手写react

手写react

jsx

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学习方法: 刻意练习

源码敲个五六次

提高学习欲望

- 1. 看你银行卡余额
- 2. 看招聘jd

废话不多说,我们直接开撸react16+的核心源码, 在这个版本,class component已经不是必须的了, 我们重点的内容,就是function compoent + hooks,底层实现fiber 架构

代码https://github.com/shengxinjing/simple_vdom

```
</div>
}

ReactDOM.render(<App title="开课吧" />,
document.getElementById('root'))
```

核心api 大概就是 jsx(createElement) render 函数组件 和 useState

jsx

这个大家都知道了,jsx写起来像html,其实是babel转义成React.createElement来执行的,用来构建虚拟dom,在线体验 http://react.shengxinjing.cn/

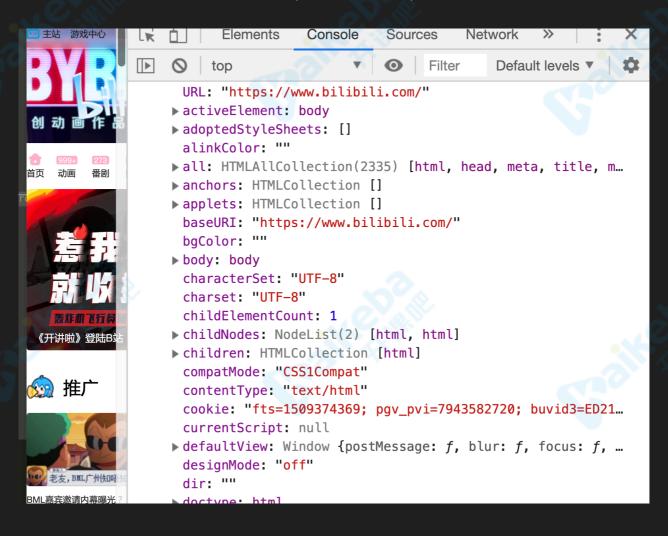
```
<hl title="foo">Kaikeba</hl>
```

解析成

这也是为什么用了jsx的文件,必须要impoert react的原因所在

我们知道 createElement就是为了构建虚拟dom 这种形式现在已经是组件化的最佳实践了,为什么需要jsx 就需要用虚拟dom概念说起,简单的来说,就是用js的对象,来描述真实的dom元素

因为比如上面那个简单的div, 渲染成dom后, 就有非常多的属性, 所以dom操作一直是前端性能的杀手, 随便打开一个网站, console.dir(document)你就知道



所以我们用js的对象

```
const element = {
  type: "h1",
  props: {
    title: "foo",
    children: "Kaikeba",
  },
}
```

可以完整的描述dom,后续又任何的修改需求,只需要频繁的操作这个dom,尽可能少的操作真实dom,这也是为什么虚拟dom性能良好的原因所在两次操作之间会做diff,只做最少的修改次数

render就是遍历这个对象,渲染dom即可,这个后续会 封装render函数,从jsx到**element**对象,就i是 createElement函数需要做的

```
const element = {
  type: "h1",
  props: {
    title: "foo",
    children: "Kaikeba",
  },
```

```
const container =
document.getElementById("root")
const node =
document.createElement(element.type)
node["title"] = element.props.title
const text = document.createTextNode("")
text["nodeValue"] = element.props.children
node.appendChild(text)
container.appendChild(node)
```

createElement

构建虚拟dom,如果嵌套dom,比如我们使用这个JSX

```
<div id="container">
    <input value="foo" type="text" />
    <a href="/bar"></a>
    <span></span>
</div>
```

会解析成

```
React.createElement(
       "div".
       { id: "container" },
       React.createElement("input", { value:
 "foo", type: "text" }),
       React.createElement("a", { href: "/bar"
}),
       React.createElement("span", null)
     )
期待返回下面这个对象
 const element = {
  type: "div",
   props: {
     id: "container",
     children: [
       { type: "input", props: { value: "foo",
 type: "text" } },
       { type: "a", props: { href: "/bar" } },
      { type: "span", props: {} }
     ]
```

