# REDUX学习 源码阅读

```
Src
utils
actionTypes.js
isPlainObject.js
warning.js
applyMiddleware.js
bindActionCreators.js
combineReducers.js
compose.js
createStore.js
index.js
```

# isPlanObject.js

```
export default function isPlainObject(obj) {
  if (typeof obj !== 'object' || obj === null) return false

let proto = obj
  while (Object.getPrototypeOf(proto) !== null) {
    proto = Object.getPrototypeOf(proto)
  }

return Object.getPrototypeOf(obj) === proto
}
```

#### 什么是简单对象?

应该有一些小伙伴不理解,所谓的简单对象就是该对象的\_\_proto\_\_等于Object.prototype,用一句通俗易懂的话就是:凡不是用new Object()或字面量的方式构建出来的对象都不是简单对象

```
class Fruit{
  sayName(){
   console.log(this.name)
class Apple extends Fruit{
 constructor(){
   super();
    this.name=""
}
const apple = new Apple();
const fruit = new Fruit();
const cherry = new Object({
 name:''
});
const banana = {
 name:''
};
console.log(isPlainObject(apple));//false
console.log(isPlainObject(fruit));//false
console.log(isPlainObject(cherry));//true
console.log(isPlainObject(banana));//true
```

这里可能会有人不理解**isPlainObject(fruit)===false**,如果对这个不能理解的话,自己后面要补习一下原型链的相关知识,这里fruit.\_\_proto\_\_.\_\_proto\_\_才等价于Object.prototype。

# 逻辑代码

index.js

```
import createStore from './createStore'
import combineReducers from './combineReducers'
import bindActionCreators from './bindActionCreators'
import applyMiddleware from './applyMiddleware'
import compose from './compose'
import warning from './utils/warning'
import __DO_NOT_USE__ActionTypes from './utils/actionTypes'
function isCrushed() {}
if (
 process.env.NODE_ENV !== 'production' &&
 typeof isCrushed.name === 'string' &&
  isCrushed.name !== 'isCrushed'
) {
 warning(
    "You are currently using minified code outside of NODE_ENV === 'production'. " +
      'This means that you are running a slower development build of Redux. ' +
      'You can use loose-envify (https://github.com/zertosh/loose-envify) for browserify ' +
      'or DefinePlugin for webpack (http://stackoverflow.com/questions/30030031) ' +
      'to ensure you have the correct code for your production build.'
 )
}
export {
 createStore,
 combineReducers,
 bindActionCreators,
 applyMiddleware,
 compose,
  __DO_NOT_USE__ActionTypes
```

此时判断条件就成立了,错误信息就会打印出来。这个主要作用就是防止开发者在开发环境下对代码进行压缩。

#### createStore.js

<mark>函数createStore接受三个参数(reducer、preloadedState、enhancer)</mark>,reducer和enhancer我们用的比较多,preloadedState用的比较少。第一个reducer很好理解,这里就不过多解释了,第二个preloadedState,它代表着初始状态,我们平时在项目里也很少用到它,<mark>主要说一下enhancer</mark>,中文名叫增强器,顾名思义就是来增强redux的,它的类型的是Function,createStore.js里有这么一行代码:

```
if (typeof enhancer !== 'undefined') {
   if (typeof enhancer !== 'function') {
     throw new Error('Expected the enhancer to be a function.')
   }
   return enhancer(createStore)(reducer, preloadedState)
}
```

这行代码展示了enhancer的调用过程,根据这个调用过程我们可以推导出enhancer的函数体的架子应该是这样子的:

常见的enhancer就是redux-thunk以及redux-saga,一般都会配合applyMiddleware一起使用,而applyMiddleware的作用就是将这些enhancer格式化成符合redux要求的enhancer。具体applyMiddleware实现,下面我们将会讲到。我们先看redux-thunk的使用的例子:

```
import { createStore, applyMiddleware } from 'redux';
import thunk from 'redux-thunk';
import rootReducer from './reducers/index';

const store = createStore(
  rootReducer,
  applyMiddleware(thunk)
);
```

看完上面的代码,可能会有人有这么一个疑问"**createStore函数第二个参数不是preloadedState吗?这样不会报错吗?**"首先肯定不会报错,毕竟官方给的例子,不然写个错误的例子也太大跌眼镜了吧!redux肯定是做了这么一层转换,我在createStore.js找到了这么一行代码:

```
if (typeof preloadedState === 'function' && typeof enhancer === 'undefined') {
  enhancer = preloadedState
  preloadedState = undefined
}
```

当第二个参数preloadedState的类型是Function的时候,并且第三个参数enhancer未定义的时候,此时preloadedState将会被赋值给enhancer,preloadedState会替代enhancer变成undefined的。有了这么一层转换之后,我们就可以大胆地第二个参数传enhancer了。

说完createStore的参数,下面我说一下函数createStore执行完之后返回的对象都有什么?在createStore.js最下面一行有这一行代码:

```
return {
    dispatch,
    subscribe,
    getState,
    replaceReducer,
    [$$observable]: observable
}
```

### 定义的一些变量

```
let currentState = preloadedState //createStorepreloadedState
let currentReducer = reducer //createStorereducer
let currentListeners = [] //
let nextListeners = currentListeners //
let isDispatching = false
```

其中变量isDispatching,作为锁来用,我们redux是一个统一管理状态容器,它要保证数据的一致性,所以同一个时间里,只能做一次数据修改,如果两个action同时触发reducer对同一数据的修改,那么将会带来巨大的灾难。所以变量isDispatching就是为了防止这一点而存在的。(redux<mark>如何防止两个action修改reducer)</mark>

### dispatch

```
function dispatch(action) {
   if (!isPlainObject(action)) {
     throw new Error(
        'Actions must be plain objects. ' +
          'Use custom middleware for async actions.'
   }
   if (typeof action.type === 'undefined') {
     throw new Error(
        'Actions may not have an undefined "type" property. ' +
          'Have you misspelled a constant?'
   }
   if (isDispatching) {
     throw new Error('Reducers may not dispatch actions.')
   try {
     isDispatching = true
     currentState = currentReducer(currentState, action)
    } finally {
     isDispatching = false
   const listeners = (currentListeners = nextListeners)
   for (let i = 0; i < listeners.length; i++) {</pre>
     const listener = listeners[i]
     listener()
   return action
 }
```

函数dispatch在函数体一开始就进行了三次条件判断,分别是以下三个:

- 判断action是否为简单对象
- 判断action.type是否存在
- 判断当前是否有执行其他的reducer操作

当前三个预置条件判断都成立时,才会执行后续操作,否则抛出异常。<mark>在执行reducer的操作的时候用到了try-finally</mark>,可能大家平时try-catch用的比较多,这个用到的还是比较少。执行前isDispatching设置为true,阻止后续的action进来触发reducer操作,得到的state值赋值给currentState,完成之后再finally里将isDispatching再改为false,允许后续的action进来触发reducer操作。接着一一通知订阅者做数据更新,不传入任何参数。最后返回当前的action。

## getState

```
function getState() {
   if (isDispatching) {
     throw new Error(
       'You may not call store.getState() while the reducer is executing. ' +
       'The reducer has already received the state as an argument. ' +
       'Pass it down from the top reducer instead of reading it from the store.'
   )
}
return currentState
}
```

createStorestore,statestate

store通过getState得出的state是可以直接被更改的,但是redux不允许这么做,因为这样不会通知订阅者更新数据。