

Coming soon...

# README

- 张强
- 美团点评
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Screenshot of a user profile page titled "详细信息" (Detailed Information) with an "编辑" (Edit) button in the top right corner.

The profile shows a circular profile picture of a man and the name "张强张耳朵" with a male gender symbol.

Key statistics displayed:

- 62093 我获得的赞同 (I received likes)
- 11837 我获得的感谢 (I received thanks)
- 29921 回答被收藏 (Answers collected)
- 213 回答被分享 (Answers shared)

Professional information:

- 从事行业 (Industry): 互联网 (Internet)
- 居住地 (Residence): 上海 (Shanghai) 现在 (Now)
- 工作经历 (Work Experience): 美团点评 · 前端 (Meituan Dianping · Frontend) 现在 (Now)

# Redux的打开方式



# Overview

- 前端史
- Redux的问题
- 私货

数据&可维护性

# 简明前端史

- 古典时代
- 中世纪
- 文艺复兴

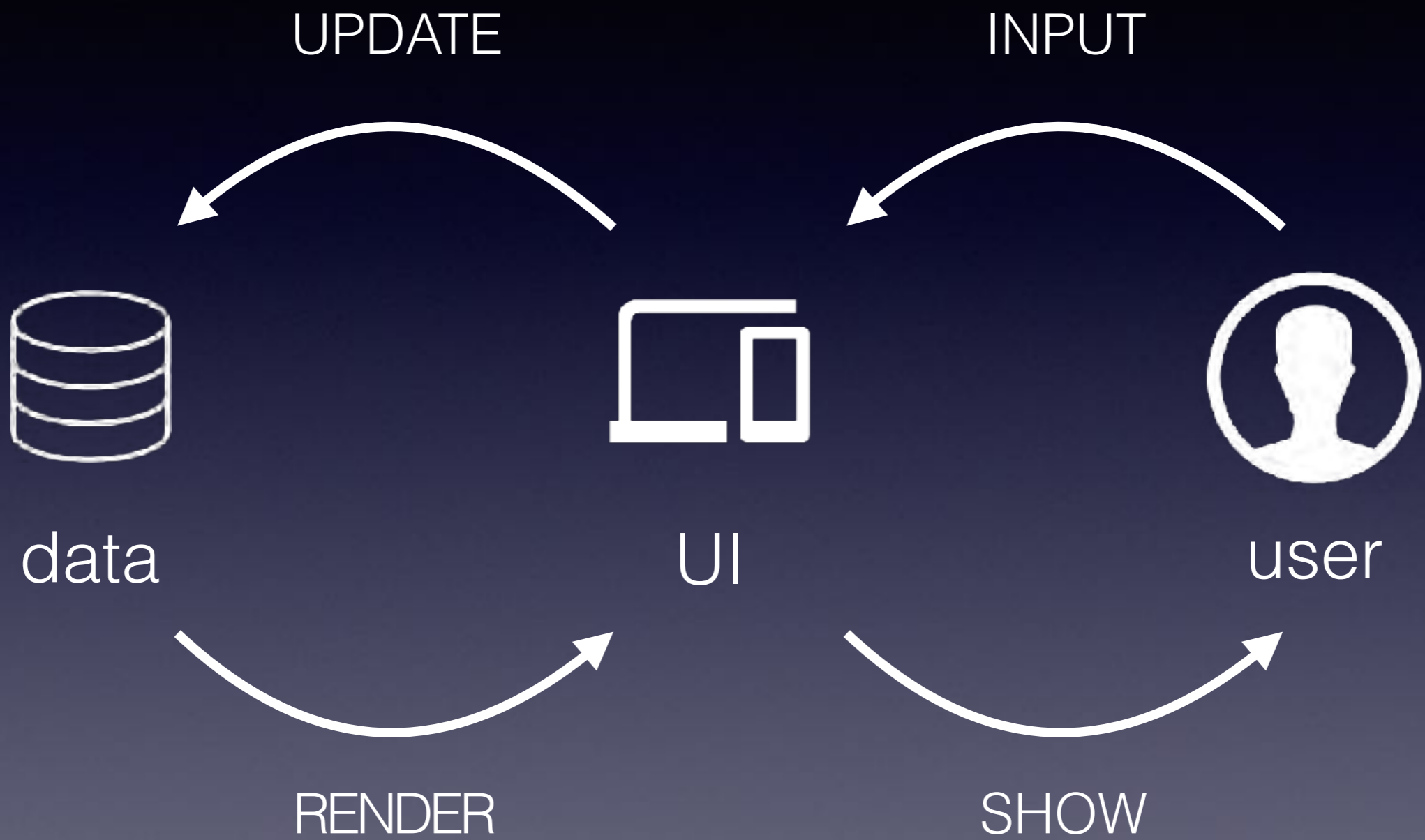
# 前端要解决的本质问题

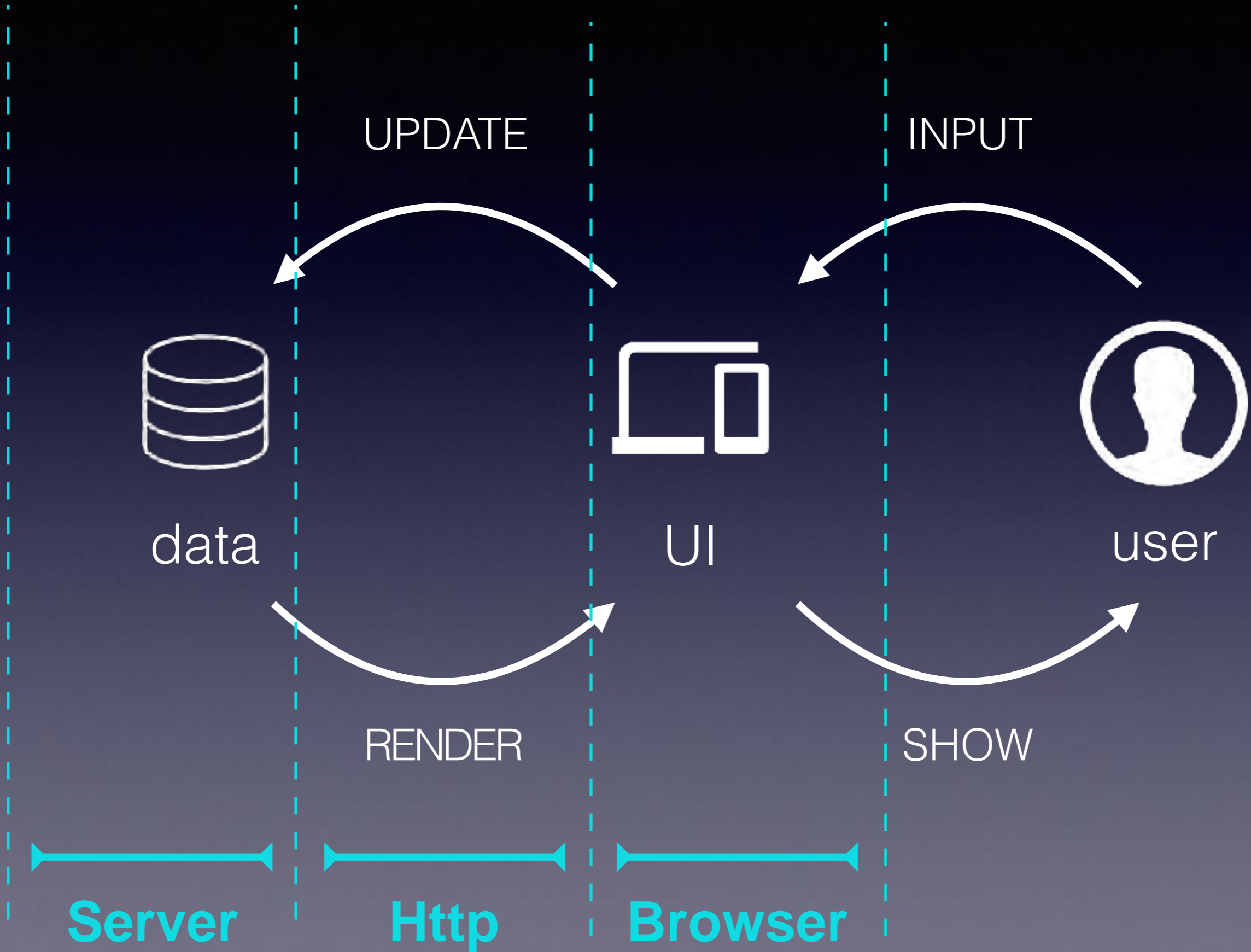


data



user







# 最传统的BS架构 (90年代)

- 单一数据源: server
- 统一的数据变更方式: URL
- 统一的UI渲染方式: html直出
- 完美的状态管理: history 浏览器的前进后退

“Simplicity is prerequisite for reliability”

