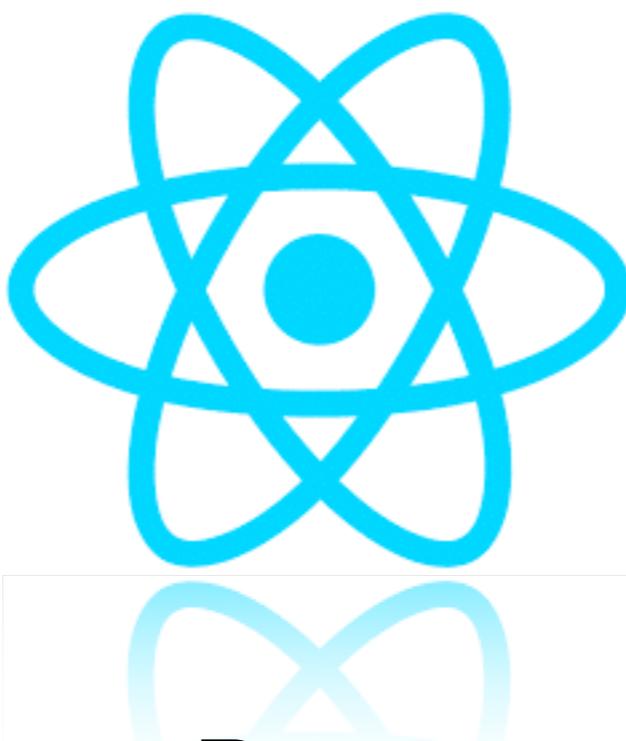




AngularJS

2010



React

2013



Angular

2015+



ANGULARJS
by Google

起源

- 2009年Google Feedback Project
- 将6个月开发的17000行前端代码，使用3周压缩到1500行

概念

- Template (模板)
- Directives (指令)
- Model (模型)
- Scope (作用域)
- Expressions (表达式)
- View (视图)
- Data Binding (数据绑定)
- Controller (控制器)
- Dependency Injection (依赖注入)
- Module (模块)
- Service (服务)

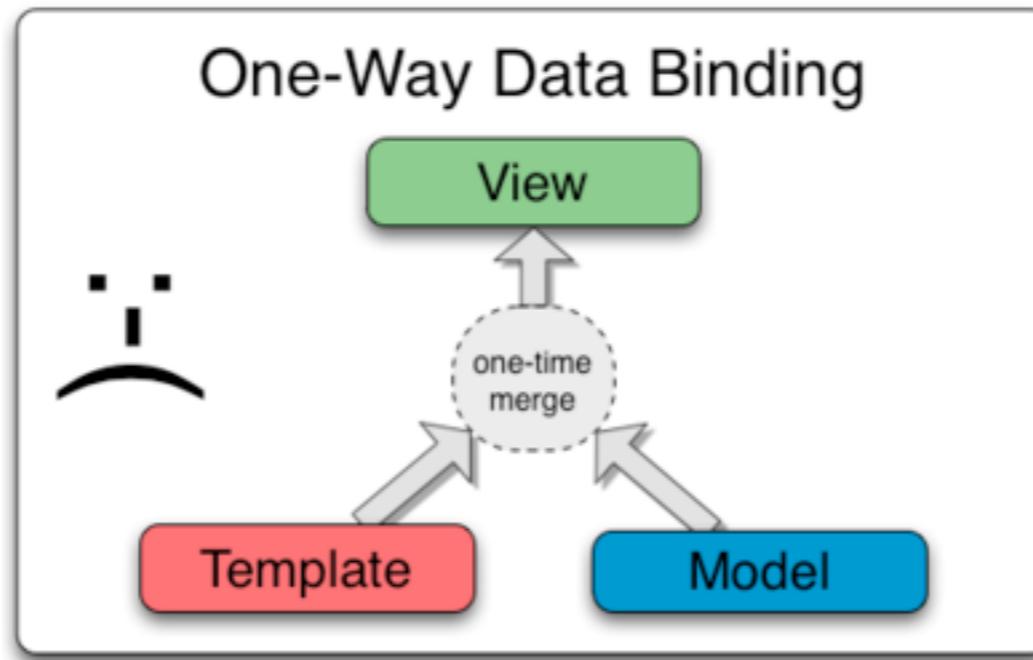
前端 Model View Controller

- View:
Document Object Model
- Controller:
JavaScript 类
- Model:
JavaScript 对象

Data Binding(数据绑定)

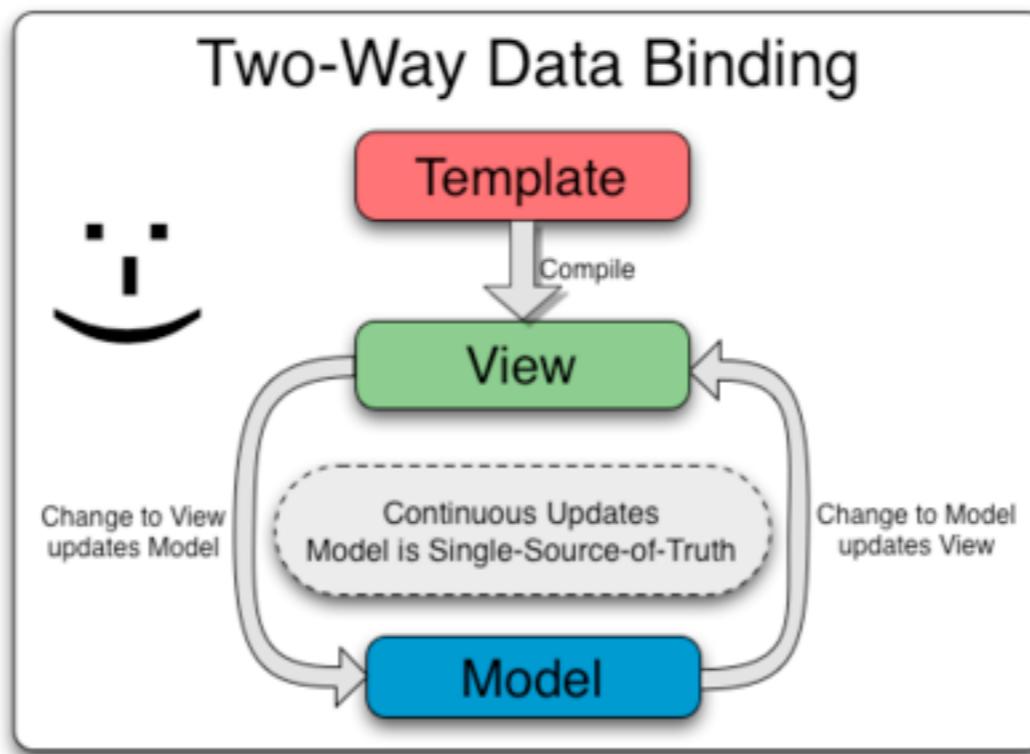
- AngularJS实现了双向数据绑定机制。
- 所谓的双向绑定，无非是从界面(view)的操作能实时反映到数据(model)，数据(model)的变更能实时展现到界面(view)。

