[React 源码] useState | useReducer | 相关面试题 [2.4k 字 - 阅读时长5min]

代码都来自 React 18 源码, 大家可以放心食用

附加面试题:

- 为什么不能在条件和循环里使用Hooks?
- 为什么不能在函数组件外部使用Hooks?
- React Hooks的状态保存在了哪里?

useReducer 原理

问题: 下面这段代码,从挂载到更新发生了什么? 怎么挂载的? 怎么更新的。

```
javascript 复制代码
const reducer = (state, action) => {
  if (action.type === "add") return state + 1;
  else return state;
};
function Counter() {
  const [number, dispatch0] = useReducer(reducer, 0);
  const [number1, dispatch1] = useReducer(reducer, 0);
  return (
    <div
      onClick={() => {
        dispatch({ type: "add" });
        dispatch1({ type: "add" });
     }}
      {number}
    </div>
  );
}
```

这里,我们直接进入到 reconciler 阶段,默认已经通过深度优先调度到了 Counter 函数组件的 Fiber节点

useReducer mount 挂载阶段

第一: 判断是函数节点的 tag 之后, 调用 renderWithHooks.

```
/*
workInProgress: 当前工作的 Fiber 节点
Componet: Counter 函数组件
_current: 老 Fiber 节点 也就是 workInProgress.alternate
*/
let value = renderWithHooks(_current,workInProgress,Component);
```

第二:在 renderWithHooks 当中调用 Counter 函数

```
javascript 复制代码
let children = Component();
```

第三: 调用 Counter 函数 的 useReducer 函数

```
export function useReducer(reducer, initialArg) {
   return ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useReducer(reducer, initialArg);
}
```

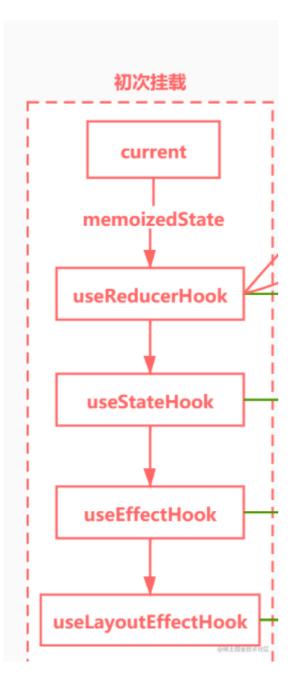
第四: 挂载阶段 ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useReducer 实则是调用了 mountReducer,

第五:在 mountReducer 中调用, mountWorkInProgressHook 函数, 创建 useReducer 的 Hook 对象,构建 fiber.memoizedState 也就是 Hook 链表,然后将 dispatchAction bind 绑定之后传入 queue 和 fiber 为参数,这点很重要。并且初始化 Hook 的更新对象的队列 queue。

```
function mountReducer<S, I, A>(
  reducer: (S, A) => S,
  initialArg: I,
  init?: I => S,
): [S, Dispatch<A>] {
  const hook = mountWorkInProgressHook();
  let initialState;
  if (init !== undefined) {
    initialState = init(initialArg);
}
```

```
} else {
    initialState = ((initialArg: any): S);
  hook.memoizedState = hook.baseState = initialState;
  const queue: UpdateQueue<S, A> = {
    pending: null,
   lanes: NoLanes,
   dispatch: null,
    lastRenderedReducer: reducer,
    lastRenderedState: (initialState: any),
  };
  hook.queue = queue;
  const dispatch: Dispatch<A> = (queue.dispatch = (dispatchReducerAction.bind())
   currentlyRenderingFiber,
   queue,
  ): any));
  return [hook.memoizedState, dispatch];
}
```

如果之后再有 useState useReducer, 最终mout阶段的成果是



自此 useReducer 挂载阶段执行完毕

useReducer update 更新阶段

第一:通过 dispatch(action) 触发更新, dispatch 就是 dispatchAction.bind(null, fiber, queue) 返回的绑定函数。所以相当于调用了 dispatchAction(fiber, queue, action)。

