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stats: paragraph=286 sentences=908, words=7089

内容大纲#

- 路由基本原理
- 路由实战
- 实现historypath-to-regexp
- 路径参数
- Link导航
- 支持嵌套路由和Outlet
- 实现NavLink
- 跳转和重定向
- 受保护路由配置式路由和懒加载

1. React路由原理

- 不同的路径渲染不同的组件
- 有两种实现方式
 - HashRouter:利用hash实现路由切换
 - · BrowserRouter:实现h5 Api实现路由的切换

1.1 HashRouter

• 利用hash实现路由切换

public\index.html

```
Document
    #root{
        border:1px solid red;
    /b
    window.addEventListener('hashchange',()=>{
        console.log(window.location.hash);
        let pathname = window.location.hash.slice(1);//把最前面的那个#刪除
root.innerHTML = pathname;
    });
```

1.2 BrowserRouter

• 利用h5 Api实现路由的切换

1.2.1 history

- HTML5規密給我们提供了一个history (https://developermozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/API/Window/history)接口
 HTML5 History API包括2个方法: history.pushState()和 history.replaceState(),和1个事件 window.onpopstate

1.2.1.1 pushState

- history.pushState(stateObject, title, url), 包括三个参数
 - 。 第一个参数用于存储该url对应的状态对象,该对象可在onpopstate事件中获取,也可在history对象中获取 。 第二个参数是标题,目前浏览器并未实现
- 第三个参数则是设定的url
- pushState函数向浏览器的历史堆栈压入一个url为设定值的记录,并改变历史堆栈的当前指针至栈项

1.2.1.2 replaceState

- 该接口与pushState参数相同,含义也相同
- 唯一的区别在于 replaceState是替换浏览器历史堆栈的当前历史记录为设定的url 需要注意的是 replaceStateAc改动浏览器历史堆栈的当前指针

- 该事件是window的属性
- 该事件是《西川政學》的語:
 后退以及执行 history.forward、 history.back、和 history.go触发,因为这些操作有一个共性,即修改了历史堆栈的当前指针
 在不改变document的前提下,一旦当前指针改变则会触发 onpopstate事件

1.2.1.4 案例#

- 浏览器针对每个页面维护一个 History栈,执行 pushState函数可压入设定的 url至栈项,同时修改当前指针
 当执行 back和 forward操作时,history枝大小并不会改变(historylength不变),仅仅移动当前指针的位置
 若当前指针在history栈的中间位置(非栈项),此时执行pushState会在指针当前的位置添加此条目,并成为新的栈项

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>hash路由title>
 ead>
chody>
 <div id="root">div>
 <a onclick="go('/a')">/aa>li>
  <!i><!i><a onclick="go('/b')">/ba>!i>
<!i><a onclick="go('/c')">/ca>!i>
<!i><a onclick="forward()">前进a>!i></a>
    <a onclick="back()">后退a>li></a>
 111>
 <script>
   function render() {
      root.innerHTML = window.location.pathname;
   window.onpopstate = render;
   let historyObj = window.history;
let oldPushState = historyObj.pushState;
   historyObj.pushState = function (state, title, url) {
    oldPushState.apply(history, arguments);
     render();
   function go (path) {
     historyObj.pushState({}, null, path);
     historyObj.go(1);
   function back (path) {
     historyObj.go(-1);
 script>
oody>
```

2.使用基本路由#

- https://create-react-app.dev (https://create-react-app.dev)
 https://reactrouter.com/docs/en/v6 (https://reactrouter.com/docs/en/v6)
- https://github.com/remix-run/react-router (https://github.com/remix-run/react-router)

2.1 安装

```
npm i react-router-dom --save
```

2.2 src\index.js

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import { HashRouter, BrowserRouter, Routes, Route } from 'react-router-dom';
import Home from './components/Home';
import User from './components/User';
import Profile from './components/Profile';
 teactDOM.render(
  <HashRouter>
    <Routes>
       <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />
<Route path="/user" element={<User />} />
       <Route path="/profile" element={<Profile />} />
    Routes>
  HashRouter>
  , document.getElementById('root'));
```

2.3 Home.js

src\components\Home.js

```
import React from 'react';
function Home (props) {
   console.log(props);
        <div>Homediv>
export default Home;
```

2.4 User.js <u>#</u>

src\components\User.js

```
function User() {
       <div>Userdiv>
export default User;
```

2.5 Profile.js

src\components\Profile.js

3.实现基本路由#

3.1 react-router-dom\index.js

src\react-router-dom\index.js

```
import React from 'react'
import ( Router ) from '../react-router';
import ( createHashHistory, createBrowserHistory ) from "history";
export * from '../react-router';
  xport function HashRouter({ children }) {
     let historyRef = React.useRef();
     if (historyRef.current == null) {
  historyRef.current = createHashHistory();
     let history = historyRef.current;
     let [state, setState] = React.useState({
    action: history.action,
           location: history.location
      React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
     return (
           <Router
               children={children}
                location={state.location}
navigationType={state.action}
                 navigator={history}
     );
  export function BrowserRouter({ children }) {
     let historyRef = React.useRef();
if (historyRef.current == null) {
   historyRef.current = createBrowserHistory();
     let history = historyRef.current;
let [state, setState] = React.useState({
    action: history.action,
           location: history.location
      React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
     return (
                children={children}
                 location={state.location}
navigationType={state.action}
                navigator={history}
          />
```

