

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:

In Progressive Web Apps (PWAs), a service worker is a script that runs in the background of the browser, separate from the web page. It helps enhance user experience by enabling features like offline access, background sync, and push notifications. The service worker works using a lifecycle with three main stages:

1. **Install** – This is when the service worker is first registered and used to cache important files.
2. **Activate** – After installation, the service worker takes control and clears old caches if needed.
3. **Fetch** – It intercepts network requests and serves responses from the cache when offline.

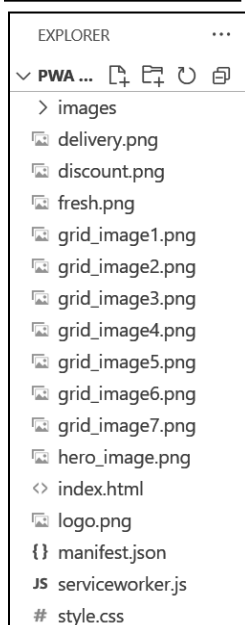
What We Implemented in This Experiment

In our E-commerce PWA project, we performed the following:

- Registered a Service Worker in `index.html` using JavaScript. This ensures that the browser knows where the service worker file (`serviceworker.js`) is located.
- In `serviceworker.js`:
 - We defined a cache name and listed essential files (`index.html`, `style.css`, `manifest.json`, and icons) that need to be stored in cache.
 - During the install event, we used `cache.addAll()` to store these files so that they can load offline.
 - In the fetch event, the service worker checks if a requested file is in the cache. If it is, it serves the cached version; if not, it fetches from the network.

This implementation allows the app to load essential content even without an internet connection, improving reliability and user experience.

Folder Structure:



Code:**index.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <meta name="theme-color" content="#007BFF">
    <title>Restaurant Website</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
    <link rel="manifest" href="manifest.json">
    <script
      src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/7a4b62b0a4.js"
      crossorigin="anonymous"
    ></script>
  </head>
  <body>

    <script>
      if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {
        navigator.serviceWorker.register('serviceworker.js')
          .then(() => console.log("Service Worker Registered"))
          .catch(error => console.log("Service Worker Registration
Failed", error));
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

