

环境

```
node:
16.17.1

npm:
8.15.0
```

Ant Design of React官网: <https://ant.design/docs/react/introduce-cn>

一、创建项目

```
npm init vite

Project name: lege-management
Select a framework: react
Select a variant: react-ts
```

打开package.json, 参考以下各模块版本:

```
"dependencies": {
  "react": "^18.2.0",
  "react-dom": "^18.2.0",
  "react-redux": "^7.2.8",
  "react-router-dom": "^6.3.0",
  "redux": "^4.1.2"
},
```

下载后进入到项目文件夹, 安装package.json中的包:

```
npm i
```

尝试更改package.json启动命令:

```
"scripts": {
  "dev": "vite --host --port 3002",
  "build": "tsc && vite build",
  "preview": "vite preview"
}
```

二、项目目录初始化

删除掉官方自带而对我们暂时帮助不大的文件。

删除src下除了main.tsxs和App.tsx的其他文件;

主文件/src/main.tsx修改成:

```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client'
import App from './App'
ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root')).render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <App />
  </React.StrictMode>
)
```

App.tsx文件修改成：

```
import { useState } from 'react'
function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0)
  return (
    <div className="App">
      顶级组件
    </div>
  )
}
export default App
```

三、样式初始化

【注：乐哥认为reset-css比Normalize.css更直接，干净利落去除默认样式，更适合在企业里的场景，所以用reset-css，而不用Normalize.css】

路径下执行以下命令，安装reset-css：

```
npm i reset-css
```

在src/main.tsx中引入reset-css：

```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client'
import 'reset-css'
import App from './App'

ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root')).render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <App />
  </React.StrictMode>
)
```

四、scss的安装和初步使用

安装sass：

```
# 安装sass vite中很方便，loader这些都不用自己配置，只需要安装好即可使用
npm i --save-dev sass
```

src下新建assets/styles/global.scss：

```
$color:#eee;
body{
  // 禁止选中文字
  user-select:none;
  background-color: $color;
}
img{
  // 禁止拖动图片
  -webkit-user-drag:none;
}
```

main.tsx中引入全局样式

```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client'
import "reset-css"
import "../assets/styles/global.scss"
import App from './App'

ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root')).render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <App />
  </React.StrictMode>
)
```

五、配置项目路径别名

5.1、路径别名的配置

目前ts对@指向src目录的提示是不支持的，vite默认也是不支持的。

所以需要手动配置@符号的指向

在vite.config.ts中添加配置：

```
import path from "path"

// https://vitejs.dev/config/
export default defineConfig({
  plugins: [react()],
  resolve: {
    alias: {
      "@": path.resolve(__dirname, './src')
    }
  }
})
```

这时候引入的path模块报红，但其实我们已经有node，所以就已经有path模块，只是缺少ts的一些声明配置。

所以需要安装关于node这个库的ts声明配置

```
npm i -D @types/node
```

安装成功就没有报红了,如果import后面的path报红,就把引入换成 `import * as path from 'path';`

5.2、配置路径别名的提示

虽然现在路径别名已经有了,但是在文件中输入@是没有提示路径的

需要我们在tsconfig.json中: 添加两项配置

```
"compilerOptions": {  
  ...  
  "baseUrl": "./",  
  "paths": {  
    "@/*": [  
      "src/*"  
    ]  
  }  
},
```

配置好之后敲@后就有路径资源提示了

六、scss模块化

6.1、scss的进一步使用

src下新建components文件夹

components文件夹下新建Comp1文件夹, 新建index.tsx和comp1.scss

src/components/Comp1/index.tsx中:

```
import "../comp1.scss"  
  
function Comp() {  
  return (  
    <div className="box">  
      <p>这是Comp1里面的组件</p>  
    </div>  
  )  
}  
export default Comp
```

src/components/Comp1/comp1.scss中:

```
.box{  
  color:red  
}
```

components文件夹下新建Comp2文件夹, 新建index.tsx:

```
// !!! 注意，在Comp2组件中不引入上面的comp1.scss样式
function Comp() {
  return (
    <div className="box">
      <p>这是Comp2里面的组件</p>
    </div>
  )
}
export default Comp
```

