手写react

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废话不多说,我们直接开撸react16+的核心源码, 在这个版本,class component已经不是必须的了, 我们重点的内容,就是function compoent + hooks,底层实现fiber架构

首先,关于虚拟dom的概念,欢迎移步这里https://www.bilibili.com/video/av62275969

代码https://github.com/shengxinjing/simple_vdom

```
import React , {useState} from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom'

function App(props) {
    let [count,setCount] = useState(0)
    return <div>
        <h1>{props.title}</h1>
        {count}
        <button onClick={()=>setCount(count+1)}>add</button>
        </div>
}

ReactDOM.render(<App title="开课吧" />, document.getElementById('root'))
```

核心api 大概就是 jsx(createElement) render 函数组件 和useState

jsx

这个大家都知道了,jsx写起来像html,其实是babel转义成React.createElement来执行的,用来构建虚拟dom,在线体验 http://react.shengxinjing.cn/

```
<h1 title="foo">Kaikeba</h1>
```

解析成

```
React.createElement(
    "h1",
    { title: "foo" },
    "Kaikeba"
)
```

这也是为什么用了jsx的文件,必须要impoert react的原因所在

我们知道 createElement就是为了构建虚拟dom 这种形式现在已经是组件化的最佳实践了,为什么需要jsx 就需要用虚拟dom概念说起, 简单的来说,就是用js的对象,来描述真实的dom元素

因为比如上面那个简单的div,渲染成dom后,就有非常多的属性,所以dom操作一直是前端性能的杀手,随便打开一个网站,console.dir(document)你就知道

所以我们用js的对象

```
const element = {
  type: "h1",
  props: {
    title: "foo",
    children: "Kaikeba",
  },
}
```

可以完整的描述dom,后续又任何的修改需求,只需要频繁的操作这个dom,尽可能少的操作真实dom,这也是为什么虚拟dom性能良好的原因所在两次操作之间会做diff,只做最少的修改次数render就是遍历这个对象,渲染dom即可,这个后续会封装render函数,从jsx到**element**对象,就i是createElement函数需要做的

```
const element = {
  type: "h1",
  props: {
    title: "foo",
```

```
children: "Kaikeba",
},
}

const container = document.getElementById("root")

const node = document.createElement(element.type)

node["title"] = element.props.title

const text = document.createTextNode("")

text["nodeValue"] = element.props.children

node.appendChild(text)

container.appendChild(node)
```

createElement

构建虚拟dom,如果嵌套dom,比如我们使用这个JSX

```
<div id="container">
  <input value="foo" type="text" />
  <a href="/bar"></a>
  <span></span>
</div>
```

会解析成

```
React.createElement(
    "div",
    { id: "container" },
    React.createElement("input", { value: "foo", type: "text" }),
    React.createElement("a", { href: "/bar" }),
    React.createElement("span", null)
)
```

期待返回下面这个对象

```
const element = {
  type: "div",
  props: {
    id: "container",
    children: [
      { type: "input", props: { value: "foo", type: "text" } },
      { type: "a", props: { href: "/bar" } },
      { type: "span", props: {} }
    }
};
```

然后代码就呼之欲出了,毕竟转义的工作都被babel做了

```
/**
* @param {str|function} 类型,是字符串div 还是函数
* @param {*} jsx传递的属性
* @param {...any} 子元素
function createElement(type, props, ...children) {
 delete props.__source
 delete props.__self
 return {
   type,
   props: {
     ...props,
    children,
   },
 }
}
function render(vdom, container){
 container.innerHTML = ""+JSON.stringify(vdom,null,2)+"""
}
export default {
 createElement,
 render
}
```

main.js

```
"type": "div",
  "props": {
    "id": "container",
    "children": [
      {
        "type": "input",
        "props": {
          "value": "foo",
          "type": "text",
          "children": []
        }
      },
        "type": "a",
        "props": {
          "href": "/bar",
          "children": [
            "测试"
      },
        "type": "span",
        "props": {
          "children": [
            "开课吧"
          ]
        }
     }
    1
 }
}
```

