<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQ7yQt9YZYI&list=PLdajQmV2DgoT7z7kk-fzwIyyGVTxwvHyb>

http://www.w3schools.com/angular/default.asp

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <script src=*"http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/angularjs/1.4.8/angular.min.js"*></script>  <body>  <div ng-app=*""*>    <p>Input something in the input box:</p>  <p>Name : <input type=*"text"* ng-model=*"name"* placeholder=*"Enter name here"*></p>  <h1>Hello {{name}}</h1>  </div>  </body>  </html> |  |

**AngularJS Extends HTML**

AngularJS extends HTML with **ng-directives**.(지시자)

|  |
| --- |
| The **ng-app** directive defines an AngularJS application.  엥귤러 어플리케이션이라는걸 명시 |
| The **ng-model** directive binds the value of HTML controls (input, select, textarea) to application data.  엥귤러 모델이다 |
| The **ng-bind** directive binds application data to the HTML view.  엥귤러 바인드 어플리케이션이다 |
| <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/angularjs/1.4.8/angular.min.js"></script> <body>  <div ng-app="">   <p>Name: <input type="text" ng-model="name"></p>   <p ng-bind="name"></p> </div>  </body> </html> |

## The ng-app Directive

The ng-app directive defines the **root element** of an AngularJS application.

The ng-app directive will **auto-bootstrap** (automatically initialize) the application when a web page is loaded.

자동으로 ng-app으로 지시자를 이용해서 처리하면 자동으로 처리해준다

엥귤러 js의 부트스트랩이..

## AngularJS Directives

## **ng-init 초기화처리**

As you have already seen, AngularJS directives are HTML attributes with an **ng** prefix.

The **ng-init** directive initializes AngularJS application variables.

|  |
| --- |
| <div ng-app="" **ng-init**="firstName='John'">  <p>The name is <span ng-bind="firstName"></span></p>  </div>  또는  <div data-ng-app="" **data-ng-init**="firstName='John'">  <p>The name is <span data-ng-bind="firstName"></span></p>  </div> |

## AngularJS Expressions (표현식)

AngularJS expressions are written inside double braces: **{{ expression }}**.

AngularJS will "output" data exactly where the expression is written:

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/angularjs/1.4.8/angular.min.js"></script> <body>  <div ng-app="">   <p>My first expression: {{ 5 + 5 }}</p> </div>  </body> </html> |

## AngularJS Applications

AngularJS **modules** define AngularJS applications.

AngularJS **controllers** control AngularJS applications.

The **ng-app** directive defines the application, the **ng-controller** directive defines the controller.

컨트롤러를 지정합니다.

|  |
| --- |
| <div ng-app="**myApp**" ng-controller="**myCtrl**">  First Name: <input type="text" ng-model="firstName"><br> Last Name: <input type="text" ng-model="lastName"><br> <br> Full Name: {{firstName + " " + lastName}}  </div>  <script> var app = angular.module('**myApp**', []); app.controller('**myCtrl**', function($scope) {     $scope.firstName= "John";     $scope.lastName= "Doe"; }); </script> |

## Repeating HTML Elements

The ng-repeat directive repeats an HTML element:

엘리먼트 반복

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <div ng-app="" ng-init="names=['Jani','Hege','Kai']">   <ul>     <li ng-repeat="x in names">       {{ x }}     </li>   </ul> </div> |  |
| <div ng-app="" ng-init="names=[ {name:'Jani',country:'Norway'}, {name:'Hege',country:'Sweden'}, {name:'Kai',country:'Denmark'}]">  <ul>   <li ng-repeat="x in names">     {{ x.name + ', ' + x.country }}   </li> </ul>  </div> |  |

컨트롤러

## AngularJS Controllers

AngularJS applications are controlled by controllers.

The **ng-controller** directive defines the application controller.

A controller is a **JavaScript Object**, created by a standard JavaScript **object constructor**.

컨트롤러는 자바스크립트 객체다.

어플리케이션 범위

|  |
| --- |
| <div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="myCtrl">  First Name: <input type="text" ng-model="firstName"><br> Last Name: <input type="text" ng-model="lastName"><br> <br> Full Name: {{firstName + " " + lastName}}  </div>  <script> var app = angular.module('myApp', []); app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope) {     $scope.firstName = "John";     $scope.lastName = "Doe"; }); </script>  컨트롤러 범위 |
| Application explained:  The AngularJS application is defined by  **ng-app="myApp"**. The application runs inside the <div>.  The **ng-controller="myCtrl"** attribute is an AngularJS directive. It defines a controller.  The **myCtrl** function is a JavaScript function.  AngularJS will invoke the controller with a **$scope** object.  In AngularJS, $scope is the application object (the owner of application variables and functions).  The controller creates two properties (variables) in the scope (**firstName** and **lastName**).  The **ng-model** directives bind the input fields to the controller properties (firstName and lastName). |
| <div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="personCtrl">  First Name: <input type="text" ng-model="firstName"><br> Last Name: <input type="text" ng-model="lastName"><br> <br> Full Name: {{fullName()}}  </div>  <script> var app = angular.module('myApp', []); app.controller('personCtrl', function($scope) {     $scope.firstName = "John";     $scope.lastName = "Doe";     $scope.fullName = function() {         return $scope.firstName + " " + $scope.lastName;     }; }); </script> |

## Root Scope

All applications have a $rootScope which is the scope created on the HTML element that contains the ng-app directive.

모든 어플리케이션은 rootScope를 가진다

The rootScope is available in the entire application.

If a variable has the same name in both the current scope and in the rootScope, the application use the one in the current scope.

|  |
| --- |
| <body ng-app="myApp">  <p>The rootScope's favorite color:</p> <h1>{{color}}</h1>  <div ng-controller="myCtrl">     <p>The scope of the controller's favorite color:</p>     <h1>{{color}}</h1> </div>  <p>The rootScope's favorite color is still:</p> <h1>{{color}}</h1>  <script>  var app = angular.module('myApp', []); app.run(function($rootScope) {     $rootScope.color = 'blue'; }); app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope) {     $scope.color = "red"; });  </script> </body> |
|  |