Experiment 08

Aim: To code and register a service worker, and complete the install and activation process for a new service worker for the Weather app PWA (Progressive Web App).

Theory:

A **Service Worker** is a background script that acts as a proxy between a web application, the browser, and the network. It enables advanced features like **offline access**, **caching**, **push notifications**, and **background sync**, which are essential for building **Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)**.

Key features of a PWA include:

- Offline support
- Improved performance through caching
- App-like behavior
- Ability to work independently of network conditions

Service workers follow a **lifecycle**, consisting of the following main events:

- 1. Install
- 2. Activate
- 3. Fetch

Implementation:

- **1.** navigator.serviceWorker.register(): This method registers the service worker when the page loads. It checks if service workers are supported in the browser and then registers SW.js located at the root level.
- **2.** self.addEventListener('install'): Triggered when the service worker is first installed. This is where assets are typically cached for offline use. In this case, we simply log the installation and immediately activate using self.skipWaiting().

3. self.skipWaiting(): Forces the newly installed service worker to activate immediately rather than waiting for the old one to be terminated.

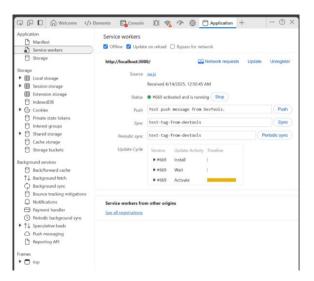
Roll No:42

- **4.** self.addEventListener('activate'): Triggered after the service worker is installed. This event is used to clean up old caches or perform updates. In our code, it's used to log activation status.
- **5.** self.addEventListener('fetch'): Intercepts every network request. This is where caching or fallback responses are generally served. In our implementation, it simply logs each fetch request.

Output:

We tested the application using:

- Chrome DevTools > Application Tab to inspect service worker status
- Simulated offline mode in DevTools to check behavior when network is turned off
- Verified whether assets were served from the cache or network





Conclusion:

Through this implementation, we successfully:

- Registered and activated a service worker
- Understood and used lifecycle events: install, activate, fetch
- Observed basic PWA behavior through browser DevTools
- Laid the foundation for caching strategies and offline support in PWAs

This setup ensures that our PWA behaves more like a native app and provides a better user experience, especially in low or no connectivity environments.