

CIS 371 Web Application Programming

App Navigation

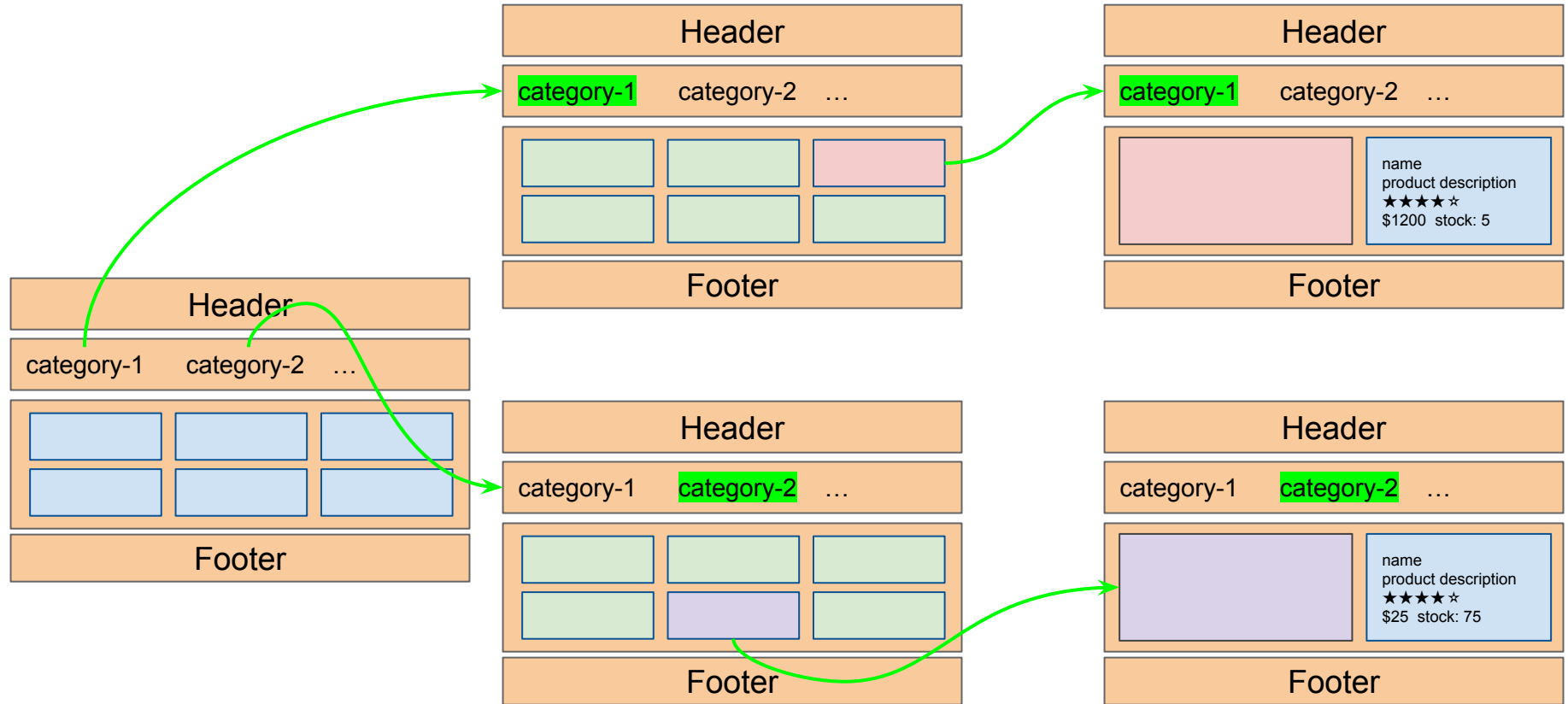
Navigate Among Multiple Views



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Routing Web App Navigation



Traditional Web Page Solution

```
<h1>Local Weather</h1>
```

```
<a href="forecast.html">Forecast</a>
```

```
<a href="settings.html">Weather Settings</a>
```

home.html

```
<h1>Forecast</h1>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<!-- content -->
```

```
<a href="home.html">Home</a>
```

```
</div>
```

forecast.html

```
<h1>Weather Settings</h1>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<!-- content -->
```

```
<a href="home.html">Home</a>
```

```
</div>
```

