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Vue 3 for beginners

Vue 3 tutorial for beginners. Learn vue 3 for beginners. How to use vue 3.

The objectives of the article to teach the fundamentals of using Vue Vue 3. But, do not worry E! If you learn these construction blocks the fundamental f de Vue, you can create applications using any version. Before Vue go further, I want to outline what you will learn by following the tutorial. You will learn how to: Create a simple elements Vue applicationRender listsRender DOM attribute conditionallyHandle eventsUse bindingUse calculated propertiesUse methodsDecide using mÃ© all or components computed propertiesUse and propsCreate Vue appIf estÃ© you familiar with the command line / terminal, you can follow the steps to create the diretÃ©rio and files index.html6touch vue3-intro45touch vue3-intro23cd needed.1mkdir app.jsAlternatively, you can use the GUI to create the folder and files. Create the following: A folder named within a vu3-introÃ© app.js vue3-introindex.html within a vu3-introÃ© create the HTML fileAfter create the folder applications and files, open the index.html file and add the following HTML CA'digo: 1 2 3 4 5 6 vue 3 IntroduÃ©sReceiving8 the f 7 8 9 10 11 12 < / body> 13 HÃ© three important lines of CA'digo above: - with this line, you import the library Vue one CDN. Using the link CDN Ã© way easier to import Vue in your aplicaÃ©Ã© o and mess with it -. This div is the aplicaÃ©Ã© o. . You mount the aplicaÃ©Ã© DOM in using this div with the application class - with this line, you import the file that stores your Vue app.js CA'digo. This Ã© the file where to write Vue CA'digo that irÃ© manipulate your application.Create the prÃ©ximo step JavaScript fileThe Ã© go app.js and create a aplicaÃ©Ã© Vue. Write the following CA'digo in your file: app 1const Vue.createApp = ({2 Data () {return 3 {4 courses: 'Intro to Vue with Vue 3'5} 6} 7}) 89app.mount (' # app '); in CA'digo above Vue.createApp creates a new Calls e vue of INSTANCE. When creating the Calls e INSTANCE Vue, you Tamba e m spending e Ã© OptionsÃ© object that allows you to configure the application. For example, you added a brightfield Vue on your application that you can access in HTML file.However, the RecÃ© application e m-created needs to be mounted on a DOM element. If you do not mount the application DOM, You do the f serÃ© able to use Vue. Try removing the app.mount (' # app') on the line and then try to access the course. YouÃ© e will get a surprise! Now that you created a Vue application, you can access the course property. Leta s mudanÃ©a the index.html file to view An introduction to the f Vue with Vue 3a. Type the following in CA'digo div #app: 1 2 {(clear)} 3 You can access features of the Vue application using double keys. The double keys serÃ© overridden with the value of the course property.Test applicationIf you open the index.js file, you should see the following page: You just created your first application Vue, the Enta f Paraba e ns to you renderingVue list allows you! the laÃ©so on an array using the fly-by Directive. The v-directive has the form tag in tags. ItÃ© e s always easier to understand with an example. Look for the following CA'digo: application 1const = Vue.createApp ({2 Data () {return {4 courses 3: 'Intro to Vue with Vue 3', 5 descriÃ©Ã© the f: 'Ã© This introdutÃ©rio one course to the fundamentals Vue ', 6 price tag,! \$ 19.99 ', 7 tags: [' Vue ', ' Front-end ', ' JavaScript '] 8} 9) 10)} 1 2 {3} {4} tag 5 CA'digo the loops on the above e e tagsÃ© matrix makes each label in Tag represents the array of the Vue application, while the label is an individual element of the array. This is what you see when you run the application: exclusive exclusive key You loop over vue matrices, you should give each element gift an unique key. Typically, the key of each element is the element s id.by by providing the key attribute, you allow VUE to keep the identity control nodesÃ© as the things updated in the application. As a result, Vue can re-use and existing re-order elements. In addition, it also improves the performance of the back application.coming with the previous example, you can modify the code to include the field of index too. The field of an index represents the position of the element in array.1 2 3 {(tag)} 4 5 However, if you have an array of objects, such as: 1Tags: 2 [3 {ID: 1, name: 'Vue'}, 4 {ID: 2, name: " Front-End "}, 5 {ID: 3, Name: ' JavaScript ' }, 6] You can provide the identification of the object as the key. The loop would be as follows: 1 2 3 {(tag)} 4 5 : key ->: key is the abbreviation of V -bind: key, and itams used to connect ID ITEMÃ© S by assigning a key. That is, each item has a single key, which you specify in: key field. In this example, each brand has its ID The KEY.Conditional renderingsomes, you want to display elements on a pace based on a condition. That is, use if to decide to become an element or not, or to make it