React全家桶01-redux

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React全家桶01-redux
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课堂目标□

- 1. 掌握redux使用及实现
- 2. 课件地址: https://github.com/bubucuo/kkb-react

资源

- 1. redux
- 2. redux github

知识点

Reducer

什么是reducer

reducer 就是一个纯函数,接收旧的 state 和 action,返回新的 state。

```
;(previousState, action) => newState
```

之所以将这样的函数称之为 reducer,是因为这种函数与被传入 <u>Array.prototype.reduce(reducer, ?initialvalue)</u> 里的回调函数属于相同的类型。保持 reducer 纯净非常重要。**永远不要**在 reducer 里做这些操作:

- 修改传入参数;
- 执行有副作用的操作, 如 API 请求和路由跳转;
- 调用非纯函数,如 Date.now()或 Math.random()。

什么是reduce

此例来自https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global Objects/Arra y/Reduce。

```
const array1 = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const reducer = (accumulator, currentValue) => accumulator + currentValue;

// 1 + 2 + 3 + 4
console.log(array1.reduce(reducer));
// expected output: 10

// 5 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4
console.log(array1.reduce(reducer, 5));
// expected output: 15
```

思考:有如下函数,聚合成一个函数,并把第一个函数的返回值传递给下一个函数,如何处理。

```
function f1(arg) {
  console.log("f1", arg);
  return arg;
}
function f2(arg) {
  console.log("f2", arg);
  return arg;
}
function f3(arg) {
  console.log("f3", arg);
  return arg;
}
```

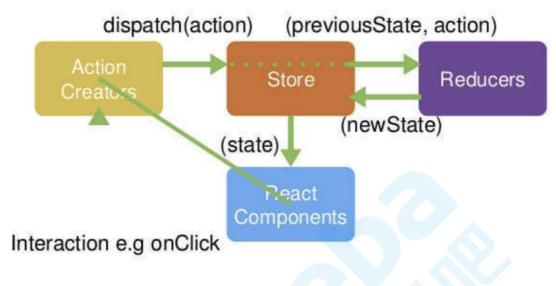
方法:

```
function compose(...funcs) {
  if (funcs.length === 0) {
    return arg => arg
  }
  if (funcs.length === 1) {
    return funcs[0]
  }
  return funcs.reduce((a, b) => (...args) => a(b(...args)))
}
console.log(compose(f1, f2, f3)("omg"));
```

Redux 上手

Redux是JavaScript应用的状态容器。它保证程序行为一致性且易于测试。

Redux Flow



安装redux

yarn add redux

redux上手

redux较难上手,是因为上来就有太多的概念需要学习,用一个累加器举例

- 1. 需要一个store来存储数据
- 2. store里的<u>reducer</u>初始化state并定义state修改规则
- 3. 通过dispatch一个action来提交对数据的修改
- 4. action提交到reducer函数里,根据传入的action的type,返回新的state

创建store, src/store/index.js

```
import {createStore} from "redux";

function countReducer(state = 0, action) {
    switch (action.type) {
        case "ADD":
            return state + 1;
        case "MINUS":
            return state - 1;
        default:
            return state;
    }
}

const store = createStore(countReducer);
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```

