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```

路由 引入antd Dvajs

本节内容

课堂目标

redux

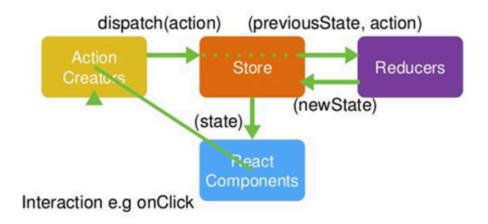
资源

redux

react-redux

起步

Redux Flow



redux快速上手

1.安装

```
1 npm i redux -S
```

2.redux中的角色

- Store
 - 维持应用的 state;
 - 提供 getState() 方法获取 state;
 - 提供 <u>dispatch(action)</u> 方法更新 state;
 - 通过 <u>subscribe(listener)</u> 注册监听器;
 - 通过 subscribe(listener) 返回的函数注销监听器。
- Reducer: 指定了应用状态的变化如何响应 <u>actions</u> 并发送到 store 的
- Action: 把数据从应用传到store的有效载荷

store.js

```
1
   import {
 2
       createStore
 3 } from 'redux';
4 // 创建reducer 状态修改具体执行者
   function counter(state = 0, action) {
 5
       switch (action.type) {
 6
 7
           case 'INCREMENT':
8
               return state + 1;
9
           case 'DRCREMENT':
10
               return state - 1;
           default:
11
12
               return state;
13
       }
```

```
14 }
15 //创建store并导出
16 export default createStore(counter);
```

ReduxTest.js

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
   import store from '../store';
 2
 3
   class ReduxTest extends Component {
 4
 5
        render() {
            return (
 6
 7
                <div>
 8
                    >
                        {store.getState()}
 9
10
                    <button onClick={() => store.dispatch({
11
   type:"DRCREMENT"})}>-1</button>
                    <button onClick={() => store.dispatch({
12
   type: "INCREMENT" })}>+1</button>
13
                </div>
14
            );
15
        }
16
   }
17
   export default ReduxTest;
18
```

index.js

```
1
   import React from 'react';
   import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
 2
   import ReduxTest from './components/ReduxTest';
  import store from './store'
 4
 5
  function render() {
 6
       ReactDOM.render(<ReduxTest />,
   document.querySelector('#root'));
 7
 8 render();
 9 // 每次 state 更新时, 打印日志
10 // 注意 subscribe() 返回一个函数用来注销监听器
11 // 订阅
12 store.subscribe(render)
```

Redux架构的设计核心: 严格的单向数据流

问题:每次state更新,都会重新render,大型应用中会造成不必要的重复渲染。

如何更优雅的使用redux呢? react-redux

<u>react-redux</u>

```
1 npm i react-redux -S
```

具体步骤:

React Redux提供了 < Provider /> ,使得Redux store都应用到你的应用程序

修改index.js

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import ReduxTest from './components/ReduxTest';
```

```
import store from './store'
   import { Provider } from 'react-redux';
 5
   function render() {
 6
       ReactDOM.render((
 7
            <Provider store = {store}>
 8
 9
                <ReduxTest />
            </Provider>
10
       ), document.querySelector('#root'));
11
12
  render();
13
14 //订阅不需要了
15 // store.subscribe(render);
```

React Redux提供了 connect 将组件连接到store的功能

修改ReduxTest.js

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
   import { connect } from "react-redux";
 2
 3
   const mapStateToProps = state => {
        return {
 4
 5
            num: state
        }
 6
 7
   const mapDispatchToProps = dispatch => {
 8
        return {
 9
            increment: () => {
10
                dispatch({ type: 'INCREMENT' })
11
12
            },
            decrement: () => {
13
14
                dispatch({
15
                    type: 'DRCREMENT'
                })
16
            }
17
18
        }
```

```
19 }
   class ReduxTest extends Component {
20
21
        render() {
22
            return (
23
                <div>
24
                    {this.props.num}
25
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.decrement()}>-1</button>
26
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.increment()}>+1</button>
27
                </div>
28
            );
29
        }
30
   }
31
32
   export default connect(mapStateToProps,
   mapDispatchToProps)(ReduxTest);;
```

装饰器写法

```
mport React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
 2
   import { connect } from "react-redux";
   const mapStateToProps = state => {
 3
        return {
 4
 5
            num: state
 6
        }
 7
    }
   const mapDispatchToProps = dispatch => {
 8
        return {
 9
10
            increment: () => {
                dispatch({ type: 'INCREMENT' })
11
12
            },
13
            decrement: () => {
14
                dispatch({
```

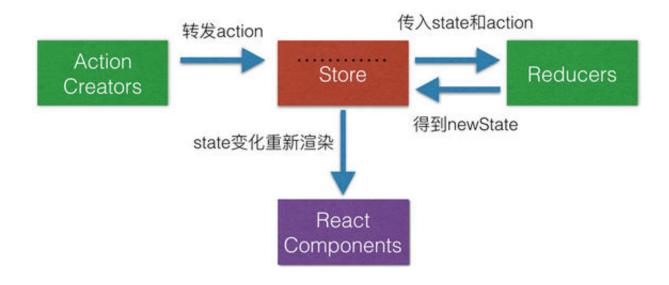
```
15
                    type: 'DRCREMENT'
                })
16
17
            }
18
        }
19
20
   @connect(mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps)
   class ReduxTest extends Component {
21
22
        render() {
            return (
23
24
                <div>
25
                    {this.props.num}
                    <button onClick={() =>
26
   this.props.decrement()}>-1</button>
27
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.increment()}>+1</button>
28
                </div>
29
            );
30
        }
31
32
   export default ReduxTest;
```

容器组件就是使用 store.subscribe() 从 Redux state 树中读取部分数据,并通过 props 来把这些数据提供给要渲染的组件。你可以手动来开发容器组件,但**建议使用 React Redux 库的 connect() 方法来生成**,这个方法做了性能优化来避免很多不必要的重复渲染。

使用 connect() 前,需要先定义 mapStateToProps 这个函数来指定如何把当前的Redux store state映射到展示组件的props中。

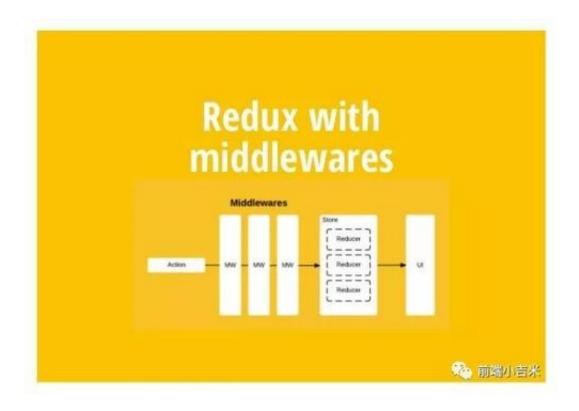
redux中间件

Redux工作流



利用redux中间件机制可以在实际action响应前执行其它额外的业务逻辑。

特点:自由组合,自由插拔的插件机制



通常我们没有必要自己写中间件,介绍两款比较成熟的中间件

• redux-logger:处理日志记录的中间件

• Redux-thunk:处理异步action