3.2 src\react-router\index.js

```
import React from 'react';
const NavigationContext = React.createContext({});
const LocationContext = React.createContext({});
export {
     NavigationContext,
     LocationContext
cepport function Router({ children, location, navigator }) {
   const navigationContext = React.useMemo(() => ({ navigator }), [navigator]);
   const locationContext = React.useMemo(() => ({ location }), [location]);
    <NavigationContext.Provider value={navigationContext}>
    <LocationContext.Provider value={locationContext} children={children} />
    NavigationContext.Provider>
export function Routes({ children }) {
     return useRoutes(createRoutesFromChildren(children));
 export function useLocation() {
    return React.useContext(LocationContext).location;
 export function useSearchParams() {
  const location = React.useContext(LocationContext).location;
const pathname = location.pathname;
  return new URLSearchParams(pathname.split('?')[1]);
export function useRoutes(routes) {
    let location = useLocation();
let pathname = location.pathname || "/";
for (let i = 0; i < routes.length; i++) {</pre>
         let { path, element } = routes[i];
let match = matchPath(path, pathname);
          if (match) {
              return element;
          }
     return null;
 export function createRoutesFromChildren(children) {
   let routes = [];
     React.Children.forEach(children, element => {
          let route = {
              path: element.props.path,
                element: element.props.element
          routes.push(route);
     return routes;
export function Route(props) {
function compilePath(path) {
  let regexpSource = "^" + path;
  regexpSource += "{{content}}quot;;
  let matcher = new RegExp(regexpSource);
     return matcher;
 export function matchPath(path, pathname) {
    let matcher = compilePath(path);
let match = pathname.match(matcher);
     if (!match) return null;
     return match;
```

4.实现history

4.1 createBrowserHistory.js

src\history\createBrowserHistory.js

```
function createBrowserHistory() {
    const globalHistory = window.history;
      let listeners = [];
      let state;
      function listen(listener) {
    listeners.push(listener);
            return ()=>(
    listeners = listeners.filter(item=>item!=listener);
      function go(n) {
    globalHistory.go(n);
      window.addEventListener('popstate',()=>{
            let location = {state:globalHistory.state,pathname:window.location.pathname};
      notify({action:"POP",location});
));
      function goBack() {
    go(-1);
      function goForward() {
           go(1);
      function notify (newState) {
            Object.assign(history,newState);
history.length = globalHistory.length;
listeners.forEach(listener => listener({ location: history.location }));
      function push(pathname, nextState) {
            const action = 'PUSH';
if(typeof pathname === 'object'){
    state = pathname.state;
    pathname.state;
    pathname.state;
    pathname.state;
    pathname.state;
    pathname.state;
    pathname.state;
                   pathname = pathname.pathname;
                   state=nextState;
            globalHistory.pushState(state,null,pathname);
let location = {state,pathname};
notify({action,location});
      const history = {
   action: 'POP',
            go,
goBack,
            goForward, push,
             listen,
             \texttt{location:} \{\texttt{pathname:} \textbf{window.} \texttt{location.pathname,} \textbf{state:} \textbf{window.} \texttt{location.} \textbf{state} \}
      return history;
export default createBrowserHistory;
```

4.2 createHashHistory.js

src\history\createHashHistory.js

```
function createHashHistory(){
   let stack = [];
let index = -1;
let action = 'POP';
let state ;
    let listeners = [];
    function listen(listener) {
        listeners.push(listener);
return () => {
         listeners = listeners.filter(item=>item!=listener);
}
    function go(n) {
         action = 'POP';
index+=n;
         let nextLocation = stack[index];
         state= nextLocation.state;
         window.location.hash = nextLocation.pathname;
    let hashChangeHandler = () => {
         let pathname = window.location.hash.slice(1);
         Object.assign(history, {action, location: {pathname, state}});
if(action === 'PUSH') {
             stack[++index]=history.location;
          listeners.forEach(listener => listener({ location: history.location }));
    function push (pathname, nextState) {
  action = 'PUSH';
  if(typeof pathname ==='object') {
            state = pathname.state;
pathname = pathname.pathname
              state = nextState;
         window.location.hash = pathname;
    window.addEventListener('hashchange', hashChangeHandler);
    function goBack() {
    function goForward() {
         go(1);
    const history = {
   action:'POP',
         go,
         goForward,
         listen.
         location:{pathname:window.location.hash ? window.location.hash.slice(1) : '/',state:undefined}
    if(window.location.hash) {
         action = 'PUSH';
hashChangeHandler();
         window.location.hash = '/';
    return history;
export default createHashHistory;
```

4.3 history\index.js

src\history\index.js

```
export (default as createBrowserHistory) from './createBrowserHistory';
export (default as createHashHistory) from './createHashHistory';
```

4.4 react-router-dom\index.js

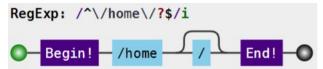
```
import React from 'react'
import { Router } from '../react-router';
+import { createHashHistory, createBrowserHistory } from "../history";
export * from '../react-router';
export function HashRouter({ children }) {
   let historyRef = React.useRef();
if (historyRef.current == null) {
   historyRef.current = createHashHistory();
    let history = historyRef.current;
   let [state, setState] = React.useState({
        action: history.action,
        location: history.location
   React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
   return (
   );
export function BrowserRouter({ children }) {
   let historyRef = React.useRef();
if (historyRef.current == null)
        historyRef.current = createBrowserHistory();
    let history = historyRef.current;
   let [state, setState] = React.useState({
        action: history.action,
location: history.location
    React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
   return (
   );
```

5. path-to-regexp

- regulex (https://jex.im/regulex)
 path-to-regexp (https://www.npmjs.com/package/path-to-regexp)
 - o sensitive 是否大小写敏感 (默认值: false)
 - strict 是否允许结尾有一个可选的/ (默认值: false)
 - end 是否匹配整个字符串 (默认值: true)

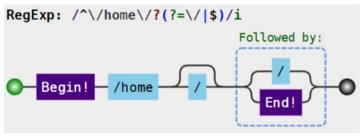
5.1 /home结束

```
let pathToRegExp = require('path-to-regexp');
let regxp = pathToRegExp('/home',[],{end:true});
console.log(regxp);
console.log(regxp.test('/home'));
console.log(regxp.test('/home/2'));
```



