Detailed Explanation of Cookie Attributes

1. **Domain**
The Domain attribute determines which domain(s) the cookie is sent to.
If the domain is set to .example.com, the cookie will be sent to:
- example.com
- sub.example.com

If the domain is set to sub.example.com, it will only be sent to sub.example.com.

2. Path
The Path attribute limits where the cookie is sent based on the URL path.

- If the path is /, the cookie is sent with all requests to the domain.
- If the path is /shop, the cookie is sent only with requests to /shop and its subpaths (e.g., /shop/products).

3. Expires
The Expires attribute sets a specific expiration date and time for the cookie.

- If Expires is set to Tue, 10 Jan 2025 12:00:00 GMT, the cookie will be deleted after that date.
- Session cookies do not have an Expires attribute and are deleted when the browser is closed.

4. Size
The Size attribute is the total size of the cookie in bytes.
Maximum cookie size: Most browsers allow cookies to be up to 4096 bytes (4 KB).

5. HttpOnly
The HttpOnly attribute prevents access to the cookie via JavaScript, protecting it from cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks.

If a cookie is marked HttpOnly, it cannot be read or modified using document.cookie.

6. Secure
The Secure attribute ensures the cookie is only sent over secure HTTPS connections.

If a cookie is marked Secure, it will not be sent over HTTP connections.

7. SameSite

The SameSite attribute prevents cookies from being sent in cross-site requests, helping prevent CSRF attacks.
- Strict: Cookies are sent only when the request originates from the same site.
- Lax: Cookies are sent with same-site requests and GET requests from external sites (e.g., when following a link).
- None: Cookies are sent with all requests, but the Secure attribute must also be set.

8. Partition Key (Site)
This attribute is used in partitioned cookies for browser isolation.

Partitioned cookies are used to prevent cross-site tracking and are unique to the top-level site they belong to.

9. Cross-Site
Describes whether the cookie can be accessed across different origins or third-party sites.

A cookie without SameSite restrictions is considered cross-site.

10. Priority
The Priority attribute indicates the importance of the cookie for the browser's resource management.

- Low: Least important; might be purged by the browser first.
- Medium (default): Standard priority.
- High: Most important; the browser will try to keep it longer.

✅ Key Difference: Internal vs External Requests

Attribute	Internal Requests	External Requests
`Domain`	✅ Yes	❌ No
`Path`	✅ Yes	❌ No
`SameSite`	❌ No	✅ Yes
`Cross-Site`	❌ No	✅ Yes

✅ Summary Conclusion:

- `Domain` **and** `Path` are primarily used for controlling cookies **within the same website or across subdomains** (internal requests).
- `SameSite` **and** `Cross-Site` are used to control cookies **between different websites** (external requests).