Webpack-Day3



webpack打包原理分析

webpack 在执行npx webpack进行打包后,都干了什么事情?

```
(function(modules) {
  var installedModules = {};

function __webpack_require__(moduleId) {
  if (installedModules[moduleId]) {
    return installedModules[moduleId].exports;
  }
  var module = (installedModules[moduleId] = {
    i: moduleId,
    l: false,
    exports: {}
  });
  modules[moduleId].call(
    module.exports,
    module,
    module.exports,
    __webpack_require__
```

```
module.l = true;
return module.exports;

return __webpack_require__((__webpack_require__.s =
"./index.js"));

})({
    "./index.js": function(module, exports) {
    eval(
        '// import a from "./a";\n\nconsole.log("hello
word");\n\n\n//# sourceURL=webpack:///./index.js?'
    );
});

}

});
```

大概的意思就是,我们实现了一个webpack_require 来实现自己的模块化,把代码都缓存在installedModules里,代码文件以对象传递进来,key是路径,value是包裹的代码字符串,并且代码内部的require,都被替换成了webpack_require

自己实现一个bundle.js

• 模块分析: 读取入口文件, 分析代码

```
const fs = require("fs");

const fenximokuai = filename => {
  const content = fs.readFileSync(filename, "utf-8");
  console.log(content);
};

fenximokuai("./index.js");
```

• 拿到文件中依赖,这里我们不推荐使用字符串截取,引入的模块名越多,就越麻烦,不灵活,这里我们推荐使用@babel/parser,这是babel7的工具,来帮助我们分析内部的语法,包括es6,返回一个ast抽象语法树

@babel/parser:<u>https://babeljs.io/docs/en/babel-parser</u>

```
//安装@babel/parser
npm install @babel/parser --save

//bundle.js
const fs = require("fs");
const parser = require("@babel/parser");

const fenximokuai = filename => {
  const content = fs.readFileSync(filename, "utf-8");

  const Ast = parser.parse(content, {
    sourceType: "module"
    });
    console.log(Ast.program.body);
};

fenximokuai("./index.js");
```

● 接下来我们就可以根据body里面的分析结果,遍历出所有的引入模块,但是比较麻烦,这里还是推荐babel推荐的一个模块 @babel/traverse,来帮我们处理。

npm install @babel/traverse --save

```
const fs = require("fs");
const path = require("path");
const parser = require("@babel/parser");
const traverse = require("@babel/traverse").default;
const fenximokuai = filename => {
  const content = fs.readFileSync(filename, "utf-8");
 const Ast = parser.parse(content, {
   sourceType: "module"
 });
 const dependencies = [];
  //分析ast抽象语法树,根据需要返回对应数据,
  //根据结果返回对应的模块, 定义一个数组, 接受一下
node.source.value的值
  traverse(Ast, {
    ImportDeclaration({ node }) {
     console.log(node);
     dependencies.push(node.source.value);
    }
  });
 console.log(dependencies);
};
fenximokuai("./index.js");
```

```
handeMacBook-Pro:webpack2 kele$ node bundle.js
{ filename: './src/index.js',
  dependencies: { './a.js': './src/a.js' },
  code: '"use strict";\n\nvar _a = _interopRequireDefault(require("./a.js"));\n\
nfunction _interopRequireDefault(obj) { return obj && obj.__esModule ? obj : { "
default": obj }; }\n\nconsole.log("hello kkb");' }
handeMacBook-Pro:webpack2 kele$
```

分析上图, 我们要分析出信息:

- 入口文件
- 入口文件引入的模块
 - 。 引入路径
 - 。 在项目中里的路径
- 可以在浏览器里执行的代码

处理现在的路径问题:

把代码处理成浏览器可运行的代码,需要借助@babel/core,和@babel/preset-env,把ast语法树转换成合适的代码

```
const babel = require("@babel/core");

const { code } = babel.transformFromAst(Ast, null, {
    presets: ["@babel/preset-env"]
    });
```

导出所有分析出的信息:

```
return {
   filename,
   dependencies,
   code
};
```

完成代码参考:

```
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const parser = require('@babel/parser');
const traverse = require('@babel/traverse').default;
const babel = require('@babel/core');

const moduleAnalyser = (filename) => {
  const content = fs.readFileSync(filename, 'utf-8');
  const ast = parser.parse(content, {
    sourceType: 'module'
  });
  const dependencies = {};
  traverse(ast, {
```

```
ImportDeclaration({ node }) {
      const dirname = path.dirname(filename);
      const newFile = './' + path.join(dirname,
node.source.value);
      dependencies[node.source.value] = newFile;
    }
  });
  const { code } = babel.transformFromAst(ast, null, {
    presets: ["@babel/preset-env"]
  });
  return {
    filename,
    dependencies,
    code
  }
}
const moduleInfo = moduleAnalyser('./src/index.js');
console.log(moduleInfo);
```

