

# Progressive Web Apps

A Technical Seminar

Presented by  
**Aravind B**  
1ST14CS023

Under the guidance of  
**Dr. T John Peter**  
H.O.D, Dept. of CSE



Sambhram Institute of Technology  
Department of Computer Science & Engineering

# Agenda

---



Abstract



Introduction



Existing Methods & Problem Statement



Architecture



Results and Discussions



Conclusion



References

# Abstract

---

- Web Applications are described as **cross-platform**
- They are accessible from a wide range and variety of devices
- Majority of visitors use a smartphone to access websites.
- Web apps don't provide the experience of a native app installed on a phone
- **Progressive Web Apps** are web apps that are designed to behave like a **native app**



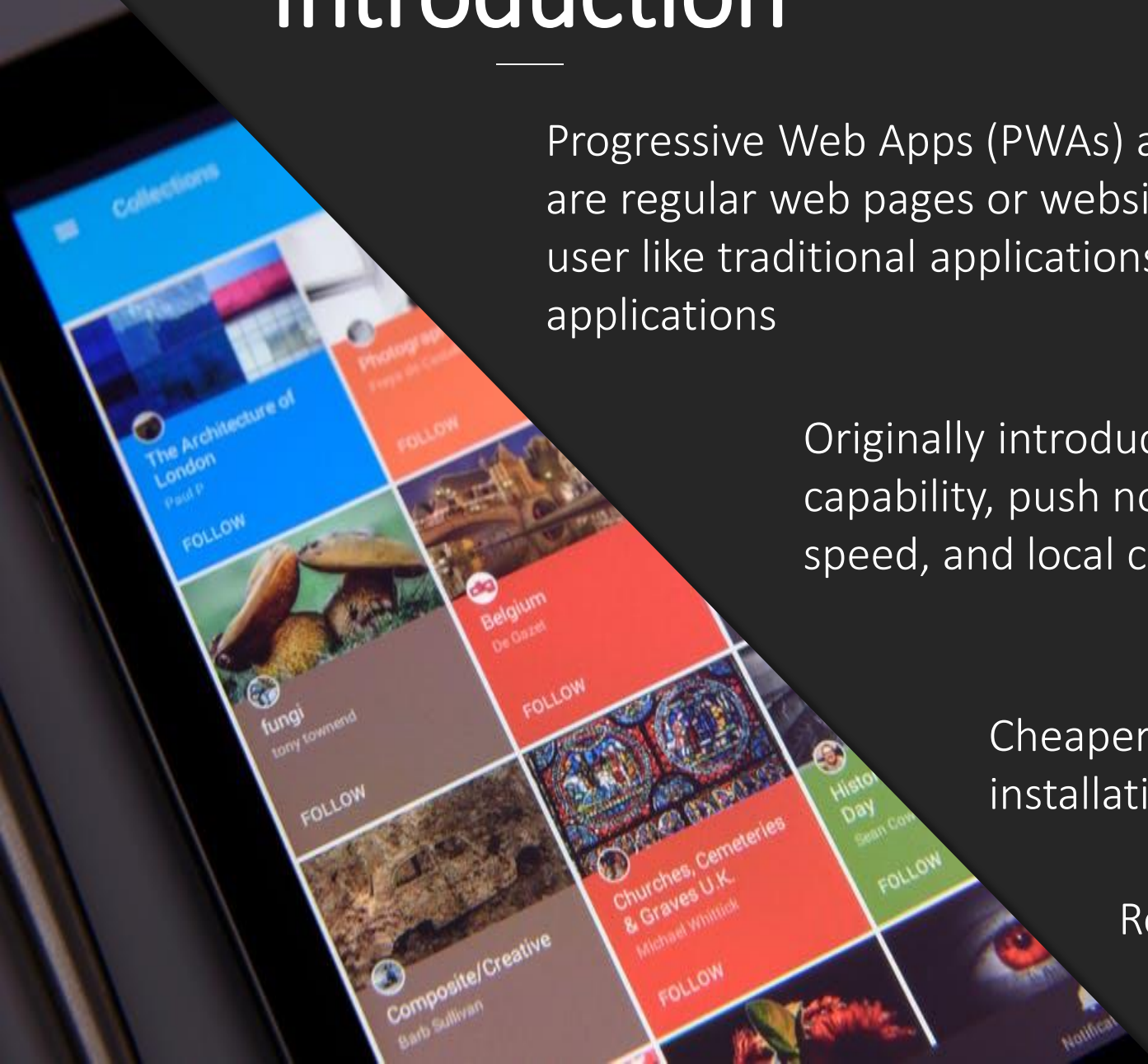