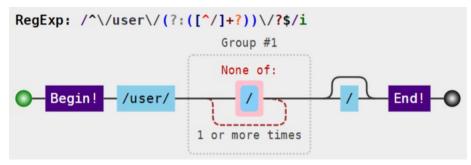
5.2 /home非结束 **#**

```
let pathToRegExp = require('path-to-regexp');
let regExp = pathToRegExp('/home',[],{end:false});
console.log(regExp);
 console.log(regExp.test('/home'));
console.log(regExp.test('/home/'));
console.log(regExp.test('/home//'));
console.log(regExp.test('/home/2'));
```



5.3 路径参数 **#**

```
let regExp = pathToRegExp('/user/:id',params, {end:true});
console.log(regExp,params);
```



5.4 正则匹配 <u>#</u>

• 是否捕获

表达式 含义 () 表示捕获分组,()会把每个分组里的匹配的值保存起来,使用\$n(n是一个数字,表示第n个捕获组的内容) (?:) 表示非捕获分组,和捕获分组唯一的区别在于,非捕获分组匹配的值不会保存起来 (?...) 表示命名捕获分组、应向引用一个命名分组的语法是 \k,在 replace() 方法的替换字符串中反向引用是用 \$

```
console.log('lab'.match(/1[a-z]([b-c])/));
console.log('lab'.match(/1[a-z](?:[a-z])/));
console.log('l1-22'.replace(/(?\d{2})-(?\d{2}))/,"$-{{content}}quot;));
```

前瞻和后属

表达式 含义 (?=pattem) 正向肯定查找(前瞻),后面必须跟着什么 (?!pattem) 正向否定查找(前瞻),后面不能跟着什么 (?

```
console.log('la'.match(/\d(?=[a-z])[a-z]/));
console.log('la'.match(/\d(?![a-z])[a-z]/));
console.log('la'.match(/(?));
console.log('la'.match(/(?));

let array = ['lab'];
array.index = 0;
array.input = 'lab';
array.groups = undefined;
console.log(array);
```

6. 路径参数

6.1 src\index.js

6.2 src\react-router\index.js

```
import React from 'react';
//导航上下文
  onst NavigationContext = React.createContext({});
  onst LocationContext = React.createContext({});
     NavigationContext,
     LocationContext,
export function Router({ children, location, navigator }) {
  let navigationContext = React.useMemo(
          () => ({ navigator }),
[navigator]
    return (
export function Routes({ children }) {
     return useRoutes(createRoutesFromChildren(children));
 export function useLocation() {
     return React.useContext(LocationContext).location;
 export function useRoutes(routes)
    nort function useRoutes(routes) {
let location = useLocation();//当前的路径对象
let pathname = location.pathname || "\";//当前的路径
for (let i = 0; i < routes.length; i++) {
   let { path, element } = routes[i];
   let match = matchPath(path, pathname);
           return match;
     return null;
 export function createRoutesFromChildren(children) {
     React.Children.forEach(children, element => {
          let route = {
   path: element.props.path,
   element: element.props.element
           routes.push(route);
     });
export function Route(props) {
function compilePath(path) {
    let paramNames = [];
let regexpSource = "^" + path
    .replace(/:(\w+)/g, (_, key) => {
    paramNames.push(key);
    return "([^\\/]+)";
          });
    //;
regexpSource += "{{content}}quot;;
let matcher = new RegExp(regexpSource);
return [matcher, paramNames];
export function matchPath(path, pathname) {
    let [matcher, paramNames] = compilePath(path);
    let match = pathname.match(matcher);
    if (!match) return null;
     let matchedPathname = match[0];
     let values = match.slice(1);
let params = paramNames.reduce(
            (memo, paramName, index) => {
                memo[paramName] = values[index];
                 return memo;
          },
     return { params, pathname: matchedPathname, path };
```

6.3 Post.js

src\components\Post.js

7.1 src\index.js

7.2 react-router-dom\index.js

src\react-router-dom\index.js

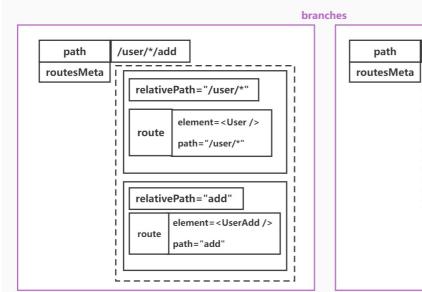
```
import React from 'react'
+import { Router, useNavigate } from '../react-router';
import { createHashHistory, createBrowserHistory } from "../history";
export * from '../react-router';
export function HashRouter({ children }) {
    let historyRef = React.useRef();
if (historyRef.current == null) {
   historyRef.current = createHashHistory();
    let history = historyRef.current;
    let [state, setState] = React.useState({ action: history.action, location: history.location
    1):
    React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
    return (
    );
 export function BrowserRouter({ children }) {
    let historyRef = React.useRef();
if (historyRef.current == null) {
   historyRef.current = createBrowserHistory();
    let history = historyRef.current;
    let [state, setState] = React.useState({
    action: history.action,
          location: history.location
     React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
    return (
    );
 export function Link({ to, children }) {
  const navigate = useNavigate();//是一个跳转路径的方法
        event.preventDefault();
    navigate(to);
}} >{children}
```

