



Progressive Web Apps & Polymer

Wendy Ginsberg
Product Manager, Google
[@wmginsberg](#)

Who am I?

Wendy Ginsberg
Chrome Web Platform

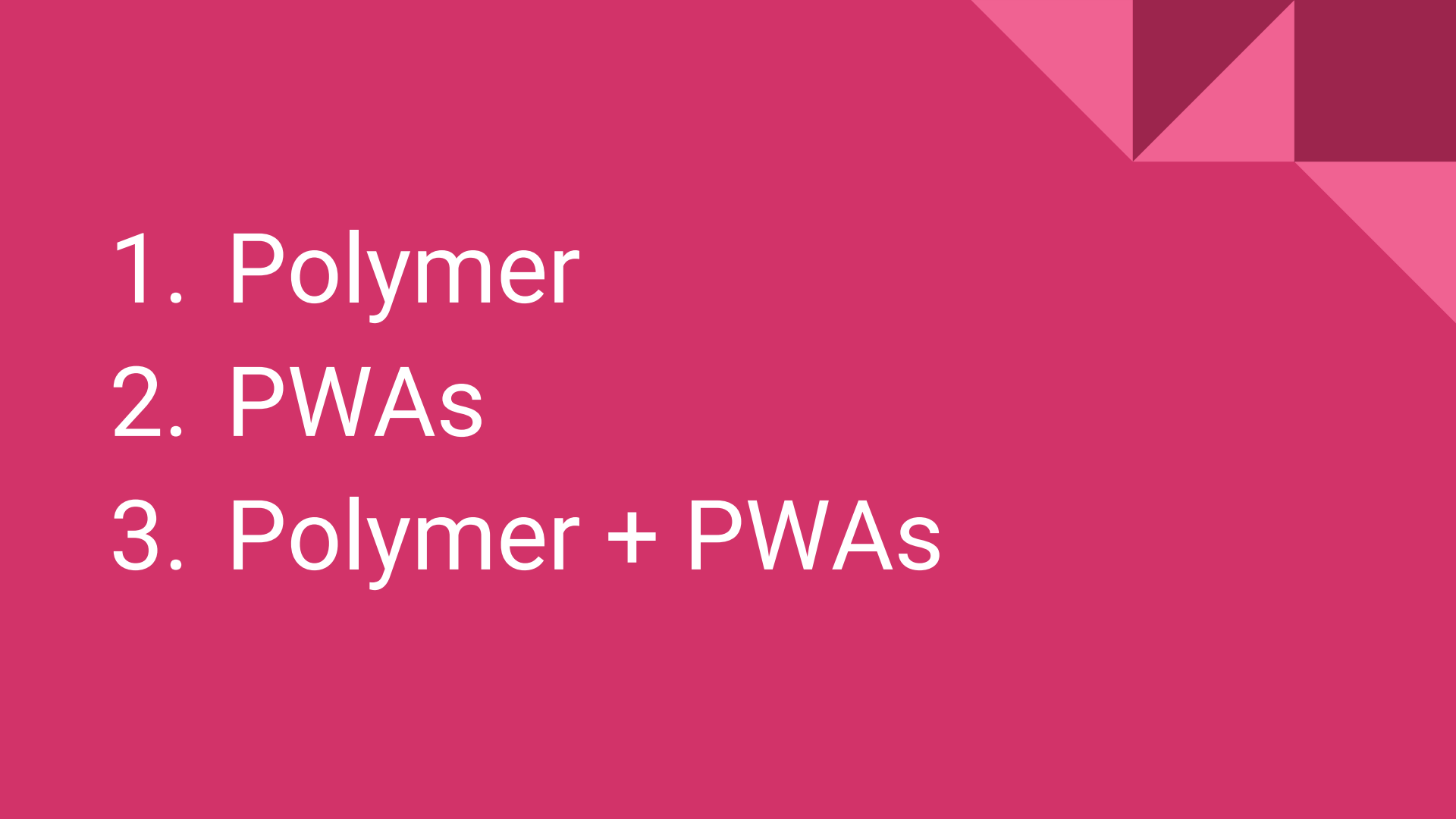


Who are you?

??????

????????????

??????

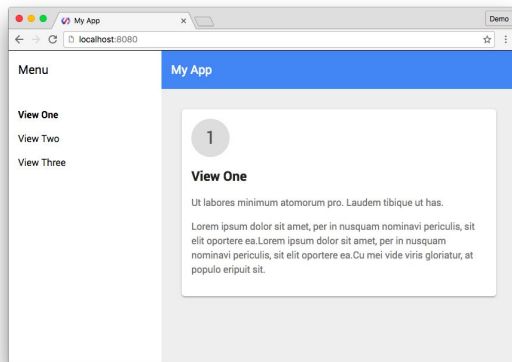
- 
1. Polymer
 2. PWAs
 3. Polymer + PWAs

1. Polymer

Polymer == “An opinionated library
that **sugars** Web Components
APIs, to make it easy to build
encapsulated, reusable custom
elements.”