经典模板系统中的数据绑定



- 大多数模板系统中的数据绑定都是**单向的**
- 把模板与model合并在一起变成view，如果在合并之后，model发生了变化，不会自动反映到view上。
- 用户在view上的交互也不会反映到model中，开发者必须写大量代码不断地在view与model之间同步数据。

AngularJS 模板中的数据绑定



- 模板是在浏览器中编译的，在编译阶段产生了一个实时更新(live)的视图
- 不论在model或是view上发生了变化，都会立刻反映到对方。

\$scope

- 是用来连接model和view
- model放在这个context中才能被控制器、指令和表达式等访问到
- ng-app创建\$rootScope 顶层节点，所有的 \$scope 都是继承自它

angular context

- \$watch list
- \$digest循环
- dirty checking
- TTL(Time To Live 生存时间值)

进入angular context

- \$apply
- \$digest

Directives (指令)

- 用于通过自定义属性和元素扩展HTML的行为

AngularJS优势

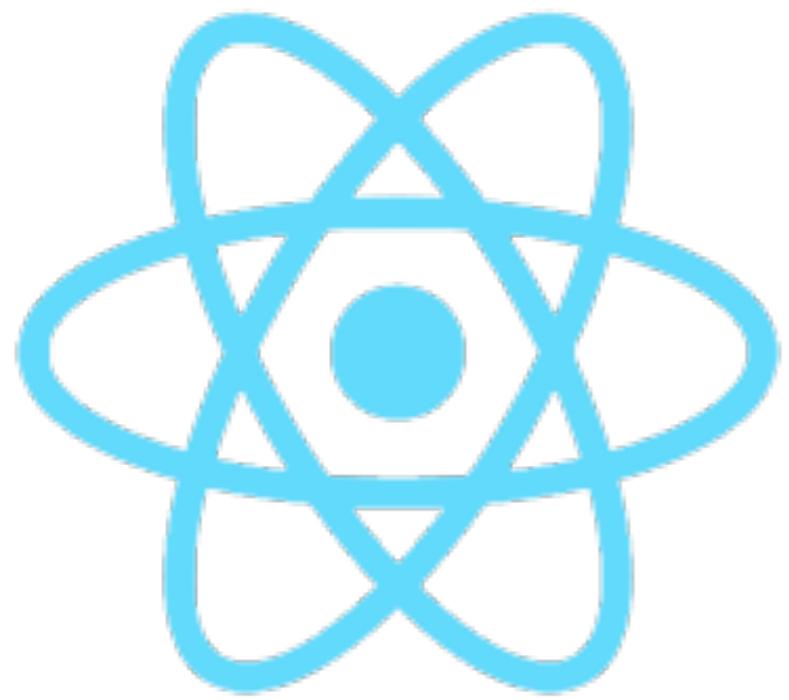
- 模板功能强大丰富，自带了丰富的Angular指令
- 自定义指令
- 完善：是一个比较完善的前端MVVM框架
- Google维护：有了一个强大的后台，社区非常活跃

AngularJS缺点

- 大而全：学习起来有难度，学习曲线很曲折
- 开发人员思想的转变
- 性能问题
- 数据流

<https://github.com/Pasvaz/bindonce>

<http://ionicframework.com/>



React

起源

- React 起源于 Facebook 的内部项目，因为该公司对市场上所有 JavaScript MVC 框架，都不满意，就决定自己撸一套。
- 做出来以后，发现这套东西很好用，就在2013年5月开源了。

