Angular.bind():

绑定对象，函数

Angular.bootstrap:

手工启动bootstrap

注意事项： 不要将这个指令绑定到类似ngIf, ngInclude, ngView等，会错过injector,导致外面app访问不到

Code example:

<!doctype html><html><body><div ng-controller="WelcomeController">

{{greeting}}</div>

<script src="angular.js"></script><script>

var app = angular.module('demo', [])

.controller('WelcomeController', function($scope) {

$scope.greeting = 'Welcome!';

});

angular.bootstrap(document, ['demo']);</script></body></html>

Angular.copy:

Create a deep copy of source, which should be an object or an array.

Angular.element:

Just something like jquery element.

angular.equals(o1, o2);

Return true or false

Angular.extend():

Extends the desination object dst by copying own enumerable properties from the src objects to dst.

Angular.foreach():

angular.forEach(obj, iterator, [context]);

Deserializes a JSON string.

反序列化json

Angular.injector:

手工的方式，依赖注入。

angular.isArray():

angular.isArray(value); true or false

angular.isDate():

Determines if a value is a date.

angular.isDefined

angular.isElement()

Angular.isFunction

Angular.isNumber

Angular.isObject

Angular.isString

Angular.isUndefined

Angular.merge():

Deeply extends the desination object dst by copying own enumerable properties from the src objects to dst.

Angular.module:

Create a module means a collection of services, directives, controllers, filters, and configuration information. Used to configure the $injector

Code example:

Var injector = angular.injector([“ng”, “myModule”]);

Angular.noop():

Code example:

function foo(callback) {

var result = calculateResult();

(callback || angular.noop)(result);}

angular.toJson:

Serializes input into a JSON-formatted string. Properties with leading $$ characters will be stripped since angular uses this notation internally.

Directive:

<input type="checkbox"

ng-model="string"

[name="string"]

[ng-true-value="expression"]

[ng-false-value="expression"]

[ng-change="string"]>

<script>

angular.module('checkboxExample', [])

.controller('ExampleController', ['$scope', function($scope) {

$scope.checkboxModel = {

value1 : true,

value2 : 'YES'

};

}]);</script><form name="myForm" ng-controller="ExampleController">

<label>Value1:

<input type="checkbox" ng-model="checkboxModel.value1">

</label><br/>

<label>Value2:

<input type="checkbox" ng-model="checkboxModel.value2"

ng-true-value="'YES'" ng-false-value="'NO'">

</label><br/>

<tt>value1 = {{checkboxModel.value1}}</tt><br/>

<tt>value2 = {{checkboxModel.value2}}</tt><br/>

</form>

Input[email]:

Input[month]:

Input[number]:

Input[radio]:

Input[range]:

Input[text]:

Input[time]:

Input[url]:

Input[week]:

ngApp:

(1) Use this directive to auto-bootstrap an AngularJS application. The ngApp directive designates the root element of the application and is typically placed near the root element of the page - e.g. on the <body> or <html> tags.

(2) only one AngularJS application can be auto-bootstrapped per HTML document.

(3) can not nested

ngBind: two ways, (1) ng-bind directives (2) {{expressions}}

Prefer the first way.Because when loading , (2) will show some blank before the loading is done.

ngBindHtml:

ngBindTemplate:

ngBlur: 失去焦点的时候会触发的事件

ngChecked: input checkbox

ngClass: The ngClass directive allows you to dynamically set CSS classes on an HTML element by databinding an expression that represents all classes to be added(添加类,然后可以动态修改样式！！！)

ngClassEven:

The ngClassOdd and ngClassEven directives work exactly as ngClass, except they work in conjunction with ngRepeat and take effect only on odd (even) rows.

ngClassOdd: just like ngClassEven.

ngClick： 绑定点击事件。

ngController: mvc,控制器

ngCopy:

ngCut:

ngDbclick: 双击绑定事件

ngDisabled: 设定某些按钮为disabled

ngFocus: 获取焦点的时候绑定点击事件

ngForm:

ngHide:

ngHref: help users to pass some 参数,通过href

The wrong way to write it:

<a href="http://www.gravatar.com/avatar/{{hash}}">link1</a>

The correct way to write it:

<a ng-href="http://www.gravatar.com/avatar/{{hash}}">link1</a>

ngIf:

ngIf differs from ngShow and ngHide in that ngIf completely removes and recreates the element in the DOM rather than changing its visibility via the display css property. A common case when this difference is significant is when using css selectors that rely on an element's position within the DOM, such as the :first-child or :last-child pseudo-classes.

ngInclude:

$includeContentLoaded: emit whether the ngInclude content is reloaded.

ngInit: used in some rare conditions

ngKeydown:

键盘按下的动作监听

ngKeyPress:

Specify custom behavior on keypress event.

ngKeyUp:

ngList:

Text input that converts between a delimited string and an array of strings. The default delimiter is a comma followed by a space - equivalent to ng-list=", ". You can specify a custom delimiter as the value of the ngList attribute - for example, ng-list=" | ".

ngMaxlength:

限制最大长度。

ngMinlength:

限制最小长度

ngModel:

The ngModel directive binds an input,select, textarea (or custom form control) to a property on the scope using NgModelController, which is created and exposed by this directive.

This is a good example and used for:

(1) binding the view into the model, which other directives such as input, textarea, or select require.

(2) providing validation behavior

(3) keeping the state of the control(valid/invalid, dirty/pristine, touched/untouched, validation errors)

(4) registering the control whith its parent form.

(5) registering the control with its parent form