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# Experiment - 8 : Registering and Activating a Service Worker for E-commerce PWA

#### Objective:

To code and register a service worker and complete the install and activation process for an eCommerce Progressive Web App (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.

# 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.

# What can't we do with Service Workers?

- You can't access the Window
  You can't access the window, therefore, You can't manipulate DOM elements.
  But, you can communicate to the window through post Message and manage processes that you want.
- You can't work it on **80 Port**

Service Worker just can work on HTTPS protocol. But you can work on localhost during development.

A service worker follows three main lifecycle phases:

- 1. **Installation** The service worker is downloaded and installed.
- 2. **Activation** The service worker takes control of the pages and manages caching.
- 3. **Fetching and Events Handling** The service worker intercepts network requests and serves cached responses when necessary.

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- A code editor (e.g., VS Code, Sublime Text)
- A basic eCommerce web app
- A browser that supports service workers (e.g., Chrome, Edge, Firefox)

## **Procedure:**

# 1. Creating the Service Worker File

- In the root directory of the eCommerce PWA, create a file named service-worker.js.
- Add the following code to set up basic caching:

```
const CACHE NAME = 'ecommerce-pwa-v1';
const urlsToCache = [
 '/',
 '/index.html',
 '/styles.css',
 '/script.js',
 '/icons/icon-192x192.png',
 '/icons/icon-512x512.png'
];
// Install event - Caching files
self.addEventListener('install', (event) => {
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.open(CACHE_NAME).then((cache) => {
   return cache.addAll(urlsToCache);
  })
 );
});
// Activate event - Cleanup old caches
self.addEventListener('activate', (event) => {
 event.waitUntil(
  caches.keys().then((cacheNames) => {
   return Promise.all(
     cacheNames.filter((cache) => cache !== CACHE_NAME).map((cache) =>
caches.delete(cache))
```

```
);
})
);
});

// Fetch event - Serve files from cache
self.addEventListener('fetch', (event) => {
  event.respondWith(
    caches.match(event.request).then((response) => {
    return response || fetch(event.request);
  })
);
});
```

# 2. Registering the Service Worker

• In the index.html or app.js file, register the service worker with the following code:

```
if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {
  window.addEventListener('load', () => {
    navigator.serviceWorker.register('/service-worker.js')
    .then((registration) => {
      console.log('Service Worker registered with scope:', registration.scope);
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.log('Service Worker registration failed:', error);
    });
});
});
```

# 3. Testing the Service Worker

- Host the application on a local server (e.g., using Live Server in VS Code or http-server in Node.js).
- Open the web application in a browser.
- Open Chrome DevTools (F12 or Ctrl+Shift+I).

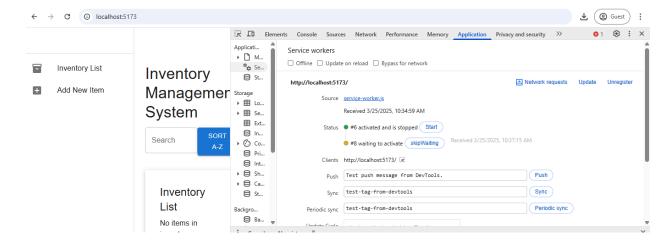
- Go to the "Application" tab → "Service Workers".
- Verify the service worker is installed and activated.

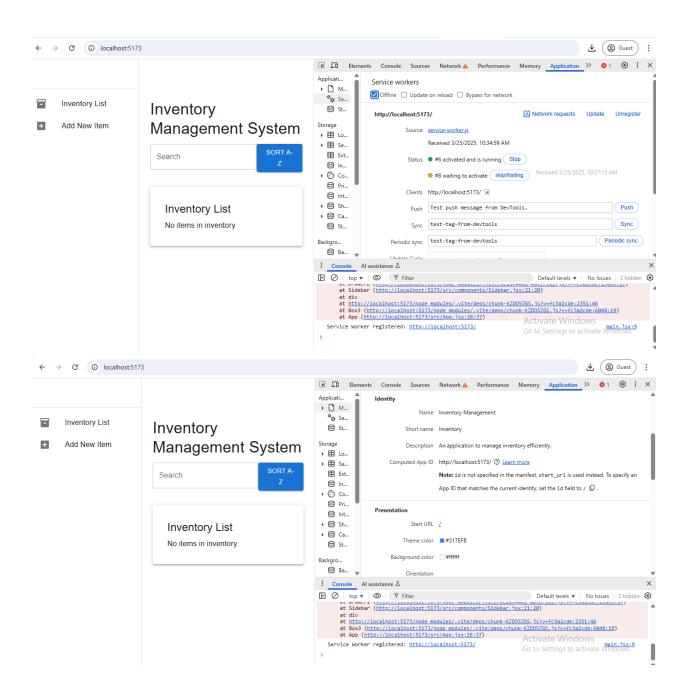
#### **Observations:**

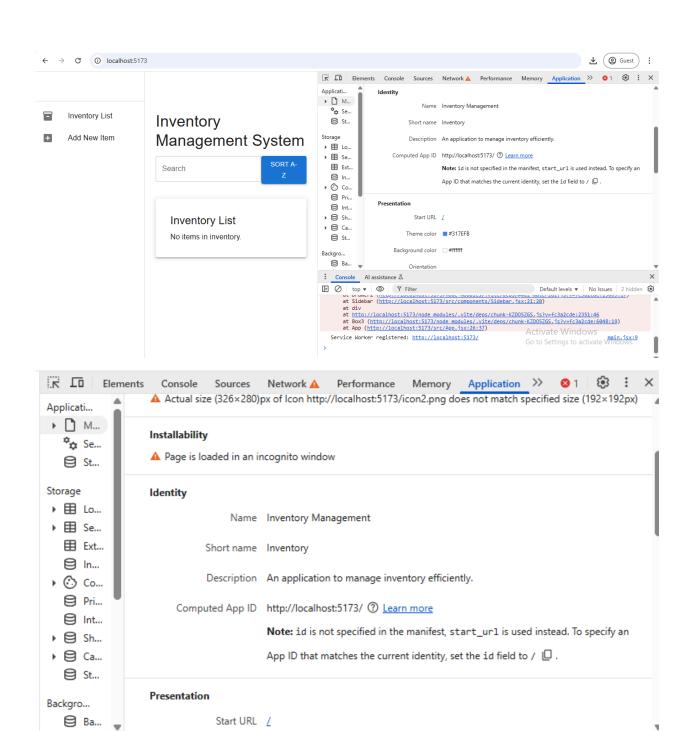
- The service worker successfully caches essential files.
- The app works offline using cached files.
- The activation process ensures that old caches are removed.

## **Conclusion:**

By coding and registering a service worker, we successfully enabled caching and offline support for the eCommerce PWA, improving performance and reliability.







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