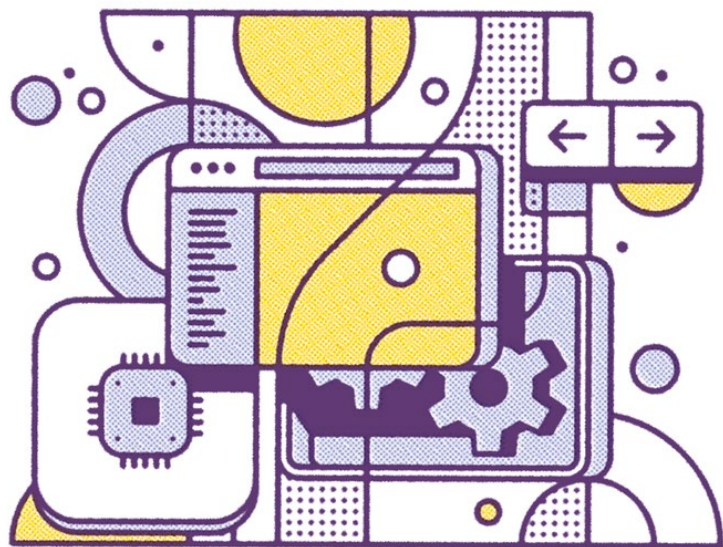


前端技术研讨



路由

Yuan Jiwei

目录

1. 什么是路由

2. 路由的实现机制

2.1 Hash

2.2 History

3. 实现一个路由

讨论几个概念

1. URL
2. SPA MPA
3. Router
4. Route
5. Navigation
6. Browser history API
7. Browser location API

单页面应用导航

1. User requests the office hours view for faculty ID "manderson"

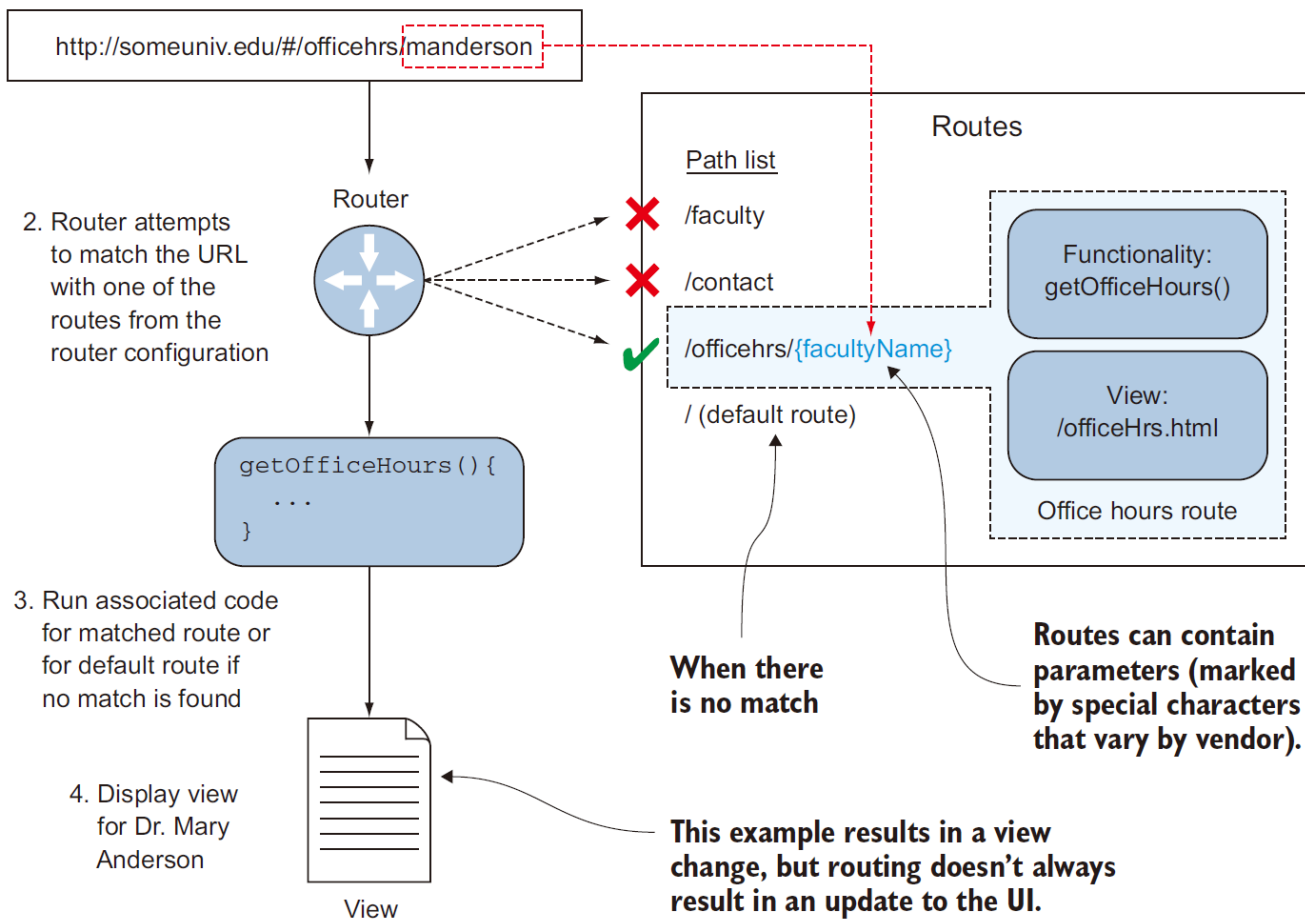


Figure 4.3 An overview of the SPA navigation process and the role of the router

[SPA Design and Architecture by Emmitt Scott - 2016](#)