```
export default store;
```

创建ReduxPage

```
import React, {Component} from "react";
import store from "../store/";
export default class ReduxPage extends Component {
  componentDidMount() {
    store.subscribe(() => {
     this.forceUpdate();
   });
  }
  add = () => {
    store.dispatch({type: "ADD"});
  minus = () => {
   store.dispatch({type: "MINUS"});
  };
  render() {
    console.log("store", store); //sy-log
    return (
      <div>
        <h3>ReduxPage</h3>
        {store.getState()}
        <button onClick={this.add}>add</putton>
        <button onClick={this.minus}>minus
      </div>
   );
 }
}
```

如果点击按钮不能更新,查看是否订阅(subscribe)状态变更。

还可以在src/index.js的render里订阅状态变更

检查点

- 1. createStore 创建store
- 2. reducer 初始化、修改状态函数
- 3. getState 获取状态值

- 4. dispatch 提交更新
- 5. subscribe 变更订阅

Redux拓展

核心实现

- 存储状态state
- 获取状态getState
- 更新状态dispatch
- 变更订阅subscribe

AkRedux.js

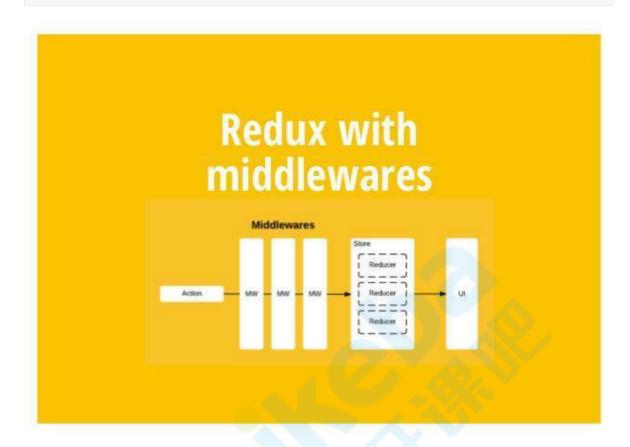
```
export default function createStore(reducer, enhancer) {
 if (enhancer) {
   return enhancer(createStore)(reducer);
  }
 let currentState;
 let currentListeners = [];
  function getState() {
    return currentState;
  function dispatch(action) {
   currentState = reducer(currentState, action);
   currentListeners.forEach(listener => listener());
    return action;
  }
  function subscribe(listener) {
   currentListeners.push(listener);
   return () => {
     currentListeners = [];
   };
  }
  dispatch({type: "KKBREDUX/0000"});
  return {
   getState,
   dispatch,
    subscribe
 };
}
```

异步

Redux只是个纯粹的状态管理器,默认只支持同步,实现异步任务 比如延迟,网络请求,需要中间件的支持,比如我们使用最简单的redux-thunk和redux-logger。

中间件就是一个函数,对 store.dispatch 方法进行改造,在发出 Action 和执行 Reducer 这两步之间,添加了其他功能。

yarn add redux-thunk redux-logger



应用中间件, store.js

```
import { createStore, applyMiddleware } from "redux";
import logger from "redux-logger";
import thunk from "redux-thunk";
import counterReducer from './counterReducer'

const store = createStore(counterReducer, applyMiddleware(thunk, logger));
```

使用异步操作时的变化,ReactReduxPage.js

中间件实现

核心任务是实现函数序列执行。

applyMiddleware

```
export default function applyMiddleware(...middlewares) {
  return createStore => reducer => {
    const store = createStore(reducer);
    let dispatch = store.dispatch;
    const midApi = {
      getState: store.getState,
      dispatch: (action, ...args) => dispatch(action, ...args)
    };
    const middlewareChain = middlewares.map(middleware => middleware(midApi));
    dispatch = compose(...middlewareChain)(store.dispatch);
    return {
      ...store,
      // 加强版的dispatch
     dispatch
    };
 };
}
function compose(...funcs) {
  if (funcs.length === 0) {
    return arg => arg;
  }
  if (funcs.length === 1) {
   return funcs[0];
  return funcs.reduce((a, b) => (...args) => a(b(...args)));
}
```

redux-logger原理

logger可打印redux state变更日志。

redux-thunk原理

```
function thunk({dispatch, getState}) {
  return next => action => {
   if (typeof action === "function") {
     return action(dispatch, getState);
   }
  return next(action);
};
```

redux-promise

简版:

```
function promise({dispatch}) {
  return next => action => {
    return isPromise(action) ? action.then(dispatch) : next(action);
  };
}
```

完整版:

```
import isPromise from 'is-promise';
import { isFSA } from 'flux-standard-action';
export default function promiseMiddleware({ dispatch }) {
  return next => action => {
   if (!isFSA(action)) {
      return isPromise(action) ? action.then(dispatch) : next(action);
   }
    return isPromise(action.payload)
      ? action.payload
          .then(result => dispatch({ ...action, payload: result }))
          .catch(error => {
            dispatch({ ...action, payload: error, error: true });
            return Promise.reject(error);
          })
      : next(action);
 };
}
```

```
promiseMinus = () => {
    store.dispatch(
        Promise.resolve({
            type: "MINUS",
            payload: 100
        })
    );
};
```

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作业

1. 实现combineReducers,阅读源码,补充以下代码,调试并运行,**提交自己运行之后的代码截图!**



下节课内容

React全家桶02: react-redux使用及实现。