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ECUG Con 十周年盛会

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# Vue.js 2.0 后端渲染实践

阴明

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掘金创始人、前端开发

# Agenda

- 前端框架的繁荣及成熟
- Why Vue.js
- 纯前端应用的弊端
- Vue.js 2.0 后端渲染
- 后端渲染 Nuxt.js 的开发实践

# 前端框架的繁荣

Vue.js, React.js, Angular.js



百家争鸣到三足鼎立

# 这是前端的状态

## Front-End Framework Extravaganza!

A highly opinionated, ghastly incomplete, category-mistake-littered, but fun overview of available Front-End Frameworks (and tools). | @jeroenheijmans | <http://fefe.jeroenheijmans.nl> | v1.0.0

Lodash	Less	Sass	Angular	Knockout	React	Rx	Bacon	SignalR
Underscore	JSON2	moment	Backbone	mustache.js	Ractive	Sammy	Socket.io	Breeze
Modemizr	Require	Browserify	Ember	Mithril	Aurelia	Google Maps	OpenLayers	jVectorMap
HTML5 Boilerplate	Webpack	Systemjs	Dojo	Prototype	MooTools	Google Fonts	Typekit	Cufon
HTML5 Doctor CSS reset	QUnit	Jasmine	YUI	Ext	jQuery	Reveal	Impress	Deck
Normalize.css	Mocha	Sinon		Kendo	jQuery UI	Colorbox	Fancybox	Lightbox
Eric Meyer Reset.css	Select2	Chosen	Hammer	Sencha	jQuery Mobile	Highcharts	Flot	FusionCharts
Bootstrap	Selectize		Ionic	Cordova		NVD3	Chartist	Chart.js
Pure						D3	Snap	Three
Polymer	cssdesk.com	plnkr.co	Glyphicons	Font Awesome	Elusive	Raphael	svg.js	Pixi
Foundation	cssdeck.com	jsfiddle.com	NicEdit	MarkItUp		Fabric	Paper	Babylon
Unsemantic	dabblet.com	codepen.io	CKeditor	TinyMCE	AlohaEditor	Processing	Scene	Famous
Semantic UI	bootply.com	jsbin.com						

# JavaScript in 2016

“

...

你看其实很简单。用 Typescript 写代码，用 Fetch 发起异步请求，所有代码编译成 ES6，然后用上 Babel 的 stage-3 配置项，把 ES6 转译成 ES5。所有代码用 SystemJS 加载。如果你用不了 Fetch，就加个 polyfill，或者用 Bluebird、Request 或者 Axios，这样你就可以用 await 来处理 Promise 了。

...

来源：<https://www.v2ex.com/t/310767?p=2>

# Web 技术和 JavaScript 到达各个领域

- 后端: Node.js #v8powered
- 移动: Hybrid, React Native, NativeScript, Weex
- 桌面: Electron, nw.js
- VR: WebVR, A-Frame, WebGL
- 硬件: Cylon.js, Tessel, Johnny-Five
- 数据可视化: d3.js, vis.js, HighCharts, Charts
- .....

# 三足鼎立



Vue.js

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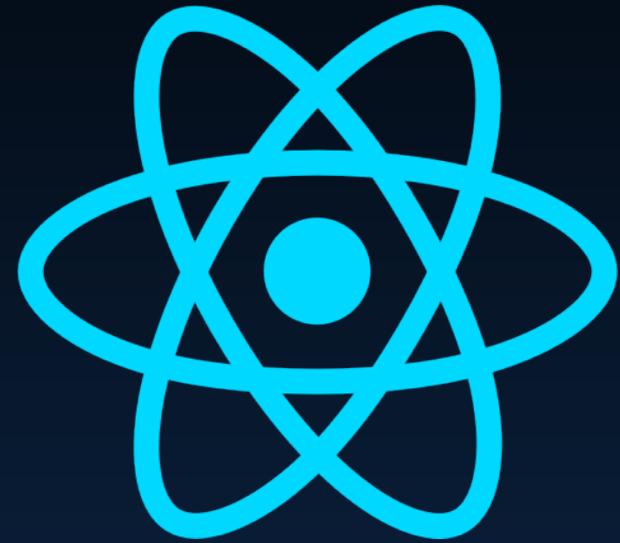
Evan You / Alibaba?



