IGListKit源码分析(一)

前言

这篇文章我们来分析IGListKit的基础,主要下下面几个方面

- IGListKit到底到底做了什么
- 架构和业务思考
- 代理
- 防御式编程的思考以及业务落地
- IGListKit的局限性

黄色代表IGListKit做了什么性能优化;蓝色代表IGListKit做了什么架构优化

1. 从一个方法总览IGListKit

SDK往往都有最关键的一个方法,看懂了这个方法就算是初步入门这个SDK的源码了,而IGListKit也有 这样的方法

IGListKit除了它高度解藕的sectionController,最为重要的就是它的diff算法了,reloadData的入口就是这里,IGListKit会使用diff算法让刷新最小化(性能最大化),还会将一个事件循环里的多次刷新合并成一次

```
代码块
    - (void)performUpdatesAnimated:(BOOL)animated completion:
     (IGListUpdaterCompletion)completion {
         IGAssertMainThread();
 2
 4
         id<IGListAdapterDataSource> dataSource = self.dataSource;
         id<IGListUpdatingDelegate> updater = self.updater;
 5
         UICollectionView *collectionView = self.collectionView;
 6
         if (dataSource == nil || collectionView == nil) {
 7
             IGLKLog(@"Warning: Your call to %s is ignored as dataSource or
 8
     collectionView haven't been set.", __PRETTY_FUNCTION__);
             IGLK_BLOCK_CALL_SAFE(completion, NO);
9
10
             return;
11
         }
12
         [self _enterBatchUpdates];
13
14
         __weak __typeof__(self) weakSelf = self;
15
         IGListTransitionDataBlock sectionDataBlock = ^IGListTransitionData *{
16
```

```
__typeof__(self) strongSelf = weakSelf;
17
             IGListTransitionData *transitionData = nil;
18
             if (strongSelf) {
19
                 NSArray *toObjects =
20
     objectsWithDuplicateIdentifiersRemoved([dataSource
     objectsForListAdapter:strongSelf]);
21
                 transitionData = [strongSelf
     _generateTransitionDataWithObjects:toObjects dataSource:dataSource];
22
             return transitionData;
23
24
         };
25
         IGListTransitionDataApplyBlock applySectionDataBlock =
26
     ^void(IGListTransitionData *data) {
             __typeof__(self) strongSelf = weakSelf;
27
28
             if (strongSelf) {
29
                 // temporarily capture the item map that we are transitioning from
     in case
                 // there are any item deletes at the same
30
                 strongSelf.previousSectionMap = [strongSelf.sectionMap copy];
31
32
                 [strongSelf _updateWithData:data];
             }
33
         };
34
35
         IGListUpdaterCompletion outerCompletionBlock = ^(BOOL finished){
36
             __typeof__(self) strongSelf = weakSelf;
37
             if (strongSelf == nil) {
38
                 IGLK_BLOCK_CALL_SAFE(completion, finished);
39
40
                 return;
             }
41
42
             // release the previous items
43
             strongSelf.previousSectionMap = nil;
44
45
             [strongSelf _notifyDidUpdate:IGListAdapterUpdateTypePerformUpdates
     animated:animated];
46
             IGLK_BLOCK_CALL_SAFE(completion, finished);
             [strongSelf _exitBatchUpdates];
47
         };
48
49
         [updater performUpdateWithCollectionViewBlock:[self _collectionViewBlock]
50
                                               animated:animated
51
                                       sectionDataBlock:sectionDataBlock
52
                                  applySectionDataBlock:applySectionDataBlock
53
                                             completion:outerCompletionBlock];
54
55
    }
```

- _enterBatchUpdates:初始化更新队列,代码自解释
- 接下来的三个block根据命名
 - a. 生成一次新的事务要用的section/数据的diff信息
 - b. 把生成的diff数据真正应用到UI层(提交变更)
 - c. 整个数据变更/动画全部完成后调用