settings.html

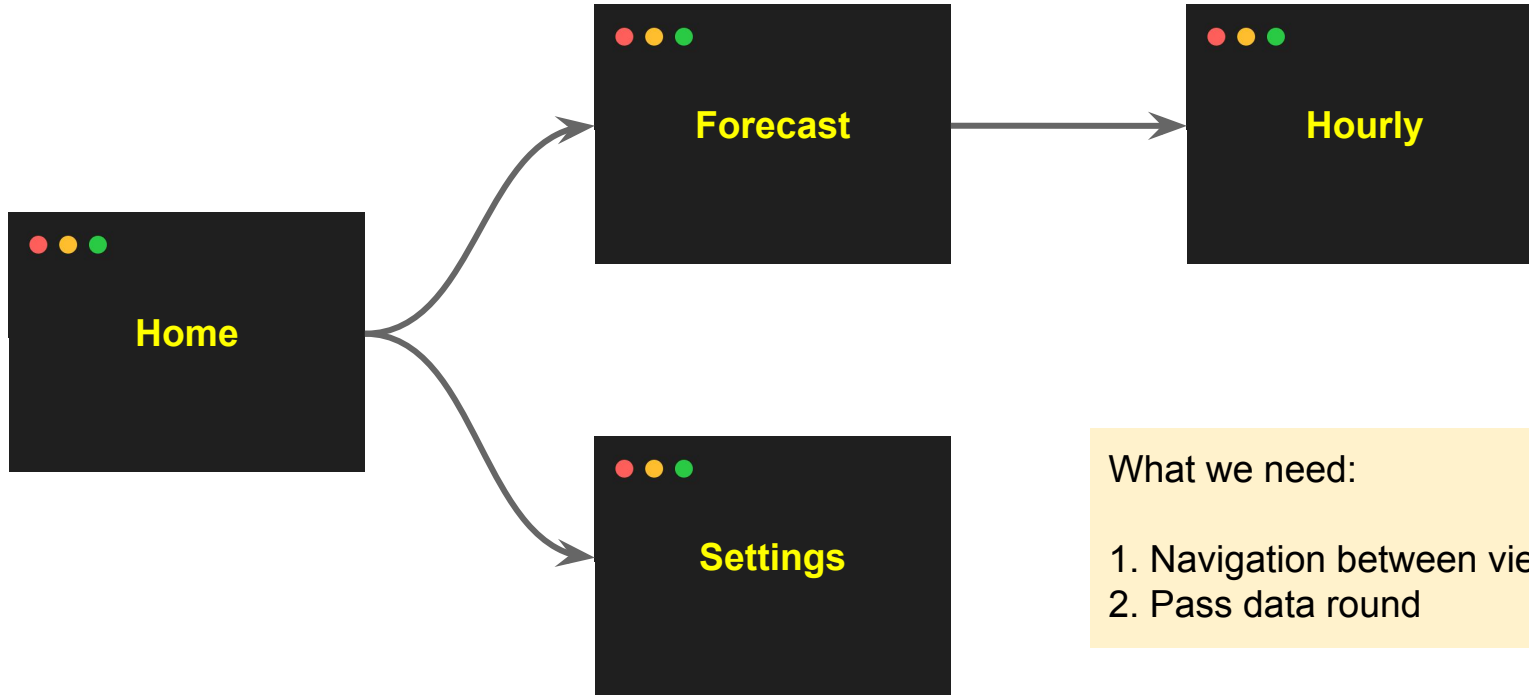
Legacy Web Pages vs. Modern Web Apps

	Legacy Web Sites	Modern Web Apps
Structure	One .html file per page	Single Page Application (SPAs)
Contents Organization	Multiple pages	Multiple web components (“views” / “screens”)
Transitions	Replace the entire page with new .html from the server	Replace only part of the page with new component

Commonality: The browser features for maintaining navigation history

- Back / Forward buttons
- History Stack
- Each page/component is associated with a unique URL path

Weather App



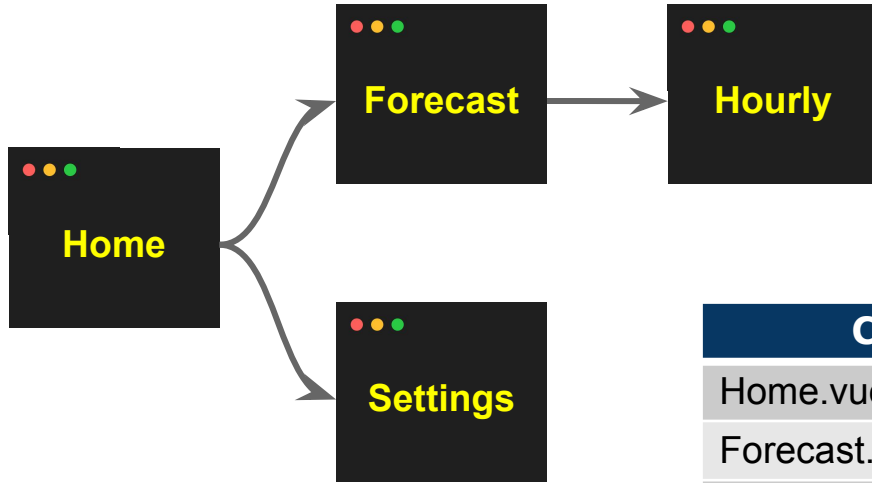
What we need:

1. Navigation between views
2. Pass data round

Vue Router 4.x

<https://router.vuejs.org>

Step 1: Installation & Setup



```
npm install --save vue-router@4  
# OR  
yarn add vue-router@4
```

Component	URL (internal) Path
Home.vue (landing page)	/
Forecast.vue	/forecast
Hourly.vue	/hourly
Settings.vue	/settings

Step 2: Define Routes (in an array)

```
import { createApp } from "vue";
import { createRouter, createWebHashHistory } from "vue-router";
import "./style.css";
import App from "./App.vue";
import Home from "./components/Home.vue";
import Forecast from "./components/Forecast.vue";
import Settings from "./components/Settings.vue";
import Hourly from "./components/Hourly.vue";

// Step 2A: Define routes and create router instance
const myComponentRoutes = [
  { path: "/", component: Home },
  { path: "/forecast", component: Forecast },
  { path: "/settings", component: Settings },
  { path: "/hourly", component: Hourly },
];

const myRouter = createRouter({
  history: createWebHashHistory(),
  routes: myComponentRoutes,
});

// Step 2B: Use the router with your Vue.js app
createApp(App).use(myRouter).mount("#app");
```

main.ts

Step 3: Include "View Container" in App.vue

```
<template>
  <div>
    <header>Welcome to MyApp</header>
    <router-view v-slot="{ Component }">
      <component :is="Component" />
    </router-view>
    <div>Footer of the Page</div>
  </div>
</template>
```

App.vue

Welcome to MyApp

logo

This part of the screen is a placeholder for components/views managed by Vue Router

Footer of the page

Step 4: Use Links in Components

Home.vue

```
<template>
  <h1>Home</h1>
  <a href="#">For your comparison</a> |
  <router-link to="/forecast">Forecast</router-link> |
  <router-link to="/settings">Settings</router-link>
</template>
```

Settings.vue

```
<template>
  <h1>Settings</h1>
</template>
```

Forecast.vue

```
<template>
  <h1>Forecast</h1>
  <router-link to="/hourly">Hourly</router-link>
</template>
```

How To Transition Programmatically

Use Case: Hourly Forecast only for Prime Members

Forecast.vue (before)

```
<template>
  <h1>Forecast</h1>
  <router-link to="/hourly">Hourly</router-link>
</template>
```

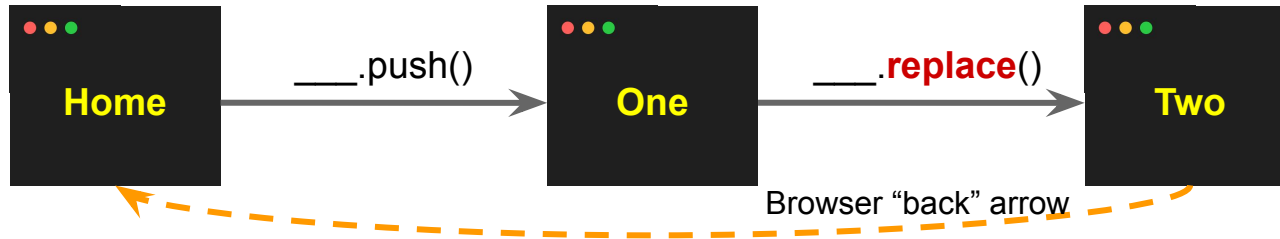
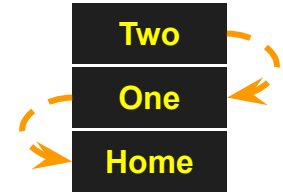
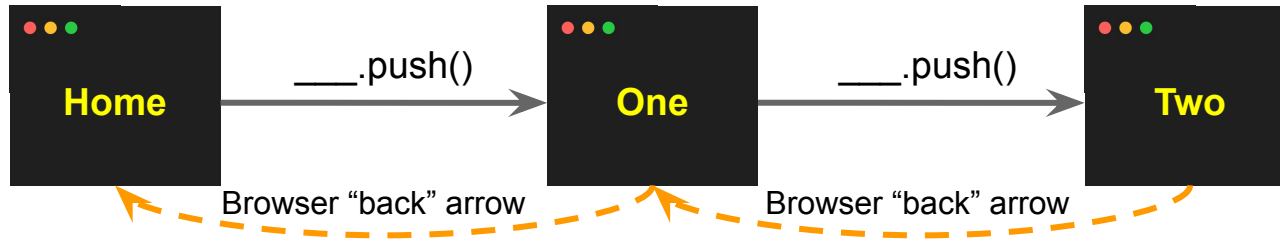
Forecast.vue (after)

```
<template>
  <h1>Forecast</h1>
  <button @click="canIHourly">Prime hourly</button>
</template>
<script setup lang="ts">
import { useRouter } from "vue-router";
const appNav = useRouter();
function canIHourly() {
  if (prime_membership_is_confirmed) {
    appNav.push({ path: "/hourly" });
  }
}
</script>
```