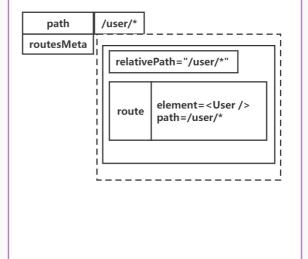
7.3 react-router\index.js

```
mport React from 'react';
/导航上下文
  onst NavigationContext = React.createContext({});
  onst LocationContext = React.createContext({});
    NavigationContext,
    LocationContext
export function Router({ children, location, navigator }) {
  let navigationContext = React.useMemo(
         () => ({ navigator }),
[navigator]
    return (
export function Routes({ children }) {
    return useRoutes(createRoutesFromChildren(children));
 export function useLocation() {
    return React.useContext(LocationContext).location;
 export function useRoutes(routes)
    ort function useRoutes(routes) {
let location = useLocation();//当前的路径对象
let pathname = location.pathname || "\";//当前的路径
for (let i = 0; i < routes.length; i++) {
   let { path, element } = routes[i];
   let match = matchPath(path, pathname);
}
               return React.cloneElement(element, { ...element.props, match });
 export function createRoutesFromChildren(children) {
     let routes = [];
    React.Children.forEach(children, element => {
          let route = {
    path: element.props.path,
               element: element.props.element
          routes.push(route);
     return routes;
export function Route(props) {
function compilePath(path) {
    let paramNames = [];
let regexpSource = "^" + path
         replace(/:(\w+)/g, (, key) => {
    paramNames.push(key);
    return "([^\\]+)";
    regexpSource += "{{content}}quot;;
let matcher = new RegExp(regexpSource);
     return [matcher, paramNames];
  tport function matchPath(path, pathname) {
    let [matcher, paramNames] = compilePath(path);
    let match = pathname.match(matcher);
if (!match) return null;
     let matchedPathname = match[0];
    let matchedrathmame = match(0);
let values = match.slice(1);
let params = paramNames.reduce(
    (memo, paramName, index) => {
               memo[paramName] = values[index];
              return memo;
         {}
    return { params, pathname: matchedPathname, path };
 export function useNavigate() {
    let { navigator } = React.useContext(NavigationContext);
     let navigate = React.useCallback((to) => {
    navigator.push(to);
     }, [navigator]);
     return navigate;
```

8. 支持嵌套路由和Outlet

processon (https://www.processon.com/diagraming/624525f95653bb072bcea329)





8.1 数据结构

8.1.1 routes

8.1.2 branches <u>#</u>

8.1.3 flattenRoutes

8.1.4 remainingPathname

```
let pathname = '/user/add';
let meta = '/user';
let remainingPathname = pathname.slice(meta.length);
```

8.1.5 replace

```
let str = '/user///add';
str = str.replace(/\/\/+/g, '/');
console.log(str);
```

8.1.6 regexpSource

```
let paramNames = [];
let path = '/user';
let path = '/user';
let end = false;
let regexpSource = "^" + path
    .replace(/\/\*\*?$/, '')
    .replace(/\/\*/, '/')
    .replace(/:(\w+//g, (_, key) => {
        paramNames.push(key);
    }
}
           return '([^\\/]+)';
if (path.endsWith('*')) {
    paramNames.push('*');
regexpSource += "(?:\\/(.+)|\\/*){{content}}quot;;
  else {
     \label{eq:regexpSource} $$ regexpSource += end ? "\\/*{{content}}quot; : "(?:\\b|\\/|$)"; 
let matcher = new RegExp(regexpSource);
console.log(matcher);
console.log(paramNames);
let pathname = '/user/add';
let match = pathname.match(matcher);
 console.log(match);
let matchedPathname = '/user/add/'
console.log('matchedPathname', matchedPathname);
let pathnameBase = matchedPathname.replace(/(.)\/+$/, '$1');
console.log('pathnameBase', pathnameBase);
```

8.1.7 pathnameBase

• 因为*能匹配所有的内容,所以需要重新计算 pathnameBase

```
let path = '/user/*';
let pathname = '/user/100/detail';
let pathname = //user/(?:\/(.+)|\/*)$/;
let match = pathname.match(pathRegexp);
console.log(match);
let matchedPathname = match[0];
let starValue = match[1];
console.log('starValue', starValue);
console.log('matchedPathname', matchedPathname);
console.log('matchedPathname', matchedPathname.length);
console.log('value.length', starValue.length);
let pathnameBase = matchedPathname.slice(0, matchedPathname.length) + starValue.length)
pathnameBase = matchedPathname.slice(0, fo);
pathnameBase = pathnameBase.replace(/(.)\/+$/, '$1');
console.log('pathnameBase.replace(/(.)\/+$/, '$1');
```

8.1.8 computeScore

```
const splatPenalty = -2;
const indexRouteValue = 2;
const paramRegexp = /^:\w+$/;
const dynamicSegmentValue = 3;
const emptySegmentValue = 1;
const staticSegmentValue = 10;
const isSplat = s => s === '*';
function computeScore(path, index) {
    let segments = path.split('/');
     let initialScore = segments.length;
    if (segments.some(isSplat)) {
   initialScore += splatPenalty;
    if (typeof index !== 'undefined') {
   initialScore += indexRouteValue;
    return segments.filter(s => !isSplat(s)).reduce((score, segment) => {
         let currentScope = 0;
         if (paramRegexp.test(segment)) {
    currentScope += dynamicSegmentValue;
          else {
                    currentScope += emptySegmentValue;
              currentScope += staticSegmentValue;
}
          score += currentScope;
          return score:
     }, initialScore);
console.log(computeScore('/user/*', 1));
```

8.1.9 compareIndexes

```
function compareIndexes(a, b) {
    let siblings = a.length === b.length && a.slice(0, -1).every((n, i) => n === b[i]);
    return siblings ? a[a.length - 1] - b[b.length - 1] : 0;
}
console.log(compareIndexes([1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 2]));
```

