

Overview



Services

Dependency Injection

Component Lifecycle Hooks



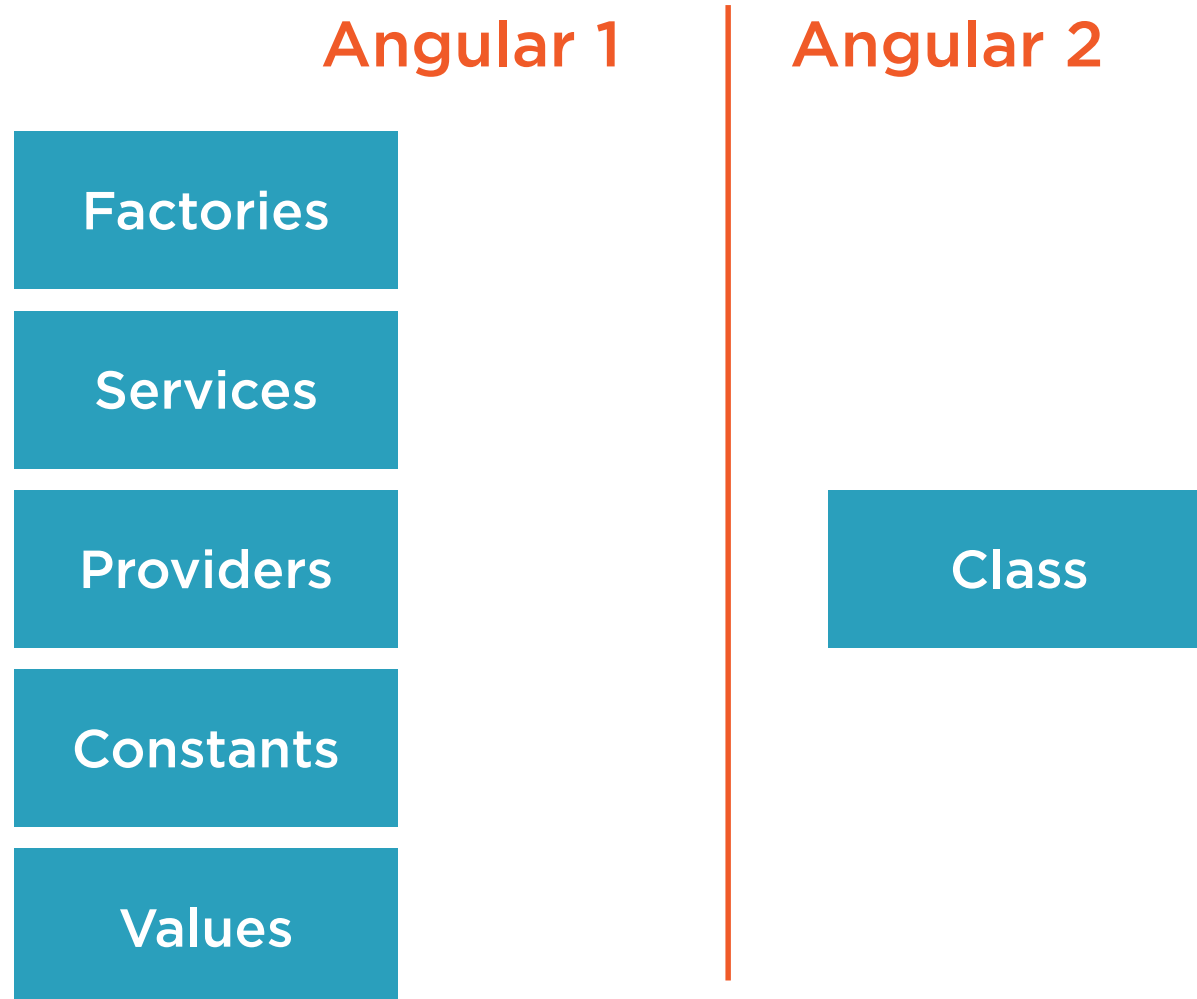


Services

A Service provides anything our application needs.
It often shares data or functions between other
Angular features



Services



vehicle.service.ts

```
@Injectable()
export class VehicleService {
  getVehicles() {
    return [
      new Vehicle(10, 'Millenium Falcon'),
      new Vehicle(12, 'X-Wing Fighter'),
      new Vehicle(14, 'TIE Fighter')
    ];
  }
}
```