–Edsger W. Dijkstra



# 总结

- 可靠：不容易出错 出错也好定位
- 简单：学习成本低
- 浏览器搞定了大部分事情，开发者只需关心UI渲染：html+css+~~javascript~~

# 古典时代

简单即是美



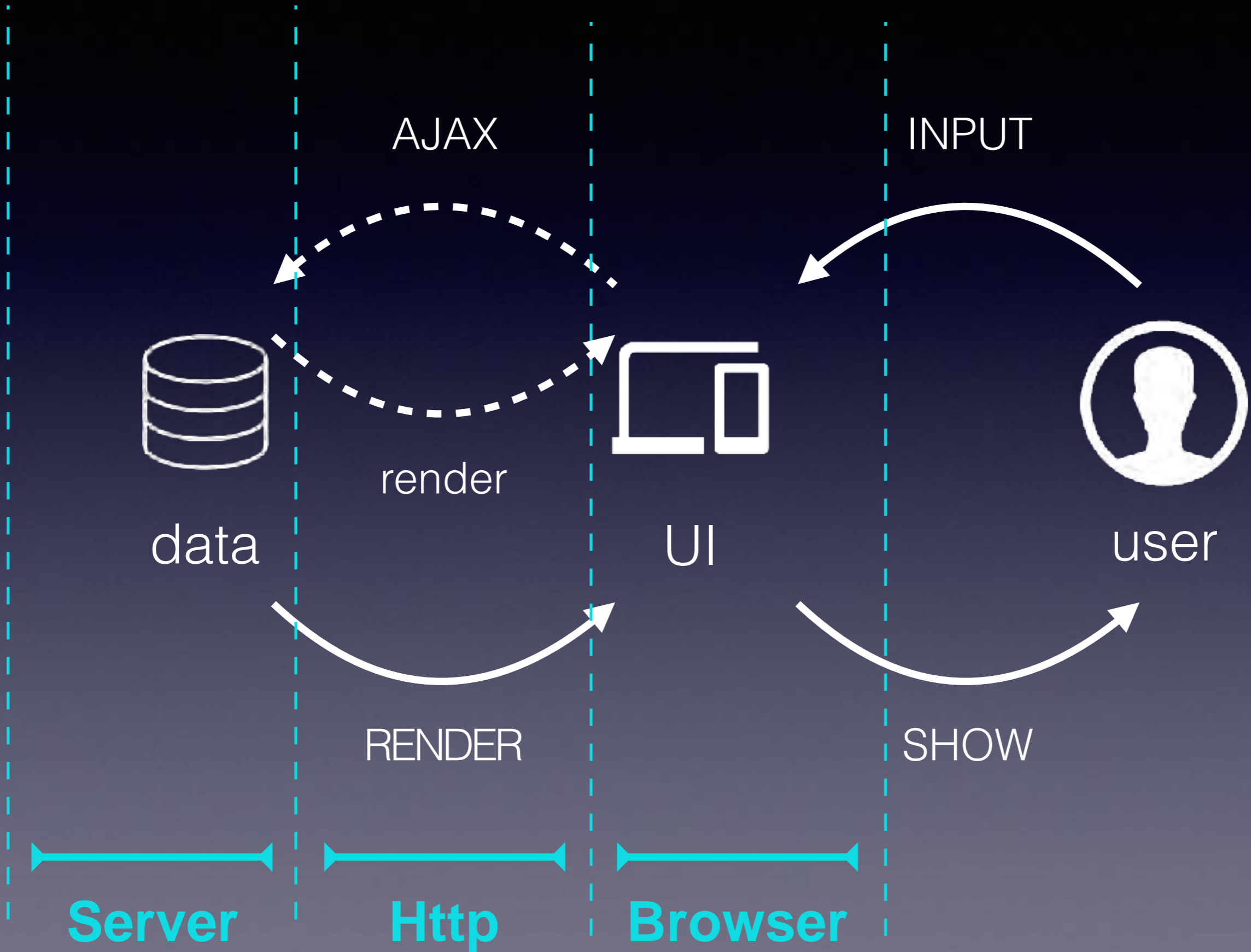
Developer

这是最好的时代

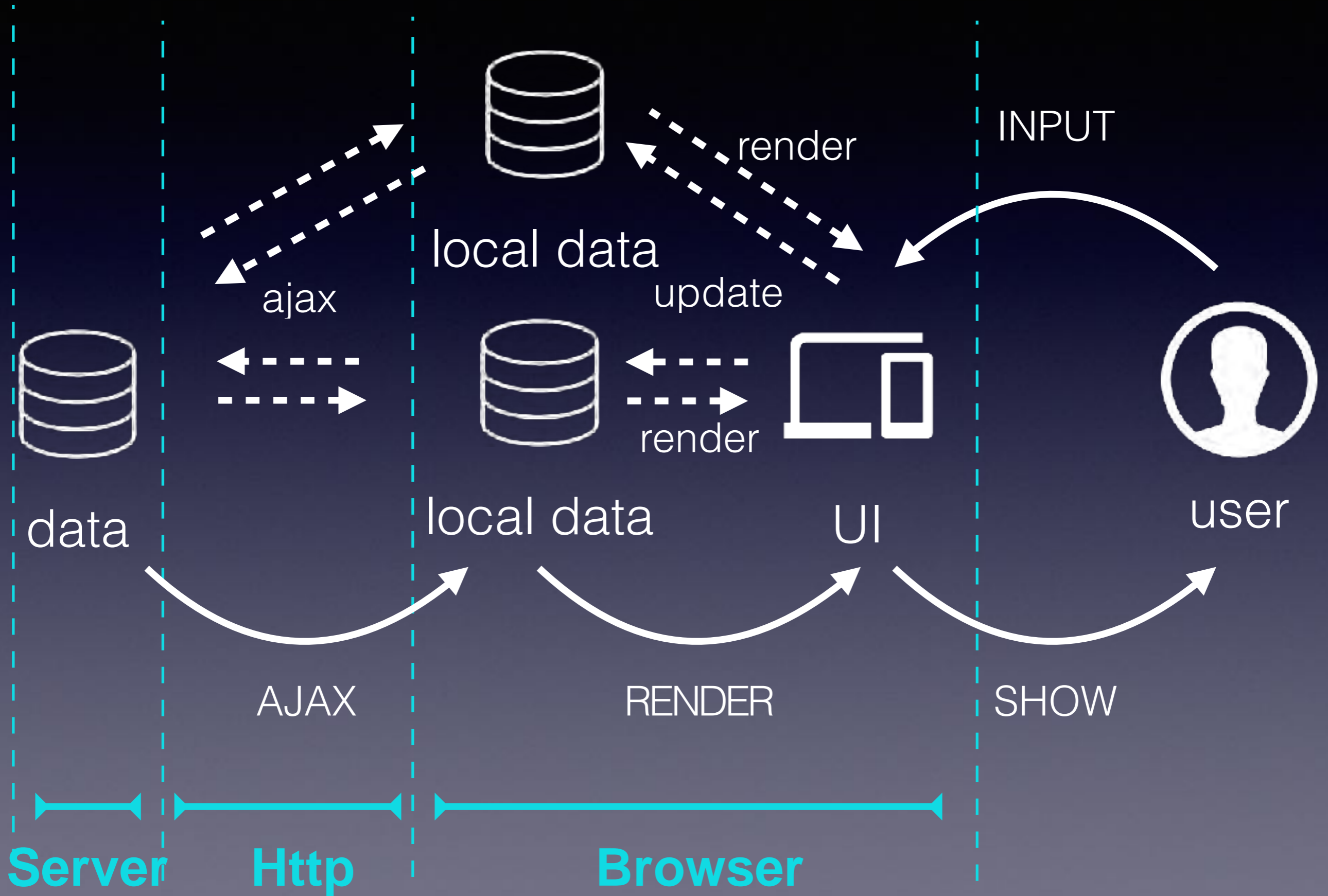
User

这是最坏的时代

AJAX来了(2005)



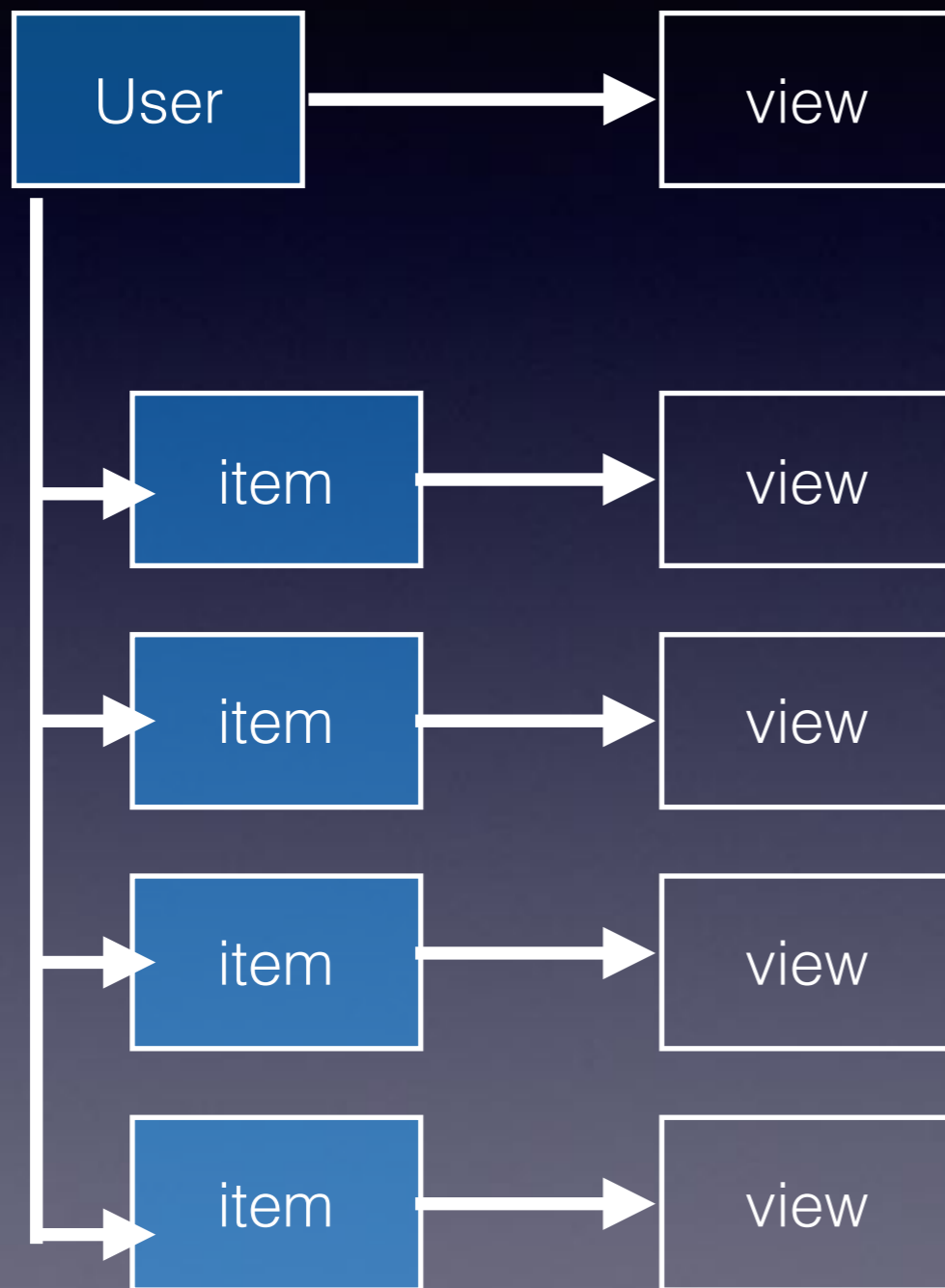




# AJAX带来的变化

- ~~单一数据源~~： 远程数据+本地数据\*N
- ~~统一的数据变更方式~~： URL+AJAX+UI对本地数据的更改
- ~~统一的UI渲染方式~~： html直出+本地全局(局部)dom渲染
- ~~完美的状态管理~~： 浏览器前进后退失效， 状态自己管理