```
1 npm i redux-thunk redux-logger -S
```

redux-logger的使用在store.js加入

```
import {
 1
 2
        createStore,
        applyMiddleware
 3
   } from 'redux';
 4
   import logger from 'redux-logger';
 5
   // 创建reducer
 6
   function counter(state = 0, action) {
 7
        switch (action.type) {
 8
            case 'INCREMENT':
 9
                return state + 1;
10
11
            case 'DRCREMENT':
12
                return state - 1;
13
            default:
14
                return state;
15
        }
16
   }
17
   export default createStore(counter,
18
   applyMiddleware(logger));
```

效果:

```
1 +1
```

redux-thunk 在store.js修改

```
import {
 1
 2
        createStore,
 3
        applyMiddleware
   } from 'redux';
 4
   import logger from 'redux-logger';
 5
   import thunk from 'redux-thunk';
    // 创建reducer
 7
   function counter(state = 0, action) {
 8
        switch (action.type) {
 9
            case 'INCREMENT':
10
11
                return state + 1;
12
            case 'DRCREMENT':
13
                return state - 1;
14
            default:
15
                return state;
16
        }
17
   export default createStore(counter,
18
    applyMiddleware(logger,thunk));
```

添加thunk的作用:action默认接收一个对象,执行下个任务,如果是个函数,则需要异步处理。

redux-thunk 在ReduxTest.js修改

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
   // import store from '../store';
 2
   import { connect } from "react-redux";
 3
   const mapStateToProps = state => {
 4
 5
        return {
 6
            num: state
 7
        }
 8
   }
   const asyncAdd = () => {
 9
10
        return (dispatch,getState)=>{
11
            setTimeout(() => {
                dispatch({type:'INCREMENT'})
12
13
            }, 1000);
14
        }
15
   const mapDispatchToProps = (dispatch) => {
16
17
        return {
18
            increment: () => {
                dispatch({ type: 'INCREMENT' });
19
20
            },
            decrement: () => {
21
22
                dispatch({
23
                    type: 'DRCREMENT'
                })
24
25
            },
            asyncIncrement: () => {
26
                //action的动作默认是对象,如果是返回函数则使用
27
    redux-thunk处理
                dispatch(asyncAdd());
28
29
            }
30
31
        }
32
   @connect(mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps)
33
```

```
34
   class ReduxTest extends Component {
35
        render() {
            return (
36
37
                <div>
                    {this.props.num}
38
                    <button onClick={() =>
39
   this.props.decrement()}>-1</button>
40
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.increment()}>+1</button>
                    <button onClick={() =>
41
   this.props.asyncIncrement()}>async+1</button>
                </div>
42
            );
43
        }
44
45
   }
46
   export default ReduxTest;
47
```

效果展示:

1

```
-1 +1 async+1
```

```
Elements
                      Console
                                 Sources
|
                                 0
                                       Fil
        top
   action undefined @ 10:43:35.533
     prev state 0
                 (dispatch, getState) =>
     action
        setTimeout(() => {
          dispatch({
            type: 'INCREMENT'
          });
        }, 1000);
     next state 0
   action INCREMENT @ 10:43:36.534
     prev state 0
                 ▶ {type: "INCREMENT"}
     action
     next state 1
>
```

重构项目

```
1 // 创建reducer
   const counter = (state = 0, action) => {
 2
        switch (action.type) {
 3
            case 'INCREMENT':
 4
 5
                return state + 1;
            case 'DRCREMENT':
 6
 7
                return state - 1;
            default:
 8
 9
                return state;
10
        }
11
12
   export const mapStateToProps = state => {
13
        return {
14
            num: state
15
        }
16
   const asyncAdd = () => {
17
        return (dispatch, getState) => {
18
            setTimeout(() => {
19
20
                dispatch({ type: 'INCREMENT' })
21
            }, 1000);
22
        }
23
    }
   export const mapDispatchToProps = (dispatch) => {
24
25
        return {
            increment: () => {
26
                // dispatch({ type: 'INCREMENT' })
27
28
                dispatch({ type: 'INCREMENT' });
29
            },
30
            decrement: () => {
31
                dispatch({
32
                    type: 'DRCREMENT'
```

```
33
                 })
34
             },
             asyncIncrement: () => {
35
                 dispatch(asyncAdd());
36
37
             }
38
39
        }
40
    }
41
42 'export default counter;
```

新建store/index.js

```
import {
    createStore,
    applyMiddleware
} from 'redux';
import logger from 'redux-logger';
import thunk from 'redux-thunk';
import counter from './couter.reducer';

export default createStore(counter,
    applyMiddleware(logger,thunk));
```

重构ReduxTest.js

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
// import store from '../store';
import { connect } from "react-redux";
import {mapStateToProps,mapDispatchToProps} from
'../store/couter.reducer';

@connect(mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps)
class ReduxTest extends Component {
```

```
render() {
 8
 9
            return (
                <div>
10
                    {this.props.num}
11
12
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.decrement()}>-1</button>
                    <button onClick={() =>
13
   this.props.increment()}>+1</button>
                    <button onClick={() =>
14
   this.props.asyncIncrement()}>async+1</button>
                </div>
15
            );
16
       }
17
18 }
19
20 export default ReduxTest;
```

合并reducer

使用 combineReducers 进行复合, 实现状态的模块化

```
import {
 1
 2
        createStore,
 3
        applyMiddleware,
        combineReducers
 4
 5
   } from 'redux';
   import logger from 'redux-logger';
 6
   import thunk from 'redux-thunk';
   import counter from './couter.reducer';
 8
 9
   export default createStore(
10
        combineReducers({
11
12
            counter
13
        }), applyMiddleware(logger,thunk));
```

counter.reducer.js

Mobx快速入门



React 和 MobX 是一对强力组合。

React是一个消费者,将应用状态state渲染成组件树对其渲染。

Mobx是一个提供者,用于存储和更新状态state

下载

