# Serverless SSR 实践

阿里巴巴·淘系技术部·水澜(陈俊)

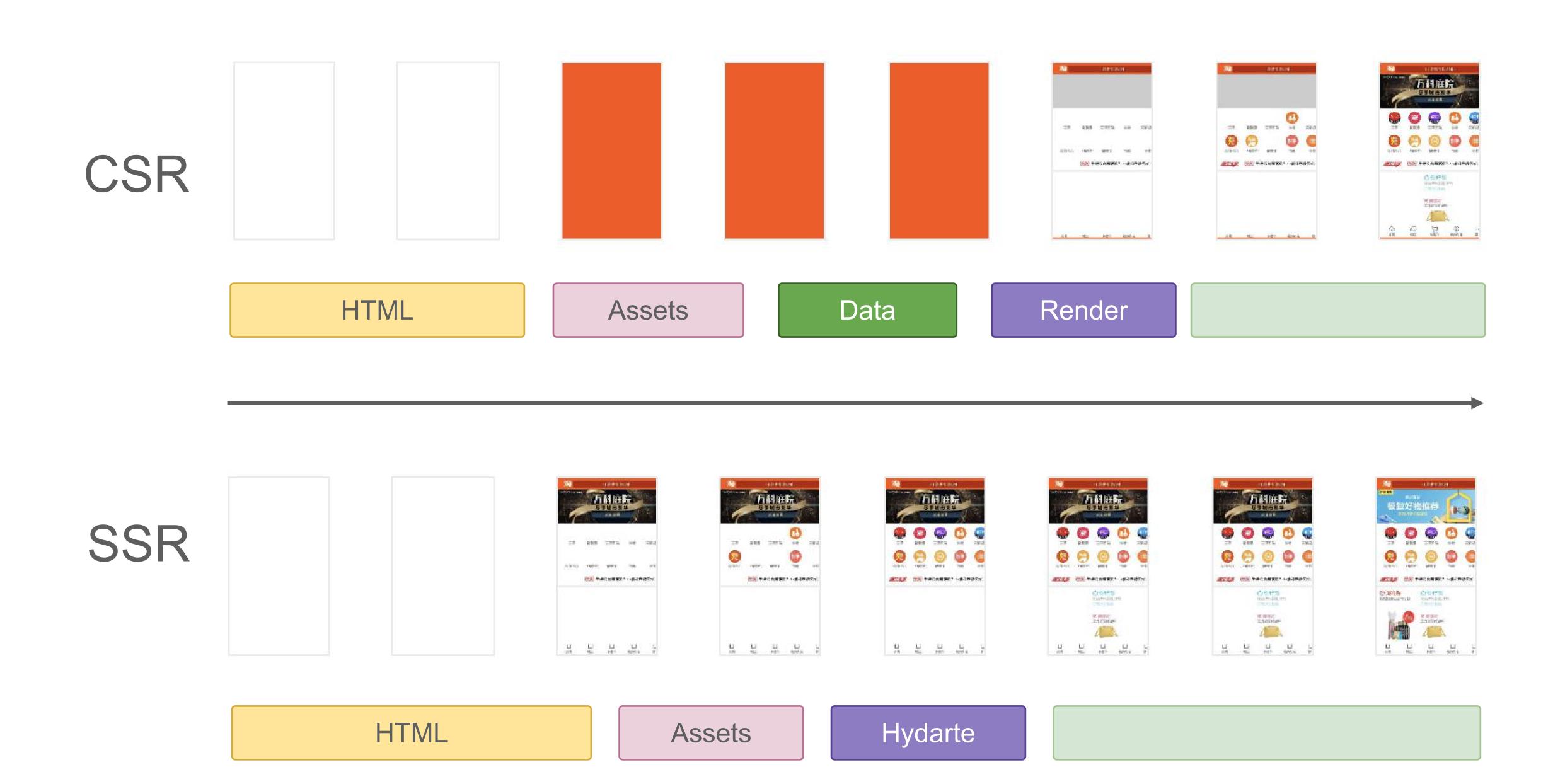
#### SSR

Server Side Rendering 服务器端渲染

### CSR

Client Side Rendering 客户器端渲染

VS



# SSR可以带来什么?



#### 更快的内容达到时间

最大程度地减少网络和设备的影响



#### 更好的 SEO

内容可以更好的被搜索引擎所理解





# CSR

但却没有成为主流的 Web 开发模式

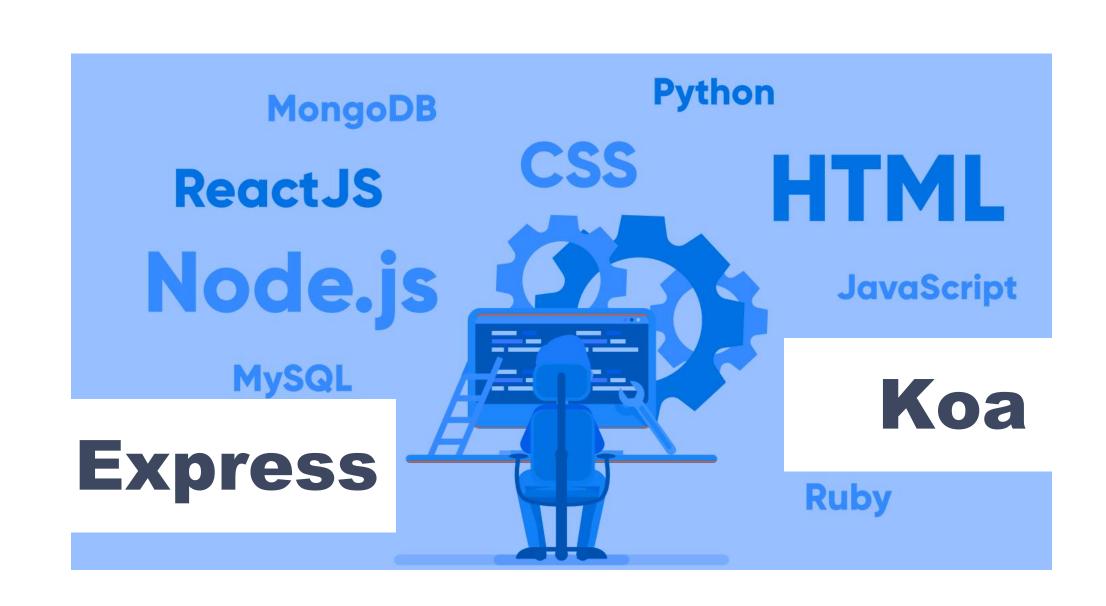