local state



# 总结

- 多数据源：多副本数据的一致性维护困难
- 到处都是数据变更：预测一个操作带来的数据变更愈发困难
- 谁都能改DOM：不知道是谁改了我的DOM
- 状态管理？

bug越修越多，加班修bug

加班

# 复杂而又混乱

常年加班

招不到人，人手不够还得加班

代码无法维护，加班重构

# 中世纪

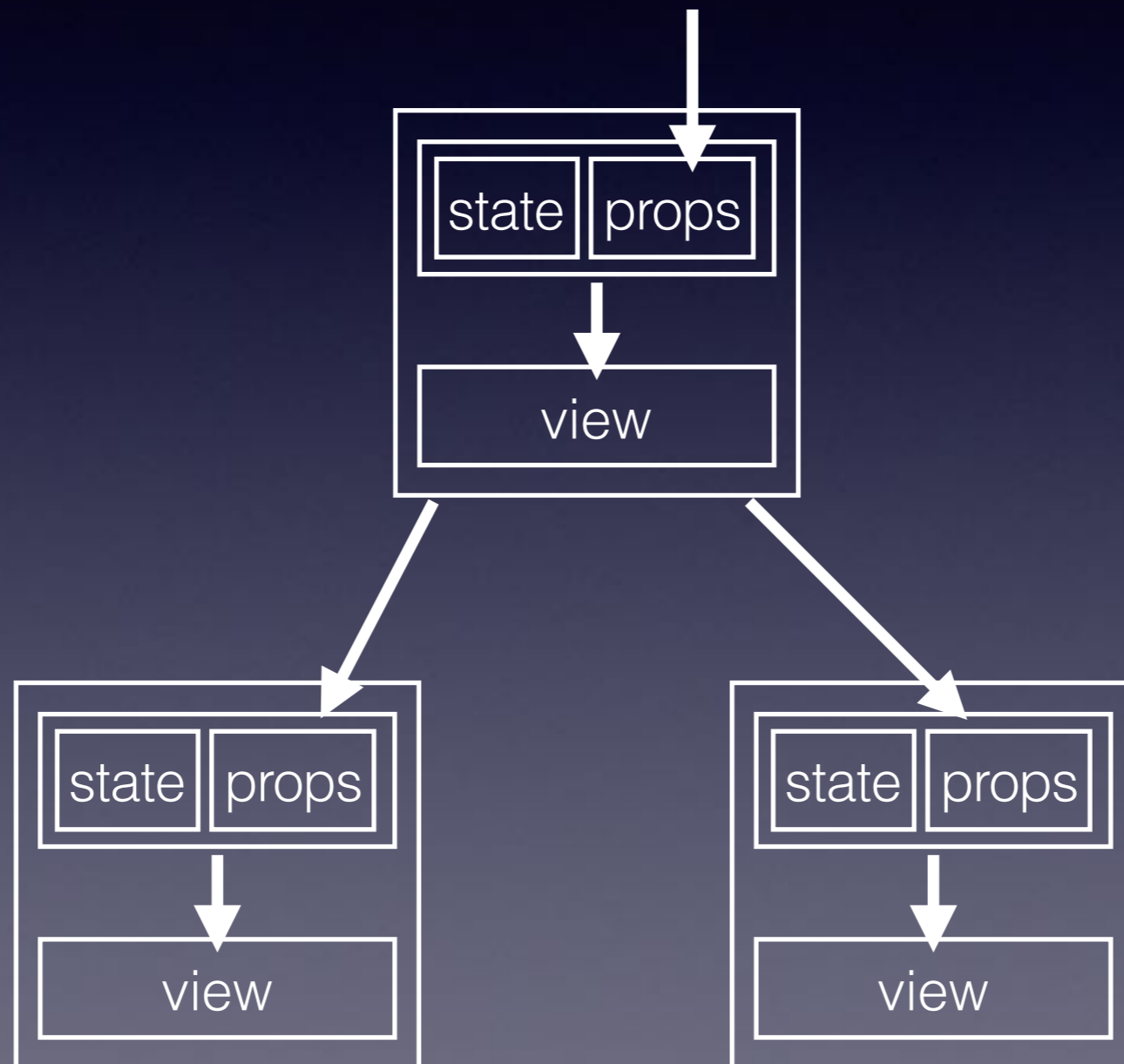
无尽的bug,无尽的黑暗



# React (2013)



# React独立架构





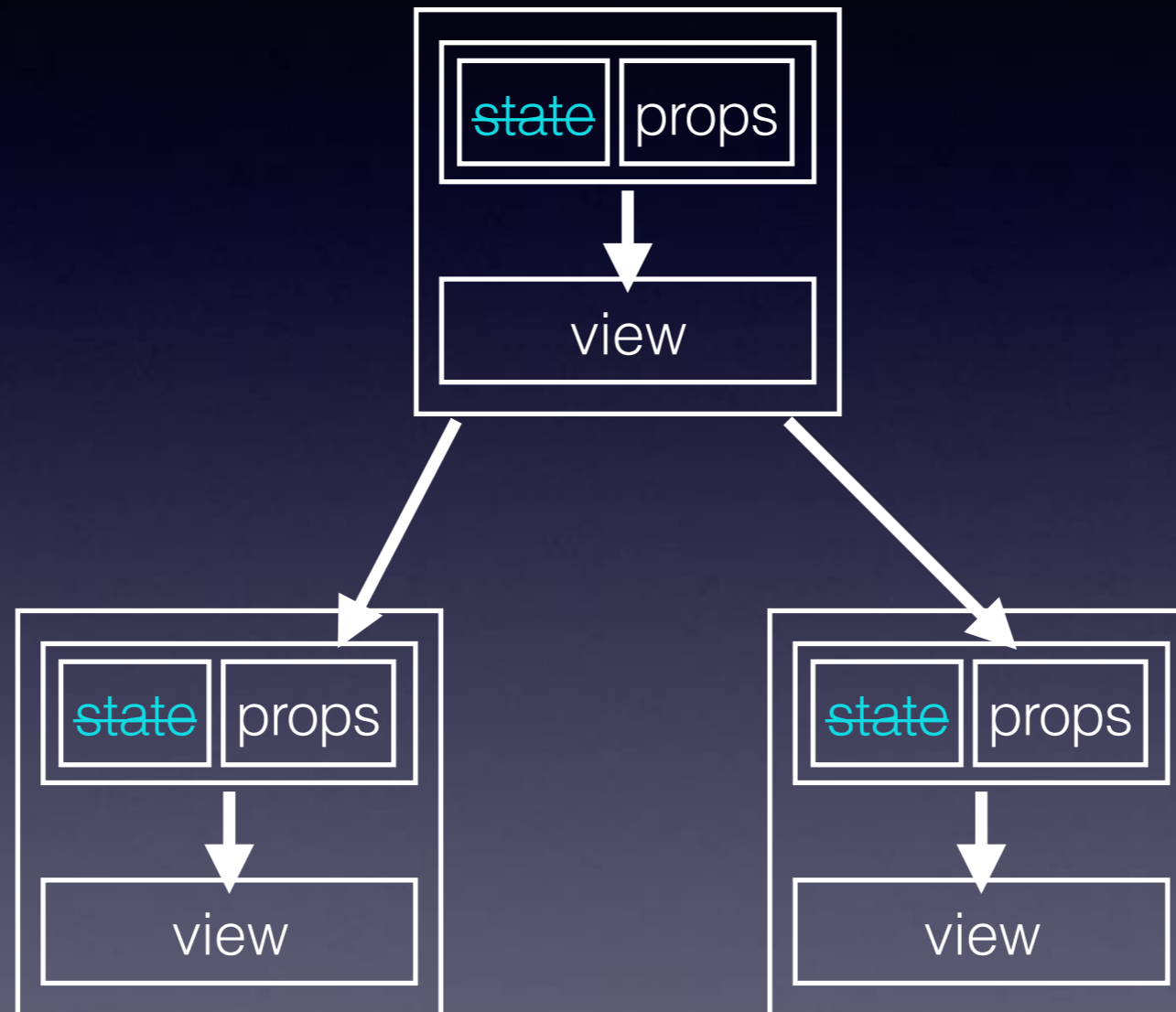
# 裸用React

- 多数据源：每个组件有自己的本地state
- 数据变更：react没有约束
- UI渲染：没有DOM操作，与真实DOM隔离
- 状态管理？

# React+Redux (2015)



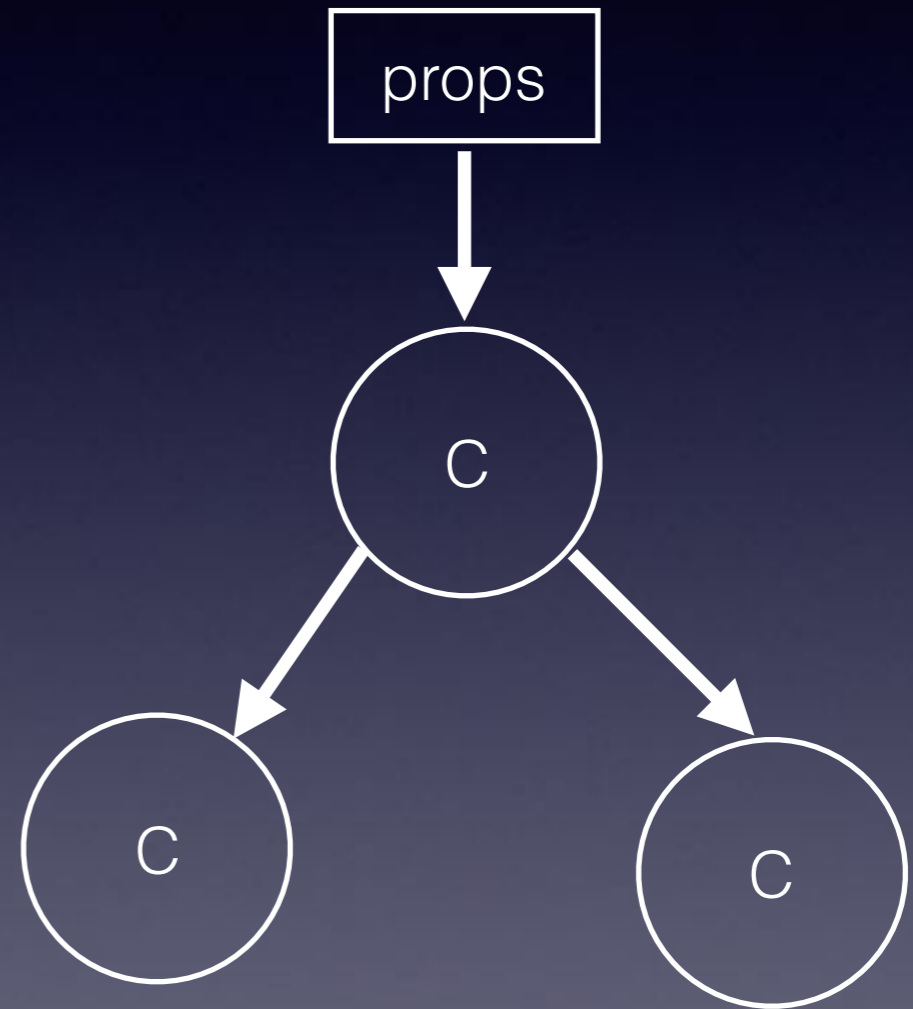
# 弃用react的内部state



# react回归纯渲染

$f(\text{props}) = \text{View}$   
react component tree

pure function



# redux

```
import { createStore } from 'redux'  
  
const store = createStore(counter);
```

```
store.dispatch({ type: 'INCREMENT' });
```

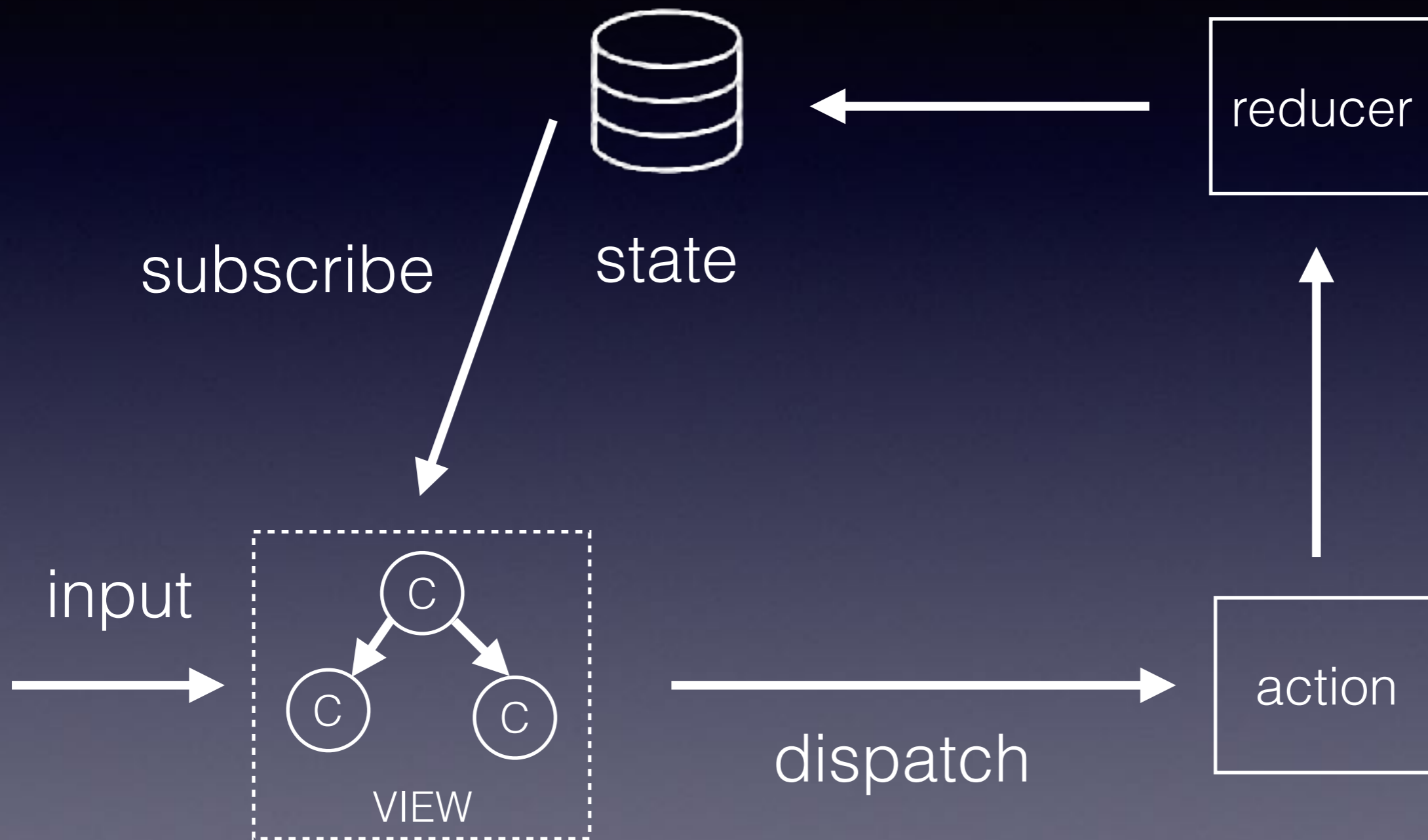
```
const counter=(state = 0, action) => {  
  switch (action.type) {  
    case 'INCREMENT':  
      return state + 1  
    default:  
      return state  
  }  
}
```

```
store.subscribe(()=>{  
  console.log(store.getState())  
})
```

