

## Experiment No:08

**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:

#### Service Worker

Service Worker is a script that works on browser background without user interaction independently. Also, It resembles a proxy that works on the user side. With this script, you can track network traffic of the page, manage push notifications and develop “offline first” web applications with Cache API.

Things to note about Service Worker:

- A service worker is a programmable network proxy that lets you control how network requests from your page are handled.
- Service workers only run over HTTPS. Because service workers can intercept network requests and modify responses, "man-in-the-middle" attacks could be very bad.
- The service worker becomes idle when not in use and restarts when it's next needed. You cannot rely on a global state persisting between events. If there is information that you need to persist and reuse across restarts, you can use IndexedDB databases.

#### What can we do with Service Workers?

- You can dominate **Network Traffic**  
You can manage all network traffic of the page and do any manipulations. For example, when the page requests a CSS file, you can send plain text as a response or when the page requests an HTML file, you can send a png file as a response. You can also send a true response too.
- You can **Cache**  
You can cache any request/response pair with Service Worker and Cache API and you can access these offline content anytime.
- You can manage **Push Notifications**  
You can manage push notifications with Service Worker and show any information message to the user.
- You can **Continue**

Although Internet connection is broken, you can start any process with Background Sync of Service Worker.

### What can't we do with Service Workers?

- You can't access the **Window**  
You can't access the window, therefore, You can't manipulate DOM elements. But, you can communicate to the window through post Message and manage processes that you want.
- You can't work it on **80 Port**  
Service Worker just can work on HTTPS protocol. But you can work on localhost during development.

A service worker goes through three steps in its life cycle:

- Registration
- Installation
- Activation

### Registration

To install a service worker, you need to register it in your main JavaScript code. Registration tells the browser where your service worker is located, and to start installing it in the background. Let's look at an example:

main.js

```
if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {  
  navigator.serviceWorker.register('/service-worker.js')  
    .then(function(registration) {  
      console.log('Registration successful, scope is:', registration.scope);  
    })  
    .catch(function(error) {  
      console.log('Service worker registration failed, error:', error);  
    });  
}
```

This code starts by checking for browser support by examining **navigator.serviceWorker**. The service worker is then registered with `navigator.serviceWorker.register`, which returns a promise that resolves when the service worker has been successfully registered. The scope of the service worker is then logged with `registration.scope`. If the service worker is already installed, `navigator.serviceWorker.register` returns the registration object of the currently active service worker.

The scope of the service worker determines which files the service worker controls, in other words, from which path the service worker will intercept requests. The default scope is the location of the service worker file, and extends to all directories below. So if `service-worker.js` is located in the root directory, the service worker will control requests from all files at this domain.

You can also set an arbitrary scope by passing in an additional parameter when registering. For example:

`main.js`

```
navigator.serviceWorker.register('/service-worker.js', {  
  scope: '/app/'  
});
```

In this case we are setting the scope of the service worker to `/app/`, which means the service worker will control requests from pages like `/app/`, `/app/lower/` and `/app/lower/lower`, but not from pages like `/app` or `/`, which are higher.

If you want the service worker to control higher pages e.g. `/app` (without the trailing slash) you can indeed change the scope option, but you'll also need to set the `Service-Worker-Allowed` HTTP Header in your server config for the request serving the service worker script.

## Code

### Index.html

```
} manifest.json M    JS app.js U    JS service-worker.js U    index.html M X
index.html > html > body.auth-body.dark > script
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" />
21
38 </head>
39
40 <body class="auth-body dark">
41     <!-- onboarding section start -->
42     <section class="section-b-space">
43         <div class="swiper intro slider-1">
44             <div class="swiper-wrapper">
45                 <div class="swiper-slide">
46                     <div class="theme-logo pb-3">
47                         
48                     </div>
49                     <div class="onboarding-design">
50                         
52                     
54                     
58                 <div class="product-details">
59                     <h1>Office Furniture</h1>
60                     <span></span>
```

```

<!-- pwa install app popup start -->
<div class="offcanvas offcanvas-bottom addtohome-popup theme-offcanvas" tabindex="-1" id="offc
  <button type="button" class="btn-close text-reset" data-bs-dismiss="offcanvas" aria-label="C
  <div class="offcanvas-body small">
    <div class="app-info">
      
      <div class="content">
        <h4>fuzzy app</h4>
        <a href="#">www.fuzzy-app.com</a>
      </div>
    </div>
    <a href="#" class="btn theme-btn install-app btn-inline home-screen-btn m-0" id="installa
  </div>
</div>
<!-- pwa install app popup start -->

<!-- swiper js -->
<script src="assets/js/swiper-bundle.min.js"></script>
<script src="assets/js/custom-swiper.js"></script>

<!-- iconsax js -->
<script src="assets/js/iconsax.js"></script>

