

AngularJS Events

Topics : [AngularJS](#)

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In AngularJS, events are an integral part of building dynamic and interactive applications. AngularJS provides a set of directives and services to handle events efficiently. Here's an overview of how events are managed in AngularJS:

1. ng-click Directive:

The `ng-click` directive is one of the simplest ways to handle click events on elements. It allows you to specify a function to be executed when the element is clicked.

```
<button ng-click="handleClick()">Click me</button>
```

```
angular.module('myApp').controller('MyController', function($scope) {  
  $scope.handleClick = function() {  
    alert('Button clicked!');  
  };  
});
```

2. ng-change Directive:

The `ng-change` directive is used to execute a function when the input value changes. It is commonly used with input elements like `<input>` and `<select>`.

```
<input ng-model="inputValue" ng-change="handleChange()">
```

```
angular.module('myApp').controller('MyController', function($scope) {  
  $scope.inputValue = '';  
  
  $scope.handleChange = function() {  
    console.log('Input value changed:', $scope.inputValue);  
  };  
});
```

3. ng-submit Directive:

The `ng-submit` directive is used to specify a function to be called when a form is submitted.

```
<form ng-submit="submitForm()">  
<!-- Form content here -->
```

```
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

```
angular.module('myApp').controller('MyController', function($scope) {
  $scope.submitForm = function() {
    alert('Form submitted!');
  };
});
```

4. \$broadcast, \$emit, and \$on:

AngularJS provides the `$broadcast` and `$emit` methods to broadcast events and the `$on` method to listen for events. These methods can be useful for communication between different components, such as controllers.

```
angular.module('myApp').controller('ParentController', function($scope) {
  $scope.$on('customEvent', function(event, data) {
    console.log('ParentController received:', data);
  });
});
```

```
$scope.triggerEvent = function() {
  $scope.$broadcast('customEvent', 'Hello from ParentController');
};
});
```

```
angular.module('myApp').controller('ChildController', function($scope) {
  $scope.$on('customEvent', function(event, data) {
    console.log('ChildController received:', data);
  });
});
```

In this example, the `ParentController` broadcasts a custom event, and the `ChildController` listens for that event. The `$broadcast` method sends the event downwards to child scopes, and the `$on` method listens for the event.

5. \$timeout Service:

AngularJS provides the `$timeout` service, which is a wrapper for the `window.setTimeout` function. It allows you to delay the execution of a function.

```
angular.module('myApp').controller('MyController', function($scope, $timeout) {
  $scope.delayedFunction = function() {
    console.log('Delayed function executed');
  };
});
```

```
// Delay the execution of delayedFunction by 2 seconds
$timeout($scope.delayedFunction, 2000);
});
```

6. Custom Directives:

Custom directives in AngularJS can also handle events. Directives can define their own behavior and

trigger events based on user interactions.

```
angular.module('myApp').directive('customDirective', function() {  
  return {  
    restrict: 'A',  
    link: function(scope, element) {  
      element.on('click', function() {  
        scope.$emit('customDirectiveClick', 'Click event from custom directive');  
      });  
    }  
  };  
});  
  
angular.module('myApp').controller('MyController', function($scope) {  
  $scope.$on('customDirectiveClick', function(event, data) {  
    console.log('Custom directive click event:', data);  
  });  
});
```

In this example, the `customDirective` triggers a custom event when clicked, and the controller listens for that event.

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