# 构建 SSR 应用并不容易



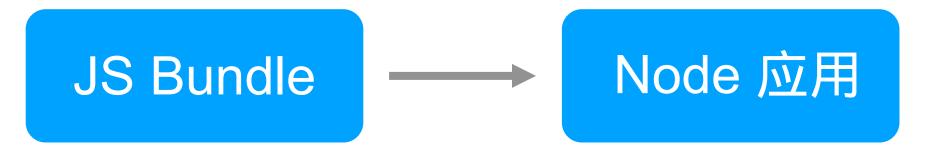
#### 从前端变身全栈工程师

JS Bundle —— Node 应用

- 选型 Node 框架
- 应对性能开销
- 保障应用稳定性



#### 不再只是枚前端工程师



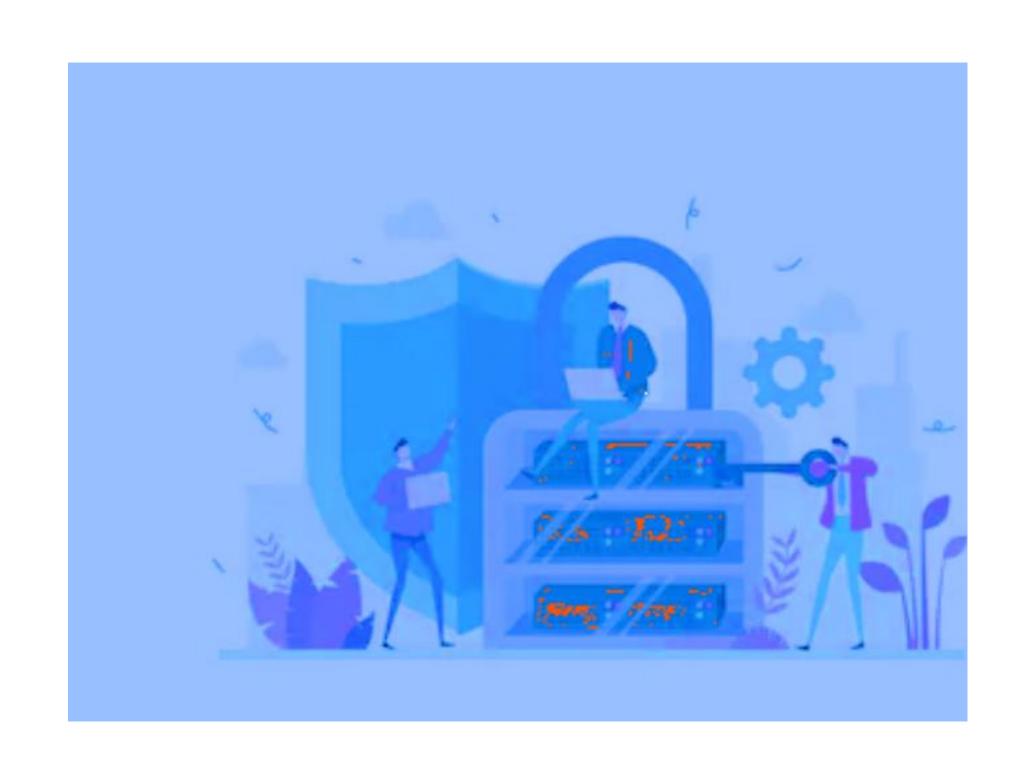
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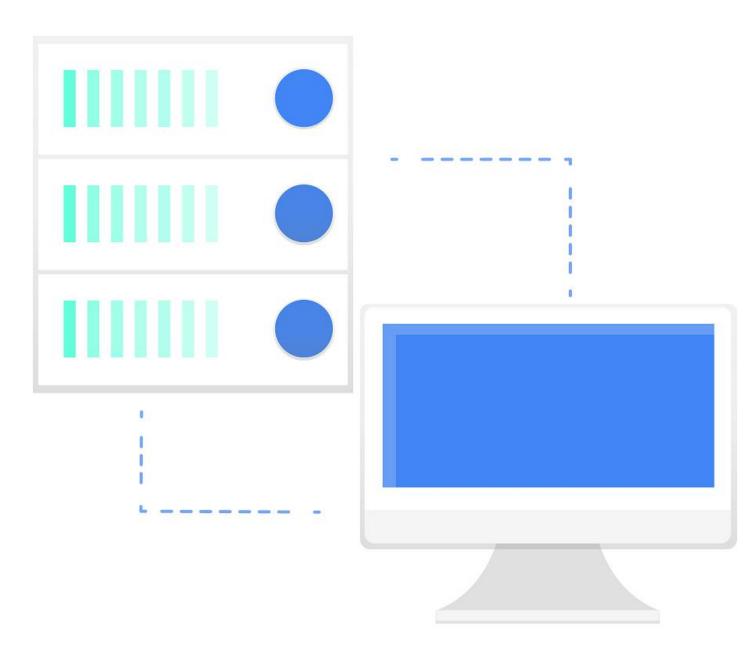


