

以 backbone.js vue.js 為藍本

```
var Workspace = Backbone.Router.extend({  
  
  routes: {  
    "help": "help", // #help  
    "search/:query": "search", // #search/kiwis  
    "search/:query/p:page": "search" // #search/kiwis/p7  
  },  
  
  help: function() {  
    ...  
  },  
  
  search: function(query, page) {  
    ...  
  }  
  
});
```

The routes hash maps URLs with parameters to functions on your router (or just direct function definitions, if you prefer), similar to the View's events hash. Routes can contain parameter parts, **:param**, which match a single URL component between slashes; and splat parts ***splat**, which can match any number of URL components.

Part of a route can be made optional by surrounding it in parentheses (**/:optional**).

For example, a route of "search/**:query**/p:**page**" will match a fragment of **#search/obama/p2**, passing "obama" and "2" to the action as positional arguments.

A route of "**file/*path**" will match **#file/folder/file.txt**, passing "folder/file.txt" to the action.

A route of "**docs/:section(/:subsection)**" will match **#docs/faq** and **#docs/faq/installing**, passing "faq" to the action in the first case, and passing "faq" and "installing" to the action in the second.

A nested optional route of "**docs(/:section)(/:subsection)**" will match **#docs**, **#docs/faq**, and **#docs/faq/installing**, passing "faq" to the action in the second case, and passing "faq" and "installing" to the action in the third.

Trailing slashes are treated as part of the URL, and (correctly) treated as a unique route when accessed. docs and docs/ will fire different callbacks. If you can't avoid generating both types of URLs, you can define a "**docs(/)**" matcher to capture both cases.

模式	匹配路徑	\$route.params
----	------	----------------

/user/:username => /user/evan		
{ username: 'evan' }		

/user/:username/post/:post_id => /user/evan/post/123		
{ username: 'evan', post_id: 123 }		

2 版規則

用 **/** 作為階層分割

命令符號有 **(){}***

命令符號可加 **** 做脫逸

(...) 視為 **(?:...)?**

`a / b / file(.text)`

可匹配

`(a / b / file)`

`(a / b / file.text)`

(...) 裡面不能有 **/** 分隔符號，會讓情況變複雜

(...) 裡面不能有 **()** 套嵌

(...) 可以有 **{...}{*...}** 變數符號

{...} 視為變數

{...} 裡面不能有 **(){}/***

`a / b / {a}_{b}`

可匹配

`(a / b / page_5)`

`(a / b / book_gggyy)`

{} 不可連在一起，必須要有字元作區隔，如 **{-}**

{...} 視為 **([^\]*)** 或 **([^\]*?)**

{...} 後面有字元視為 **([^\]*?)**

{...} 後面無字元視為 **([^\]*)**

{*...}

{*...} 裡面不能有 **()**

a / b / {*...}

可匹配

a / b / c / d

a / b / cgcg

{*...} 必須放在最後

注意事項

() 裡面若有 / 不好處理的地方
意義不大，會讓情況更複雜

a / b (/)

取代方案

a / b

a / b /

a / b (cd /)

取代

a / bcd /

a / b

a / b (/ c)

取代

a / b / c

a / b

a / b (/ c / d)

取代

a / b / c / d

a / b

a / b (/ c)(/ d)

讓情況變複雜，不容易判別

取代

a / b / c / d

a / b / c

a / b / d

a / b

a / b (d / c)

沒太大作用

取代

a / b

a / bd / c

`{}` 會讓狀況無法判定

`a / b / {x}{y}`

轉換為正則為 `/^a\bV([^\r]*?)([^\r]*)$/`

`a/b/aasssss => {x}` 將無法捕獲 `{y} = aasssss`

`a / b / {x}({y}age)` 也不行

`{}` `}` 之間必須至少要有一個判定字元

`a / b / {x}_{y}`

轉換為正則為 `/^a\bV([^\r]*?)_([^\r]*)$/`

`a/b/aas__ssss => {x} = aas , {y} = _ssss`

`{*...}` 必須擺在最後

`a / b / {*...} / {x}`

轉換為正則為 `/^a\bV(.*)V([^\r]*)$/`

`a / b / c / d / e`

規則演化

/...../

會有以下的符號

string

(...)

{...}

{*...}

(.....)

