link null title: 珠峰架构师成长计划 description: src\store\index.tsx keywords: null author: null date: null publisher: 珠峰架构师成长计划 stats: paragraph=127 sentences=212, words=2644

1. redux-saga

- redux-saga (https://redux-saga-in-chinese.js.org/) 是一个 redux 的中间件,而中间件的作用是为 redux 提供额外的功能。
 在 reducers 中的所有操作都是同步的并且是纯粹的,即 reducer 都是纯函数,纯函数是指一个函数的返回结果只依赖于它的参数,并且在执行过程中不会对外部产生副作用,即给它传什么,就吐出什么。
 但是在实际的应用开发中,我们希望做一些异步的(如Ajax请求)且不纯粹的操作(如改变外部的状态),这些在函数式编程范式中被称为"副作用"。

edux-saga 就是用来处理上述副作用(异步任务)的一个中间件。它是一个接收事件,并可能触发新事件的过程管理者,为你的应用管理复杂的流程。

2. redux-saga工作原理

- sages 采用 Generator 函数来 vield Effects (包含指令的文本对象)

- Generator 函数亦作用elleriator 函数亦,yello Lilecter Centrator 函数亦作用elleriator May Art The Centrator May Centrator M

3. redux-saga分类

- worker saga 做实际的工作,如调用API,进行异步请求,获取异步封装结果
 watcher saga 监听被dispatch的actions,当接受到action或者知道其被触发时,调用worker执行任务
- root saga 立即启动saga的唯一入口

4. 构建项目

```
cnpm install create-react-app -g
create-react-app zhufeng-saga-start --typescript
cd zhufeng-saga-start
cnpm i redux react-redux @types/react-redux redux-saga tape --save
```

5.跑通saga

```
import store from './store';
console.log(store);
```

src\store\index.tsx

```
import { createStore, applyMiddleware } from 'redux';
import reducer from './reducer';
import createSagaMiddleware from 'redux-saga';
import { helloSaga } from './sagas';
let sagaMiddleware = createSagaMiddleware();
let store = applyMiddleware(sagaMiddleware)(createStore)(reducer);
 sagaMiddleware.run(helloSaga);
export default store;
```

src\store\reducer.tsx

```
import { AnyAction } from 'redux';
export interface CounterState { };
let initialState = {};
export default function (state: CounterState = initialState, action: AnyAction): CounterState {
   return state;
```

src\store\sagas.tsx

```
export function* helloSaga()
   console.log('Hello Saga!');
```

6.异步计数器

```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import Counter from './components/Counter';
import { Provider } from 'react-redux';
import store from './store';
    actDOM.render(
 <Provider store={store}>
Provider>, document.querySelector('#root'));
```

src\store\index.tsx

```
import { createStore, applyMiddleware } from 'redux';
import reducer from './reducer';
import createSagaMiddleware from 'redux-saga';
 //首先我们引入 ./sagas 模块中的 Saga. 然后使用 redux-saga 模块的 createSagaMiddleware 工厂函数来创建一个 Saga middleware
+import rootSaga from './sagas';
let sagaMiddleware = createSagaMiddleware();
//运行 helloSaga 之前,我们必须使用 applyMiddleware 将 middleware 连接至 Store。然后使用 sagaMiddleware.run(helloSaga) 运行 Saga。
let store = applyMiddleware(sagaMiddleware)(createStore)(reducer);
+sagaMiddleware.run(rootSaga);
export default store;
```

```
import { AnyAction } from 'redux';
+import * as types from './action-types';
+export interface CounterState {
    number: number
+let initialState = { number: 0 };
export default function (state: CounterState = initialState, action: AnyAction): CounterState {
      switch (action.type) {
         case types.INCREMENT:
              return { number: state.number + 1 };
          default:
              return state;
```

src\store\sagas.tsx

```
import { delay, all, put, takeEvery } from 'redux-saga/effects'
export function* incrementAsync() {
   yield delay(1000)
   yield put({ type: 'INCREMENT' })
export function* watchIncrementAsync() {
   yield takeEvery('INCREMENT_ASYNC', incrementAsync)
export function* helloSaga() {
   console.log('Hello Saga!');
export default function* rootSaga() {
   vield all([
       helloSaga(),
       watchIncrementAsync()
```

src\store\action-types.tsx

```
export const INCREMENT = 'INCREMENT';
export const INCREMENT_ASYNC = 'INCREMENT_ASYNC';
```

src\store\actions.tsx

```
import * as types from './action-types';
export default {
    incrementAsync() {
         return { type: types.INCREMENT ASYNC }
```

src\components\Counter.tsx

```
import React, { Component } from 'react
import { connect } from 'react-redux';
import actions from '../store/actions';
import { CounterState } from '../store/reducer';
type Props = CounterState & typeof actions;
class Counter extends Component<Props> {
    render() {
         return (
                  {this.props.number}p>
<button onClick={this.props.incrementAsync}>+button>
              div>
    }
    (state: CounterState): CounterState => state,
) (Counter);
```

