	1,563.7 ± 37.7 (1.0)	1,829.1 ± 91.4 (1.2)		2,617.3 ± 52.3 (1.7)	1,690.5 ± 111.4 (1.1)
append rows to large table Duration for adding 1000 rows on a table of 10,000 rows.	313.3 ± 6.5 (1.3)	241.1 ± 7.2 (1.0)	408.0 ± 10.9 (1.7)	302.3 ± 11.2 (1.3)	355.7 ± 38.9 (1.5)	265.7 ± 14.9 (1.1)
slowdown geometric mean	1.25	1.01	1.43	1.61	1.78	1.11

Startup metrics

Name	preact- v8.3.1- keyed	inferno- v5.6.1- keyed	vue- v2.5.17- keyed	react- v16.5.2- keyed	react- redux- v16.1.0 + 3.7.2- keyed	angular- optimized- v6.1.0- keyed
consistently interactive a pessimistic TTI - when the CPU and network are both definitely very idle. (no more CPU tasks over 50ms)	1,954.4 ± 0.5 (1.0)	2,029.2 ± 0.1 (1.0)	2,253.5 ± 0.1 (1.2)	2,479.1 ± 0.7 (1.3)	2,893.3 ± 75.4 (1.5)	2,855.5 ± 0.8 (1.5)
script bootup time the total ms required to parse/compile/evaluate all the page's scripts	16.0 ± 0.0 (1.0)	16.0 ± 0.0 (1.0)	62.6 ± 12.2 (3.9)	81.5 ± 26.7 (5.1)	137.7 ± 34.8 (8.6)	96.0 ± 26.8 (6.0)
main thread work cost total amount of time spent doing work on the main thread. includes style/layout/etc.	457.0 ± 107.6 (1.0)	449.5 ± 3.9 (1.0)	512.9 ± 6.8 (1.1)	546.6 ± 39.9 (1.2)	638.3 ± 95.2 (1.4)	561.9 ± 79.5 (1.3)
total byte weight network transfer cost (post-compression) of all the resources loaded into the page.	155,751.0 ± 0.0 (1.0)	165,849.0 ± 0.0 (1.1)	215,453.0 ± 0.0 (1.4)	253,853.0 ± 0.0 (1.6)	328,959.0 ± 0.0 (2.1)	

Memory Allocation (MB)

Name	preact- v8.3.1- keyed	inferno- v5.6.1- keyed	vue- v2.5.17- keyed	react- v16.5.2- keyed	react- redux- v16.1.0 + 3.7.2- keyed	angular- optimized- v6.1.0- keyed
ready memory Memory usage after page load.	2.3 ± 0.3 (1.0)	2.3 ± 0.3 (1.0)	2.6 ± 0.3 (1.1)	2.8 ± 0.2 (1.2)	3.2 ± 0.4 (1.4)	3.3 ± 0.2 (1.4)
run memory Memory usage after adding 1000 rows.	5.3 ± 0.0 (1.1)	4.7 ± 0.0 (1.0)	7.1 ± 0.0 (1.5)	6.8 ± 0.0 (1.4)	7.7 ± 0.0 (1.6)	6.0 ± 0.0 (1.3)
update eatch 10th row for 1k rows (5 cycles) Memory usage after clicking update every 10th row 5 times	5.3 ± 0.0 (1.1)	4.8 ± 0.0 (1.0)	7.2 ± 0.0 (1.5)	7.6 ± 0.0 (1.6)	8.7 ± 0.1 (1.8)	6.1 ± 0.0 (1.3)
replace 1k rows (5 cycles) Memory usage after clicking create 1000 rows 5 times		4.8 ± 0.0 (1.0)	7.2 ± 0.0 (1.5)		9.9 ± 0.1 (2.1)	6.4 ± 0.0 (1.3)
creating/clearing 1k rows (5 cycles) Memory usage after creating and clearing 1000 rows 5 times		2.6 ± 0.0 (1.0)	3.0 ± 0.0 (1.1)	3.8 ± 0.0 (1.4)	4.9 ± 0.0 (1.9)	3.9 ± 0.0 (1.5)



