

# 3.1 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 wx.request 请求? (一)





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《微信小程序全栈开发实战》视频课程



RequestTask wx.request(Object object)



RequestTask

RequestTask.abort()

RequestTask.onHeadersReceived(function callback)

RequestTask.offHeadersReceived(function callback)



```
login(e) {
  • • •
  const requestLoginApi = (code)=>{
    wx.request({
      url: 'http://localhost:3000/user/wexin-login2',
      • • •
      success(res) {
        let token = res.data.data.authorizationToken
        wx.setStorageSync('token', token)
        onUserLogin(token)
  const onUserLogin = (token)=>{
    getApp().globalData.token = token
    • • •
  wx.checkSession({
    success () {
      let token = wx.getStorageSync('token')
      if (token) onUserLogin(token)
    },
    fail () {
      wx.login({
        success(res0) {
          if (res0.code) {
            requestLoginApi(res0.code)
```



参数是一个对象

都有success、fail、complete三个回调属性



```
{errMsg: "request:ok"...}

{errMsg: "request:fail"...}

{errMsg: "request:fail abort"...}
```



■■ 中国联通 🗢 13:28 微信小程序全栈开发实践 ••• •• wx.request 网络请求 3.1接口调用及返回 发起



# 3.2 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 wx.request 请求? (二)



■■ 中国联通 죽 14:04 ·•· | **⊙** 微信小程序全栈开发实践 wx.request 网络请求 3.2 在登陆之后调用接口 先登陆后请求1 先登陆后请求2



复用原代码,在登陆后直接调用接口

如果已经登录,则不需要重复登陆

再加一个接口调用,将登录逻辑剥离为一个方法

模块化,在其它页面中也可以使用



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模块化,在其它页面中也可以使用





### 3.3 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 wx.request 请求? (三)



```
function func1(){
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
      //reject('hi')
      reject('error')
   }, 200);
let promise1 = func1()
promise1.then((res) => {
 console.log(res)
},(err)=>{
 console.log(err)
});
输出:
error
```



Promise.prototype.then()

Promise.prototype.catch()

Promise.prototype.finally()

Promise.all()

Promise.any()

Promise.race()

Promise.allSettled()



promise.then(onResolved[, onRejected])



promise.catch(onRejected)



promise.finally(onFinally)



Promise.all()

Promise.any()

Promise.race()

Promise.allSettled()



### 3.4 网络接口简介:

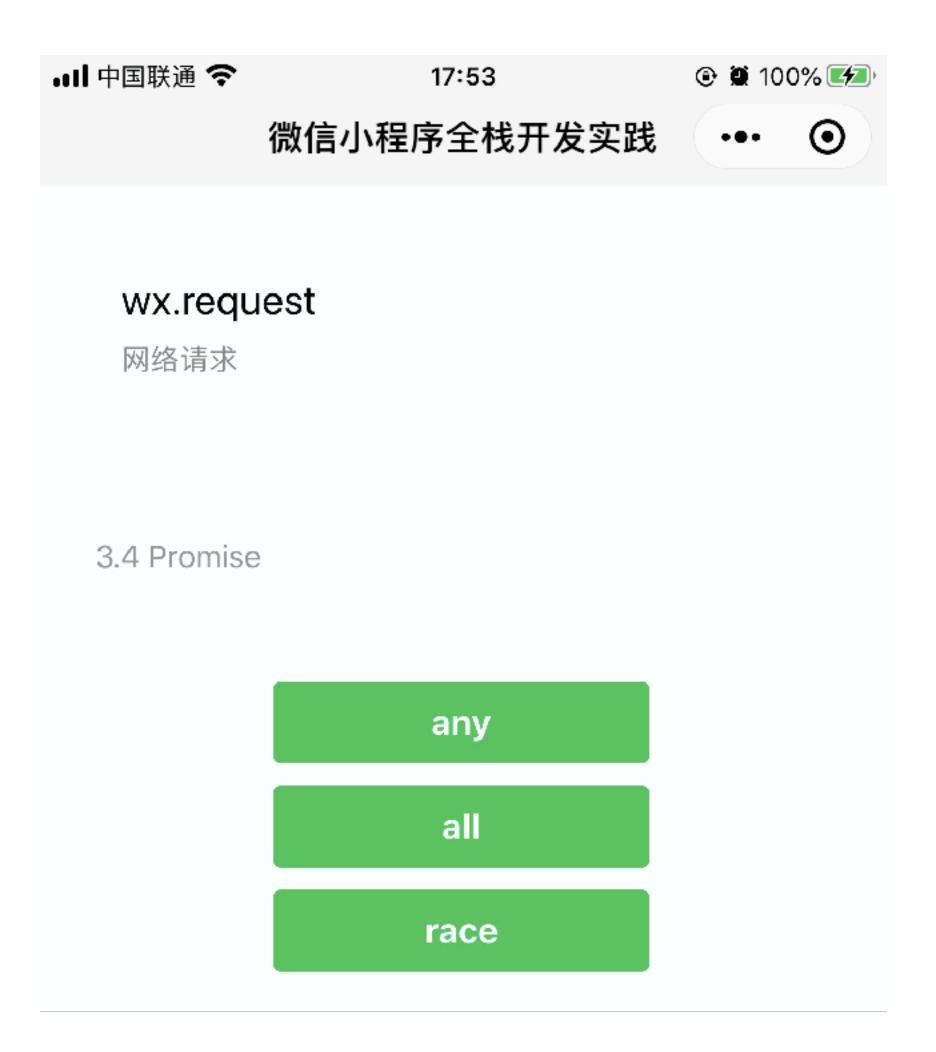
如何在小程序中封装 wx.request 请求? (四)