# Introduction

Progressive Web Apps (PWAs) are web applications that are regular web pages or websites, but can appear to the user like traditional applications or native mobile applications

Originally introduced by Google in 2005, it supports offline capability, push notifications, an almost native app look and speed, and local caching of resources

Cheaper to build, less learning curve, no device installation required

Requires no knowledge of app development



# Introduction

## Characteristics of PWAs

### Progressive

Work for every user, regardless of browser choice

### Responsive

Adapts to the device screen and auto-fits the contents

### Offline

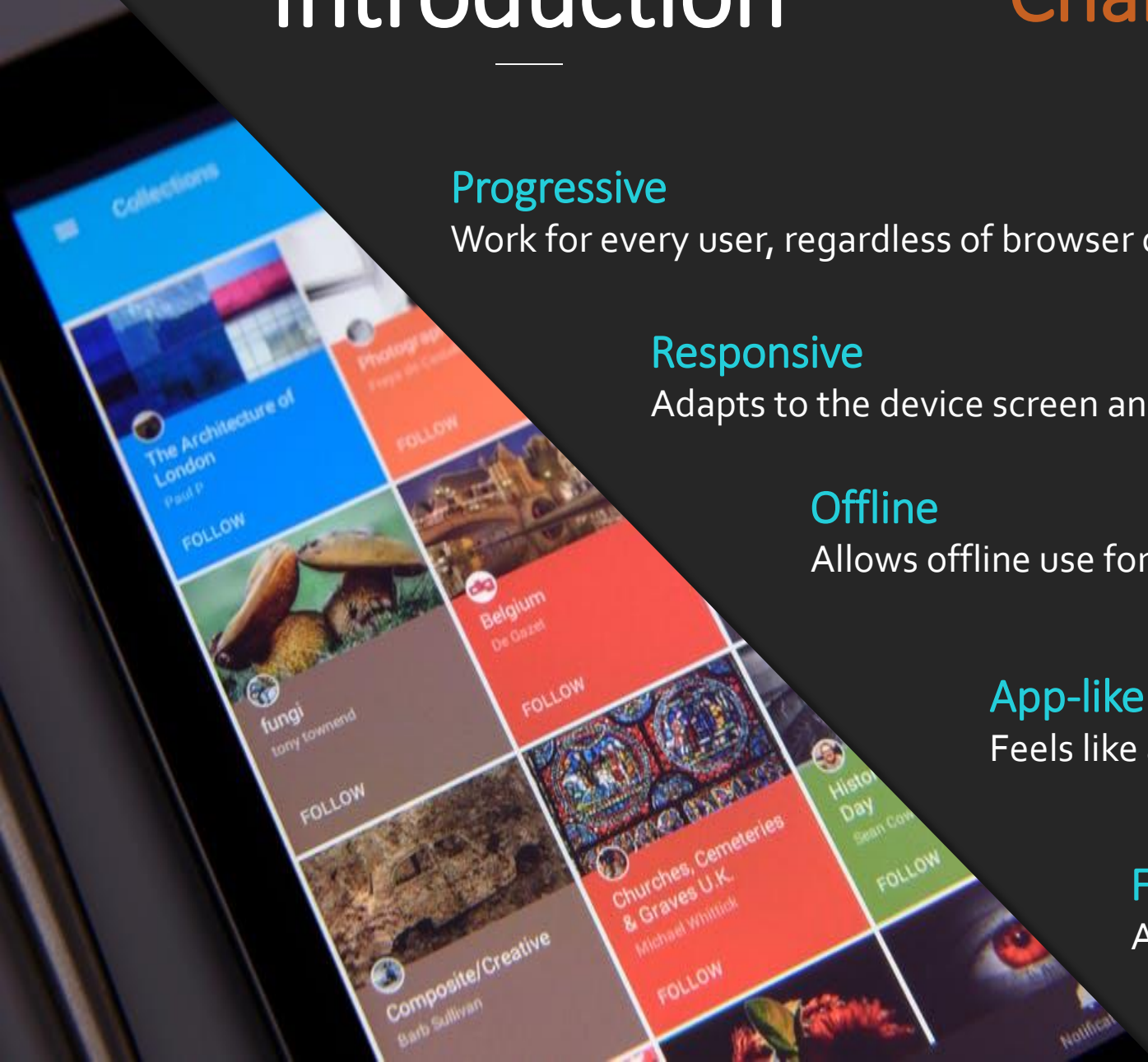
Allows offline use for users with low network connectivity

