1. **What is angular JS?**

AngularJS extends HTML with new attributes.

AngularJS is perfect for Single Page Applications (SPAs).

AngularJS extends HTML attributes with **Directives**, and binds data to HTML with **Expressions**.

AngularJS extends HTML with **ng-directives**.

* The ng-app directive defines an AngularJS application.
* 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.
* AngularJS expressions are written inside double braces: **{{ expression }}**.
* AngularJS **controllers** control AngularJS applications.
* The **ng-app** directive defines the application, the **ng-controller** directive defines the controller.
* The AngularJS application is defined by  **ng-app="myApp"**. The application runs inside the <div>.
* The **ng-controller="myCtrl"** attribute is an AngularJS directive. It defines a controller.
* The **myCtrl** function is a JavaScript function.
* AngularJS will invoke the controller with a **$scope** object.
* In AngularJS, $scope is the application object (the owner of application variables and functions).
* The controller creates two properties (variables) in the scope (**firstName** and **lastName**).
* The **ng-model** directives bind the input fields to the controller properties (firstName and lastName).

1. **How to use angular JS?**

* ng-app directives use stats the anjular application
* ng-model directive the gets the values html elemnts
* ng-bing used display the value
* ng-init used to intilize the variable
* ng-controller used to call the javascript function
* Expresson binds data to the html using expresiion{{}}

Reference URL: <http://angularjsaz.blogspot.in/2015/09/angularjs-table-sorting-filter-and.html>

1. Ng-bind-html

The ng-bind-html directive is a secure way of binding content to an HTML element.

<p ng-bind-html="myText"></p>

$scope.myText = "My name is: <h1>John Doe</h1>";

1. Ng-bind-template:

The ng-bind-template directive tells AngularJS to replace the content of an HTML element with the value of the given expressions.

<div ng-app="myApp" ng-bind-template="{{firstName}} {{lastName}}" ng-controller="myCtrl"></div>

<script>

var app = angular.module("myApp", []);

app.controller("myCtrl", function($scope) {

$scope.firstName = "John";

$scope.lastName = "Doe";

});

</script>

1. Ng-class

The ng-class directive dynamically binds one or more CSS classes to an HTML element.

The value of the ng-class directive can be a string, an object, or an array.

<td ng-class="user.age <20?'isteen':user.age >60?'isold':''">{{ user.age}}</td>

1. ng-class-odd

The ng-class-odd directive dynamically binds one or more CSS classes to an HTML element, but will take effect only on every other (odd) appearance of the HTML element.

<tr ng-repeat="x in records" ng-class-odd="'striped'">

<td>{{x.Name}}</td>

<td>{{x.Country}}</td>

</tr>

1. ng-click

The ng-click directive tells AngularJS what to do when an HTML element is clicked.

<input type="button" value="Click Me" ng-click="Addone()" />

$scope.Addone = function () {

$scope.count++;

};

1. ng-controller

In AngularJS, an applications are controlled by controllers.

The ng-controller directive adds a controller to your application.

app.controller("mainController", function ($scope, $http){

});

1. ng-copy:

The ng-copy directive tells AngularJS what to do when an HTML element is being copied.

1. ng-cut,ng-copy

In angularjs ng-cut, ng-copy and ng-paste events are used to define custom behaviour functions during cut or copy or paste text in input text fields.

1. ng-disabled

The ng-disabled directive sets the disabled attribute of a form field (input, select, or textarea).

Disable form fields: <input type="checkbox" ng-model="all">

<input type="text" ng-disabled="all">

1. ng-include

With AngularJS, you can include HTML content using the ng-include directive:

<div ng-include="'myFile.htm'"></div>