Polymer library



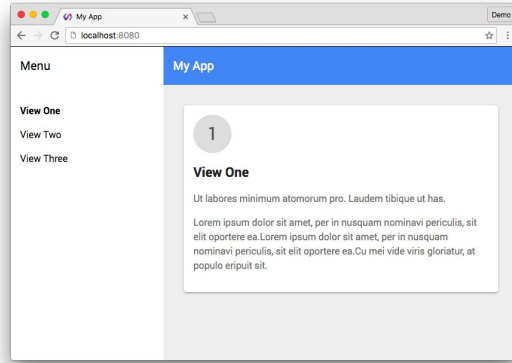
App Toolbox



webcomponents.org



Polymer library



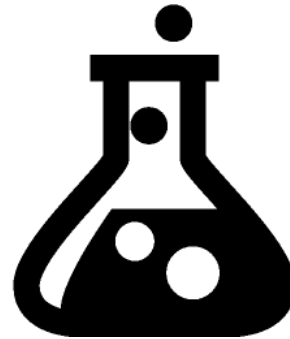
App Toolbox



webcomponents.org



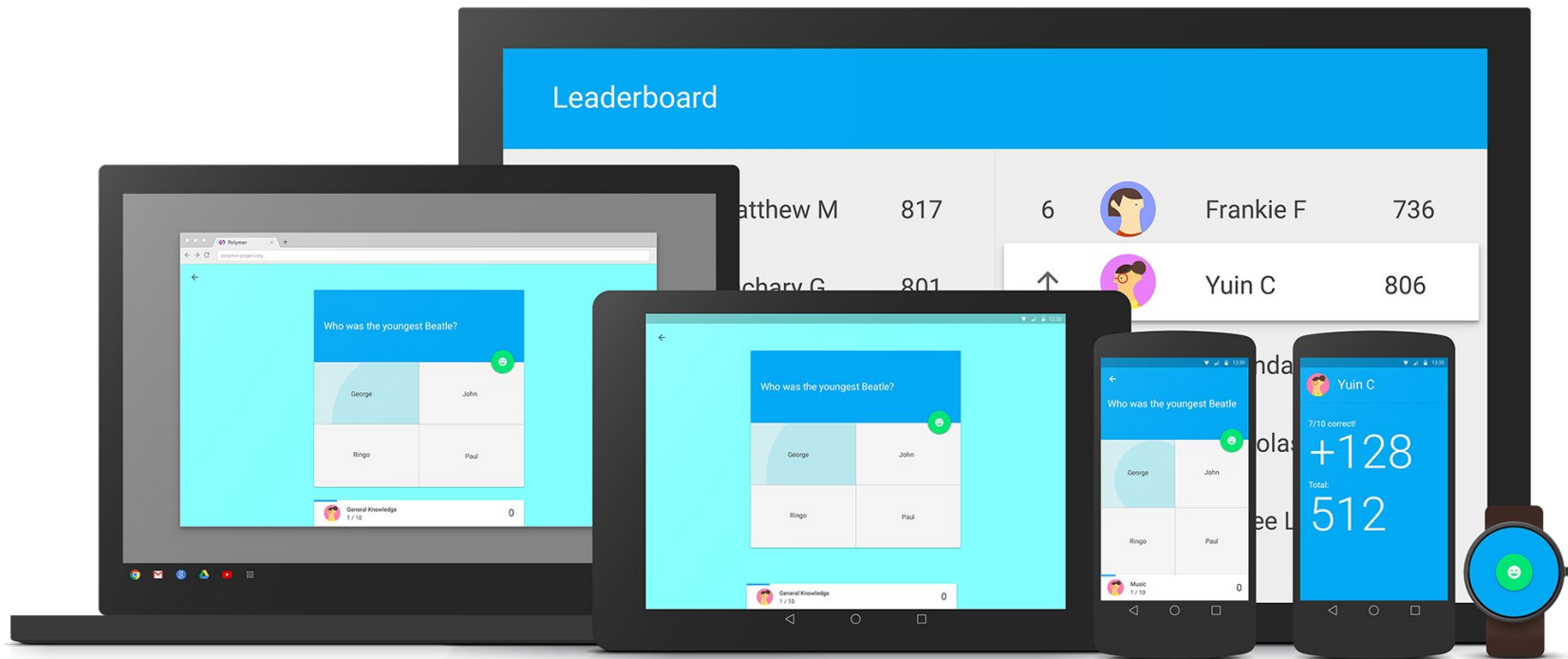
Polymer CLI



Web Component Tester

What problems are we solving?





<h1>

<p>



**Building UI tabs
should be easy!**

<http://drbl.in/esYL>

```
<div id="tabs">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#fragment-1"><span>One</span></a></li>
    <li><a href="#fragment-2"><span>Two</span></a></li>
    <li><a href="#fragment-3"><span>Three</span></a></li>
  </ul>
  <div id="fragment-1">
    <p>First tab is active by default:</p>
    <pre><code>$( "#tabs" ).tabs(); </code></pre>
  </div>
  <div id="fragment-2">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
  </div>
  <div id="fragment-3">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit
  </div>
</div>

<script>
$( "#tabs" ).tabs();
</script>
```

```

<div id="tabs"
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Tab 1</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Tab 2</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Tab 3</a></li>
  </ul>
  <div id="fragment1">
    <p>First tab content</p>
    <pre><code>
  </div>
  <div id="fragment2">
    Lorem ipsum
    Lorem ipsum
  </div>
  <div id="fragment3">
    Lorem ipsum
    Lorem ipsum
    Lorem ipsum
  </div>
</div>

<script>
$( "#tabs" ).tabs();
</script>

```

```

<div id="tabstrip">
  <ul>
    <li>Tab 1</li>
    <li>Tab 2</li>
  </ul>
  <div>Content 1</div>
  <div>Content 2</div>
</div>

<script>
$( "#tabstrip" ).kendoTabStrip({
  animation: {
    // fade-out current tab over 1000 milliseconds
    close: {
      duration: 1000,
      effects: "fadeOut"
    },
    // fade-in new tab over 500 milliseconds
    open: {
      duration: 500,
      effects: "fadeIn"
    }
  }
});
</script>

```

```
var tabview = new Y.TabView({
  children: [{
    label: 'foo',
    content: '<p>foo content</p>'
  }, {
    label: 'bar',
    content: '<p>bar content</p>'
  }, {
    label: 'baz',
    content: '<p>baz content</p>'
  }]
});
```


NOT INTEROPERABLE

```
<div id="tabs">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#tabstrip1">Tab 1</a>
    <li><a href="#tabstrip2">Tab 2</a>
    <li><a href="#tabstrip3">Tab 3</a>
  </ul>
  <div id="content">
    <div id="tabstrip1">
      <p>First</p>
      <pre><code>
    </div>
    <div id="tabstrip2">
      <p>Second</p>
      <pre><code>
    </div>
    <div id="tabstrip3">
      <p>Third</p>
      <pre><code>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

<script>
$( "#tabs" )
</script>
```

```
var tabview = new
children: [
  label:
  content:
}, {
  label:
  content:
}, {
  label:
  content:
}
});
```

```
angular.module('tabs', []).
directive('angularTabs', function() {
  restrict: 'E',
  transclude: true,
  scope: { heading: '@' },
  controller: function($scope, $element) {
    var panels = $scope.panels = [];

    $scope.select = function(panel) {
      [].forEach.call(panels, function(panel) {
        panel.selected = false;
      });
      panel.selected = true;
    };

    $scope.addPanel = function(panel) {
      if (panels.length == 0) {
        $scope.select(panel);
      }
      panels.push(panel);
    };

    template:
    '<div id="container">' +
    '<aside>{{heading}}</aside>' +
    '<div class="tab-wrapper">' +
    '<h2 ng-repeat="panel in panels" ng-click="select(panel)" ng-class="{active: panel.selected}>{{panel.heading}}</h2>' +
    '<div class="contents" ng-transclude></div>' +
    '</div>',
    replace: false
  });
});
```

