```
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```

1. React Hooks

• Hook可以让你在不编写 class组件 的情况下使用 state

2. 搭建项目

```
npx create-react-app zhufeng_hooks
cd zhufeng_hooks
yarn start
```

3. useState

- useState 会返回一对值: 当前状态和一个让你更新它的函数
 useState 唯一的参数就是初始 state

const [state, setState] = useState(initialState);

3.1 使用

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
function Counter() {
    const [number, setNumber] = React.useState(0);
    return (
            {p>{number}p>
             <button onClick={()=>setNumber(number+1)}>+button>
        </>
function render(){
    ReactDOM.render(<Counter/>,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

3.2 实现#

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
+let lastState;
+function useState(initialState) {
+ lastState = lastState||initialState;
    function setState(newState) {
    lastState = newState;
        render();
    return [lastState,setState];
function Counter(){
    const [number, setNumber] = useState(0);
    return (
            setNumber(number+1)}>+
function render(){
    ReactDOM.render(,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

4. 多useState

4.1 使用

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
function Counter() {
    const [number1, setNumber1] = React.useState(0);
const [number2, setNumber2] = React.useState(0);
     return (
              {number1}p>
<button onClick={()=>setNumber1(number1+1)}>+button>
              <hr/>
              {number2}p>
              <button onClick={()=>setNumber2(number2+1)}>+button>
 function render(){
    ReactDOM.render(<Counter/>,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

4.2 实现 <u>#</u>

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
let hookStates = [];
let hookIndex = 0;
function useState (initialState) {
    hookStates[hookIndex]=hookStates[hookIndex]||initialState;
    let currentIndex = hookIndex;
    function setState(newState) {
      hookStates[currentIndex]=newState;
      render();
    return [hookStates[hookIndex++],setState];
function Counter() {
    const [number1, setNumber1] = useState(0);
const [number2, setNumber2] = useState(0);
    return (
             {p>{number1}p>
             <button onClick={()=>setNumber1(number1+1)}>+button>
             <hr/>
             <button onClick={()=>setNumber2(number2+1)}>+button>
        </>
    )
 function render(){
    ReactDOM.render(<Counter/>,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

5. 优化 **#**

• 我们可以使用 useMemo和 useCallback来减少渲染

5.1 使用

5.2 实现 <u>#</u>

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
+let hookStates = [];//放着此组件的所有的hooks数据
+let hookIndex = 0;//代表当前的hooks的索引
 function useState(initialState) {
   //如果有老值取老值,没有取默认值
   hookStates[hookIndex]=hookStates[hookIndex]||initialState;
//暂存索引
   let currentIndex = hookIndex;
   function setState(newState){
     hookStates[currentIndex]=newState;
     render();
   return [hookStates[hookIndex++],setState];
 Ffunction useCallback(callback,dependencies) {
   if(hookStates[hookIndex]){
     let [lastCallback, lastCallbackDeps] = hookStates[hookIndex];
     let same = dependencies.every((item,index)=>item === lastCallbackDeps[index]);
if(same){//如果老依赖和新的依赖都相同,则直接返回老的,如果不一相同,则返回新的
        hookIndex++;
        return lastCallback;
    }else{
      hookStates[hookIndex++]=[callback,dependencies];
        return callback;
   }else{
    hookStates[hookIndex++]=[callback,dependencies];
     return callback;
+function useMemo(factory, dependencies) {
   if(hookStates[hookIndex]){
    let [memo,lastDeps] = hookStates[hookIndex];
let same = dependencies.every((item,index)=>item === lastDeps[index]);
if(same){//如果老依赖和新的依赖都相同,则直接返回老的,如果不一相同,则返回新的
        return memo;
        let newMemo = factory();
hookStates[hookIndex++]=[newMemo,dependencies];
        return newMemo;
   }else{
     let newMemo = factory();
     hookStates[hookIndex++]=[newMemo,dependencies];
let Child = ({ onButtonClick, data }) => {
   console.log("Child render");
    return {data.number};
Child = React.memo(Child);
function App() {
    const [number, setNumber] = useState(0);
    const [name, setName] = useState("zhufeng");
const addClick = useCallback(() => setNumber(number + 1), [number]);
    const data = useMemo(() => ({ number }), [number]);
    return (
          setName(e.target.value)} />
    );
 unction render(){
  ReactDOM.render(,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

6. useEffect

- useEffect 就是一个 Effect Hook,给函数组件增加了操作副作用的能力
 它跟 class 组件中的 componentDidMount、componentDidUpdate 和 componentWillUnmount 具有相同的用途,只不过被合并成了一个 API

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
function Counter() {
    const [name, setName] = React.useState('珠峰');
const [number, setNumber] = React.useState(0);
    React.useEffect(() => {
    console.log(number);
     }, [number]);
    return (
             {p>{name}:{number}p>
            </>
    ReactDOM.render(<Counter/>,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

6.2 实现useEffect

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