第二: 更新时 dispatchAction 调用 scheduleUpdateOnFiber , enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate

function dispatchReducerAction<S, A>(
 fiber: Fiber,

queue: UpdateQueue<S, A>,

```
action: A,
): void {
  const lane = requestUpdateLane(fiber);
  const update: Update<S, A> = {
    lane,
   action,
   hasEagerState: false,
   eagerState: null,
   next: (null: any),
  };
  if (isRenderPhaseUpdate(fiber)) {
    enqueueRenderPhaseUpdate(queue, update);
  } else {
    const root = enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate(fiber, queue, update, lane);
    if (root !== null) {
      const eventTime = requestEventTime();
      scheduleUpdateOnFiber(root, fiber, lane, eventTime);
      entangleTransitionUpdate(root, queue, lane);
   }
  }
}
```

enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate 函数 中的 enqueueUpdate 将 hook 更新时产生的对象 update, 放入 queue.pending 当中,例如 一个 reducer 的 多次 dispatch, update 会组成队 列。

```
export function enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate<S, A>(
    fiber: Fiber,
    queue: HookQueue<S, A>,
    update: HookUpdate<S, A>,
    lane: Lane,
): FiberRoot | null {
    const concurrentQueue: ConcurrentQueue = (queue: any);
    const concurrentUpdate: ConcurrentUpdate = (update: any);
    enqueueUpdate(fiber, concurrentQueue, concurrentUpdate, lane);
    return getRootForUpdatedFiber(fiber);
}
```

scheduleUpdateOnFiber 函数,从根节点出发,重新开始调度更新。

第三:我们直接进入到 reconciler 阶段,默认已经通过深度优先更新调度到了 Counter 函数组件的 Fiber 节点

第四: 判断是函数节点的 tag 之后, 调用 renderWithHooks.

```
/*
workInProgress: 当前工作的 Fiber 节点
Componet: Counter 函数组件
_current: 老 Fiber 节点 也就是 workInProgress.alternate
*/
let value = renderWithHooks(_current,workInProgress,Component);
```

第五:在 renderWithHooks 当中调用 Counter 函数

```
javascript 复制代码
let children = Component();
```

第六: 调用 Counter 函数 的 useReducer 函数

```
export function useReducer(reducer, initialArg) {
   return ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useReducer(reducer, initialArg);
}
```

第七: 更新阶段 ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useReducer 实则是调用了 updateReducer

第八:在 updateReducer 中调用 updateWorkInProgressHook 函数,在此函数中最重要的就是通过 alternate 指针复用 currentFiber (老 Fiber) 的 memorizedState, 也就是 Hook 链表,并且按照严格的对应顺序来复用 currentFiber (老 Fiber) Hook 链表当中的 Hook (通过 currentHook 指针结合链表来实现),一个比较重要的复用就是去复用老 Hook 的更新队列 queue ,因为 dispatchAction.bind 绑定的就是 currentFiber (老 Fiber),通过尽可能的复用来创建新的 Hook 对象,构建 fiber.memoizedState 也就是 Hook 链表。

注意: 这里也就是为什么不能再循环和判断当中使用 Hook 的重要原因。 一句话: 要保持严格的顺序一致。

读到这儿我们发现,无论是 Mout Hook 还是 updateHook 都有严格的顺序,如果顺序乱了,更新阶段就不会正确复用到在 currentFiber Hook 链表当中的 Hook 的更新队列 queue,也就不能通过更新得到正确的 state. 再严重些,useState的更新逻辑,对应的 currentHook 是 useEffect Hook, 无法兼容复用,导致报错。

```
function updateWorkInProgressHook(): Hook {
    const newHook: Hook = {
```

```
memoizedState: currentHook.memoizedState,
  baseState: currentHook.baseState,
  baseQueue: currentHook.baseQueue,
  queue: currentHook.queue,
  next: null,
  };

return workInProgressHook;
}
```