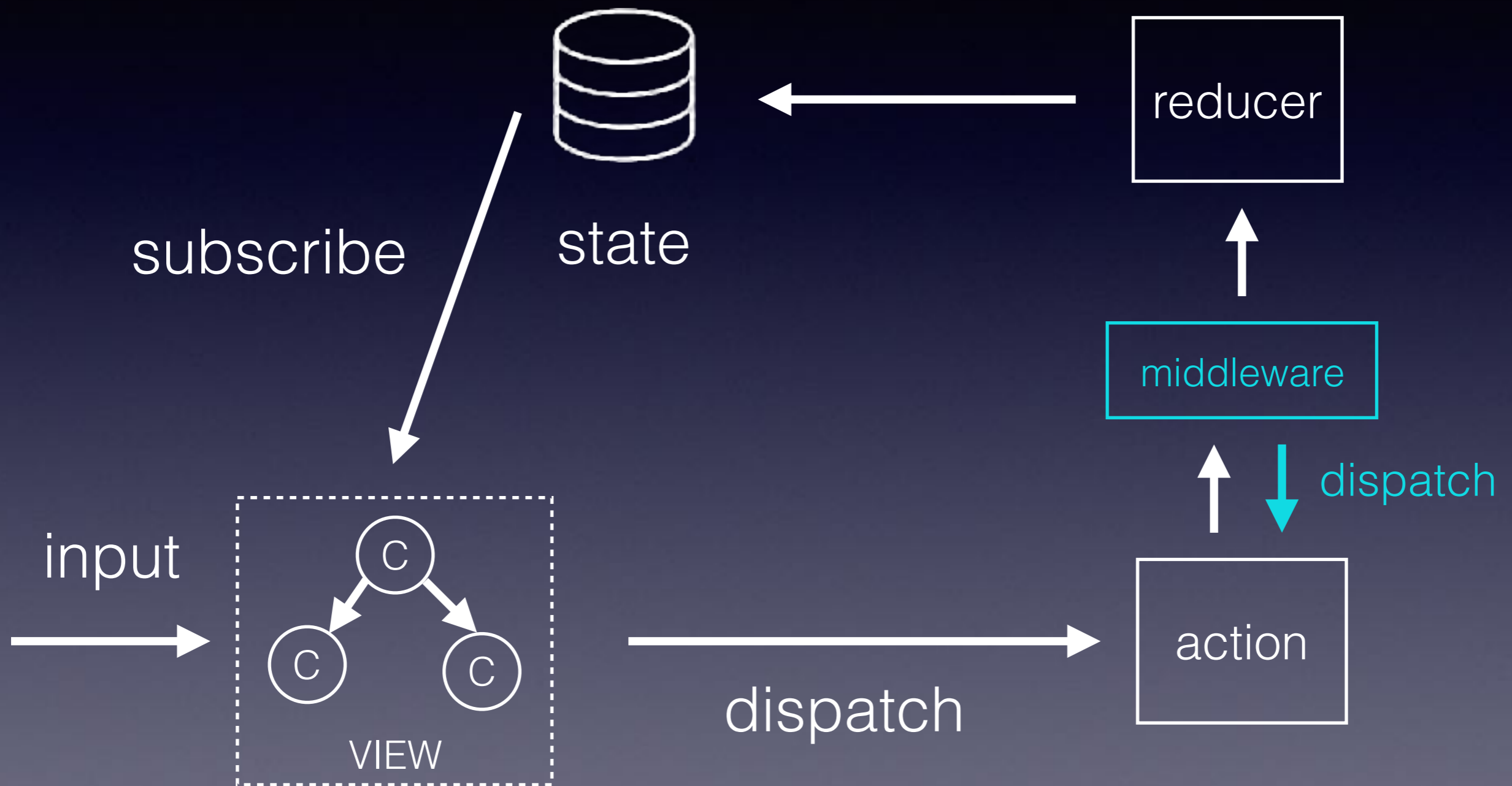
action

reducer

# react+redux数据流



# react+redux数据流



# redux三大原则

- 单一数据源
- state只读，只能通过触发action来进行更改
- action通过reducer来修改state，reducer必须为纯函数



# redux状态变更

$$f_{\text{reducer}}(\text{state}_0, \text{action}_0) = \text{state}_1$$

# redux状态变更

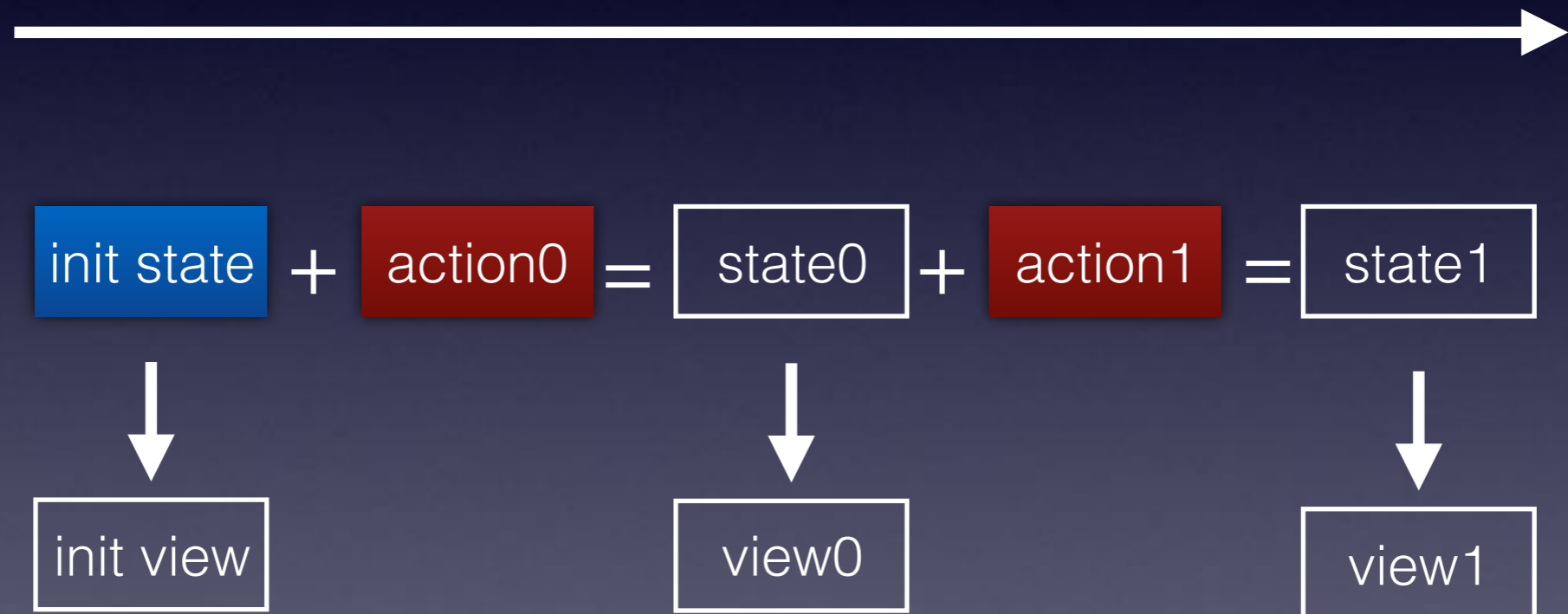
$$f(f(\text{state}_0, \text{action}_0), \text{action}_1) = \text{state}_1$$

reducer

pure function

# 时间旅行

time line



# 总结

- 单一数据源：redux的全局state server
- 统一的数据变更：action URL
- 统一的UI渲染：react server直出html
- 状态管理：“时间旅行” 浏览器history



# 文艺复兴

回归秩序，化繁为简

但是

# Redux

看起来简单，用起来却不容易

# 大象关冰箱

- 把冰箱门打开
- 把大象放进去
- 把冰箱门关上



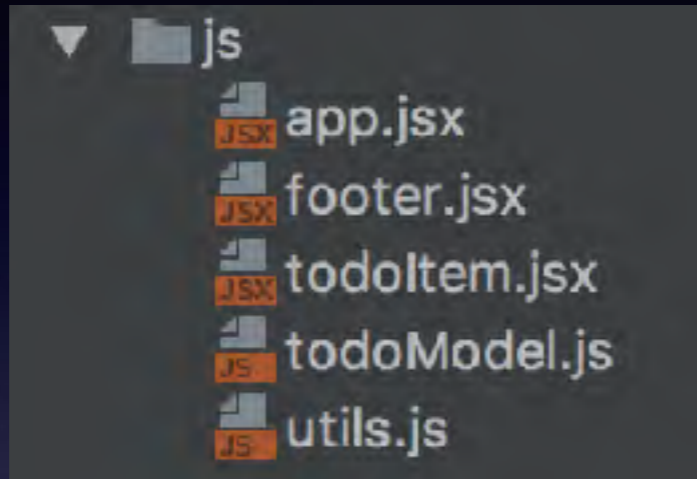


# 大象关冰箱 with redux

- 定义3个actionType
  - "打开冰箱门"
  - "把大象放进去"
  - "关上冰箱门"
- 实现3个actionCreator
- 实现3个reducer

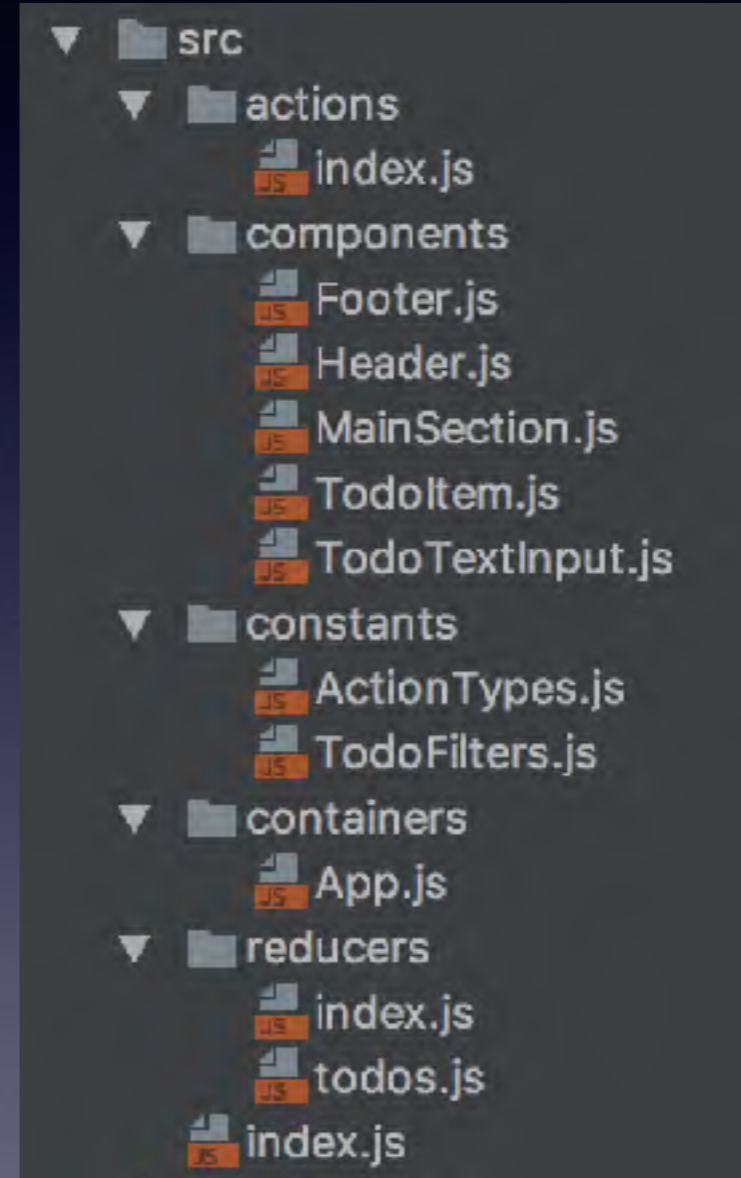


# Redux的样板代码

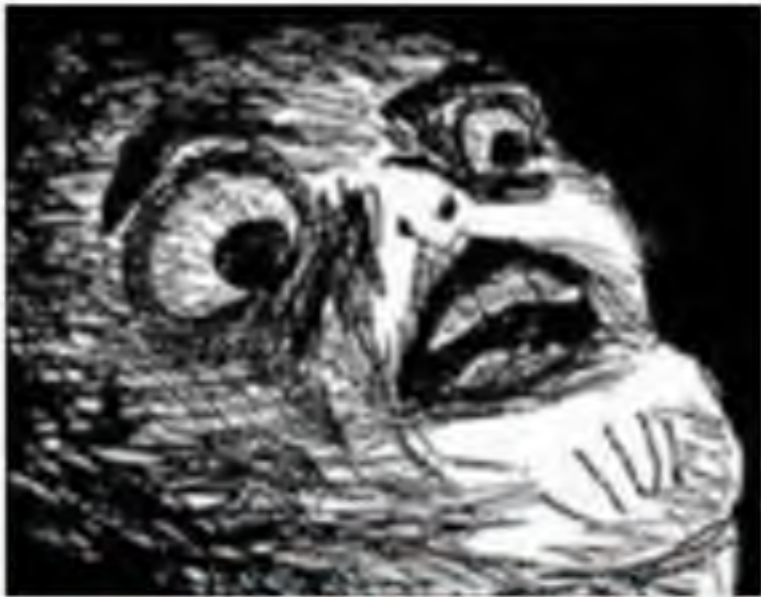


纯React  
Files **x5**

todoMVC



Redux  
Files **x12**



我好像领悟了!

