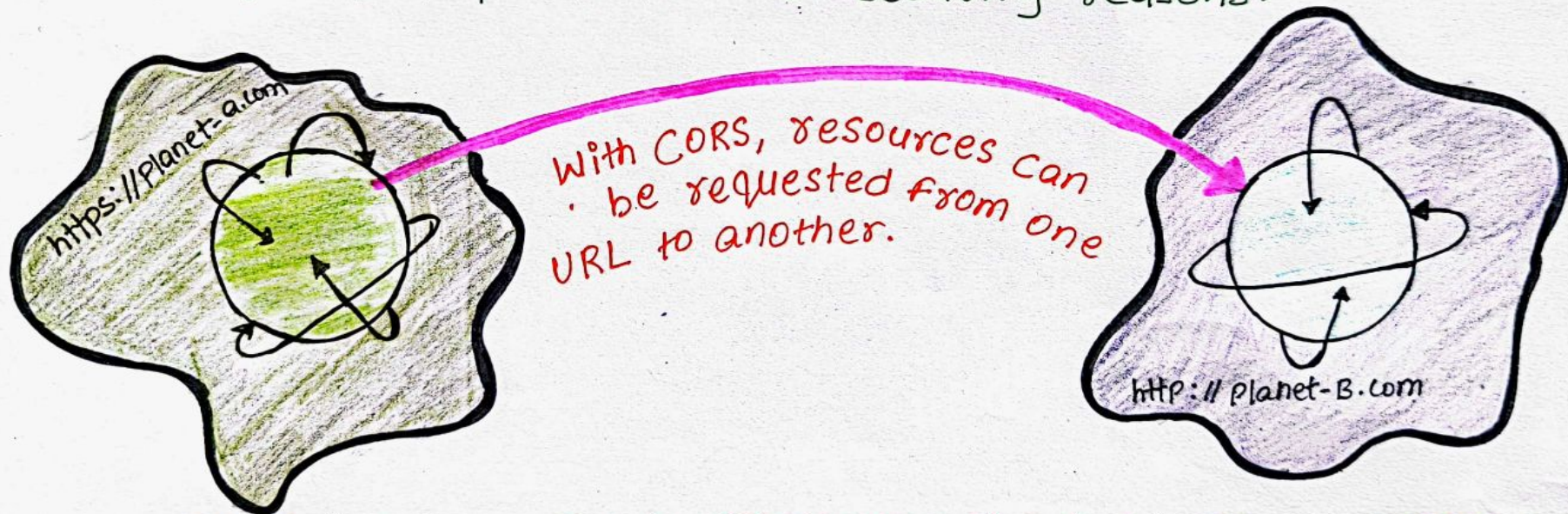


CORS VISUALS

What is CORS?

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As a standard, browsers implement Same-Origin Policy, which means requesting data from the same origin is allowed, but requesting data from another URL will throw an error. This is implemented for security reasons.

