

# Recipes with Angular.js

Practical concepts and techniques  
for rapid web application development

```
<body ng-app>  
  <div ng-controller="MyCtrl">  
    <button class="btn" ng-click="toggle()">Toggle</button>  
    <p ng-show="isVisible()">Hello World!</p>  
    <p>Debug Scope: visible = {{visible}}</p>  
  </div>  
</body>
```



by Frederik Dietz  
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# Recipes with Angular.js

Practical concepts and techniques for rapid web application development

Frederik Dietz

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# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	<b>1</b>
Introduction . . . . .	1
Code Examples . . . . .	1
How to contact us . . . . .	1
Acknowledgements . . . . .	1
<b>An Introduction to Angular.js</b>	<b>2</b>
Including angular.js in a web page . . . . .	2
Binding a text input to an expression . . . . .	3
Convert expression output with Filters . . . . .	4
Use Controllers for your business logic . . . . .	4
Create your own directive . . . . .	6
<b>Controllers</b>	<b>8</b>
Assign default value to model . . . . .	8
Change model value with a function . . . . .	9
Expose model value with a function . . . . .	9
Respond to scope changes . . . . .	10
Testing Controllers . . . . .	11
<b>Directives</b>	<b>13</b>
Enable/Disable DOM element conditionally . . . . .	13
Implement DOM changes in response to user behaviour . . . . .	14
Render an html snippet . . . . .	16
Use directives child nodes in directive output . . . . .	17
Pass configuration params using HTML attributes . . . . .	18
Render an HTML snippet repeatedly . . . . .	20
Directive to directive communication . . . . .	22
Testing directives . . . . .	24

## CONTENTS

<b>Filters</b>	<b>28</b>
Format string with a currency filter . . . . .	28
Implement filter to reverse string output . . . . .	29
Pass configuration params to filters . . . . .	29
Filtering a List . . . . .	30
Filter Chaining . . . . .	31
Testing Filters . . . . .	32
<b>Services</b>	<b>34</b>
Reuse code between Controllers using Services . . . . .	34
Use \$http to do low-level http requests . . . . .	34
Change http request headers . . . . .	34
Use \$resource for RESTful APIs calls (Using mongolab as example service) . . . . .	34
Doing JSONP calls . . . . .	34
Testing Services . . . . .	34
<b>Routing and Partial</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Forms</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Common User Interface Patterns</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Debugging and Profiling</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Backend Integration</b>	<b>39</b>
Rails . . . . .	39
Node.js . . . . .	39

# Preface

## Introduction

Angular.js 1.0 has been released only half a year ago but is already changing the development status quo of client-side web apps. With its focus on CRUD based applications it achieves a very high productivity unmatched by other frameworks. If you are using Angular.js, or considering it, this cookbook provides easy to follow recipes for issues you are likely to face.

Each recipe solves a specific problem and provides a solution and in-depth discussion of it.

## Code Examples

All code examples in this book can be found on <http://github.com/fdietz/recipes-with-angular.js>

## How to contact us

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## Acknowledgements

Thanks go to bla for reviewing the book!

# An Introduction to Angular.js

## Including angular.js in a web page

### Problem

You want to include Angular.js in a web page.

### Solution

In order to get your first Angular.js app up and running you need to include the angular javascript file via script tag and make use of the ng-app directive.

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/angularjs/1.0.4/angular\
4 ar.js"></script>
5   </head>
6   <body ng-app>
7     <p>This is your first angular expression: {{ 1 + 2 }}</p>
8   </body>
9 </html>
```



Tip: You can checkout a complete example on [github](http://github.com/fdietz/recipes-with-angular.js/chapter1/recipe1)<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup><http://github.com/fdietz/recipes-with-angular.js/chapter1/recipe1>

### Discussion

Adding the ng-app directive tells Angular to kick in its magic. The expression `{{ 1 + 2 }}` is evaluated by Angular and the result 3 is rendered. Note, that removing ng-app will result in the browser to render the expression as is instead of evaluating it. Play around with the expression! You can use numbers as in the example or concatenate Strings, etc.

For brevity reasons we skip the boilerplate code in the following recipes.

# Binding a text input to an expression

## Problem

You want user input to be used in another part of your html page.

## Solution

Use Angulars `ng-model` directive to bind the text input to the expression

