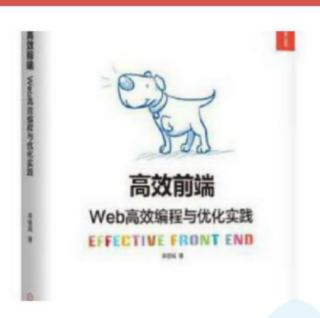
前端求职

```
前端求职
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```

疫情期间充电





奖品: 高效前端实体书(包邮) ×5 份

02月07日 20:00 自动开奖



长按识别小程序,参与抽奖

抽奖说明: 中奖后根据引导填写收货地址

关于我

https://github.com/shengxinjing

大厂面试章法

简历

2页以内,简历有点类似相亲的介绍,小时候拿过三好学生就别说了,就像别写你会html+css,别写你用vue做过todolist一样

突出自己的技术亮点

别瞎写精通

markdown就好, 别用word

突出亮点!

目标公司

天眼查, 脉脉, 知乎

如何描述做过的项目

- 1. 做过的明星项目
- 2. 项目技术栈和细节
- 3. 源码深度
- 4. 优化,性能,体验,极客
- 5. 填坑
- 6. 成长

面试技巧合计

- 1. 认识自己(市场)
- 2. 阐述优势
- 3. 谈判得来的都是纯利润
- 4. hr细节(考勤,补贴,996,五险一金,补贴

一个面试题的精讲

前端文件上传

原理概述

考察全栈思维,http协议 ,node文件处理 我用vue+element+nodejs来演示

基本答案 (10K)

formData

```
1
     handleFileChange(e) {
       const [file] = e.target.files;
 2
       if (!file) return;
 3
 4
       form.append("filename",
 5
   this.container.file.name);
       form.append("file",
 6
   this.container.file);
 7
       request({
           url: '/upload',
 8
            data: form,
 9
       })
10
11
12
     },
```

node

```
1 const http = require("http")
2 const path = require('path')
3 const Controller =
   require('./controller')
4 const schedule = require('./schedule')
5 const server = http.createServer()
6
7 const UPLOAD_DIR =
   path.resolve(__dirname, "..",
   "target"); // 大文件存储目录
```

```
8
 9
   // schedule.start(UPLOAD DIR)
10
11
   const ctrl = new Controller(UPLOAD_DIR)
12
13
14
   server.on("request", async (req, res)
15
   => {
     res.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-
16
   Origin", "*")
     res.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-
17
   Headers", "*")
     if (req.method === "OPTIONS") {
18
       res.status = 200
19
20
       res.end()
21
       return
22
     }
     if (req.method === "POST") {
23
       if (reg.url == '/upload') {
24
25
         await ctrl.handleUpload(req,res)
26
         return
27
     }
28
29
30 })
31
```

```
32 server.listen(3000, () =>
console.log("正在监听 3000 端口"))
33
```

Controller.js

```
async handleUpload(reg, res) {
 1
 2
       const multipart = new
   multiparty.Form()
       multipart.parse(req, async (err,
 3
   field, file) => {
         if (err) {
 4
 5
           console.log(err)
 6
           return
 7
         }
         const [chunk] = file.file
 8
 9
         const [filename] = field.filename
10
11
         const filePath = path.resolve(
12
13
           this.UPLOAD DIR,
14
    `${fileHash}${extractExt(filename)}`
15
          )
```

```
16
         const chunkDir =
   path.resolve(this.UPLOAD DIR, fileHash)
         // 文件存在直接返回
17
         if (fse.existsSync(filePath)) {
18
           res.end("file exist")
19
20
           return
21
         }
22
         if (!fse.existsSync(chunkDir)) {
23
           await fse.mkdirs(chunkDir)
24
25
         await fse.move(chunk.path,
26
   `${chunkDir}/${hash}`)
         res.end("received file chunk")
27
       })
28
29
     }
```

总结:

- 1. forData
- 2. httpserver
- 3. fs文件处理
- 4. multiparty解析post数据

加分项-拖拽, 粘贴

考点: 拖拽事件drop, clipboardData

