



## Core Concepts

### Observables

#### `ko.observable( value )`

Creates an observable, a special JavaScript object with a `value` property that notifies subscribers when changed.

#### Example:

```
var myObservable =
  ko.observable('Initial Value');
myObservable(); // Returns 'Initial Value'
myObservable('New Value'); // Sets the value to 'New Value'
```

#### `ko.observableArray( array )`

Creates an observable array, tracking which objects are in the array and notifying listeners when items are added, moved, or deleted.

#### Example:

```
var myArray = ko.observableArray(['Item 1', 'Item 2']);
myArray.push('Item 3');
```

#### `subscribe( callback, target, event )`

Subscribes to changes in an observable. Executes the `callback` function whenever the observable's value changes. `target` and `event` are optional.

#### Example:

```
myObservable.subscribe(function(newValue) {
  console.log('The new value is ' + newValue);
});
```

### Computed Observables

#### `ko.computed( function, target, options )`

Creates a computed observable whose value is dependent on other observables and automatically updates when dependencies change.

#### Example:

```
var firstName = ko.observable('John');
var lastName = ko.observable('Doe');

var fullName = ko.computed(function() {
  return firstName() + ' ' + lastName();
});

console.log(fullName()); // Outputs: John Doe
```

### Binding Basics

#### `data-bind` Attribute

The cornerstone of Knockout.js. Links elements in your HTML to properties in your view model.

#### Example:

```
<span data-bind="text: fullName"></span>
```

### Options for `ko.computed`:

- `read`: Function to compute the value (default).
- `write`: Function to handle writes to the computed observable.
- `pure`: Indicates that the computed value is solely determined by its dependencies (default: false).
- `deferEvaluation`: Boolean indicating whether the computed observable should only be evaluated when accessed (default: false).

## Common Bindings

### Text and Value Bindings

`text` Displays the value of an observable as text within an element.

#### Example:

```
<span data-bind="text:
  myObservable"></span>
```

`value` Binds the value of a form element (e.g., `input`, `textarea`) to an observable. Supports two-way binding.

#### Example:

```
<input type="text" data-
bind="value: myObservable" />
```

## Visibility and CSS Bindings

<b>vis</b>	Controls the visibility of an element based on an observable value (true/false).
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;div data-bind="visible: isVisible"&gt;This is visible&lt;/div&gt;</pre>
<b>cs</b>	Applies CSS classes to an element based on an observable or an object of observable key/value pairs.
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;div data-bind="css: { highlighted: isHighlighted }"&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</pre>

## Control Flow Bindings

<b>i</b>	Conditionally displays an element based on an observable value. Removes the element from the DOM if the value is false.
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;div data-bind="if: isLoggedIn"&gt;Welcome, user!&lt;/div&gt;</pre>
<b>if</b>	The opposite of <b>if</b> . Displays an element only if the observable value is false.
<b>no</b>	<b>Example:</b>

## Event Handling & Advanced Bindings

### Event Bindings

<b>click</b>	Binds a function to the click event of an element.
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;button data-bind="click: myClickHandler"&gt;Click Me&lt;/button&gt;</pre>
<b>viewModel</b>	<pre>var viewModel = {     myClickHandler: function() {         alert('Button clicked!');     } };</pre>
<b>submit</b>	Binds a function to the submit event of a form.

### Template Binding

<b>template</b>	Renders a template with data from your view model. Templates can be inline or defined in separate script elements.
<b>Example (Inline Template):</b>	<pre>&lt;div data-bind="template: { name: 'myTemplate', data: myData }"&gt;&lt;/div&gt;</pre> <pre>&lt;script type="text/html" id="myTemplate"&gt;     &lt;span data-bind="text: name"&gt;&lt;/span&gt; &lt;/script&gt;</pre>

### Custom Bindings

<b>ko.bindingHandlers</b>	Allows you to define your own custom bindings to encapsulate reusable UI logic.
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>ko.bindingHandlers.fadeVisible = {     init: function(element, valueAccessor) {         // Initially set the element to be         instantly visible/hidden depending on         the value         var shouldDisplay = valueAccessor();         \$(element).toggle(shouldDisplay);     },     update: function(element, valueAccessor) {         // Whenever the value subsequently         changes, slowly fade the element in or         out         var shouldDisplay = valueAccessor();         shouldDisplay ? \$(element).fadeIn()         : \$(element).fadeOut();     } };</pre> <pre>&lt;div data-bind="fadeVisible: isVisible"&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</pre>

## Utilities and Extensions

### Utilities

#### ko.utils.arrayForEach( array, callback )

Iterates over an array, executing a callback for each item.

##### Example:

```
ko.utils.arrayForEach(['A', 'B', 'C'], function(item) {
  console.log(item);
});
```

#### ko.utils.arrayMap( array, callback )

Transforms an array by applying a callback function to each item and returning a new array with the results.

##### Example:

```
var doubled = ko.utils.arrayMap([1, 2, 3], function(item) {
  return item * 2;
});
console.log(doubled); // Outputs: [2, 4, 6]
```

### Extenders

#### extenders

Allow you to add custom functionality to observables.

##### Example:

```
ko.extenders.numeric = function(target, precision) {
  var result = ko.computed({
    read: target,
    write: function(newValue) {
      var current = target(),
        roundingMultiplier = Math.pow(10, precision),
        newValueAsNum = isNaN(newValue) ? 0 :
        parseFloat(+newValue),
        valueToWrite = Math.round(newValueAsNum *
        roundingMultiplier) / roundingMultiplier;

      if (valueToWrite !== current) {
        target(valueToWrite);
      } else {
        if (newValue !== current) {
          target.notifySubscribers(valueToWrite);
        }
      }
    }
  }).extend({ notify: 'always' });

  result(target());
  return result;
};

var price = ko.observable(123.456).extend({ numeric: 2 });
```