**MOI UNIVERSITY**

**(MAIN CAMPUS)**

**SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**COURSE UNIT: INTERMEDIATE HYPERTEXT MARK UP LANGUAGE**

**COURSE CODE: *COM330***

**TASK: *ASSIGNMENT***

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**Question:**

**Discuss about client pulls and server push concepts.**

**Client pull.**

This is a style of internet based communication where the request for the transmission is initiated by the client.

Client Pull is a method used to give additional instructions to a Web browser that would not have been sent by the server it is currently browsing. Client Pull is not a language, although it is usually implemented using HTML. A common implementation of Client Pull is to have the browser automatically move to a different page without the user clicking a hyperlink. For example, sites that have changed their URL might use Client Pull to tell a browser to automatically load the new URL. You could also specify the browser to load the new URL after a time frame has expired. How exactly is this done? To understand what goes on in the background of Client Pull, you need to know about HTTP response headers and the <META> tags.

HTTP response header is additional information that is added by the Web server right before sending an HTML file. The header's main purpose is to give the browser information so that the browser can prepare the document to display properly. The last date it was modified, the name of the document's author, the other types of files example Gif images and wave sound files.

Meta tags are placed between the head tags in a html page. They are used to give addition information to the browser about a webpage. For example

<html>

<head>

<meta HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT="120">

</head>

</html>

**Server push.**

This is a style of internet based communications where the request for a given transaction is initiated by the publisher or a central server. Server Push does not rely on the browser to act on the information included in the document but, instead, relies on the server to push the additional information as scheduled. To understand how Server Push works, we must take a more in-depth look into the MIME standard and specifically the MIME content type multipart/mixed.

Example of a simple server push script

#!usr/bin/perl

#this is a Server Push script

#Ask to include flush.pl with this script

require "flush.pl"

#next you should tell the server that this is a Server Push script by

**Conclusion**

A client subscribes to various information channels provided by a server; whenever new content is available on one of those channels, the server pushes that information out to the client.

Client Pull and Server Push are two recent additions to the HTML and CGI standards. These two methods extend the capabilities of both Web browsers and Web servers.

Client Pull sends information to the Web browser via the <META> tags in an HTML file and allows it to perform additional functions. Server Push similarly sends special information to the browser in an HTML file but relies on the server, rather than the browser, to send additional data as specified in the HTML document.

The functionality of these two features depends on the MIME standard and the HTTP response header.