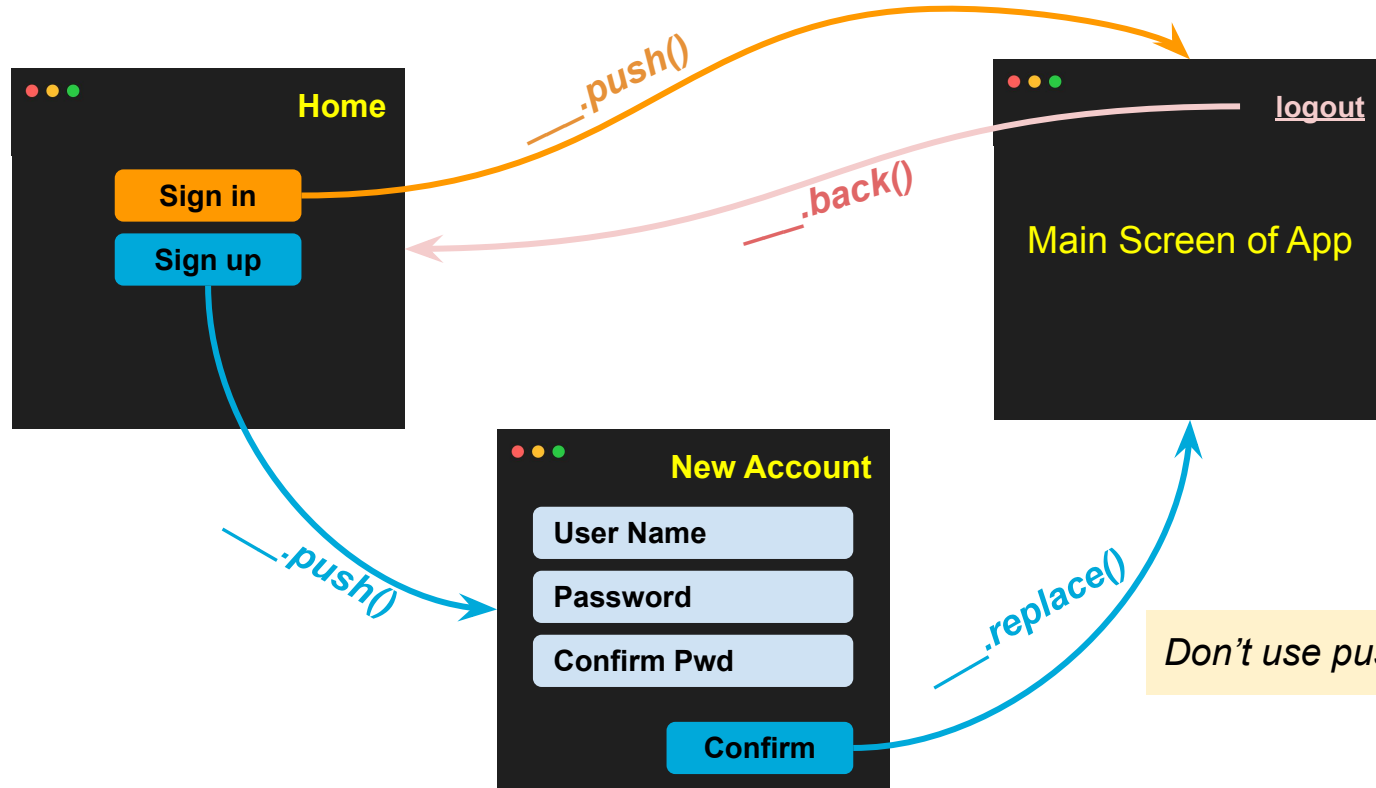
Vue Router Navigation Functions

Function	By Name	Explanation
push()	_____.push({path: "/fooPath"});	Adds an entry to the browser's history and navigates to a different route '/fooPath'.
replace()	_____.replace({path: "/fooPath"});	Replaces the current route. This means that pressing the browser's back button won't take you to the previous page but to the one before that. In this example, it replaces the current route with /fooPath
back()	_____.back()	Equivalent to the user clicking the browser's back button. It moves one step backward in the browser's history.
forward()	_____.forward()	Equivalent to the user clicking the browser's forward button. It moves one step forward in the browser's history.
go()	_____.go(-2)	Same as calling \$router.back() twice
	_____.go(1)	Same as calling \$router.forward()