Promise.any()

Promise.all()

Promise.race()





any



#### API Promise化链接:

https://developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/dev/extended/utils/api-promise.html

#### 安装:

npm install --save miniprogram-api-promise



```
import { promisifyAll } from 'miniprogram-api-promise'
const wxp = {}
promisifyAll(wx, wxp)
//示例
wxp.getSystemInfo().then(console.log)
...
App({
   wxp:wxp
```



all



### race

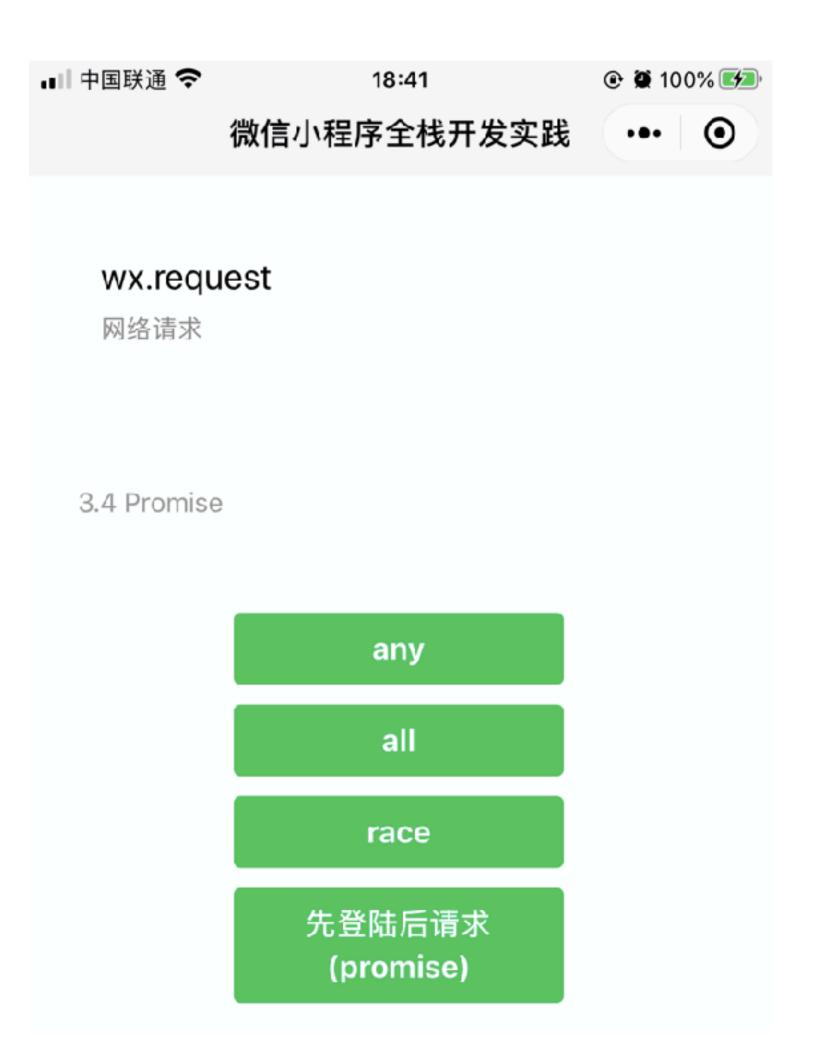


## 3.5 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 wx.request 请求? (五)



```
getApp().wxp.checkSession().finally(res=>{
  let token = wx.getStorageSync('token')
  if (token) {
    onUserLogin(token)
  } else {
    login()
  }
})
```





```
function func1(x) {
  return new Promise(resolve => {
    setTimeout(() => {
      resolve(x)
    }, 100);
 });
async function f1() {
  var x = await func1(10)
  console.log(x)
f1()
输出:
10
```



```
async function func1() {
 try {
   var z = await Promise.reject("error")
    console.log('ok')
  } catch (e) {
   console.log(e)
func1()
输出:
error
```



```
async function func1() {
  var y = await 20
  console.log(y)
}
func1()

输出:
20
```



### 3.6 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 we.request 请求? (六)



• 代码只要在页面中定义,就会被隐含执行

关于 Promise 的 catch



代码只要在页面中定义,就会被隐含执行



```
// 模拟一个 any 方法
Promise.any = (arr)=>{
  let numTotal = arr.length
  let numSettled = 0
  let resolved = false
  return new Promise((resolve, reject)=>{
    for(let j=0;j<numTotal;j++){</pre>
      let p = arr[j]
      p.then(res=>{
        resolved = true
        resolve(res)
      },err=>{
        console.log('any err', err);
      }).finally((res)=>{
        numSettled++
        if (numSettled >= numTotal && !resolved) reject('all failed')
      })
```



```
miniprogram/lib/any.js:
Promise.any = (arr)=>{
    ...
}

miniprogram/app.js:
import "./lib/any
```



关于 Promise 的 catch



```
any(e){
  const app = getApp()
  let promise1 = app.wxp.request({url:...'}).catch(console.log),
      promise2 = app.wxp.request({url:...'}).catch(console.log),
      promise3 = app.wxp.request({url:...'}).catch(console.log)
  let promise = Promise.any([promise1,promise2,promise3])
  • • •
Promise.any = (arr)=>{
      p.then(res=>{
        resolved = true
        resolve(res)
      },err=>{
        console.log('any err', err);
      }).finally((res)=>{
```



any promise res undefined



```
any(e){
  const app = getApp()
  let promise1 = app.wxp.request({url:...'}).catch(err=>{
        console.log(err)
        throw err
      }),
Promise.any = (arr)=>{
  • • •
      },err=>{
        console.log('any err', err);
        reject(err)
      }).finally((res)=>{
        • • •
```



wxp 模块化



import wxp from './lib/wxp'



# 3.7 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 we.request 请求? (七)



### EventChannel



EventChannel.emit(string eventName, any args)
EventChannel.on(string eventName, EventCallback fn)
EventChannel.once(string eventName, EventCallback fn)
EventChannel.off(string eventName, EventCallback fn)



```
wx.navigateTo({
  url: 'test?id=1',
  events: {
    acceptDataFromOpenedPage: function(data) {
      console.log(data)
  success: function(res) {
    res.eventChannel.emit('acceptDataFromOpenerPage', { data: 't' })
test:
Page({
  onLoad: function(option){
    const eventChannel = this.getOpenerEventChannel()
    eventChannel.emit('acceptDataFromOpenedPage', {data: 'test'});
    eventChannel.on('acceptDataFromOpenerPage', function(data) {
      console.log(data)
```



- 1. 使用 pop-up 组件,实现一个底部滑出的登陆面板
- 2. 自定义实现一个观察者模式对象 Event
- 3. 在 wxp 组件中扩展实现 request3 接口