```
1 npm i mobx mobx-react -S
```

新建store/mobx.js

```
import { observable,action,computed} from "mobx";
 1
 2
 3 // 观察者
 4 const appState = observable({
       num: 0
 5
   })
 6
7 // 方法
   appState.increment = action(()=>{
 9
       appState.num+=1;
   })
10
   appState.decrement = action(()=>{
11
       appState.num-=1;
12
13
   })
   export default appState;
```

index.js

```
import React from 'react';
1
  import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
2
  import {Provider} from 'react-redux';
  import MobxTest from "./components/MobxTest";
4
5
  ReactDOM.render((
      <div>
6
7
           <MobxTest appState = {appState}/>
      </div>
8
  ), document.querySelector('#root'));
```

MobxTest.js

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
   import { observer } from "mobx-react";
 2
   class MobxTest extends Component {
 3
        render() {
 4
 5
            return (
                <div>
 6
 7
                     {this.props.appState.num}
 8
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.appState.decrement()}>-1</button>
 9
                    <button onClick={() =>
    this.props.appState.increment()}>+1</button>
                </div>
10
11
            );
        }
12
13
   }
14
   export default observer(MobxTest);
15
```

装饰器写法:

store/mobx.decorator.js

```
import { observable, action, computed } from "mobx";
 1
   // 常量改成类
 2
 3
    class AppState {
        @observable num = 0;
 4
 5
        @action
        increment(){
 6
 7
            this.num +=1;
        }
 8
        @action
 9
        decrement() {
10
11
            this.num -= 1;
        }
12
13
14
    const appState = new AppState();
15
   export default appState;
16
```

MobxTest.decorator.js

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
   import { observer } from "mobx-react";
 2
   @observer
 3
   class MobxTest extends Component {
 4
 5
        render() {
            return (
 6
 7
                <div>
 8
                    {this.props.appState.num}
 9
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.appState.decrement()}>-1</button>
10
                    <button onClick={() =>
   this.props.appState.increment()}>+1</button>
                </div>
11
12
            );
        }
13
```

```
14 }
15
16 export default MobxTest;
```

对比react和Mobx

- 学习难度
- 工作量
- 内存开销
- 状态管理的集中性
- 样板代码的必要性
- 结论:使用Mobx入门简单,构建应用迅速,但是当项目足够大的时候,还是redux,爱不释手,那还是开启严格模式,再加上一套状态管理的规范。爽的一p

react-router4.0

资源

<u>react-router</u>

快速入门

安装

```
1 npm install react-router-dom --save
```

基本路由使用

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Link } from
"react-router-dom";
function Home() {
```

```
4
       return (
 5
          <h2>我是首页</h2>
 6
       )
7 }
8 function Course() {
       return (
9
          <h2>我是课程</h2>
10
       )
11
12
13 function User() {
14
      return (
          <h2>我是首页</h2>
15
16
      )
17 }
   class Basic_router extends Component {
18
19
       render() {
20
          return (
21
              <Router>
22
                  <div>
                     {/* 定义路由页面 */}
23
                     <l
24
25
                         <1i>>
                             <Link to='/'>首页</Link>
26
27
                         <
28
29
                            <Link to='/course'>课
   程</Link>
30
                         <1i>>
31
                             <Link to='/user'>用
32
   户</Link>
33
                         34
                     35
                     {/* 配置路由 */}
36
```

```
{/* 为什么要加exact 这是因为包含式
37
   匹配,加上exact之后,表示确切匹配 */}
                       <Route exact path='/' component=
38
   {Home}></Route>
39
                       <Route path='/course' component=
   {Course}></Route>
40
                       <Route path='/user' component=
   {User}></Route>
41
                   </div>
42
43
               </Router>
44
           );
       }
45
46 }
47
48 export default Basic_router;
```

路由URL参数(二级路由)

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
   import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Link } from
   "react-router-dom";
   function Home() {
 3
       return (
 4
           <h2>我是首页</h2>
 5
        )
 6
 7
   function Course() {
 8
       return (
 9
            <div className='course'>
10
                <h2>我的课程</h2>
11
               {/*定义二级路由页面*/}
12
                <u1>
13
                    <1i>>
14
```

```
15
                       <Link to='/course/vue'>Vue</Link>
                   16
17
                   <1i>>
18
                       <Link
   to='/course/React'>React</Link>
19
                   20
                   <1i>>
21
                       <Link
   to='/course/Angular'>Angular</Link>
22
                   23
               24
                {/*配置路由参数*/}
               <Route path='/course/:id' component=</pre>
25
   {CourseChild}></Route>
26
               <Route exact path={match.path} render={()</pre>
   => <h3>请选择你的课程</h3>} />
           </div>
27
28
29
       )
30
   function User() {
31
32
       return (
           <h2>我是首页</h2>
33
       )
34
35
   }
   //二级路由页面显示
36
   function CourseChild({match,history,location}) {
37
       //match: 匹配路由信息对象
38
       //location: 本地信息对象
39
       //history: 历史信息对象
40
       console.log(location, match, history);
41
42
       return (
43
           <div>
44
45
               {match.params.id}
```

```
46
           </div>
47
       )
48
   class Basic_router extends Component {
49
       render() {
50
           return (
51
52
               <Router>
53
                    <div>
                       {/* 定义路由页面 */}
54
55
                       <l
                            <1i>>
56
57
                               <Link to='/'>首页</Link>
58
                            59
                            <1i>>
                               <Link to='/course'>课
60
   程</Link>
                            61
62
                            <1i>>
63
                                <Link to='/user'>用
   户</Link>
                            64
65
                        {/* 配置路由 */}
66
                       <Route exact path='/' component=
67
   {Home}></Route>
                       <Route path='/course' component=
68
   {Course}></Route>
                       <Route path='/user' component=</pre>
69
   {User}></Route>
70
71
                    </div>
72
73
               </Router>
74
            );
75
       }
```

```
76 }
77
78 export default Basic_router;
```

上述的Course组件也可以这样修改

```
function Course({match}) {
 1
       return (
 2
           <div className='course'>
 3
               <h2>我的课程</h2>
 4
 5
               <l
                   <1i>>
 6
 7
                       <Link to=
   {`${match.url}/vue`}>Vue</Link>
 8
                   <1i>>
 9
                       <Link to=
10
   {`${match.url}/react`}>React</Link>
                   11
                   <1i>>
12
13
                       <Link to=
   {`${match.url}/angular`}>Angular</Link>
14
                   15
               16
               <Route path='/course/:id' component=</pre>
   {CourseChild}></Route>
               <Route exact path={match.path} render={()</pre>
17
   => <h3>请选择你的课程</h3>} />
           </div>
18
19
20
       )
21 }
```

不匹配(404)