會有以下的符號

string

{...}

{*...}

{...}{*...}

會有以下的符號

string

```
// 取得 keyList 的方法  
// ( ) 這情況不要發生，會橫生更多難度  
// 也沒必要
```

```
let reg = /^(^)*?V(?:_(^)*?)?V(^)*?$/;  
let strList = ["a/_b/c", "a//c"];
```

```
strList.forEach(function(str){  
  let res = reg.exec(str);  
  
  console.dir(res);  
  console.log("-----");  
});
```

router 規則

流程歸納

BlockNode

處理文字

將文字轉變成 nodeList

攤平 nodeList(攤平 ScratchNode)

檢規則查

取得使用者設定的 key

印出結果

ScratchNode

處理文字

將文字轉變成 nodeList

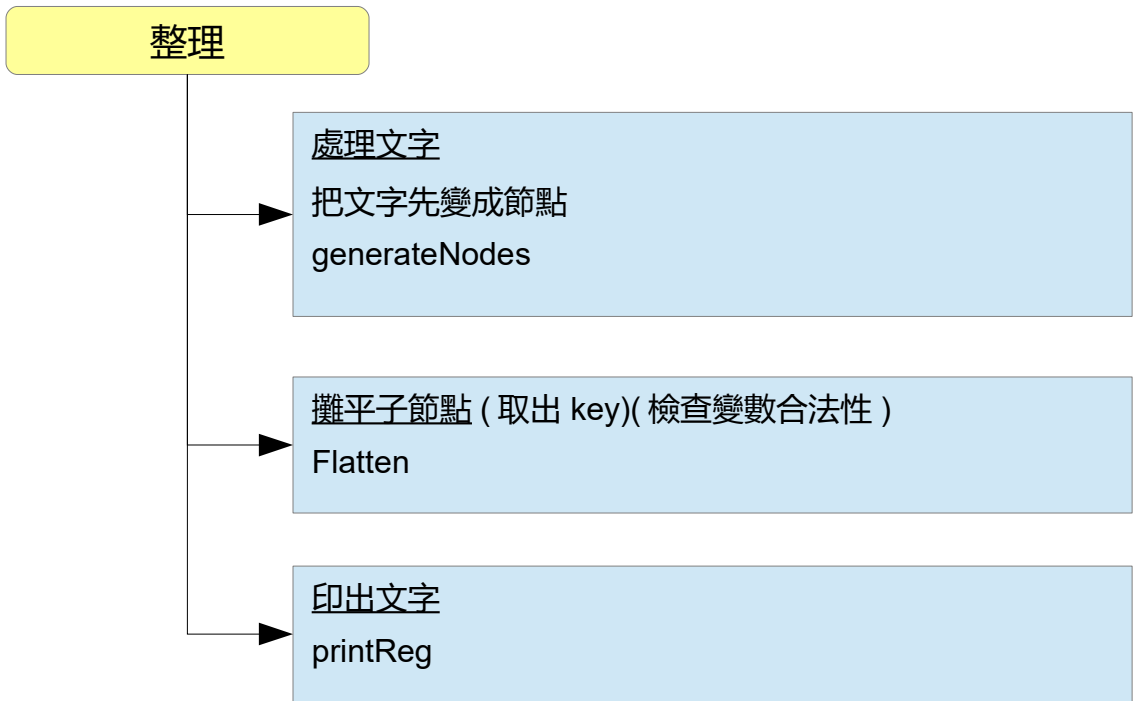
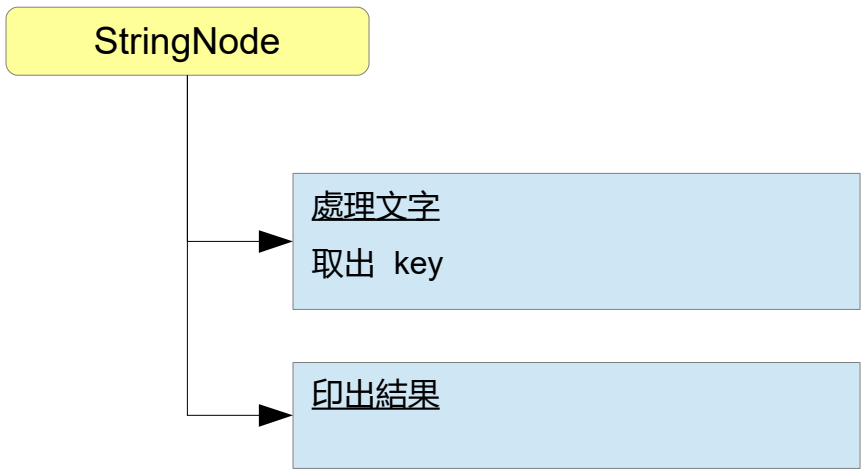
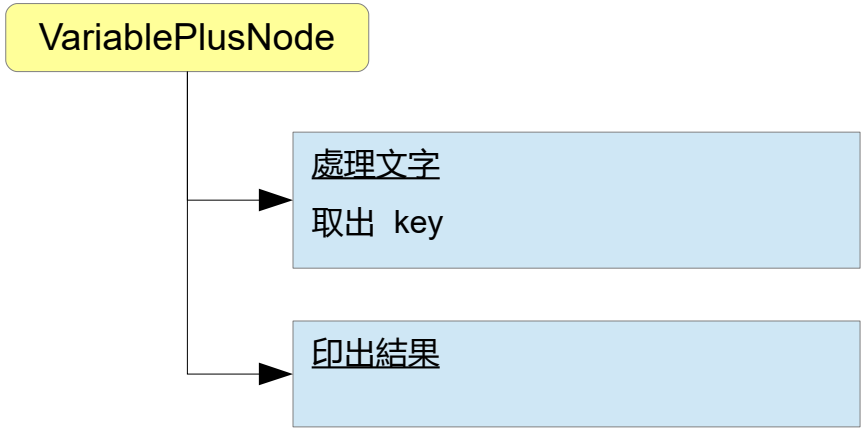
印出結果