在App.tsx中使用这两个组件：

```
import { useState } from 'react'
import Comp1 from "../components/Comp1"
import Comp2 from "../components/Comp2"

function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0)

  return (
    <div className="App">
      <Comp1></Comp1>
      <Comp2></Comp2>
    </div>
  )
}

export default App
```

此时会发现，Comp2/index.tsx中没有引入comp1.scss竟然也有box的样式！！

说明Comp1的引入comp1.scss就是全局引入，这不是我们要的现象，所以这时候我们就需要用到模块化css

6.2、scss的模块化

src/components/Comp1/comp1.scss 改名为 comp1.module.scss

在comp1.tss中：

```
// 修改引入的语句
import styles from "../comp1.module.scss";

function Comp() {
  return (
    // 修改类名编程模块化写法
    <div className={styles.box}>
      <p>这是Comp1里面的组件</p>
    </div>
  )
}
export default Comp
```

这样就不会影响其他组件了。

！！注意：styles.box 的 box 在 .module.scss 文件中只能是类名，标签名字不起作用

七、Antd Design初步引入

安装Antd Design

```
// 使用 npm 安装
npm install antd --save

// 使用 yarn 安装
yarn add antd
```

安装图标所需要的模块

```
// 使用 npm 安装
npm install --save @ant-design/icons

// 使用 yarn 安装
yarn add @ant-design/icons
```

App组件中引入即可使用：

```
import { useState } from 'react'

import { Button } from 'antd';
import { FastBackwardOutlined } from "@ant-design/icons"
import 'antd/dist/antd.css'; // or 'antd/dist/antd.less'

function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0)

  return (
    <div className="App">
      顶级组件
      <Button type="primary">按钮文字</Button>
      <FastBackwardOutlined style={{ fontSize: '40px', color: '#08c' }}/>
    </div>
  )
}

export default App
```

ps: 如果你的vscode不兼容jsx语法提示：请打开vscode配置文件，补充：

```
"emmet.triggerExpansionOnTab": true,
"emmet.includeLanguages": {
  "javascript": "javascriptreact"
}
```

八、配置Antd Design样式自动按需引入

antd的4.x版本以上已经支持组件按需引入，我们只需要解决样式上的自动按需引入即可

安装插件vite-plugin-style-import

```
npm install vite-plugin-style-import@1.4.1 -D
```

在vite.config.ts中进行配置:

```
import styleImport,{AntdResolve} from 'vite-plugin-style-import';

export default defineConfig({
  plugins: [
    react(),
    styleImport({
      resolves: [
        AntdResolve()
      ],
    }),
  ],
  ...
})
```

在去掉APP.vue中的 `import 'antd/dist/antd.css'; // or 'antd/dist/antd.less'` 这一行样式引入

启动项目,发现报错,缺少less,进行安装

```
npm i less@2.7.1 -D
```

九、React路由——第一种配置方案（旧项目中的写法）

9.1、初步展示

我们在这里模拟vue中的home和about两个组件展示

【1、准备界面】首先src下创建views文件夹,views文件夹下创建Home.tsx和About.tsx,大致代码如下:

```
function View() {
  return (
    <div className="home">
      <p>Home</p>
    </div>
  )
}
export default View
```

【2、配置对应关系】/src下新建router文件夹,再进去新建index.tsx

```
import App from "../App"
import Home from "../views/Home"
import About from "../views/About"
import {BrowserRouter,Routes,Route} from "react-router-dom"
// 两种路由模式的组件: BrowserRouter ( History模式 ), HashRouter( Hash模式 )

// const baseRouter = () => {
//   return ()
// }
```

```
// 以上写法可以简写为:
const baseRouter = () => (
  <BrowserRouter>
    <Routes>
      <Route path="/" element={<App/>}>
        <Route path="/home" element={<Home/>}></Route>
        <Route path="/about" element={<About/>}></Route>
      </Route>
    </Routes>
  </BrowserRouter>
)
export default baseRouter
```