使用 pop-up 组件,实现一个底部滑出的登陆面板

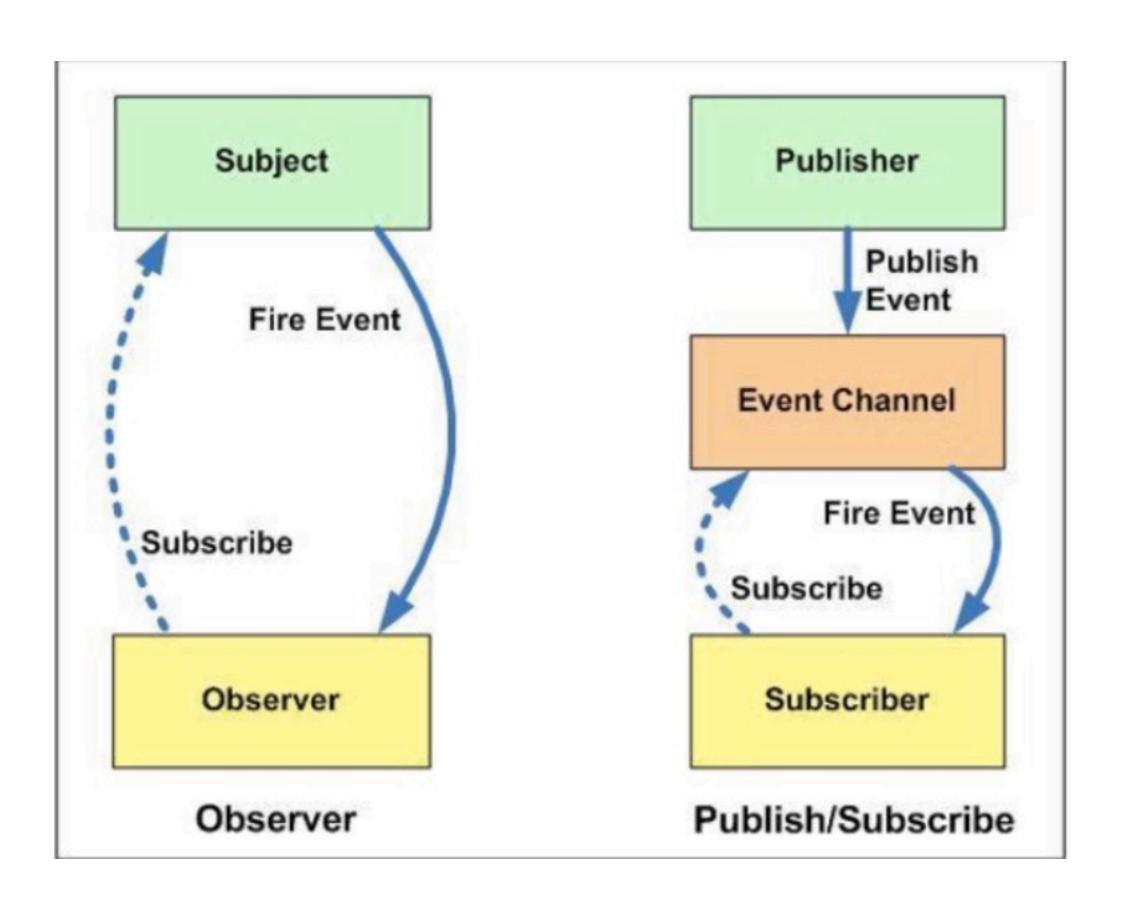


## 3.8 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 we.request 请求? (八)



### 重新截图





## 3.9 网络接口简介:

如何在小程序中封装 we.request 请求? (九)



在 wxp 组件中扩展实现 request3 接口



wx.request 经 Promise 封装后如何拿到 RequestTask 实例?



```
class Request {
  constructor(parms) {
    this.requestTask = null;
  request(method, url, data) {
    const vm = this;
    return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
      this.requestTask = wx.request({
        success(res) {
          resolve(res);
        fail() {
          reject({...});
      });
    });
  abort() {
    if (this.requestTask) {
      this.requestTask.abort();
module.exports = Request;
```



```
miniprogram/node_modules/miniprogram-api-promise/src/promise.js:
function promisify(func) {
  if (typeof func !== 'function') return fn
  return (args = {}) =>{
    return new Promise((resolve, reject)=> {
      let rtnObj = func(
        Object.assign(args, {
          success: resolve,
          fail: reject
      if (args.onReturnObject) args.onReturnObject(rtnObj)
```



3.10 tabBar 组件: 如何自定义实现一个 tabBar? (一)



- 1. 使用系统默认的 tabBar
- 2. 使用系统自定义的方式
- 3. 使用 weui 组件库
- 4. 基于组件自定义



使用默认的系统 tabBar

```
"tabBar": {
 "list": [
      "pagePath": "pages/3-10/index",
      "iconPath": "components/tab-bar/component.png",
      "selectedIconPath": "components/tab-bar/component-on.png",
      "text": "首页"
      "pagePath": "pages/3-10/custom/index",
      "iconPath": "components/tab-bar/component.png",
      "selectedIconPath": "components/tab-bar/component-on.png",
      "text": "自定义"
```

```
无效: <navigator open-
type="navigate" url="/pages/3-10/
index2">navigate to inex2</
navigator>
```

```
有效: <navigator open-
type="switchTab" url="/pages/
3-10/index2">switchtab to inex2</
navigator>
```