Route

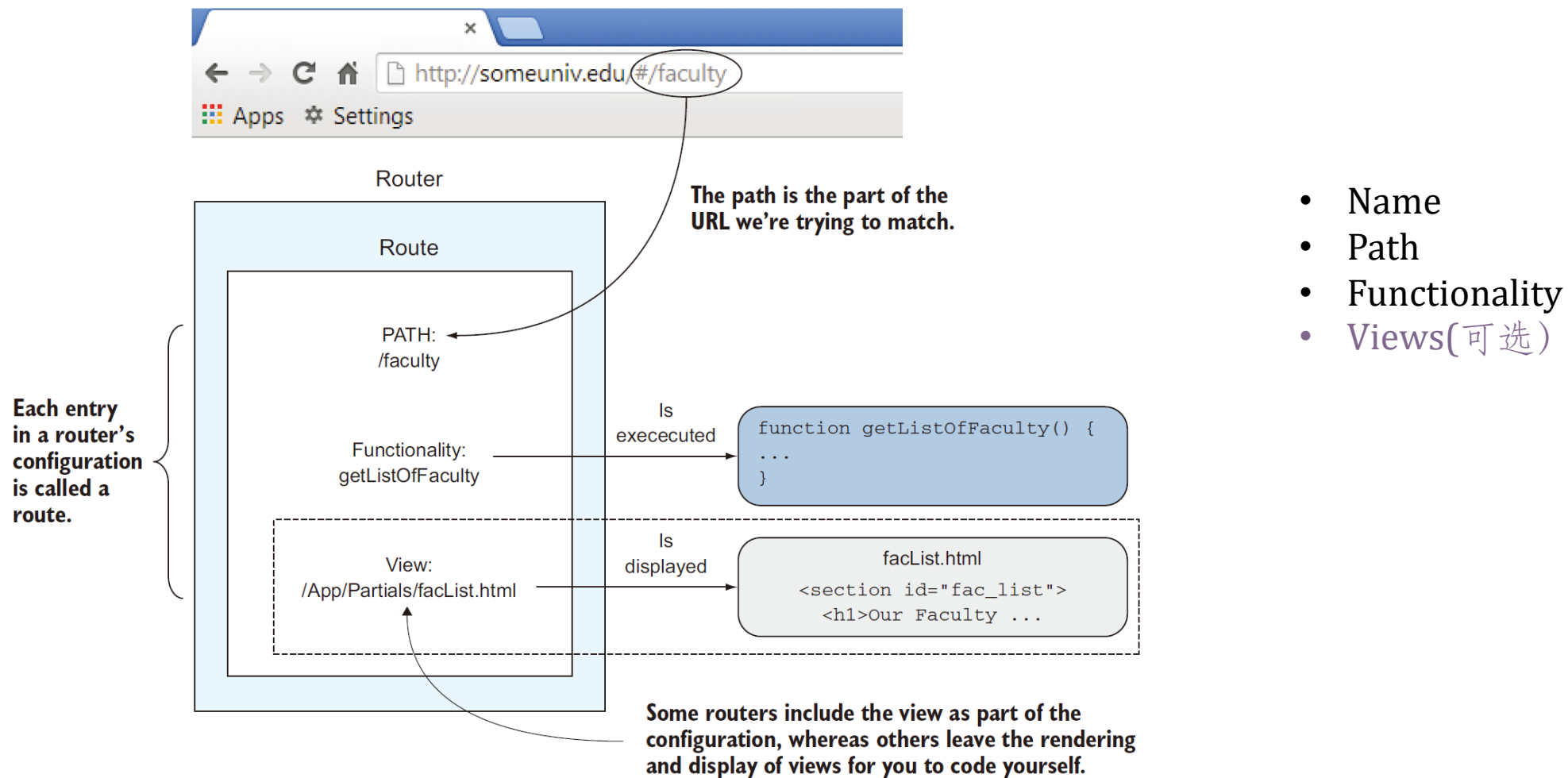
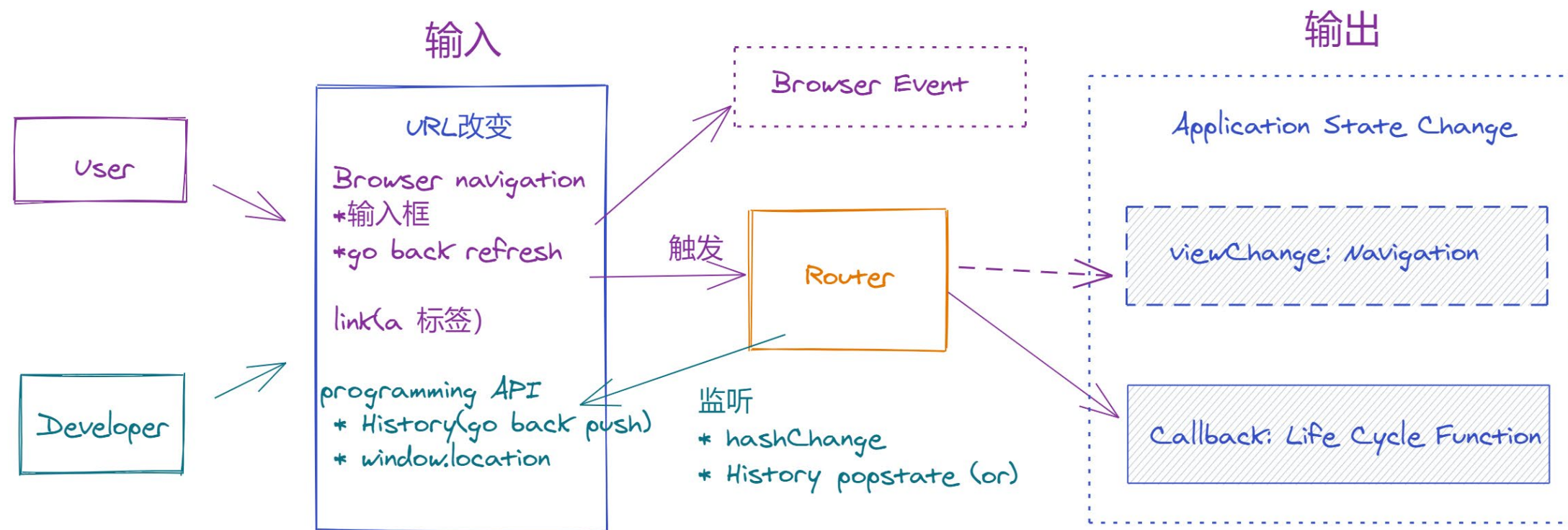


Figure 4.4 Router configuration entries serve as instructions for what happens when a route's path matches a part of the browser's URL.

