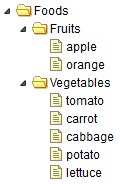
本教程向您展示如何使用 'loadFilter' 函数加载父/子节点到树形菜单（Tree）。



#### 父/子节点数据

1. [
2. {"id":1,"parendId":0,"name":"Foods"},
3. {"id":2,"parentId":1,"name":"Fruits"},
4. {"id":3,"parentId":1,"name":"Vegetables"},
5. {"id":4,"parentId":2,"name":"apple"},
6. {"id":5,"parentId":2,"name":"orange"},
7. {"id":6,"parentId":3,"name":"tomato"},
8. {"id":7,"parentId":3,"name":"carrot"},
9. {"id":8,"parentId":3,"name":"cabbage"},
10. {"id":9,"parentId":3,"name":"potato"},
11. {"id":10,"parentId":3,"name":"lettuce"}
12. ]

#### 使用 'loadFilter' 创建树形菜单（Tree）

1. $('#tt').tree({
2. url: 'data/tree6\_data.json',
3. loadFilter: function(rows){
4. return convert(rows);
5. }
6. });

#### 转换的实现

1. function convert(rows){
2. function exists(rows, parentId){
3. for(var i=0; i<rows.length; i++){
4. if (rows[i].id == parentId) return true;
5. }
6. return false;
7. }
9. var nodes = [];
10. // get the top level nodes
11. for(var i=0; i<rows.length; i++){
12. var row = rows[i];
13. if (!exists(rows, row.parentId)){
14. nodes.push({
15. id:row.id,
16. text:row.name
17. });
18. }
19. }
21. var toDo = [];
22. for(var i=0; i<nodes.length; i++){
23. toDo.push(nodes[i]);
24. }
25. while(toDo.length){
26. var node = toDo.shift(); // the parent node
27. // get the children nodes
28. for(var i=0; i<rows.length; i++){
29. var row = rows[i];
30. if (row.parentId == node.id){
31. var child = {id:row.id,text:row.name};
32. if (node.children){
33. node.children.push(child);
34. } else {
35. node.children = [child];
36. }
37. toDo.push(child);
38. }
39. }
40. }
41. return nodes;
42. }