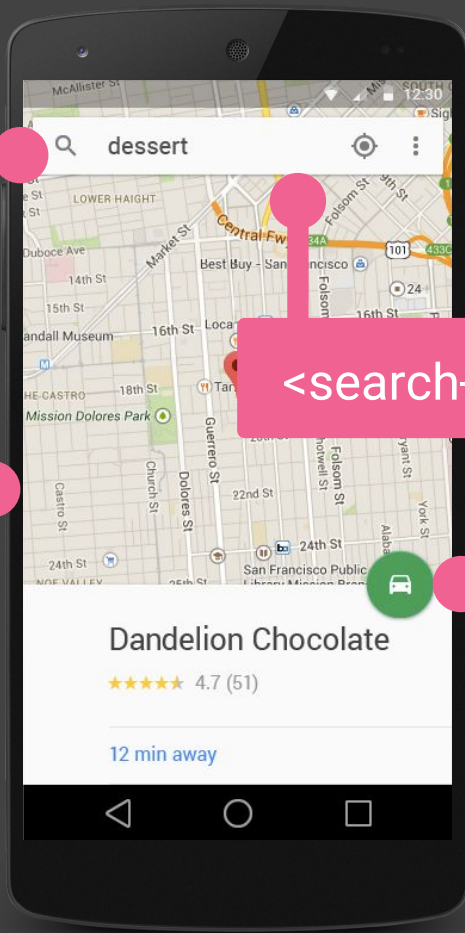
How can we redesign HTML
for the (modern mobile) web?

<search-icon>

<search-input>

<drawer-panel>

<paper-fab>



Build a better framework.

Build a better ~~framework~~ web.



That sounds
hard.

Where do
we start?

The web platform is already
incredibly powerful.

A study in <select>

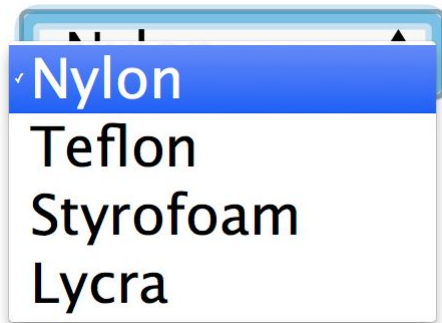


Simple



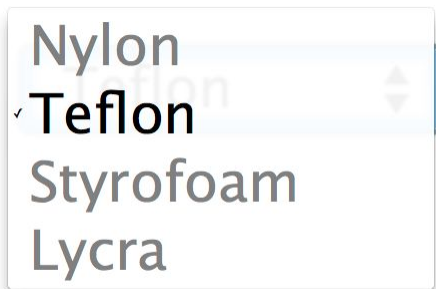
```
<select>  
</select>
```

Composable



```
<select>  
  <option>Nylon</option>  
  <option>Teflon</option>  
  <option>Styrofoam</option>  
  <option>Lycra</option>  
</select>
```

Declarativ e



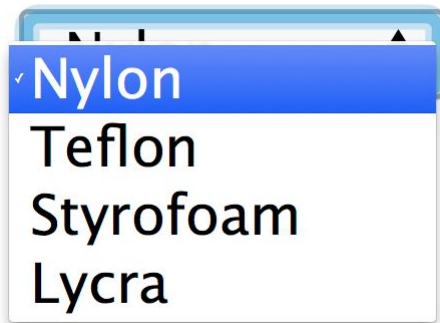
```
<select>  
  <option disabled>Nylon</option>  
  <option selected>Teflon</option>  
  <option disabled>Styrofoam</option>  
  <option disabled>Lycra</option>  
</select>
```

Flexible

Clothing
Nylon
Lycra
Food

```
<select multiple>  
  <optgroup label="Clothing">  
    <option>Nylon</option>  
    <option>Lycra</option>  
  </optgroup>  
  ...  
</select>
```

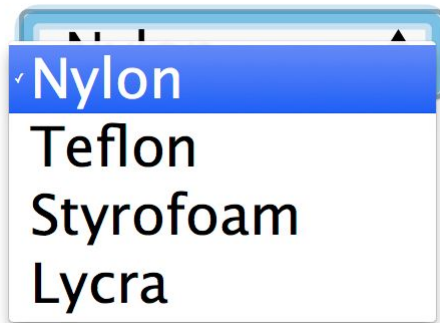
Forgiving



```
<select>
  <option>Nylon</option>
  <option>Teflon</option>
  <p>Propylene?</p>
  <option>Styrofoam</option>
  <option>Lycra</option>
</select>
```

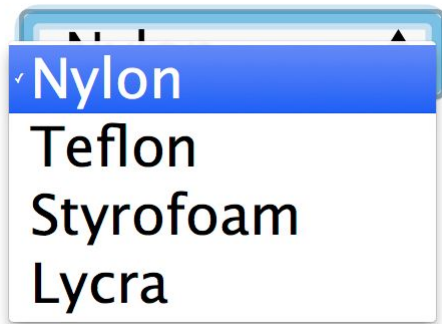
Accessible

Pick a
Polymer



```
<label for="polymer-picker">Pick a Polymer</label>
<select id="polymer-picker">
  <option>Nylon</option>
  <option>Teflon</option>
  <option>Styrofoam</option>
  <option>Lycra</option>
</select>
```


Programmable



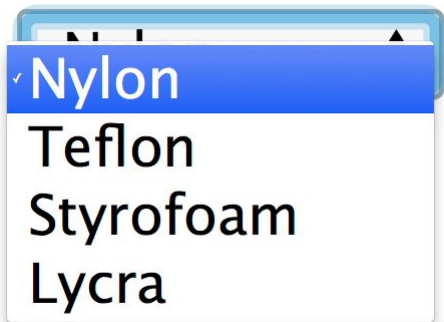
```
> this.selectedIndex;  
> 0  
> this.addEventListener('change', function() {  
>     console.log("I changed!");  
> });
```

<select>

an amazing little
element

- ✓ **declarative**, readable
- ✓ **encapsulated** behavior
- ✓ **reusable** across
contexts

```
<select>  
  <option>Nylon</option>  
  <option>Teflon</option>  
  <option>Styrofoam</option>  
  <option>Lycra</option>  
</select>
```



I want more elements like this.

