实战篇:基于single-spa的分布式微前端项目实战2

1. layout布局引擎的学习

上节课通过简单的案例认识了single-spa的微前端运行模式和基本使用,本节课在微前端的基础上进一步提升项目能力和体验,首先介绍single-spa的布局引擎layout。layout是在路由加载的基础上进一步出现的微件化加载模式,他与纯微件的思想并不相同,但基于这个理论可以结合WebComponent实现真正的微件加载。

1.1 初始化布局引擎

布局引擎的构建方式, 步骤如下:

1. 在项目根目录下初始化single-spa基座项目,代码如下:

npm init single-spa

2. 在项目配置选项中选择合适的参数, 代码如下:

zhangyunpeng@zhangyunpengdeMacBook-Pro root % npm init single-spa

- ? Directory for new project ./base-layout
- ? Select type to generate single-spa root config
- ? Which package manager do you want to use? yarn
- ? Will this project use Typescript? No
- ? Would you like to use single-spa Layout Engine Yes
- ? Organization name (can use letters, numbers, dash or underscore) base
- 3. 创建的项目结构,如图所示。

```
base-layout
   > 🖿 .husky
   > node_modules
   🗸 🗁 src
        base-root-config.js
        index.ejs
        <> microfrontend-layout.html
     :eslintrc
     igitignore ...
     .prettierignore
     [] babel.config.json
     [] package.json
     webpack.config.js
     yarn.lock
```

4. 本次创建的项目结构中多了一个microfrontend-layout.html文件。

1.2 学习layout项目

在项目启动时会发现该项目与默认的single-spa项目初始界面完全相同,接下来对生成的文件做进一步的学习。 首先是index.ejs的内容,代码如下:

```
Remove this if you only support browsers that support async/await.
   This is needed by babel to share largeish helper code for compiling async/await in
older
   browsers. More information at https://github.com/single-spa/create-single-
spa/issues/112
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/regenerator-runtime@0.13.7/runtime.min.js">
</script>
  <!--
   This CSP allows any SSL-enabled host and for arbitrary eval(), but you should limit
these directives further to increase your app's security.
   Learn more about CSP policies at https://content-security-policy.com/#directive
  __>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Security-Policy" content="default-src 'self' https:</pre>
localhost:*; script-src 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' https: localhost:*; connect-src
https: localhost: * ws://localhost: *; style-src 'unsafe-inline' https:; object-src
'none';">
  <meta name="importmap-type" content="systemjs-importmap" />
  <!-- If you wish to turn off import-map-overrides for specific environments (prod),
uncomment the line below -->
  <!-- More info at https://github.com/joeldenning/import-map-
overrides/blob/master/docs/configuration.md#domain-list -->
 <!-- <meta name="import-map-overrides-domains" content="denylist:prod.example.com" />
__>
  <!-- Shared dependencies go into this import map. Your shared dependencies must be of
one of the following formats:
    1. System.register (preferred when possible) -
https://github.com/systemjs/systemjs/blob/master/docs/system-register.md
    2. UMD - https://github.com/umdjs/umd
    3. Global variable
   More information about shared dependencies can be found at https://single-
spa.js.org/docs/recommended-setup#sharing-with-import-maps.
  <script type="systemjs-importmap">
      "imports": {
        "single-spa": "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/single-spa@5.9.0/lib/system/single-
spa.min.js"
      }
    }
  </script>
  <link rel="preload" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/single-</pre>
spa@5.9.0/lib/system/single-spa.min.js" as="script">
```

```
<!-- Add your organization's prod import map URL to this script's src -->
 <!-- <script type="systemjs-importmap" src="/importmap.json"></script> -->
 <% if (isLocal) { %>
  <script type="systemjs-importmap">
    {
      "imports": {
        "@single-spa/welcome": "https://unpkg.com/single-spa-welcome/dist/single-spa-
welcome.js",
        //这里会发现本项目将@base/root-confi本身也作为子应用进行了管理
        "@base/root-config": "//localhost:9000/base-root-config.js"
     }
   }
 </script>
 <% } %>
 <!--
   If you need to support Angular applications, uncomment the script tag below to
ensure only one instance of ZoneJS is loaded
   Learn more about why at https://single-spa.js.org/docs/ecosystem-angular/#zonejs
  -->
 <!-- <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/zone.js@0.11.3/dist/zone.min.js">
</script> -->
 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/import-map-overrides@2.2.0/dist/import-map-</pre>
overrides.js"></script>
 <% if (isLocal) { %>
 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/system.js"></script>
 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/extras/amd.js">
</script>
 <% } else { %>
 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/system.min.js">
</script>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/extras/amd.min.js">
</script>
 <% } %>
</head>
<body>
 <noscript>
   You need to enable JavaScript to run this app.
 </noscript>
 <script>
   System.import('@base/root-config');
  <import-map-overrides-full show-when-local-storage="devtools" dev-libs></import-map-</pre>
overrides-full>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

观察项目后会发现项目的index.ejs并没有任何变化,只是将@base/root-config也作为子应用进行了管理。接下来查看base-root-config.js文件、代码如下。