#### 重新截图

3.10 原生tabBar

navigate to inex2 switchtab to inex2





```
var data = wx.getMenuButtonBoundingClientRect()
console.log('胶囊按钮', data);
console.log('胶囊按钮高度: ', data.height) //32
console.log('上边界坐标: ', data.top) //24
console.log('下边界坐标: ', data.bottom) //56

let res = wx.getSystemInfoSync()
console.log("screenHeight", res.screenHeight);
console.log("statusBarHeight", res.statusBarHeight);
console.log("windowHeight", res.windowHeight)
```



小程序原生 tabbar 选中状态背有背景色,为什么?







3.11 tabBar 组件:

如何自定义实现一个tabBar? (二)





### 重新截图



```
"tabBar": {
    "custom":true
    ...
custom-tab-bar/index
```



```
list: [{
  pagePath: "/pages/3-10/index",
  iconPath: "/components/tab-bar/component.png",
  selectedIconPath: "/components/tab-bar/component-on.png",
  text: "index",
  iconClass:"icon-homefill",
  iconTopClass:""
}, {
  pagePath: "/pages/3-10/index2",
  iconPath: "/components/tab-bar/component.png",
  selectedIconPath: "/components/tab-bar/component-on.png",
  text: "index",
  iconClass: "cu-btn icon-add bg-green shadow",
  iconTopClass:"add-action"
} , {
  pagePath: "/pages/3-10/index3",
  iconPath: "/components/tab-bar/component.png",
  selectedIconPath: "/components/tab-bar/component-on.png",
  text: "自定义",
  iconClass:"icon-my",
  iconTopClass:""
```



```
onShow: function () {
  if (typeof this.getTabBar === 'function' &&
  this.getTabBar()) {
  this.getTabBar().setData({
    selected: 0
  })
  }
}
```



```
.cu-bar.tabbar {
  padding: 0;
  z-index: 0;
  height: calc(130rpx + env(safe-area-inset-bottom) / 2);
  padding-bottom: calc(env(safe-area-inset-bottom) / 2);
}
```



3.12 tabBar 组件: 如何自定义实现一个 tabBar? (三)



跳转方面

使用灵活



```
wxp: (wx.wxp = wxp),
globalData: (wx.globalData = {}),
globalEvent: (wx.globalEvent = new Event())
...
```



https://developers.weixin.qq.com/miniprogram/dev/extended/weui/tabbar.html



3.13 开放接口:

在小程序中实现用户一键登陆? (一)