Advantages



- Very Small Size
- Easy to Understand and Develop
- Simple Integration
- Detailed Documentation
- Flexibility
- Component oriented
- Mix the best of React and Angular

Very Small Size



Name	Size(gzipped)
React + react-dom	34.4 kB
Angular	62.2 kB
jQuery	31.1 kB
Vue.js	23.8 kB



Ease of development



```
<template>
       <h1>ToDos</h1>
       <div v-for="todo in todos">
           <ToDoItem v-bind:todo="todo" />
       </div>
    </div>
</template>
<script>
    import ToDoItem from "./ToDoItem";
           ToDoItem
</script>
<style scoped>
</style>
```

Simple Integration



- tag script (Vue.js runtime)
- webpack
- web components
- browserify
- requirejs



Detailed Documentation





Explanation of Different Builds

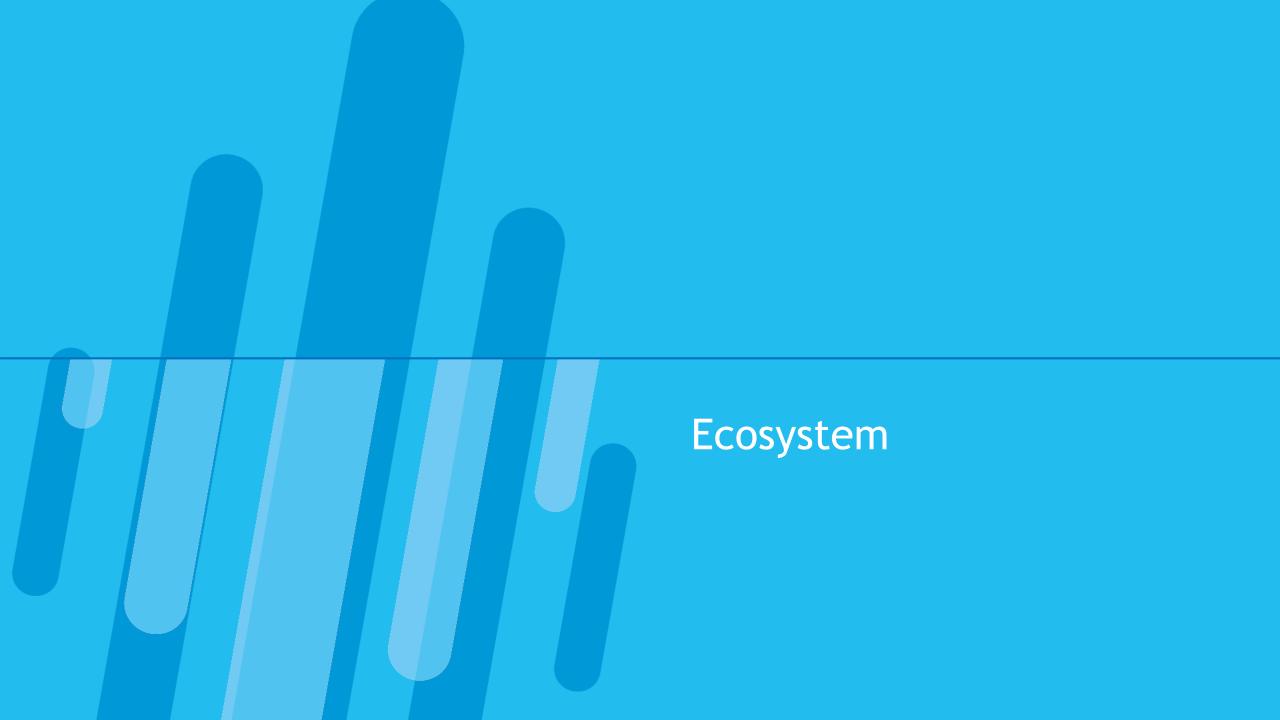
In the dist/ directory of the NPM package you will find many different builds of Vue.js. Here's an overview of the difference between them:

	UMD	CommonJS	ES Module
Full	vue.js	vue.common.js	vue.esm.js
Runtime-only	vue.runtime.js	vue.runtime.common.js	vue.runtime.esm.js
Full (production)	vue.min.js	-	-
Runtime-only (production)	vue.runtime.min.js	-	-

Terms

• Full: builds that contains both the compiler and the runtime.