Browser History Stack: push() vs. replace()

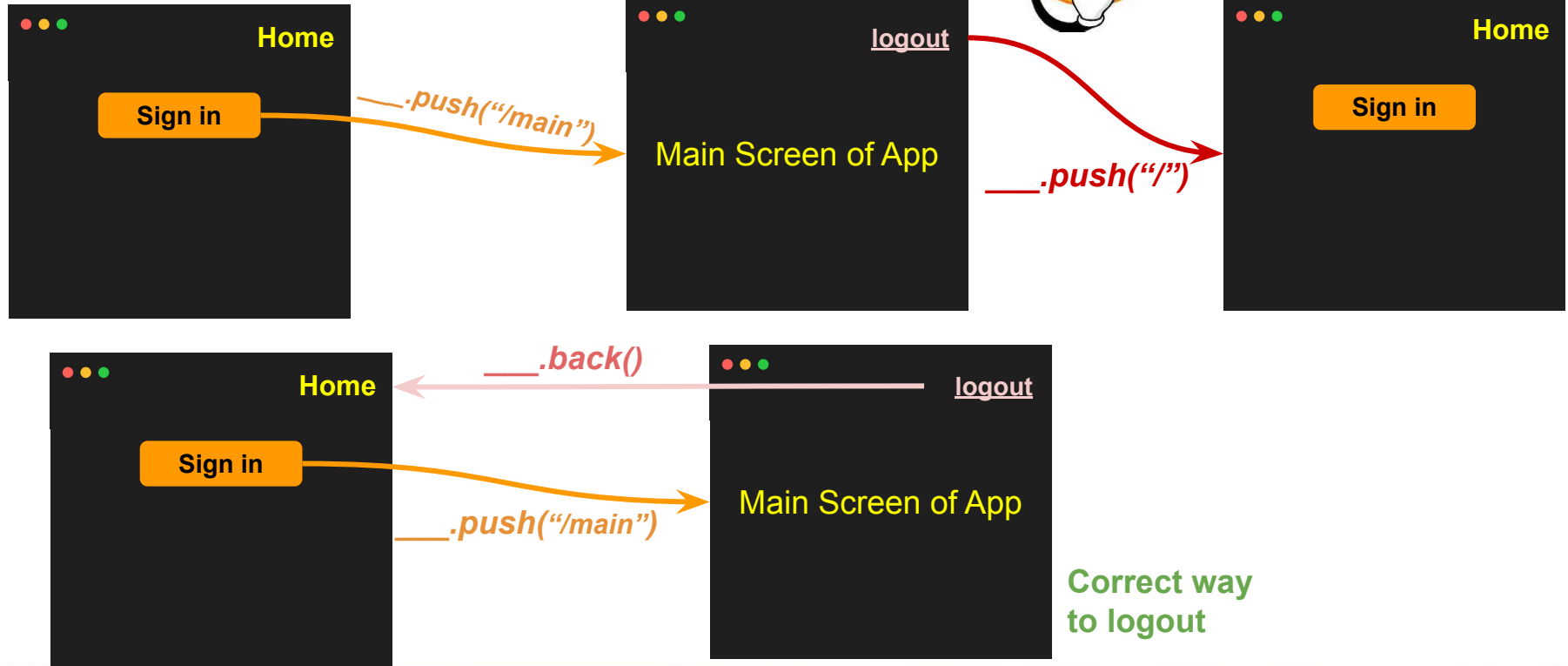


App Screen Flow



Don't use push() here!!