Service is simply a class

Service

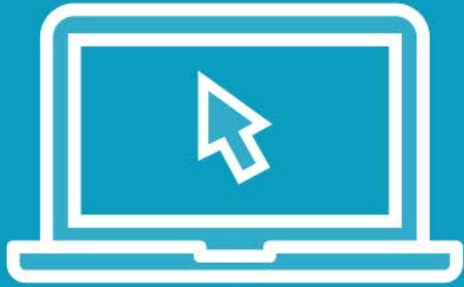
Provides something of value

Shared data or logic

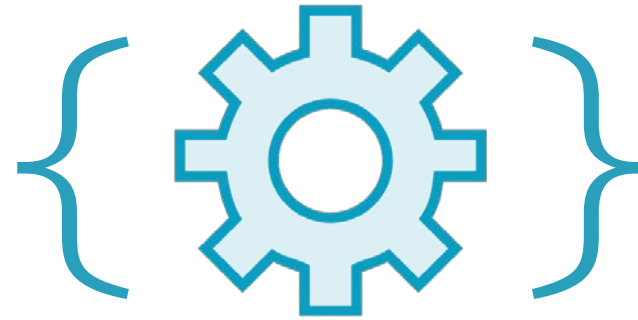
e.g. Data, logger, exception handler, or message service

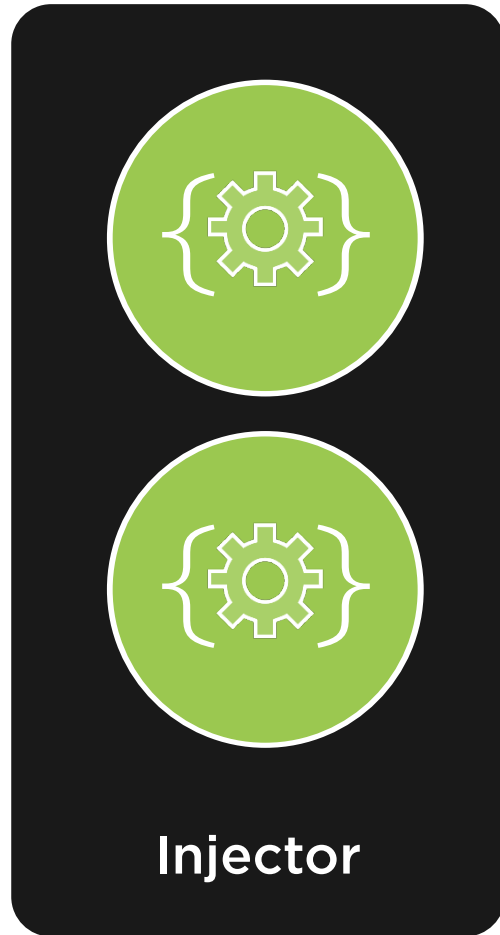


Demo



Services





Dependency Injection



Dependency Injection

Dependency Injection is how we provide an instance of a class to another Angular feature




```
export class VehicleListComponent {  
  vehicles: Vehicle[];  
  
  constructor(private vehicleService: VehicleService) { }  
}
```