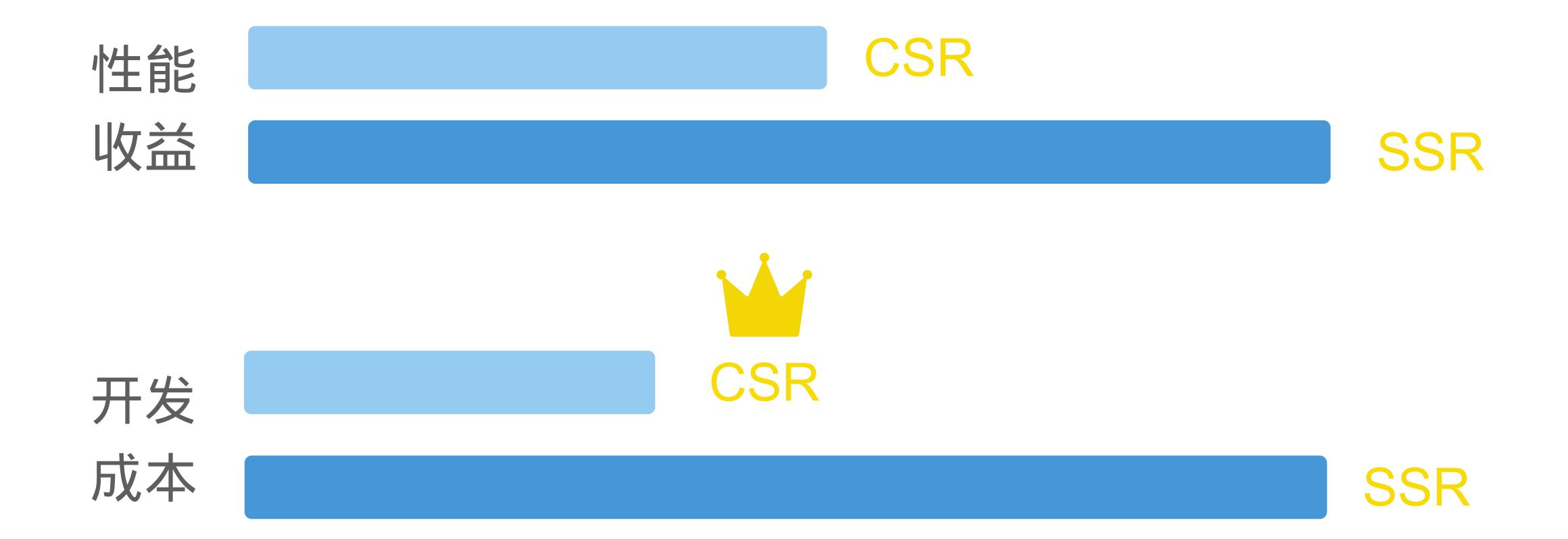
#### 如何让一套代码两端共用

- 渲染机制的差异
- 端上环境的限制
- 如何处理数据请求
- 如何避免状态污染
- 开发调试环境的打通

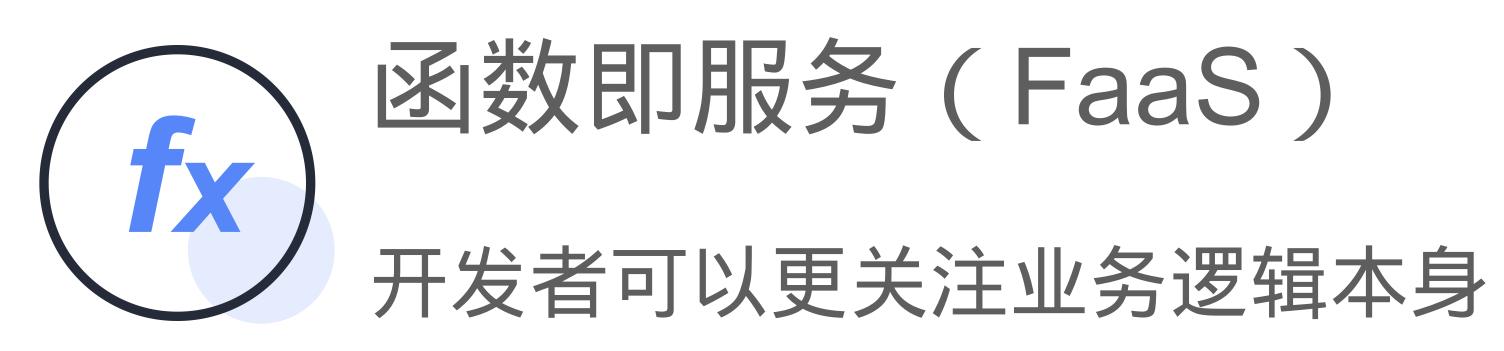
#### 上线应用前还需要考虑







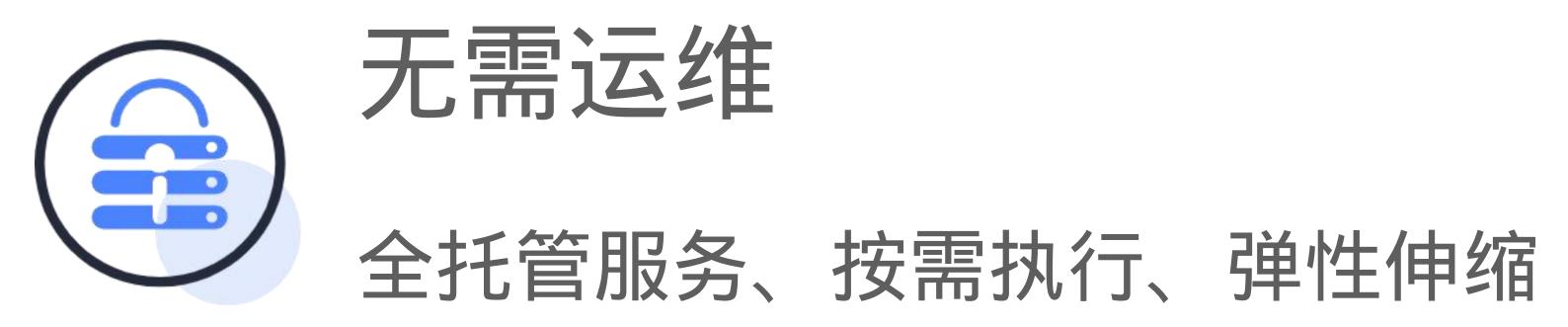
# 直到 SSR 遇上 Serverless



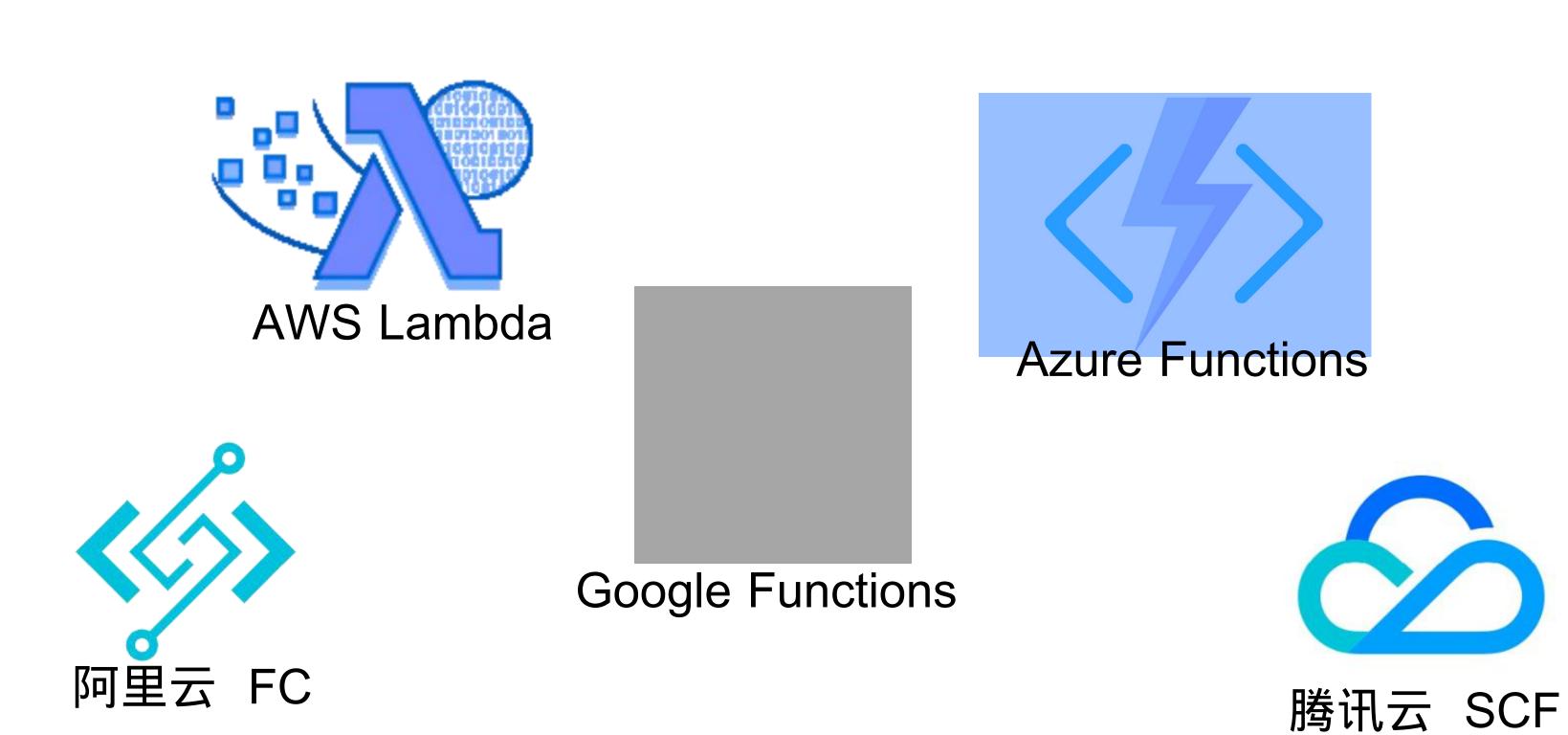