8.2 src\index.js

src\index.js

8.3 User.js <u>#</u>

src\components\User.js

8.4 src\utils.js

src\utils.js

```
export const UserAPI = {
    list() {
        let usersStr = localStorage.getItem('users');
        let users = usersStr ? JSON.parse(usersStr) : [];
        return users;
    },
    add(user) {
        let users = UserAPI.list();
        users.push(user);
        localStorage.setItem('users', JSON.stringify(users));
    },
    find(id) {
        let users = UserAPI.list();
        return users.find((user) => user.id === id);
    }
}
```

8.5 UserAdd.js

src\components\UserAdd.js

8.6 UserDetail.js

src\components\UserDetail.js

```
import React from 'react'
import { useLocation, useParams } from 'react-router-dom';
import { UserAPI } from '../utils';
export default function UserDetail(props) {
    const location = useLocation();
    const { id } = useParams();
    const [user, setUser] = React.useState({});
    React.useEffect(() => {
        let user = location.state;
        if (id) {
            user = UserAPI.find(id);
        }
        }
        if (user) setUser(user);
    }, []);
    return (
        <div> {
            (user.id):{user.name} }
        div> {
            user.id):{user.name} }
        div> {
            user.id):{user.name} }
            div> {
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                  user.id):{user.name} }
            user.id):{user.name} }
            user.id):{user.name} }
            user.id):{user.name} }
            user.id):{user.name} }
```

8.7 UserList.js

src\components\UserList.js

```
import React from 'react'
import { Link } from 'react-router-dom';
import { UserAPI } from '../utils';
export default function User() {
 const [users, setUsers] = React.useState([]);
 React.useEffect(() => {
   let users = UserAPI.list();
   setUsers(users);
  }, []);
 return (
   <Link to={`/user/detail/${user.id}`} state={user}>{user.name}Link>
         li>
       ))
   ul>
 )
```