然后代码就呼之欲出了,毕竟转义的工作都被babel做了

};

```
* @param {str|function} 类型,是字符串div 还是函数
* @param {*} jsx传递的属性
* @param {...any} 子元素
function createElement(type, props,
children) {
 delete props. source
 delete props.__self
  return {
   type,
   props: {
     ...props,
     children,
   },
}
function render(vdom, container){
  container.innerHTML = "
"+JSON.stringify(vdom,null,2)+"""
}
export default {
```

```
createElement,
   render
}
main.js
 import React from './yolkjs'
 const ReactDOM = React
 let element = <div id="container">
  <input value="foo" type="text" />
  <a href="/bar">测试</a>
   <span>开课吧</span>
 </div>
 ReactDOM.render( element,
 document.getElementById('root'))
```

```
"type": "div",
"props": {
  "id": "container",
  "children": [
      "type": "input",
      "props": {
        "value": "foo",
      \"type": "text",
       "children": []
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "a",
      "props": {
        "href": "/bar",
        "children": [
          "测试"
        ]
      }
    },
      "type": "span",
      "props": {
        "children": [
         "开课吧"
```

修正一下children的类型

```
),
},
}

/** 文本类型vdom创建 */
function createTextElement(text) {
  return {
    type: "TEXT",
    props: {
       nodeValue: text,
       children: [],
    },
}
```

```
"type": "div",
"props": {
    "id": "container",
  "children": [
       "type": "input",
       "props": {
          "value": "foo",
"type": "text",
          "children": []
       "type": "a",
       "props": {
    "href": "/bar",
          "children": [
              "type": "TEXT",
              "props": {
                 "nodeValue": "测试",
                 "children": []
         1
       "type": "span",
"props": {
          "children": [
              "type": "TEXT",
               "props": {
                 "nodeValue": "开课吧",
                 "children": []
```

render

现在的render 只是简单的渲染一个对象,我们需要转成真实的dom 渲染 这一步没啥特别的 就是挨个遍历 创建dom 然后appendChild

```
function render(vdom, container){
  const dom = vdom.type == "TEXT"
    ? document.createTextNode("")
    : document.createElement(vdom.type)
```

```
// 设置属性
Object.keys(vdom.props)
.forEach(name => {
    if(name!=="children"){
        dom[name] = vdom.props[name]
    }
})

// 递归渲染子元素
vdom.props.children.forEach(child => render(child, dom))
container.appendChild(dom)
}
```

Concurrent

注意上面的render,一旦开始,就开始递归,本身这个 没啥问题,但是如果应用变得庞大后,会有卡顿, 后面 状态修改后的diff也是一样, 整个vdom对象变大后, diff 的过程也有会递归过多导致的卡顿

那么咋解决这个问题呢

浏览器又一个api requestIdleCallback 可以利用浏览器的业余时间,我们可以把任务分成一个个的小人物,然后利用浏览器空闲时间来做diff,如果当前又任务来了,比如用户的点击或者动画,会先执行,然后空闲后,再回去把requestIdleCallback没完成的任务完成