这三个block非常重要,先来看看具体实现

1.1 sectionDataBlock

因为代码太长,所以删除一些防御式编程的代码

```
代码块
    - (IGListTransitionData *) generateTransitionDataWithObjects:(NSArray
 1
     *)objects dataSource:(id<IGListAdapterDataSource>)dataSource {
         IGListSectionMap *map = self.sectionMap;
 2
 3
         NSMutableArray<IGListSectionController *> *sectionControllers =
 4
     [[NSMutableArray alloc] initWithCapacity:objects.count];
         NSMutableArray *validObjects = [[NSMutableArray alloc]
 5
     initWithCapacity:objects.count];
 6
 7
         // push the view controller and collection context into a local thread
     container so they are available on init
         // for IGListSectionController subclasses after calling [super init]
 8
         IGListSectionControllerPushThread(self.viewController, self);
 9
10
         [objects enumerateObjectsUsingBlock:^(id object, NSUInteger idx, BOOL
11
     *stop) {
             // infra checks to see if a controller exists
12
             IGListSectionController *sectionController = [map
13
     sectionControllerForObject:object];
14
15
             // if not, query the data source for a new one
             if (sectionController == nil) {
16
                 sectionController = [dataSource listAdapter:self
17
     sectionControllerForObject:object];
18
19
             if (sectionController == nil) {
20
                 IGLKLog(@"WARNING: Ignoring nil section controller returned by
21
     data source %@ for object %@.",
22
                         dataSource, object);
23
                 return;
24
             }
```

```
25
             if ([sectionController isMemberOfClass:[IGListSectionController
26
     class]]) {
                 IGFailAssert(@"Ignoring IGListSectionController that's not a
27
     subclass from data source %@ for object %@", NSStringFromClass([dataSource
     class]), NSStringFromClass([object class]));
28
                 return;
             }
29
30
             // in case the section controller was created outside of -
31
     listAdapter:sectionControllerForObject:
             sectionController.collectionContext = self;
32
             sectionController.viewController = self.viewController;
33
34
             [sectionControllers addObject:sectionController];
35
             [valid0bjects add0bject:object];
36
         }];
37
38
         // clear the view controller and collection context
39
         IGListSectionControllerPopThread();
40
41
         return [[IGListTransitionData alloc] initFromObjects:map.objects
42
                                                     toObjects:validObjects
43
44
                                          toSectionControllers:sectionControllers];
45
    }
```

- 1. 把当前的viewController推入mainThread的堆栈,方便之后sectionController创建的时候能够正确取到
- 2. 根据object添加或创建sectionController,并存储有效的object和sectionController
- 3. 出栈,返回结果

这之前还有一个步骤,就是会对objects根据diffable协议进行去重,把去重后的objects当作参数传入 这个方法,然后返回最后的结果

1.2 applySectionDataBlock

同样删除防御式编程的代码后

```
// Note: We use an array, instead of a set, because the updater should
     have dealt with duplicates already.
         NSMutableArray *updatedObjects = [NSMutableArray new];
 8
 9
         for (id object in data.toObjects) {
10
             // check if the item has changed instances or is new
11
             const NSInteger oldSection = [map sectionForObject:object];
12
             if (oldSection == NSNotFound || [map objectForSection:oldSection] !=
13
     object) {
                 [updatedObjects addObject:object];
14
15
             }
         }
16
17
         [map updateWithObjects:data.toObjects
18
     sectionControllers:data.toSectionControllers];
19
20
         // now that the maps have been created and contexts are assigned, we
     consider the section controller "fully loaded"
         for (id object in updatedObjects) {
21
             [[map sectionControllerForObject:object] didUpdateToObject:object];
22
23
         }
24
         [self _updateBackgroundView];
25
26
         // Should be the last thing called in this function.
27
         isInObjectUpdateTransaction = NO;
28
29
     }
```

- 1. 标记正在进行更新事务
- 2. 根据object顺序如果不存在或者不相等添加进数据,这里要注意的是updatedObjects并不参与map的变化,只是用来通知sectionController,<mark>让刷新最小化</mark>
- 3. 更新sectionMap,在这里会重置map,重新设置key-value,让section和controller关联,让controller和object关联
 - a. 这里会给section、isFirstSection、isLastSection赋值
- 4. 通知所有的sectionController数据已经更新了
- 5. 更新事务结束

1.3 outerCompletionBlock

```
strongSelf.previousSectionMap = nil;

[strongSelf _notifyDidUpdate:IGListAdapterUpdateTypePerformUpdates
animated:animated];

IGLK_BLOCK_CALL_SAFE(completion, finished);

[strongSelf _exitBatchUpdates];

};
```

1. 释放previousSectionMap,通知listener更新,调用block,退出update 现在就只剩下一行代码,也就是updater的执行更新,业务中传入的updater一般都是IGListAdapterUpdater,所以还是从这里入手

