

## EXPERIMENT NO. 9

**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.

```
self.addEventListener("fetch", function (event) {
  const req = event.request;
  const url = new URL(req.url);

  if (url.origin === location.origin) {
    event.respondWith(cacheFirst(req));
  }
  else {
    event.respondWith(networkFirst(req));
  }
});

async function cacheFirst(req) {
  return await caches.match(req) || fetch(req);
}

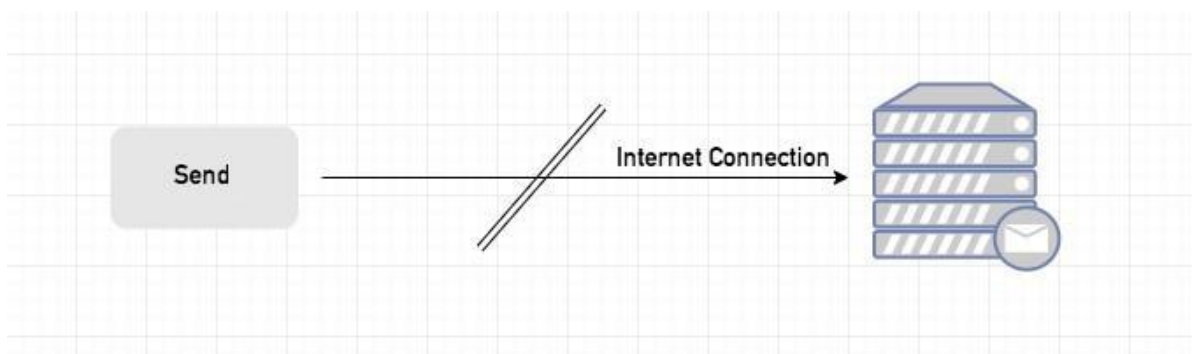
async function networkFirst(req) {
  const cache = await caches.open("pwa-dynamic");
  try {
    const res = await fetch(req);
    cache.put(req, res.clone());
    return res;
  } catch (error) {
    const cachedResponse = await cache.match(req);
    return cachedResponse || await caches.match("./noconnection.json");
  }
}
```

### Sync Event

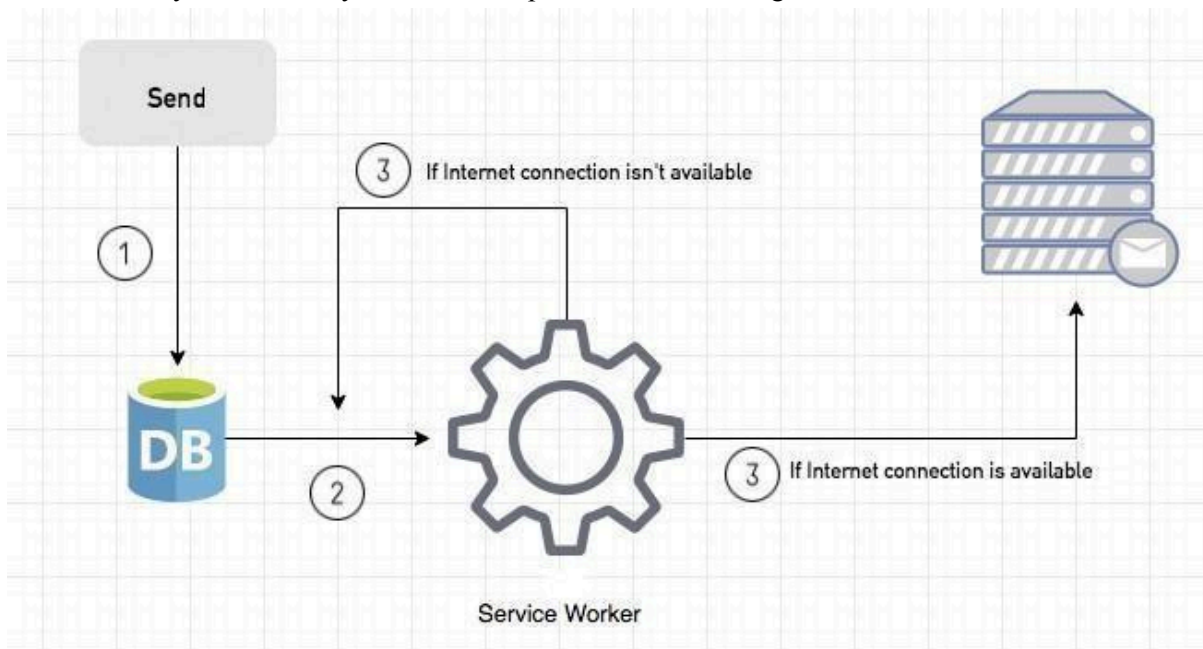
Background Sync is a Web API that is used to delay a process until the Internet connection is stable. We can adapt this definition to the real world; there is an e-mail client application that works on the browser and we want to send an email with this tool. Internet connection is broken while we are writing e-mail content and we didn't realize it. When completing the writing, we click the send button.

