

Experiment 11

Aim : To use google Lighthouse PWA Analysis Tool to test the PWA functioning.

Theory : Reference : <https://www.semrush.com/blog/google-lighthouse/>

Google Lighthouse :

Google Lighthouse is a tool that lets you audit your web application based on a number of parameters including (but not limited to) performance, based on a number of metrics, mobile compatibility, Progressive Web App (PWA) implementations, etc. All you have to do is run it on a page or pass it a URL, sit back for a couple of minutes and get a very elaborate report, not much short of one that a professional auditor would have compiled in about a week.

The best part is that you have to set up almost nothing to get started. Let's begin by looking at some of the top features and audit criteria used by Lighthouse.

Key Features and Audit Metrics

Google Lighthouse has the option of running the Audit for Desktop as well as mobile version of your page(s). The top metrics that will be measured in the Audit are:

1. **Performance:** This score is an aggregation of how the page fared in aspects such as (but not limited to) loading speed, time taken for loading for basic frame(s), displaying meaningful content to the user, etc. To a layman, this score is indicative of how decently the site performs, with a score of 100 meaning that you figure in the 98th percentile, 50 meaning that you figure in the 75th percentile and so on.
2. **PWA Score (Mobile):** Thanks to the rise of Service Workers, app manifests, etc., a lot of modern web applications are moving towards the PWA paradigm, where the objective is to make the application behave as close as possible to native mobile applications. Scoring

points are based on the Baseline PWA checklist laid down by Google which includes Service Worker implementation(s), viewport handling, offline functionality, performance in script-disabled environments, etc.

3. **Accessibility:** As you might have guessed, this metric is a measure of how accessible your website is, across a plethora of accessibility features that can be implemented in your page (such as the ‘aria-’ attributes like aria-required, audio captions, button names, etc.). Unlike the other metrics though, Accessibility metrics score on a pass/fail basis i.e. if all possible elements of the page are not screen-reader friendly (HTML5 introduced features that would make pages easy to interpret for screen readers used by visually challenged people like tag names, tags such as <section>, <article>, etc.), you get a 0 on that score. The aggregate of these scores is your Accessibility metric score.
4. **Best Practices:** As any developer would know, there are a number of practices that have been deemed ‘best’ based on empirical data. This metric is an aggregation of many such points, including but not limited to: Use of HTTPS
Avoiding the use of deprecated code elements like tags, directives, libraries, etc. Password input with paste-into disabled
Geo-Location and cookie usage alerts on load, etc.

Code&Implementation:

Index.html

```
{ } manifest.json M index.html X
index.html > html > head
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
7   <meta name="description" content="fuzzy" />
8   <meta name="keywords" content="fuzzy" />
9   <meta name="author" content="fuzzy" />
10  <link rel="manifest" href="manifest.json" />
11  <link rel="icon" href="assets/images/logo/favicon.png" type="image/x-icon" />
12  <title>fuzzy</title>
13  <link rel="apple-touch-icon" href="assets/images/logo/favicon.png" />
14  <meta name="theme-color" content="#122636" />
15  <meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-capable" content="yes" />
16  <meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-status-bar-style" content="black" />
17  <meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-title" content="fuzzy" />
18  <meta name="msapplication-TileImage" content="assets/images/logo/favicon.png" />
19  <meta name="msapplication-TileColor" content="#FFFFFF" />
20  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
```

Style.css

```
{ } manifest.json M style.css 5 X
assets > css > style.css > ...
205
206 ~ body {
207   font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
208   max-width: 600px;
209   width: 100%;
210   margin: 0 auto;
211   height: 100vh;
212   background-color: rgba(var(--white), 1);
213 }
214 ~ body::-webkit-scrollbar {
215   width: 0;
216 }
217
218 ~ h1 {
219   font-weight: 600;
220   font-size: 20px;
221   line-height: 29px;
222   margin-bottom: 0;
223 }
224
225 ~ h2 {
226   font-size: 16px;
227   font-weight: 600;
228   margin-bottom: 0;
229 }
```

