React细节知识点 - Redux 篇2

1. UI组件 | 容器组件

1. UI组件: 只负责页面的渲染

```
//新建TodoListUI.js
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { Input, Button, List } from 'antd';
class TodoListUI extends Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <div style={{ marginTop: '10px', marginLeft: '10px' }}>
        <div>
          <Input
            value={this.props.inputValue}
            placeholder="todo info"
            style={{ width: '300px', marginRight: '10px' }}
            onChange={this.props.handleInputChange}
          <Button type="primary" onClick={this.props.handleBtnClick}>
            提交
          </Button>
        </div>
        <List
          style={{ marginTop: '10px', width: '300px' }}
          bordered
          dataSource={this.props.list}
          renderItem={(item, index) => (
            <List.Item onClick={() =>
              {this.props.handleItemDelete(index)}}>
              {item}
            </List.Item>
          ) }
        />
      </div>
    );
  }
}
export default TodoListUI;
```

2. 页面渲染部分代码放到TodoListUI组件中,剩下的TodoList.js称为容器组件

```
import TodoList from './TodoListUI';
class TodoList extends Component {
 constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = store.getState();
    this.handleInputChange = this.handleInputChange.bind(this);
    this.handleBtnClick = this.handleBtnClick.bind(this);
    this.handleItemDelete = this.handleItemDelete.bind(this);
    this.handleStoreChange = this.handleStoreChange.bind(this);
    store.subscribe(this.handleStoreChange);
 }
 render() {
                    //父组件把state里的值和方法传给UI组件
    <TodoListUI
      inputValue={this.state.inputValue}
      list={this.state.list}
      handleInputChange={this.handleInputChange}
      handleBtnClick={this.handleBtnClick}
      handleItemDelete={this.handleItemDelete}
   />
 }
 handleInputChange = e => {
    const action = getInputChangeAction(e.target.value);
   store.dispatch(action);
 };
 handleBtnClick = () => {
    const action = getAddItemAction();
   store.dispatch(action);
 };
 handleItemDelete = index => {
   const action = getDeleteItemAction(index);
   store.dispatch(action);
 };
 handleStoreChange = () => {
    this.setState(store.getState());
 };
```

```
export default TodoList;
```

2. 无状态组件

- 1. 当一个组件只有一个render函数的时候,我们就可以用一个无状态组件来定义这个组件,其实无状态组件就是一个函数
- 2. 无状态组件的优势: 性能比较高, 因为它就是一个函数

```
//我们上面写的TodoListUI.js其实组件里就是只有一个render函数,所以可以改写成无状态组件
//无状态组件有一个参数是props
const TodoListUI = (props) => {
 return (
   <div style={{ marginTop: '10px', marginLeft: '10px' }}>
       <div>
         <Input
           value={props.inputValue}
           placeholder="todo info"
           style={{ width: '300px', marginRight: '10px' }}
           onChange={props.handleInputChange}
         <Button type="primary" onClick={this.props.handleBtnClick}>
           提交
         </Button>
       </div>
       <List
         style={{ marginTop: '10px', width: '300px' }}
         bordered
         dataSource={props.list}
         renderItem={(item, index) => (
           <List.Item onClick={(index) =>
              {props.handleItemDelete(index)}}>
             {item}
           </List.Item>
         ) }
        />
    </div>
 )
}
```

3. Redux中发送异步请求获取数据

1. 操作

```
//1.安装yarn add axios
//2.写代码
/*TodoList.js*/
import axios from 'axios';
componentDidMount() {
 axios.get('/api/list.json').then(res => { //请求获取到数据后,放入store中
   const data = res.data;
   const action = initListAction(data);
   store.dispatch(action);
 });
/*actionTypes.js中*/
export const INIT LIST ACTION = 'init list action';
/*actionCreators.js中*/
export const initListAction = data => ({
 type: INIT LIST ACTION,
 data
});
/*reducer.js中*/
if (action.type === INIT_LIST_ACTION) {
 const newState = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(state));
 newState.list = action.data;
 return newState;
```