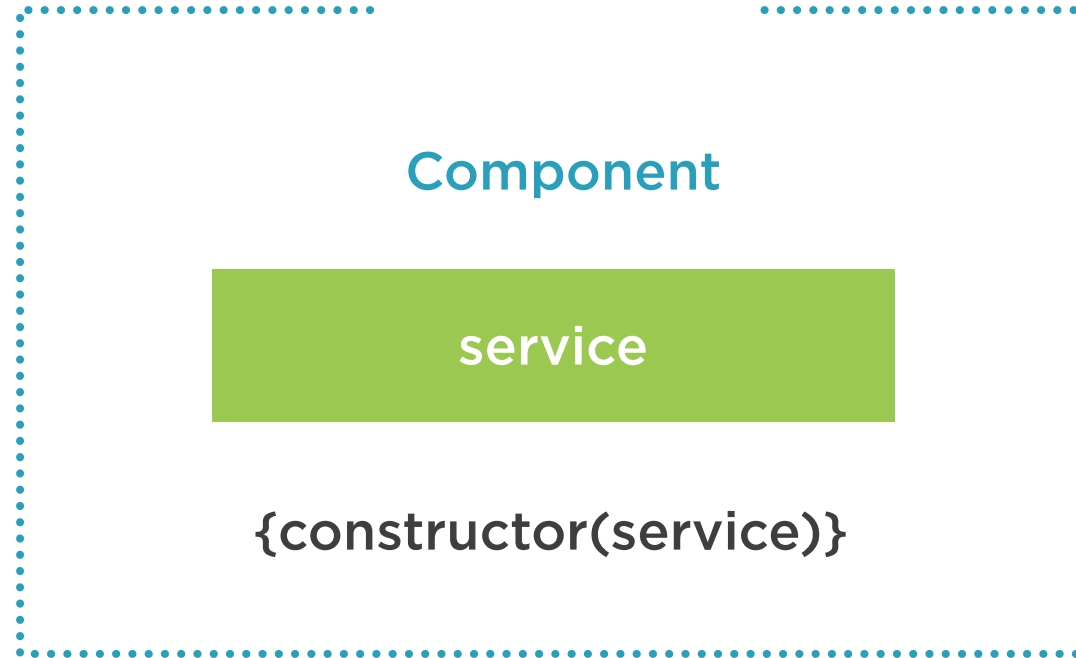
Injecting VehicleService

Injecting a Service into a Component

Locates the service in an Angular injector

Injects the service into the constructor





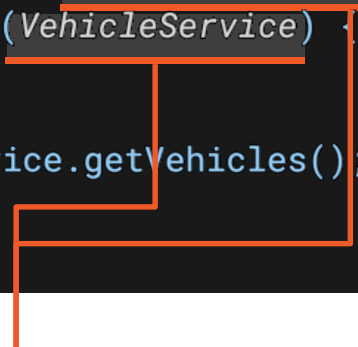
Service is injected into the Component's constructor

Dependency Injection Then and Now

Angular 1

```
angular
  .module('app')
  .controller('VehiclesController', VehiclesController);

VehiclesController.$inject = ['VehicleService'];
function VehiclesController(VehicleService) {
  var vm = this;
  vm.title = 'Services';
  vm.vehicles = VehicleService.getVehicles();
}
```



Angular 2

```
@Component({
  moduleId: module.id,
  selector: 'my-vehicles',
  templateUrl: 'vehicles.component.html',
})
export class VehiclesComponent {
  vehicles = this.vehicleService.getVehicles();

  constructor(private vehicleService: VehicleService) { }
}
```



vehicle.service.ts

@Injectable()

Provides metadata about the Injectables

```
export class VehicleService {  
  constructor(private http: Http) { }
```

Injecting http

```
  getVehicles() {  
    return this.http.get(vehiclesUrl)  
      .map((res: Response) => res.json().data);  
  }  
}
```

Injecting a Service into a Service

Same concept as injecting into a Component

@Injectable() is similar to Angular 1's **\$inject**



We need to provide the service
to an Angular injector



Angular 1

```
angular
  .module('app')
  .service('VehicleService', VehicleService);

function VehicleService() {
  this.getVehicles = function () {
    return [
      { id: 1, name: 'X-Wing Fighter' },
      { id: 2, name: 'Tie Fighter' },
      { id: 3, name: 'Y-Wing Fighter' }
    ];
  }
}
```