```
//引用注册应用和启动服务模块
import { registerApplication, start } from "single-spa";
//引用布局引擎工具
//constructApplications是根据路由对象生成应用信息的工具函数
//constructRoutes能根据html代码生成路由对象
//constructLayoutEngine可以将路由对象和应用对象形成布局对象
import {
 constructApplications,
 constructRoutes,
 constructLayoutEngine,
} from "single-spa-layout";
//读取microfrontend-layout.html文件
import microfrontendLayout from "./microfrontend-layout.html";
//将布局内容转换成路由数组
const routes = constructRoutes(microfrontendLayout);
//将路由信息中包含的应用初始化
const applications = constructApplications({
 routes,
 loadApp({ name }) {
   return System.import(name);
 },
});
//将应用信息融入布局引擎
const layoutEngine = constructLayoutEngine({ routes, applications });
//遍历应用数据注册应用
applications.forEach(registerApplication);
//激活引擎
layoutEngine.activate();
//开启服务
start();
```

阅读完代码后会发现使用了layout引擎后整体的初始化代码完全变了,不需要在JavaScript中手动注册应用,便可以直接实现应用注册,可以将文件中的变量按顺序输出到控制台,如图所示。

```
<route path="settings">
    <application name="@org/settings">
</application>
  </route>
  -->
  <main>
    <route default>
      <application name="@single-spa/welcome">
</application>
    </route>
  </main>
</single-spa-router>
                                base-root-config.js:10
{routes: Array(3), redirects: {...}, containerEl: 'b ody', mode: 'history', base: '/'}
                                base-root-config.js:17
▼ [{...}] 1
   ▶ activeWhen: [f]
   ▶ app: f ()
    ▶ customProps: f (e,n)
     name: "@single-spa/welcome"
   ▶ [[Prototype]]: Object
   length: 1
 ▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
```

最后查看microfrontend-layout.html内容(详细内容可以参考文档:<u>https://zh-hans.single-spa.js.org/docs/layout-definition</u>),代码如下:

```
-->

<main>
    <!-- route标签相当于路由容器,default代表默认加载的微应用 -->
    <route default>
        <application name="@single-spa/welcome"></application>
        </route>
        </main>
</single-spa-router>
```

2. 老项目改造微前端子应用

2.1 原生webpack项目的创建

上节课学习了Vue项目的创建,本节课学习如何将原生的HTML静态页面项目改造成single-spa的子应用,步骤如下:

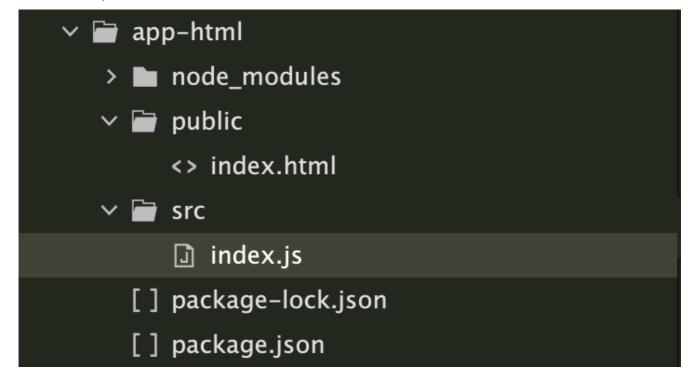
- 1. 在项目中新建子应用app-html空文件夹
- 2. 在应用中初始化package.json文件,代码如下:

```
npm init -y
```

3. 在应用中安装依赖, 代码如下:

```
npm i webpack webpack-cli webpack-dev-server -D
```

4. 在项目中新建public, src文件夹并在文件夹内部初始化相应文件, 如图所示。



5. 安装项目所需的loader和插件,代码如下:

```
npm i single-spa-html -s
npm i html-loader -D
```

6. 在创建webpack.config.js并初始化配置信息,代码如下:

```
const path = require('path')
module.exports = {
 //设置运行模式
 mode: 'development',
 //配置入口文件
 entry:{
   index:'./src/index.js'
 },
 //配置源代码映射
 devtool: 'source-map',
 //配置devServer
 devServer:{
   //授权服务允许跨域, 否则基座应用无法加载该文件
   headers: {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*'},
   //配置端口号
   port:8086,
   //配置域名
   host: 'localhost',
   //配置静态资源路径
   static:[path.resolve(__dirname,'dist'),path.resolve(__dirname,'public'),]
 },
 module:{
   //配置html-loader用以让js支持html翻译
   rules:[
       test:/\.html$/,
       use:{loader:'html-loader'}
     }
   ]
 },
 //配置输出数据
 output:{
   //生成的文件放到js/app.js路径下
   filename:'js/app.js',
   //生成的文件保存到dist文件夹中
   path:path.resolve(__dirname,'dist'),
   //必须配置明确的publicPath否则基座应用无法识别该项目
   publicPath:'/',
   //配置包名和导出模式,这里使用umd模式以暴露bootstrap、mount和unmount,默认模式无法被基座应
用加载
   library:{
     name: '@app/html',
```

```
type:'umd'
}
}
```

7. 接下来在index.js文件中实现视图内容的输出,代码如下:

```
import singleSpaHtml from 'single-spa-html';
import html from '../public/index.html'
const htmlLifecycles = singleSpaHtml({
   template: html,
})

export const bootstrap = htmlLifecycles.bootstrap;
export const mount = htmlLifecycles.mount;
export const unmount = htmlLifecycles.unmount;
```

8. 接下来改造index.html文件,代码如下:

9. 接下来在layout引擎项目中改造index.ejs将子应用注册到imports-map中,代码如下:

```
<script type="systemjs-importmap">
    {
        "imports": {
            "@base/root-config": "//localhost:9000/base-root-config.js",
            "@app/html":"//localhost:8086/js/app.js"
        }
    }
    </script>
```

10. 在layout引擎项目中的microfrontend-layout.html文件中做如下修改:

```
<route default>
  <application name="@app/html"></application>
</route>
```

11. 在webpack项目中创建启动命令,代码如下:

```
{
   "scripts": {
     "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1",
     "dev": "webpack serve --config webpack.config.js --color --progress --hot"
}
```

12. 启动webpack项目和基座应用并访问<u>http://localhost:9000</u>,查看是否可以展示静态页面的内容,若视图中出现按钮,代表成功。

2.2 静态页面的JavaScript失效问题

}

</script>

</div>

在成功加载自定义子应用时,会发现html文件的JavaScript代码并没有执行。查看Web控制台会发现,该代码已经被成功的加载但是并没有被执行,如图所示。

```
▼ <main>
    <!-- <application name="@app/vue1"></application> -->
    ▼ <div id="single-spa-application:@app/html">

    ▼ <div == $0
    <button id="btn">点我</button>
    ▼ <script type="text/javascript">
        document.querySelector('#btn').onclick = function(){
            console.log('点击事件')
```

若想通过JavaScript为静态页面中的DOM节点绑定事件,则需要在项目的index.js中操作,遂在index.js文件中编写如下代码:

```
import singleSpaHtml from 'single-spa-html';
import html from '../public/index.html'
const htmlLifecycles = singleSpaHtml({
   template: html,
})
document.querySelector('#btn').onclick = function(){
   console.log(123)
}
export const bootstrap = htmlLifecycles.bootstrap;
export const mount = htmlLifecycles.mount;
export const unmount = htmlLifecycles.unmount;
```

代码编写后会出现视图无法显示的问题,控制台会出现如下错误,如图所示。