```
1 Enter your name: <input type="text" ng-model="name"></input>
2 <p>Hello {{name}}!</p>
```

## Discussion

Assigning “name” to the `ng-model` attribute and using the name variable in an expression will keep both in sync automatically. Typing in the text input will automatically reflect these changes in the paragraph below.

Consider how you would implement this traditionally using jQuery:

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery.min.js"></script>
4   </head>
5   <body>
6     Enter your name: <input type="text"></input>
7     <p id="name"></p>
8
9     <script>
10      $(document).ready(function() {
11        $("input").keypress(function() {
12          $("#name").text($(this).val());
13        });
14      });
15    </script>
16
17  </body>
18 </html>
```

On document ready we bind to the keypress event in the text input and replace the text in the paragraph in the callback function. Using jQuery you need to deal with document ready callbacks, element selection, event binding and the context of this. Quite a lot of concepts to swallow and lines of code to maintain!

## Convert expression output with Filters

### Problem

When presenting data to the user, you might need to convert the data to a more user-friendly format. In our case we want to uppercase the “name” value from the previous recipe in the expression.

### Solution

Use the uppercase Angular filter.

```
1 Enter your name: <input type="text" ng-model="name"></input>
2 <p>Hello {{name | uppercase }}!</p>
```

### Discussion

Angular uses the | (pipe) character to combine filters with variables in expressions. When evaluating the expression, the name variable is passed to the uppercase filter. This is similar to working with the Unix bash pipe symbol where an input can be transformed by another program. Also try the lowercase filter!

## Use Controllers for your business logic

### Problem

You want to hide an html element on button click.

### Solution

Use the ng-hide directive in conjunction with a controller to change the visibility status on button click.



```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <script src="js/angular.js"></script>
4     <script src="js/app.js"></script>
5     <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.css">
6   </head>
7   <body ng-app>
8     <div ng-controller="MyCtrl">
9       <button ng-click="toggle()">Toggle</button>
10      <p ng-show="isVisible()">Hello World!</p>
11      <p>Debug Scope: visible = {{visible}}</p>
12    </div>
13  </body>
14 </html>
```

And the controller in `js/app.js`:

```
1  function MyCtrl($scope) {  
2    $scope.visible = true;  
3  
4    $scope.toggle = function() {  
5      $scope.visible = !$scope.visible;  
6    };  
7  
8    $scope.isVisible = function() {  
9      return $scope.visible === true;  
10   };  
11 }
```

## Discussion

Using the `ng-controller` directive we bind the `div` element including its children to the context of the `MyCtrl` Controller. The `ng-click` directive will call the `toggle()` function of the `MyCtrl` Controller on button click. The controller implementation defaults the `visible` attribute to `true` and toggles its boolean state in the `toggle` function. The `ng-show` directive calls the `isVisible()` function to retrieve the boolean state. Note, that you could use the `visible` attribute instead if `isVisible()`. Using a function encapsulates the logic and allows more complex logic.

## Create your own directive

### Problem

You want to render a Hello World snippet in several places.

### Solution

Create a custom directive which renders your Hello World snippet.

```
1  <body ng-app="MyApp">  
2    <hello-world/>  
3  </body>
```

The directive implementation:

```
1 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
2
3 app.directive("helloWorld", function() {
4   return {
5     restrict: "E",
6     template: '<span>Hello World</span>'
7   };
8 });
```

## Discussion

We ignore the module creation for a later recipe for now. The browser will render the span element as defined in the directive. Note, that it did not replace the hello-world element, but instead inserted the span. If you want to replace the content completely you need to return an additional attribute replace set to the true:

```
1 app.directive("helloWorld", function() {
2   return {
3     restrict: "E",
4     replace: true,
5     template: '<span>Hello World</span>'
6   };
7 });
```

Now the hello-world element is not rendered at all and replaced with the span element.

Also note the restrict attribute is set to E which means the directive can be used only as an html element. A full discussion will follow in later chapters.

# Controllers

Controllers in Angular handle view behaviour. The user clicking a button or entering some text in a form - what should happen next is implemented in a controller. As a general rule a controller should not reference the DOM directly. This dramatically simplifies unit testing controllers.

## Assign default value to model

### Problem

You want to assign a default value to the scope in the controllers context.

### Solution

```
1 <div ng-controller="MyCtrl">
2   <p>{{value}}</p>
3 </div>
4
5 var MyCtrl = function($scope) {
6   $scope.value = "some value";
7 };
```

### Discussion

Depending on where you use the ng-controller directive, you define its assigned scope. The scope is hierarchical and follows the DOM nodes hierarchy. In our example the value expression is correctly evaluated to some value, since value is set in the MyCtrl controller. Note, that this would not work if the value expression is moved outside the controllers scope:

```
1 <p>{{value}}</p>
2
3 <div ng-controller="MyCtrl">
4 </div>
```

In this case {{value}} will simply be not rendered at all.