• 分析依赖

上一步我们已经完成了一个模块的分析,接下来我们要完成项目里所有模块的分析:

```
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const parser = require('@babel/parser');
const traverse = require('@babel/traverse').default;
const babel = require('@babel/core');
```

```
const moduleAnalyser = (filename) => {
  const content = fs.readFileSync(filename, 'utf-8');
 const ast = parser.parse(content, {
    sourceType: 'module'
  });
  const dependencies = {};
 traverse(ast, {
    ImportDeclaration({ node }) {
      const dirname = path.dirname(filename);
      const newFile = './' + path.join(dirname,
node.source.value);
      dependencies[node.source.value] = newFile;
    }
  });
  const { code } = babel.transformFromAst(ast, null, {
   presets: ["@babel/preset-env"]
  });
 return {
    filename,
    dependencies,
   code
  }
}
const makeDependenciesGraph = (entry) => {
  const entryModule = moduleAnalyser(entry);
 const graphArray = [ entryModule ];
  for(let i = 0; i < graphArray.length; i++) {</pre>
    const item = graphArray[i];
    const { dependencies } = item;
    if(dependencies) {
      for(let j in dependencies) {
        graphArray.push(
          moduleAnalyser(dependencies[j])
        );
      }
    }
```

```
const graph = {};
graphArray.forEach(item => {
    graph[item.filename] = {
        dependencies: item.dependencies,
        code: item.code
    }
});
return graph;
}

const graghInfo = makeDependenciesGraph('./src/index.js');
console.log(graghInfo);
```

• 生成代码

```
const fs = require('fs');
const path = require('path');
const parser = require('@babel/parser');
const traverse = require('@babel/traverse').default;
const babel = require('@babel/core');
const moduleAnalyser = (filename) => {
  const content = fs.readFileSync(filename, 'utf-8');
  const ast = parser.parse(content, {
    sourceType: 'module'
  });
  const dependencies = {};
  traverse(ast, {
    ImportDeclaration({ node }) {
      const dirname = path.dirname(filename);
      const newFile = './' + path.join(dirname,
node.source.value);
      dependencies[node.source.value] = newFile;
    }
  });
```

```
const { code } = babel.transformFromAst(ast, null, {
    presets: ["@babel/preset-env"]
  });
  return {
    filename,
    dependencies,
    code
  }
}
const makeDependenciesGraph = (entry) => {
  const entryModule = moduleAnalyser(entry);
  const graphArray = [ entryModule ];
  for(let i = 0; i < graphArray.length; i++) {</pre>
    const item = graphArray[i];
    const { dependencies } = item;
    if(dependencies) {
      for(let j in dependencies) {
        graphArray.push(
          moduleAnalyser(dependencies[j])
        );
      }
    }
  }
  const graph = {};
  graphArray.forEach(item => {
    graph[item.filename] = {
      dependencies: item.dependencies,
      code: item.code
    }
  });
  return graph;
}
const generateCode = (entry) => {
  const graph =
JSON.stringify(makeDependenciesGraph(entry));
```

```
return
    (function(graph){
      function require(module) {
        function localRequire(relativePath) {
          return
require(graph[module].dependencies[relativePath]);
        var exports = {};
        (function(require, exports, code){
          eval(code)
        })(localRequire, exports, graph[module].code);
        return exports;
      };
      require('${entry}')
    })(${graph});
}
const code = generateCode('./src/index.js');
console.log(code);
```

node调试工具使用

• 修改scripts

```
"debug": "node --inspect --inspect-brk
node_modules/webpack/bin/webpack.js"
```

如何自己编写一个Loader

自己编写一个Loader的过程是比较简单的,

Loader就是一个函数, 声明式函数, 不能用箭头函数

拿到源代码, 作进一步的修饰处理, 再返回处理后的源码就可以了

官方文档: https://webpack.js.org/contribute/writing-a-loader/

接口文档: https://webpack.js.org/api/loaders/

简单案例

• 创建一个替换源码中字符串的loader

```
//index.js
console.log("hello kkb");

//replaceLoader.js
module.exports = function(source) {
  console.log(source, this, this.query);
  return source.replace('kkb','开课吧')
};

//需要用声明式函数, 因为要上到上下文的this,用到this的数据,该函数接
受一个参数,是源码
```

• 在配置文件中使用loader

- 如何给loader配置参数, loader如何接受参数?
 - this.query
 - loader-utils

```
//webpack.config.js
module: {
    rules: [
      {
        test: /\.js$/,
        use: [
          {
            loader: path.resolve( dirname,
"./loader/replaceLoader.js"),
            options: {
              name: "开课吧"
          }
        ]
      }
  },
//replaceLoader.js
```

```
//const loaderUtils = require("loader-utils");//官方推荐处理 loader,query的工具

module.exports = function(source) {
    //this.query 通过this.query来接受配置文件传递进来的参数

    //return source.replace("kkb", this.query.name);
    const options = loaderUtils.getOptions(this);
    const result = source.replace("kkb", options.name);
    return source.replace("kkb", options.name);
}
```

