

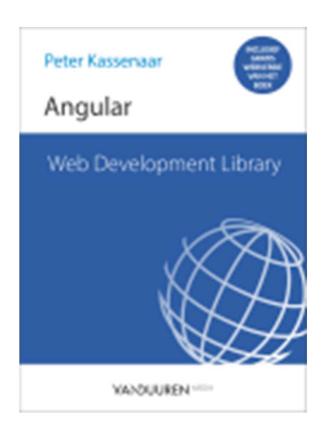


# Angular Fundamentals Module 3 - Services

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**WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS** 



Hoofdstuk 5 p. 121 en verder

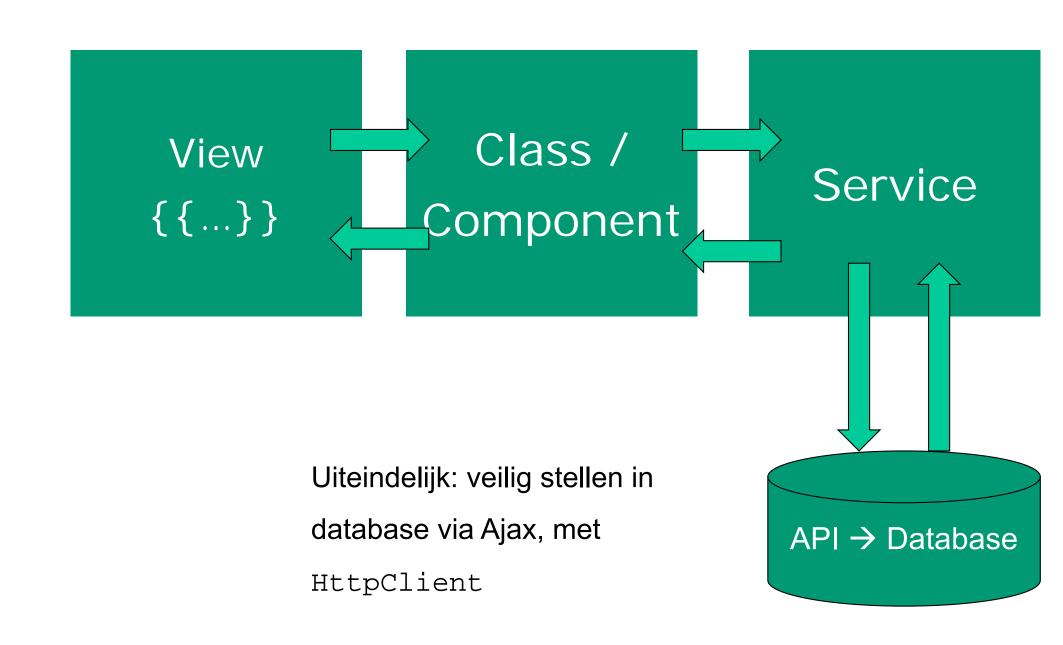
### Services

Doel – datafunctionality herbruikbaar maken voor verschillende componenten

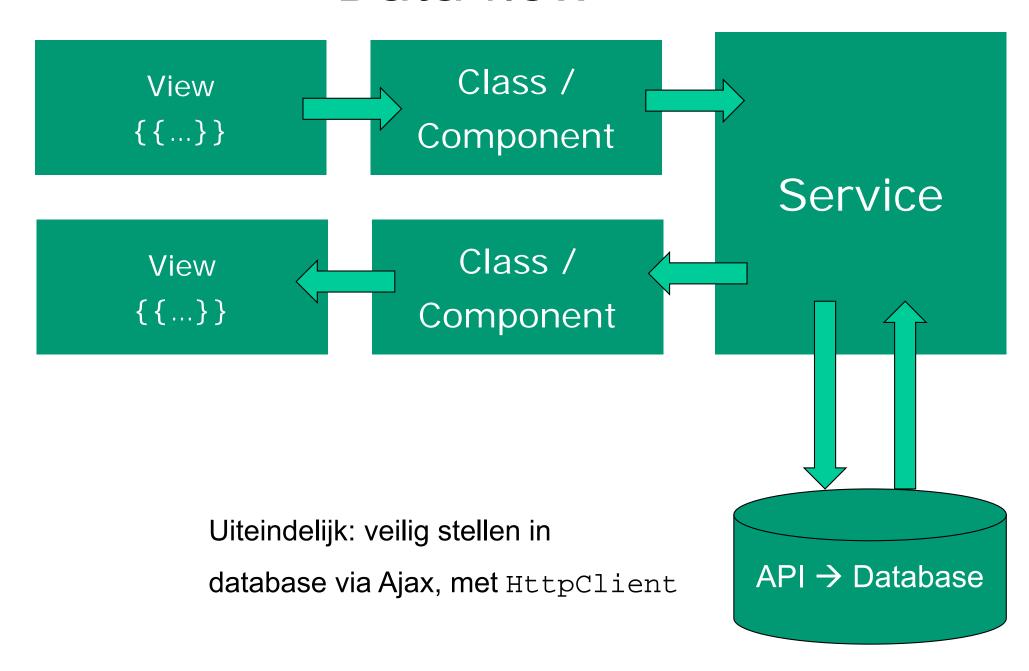
- Data retrieval
- Data caching
- Data Storage,
- **.**..