### App-like

Feels like an app that was installed from PlayStore

### Fresh and updated

Any changes in content should immediately be reflected





## Existing Methods

---

- The Web has shifted from static to dynamic pages and implements responsive design
- Web apps initially failed in comparison to native apps
- Native apps provide better user experience and boot faster than web apps that take time to load
- Enhancements and developments in HTML5, CSS3 and JavaScript frameworks significantly made web apps more viable.



# Problem Statement

---

- Developers need to create different apps for different platforms
- They often need to create two mobile apps, one for Android and another for iOS
- Developing multiple apps requires hiring multiple developers and this increases production cost
- Introducing new features or updates requires development and updating all apps
- Maintaining multiple apps can introduce out-of-sync changes with other platforms
- Platform-dependency may also introduce limitations on app features

# Architecture

## Service Worker



A Service Worker is a JavaScript file that acts as a middleman between the web app and the network.

Service workers allow developers to use features such as push notifications and offline functionality

It can provide cache services, speed the app rendering, and improve the user experience



# Architecture

## App Manifest

### Manifest.json



```
{  
  "name": "Weather",  
  "short_name": "Weather",  
  "start_url": "/index.html",  
  "icons": [...],  
  "background_color": "#3E4EB8",  
  "theme_color": "#2F3BA2",  
  "display": "standalone",  
  "orientation": "portrait"  
}
```