VariableNode

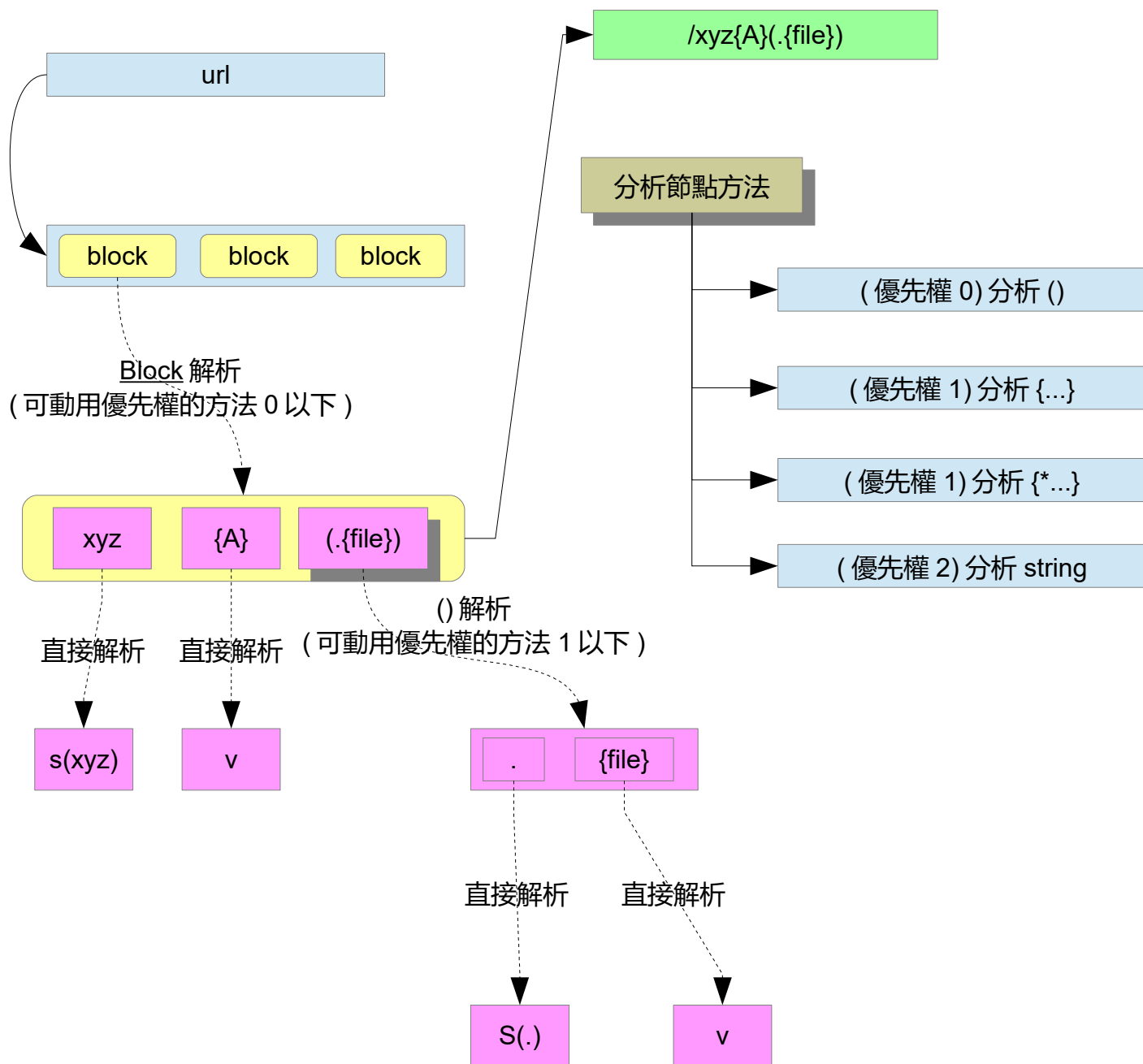
處理文字

取出 key

印出結果

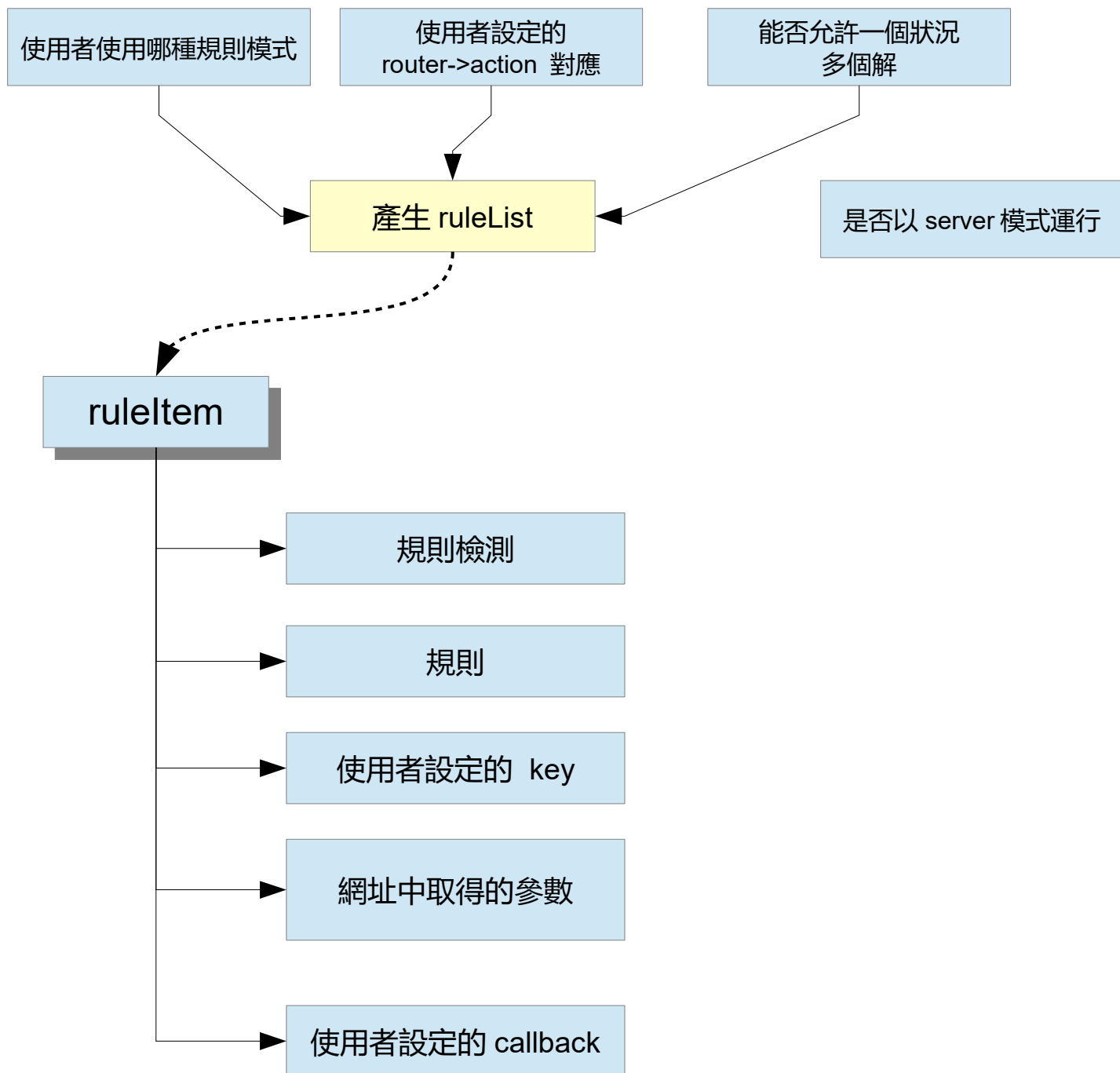


