



# 第18讲: 你是怎么理解"组件"这个概念的





不同框架、工具对组件的定义和实现各不相同

但可以用一句话来概括它们对组件的定义:

### 组件就是基于视图的模块

组件的核心任务就是将数据渲染到视图并监听用户在视图上的操作





Vue 和 React 在编写组件视图的方式上有所不同 前者采用模板语言,更偏向于 HTML 语法 后者推荐使用语法糖 JSX,更偏向于 JavaScript 语法 但两者都是浏览器所无法直接识别的 所以都需要通过编译器转换成对应的可执行代码



```
while (html) {
 if (!lastTag || !isPlainTextElement(lastTag))
  let textEnd = html.indexOf('<')</pre>
 if (textEnd 0) {
  if (comment.test(html)) {
   const commentEnd = html indexOf('-->')
    commentEnd ×0
    if (options.shouldKeepComment) {
     options.comment(html.substring(4, commentEnd),
index, index < commentEnd + 3
```

# 拉勾教育

```
advance(commentEnd + 3)
  continue
if (conditionalComment.test(html)) {
 if (conditionalEnd >= 0) {
 advance(conditionalEnd + 2)
 continue
```

## 拉勾教育

```
advance(conditionalEnd + 2)
    continue
function advance (n) {
index += n
html = html substring(n)
```



```
parseHTML template, {
start (tag, attrs, unary, start, end) {
 const ns = (currentParent && currentParent.ns) ||
platformGetTagNamespace(tag)
 if (isIE && ns - 'svg') {
  attrs = guardIESVGBug(attrs)
 let element: ASTElement = createASTElement(tag, attrs, currentParent)
   (ns) {
  element ns = ns
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < preTransforms length; i++) {
element = preTransforms[i](element, options) || element
 (!inVPre) {
 processPre(element)
if (element pre) {
 inVPre ⇒ true
if (platformIsPreTag(element.tag))
inPre = true
```



```
if (inVPre) {
 processRawAttrs(element)
 else if (!element processed) {
processFor(element)
 processif (element)
 processOnce(element)
 (!unary) {
currentParent element
stack.push(element)
```



```
processif (element)
processOnce(element)
 (!unary) {
currentParent element
stack.push(element)
closeElement(element)
```

# 拉勾教育

```
Object
▶attrs: [{...}]
▶attrsList: [{...}]
▶ attrsMap: {id: "app"}
▶ children: (3) [{...}, {...}, {...}]
end: 89
 parent: undefined
 plain: false
▶ rawAttrsMap: {id: {...}}
 start: 0
 tag: "div"
 type: 1
▶ __proto__: Object
```

# 拉勾教育

### 2. 优化

```
function markStaticRoots (node: ASTNode, isInFor:
boolean) {
if (node.type === 1) {
 if (node static || node once) {
  node staticInFor = isInFor
   f (node.static && node.children.length && !
  node.children.length === 1 &&
  node.children[0].type === 3
  node staticRoot = true
```

# 拉勾教育

2. 优化

```
node.staticRoot = false
 if (node children) {
   for (let i = 0, l = node children length; i < l; i+
   markStaticRoots(node.children[i], isInFor
|| \mathbb{I}node.for)
 if (node ifConditions).
```

### 2. 优化

```
!!node.for)
  if (node.ifConditions) {
   for (let i = 1, l = node.ifConditions.length; i < l; i++)
    markStaticRoots(node.ifConditions[i] block
isInFor)
```



### 3. 生成代码

```
// 视图模板
<div id="app">
<h1>Hello {{text}}</h1>
<span v-bind:id="message"></span>
</div>
//可执行的 js 代码
"with(this){return _c('div',{attrs:{"id":"app"}},[_c('h1',[_v("Hello
 +_s(text))]),_v(""),_c('span',{attrs:{"id":message}})])}"
```



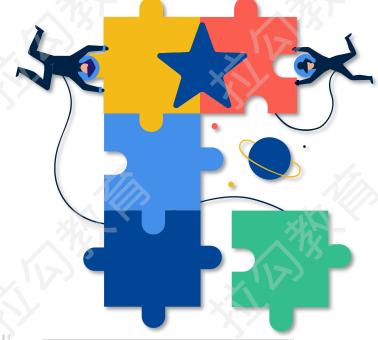
React 组件视图则使用 JS 的语法糖 jsx 来编写(不用 jsx 也可以编写组件)

