

15-6 实现 contextType,掌握类组件对于 Context 消费方式的原理

示例

```
React TSX
// !1. 创建context对象
const CountContext = createContext(100); // 默认值
const ThemeContext = createContext("red"); // 默认值
// !2. 创建Provider组件,用于向后代组件传递value
function FunctionComponent() {
  const [count, setCount] = useReducer((x) => x + 1, 0);
  return (
    <div className="border">
     <h1>函数组件</h1>
     <button onClick={() => setCount()}>{count}</button>
     {/* [green, count, count+1] */}
      <ThemeContext.Provider value="green">
        <CountContext.Provider value={count}>
         <CountContext.Provider value={count + 1}>
           <Child />
```

```
</CountContext.Provider>
         <Child />
       </CountContext.Provider>
     </ThemeContext.Provider>
   </div>
 );
}
function Child() {
 // !3. 后代组件消费value,寻找的最近的匹配的Provider组件的value
 const count = useContext(CountContext);
 const theme = useContext(ThemeContext);
 return (
   <div className={"border " + theme}>
     <h1>Child</h1>
     >第一种消费方式:useContext
     {count}
     >第二种消费方式:Consumer
     <ThemeContext.Consumer>
       {(theme) => (
         <div className={theme}>
           <CountContext.Consumer>
             {(value) => {value}}
           </CountContext.Consumer>
         </div>
       )}
     </ThemeContext.Consumer>
     >第三种消费方式:contextType,只能消费单一的context来源
     <ClassComponent />
   </div>
 );
}
class ClassComponent extends Component {
 static contextType = CountContext;
 render() {
   console.log("ClassComponent render");
   return (
```

实现