概念

- 仅仅是UI
- 虚拟DOM
- 单向响应的数据流

react 优势

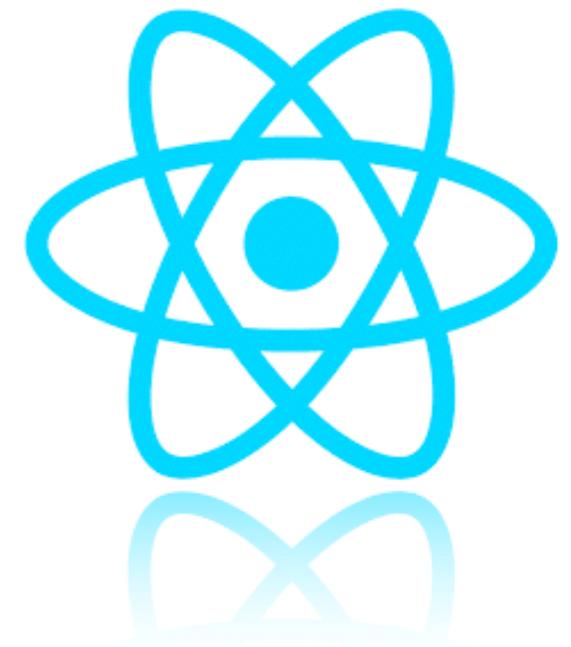
- 轻
- 虚拟DOM
- 学习简单

react 缺点

- 只是一个V而已，当然这也可能也是优势
- 官方文档不完善
- 更多的在于概念

<https://facebook.github.io/react-native/>

<https://github.com/Flipboard/react-canvas>



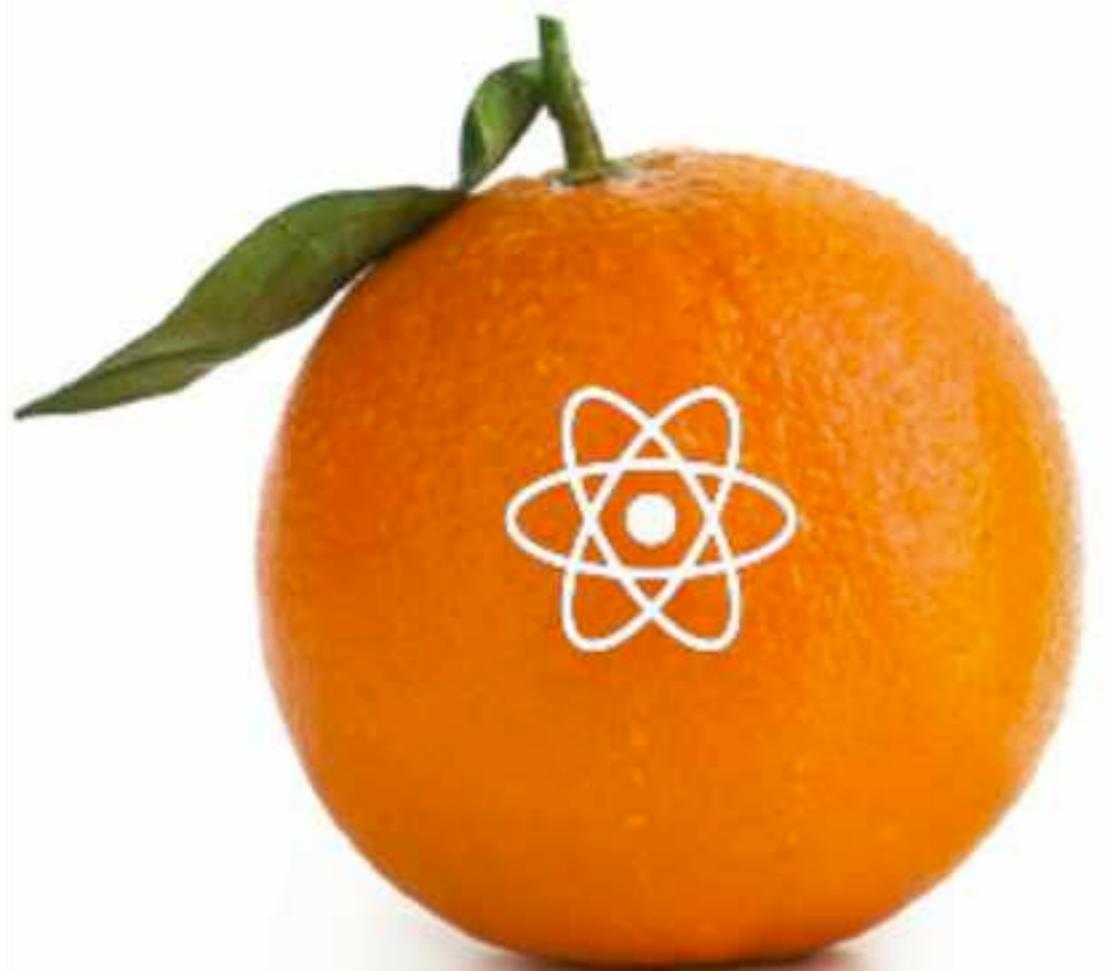
React 比 AngularJS 快？

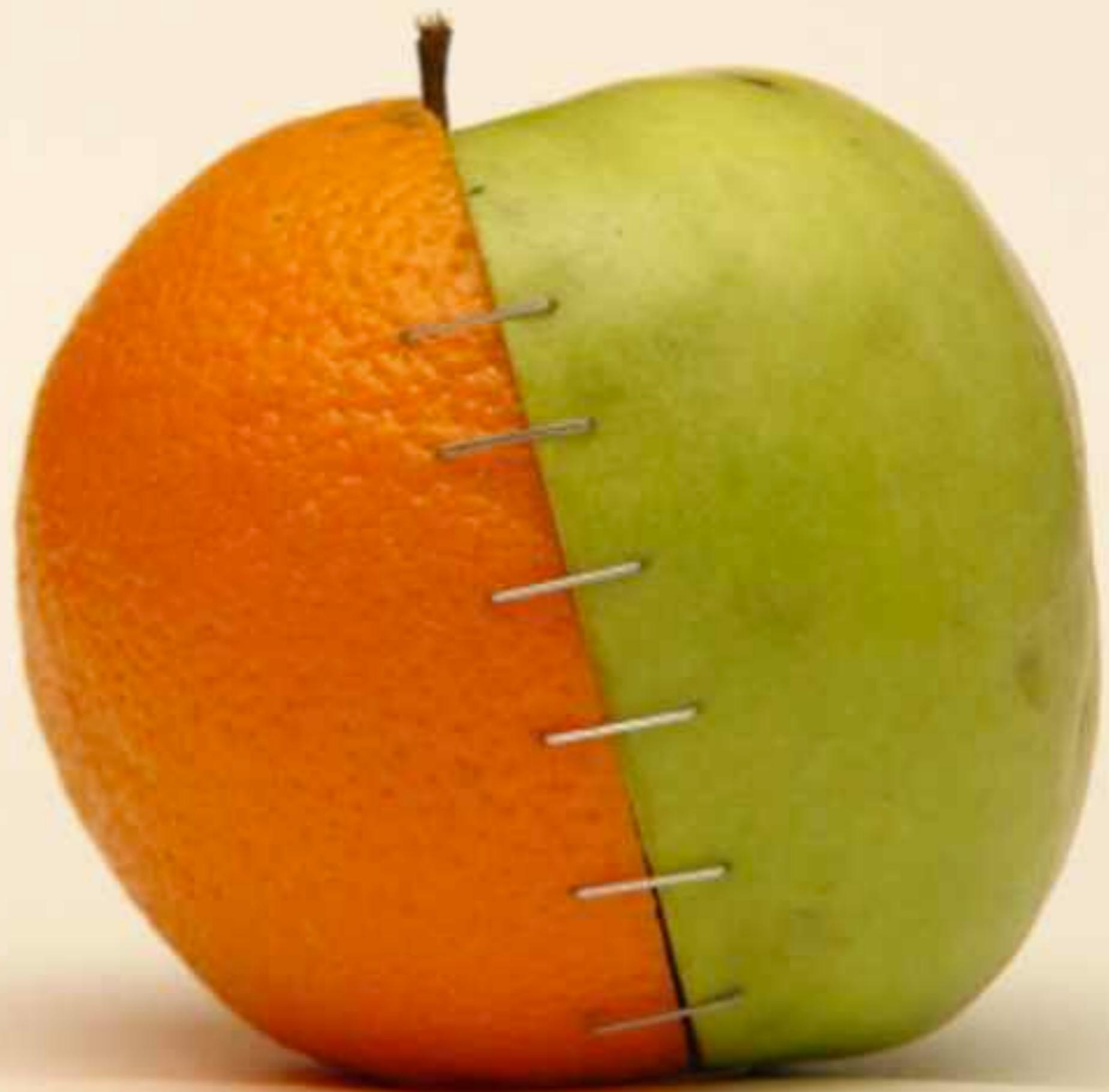
结论

React 比 AngularJS 快

结论

React 比 AngularJS 快
愚蠢的结论







让
React
来
拯救
AngularJS

定义一个AngularJS指令，
使用React来渲染每一个td

5	5	4	6	4	0	1	7	3	8	5	4	4	4	0
7	6	3	0	0	7	2	9	7	3	8	0	0	6	9
1	0	8	2	5	3	7	7	7	8	2	3	7	3	9
3	3	2	0	3	7	9	5	2	3	6	3	7	3	0
1	5	1	3	3	7	4	4	5	6	3	1	6	4	0
5	3	5	1	8	7		3	6	9	8	4	4	7	6
2	3	8	5	8	1	6	2	9	1	9	7	6	0	3
6	7	0	8	2	2	4	9	9	6	5	6	2	1	3
1	9	7	5	5	9	9	3	8	3	1	7	4	2	3
8	5	0	4	9	5	4	4	6	4	3	9	9	2	1
6	3	1	9	6	5	7	7	2	2	5	9	3	2	6
6	3	4	1	4	8	1	0	9	3	0	4	7	4	6
3	9	3	6	7	6	9	3	1	5	1	4	9	2	4
9	5	0	2	5	5	3	1	0	6	2	4	1	7	5
1	2	6	5	4	0	4	1	8	5	2	7	0	5	8
7	6	2	0	5	4	9	8	7	9	4	6	6	1	2
5	8	0	5	5	4	9	8	3	9	4	0	3	4	2

Result:



Why

- React无法控制真实的DOM
- appendChild(),
React
appendChild()
React
appendChild()
React...
React...