这种语法糖其实就是混合了 HTML 和 JS 两种语言

浏览器也是无法直接识别的

所以用到了 babel 及其插件 babel-plugin-transform-react-jsx 对 jsx 进行预编译

编译步骤和之前提到的基本一致



## 延伸 1: 虚拟 DOM 是用来提升性能的吗?

# 拉勾教育

虽然 Vue 和 React 有着种种差异,但在某些地方达成了共识比如都使用了虚拟 DOM 技术 对于使用过 React 或 Vue 的同学对虚拟 DOM 应该不陌生 其实就是 JavaScript 用来模拟真实 DOM 的数据对象



# 延伸 1: 虚拟 DOM 是用来提升性能的吗?



### • 优化性能

虚拟 DOM 提升了 DOM 操作的性能下限,降低了 DOM 操作的性能上限

#### 跨平台

可根据不同的运行环境进行代码转换(比如浏览器、服务端、原生应用等)

这使得它具有了跨平台的能力





```
Vue.component('item', {
 template: 'item:{{name}}',
    data 必须是函数
  data() {
   return (name: Math.random)
   报错: The "data" prion should be a function that returns per-
instance value in component definitions.
```



```
报错: The "data" option should be a function that returns a per-
wstance value in component definitions.
Vue.component('item', {
template: item:{{name}}
data: {
 name: Math.random()
```



```
function initData (vm: Component)
 let data = vm.$options.data
data = vm _data = typeof data === 'function'
   getData(data, vm)
  data||{}
if (!isPlainObject(data)) {
 data = {}
 process.env.NODE_ENV !== 'production' && warn(
   data functions should return an object:\n'
```



```
if (!isPlainObject(data)) {
data = {}
 process.env.NODE_ENV !== 'production' && warn(
  'data functions should return an object:\n'+
  'https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/components.html#data-Must-Be-a-Function',
 vm
```

### 数据模型



通过调用函数的方式确实可以保证每个组件实例拥有自己的数据 但如果 data 改成对象就一定不可以吗

理论上通过深拷贝函数来创建数据对象副本也是完全可行的



### 数据模型



### React

React 组件的数据模型 state,其值就是**对象类型** 

但 React 并没有直接采用深拷贝的方式来实现

因为深拷贝操作性能开销太大



# 拉勾教育

```
console time('create'
var obj = {}
for(let i=0;i < 100;i++) {
 obj[Math.random()] = Math.random()
console.timeEnd('create') // create:
0.288818359375ms
// 深拷贝
console time ('clone')
__cloneDeep(obj)
console.timeEnd('clone') // clone: 0.637939453125ms
```



```
let o = \{val: 0\}
let b = \{val: 0\}
class Child extends React Component
constructor()
  super()
  this state = {
```



```
click(p)
 this.setState({
  [p]:{
  val: this state[p] val+1
  console.log('o:', this.state.o === o)
  console.log('b:', this.state.b === b)
```



```
render()
return (
 <div>
  <button onClick={this.click.bind(this, 'o')}>?é??o</button>
  <button onClick={this.click.bind(this, 'b')}>?é??b
  o.val: {this.state.o.val} 
  b.val: {this.state.b.val} 
 </div>
```



```
class App extends React.Component {
render() {
 return (
  <div>
   <Child/>
  </div>
```



```
return
  <div>
   <Child/>
  </div>
window.onload = function () {
ReactDOM.render( < App/> , window.app)
```