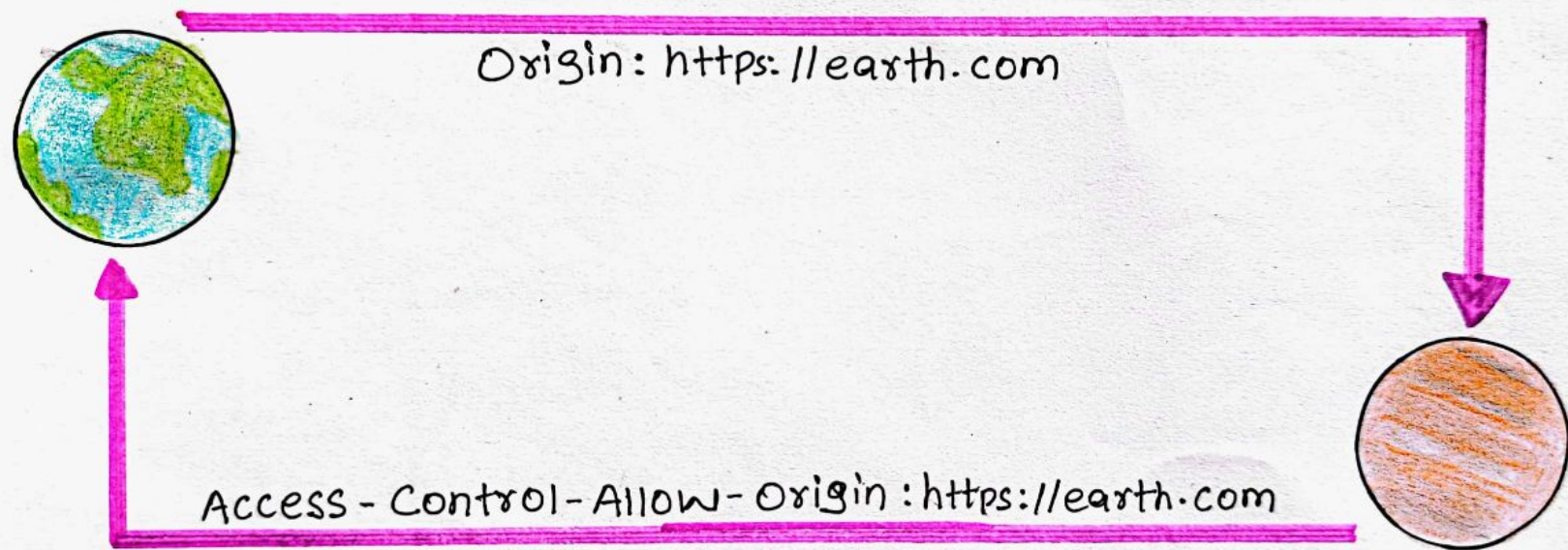


CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP-based mechanism that enables the browser to access resources outside a given domain.

A breakdown of CORS:

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When the browser makes a Cross-Origin request, it will add an 'Origin' header that states the scheme (protocol), and port number.

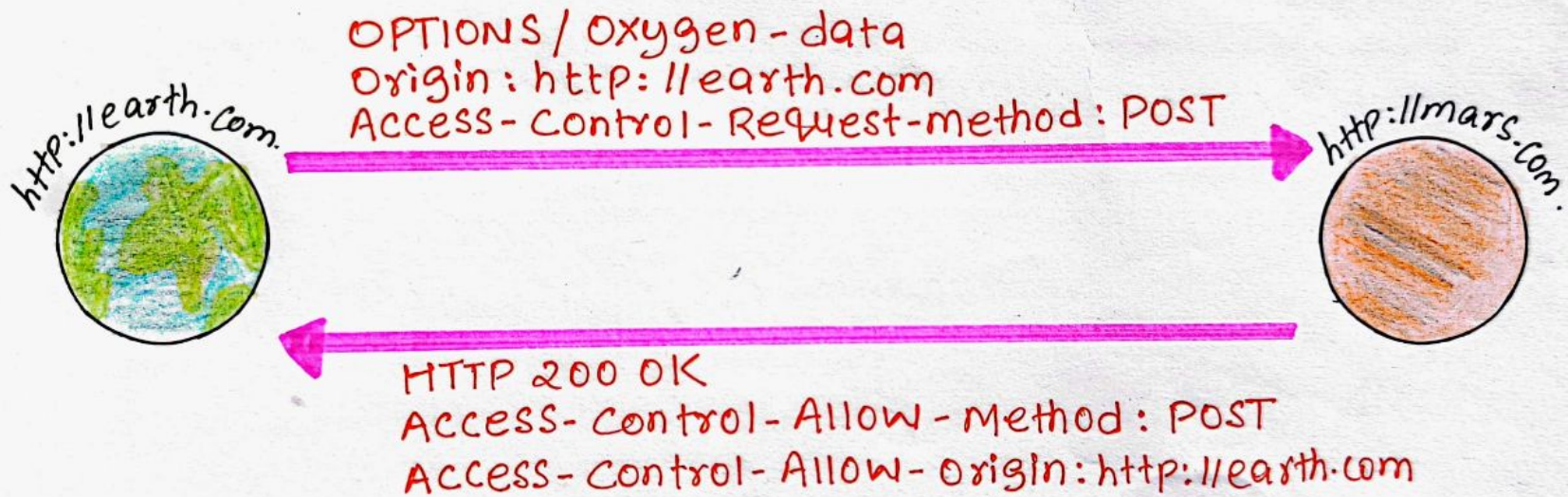


The Server responds and adds an 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header in the response. If this header's origin is the same as the origin sent in the request, access to the resource is granted.