```
// 404页面展示
 1
  function NoMatch() {
 2
       return <div>404页面,网页找不到了</div>
 3
 4
   }
   class Basic_router extends Component {
 5
       render() {
 6
 7
           return (
 8
               <Router>
9
                   <div>
                       {/* 定义路由页面 */}
10
                       <l
11
12
                          <1i>>
13
                              <Link to='/'>首页</Link>
14
                          <1i>>
15
16
                              <Link to='/course'>课
   程</Link>
17
                          <1i>>
18
                              <Link to='/user'>用
19
   户</Link>
20
                          21
                       22
                      {/* 配置路由 */}
                      <Route exact path='/' component=
23
   {Home}></Route>
                      <Route path='/course' component=
24
   {Course}></Route>
25
                      <Route path='/user' component=</pre>
   {User}></Route>
                       {/*添加不匹配路由配置*/}
26
                      <Route component={NoMatch}>
27
   </Route>
                   </div>
28
```

此时会发现,每个页面都会匹配NoMatch组件,这时候该是 Switch 组件出厂了

修改以上代码如下

```
1 import React, { Component } from 'react';
2 | import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Link, Switch }
   from "react-router-dom";
 3 // 404页面展示
4 function NoMatch() {
       return <div>404页面,网页找不到了</div>
 5
 6
   class Basic_router extends Component {
7
       render() {
8
9
           return (
10
               <Router>
                   <div>
11
                       {/* 定义路由页面 */}
12
                       <l
13
                           <1i>>
14
                               <Link to='/'>首页</Link>
15
16
                           <1i>>
17
18
                               <Link to='/course'>课
   程</Link>
19
                           <1i>>
20
21
                              <Link to='/user'>用
   户</Link>
```

```
22
                            23
                        {/* 配置路由 */}
24
25
                        <Switch>
                            <Route exact path='/'
26
   component={Home}></Route>
                            <Route path='/course'
27
   component={Course}></Route>
                            <Route path='/user' component=</pre>
28
   {User}></Route>
                             {/*添加不匹配路由配置*/}
29
30
                            <Route component={NoMatch}>
   </Route>
31
                        </Switch>
32
                    </div>
33
               </Router>
34
35
           );
36
       }
37 }
```

命令式导航

```
function Home({ location }) {
 1
        console.log(location);
 2
       return (
 3
            <div>
 4
                <h1>{location.state ? location.state.foo :
 5
   ""}</h1>
                <h2>我是首页</h2>
 6
 7
            </div>
 8
        )
9
   function CourseChild({ match, history, location }) {
10
```

```
11
       return (
12
            <div>
                {match.params.id}课程
13
                <button onClick={history.goBack}>返回
14
   </button>
                <button onClick={() => { history.push('/')
15
   }}>跳转首页</button>
                <button onClick={()=>{
16
                    history.push({
17
18
                        pathname:'/',
19
                        state:{
20
                            foo: 'bar'
21
                        }
22
                    })
                }}>跳转首页,并携带值</button>
23
24
           </div>
25
       )
26 }
```

重定向Redirect

```
import React, { Component } from 'react';
 1
   import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Link, Switch,
 2
   Redirect  from "react-router-dom";
 3
   function UserDeatil({match,location}) {
 4
       return (
 5
           <div>个人详情页面</div>
 6
 7
       )
 8
   function UserOrder(params) {
9
10
       return (
           <div>用户订单页面</div>
11
       )
12
```

```
13 }
14
   function User() {
15
        return (
16
           <div>
17
               <h2>
                   <Link to='/user/detail'>个人信息</Link>
18
19
               </h2>
20
                <h2>
                    <Link to='/user/order'>个人订单</Link>
21
22
                </h2>
23
                <Switch>
                    <Route path="/user/detail" component=</pre>
24
    {UserDeatil}></Route>
                    <Route path="/user/order" component=</pre>
25
    {UserOrder}></Route>
                    {/*重定向*/}
26
                    <Redirect to='/user/detail'></Redirect>
27
                </Switch>
28
29
           </div>
30
31
        )
32
   }
33
   class Basic_router extends Component {
34
        render() {
35
36
            return (
37
                <Router>
                    <div>
38
                        {/* 定义路由页面 */}
39
40
                        <l
41
                            <1i>>
                                <Link to='/user'>用
42
    户</Link>
                            43
44
```

```
45
                        {/* 配置路由 */}
                        <Switch>
46
                            <Route path='/user' component=
47
   {User}></Route>
48
                        </Switch>
49
                    </div>
50
51
                </Router>
            );
52
53
       }
54 }
55
56 export default Basic_router;
```

路由守卫

定义可以验证的高阶组件

```
1 // 路由守卫: 定义可以验证的高阶组件
 2 function PrivateRoute({ component: Component, ...rest
   }) {
 3
       return (
           <Route
 4
               {...rest}
 5
               render={props =>
 6
 7
                   Auth.isAuth ? (
                       <Component {...props} />
 8
                   ): (
 9
                           <Redirect to={{
10
                               pathname: "/login",
11
12
                               state: { from:
   props.location }
                           }}
13
14
                           />
```

```
15 )
16 }
17 />
18 )
19 }
```

认证类Auth

```
const Auth = {
 1
        isAuth: false,
 2
 3
        login(cb) {
            this.isAuth = true;
 4
            setTimeout(cb, 1000);
 5
 6
        },
        signout(cb) {
 7
 8
            this.isAuth = false;
            setTimeout(cb, 1000);
 9
10
        }
11
    }
```

定义登录组件

```
class Login extends Component {
 1
 2
        state = { isLogin: false };
        handlerlogin = () => {
 3
            Auth.login(() => {
 4
                this.setState({
 5
                     isLogin:true
 6
 7
                })
            })
 8
        }
 9
        render() {
10
            let { isLogin } = this.state;
11
```

```
12
           let { from } = this.props.location.state | | {
   from: { pathname: '/' } }
           if (isLogin) return <Redirect to={from} />
13
14
           return (
15
               <div>
16
                   请先登录
17
                   <button onClick={this.handlerlogin}>登
   录</button>
               </div>
18
19
           );
20
       }
21 }
```

主路由组件中使用自定义路由和定义登录路由配置

```
1
  <Switch>
      <Route exact path='/' component={Home}></Route>
2
      {/* <Route path='/course' component={Course}>
3
  </Route> */}
      <PrivateRoute path='/course' component={Course}>
  </PrivateRoute>
5
      <Route path='/user' component={User}></Route>
      <Route path='/login' component={Login}></Route>
6
7
      <Route component={NoMatch}></Route>
8 </Switch>
```

集成到redux中

1. 新建/store/user.reducer.js