```
1 <div class="drop-box" id="drop-box">
```

```
1
2 box.addEventListener("drop", function
  (e) {
   e.preventDefault(); //取消浏览器默认拖
3
  拽效果
4
5
     var fileList =
  e.dataTransfer.files; //获取拖拽中的文件对
  象
     var len=fileList.length;//用来获取文
6
  件的长度(其实是获得文件数量)
7
      const [file] = e.target.files;
8
      if (!file) return;
9
10
11 ...上传
12
13 }, false);
```

粘贴

```
box.addEventListener('paste',function
  (event) {
        var data = (event.clipboardData)
        ....
        });
```

大文件上传(20K)

blob.slice分片 思想+语法

```
1 const chunks =
  this.createFileChunk(this.container.file
);
```

```
createFileChunk(file, size = SIZE)
 1
   {
         // 生成文件块
 2
         const chunks = [];
 3
         let cur = 0;
 4
         while (cur < file.size) {</pre>
 5
            chunks.push({ file:
 6
   file.slice(cur, cur + size) });
 7
            cur += size;
 8
         return chunks;
 9
       },
10
```

```
(32) [{...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}, {.
```

所有切片挨个发请求,然后merge

```
async handleMerge(req, res) {
 1
 2
       const data = await resolvePost(req)
 3
       const {fileHash, filename, size } =
 4
   data
       const ext = extractExt(filename)
 5
       const filePath =
 6
   path.resolve(this.UPLOAD DIR,
   `${fileHash}${ext}`)
       await this.mergeFileChunk(filePath,
   fileHash, size)
       res.end(
 8
         JSON.stringify({
 9
           code: 0,
10
           message: "file merged success"
11
         })
12
13
14
15
     }
16
```

断点续传+秒传

md5计算,缓存思想 文件用md5计算一个指纹,上传之前,先问后端,这个文件的hash在不在,在的话就不用传了,就是所谓的断点续传,如果整个文件都存在了 就是秒传

```
async handleVerify(req, res) {
 1
       const data = await resolvePost(req)
 2
       const { filename, hash } = data
 3
       const ext = extractExt(filename)
4
5
       const filePath =
   path.resolve(this.UPLOAD DIR,
   `${hash}${ext}`)
6
       // 文件是否存在
7
       let uploaded = false
8
       let uploadedList = []
9
       if (fse.existsSync(filePath)) {
10
        uploaded = true
11
       }else{
12
         // 文件没有完全上传完毕, 但是可能存在部
13
   分切片上传完毕了
```

```
14
         uploadedList = await
   getUploadedList(path.resolve(this.UPLOA
   D DIR, hash))
15
       }
16
       res.end(
         JSON.stringify({
17
18
           uploaded,
           uploadedList // 过滤诡异的隐藏文件
19
20
         })
21
2.2
     }
23
```

计算hash优化(25+)

web-worker

大文件的md5太慢了,启用webworker计算

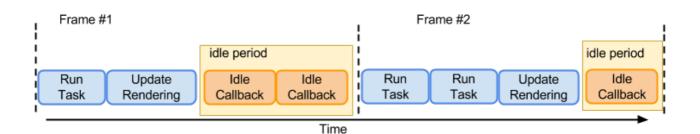
```
1
2
3 // web-worker
4 self.importScripts('spark-md5.min.js')
5
6 self.onmessage = e=>{
```

```
// 接受主线程的通知
 7
       const {chunks} = e.data
 8
       const spark = new
 9
   self.SparkMD5.ArrayBuffer()
10
       let progress = 0
11
       let count = 0
12
13
14
15
       const loadNext = index=>{
16
17
           const reader = new FileReader()
18
    reader.readAsArrayBuffer(chunks[index]
   .file)
           reader.onload = e=>{
19
               // 累加器 不能依赖index,
20
21
               count++
               // 增量计算md5
22
23
    spark.append(e.target.result)
24
               if(count===chunks.length){
                   // 通知主线程, 计算结束
25
26
                   self.postMessage({
27
                       progress:100,
                       hash:spark.end()
28
29
                   })
```