【3、替换顶级组件】在/src/main.tsx中把顶级组件**App**替换为这个路由对象：

```
// 引入路由对象
import Router from './router';

ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root')!).render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <Router />
  </React.StrictMode>
)
```

【4、添加窗口组件】/src/App.tsx中，使用 组件作为占位符组件：

```
import {Outlet} from "react-router-dom";
function App() {
  //const [count, setCount] = useState(0)

  return (
    <div className="App">
      {/* 占位符组件，窗口，有点类似于Vue中的 router-view */}
      <Outlet />
    </div>
  )
}

export default App
```

这样就可以在浏览器中访问，下面的地址看到页面了：

```
http://localhost:3002/home
http://localhost:3002/about
```

9.2、程式式导航--设置菜单点击跳转

/src/App.tsx中，使用 组件进行跳转：


```
import {Outlet,Link} from "react-router-dom"
...
<div className="App">
  <Link to="/home">home</Link> |
  <Link to="/about">about</Link>
  {/* 占位符组件，窗口，有点类似于vue中的 router-view */}
  <Outlet />
</div>
```

9.3、配置重定向

/src/router/index.tsx中：

```
import {BrowserRouter,Routes,Route,Navigate} from "react-router-dom"
...
<Route path="/" element={<App/>}>
  {/* 配置 用户访问/的时候，重定向到/home路径 */}
  <Route path="/" element={<Navigate to="/home" />}></Route>
  ...
</Route>
```

十、React路由——第二种配置方案

10.1、路由表的写法

和上面一样，在这里模拟vue中的home和about两个组件展示

【1、准备界面】在上面已经完成

【2、配置对应关系】/src/router/index.tsx中：

```
import Home from "../views/Home"
import About from "../views/About"

// Navigate 重定向组件
import {Navigate} from "react-router-dom"

const routes = [
  {
    path:"/", //重定向到home
    element:<Navigate to="/home" />,
  },
  {
    path:"/home",
    element:<Home/>,
  },
  {
    path:"/about",
    element:<About/>,
  }
  // { path: "*", element: <Navigate to="/" /> },
]

export default routes
```

【3、路由组件的添加】在/src/main.tsx中在顶级组件App外层添加路由组件：

```
...
// 路由
import { BrowserRouter } from "react-router-dom"
import App from "./App"

ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root')!).render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <BrowserRouter>
      <App />
    </BrowserRouter>
  </React.StrictMode>
)
```

【4、添加窗口组件】/src/App.tsx中，使用hooks来创建占位符：

```
import { useRoutes, Link } from "react-router-dom"
import router from './router';

function App() {
  const outlet = useRoutes(router);
  return (
    <div className="App">
      <Link to="/home">home2</Link> |
      <Link to="/about">about2</Link>
      { /* 占位符组件，窗口，有点类似于Vue中的 router-view */ }
      {outlet}
    </div>
  )
}
export default App
```

10.2、路由懒加载

/src/router/index.tsx中把About做成懒加载组件：

```
import { lazy } from 'react'
import Home from "../views/Home"
const About = lazy(() => import("../views/About"))
```