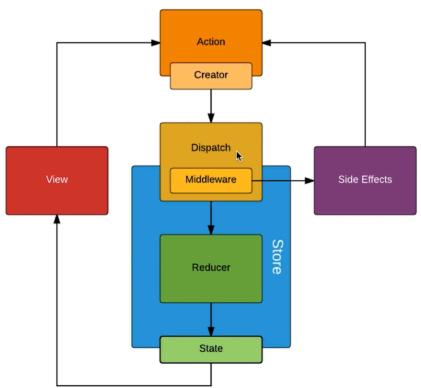
4. Redux-thunk中间件进行ajax请求发送

- 1. 如果我们把异步请求后者复杂的逻辑都放在组件里的话,组件会显得过于臃肿,所以遇到这种异步请求或者非常复杂的逻辑,我们希望把它移到其他地方进行统一的管理。Redux-thunk这个中间件可以使得我们将异步请求(复杂的逻辑)放在action中去处理; Redux-thunk是Redux的一个中间件
- 2. 操作

```
//1.安装
yarn add redux-thunk
//2.如何配置
import { createStore, applyMiddleware, compose } from 'redux';
import thunk from 'redux-thunk';
const composeEnhancers = window. REDUX_DEVTOOLS_EXTENSION_COMPOSE_
 ? window.__REDUX_DEVTOOLS_EXTENSION_COMPOSE__({})
 : compose;
const enhancer = composeEnhancers(
 applyMiddleware(thunk)
 // other store enhancers if any
);
const store = createStore(reducer, enhancer);
export default store;
//3.把异步请求操作代码放到actionCreators.js中
import axios from 'axios';
export const getTodoList = () => { //这个函数返回的是一个函数对象
                                ---> 注意这里直接可以有个dispatch
 return dispatch => {
   axios.get('/api/list.json').then(res => {
     const data = res.data; //获取到数据后,把数据放入store中,通过派发
action
     const action = initListAction(data);
     dispatch(action);
  });
 };
};
/*TodoList.js中*/
componentDidMount() {
 const action = getTodoList(); //因为写在actionCreators.js中的是返回一个函数对
 store.dispatch(action); //所以当dispatch(action)时会去执行那个异步请求的函数
```

5. 什么是Redux中间件

Redux Data Flow



Redux中间件其实就是Action和Store中间,它其实就是对Store的Dispatch方法做一个升级,之前这个Dispatch方法只能接收一个对象,现在升级后 [使用redux-thunk进行升级] 可以接收对象也可以接收一个函数了,而我们的异步ajax请求操作返回的就一个函数,然后dispatch(这个函数action)

Redux-thunk 和 Redux-saga 区别:

- 1. Redux-thunk把异步操作放在actionCreators里
- 2. Redux-saga把异步操作放在一个单独的文件里

6. Redux-saga中间件

1. 操作

```
//1.安装
yarn add redux-sage
//2.配置 - 之前只有reducer能获取派发的action, 使用了中间件, 中间件也能获取到派发的
actoon, 然后我们就在这个sagas.js中写异步操作
/*store/index.js中,也就是创建store的地方*/
import reducer from './reducer';
import createSagaMiddleware from 'redux-saga';
import todoSagas from './sagas';
const sagaMiddleware = createSagaMiddleware();
const composeEnhancers = window. REDUX DEVTOOLS EXTENSION COMPOSE
 ? window. REDUX DEVTOOLS EXTENSION COMPOSE ({})
  : compose;
const enhancer = composeEnhancers(applyMiddleware(sagaMiddleware));
const store = createStore(reducer, enhancer);
sagaMiddleware.run(todoSagas);
export default store;
/*store/sagas.js*/
import { takeEvery, put } from 'redux-saga/effects';
import { GET_INIT_LIST } from './actionTypes';
import { initListAction } from './actionCreators';
import axios from 'axios';
function* getInitList() {
 try {
   const res = yield axios.get('/api/list.json');
   const action = initListAction(res.data);
   yield put(action);
 } catch (e) {
   console.log('list.json 网络请求失败');
 }
}
function* mySaga() {
 yield takeEvery(GET_INIT_LIST, getInitList); //捕获类型是GET_INIT_LIST的
action
```

```
export default mySaga;
```

7. React-redux的使用

react-redux是一个第三方模块,帮助我们在react中更方便的使用redux

- 1. Redux 和 React-redux 写法对比
 - 1. Redux写法: (1) 先创建store和reducer (2) 在组件中【TodoList.js中】,在constructor函数中,通过this.state=store.getState()获取store里存储的数据

```
/*Redux写法*/
//1.新建store文件夹,在其中新建index.js, reducer.js
/*store/index.js中*/
import { createStore } from 'redux';
import reducer from './reducer';
const store = createStore(reducer);
export default store;
/*store/reducer.js中*/
const defaultState = {
 inputValue: 'hello world',
 list: []
};
export default (state = defaultState, action) => {
 return state;
};
//2.在TodoList组件里
/*TodoList.js中*/
使用store里的数据是通过在constructor函数里写this.state=store.getState()
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import store from './store';
class TodoList extends Component {
 constructor(props) {
   super(props);
```

```
this.state = store.getState();
 }
 render() {
   return (
     <div>
       <div>
         <input type="text" value={this.state.inputValue} />
         <button>提交</button>
       </div>
       <u1>
         Chenxi
       </div>
   );
 }
export default TodoList;
```

2. React-redux写法

```
//1.在根目录的index.js中
import { Provider } from 'react-redux'; //安装yarn add react-redux
import store from './store';
const App = (
 <Provider store={store}> //Provider这个提供器连接了store,那么Provider
                          //里面的所有组件都有能力获取到store里的内容
   <TodoList />
 </Provider>
)
ReactDOM.render(App, document.getElementById('root'));
//2.在TodoList组件里,在根目录index.js中,TodoList在Provider提供器里,
//组件里只需再使用connect做链接store即可,有两个规则:
//(1)mapStateToProps, 把store的数据传递给这个组件的props
//(2)
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import store from './store';
import { connect } from 'react-redux'; //改变了这里
class TodoList extends Component {
 render() {
   return (
     <div>
```

```
<div>
         <input type="text" value={this.props.inputValue} />
         <button>提交</button>
       </div>
       <l
        Chenxi
       </div>
   );
 }
}
const mapStateToProps = (state) => { //这里的state看成store
 return {
   inputValue: state.inputValue //store里的inputValue放到props的
InputValue
 }
}
const mapDispatchToProps = dispatch => {
 return {
   changeInputValue(e) {
     const action = {
       type: 'change_input_value',
       value: e.target.value
     };
     dispatch(action);
   }
 };
};
export default connect(mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps)(TodoList);//改变了
这里
```