HTML 5 Application Cache HTML



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What is Application Cache?

- Means that a web application is cached, and accessible without an internet connection.
- Gives an application three advantages:
 - Offline browsing users can use the application when they're offline.
 - Speed cached resources load faster.
 - Reduced server load the browser will only download updated/changed resources from the server.











manifest File

- Is a list of files that define what files should be included for your offline application.
- To work offline, an application needs only a manifest file.
- Is a simple text file, which tells the browser what to cache (and what to never cache).
- Once the manifest is loaded or updated, it triggers an update on the applicationCache object.

- Has three sections:
 - CACHE MANIFEST Files listed under this header will be cached after they are downloaded for the first time
 - NETWORK Files listed under this header require a connection to the server, and will never be cached
 - FALLBACK Files listed under this header specifies fallback pages if a page is inaccessible

■ CACHE MANIFEST

• The first line, **CACHE MANIFEST**, is required.

```
1 CACHE MANIFEST
2
3 #version 2
4
5 # 명시적으로 캐시된 파일들
6 /theme.css
7 /logo.gif
8 /main.js
```

- When the manifest file is loaded, the browser will download the three files from the root directory of the web site.
- Then, whenever the user is not connected to the internet, the resources will still be available.

■ NETWORK

 Below specifies that the file "login.jsp" should never be cached, and will not be available offline

```
1 Wer 가 온라인 상태가 되었을 때 필요한 리소스들
4 login.jsp
6 #사이트의 모든 리소스는 온라인을 필요로 함.
2 NETWORK:
3 4 *
```

■ FALLBACK

 Below specifies that "offline.html" will be served in place of all files in the /html/ catalog, in case an internet connection cannot be established.

```
#offline.html 파일을 /html/ 의 파일에 접근할 수 없을 때 보여짐
3 FALLBACK:
4 5 /html/ /offline.html
```

Complete Cache Manifest File

```
CACHE MANIFEST
  # 2013-10-10 v1.0.0
 3 /theme.css
  /logo.gif
  /main.js
 6
   NETWORK:
   login.jsp
   FALLBACK:
   /html/ /offline.html
12
```

- To tell the browser to look for a manifest is simple.
- You add the manifest attribute to the <httm1> element, and point it to the file containing your application's manifest.

<html manifest="demo.appcache">

- The recommended file extension for manifest files is: .appcache.
- A manifest file needs to be served with the correct MIME-type, which is text/cache-manifest.
- Must be configured on the web server.

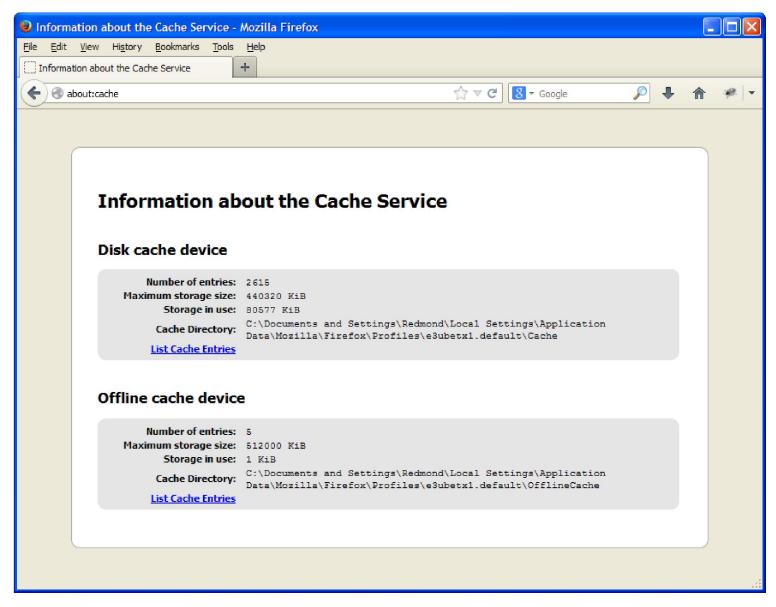
- In Apache Web Server
 - %Installation Folder%\conf\mime.type

```
898 multipart/signed
899 multipart/voice-message
900

901 text/cache-manifest manifest
902 text/cache-manifest appcache
903
904 text/calendar ics ifb
905 text/css css
```

 Insert code, then save, then should apache web server restart.

