EXPERIMENT 9

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Aim: To implement Service worker events like fetch, sync and push for 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.
- Service workers make extensive use of promises, so if you're new to promises, then you should stop reading this and check out Promises, an introduction.

Fetch Event

You can track and manage page network traffic with this event. You can check existing cache, manage "cache first" and "network first" requests and return a response that you want.

Of course, you can use many different methods but you can find in the following example a "cache first" and "network first" approach. In this example, if the request's and current location's origin are the same (Static content is requested.), this is called "cacheFirst" but if you request a targeted external URL, this is called "networkFirst".

- CacheFirst In this function, if the received request has cached before, the cached response is returned to the page. But if not, a new response requested from the network.
- NetworkFirst In this function, firstly we can try getting an updated response from the network, if this process completed successfully, the new response will be cached and returned. But if this process fails, we check whether the request has been cached before or not. If a cache exists, it is returned to the page, but if not, this is up to you. You can return dummy content or information messages to the page

SERVICE WORKER FOR PUSH NOTIFICATIONS:

```
const CACHE_NAME = 'blogbreeze-v1';
const filesToCache = [
    '/',
    'index.html',
    'manifest.json',
    '/src/assets/react.svg',
    '/public/icon.png',
    '/src/index.css',
    '/src/main.jsx',
```

```
];
// Install event: Caching important files
self.addEventListener('install', (event) => {
 console.log('Service Worker: Installed');
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.open(CACHE_NAME)
   .then((cache) => {
    console.log('Service Worker: Caching files');
    return cache.addAll(filesToCache);
   })
 );
});
// Activate event: Cleaning up old caches
self.addEventListener('activate', (event) => {
 console.log('Service Worker: Activated');
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.keys().then((cacheNames) => {
   return Promise.all(
     cacheNames.map((cacheName) => {
      if (cacheName !== CACHE NAME) {
       console.log('Service Worker: Deleting old cache', cacheName);
       return caches.delete(cacheName);
      }
    })
   );
  })
 );
});
```

// Fetch event: Intercepting requests and serving from cache if available

```
self.addEventListener('fetch', (event) => {
 console.log('Service Worker: Fetching', event.request.url);
 event.respondWith(
  caches.match(event.request)
   .then((cachedResponse) => {
     if (cachedResponse) {
      console.log('Service Worker: Returning cached response');
      return cachedResponse; // Return the cached response if available
     }
     return fetch(event.request)
      .then((networkResponse) => {
       caches.open(CACHE NAME).then((cache) => {
        console.log('Service Worker: Caching new response for', event.request.url);
        cache.put(event.request, networkResponse.clone()); // Cache the new response
       });
       return networkResponse;
      });
   })
 );
});
self.addEventListener('push', (event) => {
  console.log('Push notification received:', event);
  if (event && event.data) {
   // Parse the push notification data
   const data = event.data.json();
   if (data.method === 'pushMessage') {
    console.log('Push notification sent with message:', data.message);
```

```
// Set up notification options (like body, icon, etc.)
const options = {
  body: data.message || 'Hello, this is a default message!', // Default or push message
  icon: '/src/assets/react.svg', // Icon for the notification
  badge: '/src/assets/react.svg', // Badge icon for the notification
};

// Check if the notification permission is granted before showing the notification
if (Notification.permission === 'granted') {
  // Show the notification with a title
  event.waitUntil(
    self.registration.showNotification('Blog Breeze', options)
  );
} else {
  console.log('Notification permission not granted yet.');
}
}
}
}
}
```

SERVICE WORKER SCRIPT FOR SYNC AND FETCH:

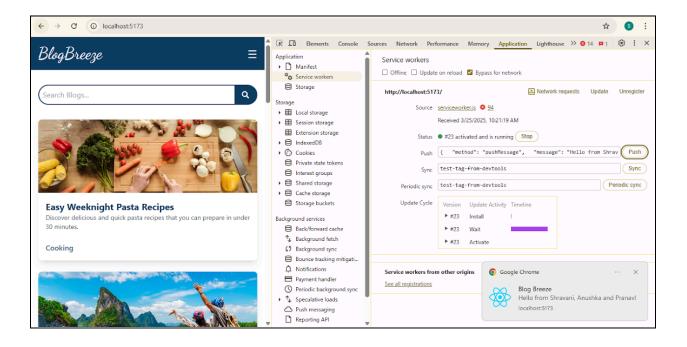
```
const CACHE_NAME = 'blogbreeze-v1';
const filesToCache = [
   '/',
   'index.html',
   'manifest.json',
   '/src/assets/react.svg',
   '/public/icon.png',
   '/src/index.css',
```

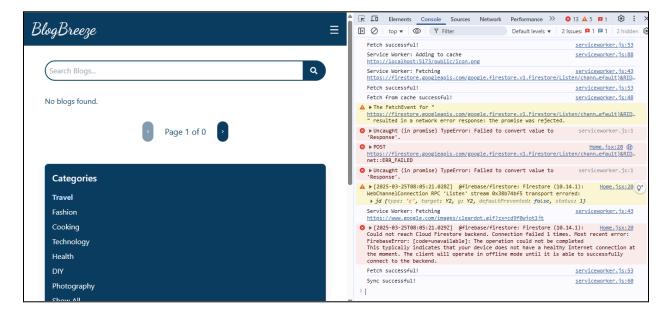
```
'/src/main.jsx',
];
// Install event: Caching important files
self.addEventListener('install', (event) => {
 console.log('Service Worker: Installed');
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.open(CACHE_NAME)
   .then((cache) => {
    console.log('Service Worker: Caching files');
    return cache.addAll(filesToCache);
   })
);
});
// Activate event: Cleaning up old caches
self.addEventListener('activate', (event) => {
 console.log('Service Worker: Activated');
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.keys().then((cacheNames) => {
   return Promise.all(
    cacheNames.map((cacheName) => {
      if (cacheName !== CACHE NAME) {
       console.log('Service Worker: Deleting old cache', cacheName);
       return caches.delete(cacheName);
    })
   );
  })
);
});
```

```
// Fetch event: Intercepting requests and serving from cache if available
self.addEventListener('fetch', function (event) {
 console.log('Service Worker: Fetching', event.request.url);
 // Skip caching for Firebase API requests
 if (event.request.url.includes('firestore.googleapis.com')) {
  // Always fetch Firebase data from the network (no cache)
  event.respondWith(fetch(event.request));
  return;
 event.respondWith(
  checkResponse(event.request)
   .catch(function () {
    console.log('Fetch from cache successful!');
    return returnFromCache(event.request);
    })
 );
 console.log('Fetch successful!');
 event.waitUntil(addToCache(event.request));
});
// Sync event: Handling background sync
self.addEventListener('sync', function (event) {
 if (event.tag === 'syncMessage') {
  console.log('Sync successful!');
  // You can add more background sync logic here
 }
});
```

```
// Placeholder functions for cache and response handling
function checkResponse(request) {
 return caches.match(request)
  .then(function (cachedResponse) {
   if (cachedResponse) {
    return cachedResponse;
   return fetch(request);
  });
function returnFromCache(request) {
 return caches.match(request);
}
function addToCache(request) {
 return fetch(request)
  .then(function (response) {
   if (!response || response.status !== 200 || response.type !== 'basic') {
    return response;
   return caches.open(CACHE NAME)
     .then(function (cache) {
      console.log('Service Worker: Adding to cache', request.url);
      cache.put(request, response);
      return response;
     });
  });
```

OUTPUT:





Conclusion: Thus we learnt to implement service worker events like fetch, sync and push for PWA.