Angular.js

-

Google



React.js

-

Facebook

# 每个框架甚至都有了自己的技术生态

## React Ecosystem

React Web (Virtual DOM)

React Native (Native Code)

React (JSX, Components, JS Styles)

Flux (Event Framework)

Relay (Data Framework)

GraphQL (API Gateway)

Server Side APIs

# Why Vue.js?

我们很偶然但也很幸运的选择了 Vue.js

0.12.X => 2.X

# Vue.js / About

- The Progressive JavaScript Framework
- 由尤雨溪开发并开源
- GitHub 上有超过 [3万5千] 个 ★
- NPM 上每月会有超过 [22万] 次 



# 我用 Vue.js 做的第一个东西

coder-price

<http://xitu.github.io/coder-price/>



测一测你的身价是多少？

1: TA 心中的 C 语言之父是谁?

谭浩强

荣兰祥

丹尼斯·里奇

✓

¥0

A screenshot of a mobile application interface. The top bar is red with white text. Below it, there's a question in Chinese. A list of three names follows, each preceded by a small gray square. At the bottom of the screen, there's a large red button with a white checkmark icon and the number '0'.

# Vue.js 主要是做啥的？

1.0 它是一个前端 MVVM 框架

Model / View / ModelView

UI = VM(State)

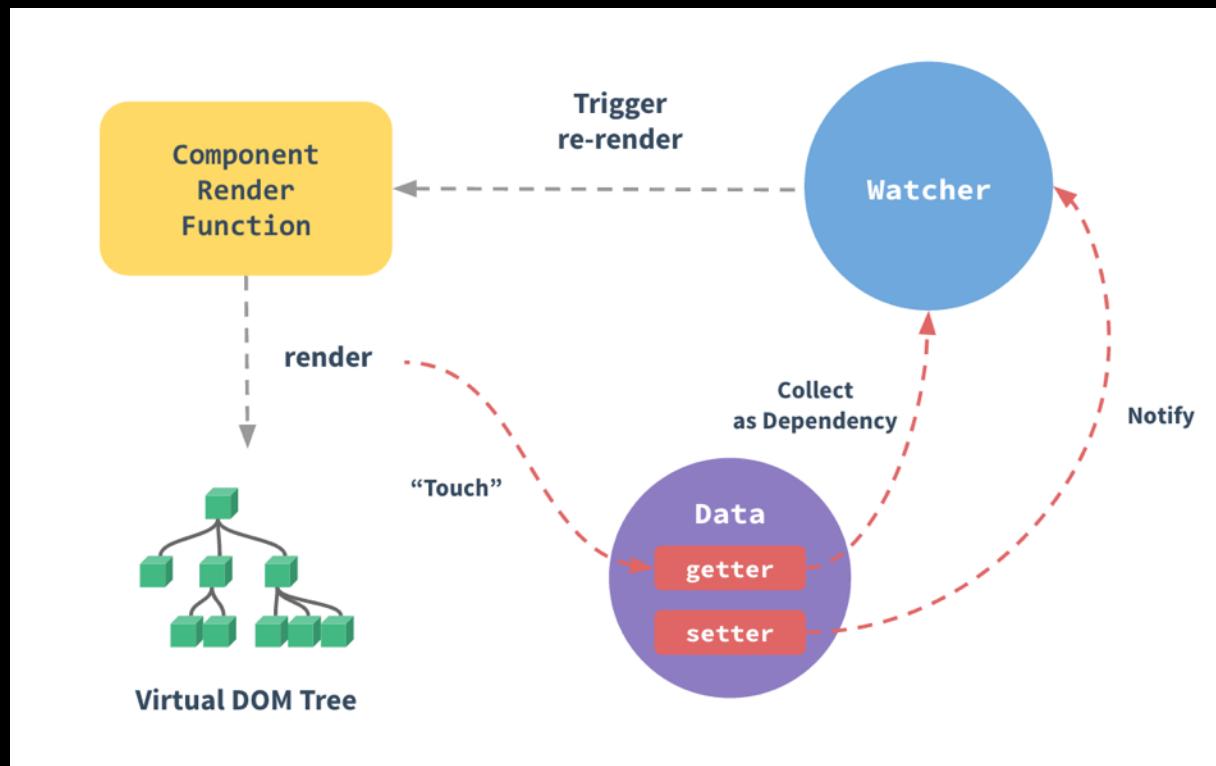
# Vue.js 主要是做啥的？

## 2.0 一个渐进式前端解决方案



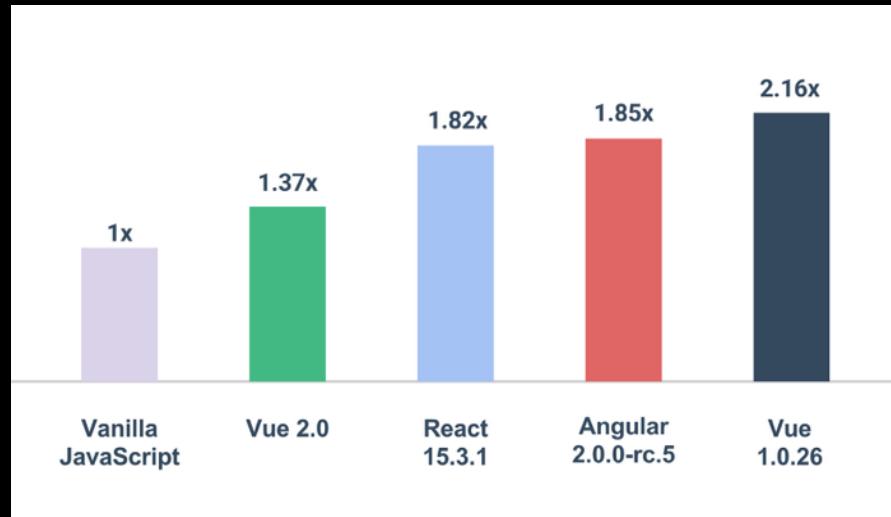
# Vue.js 原理

- Object.defineProperty

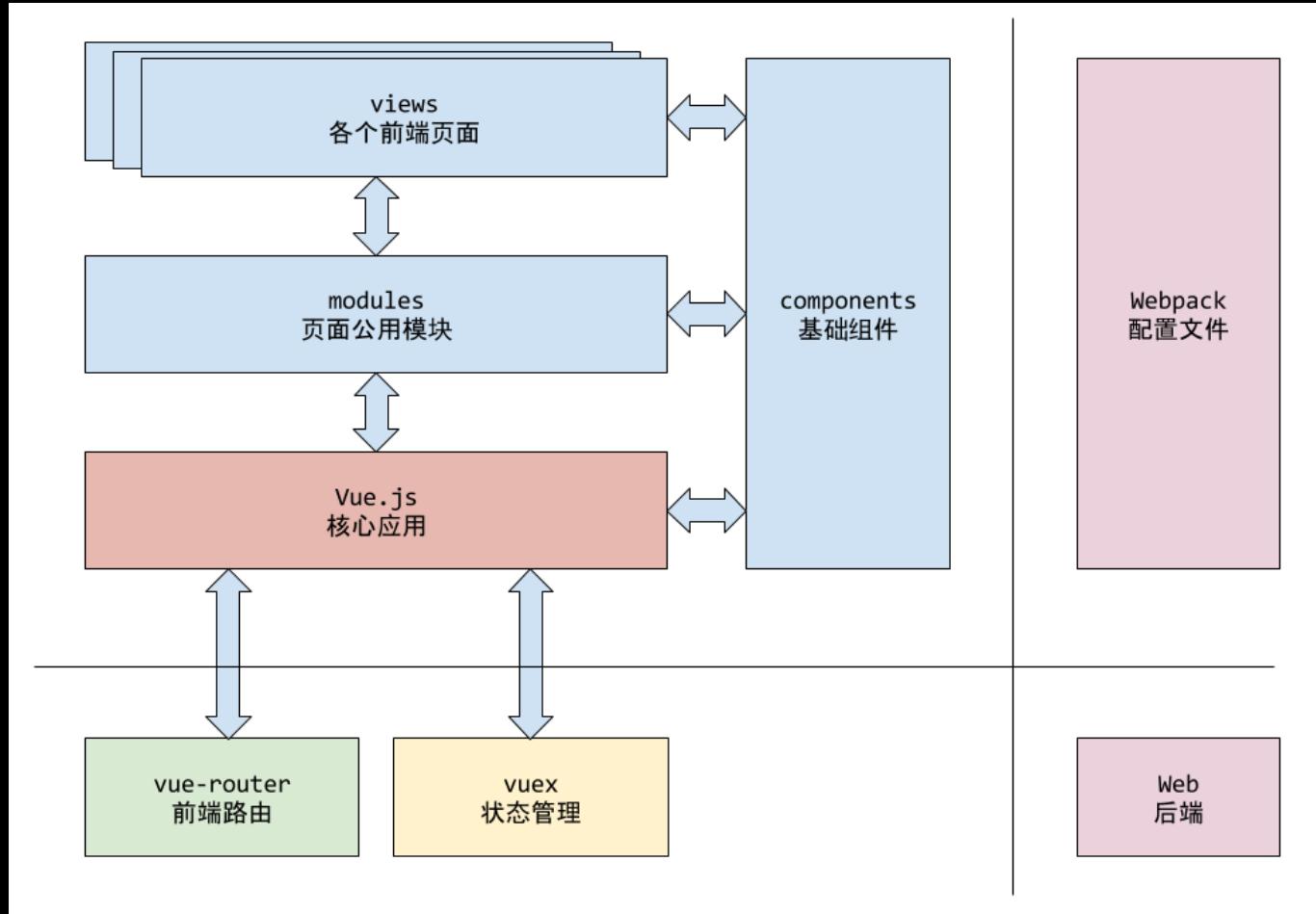


# 选择 Vue.js 框架

- 开发效率: Declarative Rendering
- 代码维护: 组件化 vue-loader
- 速度性能: 要能满足需求