https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/API/Window/requestIdleCallback

```
requestIdleCallback(myNonEssentialWork);

function scedule (deadline) {

    // 如果帧内有富余的时间,或者超时 参数是

requestIdleCallback传递的

    while ((deadline.timeRemaining() > 0) &&

        tasks.length > 0)

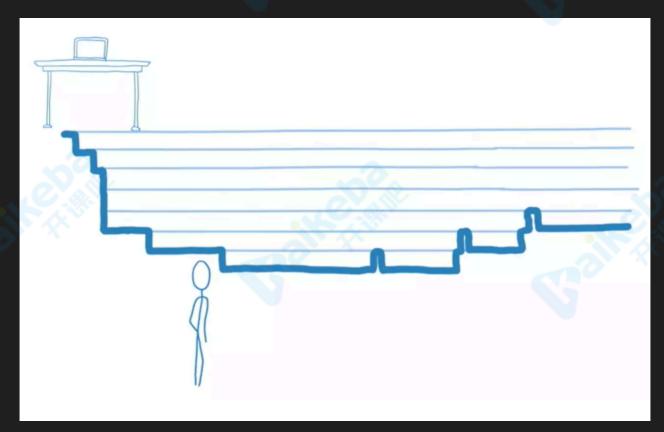
    doWorkIfNeeded();

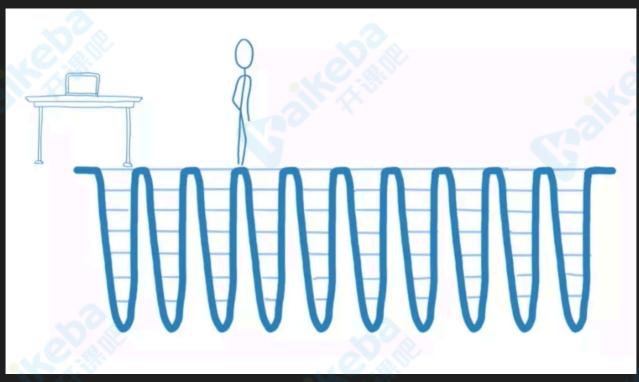
if (tasks.length > 0)

    requestIdleCallback(myNonEssentialWork);
}
```

let nextUnitOfWork = null

```
function workLoop(deadline) {
    // 有任务, 并且当前帧还没结束
    while (nextUnitOfWork &&
    deadline.timeRemaining()>1) {
        // 获取下一个任务单元
        nextUnitOfWork = performUnitOfWork(
            nextUnitOfWork
        )
    }
    requestIdleCallback(workLoop)
}
requestIdleCallback(workLoop)
function performUnitOfWork(nextUnitOfWork) {
    // 干活的代码
}
```

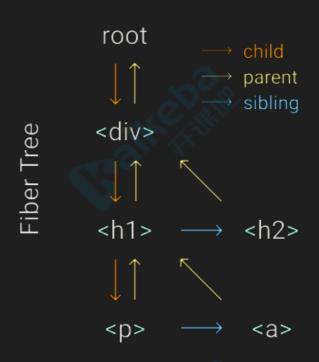




当然react已经重写了调度逻辑,不用requestIdleCallback 了,但是过程是一致的

fibers

我们有了调度逻辑,之前的vdom结构是一个树形结构,他的diff过程是没法中断的。为了管理我们vdom树之间的关系,我们需要把树形结构的内部关系,改造成链表(方便终止)之前只是children作为一个数组递归遍历,现在父=》子,子=》父,子=》兄弟,都有关系



整个任务从render开始,然后每次只遍历一个小单元,一旦被打断 就会去执行优先级高的任务(用户交互,动画)回来后,由于回来的元素知道父,子,兄弟元素,很容易恢复遍历状态

```
Code

function performUnitOfWork(fiber) {
  add to dom
  create fibers for children
  return next unit of work
}

DOM

container

Fiber Tree

Next Unit
  Of Work

root
  children: [div]

container
```

```
/** 创建dom, 根据vdom or fiber */
function createDom(vdom){
  const dom = vdom.type == "TEXT"
    ? document.createTextNode("")
    : document.createElement(vdom.type)
  // 设置属性
  Object.keys(vdom.props)
    .forEach(name => {
      if(name!=="children"){
        dom[name] = vdom.props[name]
      }
    })
  return dom
function render(vdom, container){
```

```
// 设置全局 nextUnitOfWork
nextUnitOfWork = {
   dom: container,
   props: {
      children: [vdom],
   },
   }
}
```