```
1 const initState = {
2  isLogin: false,//表示用户未登录
3  userInfo: {}
4 }
```

```
5
   function user(state = initState, action) {
 6
     switch (action.type) {
 7
       case 'login':
         return { isLogin: true }
 8
 9
10
      default:
         return initState
11
12
     }
13
14 }
15
   export const mapStateToProps = state => {
16
17
     return {
      // 加上当前状态的key,来进行模块化的标识
18
19
      user: state.user
20
    }
21 }
22
   const login = () => {
23
     return (dispatch) => {
24
25
       setTimeout(() => {
         dispatch({ type: 'login' })
26
27
       }, 1000);
    }
28
   }
29
30
   export const mapDispatchToProps = dispatch => {
31
     return {
       //action 默认接收一个对象,执行下个任务,如果是一个
32
   函数,则需要异步处理,react-thunk
       login: () => {
33
         dispatch(login())
34
35
       }
36
     }
37 }
38 'export default user
```

新建store/index.js

```
1
   // combineReducers 进行复合,实现状态的模块化
2
3
   import { createStore, applyMiddleware,
   combineReducers } from "redux";
   import logger from "redux-logger";
4
5
   import thunk from "redux-thunk";
   import user from './user.reducer'
6
7
   // 创建store 有state和reducer的store
8
   const store = createStore(combineReducers({
10
     user
   }), applyMiddleware(logger, thunk));
11
12 export default store;
```

在index.js

```
1
   import React from 'react';
 2
   import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
 3 import './index.css';
   import App from './App';
 5
   import { Provider } from "react-redux";
   import store from './store/index'
6
   ReactDOM.render((
7
     <Provider store={store}>
8
9
       <App />
10
     </Provider>
   ), document.getElementById('root'));
11
12
13
```

App.js修改

```
1
 2
   import { connect } from "react-redux";
   import { mapStateToProps } from
    "./store/user.reducer";
   // 高阶组件: 定义验证功能的路由组件
   @connect(mapStateToProps)
 5
   class PrivateRoute extends Component {
6
     render() {
7
8
        const Comp = this.props.component;
9
        return (
          <Route
10
            {...this.props}
11
12
            component={
              (props) =>
13
                this.props.user.isLogin ?
14
                  (<Comp {...props} />) :
15
                  (<Redirect to={{ pathname: '/login',</pre>
16
   state: { from: props.location } }} />)
17
            }>
          </Route>
18
19
        )
20
     }
   }
21
22
```

login.js组件修改

```
import React, { Component } from 'react'
import Auth from '../utils/auth';
import { Button } from "antd";
import { Redirect } from "react-router-dom";
import { connect } from "react-redux";
import { mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps } from '../store/user.reducer';
```

```
@connect(mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps)
    class Login extends Component {
 8
     handleLogin = () => {
 9
       // 异步处理
10
       this.props.login();
11
12
     }
13
     render() {
14
       let { isLogin } = this.props.user;
15
       let path =
16
   this.props.location.state.from.pathname
17
       if (isLogin) {
         return <Redirect to={path}/>
18
19
20
       } else {
21
         return (
           <div>
22
              请先登录
23
             <Button onClick={this.handleLogin}>登
24
   录</Button>
25
           </div>
26
27
       }
     }
28
29 }
30 export default Login
```

redux原理

- createStore 是一个函数,接收三个参数 reducer, preloadedState, enhancer
 - enhancer 是一个高阶函数,用于增强create出来的store,他

- 的参数是 createStore ,返回一个更强大的store生成函数。 (功能类似于middleware)。
- o 我们mobile仓库中的 storeCreator 其实就可以看成是一个 enhancer,在createStore的时候将saga揉入了进去只不过不 是作为createStore的第三个参数完成,而是使用 middleware 完成。

```
export default function
1
   createStore(reducer, preloadedState, enchancer) {
2
        if (typeof preloadedState === 'function' && typeof
3
   enhancer === 'function' || typeof enhancer ===
   'function' && typeof arguments[3] === 'function') {
           throw new Error('It looks like you are passing
4
   several store enhancers to ' + 'createStore(). This is
   not supported. Instead, compose them ' + 'together to a
   single function.');
       }
5
       //如果传递了第二个参数preloadedState,而且第二个参数不
6
   是一个function ,则将preloadedState 保存在内部变量
   currentState中, 也就是我们给State 的默认状态
7
       if (typeof preloadedState === 'function' && typeof
   enhancer === 'undefined') {
           enhancer = preloadedState;
8
           preloadedState = undefined;
9
10
       }
11
       if (typeof enhancer !== 'undefined') {
12
           if (typeof enhancer !== 'function') {
13
14
               throw new Error('Expected the enhancer to
   be a function.');
15
           }
```

```
// createStore 作为enhancer的参数,返回一个被加强
16
   的createStore, 然后再将reducer, preloadedState传进去生成
   store
           return enhancer(createStore)(reducer,
17
   preloadedState);
18
       }
       //第一个参数reducer 是必须要传递的而且必须是一个函数,
19
   不然Redux会报错
       if (typeof reducer !== 'function') {
20
          throw new Error('Expected the reducer to be a
21
   function.');
22
       }
23
       //仓库内部保存了一颗状态树。可以是任意类型
24
       let currentState = preloadedState;
25
       let currentListeners=[];
26
       let currentReducer = reducer
       function getState() {
27
           return JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(state));
28
29
       //组件可以派发动作给仓库
30
       function dispatch(action) {
31
          //调用reducer进行处理,获取老的state,计算出新的
32
   state
33
   currentState=currentReducer(currentState,action);
          //通知其他的组件执行
34
35
          currentListeners.forEach(l=>l());
36
       }
       //如果说其他的组件需要订阅状态变化时间的话,
37
       function subscribe(listener) {
38
39
          //将监听函数放入一个队列中
          currentListeners.push(listener);
40
          return function () {
41
42
              currentListeners =
   currentListeners.filter(item=>item!==listener);
```

```
43
            }
44
        }
        //初始化的操作
45
        dispatch({type:'@@INIT'});
46
47
        return {
48
            getState,
49
            dispatch,
            subscribe
50
51
        }
52 }
```

- applyMiddleware与enhancer关系
 - 首先他们两个的功能一样,都是为了增强store
 - applyMiddleware的结果,其实一个enhancer