## Change model value with a function

### Problem

You want to increment the model value by 1.

### Solution

Define a increment function which changes the scope.

```
1 <div ng-controller="MyCtrl">
2   <p ng-init="incrementValue(5)">{{value}}</p>
3 </div>
4
5 function MyCtrl($scope) {
6   $scope.value = 1;
7
8   $scope.incrementValue = function(value) {
9     $scope.value += 1;
10  };
11 }
```

### Discussion

The `ng-init` directive is executed on page load and calls the function defined in `MyCtrl`.

## Expose model value with a function

### Problem

You want to retrieve a model via function (instead of directly accessing the scope from the template) which further changes the model value.

### Solution

Define a getter function which returns the model value.

```
1 <div ng-controller="MyCtrl">
2   <p>{{getIncrementedValue()}}</p>
3 </div>
4
5 function MyCtrl($scope) {
6   $scope.value = 1;
7
8   $scope.getIncrementedValue = function() {
9     return $scope.value + 1;
10  };
11 }
```

## Discussion

MyCtrl defines the `getIncrementedValue` function which uses the current value and returns it incremented by one. One could argue that depending on the use case it would make more sense to use a filter. But, there are use cases specific to the controllers behaviour which you might not want to use a generic directive.

## Respond to scope changes

### Problem

You want to react on a model change to trigger some further actions. In our example we simple want to set another model value depending on the value we are listing on.

### Solution

Use the `$watch` function in your controller.

```
1 <div ng-controller="MyCtrl">
2   <input type="text" ng-model="name" placeholder="Enter your name">
3   <p>{{greeting}}</p>
4 </div>
5
6 function MyCtrl($scope) {
7   $scope.name = "";
8
9   $scope.$watch("name", function(newValue, oldValue) {
10     if ($scope.name.length > 0) {
11       $scope.greeting = "Greetings " + $scope.name;
12     }
13   });
14 }
```

The value `greeting` will be changed whenever there's a change on the `name` model and the value is not blank.

## Discussion

The first argument name of the `$watch` function is actually an Angular expression, so you can use more complicated expressions (for example: `[value1, value2] | json`). Alternatively, you can also use a javascript function:

```
1 $scope.$watch(function() {
2   return $scope.name;
3 }, function(newValue, oldValue) {
4   console.log("change detected: " + newValue)
5 });
```

Note, that you need to return a `String` in the watcher function. The second function will only be called if the returned `String` changed compared to the previous execution. Internally this uses `angular.equals` to determine equality.

## Testing Controllers

### Problem

You want to unit test your business logic.

## Solution

Implement a unit test using [Jasmine](http://pivotal.github.com/jasmine/)<sup>1</sup> and the [angular-seed](https://github.com/angular/angular-seed)<sup>2</sup> bootstrap. Following our previous \$watch recipe this is how our spec would look like.

```
1 describe('MyCtrl', function(){
2   var scope, ctrl;
3
4   beforeEach(inject(function($injector, $controller, $rootScope) {
5     scope = $rootScope.$new();
6     ctrl = $controller(MyCtrl, { $scope: scope });
7   }));
8
9   it('should change greeting value if name value is changed', function() {
10     scope.name = "Frederik";
11     scope.$digest();
12     expect(scope.greeting).toBe("Greetings Frederik");
13   });
14 });
```

## Discussion

Jasmine specs use describe and it functions to group specs and beforeEach and afterEach to setup and teardown code. The actual expectation compares the greeting from the scope with our expectation Greetings Frederik.

The scope and controller initialization is a bit more involved. We use inject to initialize the scope and controller as closely as possible to how our code would behave at runtime too. We can't just initialize the scope as an javascript object {} since then we would not be able to call \$watch on it.

The \$digest call is required in order for another watch execution. We need to call \$digest manually in our spec whereas at runtime Angular will do this for us automatically.

---

<sup>1</sup><http://pivotal.github.com/jasmine/>

<sup>2</sup><https://github.com/angular/angular-seed>



# Directives

Directives are one of the most powerful concepts in Angular since they let you invent new html syntax specific to your application. This allows you to create reusable components which encapsulate complex DOM structures, stylesheets and even behaviour.

## Enable/Disable DOM element conditionally

### Problem

You want to disable a button depending on a checkbox state.