Here is a job for the Background Sync.

The following view shows the classical process of sending email to us. If the Internet Connection is broken, we can't send any content to Mail Server.



Here, you can create any scenario for yourself. A sample is in the following for this case.



1. When we click the “send” button, email content will be saved to IndexedDB.
2. Background Sync registration.
3. **If the Internet connection is available**, all email content will be read and sent to Mail Server.  
**If the Internet connection is unavailable**, the service worker waits until the connection is available even though the window is closed. When it is available, email content will be sent to Mail Server.

You can see the working process within the following code block.

Event Listener for Background Sync Registration

```
document.querySelector("button").addEventListener("click", async () => {
  var swRegistration = await navigator.serviceWorker.register("sw.js");
  swRegistration.sync.register("helloSync").then(function () {
    console.log("helloSync success [main.js]");
  });
});
```

Event Listener for sw.js

```
self.addEventListener('sync', event => {
  if (event.tag == 'helloSync') {
    console.log("helloSync [sw.js]");
  }
});
```

### Push Event

This is the event that handles push notifications that are received from the server. You can apply any method with received data.

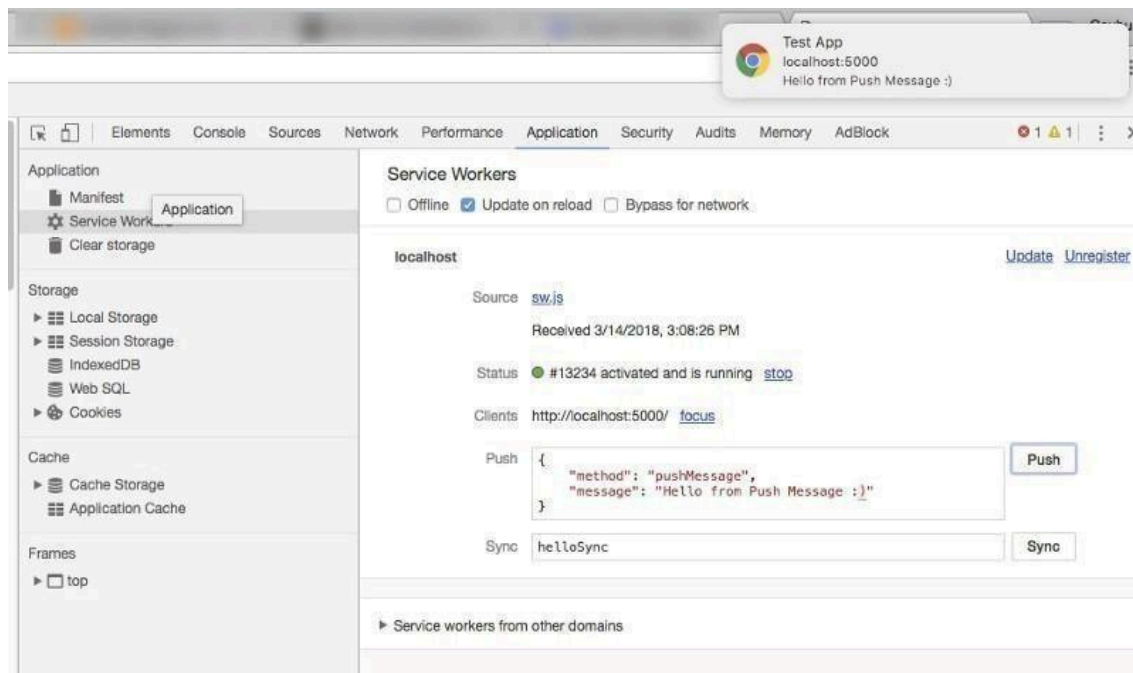
We can check in the following example.