10.3、懒加载组件需要嵌套Loading组件的报错解决

报错解决：此时lazy懒加载的话还是会报错

```
✖ The above error occurred in the <Route.Provider> component: react-dom.

    at Outlet (http://localhost:2020/node_modules/.vite/deps/react-router-dom.js?v=7d56e00e:1060:26)
    at main
    at http://localhost:2020/node_modules/.vite/deps/chunk-3SGPN2FI.js?v=7d56e00e:1588:50
    at div
    at http://localhost:2020/node_modules/.vite/deps/chunk-3SGPN2FI.js?v=7d56e00e:1588:50
    at Box3 (http://localhost:2020/node_modules/.vite/deps/chunk-3SGPN2FI.js?v=7d56e00e:6688:19)
    at PersistentDrawerLeft (http://localhost:2020/src/views/Home.tsx?t=1653496389623:97:22)
    at div
    at App (http://localhost:2020/src/App.tsx?t=1653497719606:21:18)
    at Router (http://localhost:2020/node_modules/.vite/deps/react-router-dom.js?v=7d56e00e:1067:15)
    at BrowserRouter (http://localhost:2020/node_modules/.vite/deps/react-router-dom.js?v=7d56e00e:1196:5)

Consider adding an error boundary to your tree to customize error handling behavior.
Visit https://reactjs.org/link/error-boundaries to learn more about error boundaries.

✖ Uncaught Error: A component suspended while responding to synchronous input. This will cause the UI to be react-dom.
replaced with a loading indicator. To fix, updates that suspend should be wrapped with startTransition.
    at throwError (react-dom.development.js:18940:35)
    at handleError (react-dom.development.js:26267:7)
    at renderRootSync (react-dom.development.js:26393:7)
    at recoverFromConcurrentError (react-dom.development.js:25806:20)
    at performSyncWorkOnRoot (react-dom.development.js:26052:20)
    at flushSyncCallbacks (react-dom.development.js:12009:22)
    at react-dom.development.js:25607:13
```

Uncaught Error: A component suspended while responding to synchronous input.
This will cause the UI to be replaced with a loading indicator.

React路由懒加载的在嵌套路由中的时候强制要求，展示时候必须要有loading组件

/src/router/index.tsx中：

```
{
  path: "/about",
  element:
    // 这种写法是来解决下面这个报错的
    <React.Suspense fallback={<div>Loading...</div>}>
      <About />
    </React.Suspense>
},
```

简化后的写法

```
import React from 'react';
import { lazy } from 'react'
import Home from "../views/Home"
const About = lazy(() => import("../views/About"))
// Navigate 重定向组件
import {Navigate} from "react-router-dom"
const withLoadingComponent = (comp: JSX.Element) => {
  return <React.Suspense fallback={<div>Loading...</div>}>
    {comp}
  </React.Suspense>
}
const routes = [
  {
    path: "/", //重定向到home
    element: <Navigate to="/home" />,
  },
  {
    path: "/home",
    element: <Home/>,
  },
  {
    path: "/about",
```

```

    element:withLoadingComponent(<About/>),
  }
  // { path: "*", element: <Navigate to="/" /> },
]
export default routes

```

十一、布局解决方案——Layout组件（含侧边栏）

布局组件文档: <https://ant.design/components/layout-cn/>

注意: 不要直接点复制代码, 先展开代码部分, 里面也包含了样式代码。如果直接点复制代码, 样式代码直接被忽略!

11.1、初步使用

App组件中:

```

import {useRoutes} from "react-router-dom"
import router from "./router"
function App() {
  const outlet = useRoutes(router)
  return (
    <div className="App">
      {outlet}
    </div>
  )
}
export default App

```

Home.tsx组件中:

```

import {
  DesktopOutlined,
  FileOutlined,
  PieChartOutlined,
  TeamOutlined,
  UserOutlined,
} from '@ant-design/icons';
import type { MenuProps } from 'antd';
import { Breadcrumb, Layout, Menu } from 'antd';
import React, { useState } from 'react';

const { Header, Content, Footer, Sider } = Layout;

type MenuItem = Required<MenuProps>['items'][number];

function getItem(
  label: React.ReactNode,
  key: React.Key,
  icon?: React.ReactNode,
  children?: MenuItem[],
): MenuItem {
  return {
    key,
    icon,
    children,
  }
}