### Solution

Use the `ng-disabled` directive and bind its condition to the checkbox state.

```
1 <body ng-app>
2   <label><input type="checkbox" ng-model="checked"/>Toggle Button</label>
3   <button ng-disabled="checked">Press me</button>
4 </body>
```

### Discussion

The `ng-disabled` directive is a direct translation from the disabled HTML attribute, without you needing to worry about browser incompatibilities. It is bound to the checked model using an attribute value as is the checkbox using the `ng-model` directive. In fact the checked attribute value is again an Angular expression. You could for example invert the logic and use `!checked` instead.

This is just one example of a directive shipped with Angular. There are many others as for example `ng-hide`, `ng-checked` or `ng-mouseenter` and I encourage you go through the [API Reference](http://docs.angularjs.org/api)<sup>3</sup> and explore all the directives Angular has to offer.

In the next recipes we will focus on implementing directives.

---

<sup>3</sup><http://docs.angularjs.org/api>

# Implement DOM changes in response to user behaviour

## Problem

You want to change the css of an HTML element on a mouse click and encapsulate this behaviour in a reusable component.

## Solution

Implement a directive with defines a link function.

```
1  <body ng-app="MyApp">
2    <my-widget>
3      <p>Hello World</p>
4    </my-widget>
5  </body>
6
7
8  var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
9
10 app.directive("myWidget", function() {
11   var linkFunction = function(scope, element, attributes) {
12     var paragraph = element.children()[0];
13     $(paragraph).on("click", function() {
14       $(this).css({ "background-color": "red" });
15     });
16   };
17
18   return {
19     restrict: "E",
20     link: linkFunction
21   };
22 });
```

When clicking on the paragraph the background color changes to red.

## Discussion

In the HTML document we use the new directive as an HTML element `my-widget`, which can be found in the javascript code as `myWidget` again. The directive function returns a restriction and a

link function.

The restriction means that this directive can only be used as an HTML element and not for example an HTML attribute. If you want to use it as an HTML attribute, change the restrict to return A instead. The usage would then have to be adapted to:

```
1 <div my-widget>
2   <p>Hello World</p>
3 </div>
```

Whether you use the attribute or element mechanism depends on your use case. Generally speaking one would use the element mechanism to define a custom reusable component. The attribute mechanism would be used whenever you want to “configure” some element or enhance it with more behaviour. Other options are using the directive as a class attribute or a comment.

The link function is much more interesting since it defines the actual behaviour. The scope, the actual HTML element `my-widget` and the html attributes are passed as params. Note, that this has nothing to do with Angulars dependency injection mechanism. Ordering of the parameters is important!

First we select the paragraph element, which is a child of the `my-widget` element using Angulars `children()` function as defined by `element`. In the second step we use jQuery to bind to the click event and modify the `css` property on click. This is of special interest since we have a mixture of Angular element functions and jQuery here. In fact under the hood Angular will use jQuery in the `children()` function if its defined and will fall back to `jqLite` (shipped with Angular) otherwise. You can find all supported methods in the [API Reference of element](http://docs.angularjs.org/api/angular.element)<sup>4</sup>.

Following a slightly changed version of the code using jQuery only:

```
1 element.on("click", function() {
2   $(this).css({ "background-color": "red" });
3 });
```

In this case `element` is already an jQuery element and we can directly use the `on` function.

The directive method expects a function which can be used for initialization and injection of dependencies.

```
1 app.directive("myWidget", function factory(injectables) {
2   // ...
3 }
```

---

<sup>4</sup><http://docs.angularjs.org/api/angular.element>

# Render an html snippet

## Problem

You want to render a html snippet in multiple places

## Solution

Implement a directive and use the template attribute to define the HTML.

```
1 <body ng-app="MyApp">
2   <my-widget/>
3 </body>
4
5 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
6
7 app.directive("myWidget", function() {
8   return {
9     restrict: "E",
10    template: "<p>Hello World</p>"
11  };
12 });
```

## Discussion

This will render the Hello World paragraph as a child node of your my-widget element. In case you want to replace the element entirely with the paragraph you have to additionally return the replace attribute:

```
1 app.directive("myWidget", function() {
2   return {
3     restrict: "E",
4     replace: true,
5     template: "<p>Hello World</p>"
6   };
7 });
```

Another option would be to use a file for the HTML snippet. In this case you need to use the templateUrl attribute, as for example:

```
1 app.directive("myWidget", function() {
2   return {
3     restrict: "E",
4     replace: true,
5     templateUrl: "widget.html"
6   };
7 });
```

The `widget.html` should reside in the same directory as the `index.html` file. This will only work if you use a web server to host the file. The example on Github uses `angular-seed` as bootstrap again.