流程

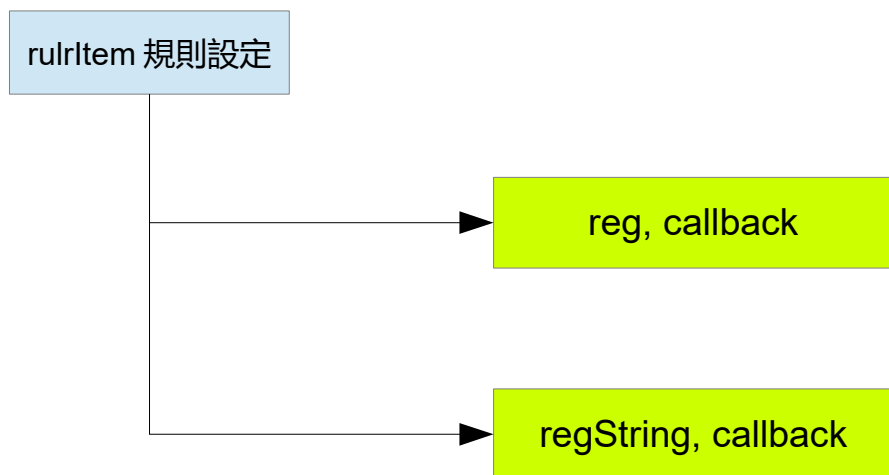


router 運作流程

建構程序