7. 声明式effects

- 在 redux-saga 的世界里,Sagas 都用 Generator 函数实现。我们从 Generator 里 yield 纯 JavaScript 对象以表达 Saga 逻辑
- 我们称呼那些对象为 Effect。 Effect 是一个简单的对象,这个对象包含了一些给 middleware 解释执行的信息
 你可以把 Effect 看作是发送给 middleware 的指令以执行某些操作(调用某些异步函数,发起一个 action 到 store,等等)
- い可以北上Hect 有作是及技器 middleware in/指令以及行業坐標作(调用来些并更函数、及起一个action 到 store, 寺寺)
 cps(fin, ...args) (https://redux-saga-in-chinese.js.org/docs/api/) 创建一个 Effect 描述信息,用来命令 middleware 以 Node 风格的函数 (Node style function) 的方式调用 for all l(fin, ...args) (https://redux-saga-in-chinese.js.org/docs/api/) 创建一个 Effect 描述信息,用来命令 middleware 以参数 args 调用函数 fn
 all (f(n, ...args) (https://redux-saga-in-chinese.js.org/docs/api/) 类似 call (f(n, ...args),但支持传递 this 上下文给 fn,在调用对象方法时很有用 apply(context, fn, [args]) (https://redux-saga-in-chinese.js.org/docs/api/) call ([context, fn], ...args) 的另一种写法

src\utils.tsx

```
export const delay = (ms: number) => {
   return new Promise(function (resolve) {
        setTimeout(() => {
   res;
}, ms);
});
              resolve();
export function read(filename: string, callback: any) {
   setTimeout(function () {
   console.log('read', filename);
          callback(null, filename);
```

8. 错误处理

• 我们可以使用熟悉的 try/catch 语法在 Saga 中捕获错误

```
import { all, put, takeEvery, call, takeLatest, cps, apply } from 'redux-saga/effects'
import { delay, read } from '../utils';
+export const delay2 = (ms: number) => new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
+    setTimeout(() => {
       if (Math.random() > .5) {
             resolve();
        } else {
            reject();
    }, ms);
+1):
+export function* incrementAsync2() {
        yield call(delay2, 3000);
         yield put({ type: 'INCREMENT' });
alert('操作成功');
    } catch (error)
        alert('操作失败');
+//takeEvery. 用于临听所有的 INCREMENT_ASYNC action, 并在 action 被匹配时执行 incrementAsync 任务
+export function* watchIncrementAsync() {
+ //yield takeEvery('INCREMENT_ASYNC', incrementAsync);
    xport default function* rootSaga()
   //这个 Saga yield 了一个数组,值是调用 helloSaga 和 watchIncrementAsync 两个 Saga 的结果。意思是说这两个 Generators 将会同时启动
   yield all([
   ])
```

• 你也可以让你的 API 服务返回一个正常的含有错误标识的值 src\store\sagas.js

```
import { all, put, takeEvery, call, takeLatest, cps, apply } from 'redux-saga/effects'
import { delay, read } from '../utils';
 export const delay3 = (ms:number) => new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
     setTimeout(() => {
         let data = Math.random();
         resolve({
              code: data > .5 ? 0 : 1,
             data
    }, ms);
+});
+export function* incrementAsync3() {
    let { code, data } = yield call(delay3, 1000);
if (code === 0) {
         yield put({ type: 'INCREMENT' });
alert('操作成功 data=' + data);
     } else {
        alert('操作失败');
+//takeEvery,用于监听所有的 INCREMENT_ASYNC action,并在 action 被匹配时执行 incrementAsync 任务
 export function* watchIncrementAsync() {
   //yield takeEvery('INCREMENT ASYNC', incrementAsync);
//只想得到最新那个请求的响应,如果已经有一个任务在执行的时候启动另一个 fetchData ,那之前的这个任务会被自动取消
     yield takeLatest('INCREMENT_ASYNC', incrementAsync3);
 xport default function* rootSaga() {
//这个 Saga yield 了一个数组,值是调用 helloSaga 和 watchIncrementAsync 两个 Saga 的结果。意思是说这两个 Generators 将会同时启动
    yield all([
        watchIncrementAsync()
   ])
```

