Thin client applications are where all the business logic is on the server side. Today most thin client applications are web applications. For example, a web application running through a central operational server while its users do not have to hold all necessary software or hardware packages. Because, all the processes will be operated centrally and not from the user's side.

HTTP

HTTP messages are how data is exchanged between a web applications server and its client.

When you use Google Chrome, Firefox or some other browser to look up a Web page, what you see on your monitor is a result of an interaction between your browser and a Web server—the computer that "hosts" the website. Your browser and the Web server talk to each other using a special language called Hypertext Transfer Protocol...HTTP.

What the Web server sends you (after you make your request) is a unique combination of images, text, addresses and special codes for formatting. They come as digital information, often in separate bits and pieces of data, but they manage to come together into a unified page or document.

How does that happen? Through another amazing and versatile formatting language known as Hypertext Markup Language...or HTML.

In its most basic context, HTML is something like a word processing program on steroids. Before fancy word processing (that allowed italics, bold, underline and different fonts) most messages (in understood languages like English or French) were sent in a plain text format. Over time word processing programs and advancements allowed fancier text development.

HTML, similarly, grew in sophistication over time according to a universal, non-vendor specific system. The HTML codes handled text and, not long afterward, pictures and layout information.

HTML

HTML stands for **H**yper**t**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.

An HTML document contains a combination of the following:

- Text
- Graphics
- Text formatting codes (font and layout information)
- References to secondary files, such as graphics files
- Links to other HTML documents, locations in the current document, or even a very different part of the Web page...or different website.

HTML at Work

Okay, so you are at your computer, right this second.

- Let's say you open your Web browser and key-in the URL of the website you want to visit, such as Amazon.com.
- Your browser gets everything going by initiating a connection to the Web server for that website.
- The Web server sends the Hypertext Markup Language data across the Internet, directly to your computer's browser.
- The Web browser assembles the HTML data into the view of the Web page that you see on your monitor.

Of course, that's an explanation at its simplest. However, that's really all you need to know to understand how HTTP and HTML work together to make the Internet work for you.