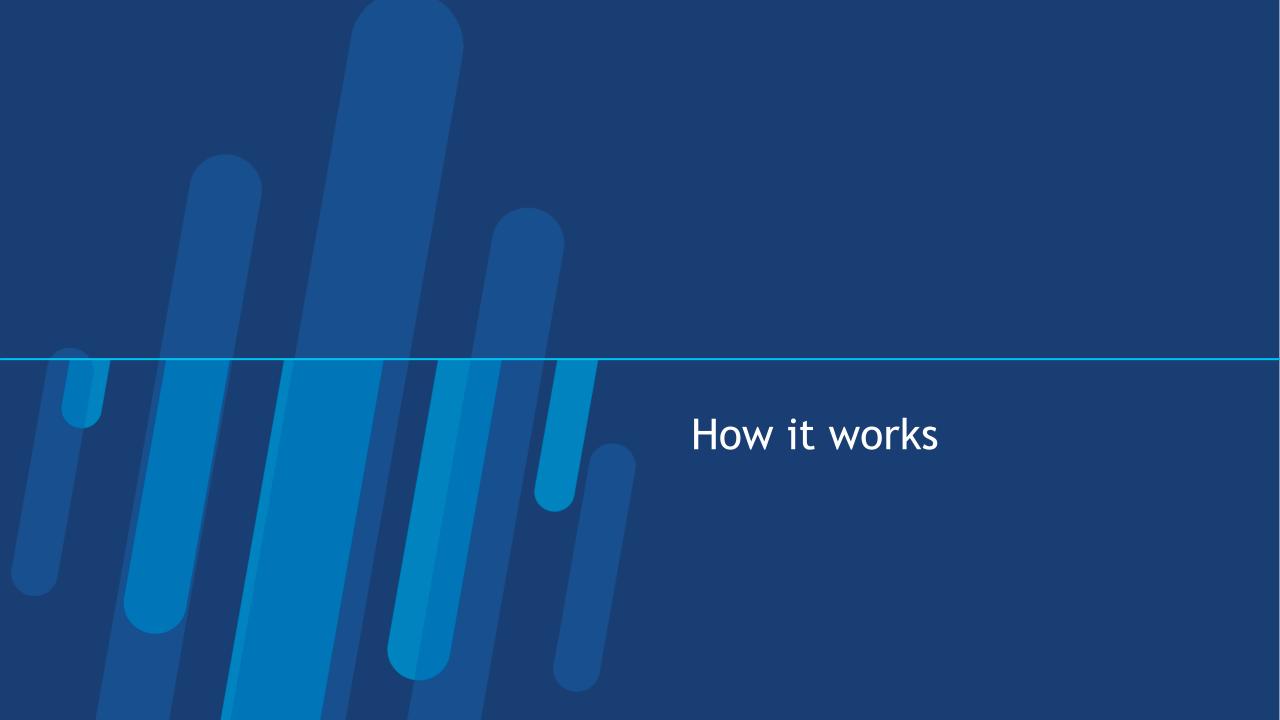


Ecosystem



Project	Description
vue-router	Single-page application routing
vuex	Large-scale state management
vue-cli	Project scaffolding
vue-loader	Single File Component (*.vue file) loader for webpack
vue-server-renderer	Server-side rendering support
vue-class-component	TypeScript decorator for a class-based API
vue-rx	RxJS integration
vue-devtools	Browser DevTools extension