I want to **build** elements like this.

[LAYOUT](#)[TOOLBAR](#)[MEDIA](#)[CALENDAR](#)[BUTTON](#)

Introduction

You can...

with Web Components!

Web components are a set of web platform APIs that allow you to create reusable, encapsulated HTML tags to use in web apps and web pages. Custom components and widgets build on existing web component standards, will work across modern browsers, and can be used with any JavaScript library or framework that works with HTML.

Web components are based on existing web standards. Features to support web components are currently being added to the HTML and DOM specs, letting web developers easily extend HTML with new elements with encapsulated styling and custom behavior.

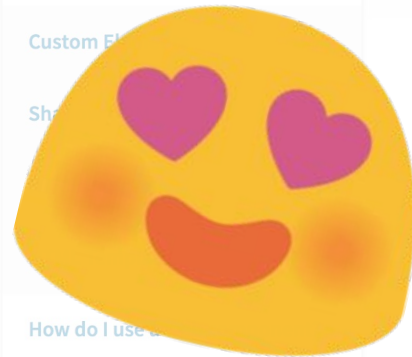
Specifications

Web components are based on four main specifications:

Custom Elements

The [Custom Elements specification](#) lays the foundation for designing and using new types of DOM elements.

Contents

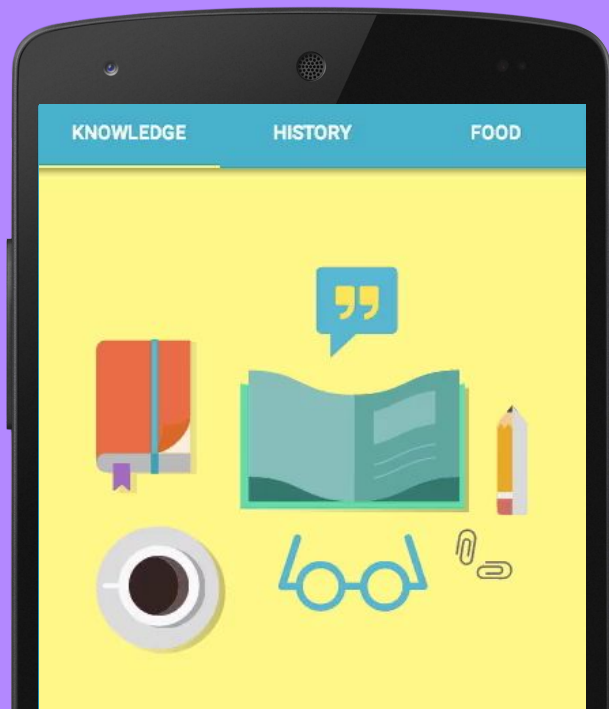
[Specifications](#)[Custom Elements](#)[Shadow DOM](#)[How do I use...](#)[How do I define a new HTML element?](#)[Creating and using a shadow root](#)

Polymer == “An opinionated library
that **sugars** Web Components
APIs, to make it easy to build
encapsulated, reusable custom
elements.”

Web Components + Polymer

Less markup. Less JS. Less confusion.

```
<paper-tabs>  
  <paper-tab>KNOWLEDGE</paper-tab>  
  <paper-tab>HISTORY</paper-tab>  
  <paper-tab>FOOD</paper-tab>  
</paper-tabs>
```



2. PWAs

Progressive Web Apps



3



Alex Russell

[Follow](#)

Bringing the web platform into the late-90's, one spec at a time. Progressive Web Apps are my jam.
Aug 10, 2015 · 6 min read

Progressive Web Apps: Escaping Tabs Without Losing Our Soul

It happens on the web from time to time that powerful technologies come to exist without the benefit of marketing departments or slick packaging. They linger and grow at the peripheries, becoming old-hat to a tiny group while remaining nearly invisible to everyone else. Until someone names them.

This may be the inevitable consequence of a standards-based process and unsynchronized browser releases. We couldn't keep a new feature secret if we wanted to, but that doesn't mean anyone will hear about it.

XMLHttpRequest was available broadly since IE 5 and in Gecko-based browsers from as early as 2000. "AJAX" happened 5 years later.

This eventual adding-up of new technologies changes how we build and deliver experiences. They succeed when bringing new capabilities while maintaining shared principles:



179



7

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3



Alex Russell

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Bringing the web platform into the late-90's, one spec at a time. Progressive Web Apps are my jam.

Aug 10, 2015 · 6 min read

179



an app store

- **Linkable:** meaning they're zero-friction, zero-install, and easy to share.

The social power of URLs *matters*.

