

Experiment No. 8

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.

1. Network Proxy:

- Service workers act as an intermediary between your web page and the network.
- They intercept all outgoing HTTP requests made by your application. They can choose how to handle these requests:
- Serve content from a local cache if available.

2. Offline Capabilities

- Service workers enable offline functionality by allowing caching of essential application resources (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, images).
- When a user is offline, the service worker can retrieve the requested content from the cache, providing a seamless experience even without an internet connection.

3. HTTPS Requirement:

- Due to security concerns, service workers can only function on HTTPS connections.
- This ensures secure communication between the service worker, your application, and the server.

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

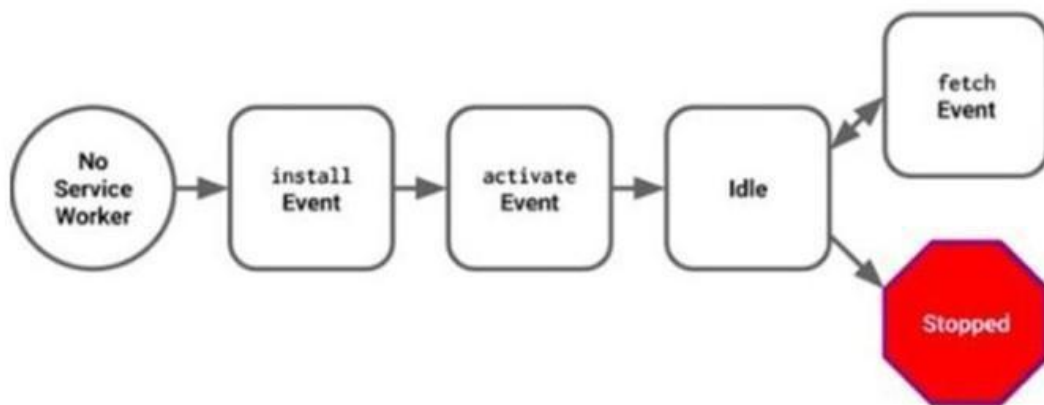
You can manage push notifications with Service Worker and show any information message to the user.

- You can Continue

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

Service Worker Cycle

Service Worker Cycle



Steps for coding and registering a service worker for your E-commerce PWA completing the install and activation process:

1. Create the Service Worker File (sw.js):

```
JS sw.js > ...
1 self.addEventListener('install', function(event) {
2     event.waitUntil(
3         caches.open('offline')
4         .then(function(cache) {
5             return cache.addAll([
6                 '/',
7                 '/index.html',
8                 // Add other essential static assets (CSS, JavaScript, images)
9             ]);
10        });
11    });
12 });
13
14 self.addEventListener('fetch', function(event) {
15     event.respondWith(
16         fetch(event.request)
17         .catch(function() {
18             return caches.match(event.request)
19             .then(function(matching) {
20                 return matching || caches.match('offline.html');
21             });
22        });
23    });
24 });
```

2. Register the Service Worker:

In your main JavaScript file (e.g., main.js or app.js), add the following code:

```
25
26 if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {
27     navigator.serviceWorker.register('/sw.js')
28     .then(function(registration) {
29         console.log('Service worker registration successful:', registration.scope);
30     })
31     .catch(function(error) {
32         console.log('Service worker registration failed:', error);
33     });
34 }
35
```

Output:

The screenshot displays a web browser window with a simple e-commerce application. The application has a dark header with the text "Simple E-commerce" and navigation links for "Home", "Products", and "Contact". Below the header, there are three product cards: "Run" (₹1999), "Nike" (₹2499), and "Adidas" (₹2999). Each card has an "Add to Cart" button. The right side of the browser shows the Chrome DevTools interface, specifically the "Service workers" panel. The panel lists two service workers for the URL "http://localhost:5500/". The first worker, #3354, is in the "trying to install" state. The second worker, #3355, is also in the "trying to install" state. The panel includes controls for "Offline", "Update on reload", and "Bypass for network". It also shows "Clients" for each worker, with buttons for "Push", "Sync", and "Periodic Sync". The "Update Cycle" section shows "Version", "Update Activity", and "Timeline" tabs.

Application

- Manifest
- Service worker
- Storage

Storage

- Local storage
- Session storage
- IndexedDB
- Web SQL
- Cookies
- Private state t
- Interest group
- Shared storage
 - http://127.0.0.1:
- Cache storage
 - offline - htt

Background services

- Back/forward
- Background fi
- Background s

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 | Resp... | Conte... | Cont... | Time ... | Vary ... |
|---|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 0 | / | basic | text/h... | 2,984 | 17/3/... | Origin |
| 1 | /index.html | basic | text/h... | 2,984 | 17/3/... | Origin |

Conclusion : I have understood and successfully registered a service worker, and completed the install and activation process for a new service worker for the E-commerce PWA.