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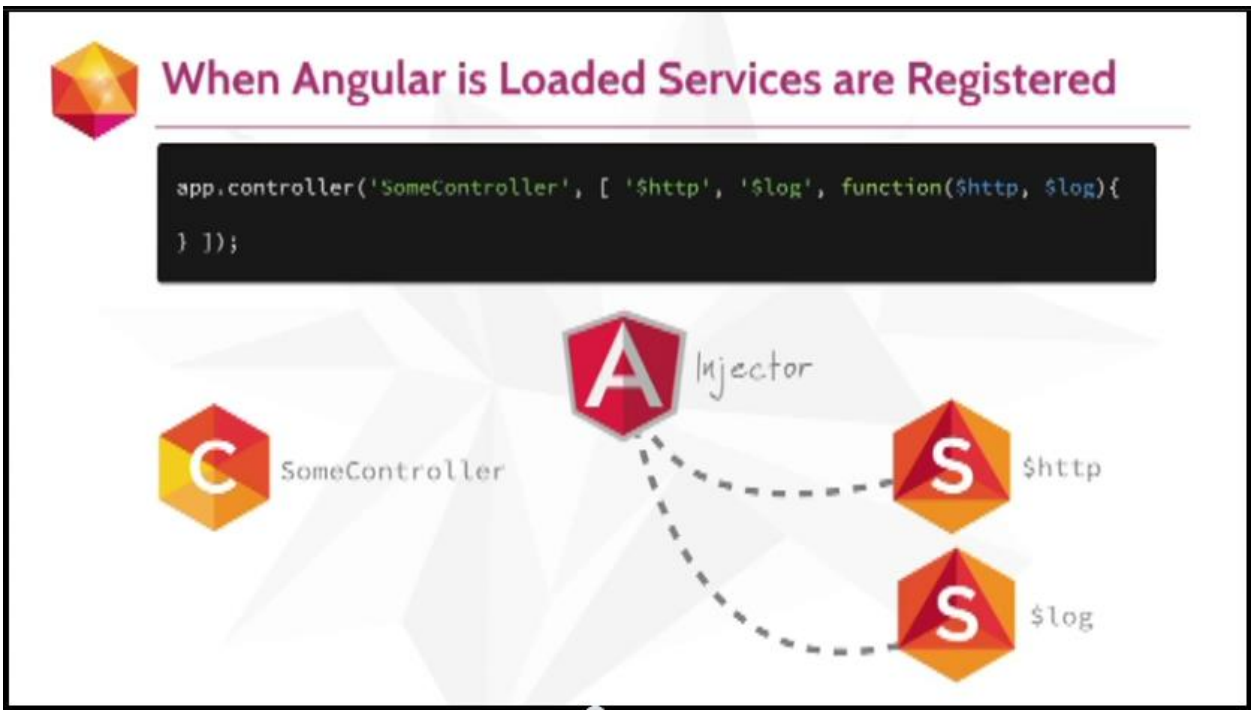

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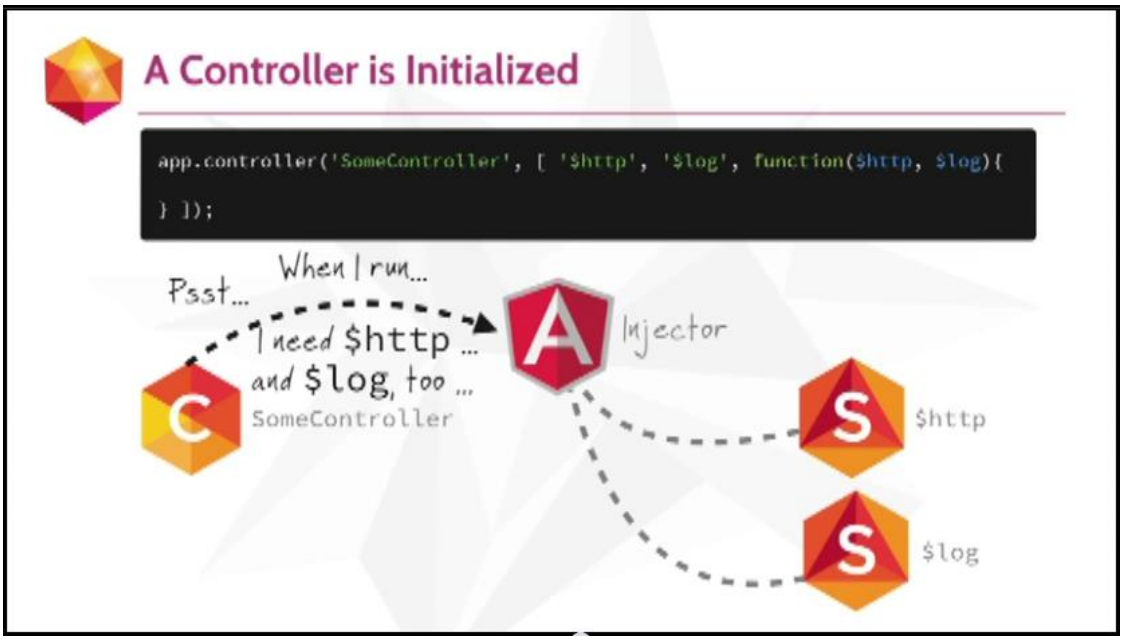