based on An example Condition.One would be - Show all Propra courses If the evaluation is 4 stars. To do this, you can use the V-if directive, which makes a block only when the expression returns a truthy value. But enough conversation, lettives see an example application 1const = vue.createApp ({2 data () {3 return {4 dishes: 'Introduction to Vue 3', 5 description : 'This is an introductory course at the Fundamentals Vue', 6 PREFE: '! \$ 19.99', 7 available: True, 8 Tags: [9 {ID: 1, Name: 'Vue'}, 10 { ID: 2, Name: 'Front-End'}, 11 {ID: 3, Name: 'JavaScript'}, 12] 13} 14} 15}) Observe the new field called Available e. The field of an available Ã© e is defined as true. However, you can keep you change it between a true e and Ã© to see how the works.1 Conditional rendering You can buy the course! 2 The course is not available to buy! The above code displays you can buy the course! If the available is true. Case contrary, it displays the course is not available to buy! .V is the field you want to evaluate. If the field is evaluated as a Truthy value, it displays the first option, Case contrary, it shows the Monday Options. ! As an exercise, change the field available to False and see what happens when you run the application, this is what you see (provided a available e is set to true): Vue Production Observability Apsdebugging VUE Production applications can be challenging and time consuming. OpenReplay is a stack of open source repetition session for developers. He helps you repeat all that your users do and shows how their application behaves and makes for each issue. Italy is how to have your browser e s Open Inspector while looking at the Shoulder.OpenReplay helps to quickly get the root cause, reproducing problems as if they happened in your own browser. It also monitors your frontend performance through key mechanical capture, such as page loading time, memory consumption, and slow debugging requests.Happy network, Modern Frontend Teams - Getting to Monitor Your Web Application for Free.Handling Eventsin Vue, you can use the V- in the directive to listen to DOM events and run a piece of code when they are triggered. The V-on Directive has a laquigraphy value as well as, which is the symbol to @ Ã©. For example, you can listen to a click event as follows: 1 Make something when Click the button, Vue triggers the method that you specify - Dosomething in this case. Of course, you can replace the all with the code directly. For example, you can increase a variable - @ click = "Sum = Sum + 100". Coming Back to Light Example: Application 1Const = Vue.CreateApp ({2 Data () {3 {3 {4 Dishes: 'Intro to Vue with Vue 3', 5 Description: 'This is an introductory course at the Fundamentals Vue!', 6 PRECATION: '\$ 19.99', 7 available: True, 8 tags : [9 {ID: 1, Name: 'Vue'}, 10 {ID: 2, Name: 'Front-End'}, 11 {ID: 3, Name: 'JavaScript'}, 12] 13} 14}, 15 METHODS: {16 purchase () {17 console.log ('Course of purchase!'); 18} 19} 20)} 2122App.Mount (' # app'); You can see that now you have a field of all on the vue instance. This field allows you to create all and use them in your application.in in this case, you have a purchase of purchase that emits a text on the console at a time item is called. Of course, this is a basic example. ! However, you can create a function that deals with the purchase of a course for real for a purchase e, you have to add the following line in the html code: 1 Buy Now The tapping button for a click event, and when the button is clicked, it calls the purchase function. The image below illustrates what happens when you click on the button: Alest Note: You can listen to a gift event and run a piece of code directly. That is, you do not have to write and use a method. Consider the following button: 1 Buy This button switches the Available field. You change the value of true to false and vice versa every time you click on the button. Built-in code can be useful for super simple tasks. However, it does not make sense to write a complex function inline.Attribute binding1const app = vue.createApp ({2 data () {3 return {4 5 imgurl: 'https : // Catalins .tech / img ', 6 imgdescription:' image one with a desktop computer ', 7 8} 9)}, 10 11)}) I replace the rest of the codigo with an osca | For readability purposes. The codigo is the same as before, but with the acrÃ© scimbles: now, going further, there is another HTML: 1 As you can see, we use the image URL and description specified on the Vue instance. You can create this reactive venue between the attribute and arguments to the V-Bind Directive. The V-Bind Directive allows developers to link a dynamically attribute to an expression. In layman terms, this allows us to use dynamic values in the event of values now hard-coded, you can be confused because there are no V-Bind in the code. That is not an abbreviated form for V-Bind, which is simply the symbol of CÃ³lon -. I can be re-written with V-if they connect as follows: 1 gran To this VUEJ reactivity system, you can update the image URL and the description on your vue instance, and the HTML will also update automatically! You can add a HREF-e attribute on the same line and get the URL from the Vue instance. As an exercise, give it a go! If you run the application, you can see the image that is being displayed! The image link is the same. The only difference is that I used my domain to mask this long URL. If you go to catalins.tech/img, you will see that it is the same image! VUE Propertiesanother Computerized Resource is the computerized properties. With computed properties, you can manipulate data and re-use the result in your vue application.using the same example with the courses, Let,'s say that you want to make sure your images always has a description. You could do this with a calculated property, as follows: App 1const = vue.createApp ({2 data () {3 Return {4 Dishes: 'Intro to Vue with Vue 3', 5 Description: 'This It is an introductory course for fundamentals Vue '6 PRECA:'! \$ 19.99 ', 7 available: True, 8 imgurl:' .mgdescription: 'an image with a desktop computer ', 10 tags: [11 {ID: 1, 'vue'}, 12 {ID: 2, nome: 'Front-end'}, 13 {ID: 3, nome: 'JavaScript'}, 14] 15} 16}, 17 calculado: { 18 hasImageDescription () {19 return this.imgDescription.length> 0 this.imgDescription: 'Este Ã© um um Description of the image! '20} 21} 22)}) for this example, I removed the property of all previously, only in case you wonder where it is gone! Moving even more, you can see the new METHER HASIMAGEDESCRIPTION.The new method verifies whether there is an image description and returns if there is one. Case contrary, returns a message. To make use of the new computer property, you will have to change the HTML image tag as follows: 1 Instead of using the imgdescription property, you use the HASIMAGEDESCRIPTION property. As you can see, these properties are powerful and useful! Be aware: It is very easy to introduce bugs in your registration, muting the existing data on computed properties. You should use these properties computed for the presentation layer and not to change your existing data. Methodseven, although you can write and run JavaScript expressions on your templates, it does not mean that you should. For expressions like the + = 1 counter, but if you want to write more codigo? This can go out quickly and create chaos on your models! As a result, you can extract your logic of code into a separate function and reuse the function everywhere you need the codigo. Your vue instance has a property of all where you can add all your hands. Going to the previous section, manipulating events, you can see that you have already created and used a - purchase (). In a similar vein, you can create other functions and use them throughout your application. Thus, I suggest you use them all for complex codigo. On the other hand, it is good to use very basic expressions instead of creating a method.methods versus computed properties before finishing, let me answer a question you can have - when using a method and when using A computed property? As a general rule, it is best to use all when you want to transform existing data. On the other hand, it is best to use computed properties for the Layer.comPonents and Propsa Vue Application presentation is divided into components, which are individual apps from the applications. For example, you can have the following components in an application: HeaderNavationContentCardFooterand more. In addition, a component can have other components nested inside. We can think of them as Ã© Ã© Ã© ++ Ã© Ã© Ã©. In other words, the components are the pillars of an application. To create a Vue component, go to the root folder of the project and run the following commands: 1mkdir Components2Touch Components / Coursecard.Vuethese Two commands Create a component folder A Coursecard component. Alternatively, you can do the same thing out of the terminal.Create the component The next step is to create the component, which you can do by calling the component of component on the App instance vue: 1app.Component (('Coursedisplay', {23}) The first argument is the name of the component, which in this case is Cursedisplay. The second argument is an object with details of configuration. Now, just copy everything in the App.js file and add it to the configuration object. Your new component should be as follows: 1app.Component (('Coursedisplay', {2 Date () {3 Return {4 Course: 'Intro to Vue with Vue 3', 5 description: 'This is a course IntrautÃ³rio to Vue Basics! ', 6 PRECION: '\$ 19.99 ', 7 available: true, 8 imgurl: '.mgdescription: 'an image with a desktop computer, 10 Tags: [11 {ID: 1 name: 'Vue'}, 12 {ID: 2, Name: 'Front-End'}, 13 {ID: 3, Name: 'JavaScript'}, 14] 15} 16}, 17 Computed: {18 Hasimedescription () {19 Return this.imgdescription.length> 0? This.imgdescription: 'This is an automated image description! '20} 21}, 22 Model: 23 24 '25

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