

# Vue.js Exercises

Topics : [Vue](#)

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## Exercise 1: Simple Binding

1. Create a Vue instance with a data property called `message` and bind it to an `<h1>` element in the template.

## Exercise 2: Two-Way Binding

2. Create a Vue instance with a data property called `inputText` and bind it to an `<input>` element. Display the value of `inputText` below the input field.

## Exercise 3: Conditional Rendering

3. Create a Vue instance with a data property called `showMessage` and use it to conditionally render a `<p>` element with the text "Hello, Vue!".

## Exercise 4: List Rendering

4. Create a Vue instance with a data property called `fruits` containing an array of fruits. Use `v-for` to render an unordered list (`<ul>`) with list items (`<li>`) for each fruit.

## Exercise 5: Event Handling

5. Create a Vue instance with a method called `handleButtonClick`. Use `v-on` to bind this method to a button's click event. When the button is clicked, log a message to the console.

## Exercise 6: Computed Properties

6. Create a Vue instance with data properties `num1` and `num2`. Add a computed property called `sum` that calculates the sum of `num1` and `num2` and displays it in the template.

## Exercise 7: Component Communication

7. Create a parent component that includes a child component. Pass a prop from the parent to the child with a custom message, and have the child component display this message.

## Exercise 8: Form Handling

8. Create a Vue instance with a form containing input fields for name and email. Use `v-model` for two-way binding and add a method to handle the form submission, logging the form data to the console.

## Exercise 9: Routing

9. Set up a simple Vue Router with two routes: one for a home page and another for an about page. Create components for each page and navigate between them using `<router-link>`.

## Exercise 10: Vuex

10. Set up a basic Vuex store with a state property called `counter`. Create mutations to increment and decrement the counter. Display the counter value in a component and allow users to interactively change it.

## Exercise 11: Dynamic Styling

11. Create a Vue instance with a data property called `isHighlighted`. Use this property to dynamically apply a CSS class that highlights a `<div>` element when the value is true.

## Exercise 12: Lifecycle Hooks

12. Create a Vue instance with lifecycle hooks (`created`, `mounted`, `updated`, `destroyed`). Log a message to the console in each hook to observe the order of execution.

## Exercise 13: Watchers

13. Set up a Vue instance with a data property called `watchedValue`. Create a watcher that logs a message to the console whenever `watchedValue` changes.

## Exercise 14: Custom Directives

14. Create a custom directive called `v-uppercase` that transforms the text content of an element to uppercase when used in the template.

## Exercise 15: Slots

15. Create a parent component with a slot and a child component that uses this slot. Pass content from the parent component to the child using the slot.

## Exercise 16: Form Validation

16. Implement a simple form with input fields for username and password. Add form validation to ensure that both fields are filled before submission.

## Exercise 17: Axios Integration

17. Set up a Vue instance that makes an asynchronous HTTP request using Axios. Fetch data from a mock API and display it in the template.

## Exercise 18: Vuex Actions

18. Expand the Vuex store from Exercise 10. Create an action to asynchronously increment the counter and commit the mutation.

## Exercise 19: Dynamic Route Parameters

19. Set up dynamic route parameters in your Vue Router. Create a route that takes an ID parameter and displays details for an item with that ID.

## **Exercise 20: Transitions and Animations**

20. Implement a transition or animation effect in your Vue.js application. For example, fade in/fade out or slide in/slide out when elements are added or removed.

## **Exercise 21: Dynamic Components**

21. Create a Vue instance with a data property called `currentComponent` and use it to dynamically render different components based on user input.

## **Exercise 22: Global Event Bus**

22. Implement a global event bus using a new Vue instance. Use it to communicate between two unrelated components.

## **Exercise 23: Scoped Slots**

23. Create a parent component that passes data to a child component through a scoped slot. The child component should display the data in a custom-styled manner.

## **Exercise 24: Unit Testing**

24. Write unit tests for a simple Vue component using a testing library such as Jest or Mocha. Test different aspects, including methods, computed properties, and DOM interactions.

## **Exercise 25: Vue CLI Project**

25. Create a new Vue.js project using Vue CLI. Configure the project structure, add components, and explore the development server.

## **Exercise 26: Nuxt.js Project**

26. Set up a basic Nuxt.js project with two pages. Use layouts, `asyncData`, and `fetch` to enhance the pages.

## **Exercise 27: Vuex Modules**

27. Expand the Vuex store with modules. Create separate modules for different aspects of your application's state.

## **Exercise 28: Scoped Styles**

28. Implement scoped styles in a Vue component using the `scoped` attribute or a CSS preprocessor like Sass.

## **Exercise 29: Error Handling**

29. Add error handling to your Vue.js application. Use a global error handler or incorporate local error handling in specific components.

## **Exercise 30: Vue.js and TypeScript**

30. Convert an existing Vue.js project to use TypeScript. Update components, add type definitions, and explore TypeScript features in a Vue context.

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