- Aim :To implement Service Worker events like fetch, sync, and push for the E-commerce PWA.
- Theory:Service workers provide powerful features that allow web applications to operate
 reliably, even under unreliable network conditions. Key events such as fetch, sync, and
 push enhance the performance, offline capability, and user engagement of a Progressive
 Web App (PWA).
- Fetch Event The fetch event allows the service worker to intercept network requests made by the PWA. This is commonly used for caching strategies, such as:
 - o Cache-first: Serve content from cache, then update in the background.
 - Network-first: Try to fetch from the network, fall back to cache if offline.

This is useful for delivering product pages, images, or static assets quickly and reliably.

- Sync Event: The sync event, especially background sync, helps the app manage tasks
 when connectivity is restored. For instance, if a user submits an order or review while
 offline, the service worker can save it locally and send it once the connection is
 re-established.
 - Requires registering a sync task using registration.sync.register('tag-name').
- Push Event: The push event enables the PWA to receive push notifications from a server, even when the app is not open. This is ideal for eCommerce apps to send:
 - Order updates
 - o Promotional offers
 - Cart reminders

It requires integration with a push service and permission from the user.

Code:

Serviceworker.js

```
/* eslint-disable no-restricted-globals */
const CACHE_NAME = "filmfiesta-cache-v1";

// List of files to cache initially
const urlsToCache = [
    "/",
    "/index.html",
    "/manifest.json",
    "/favicon.ico",
    "/logo192.png",
];

// Install event: cache app shell
self.addEventListener("install", (event) => {
    console.log("
    Service Worker installing...");
    event.waitUntil(
    caches.open(CACHE NAME).then((cache) => {
```

```
console.log("@ Caching app shell assets...");
     return cache.addAll(urlsToCache);
 self.skipWaiting();
});
self.addEventListener("activate", (event) => {
 event.waitUntil(
   caches.keys().then((cacheNames) =>
     Promise.all(
       cacheNames.map((cache) => {
         if (cache !== CACHE NAME) {
           console.log("  Deleting old cache:", cache);
           return caches.delete(cache);
 );
 self.clients.claim();
});
self.addEventListener("fetch", (event) => {
 console.log(" Fetching:", event.request.url);
 if (event.request.method !== "GET") return;
 event.respondWith(
   caches.match(event.request).then((cachedResponse) => {
     if (cachedResponse) {
       console.log("V Serving from cache:", event.request.url);
      return cachedResponse;
     return fetch(event.request)
       .then((networkResponse) => {
```

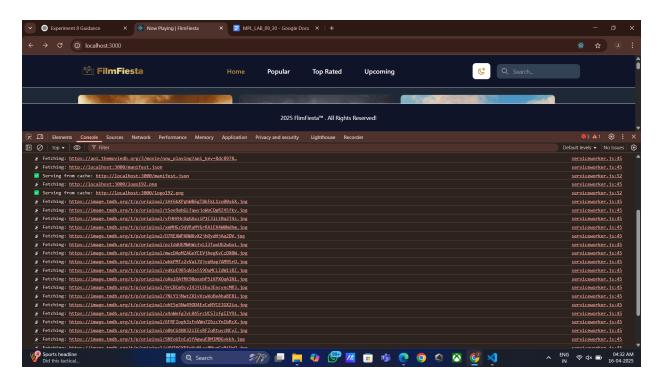
```
// Only cache successful responses
    !event.request.url.startsWith("http") ||
   networkResponse.status !== 200 ||
   networkResponse.type !== "basic"
   return networkResponse;
  const clonedResponse = networkResponse.clone();
  caches.open(CACHE NAME).then((cache) => {
    cache.put(event.request, clonedResponse);
   console.log(" Added to cache:", event.request.url);
  });
 return networkResponse;
.catch(() => {
 return caches.match("/index.html");
});
```

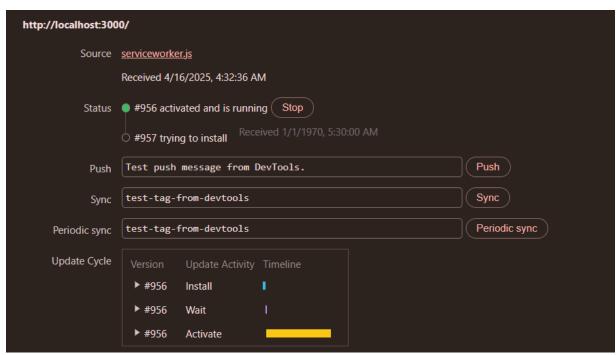
• Output:

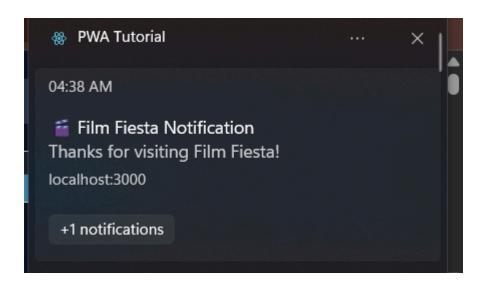
```
Fetching: http://localhost:3000/
Fetching: http://localhost:3000/static/css/main.edc88386.css
Fetching: http://localhost:3000/manifest.json

Serving from cache: http://localhost:3000/static/css/main.edc88386.css

Serving from cache: http://localhost:3000/
Serving from cache: http://localhost:3000/manifest.json
```







 Conclusion: Implementing fetch, sync, and push events in the service worker of an E-commerce PWA significantly enhances the app's usability, resilience, and user engagement. These features enable the PWA to function offline, perform background tasks, and communicate with users proactively, providing a seamless and efficient shopping experience.