Script.js

```
document.getElementById("loginForm").addEventListener("submit", (event) => {
    event.preventDefault()
})

firebase.auth().onAuthStateChanged((user) => {
    if (user) {
        location.replace("/landing.html")
    }
})

function login() {
    const email =
document.getElementById("email").value
    const password =
document.getElementById("password").value

    firebase.auth().signInWithEmailAndPassword(email,
password)
        .catch((error) => {
            document.getElementById("error").innerHTML
= error.message
        })
}

function signUp() {
    const email_login =
```

```

document.getElementById("email_login").value
        const password_login =
document.getElementById("password_login").value

firebase.auth().createUserWithEmailAndPassword(email, password)
        .catch((error) => {
            document.getElementById("error").innerHTML
= error.message
        });
}

function forgotPass(){
        const email =
document.getElementById("email").value
        firebase.auth().sendPasswordResetEmail(email)
        .then(() => {
            alert("Reset link sent to your email id")
        })
        .catch((error) => {
            document.getElementById("error").innerHTML
= error.message
        });
}

```

Manifest.json

```

{
  "name": "Fuzzy app",
  "short_name": "Fuzzy app",

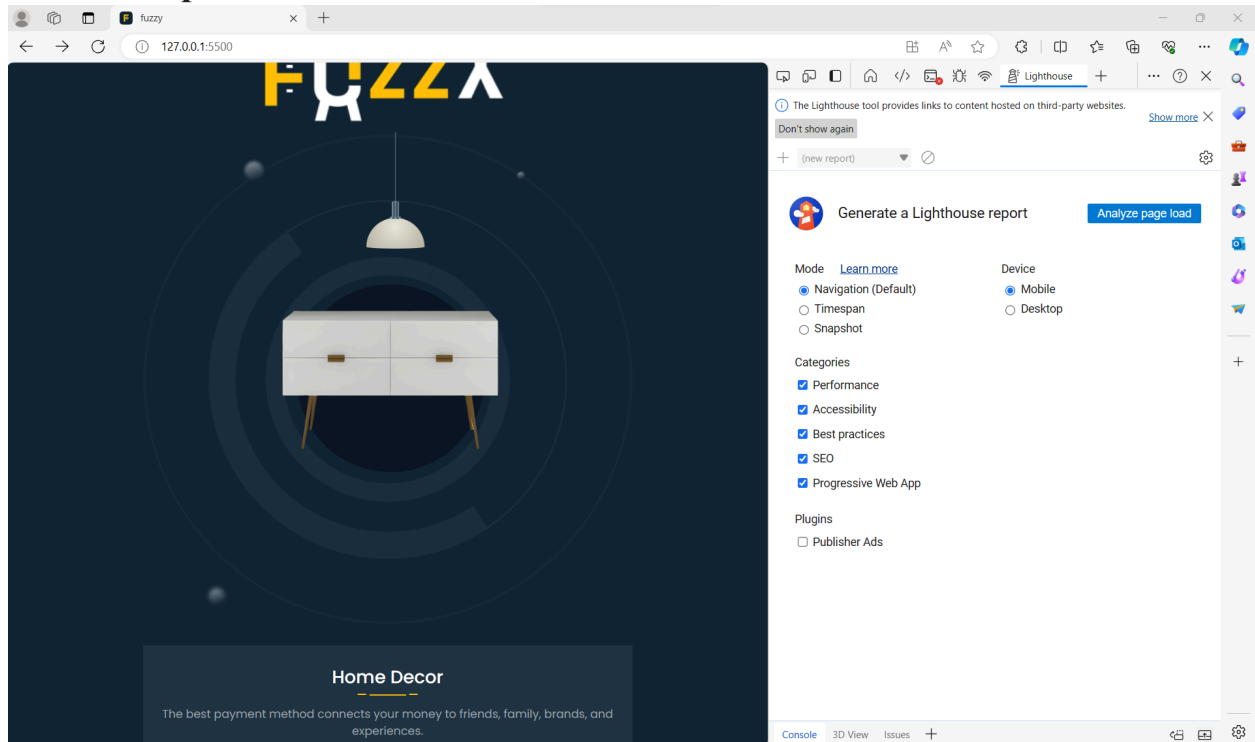
```

```
"lang": "en-US",
"start_url": ".",
"display": "standalone",
"background_color": "white",
"theme_color": "#122636",
"description": "fuzzy app",
"icons": [
  {
    "src": "assets/images/logo/512.png",
    "sizes": "144x144",
    "type": "image/png",
    "purpose": "any"
  },

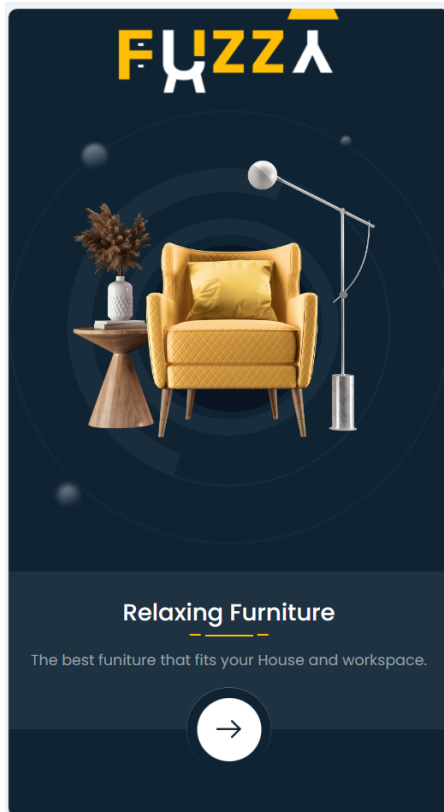
  {
    "src": "assets/images/logo/512.png",
    "sizes": "512x512",
    "type": "image/png",
    "purpose": "any maskable"
  },

  {
    "src": "assets/images/icon.png",
    "sizes": "144x144",
    "type": "image/png",
    "purpose": "any maskable"
  }
]
```