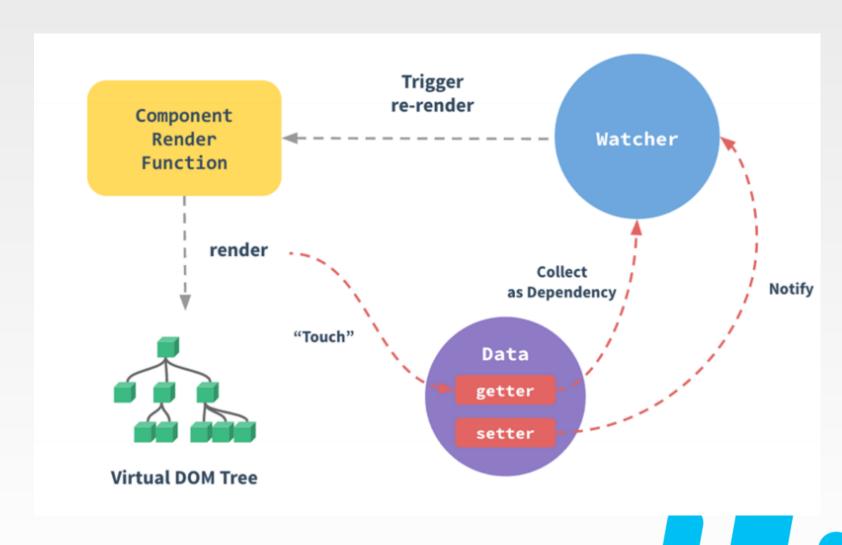
- NativeScript with Vue.js
- Apache Weex Mobile cross-platform UIs
- Nuxt Server Side Rendering (SSR)



How it works

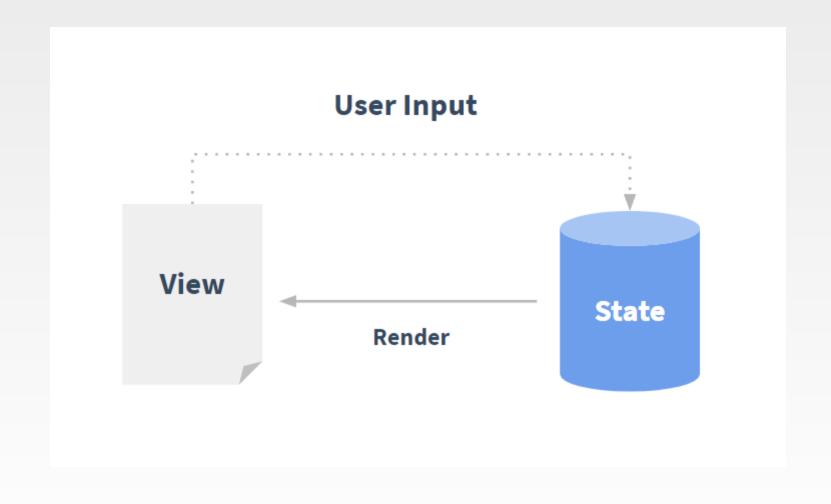


- Inspired by Model-viewviewModel (MVVM) architectural pattern
- Uses Declarative Rendering
- Dependency tracking system with getter/setters