1.4 IGListAdapterUpdater

updater是真正处理更新的实例,删除防御式编程的代码后可以看到,这里有一个transactionBuilder 接收了所有的block,然后执行了一个方法

```
代码块
     - (void)performUpdateWithCollectionViewBlock:
     (IGListCollectionViewBlock)collectionViewBlock
 2
                                          animated: (BOOL) animated
 3
                                  sectionDataBlock:
     (IGListTransitionDataBlock)sectionDataBlock
 4
                            applySectionDataBlock:
     (IGListTransitionDataApplyBlock)applySectionDataBlock
                                        completion: (nullable
 5
     IGListUpdatingCompletion)completion {
         [self.transactionBuilder addSectionBatchUpdateAnimated:animated
 6
                                             collectionViewBlock:collectionViewBlock
 7
                                                sectionDataBlock:sectionDataBlock
 8
 9
     applySectionDataBlock:applySectionDataBlock
10
                                                      completion:completion];
11
         [self _queueUpdateIfNeeded];
12
13
     }
```

addSectionBatchUpdateAnimated:这个方法很简单,就是做了一些对应的判断,然后使用属性持有了这些block

1.4.1 Coalescer的意义

coalescer是调节器的意思,下面是config字段的含义

字段	中文含义	实际用途与意义
enabled	启用自适应合并	是否用动态收敛批量更新策略
minInterval	最小间隔	合并窗口的下限,限制太频繁批量刷新
intervalIncrement	间隔递增	高频操作时动态增加合并窗口,防止过度刷新
maxInterval	最大间隔	合并窗口上限,保证不会长时间不刷新
useMaxIntervalWhenViewNotVisible	不可见时用最大间隔	界面不可见时合并窗口强制用最大值,省性能

- minInterval: 两个update时间间隔小于这个值,就不执行update,等一会收敛更多变更再执行
- intervalIncrement:如果有持续的update请求,每次批量合并时,下一次的间隔会递增这个值, 形成自适应加长合并窗口
- maxInterval:最长延迟,不管后面有没有新的update,请求合并窗口不会超过这个时间,保证不会卡着不刷新

调节器可以根据配置,进行延迟刷新,如果没有配置就会直接调用updater的更新方法

在这里要注意的是,多次更新会被视为抖动,后面的更新会被放弃

1.4.2 Update

```
代码块
     - (void)update {
 2
         if (![self.transactionBuilder hasChanges]) {
 3
             return;
 4
        }
 5
         if (self.transaction && self.transaction.state !=
 6
     IGListBatchUpdateStateIdle) {
 7
             return;
         }
 8
9
         IGListUpdateTransactationConfig config = (IGListUpdateTransactationConfig)
10
     {
11
             .sectionMovesAsDeletesInserts = _sectionMovesAsDeletesInserts,
             .singleItemSectionUpdates = _singleItemSectionUpdates,
12
             .preferItemReloadsForSectionReloads =
13
     _preferItemReloadsForSectionReloads,
             .allowsReloadingOnTooManyUpdates = _allowsReloadingOnTooManyUpdates,
14
             .allowsBackgroundDiffing = _allowsBackgroundDiffing,
15
             .experiments = _experiments,
16
             .adaptiveDiffingExperimentConfig = _adaptiveDiffingExperimentConfig,
17
         };
18
19
```

```
20
         id<IGListUpdateTransactable> transaction = [self.transactionBuilder
     buildWithConfig:config delegate:_delegate updater:self];
         self.transaction = transaction;
21
         self.lastTransactionBuilder = self.transactionBuilder;
22
         self.transactionBuilder = [IGListUpdateTransactionBuilder new];
23
24
25
         if (!transaction) {
             // If we don't have enough information, we might not be able to create
26
     a transaction.
             self.lastTransactionBuilder = nil;
27
28
             return;
         }
29
30
         __weak __typeof__(self) weakSelf = self;
31
         __weak __typeof__(transaction) weakTransaction = transaction;
32
33
         [transaction addCompletionBlock:^(BOOL finished) {
             __typeof__(self) strongSelf = weakSelf;
34
35
             if (strongSelf == nil) {
                 return;
36
             }
37
38
             if (strongSelf.transaction == weakTransaction) {
                 strongSelf.transaction = nil;
39
                 strongSelf.lastTransactionBuilder = nil;
40
41
                 // queue another update in case something changed during batch
42
     updates. this method will bail next runloop if
                 // there are no changes
43
                 [strongSelf _queueUpdateIfNeeded];
44
             }
45
46
         }];
47
         [transaction begin];
     }
48
```

- transactionBuilder: 根据传入的参数,创建transaction
- transaction: builder在这里会根据自己的mode返回对应的transaction,然后transaction根据传入的参数初始化,这里会是batchTransaction,把block添加进队列,然后开始执行更新事务

1.4.3 IGListBatchUpdateTransaction

```
代码块

1 - (void)begin {
2  // bail early if the collection view has been deallocated in the time since the update was queued
3  if (self.collectionView == nil) {
4  [self_bail];
```

```
5
             return;
         }
 6
 7
     #ifdef DEBUG
 8
         for (id obj in self.sectionData.toObjects) {
 9
             IGAssert([obj conformsToProtocol:@protocol(IGListDiffable)],
10
                      @"In order to use IGListAdapterUpdater, object %@ must
11
     conform to IGListDiffable", obj);
12
             IGAssert([obj diffIdentifier] != nil,
                      @"Cannot have a nil diffIdentifier for object %@", obj);
13
14
         }
     #endif
15
16
         // disables multiple performBatchUpdates: from happening at the same time
17
         self.state = IGListBatchUpdateStateQueuedBatchUpdate;
18
19
         [self _diff];
20
21
     }
```