```

## Style.css

```

@-webkit-keyframes fireworkLine {
  0% {
    right: 20%;
    -webkit-transform: scale(0, 0);
    transform: scale(0, 0);
  }
  25% {
    right: 20%;
    width: 6px;
    -webkit-transform: scale(1, 1);
    transform: scale(1, 1);
  }
  35% {
    right: 0;
    width: 35%;
  }
  70% {
    right: 0;
    width: 4px;
    -webkit-transform: scale(1, 1);
    transform: scale(1, 1);
  }
  100% {
    right: 0;
    -webkit-transform: scale(0, 0);
    transform: scale(0, 0);
  }
}

```

```

32 @keyframes fireworkLine {
33   0% {
34     right: 20%;
35     -webkit-transform: scale(0, 0);
36     transform: scale(0, 0);
37   }
38   25% {
39     right: 20%;
40     width: 6px;
41     -webkit-transform: scale(1, 1);
42     transform: scale(1, 1);
43   }
44   35% {
45     right: 0;
46     width: 35%;
47   }
48   70% {
49     right: 0;
50     width: 4px;
51     -webkit-transform: scale(1, 1);
52     transform: scale(1, 1);
53   }
54   100% {
55     right: 0;
56     -webkit-transform: scale(0, 0);

```

## App.js

```
manifest.json M JS app.js U X JS service-worker.js U index.html M style.css 5
JS app.js > ...
1  if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {
2      window.addEventListener('load', () => {
3          navigator.serviceWorker.register('/service-worker.js')
4              .then(registration => {
5                  console.log('Service Worker registered with scope:', registration.scope);
6              })
7              .catch(error => {
8                  console.error('Service Worker registration failed:', error);
9              });
10     });
11 }
```

## Service-Worker.js

```
manifest.json M JS app.js U JS service-worker.js U X index.html M
service-worker.js > assetsToCache
1  const cacheName = 'fuzzy_app';
2  const assetsToCache = [
3      '/',
4      '/index.html',
5      '/assets/css/style.css',
6      '/app.js'
7  ]
8  self.addEventListener('install', event => {
9      event.waitUntil(
10         caches.open(cacheName)
11             .then(cache => {
12                 return cache.addAll(assetsToCache);
13             })
14         );
15     });
16     self.addEventListener('activate', event => {
17         event.waitUntil(
18             caches.keys().then(cacheNames => {
19                 return Promise.all(
20                     cacheNames.filter(name => {
21                         return name !== cacheName;
22                     }).map(name => {
23                         return caches.delete(name);
24                     })
25                 );
26             })
19 }
```

The screenshot shows a web browser with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:5500/index.html". The web application has a dark theme with a large image of a white armchair and the text "Office Furniture" and "The best products that suits your lifestyle with visually appealing designs." Below the image is a circular button with a right-pointing arrow.

The Chrome DevTools Application panel is open on the right side of the browser. The left sidebar shows the "Service workers" section selected under the "Application" tab. The main content area displays the "Service workers" for the URL "http://127.0.0.1:5500/". It shows a single service worker "service-worker.js" that is "activated and is running". Below this, there are input fields for "Push" (containing "Test push message from DevTools."), "Sync" (containing "test-tag-from-devtools"), and "Periodic Sync" (containing "test-tag-from-devtools"). Each input field has a corresponding button ("Push", "Sync", "Periodic Sync").

Below the input fields, there is a table titled "Update Cycle" showing the status of the service worker:

Version	Update Activity	Timeline
#351	Install	
#351	Wait	
#351	Activate	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

At the bottom of the panel, there is a section titled "Service workers from other origins" with a link "See all registrations".

# Cache Storage

Application

Manifest

Service workers

Storage

Storage

Local storage

Session storage

IndexedDB

Web SQL

Cookies

Private state tokens

Interest groups

Shared storage

Cache storage

Background services

Back/forward cache

Background fetch

Background sync

Bounce tracking mitigati

Notifications

Payment handler

Periodic background syn

Speculative loads

Push messaging

Reporting API

Filter by Path

http://127.0.0.1:5500

Origin http://127.0.0.1:5500

Bucket name default

Is persistent No

Durability strict

Quota 0 B

Expiration None

#	Name	Response-Type	Content-Type	Content-Length	Time Cached	Vary Header
0	/	basic	text/html	8,851	1/4/2024, 1:12:...	Origin
1	/app.js	basic	application/jav...	376	1/4/2024, 1:12:...	Origin
2	/assets/css/style.css	basic	text/css	143,570	1/4/2024, 1:12:...	Origin
3	/index.html	basic	text/html	8,851	1/4/2024, 1:12:...	Origin

**Conclusion:** In this experiment, we have registered a service worker, and completed the install and activation process for a new service worker for the E-commerce PW