

## Experiment - 8

### AIM:

To code and register a service worker, and complete the install and activation process for a new service worker for the PWA.

### Theory:

#### 1. What is a Service Worker?

A **Service Worker** is a type of background script that runs in the browser, but **separately from your web pages**. It helps your web app work even when there's **no internet**, and enables features like **background sync** and **push notifications**. It's a key part of making **Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)** more reliable.

It works like a **middleman between the app and the internet**, handling how requests are made and what to do when the app is offline — such as showing cached content.

#### 2. Service Worker Lifecycle

The service worker goes through **three main steps**:

- **Registration:** The service worker file is linked to the browser from your main code.
- **Installation:** Important files like HTML, CSS, and images are saved (cached) so they can be used later.
- **Activation:** The service worker starts working, takes control of pages, and removes any outdated cache.

#### 3. How Registration Works

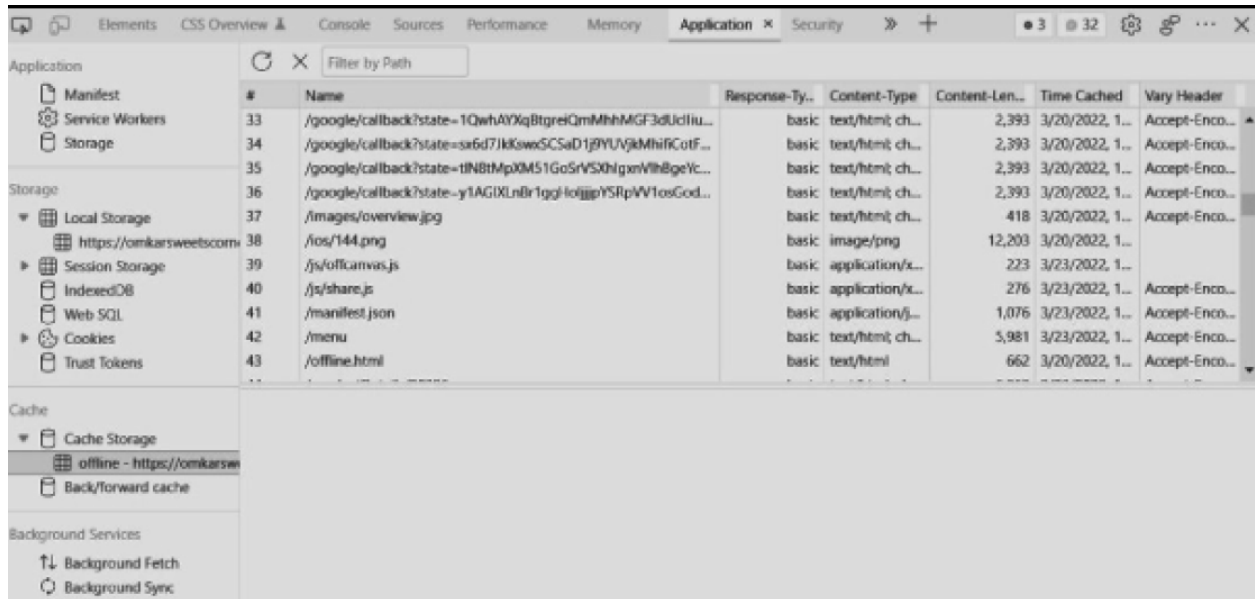
You **register the service worker** in your main JavaScript file. After that, the browser takes care of the rest — like installing and activating it — if everything is done correctly.

#### 4. Why Service Workers Matter for PWAs

- Your app keeps working even when the internet is slow or unavailable.
- It loads faster by using saved (cached) content.

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- It gives a smoother, more reliable experience, keeping users happy and more likely to return.
- Enables "Add to Homescreen" and background features.



The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Application tab. The left sidebar lists various storage areas: Application (Manifest, Service Workers, Storage), Local Storage, Session Storage, IndexedDB, Web SQL, Cookies, and Trust Tokens. The main pane displays a table of storage items. The table has columns for #, Name, Response-Type, Content-Type, Content-Length, Time Cached, and Vary Header. The items listed include several Google callbacks, a local image, a PNG file, a JavaScript file, a share.js file, a manifest.json file, a menu file, and an offline.html file. The Cache section on the left shows an offline cache for the current page.

#	Name	Response-Type	Content-Type	Content-Length	Time Cached	Vary Header
33	/google/callback?state=1QwhAYXqBtgreiQmMhMhGF3dUcliu...	basic	text/html; ch...	2,393	3/20/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
34	/google/callback?state=sx6d7JkSweSCSaD1j9YUUVjkMhRCoF...	basic	text/html; ch...	2,393	3/20/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
35	/google/callback?state=tIN8tMpXMS1GoSvSXhigxVihBgeYc...	basic	text/html; ch...	2,393	3/20/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
36	/google/callback?state=y1AGDXLnBr1ggfIoIppYSRpVW1osGod...	basic	text/html; ch...	2,393	3/20/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
37	/images/overview.jpg	basic	text/html; ch...	418	3/20/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
38	/ios/144.png	basic	image/png	12,203	3/20/2022, 1...	
39	/js/officamvas.js	basic	application/x...	223	3/23/2022, 1...	
40	/js/share.js	basic	application/x...	276	3/23/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
41	/manifest.json	basic	application/j...	1,076	3/23/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
42	/menu	basic	text/html; ch...	5,981	3/23/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...
43	/offline.html	basic	text/html	662	3/20/2022, 1...	Accept-Enco...

### Conclusion:

Coding and registering a service worker is crucial in transforming a traditional web app into a fully functional PWA. It enhances user experience by providing offline capabilities, faster performance, and better engagement for applications.