VUE 3 COMPOSITION API CHEAT SHEET

Vue Mastery

```vue
<template>
  <div>
    <p>Spaces Left: {{ spacesLeft }} out of {{ capacity }}</p>
    <h2>Attending</h2>
    <ul>
      <li v-for="(name, index) in attending" :key="index">
        {{ name }}
      </li>
    </ul>
    <button @click="increaseCapacity()">Increase Capacity</button>
  </div>
</template>
<script>
import { ref, computed } from "vue";
export default {
  setup() {
    const capacity = ref(4);
    const attending = ref(["Tim", "Bob", "Joe"]);
    const spacesLeft = computed(() => {
      return capacity.value - attending.value.length;
    });
    function increaseCapacity() {
      capacity.value++;
    }
    return { capacity, attending, spacesLeft, increaseCapacity };
  }
};
</script>
```

Use the composition API when:

The component is too large, and should be organized by logical concerns(feature).

AND / OR

Code needs to be extracted and reused across mulitiple components, as an alternative to Mixins/Scoped Slots.

AND / OR

Type safety in TypeScript is important.

If using Vue 2 with Composition API plugin configured:

```
import { ref, computed } from "@vue/composition-api";
```

Reactive Reference
Wraps primitives in an object to track changes

Computed Property

Access the value of a Reactive Reference by calling `.value`

Methods *declared as functions*

Gives our template access to these objects & functions

CAN ALSO BE WRITTEN AS:

```vue
import { reactive, computed, toRefs } from "vue";
export default {
  setup() {
    const event = reactive({
      capacity: 4,
      attending: ["Tim", "Bob", "Joe"],
      spacesLeft: computed(() => { return event.capacity - event.attending.length; })
    });
    function increaseCapacity() {
      event.capacity++;
    }
    return { ...toRefs(event), increaseCapacity };
  }
};
```

Reactive *takes an object and returns a reactive object*

Notice we don't have to use `.value` *since the object is reactive*

toRefs *creates a plain object with reactive references*

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TO ORGANIZE BY FEATURE:

```
<template> … </template>
</script>
export default {
  setup() {
    const productSearch = useSearch(  )
    const resultSorting = useSorting({  })

    return { productSearch, resultSorting }
  }
}
function useSearch(getResults) {

}
function useSorting({ input, options }) {

}
</script>
```

TO EXTRACT SHARED CODE:

```
<template> … </template>
</script>
import useSearch from '@use/search'
import useSorting from '@use/sorting'
export default {
  setup() {
    const productSearch = useSearch(  )
    const resultSorting = useSorting({  })

    return { productSearch, resultSorting }
  }
}
</script>
```

use/search.js

```
export default function useSearch(getResults) {

}
```

use/sorting.js

```
export default function useSorting({ input, options }) {

}
```

Watch the Vue 3 Essentials course at VueMastery.com, taught by Gregg Pollack.

The setup() method

Called after `beforeCreate` hook and before `created` hook. Does not have access to this.

props

The first optional argument of setup:

```
export default {
  props: {
    name: String
  },
  setup(props) {
    watch(() => {
      console.log(`name is: ` + props.name)
    })
  }
}
```

Props are reactive and can be watched

context

The second optional argument of setup:

```
setup(props, context) {
  context.attrs;
  context.slots;
  context.parent;
  context.root;
  context.emit;
}
```

Exposes properties previously accessed using `this`

life-cycle hooks

Declare them inside setup

```
setup() {
  onMounted(() => { ... });
  onUpdated(() => { ... });
  onUnmounted(() => { ... });
}
```

Instead of using `beforeCreate` or `created` hooks, just write code or call functions inside setup() instead.

See the API documentation for additional info.