These apps aren't packaged and deployed through stores, they're just websites that took all the right vitamins. They keep the web's ask-when-you-need-it permission model and add in new capabilities like being top-level in your task switcher, on your home screen, and in your notification tray. Users don't have to make a heavyweight choice up-front and don't implicitly sign

[Top highlight](#)

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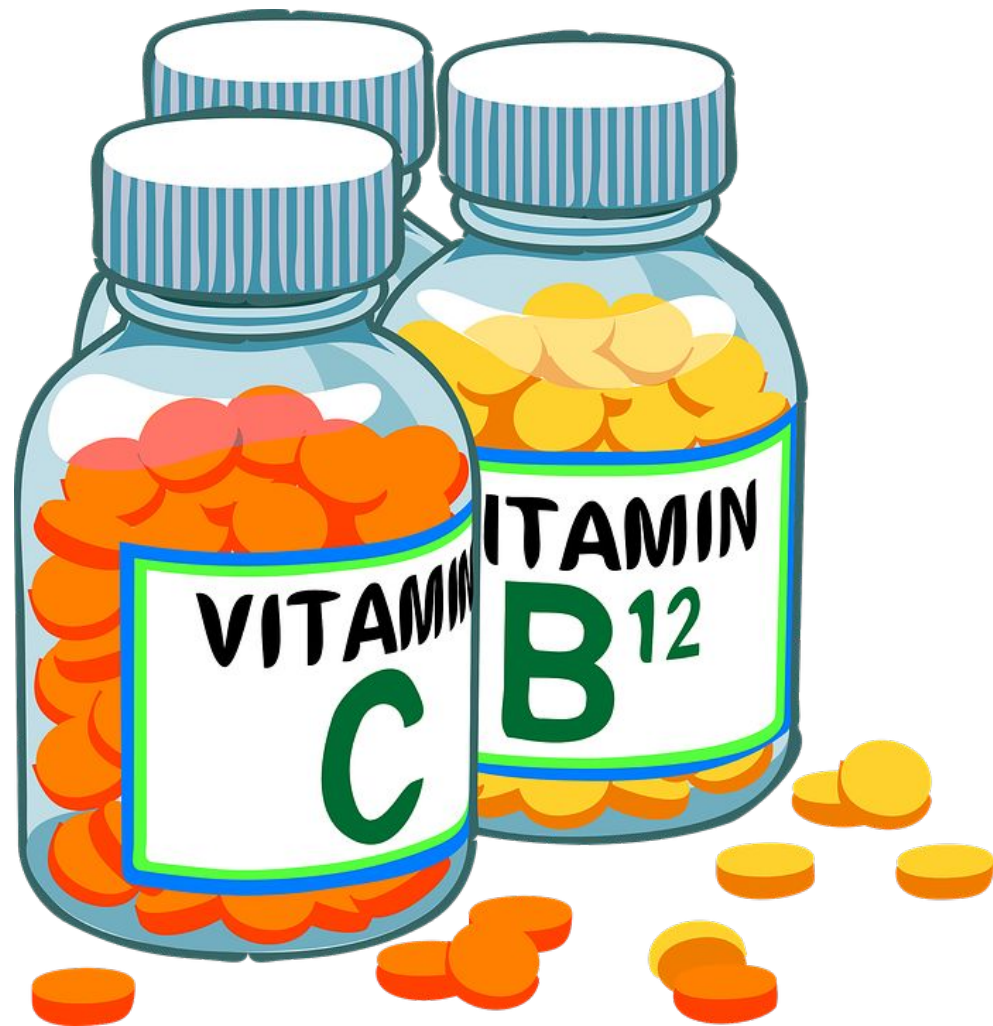


179



7

[Next story](#)[Can Open Textbooks Help Save th...](#)





AliExpress

Case Study

2X increase

in page visits per session

104% increase

in conversion rate for new users

Konga & Jumia

Case Study

Loads 2x faster

than their previous web site

Uses 6x less data

than their native app counterparts



How did they do it?

How did they do it?



PWAs

Reliable

Fast

Engaging

Reliable

What?

Load instantly, regardless of network connection

Why?

Send less data for initial page loads, save your users money

How?

Service Workers



Una Kravets

@Una



Following



I implemented service workers to allow for saving blog posts offline, and then wrote about it



una.im/save-offline/



RETWEETS

85

LIKES

323



9:35 AM - 26 Jan 2017



9



85

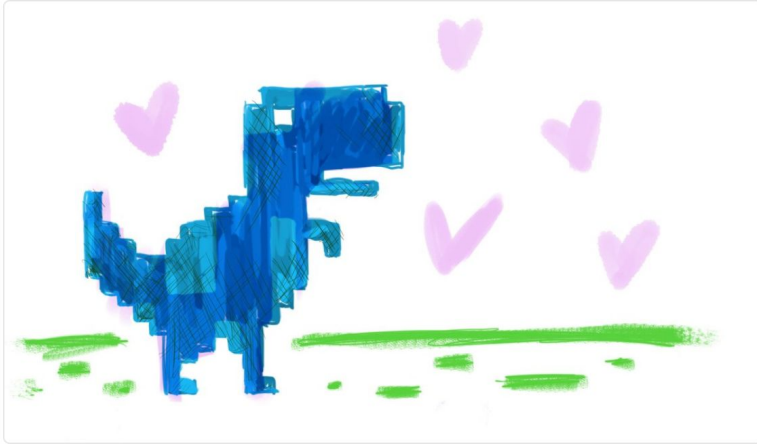


323

THE SERVICE WORKER

If you're wondering what a service worker is, it's like a little alien that lives on your page and relays messages for you. It can detect when you have an Internet connection and

una.im/save-offline/



RETWEETS
85

LIKES
323



9:35 AM - 26 Jan 2017



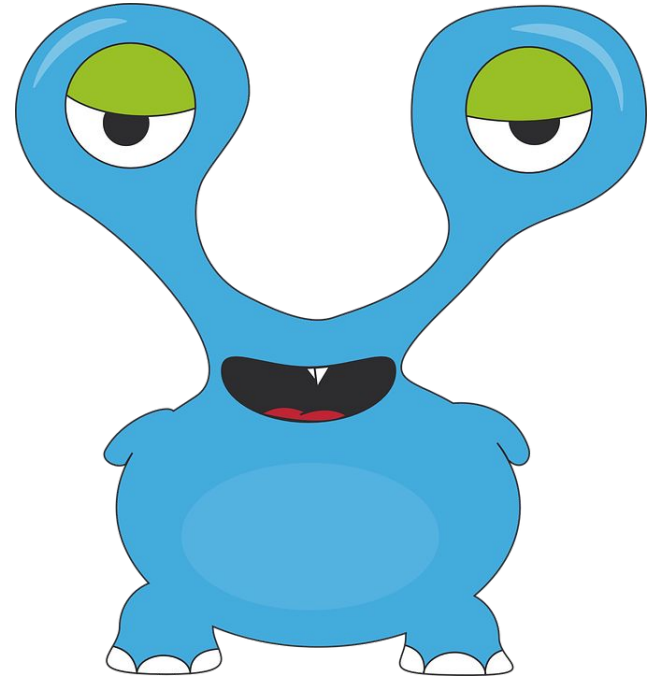
9



85



323



Fast

What?