App Screen Flow



Passing Data To Components

Limited to “string-like” data

HTTP paths and query parameters

protocol
(URL scheme) hostname path to resource data in query parameters

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

http:// weather.org /api/v3/forecast ? lat=42.551&lon=-82.761

http:// weather.org /api/v3/forecast/lat/42.551/long/-82.761

↓

data embedded in path

Passing "String-like" Data To Components

Component Route

Show **7-day** forecast for ZIP code **49401**

Component	Path	Name	Data Embedded in Path
ForecastByZip.vue	/region	ByZip	/region/ 49401 / 7d /region/ 49401 /next/ 7d

```
import ForecastByZip from "../components/ForecastByZip.vue";
const myComponentRoutes = [
  { path: "/", component: Home },
  { path: "/forecast", component: Forecast },
  { path: "/settings", component: Settings },
  { path: "/hourly", component: Hourly },
  {
    name: "ByZip",
    component: ForecastByZip,
    props: true,
    path: "/region/:zipCode/:numDays",
    // path: "/region/:zipCode/next/:numDays",
  },
];
```

main.ts

Sending & Receiving Props

```
import ForecastByZip from "../components/ForecastByZip.vue";
const myComponentRoutes = [
  // more routes here
  {
    name: "ByZip",
    component: ForecastByZip,
    props: true,
    path: "/region/:zipCode/:numDays",
  },
];
```

main.ts

```
<script setup lang="ts">
type ForecastDetailType = {
  zipCode: string;
  numDays: number;
};
const props = defineProps<ForecastDetailType>();
</script>
```

ForecastByZip.vue (recipient)

```
<script setup lang="ts">
import { useRouter } from "vue-router";
const appNav = useRouter();
function checkAtZip() {
  appNav.push({
    name: "ByZip",
    params: {
      zipCode: "48823",
      numDays: 10,
    },
  });
}
</script>
```

___.vue (sender)

Advanced: CSS View Animations/Transitions

App.vue

```
<template>  
  <div>  
    <span>Welcome to MyApp</span>  
      
    <router-view v-slot="{ Component }">  
      <component :is="Component" />  
    </router-view>  
    <div>Footer of the Page</div>  
  </div>  
</template>
```

No <transition>

```
<template>  
  <div>  
    <span>Welcome to MyApp</span>  
      
    <router-view v-slot="{ Component }">  
      <transition>  
        <component :is="Component" />  
      </transition>  
    </router-view>  
    <div>Footer of the Page</div>  
  </div>  
</template>
```

With <transition>

Welcome to MyApp

logo

*View switching is managed by Vue Router
using CSS transition/animation*

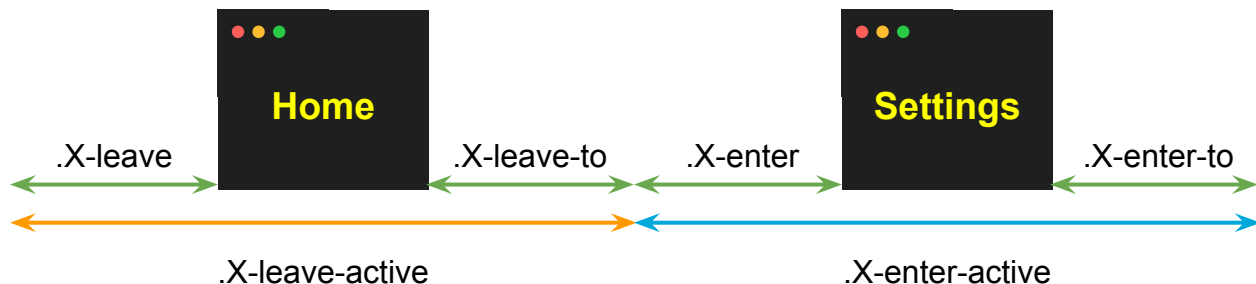
Footer of the Page

Note: When using transitions with router-view, ensure that every component displayed within has a **single root element** to allow the transition to work correctly.

Transition Classes: Page Transition Animation

Page transition: Home.vue \Rightarrow Settings.vue

- Leaving Page: Home (removed from router-view)
- Entering Page: Settings (inserted into router-view)
- Controlled by six CSS classes



<transition> & Transition CSS Classes

```
<router-view v-slot="{ Component }">
  <transition name="XYZ">
    <component :is="Component" />
  </transition>
</router-view>
```

CSS for outgoing view

```
.XYZ-leave-active {
  /* General animation/transition control */
}
.XYZ-leave {
  /* CSS properties BEFORE the view appears */
}
.XYZ-leave-to {
  /* CSS properties AFTER the view appears */
}
```

CSS for incoming view

```
.XYZ-enter-active {
  /* General animation/transition control */
}
.XYZ-enter {
  /* CSS properties BEFORE the view appears */
}
.XYZ-enter-to {
  /* CSS properties AFTER the view appears */
}
```


Transition Example

Outgoing view slides RIGHT(from 0% to 100%) in 1000 ms

```
<router-view v-slot="{ Component }">
  <transition name="fade">
    <component :is="Component" />
  </transition>
</router-view>
```