## 渲染



### Vue

Vue 采取的是响应式的视图更新方式

基于 Object.defineProperty() 函数

监听数据对象属性的变化,然后再更新到视图



```
export class Observer
 value: any;
dep: Dep;
vmCount number;
constructor (value: any)
 this value = value
 this.dep = new Dep(
 this.vmCount = 0
 def(value/!_ob__', this)
 if (Array isArray(value)) {
```

```
f (hasProto) {
protoAugment(value, arrayMethods)
} else {
copyAugment(value, arrayMethods, arrayKeys)/
this observeArray(value)
this.walk(value)
```

```
walk (obj: Object) {
  const keys = Object keys(obj)
  for (let i = 0; i < keys.length; i++) {
   defineReactive(obj, keys[i])
xobserveArray (items: Array<any>) {
  for (let i = 0, l = items.length; i < l; i++) {
   observe(items[i])
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < keys.length; i++) {
  defineReactive(obj, keys[i])
observeArray (items: Array any ) {
 for (let i = 0, l = items.length; i < l; i++) {
 observe(items[i])
```

```
function reactiveSetter(newVal) {
const value = getter ? getter.call(obj) : val
if (newVal === value || (newVal !== newVal && value !== value)) {
 return
if (process env.NODE_ENV !== 'production' && customSetter) {
 customSetter()
if (getter &&!setter) return
if (setter) {
 setter call (obj, newVal)
```

```
customSetter()
if (getter &&!setter) return
if (setter) {
setter.call(obj, newVal)
} else {y
val=newVal
childOb = !shallow && observe(newVal)
dep.notify()
```

```
export default class Dep {
static target: ?Watcher;
id: number;
subs: Array<Watcher>;
constructor
 this.id = uid++
 this subs = []
 addSub (sub: Watcher) {
 this.subs.push(sub)
```

```
addSub (sub: Watcher) {
this.subs.push(sub)
removeSub (sub; Watcher) {
remove(this subs, sub)
depend
if (Dep.target) {
  Dep.target.addDep(this)
```

```
const subs = this.subs.slice()
if (process.env NODE_ENV !== 'production' && !config.async) {
subs.sort((a, b) => a.id - b.id)
for (let ) = 0, l = subs.length; i < l; i++) {
subs[i].update()
```

## 拉勾教育

```
export function queueWatcher (watcher: Watcher)
 const id = watcher id
 if (has[id] == null) {
 has[id] = true
 if (!flushing)
  queue push(watcher)
  // if already flushing, splice the watcher based on its id
  // if already past its id, it will be run next immediately
   let i = queue length - 1
   while is index && queue is id > watcher id)
```

```
while (i > index && queue i ].id > watcher.id)
queue.splice(i + 1, 0, watcher)
  queue the flush
if (!waiting) {
waiting = true
if (process env NODE_ENV == 'production'
```

```
if (process.env.NODE_ENV !== 'production'
&&!config.async) {
   flushSchedulerQueue()
  nextTick(flushSchedulerQueue)
```



```
if (typeof Promise !== 'undefined' && isNative(Promise)) {
const p = Promise.resolve()
timerFunc = () => {/_
 p.then(flushCallbacks)
 if (isIOS) setTimeout(noop)
isUsingMicroTask = true
 else if (!isIE && typeof MutationObserver !== 'undefined' && (
 isNative(MutationObserver) ||
MutationObserver.toString() === '[object MutationObserverConstructor]'
```



```
let counter = 1
const observer = new MutationObserver(flushCallbacks)
const textNode = document.createTextNode(String(counter))
observer.observe textNode, {
 characterData true
timerFunc = () => {
 counter = (counter + 1) % 2
 textNode.data = String(counter)
isUsingMicroTask = true
```



```
isUsingMicroTask = true
 else if (typeof setImmediate !== 'undefined' && isNative(setImmediate)) {
 timerFunc = () =>
 setImmediate(flushCallbacks)
} else {
timerFunc = () => {
 setTimeout(flushCallbacks, 0)
```

```
(function()
var obj = {id: 1}
var array = []
Object.defineProperty(o, 'obj', {
 enumerable: true,
 configurable true,
 get: function() {
  return obj
 set: function(val)
```

```
set: function(val) {
 console log('set object') // 不会执行
 obj = val
Object define Property (o, 'array', '
enumerable: true,
configurable: true,
 get: function() {
 return array
```

```
set: function(val) {
   console.log('set array') // 不会执行
  array = val
})()
o obj.id = 2
console.log(o.obj);//{(d: 2}
```