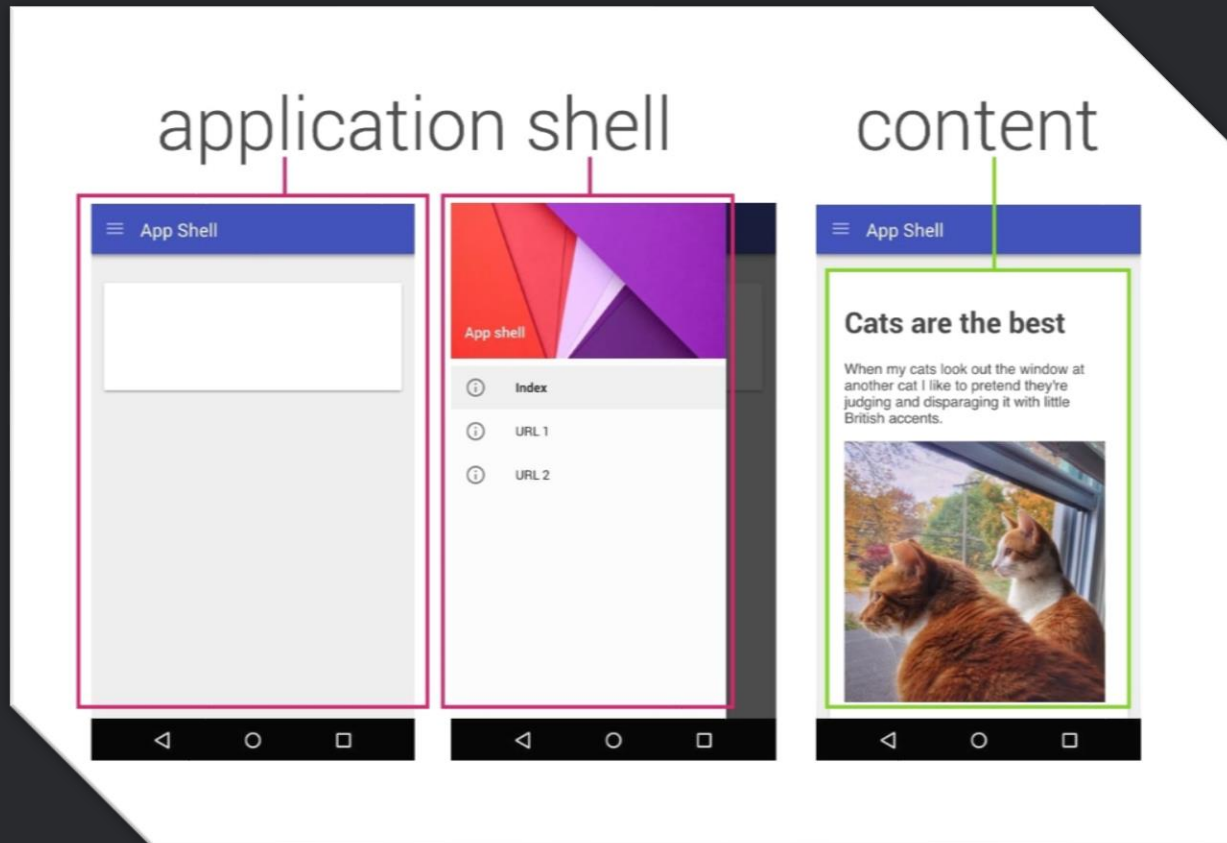
The App Manifest is a JSON file that you can use to provide the device information about your Progressive Web App

This file will tell the device how to set:

- The name and short name of the app
- The icons' locations, in various sizes
- The starting URL, relative to the domain
- The default orientation
- The splash screen