显然render后 有了全局nextUnitOfWork

```
function performUnitOfWork(fiber) {
 // TODO add dom node
 // TODO create new fibers
 // TODO return next unit of work
 // 如果没有dom 就不是入口,直接创建dom
 if (!fiber.dom) {
   fiber.dom = createDom(fiber)
 }
 // fiber父元素
 if (fiber.parent) {
    fiber.parent.dom.appendChild(fiber.dom)
 // 子元素遍历, 把children数组,变成链表
  const elements = fiber.props.children
 let index = 0
 let prevSibling = null
```

```
while (index < elements.length) {</pre>
  const element = elements[index]
  const newFiber = {
    type: element.type,
    props: element.props,
    parent: fiber,
    dom: null,
  }
  // 第一个
  if (index === 0) {
    fiber.child = newFiber
  } else {
    // 其他通过sibling
    prevSibling.sibling = newFiber
  }
  prevSibling = newFiber
  index++
// fiber遍历顺序
// 子 =》 子的兄弟 => 没有兄弟了=> 父元素
if (fiber.child) {
  return fiber.child
let nextFiber = fiber
while (nextFiber) {
```

```
if (nextFiber.sibling) {
    return nextFiber.sibling
}
nextFiber = nextFiber.parent
}
```

提交 commit

我们给dom添加节点的时候,如果渲染的过程中,被打断的,ui渲染会变得很奇怪,所以我们应该把dom操作独立出来,我们用一个全局变量来存储正在工作的fiber根节点(workInprogress tree)

```
function commitRoot() {
  commitWork(wipRoot.child)

// 取消wip
  wipRoot = null
}

function commitWork(fiber) {
  if (!fiber) {
```

```
return
}
const domParent = fiber.parent.dom
domParent.appendChild(fiber.dom)
commitWork(fiber.child)
commitWork(fiber.sibling)
}
```

Reconciliation

```
现在我们已经能渲染了,但是如何做更新和删除节点呢
我们需要保存一个被中断前工作的fiber节点 currentRoot,
以及每个fiber 都有一个字段,存储这上一个状态的fiber
并且针对子元素,设计一个reconcileChildren函数
function reconcileChildren(wipFiber, elements)
{
  let index = 0
  let prevSibling = null
  while (index < elements.length) {
    const element = elements[index]
    const newFiber = {
```

type: element.type,

```
props: element.props,
    parent: wipFiber,
    dom: null,
}
if (index === 0) {
    wipFiber.child = newFiber
} else {
    prevSibling.sibling = newFiber
}
prevSibling = newFiber
index++
}
```

加入wip的alternate的fiber对比

```
function reconcileChildren(wipFiber, elements)
{
   let index = 0
   let oldFiber =
     wipFiber.alternate &&
wipFiber.alternate.child
   let prevSibling = null
   while (
     index < elements.length ||
     oldFiber != null
   ) {</pre>
```

```
const element = elements[index]
let newFiber = null
// 对比old和new
 const sameType =
  oldFiber &&
  element &&
  element.type == oldFiber.type
if (sameType) {
  // TODO update the node
}
if (element && !sameType) {
  // TODO add this node
}
if (oldFiber && !sameType) {
  // TODO delete the oldFiber's node
}
if (oldFiber) {
  oldFiber = oldFiber.sibling
}
if (index === 0) {
  wipFiber.child = newFiber
} else if (element) {
  prevSibling.sibling = newFiber
}
prevSibling = newFiber
```

```
index++
}
```

如果类型相同,dom可以福永,更新节点即可用 effectTag标记

```
newFiber = {
    type: oldFiber.type,
    props: element.props,
    dom: oldFiber.dom,
    parent: wipFiber,
    alternate: oldFiber,
    effectTag: "UPDATE",
}
```

如果类型不行,直接替换

```
newFiber = {
    type: element.type,
    props: element.props,
    dom: null,
    parent: wipFiber,
    alternate: null,
    effectTag: "PLACEMENT",
}
```

