

Angular -8

Angular Services

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Dependency Injection

- Dependency injection (DI), is an important application design pattern
- Angular has its own DI framework, which is typically used in the design of Angular applications to increase their efficiency and modularity.
- Dependencies are services or objects that a class needs to perform its function. DI is a coding pattern in which a class asks for dependencies from external sources rather than creating them itself.

Angular Service

- Service in angular is a class with specific purpose
- A service is typically a class with a narrow, well-defined purpose. It should do something specific and do it well.
- Angular distinguishes components from services to increase modularity and reusability. By separating a component's view-related functionality from other kinds of processing, you can make your component classes lean and efficient.
- Ideally, a component's job is to enable the user experience and nothing more. A component should present properties and methods for data binding, in order to mediate between the view (rendered by the template) and the application logic (which often includes some notion of a *model*).

Angular http

- Most front-end applications need to communicate with a server over the HTTP protocol, in order to download or upload data and access other back-end services.
- Angular provides a simplified client HTTP API for Angular applications, the HttpClient service class is in @angular/common/http.
- The HTTP client service offers the following major features.
 - ❖ The ability to request typed response objects
 - ❖ Streamlined error handling
 - ❖ Testability features.
 - ❖ Request and response interception

Angular Observable

- A producer of multiple values, which it pushes to subscribers
- Used for asynchronous event handling throughout Angular
- You execute an observable by subscribing to it with its subscribe() method, passing callbacks for notifications of new values, errors, or completion
- Observables can deliver single or multiple values of any type to subscribers, either synchronously (as a function delivers a value to its caller) or on a schedule
- A subscriber receives notification of new values as they are produced and notification of either normal completion or error completion



Thank You

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