```

```

    label,
  } as MenuItem;
}

const items: MenuItem[] = [
  getItem('Option 1', '1', <PieChartOutlined />),
  getItem('Option 2', '2', <DesktopOutlined />),
  getItem('User', 'sub1', <UserOutlined />, [
    getItem('Tom', '3'),
    getItem('Bill', '4'),
    getItem('Alex', '5'),
  ]),
  getItem('Team', 'sub2', <TeamOutlined />, [getItem('Team 1', '6'),
getItem('Team 2', '8')]),
  getItem('Files', '9', <FileOutlined />),
];

const View: React.FC = () => {
  const [collapsed, setCollapsed] = useState(false);

  return (
    <Layout style={{ minHeight: '100vh' }}>
      <Sider collapsible collapsed={collapsed} onCollapse={value =>
setCollapsed(value)}>
        <div className="logo" ></div>
        <Menu theme="dark" defaultSelectedKeys={['1']} mode="inline" items=
{items} />
      </Sider>
      <Layout className="site-layout">
        <Header className="site-layout-background" style={{ padding: 0 }} />
        <Content style={{ margin: '0 16px' }}>
          <Breadcrumb style={{ margin: '16px 0' }}>
            <Breadcrumb.Item>User</Breadcrumb.Item>
            <Breadcrumb.Item>Bill</Breadcrumb.Item>
          </Breadcrumb>
          <div className="site-layout-background" style={{ padding: 24,
minHeight: 360 }}>
            Bill is a cat.
          </div>
        </Content>
        <Footer style={{ textAlign: 'center' }}>Ant Design ©2018 Created by
Ant UED</Footer>
      </Layout>
    </Layout>
  );
};

export default View;

```

global.scss添加全局样式

```
.logo {
  height: 32px;
  margin: 16px;
  background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3);
}

.site-layout .site-layout-background {
  background: #fff;
}
```

11.2、右侧样式调整

Home.tsx中:

```
<Layout style={{ minHeight: '100vh' }}>
  { /* 侧边栏 */ }
  <Sider collapsible collapsed={collapsed} onCollapse={value =>
setCollapsed(value)}>
    { /* 侧边栏顶部logo */ }
    <div className="logo" ></div>
    <Menu theme="dark" defaultSelectedKeys={['1']} mode="inline" items=
{items} />
  </Sider>
  { /* 右侧界面 */ }
  <Layout className="site-layout">
    <Header className="site-layout-background" style={{ paddingLeft:
'16px' }} >
      { /* 面包屑 */ }
      <Breadcrumb className='crumb'>
        <Breadcrumb.Item>User</Breadcrumb.Item>
        <Breadcrumb.Item>Bill</Breadcrumb.Item>
      </Breadcrumb>
    </Header>
    { /* 内容部分 */ }
    <Content style={{ margin: '16px' }}>
      <div className="site-layout-background" style={{ padding: 24,
minHeight: 360 }}>
        Bill is a cat.
      </div>
    </Content>
    { /* 页脚部分 */ }
    <Footer style={{ textAlign: 'center' }}>Ant Design ©2018 Created by
Ant UED</Footer>
  </Layout>
</Layout>
```

global.scss样式补充

```
.site-layout .crumb{
  line-height: 64px;
}
```

设置右侧大盒子自动占满

```

<Content style={{ margin: '16px 16px 0' }} className="site-layout-background">
  <div style={{ padding: 24, minHeight: 360 }}>
    Bill is a cat.
  </div>
</Content>
{/* 页脚部分 */}
<Footer style={{ textAlign: 'center', height: "48px", padding: 0,
lineHeight: "48px", }}>通用后台管理系统 ©2022 Created by 前端乐哥</Footer>

```

十二、侧边栏的点击实现跳转

12.1、侧边栏的点击事件

Home组件中：Menu上添加点击事件：

```

const items: MenuItem[] = [
  getItem('栏目 1', '1', <PieChartOutlined />),
  getItem('栏目 2', 2, <DesktopOutlined />),
  getItem('User', 'sub1', <UserOutlined />, [
    getItem('Tom', '3'),
    getItem('Bill', '4'),
    getItem('Alex', '5'),
  ]),
  getItem('Team', 'sub2', <TeamOutlined />, [getItem('Team 1', '6'),
getItem('Team 2', '8')]),
  getItem('Files', '9', <FileOutlined />),
];

...
const menuClick = (e: {key: string}) => {
  console.log(e.key); // !!! 【重点】获取点击到的key就是上面的这些数字，所以我们需要
  把上面的key换成对应路径
}
return(
  ....
  <Menu theme="dark" defaultSelectedKeys={['1']} mode="inline" items={items}
  onClick={menuClick}/>
)