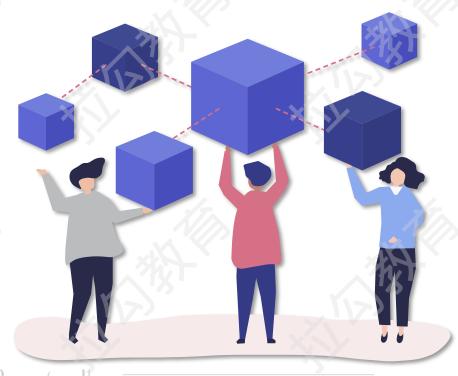
```
console log('set array') // 不会执行
  array = val
o.obj.id = 2
console.log(o.obj); // {id: 2}
o array push(1)
console.log(o.array); // [1]
```

```
template: 'item:{{o.name}}',',
data() {
   var data = {
     o: {
       name: 1
   return data
                                   "name"
156
      let childOb = !shallow && obse equal
                                             child
      Object. odefineProperty(obj, key,
157
158
        enumerable: true,
154
                                  "0"
155
      let childOb = !shallow && obse e(val)
156
      Object. defineProperty(obj, key,
        enumerable: true,
```

### 渲染

## 拉勾教育

- push()
- pop()
- shift()
- unshift()
- splice()
- sort()
- reverse()



```
const arrayProto = Array prototype
export const arrayMethods = Object create(arrayProto)
const methodsToPatch = [
 'push',
 'pop',
 'shift'
"unshift",
 'splice',
 'sort',
 'reverse'
```

```
methodsToPatch forEach (function (method)
const original = arrayProto[method]
def(arrayMethods, method, function mutator (...args) {
 const result = original apply(this, args)
 const ob this.__ob
 let inserted
 witch (method)
  case 'push':
  case 'unshift':
   inserted args
```

```
inserted = args
   break
  case 'splice':
  inserted = args.slice(2)
   break
xif (inserted) ob.observeArray(inserted) >
 ob.dep.notify()
 return result
```

```
export class Observer {
 value: any;
dep: Dep;
vmCount: number;
constructor (value: any)
 this value = value
 this dep = new Dep(
 this.vmCount = 0
 def(value, '__ob__', this)
 if (Array is Array (value)) {
  if (hasProto) {
```

```
protoAugment(value, arrayMethods)
   else {
  copyAugment(value, arrayMethods, arrayKeys)
 this observeArray(value)
 this.walk(value)
walk (obj Object) {
const keys = Object keys(obj)
```

```
const keys = Object keys(obj)
 for (let i = 0; i < keys length; i++) {
  defineReactive(obj, keys[i])
observeArray (items: Array any>) {
 for (let i = 0, l = items, length; i < l; i++) {
  observe(items[i])
```

### 渲染

# 拉勾教育

#### React

React 组件中的视图更新

并不是像 Vue 中那样自动响应的

而是需要手动调用 setState() 函数来触发

React 为了提升组件更新时的性能

不仅将状态更新包装成任务放入了异步队列

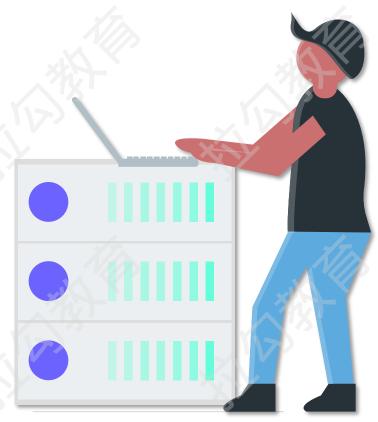
而且还使用了类似协程的方式来调度这些队列中的更新任务

任务的执行顺序会根据每个任务的优先级来进行调整

并且任务的执行过程中可能会被中断

但状态会被保存

直到合适的时候会再次读取状态并继续执行任务



### 渲染



### React

这种调度机制的具体表现就是:

在组件内部调用 setState() 来修改状态时将异步更新视图 而在原生 DOM 事件或异步操作中则是同步更新视图



L / A / G / O / U

### 总结



讲解了主流视图库 Vue 和 React 的组件实现机制

Vue 采用风格偏向 HTML 的模板语言

React 则采用了风格偏向 JavaScript 的 JSX 语法糖

Vue 通过函数来创建并返回数据对象

React 组件的状态对象则具有不可变性

Vue 通过监听数据对象属性实现响应式的数据绑定

React 则需要手动调用 setState() 函数才能触发更新





## 你还知道哪些数据绑定的实现方式



L / A / G / O / U



Next: 第19讲: 《把路由放在前端意味着什么?》

L / A / G / O / U



- 互 联 网 人 实 战 大 学 -



下载「**拉勾教育App」** 获取更多内容