Declarative Rendering

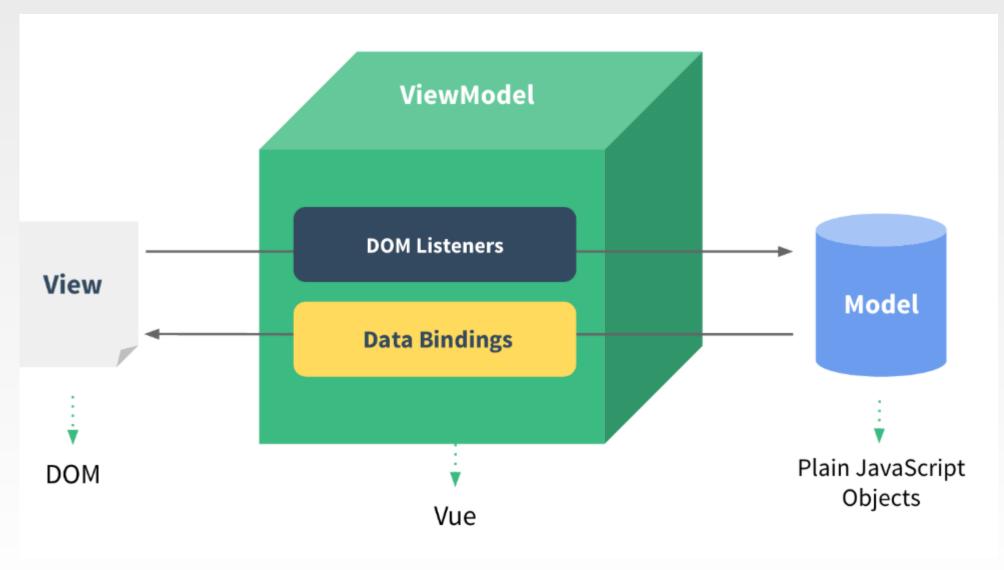






Reactive two way Data Binding







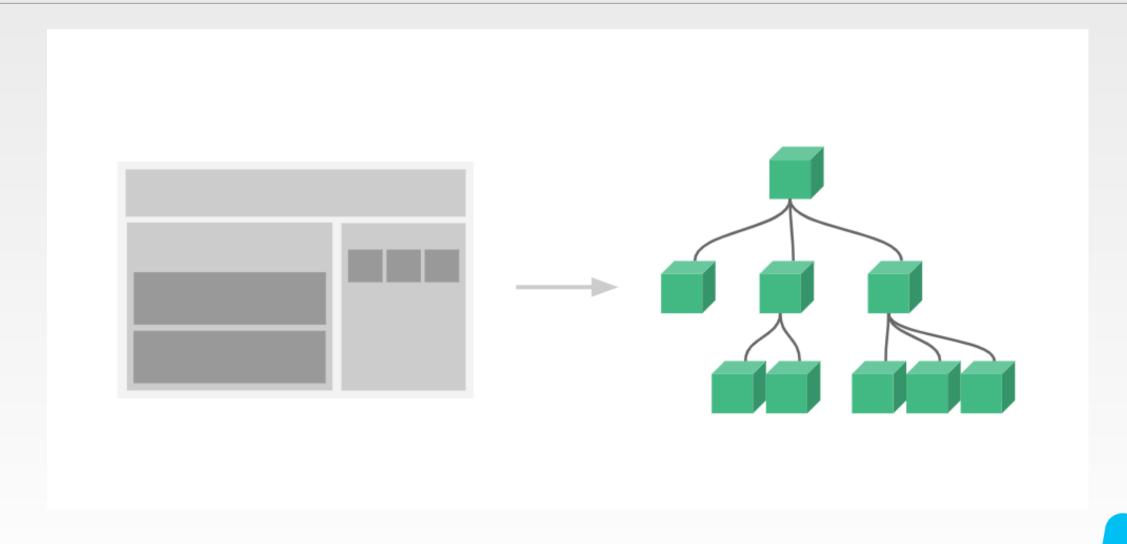
Declarative Rendering



```
hello.html
    hello.html
 <script src="https://unpkg.com/vue@next/dist/vue.js"></script>
 <div id="app">
   {{ msg }}
 </div>
 <script>
 const app = new Vue({
   el: '#app',
   data: {
     msg: 'Hello World!'
 })
 </script>
Line 4, Column 12
                                                        Spaces: 2
                                                                  Vue Component
```

Component System





Component System



```
<template lang="jade">
div.my-component
 h1 {{ msg }}
 other-component
</template>
<script>
import OtherComponent from './other-component.vue'
export default {
 components: { OtherComponent },
 data() {
   return {
     msg: 'Hello Vue.js!'
</script>
<style lang="sass" scoped>
$font-stack: Helvetica, sans-serif;
$primary-color: #333;
.my-component {
  font: 100% $font-stack;
  color: $primary-color;
</style>
```



Single File Vue Components



```
<template lang="jade">
div.my-component
 h1 {{ msg }}
</template>
<script>
import OtherComponent from './other-component.vue'
export default {
 components: { OtherComponent },
 data() {
    return {
      msg: 'Hello Vue.js!'
</script>
<style lang="sass" scoped>
$font-stack: Helvetica, sans-serif;
$primary-color: #333;
.my-component {
  font: 100% $font-stack;
 color: $primary-color;
</style>
```

- Collocation of Template, Logic & Style
- Just use HTML, CSS & JavaScript / TypeScript
- Embedded pre-processor support: seamlessly use Babel, SASS etc in the same file
- Hot-reload out of the box
- Scoped CSS / CSS Modules