No janky scrolling or slow to respond interfaces.

Why?

53% of users will abandon a site if it takes longer than 3 seconds to load!

How?

PRPL pattern
(Push, Render, Pre-cache, Lazy load)




Push using HTTP2/push



Render only the critical route or bundle

Pre-cache the necessary files with a Service Worker

Lazy load your content

Practical Performance (Polymer Summit 2016)



Google Chrome Developers 

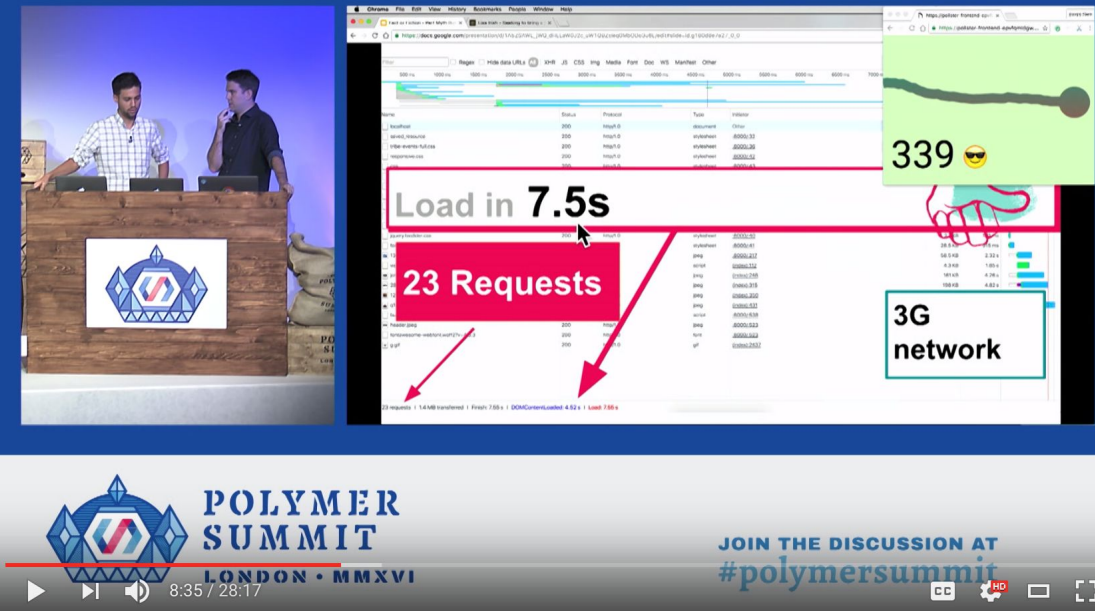
  102,186

9,698 views

Up next

Web Components and Polymer (Chrome Dev Summit 2016)
Google Chrome Developers

Autoplay  



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6m_E-mC0y3Y

Engaging

What?

Live anywhere an app can, send notifications to the user

Why?

Increase transactions and interactions with your app

How?

Web Push Notifications API, Add to Home screen

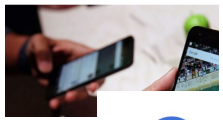
TECH TIMES

TECH SCIENCE HEALTH CULTURE REVIEWS FEATURES VIDEOS

Google Chrome To Make Web Apps As Powerful As Native Ones

CLICK HERE FOR

5 February 2017, 6:00 pm EST By Maricris Francisco Tech Times



News and developments from the open source browser project

Integrating Progressive Web Apps deeply into Android

Thursday, February 2, 2017

In 2015, we [added a new feature](#) to Chrome for Android that allows developers to prompt users to add their site to the Home screen for fast and convenient access. That feature uses an [Android shortcut](#), which means that web apps don't show up throughout Android in the same way as installed native apps. For example, many developers have asked for their web app to show up in the app drawer section of the launcher. These differences can be confusing for users and prevent the experience from

Search blog ...

Labels

Archive

Feed

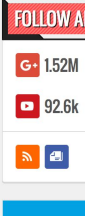
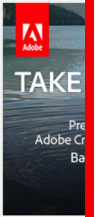
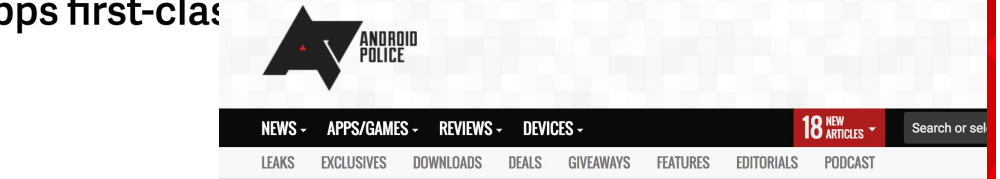
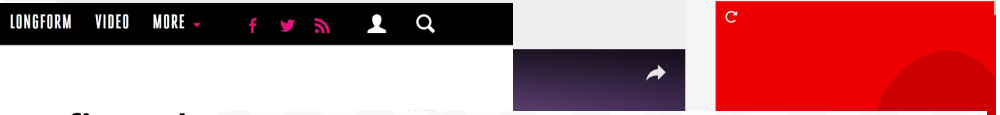
DIGITAL TRENDS

Now Reading: Google's Progressive Web Apps turn mobile... SHARE

Menu

GOOGLE'S PROGRESSIVE WEB APPS TURN MOBILE SITES INTO ANDROID APPS

By Adam Ismail — January 23, 2017 9:30 AM





Web Fundamentals

Home

- ▶ Getting Started
- ▶ Performance
- ▶ Architecture
- ▶ Instant & Offline Loading
- ▶ Security and Identity
- ▶ Design & UI
- ▼ Engage & Retain Users
 - Overview
 - The Web App Manifest
- ▼ Web Push Notifications
 - Overview
 - What Makes a Good Notification
 - Requesting Permission and Subscribing Users
 - Sending Messages
 - Handling Messages
 - [Video: Web Push Notifications \(I/O 2016\)](#)
- App Install Banners
- ▶ Discover & Monetization

