## 作业

v-html指令

```
html(node, vm, exp) {
    this.update(node, vm, exp, "html");
}
htmlUpdater(node, value) {
    node.innerHTML = value;
}
```

v-model指令

```
model(node, vm, exp) {
    this.update(node, vm, exp, "model");

node.addEventListener("input", e => {
        vm[exp] = e.target.value;
    });
}

modelUpdater(node, value) {
    node.value = value;
}
```

事件监听

```
compileElement(node) {
   let nodeAttrs = node.attributes;
   Array.from(nodeAttrs).forEach(attr => {
         // ...
         // 事件处理
         if (attrName.indexOf("@") == 0) {
             // @click="handleClick"
             const dir = attrName.substring(1); // 事件名称
             // 事件监听处理
             this.eventHandler(node, this.$vm, exp, dir);
         }
   });
}
// 事件处理: 给node添加事件监听, dir-事件名称
// 通过vm.$options.methods[exp]可获得回调函数
eventHandler(node, vm, exp, dir) {
   let fn = vm.$options.methods && vm.$options.methods[exp];
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```

```
if (dir && fn) {
          node.addEventListener(dir, fn.bind(vm));
}
```

# 今日目标

- 1. 调试vue项目的方式
  - 安装依赖: npm i
  - 安装打包工具: npm i rollup -g
  - 修改package.json里面dev脚本:

```
"dev": "rollup -w -c scripts/config.js --sourcemap --environment
TARGET:web-full-dev"
```

○ 执行打包

```
npm run dev
```

- 修改samples里面的文件引用新生成的vue.js
- 2. vue是如何启动的
- 3. vue响应式机制逐行分析

#### 整理启动顺序:

platforms/web/entry-runtime-with-compiler.js

```
div#app
new Vue({
  template:dom
}).$mount('#app')
```

src\platforms\web\runtime\index.js

```
Vue.prototype.$mount = function (
  el?: string | Element,
  hydrating?: boolean
): Component {
  el = el && inBrowser ? query(el) : undefined
  return mountComponent(this, el, hydrating)
}
```

mountComponent

src\core\index.js

```
initGlobalAPI(Vue)
```

initGlobalAPI

o set

```
o delete
```

nextTick

0 . . .

src\core\instance\index.js

## 构造函数

```
function Vue (options) {
  if (process.env.NODE_ENV !== 'production' &&
    !(this instanceof Vue)
  ) {
    warn('Vue is a constructor and should be called with the `new` keyword')
  }
  this._init(options)
}
initMixin(Vue) // 实现上面的_init这个初始化方法
stateMixin(Vue)
eventsMixin(Vue)
lifecycleMixin(Vue)
renderMixin(Vue)
```

• initMixin(Vue)

```
initLifecycle(vm)
initEvents(vm)
initRender(vm)
callHook(vm, 'beforeCreate')
initInjections(vm) // resolve injections before data/props
initState(vm)
initProvide(vm) // resolve provide after data/props
callHook(vm, 'created')
```

- o initLifecycle: \$parent,\$children等
- o initEvents: 事件监听初始化
- o initRender: 定义\$createElement
- o initInjections: 获取注入数据并做响应化
- o initState: 初始化props, methods, data, computed, watch等
- o initProvide: 注入数据处理
- stateMixin: 实现\$watch,\$set,\$delete
- eventsMixin(Vue): 实现\$emit,\$on..
- lifecycleMixin(Vue): 实现\_update, \$forceUpdate, \$destroy
- renderMixin(Vue): \_render \$nextTick

initData src\core\instance\state.js

```
proxy()
observe(data, true /* asRootData */)
```

observe src\core\observer\index.js

```
ob = new Observer(value)
return ob
```

Observer

数组和对象响应化处理逻辑

```
/**
 * 对象响应化
 */
walk (obj: Object) {}

/**
 * 数组元素响应化
 */
observeArray (items: Array<any>) {}
```

defineReactive

数据拦截

```
Object.defineProperty(obj, key, {
    enumerable: true,
    configurable: true,
    get: function reactiveGetter () {},
    set: function reactiveSetter (newVal) {}
})
```

Dep

watcher管理

```
depend () {
    if (Dep.target) {
        Dep.target.addDep(this)
    }
}
```

Watcher src\core\observer\watcher.js

watcher和dep互相添加引用

```
addDep (dep: Dep) {
    const id = dep.id
    if (!this.newDepIds.has(id)) {
        this.newDepIds.add(id)
        this.newDeps.push(dep)

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```

```
if (!this.depIds.has(id)) {
        dep.addSub(this)
    }
}
```

watcher更新逻辑:通常情况下会执行queueWatcher,执行异步更新

```
update () {
    /* istanbul ignore else */
    if (this.lazy) {
        this.dirty = true
    } else if (this.sync) {
        this.run()
    } else {
        queueWatcher(this)
    }
}
```

queueWatcher src\core\observer\scheduler.js

推入队列,下个刷新周期执行批量任务,这是vue异步更新实现的关键

```
queue.push(watcher)
nextTick(flushSchedulerQueue)
```

nextTick将flushSchedulerQueue加入回调数组,启动timerFunc准备执行

```
callbacks.push(() => cb.call(ctx))
timerFunc()
```

timerFunc指定了vue异步执行策略,根据执行环境,首选Promise,备选依次为: MutationObserver、setImmediate、setT

### 数组响应式

数组比较特别,它的操作方法不会触发setter,需要特别处理

Observer

把修改过的数组拦截方法替换到当前数组对象上可以改变其行为

```
if (Array.isArray(value)) {
    if (hasProto) {
        //数组存在原型就覆盖其原型
        protoAugment(value, arrayMethods)
    } else {
        //不存在就直接定义拦截方法
        copyAugment(value, arrayMethods, arrayKeys)
    }
    this.observeArray(value)
}
```

## 修改数组7个变更方法使其可以发送更新通知

```
methodsToPatch.forEach(function (method) {
  // cache original method
 const original = arrayProto[method]
  def(arrayMethods, method, function mutator (...args) {
    //该方法默认行为
    const result = original.apply(this, args)
    //得到observer
    const ob = this.__ob__
   let inserted
    switch (method) {
     case 'push':
     case 'unshift':
       inserted = args
       break
     case 'splice':
       inserted = args.slice(2)
       break
    }
    if (inserted) ob.observeArray(inserted)
    // 额外的事情是通知更新
    ob.dep.notify()
   return result
  })
})
```