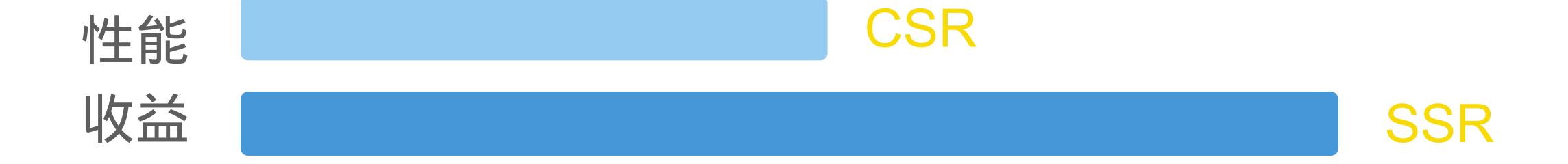
### 天然的隔离性

动态修复, 函数间相互独立



# 生态的不断完善





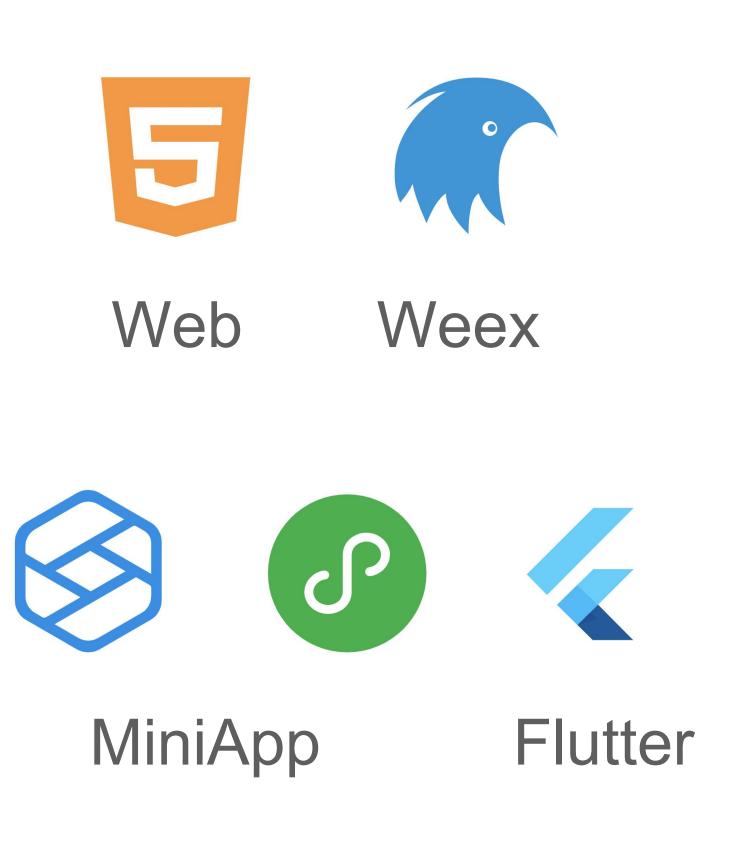


# Rax中的实践

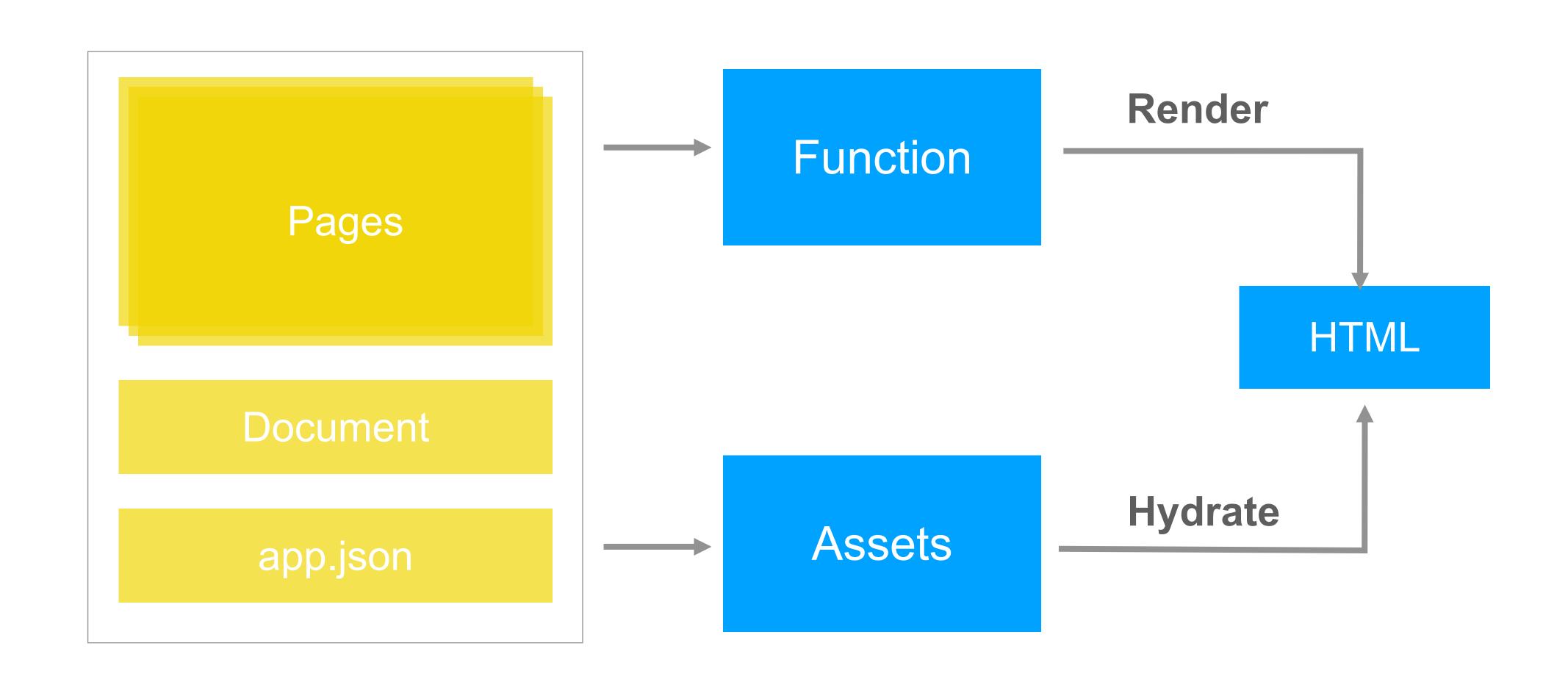


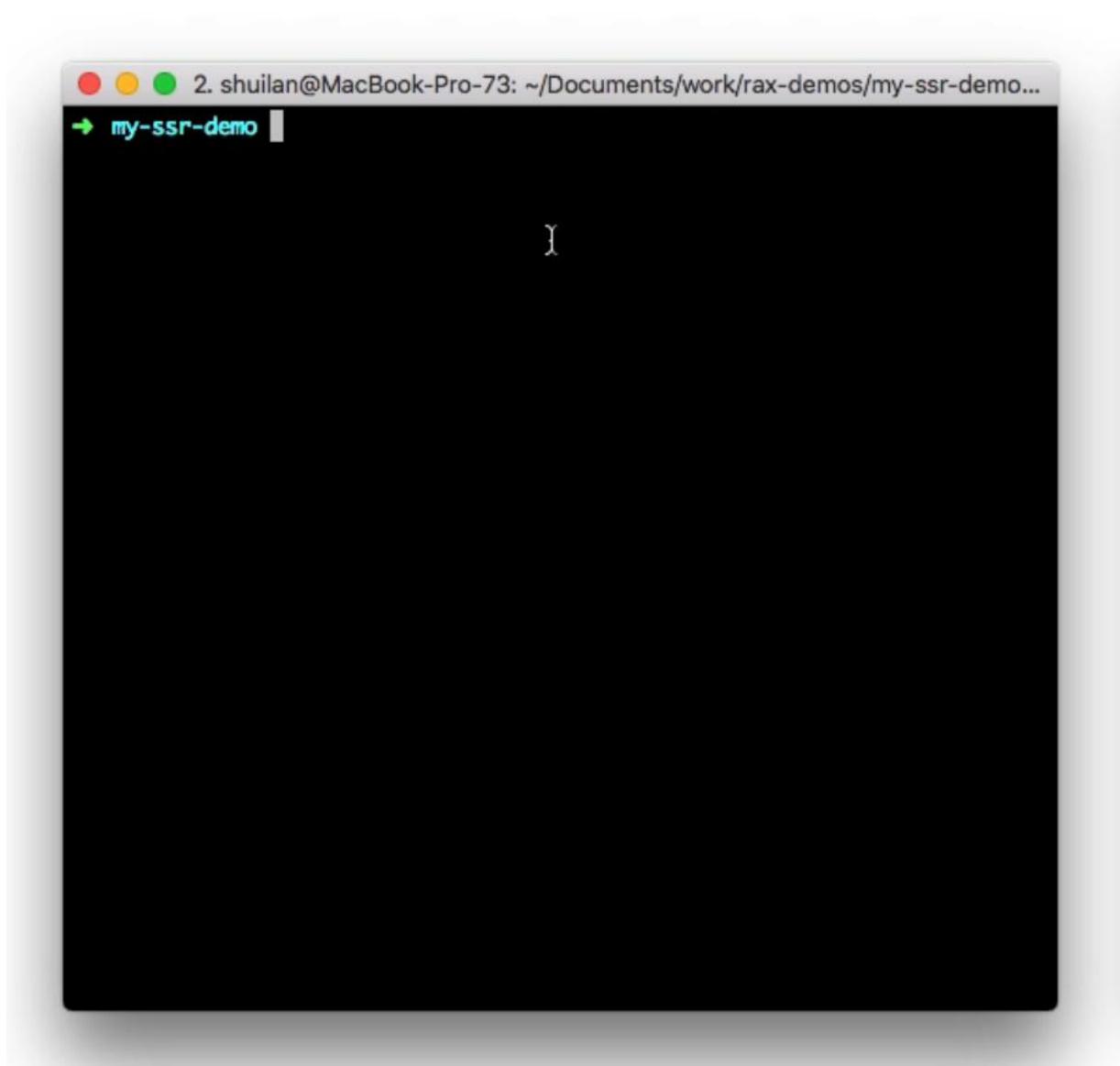
#### Rax 是一套遵循 React 标准的跨端解决方案

```
import {render, createElement} from 'rax';
function HelloMessage(props) {
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
       Hello {props.name}
      </div>
render(
  <HelloMessage name="Taylor" />,
  document.getElementById('hello-example')
```