# 掘金 Vue.js 架构



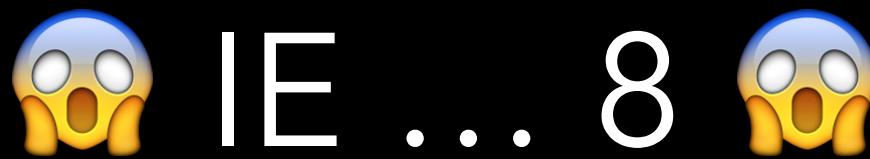
# 纯前端应用 弊端及问题

🔒 兼容问题 🔒

😭 百度搜索 😭

⚡ 速度性能 ⚡

# 兼容性问题



Vue.js, React.js, Angular.js: IE9+

# SEO

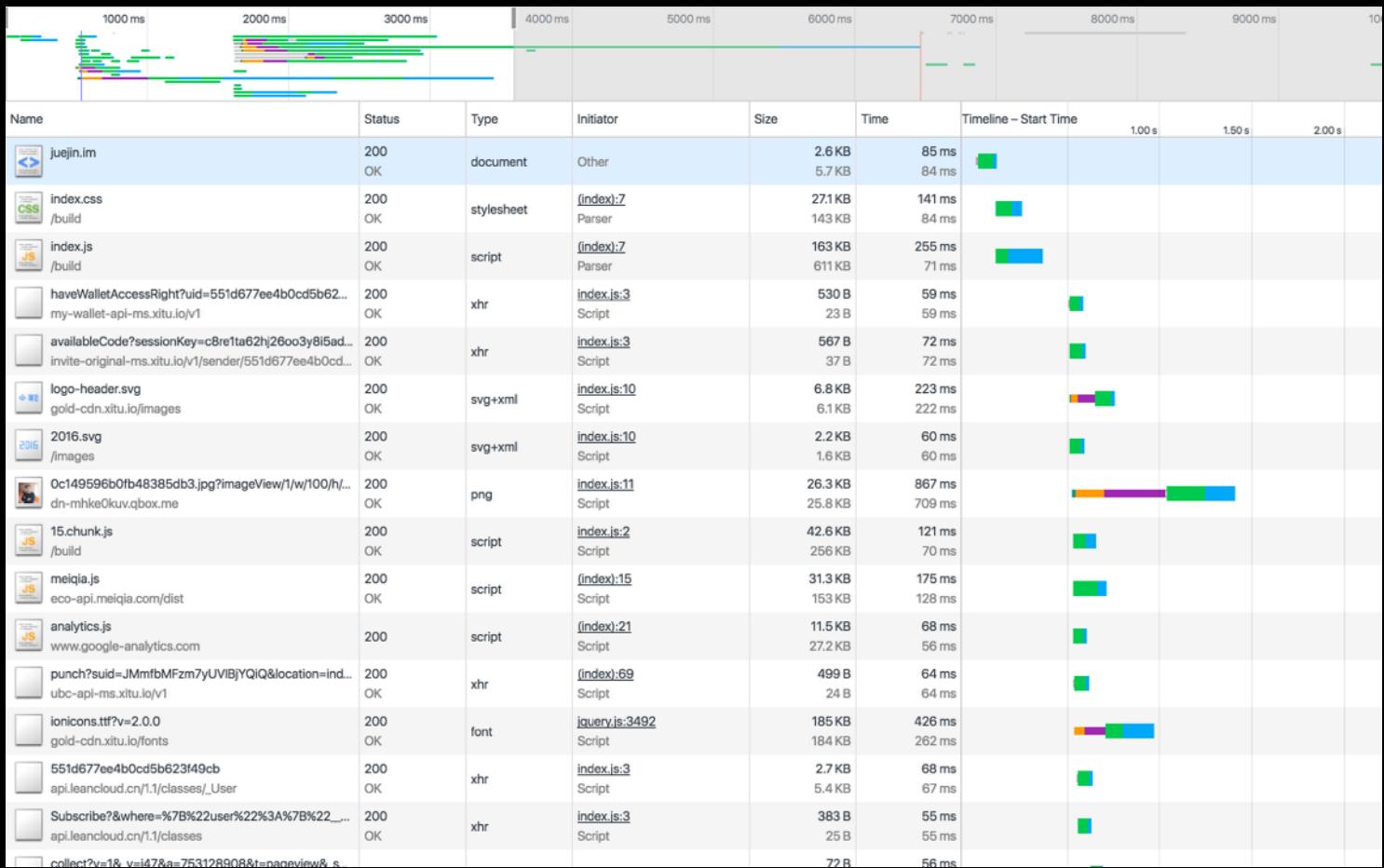


Google 👍



Baidu 👎

# Initial Loading



# URL <=> Content Cache

- 并不是每一个资源获取都有固定 URL
- 每一个页面不一定都有 URL
- 主流的 Cache URL 模式很难执行

# Vue.js 2.0 后端渲染

Render Function

Stream

# A Simple Vue.js Program

```
<ul :id='id'>
  <li v-for:'item in items'>{{item}}</li>
<ul>
// A simple vue program bound to <ul>
var vue = new Vue({
  el: 'ul',
  data: {
    id: 'myId',
    items: ['Item 1', 'Item 2']
  }
})
```

# Virtual DOM

- Vue.js 2.0 在 DOM 渲染上完全适用 Virtual DOM

```
<ul id='myId'>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
<ul>
// Pseudo-code of a DOM node
represented as Javascript
Let domNode = {
  tag: 'ul'
  attributes: { id: 'myId' }
  children: [
    // where the LI's would go
  ]
};

domNode.children.push('<ul>Item 3</ul>');
sync(originalDomNode, domNode);
```

# Render Function

- 用 Render Function 来生成 DOM

```
new Vue({  
  el: '#app',  
  data: {  
    message: 'hello world'  
  },  
  render() {  
    var node = this.$createElement;  
    return node(  
      'div',  
      { attrs: { id: 'myId' } },  
      this.message  
    );  
  }  
});
```

