# Layui前端大全

### 常用

#### 1.0 获取URL的前缀链接

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| **var** s=window.location.toString();//<http://localhost:8080/sjform/wechat/forminfo/goContraPageForAccount.go>  **var** s1=s.substr(7,s.length);  **var** s2=s1.indexOf("/");  s=s.substr(0,8+s2);  **var** A = s;//A为: <http://localhost:8080> |

### 2.0 在移动端h5页面打开pdf

window.location.href = "localhost:8080/sjform/js/pdfjs/web/viewer.html?file="+”<http://localhost:8080/sjform/wechat/forminfo/goContraPageForAccount.go>”;

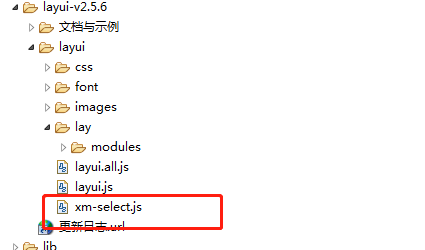
|  |
| --- |
| **var** s=window.location.toString();//<http://localhost:8080/sjform/wechat/forminfo/goContraPageForAccount.go>  **var** s1=s.substr(7,s.length);  **var** s2=s1.indexOf("/");  s=s.substr(0,8+s2);  **var** A = s;//A为: <http://localhost:8080>  **var** url = data.data.fileServerUrl+"?"+Date.parse(**new** Date());  // window.location.href = url;  **if** (navigator.userAgent.indexOf('Android') > -1) {  //判断移动端是android 还是ios ，若是android 则要借助pdf插件  window.location.href = A+"/sjform/js/pdfjs/web/viewer.html?file="+url;  } **else** {  //ios直接打开pdf  window.location.href = A+"/sjform/js/pdfjs/web/viewer.html?file="+url;  } |

### 一 下拉框select 赋值功能

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| trainTypeId();  **function** trainTypeId(){  ajax\_GET("/trDiction/trainSelect",{ "page":"1", "limit":"10000", "category":"1" },  **function**(data){  $.each(data.data,**function**(index,item){  $('.trainTypeId\_i').append(**new** Option(item.nameD,item.id));//往下拉菜单里添加元素  })  form.render("select");//菜单渲染 把内容加载进去//成功调用后返回数据  },  **function**(s){//返回的错误信息  })  //"id":"1"  }; |
| 1582256160(1) |

### 二Xm-select功能

官方地址:[https://maplemei.gitee.io/xm-select/#/component/install](https://maplemei.gitee.io/xm-select/" \l "/component/install)



### 三 table操作

#### 1.0 table选中行 获取选中行的数据

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| **var** datas = table.checkStatus("selectlisPublishPain").data[0];  **var** checkStatus = table.checkStatus("trainList");  **if**(checkStatus.data.length == 0){  layer.msg("请至少选择一条信息！");  }**else** **if**(checkStatus.data.length !=1){  layer.msg("只能选择一条信息！");  } |

#### 2.0 table 表头加其他颜色 表头居中 并且固定table高度

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| table.render({  elem: '#selectlisPublishPain'  ,url:'./selectlisPublishPain'  ,title: '用户数据表'  //,totalRow: true  ,method:"post"  ,cols: [[  {type:'checkbox'}  ,{field: 'publishDate ', title:'登记时间',align:'center',width:200 }  ,{field: 'PrintFlag',width:200,align:'center', title:'打印状态' ,  templet: **function**(d){**if**(d.valid == 0){**return** '已打印'}**else**{**return** '未打印'}}  }  ]]  ,page: **true**  ,done:**function**(){  $('th').css({'background-color': '#5792c6', 'color': '#fff','font-weight':'bold'})  },  limit:30,  height: 'full-300'  }); |

### 四 时间控件的操作 js 实现对年月日秒的 增加 减少

#### 1.0 layui对layui.render 操作

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| layui.use(['layer','laydate', 'form','table','element'], **function**() {  **var** laydate = layui.laydate;  **var** table = layui.table  ,form = layui.form//form表单  ,laydate = layui.laydate //时间框  ,element = layui.element;  //日期范围  **var** d = **new** Date();  laydate.render({  elem : '#time1',  trigger : 'click',  type : 'datetime',  value: d.getFullYear() + '-' + lay.digit(d.getMonth() + 1) + '-' + lay.digit(d.getDate()),  format: 'yyyy-MM-dd'  });  }) |

#### 2.0 js中对天数的操作获取前一天 前七天的时间

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| //日期时间计算  **function** getBeforeDate(n) {  **var** n = n;  **var** d = **new** Date();  **var** year = d.getFullYear();  **var** mon = d.getMonth() + 1;  **var** day = d.getDate();  **if**(day <= n) {  **if**(mon > 1) {  mon = mon - 1;  } **else** {  year = year - 1;  mon = 12;  }  }  d.setDate(d.getDate() - n);  year = d.getFullYear();  mon = d.getMonth() + 1;  day = d.getDate();  s = year + "-" + (mon < 10 ? ('0' + mon) : mon) + "-" + (day < 10 ? ('0' + day) : day);  **return** s;  }  console.log(getBeforeDate(1));//昨天的日期  console.log(getBeforeDate(7));//前七天的日期 |

#### 3.0 js中对 年月日秒分的 加减

<https://www.cnblogs.com/haonanZhang/p/6855767.html>

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| /\*  \* 功能:实现VBScript的DateAdd功能.  \* 参数:interval,字符串表达式，表示要添加的时间间隔.  \* 参数:number,数值表达式，表示要添加的时间间隔的个数.  \* 参数:date,时间对象.  \* 返回:新的时间对象.  \* var now = new Date();  \* var newDate = DateAdd( "d", 5, now);  \*--------------- DateAdd(interval,number,date) -----------------  \*/  function DateAdd(interval, number, date) {  switch (interval) {  case "y ": {  date.setFullYear(date.getFullYear() + number);  return date;  break;  }  case "q ": {  date.setMonth(date.getMonth() + number \* 3);  return date;  break;  }  case "m ": {  date.setMonth(date.getMonth() + number);  return date;  break;  }  case "w ": {  date.setDate(date.getDate() + number \* 7);  return date;  break;  }  case "d ": {  date.setDate(date.getDate() + number);  return date;  break;  }  case "h ": {  date.setHours(date.getHours() + number);  return date;  break;  }  case "m ": {  date.setMinutes(date.getMinutes() + number);  return date;  break;  }  case "s ": {  date.setSeconds(date.getSeconds() + number);  return date;  break;  }  default: {  date.setDate(d.getDate() + number);  return date;  break;  }  }  }  var now = new Date();  // 加五天.  var newDate = DateAdd("d ", -18, now);  alert(newDate.toLocaleDateString())  // 加两个月.  newDate = DateAdd("m ", -2, now);  alert(newDate.toLocaleDateString())  // 加一年  newDate = DateAdd("y ", 1, now);  alert(newDate.toLocaleDateString()) |

### 百 特色

#### 1.0 获取最后/后的数据 和倒数第二个/后面的值 以及替换/ 替换成 -

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| Var a = [http://localhost:8080/cbbdata/demo.pdf](http://localhost:8080/cbbdata//demo.pdf)  **var** z = a.substring(a.lastIndexOf("/")+1);  输出:demo.pdf |
| Var a = [http://localhost:8080/cbbdata/demo.pdf](http://localhost:8080/cbbdata//demo.pdf)  Var z = a.lastIndexOf("/",a.lastIndexOf("/")-1)+1  输出 cbbdata/demo.pdf |
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