```
[HMR] Waiting for update signal from WDS... log.js:24

▶ Uncaught (in promise) TypeError: application '@app/html' died in index.js:15
status LOADING_SOURCE_CODE: Cannot set properties of null (setting 'onclick')
at eval (index.js:15:40)
at Module../src/index.js (app.js:286:1)
at __webpack_require__ (app.js:315:33)
at app.js:1344:37
at Object.<anonymous> (app.js:1347:12)
at Object.execute (amd.js:56:35)
at doExec (system.js:469:34)
at postOrderExec (system.js:465:12)
at system.js:422:14
```

这是因为在index.js执行阶段为load子应用阶段,此时基座应用并没有渲染DOM节点,导致了此时无法获取子应用的真实DOM对象,想要为这种应用绑定交互事件必须等待子应用mount执行完毕,但该代码不可以直接编写在mount中,因为mount函数在执行后,需要等待基座应用识别到Promise状态变更后才能真正渲染,所以需要改造事件绑定代码,代码如下:

Oncaught TypeError: application '@app/html' died <u>single-spa-layout.min.js:2</u>

```
import singleSpaHtml from 'single-spa-html';
import html from '../public/index.html'
const htmlLifecycles = singleSpaHtml({
    template: html,
})

export const bootstrap = htmlLifecycles.bootstrap;
export const mount = props => {
    return htmlLifecycles.mount(props).then(() => {
        // 在此位置才能保证DoM渲染完成
        document.querySelector('#btn').onclick = function(){
        console.log(123)
      }
})
};
export const unmount = htmlLifecycles.unmount;
```

完成编码改造后会发现此时静态页面中的按钮事件可以正常工作了。

3. 增加子应用实现视图布局和通信

3.1 迁移现有的Vue子应用

上节课介绍了如何使用自带插件的Vue框架实现子应用的构建,本节课以创建好的Vue项目改造为核心介绍如何改造现有的Vue项目实现子应用的创建,步骤如下:

- 1. 通过@vue/cli初始化一个带路由的Vue3项目(确保@vue/cli为最新版本,这样比较好迁移)。
- 2. 初始化完成后在项目中安装single-spa的依赖,代码如下:

```
npm i single-spa-vue -s
```

3. 在vue.config.js文件中输入改造现有项目的配置文件,代码如下:

```
//导入定义对象
const { defineConfig } = require('@vue/cli-service')
module.exports = defineConfig({
 //关闭lint检测
 lintOnSave:false,
 transpileDependencies: true,
 //配置公共路径这里需要带上域名防止子应用以来加载丢失
 publicPath: 'http://localhost:8085/',
 //配置服务为固定地址并允许跨域
 devServer:{
   headers: {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*'},
   port:8085,
   host: 'localhost'
 },
 chainWebpack(webpackConfig) {
   //关闭代码拆分,这里极为重要否则子应用无法正确识别
   webpackConfig.optimization.delete("splitChunks");
 },
 configureWebpack:{
   //开启源代码映射
   devtool: 'source-map',
   output:{
     //设置导出为umd模式
     library:{
       name: '@app/vue',
       type: 'umd'
     }
   }
})
```

4. 改造main.js文件,代码如下:

```
import { h, createApp } from 'vue';
import singleSpaVue from 'single-spa-vue';
import App from './App.vue';
import router from './router'

const vueLifecycles = singleSpaVue({
    createApp,
    appOptions: {
    render() {
        return h(App, {
        });
      }
}
```

```
},
handleInstance(app) {
    app.use(router);
}
});
export const bootstrap = vueLifecycles.bootstrap;
export const mount = vueLifecycles.mount;
export const unmount = vueLifecycles.unmount;
```

5. 在App.vue外层嵌套id为app的div防止样式丢失,代码如下:

```
<template>
  <div id="app">
    <nav>
      <router-link to="/">Home</router-link> |
      <router-link to="/about">About</router-link>
    </nav>
    <router-view/>
  </div>
</template>
<style>
#app {
  font-family: Avenir, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
  text-align: center;
  color: #2c3e50;
}
nav {
  padding: 30px;
}
nav a {
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #2c3e50;
}
nav a.router-link-exact-active {
  color: #42b983;
</style>
```

6. 在基座应用中追加子应用,代码如下:

```
<script type="systemjs-importmap">
{
    "imports": {
        "@base/root-config": "//localhost:9000/base-root-config.js",
        "@app/html":"//localhost:8086/js/app.js",
        "@app/vue":"//localhost:8085/js/app.js"
    }
}
</script>
```

7. 在布局视图中将Vue子应用展示到视图中,代码如下:

8. 配置到此后启动基座应用和两个子应用,会发现视图中可以正确渲染两个应用,Vue欢迎页面的图片会渲染失败,这里是由于配置不全导致的,如图所示。

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Vue logo

Welcome to Your Vue.js App

For a guide and recipes on how to configure / customize this project, check out the vue-cli documentation.

Installed CLI Plugins

babel router eslint

Essential Links

Core Docs Forum Community Chat Twitter News

Ecosystem

<u>vue-router</u> <u>vuex</u> <u>vue-devtools</u> <u>vue-loader</u> <u>awesome-vue</u>

3.2 实现跨应用跳转视图

1. 改造@app/html中的视图代码为如下代码:

2. 改造@app/html中的index.js文件,代码如下:

```
import singleSpaHtml from 'single-spa-html';
//导入singleSpa对象用于实现视图跳转
import singleSpa from 'single-spa'
// console.log(singleSpa)
import html from '../public/index.html'
const htmlLifecycles = singleSpaHtml({
  template: html,
})
export const bootstrap = htmlLifecycles.bootstrap;
export const mount = props => {
  return htmlLifecycles.mount(props).then(() => {
    // 为所有按钮绑定事件
   document.querySelectorAll('.btn').forEach(btn => {
     btn.onclick = (e) => {
       // 获取data-path的值
       let path = e.target.dataset.path
       console.log(path)
       // 通过公共路由组件实现视图跳转
       singleSpa.navigateToUrl(path)
   })
 })
};
export const unmount = htmlLifecycles.unmount;
```

3. 配置完该文件后,网页会提示can not resolve single-spa的错误,这是因为本项目中并没有引用si ngle-spa 库,这里就需要利用single-spa的公共依赖部分,在index.ejs文件的systemjs-importmap部分包含一个 imports对象,这个对象就是用于注册全局公共依赖的部分,配置在这里的依赖可以在index.ejs中通过 System.import()实现全局应用,所以接下来需要改造@app/html的webpack.config.js文件,通过externals 属性将依赖设置为加载CDN模式,并在index.ejs最下方的script标签中追加System.import('single-spa'),代码如下:

```
externals:['single-spa']//配置single-spa不从webpack依赖中解析
```

4. 重启@app/html子应用,再次点击屏幕上的两个按钮会发现@app/vue子应用的视图可以实现跳转,如此便实现了跨应用的跳转方式。

3.3 加载公共依赖的方式

single-spa中的importmap可以实现公共依赖的加载,解下来以CDN的JQuery为例子,在两个子应用中共享全局依赖,步骤如下:

1. 在root中的index.ejs文件中定义JQuery全局依赖,代码如下:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Root Config</title>
 <!--
   Remove this if you only support browsers that support async/await.
   This is needed by babel to share largeish helper code for compiling async/await
in older
   browsers. More information at https://github.com/single-spa/create-single-
spa/issues/112
  __>
 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/regenerator-</pre>
runtime@0.13.7/runtime.min.js"></script>
 < 1 ___
    This CSP allows any SSL-enabled host and for arbitrary eval(), but you should
limit these directives further to increase your app's security.
   Learn more about CSP policies at https://content-security-policy.com/#directive
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Security-Policy" content="default-src 'self' https:</pre>
localhost:*; script-src 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' https: localhost:*; connect-
src https: localhost:* ws://localhost:*; style-src 'unsafe-inline' https:; object-
src 'none';">
 <meta name="importmap-type" content="systemjs-importmap" />
 <!-- If you wish to turn off import-map-overrides for specific environments
(prod), uncomment the line below -->
  <!-- More info at https://github.com/joeldenning/import-map-
overrides/blob/master/docs/configuration.md#domain-list -->
  <!-- <meta name="import-map-overrides-domains"
content="denylist:prod.example.com" /> -->
  <!-- Shared dependencies go into this import map. Your shared dependencies must
be of one of the following formats:
    1. System.register (preferred when possible) -
https://github.com/systemjs/systemjs/blob/master/docs/system-register.md
    2. UMD - https://github.com/umdjs/umd
    3. Global variable
   More information about shared dependencies can be found at https://single-
spa.js.org/docs/recommended-setup#sharing-with-import-maps.
  加载线上的CDN依赖地址
  <script type="systemjs-importmap">
      "imports": {
```

```
"single-spa": "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/single-
spa@5.9.0/lib/system/single-spa.min.js",
        "jquery": "https://cdn.bootcdn.net/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"
      }
    }
  </script>
  <link rel="preload" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/single-</pre>
spa@5.9.0/lib/system/single-spa.min.js" as="script">
  <!-- Add your organization's prod import map URL to this script's src -->
  <!-- <script type="systemjs-importmap" src="/importmap.json"></script> -->
  <% if (isLocal) { %>
  <script type="systemjs-importmap">
      "imports": {
        "@base/root-config": "//localhost:9000/base-root-config.js",
        "@app/html":"//localhost:8086/js/app.js",
        "@app/vue":"//localhost:8085/js/app.js"
      }
    }
  </script>
  <% } %>
  <!--
    If you need to support Angular applications, uncomment the script tag below to
ensure only one instance of ZoneJS is loaded
    Learn more about why at https://single-spa.js.org/docs/ecosystem-
angular/#zonejs
  <!-- <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/zone.js@0.11.3/dist/zone.min.js">
</script> -->
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/import-map-overrides@2.2.0/dist/import-</pre>
map-overrides.js"></script>
  <% if (isLocal) { %>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/system.js">
</script>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/extras/amd.js">
</script>
  <% } else { %>
 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/system.min.js">
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/systemjs@6.8.3/dist/extras/amd.min.js">
</script>
 <% } %>
</head>
<body>
```