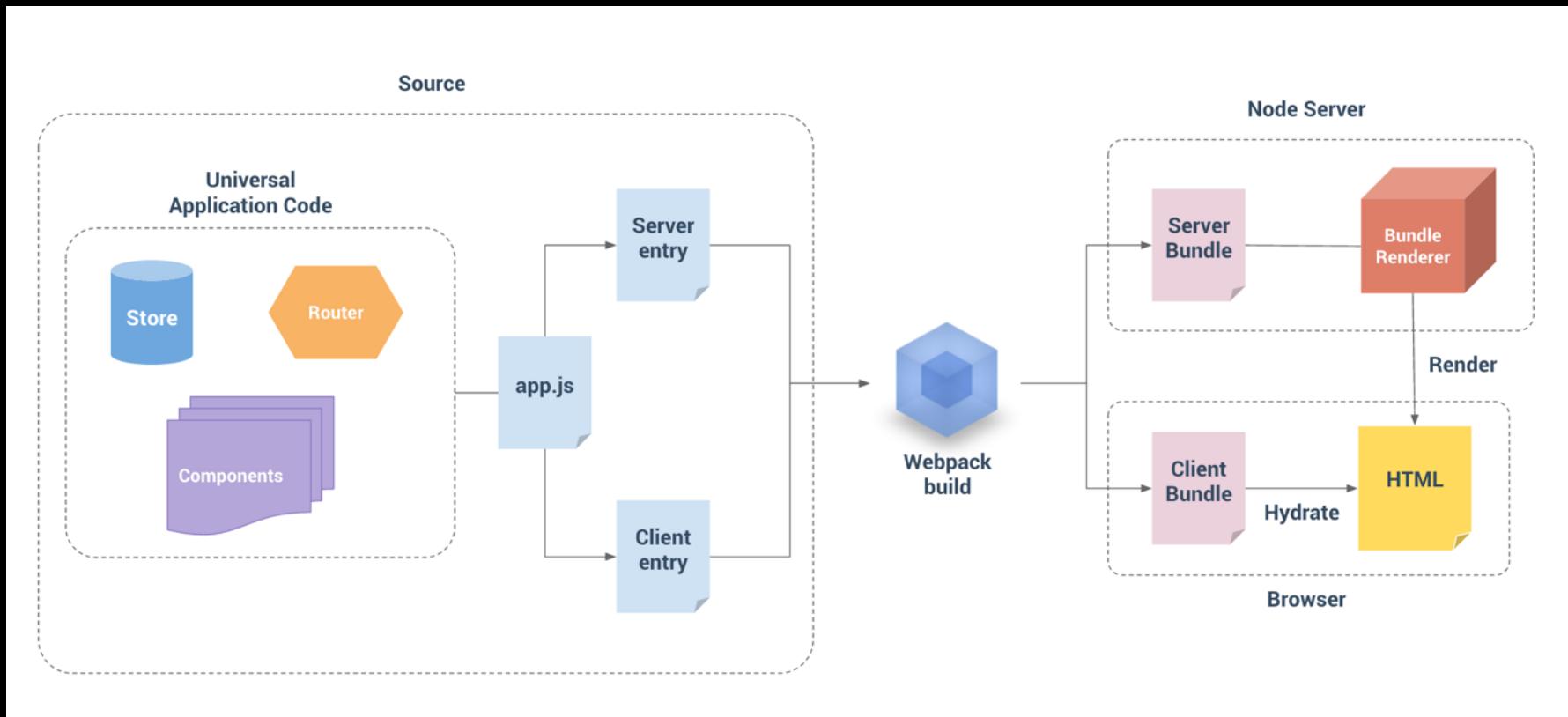
```
<div id='app'>  
  <div id='myId'>  
    hello world  
  </div>  
</div>
```

- \$createElement
- JSX

```
// @returns {VNode}
createElement(
  // {String | Object | Function}
  // An HTML tag name, component options, or function
  // returning one of these. Required.
  'div',
  // {Object}
  // A data object corresponding to the attributes
  // you would use in a template. Optional.
  {
    // (see details in the next section below)
  },
  // {String | Array}
  // Children VNodes. Optional.
  [
    createElement('h1', 'hello world'),
    createElement(MyComponent, {
      props: {
        someProp: 'foo'
      }
    }),
    'bar'
  ]
)
```