Providing a service

Providing Services in Angular 1

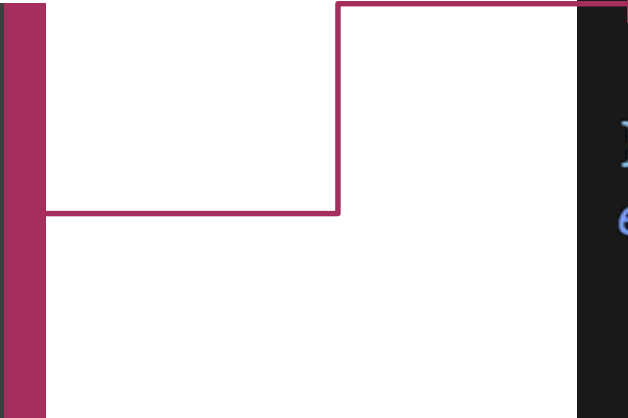
Angular 1 has one global injector

Angular 2 has hierarchical injectors and an injector at the app root

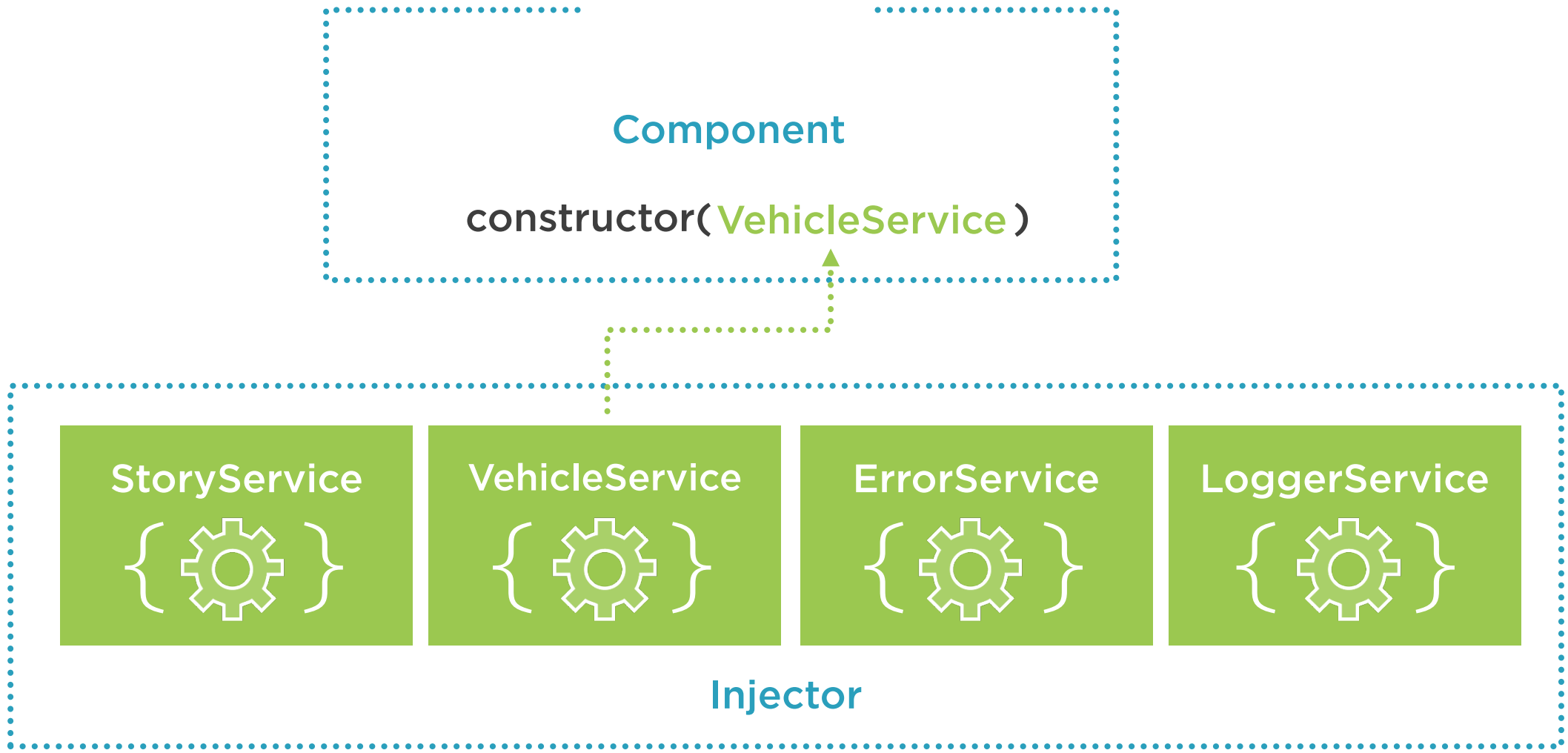


Providing a Service in Angular 2

The Service is now
available in the root
application injector

A diagram consisting of a red line that starts from the right side of the text box, extends horizontally to the right, then turns 90 degrees upwards, and finally turns 90 degrees to the right again, pointing towards the 'providers' array in the code block.