```
30
                }else{
                    // 每个区块计算结束, 通知进
31
   度即可
32
                    progress +=
   100/chunks.length
33
                    self.postMessage({
34
                        progress
35
                    })
                    // 计算下一个
36
37
                    loadNext(count)
38
                }
39
            }
40
       }
       // 启动
41
       loadNext(0)
42
43
44
45 }
```

time-slice(30+)

react fiber架构学习,利用浏览器空闲时间 requestIdleCallback



1 requestIdelCallback(myNonEssentialWork); 2 3 function myNonEssentialWork 4 (deadline) { 5 // deadline.timeRemaining()可以获取 6 到当前帧剩余时间 // 当前帧还有时间 并且任务队列不为空 7 while (deadline.timeRemaining() > 8 0 && tasks.length > 0) { doWorkIfNeeded(); 9 } 10 if (tasks.length > 0){ 11 12 requestIdleCallback(myNonEssentialWork); 13 } 14 }

```
15
16
```

```
1
       async calculateHashIdle(chunks) {
 2
         return new Promise(resolve => {
 3
 4
           const spark = new
   SparkMD5.ArrayBuffer();
 5
           let count = 0;
           // 根据文件内容追加计算
 6
 7
           const appendToSpark = async
   file => {
             return new Promise(resolve =>
 8
   {
               const reader = new
 9
   FileReader();
10
    reader.readAsArrayBuffer(file);
                reader.onload = e => {
11
12
    spark.append(e.target.result);
13
                  resolve();
14
                };
15
             });
16
           };
17
           const workLoop = async deadline
   => {
```

```
// 有任务,并且当前帧还没结束
18
             while (count < chunks.length</pre>
19
   && deadline.timeRemaining() > 1) {
20
                await
   appendToSpark(chunks[count].file);
                count++;
21
                // 没有了 计算完毕
22
                if (count < chunks.length)</pre>
23
   {
                  // 计算中
24
25
                  this.hashProgress =
   Number(
                  ((100 * count) /
26
   chunks.length).toFixed(2)
27
                  );
                  11
28
   console.log(this.hashProgress)
29
                } else {
                  // 计算完毕
30
31
                  this.hashProgress = 100;
32
                  resolve(spark.end());
33
                }
34
              }
35
    window.requestIdleCallback(workLoop);
36
            };
```

```
window.requestIdleCallback(workLoop);

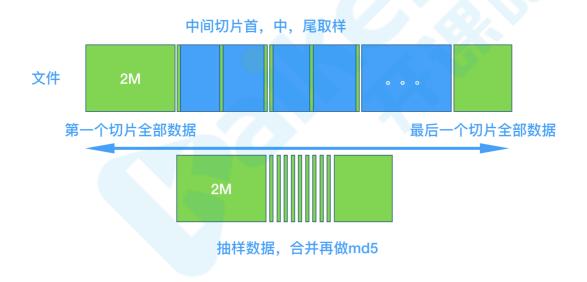
});

},

40
```

抽样hash

布隆过滤器思想



```
1 抽样md5: 1028.006103515625ms
2
3 全量md5: 21745.13916015625ms
```

```
1   async calculateHashSample() {
2   return new Promise(resolve => {
```

```
3
           const spark = new
   SparkMD5.ArrayBuffer();
           const reader = new
 4
   FileReader();
 5
           const file =
   this.container.file;
           // 文件大小
 6
 7
           const size =
   this.container.file.size;
           let offset = 2 * 1024 * 1024;
 8
 9
           let chunks = [file.slice(0,
10
   offset)];
11
           // 前面100K
12
13
           let cur = offset;
14
           while (cur < size) {</pre>
15
             // 最后一块全部加进来
16
             if (cur + offset >= size) {
17
               chunks.push(file.slice(cur,
18
   cur + offset));
19
             } else {
               // 中间的 前中后去两个字节
20
               const mid = cur + offset /
21
   2;
22
               const end = cur + offset;
```

```
23
                chunks.push(file.slice(cur,
   cur + 2));
                chunks.push(file.slice(mid,
24
   mid + 2));
25
                chunks.push(file.slice(end
   - 2, end));
26
              // 前取两个字节
27
28
              cur += offset;
29
            }
           // 拼接
30
31
           reader.readAsArrayBuffer(new
   Blob(chunks));
32
           reader.onload = e => {
33
    spark.append(e.target.result);
34
35
              resolve(spark.end());
36
           };
37
         });
38
       }
39
```

请求并发数控制和重试

这个单独也是一个面试题

```
2019-03 头条前端笔试题 (社招)

