

# Examples

	client	server
same protocol, port and host	<code>http://example.com</code>	<code>http://example.com</code>
	<code>http://user:pass@example.com</code>	<code>http://example.com</code>
top-level domain	<code>http://example.com</code>	<code>http://example.org</code>
host	<code>http://example.com</code>	<code>http://other.com</code>
sub-host	<code>http://www.example.com</code>	<code>http://example.com</code>
sub-host	<code>http://example.com</code>	<code>http://www.example.com</code>
port	<code>http://example.com:3000</code>	<code>http://example.com</code>
protocol	<code>http://example.com</code>	<code>https://example.com</code>

## [digression] relaxing the same-origin policy

- Switch to the superdomain with javascript  
`www.example.com` can be relaxed to `example.com`
- iframe
- JSONP
- Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)