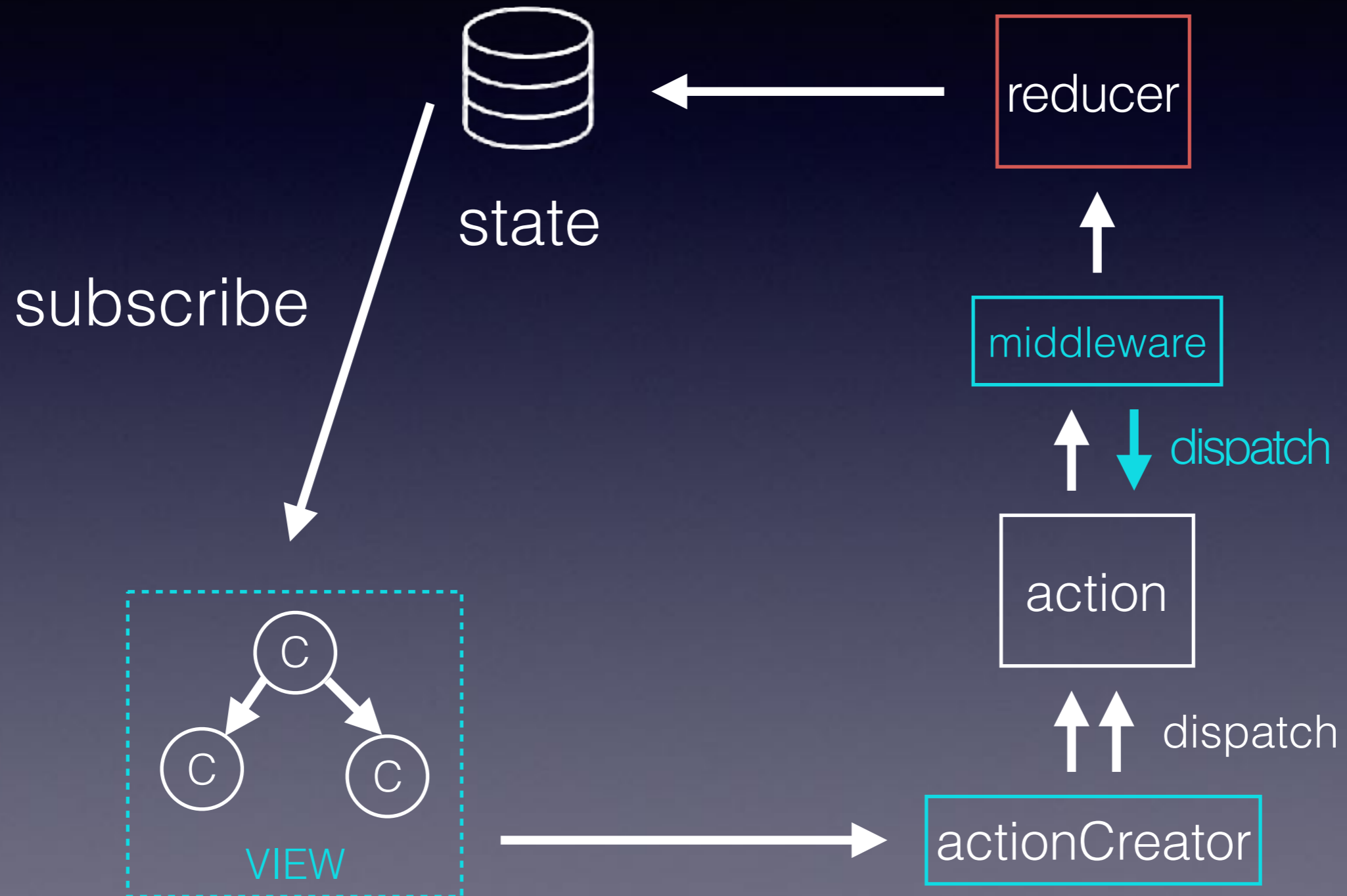
第一次看redux文档

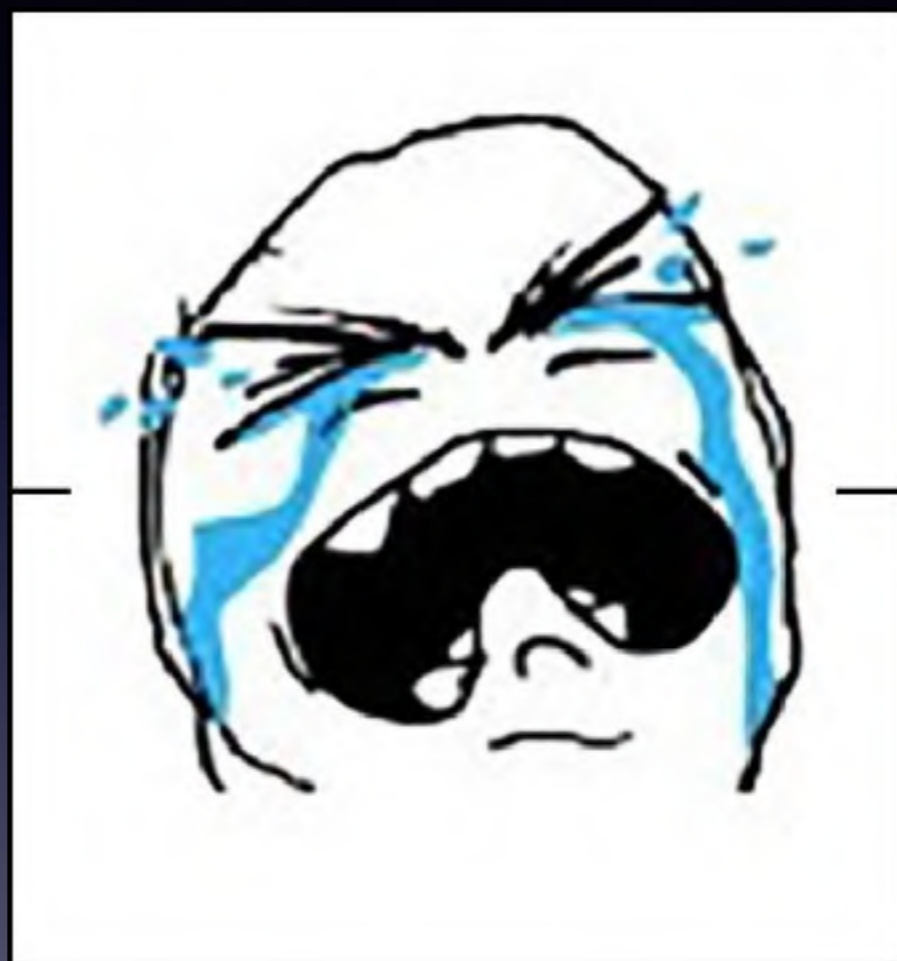


WTF?

第一次写redux应用

# Redux处理异步





第一次看小伙伴们写的redux代码

# Redux的模块化

- 大型应用->协同开发->模块化
- 每个模块拥有自己的action/actionType/reducer
- actionTypes重名的问题： 约定+规范
- 模块间通信的问题
- 模块动态加载的问题： 破坏了reducer的纯净

# Redux的API

- createStore
- **combineReducers**
- **applyMiddleware**
- **bindActionCreators**
- **compose**
- getState
- dispatch
- subscribe
- getReducer
- **replaceReducer**

全部API

x10

与扩展相关的API

x5

Redux不适合直接用于生产环境



我们需要一款框架对redux进行  
封装和约束



# duxjs是什么？

- 可用于生产环境的，基于react+redux的前端框架
- 部分借鉴了ducks（关于redux模块化的提议）和choo

# duxjs特性

- 声明式API，没有样板代码
- 模块化/组件化，可嵌套，可动态加载
- 统一的异步处理
- 同构
- HMR热替换
- 插件

# component

```
{  
  "state": {},  
  "actions": {},  
  "selectors": {},  
  "views": {},  
  "subscriptions": {}  
  
  "components": {}  
}
```

# 同步action

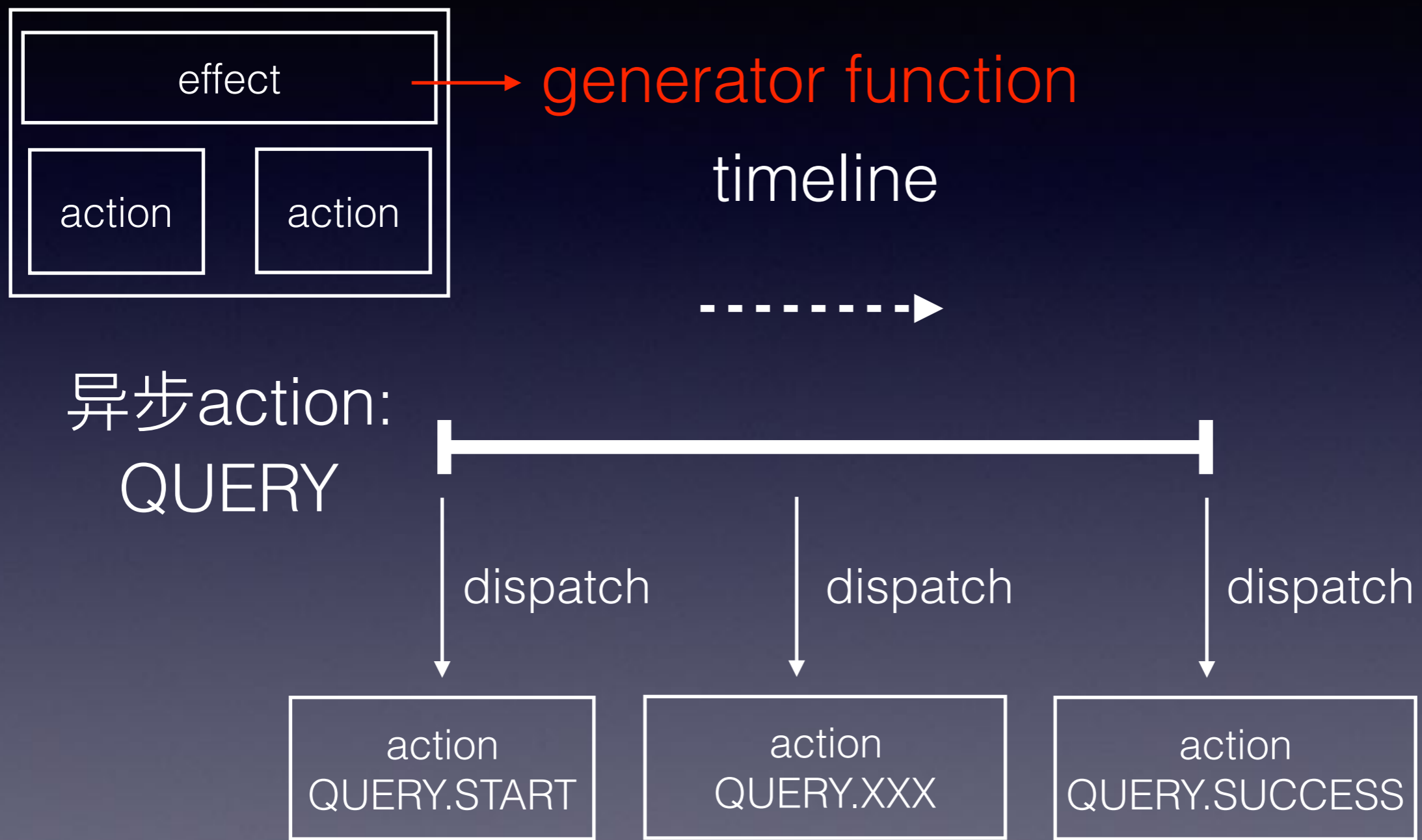
- 符合Flux标准action
- 整个action实体都可被序列化

```
{  
  type:"INCREMENT",  
  payload:1,  
  meta:{  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

# 同步action

```
{
  "actions": {
    "INCREMENT": {
      "payload": (v) => v,
      reducer(state, action)
      {
        return {
          ...state,
          "timer": state.timer + action.payload
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# 异步action





# 异步action

```
{
  "actions": {
    "INIT": {
      "effect": (...args) => function*({$action}) {
        return yield dispatch($action("QUERY"))();
      },
      "SUCCESS": {
        "payload": (v) => v,
        "reducer": (state, action) => {
          return {
            ...state,
            "list": action.payload
          };
        }
      }
    },
    "QUERY": {
      "effect": (...args) => function*({$action}) {
        return yield fetch_data();
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# state

```
{  
  .....  
  state: {  
    .....  
    timer: 10  
  }  
}
```

定义组件内的初始化state

# selector

```
{
  selectors: {
    user_list: ({
      state,
      $selector
    }) => {
      return state.list
    }
  },
}
```

对外暴露的state数据接口

# view