Preflight Request

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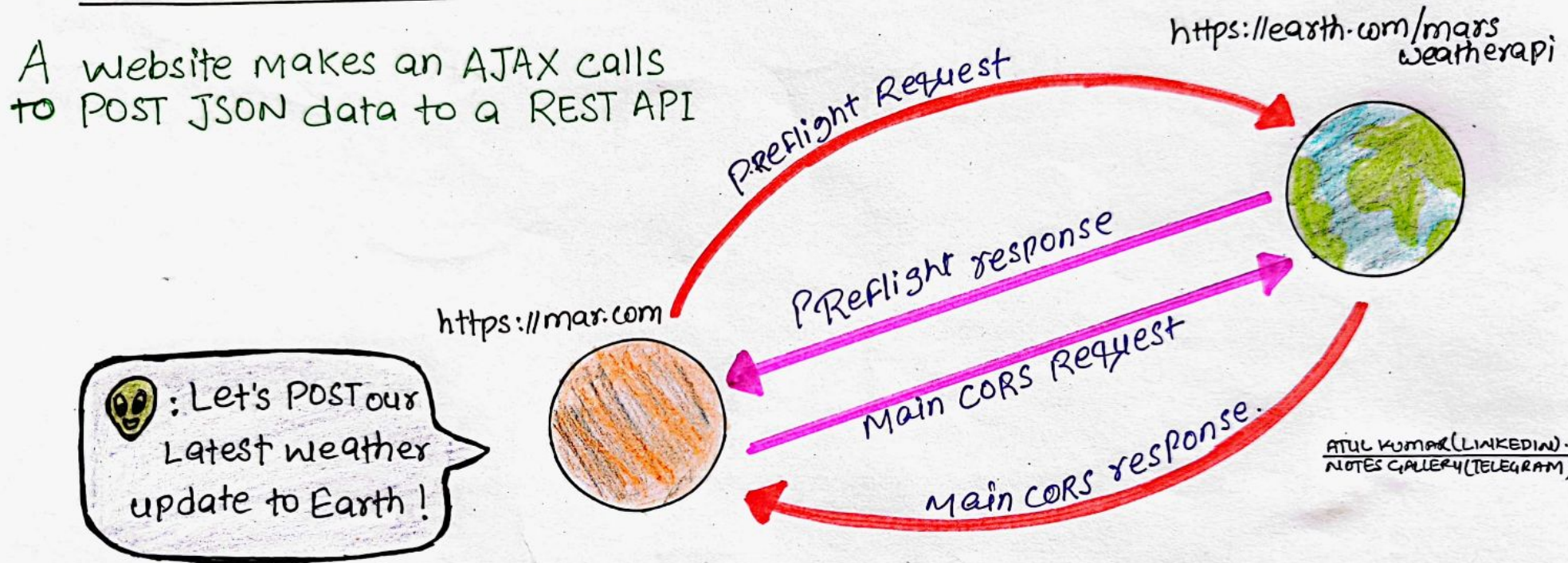
You've seen how a basic CORS request works, but some HTTP methods (all except **GET**, **POST**, and **HEAD**) require a preflight request before the main request is sent:



Preflight requests start with the browser sending an HTTP **OPTIONS** request with the proposed request Method of the main request.

The server will respond with the '**Access-Control-Allow Method**' header. If the browser is requesting a Method the resource holder Consider invalid, the request fails. If not, it is accepted and the main CORS request follows.

CORS With Preflight Example



The response to a preflight request may also contain on 'Access-Control-Max-Age' header specifying the time the response must be cached within.



Using this header, the client won't need to send a preflight request everytime it wants to access the CORS resource.