修正一下children的类型

```
? child
          : createTextElement(child)
     ),
   },
  }
}
/** 文本类型vdom创建 */
function createTextElement(text) {
 return {
   type: "TEXT",
   props: {
     nodeValue: text,
     children: [],
   },
  }
}
```

```
"children": [
        "type": "input",
        "props": {
    "value": "foo",
    "type": "text",
          "children": []
       }
     },
        "type": "a",
        "props": {
    "href": "/bar",
          "children": [
            {
  "type": "TEXT",
  "props": {
    "redaWalue":
                  "nodeValue": "测试",
                  "children": []
       }
        "type": "span",
"props": {
           "children": [
               "type": "TEXT",
"props": {
                  "nodeValue": "开课吧",
                  "children": []
         ]
  ]
```

render

现在的render 只是简单的渲染一个对象,我们需要转成真实的dom 渲染 这一步没啥特别的 就是挨个遍历 创建dom 然后appendChild

```
function render(vdom, container) {
  const dom = vdom.type == "TEXT"
    ? document.createTextNode("")
    : document.createElement(vdom.type)

// 设置属性
Object.keys(vdom.props)
    .forEach(name => {
      if(name!=="children") {
          dom[name] = vdom.props[name]
      }
    })

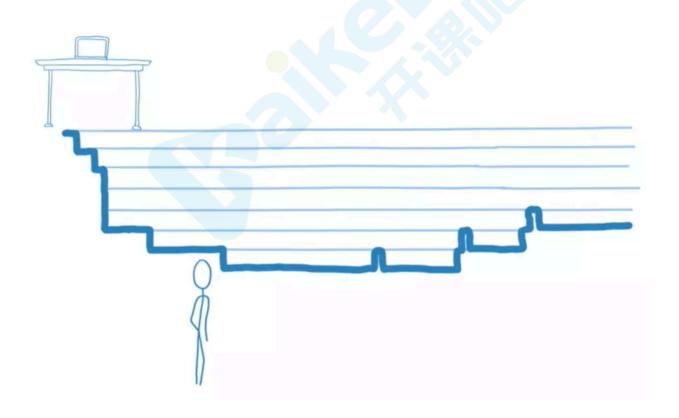
// 递归渲染子元素
vdom.props.children.forEach(child => render(child, dom))
container.appendChild(dom)
}
```

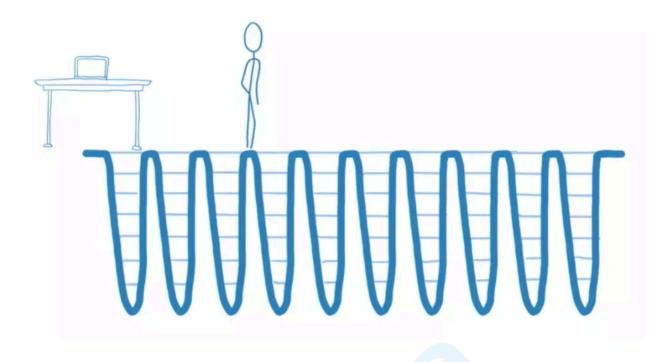
Concurrent

注意上面的render,一旦开始,就开始递归,本身这个没啥问题,但是如果应用变得庞大后,会有卡顿,后面状态修改后的diff也是一样,整个vdom对象变大后,diff的过程也有会递归过多导致的卡顿那么咋解决这个问题呢

浏览器又一个api requestIdleCallback 可以利用浏览器的业余时间,我们可以把任务分成一个个的小人物,然后利用浏览器空闲时间来做diff,如果当前又任务来了,比如用户的点击或者动画,会先执行,然后空闲后,再回去把requestIdleCallback没完成的任务完成

https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/API/Window/requestIdleCallback

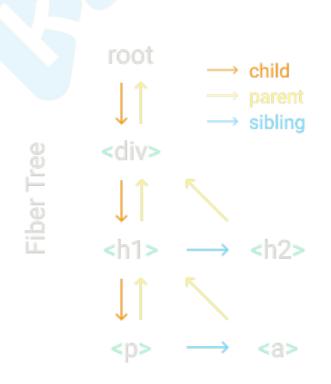




当然react已经重写了调度逻辑,不用requestIdleCallback了,但是过程是一致的

fibers

我们有了调度逻辑,之前的vdom结构是一个树形结构,他的diff过程是没法中断的。为了管理我们vdom树之间的关系,我们需要把树形结构的内部关系,改造成链表(方便终止)之前只是children作为一个数组递归遍历,现在父=》子,子=》父,子=》兄弟,都有关系