8.8 react-router\index.js

```
import React, { memo } from 'react';

//导航上下文

const NavigationContext = React.createContext();

//路径上下文

const LocationContext = React.createContext();

+//路由上下文
```

```
+const RouteContext = React.createContext();
+export { NavigationContext, LocationContext, RouteContext }
export function Outlet() {
  return useOutlet();
function useOutlet() {
  let { outlet } = React.useContext(RouteContext);
return outlet;
+export function useParams() {
  let { matches } = React.useContext(RouteContext);
let routeMatch = matches[matches.length - 1];
  return routeMatch ? routeMatch.params : {};
* @param {*} children 子组件
* @param {*} location 当前的路径对象
* @param {*} navigator history对象 go back forward push....
export function Router({ children, location, navigator }) {
 const navigationContext = React.useMemo(() => ({ navigator }), [navigator]);
const locationContext = React.useMemo(() => ({ location }), [location]);
 return (
export function Routes({ children }) {
 const routes = createRoutesFromChildren(children);
 return useRoutes(routes)
export function Route() { }
export function useLocation() {
 return React.useContext(LocationContext).location;
* 把此路由配置数组渲染成真正的组件
* @param {*} routes 路由配置数组
export function useRoutes(routes) {
 //当前的路径对象
let location = useLocation();
 //当前的路径字符串 /user/add
let pathname = location.pathname;
//用当前的地址栏中的路径和路由进行匹配
 let matches = matchRoutes(routes, { pathname });
  //渲染匹配的结果
 return _renderMatches(matches);
function renderMatches(matches) {
  if (!matches) return null;
//渲染结果的时候是从右向左执行的
   //matches=[{route:{element:User}}, {route:{element:UserAdd]}}]
  return matches.reduceRight((outlet, match, index) => {
     return (
         {match.route.element}
  }, null);
* 用当前路径和路由配置进行匹配,获取匹配的结果
* @param {*} routes 路由配置
* @param {*} location 当前路径
function matchRoutes(routes, location) {
  //获取路径名
  let branches = flattenRoutes(routes);
rankRouteBranches(branches);
  console.log(branches);
//匹配的结果
let matches = null;
   //按分支顺序依次进行匹配,如果匹配上了,直接退出循环,不再进行后续的匹配
  for (let i = 0; matches == null && i < branches.length; i++) {
  matches = matchRouteBranch(branches[i], pathname);</pre>
   return matches;
function rankRouteBranches(branches) {
  branches.sort((a, b) => {
//如果分数不一样,按分数倒序排列
     //如果分数一样,只能比过索引
return a.score !== b.score ? b.score - a.score : compareIndexes(
       a.routesMeta.map(meta => meta.childrenIndex),
b.routesMeta.map(meta => meta.childrenIndex)
    );
  });
 * /user/add routesMeta=[userMeta,addMeta]=>[2,0]
* /user/list routesMeta = [userMeta,listMeta]=>[2,1];
+ */
+ function compareIndexes(a, b) {
+ //如果级別数量相等,并且父亲都 一样,说是他们是兄弟
+ let sibling = a.length === b.length && a.slice(0, -1).every((n, i) => n === b[i])
+ //如果是兄弟的话,那和比索引,感到越小级别越高,索引越大,级别越低
  //如果不是兄弟,那就认为相等的
  return sibling ? a[a.length - 1] - b[b.length - 1] : 0;
```

```
* 用分支的路径匹配地址栏的路径名
 * @param {*} branch
* @param {*} pathname 完整路径
+function matchRouteBranch(branch, pathname) (
+ let { routesMeta } = branch;
+ //此分支路径参数对象 path =/:a/:b/:c pathname=/vA/vB/vC
+ let matchesParans = {};//(a:vA,b:vB,c:vC}
+ let matchedPathname = "/";
   let matches = [];
  let meta = routesMeta[i];
    //判断是否是最后一个meta
    let end = i === routesMeta.length - 1;
     //获取剩下的的将要匹配的路径
    let remainingPathname = matchedPathname === "/" ? pathname : pathname.slice(matchedPathname.length); let match = matchPath({ path: meta.relativePath, end }, remainingPathname); //如果没有匹配上,那就表示匹配失败了
    if (!match) {
      return null:
    Object.assign(matchesParams, match.params);
     let route = meta.route;
    matches.push({
      params: matchesParams,
       pathname: joinPaths([matchedPathname, match.pathname]),
       pathnameBase: joinPaths([matchedPathname, match.pathnameBase]),
       route
    if (match.pathnameBase !== '/') {
      matchedPathname = joinPaths([matchedPathname, match.pathnameBase]);
  return matches;
 * 匹配路径
 * @param {*} path 路由的路径
* @param {*} pathname 当前地址栏中的路径
 export function matchPath({ path, end }, pathname) {
//把路径编译 成正则
  return null;
  //获取匹配的路径
  // 苏双拉巴山川州口:
let matchedPathname = match[0]; // /user//
//base就是基本路径 /user/ => /user 把结束的一个/或多个/去掉
let pathnameBase = matchedPathname.replace(/(.)\/+$/, '$1');
  //拼出paramNames
  let values = match.slice(1);
  let captureGroups = match.slice(1);
  let params = paramNames.reduce((memo, paramName, index) => {
    // /user/*
    if (paramName === '*') {
      let splatValue = captureGroups[index] || '';//后面的内容 pathname=/user/add
      //pathnameBase=matchedPathname=/user/add
//重写pathnameBase == /user/add slice=/user/ /user 機取*之前的串作为后续匹配的父串
      pathnameBase = matchedPathname.slice(0, matchedPathname.length - splatValue.length).replace(/(.) \/+/, +'\$1'); \\
    memo[paramName] = values[index];
    return memo;
  }, {});
  return {
    params,
    pathname: matchedPathname,//user/add
    pathnameBase // /user
function compilePath(path, end) {
 //路径参数的参数名数组 /post/:id paramNames=["id"]
 replace(/^\/*/, '/')//把开始多个/或者说没有/转成一个/ /user 不变 //user 变/user user /user
   .replace(
     /:(\w+)/g, (_, key) => {
    paramNames.push(key);
        return "([^\\/]+?)";
     }
 if (path.endsWith('*')) {
   paramNames.push('*');
regexpSource += path === "*" || path === "/*" ? "(.*){{content}}quot;
   : "(?:\\(.+)|\\/*){{content}}quot;;
//regexpSource += "(?:\\(.+)|\\/*){{content}}quot;;
 } else {
   regexpSource += end ? "\\/*{{content}}quot; : "(?:\b|\\/|$)";
 let matcher = new RegExp(regexpSource);
 return [matcher, paramNames];
const isSplat = s => s === '*':
const splatPenalty = -2;
+const indexRouteValue = 2;
+const paramRe = /^:\w+$/;
+const dynamicSegmentValue = 3;
```

```
+const emptySegmentValue = 1;
+const staticSegmentValue = 10;
| Function computeScore(path, index) {
| Helst segments = path.split('''); // /user/add => ['user','add | Helst initialScore = segments.length;//分片的长度就是基础分数 | Helst index | Helst inde
        initialScore += splatPenalty;
   if (index) {
   initialScore += indexRouteValue;
}
  return segments.filter(s => !isSplat(s)).reduce((score, segment) => {
  return score + (paramRe.test(segment) ? dynamicSegmentValue : segment === '' ? emptySegmentValue : staticSegmentValue); }, initialScore);
  * 打平所有的分支
  * @param {*} routes 路由配置
 function flattenRoutes(routes, branches = [], parentsMeta = [], parentPath = "") {
    routes.forEach((route, index) => {
        //定义一个路由元数据
        let meta = {
             relativePath: route.path || "",//路径相对父路径的路径 UserAdd relativePath=add
             route, //路由对象
childrenIndex: index,
        //现在我们的routes其实只有一个元素,/user/* parentPath='' relativePath=/user/*
         //path=/user/*
//把父路径加上自己的相对路径构建成匹配的完整路径
        let path = joinPaths([parentPath, meta.relativePath]);
//在父meta数组中添加自己这个meta
        let routesMeta = parentsMeta.concat(meta);
//如果有子路由的话,递归添加到 branches分支数组中
        if (route.children && route.children.length > 0) {
   flattenRoutes(route.children, branches, routesMeta, path);
        branches.push({
             path,
              routesMeta,
              score: computeScore(path, route.index)
    });
    return branches;
 function joinPaths(paths) {
    // ['/user/*/'.'/add']=> /user/*/add
    return paths.join('/').replace(/\/\+/g, '/');
 xport function createRoutesFromChildren(children) {
  React.Children.forEach(children, (element) => {
            path: element.props.path,// /user 此路由对应的路径 element: element.props.element // 此路由对应的元素
          path: element.props.path,//
      if (element.props.children) {
           route.children = createRoutesFromChildren(element.props.children);
      routes.push(route);
  return routes;
 export function useNavigate() {
  const { navigator } = React.useContext(NavigationContext);
const navigate = React.useCallback((to) => navigator.push(to), [navigator]);
   return navigate;
```

9.1 public\index.html

public\index.html

```
React App

+ </span>

<span class="hljs-addition">+ color: red;</span>
<span class="hljs-addition">+ color: red;</span>
<span class="hljs-addition">+ }</span>
<span class="hljs-addition">+ }</span>
```