## Use directives child nodes in directive output

### Problem

Your widget uses the child nodes of the directive element to create a combined rendering.

### Solution

Use the `transclude` attribute together with the `ng-transclude` directive.

```
1 <my-widget>
2   <p>This is my paragraph text.</p>
3 </my-widget>
4
5 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
6
7 app.directive("myWidget", function() {
8   return {
9     restrict: "E",
10    transclude: true,
11    template: "<div ng-transclude><h3>Heading</h3></div>"
12  };
13 });
```

This will render a `div` element containing a `h3` element and append the directives child node with the paragraph element below.

## Discussion

In this context transclusion refers to the inclusion of a part of a document into another document by reference. The `ng-transclude` attribute should be placed depending on where you want your child nodes to be appended to.

## Pass configuration params using HTML attributes

### Problem

You want to pass a configuration param to change the rendered output.

### Solution

Use the attribute based directive and pass an attribute value for the configuration. The attribute is passed as a parameter to the link function.

```
1 <body ng-app="MyApp">
2   <div my-widget="Hello World"></div>
3 </body>
4
5 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
6
7 app.directive("myWidget", function() {
8   var linkFunction = function(scope, element, attributes) {
9     scope.text = attributes["myWidget"];
10  };
11
12  return {
13    restrict: "A",
14    template: "<p>{{text}}</p>",
15    link: linkFunction
16  };
17 });
```

## Discussion

The link function has access to the element and its attributes. It is therefore straight forward to set the scope to the text passed as the attributes value and use this in the template evaluation.

The scope context is important though. The text model we changed might be already defined in the parent scope and used in another place of your app. In order to isolate the context and thereby using it only locally inside of your directive we have to return an additional scope attribute.

```
1 return {
2   restrict: "A",
3   template: "<p>{{text}}</p>",
4   link: linkFunction,
5   scope: {}
6 };
```

In Angular this is called an isolate scope. It does not prototypically inherit from the parent scope and is especially useful when creating reusable components.

Lets look into another way of passing params to the directive, this time we define an HTML element my-widget.

```
1 <my-widget2 text="Hello World"></my-widget2>
2
3 app.directive("myWidget2", function() {
4   return {
5     restrict: "E",
6     template: "<p>{{text}}</p>",
7     scope: {
8       text: "@text"
9     }
10  };
11 });
```

The scope definition using @text is binding the text model to the directive's attribute. Note, that any changes on the parent scope text will change the local scope text, but not the other way around

If you want instead to have a bi-directional binding between the parent scope and the local scope, you should use the = equality character:

```
1 scope: {
2   text: "=text"
3 }
```

Changes to the local scope will also change the parent scope.

Another possibility would be to pass an expression as a function to the directive using the & character.

```
1 <my-widget-expr fn="count = count + 1"></my-widget-expr>
2
3 app.directive("myWidgetExpr", function() {
4     var linkFunction = function(scope, element, attributes) {
5         scope.text = scope.fn({ count: 5 });
6     };
7
8     return {
9         restrict: "E",
10        template: "<p>{{text}}</p>",
11        link: linkFunction,
12        scope: {
13            fn: "&fn"
14        }
15    };
16 });
```

We pass the attribute `fn` to the directive and since the local scope defines `fn` accordingly we can call the function in the `linkFunction` and pass in the expression arguments as a hash.

## Render an HTML snippet repeatedly

### Problem

You want to render an html snippet repeatedly using the directives child nodes as the “stamp” content.

### Solution

Implement a compile function in your directive.



```
1 <repeat-ntimes repeat="10">
2   <h1>Header 1</h1>
3   <p>This is the paragraph.</p>
4 </repeat-n-times>
5
6 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
7
8 app.directive("repeatNtimes", function() {
9   return {
10     restrict: "E",
11     compile: function(tElement, attrs) {
12       var content = tElement.children();
13       for (var i=1; i<attrs.repeat; i++) {
14         tElement.append(content.clone());
15       }
16     }
17   };
18 });
```

This will render the header and paragraph 10 times.

## Discussion

The directive repeats the child nodes as often as configured in the `repeat` attribute. It works similarly to the `ng-repeat`<sup>5</sup> directive. The implementation uses Angulars element methods to append the child nodes in a for loop.