+let hookStates = [];
+let hookIndex = 0;
+function useState(initialState){
  hookStates[hookIndex]=hookStates[hookIndex]||initialState;
   let currentIndex = hookIndex;
  function setState(newState){
    hookStates[currentIndex]=newState;
    render();
   return [hookStates[hookIndex++],setState];
+function useEffect(callback,dependencies){
  if(hookStates[hookIndex]){
       let lastDeps = hookStates[hookIndex];
       let same = dependencies.every((item,index)=>item === lastDeps[index]);
       if(same){
         hookIndex++;
       }else{
  hookStates[hookIndex++]=dependencies;
         setTimeout(callback);
   }else{
     hookStates[hookIndex++]=dependencies;
       setTimeout(callback);
function Counter(){
   const [name, setName] = useState('珠峰');
   const [number, setNumber] = useState(0);
useEffect(() => {
    console.log(number);
}, [number]);
   return (
           {name}:{number}
setName('架构')}>修改名称
       setNumber('架构')}>修改名
setNumber(number+1)}>+
</>
   )
 function render(){
 ReactDOM.render(,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

7. useLayoutEffect

- 其函数签名与 useBffect 相同, 但它会在所有的 DOM 变更之后同步调用 effect
 useEffect不会阻塞浏览器渲染, 而 useLayoutEffect 会浏览器渲染
 useEffect会在浏览器渲染结束后执行, useLayoutEffect 则是在 DOM 更新完成后,浏览器绘制之前执行

7.1 使用 **#**

7.2 实现 <u>#</u>

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
+let hookStates = [];
+let hookIndex = 0;
+function useEffect(callback,dependencies){
   if(hookStates[hookIndex]){
       let lastDeps = hookStates[hookIndex];
       let same = dependencies.every((item,index)=>item === lastDeps[index]);
       if(same){
       hookIndex++;
}else{
         hookStates[hookIndex++]=dependencies;
         setTimeout(callback);
   }else{
      hookStates[hookIndex++]=dependencies;
      setTimeout(callback);
 function useLayoutEffect(callback,dependencies) {
   if(hookStates[hookIndex]){
       let lastDeps = hookStates[hookIndex];
let same = dependencies.every((item,index)=>item === lastDeps[index]);
       if(same){
         hookIndex++;
       }else{
         hookStates[hookIndex++]=dependencies;
         queueMicrotask(callback);
   }else{
      hookStates[hookIndex++]=dependencies;
      queueMicrotask(callback);
 onst Animate = () => {
  const red = React.useRef();
const green = React.useRef();
  useLayoutEffect(() => {
   red.current.style.transform = `translate(500px)`;
red.current.style.transition = `all 500ms`;
  useEffect(() => {
   green.current.style.transform = `translate(500px)`;
green.current.style.transition = `all 500ms`;
  let style = { width: '100px', height: '100px' }
  return (
 function render() {
  ReactDOM.render(, document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

8. useContext

• 接收一个 context 对象并返回该 context 的当前值

8.1 使用

8.2 实现

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
const CounterContext = React.createContext();
+function useContext(context){
  return context._currentValue;
function Counter(){
 let {state, setState} = useContext(CounterContext);
 return (
       {state.number}
        setState({number:state.number+1})}>+
         setState({number:state.number-1})}>-
     </>
 )
function App(){
   const [state, setState] = React.useState({number:0});
return (
function render(){
    ReactDOM.render(,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

9. useReducer#

• 它接收一个形如 (state, action) => newState 的 reducer,并返回当前的 state 以及与其配套的 dispatch 方法

9.1 使用#

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
function reducer(state, action) {
 switch (action.type) {
  case 'increment':
    return state+1;
   case 'decrement'
    return state-1;
   default:
    throw new Error();
function Counter() {
   const [state, dispatch] = React.useReducer(reducer, 0);
   return (
        Count: {state}
        </>
function render(){
   ReactDOM.render(<Counter/>,document.getElementById('root'));
render();
```

9.2 实现 #

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
+let hookStates = [];
+let hookIndex = 0;
 +function useState(initialState){
+ hookStates[hookIndex] = hookStates[hookIndex] | | initialState;
       let currentIndex = hookIndex;
function setState(newState){
         hookStates[currentIndex]=newState;
          render();
       return [hookStates[hookIndex++],setState];
 +function useReducer(reducer, initialState) {
   unction useReducer(reducer, initialState) {
hookStates[hookIndex]=hookStates[hookIndex]||initialState;
let currentIndex = hookIndex;
function dispatch(action) {
   hookStates[currentIndex]=reducer(hookStates[currentIndex],action);
       render();
    return [hookStates[hookIndex++], dispatch];
 const reducer = (state=0,action) => {
    switch(action.type) {
    case 'add':
         return state+1;
     default:
       return state;
function Counter(){
     const [number1,setNumber1] = useState(0);
const [number2,dispatch] = useReducer(reducer,0);
return (
           <>
                  setNumber1(number1+1)}>+
                {number2}
          dispatch({type: 'add'}))>+
</>
      hookIndex=0;
      ReactDOM.render(,document.getElementById('root'));
```