整个任务从render开始,然后每次只遍历一个小单元,一旦被打断 就会去执行优先级高的任务(用户交互,动画) 回来后,由于回来的元素知道父,子,兄弟元素,很容易恢复遍历状态

```
function performUnitOfWork(fiber) {
   add to dom
   create fibers for children
   return next unit of work
}

DOM

container

Fiber Tree

Next Unit
Of Work → children: [div]

root
children: [div]
```

```
/** 创建dom, 根据vdom or fiber */
function createDom(vdom){
 const dom = vdom.type == "TEXT"
    ? document.createTextNode("")
    : document.createElement(vdom.type)
  // 设置属性
 Object.keys(vdom.props)
    .forEach(name => {
      if(name!=="children"){
        dom[name] = vdom.props[name]
      }
    })
  return dom
function render(vdom, container){
  // 设置全局 nextUnitOfWork
  nextUnitOfWork = {
   dom: container,
   props: {
     children: [vdom],
   },
  }
}
```

显然render后 有了全局nextUnitOfWork

```
function performUnitOfWork(fiber) {
   // TODO add dom node
```

```
// TODO create new fibers
 // TODO return next unit of work
 // 如果没有dom 就不是入口,直接创建dom
 if (!fiber.dom) {
   fiber.dom = createDom(fiber)
 }
 // fiber父元素
 if (fiber.parent) {
   fiber.parent.dom.appendChild(fiber.dom)
 }
 // 子元素遍历, 把children数组,变成链表
 const elements = fiber.props.children
 let index = 0
 let prevSibling = null
 while (index < elements.length) {</pre>
   const element = elements[index]
   const newFiber = {
     type: element.type,
     props: element.props,
     parent: fiber,
     dom: null,
   }
   // 第一个
   if (index === 0) {
     fiber.child = newFiber
   } else {
     // 其他通过sibling
     prevSibling.sibling = newFiber
   prevSibling = newFiber
   index++
 }
 // fiber遍历顺序
 // 子 =》 子的兄弟 => 没有兄弟了=> 父元素
 if (fiber.child) {
   return fiber.child
 let nextFiber = fiber
 while (nextFiber) {
   if (nextFiber.sibling) {
     return nextFiber.sibling
   nextFiber = nextFiber.parent
 }
}
```

提交 commit

我们给dom添加节点的时候,如果渲染的过程中,被打断的,ui渲染会变得很奇怪,所以我们应该把dom操作独立出来,我们用一个全局变量来存储正在工作的fiber根节点(workInprogress tree)

```
function commitRoot() {
    commitWork(wipRoot.child)
    // 取消wip
    wipRoot = null
}

function commitWork(fiber) {
    if (!fiber) {
        return
    }
    const domParent = fiber.parent.dom
    domParent.appendChild(fiber.dom)
    commitWork(fiber.child)
    commitWork(fiber.sibling)
}
```

Reconciliation

现在我们已经能渲染了, 但是如何做更新和删除节点呢

我们需要保存一个被中断前工作的fiber节点 currentRoot,以及每个fiber 都有一个字段,存储这上一个状态的fiber

并且针对子元素,设计一个reconcileChildren函数

```
function reconcileChildren(wipFiber, elements) {
  let index = 0
  let prevSibling = null
  while (index < elements.length) {
    const element = elements[index]
    const newFiber = {
       type: element.type,
       props: element.props,
       parent: wipFiber,
       dom: null,
    }
  if (index === 0) {</pre>
```

```
wipFiber.child = newFiber
} else {
    prevSibling.sibling = newFiber
}
prevSibling = newFiber
index++
}
```

加入wip的alternate的fiber对比

```
function reconcileChildren(wipFiber, elements) {
 let index = 0
 let oldFiber =
   wipFiber.alternate && wipFiber.alternate.child
 let prevSibling = null
 while (
   index < elements.length ||</pre>
   oldFiber != null
   const element = elements[index]
   let newFiber = null
   // 对比old和new
    const sameType =
     oldFiber &&
     element &&
     element.type == oldFiber.type
   if (sameType) {
     // TODO update the node
    if (element && !sameType) {
     // TODO add this node
    if (oldFiber && !sameType) {
     // TODO delete the oldFiber's node
    }
   if (oldFiber) {
     oldFiber = oldFiber.sibling
   if (index === 0) {
     wipFiber.child = newFiber
    } else if (element) {
     prevSibling.sibling = newFiber
   prevSibling = newFiber
   index++
```

```
}
}
```