# Architecture

## App Shell

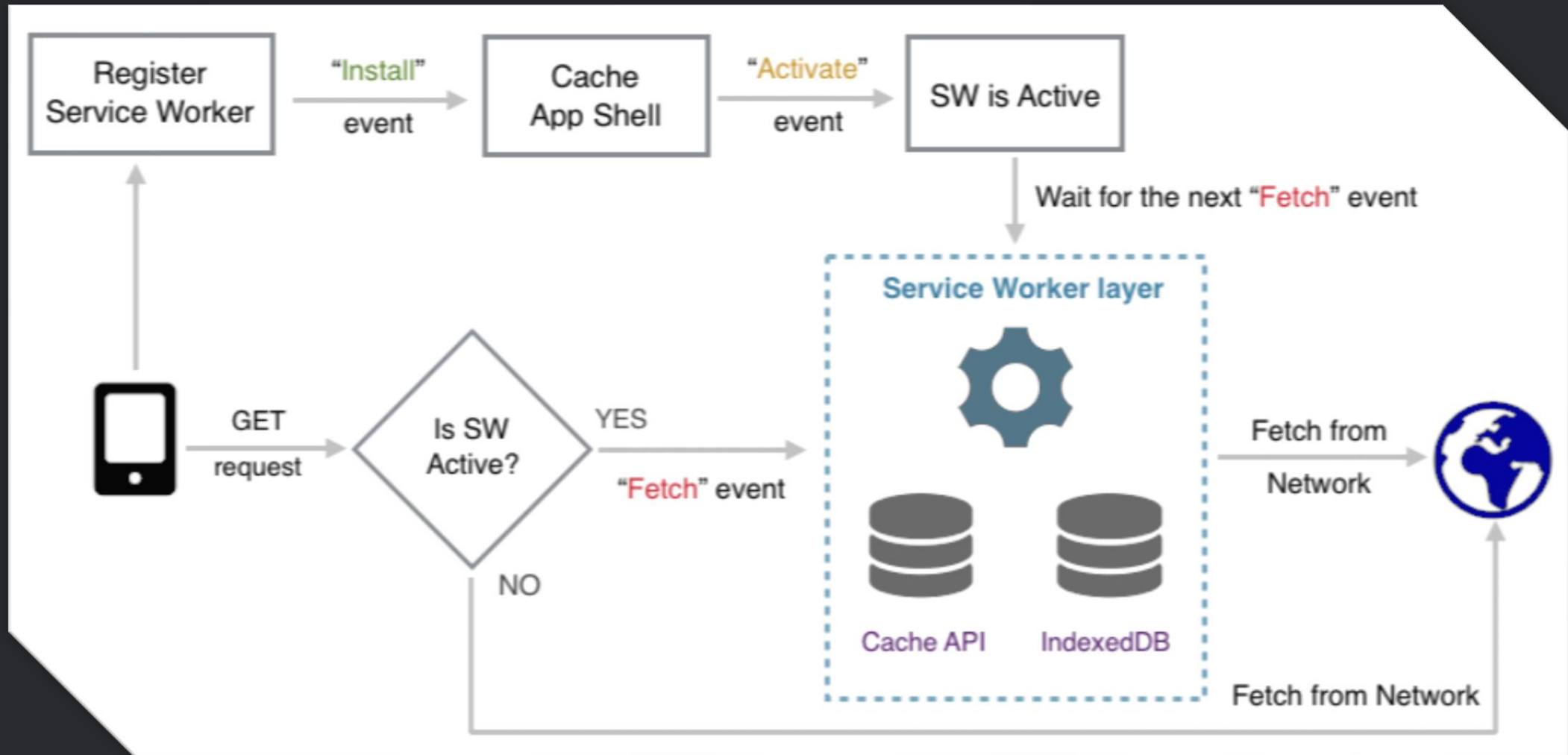


The App Shell loads and renders the web app container first, and the actual content shortly after, to give the user a nice app-like impression.

Service Workers store the Basic User Interface or "shell" of the responsive web design web application

The Shell provides an initial static frame, a layout or architecture into which content can be loaded dynamically

