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### The Same Origin Policy

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The same origin policy prevents document or script loaded from one origin from getting or setting properties of a document from a different origin. The policy dates from Netscape Navigator 2.0.

Mozilla considers two pages to have the same origin if the protocol, port (if given), and host are the same for both pages. To illustrate, this table gives examples of origin comparisons to the URL <http://store.company.com/dir/page.html>.

URL	Outcome	Reason
<a href="http://store.company.com/dir2/other.html">http://store.company.com/dir2/other.html</a>	Success	
<a href="http://store.company.com/dir/inner/another.html">http://store.company.com/dir/inner/another.html</a>	Success	
<a href="https://store.company.com/secure.html">https://store.company.com/secure.html</a>	Failure	Different protocol
<a href="http://store.company.com:81/dir/etc.html">http://store.company.com:81/dir/etc.html</a>	Failure	Different port
<a href="http://news.company.com/dir/other.html">http://news.company.com/dir/other.html</a>	Failure	Different host

There is one exception to the same origin rule. A script can set the value of `document.domain` to a suffix of the current domain. If it does so, the shorter domain is used for subsequent origin checks. For example, assume a script in the document at <http://store.company.com/dir/other.html> executes this statement:

<http://www-archive.mozilla.org/projects/security/components/same-origin.html>

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```
document.domain = "company.com";
```

After execution of that statement, the page would pass the origin check with <http://company.com/dir/page.html>.

However, using the same reasoning, [company.com](http://company.com) could NOT set `document.domain` to [othercompany.com](http://othercompany.com).

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