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule],  
  declarations: [VehiclesComponent],  
  providers: [VehicleService],  
  bootstrap: [VehiclesComponent],  
})  
export class AppModule { }
```





Injector

Injectors



We provide services to Angular's Injectors

When we inject a service, Angular searches the appropriate injectors for it



One injector for the application root

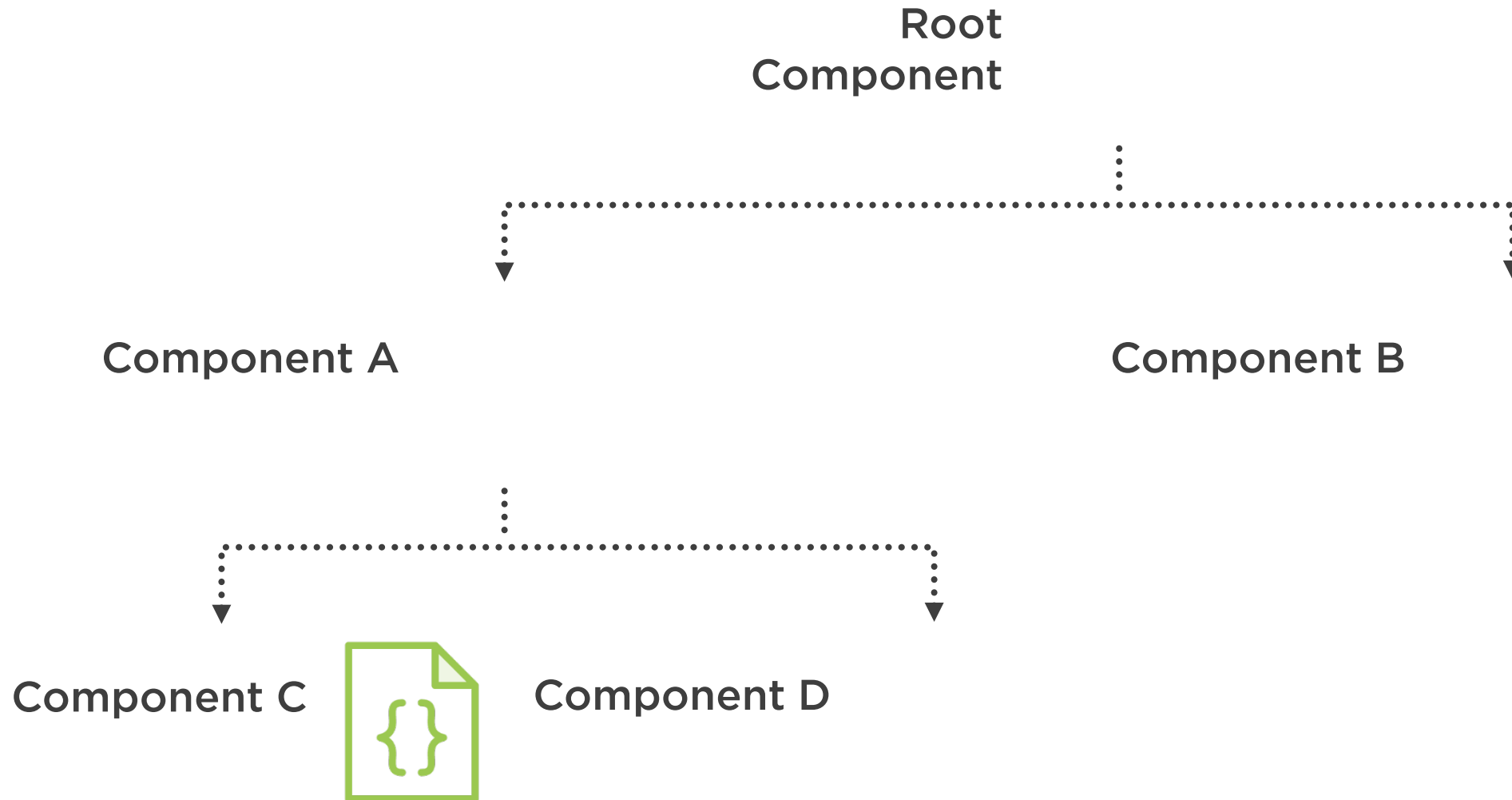


One injector for the application root

And a hierarchical DI system with a tree of injectors that parallel an application's component tree



Hierarchical Components, Hierarchical Injectors



So where do we set the providers?

In the **Component** or an **Angular Module**?



Providing in a Component

Available to this
Component and any
in its tree