9.2 src\index.js

src\index.js

9.3 src\react-router-dom\index.js

```
import React from 'react'
+import { Router, useNavigate, useLocation } from '../react-router';
import { createHashHistory, createBrowserHistory } from "../history";
export * from '../react-router';
 export function HashRouter({ children }) {
   let historyRef = React.useRef();
if (historyRef.current == null) {
   historyRef.current = createHashHistory();
    let history = historyRef.current;
   let [state, setState] = React.useState({
        action: history.action,
        location: history.location
   });
   React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
   return (
   );
export function BrowserRouter({ children }) {
   let historyRef = React.useRef();
if (historyRef.current == null) {
   historyRef.current = createBrowserHistory();
    let history = historyRef.current;
   let [state, setState] = React.useState({
        action: history.action,
location: history.location
    React.useLayoutEffect(() => history.listen(setState), [history]);
   return (
   );
export function Link({ to, ...rest }) {
   let navigate = useNavigate();
function handleClick() {
      navigate(to);
   return (
   );
.
_/**
 * @param \{*\} className 类名 可以是固定的字符串,也可以是一个函数,函数的参数是isActive
 * @param {*} end 是否结束
* @param {*} style 行內样式 可以是固定的字符串,也可以是一个函数,函数的参数是isActive
* @param {*} to 点击导航跳转的路径
 export function NavLink({ className: classNameProp = '', end = false, style: styleProp = {}, to, children, ...+rest }) {
  let location = useLocation();
  let path = { pathname: to };
let locationPathname = location.pathname;//当前的路径
  let toPathname = path.pathname;//当前导航想要跳转的路径
//如果路径一样,或者 不结束,并且当前的路径是以to开头的,并且下一个字符/,也就是路径路径分隔符
  let className;
  if (typeof classNameProp === 'function') {
   className = classNameProp({
      isActive
    });
  let style;
  if (typeof styleProp === 'function') {
   style = styleProp({
      isActive
  return (
    {children}
```

