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AngularJS Model

Topics : AngularJS
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In AngularJS, the term "model" refers to the data and business logic of an application. The model represents the state and behavior of the application and is responsible for managing and manipulating the data. The AngularJS framework provides a two-way data binding mechanism, allowing the model to be automatically synchronized with the view, and vice versa.

1. **Two-Way Data Binding:** AngularJS facilitates two-way data binding between the model and the view. This means that changes in the model are automatically reflected in the view, and changes in the view are reflected back to the model. This is achieved through directives like `ng-model`.

   Example:

   ```
   <input type="text" ng-model="username">
   <p>Hello, {{ username }}!</p>
   ```

   In this example, the `ng-model` directive binds the input field to the `username` variable. Any changes to the input field will automatically update the `username` variable, and vice versa.

2. **Scope:** The model in AngularJS is typically managed through scopes. Scopes are objects that refer to the application model and act as a context in which expressions are evaluated. Each controller in AngularJS has its own scope, and nested controllers inherit scopes from their parent controllers.

   Example:

   ```
   angular.module('myApp').controller('myController', function($scope) {
   $scope.username = 'John';
   });
   ```

   In this example, the `username` variable is part of the controller's scope.

3. **Controller as a ViewModel:** In AngularJS, controllers often serve as ViewModels that contain the model data and behavior for a specific portion of the view. The controller's scope is used to store and manage the model.

   Example:

```
angular.module('myApp').controller('myController', function() {
this.username = 'John';
});
```

In this example, the `myController` controller uses `this` to define the ViewModel, and `username` is a property of that ViewModel.

4. **Services for Data Management:** In more complex applications, data management and business logic are often encapsulated in services. Services are singleton objects that can be injected into controllers, providing a centralized way to manage and manipulate data.

   Example:

   ```
   angular.module('myApp').service('userService', function() {
   var username = 'John';

   this.getUsername = function() {
   return username;
   };

   this.setUsername = function(newUsername) {
   username = newUsername;
   };
   });
   ```

   Here, the `userService` encapsulates the management of the `username` variable.

5. **Model Initialization:** Models are often initialized in controllers or services. This initialization involves setting default values, fetching data from a server, or any other operation to prepare the model for use.

   Example:

   ```
   angular.module('myApp').controller('myController', function($scope) {
   $scope.user = {
   username: 'John',
   email: 'john@example.com'
   };
   });
   ```

   In this example, the `user` object is initialized with default values in the controller.