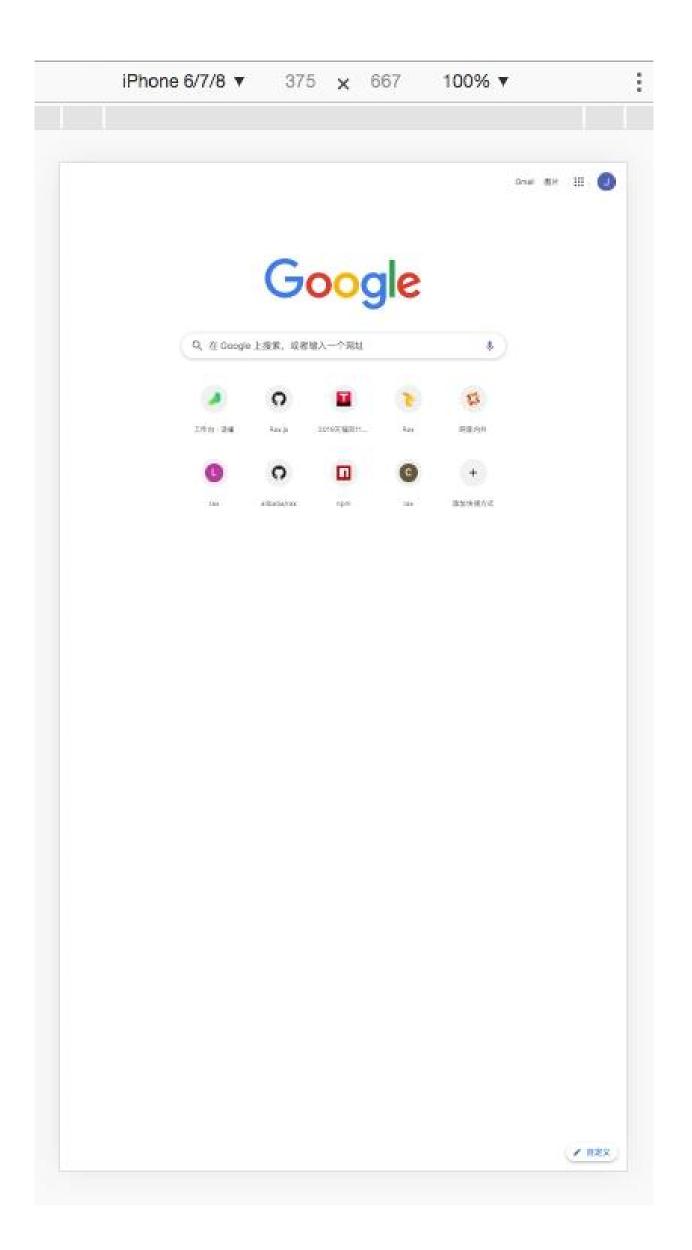


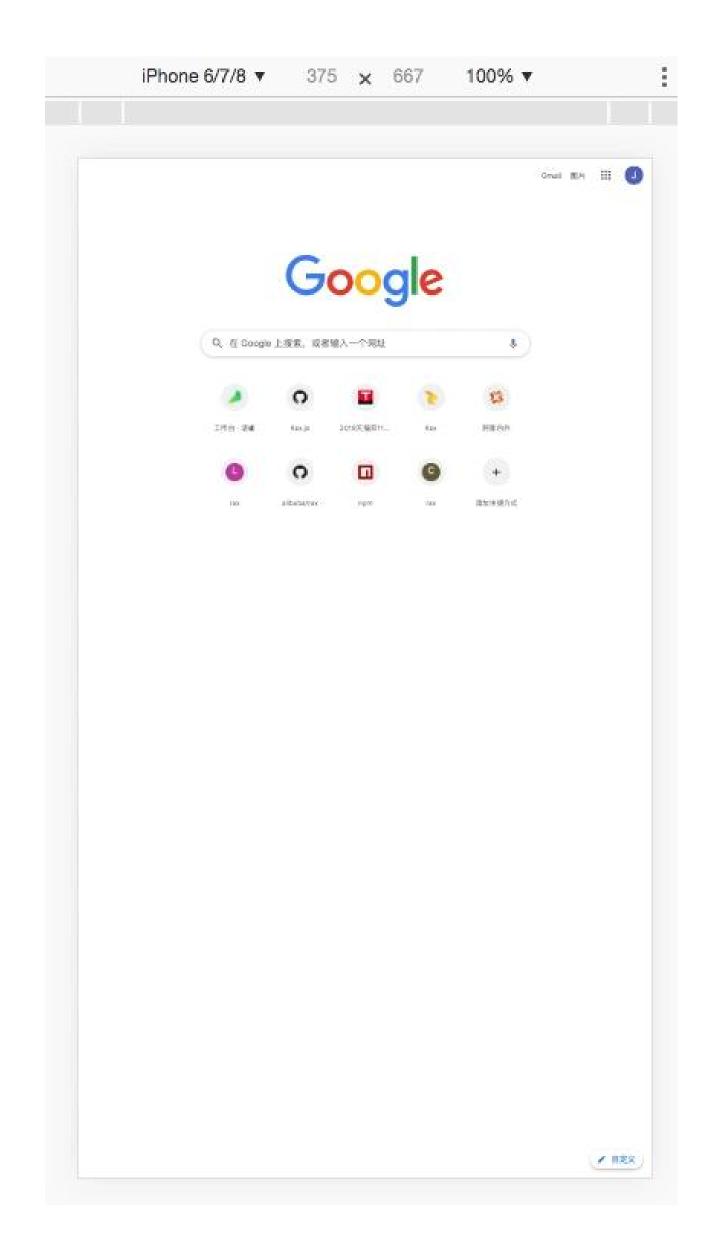
# Rax SSR 工作流程











# 组件如何完成到服务的转变

## 可行性分析 — SSR 工作原理

```
Component
class HelloMessage extends Component {
  render() {
   return (
     <div>
       Hello {this.props.name}
                                                              HTML
     </div>
                                  Server Render
                                                         <div>Hello Rax</div>
               Data
 data: 'rax'
```