如果需要删除

```
oldFiber.effectTag = "DELETION"
deletions.push(oldFiber)
```

dom更新

```
// dom更新
function updateDom(dom, prevProps, nextProps) {
   Object.keys(prevProps)
    .filter(name=>name!=="children")
    .filter(name=> !(name in nextProps))
    .forEach(name => {
        // 删除
        if(name.slice(0,2)=='on'){
```

```
dom.removeEventListener(name.slice(2).toLowerC
ase(), prevProps[name],false)
      }else{
        dom[name] = ''
      }
    })
    Object.keys(nextProps)
    .filter(name=>name!=="children")
    .forEach(name => {
      // 删除
      if(name.slice(0,2)=='on'){
dom.addEventListener(name.slice(2).toLowerCase
(), nextProps[name], false)
      }else{
        dom[name] = nextProps[name]
      }
    })
}
```

函数组件

```
function App(props){
   return <div id="container" className="red">
        <h1>{props.title}</h1>
        <input value="foo" type="text" />
            <a href="/bar">测试</a>
        <span onClick={()=>alert(3)}>开课吧</span>
        </div>
}
let element = <App title="开课吧" />
```

函数也是一样的,只不过type是函数,而不是字符串, 我们需要在处理vdom的时候识别初和普通dom的区别

- 1. 根据type执行不同的函数来初始化fiber
- 2. 函数组件没有dom属性 (没有dom属性,查找dom 需要想上循环查找)

```
const isFunctionComponent = fiber.type
instanceof Function
if (isFunctionComponent) {
   updateFunctionComponent(fiber)
} else {
   updateHostComponent(fiber)
}
```

```
function updateFunctionComponent(fiber) {
    // 执行函数,传入props
    const children = [fiber.type(fiber.props)]
    reconcileChildren(fiber, children)
}

function updateHostComponent(fiber) {
    if (!fiber.dom) {
        fiber.dom = createDom(fiber)
    }
    reconcileChildren(fiber,
fiber.props.children)
}
```

Hooks

重点来了,状态 也就是state 实际上hooks是通过链表来 查找具体的state,这里我们通过数组来简单模拟一下 把 useState存储的hooks,存储在fiber中

```
import React from './yolkjs'
 const ReactDOM = React
 function App(props){
   const [count, setCount] = React.useState(1)
   return <div id="container" className="red">
     <h1>{props.title}, {count}</h1>
     <button onClick={()=>setCount(count+1)}>
 </button>
  </div>
 }
 let element = <App title="开课吧" />
 ReactDOM.render( element,
 document.getElementById('root'))
渲染
```

```
function useState(init){
   const oldHook =
  wipFiber.base &&
  wipFiber.base.hooks &&
  wipFiber.base.hooks[hookIndex]
   const hook = {
     state: oldHook ? oldHook.state : init,
   }
  wipFiber.hooks.push(hook)
   hookIndex++
   return [hook.state]
修改set
 function useState(init){
   const oldHook =
  wipFiber.base &&
  wipFiber.base.hooks &&
  wipFiber.base.hooks[hookIndex]
   const hook = {
     state: oldHook ? oldHook.state : init,
     queue: [],
   const actions = oldHook ? oldHook.queue : []
   actions.forEach(action => {
     hook.state = action
```

```
})
const setState = action => {
   hook.queue.push(action)
   wipRoot = {
      dom: currentRoot.dom,
      props: currentRoot.props,
      base: currentRoot,
   }
   nextUnitOfWork = wipRoot
   deletions = []
}
wipFiber.hooks.push(hook)
hookIndex++
return [hook.state, setState]
}
```

class

由于我们的重点是hooks,我们可以i尝试用hooks简单模 拟一下class

```
class Component {
  constructor(props){
    this.props = props
    // this.state = {}
}
```

```
function useComponent(Component){
  return function(props){
    const component = new Component(props)

    // 简单的规避esLitn
  let initState = useState
  let [state, setState] =
  initState(component.state)
    component.props = props
    component.state = state
    component.state = setState
    console.log(component)
    return component.render()
}
```

```
class Demo extends React.Component{
  constructor(props){
    super(props)
    this.state = {
       count:1
    }
  }
  handleClick = ()=>{
    this.setState({
```

yeah 是不是略显骚气