Asp Dot Net Core

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## How Content Negotiation Works

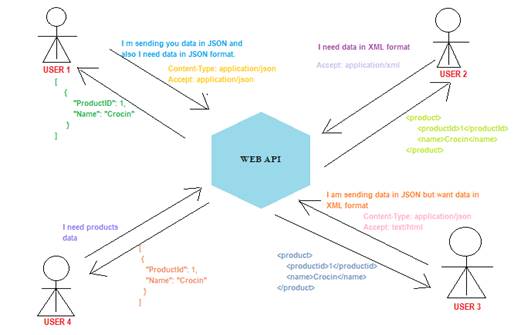
([https://www.dotnettricks.com/learn/webapi/content-negotiation-in-asp-net-web-ap](https://www.dotnettricks.com/learn/webapi/content-negotiation-in-asp-net-web-api)i)

There are two main headers which hold the responsibility of content negotiation

         Content-Type

         Accept

Let’s try to understand them. When a requester send a service request, the CONTENT-TYPE tells responder the format he will receive data whereas the ACCEPT header tells in which format the requester requires the data.



### Default Content Negotiator

In the above pictorial view, there are few points which should be noted down,

         User 2 didn’t mention Content-Type but then received the response in desired format. I.e. XML.

         **Whereas User 4 didn’t mention both Content-Type as well as Accept header. But then received the response. I.e. in JSON format. In short, JSON format is the default content negotiator in web api 2**.

         Also, User 3 requires data in text/html format but receives data in XML format. In short, text/html Accept header sends response in XML format by default.

## CROSS Origin

Browser security prevents a web page from making AJAX requests to another domain. This restriction is called the same-origin policy, and prevents a malicious site from reading sensitive data from another site. However, sometimes you might want to let other sites call your web API.

Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) is a W3C standard that allows a server to relax the same-origin policy. Using CORS, a server can explicitly allow some cross-origin requests while rejecting others.

What is "same origin"?

Two URLs have the same origin if they have identical schemes, hosts, and ports. (RFC 6454)

**These two URLs have the same origin:**

http://example.com/foo.html

http://example.com/bar.html

**These URLs have different origins than the previous two:**

http://example.net - Different domain

http://example.com:9000/foo.html - Different port

https://example.com/foo.html - Different scheme/Protocol

http://www.example.com/foo.html - Different sub domain