```
{
  views: {
    default: (connect) => connect(({ $view, $selector }) => {
      return {
        TopView: $view('a->default'),
        BottomView: $view('b_view'),
        timer: $selector('timer')
      }
    }), ($action) => ({
      "CLICK": $action("MOUNT_AND_INIT_A")
    }))(View)
  }
}
```

集成与组件相关的View (React Component)

# subscription

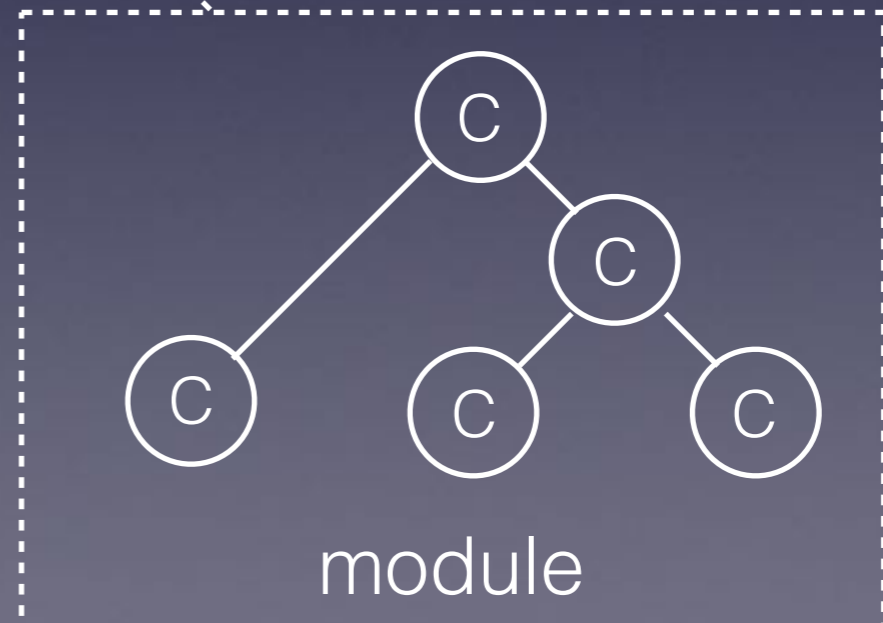
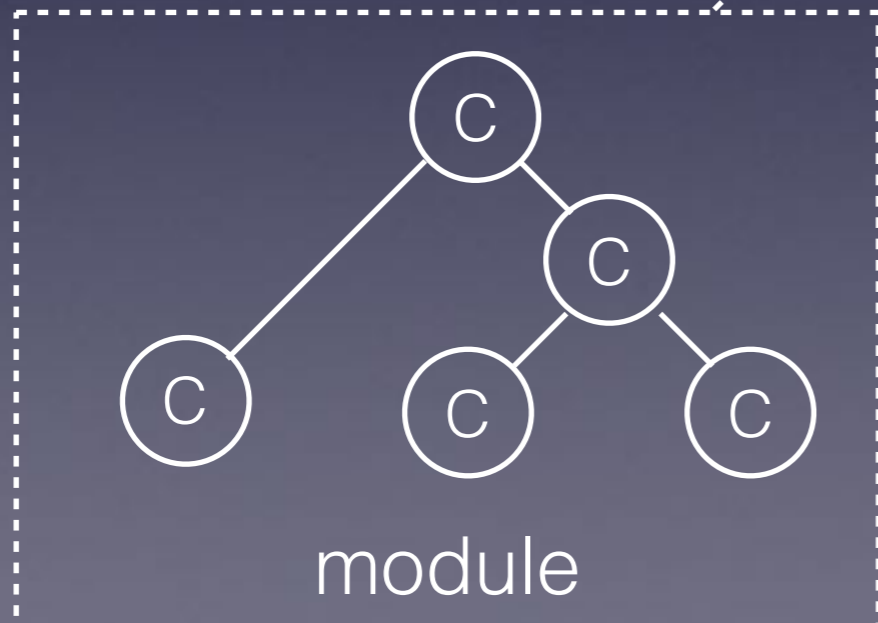
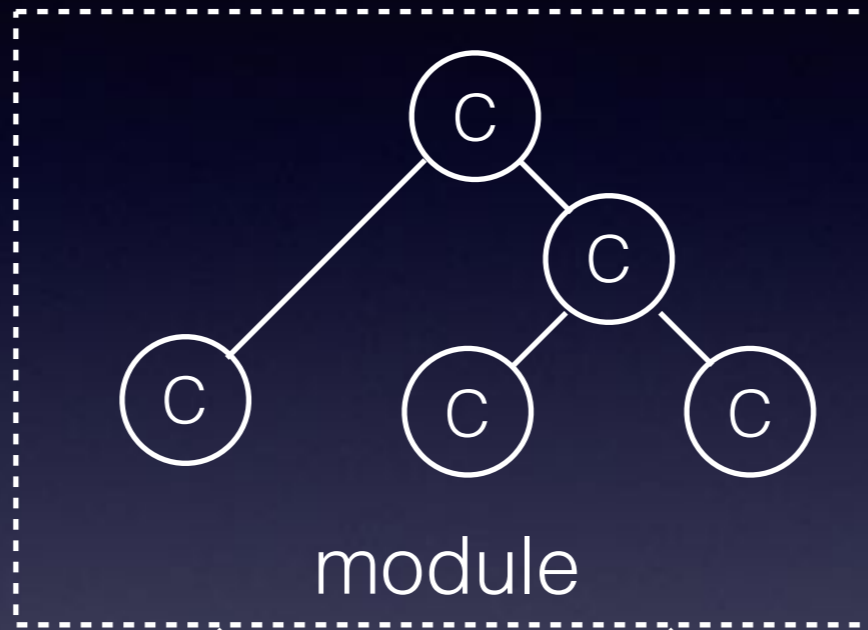
```
{
  subscriptions: {
    "web_socket": ({ $action, dispatch, $selector }) => {
      socket.on('msg', function (data) {
        dispatch($action("RECEIVE_MSG")(data));
      });
    }
  }
}
```

订阅来自外部系统的消息

- WebSocket
- 全局键盘事件
- jsbridge通知

# module

APP



# module

```
{
  modules: {
    "module_a": {
      getModule(cb) {
        require.ensure([], () => {
          const ModuleA = require("@modules/a").default;
          cb(ModuleA);
        })
      }
    },
    "module_b": {
      module: require("@modules/b").default
    }
  }
}
```

在component中定义子module

# module

```
{
  modules: {
    "module_a": {
      getModule(cb) {
        require.ensure([], () => {
          const ModuleA = require("@modules/a").default;
          cb(ModuleA);
        })
      },
      "A_CLICK": ({
        dispatch,
        $action
      }, action) => {
        dispatch($action("MODULE_A_CLICK")(action.payload))
      }
    }
  }
}
```

module间通信: 子->父



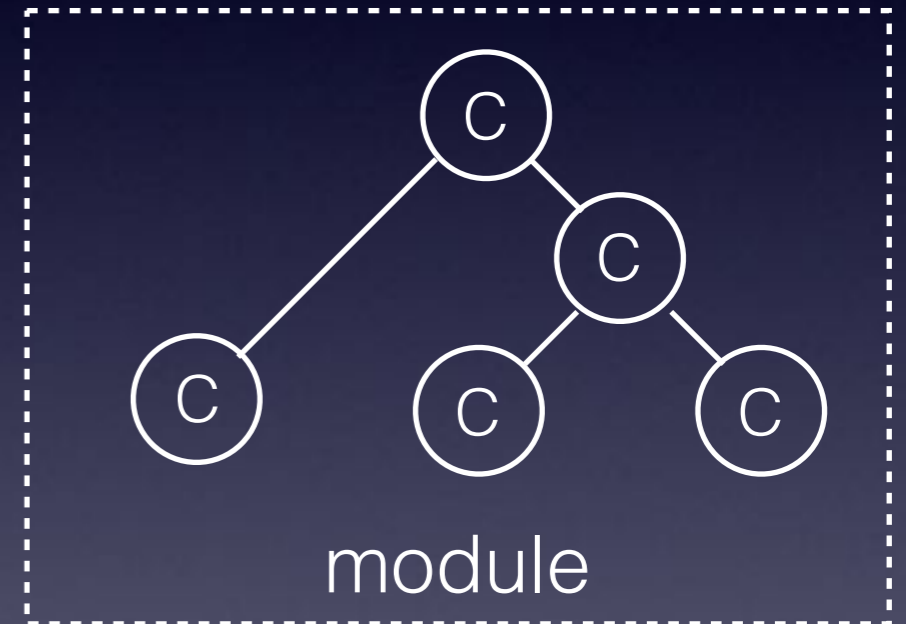
# module

```
dispatch($action("module_b->INIT"))()  
  
const userList = $selector("module_b->user_list")  
  
const editView = $view("module_b->edit_view")
```

module间通信：父->子

# module间解耦

- 独立的命名/状态空间：  
由父组件指定
- 只有父子module能通信，禁止隔代通信



# action标记