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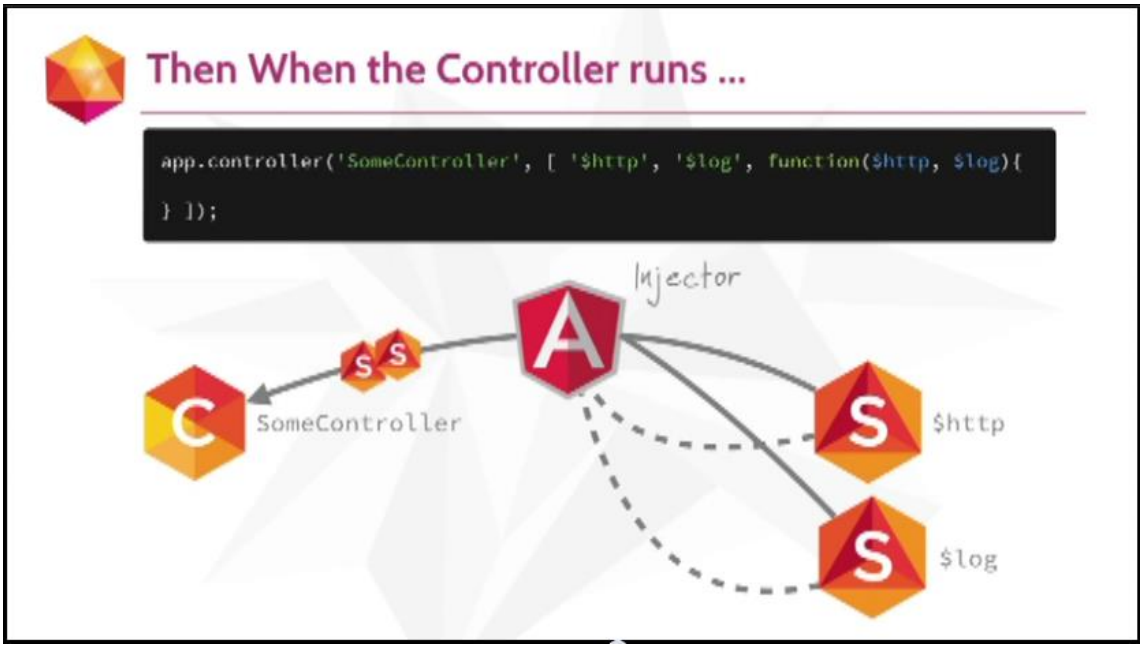