Incoming view slides DOWN (from 0% to 100%) in 1000ms

```
.fade-leave-active {
  transition-property: all;
  transition-duration: 1000ms;
  transition-timing-function: ease;
}
.fade-leave {
  transform: translateX(0%);
}
.fade-leave-to {
  transform: translateX(100%);
  background: green;
}
```

CSS for outgoing view

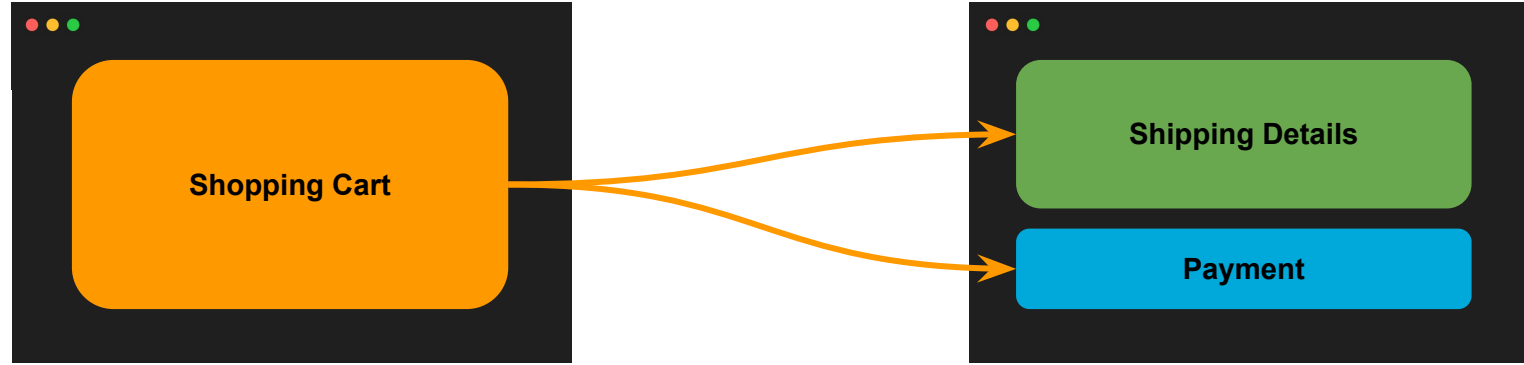
```
.fade-enter-active {
  transition-property: all;
  transition-duration: 1000ms;
  transition-timing-function: ease;
}
.fade-enter {
  transform: translateY(0%);
}
.fade-enter-to {
  transform: translateY(100%);
  background: rgb(238, 95, 12);
}
```

CSS for incoming view

Graphs of
Timing
Functions



Navigate into Multi-View Destination?



Navigate into Multi-View Destination

```
<!-- UI content -->
<div>
  <router-view></router-view>
  <router-view name="side"></router-view>
</div>
```

```
/* routing table */
{
  name: "shipAndPay",
  path: "/_____",
  components: {
    default: ShippingDetails,
    side: Payment,
  },
},
```

Vue router navigation guards (hook functions)

Vue Router Navigation Guards

```
const router = createRouter({
  // vue router options go here
});
// "beforeEach" navigation guard
router.beforeEach((to, from, next) => {
  // your code here
  next();
});

// "afterEach" navigation guard
router.afterEach((to, from, failure) => {
  // your code here
});
```

main.ts

Global navigation guards: applied to the entire app

```
<script lang="ts">
export default class MyComponent extends Vue {
  beforeRouteEnter(to, from, next) {
    // your code here
  }
  beforeRouteLeave(to, from) {
    // your code here
  }
}
</script>
```

