aardio 范例: web.view - 操作 Excel 表格

```
import win.ui;
/*DSG{{*/
var winform = win.form(text="web.view - 操作 Excel 表格";right=800;bottom=469;bgcolor=16777215)
winform.add()
import web.view;
var wb = web.view(winform);
//导出 aardio 函数给 JavaScript
wb.external = {
   saveXlsxFile = function(buffer, filename) {
        import crypt;
        import process;
        var buffer = crypt.decodeBin(buffer);
        string.save(filename, buffer);
       process.exploreSelect(filename);
}
wb.html = /**
<!doctype html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style type="text/css">
   html,body{ height:100%; margin:0; }
    <script src="https://cdn.bootcdn.net/ajax/libs/xlsx/0.18.5/xlsx.full.min.js"></script>
   </head>
<body>
    -
div id="header"></div>
    <div id="container">
        <div class="lside"> </div>
<div class="rside"> </div>
    </div>
</body>
<script type="text/javascript">
   //https://docs.sheetjs.com/docs/api/parse-options
        ['bookType', 'extension', 'sheets', 'Description'],
['xlsx', '.xlsx', 'multi', 'Excel 2007+ XML Format'],
['xlsb', '.xlsb', 'multi', 'Excel 2007+ Binary Format'],
    //创建工作簿
    let book = XLSX.utils.book new()
    let sheet = XLSX.utils.aoa to sheet(data)
    XLSX.utils.book_append_sheet(book, sheet, 'Sheet1')
    var xlsxData = XLSX.write(book, {bookType:"xlsx",type:"base64"})
    //作为参数传给 aardio 函数
   aardio.saveXlsxFile(xlsxData,"/test.xlsx")
    //读取 XLSX 文件
    let book2 = XLSX.read(xlsxData , {bookType:"xlsx",type:"base64"})
    //输出为 HTML 表格
    let sheet1 = book2.Sheets[book2.SheetNames[0]]
    //document.body.innerHTML = XLSX.utils.sheet_to_html( sheet1 );
    //转换为数组
    let array = XLSX.utils.sheet_to_json(sheet1);
    //显示 Excel
    const hot = new Handsontable(document.body, {
        data: array,
        rowHeaders: true,
        colHeaders: true,
        height: 'auto',
        autoWrapRow: true,
        autoWrapCol: true,
licenseKey: 'non-commercial-and-evaluation'
   });
</script>
</html>
```

winform.show();
win.loopMessage();

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