• 删除防御式编程的代码,代码只有两行,设置状态,执行diff

```
代码块
     - (void)_diff {
 1
         IGListTransitionData *data = self.sectionData;
 2
 3
         [self.delegate listAdapterUpdater:self.updater
     willDiffFromObjects:data.fromObjects toObjects:data.toObjects];
 4
         __weak __typeof__(self) weakSelf = self;
 5
         IGListPerformDiffWithData(data,
 6
 7
                                    self.collectionView,
                                    self.config.allowsBackgroundDiffing,
 8
                                    self.config.adaptiveDiffingExperimentConfig,
 9
                                    ^(IGListIndexSetResult * _Nonnull result, BOOL
10
     onBackground) {
11
             [weakSelf _didDiff:result onBackground:onBackground];
12
         });
13
     }
```

- 根据sectionDataBlock的数据进行diff算法,然后执行_didDiff
- listAdapterUpdater:willDiffFromObjects:toObjects:协议方法被调用

```
代码块
1 - (void)_didDiff:(IGListIndexSetResult *)diffResult onBackground:
```

```
(BOOL) on Background {
         if (self.mode == IGListBatchUpdateTransactionModeCancelled) {
 2
 3
             // Cancelling should have already taken care of the completion blocks
             return;
 4
         }
 5
 6
         // After this point, we can assume that the update has began and there's
 7
     no turning back.
 8
         self.mode = IGListBatchUpdateTransactionModeNotCancellable;
 9
         [self.delegate listAdapterUpdater:self.updater
10
     didDiffWithResults:diffResult onBackgroundThread:onBackground];
11
12
         @try {
             // Keeping a pointer to self.collectionView.dataSource, because it can
13
     get deallocated before the UICollectionView and crash
             id<UICollectionViewDataSource > const collectionViewDataSource =
14
     self.collectionView.dataSource;
15
16
             if (collectionViewDataSource == nil) {
17
                 // If the data source is nil, we should not call any collection
     view update.
                 [self _bail];
18
19
             } else if (diffResult.changeCount > 100 &&
     self.config.allowsReloadingOnTooManyUpdates) {
                 [self _reload];
20
             } else if (self.sectionData && [self.collectionView numberOfSections]
21
     != (NSInteger)self.sectionData.fromObjects.count) {
                 // If data is nil, there are no section updates.
22
                 IGWarnAssert(@"The UICollectionView's section count (%li) didn't
23
     match the IGListAdapter's count (%li), so we can't performBatchUpdates.
     Falling back to reloadData.",
24
                              (long)[self.collectionView numberOfSections],
25
                              (long) self.sectionData.fromObjects.count);
26
                 [self _reload];
27
             } else {
                 [self _applyDiff:diffResult];
28
29
         } @catch (NSException *exception) {
30
             [self.delegate listAdapterUpdater:self.updater
31
                                 collectionView:self.collectionView
32
                        willCrashWithException:exception
33
                                   fromObjects:self.sectionData.fromObjects
34
                                      toObjects:self.sectionData.toObjects
35
                                    diffResult:diffResult
36
37
                                        updates:(id)_actualCollectionViewUpdates];
38
             @throw exception;
```

```
39 }
40 }
```

- 如果太多,<mark>执行reload</mark>,如果前后不相等,执行 reload,不然就执行 applyDiff
 - 。 这就是为什么涉及大量数据更新的时候不会再更新部分数据,而是直接reloadData
- 这里不同的是, changeCount > 100的时候, section也可能相同, 因为有可能这些 diffableIdentifier变了
- 而apply和reloadData最大的不同就是,apply是执行部分更新,而reload是会调用collectionView的reloadData

1.4.4 diff算法

上面的执行过程跳过了diff算法部分,入口函数其实很简单,做了简单的判断后就调用diffKit进行 diff,唯一不同的就是要不要在backgroundThread执行这个diff算法

diff算法非常长,细致的分析会在IGListKit源码分析(二)中进行

```
代码块

1 static id IGListDiffing(BOOL returnIndexPaths,

2 NSInteger fromSection,

3 NSInteger toSection,

4 NSArray<id<IGListDiffable>> *oldArray,

NSArray<id<IGListDiffable>> *newArray,

IGListDiffOption option)
```

2. 架构

2.1 业务组件化

解藕

IGListKit通过SectionController的机制,实现了高度解藕。每个sectionController只关心自己Section的数据和视图渲染逻辑,不关心其它section的实现。这样即使业务变动,各个sectionController直接也互不影响,便于维护和拓展