# 服务器端渲染

- Render Function 可以在后端 Node 环境运行



## • 服务器端渲染

```
// Step 1: Create a Vue instance
var Vue = require('vue')
var app = new Vue({
  render: function (h) {
    return h('p', 'hello world')
  }
})

// Step 2: Create a renderer
var renderer = require('vue-server-renderer')
  .createRenderer()

// Step 3: Render the Vue instance to HTML
renderer.renderToString(app, function (error, html) {
  if (error) throw error
  console.log(html)
  // => <p server-rendered="true">hello world</p>
})
```

# Stream

- 只要在 Vue 业务包在一个 function call 中并连接上 window context
- 服务器 renderer 拿到相关业务 js 文件吐出内容
- Vue.js 2.0 支持 Stream 后端流式数据
  - 在 HTML 完整生成之前向前端吐数据
  - `renderer.renderToStream( ... )`

# Nuxt.js 开发实践

❤️有人造轮子❤️



# 开源支持

- 脚手架: vue-cli
- 组件化: vue-loader
- 路由: vue-router
- 状态管理: vuex
- Ajax: vue-resource / vue-axios
- 前端开发工具: vue-devtools
- 前端组件库: vux / vue-mdl / mint-ui / element
- 后端渲染?

# Nuxt.js

- 一个类似于 Next.js (React) 的开源后端渲染库
- 但同时支持 code-splitting, generation 等
- [github.com/nuxt/nuxt.js](https://github.com/nuxt/nuxt.js)

```
$ npm install -g nuxt
$ nuxt dev
$ nuxt build
$ nuxt start
$ nuxt generate
```



# Nuxt.js 文件结构

```
/assets           // LESS, SCSS, ES6, Coffee...
/components       // Vue Components
/layouts          // Application Layouts
/pages            // Vue Pages/Routes
/plugins          // 3rd party / Vue Plugins
/static           // 静态文件
/store            // Vuex State Management
nuxt.config.js    // nuxt config file
package.json
```

# nuxt.config.js

```
module.exports = {
  head: {
    title: 'starter',
    meta: [
      { charset: 'utf-8' },
      { name: 'viewport',
        content: 'width=device-width, initial-scale=1' },
      { hid: 'description', content: 'Nuxt.js project' }
    ],
    link: [
      { rel: 'icon', type: 'image/x-icon', href: 'favicon.ico' }
    ]
  },
  css: ['~assets/css/main.css'],
  loading: { color: '#3B8070' }
}
```

# Pages

```
<template> ... </template>
<script>
export default {
  data () { ... },
  fetch () { ... },
  layout: '...', transition: '...', scrollToTop: '...',
  validate ({params}) { ... }, middleware () { ... },
  head: {
    title: '...', ...
  }
}
</script>
```

# Async Data

```
<script>
export default {
  data ({params}) {
    return axios.get(`https://api/${params.id}`)
      .then((res) => {
        return { title: res.data.title }
      })
  }
}
</script>
```

# Vuex / Fetch

```
<script>
export default {
  fetch ({params}) {
    return axios.get(`https://api/${params.id}`)
      .then((res) => {
        store.commit('setTitle', res.data.title)
      })
  }
}
</script>
```

# Vuex / nuxtServerInit

```
// store/index.js
actions: {
  nuxtServerInit ({ commit }, { req }) {
    if (req.authUser) {
      commit('user', req.authUser)
    }
  }
}
```

- 后端加载数据并交予前端

# 努力的方向



Any application that can be written in  
JavaScript, will eventually be written in  
JavaScript.

— Atwood's Law 2007

# 总结

- 前端框架虽好，但是还是需要后端渲染
- Vue.js 2.0 后端渲染技术层已算成熟
- Nuxt.js 等库优化了后端渲染的实现效率
  
- 交互型产品适合前端应用
- 内容型产品适合后端应用

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# 谢谢

好技术内容，都在掘金

juejin.im

2017-01-15