

VUE.JS 快速参考

模板、响应式、组件、Composition API、路由

模板语法

文本与表达式

```
<span>{{ message }}</span>
<span>{{ count + 1 }}</span>
<span>{{ ok ? 'Yes' : 'No' }}</span>
<span v-html="rawhtml"></span>
```

指令

```

{{ expr }}          文本插值
v-bind:attr / :attr  将属性绑定到表达式
v-on:event / @event  绑定事件监听器
v-model             双向绑定 (表单)
v-if / v-else-if / v-else  条件渲染
v-show             切换 display CSS (保留在 DOM 中)
v-for              列表渲染
v-slot / #name     具名插槽内容
```

属性绑定

```

<div :class="{ active: isActive }"></div>
<div :style="{ color: textColor }"></div>
<button :disabled="isLoading">Submit</button>
```

响应式

ref (原始值)

```
import { ref } from 'vue'
const count = ref(0)
console.log(count.value) // 0
count.value++           // reactive update
```

reactive (对象)

```
import { reactive } from 'vue'
const state = reactive({ count: 0, name: 'Vue' })
state.count++ // no .value needed
```

ref vs reactive

```
ref()      支持任意类型; 在 script 中通过 `value` 访问
reactive() 仅支持对象/数组; 直接访问属性
Template   两者在模板中均自动解包 (无需 `value`)
Destructure  `reactive` 解包后失去响应性; 用 `toRefs()`
```

计算属性与侦听器

计算属性

```
import { ref, computed } from 'vue'
const items = ref([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
const evenItems = computed(() =>
  items.value.filter(n => n % 2 === 0))
```

计算属性会缓存, 只在依赖变化时重新计算

侦听器

```
import { ref, watch, watchEffect } from 'vue'
const query = ref('')
// Watch specific source
watch(query, (newVal, oldVal) => {
  console.log(`Changed: ${oldVal} -> ${newVal}`)
})
// Auto-track dependencies
watchEffect(() => {
  console.log(`Query is: ${query.value}`)
})
```

watch 选项

```
immediate: true  创建时立即执行回调
deep: true       深度侦听嵌套对象
flush: 'post'    在 DOM 更新后执行
once: true       只触发一次后停止
```

组件

单文件组件 (SFC)

```
<script setup>
import { ref } from 'vue'
const count = ref(0)
</script>
<template>
<button @click="count++">{{ count }}</button>
</template>
<style scoped>
button { font-size: 1.2em; }
</style>
```

注册组件

```
<!-- Auto-imported with <script setup> -->
<script setup>
import MyButton from './MyButton.vue'
</script>
<template>
<MyButton label="Click me" />
</template>
```

SFC 块

```
<script setup>  Composition API (推荐写法)
<template>     HTML 模板
<style scoped>  组件作用域 CSS
<style module>  CSS Modules (`$style` 对象)
```

Props 与事件

定义 Props

```
<script setup>
const props = defineProps({
  title: String,
  count: { type: Number, default: 0 },
  items: { type: Array, required: true }
})
</script>
```

触发事件

```
<script setup>
const emit = defineEmits(['update', 'delete'])
function handleClick() {
  emit('update', { id: 1, value: 'new' })
}
</script>
```

父组件用法

```
<ChildComponent
  :title="pageTitle"
  :count="total"
  @update="handleUpdate"
  @delete="handleDelete"
/>
```

组件上的 v-model

```
<!-- Parent -->
<CustomInput v-model="search" />
<!-- CustomInput.vue -->
<script setup>
const model = defineModel()
</script>
<template>
<input :value="model" @input="model = $event.target.value" />
</template>
```

插槽

默认插槽

```
<!-- Card.vue -->
<template>
<div class="card">
  <slot>Fallback content</slot>
</div>
</template>
```

具名插槽

```
<!-- Layout.vue -->
<template>
<header><slot name="header" /></header>
<main><slot /></main>
<footer><slot name="footer" /></footer>
</template>
```

```
<!-- Usage -->
<Layout>
<template #header><h1>Title</h1></template>
<p>Main content</p>
<template #footer><span>Footer</span></template>
</Layout>
```