业务组件化:本质上就是把复杂的业务场景拆分为职责单一、互不依赖的组件(Component),降低了业务耦合度,从架构层面提升了工程的可维护性与灵活性。

可插拔

服务端只需要通过AB测试、switch、conf的方式,就可以让一个sectionController展示或者不展示,还可以在服务端配置展示顺序,无需客户端发板即可灵活控制业务功能

业务组件化:可插拔是组件化架构的核心思想之一,只要各业务组件遵循同一协议/接口,暴露标准的 处理能力,上层就可以做到组件的动态组合和调度,提升业务响应变化的能力

• 与传统对比

MVC或MVVM体系中,一个ViewController负责整个页面的所有逻辑,导致业务逻辑交错,Controller 混乱,后期改动困难。

组件化的思想把业务拼图化,不同业务之间耦合度低,可替换性高,把大的业务进行分治,降低了维护难度,如果一个业务出现问题,可以直接在服务端配置下架,不会影响整体app的使用

IGListKit和业务组件化的思路非常像,无论是在快手直播,还是寻梦记账的看板,都用到了这样的方式对不同的业务进行解藕,让不同业务可以单独控制(可插拔)

2.2 IGListKit架构

从一个performUpdate方法已经大概了解了IGListKit的结构

这里要注意的是,updater和transaction实际上是协议对象,这里只是用最常用类来描述结构

- IGListAdapter: 适配器,协调管理SectionController,当数据的变化,UI状态变化时通知
 SectionController进行更新
- IGListAdapterUpdater: 负责管理更新相关的逻辑,协调UpdateTransaction, Coalescer,
 IGListDiff
 - IGListUpdateCoalescer: 负责合并多次update,或者按照业务配置对多次update进行延迟更新
 - UpdateTransactionBuilder: 根据上下文生成transaction,是一个工厂对象
 - transaction:事务,负责根据上下文,使用IGListDiff更新并通知adapterDelegate

3. 协议和NSProxy

3.1 setCollectionViewDelegate和setScrollViewDelegate

```
代码块
    - (void)setCollectionViewDelegate:
     (id<UICollectionViewDelegate>)collectionViewDelegate {
 2
         if (_collectionViewDelegate != collectionViewDelegate) {
             _collectionViewDelegate = collectionViewDelegate;
 3
 4
             [self _createProxyAndUpdateCollectionViewDelegate];
 5
        }
 6
    }
 7
8
    - (void)setScrollViewDelegate:(id<UIScrollViewDelegate>)scrollViewDelegate {
         if (_scrollViewDelegate != scrollViewDelegate) {
 9
10
             _scrollViewDelegate = scrollViewDelegate;
```

```
11
             [self _createProxyAndUpdateCollectionViewDelegate];
        }
12
    }
13
14
     - (void)_createProxyAndUpdateCollectionViewDelegate {
15
         _collectionView.delegate = nil;
16
17
         self.delegateProxy = [[IGListAdapterProxy alloc]
18
     initWithCollectionViewTarget: collectionViewDelegate
19
     scrollViewTarget:_scrollViewDelegate
20
     interceptor:self];
21
         [self _updateCollectionViewDelegate];
22
     }
23
     - (void)_updateCollectionViewDelegate {
24
25
         _collectionView.delegate =
     (id<UICollectionViewDelegate>)self.delegateProxy ?: self;
26
```

 无论是设置UICollectionViewDelegate,还是设置UIScrollViewDelegate,本质上都是让adapter 持有这个delegate的弱引用,重置collection.delegate,然后把delegate委托给proxy

如果直接 __collectionView.delegate = newDelegate , 有些情况下(比如旧 delegate 被 KVO、或者是 NSProxy,或 Accessibility 相关的引用还未释放),UIKit 内部的引用关系没有完全 断开,可能导致「僵尸代理」、「未生效」、「偶现崩溃」等问题,尤其是在有 VoiceOver/Accessibility 机制启用的设备上。

3.2 IGListAdapterProxy

IGListAdapterProxy实际上就是一个代理对象,它会判断这个协议是不是需要被转发的,如果是,就 走转发流程走adapter的实现,如果不是就使用_scrollViewTart和_collectionViewTarget adapter实现的相关delegate方法中,实际上也会带上业务实现,只不过业务实现会在adapter的实现 之后被调用

```
代码块

1 - (BOOL)respondsToSelector:(SEL)aSelector {
2    return isInterceptedSelector(aSelector)
3    || [_collectionViewTarget respondsToSelector:aSelector]
4    || [_scrollViewTarget respondsToSelector:aSelector];
5  }
6
7 - (id)forwardingTargetForSelector:(SEL)aSelector {
8    if (isInterceptedSelector(aSelector)) {
```

```
9
             return _interceptor;
         }
10
11
         return [_scrollViewTarget respondsToSelector:aSelector] ?
12
     _scrollViewTarget : collectionViewTarget;
13
     }
14
     - (void) forwardInvocation: (NSInvocation *) invocation {
15
16
         void *nullPointer = NULL;
         [invocation setReturnValue:&nullPointer];
17
18
19
     - (NSMethodSignature *)methodSignatureForSelector:(SEL)selector {
20
21
         return [NSObject instanceMethodSignatureForSelector:@selector(init)];
22
     }
```