9. take

- takeEvery 只是一个在强大的低阶 API 之上构建的 wrapper effect
- take 就像我们更早之前看到的 call 和 put。它创建另一个命令对象,告诉 middleware 等待一个特定的 action

```
import { all, put, take, select } from 'redux-saga/effects'
import { INCREMENT_ASYNC, INCREMENT } from './action-types';

export function* watchIncrementAsync() {
    for (let i = 0; 1 < 3; i++) {
        const action = yield take(INCREMENT_ASYNC);
        console.log(action);
        yield put({ type: INCREMENT });
    }
    alert('最多只能从二次!');
}

export function* watchAndLog() {
    while (true) {
        let action = yield take('*');
        const state = yield select();
        console.log('action', action);
        console.log('state after', state);
    }
}

export default function* rootSaga() {
    yield all({
        watchAndLog(),
        watchAndLog(),
        watchIncrementAsync()
    ])
}</pre>
```

10. 登陆流程

src\index.tsx

```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
+import Login from './components/Login';
import frow 'react-redux';
import store from './store';
ReactDOM.render(
+
, document.querySelector('#root'));
```

src\store\action-types.tsx

```
export const INCREMENT = 'INCREMENT';
export const INCREMENT_ASYNC = 'INCREMENT_ASYNC';

+export const LOGIN_REQUEST = 'LOGIN_REQUEST';
+export const LOGIN_SUCCESS = 'LOGIN_SUCCESS';
+export const SET_USERNAME = 'SET_USERNAME';
+export const LOGIN_ERROR = 'LOGIN_ERROR';
+export const LOGIN_ERROR = 'LOGIN_ERROR';
+export const LOGIN_ERROR = 'LOGIN_ERROR';
+export const LOGOUT = 'LOGOUT';
```

src\store\actions.tsx

```
import * as types from './action-types';
export default {
    incrementAsync() {
        return { type: types.INCREMENT_ASYNC }
    },
    + login(username: string, password: string) {
        return { type: types.LOGIN_REQUEST, username, password }
        }
        }
        h logout() {
        return { type: types.LOGOUT }
    }
}
```

src\store\reducer.tsx

src\store\sagas.tsx

```
import { call, all, put, take } from "redux-saga/effects";
import { LOGIN_ERROR, LOGIN_REQUEST, SET_USERNAME, LOGOUT } from "../action-types";
import Api from "../Api";
function* login(username: string, password: string) {
    try {
         const token = yield call(Api.login, username, password);
         return token;
    } catch (error) {
   alert(error);
         yield put({
    type: LOGIN_ERROR,
            error
function* loginFlow() {
         const { username, password } = yield take(LOGIN_REQUEST);
         const token = yield call(login, username, password);
         if (token) {
            yield put({
            type: SET_USERNAME,
    username
});
             Api.storeItem("token", token);
             yield take(LOGOUT);
               Api.clearItem("token");
             yield put({
                 type: SET_USERNAME,
username: null
   }
export default function* rootSaga() {
    yield all([loginFlow()]);
```

src\Api.tsx

src\components\Login.tsx

```
import React, { Component, RefObject } from 'react'
import { connect } from 'react-redux';
import actions from '../store/actions';
import { CounterState } from '../store/reducer';
type Props = CounterState & typeof actions;
class Login extends Component<Props> {
    username: RefObject;
password: RefObject;
    constructor(props: any) {
         super(props);
         this.username = React.createRef();
         this.password = React.createRef();
    login = (event: any) =>
         event.preventDefault();
         let username = this.username.current!.value;
let password = this.password.current!.value;
         this.props.login(username, password);
         event.preventDefault();
         this.props.logout();
         let { username } = this.props;
         let loginForm = (
              <form>
                 <label>用户名label><input ref={this.username} /><br />
                  <label>密码label><input ref={this.password} /><br />
                   <button onClick={this.login}>登录button>
              form>
         let logoutForm = (
              <form >
    用户名:{username}<br />
                   <button onClick={this.logout}>退出button>
              form>
         return (
             username ? logoutForm : loginForm
 xport default connect(
    (state: CounterState): CounterState => state,
    actions
 (Login);
```