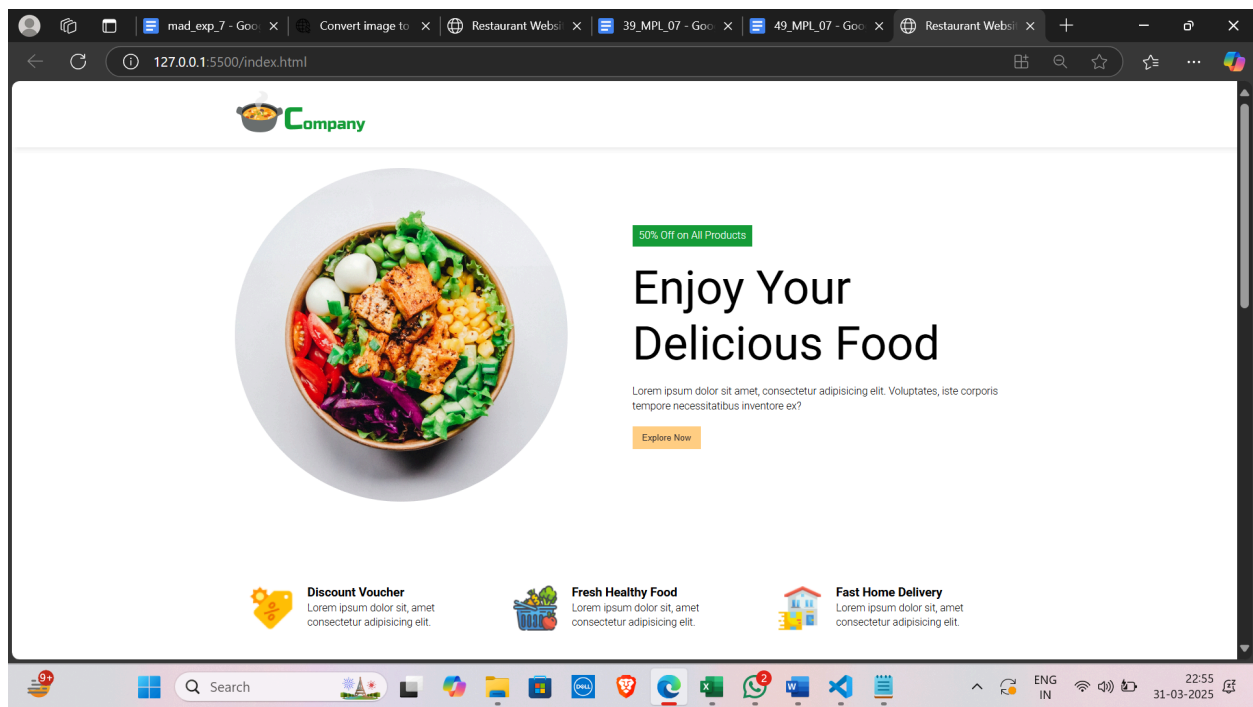
serviceworker.js

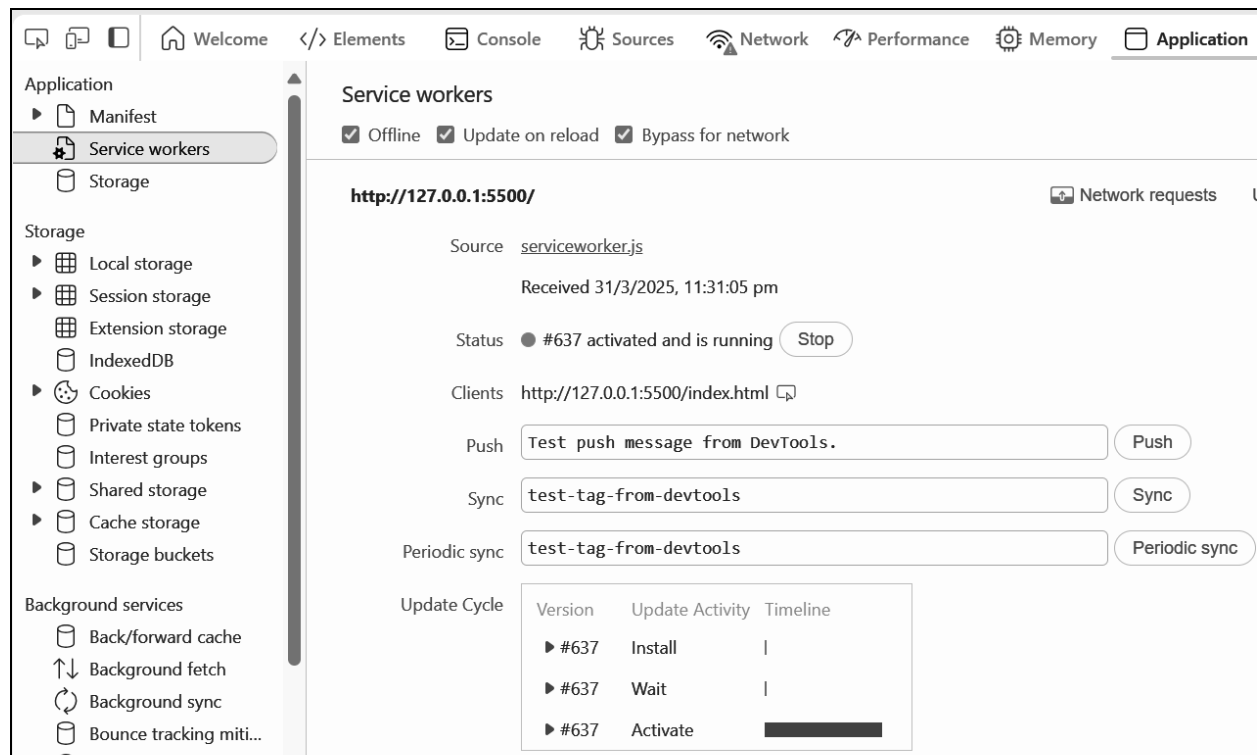
```
const CACHE_NAME = "cooking-cache-v1";
const FILES_TO_CACHE = [
  "index.html",
  "style.css",
  "manifest.json",
  "images/app.png",
  "images/big.png"
];

self.addEventListener("install", event => {
  event.waitUntil(
```

```
        caches.open(CACHE_NAME).then(cache => {  
            return cache.addAll(FILE_TO_CACHE);  
        })  
    );  
});  
  
self.addEventListener("fetch", event => {  
    event.respondWith(  
        caches.match(event.request).then(response => {  
            return response || fetch(event.request);  
        })  
    );  
});
```

Screenshot:





Conclusion

In this experiment, we successfully implemented and registered a service worker to enable offline support for our E-commerce website by caching essential files. Initially, we faced issues with incorrect file paths and browser caching, but we resolved them by verifying resource locations and updating the cache version for proper service worker activation.