```
{  
  type: 'ROOT->INIT.SUCCESS',  
  meta: {  
    id: '36781bd0-1a26-11e7-9e90-0912e9fa0611',  
    src: 'ROOT->INIT.START[3674c070-1a26-11e7-9e90-0912e9fa0611]@ROOT'  
  }  
}
```

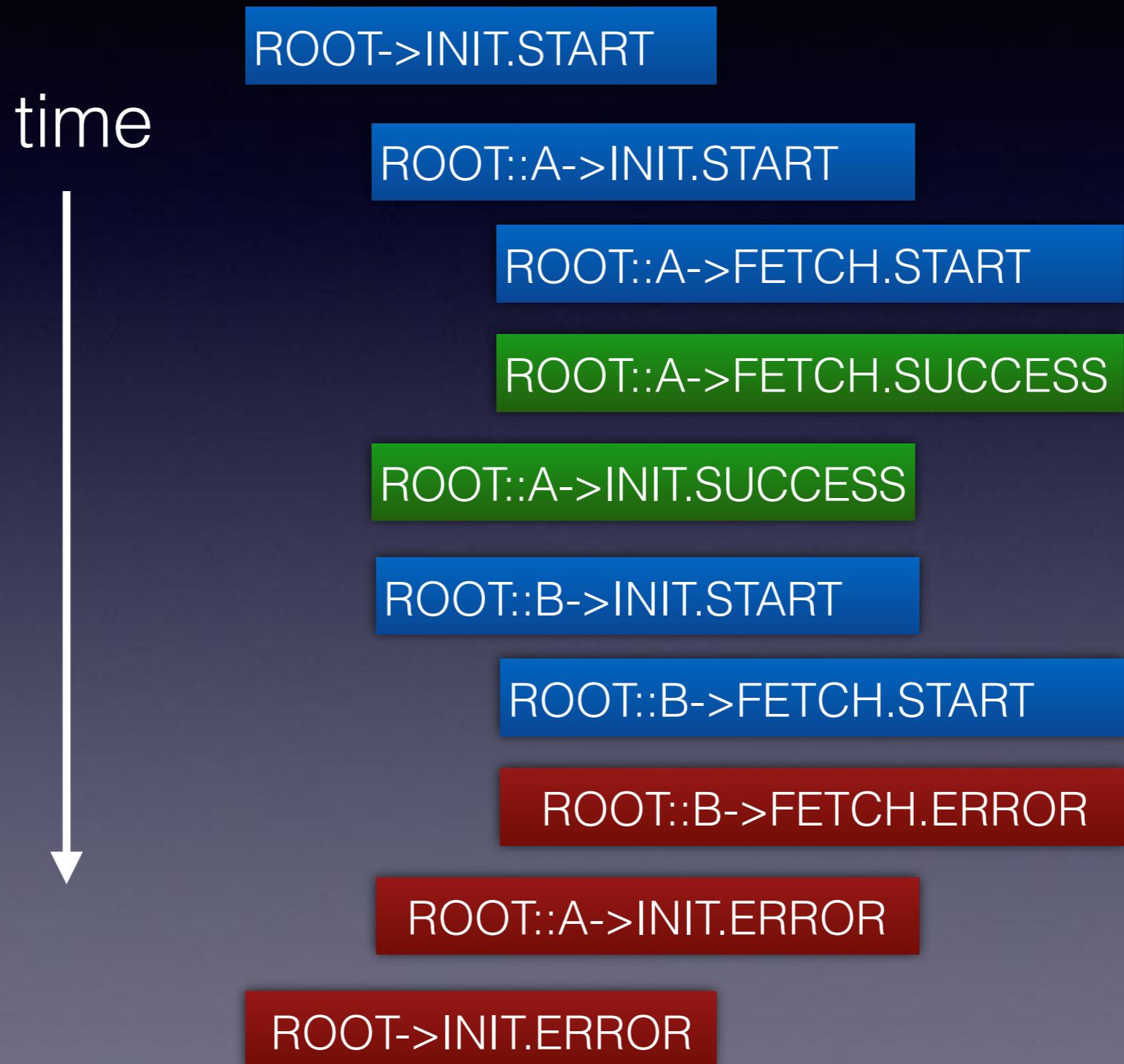
当前action ID

源actionType

源action ID

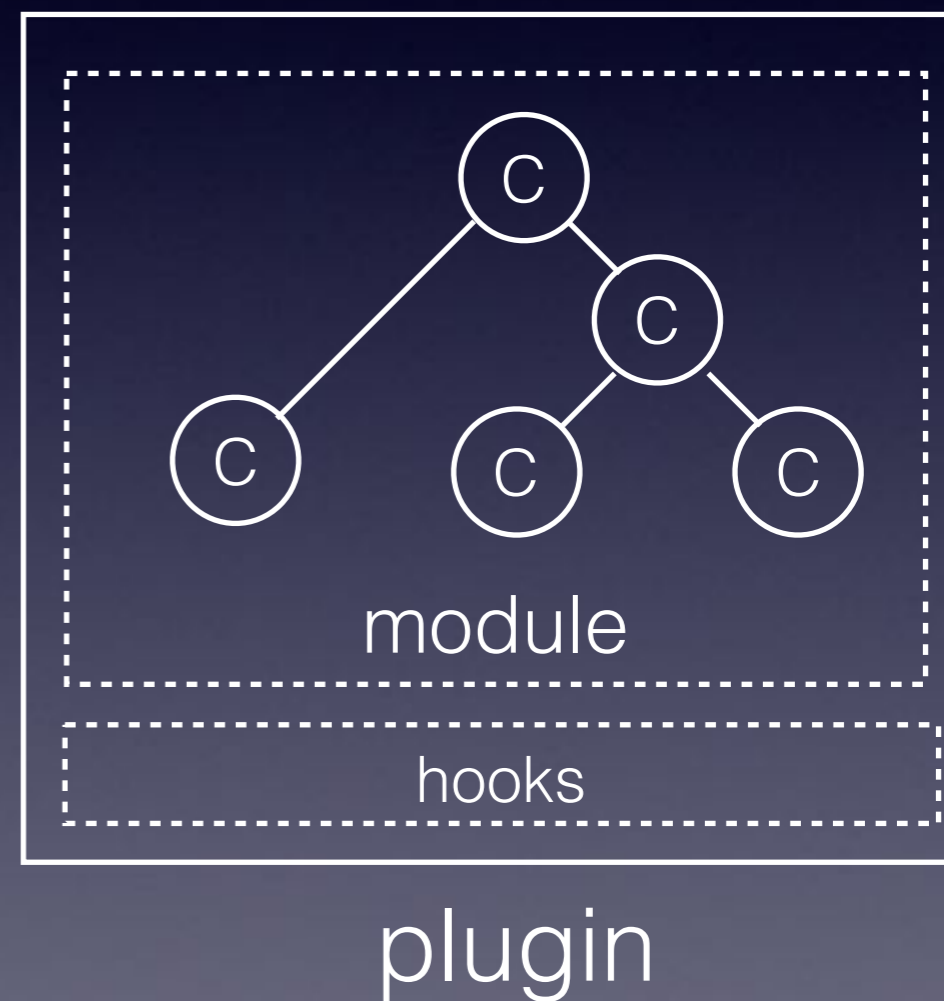
触发时所在的模块

# action调用栈图表

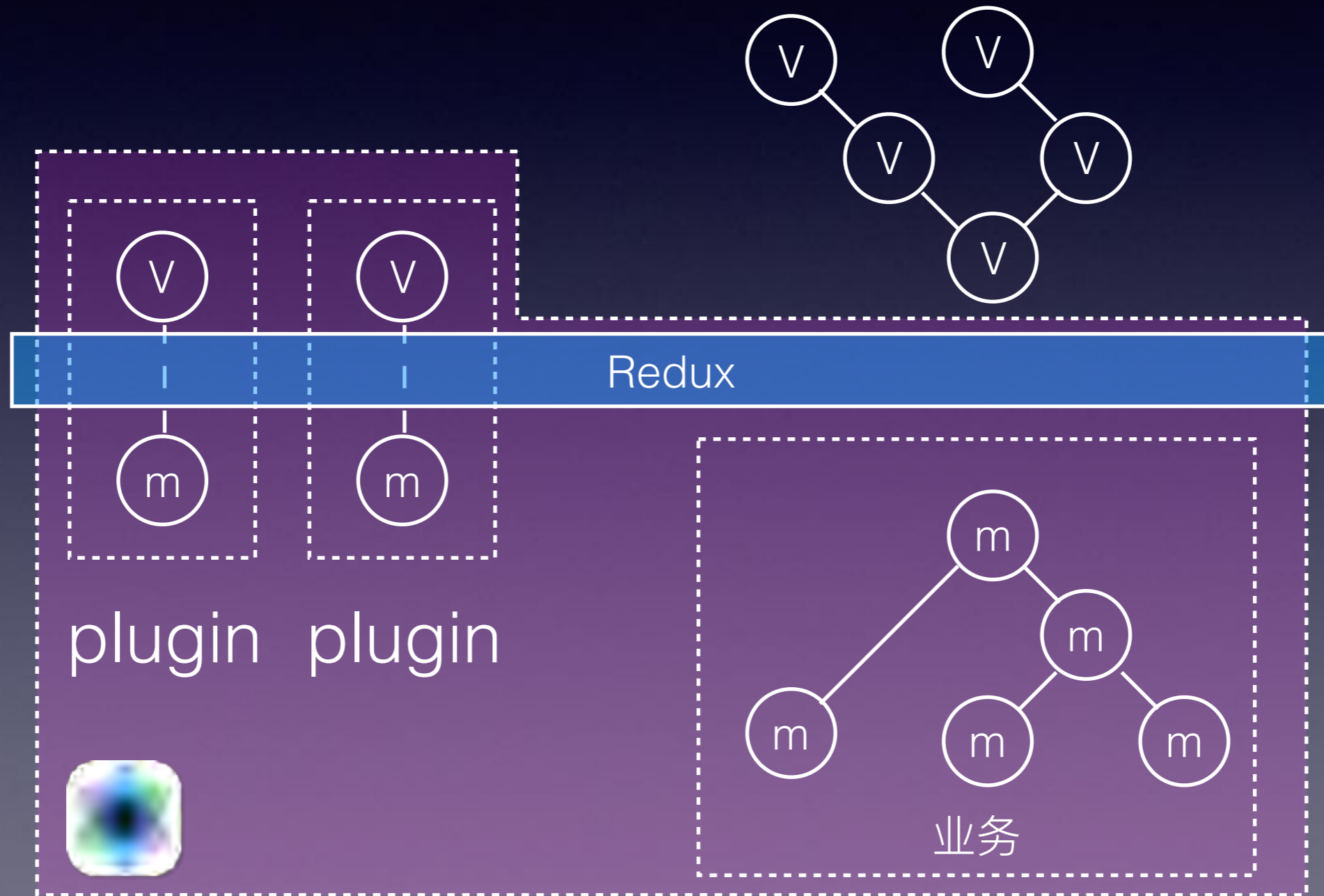


# plugin

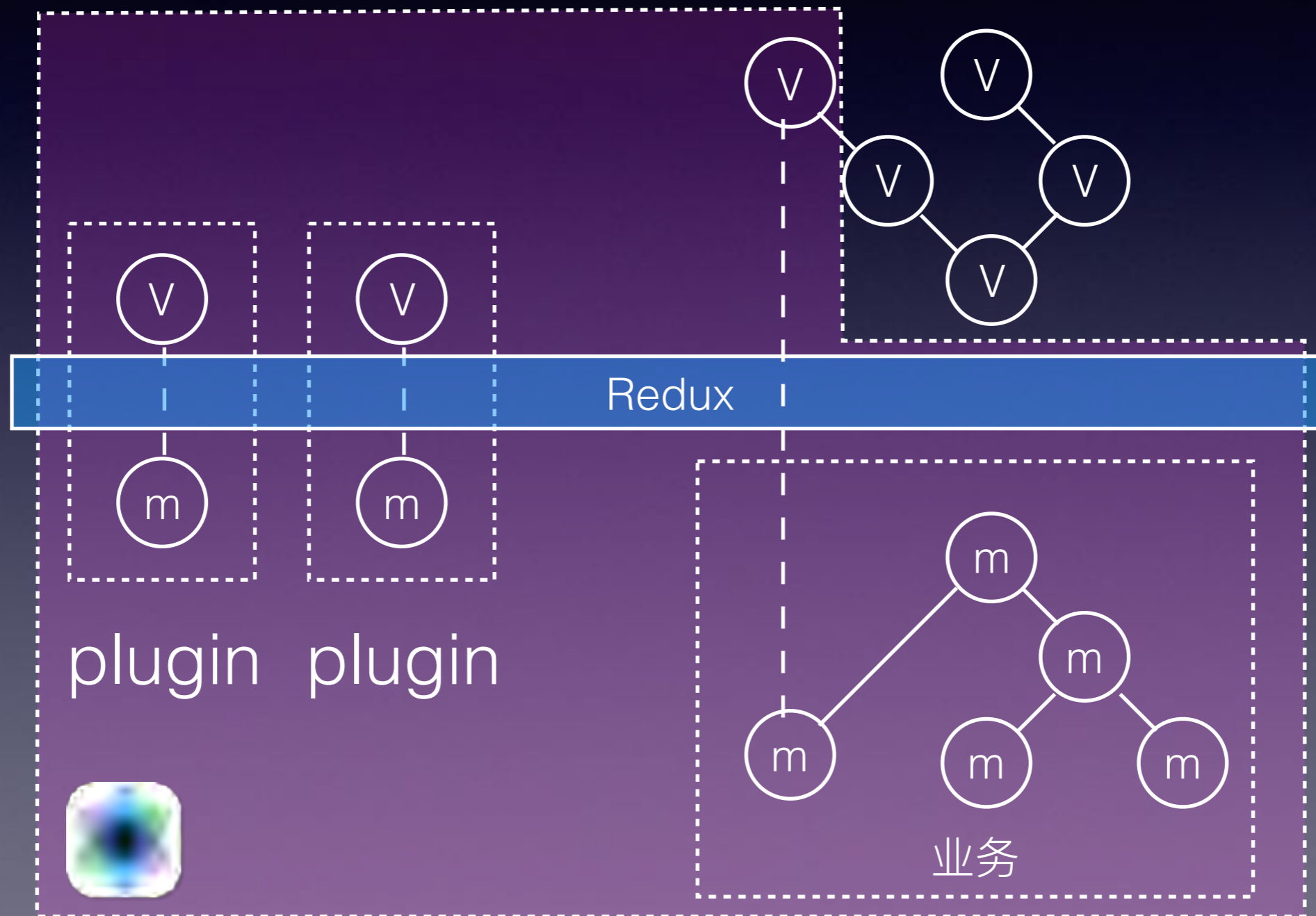
- 加强版的module
