

AngularJS 表格

ng-repeat 指令可以完美的显示表格。

在表格中显示数据

使用 angular 显示表格是非常简单的：

AngularJS 实例

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/angular.js/1.6.3/angular.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="customersCtrl">
<table>
<tr ng-repeat="x in names">
<td>{{ x.Name }}</td>
<td>{{ x.Country }}</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
<script>
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('customersCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
$http.get("/try/angularjs/data/Customers_JSON.php")
.then(function (result) {
$scope.names = result.data.records;
});
});
</script>
```

[尝试一下 »](#)

废弃声明 (v1.5)

v1.5 中 \$http 的 success 和 error 方法已废弃。使用 then 方法替代。

如果你使用的是 v1.5 以下版本，可以使用以下代码：

```
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('customersCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
    $http.get("/try/angularjs/data/Customers_JSON.php")
```

```
.success(function (response) {$scope.names = response.records;});  
});
```

Customers_JSON.php 文件代码：

```
<?php  
echo <<<EOT  
{  
  "records":[  
    {"Name":"Alfreds Futterkiste","City":"Berlin","Country":"Germany"},  
    {"Name":"Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados","City":"México D.F.","Country":"Mexico"},  
    {"Name":"Antonio Moreno Taquería","City":"México D.F.","Country":"Mexico"},  
    {"Name":"Around the Horn","City":"London","Country":"UK"},  
    {"Name":"B's Beverages","City":"London","Country":"UK"},  
    {"Name":"Berglunds snabbköp","City":"Luleå","Country":"Sweden"},  
    {"Name":"Blauer See Delikatessen","City":"Mannheim","Country":"Germany"},  
    {"Name":"Blondel père et fils","City":"Strasbourg","Country":"France"},  
    {"Name":"Bólido Comidas preparadas","City":"Madrid","Country":"Spain"},  
    {"Name":"Bon app'", "City":"Marseille","Country":"France"},  
    {"Name":"Bottom-Dollar Marketse","City":"Tsawassen","Country":"Canada"},  
    {"Name":"Cactus Comidas para llevar","City":"Buenos Aires","Country":"Argentina"},  
    {"Name":"Centro comercial Moctezuma","City":"México D.F.","Country":"Mexico"},  
    {"Name":"Chop-suey Chinese","City":"Bern","Country":"Switzerland"},  
    {"Name":"Comércio Mineiro","City":"São Paulo","Country":"Brazil"}  
  ]  
}  
EOT;  
?>
```

使用 CSS 样式

为了让页面更加美观，我们可以在页面中使用CSS：

CSS 样式

```
<style>  
table, th , td {  
  border: 1px solid grey;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
  padding: 5px;  
}  
table tr:nth-child(odd) {  
  background-color: #f1f1f1;  
}  
table tr:nth-child(even) {  
  background-color: #ffffff;  
}  
</style>
```

[尝试一下 »](#)

使用 orderBy 过滤器

排序显示，可以使用 **orderBy** 过滤器：

AngularJS 实例

```
<table>
  <tr ng-repeat="x in names | orderBy : 'Country'">
    <td>{{ x.Name }}</td>
    <td>{{ x.Country }}</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

[尝试一下 »](#)

使用 uppercase 过滤器

使用 **uppercase** 过滤器转换为大写：

AngularJS 实例

```
<table>
  <tr ng-repeat="x in names">
    <td>{{ x.Name }}</td>
    <td>{{ x.Country | uppercase }}</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

[尝试一下 »](#)

显示序号 (\$index)

表格显示序号可以在 `<td>` 中添加 **\$index**：

AngularJS 实例

```
<table>
  <tr ng-repeat="x in names">
    <td>{{ $index + 1 }}</td>
    <td>{{ x.Name }}</td>
    <td>{{ x.Country }}</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

[尝试一下 »](#)

使用 \$even 和 \$odd

AngularJS 实例

```
<table>
<tr ng-repeat="x in names">
```

```
<td ng-if="$odd" style="background-color:#f1f1f1">{{ x.Name }}</td>
<td ng-if="$even">{{ x.Name }}</td>
<td ng-if="$odd" style="background-color:#f1f1f1">{{ x.Country }}</td>
<td ng-if="$even">{{ x.Country }}</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

尝试一下 »

← AngularJS Http

AngularJS SQL →



3 篇笔记

 写笔记