```
export function applyMiddleware(...middlewares){
 1
       return (createStore) => {
 2
           return function (...args) {
 3
               //创建原始的store
 4
               const store = createStore(...args);
 5
               //获取原始的dispatch
 6
 7
               const dispatch = store.dispatch;
               const middlewareAPI = {
 8
 9
                   getState: store.getState,
                   dispatch: (...args)=> {
10
                       return dispatch(...args)
11
                   }
12
13
               };
               //调用第一层中间件
14
               const middlewareChain = middlewares.map(
15
   (middleware)=> {
                   //让每个中间件执行、传入一个对象
16
   {getState,dispatch}
                   return middleware(middlewareAPI);
17
```

```
18
               });
               //通过compose复合函数, 先将当前中间件的事情做
19
   完,然后继续调用下一个中间件,并且将值(store.dispatch)传
   入,增强dispatch
20
               dispatch = compose(...middlewareChain)
   (store.dispatch);
                // return 一个被增强了dispatch的store
21
22
               return {
23
                   ...store,
24
                  dispatch: _dispatch
25
                };
26
           };
27
       };
28
   function compose(...fns){ //[add1,add2,add3] 都是函数
29
30
       if(fns.length === 0){
31
           return arg => arg;
32
33
       if(fn2.length === 1){
34
           return fns[0]
35
       return fns.reduce((f1,f2)=>(...args)=>
36
   f1(f2(...args)))
37
   }
```

React-redux原理

```
import React,{Component} from 'react';
import {bindActionCreators} from '../redux';

/**

* connect实现的是仓库和组件的连接
* mapStateToProps 是一个函数 把状态映射为一个属性对象
* mapDispatchToProps 也是一个函数 把dispatch方法映射为一个属性对象
```

```
7
   */
   export default function
 8
   connect(mapStateToProps,mapDispatchToProps) {
       return function (Com) {
9
           //在这个组件里实现仓库和组件的连接
10
11
           class Proxy extends Component{
12
    state=mapStateToProps(this.props.store.getState())
13
           componentDidMount() {
14
               //更新状态
               this.unsubscribe =
15
   this.props.store.subscribe(() => {
16
   this.setState(mapStateToProps(this.props.store.getState
   ()));
17
               });
18
           }
           componentWillUnmount = () => {
19
20
               this.unsubscribe();
21
           }
22
           render() {
23
               let actions={};
               //如果说mapDispatchToProps是一个函数,执行后
24
   得到属性对象
               if (typeof mapDispatchToProps ===
25
   'function') {
26
                   actions =
   mapDispatchToProps(this.props.store.dispatch);
                   //如果说mapDispatchToProps是一个对象的
27
   话,我们需要手工绑定
28
               } else {
29
   actions=bindActionCreators(mapDispatchToProps,this.prop
   s.store.dispatch);
30
               }
```

```
31
               return <Com {...this.state} {...actions}/>
           }
32
33
       }
34
   export default class Provider extends Component{
35
       //规定如果有人想使用这个组件,必须提供一个redux仓库属性
36
37
       static propTypes={
           store:PropTypes.object.isRequired
38
       }
39
       render() {
40
           let value={store:this.props.store};
41
42
           return (
               <StoreProvider value={value}>
43
                   {this.props.children}
44
               </StoreProvider>
45
46
            )
47
       }
48 }
```

redux-thunk

```
const thunk = ({dispatch,getState})=>next=>action=>{
   if(typeof action=='function'){
      return action(dispatch,getState)
   }
   return next(action)
}
return default thunk;
```

redux-saga完美方案

redux-saga 是一个用于管理应用程序 Side Effect(副作用,例如异步获取数据,访问浏览器缓存等)的 library,它的目标是让副作用管理更容易,执行更高效,测试更简单,在处理故障时更容易。

redux-saga 使用了 ES6 的 Generator 功能,让异步的流程更易于读取,写入和测试。

通过这样的方式,这些异步的流程看起来就像是标准同步的 Javascript 代码。

不同于 redux thunk,你不会再遇到回调地狱了,你可以很容易地测试异步流程并保持你的 action 是干净的。

安装

```
1 npm install redux-saga --save
```

新建store/sagas.js

```
import { call, put, takeEvery } from "redux-
1
   saga/effects";
2
   // 模拟登录的api 一般项目开发中会将此api放入service文件夹
3
   下
   const api = {
4
       login(){
5
           return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
6
               setTimeout(() => {
7
                   if(Math.random() > 0.5){
8
                       resolve({id:1,name:"Tom"})
9
10
                   }else{
                       reject('用户名或密码错误')
11
12
                   }
               }, 1000);
13
14
           })
```

```
15
16
       }
17
   }
18
   // worker saga :将login action被dispacth时调用
19
   function* login(action) {
20
21
       try {
           const result = yield call(api.login);
22
           yield put({ type: 'login', result });
23
       } catch (error) {
24
           yield put({ type: 'loginError', message:
25
   error.message });
26
       }
27
   }
28
29 // 类似监听器
30 function* mySaga() {
       yield takeEvery('login_request',login);
31
32
33 export default mySaga;
```

为了跑起Saga,我们需要使用 redux-saga 中间件将Saga与Redux Store建立连接。

修改store/index.js

```
import {
1
2
      createStore,
3
      applyMiddleware,
      combineReducers
4
  } from 'redux';
5
  import logger from 'redux-logger';
6
  // 注册reducer
7
  import user from './user.reducer';
8
9
  import createSagaMiddleware from 'redux-saga'
```

```
import mySaga from './sagas';
10
11
  // 1.创建中间件
12
   const mid = createSagaMiddleware();
13
   // createSagaMiddleware是一个工厂函数,传入helloSaga参数
14
   之后会创建一个saga middleware
   // 使用applyMiddleware将middleware连接到store
15
   //2.应用中间件
16
   const store = createStore(
17
       combineReducers({
18
19
           user
20
       })
       , applyMiddleware(logger,mid));
21
22 //3.运行中间件
23 mid.run(mySaga)
24 export default store;
```

修改user.reducer.js

```
// 定义user的reducer
 1
 2 const initialState = {
       isLogin: false,//一开始表示没登录
 3
   }
 4
 5
   export default (state = initialState, { type, payload
 6
   }) => {
       switch (type) {
 7
           case 'login':
 8
 9
               // return Object.assign({}, state, {
10
               //
                      isLogin: true
               // })
11
               return { ...state, ...{ isLogin: true} };
12
               // return {isLogin:true}
13
           default:
14
```