```
@Component({  
  moduleId: module.id,  
  selector: 'story-vehicles',  
  templateUrl: 'vehicles.component.html',  
  providers: [VehicleService]  
})  
export class VehiclesComponent {  
  // ...  
}
```

Providing in an Angular Module

Eagerly and lazily-loaded modules and their components can inject the root AppModule services

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule],  
  declarations: [VehiclesComponent],  
  providers: [VehicleService],  
  bootstrap: [VehiclesComponent],  
})  
export class AppModule { }
```


vehicles.component.ts

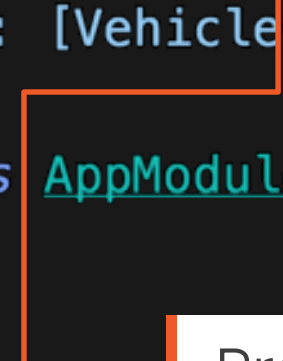
```
@Component({
  moduleId: module.id,
  selector: 'story-vehicles',
  templateUrl: 'vehicles.component.html',
  providers: [VehicleService]
})
export class VehiclesComponent {
  // ...
}
```



Providing to
Component

app.module.ts

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule],
  declarations: [VehiclesComponent],
  providers: [VehicleService],
  bootstrap: [VehiclesComponent],
})
export class AppModule { }
```



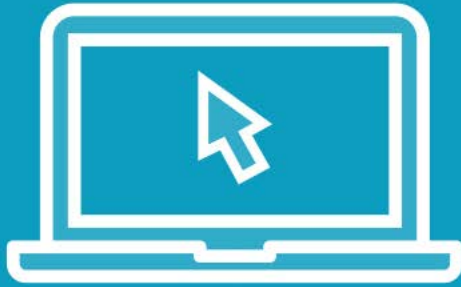
Providing to NgModule

Prefer registering providers in Angular Modules

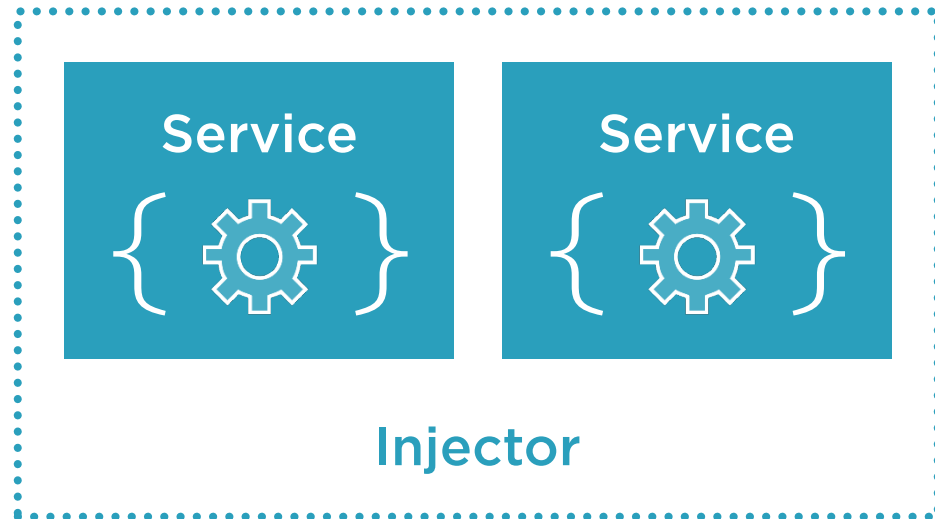
Provide a service once,
if you want a singleton



Demo



Injectors





Component Lifecycle Hooks



Component Lifecycle Hooks

Lifecycle Hooks allow us to tap into specific moments in the application lifecycle to perform logic.



Interface

Implement the lifecycle hook's OnInit interface

```
@Component({
  moduleId: module.id,
  selector: 'story-characters',
  templateUrl: 'characters.component.html',
  styleUrls: ['characters.component.css'],
  providers: [CharacterService]
})
export class CharactersComponent implements OnInit {
  @Output() changed = new EventEmitter<Character>();
  @Input() storyId: number;
  characters: Character[];
  selectedCharacter: Character;

  constructor(private characterService: CharacterService) { }

  ngOnInit() {
    this.characterService.getCharacters(this.storyId)
      .subscribe(characters => this.characters = characters);
  }