<http://davidchang.github.io/ngReact>



ANGULAR

by Google

2015年 3月5号

在ng-conf 2015上

官方发布了Angular的alpha版

<https://angular.io/>

这是超越1.x版本的一次彻底更新

破坏性升级

怎么将AngularJS的项目升级到Angular呢？

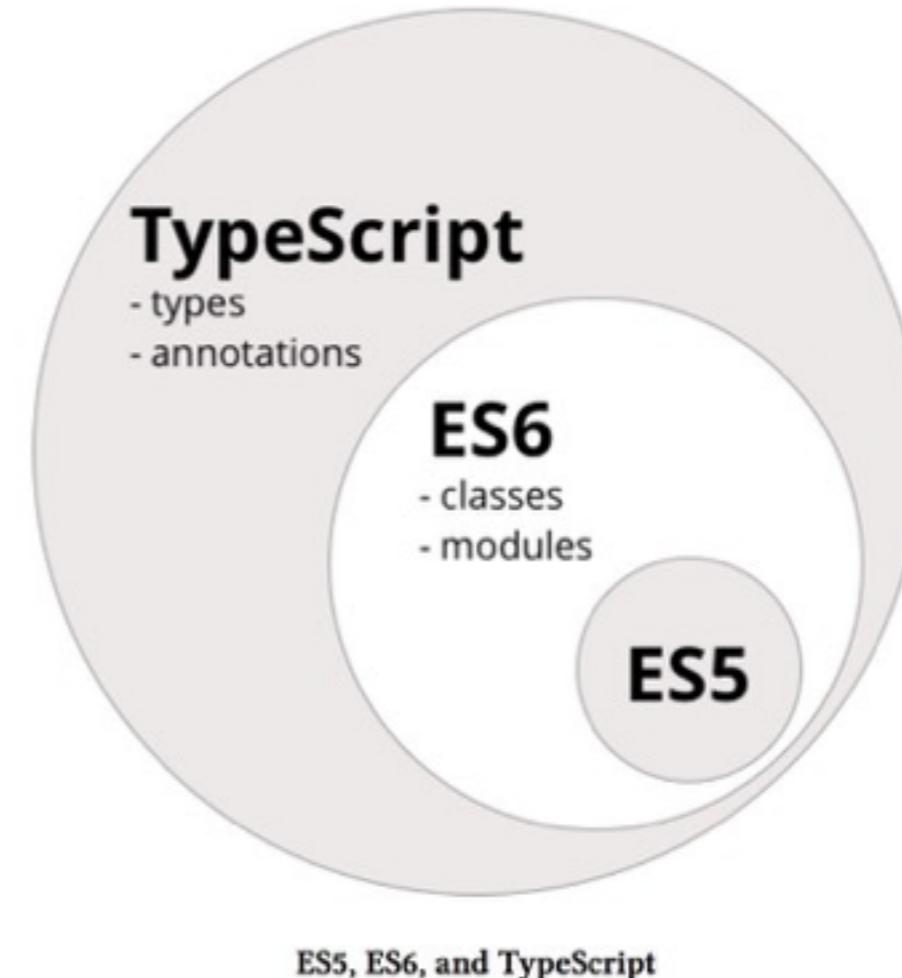
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bower install react

Angular与AngularJS是雷锋与雷锋塔的区别。

TypeScript

- Angular 完全基于TypeScript编写
- TypeScript是由微软开发
- TypeScript并不是一个完全新的语言，它是ES6的一个超集
- 微软和谷歌之间的官方合作
- Angular 应用不一定需要用TypeScript开发



浏览器支持

- 很少有浏览器支持ES6,更不用说TypeScript
- TypeScript => ES6
- <https://github.com/google/traceur-compiler>
- <https://babeljs.io/>

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@Component({
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Component

