doT.js详细介绍

笔记本：	前端技术		
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doT.js特点是快，小，无依赖其他插件。

官网：
http://olado.github.io

doT.js详细使用介绍

使用方法：
{{= }} for interpolation
{{ }} for evaluation
{{~ }} for array iteration
{{? }} for conditionals
{{! }} for interpolation with encoding
{{# }} for compile-time evaluation/includes and partials
{{## #}} for compile-time defines

调用方式：
var tmpText = doT.template(模板);
tmpText(数据源);

例子一：

1、for interpolation 赋值
格式：
{{= }}

数据源：{"name":"Jake","age":31}

区域:<div id="interpolation"></div>

模板：

```
<script id="interpolationtmpl" type="text/x-dot-template">
<div>Hi {{=it.name}}!</div>
<div>{{=it.age || ''}}</div>
</script>
```

调用方式：

```
var dataInter = {"name":"Jake","age":31};
var interText = doT.template($("#interpolationtmpl").text());
$("#interpolation").html(interText(dataInter));
```


例子二：

2、for evaluation for in 循环
格式：
{{ for var key in data { }}
{{= key }}
{{ } }}

数据源： {"name":"Jake","age":31,"interests":["basketball","hockey","photography"],"contact":
{"email":"jake@xyz.com","phone":"999999999"}}

区域： <div id="evaluation"></div>

模板：

```
<script id="evaluationtmpl" type="text/x-dot-template">
{{ for(var prop in it) { }}
<div>KEY:{{= prop }}---VALUE:{{= it[prop] }}</div>
{{ } }}
</script>
```

调用方式：

```
var dataEval = {"name":"Jake","age":31,"interests":["basketball","hockey","photography"],"contact":
{"email":"jake@xyz.com","phone":"999999999"}};
var evalText = doT.template($("#evaluationtmpl").text());
$("#evaluation").html(evalText(dataEval));
```


例子三：

3、for array iteration 数组
格式：
{{~data.array :value:index }}
...
{{~}}

数据源:{"array":["banana","apple","orange"]}

区域： <div id="arrays"></div>

模板：
```
<script id="arraystmpl" type="text/x-dot-template">
{{~it.array:value:index}}
<div>{{= index+1 }}{{= value }}!</div>
{{~}}
</script>
```

调用方式：

```
var dataArr = {"array":["banana","apple","orange"]};
var arrText = doT.template($("#arraystmpl").text());
$("#arrays").html(arrText(dataArr));
```


例子四：

4、{{? }} for conditionals 条件
格式：
{{? }} if

{{?? }} else if
{{??}} else

数据源：{"name":"Jake","age":31}

区域：<div id="condition"></div>
模板：
```
<script id="conditionstmpl" type="text/x-dot-template">
{{? !it.name }}
<div>Oh, I love your name, {{=it.name}}!</div>
{{?? !it.age === 0}}
<div>Guess nobody named you yet!</div>
{{??}}
You are {{=it.age}} and still dont have a name?
{{?}}
</script>
```

调用方式：

```
var dataEncode = {"uri":"http://bebedo.com/?keywords=Yoga","html":"<div style='background: #f00; height: 30px; line-height: 30px;'>html元素</div>"};
var EncodeText = doT.template($("#encodetmpl").text());
$("#encode").html(EncodeText(dataEncode));
```

例子五：

5、for interpolation with encoding
数据源：{"uri":"http://bebedo.com/?keywords=Yoga"}

格式：
 {{!it.uri}}

区域：<div id="encode"></div>

模板：
```
<script id="encodetmpl" type="text/x-dot-template">
Visit {{!it.uri}} {{!it.html}}
</script>
```

调用方式：

```
var dataEncode = {"uri":"http://bebedo.com/?keywords=Yoga","html":"<div style='background: #f00; height: 30px; line-height: 30px;'>html元素</div>"};
var EncodeText = doT.template($("#encodetmpl").text());
$("#encode").html(EncodeText(dataEncode));
```

例子六：

6、{{# }} for compile-time evaluation/includes and partials
{{## #}} for compile-time defines

数据源：{"name":"Jake","age":31}

区域：<div id="part"></div>

模板：

```
<script id="parttmpl" type="text/x-dot-template">
{{##def.snippet:
<div>{{=it.name}}</div>{{#def.joke}}
#}}
{{#def.snippet}}
{{=it.html}}
</script>
```

调用方式：

```
var dataPart = {"name":"Jake","age":31,"html":"<div style='background: #f00; height: 30px; line-height: 30px;'>html元素</div>"};
var defPart = {"joke":"<div>{{=it.name}} who?</div>"};
var partText = doT.template($("#parttmpl").text(), undefined, defPart);
$("#part").html(partText(dataPart));
```