11. fork

- 当 loginFlow 在 login 中被阻塞了,最终发生在开始调用和收到响应之间的 LOGOUT 将会被错过
- 我们需要的是一些非阻塞调用login
- ◆ 为了表示无阻塞调用,redux-saga 提供了另一个 Effect: fork.当我们 fork 一个 任务,任务会在后台启动,调用者也可以继续它自己的流程,而不用等待被 fork 的任务结束

src\store\sagas.tsx

```
import { call, all, put, take, fork } from "redux-saga/effects";
import { LOGIN_ERROR, LOGIN_REQUEST, SET_USERNAME, LOGOUT, LOGIN_SUCCESS } from "./action-types";
import Api from "../Api";
+function* login(username: string, password: string) {
       、//如果 Api 调用成功了, login 将发起一个 LOGIN_SUCCESS action 然后返回获取到的 token。 如果调用导致了错误,将会发起一个 LOGIN_ERROR action。
       const token = yield call(Api.login, username, password);
       vield put({ type: LOGIN SUCCESS, token });
       yield put({ type: SET_USERNAME, username });
       //如果调用 login 成功,loginFlow 将在 DOM storage 中存储返回的 token,并等待 LOGOUT action
   } catch (error) {
       //在 login 失败的情况下,它将返回一个 undefined 值,这将导致 loginFlow 跳过当前处理进程并等待一个新的 LOGIN_REQUEST action
       yield put({ type: LOGIN_ERROR, error });
+function* loginFlow()
    //一旦到达流程最后一步(LOGOUT),通过等待一个新的 LOGIN_REQUEST action 来启动一个新的迭代
   while (true) {
       //loginFlow 首先等待一个 LOGIN_REQUEST action,然后调用一个 call 到 login 任务
       //call 不仅可以用来调用返回 Promise 的函数。我们也可以用它来调用其他 Generator 函数
       //loginFlow 将等待 login 直到它终止或返回 (即执行 api 调用后, 发起 action 然后返回 token 至 loginFlow) const { username, password } = yield take(LOGIN REQUEST);
       //自从 login 的 action 在后台启动之后,我们获取不到 token 的结果,所以我们需要将 token 存储操作移到 login 任务内部
       yield take([LOGOUT, LOGIN_ERROR]);
       Api.clearItem('token');
export default function* rootSaga() {
  yield all([loginFlow()]);
```