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*语法

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多行字符串

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*语法

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Component



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类型

Annotations

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Component



View

*语法

事件



类型

事件系统

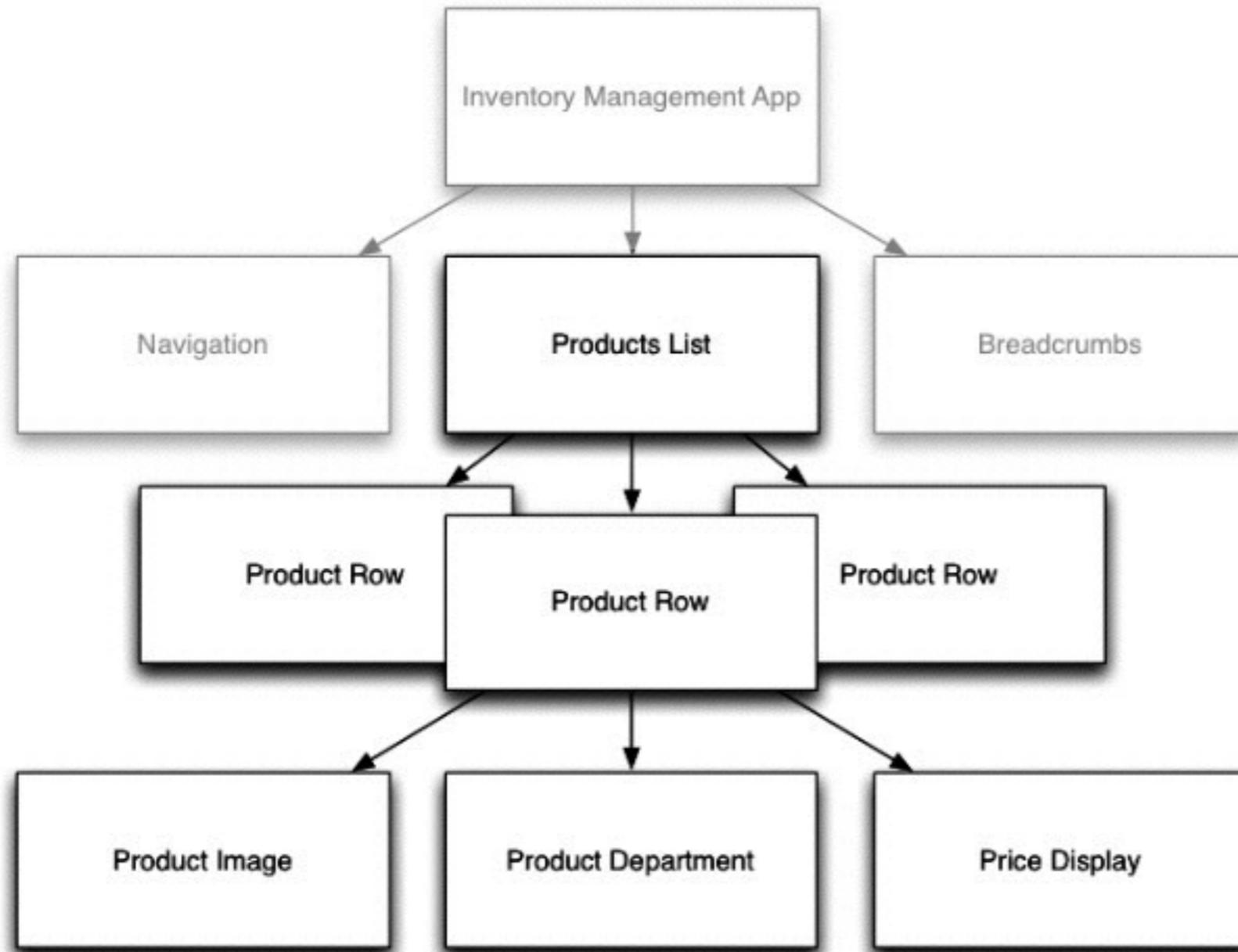
核心概念

- 组件
- 数据流
- 变化检查
- 依赖注入

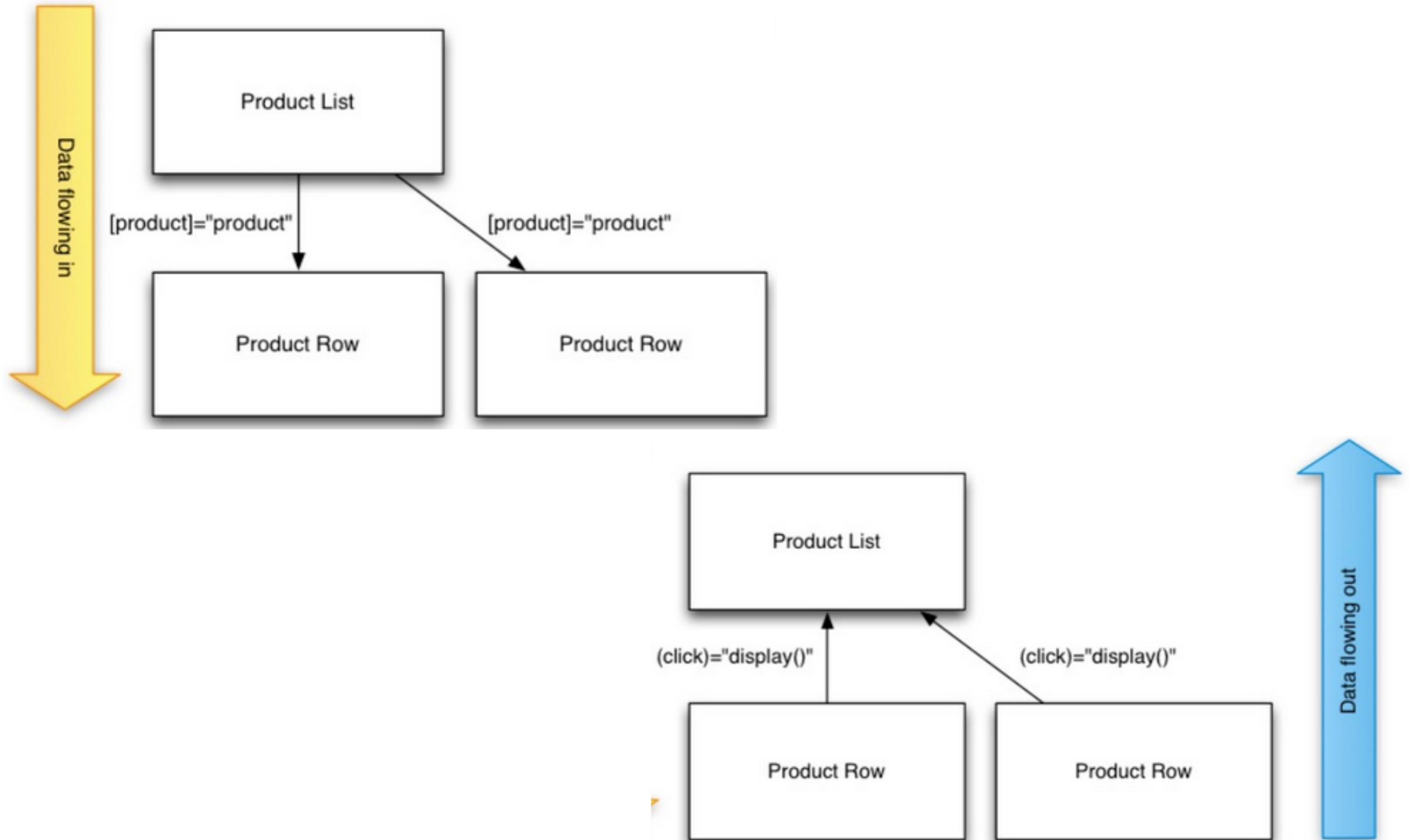
组件

- Angular 的应用是由一系列的组件构成的
- 始终有一个包含其他组件的根组件
- 组件就是AngularJS中的指令

组件树



数据流



AngularJS



Angular



AngularJS

```
<parent prop1="exp1" prop2="exp2">
  <child prop3="exp3" prop4="exp4"></child>
</parent>
```

哪个指令先更新？

Angular

```
<parent [prop1]="exp1" [prop2]="exp2">
  <child [prop3]="exp3" [prop4]="exp4"></child>
</parent>
```

parent一定先更新



Digest TTL = 1

变化检查

A photograph of a large, mature tree with a dense canopy of dark green leaves, standing in a grassy field. The background features a vast, cloudy sky and distant mountains. A bright, starburst-like light source is visible through the branches of the tree.

