| Filter Usage | date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In HTML <br> \{\{ value \| filter_name : arg1 : arg2 \}\} <br> In Javascript | Date to format either as Date object, milliseconds (string or number) or various ISO 8601 datetime string formats. |  |
| currency | Formatting rules. If not specified, mediumDate is used. |  |
| amount, number <br> Input to filter | Formats date to a string based on the requested format. |  |
| ```symbol (?), string Currency symbol or identifier to be displayed``` | json |  |
| number number, number \| string | Any JavaScript object (including arrays and primitive types) to filter. |  |
| Number to format fractionSize (?), number \| string | Allows you to convert a JavaScript object into JSON string. |  |
| Number of decimal places to round the | date: format |  |
| fraction size is computed from the current locale's number formatting pattern. Default: | yyyy | 4 digit representation of year (e.g. AD 1 => 0001, AD 2010 => 2010) |
| 3. | yy | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { digit representation of year, } \\ & \text { padded (00-99). (e.g. AD } 2001 \text { => } \\ & 01, A D 2010=>10) \end{aligned}$ |
| Number of decimal places to round the number to. |  |  |
| uppercase | y | 1 digit representation of year, e.g. (AD 1 => 1, AD 199 => 199) |
| input, string | MMMM | Month in year (January-December) |
|  | MMM | Month in year (Jan-Dec) |
| Converts string to uppercase. | MM | Month in year, padded (01-12) |
| lowercase | M | Month in year (1-12) |
| input, string | dd | Day in month, padded (01-31) |
|  | d | Day in month (1-31) |
| Converts string to lowercase. | EEEE | Day in Week,(Sunday-Saturday) |
| limitTo | EEE | Day in Week, (Sun-Sat) |
| input, Array \| string | HH | Hour in day, padded (00-23) |
| Source array or string to be limited. | H | Hour in day (0-23) |
| limit, string \| number <br> The length of the returned array or string. | hh | Hour in AM/PM, padded (01-12) |
|  | h | Hour in AM/PM, (1-12) |
|  | mm | Minute in hour, padded (00-59) |

## In Javascript

\$filter('filter_name')(value, arg1, arg2)

fractionSize (?), number | string
Number of decimal places to round the number to. If this is not provided then the fraction size is computed from the current locale's number formatting pattern. Default:
3.

Number of decimal places to round the number to.


## limitTo

input, Array | string
Source array or string to be limited.

The length of the returned array or string

Creates a new array or string containing only a specified number of elements.

| date: format | cont) |
| :---: | :---: |
| m | Minute in hour (0-59) |
| ss | Second in minute, padded (0059) |
| s | Second in minute (0-59) |
| .sss | Millisecond in second, padded (000-999) |
| a | AM/PM marker |
| Z | 4 digit (+sign) representation of the timezone offset (-1200+1200) |
| ww | ISO-8601 week of year (00-53) |
| w | ISO-8601 week of year (0-53) |
| medium | equivalent to 'MMM d, y h:mm:ss a' for en_US locale |
| short | equivalent to 'M/d/yy h:mm a' for en_US locale |
| fullDate | equivalent to 'EEEE, MMMM d, y' for en_US locale |
| longDate | equivalent to 'MMMM d, y' for en_US locale |
| mediumDate | equivalent to 'MMM d, y' for en_US locale |
| shortDate | equivalent to 'M/d/yy' for en_US locale |
| mediumTime | equivalent to 'h:mm:ss a' for en_US locale |
| shortTime | equivalent to 'h:mm a' for en_US locale |
| filter |  |
| array, Array <br> The source |  |

expression, string | Object | function()
The predicate to be used for selecting items from array.

## filter (cont)

comparator, function(actual, expected) | true | undefined

Comparator which is used in determining if the expected value (from the filter expression) and actual value (from the object in the array) should be considered a match.

Selects a subset of items from array and returns it as a new array.

## filter: expression

Expression - the predicate to be used for selecting items from array.

## string

The string is evaluated as an expression and the resulting value is used for substring match against the contents of the array. All strings or objects with string properties in array that contain this string will be returned. The predicate can be negated by prefixing the string with !.

## Object

A pattern object can be used to filter specific properties on objects contained by array. A special property name $\$$ can be used (as in \{\$:"text"\}) to accept a match against any property of the object. That's equivalent to the simple substring match with a string as described above.
function(value, index)
A predicate function can be used to write arbitrary filters. The function is called for each element of array. The final result is an array of those elements that the predicate returned true for.

## orderBy

array, Array
The array to sort.

## orderBy (cont)

expression, function() | string | Array.

## (function()|string)>

A predicate to be used by the comparator to determine the order of elements.
reverse (?), boolean
reverse the order of the array.
Orders a specified array by the expression predicate. It is ordered alphabetically for strings and numerically for numbers.

## orderBy: expression

A predicate to be used by the comparator to determine the order of elements.

## function

Getter function. The result of this function will be sorted using the <, =, > operator.

## string

An Angular expression. The result of this expression is used to compare elements (for example name to sort by a property called name or name. $\operatorname{substr}(0,3)$ to sort by 3 first characters of a property called name). The result of a constant expression is interpreted as a property name to be used in comparisons (for example "special name" to sort object by the value of their special name property). An expression can be optionally prefixed with + or - to control ascending or descending sort order (for example, +name or -name). If no property is provided, (e.g. '+') then the array element itself is used to compare where sorting.

## Array

An array of function or string predicates. The first predicate in the array is used for sorting, but when two items are equivalent, the next predicate is used.
$f$ the predicate is missing or empty then it defaults to ' + '.