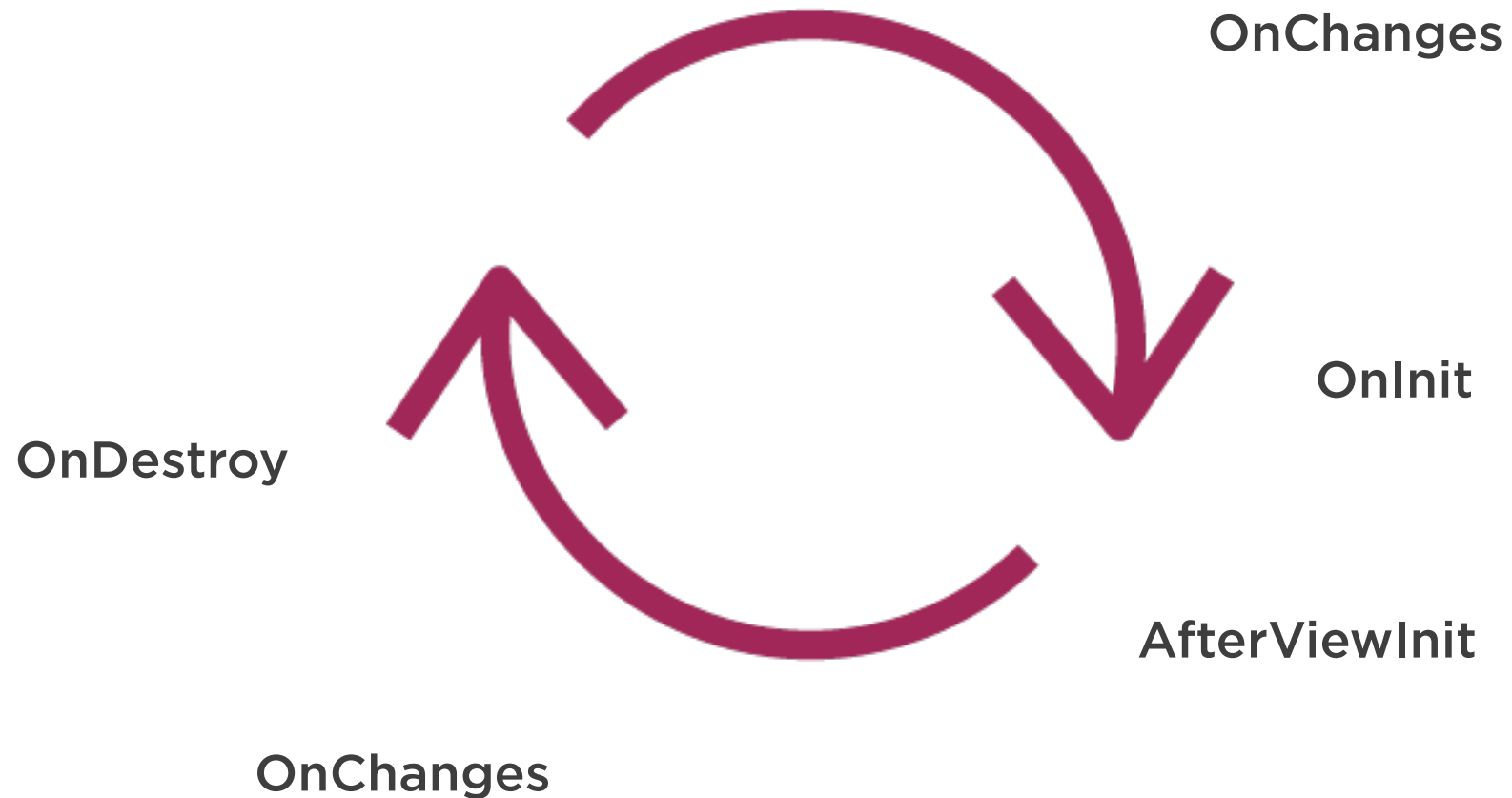
  select(selectedCharacter: Character) {
    this.selectedCharacter = selectedCharacter;
    this.changed.emit(selectedCharacter);
  }
}
```

Lifecycle Hooks

When the Component initializes, the `ngOnInit` function is executed



Component Lifecycle Hooks

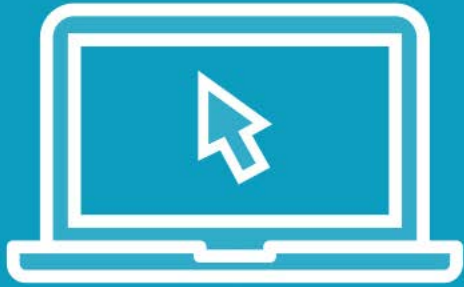


The Lifecycle Interface helps