Note, that the compile method only has access to the templates element (`tElement`) and template attributes. It has no access to the scope and you therefore also can't use `$watch` to add behaviour. This is in comparison to the link function which has access to the DOM "instance" (after the compile phase) and has access to the scope to add behaviour.

Use the compile function for template DOM manipulation only. Use the link function when you want to add behaviour.

Note, that you can use both compile and link function combined. In this case the compile function must return the link function. As an example you want to react to a click on the header:

---

<sup>5</sup><http://docs.angularjs.org/api/ng.directive:ngRepeat>

```
1 compile: function(tElement, attrs) {
2   var content = tElement.children();
3   for (var i=1; i<attrs.repeat; i++) {
4     tElement.append(content.clone());
5   }
6
7   return function (scope, element, attrs) {
8     element.on("click", "h1", function() {
9       $(this).css({ "background-color": "red" });
10    });
11  };
12 }
```

## Directive to directive communication

### Problem

You want a directive to communicate with another directive and augment each other's behaviour using a well defined interface (API).

### Solution

Implement a directive with a controller function and a second directive which “requires” this controller.

```
1 <body ng-app="MyApp">
2   <basket apple orange>Roll over me and check the console!</basket>
3 </body>
4
5 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
6
7 app.directive("basket", function() {
8   return {
9     restrict: "E",
10    controller: function($scope, $element, $attrs) {
11      $scope.content = [];
12
13      this.addApple = function() {
14        $scope.content.push("apple");
15      };
16    }
```

```
17     this.addOrange = function() {
18         $scope.content.push("orange");
19     };
20 },
21 link: function(scope, element) {
22     element.bind("mouseenter", function() {
23         console.log(scope.content);
24     });
25 }
26 };
27 });
28
29 app.directive("apple", function() {
30     return {
31         require: "basket",
32         link: function(scope, element, attrs, basketCtrl) {
33             basketCtrl.addApple();
34         }
35     };
36 });
37
38 app.directive("orange", function() {
39     return {
40         require: "basket",
41         link: function(scope, element, attrs, basketCtrl) {
42             basketCtrl.addOrange();
43         }
44     };
45 });
```

If you hover with the mouse over the rendered text the console should print and the basket's content.

## Discussion

Basket is the example directive which demonstrates an API using the controller function, whereas the apple and orange directives augment the Basket directive. They both define a dependency to the basket controller with the require attribute. The link function then gets basketCtrl injected.

Note, how the basket directive is defined as an HTML element and the apple and orange directives are defined as HTML attributes (the default for directives). This demonstrates the typical use case of a reusable component augmented by other directives.

Now there might be other ways of passing data back and forth between directives - we have seen

the different semantics of using the (isolated) context in directives in previous recipes - but what's especially great about the controller is the clear API contract it lets you define.

## Testing directives

### Problem

You want to test your directive with a unit test. As an example we use a tab component directive implementation which can be easily used in your HTML document.

```
1 <tabs>
2   <pane title="First Tab">First pane.</pane>
3   <pane title="Second Tab">Second pane.</pane>
4 </tabs>
```

The directive implementation is split into the tabs and the pane directive. Let us start with the tabs directive.

```
1 app.directive("tabs", function() {
2   return {
3     restrict: "E",
4     transclude: true,
5     scope: {},
6     controller: function($scope, $element) {
7       var panes = $scope.panes = [];
8
9       $scope.select = function(pane) {
10        angular.forEach(panes, function(pane) {
11          pane.selected = false;
12        });
13        pane.selected = true;
14        console.log("selected pane: ", pane.title);
15      };
16
17      this.addPane = function(pane) {
18        if (!panes.length) $scope.select(pane);
19        panes.push(pane);
20      };
21    },
22    template:
23      '<div class="tabbable">' +
```

```

24         '<ul class="nav nav-tabs">' +
25         '<li ng-repeat="pane in panes" ng-class="{active:pane.selected}">\
26 '+
27         '<a href="" ng-click="select(pane)">{{pane.title}}</a>' +
28         '</li>' +
29         '</ul>' +
30         '<div class="tab-content" ng-transclude></div>' +
31         '</div>',
32     replace: true
33   };
34 });

```

It manages a list of panes and the selected state of the panes. The template definition makes use of the selection to change the class and responds on the click event to change the selection.