### 可行性分析 — FaaS 工程

```
exports.handler = (req, res) => {
  res.send('a simple function project');
};
```

```
ROSTemplateFormatVersion: '2015-09-01'
Transform: 'Aliyun::Serverless-2018-04-03'
Resources:
 simplegroup:
    Type: 'Aliyun::Serverless::Service'
    Properties:
     Description: 'simple group'
      Role: acs:ram::1647796581073291:role/aoneserverlesstestrole
    simplefunction:
      Type: 'Aliyun::Serverless::Function'
      Properties:
       Description: 'simple function'
        Initializer: index.initializer
       Handler: index.handler
        Runtime: nodejs8
       CodeUri: ./build/serverless
       Timeout: 30
       MemorySize: 1024
      Events:
        run-test:
          Type: HTTP
          Properties:
           AuthType: ANONYMOUS
           Methods: ['GET']
```

函数

服务

描述文件

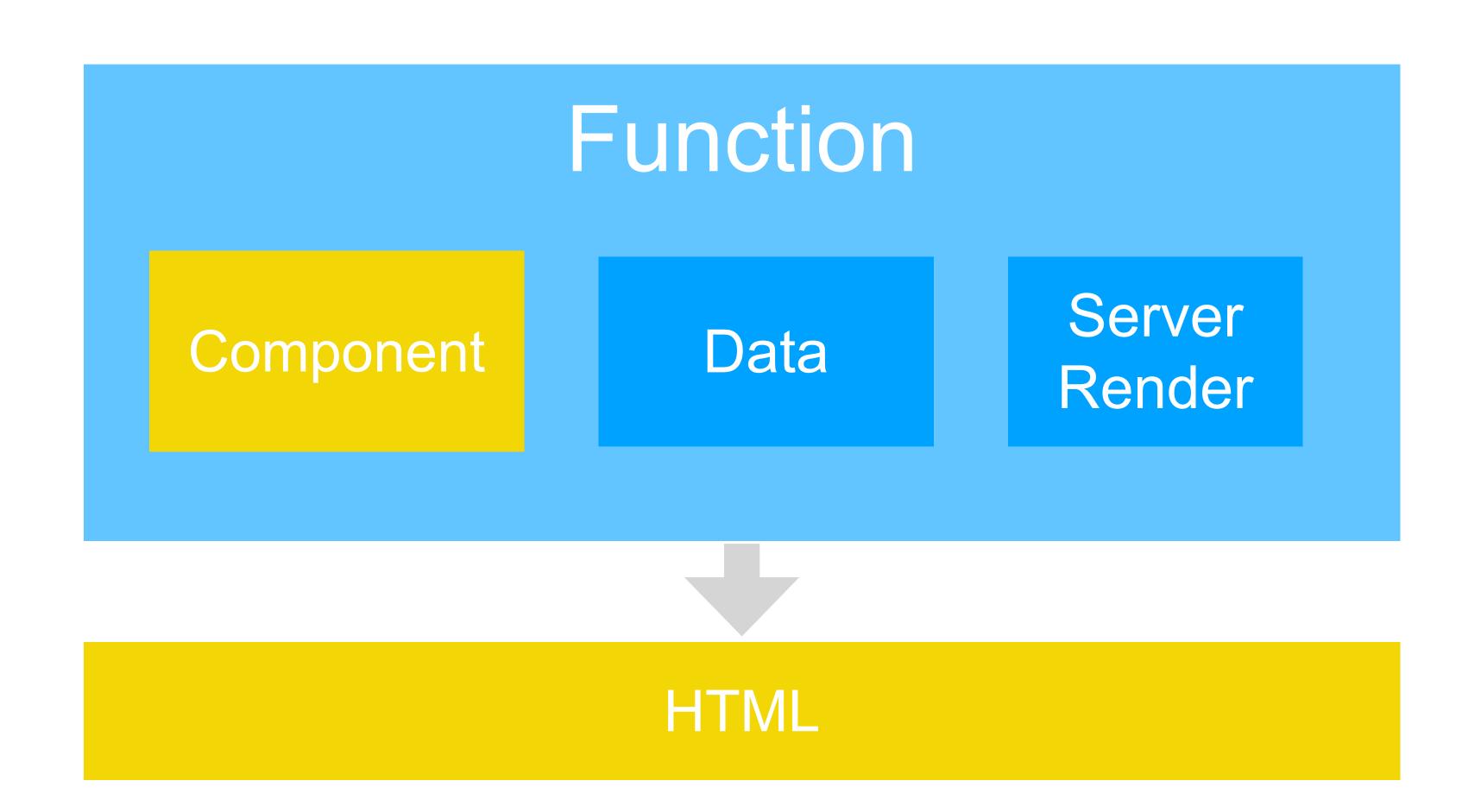
### 可行性分析—HTTP 触发器

```
exports.handler = (req, res) => {
  res.send('a simple function project');
};
```

req: http.ClientRequest

res: http.ServerResponse

# 基本原理



# 目标

Rax App + Node App

CSR 工程

SSR 工程

FaaS 工程

# 工程实现

**SSR Loader** Now 服务器端渲染 数据请求 Page 函数 FC 错误处理 页面组装 Document Plugin AWS app.json rax-plugin-fc rax-plugin-now 配置文件 . . . build.json rax-plugin-aws rax-plugin-xxx

## 数据请求

```
import { createElement } from 'rax';

function Page({ stars }) {
  return <div>Rax stars: {stars}</div>
}

export default Page;
```

## Page.getInitialProps

聚合业务逻辑,两端共用

```
Page.getInitialProps = async ({ req }) => {
  const res = await fetch('https://api.github.com/repos/alibaba/rax')
  const json = await res.json()
  return { stars: json.stargazers_count }
}
```