enforce the valid use of a hook

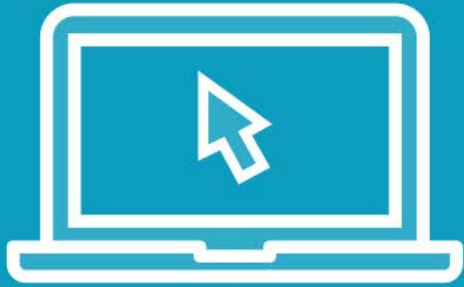


Component Lifecycle Hooks

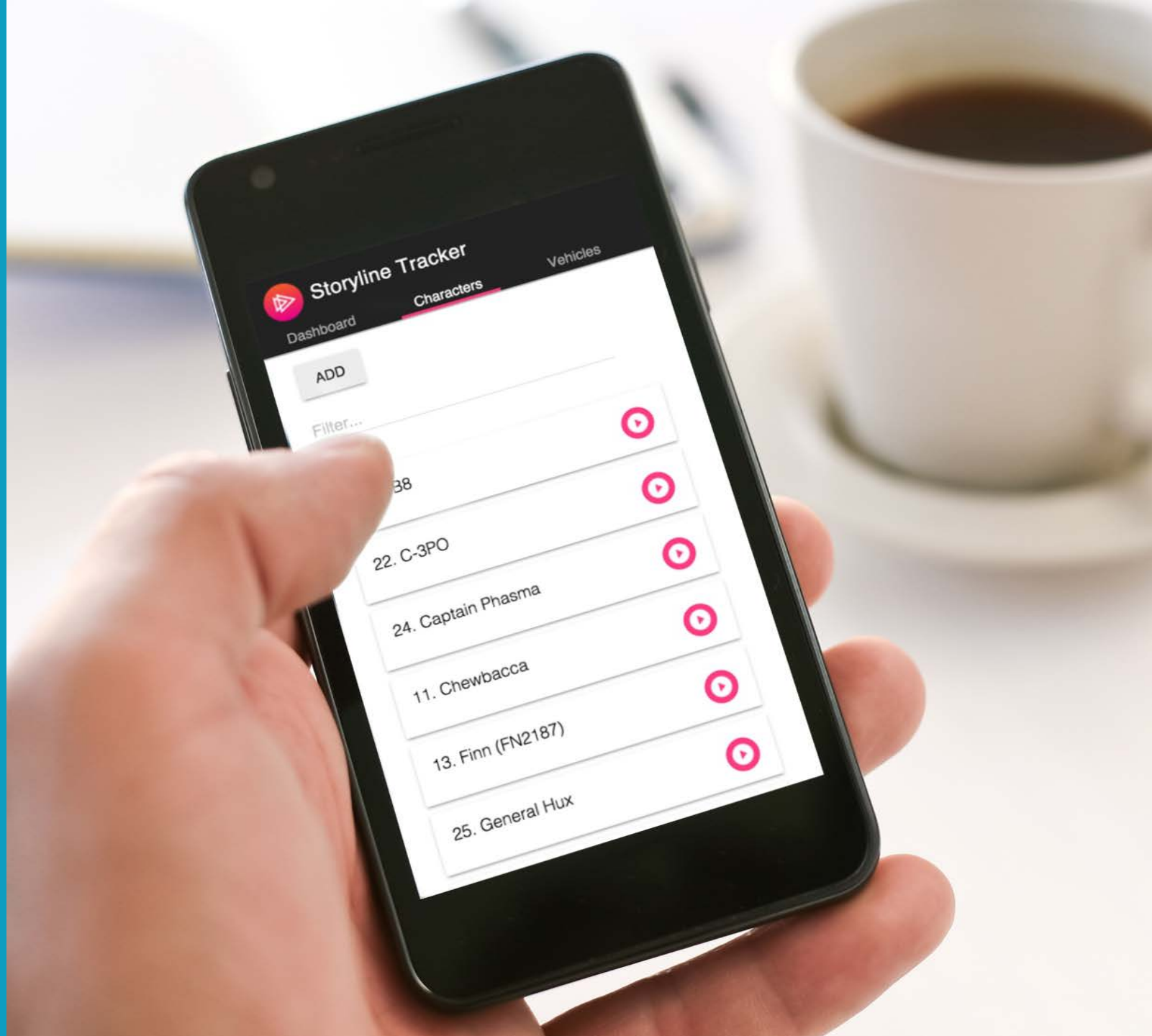
Demo



Demo



Putting It All Together



Services, DI, and LifeCycle Hooks



Separation with Services

Sharing Instances

Registering with the Injector

Constructor Injection

Tapping into the Component's LifeCycle