```

【重点】`console.log(e.key)`; 获取点击到的key就是上面的这些数字，所以我们需要把上面的key换成对应路径

```

const items: MenuItem[] = [
  getItem('栏目 1', '/page1', <PieChartOutlined />),
  getItem('栏目 2', '/page2', <DesktopOutlined />),
  getItem('User', 'sub1', <UserOutlined />, [
    getItem('Tom', '3'),
    getItem('Bill', '4'),
    getItem('Alex', '5'),
  ]),
  getItem('Team', 'sub2', <TeamOutlined />, [getItem('Team 1', '6'),
getItem('Team 2', '8')]),
  getItem('Files', '9', <FileOutlined />),
];

```

12.2、配置点击跳转和占位符的展示窗口

Home组件中:

```
import {Outlet,useNavigate} from "react-router-dom"

const View: React.FC = () => {
  ...
  /* 【!!!!】定义跳转对象 */
  const navigateTo = useNavigate();
  const menuClick = (e:{key:string}) =>{
    /* console.log(e.key);*/
    navigateTo(e.key)
  }

  return(
    ...
    /* 内容部分 */
    <Content style={{ margin: '16px 16px 0' }} className="site-layout-
background">
      /* 【!!!!重点】设置占位符展示窗口
      注意：嵌套路由的占位符展示窗口需要用Outlet组件，这里和根路由的展示有所区别
      */
      <Outlet />
    </Content>
    ...
  )
}
```

此时还需要配置路由才能实现点击跳转

2.3、嵌套路由的配置

路由中还需要配置，在router/index.tsx 中进行修改：（记得在views中准备好Page1和Page2两个组件）

```
import React,{ lazy } from "react"
// Navigate重定向组件
import {Navigate} from "react-router-dom"

import Home from "../views/Home"
const Page1 = lazy(()=>import("../views/Page1"))
const Page2 = lazy(()=>import("../views/Page2"))

const withLoadingComponent = (comp:JSX.Element) => (
  <React.Suspense fallback={<div>Loading...</div>}>
    {comp}
  </React.Suspense>
)

const routes = [
  // 嵌套路由 开始-----
  {
    path:"/",
    element:<Navigate to="/page1"/>
  },
]
```



```

{
  path: "/",
  element: <Home />,
  children: [
    {
      path: "/page1",
      element: withLoadingComponent(<Page1 />)
    },
    {
      path: "/page2",
      element: withLoadingComponent(<Page2 />)
    }
  ]
}
// 嵌套路由 结束-----
// {
//   path: "/home",
//   element: <Home />
// },
// {
//   path: "/about",
//   element: withLoadingComponent(<About />)
// },
// {
//   path: "/user",
//   element: withLoadingComponent(<User />)
// }
]

export default routes

```

了解来自React18的警告

打开控制台，如果看到如下警告：

```

/*
react-dom.development.js:86 warning: ReactDOM.render is no longer supported in
React 18. Use createRoot instead. Until you switch to the new API, your app will
behave as if it's running React 17. Learn more: https://reactjs.org/link/switch-
to-createroot
*/

```

课件React18已经不再支持ReactDOM.render。使用createRoot来代替。

所以，index.js中，代码改成(才不会有警告)：

```
import * as ReactDOMClient from 'react-dom/client';
import App from './App';

const container = document.getElementById('root');
// Create a root.
const root = ReactDOMClient.createRoot(container);

// Initial render: Render an element to the root.
root.render(<App />);
```