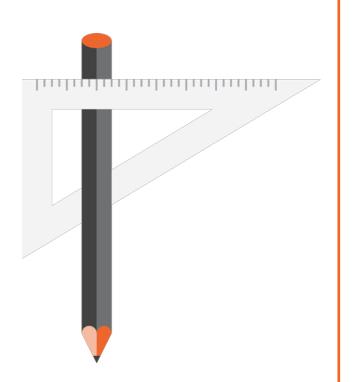
Creating Services



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Overview



Five different ways to create services!!!

Providers versus services

Dependency annotations

5 Service Flavors

provider() service() factory() value() constant()

\$provide \$provide provider service

```
$provide.provider('books', function () {
    this.$get = function () {
       var appName = 'Book Logger';
       return {
          appName: appName
       };
    }
});
```

Using \$provide.provider()

- Call the "provider" function on the \$provide service
- Provider must define a "\$get" function
- Service is the object returned from the \$get function
- Configurable via the underlying provider

Using \$provide.factory()

- Simpler version of provider when additional configuration is unnecessary
- Registers a service factory function that will return a service instance

```
function service(name, constructor) {
    return factory(name, ['$injector', function($injector) {
        return $injector.instantiate(constructor);
     }]);
   }
}
```

Using \$provide.service()

- Calls factory function which calls provider function
- Treats function it is passed as a constructor
- Executes constructor function with "new" operator

Value and Constant Services

Value Services

- Shorthand for factory with no parameters
- Cannot be injected into a module configuration function
- Can be overridden by an AngularJS decorator

Constant Services

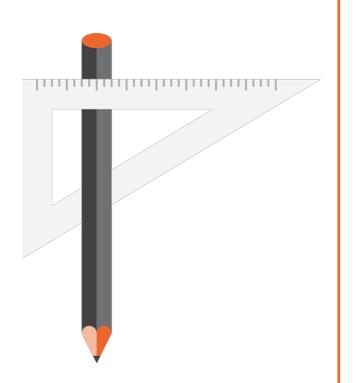
- Simply registers service with injector, no factory/provider calls
- Can be injected into a module configuration function
- Cannot be overridden by an AngularJS decorator

Dependency Annotations

- Inform injector what services to inject
- Use to support minimization
- Three techniques available
 - Implicitly from function parameter names
 - Using \$inject property annotation
 - Using inline array annotation



Summary



Reasons for different creation methods

How and why to use a particular API

Minimization-safe dependency injection