1. The **ng-model** directive binds the value of HTML controls (input, select, textarea) to application data. The **ng-bind** directive binds application data to the HTML view.
2. <div ng-app="" ng-init="myCol='lightblue'">  
     
   <input style="background-color:{{myCol}}" ng-model="myCol" value="{{myCol}}">  
     
   </div>
3. The ng-app directive initializes an AngularJS application.
4. The ng-init directive initializes application data.
5. <div ng-app="" ng-init="names=['Jani','Hege','Kai']">  
     <ul>  
       <li ng-repeat="x in names">  
         {{ x }}  
       </li>  
     </ul>  
   </div>
6. You can invoke a directive by using:

Element name

Attribute

Class

Comment

1. var app = angular.module("myApp", []);  
   app.directive("w3TestDirective", function() {  
       return {  
           restrict : "A",  
           template : "<h1>Made by a directive!</h1>"  
       };  
   });
2. <form ng-app="" name="myForm">  
       Email:  
       <input type="email" name="myAddress" ng-model="text">  
       <span ng-show="myForm.myAddress.$error.email">Not a valid e-mail address</span>  
   </form>
3. input.ng-invalid {  
       background-color: lightblue;  
   }
4. <div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="myCtrl">  
       <h1 ng-click="changeName()">{{firstname}}</h1>  
   </div>  
     
   <script>
5. var app = angular.module('myApp', []);  
   app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope) {  
       $scope.firstname = "John";  
       $scope.changeName = function() {  
           $scope.firstname = "Nelly";  
       }  
   });

</script>

1. app.run(function($rootScope) {  
       $rootScope.color = 'blue';  
   });
2. app.service('hexafy', function() {  
       this.myFunc = function (x) {  
           return x.toString(16);  
       }  
   });

app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope, **hexafy**) {  
    $scope.hex = **hexafy**.myFunc(255);  
});