Some code examples



```
// Define a plain JSON
                                     // object to hold the data
<!DOCTYPE html>
                                     var data = {
<html lang="en">
                                       message: "Hello"
<head>
                                     };
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Vue.js</title>
                                     // Instantiate Vue on an element
  <script src="vue.js"></script>
</head>
                                     new Vue ({
<body>
                                       el: "#selector",
 <div id="selector">
                                       data: data
    <h1>{{ message }}</h1>
                                     })
  </div>
</body>
                                     // Works since getters/setters
</html>
                                     // are now proxied
                                     data.message = "Hi";
```



Directives



Binding HTML Classes

```
<div :class="{
  'active': isActive,
  'text-danger': HasError }
  ">
  '/div>
</div>

data: {
  isActive: true,
  hasError: false
}
```



Conditional Rendering

```
<div v-if="type === 'A'"> A </div>
<div v-else-if="type === 'B'"> B </div>
<div v-else-if="type === 'C'"> C </div>
<div v-else> Not A/B/C </div>
```

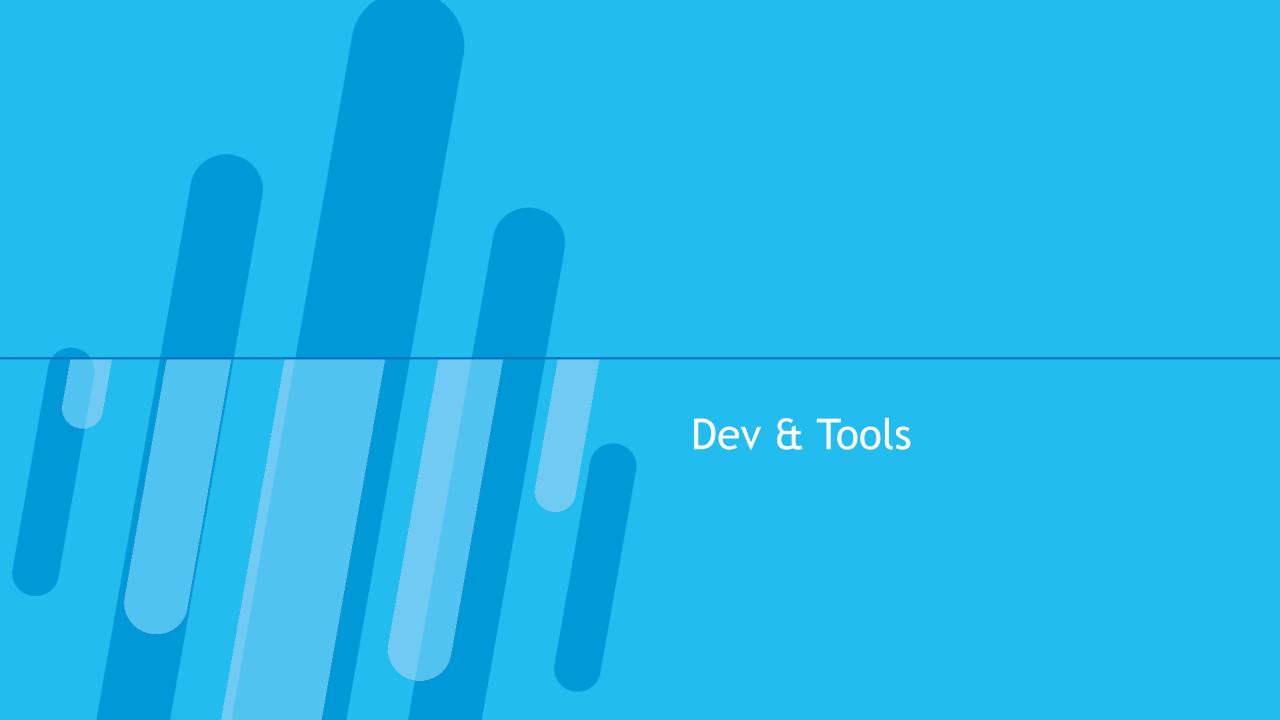


```
Loops
                               new Vue({
                                 el: '#list',
ul id="list">
                                 data: {
parentMessage: 'Parent',
   {{ parentMessage }} -
                                  items: [
  {{ index }} -
                                    { message: 'Foo' },
   {{ item.message }}
                                    { message: 'Bar' }
```



