


Injecting a service into another service in Angular



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Let's say that you have a Service1 and Service2 in an regular Angular application — nothing fancy at all. Let's say now that this Service2 depends on Service1 and right way you would write something like:

```
1  import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
2
3  @Injectable()
4  export class Service1 {
5
6      constructor() { }
7
8      doSomethingFromService1(){
9          console.log('service 1 just did something');
10     }
11
12 }
```

service1.service.ts hosted with  by GitHub


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And in Service2:

```
1  import { Service1 } from './service1.service';
2  import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
3
4  @Injectable()
5  export class Service2 {
6
7      constructor(private service1: Service1) { }
8
9      do(){
10         this.service1.doSomethingFromService1();
11         console.log('after service 1 function');
12     }
13
14 }
```

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So far, you won't see any errors in your browser's console. But at the time that you inject Service2 into a component,

```
1  import { Service2 } from './service2.service';
2  import { Component } from '@angular/core';
3
4  @Component({
5      selector: 'app-root',
6      templateUrl: './app.component.html'
```

```
6 templateUrl: './app.component.html',
7 styleUrls: ['./app.component.css'],
8 providers: [Service2]
9 })
10 export class AppComponent {
11   title = 'app works!';
12
13   constructor(private service2: Service2){}
14 }
```

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you'll see something like this:

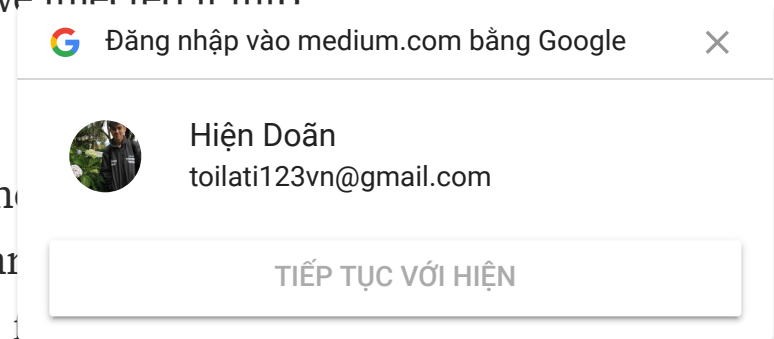
```
✖ ▶ EXCEPTION: Error in ./AppComponent class                      error handler.js:47
  AppComponent_Host - inline template:0:0 caused by: No provider for
  Service1!
✖ ▶ ORIGINAL EXCEPTION: No provider for Service1!                error handler.js:49
✖ ▶ ORIGINAL STACKTRACE:                                         error handler.js:52
✖ ▶ Error: No provider for Service1!                             error handler.js:53
    at NoProviderError.BaseError [as constructor] (errors.js:24)
    at NoProviderError.AbstractProviderError [as constructor]
    (reflective_errors.js:41)
    at new NoProviderError (reflective_errors.js:72)
    at ReflectiveInjector._.throwOrNull (reflective_injector.js:758)
    at ReflectiveInjector._.getByKeyDefault (reflective_injector.js:786)
    at ReflectiveInjector._.getByKey (reflective_injector.js:749)
    at ReflectiveInjector._.get (reflective_injector.js:558)
    at AppModuleInjector.NgModuleInjector.get (ng_module_factory.js:95)
    at _View_AppComponent_Host0.createInternal (host.ngfactory.js:20)
    at _View_AppComponent_Host0.AppView.create (view.js:84)
```

No provider for Service1

So, whats happening here?

1 — Angular is instantiating Service2 because we injected it into AppComponent and declared it as a provider.

2 — To complete this task, Angular will check the providers and, in this case, it is Service1. But, how Angular knows that Service1 is a provider to Service2? There is no way to manually instantiate Service1 manually it is strongly not recommended.



So what we do?

We must tell Angular to instantiate Service1 to be available (instantiated) before Service2.

Hence, we declare it as a provider into our module. In this small example application, we have only one module, the `app.module.ts`.

```
1 import { Service1 } from './service1.service';
2 import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
3 import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
4 import { FormsModule } from '@angular/forms';
5 import { HttpClientModule } from '@angular/http';
6
```

```
7 import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
8 import { Component1Component } from './component1/component
9
10 @NgModule({
11   declarations: [
12     AppComponent,
13     Component1Component
14   ],
15   imports: [
16     BrowserModule,
17     FormsModule,
18     HttpClientModule
19   ],
20   providers: [Service1],
21   bootstrap: [AppComponent]
22 })
23 export class AppModule { }
```

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Now, Service1 is a singleton provider to the entire application and it is already instantiated. After that, Angular won't complain anymore about Service1. :)

See ya.


JavaScript Angular


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