“Notification.requestPermission();” is the necessary line to show notification to the user. If you don’t want to show any notification, you don’t need this line.

In the following code block is in sw.js file. You can handle push notifications with this event. In this example, I kept it simple. We send an object that has “method” and “message” properties. If the method value is “pushMessage”, we open the information notification with the “message” property.

```
self.addEventListener('push', event => {  
  if (event && event.data) {  
    var data = event.data.json();  
    if (data.method === "pushMessage") {  
      event.waitUntil(self.registration.showNotification("Test App", {  
        body: data.message  
      }));  
    }  
  }  
});
```

You can use Application Tab from Chrome Developer Tools for testing push notification.



### Code:

sw.js

```
self.addEventListener("install", function (event) {
  event.waitUntil(preLoad());
});

self.addEventListener("fetch", function (event) {
  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));
});

self.addEventListener('sync', event => { if
  (event.tag === 'syncMessage') {
```

```
    console.log("Sync successful!")
  }
});

self.addEventListener('push', function (event) {
  if (event && event.data) {
    var data = event.data.json();
    if (data.method === "pushMessage") {
      console.log("Push notification sent");
      event.waitUntil(self.registration.showNotification("Omkar Sweets Corner", { body:
        data.message
      })))
    }
  }
})

var filesToCache = [
  '/',
  '/menu',
  '/contactUs',
  '/offline.html',
];

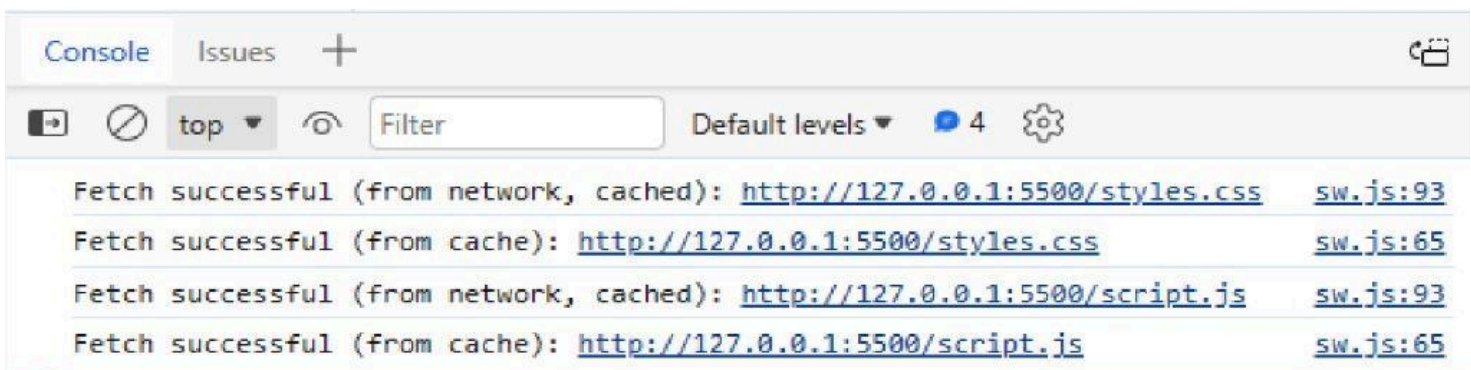
var preLoad = function () {
  return caches.open("offline").then(function (cache) {
    // caching index and important routes
    return cache.addAll(filesToCache);
  });
};

var checkResponse = function (request) { return
  new Promise(function (fulfill, reject) {
    fetch(request).then(function (response) {
      if (response.status !== 404) {
        fulfill(response);
      } else {
        reject();
      }
    });
  });
}
```

```
}  
}, reject);  
});  
};  
  
var addToCache = function (request) {  
  return caches.open("offline").then(function (cache) {  
    { return fetch(request).then(function (response) {  
  return cache.put(request, response);  
});  
});  
};  
  
var returnFromCache = function (request) {  
  return caches.open("offline").then(function (cache) {  
    return cache.match(request).then(function (matching) {  
      if (!matching || matching.status === 404) {  
        return cache.match("offline.html");  
      } else {  
        return matching;  
      }  
    });  
  });  
};
```