2. 请实现如下的函数,可以批量请求数据,所有的 URL 地址在 urls 参数中,同时可以通过 max 参数控制请求的并发度,当所有请求结束之后,需要执行 callback 回掉函数。发请求的函数可以直接使用 fetch 即可 function sendRequest(urls: string[], max: number, callback: () => void) {
}
```

```
1
  +async sendRequest(forms, max=4) {
      return new Promise(resolve => {
 3
        const len = forms.length;
  +
  +
        let idx = 0;
  +
        let counter = 0:
 7
        const start = async ()=> {
  +
          // 有请求, 有通道
          while (idx < len && max > 0) {
  +
            max--; // 占用通道
10 +
            console.log(idx, "start");
11 +
12 +
            const form = forms[idx].form;
           const index =
13
  +
   forms[idx].index;
14 +
            idx++
15
            request({
  +
```

```
16
              url: '/upload',
   +
              data: form,
17
  +
              onProgress:
18
  +
   this.createProgresshandler(this.chunks[
   index]),
              requestList:
19
  +
   this.requestList
            }).then(() => {
20
  +
              max++; // 释放通道
21
  +
              counter++;
22
  +
23
              if (counter === len) {
  +
24 +
                resolve();
25
              } else {
  +
26 +
                start();
27
              }
  +
28
            });
  +
          }
29
  +
30
  +
        }
31
        start();
  +
32 + });
33
  +}
34
  async uploadChunks(uploadedList = []) {
35
     // 这里一起上传, 碰见大文件就是灾难
36
     // 没被hash计算打到,被一次性的tcp链接把浏
37
   览器稿挂了
```

```
// 异步并发控制策略, 我记得这个也是头条
38
   面试题
     // 比如并发量控制成4
39
     const list = this.chunks
40
       .filter(chunk =>
41
   uploadedList.indexOf(chunk.hash) == -1)
       .map(({ chunk, hash, index }, i) =>
42
   {
43
         const form = new FormData();
         form.append("chunk", chunk);
44
         form.append("hash", hash);
45
         form.append("filename",
46
   this.container.file.name);
         form.append("fileHash",
47
   this.container.hash);
         return { form, index };
48
       })
49
         .map(({ form, index }) =>
50
51
           request({
               url: "/upload",
52
53
             data: form,
54
             onProgress:
   this.createProgresshandler(this.chunks[
   index]),
             requestList: this.requestList
55
56
           })
57
         );
```

```
- // 直接全量并发
58
  - await Promise.all(list);
59
      // 控制并发
60
      const ret = await
61 +
  this.sendRequest(list,4)
62
    if (uploadedList.length + list.length
63
   === this.chunks.length) {
      // 上传和已经存在之和 等于全部的再合并
64
      await this.mergeRequest();
65
66 }
67 },
68
```

慢启动策略

TCP拥塞控制的问题 其实就是根据当前网络情况,动态调整切片的大小

- 1. chunk中带上size值,不过进度条数量不确定了, 修改createFileChunk,请求加上时间统计)
- 2. 比如我们理想是30秒传递一个
- 3. 初始大小定为1M,如果上传花了10秒,那下一个区块大小变成3M
- 4. 如果上传花了60秒, 那下一个区块大小变成500KB

以此类推

5. 并发+慢启动的逻辑有些复杂,我自己还没绕明白, 囧所以先一次只传一个切片,来演示这个逻辑,新建 一个handleUpload1函数

```
async handleUpload1(){
         // @todo数据缩放的比率 可以更平缓
 2
         // @todo 并发+慢启动
 3
 4
         // 慢启动上传逻辑
 5
         const file = this.container.file
 6
         if (!file) return;
 7
         this.status = Status.uploading;
 8
         const fileSize = file.size
 9
10
         let offset = 1024*1024
         let cur = 0
11
         let count =0
12
         this.container.hash = await
13
   this.calculateHashSample();
14
15
         while(cur<fileSize){</pre>
           // 切割offfset大小
16
           const chunk = file.slice(cur,
17
   cur+offset)
           cur+=offset
18
```