Viewing the offline cache in Firefox



Lab1: Offline Cache

- Web Browsers
 - IE10, Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, Safari
- Text Editors
 - Notepad++ or Editplus
- Files
 - offlinedemo.html
 - demo_time.js
 - demo_html.appcache

Lab1: offlinedemo.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
   P<html manifest="demo_html.appcache">
   □<body>
 4
       <script src="demo_time.js"></script>
 5
      6
7
8
9
       <button onclick="getDateTime()">Get Date and Time</button>
       <img src="images/check.png">
      Try opening <a href="index1.html" target="_blank">this page</a>,
      then go offline, and reload the page.
      The script and the image should still work.
13
    </body>
    </html>
```

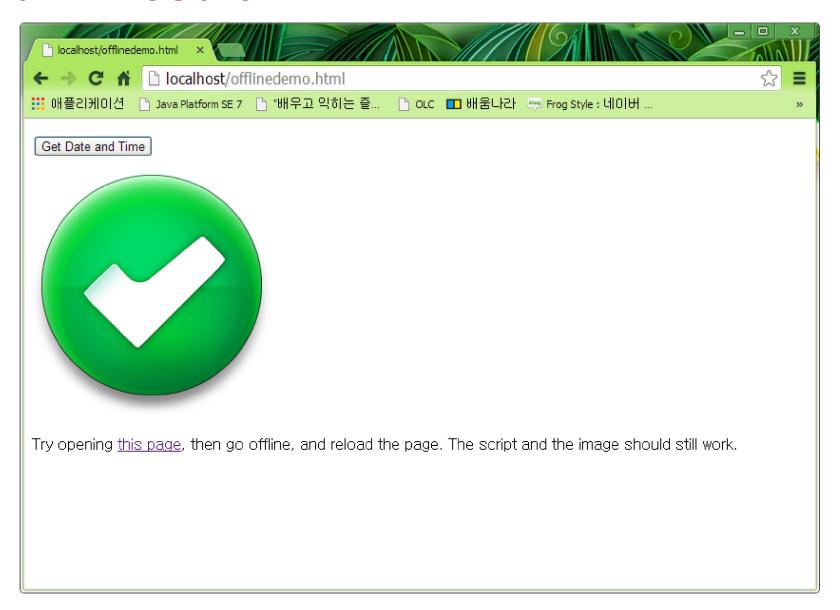
Lab1: demo_time.js

```
function getDateTime() {
  var d=new Date();
  document.getElementById('timePara').innerHTML=d;
}
```

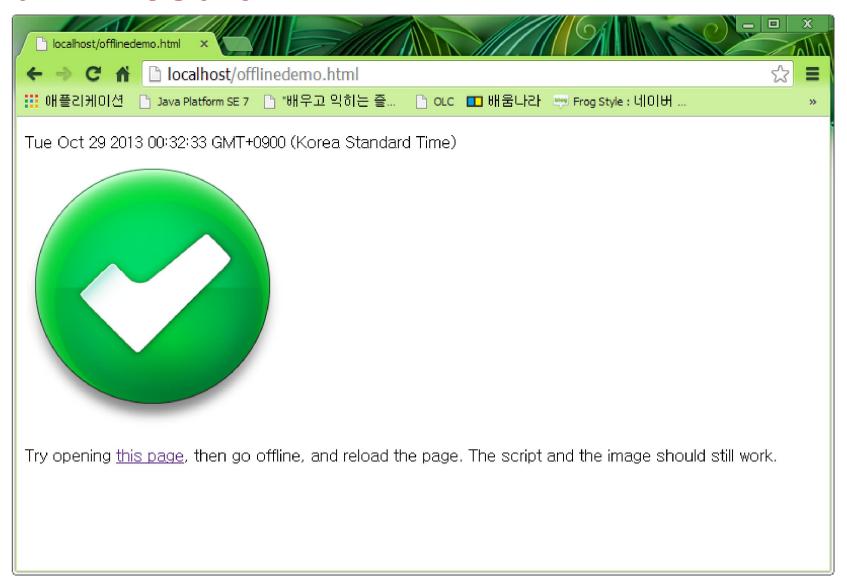
Lab1: demo_html.appcache