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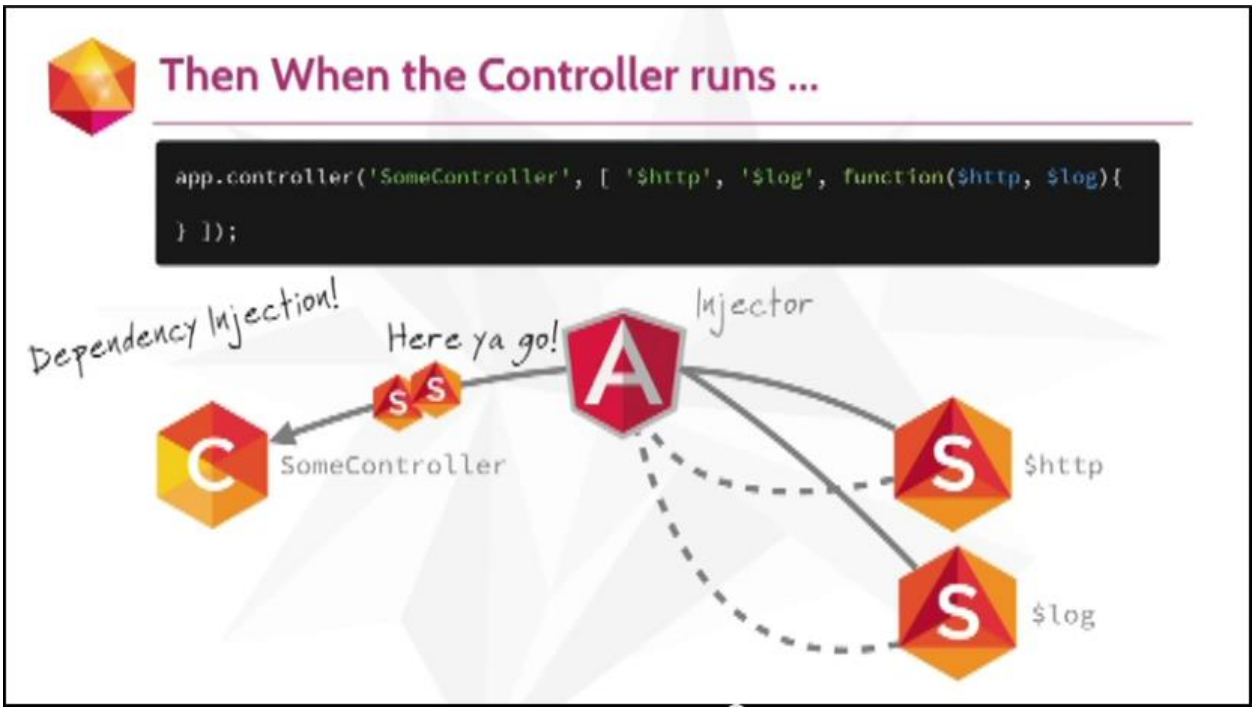
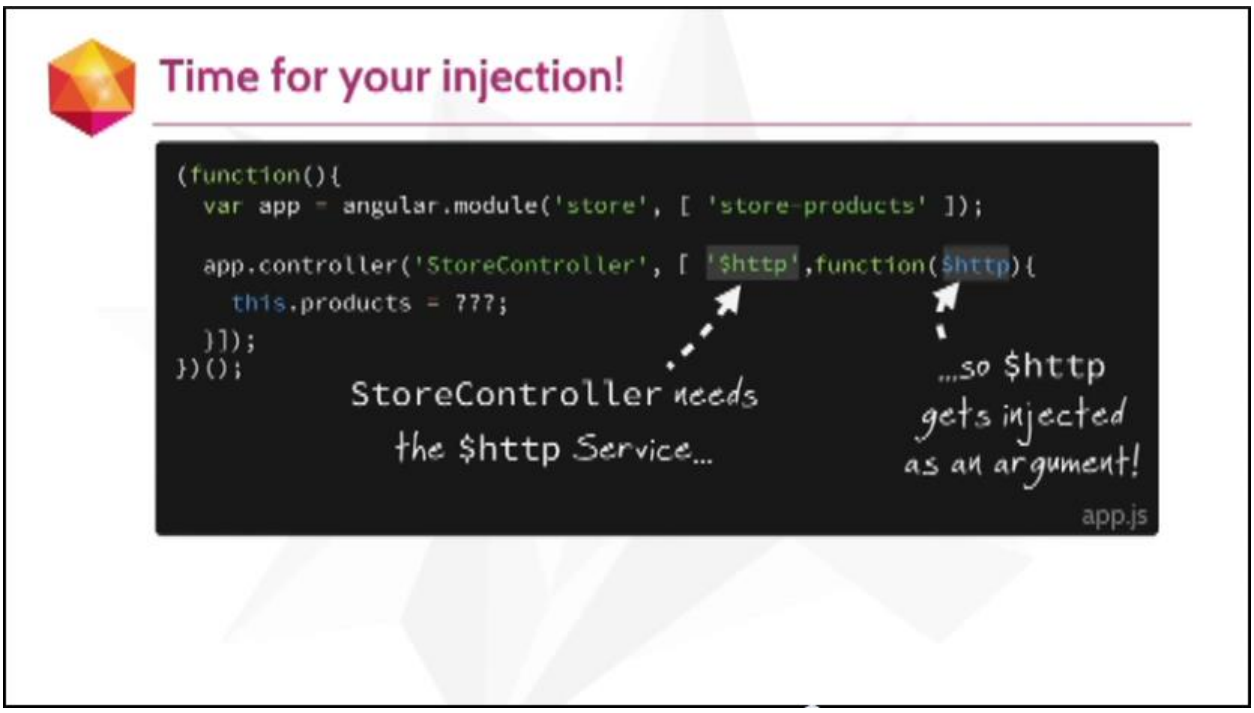
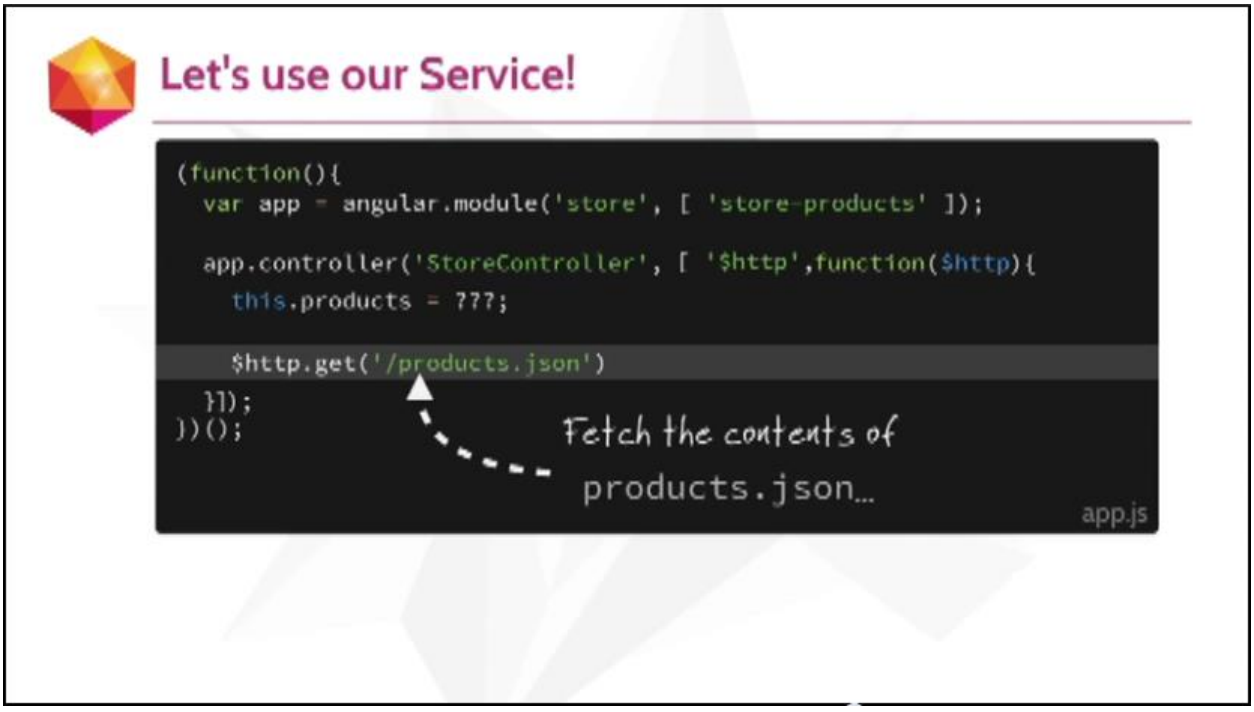



