**Dependency Injection**

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**Reference:** [**https://angular.io/guide/dependency-injection**](https://angular.io/guide/dependency-injection)

**DI, is a design pattern in which a class requests dependencies from external sources rather than creating them itself.**

**@Injector() => It is responsible for creation of a class instance and inject into it constructor of the object.**

**There are two injector hierarchies in Angular:**

1. **Module Injector hierarchy**
2. **Element Injector hierarchy**

**When Angular starts it creates a Root Injector where will be registered our services which we provided via Injectable Annotations(Provided in Root) and All services provided in providers property in NgModule, If these modules are not lazy loaded.**

**Angular recursively goes through the all modules which are being used in the application and creates instances for provided services and register them into Root Injector.**

**So if you thought that if you provide some service in some module and it will be available in this module scope it is actually wrong,**

**If you provide some service in early loaded module it will be added to the Root Injector which makes it available to the whole application but this Root Injector is not the highest in this hierarchy during application bootstrapping angular creates few more injectors.**

**Above the Root Injector we have Platform injector, this one is created by platformBrowserDynamic function inside main.ts and it will provide some platform specific features like Dom Sanitizer, PlatformIdToken ..etc.**

**On top of this we have Null Injector, the responsibility of this injector is simply throws the error if any dependency is not available.**

**Another modules which we import in our appModule they are not creating new child Injectors, Providers from them are going to Root Injector but it is only non lazy Modules.**