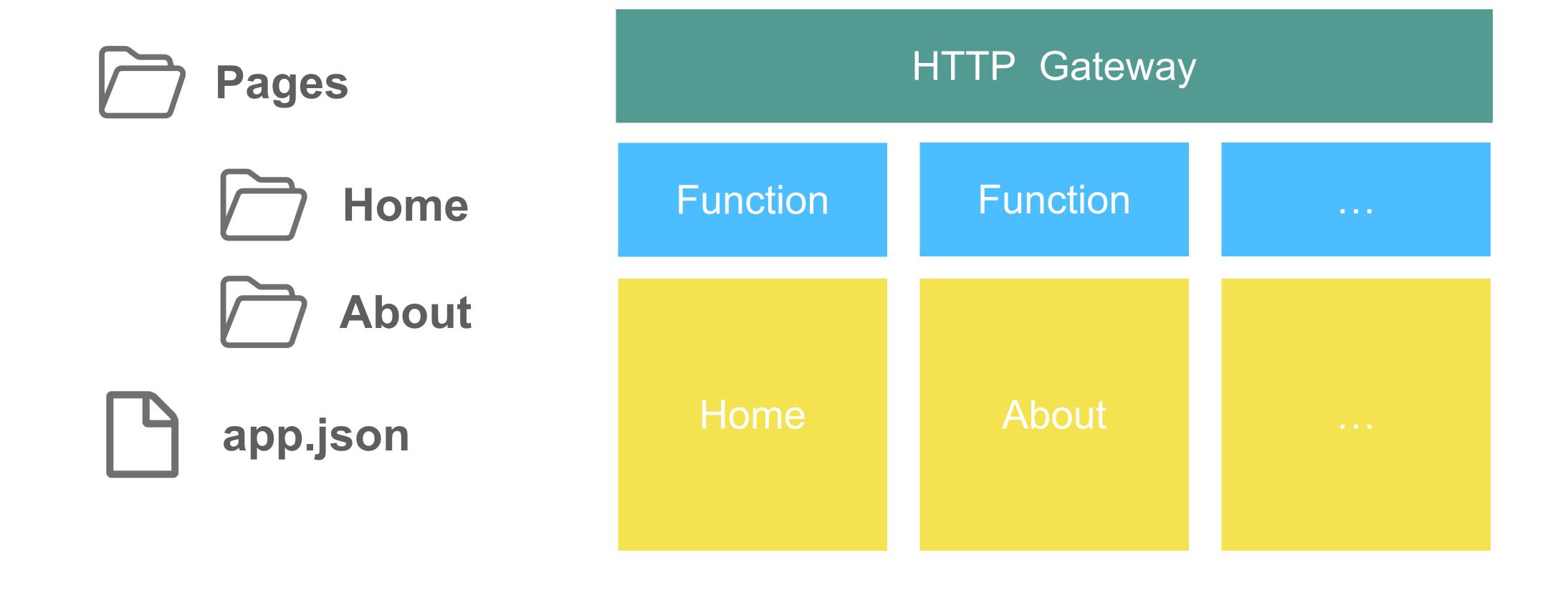
## 母板管理

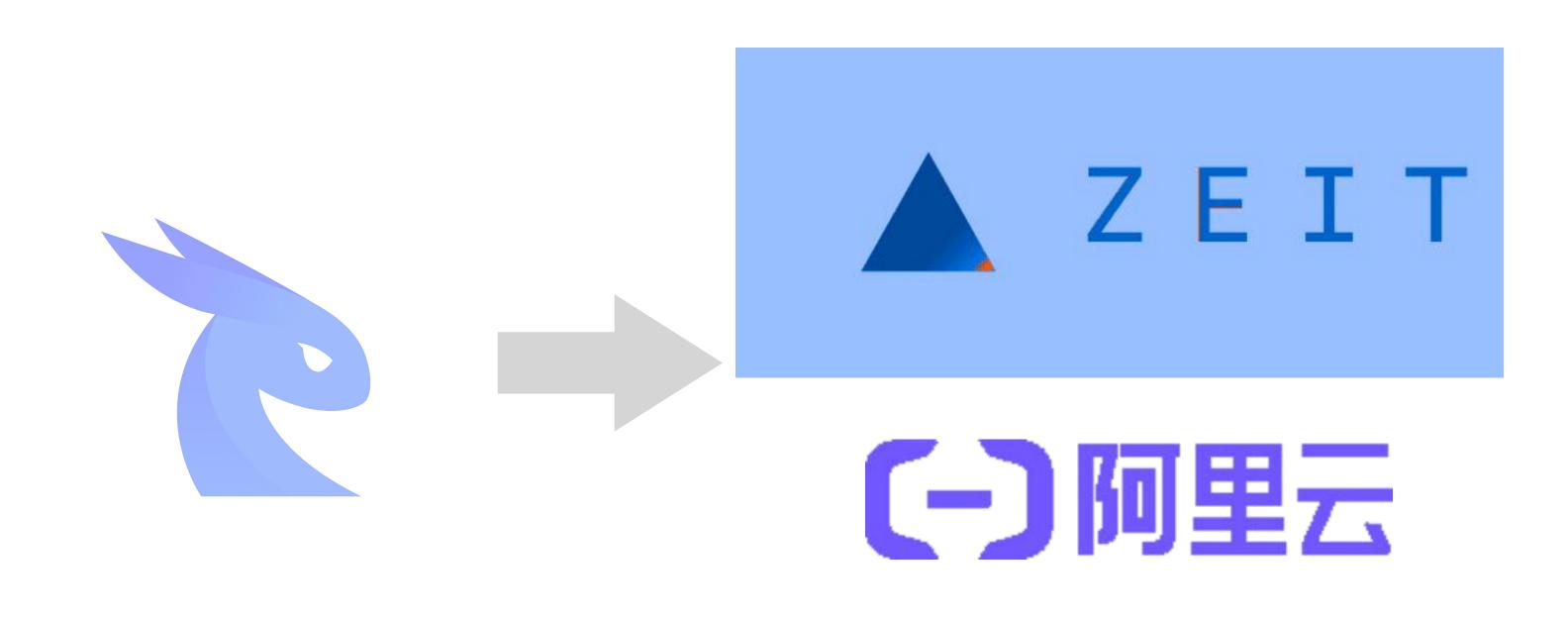
### Document.jsx

更适合 Server 端渲染, 统一模板语言

```
import { createElement } from 'rax';
function Document(props) {
  const {
    initialHtml,
    initialData,
    styles,
    scripts,
  } = props;
  return (
    <html>
      <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8" />
        <meta name="viewport" content="width
        <title>Rax app</title>
        {styles.map((src) => <link rel="styl
      </head>
      <body>
        <div id="root" dangerouslySetInnerHT
        <script data-from="server" dangerous</pre>
        {scripts.map((src) => <script src={`
      </body>
    </html>
export default Document;
```

# 路由





### SSR的持续投入

- 极致的渲染性能 6x React
- 自适应的 Hydration 模式
- · SPA 下的混合渲染

# Thanks