UI 还需要调整

有时候会服务器端出现解密错误



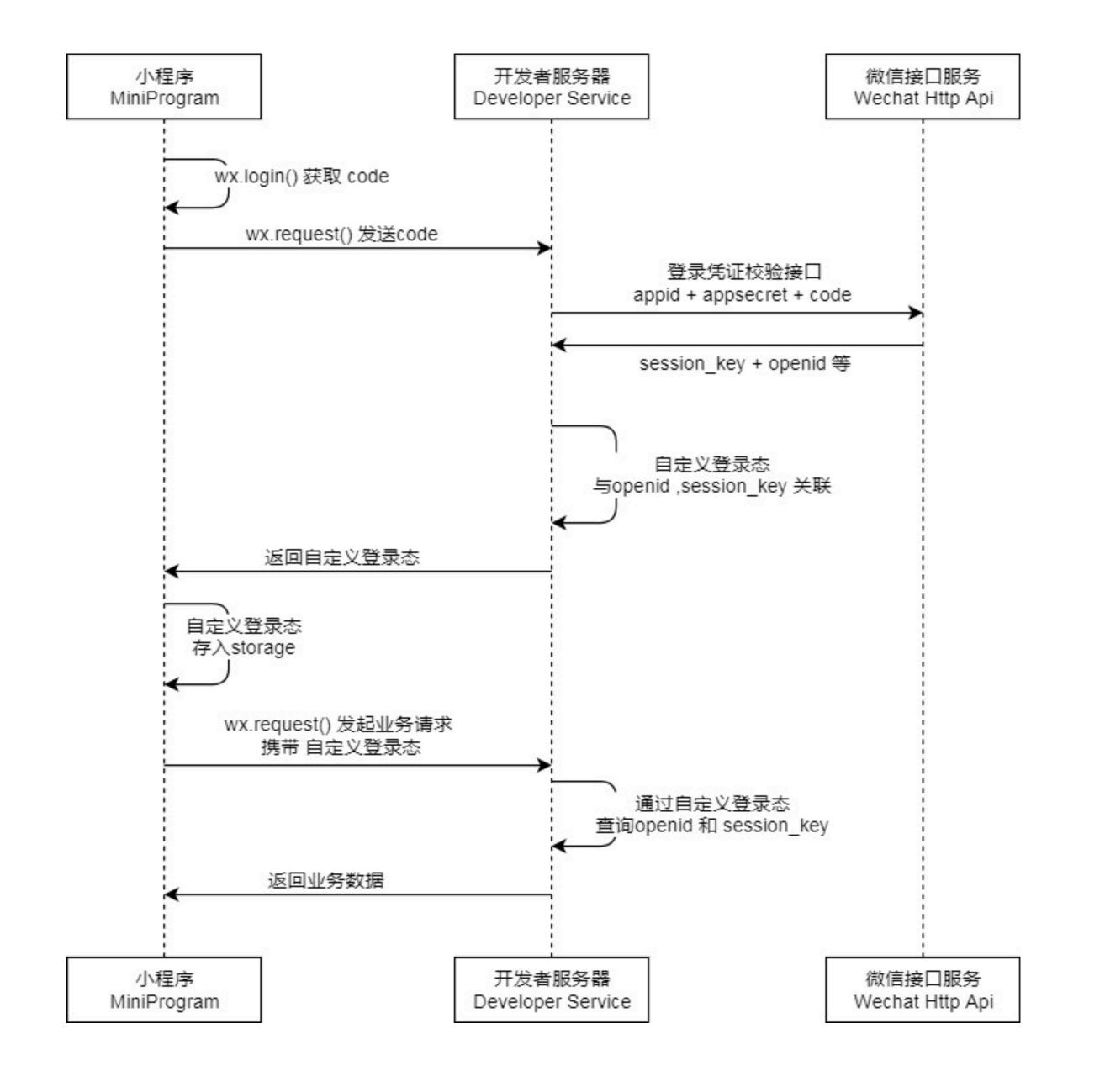
```
err Error: error:06065064:digital envelope
routines:EVP_DecryptFinal_ex:bad decrypt
    ...
    library: 'digital envelope routines',
    function: 'EVP_DecryptFinal_ex',
    reason: 'bad decrypt',
    code: 'ERR_OSSL_EVP_BAD_DECRYPT'
}
```



## 部分讨论 bad decrypt 的帖子:

- https://forum.leancloud.cn/t/aes/12944/14
- <a href="https://developers.weixin.qq.com/community/develop/doc/000a4e620e0040e75fb6772985b800">https://developers.weixin.qq.com/community/develop/doc/000a4e620e0040e75fb6772985b800</a>
- <a href="https://developers.weixin.qq.com/community/develop/doc/bd11f741bdc90138ccdb51fa4d4b9896?">https://developers.weixin.qq.com/community/develop/doc/bd11f741bdc90138ccdb51fa4d4b9896?</a>
  <a href="mailto:at=1559291397004">at=1559291397004</a>







3.14 开放接口:

在小程序中实现用户一键登陆? (二)



```
async login(e){
 try {
    await getApp().wxp.checkSession()
   token = wx.getStorageSync('token')
    if (token) {
     tokenIsValid = true
  } catch (error) {}
 if (!tokenIsValid) {
   let res1 = await getApp().wxp.login()
   let code = res1.code
   let res = await getApp().wxp.request({
      url: 'http://localhost:3000/user/wexin-login2',
     method: 'POST',
      header: {
        'content-type': 'application/json'
     },
      data: {
        code,
       userInfo,
        encryptedData,
        iv
   console.log('登录接口请求成功', res.data)
    token = res.data.data.authorizationToken
   wx.setStorageSync('token', token)
  getApp().globalData.token = token
 wx.showToast({
   title: '登陆成功了',
```



复用旧的尚且有效的 sessionKey

在 token 保存当前用户信息

添加重试功能

token 持久化



复用旧的尚且有效的 sessionKey



在token保存当前用户信息



添加重试功能



## token 持久化





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