The pane directive depends on the tabs directive to add itself to it.

```

1  app.directive("pane", function() {
2    return {
3      require: "^tabs",
4      restrict: "E",
5      transclude: true,
6      scope: {
7        title: "@"
8      },
9      link: function(scope, element, attrs, tabsCtrl) {
10        tabsCtrl.addPane(scope);
11      },
12      template: '<div class="tab-pane" ng-class="{active: selected}" ng-trans\
13 clude></div>',
14      replace: true
15    };
16 });

```

## Solution

Using the angular-seed in combination with jasmine and jasmine-jquery you can implement a unit test.

```
1 describe('MyApp Tabs', function() {
2   var elm, scope;
3
4   beforeEach(module('MyApp'));
5
6   beforeEach(inject(function($rootScope, $compile) {
7     elm = angular.element(
8       '<div>' +
9       '  <tabs>' +
10        '    <pane title="First Tab">' +
11          'First content is {{first}}' +
12        '  </pane>' +
13        '    <pane title="Second Tab">' +
14          'Second content is {{second}}' +
15        '  </pane>' +
16        ' </tabs>' +
17        '</div>');
18
19     scope = $rootScope;
20     $compile(elm)(scope);
21     scope.$digest();
22   }));
23
24   it('should create clickable titles', function() {
25     console.log(elm.find('ul.nav-tabs'));
26     var titles = elm.find('ul.nav-tabs li a');
27
28     expect(titles.length).toBe(2);
29     expect(titles.eq(0).text()).toBe('First Tab');
30     expect(titles.eq(1).text()).toBe('Second Tab');
31   });
32
33   it('should set active class on title', function() {
34     var titles = elm.find('ul.nav-tabs li');
35
36     expect(titles.eq(0)).toHaveClass('active');
37     expect(titles.eq(1)).not.toHaveClass('active');
38   });
39
40   it('should change active pane when title clicked', function() {
41     var titles = elm.find('ul.nav-tabs li');
42     var contents = elm.find('div.tab-content div.tab-pane');
```

```
43
44     titles.eq(1).find('a').click();
45
46     expect(titles.eq(0)).not.toHaveClass('active');
47     expect(titles.eq(1)).toHaveClass('active');
48
49     expect(contents.eq(0)).not.toHaveClass('active');
50     expect(contents.eq(1)).toHaveClass('active');
51 });
52 });
```

## Discussion

Combining jasmine with jasmine-jquery gives you useful assertions like `toHaveClass` and actions like `click` which are used extensively in the example above.

To prepare the template we use `$compile` and `$digest` in the `beforeEach` function and then access the resulting Angular element in our tests.

The angular-seed project was slightly extended to add jquery and jasmine-jquery to the project.

The example code was extracted from [Vojta Jina' Github example](https://github.com/vojtajina/ng-directive-testing/tree/start)<sup>6</sup> - the author of the awesome [Testacular](https://github.com/testacular/testacular)<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup><https://github.com/vojtajina/ng-directive-testing/tree/start>

<sup>7</sup><https://github.com/testacular/testacular>

# Filters

Angular Filters are typically used to format expressions in bindings in your template. They transform the input data to a new formatted data type.

## Format string with a currency filter

### Problem

You want to format the amount with a localized currency label.

### Solution

Use the built-in currency filter and make sure you load the corresponding locale file for the users language.

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <meta charset='utf-8'>
4     <script src="js/angular.js"></script>
5     <script src="js/angular-locale_de.js"></script>
6   </head>
7   <body ng-app>
8     <input type="text" ng-model="amount" placeholder="Enter amount"/>
9     <p>Default Currency: {{ amount | currency }}</p>
10    <p>Custom Currency: {{ amount | currency: "Euro Ã¢â¬¬" }}</p>
11  </body>
12 </html>
```

Enter an amount and it will be displayed using Angular's default locale.

### Discussion

In our example we explicitly load the German locale settings and therefore the default formatting will be in German. The english locale is shipped by default, so there's no need to include the angular-locale\_en.js file. If you remove the script tag, you will see the formatting change to English instead. This means in order for a localized application to work correctly you need to load the corresponding locale file. All available locale files can be seen on [github](https://github.com/angular/angular.js/tree/master/src/ngLocale)<sup>8</sup>.

---

<sup>8</sup><https://github.com/angular/angular.js/tree/master/src/ngLocale>



# Implement filter to reverse string output

## Problem

You want to reverse users text input.

## Solution

Implement a custom filter which reverses the input.