Time for your injection!
(function(){
var app = angular.module('store', ['store-products']);
app.controller('StoreController', ['$http',function($http){
this.products = ???;
}]);
})();
StoreController needs the $http Service...
...so $http gets injected as an argument!
app.js


Let's use our Service!
(function(){
var app = angular.module('store', ['store-products']);
app.controller('StoreController', ['$http',function($http){
this.products = ???;
$http.get('/products.json')
}]);
})();
Fetch the contents of products.json...
app.js

Initialize Products to be a Blank Array

```
(function(){
  var app = angular.module('store', [ 'store-products' ]);

  app.controller('StoreController', [ '$http',function($http){
    var store = this;
    store.products = [ ];

    $http.get('/products.json').success(function(data){
      store.products = data;
    });
  }]);
})();
```

app.js

We need to initialize products to an empty array, since the page will render before our data returns from our get request.

Additional $http functionality

In addition to `get()` requests, `$http` can `post()`, `put()`, `delete()`...

```
$http.post('/path/to/resource.json', { param: 'value' });
```

```
$http.delete('/path/to/resource.json');
```

...or any other HTTP method by using a `config` object:

```
$http({ method: 'OPTIONS', url: '/path/to/resource.json' });
```

```
$http({ method: 'PATCH', url: '/path/to/resource.json' });
```

```
$http({ method: 'TRACE', url: '/path/to/resource.json' });
```