10. 跳转和重定向 <u>#</u>

10.1 src\index.js

src\index.js

10.2 Home.js

src\components\Home.js

10.3 react-router\index.is

```
import React, { memo } from 'react';
//导航上下文
 const NavigationContext = React.createContext();
 /路径上下文
  onst LocationContext = React.createContext();
 const RouteContext = React.createContext();
export { NavigationContext, LocationContext, RouteContext }
export function Outlet() {
  return useOutlet();
 function useOutlet() {
  let { outlet } = React.useContext(RouteContext);
return outlet;
 export function useParams() {
  let { matches } = React.useContext(RouteContext);
let routeMatch = matches[matches.length - 1];
  return routeMatch ? routeMatch.params : {};
· * @param {*} children 子组件
* @param {*} location 当前的路径对象
* @param (*} navigator history对象 go back forward push....
 export function Router({ children, location, navigator }) {
  const navigationContext = React.useMemo(() => ({ navigator }), [navigator]);
const locationContext = React.useMemo(() => ({ location }), [location]);
  return (
export function Routes({ children }) {
  const routes = createRoutesFromChildren(children);
  return useRoutes (routes)
export function Route() { }
 export function useLocation() {
  return React.useContext(LocationContext).location;
* 把此路由配置数组渲染成真正的组件
```

```
* @param {*} routes 路由配置数组
export function useRoutes(routes) {
 //当前的路径对象
 let location = useLocation();
 //当前的路径字符串 /user/add
let pathname = location.pathname;
 //用当前的地址栏中的路径和路由进行匹配
 let matches = matchRoutes(routes, { pathname }); //渲染匹配的结果
 return _renderMatches(matches);
function _renderMatches(matches) {
  if (!matches) return null;
  //渲染结果的时候是从右向左执行的
 //matches=[{route:{element:User}}, {route:{element:UserAdd]}}]
 return matches.reduceRight((outlet, match, index) => {
       {match.route.element}
 }, null);
* 用当前路径和路由配置进行匹配,获取匹配的结果
* @param {*} routes 路由配置
* @param {*} location 当前路径
function matchRoutes(routes, location) {
 //获取路径名
 let pathname = location.pathname;
//打平所有的分支路径
 let branches = flattenRoutes(routes);
rankRouteBranches(branches);
 console.log(branches);
//匹配的结果
 //按分支顺序依次进行匹配,如果匹配上了,直接退出循环,不再进行后续的匹配
 for (let i = 0; matches == null && i < branches.length; i++) {
  matches = matchRouteBranch(branches[i], pathname);</pre>
 return matches;
function rankRouteBranches(branches) {
branches.sort((a, b) => { //如果分数不一样,按分数倒序排列
   //如果分数一样,只能比过索引
   return a.score !== b.score ? b.score - a.score : compareIndexes(
      a.routesMeta.map(meta => meta.childrenIndex),
     b.routesMeta.map(meta => meta.childrenIndex)
 );
});
* /user/add routesMeta=[userMeta,addMeta]=>[2,0]
* /user/list routesMeta = [userMeta,listMeta]=>[2,1];
·
function compareIndexes(a, b) {
//如果级别数量相等,并且父亲都 一样,说是他们是兄弟
 let sibling = a.length //如果是兄弟的话,那和比索引,索引越小级别越高,索引越大,级别越低
 //如果不是兄弟,那就认为相等的
 return sibling ? a[a.length - 1] - b[b.length - 1] : 0;
* 用分支的路径匹配地址栏的路径名
* @param {*} branch
* @param {*} pathname 完整路径
function matchRouteBranch(branch, pathname) {
 let { routesMeta } = branch;
//此分支路径参数对象 path =/:a/:b/:c pathname=/vA/vB/vC
let matchesParams = {};//{a:vA,b:vB,c:vC}
let matchedPathname = "/";
 let matches = [];
 for (let i = 0; i < routesMeta.length; i++) {
   //获取当前的meta
   let meta = routesMeta[i];
//判断是否是最后一个meta
   let end = i
//获取剩下的的将要匹配的路径
   if (!match) {
     return null;
   Object.assign(matchesParams, match.params);
   let route = meta.route;
     params: matchesParams,
      pathname: joinPaths([matchedPathname, match.pathname]),
      pathnameBase: joinPaths([matchedPathname, match.pathnameBase]),
   if (match.pathnameBase !== '/') {
     matchedPathname = joinPaths([matchedPathname, match.pathnameBase]);
* 匹配路径
```

```
* @param {*} path 路由的路径
* @param {*} pathname 当前地址栏中的路径
export function matchPath({ path, end }, pathname) {
   //把路径编译 成正则
   let [matcher, paramNames] = compilePath(path, end);
//匹配结果
   //如果没有匹配上结束
       return null;
   ,
//获取匹配的路径
   // weer/// // user// // user// // wsex// wsex// // wsex// w
   //拼出paramNames
   let values = match.slice(1);
   let captureGroups = match.slice(1);
   let params = paramNames.reduce((memo, paramName, index) => {
       // /user/*
        if (paramName
            let splatValue = captureGroups[index] || '';//后面的内容 pathname=/user/add
             //pathnameBase=matchedPathname=/user/add
             //重写pathnameBase == /user/add slice=/user/ /user 截取*之前的串作为后续匹配的父串
             pathname Base = matched Pathname.slice (0, matched Pathname.length - splat Value.length). replace (/(.) \/+/, '\$1'); \\
        memo[paramName] = values[index];
       return memo;
   return {
       params,
       pathname: matchedPathname,//user/add
       pathnameBase // /user
   nction compilePath(path, end) {
   //路径参数的参数名数组 /post/:id paramNames=["id"]
   let paramNames = [];
let regexpSource = '^' + path
       er reyespsource - * paun * pa
         .replace(
           /:(\w+)/g, ( , key) =>
                 paramNames.push(key);
return "([^\\/]+?)";
   if (path.endsWith('*')) {
      paramNames.push('*');
       // Already matched the initial /, just match the rest
regexpSource += path
       : "(?:\\/(.+)\\/*) {{content}}quot;; // Don't include the / in params["*"] //regexpSource += "(?:\\/(.+)\\/*) {{content}}quot;;
   } else {
       regexpSource += end ? "\\/*{{content}}quot; : "(?:\b|\\/|$)";
   let matcher = new RegExp(regexpSource);
   return [matcher, paramNames];
 onst isSplat = s => s
 onst splatPenalty = -2;
 onst indexRouteValue = 2;
  onst paramRe = /^:\w+$/;
 onst dynamicSegmentValue = 3;
  onst emptySegmentValue = 1;
 onst staticSegmentValue = 10;
  unction computeScore(path, index) {
  let segments = path.split('''); // /user/add => ['user
let initialScore = segments.length;//分片的长度就是基础分数
   if (segments.some(isSplat)) {// /user/* 有星说是通配,分数分降低
       initialScore += splatPenalty;
       initialScore += indexRouteValue;
  //1.过滤*
  return segments.filter(s => !isSplat(s)).reduce((score, segment) => {
    return score + (paramRe.test(segment) ? dynamicSegmentValue : segment
   }, initialScore);
,
* 打平所有的分支
* @param {*} routes 路由配置
function flattenRoutes(routes, branches = [], parentsMeta = [], parentPath = "") {
   routes.forEach((route, index) => {
       //定义一个路由元数据
             relativePath: route.path || "",//路径相对父路径的路径 UserAdd relativePath=add
             children
        //现在我们的routes其实只有一个元素,/user/* parentPath='' relativePath=/user/*
        //path=/user/*
//把父路径加上自己的相对路径构建成匹配的完整路径
        let path = joinPaths([parentPath, meta.relativePath]);
//在父meta数组中添加自己这个meta
        let routesMeta = parentsMeta.concat(meta);
//如果有子路由的话,递归添加到 branches分支数组中
        if (route.children && route.children.length > 0) {
             flattenRoutes (route.children, branches, routesMeta, path);
```

```
branches.push({
    path,
     routesMeta,
     score: computeScore(path, route.index)
  });
});
unction joinPaths(paths) {
// ['/user/*/','/add']=> /user/*/add
return paths.join('/').replace(/\/\+/g, '/');
export function createRoutesFromChildren(children) {
 let routes = [];
React.Children.forEach(children, (element) => {
 if (element.props.children) {
    route.children = createRoutesFromChildren(element.props.children);
  routes.push(route);
return routes;
xport function useNavigate() {
// navigator history
// Navigate动词表示导航 或者叫跳转
const { navigator } = React.useContext(NavigationContext);
const navigate = React.useCallback((to) => navigator.push(to), [navigator]);
export function Navigate({ to }) {
  let navigate = useNavigate();
 React.useLayoutEffect(() => {
   navigate(to)
 return null;
```

11. 受保护路由

11.1 src\index.js

src\index.is

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import Home from './components/Home';
import Home from './components/User';
import UserAdd from './components/UserAdd';
import UserInst from './components/UserDetail';
import UserInst from './components/UserDetail';
import UserInst from './components/UserDetail';
import Post from './components/Post';
import Post from './components/Post';
import Post from './components/Post';
import Login from './components/Post';
import Post from './components/Post f
```

11.2 Login.js

src\components\Login.js

11.3 Protected.js

src\components\Protected.js

12. 配置式路由和懒加载

12.1 src\index.js

src\index.js

```
import React from 'react';
className: ({ isActive }) => isActive ? activeClassName : ''
'
'
import routesConfig from './routesConfig';
+const LazyPost = React.lazy(() => import('./components/Post'));
+function App() {
   let [routes, setRoutes] = React.useState(routesConfig);
   )
}]);
   return (
          {useRoutes(routes)}
          addRoute
ReactDOM.render(
         首页
用户管理
         个人中心
         foo
   , document.getElementById('root'));
```

12.2 src\routesConfig.js

src\routesConfig.js

12.3 NotFound.js

src\components\NotFound.js