作用域插槽

```
<!-- List.vue -->
<ul>
<li v-for="item in items" :key="item.id">
  <slot :item="item" />
</li>
</ul>
<!-- Usage -->
<List :items="todos">
<template #default="{ item }">
<span>{{ item.text }}</span>
</template>
</List>
```

Composition API

组合式函数

```
import { useMouse } from 'vue'
export function useMouse() {
  const x = ref(0)
  const y = ref(0)
  function update(e) {
    x.value = e.pageX
    y.value = e.pageY
  }
  onMounted(() => window.addEventListener('mousemove', update))
  onUnmounted(() => window.removeEventListener('mousemove', update))
  return { x, y }
}
```

使用组合式函数

```
<script setup>
import { useMouse } from './useMouse'
const { x, y } = useMouse()
</script>
<template>
<p>Mouse: {{ x }}, {{ y }}</p>
</template>
```

provide / inject

```
// Parent
import { provide, ref } from 'vue'
const theme = ref('dark')
provide('theme', theme)
// Descendant (any depth)
import { inject } from 'vue'
const theme = inject('theme', 'light') // default
```

路由 (Vue Router)

路由定义

```
import { createRouter, createWebHistory } from 'vue-router'
const router = createRouter({
  history: createWebHistory(),
  routes: [
    { path: '/', component: Home },
    { path: '/about', component: About },
    { path: '/user/:id', component: User },
  ]
})
```

模板导航

```
<router-link to="/">Home</router-link>
<router-link :to="{ name: 'user', params: { id: 1 } }">
  User 1
</router-link>
<router-view />
```

编程式导航

```
import { useRouter, useRoute } from 'vue-router'
const router = useRouter()
const route = useRoute()
router.push('/about')
router.push({ name: 'user', params: { id: 1 } })
console.log(route.params.id)
```

路由特性

```
/user/:id      动态路由段 ('route.params.id')
name: 'user'   命名路由, 用于编程式导航
children: [...] 嵌套路由
<beforeEnter> 单路由导航守卫
meta: { auth: true } 守卫使用的自定义元数据
<redirect: '/new-path'> 路由重定向
```

生命周期钩子

钩子执行顺序

```
onBeforeMount  初始 DOM 渲染前
onMounted      DOM 就绪 (获取数据、绑定事件)
onBeforeUpdate  响应式状态触发 DOM 更新前
onUpdated      DOM 重新渲染后
onBeforeUnmount  组件销毁前
onUnmounted    清理 (移除事件监听、定时器)
```

用法

```
<script setup>
import { onMounted, onUnmounted } from 'vue'
onMounted(() => {
  console.log('Component mounted')
})
onUnmounted(() => {
  console.log('Cleanup here')
})
</script>
```

列表与条件

v-for

```
<li v-for="item in items" :key="item.id">
  {{ item.name }}
</li>
<li v-for="(item, index) in items" :key="item.id">
  {{ index }}: {{ item.name }}
</li>
<div v-for="(val, key) in obj" :key="key">
  {{ key }}: {{ val }}
</div>
```

v-for 必须使用 `key` 以确保高效的 DOM 更新

v-if vs v-show

```
v-if         条件渲染 (从 DOM 中添加/移除)
v-else-if   else-if 链
v-else       默认分支
v-show       切换 `display: none` (保留在 DOM 中)
频繁切换用 v-show, 少见变化用 v-if
```

条件示例

```
<div v-if="status === 'loading'">Loading...</div>
<div v-else-if="status === 'error'">Error!</div>
<div v-else>{{ data }}</div>
```

表单处理

v-model 基础

```
<input v-model="text" />
<textarea v-model="message"></textarea>
<input type="checkbox" v-model="checked" />
<select v-model="selected">
  <option value="a">A</option>
  <option value="b">B</option>
</select>
```

v-model 修饰符

```
v-model.lazy   在 `change` 事件时同步 (而非 `input`)
v-model.number 自动转换为数字类型
v-model.trim   自动去除首尾空白
```

事件修饰符

```
@click.prevent  调用 `preventDefault()`
@click.stop     调用 `stopPropagation()`
@click.once     最多触发一次
@keyup.enter    仅在按下 Enter 键时触发
@submit.prevent 阻止表单默认提交行为
```