```
19
           const chunkName =
   this.container.hash + "-" + count;
           const form = new FormData();
20
           form.append("chunk", chunk);
21
           form.append("hash", chunkName);
22
           form.append("filename",
23
   file.name);
           form.append("fileHash",
24
   this.container.hash);
           form.append("size",
25
   chunk.size);
26
27
           let start = new
   Date().getTime()
           await request({ url:
28
   '/upload',data: form })
           const now = new
29
   Date().getTime()
30
           const time = ((now -
31
   start)/1000).toFixed(4)
           let rate = time/30
32
           // 速率有最大2和最小0.5
33
           if(rate<0.5) rate=0.5</pre>
34
           if(rate>2) rate=2
35
           // 新的切片大小等比变化
36
```

```
console.log(`切片${count}大小是
37
   ${this.format(offset)},耗时${time}秒,是
   30秒的${rate}倍,修正大小为
   ${this.format(offset/rate)}`)
           // 动态调整offset
38
           offset = parseInt(offset/rate)
39
           // if(time)
40
41
           count++
42
        }
43
       }
44
45
```

```
1 切片0大小是1024.00KB,耗时13.2770秒,是30秒的0.5倍,修正大小为2.00MB
2 切片1大小是2.00MB,耗时25.4130秒,是30秒的0.8471倍,修正大小为2.36MB
3 切片2大小是2.36MB,耗时14.1260秒,是30秒的0.5倍,修正大小为4.72MB
```

碎片清理

```
1 // 为了方便测试,我改成每5秒扫一次, 过期1钟的
删除做演示
2 const fse = require('fs-extra')
3 const path = require('path')
```

```
const schedule = require('node-
   schedule')
 5
 6
   // 空目录删除
 7
   function remove(file, stats){
 8
       const now = new Date().getTime()
 9
       const offset = now - stats.ctimeMs
10
11
       if(offset>1000*60){
           // 大干60秒的碎片
12
           console.log(file,'过期了, 浪费空间
13
   的玩意,删除')
           fse.unlinkSync(file)
14
15
       }
   }
16
17
   async function scan(dir,callback){
18
19
       const files = fse.readdirSync(dir)
       files.forEach(filename=>{
20
           const fileDir =
21
   path.resolve(dir,filename)
2.2
           const stats =
   fse.statSync(fileDir)
23
           if(stats.isDirectory()){
24
               return scan(fileDir, remove)
25
           if(callback){
26
```

```
27
             callback(fileDir,stats)
28
          }
     })
29
30
  // *
31
         *
  // т т
32
              T
                  T
                       Т
  //
33
  // | | | day of
34
  week (0 - 7) (0 \text{ or } 7 \text{ is Sun})
  month (1
35
  - 12)
  day of
36
  month (1 - 31)
37 //
                             hour (0 -
  23)
  //
                             minute (0
38
  - 59)
  // -
39
                             second (0
  - 59, OPTIONAL)
40 let start = function(UPLOAD DIR){
   // 每5秒
41
42 schedule.scheduleJob("*/5 * * * *
  *",function(){
         console.log('开始扫描')
43
44
         scan(UPLOAD DIR)
45 })
46 }
```

```
47 exports.start = start
48
49
```

```
1 开始扫描
2 /upload/target/625c.../625c...-0 过期了,
删除
3 /upload/target/625c.../625c...-1 过期了,
删除
4 /upload/target/625c.../625c...-10 过期了,
删除
5 /upload/target/625c.../625c...-11 过期了,
删除
6 /upload/target/625c.../625c...-12 过期了,
删除
7
```

后续进阶思考

留几个思考题,下次写文章再实现 方便继续蹭热度

1. requestIdleCallback兼容性,如何自己实现一个

- 1. react也是自己写的调度逻辑,以后有机会写个文章介绍
- 2. React自己实现的requestIdleCallback
- 2. 并发+慢启动配合
- 3. 抽样hash+全量哈希+时间切片配合
- 4. 大文件切片下载
 - 1. 一样的切片逻辑,通过axios.head请求获取 content-Length
 - 2. 使用http的Range这个header就可以切片下载了,其他逻辑和上传差不多
- 5. 小的体验优化
 - 1. 比如离开页面的提醒 等等小tips
- 6. 慢启动的变化应该更平滑,比如使用三角函数,把变化率平滑的限制在0.5~1.5之间
- 7. websocket推送进度
- 8. 文件碎片分机器存储
- 9. 文件碎片备份
- 10. cdn

疫情期间充电

学习源码

