

## **PWA Experiment -7**

Soham Satpute

51/D15A

AIM: To write meta data of your Ecommerce PWA in a Web app manifest file to enable “add to homescreen feature”.

Theory:-

### **Regular Web Application**

A regular web application is a website designed to be accessible on various devices, ensuring that content adjusts dynamically to different screen sizes. Built using web technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Ruby, these applications function through a browser. While they can leverage some native device features, their functionality is dependent on browser compatibility. For instance, a feature may work on Google Chrome but not on Safari or Mozilla Firefox due to browser limitations.

### **Progressive Web Application (PWA)**

A Progressive Web Application (PWA) is an advanced version of a regular web app, integrating additional features to enhance the user experience. PWAs combine the best elements of desktop and mobile applications, delivering a seamless experience across platforms.

### **Key Differences Between PWAs and Regular Web Apps**

#### **1. Native-Like Experience**

While both PWAs and regular web apps utilize standard web technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, PWAs offer a user experience similar to native mobile applications. PWAs can access device-specific features such as push notifications without relying on a particular browser, creating a smoother, more integrated experience.

## **2. Ease of Access**

Unlike traditional mobile apps that require time-consuming downloads and storage space, PWAs can be installed directly via a URL. Users can add a PWA to their home screen with a simple link, eliminating installation complexities and ensuring easy access while keeping brand presence strong.

## **3. Enhanced Performance**

PWAs utilize caching mechanisms to pre-load content, such as text, stylesheets, and images, allowing for faster loading times. This significantly improves user engagement and retention by reducing waiting periods, ultimately benefiting businesses by increasing interaction rates.

## **4. Improved User Engagement**

PWAs efficiently leverage push notifications and native device features to keep users engaged. Unlike regular web apps, their functionality is not restricted by browser dependencies, enabling businesses to notify users about updates, offers, and promotions without disruptions.

## **5. Real-Time Updates**

A major advantage of PWAs is their ability to update automatically without requiring users to download new versions from an app store. Developers can push updates directly from the server, ensuring that users always access the latest features and improvements instantly.

## **6. Search Engine Optimization (SEO) Benefits**

Since PWAs function within web browsers, they can be indexed by search engines, improving their visibility in search results. This gives them a strategic advantage over native apps, which are limited to app store searches.

**7. Cost-Effective Development** Unlike native mobile apps, PWAs do not require approval or submission to app stores, reducing development and maintenance costs.

## **Advantages and Limitations of PWAs**

## Advantages:

- **Progressive:** Compatible with all browsers and devices, following the principle of progressive enhancement.
- **Responsive:** Adapts to different screen sizes, including desktops, tablets, and smartphones.
- **App-Like Feel:** Mimics the experience of native applications in navigation and interaction.
- **Always Updated:** Service workers ensure real-time updates without requiring user intervention.
- **Secure:** Delivered over HTTPS, ensuring secure data transfer and protection against cyber threats.
- **SEO-Friendly:** Can be indexed by search engines, enhancing discoverability.
- **Re-Engagement:** Enables push notifications to encourage continued user interaction.
- **Installable:** Allows users to add the app to their home screen without app store downloads.
- **Offline Functionality:** Can function in low or no connectivity conditions using cached content.

## Limitations:

- **Higher Battery Consumption:** PWAs tend to consume more battery due to constant background processes.
- **Limited Hardware Access:** Some device features, such as advanced sensors and Bluetooth, may not be fully accessible.
- **Offline Mode Constraints:** Some offline capabilities remain limited, depending on browser support.
- **No App Store Presence:** PWAs cannot generate traffic from app store searches.
- **Lack of Centralized Control:** Unlike native apps, PWAs do not undergo an official approval process, potentially affecting credibility.

CODE:

Index.html :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <link rel="icon" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/favicon.ico" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <meta name="theme-color" content="#000000" />
    <meta
      name="description"
      content="Web site created using create-react-app"
    />
    <link rel="apple-touch-icon" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/logo192.png" />
    <!--
      manifest.json provides metadata used when your web app is installed on a
      user's mobile device or desktop. See
      https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/web-app-manifest/
    -->
    <link rel="manifest" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/manifest.json" />
    <!--
      Notice the use of %PUBLIC_URL% in the tags above.
      It will be replaced with the URL of the `public` folder during the build.
      Only files inside the `public` folder can be referenced from the HTML.

      Unlike "/favicon.ico" or "favicon.ico", "%PUBLIC_URL%/favicon.ico" will
      work correctly both with client-side routing and a non-root public URL.
      Learn how to configure a non-root public URL by running `npm run build`.
    -->
    <title>Crypto Hunter</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <noscript>You need to enable JavaScript to run this app.</noscript>
```

```
<div id="root"></div>
<!--
  This HTML file is a template.
  If you open it directly in the browser, you will see an empty page.

  You can add webfonts, meta tags, or analytics to this file.
  The build step will place the bundled scripts into the <body> tag.

  To begin the development, run `npm start` or `yarn start`.
  To create a production bundle, use `npm run build` or `yarn build`.
-->
</body>
</html>
```

Manifest.json

```
{
  "short_name": "React App",
  "name": "Create React App Sample",
  "icons": [
    {
      "src": "favicon.ico",
      "sizes": "64x64 32x32 24x24 16x16",
      "type": "image/x-icon"
    },
    {
      "src": "logo192.png",
      "type": "image/png",
      "sizes": "192x192"
    },
    {
      "src": "logo512.png",
      "type": "image/png",

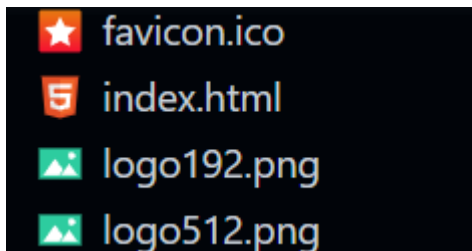
```

```

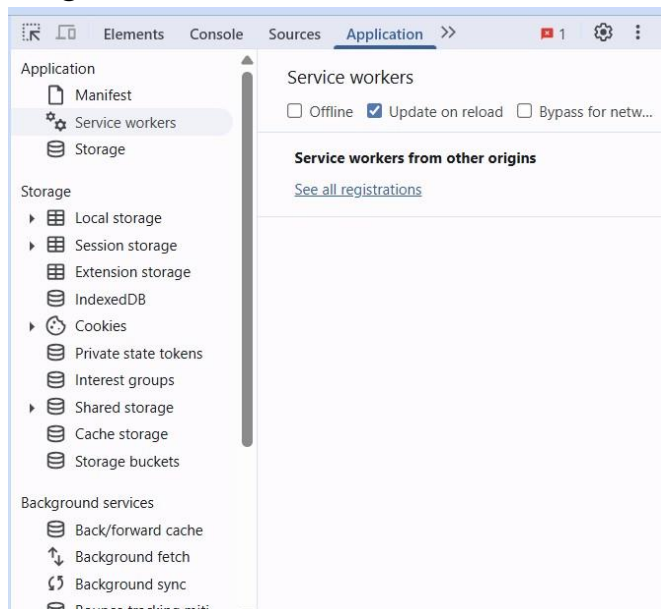
    "sizes": "512x512"
  }
],
"start_url": ".",
"display": "standalone",
"theme_color": "#000000",
"background_color": "#ffffff"
}

```

## Icons



## Google Dev



Output:-