Output: For Desktop Devices

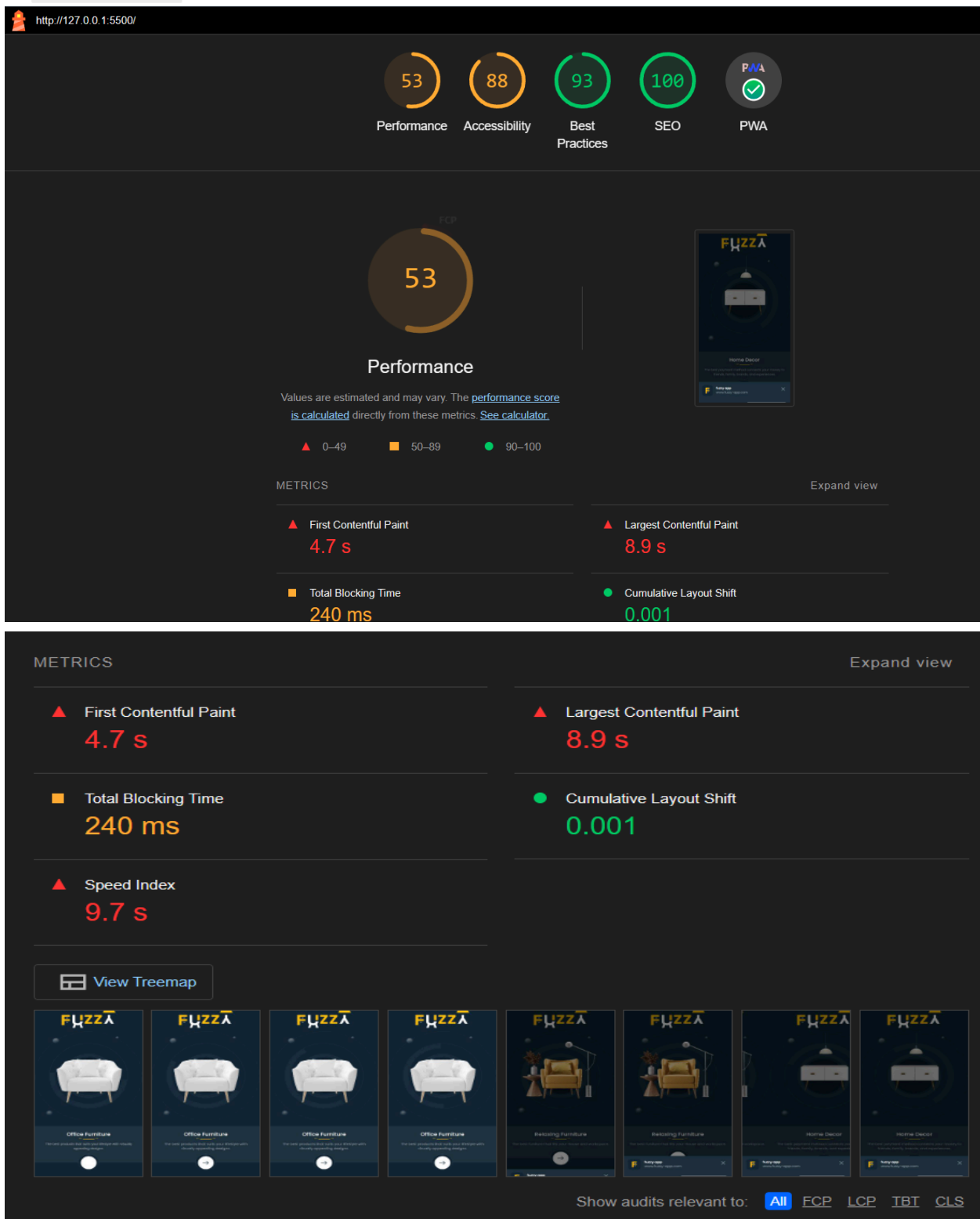


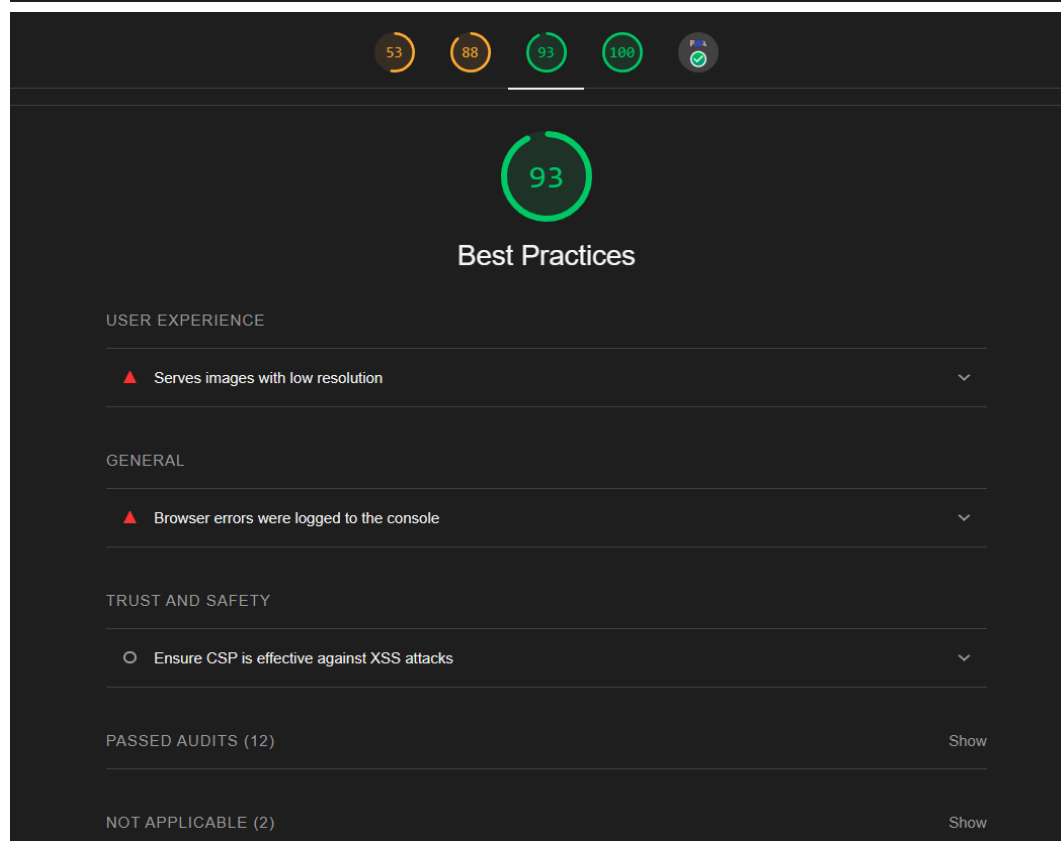
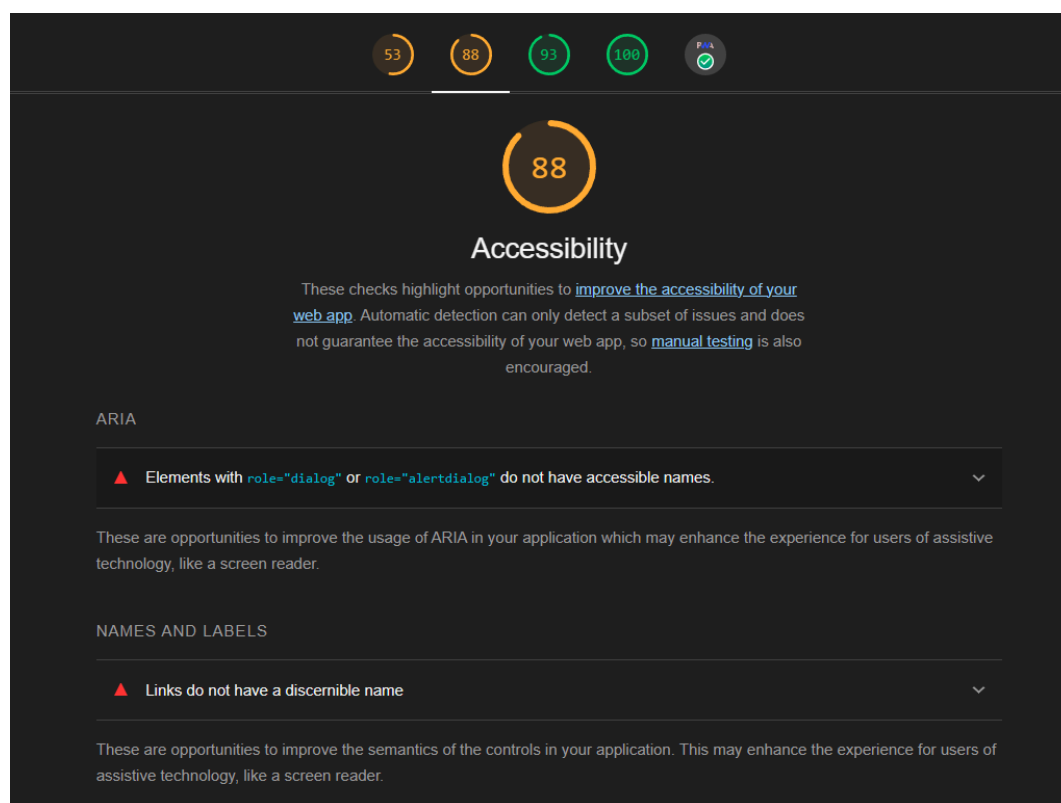
For Mobile Devices



Report Generated

+ 12:32:51 pm - 127.0.0.1:5500







SEO

These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on [Core Web Vitals](#). [Learn more about Google Search Essentials](#)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

- Structured data is valid



Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.

