# 11.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 »](https://www.runoob.com/try/tryit.php?filename=try_ng_tables_simple" \t "https://www.runoob.com/angularjs/_blank)**

### **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 »](https://www.runoob.com/try/tryit.php?filename=try_ng_tables_css" \t "https://www.runoob.com/angularjs/_blank)**

## 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 »](https://www.runoob.com/try/tryit.php?filename=try_ng_tables_orderby" \t "https://www.runoob.com/angularjs/_blank)**

## 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 »](https://www.runoob.com/try/tryit.php?filename=try_ng_tables_ucase" \t "https://www.runoob.com/angularjs/_blank)**

## 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 »](https://www.runoob.com/try/tryit.php?filename=try_ng_tables_index" \t "https://www.runoob.com/angularjs/_blank)**

## 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 »](https://www.runoob.com/try/tryit.php?filename=try_ng_tables_even" \t "https://www.runoob.com/angularjs/_blank)**