- 消息查找到基类后,发现没有消息,会调用NSObject的respondsToSelector:再给这个实例一次转 发的机会,如果返回true,就走消息转发
- _interceptor:可以看到消息先是被转发给了这个对象,如果没有实现,就会走业务的实现逻辑, 有实现就会重新在这个实例上走消息查询的一套逻辑,而 interceptor就是adapter
- 原因: IGListKit 通过 NSProxy 实现了 delegate 方法的智能分发:只拦截 Adapter 关心的方法并实现逻辑,其他未实现的方法自动透传给外部业务的 delegate。这样可以极大简化 Adapter 代码,无需重复实现所有协议方法,实现了优雅、解耦的代理分发。

```
代码块
     - (void)scrollViewDidScroll:(UIScrollView *)scrollView {
 1
         id<IGListAdapterPerformanceDelegate> performanceDelegate =
     self.performanceDelegate;
         [performanceDelegate listAdapterWillCallScroll:self];
 3
 4
         // forward this method to the delegate b/c this implementation will steal
 5
     the message from the proxy
         id<UIScrollViewDelegate> scrollViewDelegate = self.scrollViewDelegate;
 6
         if ([scrollViewDelegate
 7
     respondsToSelector:@selector(scrollViewDidScroll:)]) {
 8
             [scrollViewDelegate scrollViewDidScroll:scrollView];
 9
         NSArray<IGListSectionController *> *visibleSectionControllers = [self
10
     visibleSectionControllers];
11
         for (IGListSectionController *sectionController in
     visibleSectionControllers) {
             [[sectionController scrollDelegate] listAdapter:self
12
     didScrollSectionController:sectionController];
13
         }
```

- IGListAdapterProxy中就有转发这个方法,流程如下:
 - performanceDelegate回调相关方法
 - 。 尝试调用业务实现的delegate方法
 - 通知sectionController滑动已经开始了
 - performanceDelegate回调相关方法

其它的delegate代理方法基本上都是类似实现

4. 自动化注册Reuseldentifier

```
代码块
     - (__kindof UICollectionViewCell *)dequeueReusableCellOfClass:(Class)cellClass
 2
                                                withReuseIdentifier: (NSString
     *)reuseIdentifier
                                               forSectionController:
 3
     (IGListSectionController *)sectionController
 4
                                                            atIndex:(NSInteger)index
     {
         IGAssertMainThread();
 5
         IGParameterAssert(sectionController != nil);
         IGParameterAssert(cellClass != nil);
 7
         IGParameterAssert(index >= 0);
 8
         UICollectionView *collectionView = self.collectionView;
 9
         IGAssert(collectionView != nil, @"Dequeueing cell of class %@ with
10
     reuseIdentifier %@ from section controller %@ without a collection view at
     index %li", NSStringFromClass(cellClass), reuseIdentifier, sectionController,
     (long)index);
11
         NSString *identifier = IGListReusableViewIdentifier(cellClass, nil,
     reuseIdentifier);
         NSIndexPath *indexPath = [self
12
     indexPathForSectionController:sectionController index:index
     usePreviousIfInUpdateBlock: NO];
         if (![self.registeredCellIdentifiers containsObject:identifier]) {
13
             [self.registeredCellIdentifiers addObject:identifier];
14
15
             [collectionView registerClass:cellClass
     forCellWithReuseIdentifier:identifier];
16
         return [self _dequeueReusableCellWithReuseIdentifier:identifier
17
     forIndexPath:indexPath forSectionController:sectionController];
```

```
18
    }
19
     - (__kindof UICollectionViewCell *)dequeueReusableCellOfClass:(Class)cellClass
20
                                              forSectionController:
21
     (IGListSectionController *)sectionController
22
                                                            atIndex:(NSInteger)index
         return [self dequeueReusableCellOfClass:cellClass withReuseIdentifier:nil
23
     forSectionController:sectionController atIndex:index1:
24
25
    NS_INLINE NSString *IGListReusableViewIdentifier(Class viewClass, NSString *
26
     _Nullable kind, NSString * _Nullable givenReuseIdentifier) {
27
         return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@%@%@", kind ?: @"",
     givenReuseIdentifier ?: @"", NSStringFromClass(viewClass)];
28
```