12. 取消任务

- 如果我们在 API 调用期间收到一个 LOGOUT action,我们必须要 取消 login 处理进程,否则将有 2 个并发的任务,并且 login 任务将会继续运行,并在成功的响应(或失败的响应)返回后发起一个 LOGIN_SUCCESS action(或一个 LOGIN_ERROR action),而这将导致状态不一致
 cancel Effect 不会租暴地结束我们的 login 任务,相反它会给予一个机会执行清理的逻辑,在 finally 区块可以处理任何的取消逻辑(以及其他类型的完成逻辑)

```
import React, { Component, RefObject } from 'react'
import { connect } from 'react-redux';
import actions from '../store/actions';
import { CounterState } from '../store/reducer';
type Props = CounterState & typeof actions;
class Login extends Component {
   username: RefObject;
password: RefObject;
    constructor(props: any) {
         super (props);
         this.username = React.createRef();
         this.password = React.createRef();
    login = (event: any) =>
         event.preventDefault();
         let username = this.username.current!.value;
let password = this.password.current!.value;
         this.props.login(username, password);
         event.preventDefault();
         this.props.logout();
        let { username } = this.props;
let loginForm = (
                   用户名
                   密码
                    退出
         let logoutForm = (
                   用户名:{username}
                   退出
             username ? logoutForm : loginForm
xport default connect(
    (state: CounterState): CounterState => state,
    actions
```

```
src\store\sagas.tsx
import { call, all, put, take, fork, cancelled, cancel } from "redux-saga/effects";
+import { LOGIN_ERROR, LOGIN_REQUEST, SET_USERNAME, LOGOUT, LOGIN_SUCCESS } from "./action-types";
import Api from "../Api";
 function* login(username: string, password: string) {
      try {
  //如果 Api 调用成功了,login 将发起一个 LOGIN_SUCCESS action 然后返回获取到的 token。 如果调用导致了错误,将会发起一个 LOGIN_ERROR action。
           Api.storeItem('loading', 'true');
const token = yield call(Api.login, username, password);
            yield put({ type: LOGIN_SUCCESS, token });
yield put({ type: SET USERNAME, username });
           //如果调用 login 成功,loginFlow 将在 DOM storage 中存储返回的 token,并等待 LOGOUT action Api.storeItem('token', token);
             Api.storeItem('loading', 'false');
      } catch (error) {
            //在 login 失败的情况下,它将返回一个 undefined 值,这将导致 loginFlow 跳过当前处理进程并等待一个新的 LOGIN_REQUEST action
           yield put({ type: LOGIN_ERROR, error });
Api.storeItem('loading', 'false');
       } finally {
             if (yield cancelled()) {
                  // ... put special cancellation handling code here Api.storeItem('loading', 'false');
       1
   nction* loginFlow() {
      //一旦到达流程最后一步(LOGOUT),通过等待一个新的 LOGIN REQUEST action 来启动一个新的迭代
      while (true) {
            //loginFlow 首先等待一个 LOGIN REQUEST action,然后调用一个 call 到 login 任务
//call 不仅可以用来调用返回 Promise 的函数。我们也可以用它来调用其他 Generator 函数
            //loginFlow 裕等待 login 直到它终止或返回 (囤執行 api 调用后,发起 action 然后返回 token 至 loginFlow) const { username, password } = yield take(LOGIN_REQUEST);
           Const ( username, password ) = yield take(LUGIM_REQUEST);
//自从 login 的 action 在后台启动之后,我们就取不到 token 的结果,所以我们需要将 token 存储操作移到 login 任务内部
const task = yield fork(login, username, password);
//yield take(['LOGOUT', 'LOGIN_ERROR'])。 意思是值所 2 个并发的 action
//如果 login 任务在用户登出之前成功了,它将会发起一个 LOGIN_SUCCESS action 然后结束。 然后 loginFlow Saga 只会等待一个未来的 LOGOUT action 被发起
//如果 login 在用户登出之前失败了,它将会发起一个 LOGIN_ERROR action 然后结束
//如果在 login 结束之前,用户强势出了,那么 loginFlow 将收到一个 LOGOUT action 并且也会等待下一个 LOGIN_REQUEST
            const action = yield take([LOGOUT, LOGIN_ERROR]);
//将task 传入给 cancel Effect。 如果任务仍在运行,它会被中止,如果任务已完成,那什么也不会发生
             if (action.type == LOGOUT) {
                  yield cancel(task);
            Api.clearItem('token');
 export default function* rootSaga() {
     yield all([loginFlow()]);
```

src\index.tsx

src\store\actions.tsx

```
import * as types from './action-types';
export default {
   incrementAsync() {
      return { type: types.INCREMENT_ASYNC }
    },
   login(username: string, password: string) {
      return { type: types.LOGIN_REQUEST, username, password }
   },
   logout() {
      return { type: types.LOGOUT }
   },
   stop() {
      return { type: types.CANCEL_TASK }
   }
}
```

src\store\action-types.tsx

```
export const INCREMENT = 'INCREMENT';
export const INCREMENT_ASYNC = 'INCREMENT_ASYNC';

export const LOGIN_REQUEST = 'LOGIN_REQUEST';
export const LOGIN_SUCCESS = 'LOGIN_SUCCESS';
export const SET_USERNAME = 'SET_USERNAME';
export const LOGIN_ERROR = 'LOGIN_ERROR';
export const LOGOUT = 'LOGOUT';
texport const LOGOUT = 'LOGOUT';
texport const CANCEL_TASK = 'CANCEL_TASK';
```

src\store\sagas.tsx

```
import { cal1, al1, put, take, race } from 'redux-saga/effects'
import { INCREMENT, CANCEL_TASK } from './action-types';
import { delay } from '../utils';

function' raceFlow() {
    const { a, b } = yield race({
        a: cal1(delay, 1000),
        b: cal1(delay, 2000)
    });
    console.log('a=' + a, 'b=' + b);

}

function' start() {
    while (true) {
        yield cal1(delay, 1000);
        yield put({ type: INCREMENT });
    }
}

function' racorder() {
    yield race({
        start: cal1(start),
        stop: take(CANCEL_TASK)
    ));
    export default function' rootSaga() {
        yield al1([recorder()])
    }
```

src\components\Recorder.tsx