

PWA Experiment No:08

Aim: To code and register a service worker, and complete the install and activation process for a new service worker for the E-commerce PWA.

Theory:

Service Worker

Service Worker is a script that works on browser background without user interaction independently. Also, It resembles a proxy that works on the user side. With this script, you can track network traffic of the page, manage push notifications and develop “offline first” web applications with Cache API.

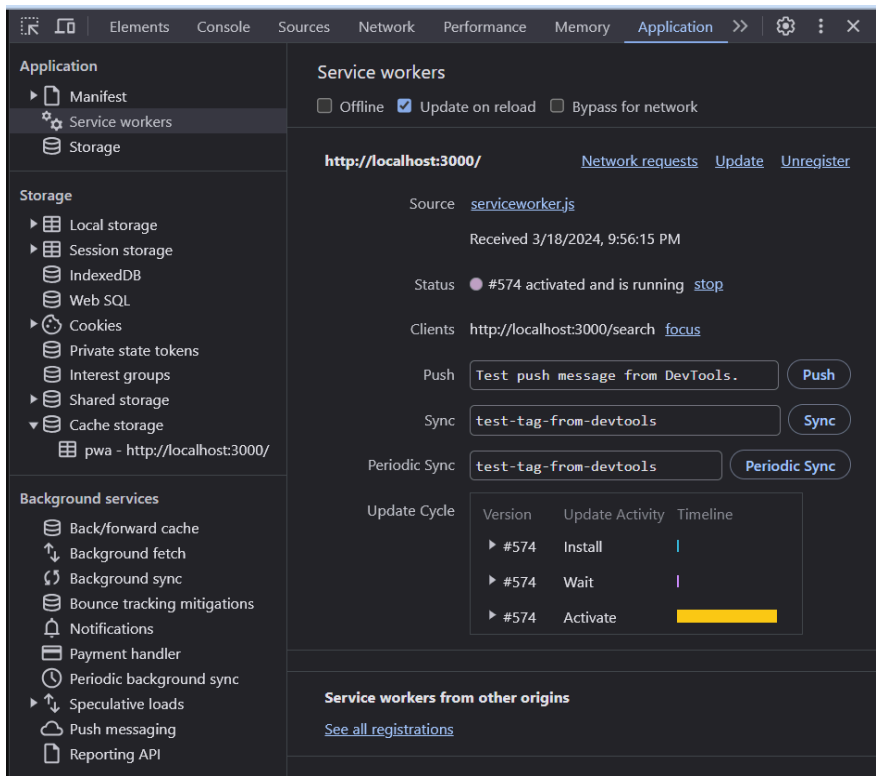
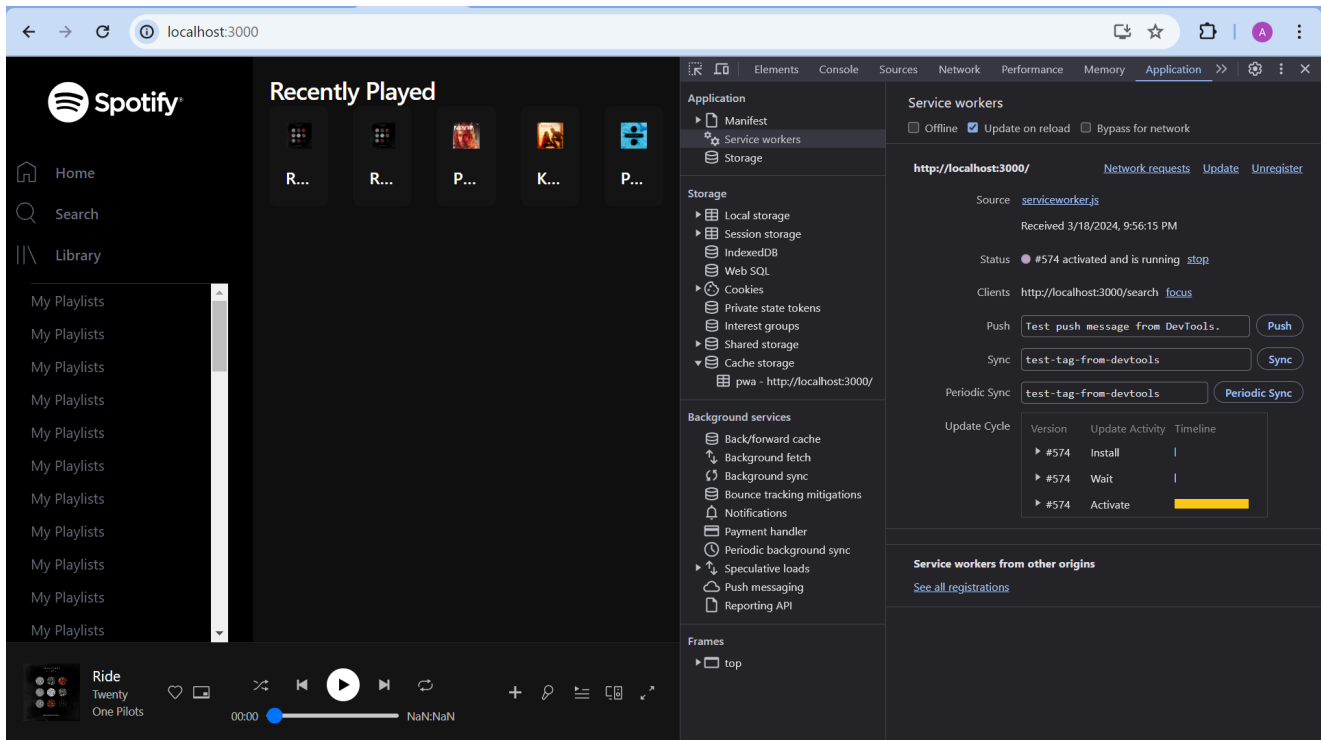
Things to note about Service Worker:

- A service worker is a programmable network proxy that lets you control how network requests from your page are handled.
- Service workers only run over HTTPS. Because service workers can intercept network requests and modify responses, "man-in-the-middle" attacks could be very bad.
- The service worker becomes idle when not in use and restarts when it's next needed. You cannot rely on a global state persisting between events. If there is information that you need to persist and reuse across restarts, you can use IndexedDB databases.

What can we do with Service Workers?

- You can dominate **Network Traffic**
You can manage all network traffic of the page and do any manipulations. For example, when the page requests a CSS file, you can send plain text as a response or when the page requests an HTML file, you can send a png file as a response. You can also send a true response too.
- You can **Cache**
You can cache any request/response pair with Service Worker and Cache API and you can access these offline content anytime.
- You can manage **Push Notifications**
You can manage push notifications with Service Worker and show any information message to the user.
- You can **Continue**
Although Internet connection is broken, you can start any process with Background Sync of Service Worker.

Output:



Changes in serviceworker.js:

```
const assetsToCache = [  
  '/',  
  '/index.html',  
  '/favicon.ico',  
  '/app.js',  
  '/images/logo.png',  
  '/fonts/font.woff',  
];
```

In Developer tools->Cache storage

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Application tab with the Cache storage section selected. The left sidebar displays the Spotify app interface. The main panel shows the Cache storage details for the origin `http://localhost:3000`. The table below lists the cached assets:

#	Name	Response...	Content...	Content...	Time Cac...	Vary Hea...
0	/	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
1	/app.js	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
2	/fav	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
3	/favicon	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
4	/favicon.ico	basic	image/x-i...		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
5	/fonts/font.woff	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
6	/images/logo.png	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
7	/index.html	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
8	/main.css	basic	text/html		0 3/19/202...	Accept-E...