• **this.callback**:如何返回多个信息,不止是处理好的源码呢,可以使用 this.callback来处理

```
//replaceLoader.js
const loaderUtils = require("loader-utils");//官方推荐处理
loader,query的工具

module.exports = function(source) {
  const options = loaderUtils.getOptions(this);
  const result = source.replace("kkb", options.name);
  this.callback(null, result);
};

//this.callback(
  err: Error | null,
  content: string | Buffer,
  sourceMap?: SourceMap,
  meta?: any
);
```

• this.async: 如果loader里面有异步的事情要怎么处理呢

```
const loaderUtils = require("loader-utils");

module.exports = function(source) {
  const options = loaderUtils.getOptions(this);
  setTimeout(() => {
    const result = source.replace("kkb", options.name);

    return result;
  }, 1000);
};
//先用setTimeout处理下试试,发现会报错
```

我们使用this.asycn来处理,他会返回this.callback

```
const loaderUtils = require("loader-utils");

module.exports = function(source) {
  const options = loaderUtils.getOptions(this);

  //定义一个异步处理,告诉webpack,这个loader里有异步事件,在里面调用
  下这个异步
  //callback 就是 this.callback 注意参数的使用
  const callback = this.async();
  setTimeout(() => {
    const result = source.replace("kkb", options.name);
    callback(null, result);
  }, 3000);
};
```

• 多个loader的使用

```
//replaceLoader.js
module.exports = function(source) {
```

```
return source.replace("开课吧", "word");
};
//replaceLoaderAsync.js
const loaderUtils = require("loader-utils");
module.exports = function(source) {
  const options = loaderUtils.getOptions(this);
  //定义一个异步处理,告诉webpack,这个loader里有异步事件,在里面调用
下这个异步
 const callback = this.async();
  setTimeout(() => {
   const result = source.replace("kkb", options.name);
   callback(null, result);
 }, 3000);
};
//webpack.config.js
module: {
   rules: [
      {
        test: /\.js$/,
       use: [
         path.resolve( dirname,
"./loader/replaceLoader.js"),
            loader: path.resolve(__dirname,
"./loader/replaceLoaderAsync.js"),
           options: {
             name: "开课吧"
          }
        // use: [path.resolve( dirname,
"./loader/replaceLoader.js")]
      }
    ]
  },
```

• 处理loader的路径问题

```
resolveLoader: {
   modules: ["node_modules", "./loader"]
  },
  module: {
    rules: [
      {
        test: /\.js$/,
        use: [
          "replaceLoader",
            loader: "replaceLoaderAsync",
            options: {
              name: "开课吧"
          }
        ]
        // use: [path.resolve( dirname,
"./loader/replaceLoader.js")]
    ]
  },
```

参考: loader API

https://webpack.js.org/api/loaders

如何自己编写一个Plugins

Plugin: 开始打包,在某个时刻,帮助我们处理一些什么事情的机制 plugin要比loader稍微复杂一些,在webpack的源码中,用plugin的机制 还是占有非常大的场景,可以说plugin是webpack的灵魂

设计模式

事件驱动

发布订阅

plugin是一个类,里面包含一个apply函数,接受一个参数,compiler

官方文档: https://webpack.js.org/contribute/writing-a-plugin/

案例:

• 创建copyright-webpack-plugin.js

```
class CopyrightWebpackPlugin {
  constructor() {
  }

  //compiler: webpack实例
  apply(compiler) {
  }
}
module.exports = CopyrightWebpackPlugin;
```

• 配置文件里使用

```
const CopyrightWebpackPlugin = require("./plugin/copyright-
webpack-plugin");

plugins: [new CopyrightWebpackPlugin()]
```

• 如何传递参数

```
//webpack配置文件
plugins: [
    new CopyrightWebpackPlugin({
        name: "开课吧"
    })
    ]

//copyright-webpack-plugin.js
class CopyrightWebpackPlugin {
    constructor(options) {
        //接受参数
        console.log(options);
    }

    apply(compiler) {}
}

module.exports = CopyrightWebpackPlugin;
```

• 配置plugin在什么时刻进行

```
class CopyrightWebpackPlugin {
  constructor(options) {
    // console.log(options);
  }
```

```
apply(compiler) {
    //hooks.emit 定义在某个时刻
    compiler.hooks.emit.tapAsync(
      "CopyrightWebpackPlugin",
      (compilation, cb) => {
        compilation.assets["copyright.txt"] = {
          source: function() {
            return "hello copy";
          },
          size: function() {
            return 20;
          }
        };
        cb();
    );
    //同步的写法
    //compiler.hooks.compile.tap("CopyrightWebpackPlugin",
compilation => {
    // console.log("开始了");
    //});
  }
}
module.exports = CopyrightWebpackPlugin;
```

参考: compiler-hooks

https://webpack.js.org/api/compiler-hooks

end