Video: Web Push Notifications (I/O 2016)

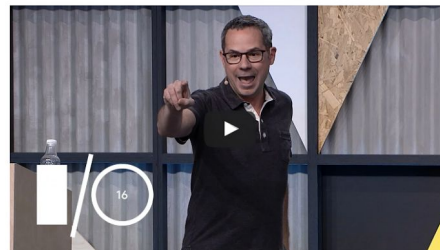


Internal: Count: 12, Average: 4.8



By [Pete LePage](#)

Pete is a Developer Advocate



Push notifications are an incredibly effective way to build deeper user engagement with your application, and are now available on the web. In this video, we'll take a look at how they work and deep-dive into how to implement push notifications in web applications, from beginning to end.

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Last updated February 6, 2017.



1. Overview

What you'll learn

This codelab will walk you through adding items to a web app that Chrome requires before it will prompt users to add the app to their home screens. Specifically:

- Web app manifest
- Service worker

HTTPS

Add to home screen has one additional requirement: the content must be served over HTTPS. Setting that up requires server work that's beyond the scope of this codelab. Fortunately, this isn't a requirement when serving off localhost, which is what we'll use.

This codelab won't show you every detail about how to build these. What we'll focus on is how to make these work together to craft a user experience.

Is this a progressive web app?

Well, yes and no. Everything I'm going to show you is a requirement for a progressive web app. It will make your site more app-like, but it won't actually be a progressive web app.

What you'll need

- Chrome 47 or above
- [Web Server for Chrome](#), or use your own web server of choice.



What do they look like?





We're here to help!

developers.google.com/web



Progressive Web Apps

Progressive Web App Checklist

Site's content is indexed by Google

- To Test** Use the [Fetch as Google](#) tool to preview how Google will see your site when it is crawled.
- To Fix** Google's crawling system does run JavaScript but some issues may need to be fixed to make content accessible. For example, if you are using new browser features like the Fetch API, ensure that they are polyfilled in browsers without support.

Schemas.org metadata is provided where appropriate

[Schemas.org](#) metadata can help improve the appearance of your site in search engines.

- To Test** Use the [testing tool](#) to ensure title, image, description etc. are available.
- To Fix** Mark up the content. For example:
- A recipe app should have the [Recipe type markup](#) for Rich Cards.
 - A news app should have the [Newsarticle type markup](#) for Rich Cards and/or AMP support.
 - An e-commerce app should have the [Product type markup](#) for Rich Cards.

Social metadata is provided where appropriate

- To Test**
- Open a representative page in Facebook's crawler and ensure it looks reasonable.
 - Check that [Twitter Cards meta-data](#) is present (for example `<meta name="twitter:card" content="summary">`) if you feel it would be appropriate.
- To Fix** Mark up content with [Open-Graph](#) tags and as advised by [Twitter](#).

Canonical URLs are provided when necessary

This is only necessary if your content is available at multiple URLs.

- To Test**
- Determine whether any piece of content is available at two different URLs.
 - Open both of these pages and ensure they use `<link rel="canonical">` tags in the head to indicate the canonical version.

Contents

Baseline Progressive Web App Checklist

- Site is served over HTTPS
 - Pages are responsive on tablets & mobile devices
 - The start URL (if used) loads while offline
 - Metadata provided for Add to Home screen
 - First load fast even on 3G
 - Site works across browsers
 - Page transitions don't feel like they break on the network
 - Each page has a URL
- ##### Example Progressive Web App Checklist
- Site's content is indexed by Google
 - Schemas.org metadata is provided where appropriate
 - Social metadata is provided where appropriate
 - Canonical URLs are provided when necessary
 - Pages use the Fetch API
 - Content doesn't expire



Here's a head start

<https://www.polymer-project.org/1.0/toolbox/>

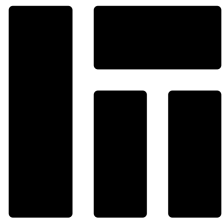
3. Polymer + PWAs

with the Polymer App Toolbox

Polymer App Toolbox



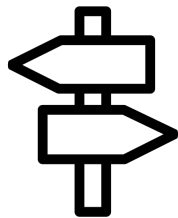
Templates



Layout



Localization



Routing



App Storage

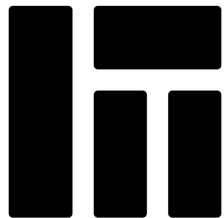


Service Worker

Polymer App Toolbox



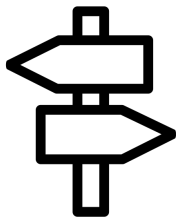
Templates



Layout



Localization



Routing



App Storage



Service Worker

What's in the box?

Using the Toolbox

[App templates](#)[Responsive app layout](#)[Routing](#)[Localization](#)[App storage](#)[Service worker](#)[Serve your app](#)

Case study

[Shop](#)

What's in the box?

Polymer App Toolbox

[EDIT ON GITHUB](#)

Polymer App Toolbox is a collection of components, tools and templates for building [Progressive Web Apps](#) with Polymer. App Toolbox features:

- Component-based architecture using Polymer and web components.
- Responsive design using the [app layout components](#).
- Modular routing using the `<app-route>` elements.
- Localization with `<app-localize-behavior>`.
- Turnkey support for local storage with [app storage elements](#).
- Offline caching as a progressive enhancement, using service workers.
- Build tooling to support serving your app multiple ways: unbundled for delivery over HTTP/2 with server push, and bundled for delivery over HTTP/1.

You can use any one of these components separately, or use them together to build a full-featured Progressive web app. Most importantly, each component is *additive*. For a simple app you may only need app-layout. As it gets more complicated, you can add routing, offline caching, and a high-performance server as required.