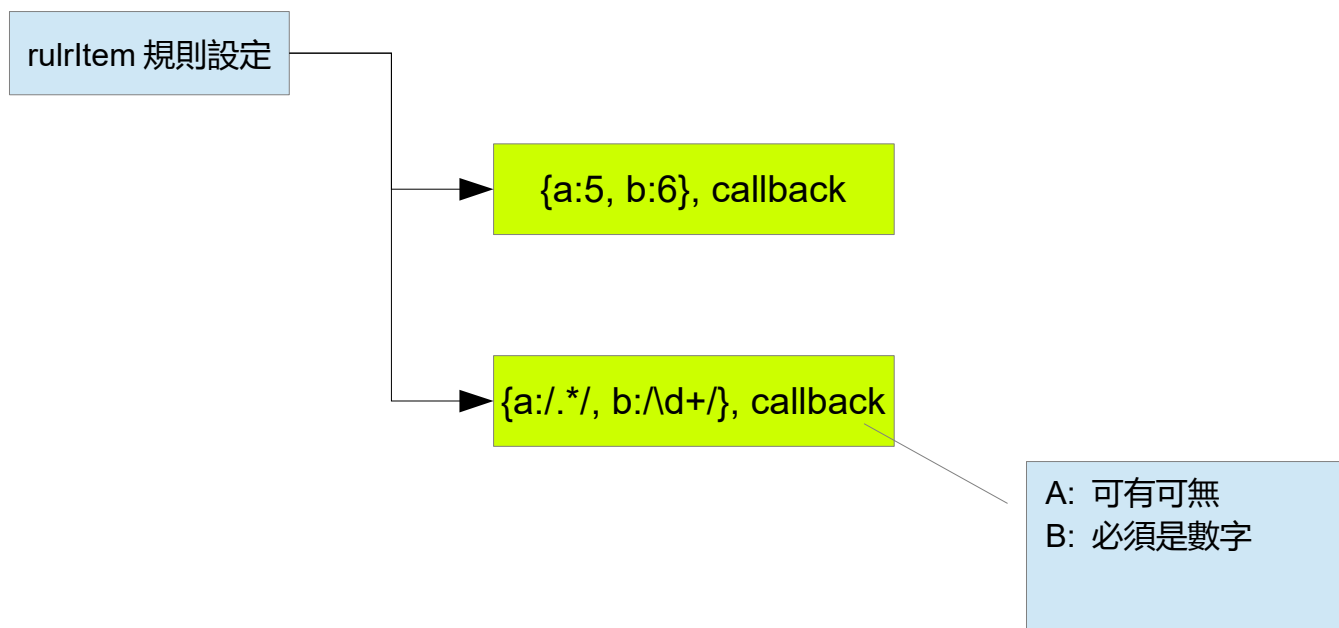


以 reg 格式為規則



以 query 格式為規則

格式：網址 #a=...&b=...&c=...



偵測網址變動