- Angular: één optie
  - export class myDataService { ... }

## Data flow



## Data flow



#### Services in Angular

Data services in Angular 1:
 angular.module('myApp')
 .service(...)
 .factory(...)
 .provider(...)

Data services in Angular 2+:

```
import {Injectable} from '@angular/core';

@Injectable()
export class CityService{
    //....
}
```

#### De rol van @Injectable

Why? - Dependency Injection (DI) en metadata!

"TypeScript sees the @Injectable() decorator and emits metadata about our service, metadata that Angular may need to inject other dependencies into this service."

"Our service doesn't have any dependencies at the moment. Add the decorator anyway.

It is a best practice to apply the @Injectable() decorator **from the start** both for consistency and for future-proofing"



# Creating a service

Creating a service in 3 steps

#### Creating a service

ng generate service [name]

#### Stap 1 – service maken (static data)

```
import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
import { City } from './city.model'
@Injectable()
export class CityService {
   cities:City[] = [
      new City(1, 'Groningen', 'Groningen'),
   ];
   // retourneer alle cities
   getCities() {
      return this.cities
   // retourneer city op basis van ID
  getCity(id:number) {
       return this.cities.find(c => c.id === id);
```

#### Stap 2 – Service consumeren/injecten

```
import {CityService} from "./city.service";
      @Component({
          selector : 'hello-world',
         templateUrl: 'app/app.component.html',
      })
                                                          Constructor: DI + shorthand
      export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
                                                         voor nieuwe private variable +
         // Properties voor de component/class
                                                               instantiering!
          currentCity: City;
          cities: City[];
         cityPhoto: string;
variables
          constructor(private cityService: CityService) {
                                                                        Detailgegevens voor
          ngOnInit() {
                                                                         city bij (click) event
             this.cities = this.cityService.getCities();
          getCity(city: City) {
             this.currentCity = this.cityService.getCity(city.id);
             this.cityPhoto = img/${this.currentCity.name}.jpg;
             console.log('City opgehaald:', this.currentCity);
```

local

#### Instantiation?

- Let op: geen new() instantie van de Service!
  - Services zijn Singletons
  - Worden opgehaald uit de Module en/of geïnstantieerd in een constructor()

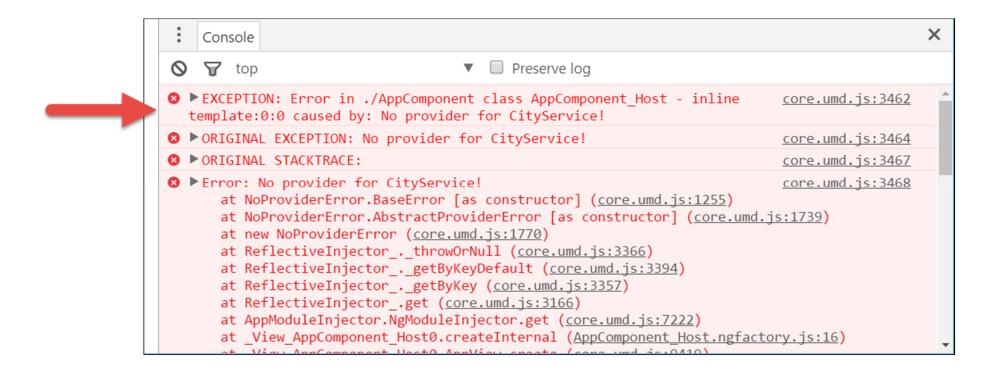
```
constructor(private cityService:CityService) { ... }
```

"The constructor itself does nothing.

The parameter simultaneously defines a private cityService property and identifies it as a CityService injection service."

#### "No provider for CityService"

Solution: inject in app.module.ts



#### Optie 1: Service injecteren in Module

- Alleen de referentie naar CityService is niet voldoende.
- Angular moet de service injecteren in de module
- Gebruik de annotatie providers: [ ... ]

```
// Module declaration
@NgModule({
   imports : [BrowserModule],
   declarations: [AppComponent],
   bootstrap : [AppComponent],
   providers : [CityService] // DI voor service
})
export class AppModule {
                                        Array met
                                         Service-
                                       dependencies
```

#### Optie 2 : Angular 6+, gebruik providedIn

- "Tree shakeable providers"
- Niet meer opgeven welke services in een Module worden gebruikt, maar andersom:
- In de service opgeven in welke modules deze wordt gebruikt.

```
@Injectable({
    providedIn: 'root'
})
export class CityService {
    ...
}
```

```
@NgModule({
   imports : [BrowserModule],
   declarations: [AppComponent],
   bootstrap : [AppComponent],
   // providers : [CityService]
})
```

#### Singleton?

- Services zijn (in principe) singletons
  - Maar: afhankelijk van de plek waar ze geïnstantieerd worden!
  - Ze zijn een singleton voor de module en alle child components.
  - Module/Site-wide gebruiken? Instantieer service in app.module.ts of gebruik providedIn: 'root'

#### Checkpoint

- Elke service in Angular 2 is een class
- Service importeren in de component waarin je hem injecteert
- Dependency Injection in constructor van Component
- Vergeet niet: Instantiëren in ngModule OF: providedIn: 'root' gebruiken
- Functies van de service gebruiken in de componenten
- Voorbeeld: /200-services-static
- Oefening 5a) + 5b)

# Oefening....

```
I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day
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