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Q.1 Define Progressive web App and explain its significance in modern web development. Discuss the key characteristics that differentiate PWAs from traditional mobile apps.

Soln: PWA is a type of web app that utilizes modern web capabilities to deliver an app like experience to users. It combines the best features of the web app and mobile apps to offer offline functionality, push notifications and installation on devices.

Key characteristics of PWA:

1. Responsive: PWAs are designed to work seamlessly across various devices and screen sizes, adapting to user's device.
2. Connectivity: They can ~~work~~ offline or with a poor internet connection, leveraging service workers to cache resources and provide basic functionality.
3. App like experience: PWAs mimic the look and feel of native mobile apps, offering smooth animations.
4. Discoverable: PWA's can be found through search engines and do not require installation from an app store.
5. Secure: PWAs are served over HTTPS to ensure data privacy and security.

Q.2 Define responsive web design and explain its importance in the context of progressive apps. Compare and contrast responsive and adaptive web design approaches.

Soln: Responsive web design is an approach to designing websites that ensures they adapt and respond appropriately to various screen sizes, orientations and devices.

In the context of PWA, responsive web design is crucial because it ensures that the app's interface remains user-friendly and functional across different devices.

2 Comparisons

1. Responsive web design uses flexible grids and layouts, CSS media queries and fluid images to adapt the website's design to different screen sizes and orientations.
2. Fluid web design: Similar to responsive design, fluid web design also utilizes flexible layout and percentage for sizing elements, but it may not necessarily incorporate media queries to adjust the design based on specific breakpoints.

Q.3 Describe the lifecycle of service workers, including registration, installation and activation phases.

Soln: ① Registration: Service workers are registered by the web app through JavaScript code in the main page. This registration typically occurs in the background and involves specifying the path to the service worker script.

② Installation: Once registered, the browser downloads and installs the service worker script. During installation, the service worker can cache static assets and other resources needed for offline functionality.

③ Activation: After installation, the service worker enters the activation phase. During activation, the service worker can clean up old caches, initialize necessary data and start intercepting network requests.

Q.4 Explain the use of Indexed DB in the service worker for data storage.

Soln: Indexed DB is a client-side storage mechanism that allows service workers to store structured data locally within the browser. It enables web applications, including those utilizing service workers, to store and retrieve data efficiently, providing offline functionality and enhancing performance by

by reducing the need for constant network requests. Indexed DB is particularly useful in service workers for tasks such as caching dynamic content, managing user preferences and supporting offline capabilities.