```
15
                return state
16
        }
17
   }
18
   export const mapStateToProps = state => {
19
        const {isLogin} = state.user;
20
21
        return {
22
            isLogin: isLogin
23
        }
24
   export const mapDispatchToProps = (dispatch) => {
25
26
        return {
27
            login: () => {
                dispatch(asyncLogin());
28
29
            }
30
31
        }
32
   }
33
   // 异步方法 for redux-thunk
34
   /* function asyncLogin() {
35
        return (dispatch) => {
36
37
            setTimeout(() => {
                dispatch({ type: 'login' })
38
            }, 1250);
39
40
   } */
41
42
43
   // for redux-saga
   function asyncLogin() {
44
45
        alert(1);
        return {type:'login_request'}
46
47
    }
48
```

redux-thunk和redux-saga的区别

- 1 thunk可以接受function类型的action, saga则是纯对象action解决方案
- 2 saga使用generator解决异步问题,非常容易用同步方式编写异步代码

UmiJS

它是一个可插拔的企业级的react应用框架。umi以路由在基础并配以完善的插件体系。覆盖从源码到构建产物的每个生命周期,支持各种功能扩展和业务需求,目前内外部加起来已有 50+ 的插件。

umi 是**蚂蚁金服**的底层前端框架,已直接或间接地服务了 600+ 应用,包括 java、node、H5 无线、离线(Hybrid)应用、纯前端 assets 应用、CMS 应用等。他已经很好地服务了我们的内部用户,同时希望他也能服务好外部用户。

特性

- **P** 开箱即用,内置 react、react-router 等
- 🏈 类 next.js 且功能完备的路由约定,同时支持配置的路由方式
- ※ 完善的插件体系,覆盖从源码到构建产物的每个生命周期
- **% 高性能**,通过插件支持 PWA、以路由为单元的 code splitting 等
- **② 支持静态页面导出**,适配各种环境,比如中台业务、无线业务、egg、支付宝钱包、云凤蝶等
- **/** 开发启动快,支持一键开启 <u>dll</u> 等
- **一键兼容到 IE9**,基于 <u>umi-plugin-polyfills</u>
- 🝁 完善的 TypeScript 支持,包括 d.ts 定义和 umi test
- 小 与 dva 数据流的深入融合,支持 duck directory、model 的自动加载、code splitting 等等

快速上手

```
1 npm i yarn tyarn -g
2 # 以后所有的yarn 改成tyarn下载
3
4 # 全局安装umi,保证版本是2.0.0以上
5 yarn global add umi
```

脚手架

找个空地方新建空目录

```
1 mkdir umi_app && cd umi_app
```

然后通过 umi g 创建一些页面

```
1 umi g page index
```

执行命令tree,查看目录结构

```
pages
index.css
index.js
```

然后启动本地服务器

```
1 umi dev
```

Page index

页面中跳转

文档参考, so easy

路由

umi会根据 pages 目录自动生成路由配置

基础路由

此操作在上面演示完成

动态路由

umi里约定,带 \$ 前缀的目录或文件为动态路由

目录结构如下:

路由配置如下:

```
path: '/users/:id',
exact: true,
component: require('../users/$id.js').default,
}
```

修改 \$id.js

```
1
 2 // 约定式路由
   import styles from './$id.css';
 4
   export default function ({match}) {
 5
        return (
 6
 7
            <div className={styles.normal}>
                <h1>user index {match.params.id}</h1>
 8
 9
            </div>
10
        );
11
   }
12
```

当访问 localhost:8000/users/1 和 localhost:8000/user/2 来查看效果

嵌套路由

umi里约定目录下有_layout.js 时会生成嵌套路由,以_layout.js 为该目录的layout

```
1 umi g users/_layout
2 umi g users/index
```

生成如下目录结构

```
1
      pages
2
         — index.css
          index.js
3
4
          - users
             — $id.css
5
              - $id.js
6
              - _layout.css
7
              - _layout.js
8
```

路由配置如下:

```
{
 1
        path: '/users',
 2
        exact: false,
 3
        component: require('../users/_layout.js').default,
 4
        routes: [
 5
            {
 6
                path: '/users',
 7
 8
                exact: true,
 9
                 component:
    require('../users/index.js').default,
            },
10
            {
11
12
                path: '/users/:id',
13
                exact: true,
14
                component:
    require('../users/$id.js').default,
            },
15
        ]
16
17 }
```

users/_layout.js

```
1
```

```
import styles from './_layout.css';
 2
 3
   export default function(props) {
 4
 5
      return (
        <div className={styles.normal}>
 6
          <h1>Page layout</h1>
 7
          <div>
 8
            {props.children}
 9
          </div>
10
       </div>
11
12
      );
   }
13
14
```

users/index.js

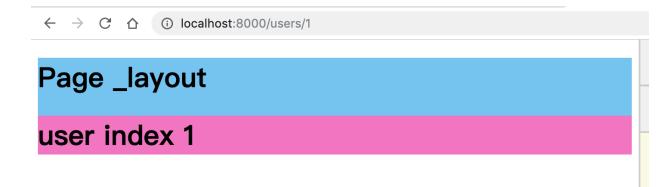
```
1
   import Link from 'umi/link'
 2
   import styles from './index.css';
 3
 4
   export default function() {
 5
     return (
 6
       <div className={styles.normal}>
 7
         <h1>用户列表</h1>
 8
         <Link to='/users/1'>用户1</Link>
 9
         <Link to='/users/2'>用户2</Link>
10
       </div>
11
     );
12
   }
13
14
```

Page _layout

用户列表

用户1用户2

点击用户1查看效果



点击用户2查看效果



Page _layout

user index 2

配置式路由

在根目录下创建 config/config.js 配置文件.此配置项存在时则不会对 pages 目录做约定式的解析

```
export default {
 1
       // component是相对于根目录下/pages
 2
 3
        routes: [
            { path: '/', component: './index' },
 4
 5
                path: '/users', component:
 6
    './users/ layout',
 7
                routes: [
 8
                    { path: '/users/', component:
    './users/index' },
                    { path: '/users/:id', component:
 9
    './users/$id' }
10
                ]
            },
11
12
        ],
13 };
```

404路由

约定 pages/404.js 为404页面,

路由配置中添加

```
export default {
1
      // component是相对于根目录下/pages
2
      routes: [
3
          { path: '/', component: './index' },
4
          {
5
               path: '/users', component:
6
  './users/_layout',
7
               routes: [
                   { path: '/users/', component:
8
  './users/index' },
                   { path: '/users/:id', component:
9
  './users/$id' }
```

```
10 ]
11 },
12 {components:'./404.js'}
13 ],
14 };
15
```

权限路由

config/config.js