Case study

Shop

- Build tooling to support serving your app multiple ways: unbundled for delivery over HTTP/2 with server push, and bundled for delivery over HTTP/1.

You can use any one of these components separately, or use them together to build a full-featured Progressive web app. Most importantly, each component is *additive*. For a simple app you may only need app-layout. As it gets more complicated, you can add routing, offline caching, and a high-performance server as required.

To get a feel for these components in action, you can try out the [Shop demo](#). Shop is a full-featured e-commerce Progressive web app demo built using the Toolbox. Read about how it's built in [Case study: the Shop app](#).

To get started with the App Toolbox, visit [Build an app with App Toolbox](#).

Or read on to find out about [Responsive app layout](#).

[BUILD AN APP](#)[RESPONSIVE APP LAYOUT](#)

[Get started](#)

Build an element

1. Get set up
2. Add local DOM
3. Data binding & properties
4. React to input
5. Theming with custom properties

Build an app

1. Get set up
2. Create a new page
3. Add some elements
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[Build an app with App Toolbox](#)

Step 1. Get set up

[EDIT ON GITHUB](#)

The [Polymer App Toolbox](#) is a collection of components, tools and templates for building Progressive Web Apps with Polymer.

Follow the instructions below to install, build, and deploy a project using an App Toolbox template in less than 15 minutes.

Install the Polymer CLI

1. Install the LTS version (4.x) of Node.js. The current version (6.x) should work, but is not officially supported. Versions below LTS are not supported.
2. If you don't have bower installed, install it

Contents

[Install the Polymer CLI](#)[Initialize your project from a template](#)[Serve your project](#)[Initialize Git repository \(optional\)](#)[Directory structure](#)[Next steps](#)

```
npm install -g bower
```

3. Install the Polymer CLI

```
npm install -g polymer-cli
```

Initialize your project from a template

1. Create a new project folder to start from

```
mkdir my-app  
cd my-app
```

2. Initialize your project with an app template

```
polymer init starter-kit
```

Serve your project

The App Toolbox templates do not require any build steps to get started developing. You can serve the application using the Polymer CLI, and file changes you make will be immediately visible by refreshing your browser.

Contents

Install the Polymer CLI

Initialize your project from a template

Serve your project

Initialize Git repository (optional)

Directory structure

Next steps



```
bower validate 2.11.8 against https://github.com/GoogleChrome/accessibility-developer-tools.git#2.10.0
bower cached https://github.com/todash/todash.git#1.10.1
bower validate 1.10.1 against https://github.com/todash/todash.git#1.10.1
bower cached https://github.com/mochajs/mocha.git#2.5.3
bower validate 2.5.3 against https://github.com/mochajs/mocha.git#2.5.3
bower cached https://github.com/damonic/sinon-chai.git#2.8.0
bower validate 2.8.0 against https://github.com/damonic/sinon-chai.git#2.8.0
bower validate 1.10.1 against https://github.com/chaijs/chai.git#1.3.0
bower validate 1.3.0 against https://github.com/chaijs/chai.git#1.3.0
bower cached https://github.com/blittle/sinon.js.git#1.17.1
bower validate 1.17.1 against https://github.com/blittle/sinon.js.git#1.17.1
bower cached https://github.com/PolymerLabs/stacy.git#1.3.2
bower validate 1.3.2 against https://github.com/PolymerLabs/stacy.git#1.3.2
bower validate https://github.com/PolymerElements/font-roboto.git#1.0.1
bower validate 1.0.1 against https://github.com/PolymerElements/font-roboto.git#1.0.1
bower cached https://github.com/PolymerElements/iron-behaviors.git#1.0.17
bower validate 1.0.17 against https://github.com/PolymerElements/iron-behaviors.git#1.0.17
bower validate https://github.com/PolymerElements/iron-checked-element-behavior.git#1.0.5
bower validate 1.0.5 against https://github.com/PolymerElements/iron-checked-element-behavior.git#1.0.5
bower validate https://github.com/PolymerElements/paper-ripple.git#1.0.10
bower validate 1.0.10 against https://github.com/PolymerElements/paper-ripple.git#1.0.10
bower validate https://github.com/PolymerElements/iron-a11y-keys-behavior.git#1.1.0
bower validate 1.1.0 against https://github.com/PolymerElements/iron-a11y-keys-behavior.git#1.1.0
```

How can I evaluate my PWA?

<https://developers.google.com/web/tools/lighthouse/>

CHROME VERSIONS

No active development

Proposed

In development

58 canary/dev

57 beta

56 stable

55

54

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52

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48

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46

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44

43

42

41

40

39

38

37

36

35

34

33

32

31

30

Chrome Platform Status

feature support & usage metrics

Features

Samples

Usage Metrics

Features: 800

Filter

CSS Flexbox: New intrinsic size algorithm

CSS

✖

✕

The CSS Flexbox specification changed the algorithm for calculating a flexbox's intrinsic size (see below for th...

CSS Generated Content for Paged Media Module

CSS

✖

✕

CSS Logical Properties: Inline/Block size

CSS

✖

✕

The CSS Logical Properties introduces {inline-block}-size and {min-max-}{inline-block}-size, which provide the...

CSS Logical Properties: margin{-block,inline-}{-start,-end}

CSS

✖

✕

The CSS Logical Properties introduces margin{-block,inline-}{-start,-end}, which provide the author with the abil...

CSS filter() image function

CSS

✖

✕

The function allows filtering an CSS input image with a set of filter functions. The used filter functions are the ...

Disallow spaces and other bad characters in hostnames

Misc

✖

✕

Chrome currently allows some technically invalid characters in hostnames, which it percent-escapes. These h...

Geometry interfaces

DOM

✖

✕

This specification describes several geometry interfaces for the representation of points, rectangles, quadrilat...

PaymentComplete result "unknown"

Misc

✖

✕

Replace the PaymentComplete enum value "" with the more descriptive "unknown".

UIEvents Keyboard Events

Multimedia

✖

✕

Lighthouse

https://www.chromestatus.com

BETA

Options

Generate report

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1. Polymer 🧐

2. PWAs 🧐

3. Polymer + PWAs 🧐

Thank you!

Wendy Ginsberg
@wmginsberg