是一颗树

是可预测的

TTL = 1

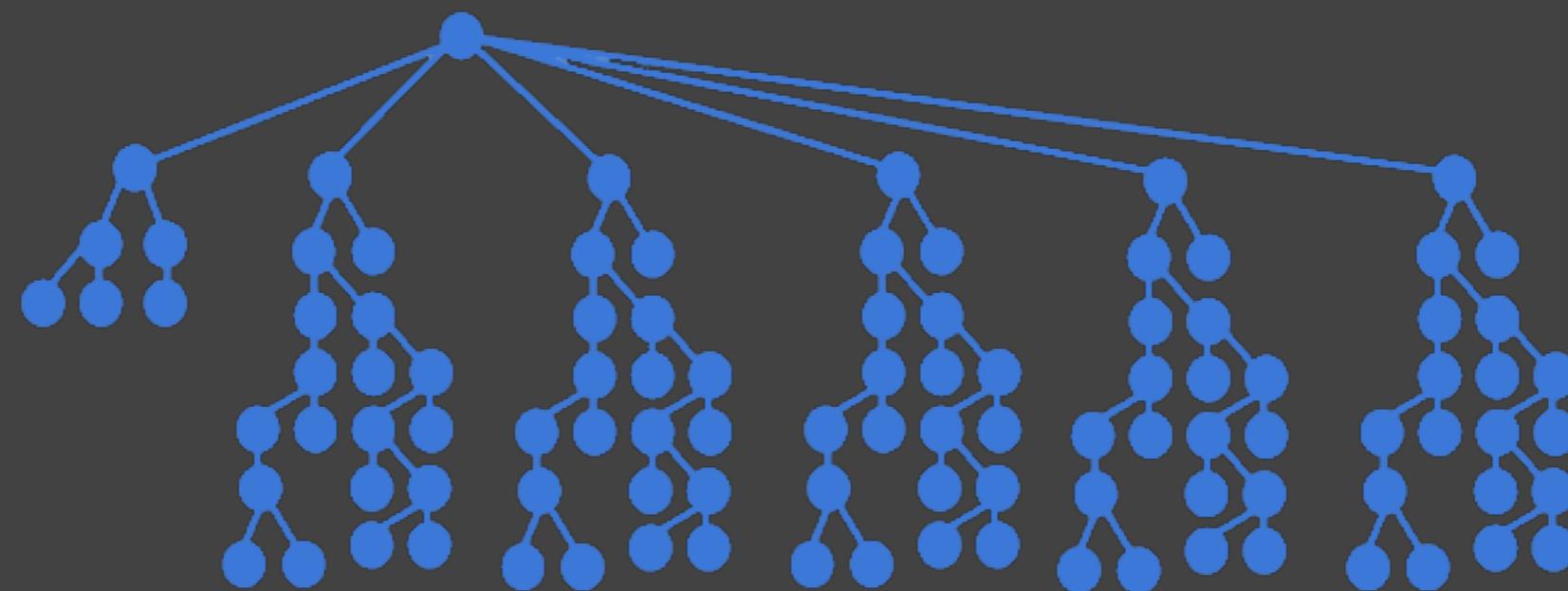
到底有多快？

变化检查所需的时间 = C * N

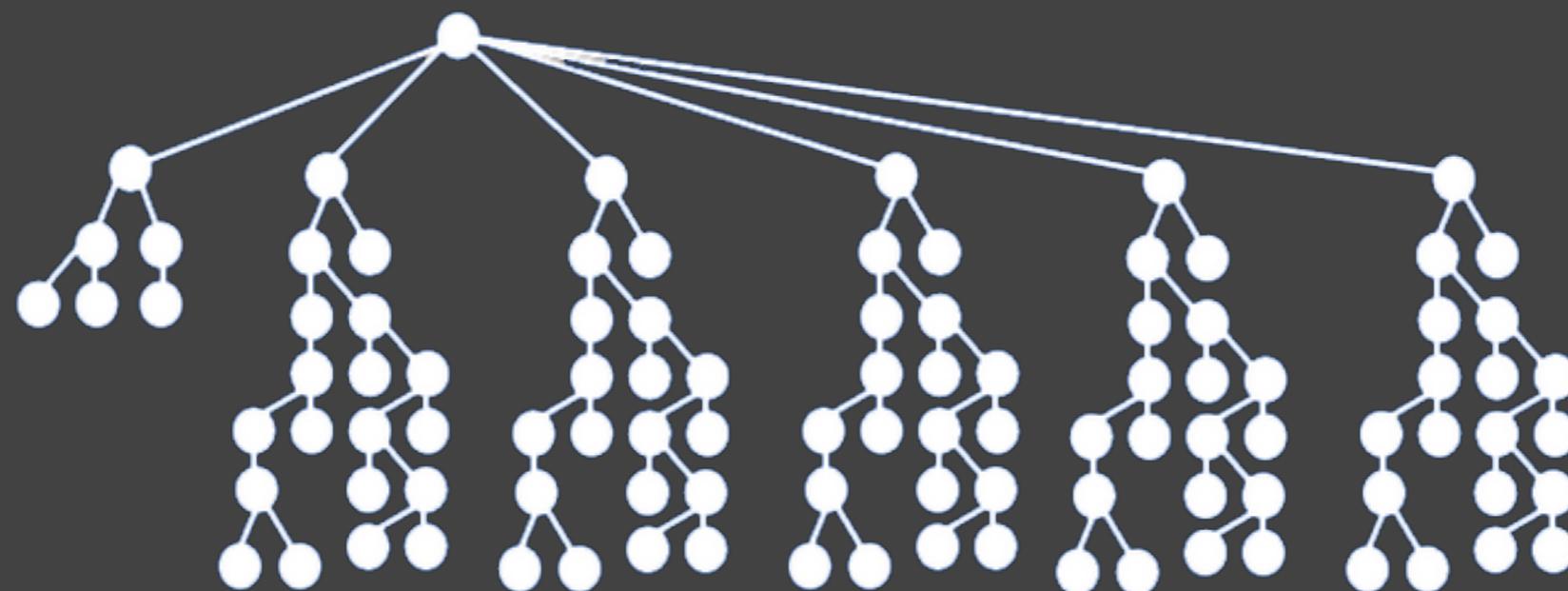
C - 检查绑定数据的所需时间

N - 绑定数据的数量

经过树的每个节点检查是否改变



经过树的每个节点检查是否改变



Result

3-10x

更聪明的变化检测

Immutable Objects

不可变对象

old === new

old.title === new.title

old.xxx === new.xxx

组件仅仅依赖其绑定的属性



组件仅仅依赖其绑定的属性



变化检测所需的时间 $\simeq C * M$

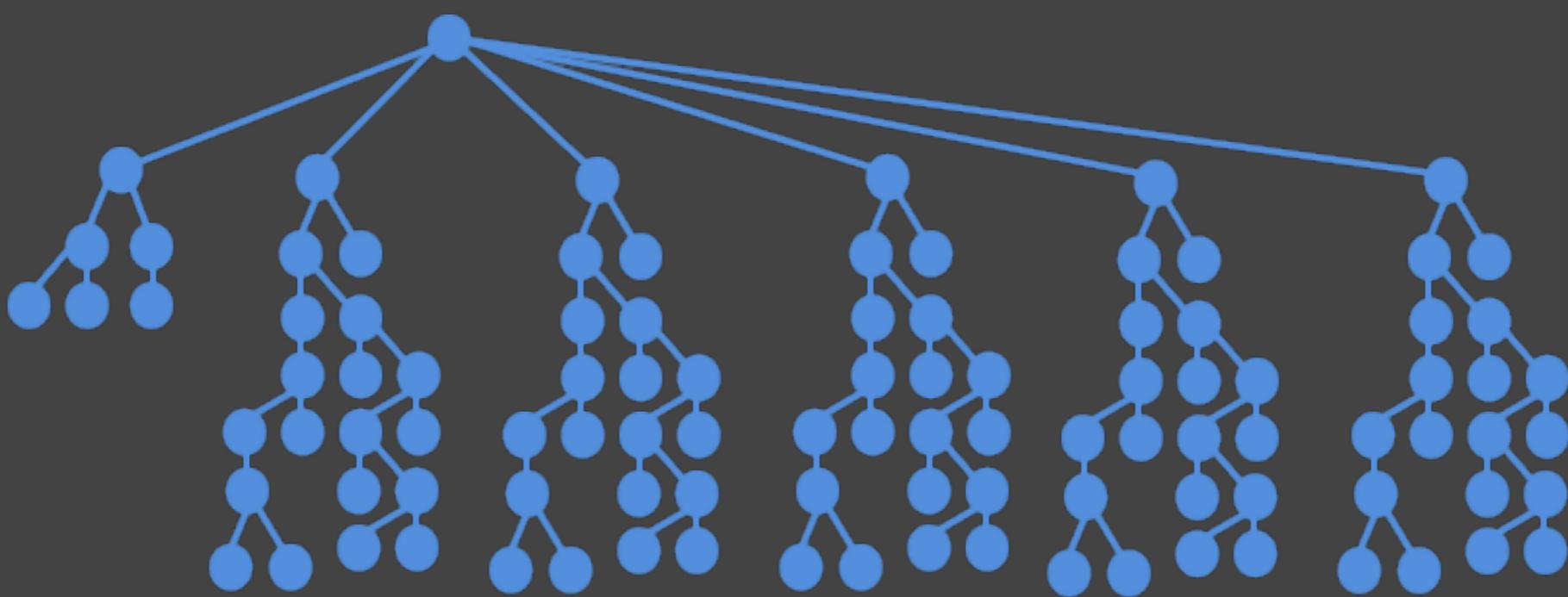