2. 在@app/html和@app/vue子应用中的webpack配置文件中通过externals属性排除jquery依赖,代码如下:

```
externals:['single-spa','jquery']//配置single-spa不从webpack依赖中解析
```

3. 分别在两个子应用的执行文件中加入jquery的ES导入方式,代码如下:

```
import $ from 'jquery'
//@app/vue的输出
console.log('@app/vue中的jquery',$)

//@app/html的输出
console.log('@app/html中的jquery',$)
```

4. 配置完成后重启子应用,并刷新基座应用,查看控制台输出,如图所示代表成功。

```
[HMR] Waiting for update signal from WDS... log.js:24
@app/html中的jquery f (e,t){return new S.fn.init(e,t)} index.js:7
@app/vue中的jquery f (e,t){return new S.fn.init(e,t)} main.js:7
[webpack-dev-server] Hot Module Replacement enabled. index.js:551
```

5. 到此公共依赖处理便介绍完毕

4. QianKunJS介绍

qiankun 是一个基于 <u>single-spa</u> 的<u>微前端</u>实现库,旨在帮助大家能更简单、无痛的构建一个生产可用微前端架构系 统。

QianKun的特性

- **¥**基于 <u>single-spa</u> 封装,提供了更加开箱即用的 API。
- **III 技术栈无关**,任意技术栈的应用均可 使用/接入,不论是 React/Vue/Angular/JQuery 还是其他等框架。
- L HTML Entry 接入方式,让你接入微应用像使用 iframe 一样简单。
- 🜓 样式隔离,确保微应用之间样式互相不干扰。
- **JS** 沙箱,确保微应用之间 全局变量/事件 不冲突。
- **夕 资源预加载**,在浏览器空闲时间预加载未打开的微应用资源,加速微应用打开速度。
- wumi 插件,提供了 @umijs/plugin-qiankun 供 umi 应用一键切换成微前端架构系统。

关于QianKun的重点

由于篇幅的关系,QianKun的介绍可以后续参考官方文档<u>https://qiankun.umijs.org/zh</u>。QianKun是在single-spa的基础上进一步的简化封装而来的,目的是降低微前端架构的开发门槛,开发者可以通过QianKun提供的能力,很简单的编排微前端子应用。

QianKun的重点在于其借鉴了single-spa的优点,增加了完整的JS沙箱模式,确保子应用间的JavaScript可以做到完全隔离,在沙箱的基础上建立了完善的跨境通信机制,使得应用构建在single-spa的错综复杂上变得井井有条。当开发者对single-spa打下良好的基础后,再使用QianKun框架会使得开发者在微前端的路上走的更加顺利(本篇文章之所以以single-spa为主是因为他是微前端框架的始祖中相对成熟的,QianKun虽然封装完善但在高度定制化的需求下仍然有很多限制)