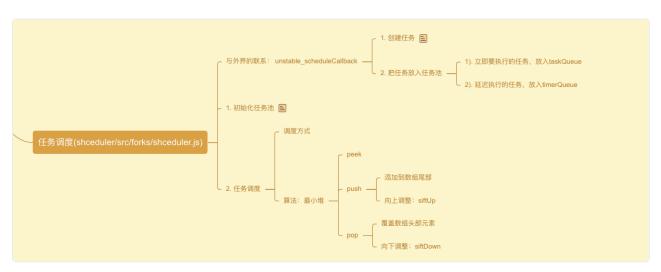


6-2 剖析 React 任务调度源码



在 React 应用运行过程当中,有一些任务要执行,这些任务分别有不同的**优先级**,比如从高优先级到低优先级分别为:

react/packages/scheduler/src/SchedulerPriorities.js

```
export type PriorityLevel = 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5;
export const NoPriority = 0;
export const ImmediatePriority = 1;
export const UserBlockingPriority = 2;
export const NormalPriority = 3;
```

```
export const LowPriority = 4;
export const IdlePriority = 5;
```

那么,在每次只能执行一个任务的前提下,React 如何依次执行这些任务呢? 这个时候就需要一种调度策略了。

单线程任务调度器实现

任务池

在 React scheduler 中,调度任务包括了两种:分别是可以立即执行的任务与需要延迟执行的任务。

因此任务池也定义了两个:

react/packages/scheduler/src/forks/Scheduler.js

```
TypeScript

export type Callback = boolean => ?Callback;
export opaque type Task = {
    id: number,
    callback: Callback | null,
    priorityLevel: PriorityLevel,
    startTime: number,
    expirationTime: number,
    sortIndex: number,
    isQueued?: boolean,
};

// 任务存储,最小堆
const taskQueue: Array<Task> = []; // 最小堆
const timerQueue: Array<Task> = []; // 最小堆
var taskIdCounter = 1;
```

但是实际上, React 中实际需要调度的任务目前只有前者。

一些常量

react/packages/scheduler/src/forks/Scheduler.js

```
JavaScript
// 任务池,最小堆
const taskQueue: Array<Task> = []; // 没有延迟的任务
const timerQueue: Array<Task> = []; // 有延迟的任务
//标记task的唯一性
let taskIdCounter = 1;
let currentTask: Task | null = null;
let currentPriorityLevel: PriorityLevel = NormalPriority;
// 记录时间切片的起始值,时间戳
let startTime = -1;
// 时间切片,这是个时间段
let frameInterval = 5;
// 锁
// 是否有 work 在执行
let isPerformingWork = false;
// 主线程是否在调度
let isHostCallbackScheduled = false;
let isMessageLoopRunning = false;
// 是否有任务在倒计时
var isHostTimeoutScheduled = false;
let taskTimeoutID = -1;
```

调度任务入口-scheduleCallback

react/packages/scheduler/src/forks/Scheduler.js

```
JavaScript
function unstable_scheduleCallback(
  priorityLevel: PriorityLevel,
  callback: Callback,
  options?: {delay: number},
): Task {
  var currentTime = getCurrentTime();
  var startTime;
  if (typeof options === 'object' && options !== null) {
    var delay = options.delay;
    if (typeof delay === 'number' && delay > 0) {
      startTime = currentTime + delay;
    } else {
      startTime = currentTime;
    }
  } else {
    startTime = currentTime;
  var timeout;
  switch (priorityLevel) {
    case ImmediatePriority:
      // Times out immediately
      timeout = -1:
      break;
    case UserBlockingPriority:
      // Eventually times out
      timeout = userBlockingPriorityTimeout; // 250
      break;
    case IdlePriority:
      // Never times out
      timeout = maxSigned31BitInt; // Math.pow(2, 30) - 1, 最大的31位整
      break:
    case LowPriority:
```

```
// Eventually times out
   timeout = lowPriorityTimeout; // 10000
   break;
  case NormalPriority:
  default:
   // Eventually times out
   timeout = normalPriorityTimeout; // 5000
   break;
}
var expirationTime = startTime + timeout;
var newTask: Task = {
  id: taskIdCounter++,
  callback,
  priorityLevel,
  startTime,
  expirationTime,
  sortIndex: -1,
};
if (startTime > currentTime) {
  // 有delay的任务
  newTask.sortIndex = startTime;
  push(timerQueue, newTask);
  if (peek(taskQueue) === null && newTask === peek(timerQueue)) {
   // 所有任务都延迟了,而这是延迟时间最短的任务。
    if (isHostTimeoutScheduled) {
     // 取消现有的setTimeout
     cancelHostTimeout();
   } else {
     isHostTimeoutScheduled = true;
   // setTimeout
    requestHostTimeout(handleTimeout, startTime - currentTime);
 }
} else {
 // 没有delay的任务
  newTask.sortIndex = expirationTime;
  push(taskQueue, newTask);
```

```
// 如果需要的话,调度一个HostCallback。如果我们已经在执行work,就等到下次我们
if (!isHostCallbackScheduled && !isPerformingWork) {
    isHostCallbackScheduled = true;
    requestHostCallback();
    }
}
return newTask;
}
```