- 传入reuseIdentifier: 注册的id将会是CellClass和reuseIdentifier
- 不传入:将会是CellClass
- 在这里会使用一个NSMubtaleSet存储identifiers,如果有就直接使用,没有会先注册

5. IGListSectionMap

在之前的performUpdate方法中可以看到,SectionMap在SectionController的管理中也有着一定的分量

```
代码块
   @interface IGListSectionMap ()
1
2
  // both of these maps allow fast lookups of objects, list objects, and indexes
3
   @property (nonatomic, strong, readonly, nonnull) NSMapTable<id,</pre>
4
   IGListSectionController *> *objectToSectionControllerMap;
   @property (nonatomic, strong, readonly, nonnull)
5
    NSMapTable<IGListSectionController *, NSNumber *>
    *sectionControllerToSectionMap;
6
7
    @property (nonatomic, strong, nonnull) NSMutableArray *mObjects;
8
9
   @end
```

结构: sectionMap使用两个map维护object-sectionController之间的映射和sectionController-section之间的映射,还保留了mObjects这个有序集合

```
代码块
     - (void)updateWithObjects:(NSArray *)objects sectionControllers:(NSArray
     *)sectionControllers {
         IGParameterAssert(objects.count == sectionControllers.count);
 2
 3
         [self reset];
 4
 5
 6
         self.mObjects = [objects mutableCopy];
 7
 8
         id firstObject = objects.firstObject;
 9
         id lastObject = objects.lastObject;
10
11
         [objects enumerateObjectsUsingBlock:^(id object, NSUInteger idx, BOOL
     *stop) {
             IGListSectionController *sectionController = sectionControllers[idx];
12
13
             // set the index of the list for easy reverse lookup
14
             [self.sectionControllerToSectionMap setObject:@(idx)
15
     forKey:sectionController];
             [self.objectToSectionControllerMap setObject:sectionController
16
     forKey:object];
17
             sectionController.isFirstSection = (object == firstObject);
18
             sectionController.isLastSection = (object == lastObject);
19
             sectionController.section = (NSInteger)idx;
20
         }];
21
22
     }
23
     - (void)reset {
24
         [self enumerateUsingBlock:^(id _Nonnull object, IGListSectionController *
25
     _Nonnull sectionController, NSInteger section, BOOL * _Nonnull stop) {
             sectionController.section = NSNotFound;
26
27
             sectionController.isFirstSection = NO;
             sectionController.isLastSection = NO;
28
         }];
29
30
31
         [self.sectionControllerToSectionMap removeAllObjects];
32
         [self.objectToSectionControllerMap removeAllObjects];
33
     }
```

- reset: 重置sectionController和section相关的数据
- update:存储并建立sectionController到section相关数据的映射

按照单一职责原则(SRP),理论上 SectionMap 不应该关心 sectionController 的属性赋值,理想状态下这部分职责应拆分出去。不过,考虑到 SectionMap 的核心作用几乎都和sectionController 相关,将赋值逻辑放在这里其实更符合当前工程的实际需求,也是对设计原则的一种灵活应用

```
代码块
    - (nullable IGListSectionController *)sectionControllerForSection:
     (NSInteger) section {
         return [self.sectionMap sectionControllerForSection:section];
 2
 3
    }
 4
    - (NSInteger)sectionForSectionController:(IGListSectionController
 5
     *)sectionController {
 6
         return [self.sectionMap sectionForSectionController:sectionController];
 7
    }
 8
 9
     - (IGListSectionController *)sectionControllerForObject:(id)object {
         return [self.sectionMap sectionControllerForObject:object];
10
11
    }
12
     - (id)objectForSectionController:(IGListSectionController *)sectionController {
13
14
         const NSInteger section = [self.sectionMap
     sectionForSectionController:sectionController];
         return [self.sectionMap objectForSection:section];
15
    }
16
17
     - (id)objectAtSection:(NSInteger)section {
18
         return [self.sectionMap objectForSection:section];
19
20
    }
21
     - (NSInteger)sectionForObject:(id)item {
22
         return [self.sectionMap sectionForObject:item];
23
24
    }
25
26
     - (NSArray *)objects {
         return self.sectionMap.objects;
27
28
    }
```