如果类型相同,dom可以福永,更新节点即可 用effectTag标记

```
newFiber = {
    type: oldFiber.type,
    props: element.props,
    dom: oldFiber.dom,
    parent: wipFiber,
    alternate: oldFiber,
    effectTag: "UPDATE",
}
```

如果类型不行,直接替换

```
newFiber = {
    type: element.type,
    props: element.props,
    dom: null,
    parent: wipFiber,
    alternate: null,
    effectTag: "PLACEMENT",
}
```

如果需要删除

```
oldFiber.effectTag = "DELETION"
deletions.push(oldFiber)
```

dom更新

```
// dom更新
function updateDom(dom, prevProps, nextProps) {
    Object.keys(prevProps)
    .filter(name=>name!=="children")
    .filter(name=> !(name in nextProps))
    .forEach(name => {
        // 删除
        if(name.slice(0,2)=='on'){
```

```
dom.removeEventListener(name.slice(2).toLowerCase(),
prevProps[name],false)
      }else{
        dom[name] = ''
      }
    })
    Object.keys(nextProps)
    .filter(name=>name!=="children")
    .forEach(name => {
      // 删除
      if(name.slice(0,2)=='on'){
        dom.addEventListener(name.slice(2).toLowerCase(),
nextProps[name],false)
      }else{
        dom[name] = nextProps[name]
      }
    })
}
```

函数组件

函数也是一样的,只不过type是函数,而不是字符串,我们需要在处理vdom的时候识别初和普通dom的区别

- 1. 根据type执行不同的函数来初始化fiber
- 2. 函数组件没有dom属性 (没有dom属性, 查找dom需要想上循环查找)

```
const isFunctionComponent = fiber.type instanceof Function
if (isFunctionComponent) {
  updateFunctionComponent(fiber)
} else {
  updateHostComponent(fiber)
}
```

```
function updateFunctionComponent(fiber) {
    // 执行函数, 传入props
    const children = [fiber.type(fiber.props)]
    reconcileChildren(fiber, children)
}
function updateHostComponent(fiber) {
    if (!fiber.dom) {
        fiber.dom = createDom(fiber)
    }
    reconcileChildren(fiber, fiber.props.children)
}
```

Hooks

重点来了,状态 也就是state 实际上hooks是通过链表来查找具体的state,这里我们通过数组来简单模拟一下 把useState存储的hooks,存储在fiber中

渲染

```
function useState(init) {
  const oldHook =
    wipFiber.base &&
    wipFiber.base.hooks &&
    wipFiber.base.hooks[hookIndex]
    const hook = {
        state: oldHook ? oldHook.state : init,
    }
    wipFiber.hooks.push(hook)
    hookIndex++
    return [hook.state]
}
```

```
function useState(init){
 const oldHook =
 wipFiber.base &&
  wipFiber.base.hooks &&
  wipFiber.base.hooks[hookIndex]
  const hook = {
    state: oldHook ? oldHook.state : init,
    queue: [],
  }
  const actions = oldHook ? oldHook.queue : []
  actions.forEach(action => {
    hook.state = action
  })
  const setState = action => {
    hook.queue.push(action)
    wipRoot = {
      dom: currentRoot.dom,
      props: currentRoot.props,
      base: currentRoot,
    nextUnitOfWork = wipRoot
    deletions = []
 wipFiber.hooks.push(hook)
  hookIndex++
  return [hook.state, setState]
}
```

class

由于我们的重点是hooks,我们可以i尝试用hooks简单模拟一下class

```
class Component {
  constructor(props) {
    this.props = props
    // this.state = {}
  }
}
function useComponent(Component) {
  return function(props) {
    const component = new Component(props)
    // 简单的规避eslitn
    let initState = useState
    let [state, setState] = initState(component.state)
    component.props = props
    component.state = state
```

```
component.setState = setState
  console.log(component)
  return component.render()
}
```

```
class Demo extends React.Component{
 constructor(props){
   super(props)
   this.state = {
     count:1
   }
  }
 handleClick = ()=>{
   this.setState({
     count:this.state.count+1
   })
 }
 render(){
   return <div>
     <h2 onClick={this.handleClick}>{this.state.count}</h2>
   </div>
 }
}
Demo = React.useComponent(Demo)
```

yeah 是不是略显骚气