## 使用如下命令安装Axios:

- 1 \$ npm install axios
- 2 \$ yarn add react-native-axios

### 安装antdUI组件库:

\$ npm install antd-mobile --save

直接使用Axios进行请求时,为了完成请求地址拼接,参数设置,异步操作处理,JSON格式转化等等操作,将会产生许多冗余代码,为了简化代码,需要对Axios进行二次封装:

- 在src目录下创建utils目录,该目录下创建http目录
- 在http目录下创建文件 httpBaseConfig.js 与 request.js
  - 。 httpBaseConfig.js 用于配置服务器域名,端口号,API地址
  - 。 request.js 用于编写Axios请求逻辑

Axios基于ES6中的Promise对象进行开发,因此可以使用then链来处理同步问题,而ES7加入async函数后,可以在async函数中使用await关键词实现更方便的处理,await会阻塞后续代码直到得到返回的Promise对象,具体可以参考如下博客:

## 理解 JavaScript 的 async/await - SegmentFault 思否

Axios还为我们提供了方便的基础设置、拦截器等操作,通过设置回调函数可以完成发送请求前,和得到返回的数据后进行处理。

最后我们将不同类型的请求封装到一个http类中。

最后得到的 request.js 如下:

```
1 import axios from "axios";
   import baseConfig from "./httpBaseConfig";
   axios.defaults.baseURL =
       baseConfig.baseUrl + ":" + baseConfig.port + baseConfig.prefix;
   axios.defaults.headers["Content-Type"] = "application/json";
11 axios.defaults.timeout = 10000;
   axios.interceptors.request.use(
   (config) => {
           return config;
          return Promise.reject(error);
   axios.interceptors.response.use(
    (response) => {
           if (response.status === "200" || response.status === 200) {
               return response.data.data || response.data;
           } else {
               throw Error(response.opt || "服务异常");
           return response;
```

```
return Promise.resolve(error.response);
46 export default class http {
     // ES7异步get函数
    static async get(url, params) {
           try {
               let query = await new URLSearchParams(params).toString();
               let res = null;
               if (!params) {
                   res = await axios.get(url);
               } else {
                   res = await axios.get(url + "?" + query);
               return res;
     } catch (error) {
               return error;
       static async post(url, params) {
           try {
               let res = await axios.post(url, params);
               return res;
          } catch (error) {
               return error;
    static async patch(url, params) {
           try {
               let res = await axios.patch(url, params);
```

```
return res;
      } catch (error) {
          return error;
  static async put(url, params) {
       try {
           let res = await axios.put(url, params);
           return res;
      } catch (error) {
           return error;
   static async delete(url, params) {
try {
           let res = await axios.post(url, params);
           return res;
      } catch (error) {
          return error;
```

# httpBaseConfig.js 中的配置如下:

```
1 export default httpBaseConfig = {
2    baseUrl: 'http://www.*****',
3    port: '****',
4    prefix: '/AppServer/ajax/'
5 }
```

最后使用时,调用请求后,我们得到的将是一个Promise对象,使用then链将其保存到状态中即可完成数据显示:

```
1 handleRequest() {
      let param = {
          userName: "mingming",
          classTimeId: "50648",
          type: "3",
      http.get("teacherApp_lookNotice.do", param)
          .then((res) => {
              console.log(res);
              let data = JSON.parse(res);
              this.setState({
                   message: data.message,
              console.log(data);
          .catch((error) => {
              console.log(error);
```

#### 最终打印到控制台的结果如下:

["data": {"author": "明茗", "content": "这是一个测试通知测试通知测试通知测试通知测试通知测试通知,测试\*\*\*功等等,还有\*\*\*,和大\*\*\*等等", "isAuthor": true, "isUpdate": false, "noReadNum": 53, "noreadList": ["素夏利", "何一繁", "段莹", " 孙亮亮", "李冯石", "贺玉婷", "张立新", "龚夏萌", "刘驰誉", "王玲", "张俊", "王楠", "姜克杰", "孙丽园", "李波", "代麦玲", "李妮", "李坤江", "李杰", "黄运科", "陈雨菲", "黄萍", "王致远", "李杰", "柯团团", "陈雯慧", "彭思毅", "张昌", "段怡欣", "管雅", "严彤鑫", "徐文莉", "朱景洲", "刘乔瑞", "王子豪", "孙红", "赵美婷", "李雕坛", "黄楠", "张静静", "刘祎璠", "冯健强", "王俊杰", "张辉", "彭诗雨", "叶刚", "何殚", "何健", "王锦婷", "周骏", "杨千骏", "李娇", "郭聪聪"], "num": 60, "readList": ["李龙龙", "杨文选", "刘佳璇", "方建辉", "卢文静", "左亚东", "李盈斌"], "readNum": 7, "title": "测试通知"}, "message": "数据保存成功! ", "success": true}