第九: 在 updateReducer 中调用,遍历整个更新队列 queue.pending,取出 update 对象的 action 通过 newState = reducer(newState, action);返回 新状态 和 queue.dispatch (还是 dispatchAction.bind(null, Currentfiber, queue)。

```
javascript 复制代码
function updateReducer<S, I, A>(
 reducer: (S, A) => S,
 initialArg: I,
 init?: I => S,
): [S, Dispatch<A>] {
 const hook = updateWorkInProgressHook();
 const queue = hook.queue;
 queue.lastRenderedReducer = reducer;
 const current: Hook = (currentHook: any);
 let baseQueue = current.baseQueue;
 // The Last pending update that hasn't been processed yet.
 const pendingQueue = queue.pending;
 if (baseQueue !== null) {
   // We have a queue to process.
   const first = baseQueue.next;
   let newState = current.baseState;
   let newBaseState = null;
   let newBaseQueueFirst = null;
   let newBaseQueueLast = null;
   let update = first;
   do {
       // Process this update.
       const action = update.action;
       if (update.hasEagerState) {
         // If this update is a state update (not a reducer) and was processed eagerly,
         // we can use the eagerly computed state
         newState = ((update.eagerState: any): S);
       } else {
          newState = reducer(newState, action);
       }
     }
```

```
update = update.next;
} while (update !== null && update !== first);

if (newBaseQueueLast === null) {
    newBaseState = newState;
} else {
    newBaseQueueLast.next = (newBaseQueueFirst: any);
}

hook.memoizedState = newState;
hook.baseState = newBaseState;
hook.baseQueue = newBaseQueueLast;
queue.lastRenderedState = newState;
}
```

自此 useReducer 更新完毕

useState 原理

问题: 下面这段代码, 从挂载到更新发生了什么? 怎么挂载的? 怎么更新的。

这里,我们直接进入到 reconciler 阶段,默认已经通过深度优先调度到了 Counter 函数组件的 Fiber节点

```
let children = Component();
```

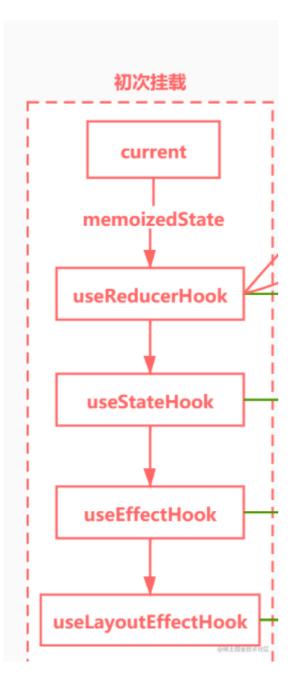
第三: 调用 Counter 函数的第一个 useState 函数

```
export function useEffect(create, deps) {
   return ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useState(create, deps);
}
```

第四: 挂载阶段 ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useState 实则是调用了 moutState, moutState 中调用, mountWorkInProgressHook 函数, 创建 useState 的 Hook 对象, 构建 fiber.memoizedState 也就是 Hook 链表, 然后将 dispatchAction bind 绑定之后传入 queue 和 fiber 为参数, 这点很重要。并且初始化 Hook 的更新对象的队列 queue。

```
javascript 复制代码
function mountState<S>(
  initialState: (() => S) | S,
): [S, Dispatch<BasicStateAction<S>>] {
  const hook = mountWorkInProgressHook();
  if (typeof initialState === 'function') {
   // $FlowFixMe: Flow doesn't like mixed types
    initialState = initialState();
  }
  hook.memoizedState = hook.baseState = initialState;
  const queue: UpdateQueue<S, BasicStateAction<S>> = {
    pending: null,
   lanes: NoLanes,
    dispatch: null,
    lastRenderedReducer: basicStateReducer,
    lastRenderedState: (initialState: any),
  };
  hook.queue = queue;
  const dispatch: Dispatch<</pre>
    BasicStateAction<S>,
  > = (queue.dispatch = (dispatchSetState.bind(
    currentlyRenderingFiber,
    queue,
  ): any));
  return [hook.memoizedState, dispatch];
}
```

如果之后再有 useState useReducer,最终mount阶段的成果如下图:



自此 useState 挂载阶段执行完毕

useState update 更新阶段

第一:通过 dispatch(action) 触发更新, dispatch 就是 dispatchAction.bind(null, fiber, queue) 返回的绑定函数。所以相当于调用了 dispatchAction(fiber, queue, action)。

第二: 更新时 dispatchAction 调用 scheduleUpdateOnFiber , enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate

function dispatchReducerAction<S, A>(
 fiber: Fiber,

queue: UpdateQueue<S, A>,

```
action: A,
): void {
  const lane = requestUpdateLane(fiber);
  const update: Update<S, A> = {
    lane,
   action,
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   eagerState: null,
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  };
  if (isRenderPhaseUpdate(fiber)) {
    enqueueRenderPhaseUpdate(queue, update);
  } else {
    const root = enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate(fiber, queue, update, lane);
    if (root !== null) {
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      entangleTransitionUpdate(root, queue, lane);
   }
  }
}
```

enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate 函数中的 enqueueUpdate 将 hook 更新时产生的对象 update, 放入 queue.pending 当中,例如一个 useState 的多次 setStae, update 会组成队列。

```
export function enqueueConcurrentHookUpdate<S, A>(
    fiber: Fiber,
    queue: HookQueue<S, A>,
    update: HookUpdate<S, A>,
    lane: Lane,
): FiberRoot | null {
    const concurrentQueue: ConcurrentQueue = (queue: any);
    const concurrentUpdate: ConcurrentUpdate = (update: any);
    enqueueUpdate(fiber, concurrentQueue, concurrentUpdate, lane);
    return getRootForUpdatedFiber(fiber);
}
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scheduleUpdateOnFiber 函数,从根节点出发,重新开始调度更新。

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```

第五:在 renderWithHooks 当中调用 Counter 函数

```
javascript 复制代码 let children = Component();
```

第六: 调用 Counter 函数 的 useState 函数

```
export function useState(reducer, initialArg) {
    return ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useState(reducer, initialArg);
}
```

第七: 更新阶段 ReactCurrentDispatcher.current.useState 实则是调用了 updateReducer

useState 更新的时候,调用的还是 updateReducer, 说明 useState 本质就是 useReducer. 也是 useReducer 的语法糖。 将 basicStateRecuer 作为 reducer 函数。

```
function updateState<S>() {
    return updateReducer(basicStateReducer, (initialState: any));
}

function basicStateReducer<S>(state: S, action: BasicStateAction<S>): S {
    // $FLowFixMe: Flow doesn't Like mixed types
    return typeof action === 'function' ? action(state) : action;
}
```

第八:在 updateReducer 中调用 updateWorkInProgressHook 函数,在此函数中最重要的就是通过 alternate 指针复用 currentFiber (老 Fiber) 的 memorizedState, 也就是 Hook 链表,并且按照严格的对应顺序来复用 currentFiber (老 Fiber) Hook 链表当中的 Hook (通过 currentHook 指针结合链表来实现),一个比较重要的复用就是复用老 Hook 的更新队列

queue ,因为 dispatchAction.bind 绑定的就是 currentFiber (老 Fiber),通过尽可能的复用来创建新的 Hook 对象,构建 fiber.memoizedState 也就是 Hook 链表。

```
function updateWorkInProgressHook(): Hook {
    const newHook: Hook = {
        memoizedState: currentHook.memoizedState,
        baseState: currentHook.baseState,
        baseQueue: currentHook.baseQueue,
        queue: currentHook.queue,
        next: null,
    };
    return workInProgressHook;
}
```

第九: 在 updateReducer 中调用, 遍历整个更新队列 queue.pending ,取出 update 对象的 action 通过 newState = reducer(newState, action); 返回 新状态 和 queue.dispatch (还是 dispatchAction.bind(null, Currentfiber, queue)。

```
javascript 复制代码
function updateReducer<S, I, A>(
  reducer: (S, A) => S,
  initialArg: I,
  init?: I \Rightarrow S,
): [S, Dispatch<A>] {
  const hook = updateWorkInProgressHook();
  const queue = hook.queue;
  queue.lastRenderedReducer = reducer;
  const current: Hook = (currentHook: any);
  let baseQueue = current.baseQueue;
  // The last pending update that hasn't been processed yet.
  const pendingQueue = queue.pending;
  if (baseQueue !== null) {
   // We have a queue to process.
    const first = baseQueue.next;
    let newState = current.baseState;
    let newBaseState = null;
    let newBaseQueueFirst = null;
    let newBaseQueueLast = null;
    let update = first;
    do {
       // Process this update.
        const action = update.action;
        if (update.hasEagerState) {
```

```
// If this update is a state update (not a reducer) and was processed eagerly,
       // we can use the eagerly computed state
       newState = ((update.eagerState: any): S);
     } else {
       newState = reducer(newState, action);
     }
   }
   update = update.next;
 } while (update !== null && update !== first);
 if (newBaseQueueLast === null) {
   newBaseState = newState;
 } else {
   newBaseQueueLast.next = (newBaseQueueFirst: any);
 hook.memoizedState = newState;
 hook.baseState = newBaseState;
 hook.baseQueue = newBaseQueueLast;
 queue.lastRenderedState = newState;
}
```

自此 useState 更新完毕