[SPA Design and Architecture by Emmitt Scott - 2016](#)

什么是路由呢？



Client-side routing is also about transitioning between different states in the application.

By URLs

为什么用 URLs 实现路由

URLs are universal. They work in Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Internet Explorer, cURL, wget, your iPhone, Android and even written down on sticky notes. **They are the one universal syntax of the web.** Don't take that for granted. Any regular semi-technical user of your site should be able to navigate 90% of your app based off memory of the URL structure. In order to achieve this, your URLs will need to be pragmatic.

[URL design](#) by Kyle Neath

- SEO
- 用户使用习惯

hash vs history

简单实现一个路由

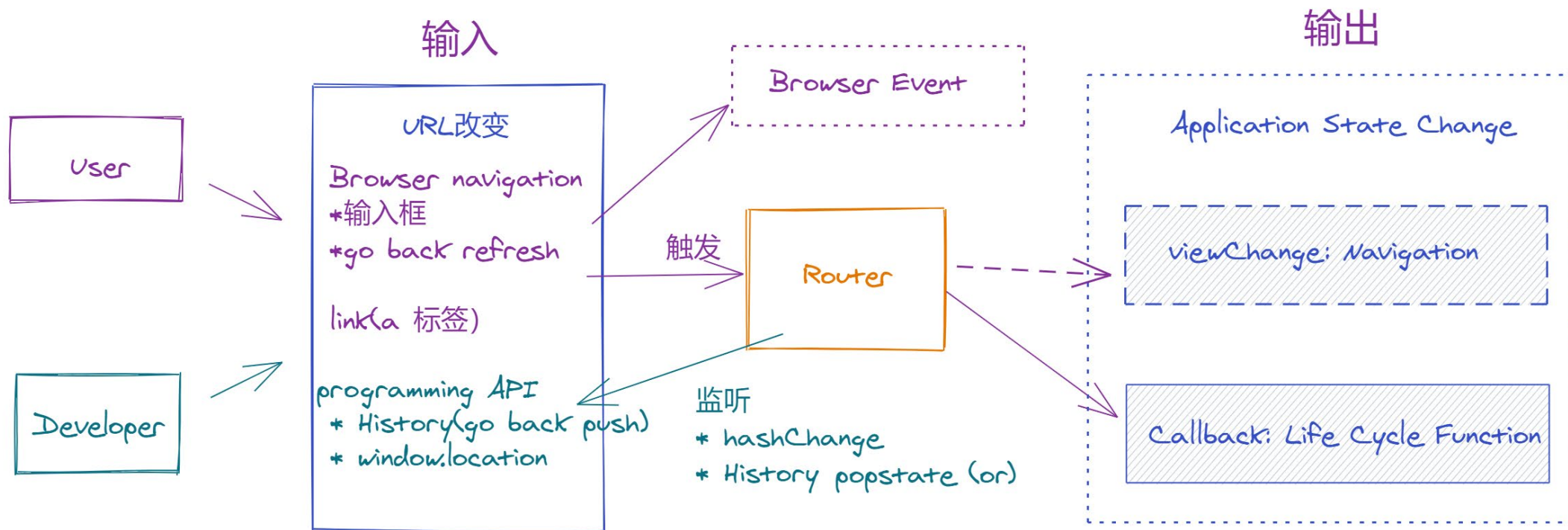
未来计划

1. 阅读 vue-router 源码

2. 实现 tiny-vue-router (tiny-router)

- 模式: hash || history
- route 匹配规则
- lifecycle 生命周期
- 视图切换

总结



1. url 不仅仅作为页面的锚点。还可以可以用做描述应用状态的映射（一个url 对应一个应用状态），url 改变作为改变前端状态的指令。

2. 实现 ViewChange 页面导航的功能， 可以不依赖URL ->自己设计一套dsl

3. 系统的角度：路由的输入是 URL的改变和 输出是 系统状态的改变

参考资料

- [掘金：彻底弄懂前端路由](#)
- [腾讯技术：路由原理解析和实现方式](#)
- [SPA Design and Architecture by Emmit Scott - 2016](#)
- https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/API/URL_API
- https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/API/History_API
- <https://github.com/vuejs/vue-router>