Event & Key Modifiers

```
<!-- the click event's propagation will be stopped -->
<a @click.stop="oThis"></a>
<!-- the submit event will no longer reload the page -->
<form @submit.prevent="onSubmit"></form>
<!-- modifiers can be chained -->
<a @click.stop.prevent="doThat"></a>
<!-- also available .tab, .delete, .esc, .space, ...->
<input @keyup.enter="submit">
```



Vue Dev & Tools



Setup a new Vue Application with CDN

We can just create a basic HTML file and add a link to a Vue CDN in the head, and create a <div> with an id of app.

```
index.html
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0" />
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
    <title>Vue App</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="app">{{message}}</div>
    <script>
      const App = new Vue({
        el: '#app',
        data: {
          message: 'Hello Vue!',
        },
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Vue Dev & Tools



Setup a new Vue Application with Vue CLI

Install the Vue CLI using

install with npm
npm i -g @vue/cli @vue/cli-service-global

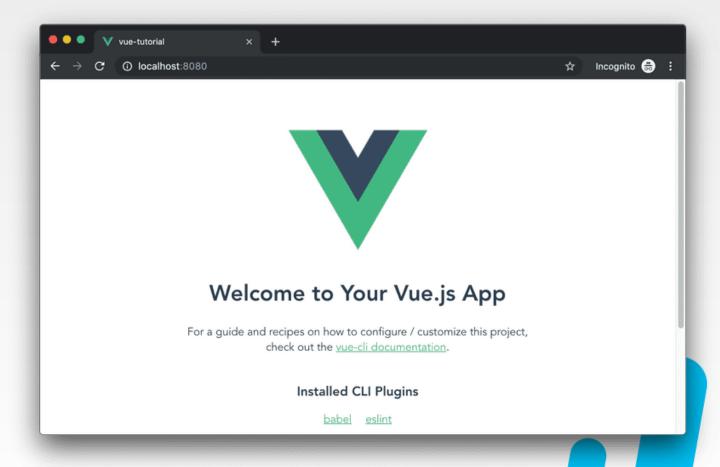
install with yarn
yarn global add @vue/cli @vue/cli-serviceglobal

Run the following:

- vue create vue-app
- cd vue-app

or

npm run serve or yarn serve

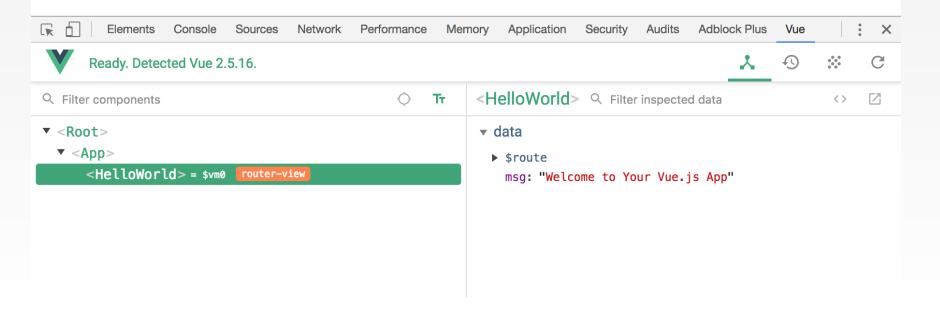


Vue Dev & Tools





Welcome to Your Vue.js App

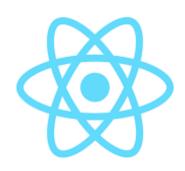






Angular

Developed by Google, was first released in 2010. It is a TypeScript based JavaScript framework. Although AngularJS (version 1) still gets updates, we will on Angular. The latest stable version is Angular 8, released in 05 2019.



React

Developed by Facebook, was initially released in 2013. Facebook uses React extensively in their products. The current stable version in 16.X, released in November 2018.



VueJS

Developed by ex-Google employee Evan You in 2014. Vue has seen a substantial shift in popularity. The current stable version is 2.6.x. Vue 3, currently in the prototyping phase, is planning to move to TypeScript.



Here are some questions that can help get a better comparative understanding of these frameworks:

- Are they mature enough to build scalable applications?
- Is it easy to find developers for each of these frameworks?
- Do you know core concepts behind each framework listed here?
- Performance, speed, and the learning curve of each framework?





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Thank you for your attention

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