# Overall Architecture



# Advantages & Disadvantages

---

## ADVANTAGES

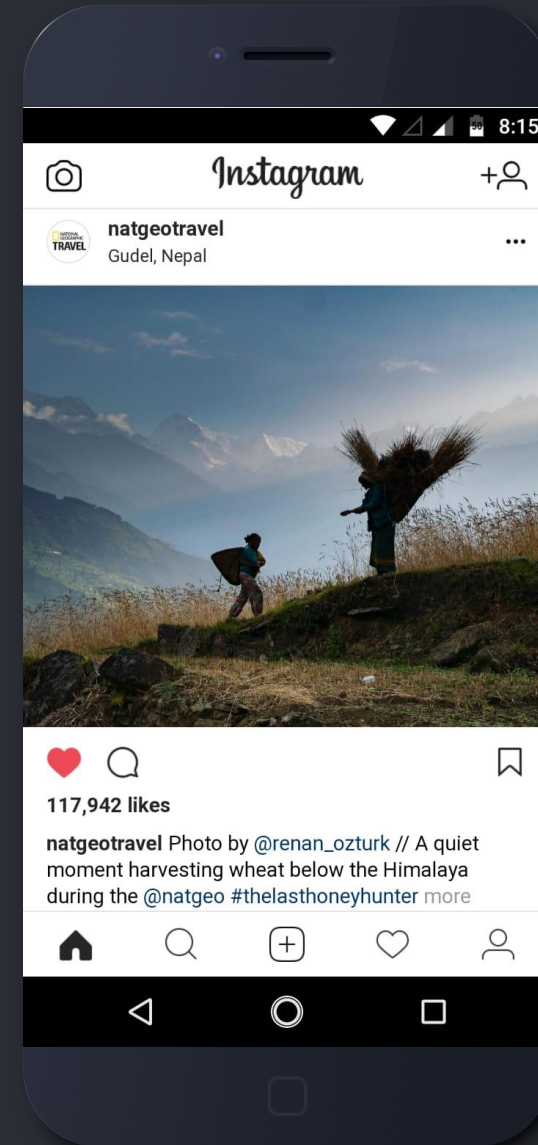
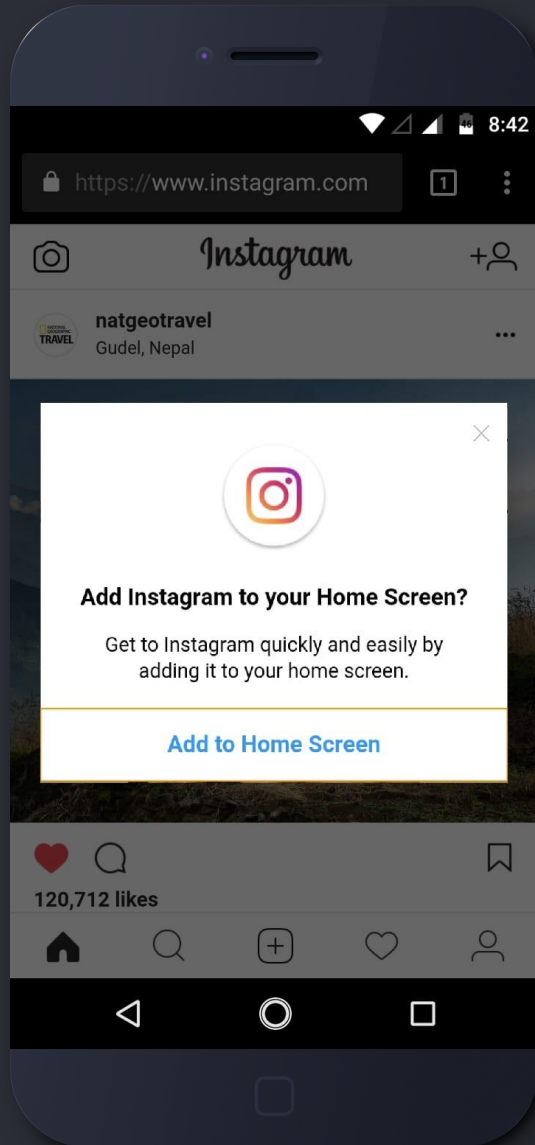
- PWA are lighter and are usually in Kilobytes
- No native platform code, as apps run on browser
- Updated content is readily available and doesn't require installation
- Cross-platform and developed using web technologies

## DISADVANTAGES

- Except Chrome, many browsers don't fully support PWA
- Limited to Android devices, not available on iOS
- Not available on PlayStore, and are installed by visiting web page
- Maybe unsafe, fraudulent and harmful



# Results



# Conclusion

---

Progressive Web Apps are the future of web development technologies and methods that allow us to perform our tasks on web browsers instead of our traditional native apps on mobile platforms.

PWA in brief:

**Reliable**      Fast loading and works offline

**Fast**            Smooth Animations, jerk free scrolling and seamless navigation even on flaky networks

**Engaging**    Launched from home screen and can receive push notification

# References

---

[1] “Comparing Progressive Web Applications with Native Android Applications” -an evaluation of performance when it comes to response time. **Rebecca Fransson**

[2] “An Introduction to Progressive Web Apps”. **Flavio Copes**  
<https://medium.freecodecamp.org/an-introduction-to-progressive-web-apps-6aa75f32816f>

[3] “Progressive Web Apps” – Wikipedia | [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive\\_Web\\_Apps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_Web_Apps)

[4] “Progressive Web Apps” – The next step in web app development. **Rajat S**  
<https://hackernoon.com/progressive-web-apps-the-next-step-in-web-app-development-372235bf9a99>

[5] “The Complete Guide to Progressive Web Apps”. **Flavio Copes**  
<https://flaviocopes.com/progressive-web-apps/>

[6] “Progressive Web Apps”. **Nitheesh T Ganesh**  
<https://www.slideshare.net/iamntg/progressive-web-apps-72094520>



# Thank You

Presented by  
Aravind B  
1ST14CS023

Under the guidance of  
Dr. T John Peter  
H.O.D, Dept. of CSE



Sambhram Institute of Technology  
Department of Computer Science & Engineering