MyComponent.vue

In Component navigation guards: applied only to a specific component

Navigation Guards

Navigation Guard: Typical Use Case

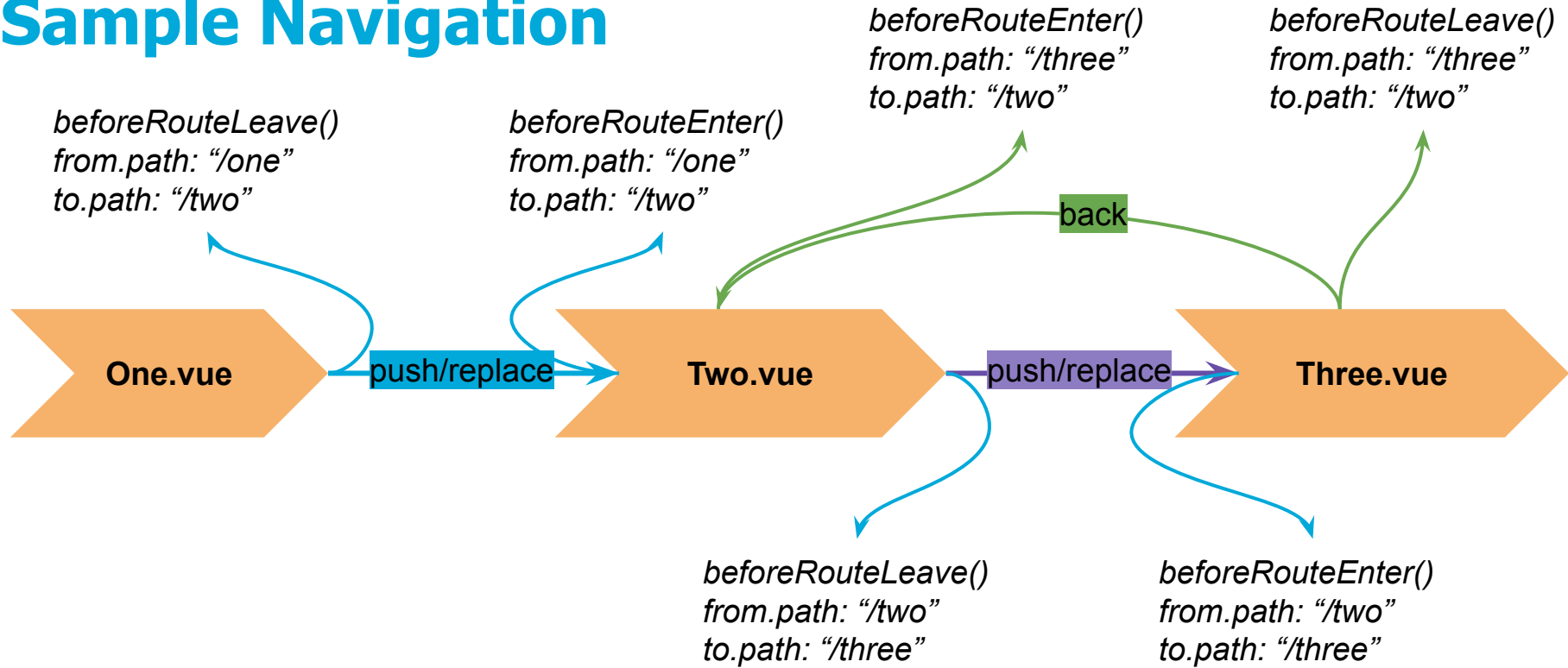
```
// BAD
router.beforeEach((to, from, next) => {
  if (to.name !== "Login" && !isAuthenticated) next({ name: "Login" });
  // if the user is not authenticated, `next` is called twice
  next();
});
```

```
// GOOD
router.beforeEach((to, from, next) => {
  if (to.name !== "Login" && !isAuthenticated) next({ name: "Login" });
  else next();
});
```

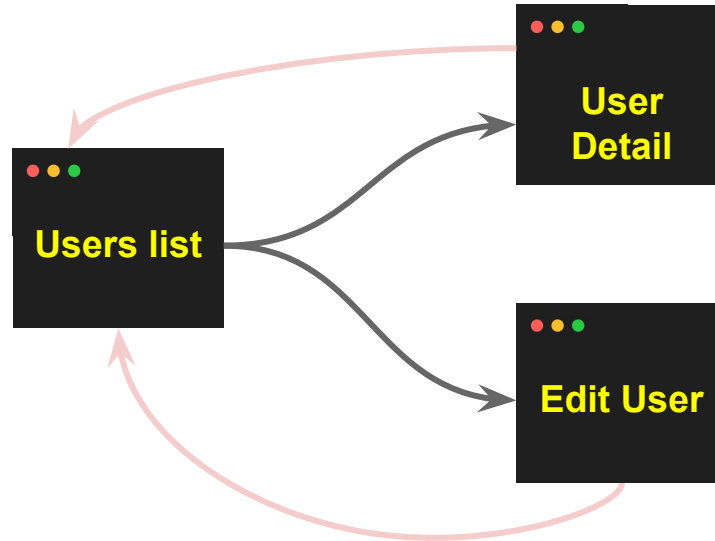
Vue Router Navigation Guards

Navigation Guard	Description	Example of Use Cases
<code>beforeRouteEnter()</code>	Called before Vue Router navigates into this component	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep statistics of how users enter a specific component• Prevent users from entering a specific component based on some conditions
<code>beforeRouteLeave()</code>	Called before Vue Router navigate away from this component	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warn the user to save data when changes have been made• Undo any actions performed in <code>beforeRouteEnter()</code>

Sample Navigation



Sample Code: Random User App



Demo