```
export default {
 1
       // component是相对于根目录下/pages
 2
        routes: [
 3
            { path: '/', component: './index' },
 4
            //约定为大写Routes
 5
           { path: '/about', component: './about', Routes:
 6
   ['./routes/PrivateRoute.js'] },
           {
 7
                path: '/users', component:
 8
    './users/_layout',
 9
                routes: [
                    { path: '/users/', component:
10
    './users/index' },
                    { path: '/users/:id', component:
11
    './users/$id' }
12
                ]
13
            },
            { path: '/login', component: './login' },
14
           {component:'./404.js'},
15
16
17
       1,
18 };
```

```
1 umi g page about #生成about页面
```

根目录下新建 routes/PrivateRoute.js

```
import Redirect from 'umi/redirect';
 1
 2
    export default (props) => {
 3
        if(Math.random() > 0.5){
 4
            return <Redirect to='/login'/>
 5
 6
 7
        return (
 8
            <div>
                 {props.children}
 9
            </div>
10
11
        )
12
    }
13
```

引入antd

- 添加antd: npm i antd -S
- 添加umi-plugin-react: npm i umi-plugin-react -D
- 修改config/config.js

```
plugins: [
    ['umi-plugin-react', {
    antd: true,
    }],
],
```

page/login.js

```
import styles from './login.css';
 1
   import { Button } from "antd";
 2
   export default function() {
     return (
 4
       <div className={styles.normal}>
 5
          <h1>Page login</h1>
 6
          <Button type='primary'>按钮</Button>
 7
       </div>
8
9
     );
10
11
```

效果展示:



Dvajs

dva是一个基于redux和redux-saga的数据流方案,为了简化开发体验,dva还额外内置了react-router和fetch,所以也可以理解为一个轻量级的应用框架

特点:

umi中使用dva

```
1 page g page goods //创建goods页面
```

config/config.js修改配置

```
1
   export default {
       // component是相对于根目录下/pages
 2
       routes: [
 3
           { path: '/', component: './index' },
 4
           { path: '/goods', component: './goods' }, #添加
 5
   位置
           { path: '/about', component: './about', Routes:
 6
   ['./routes/PrivateRoute.js'] },
           {
 7
               path: '/users', component:
 8
    './users/_layout',
 9
                routes: [
                    { path: '/users/', component:
10
    './users/index' },
```

```
{ path: '/users/:id', component:
11
    './users/$id' }
                ]
12
13
            },
            { path: '/login', component: './login' },
14
            { component: './404.js' },
15
16
17
        ],
        plugins: [
18
            ['umi-plugin-react', {
19
20
                antd: true,
                dva: true
21
22
            }],
23
        ],
24 };
```

配置models

创建models/goods.js

```
export default {
1
       namesapce: "goods", //model的命名空间, 区分多个model
2
       state: [{ title: 'web架构课' }, { title: 'python架
3
   构课' }1,//初始状态
       reducers:{
4
5
           addGood(state,action){
6
              return [...state,
   {title:action.payload.title}]
7
           }
       }, //更新状态
8
       effects: { //副作用 异步操作
9
10
       },
11 }
```

配置goods.js

```
import { Component } from 'react';
 1
   import styles from './goods.css';
 2
   import { connect } from "dva";
   import { Card, Button } from "antd";
 4
 5
   @connect(
 6
 7
     state => ({
       goodsList: state.goods //获取指定命名空间的模型状态
 8
 9
     }),
     {
10
       addGood: title => ({
11
         type: 'goods/addGood', //action的type需要以命名空
12
   间为前缀+reducer名称
         payload: { title }
13
14
       }),
     }
15
16
   export default class extends Component {
17
     render() {
18
19
       return (
20
          <div className={styles.normal}>
           <h1>Page goods</h1>
21
22
            <div>
              {
23
24
                this.props.goodsList.map(good => {
25
                  return (
                    <Card key={good.title}>
26
27
                      <div>{good.title}</div>
                    </Card>
28
29
30
                })
              }
31
```

```
32
            </div>
33
            <div>
34
              <Button onClick={() => this.props.addGood('商
   品' + new Date().getTime())}>
                添加商品
35
36
              </Button>
37
            </div>
          </div>
38
       );
39
40
     }
41 }
```

模拟Mock

创建mock/goods.js

```
1
   let data = [ //初始状态
 2
        {
 3
            title: 'web架构课'
 4
 5
        },
        {
 6
            title: 'python架构课'
 7
        }
 8
   ];
 9
10
   export default {
11
12
        "get /api/goods": function (req, res) {
13
            setTimeout(() => {
14
                res.json({ result: data });
15
            }, 1000);
        }
16
   }
17
```

```
import axios from 'axios'
 1
 2
   function getGoods() {
       return axios.get('/api/goods')
 3
 4
 5
   export default {
       namesapce: "goods", //model的命名空间, 区分多个model
 6
 7
       state: [], //初始状态
       reducers:{
 8
           addGood(state,action){
 9
10
               return [...state,
   {title:action.payload.title}]
11
           },
           initGoods(state,action){
12
13
               return action.payload
14
           }
       }, //更新状态
15
       effects: { //副作用 异步操作
16
           *getList(action, { call, put }) {
17
               const res = yield call(getGoods);
18
               // type的名字 不需要命名空间
19
               yield put({ type: 'initGoods', payload:
20
   res.data.result })
           }
21
22
       },
23 }
```

goods.js修改

```
import { Component } from 'react';
import styles from './goods.css';
import { connect } from "dva";
import { Card, Button } from "antd";

@connect(
```

```
7
     state => ({
       goodsList: state.goods //获取指定命名空间的模型状态
 8
 9
     }),
     {
10
       addGood: title => ({
11
         type: 'goods/addGood', //action的type需要以命名空
12
   间为前缀+reducer名称
         payload: { title }
13
14
       }),
       getList: () => ({
15
         type: 'goods/getList',
16
17
       })
     }
18
19
   export default class extends Component {
20
     componentDidMount() {
21
         //调用
22
23
       this.props.getList()
24
     }
     render() {
25
26
       return (
         <div className={styles.normal}>
27
28
           {/**/}
         </div>
29
       );
30
31
     }
32 }
```

加载状态:利用内置的dva-loading实现

● 获取加载状态,goods.js

```
1 @connect(
2 state => ({
3 loading:state.loading
```

```
}),
 4
     {
 5
 6
 7
     }
 8
   export default class extends Component {
 9
        render(){
10
            if(this.props.loading.models.goods){
11
                return <div>加载中.....</div>
12
13
            }
14
15
       }
16 }
```