

# Week 4

[coursera.org/learn/single-page-web-apps-with-angularjs/discussions/weeks/4/threads/HAdNNhM-Eee65wqYgwK\\_QA](https://coursera.org/learn/single-page-web-apps-with-angularjs/discussions/weeks/4/threads/HAdNNhM-Eee65wqYgwK_QA)

*\* This is a review from **Lecture 35, Part 1 and Part 2.***

## AngularJS – Modules

### MODULE DECLARATIONS

1. CREATING Module: A module is created by specifying a second argument.

a) **angular.module('Spinner', []);** creates a module with no dependencies (no injections)

```
(function () {  
  
  'use strict';  
  
  angular.module('Spinner', []);  
  
})();
```

b) **angular.module('Main', ["Spinner"]);** creates a module with a dependency – 'Main' module depends on 'Spinner' module; "Spinner" is being injected into the creating 'Main' module ('Spinner' module must be previously declared and linked).

```
(function () {  
  
  'use strict';  
  
  angular.module('Main', ["Spinner"]);  
  
})();
```

c) **angular.module('R2D2', ["Main", "StarWars"]);** creates a module with dependencies – two modules are being injected into the 'R2D2' module being created ('Main' and 'StarWars' module declarations must exist and be linked).

```
(function () {  
  
  'use strict';  
  
  angular.module('R2D2', ["Main", "StarWars"]);  
  
})();
```

2. RETRIEVING Module: A module is retrieved when no second argument is asked.

**angular.module('Main')** does not create a module but retrieves it when **omitting a second argument** – 'Main' is then being just referred to, which means it should be followed by an artifact declaration, for example:

```

(function () {

'use strict';

angular.module('Main')

    .component('myComponent', {

        templateUrl: 'my-component-template.html',

        controller: MyComponentController,

        bindings: { ... }

    });

function MyComponentController() { ... }

})();

```

## WAYS OF WIRING YOUR ANGULAR APPLICATION TO A HTML PAGE

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html ng-app='Main'>

    <head> ... </head>

    <body>

        ...

        <script src="angular.min.js"></script>

        <script src="app.js"></script>

    </body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head> ... </head>

    <body ng-app='Main'>

        ...

        <script src="angular.min.js"></script>

        <script src="app.js"></script>

    </body>

</html>

```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head> ... </head>

  <body>

    <div ng-app='Main'>

      ...

    </div>

    ...

    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>

    <script src="app.js"></script>

  </body>

</html>

```

## HOW TO LINK MODULES AND ARTIFACTS SPLIT INTO SEPARATE JAVASCRIPT FILES

When split into separate files, **artifacts** of each module, must always be linked **after the module** to which they were declared. Among **modules** themselves, the order does not matter – AngularJS will figure it out by mapping their dependencies altogether.

Obviously, **libraries** must still come before everything else which used to be the **app.js** but now split into separate files.

```

<script src="lib/jquery.min.js"></script>

<script src="lib/angular.min.js"></script>

<script src="src/main/main-module.js"></script>

<script src="src/main/main-component.js"></script>

<script src="src/spinner/spinner-module.js"></script>

<script src="src/spinner/spinner-component.js"></script>

<script src="src/spinner/spinner-comp-controller.js"></script>

```

Here, spinner-module.js is linked **after** main-module.js (it can be), but because of the dependency injections AngularJS knows which **order** to load them all.

## THE SPECIAL MODULE METHODS

1) The **.config(function () { ... })** method runs before any other method on the module.

Only constants and providers can be injected into the .config method.

2) The **.run(function () { ... })** method is executed right after the .config method.

Only constants and instances can be injected into the .run method (**not providers**).

3) The **.config** method of every module run **before** the **.run** method of every module.

```
(function () {  
  'use strict';  
  
  angular.module('Main')  
    .config(function () {  
      console.log("Main config fired.");  
    }).run(function () {  
      console.log("Main run fired.");  
    });  
})();  
  
(function () {  
  'use strict';  
  
  angular.module('Spinner')  
    .config(function () {  
      console.log("Spinner config fired.");  
    }).run(function () {  
      console.log("Spinner run fired.");  
    });  
})();
```

Considering the dependency injections previously declared, console will print:

Spinner config fired.

Main config fired.

Spinner run fired.

Main run fired.

The .config method of each module will execute in order of (according to) each module's dependencies – modules with no dependencies first, such as `.module('Spinner', []).config()`, then following a dependency hierarchy: `.module('Main', ['Spinner']).config()`, then `.module('StarWars', ['Main']).config()`, then `.module('R2D2', ['StarWars']).config()` and so on.