```
1 <body ng-app="MyApp">
2   <input type="text" ng-model="text" placeholder="Enter text"/>
3   <p>Input: {{ text }}</p>
4   <p>Filtered input: {{ text | reverse }}</p>
5 </body>
6
7 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
8
9 app.filter("reverse", function() {
10   return function(input) {
11     var result = "";
12     input = input || "";
13     for (var i=0; i<input.length; i++) {
14       result = input.charAt(i) + result;
15     }
16     return result;
17   };
18 });
```

## Discussion

Angular's filter function expects a filter name and a function as params. The function must return the actual filter function, where you must implement your business logic. In this example it will only have an input param. The result will be returned after the for loop reversed the input completely.

# Pass configuration params to filters

## Problem

You want to make your filter customizable by introducing config params.

## Solution

Angular filters can be passed a hash of params which can be directly accessed in the filter function.

```
1 <body ng-app="MyApp">
2   <input type="text" ng-model="text" placeholder="Enter text"/>
3   <p>Input: {{ text }}</p>
4   <p>Filtered input: {{ text | reverse: { suffix: "!"} }}</p>
5 </body>
6
7 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
8
9 app.filter("reverse", function() {
10   return function(input, options) {
11     input = input || "";
12     var result = "";
13     var suffix = options["suffix"] || "";
14
15     for (var i=0; i<input.length; i++) {
16       result = input.charAt(i) + result;
17     }
18
19     if (input.length > 0) result += suffix;
20
21     return result;
22   };
23 });
```

## Discussion

The suffix ! is passed as an option to the filter function and is appended to the output.

## Filtering a List

### Problem

You want to filter a list of names.

### Solution

Angular filters not only work with Strings as input but also with Arrays.

```
1 <body ng-app="MyApp">
2   <ul ng-init="names = ['Peter', 'Anton', 'John']">
3     <li ng-repeat="name in names | exclude:'Peter' ">
4       <span>{{name}}</span>
5     </li>
6   </ul>
7 </body>
8
9 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
10
11 app.filter("exclude", function() {
12   return function(input, exclude) {
13     var result = [];
14     for (var i=0; i<input.length; i++) {
15       if (input[i] !== exclude) {
16         result.push(input[i]);
17       }
18     }
19
20     return result;
21   };
22 });
```

We pass Peter as the single param to the exclude filter.

## Discussion

The filter implementation loops through all names and creates a result array excluding 'Peter'. Note, that the actual syntax of the filter function didn't change at all from our previous example with the String input.

## Filter Chaining

### Problem

You want to combine several filters to a single result

### Solution

Filters can be chained using the UNIX-like pipe syntax.

```
1 <body ng-app="MyApp">
2   <ul ng-init="names = ['Peter', 'Anton', 'John']">
3     <li ng-repeat="name in names | exclude:'Peter' | sortAscending ">
4       <span>{{name}}</span>
5     </li>
6   </ul>
7 </body>
```

## Discussion

The pipe symbol (|) is used to chain multiple filters together. I leave the implementation of the `sortAscending` filter as an exercise to the reader.

## Testing Filters

### Problem

You want to unit test your new filter. Let us start with an easy filter which renders a checkmark depending on a boolean value.

```
1 <body ng-init="data = true">
2   <p>{{ data | checkmark }}</p>
3   <p>{{ !data | checkmark }}</p>
4   <script src="lib/angular/angular.js"></script>
5   <script src="js/app.js"></script>
6 </body>
7
8 var app = angular.module("MyApp", []);
9
10 app.filter('checkmark', function() {
11   return function(input) {
12     return input ? '\u2713' : '\u2718';
13   };
14 });
```

### Solution

Use the angular-seed project as a bootstrap again.

```
1 describe('MyApp Tabs', function() {
2   beforeEach(module('MyApp'));
3
4   describe('checkmark', function() {
5     it('should convert boolean values to unicode checkmark or cross', inject\
6 ct(function(checkmarkFilter) {
7     expect(checkmarkFilter(true)).toBe('\u2713');
8     expect(checkmarkFilter(false)).toBe('\u2718');
9   }));
10  });
11 });
```

## Discussion

The `beforeEach` loads the module and the `it` methods injects the filter function for us. Note, that it has to be called `checkmarkFilter`, otherwise Angular can't inject our filter function correctly.

# Services

**Reuse code between Controllers using Services**

**Use \$http to do low-level http requests**

**Change http request headers**

**Use \$resource for RESTful APIs calls (Using mongolab as example service)**

**Doing JSONP calls**

**Testing Services**

# Routing and Partials

# Forms



# Common User Interface Patterns

# Debugging and Profiling

# Backend Integration

**Rails**

**Node.js**