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MPL Experiment - 8

· Push Notifications: Lends updates even when the Aim: To code and register a service worker, and new service worker for the scommerce PWA.

Theory: A Service Worker is a script that runs in the background of a web browser, independent of the main webpage, and acts as a proxy between the network and the user's browser. It enables features such as caching, push notifications, background sync, and offline access, making Progressive Web Applications (PWAs) more efficient and reliable. It Enhances PWA by improving speed, reducin

Characteristics of Service Workers

· Service workers intercept network requests and can modify or respond to them directly from cache, enhancing offline functionality: noiseland)

. They run seperately from the main JavaScript thread meaning they don't directly interact with the Document Object Model (coom).

· Information persistence is managed using Indexed DB instead of global variables.

· Service workers operate only on secure HTTPS connections to prevent security threats. and outdated vasions were deplaced

Key Features of Service Workers:

· <u>Caching</u>: Stores files for offline use. · <u>Network</u> Request Interception: Controls how requests, are handled.

(Sundaram)

· Push Notifications: Sends updates even when the han as reapportises closed in han also of mil

· Background Sync: Synchronize data when connectivity is restored.

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Instrumental assured does to brumphand all a

1. Registration: The browser is informed about the service worker.

2. Installation: Required assets are cached.

3. Activation: The service worker takes control, replacing old versions.

It enhances PWA by improving speed, reducing

netoork dependency, and enabling offline and as most personal of brigger so phone

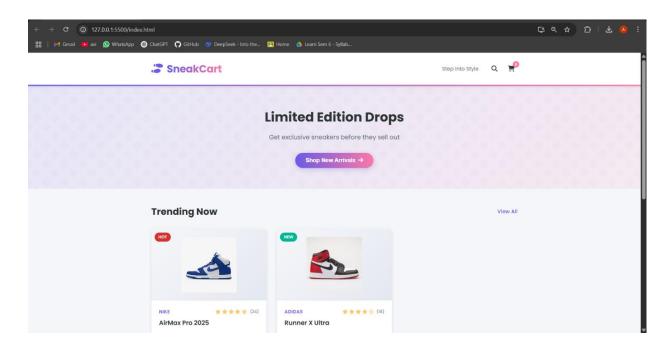
Conclusion: Hilanoitant gailto painadas

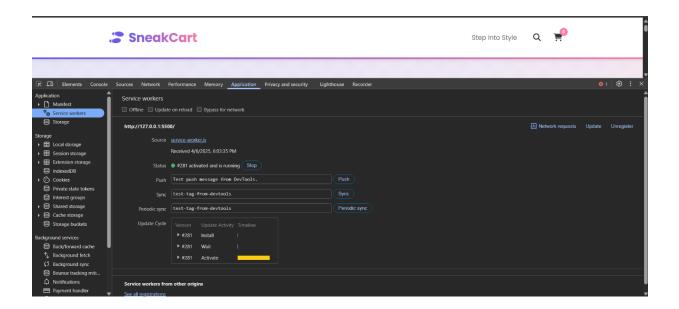
. They you separately from the main Javiscope In this experiment, we successfully registered and implemented a service worker, allowing the PWA to function efficiently with caching and offline capabilities. The installation and activation steps steps ensured that essential assets were stored and outdated versions were replaced. This enhances performance, reliability, and user experience by enabling access even in poor network conditions.

Code Implementation of Experiment 8:

```
Service-worker.js:
const CACHE_NAME = "sneakcart-cache-v1";
const urlsToCache = [
 "/",
 "/index.html",
 "/style.css",
 "/script.js",
 "/offline.html",
 "/manifest.json",
 "/products/shoe1.png",
 "/products/shoe2.jpg",
 "/icons/icon-192.png",
 "/icons/icon-512.png"
];
// Install event
self.addEventListener("install", (event) => {
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.open(CACHE_NAME).then((cache) => {
   console.log("[Service Worker] Caching all files");
   return cache.addAll(urlsToCache);
  })
 );
 self.skipWaiting(); // Activate worker immediately
});
// Activate event
self.addEventListener("activate", (event) => {
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.keys().then((cacheNames) => {
   return Promise.all(
    cacheNames.map((name) => {
     if (name !== CACHE NAME) {
      console.log("[Service Worker] Deleting old cache:", name);
      return caches.delete(name);
     }
    })
   );
  })
 );
 self.clients.claim(); // Claim clients immediately
});
// Fetch event
self.addEventListener("fetch", (event) => {
```

```
// Handle page navigations
 if (event.request.mode === "navigate") {
  event.respondWith(
   fetch(event.request).catch(() => {
    return caches.match("/offline.html");
   })
  );
 } else {
  // Handle other requests (images, CSS, JS, manifest, etc.)
  event.respondWith(
   caches.match(event.request).then((response) => {
    return (
     response ||
     fetch(event.request).catch(() => {
      // Graceful fallback if resource not cached and offline
      return new Response("", {
        status: 503,
        statusText: "Service Unavailable",
      });
     })
    );
   })
  );
});
```





You're Offline

Please check your internet connection and try again.