```
1 CACHE MANIFEST
2 offlinedemo.html
4 demo_time.js
5 images/check.png
6
```

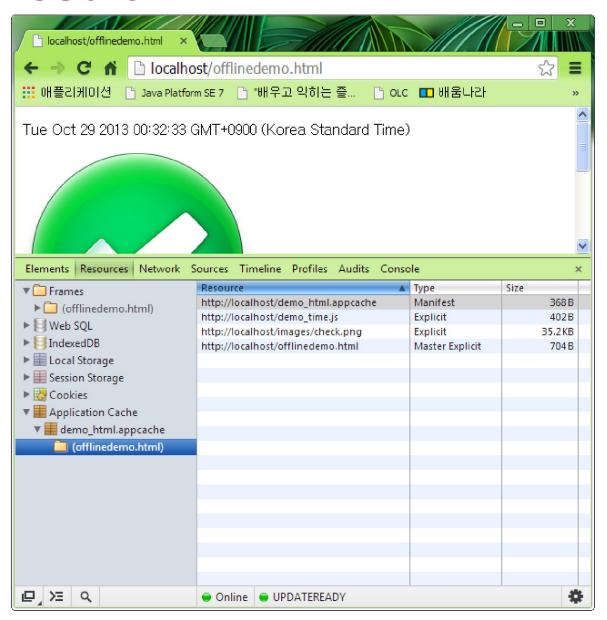
Lab1: Result



Lab1: Result



Lab1: Result



Lab2: Offline Cache

- Web Browsers
 - IE10, Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, Safari
- Text Editors
 - Notepad++ or Editplus
- Files
 - offlinedemo1.html
 - time.manifest
 - server-time.js
 - time.js
 - time.css

Lab2: offlinedemo1.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
     <a href="html lang="en" manifest="time.manifest">
 3
        <head>
 4
5
          <meta charset=utf-8 />
          <title>Your clock and mine</title>
6
7
8
9
          <link rel="stylesheet" href="time.css" type="text/css" />
        </head>
        <body onload="myfun()">
10
          The time on your computer is
11
          <span id="yourtime">coming</span>
12
          and the time on the server is
13
          <span id="servertime">being got</span>
14
          <script src="server-time.js"></script>
          <script src="time.js"></script>
15
16
        </body>
      </html>
```

Lab2: time.manifest

```
CACHE MANIFEST
3 offlinedemo1.html
4 time.js
5 time.css
6
7 # version 1
```

Lab2: server-time.js

1 var servertime = 1267435767529;

Lab2: time.js

```
var yourtimeEl = document.getElementById('yourtime');
    var servertimeEl = document.getElementById('servertime');
    var startTime = new Date().getTime();
 4
     var liveServerTime = typeof servertime == "number";
 5
    □function myfun() {
       var t = new Date();
 8
       var d = t.getTime() - startTime;
       yourtimeEl.innerHTML = niceTime(t);
10
       servertimeEl.innerHTML = liveServerTime?
11
               niceTime(new Date(servertime + d)): servertime;
12
        setTimeout(myfun, 1000);
13
14
15
   □function niceTime(t) {
16
      return t.getHours() + ':' + two(t.getMinutes()) + ':' + two(t.getSeconds());
17
18
19
   □function two(s) {
     return (s+").length == 2 ? s: '0' + s;
20
```

Lab2: time.css

```
font-family: helvetica, arial;
padding: 20px;
}

span {
font-weight: bold;
}
```

Lab2: Result

