

Composition API and Libraries



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sli.do

#vue-js



Composables

Composition vs Mixins

- Use Vue's Composition API to encapsulate and reuse stateful logic
- Similar to Vue 2 Mixin's idea
- It is a convention to name composable functions with camelCase names that start with **"use"**
- Always return a plain, non-reactive object containing multiple refs. This allows it to be destructured in components while retaining reactivity
- Composables can be extracted not only for reuse, but also for code organization

Problem – reusable fetch function

- Create a "composable" named **useFetch**
 - Should accept a string
 - Should return **data**, **isLoading** and **hasError** variables

```
<template>
  <div>
    <h1>Pokemon Data</h1>
    <ul v-if="!isLoading">
      <li v-for="pokemon in data.results"
:key="pokemon.id">
        {{ pokemon.name }}
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</template>
```

```
<script setup>
import { useFetch } from "../useFetch";
const { data, isLoading, hasError } = useFetch("https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon");
</script>
```

- **Unclear source of properties**
 - Unclear which instance property is injected by which mixin
- **Namespace collisions**
 - Multiple mixins from different authors can potentially register the same property keys
- **Implicit cross-mixin communication**
 - Mixins that need to interact with one another have to rely on shared property keys



Vue Router

Accessing Router and Route

```
import { useRouter, useRoute } from 'vue-router'

const router = useRouter()
const route = useRoute()

function pushWithQuery(query) {
  router.push({
    name: 'search',
    query: {
      ...route.query,
      ...query,
    },
  })
}
```

Watching route

```
<script setup>
import { useRoute } from 'vue-router'
import { watch } from 'vue'

const route = useRoute()

watch(
  () => route.params.id,
  newId => {
    // Do some logic based on the new id
  }
)
</script>
```



Navigation Guards

```
<script setup>
import { onBeforeRouteLeave, onBeforeRouteUpdate } from 'vue-router'

onBeforeRouteLeave((to, from) => {
  const answer = window.confirm(
    'Do you really want to leave? you have unsaved changes!'
  )
  if (!answer) return false
})

onBeforeRouteUpdate(async (to, from) => {
  if (to.params.id !== from.params.id) {
    // only fetch the user if the id changed
    userData.value = await fetchUser(to.params.id)
  }
})
</script>
```





State Management

Pinia stores

```
<script setup>
import { useCountStore } from "../stores/counter";

const store = useCountStore();

console.log(store.doubledCount);
console.log(store.doubledCountPlusOne);
</script>

<template>
  <h2>{{ store.count }}</h2>
  <button @click="store.increment">change</button>
</template>
```



Defining a Setup Store

- Similar to setup()
- Pass in a function that defines reactive properties and methods
- Returns an object with the properties and methods we want to expose

```
export const useCounterStore = defineStore('counter', () => {  
  const count = ref(0)  
  const name = ref('Eduardo')  
  
  const doubleCount = computed(() => count.value * 2)  
  function increment() {  
    count.value++  
  }  
  
  return { count, name, doubleCount, increment }  
})
```



Suspense and Top-level await

Pinia stores

- Let's say we want to fetch some pokemons

```
// pokemonAPI.js
```

```
export const fetchThePokemon = async () => {  
  try {  
    const response = await  
    fetch("https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon");  
    if (!response.ok) {  
      throw new Error("Network response was not  
ok");  
    }  
    const data = await response.json();  
    return data.results;  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error("Error fetching data:", error);  
    return [];  
  }  
};
```

```
// FetchingComponent.vue
```

```
<template>  
  <div>  
    <h1>Pokemon Data</h1>  
    <ul>  
      <li v-for="pokemon in pokemons"  
:key="pokemon.id">  
        {{ pokemon.name }}  
      </li>  
    </ul>  
  </div>  
</template>  
  
<script setup>  
import { fetchThePokemon } from "../pokemonAPI";  
const pokemons = await fetchThePokemon();  
</script>
```



```
<template>
  <FetchingComponent />
</template>

<script setup>
import FetchingComponent from
"./components/FetchingComponent.vue";
</script>
```