大量方法使用到了sectionMap,可见其重要性,虽然内部很简单。,但是map、map、array的结构 还是值得学习的

6. 防御式编程

虽然本文删除了大量防御式编程的代码,但是防御式编程的思想还是值得学习和在工程中使用

不相信任何外部输入和上下文,始终做好最坏打算,这是一种好的编程习惯,也是代码安全,健 壮,易维护的保障手段

但是防御式编程也需要区分场景,OSTEP中有一句话很有意思,重要的是做对事。所以不能把一种方式完全带入所有场景,考虑下面这样的情况,这是yymodel的一段代码,而作者并没有为这段代码设置断言

```
代码块

1 - (BOOL)modelSetWithJSON:(id)json {
2    NSDictionary *dic = [NSObject _yy_dictionaryWithJSON:json];
3    return [self modelSetWithDictionary:dic];
4 }
```

如果设置断言会怎么样:所有碰到json为nil的地方都会crash,而有的时候数据可能就是空的,这也是程序的正常行为,毕竟nil的存在就是为了表示没有数据

而IGListKit使用防御式编程的地方

```
代码块

1 - (void)setCollectionView:(UICollectionView *)collectionView {

2     IGAssertMainThread();

3 }
```

- 在这里如果collectionView为空,整个collectionView会消失,这一定是懒加载写了if (collectionView)之类导致没有正确初始化的情况
- 如果业务不需要collectionView出现,就应该不要同时不要初始化adapter以防止错误调用带来的性能损失
- 所以在这里crash app是正确的选择

如果不能特别确定怎么办?或者我们就需要debug模式下crash发现问题,但是在线上又有一定的容忍度,毕竟线上最好不要影响整个app的运行

- 使用这样的方式,简单区分debug和release的行为也许是一种解决方案,让debug模式下crash, 让release情况下上报问题
- 最好不要配置xcode来定义NSAssert的行为,这样会修改所有业务的配置
- 实际上这里的命名有点问题,没有突出这是一个区分环境的断言,真实开发的时候可以更加规范

7. 局限性

1. IGListKit不支持不同section之间cell的移动,但如果整个section只有一个cell是支持移动的

```
代码块
    - (void)moveInSectionController:(IGListSectionController *)sectionController
    fromIndex:(NSInteger)fromIndex toIndex:(NSInteger)toIndex {
         UICollectionView *collectionView = self.collectionView;
        NSIndexPath *fromIndexPath = [self
 4
    indexPathForSectionController:sectionController index:fromIndex
    usePreviousIfInUpdateBlock:YES];
        NSIndexPath *toIndexPath = [self
 5
    indexPathForSectionController:sectionController index:toIndex
    usePreviousIfInUpdateBlock:NO];
 6
7
         if (fromIndexPath == nil || toIndexPath == nil) {
 8
             return;
        }
9
10
         [self.updater moveItemInCollectionView:collectionView
11
    fromIndexPath:fromIndexPath toIndexPath:toIndexPath];
12
    }
```

移动发生在同一个sectionController之内

```
代码块

1 - (void)moveSectionControllerInteractive:(IGListSectionController
*)sectionController

2 fromIndex:(NSInteger)fromIndex
toIndex:(NSInteger)toIndex
NS_AVAILABLE_IOS(9_0) {
```

```
4
         UICollectionView *collectionView = self.collectionView;
 5
         if (fromIndex != toIndex) {
 6
             id<IGListAdapterDataSource> dataSource = self.dataSource;
 7
 8
 9
             NSArray *previousObjects = [self.sectionMap objects];
10
             if (self.isLastInteractiveMoveToLastSectionIndex) {
11
12
                 self.isLastInteractiveMoveToLastSectionIndex = NO;
13
             }
             else if (fromIndex < toIndex) {</pre>
14
                 toIndex -= 1;
15
             }
16
17
             NSMutableArray *mutObjects = [previousObjects mutableCopy];
18
             id object = [previousObjects objectAtIndex:fromIndex];
19
             [mutObjects removeObjectAtIndex:fromIndex];
20
21
             [mutObjects insertObject:object atIndex:toIndex];
22
             NSArray *objects = [mutObjects copy];
23
24
             [self.moveDelegate listAdapter:self moveObject:object
25
     from:previousObjects to:objects];
26
             // update our model based on that provided by the data source
27
             NSArray<id<IGListDiffable>> *updatedObjects = [dataSource
28
     objectsForListAdapter:self];
             [self _updateObjects:updatedObjects dataSource:dataSource];
29
         }
30
31
32
         [self.updater moveSectionInCollectionView:collectionView
     fromIndex:fromIndex toIndex:toIndex];
33
     }
```

- 之前讲过,sectionMap就是两个map + 一个array,里面存储着所有的objects对象,每个object对应一个sectionController,而不是cell,如果业务有cell,这个cell对应的cellObject应该存储在这个object里,而不是object本身,除非这个sectionController只有一个cell
- 在这里IGListKit只是对objects数据进行更新,并不涉及cellObject的变化,而这里也是唯一调用 moveDelegate方法的地方