C - 检查绑定数据的所需时间

$M \leq N$

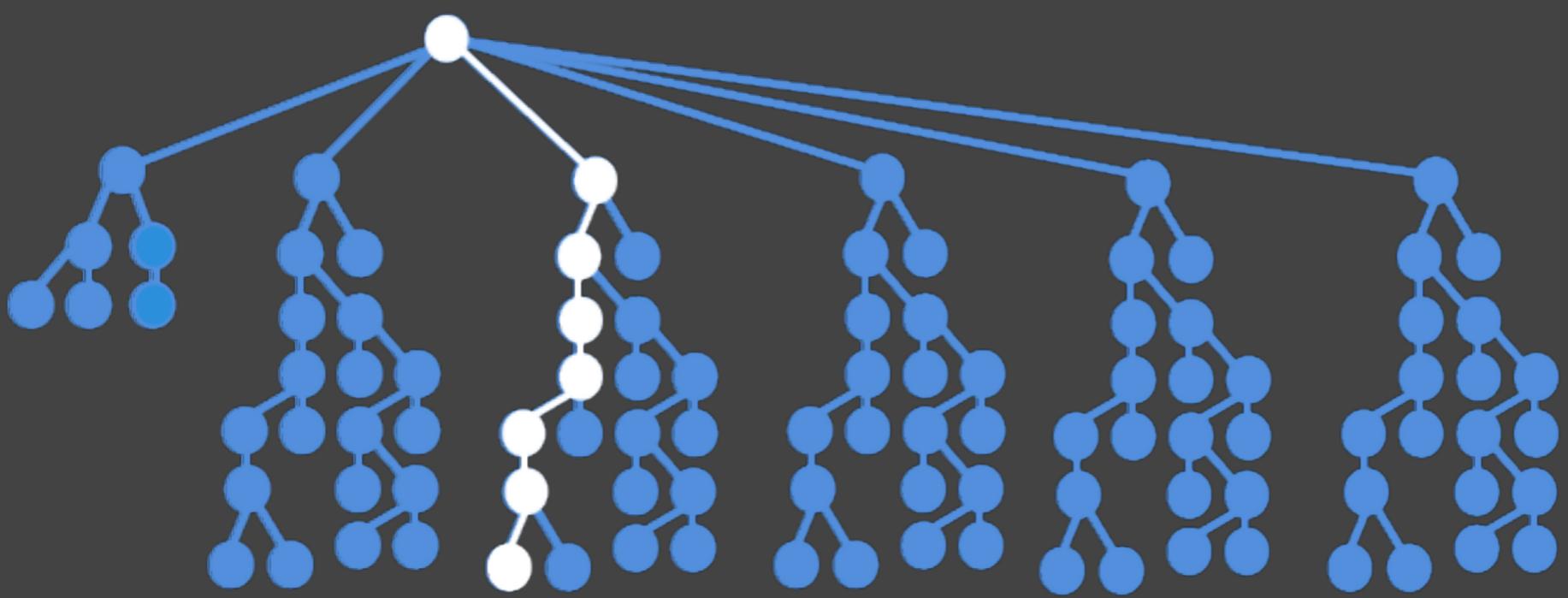
Observable Objects

Observable

- 将绑定的数据设定成可观察对象
- 变化检测树中我们就可以跳过该组件的子树
- 该组件的变化检测只有通过观察者对象触发



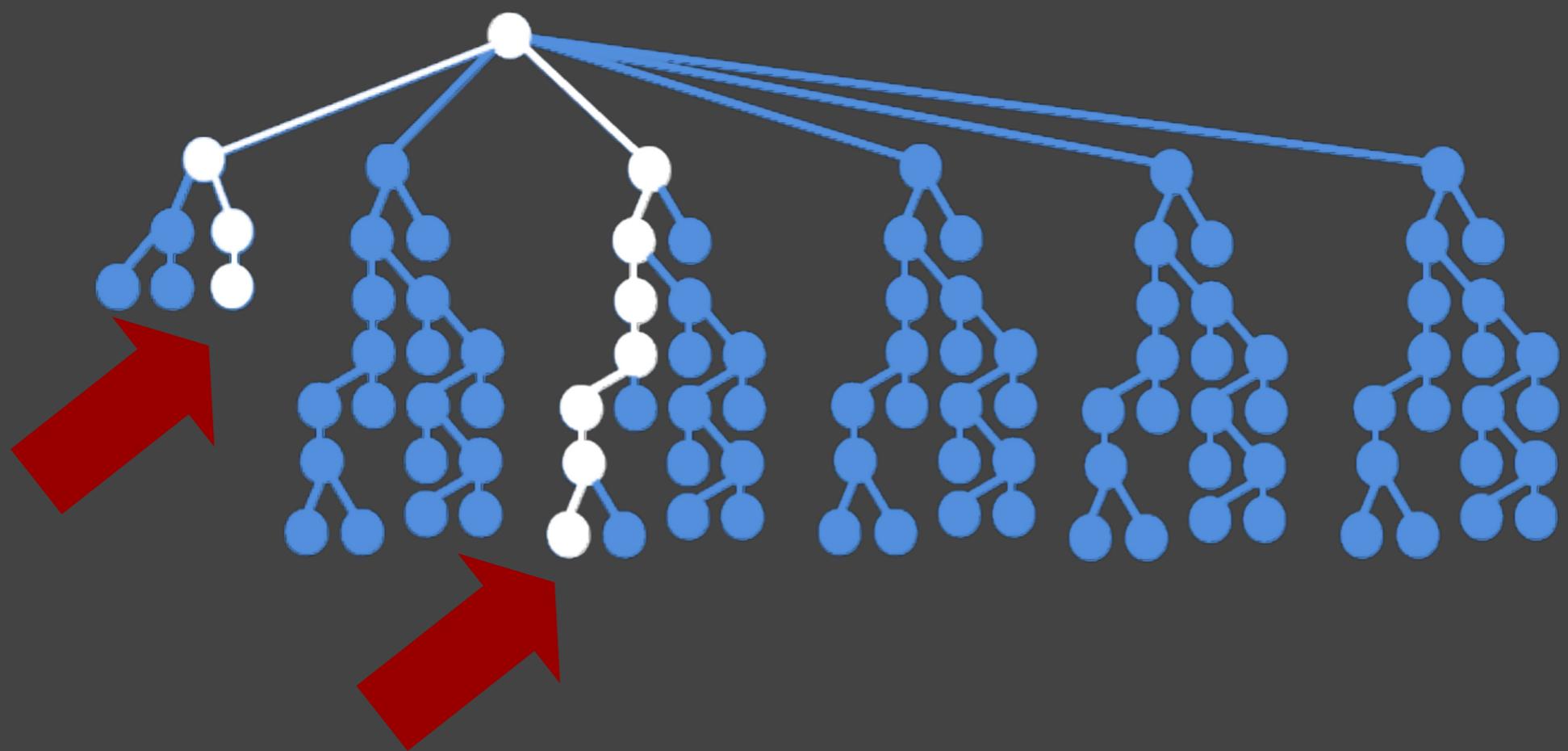














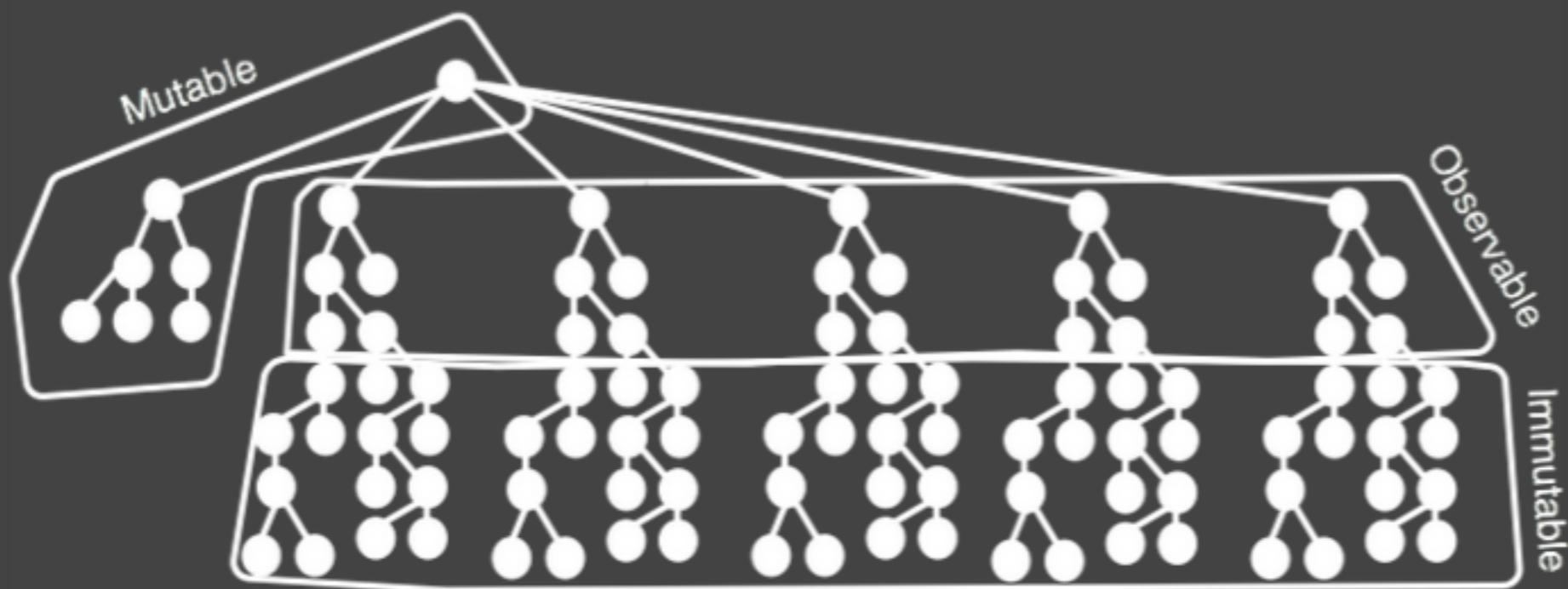


触发后变化检测系统将从根开始检查

Observable会引发联级更新吗？

- 可观察对象有不爽之处,因为它们会导致联级更新
- 使系统非常难推理
- 观察者通过触发事件只是标志着下一次需要检查的路径

混用



Angular.Model ?

```
<input [(ng-model)]="todo.text"></input>
```

依赖注入

AngularJS DI的问题

- 依赖是单例的
- 没有方便的方式来解决加载异步依赖
- 命名冲突
- AngularJS DI被嵌入在整个框架中，我们无法使用它作为一个独立的系统

token

- bind(Car).toClass(Car)
- injector.get(Car)

TypeScript直接通过type来注入

```
class Zilong {  
    constructor(Pigu:pigu) {  
    }  
}
```

提供decorators来注入

```
class Zilong {  
  constructor(@InjectPromise(Pigu) pigu) {  
  }  
}
```

- @Inject
- @InjectPromise
- @InjectLazy
- @Optional