⚠ [Vue warn]: Component <Anonymous>: setup function returned a promise, but no <Suspense> boundary was found in the parent component tree. A component with async setup() must be nested in a <Suspense> in order to be rendered.
 at <FetchingComponent>
 at <App>

```
<template>
  <Suspense>
    <FetchingComponent />

    <template #fallback> Loading... </template>
  </Suspense>
</template>
```





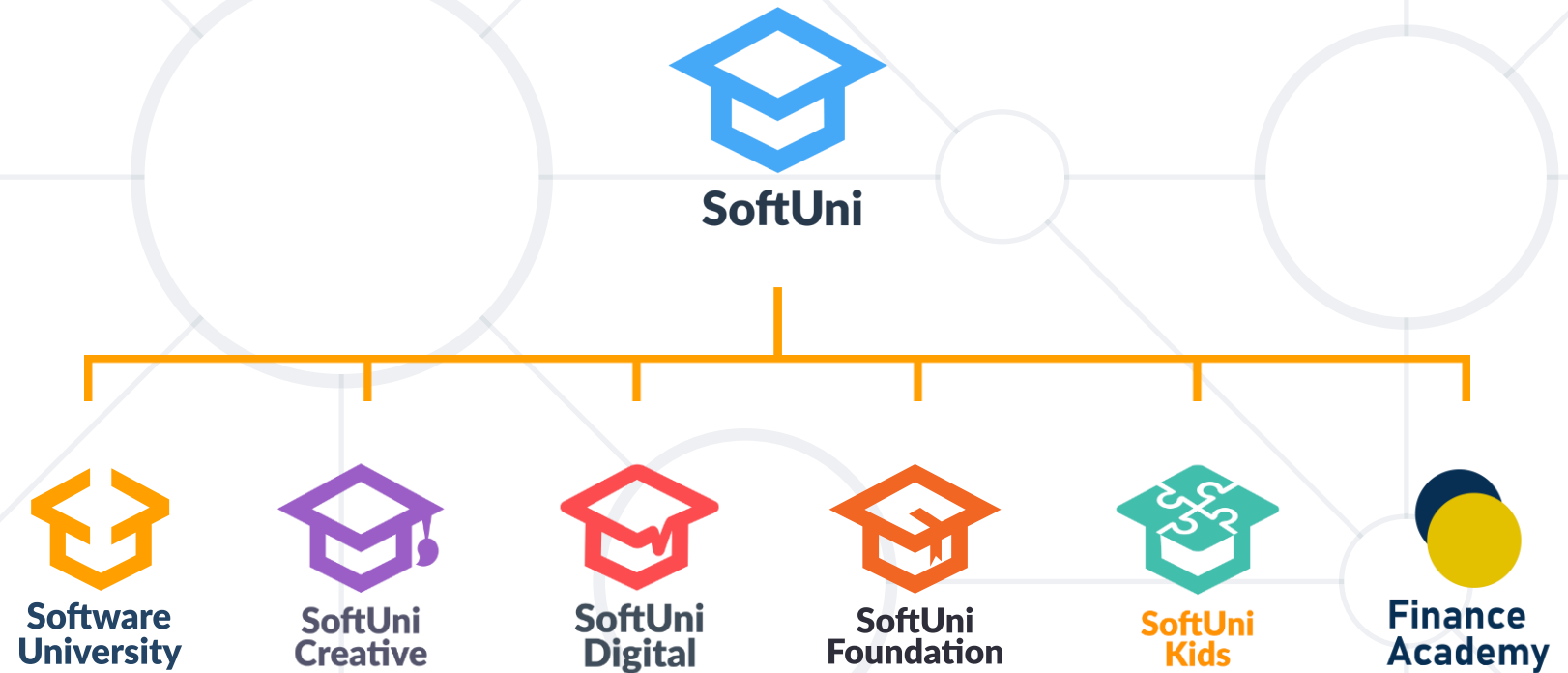
Practice

Live Exercise in Class (Lab)

- Composables are alternative to Mixins in Vue 2
- Composable function help us reuse logic
- Vue Router and Pinia both integrate seamlessly with Composition API
- Suspense helps us use top level await or load async components



Questions?



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