- 劫持全局的同步/异步 action
- 监听全局的state变化
- 捕获全局的异常
- 有自己的view



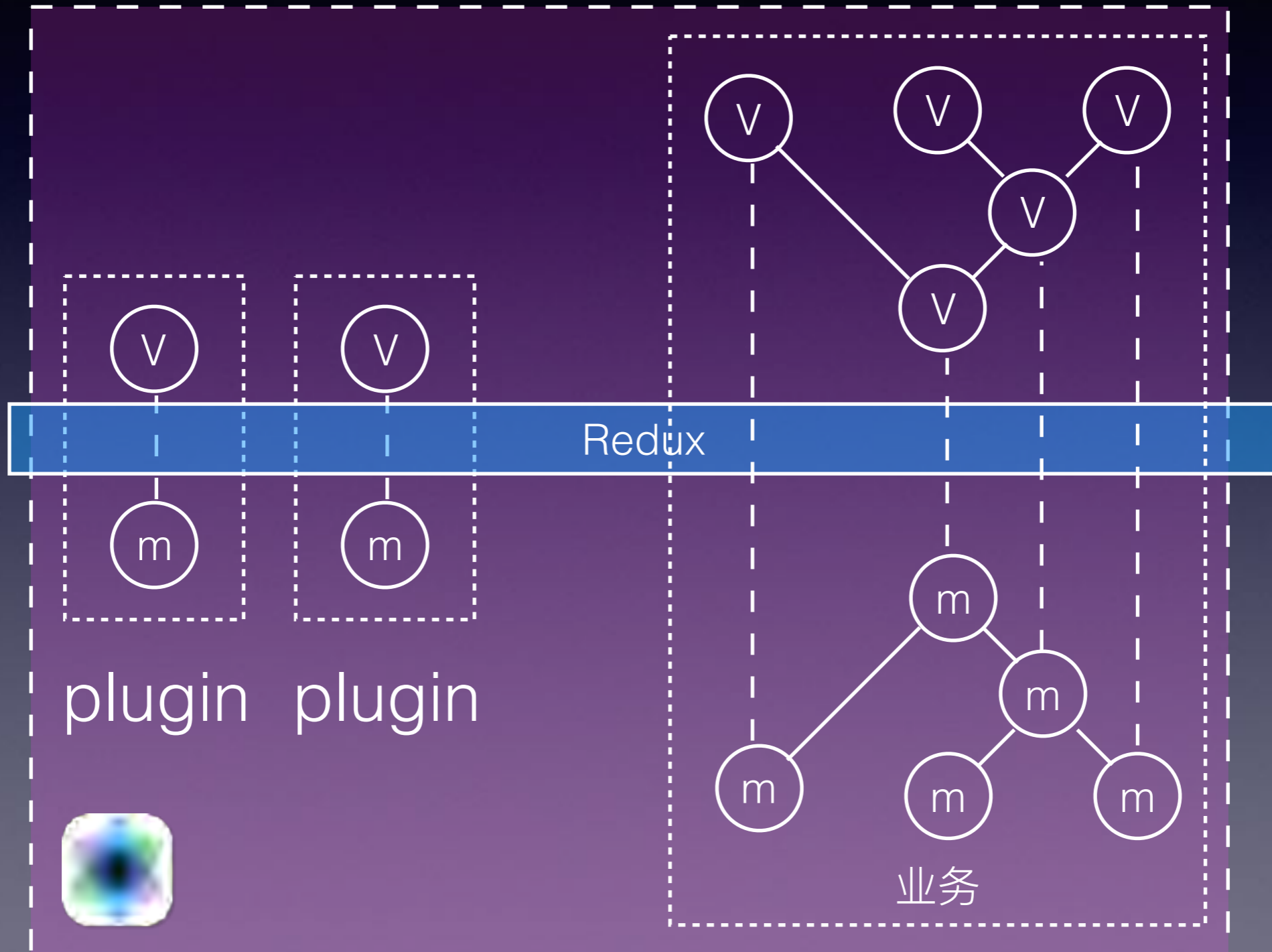
# 纯数据管理模式



# 混合模式

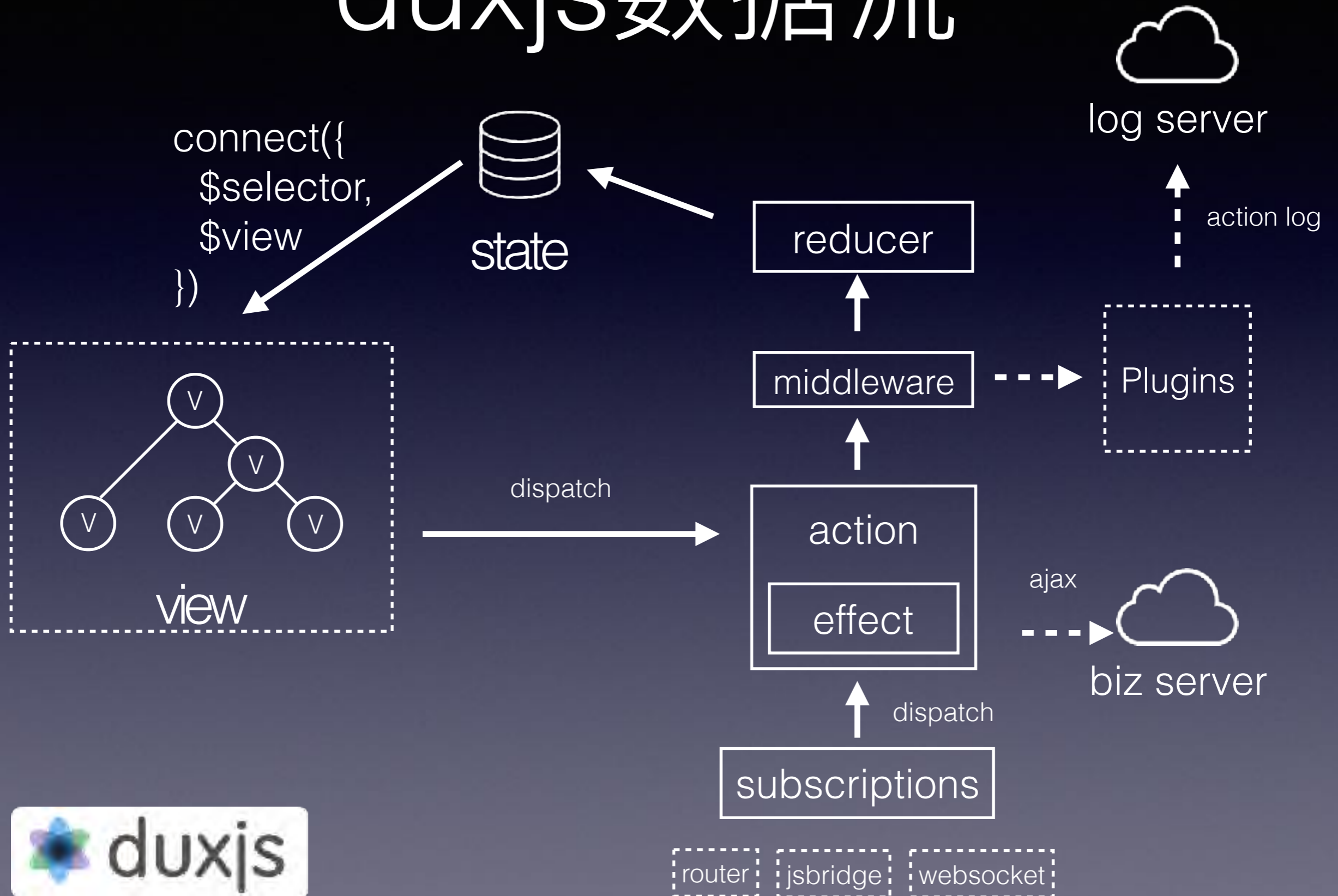


# 全承载模式

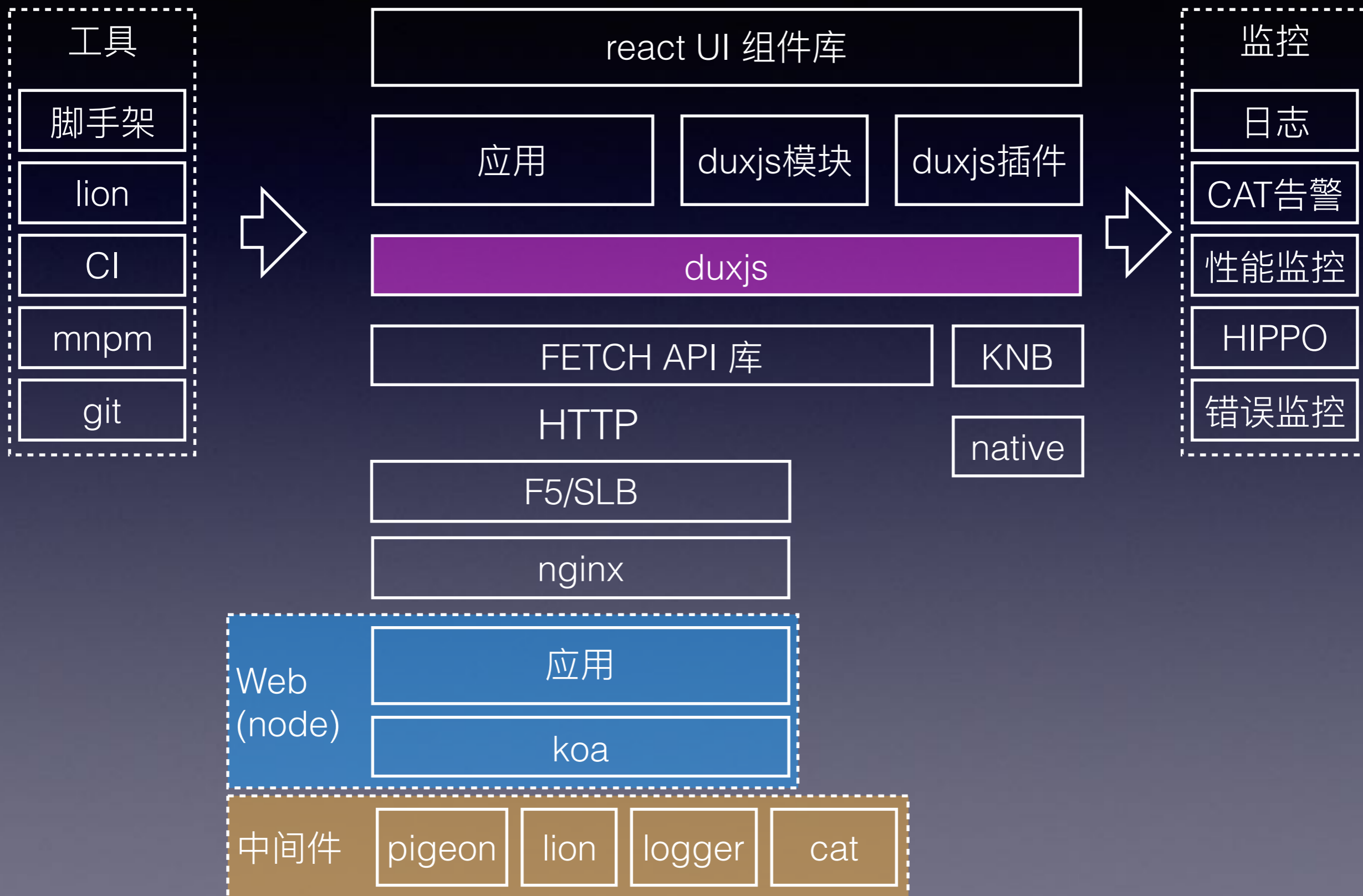


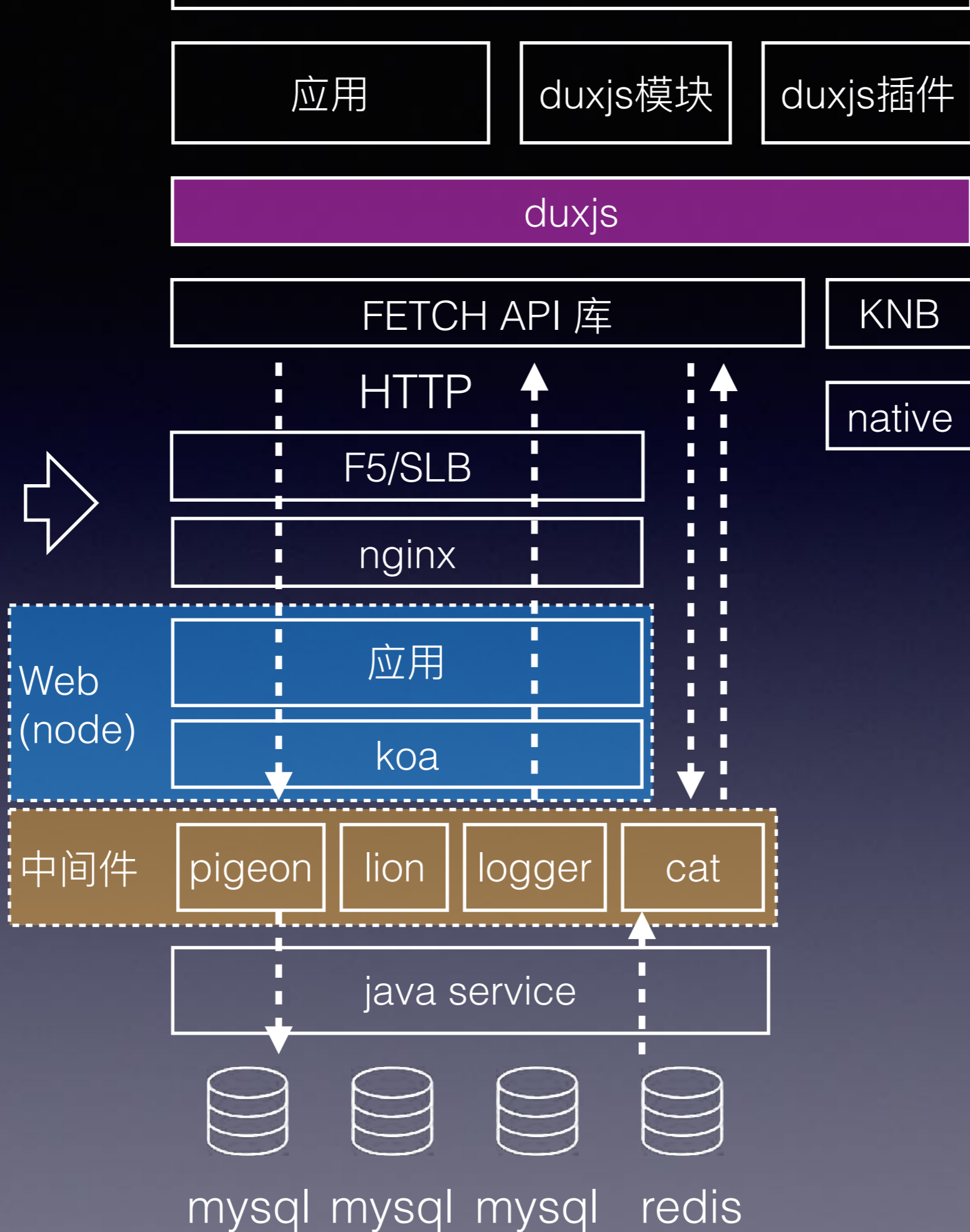


# duxjs数据流



# 美团点评前端架构





# duxjs现状

- 美团点评内测中
- 内测完毕后将会开源





duxjs



<https://github.com/duxjs/duxjs>

# Thanks

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# Q&A