PASSED AUDITS (12)

Show

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

Show



PWA

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App. [Learn what makes a good Progressive Web App.](#)



INSTALLABLE

- Web app manifest and service worker meet the installability requirements



PWA OPTIMIZED

- Configured for a custom splash screen



- Sets a theme color for the address bar.



- Content is sized correctly for the viewport

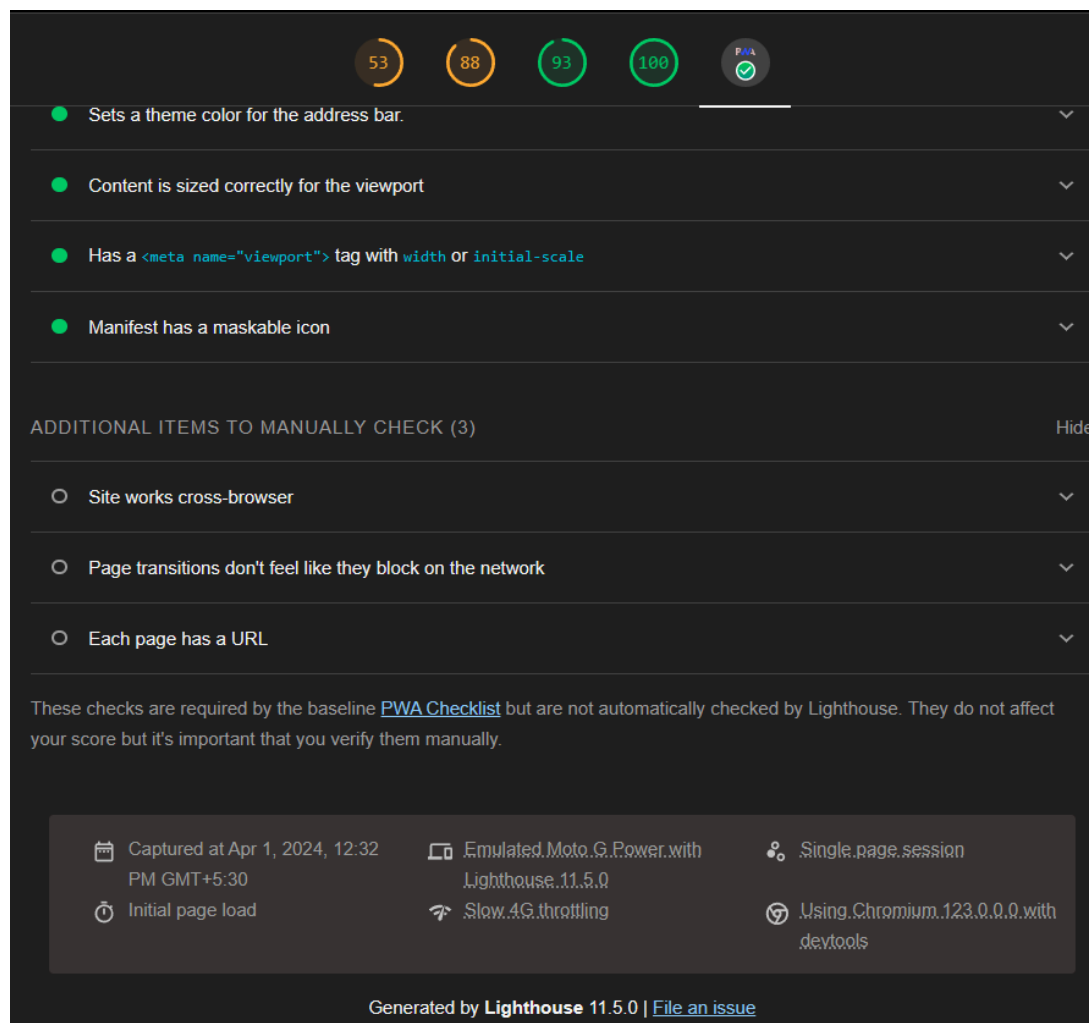


- Has a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with `width` or `initial-scale`



- Manifest has a maskable icon





Conclusion: Thus we successfully used google Lighthouse PWA Analysis Tool for testing the PWA functioning.