1.首先先获取计算器的按钮，我这里是td(通过class名)

var td = document.getElementsByClassName('num');

<div class="container">

<input type="text" id="wrap">

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td class="num">CE</td>

<td id="clear">C</td>

<td class="num">X</td>

<td id="chu" class="num">/</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td class="num">7</td>

<td class="num">8</td>

<td class="num">9</td>

<td id="cheng" class="num">\*</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td class="num">4</td>

<td class="num">5</td>

<td class="num">6</td>

<td id="jian" class="num">-</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td class="num">1</td>

<td class="num">2</td>

<td class="num">3</td>

<td id="jia" class="num">+</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>±</td>

<td class="num">0</td>

<td class="num">.</td>

<td id="action">=</td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

2.然后我封装了一个获取id的方法

var $ = function (id) {

return document.getElementById(id);

}

3.要把点击的值在input上显示出来

//声明一个变量temp用来储存输入的值

var temp = '';

function jiSuanQi(list) {

//遍历通过class名得到的伪数组

for (var j = 0; j < list.length; j++) {

//自执行函数(储存索引值)

(function(k) {

//给每个td绑定点击事件

list[j].onclick = function () {

//把每次点击的值拼接成一个字符串

temp += list[k].innerText ;

//把拼接成的字符串在input上显示出来

$('wrap').value = temp;

}

})(j);

}

}

jiSuanQi(td);

1. 循环遍历输入的字符串，通过[索引]的方式找到对应字符，如果有 ‘+’, ‘-’, ‘\*’, ‘/’就以他们为分割，分割成一个数组，再通过[索引]获取到对应元素，再通过parseFloat转化为数值进行运算

function getOper() {

//遍历每次点击得到的字符串

for(var j = 0; j < temp.length; j++) {

//如果元素里有'+'

if(temp[j] == '+') {

//把字符串用加号分割成数组

var num = temp.split('+');

//把分割成的数组转换成数值相加

var sum = parseFloat(num[0])+parseFloat(num[1]);

//把结果显示在input上

$('wrap').value = sum;

temp = sum;

}else if(temp[j] == '-') {

var num = temp.split('-');

//把分割成的数组转换成数值相减

var subtraction = parseFloat(num[0]) - parseFloat(num[1]);

$('wrap').value = subtraction;

temp = subtraction;

}else if(temp[j] == '\*') {

var num = temp.split('\*');

//把分割成的数组转换成数值相乘

var multiplication = parseFloat(num[0]) \* parseFloat(num[1]);

$('wrap').value = multiplication;

temp = multiplication;

}else if(temp[j] == '/') {

var num = temp.split('/');

//把分割成的数组转换成数值相除

var method = parseFloat(num[0]) / parseFloat(num[1]);

$('wrap').value = method;

temp = method;

}

}

}

1. 给‘=’绑定点击事件，调用 operation()函数即可

$('action').onclick = function() {

operation();

}

1. 给‘c’绑定点击事件，让input.value和temp = ‘’

$('clear').onclick = function() {

$('wrap').value = '';

temp = '';

}