```
5.1 Dependencies
5.2 Refactoring into a Module 250 PTS
After that we will need a way to encapsulate our directives in
order to give our app access to them. We can use a module
to do this! It is time for Module inception! There is a new js
file provided for you — products.js; extract all store
directives(descriptions, specs, reviews, title, gallery, and tabs)
and paste them inside this new file. Then create a new
module that we will make our original gemStore module
require as a dependency.
         Help Me 🔍
                                        1 2 3 4
Task 1/4 < >
   Create a new Module named store-directives to encapsulate
   our store Directives.
1 \( (function() {
     var app = angular.module("store-directives", []);
   3)();
                                           ⊘ ⊘ ③ ④
   Task 2/4 < >
     Move the Directive definitions from app.js into products.js.
  1 ▼ (function() {
       var app = angular.module("store-directives", []);
       app.directive("productDescription", function() {
  3⋅
         return {
  4▼
           restrict: 'E'.
  5
            templateUrl: "product-description.html"
  7
         };
  8
       });
  9
 10-
       app.directive("productReviews", function() {
 11-
          return {
 12
            restrict: 'E',
            templateUrl: "product-reviews.html"
 13
 14
         };
                                        3 4
Task 3/4
   Give gemStore Module access to the directives by adding a
   dependency to gemStore 's definition.
 1 ▼ (function() {
 2 var app = angular.module('gemStore', ["store-directives"]);
                                         Ø Ø Ø 4
 Task 4/4 < >
   Link in the new products.js file.
5∓
        <script type="text/javascript" src="angu</pre>
6₹
        <script type="text/javascript" src="app.</pre>
        <script src="products.js"></script>
      </head>
5.3. Services //slide
       Built-in AngularJS Services
 We can use the built-in $http Service to make requests to a
 server (or in our case a json file). Give our StoreController
 access to the products using a service.
         Help Me 💛
                                      1 2 3 4 5
 Task 1/5 < >
   Inject the $http service into our StoreController.
  app.controller('StoreController', ["$http",function($http){
     var store = this;
    store.products = [];
  }]);
                                      2 3 4 5
 Task 2/5 < >
    get the store-products.json using the $http Service.
    var app = angular.module('gemStore', ['store-directives']);
    app.controller('StoreController', ["$http",function($http){
      var store = this;
      store.products = [];
      $http.get("/store-products.json");
    }]);
    app.controller('ReviewController', function() {→});
 3)();
                                      3 4 5
 Task 3/5 < >
   Attach a success to our get call.
      app.controller('StoreController', ["$http'
 5
        var store = this;
 6
        store.products = [];
        $http.get("/store-products.json")
 8
 9▼
         .success(function(){
10
11
        });
      }]);
                                    Ø Ø Ø Ø ⑤
Task 4/5 < >
  Name the first parameter of the success function data.
    $http.get("/store-products.json")
     .success(function(data){
                                        00005
   Task 5/5 < >
     Give our StoreController access to the products by setting
     products equal to the data given to us with the http service's
     success promise.
1 ▼ (function() {
    var app = angular.module('gemStore', ['store-directives']);
      app.controller('StoreController', ["$http",function($http){
        var store = this;
        store.products = [];
        $http.get("/store-products.json")
        .success(function(data){
          store.products = data;
        });
      }]);
      app.controller('ReviewController', function() {--});
   3)();
   Congratulations!
    You've completed Level 5 of Shaping
           up with AngularJS.
```

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