**Output:**

FetchEvent





Sync event

Application

- Manifest
- Service workers
- Storage

Storage

- Local storage
- Session storage
- IndexedDB
- Web SQL
- Cookies
- Private state tokens
- Interest groups
- Shared storage
- Cache storage
  - pwa - http://127.0.0.1:5500/
  - offline - http://127.0.0.1:5500/

Background services

- Back/forward cache
- Background fetch
- Background sync

Service workers

- ☐ Offline ☐ Update on reload ☐ Bypass for network

http://127.0.0.1:5500/ecommerce/Network requestsUpdateUnregister

Source serviceworker.jsReceived 3/26/2024, 3:36:54 PM

Status

- #2203 activated and is running stop
- #2207 waiting to activate skipWaitingReceived 3/27/2024, 1:24:20 AM

Clientshttp://127.0.0.1:5500/ecommerce/index.html focus

Push{"method": "pushMessage", "message": "Soham"}Push

SyncsyncMessageSync

Periodic Synctest-tag-from-devtoolsPeriodic Sync

Update Cycle

Version	Update Activity	Timeline
#2203	Install	
#2203	Wait	

ConsoleWhat's newNetwork conditionsIssues

FilterDefault levelsNo Issues

Sync successfull!serviceworker.js:176

Push event



The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools interface, specifically the Service Workers panel. The left sidebar shows the 'Application' tab with 'Service workers' selected. The main panel shows the service worker for the URL `http://127.0.0.1:5500/ecommerce/`. The source is `serviceworker.js`, and it was received on 3/26/2024 at 3:36:54 PM. The status is '#2203 activated and is running' with a 'stop' button. A second worker, '#2207 waiting to activate', is also shown with a 'skipWaiting' button. The 'Clients' section lists the active client: `http://127.0.0.1:5500/ecommerce/index.html`. The 'Push' section shows a message: `{"method": "pushMessage", "message": "Soham"}`. The 'Sync' section shows a sync message: `syncMessage`. The 'Periodic Sync' section shows a sync message: `test-tag-from-devtools`. The 'Update Cycle' section shows a table with columns: Version, Update Activity, and Timeline. The table has two rows: #2203 (Install) and #2203 (Wait). The bottom console shows a log entry: 'Push notification sent' with a link to `serviceworker.js:184`.

**Application**

- Manifest
- Service workers
- Storage

**Storage**

- Local storage
- Session storage
- IndexedDB
- Web SQL
- Cookies
- Private state tokens
- Interest groups
- Shared storage
- Cache storage
  - pwa - http://127.0.0.1:5500/
  - offline - http://127.0.0.1:5500/

**Background services**

- Back/forward cache
- Background fetch
- Background sync

**Service workers**

☐ Offline ☐ Update on reload ☐ Bypass for network

**http://127.0.0.1:5500/ecommerce/** [Network requests](#) [Update](#) [Unregister](#)

Source [serviceworker.js](#)

Received 3/26/2024, 3:36:54 PM

Status ● #2203 activated and is running [stop](#)

● #2207 waiting to activate [skipWaiting](#) Received 3/27/2024, 1:24:20 AM

Clients `http://127.0.0.1:5500/ecommerce/index.html` [focus](#)

Push  [Push](#)

Sync  [Sync](#)

Periodic Sync  [Periodic Sync](#)

Update Cycle

Version	Update Activity	Timeline
#2203	Install	
#2203	Wait	

**Console** What's new Network conditions Issues

top  Default levels No Issues

Push notification sent [serviceworker.js:184](#)

>

**Conclusion :** We have understood and successfully implemented events like fetch , push and sync for our ecommerce pwa.