Response Cookies

Use a Response parameter

You can declare a parameter of type Response in your path operation function.

And then you can set cookies in that temporal response object.

```
{!../../docs_src/response_cookies/tutorial002.py!}
```

And then you can return any object you need, as you normally would (a dict, a database model, etc).

And if you declared a response model, it will still be used to filter and convert the object you returned.

FastAPI will use that *temporal* response to extract the cookies (also headers and status code), and will put them in the final response that contains the value you returned, filtered by any response model.

You can also declare the Response parameter in dependencies, and set cookies (and headers) in them.

Return a Response directly

You can also create cookies when returning a Response directly in your code.

To do that, you can create a response as described in Return a Response Directly (.internal-link target=_blank).

Then set Cookies in it, and then return it:

```
{!../../docs_src/response_cookies/tutorial001.py!}
```

!!! tip Have in mind that if you return a response directly instead of using the Response parameter, FastAPI will return it directly.

```
So, you will have to make sure your data is of the correct type. E.g. it is compatible with JSON, if you are returning a `JSONResponse`.
```

And also that you are not sending any data that should have been filtered by a `response_model`.

More info

!!! note "Technical Details" You could also use from starlette.responses import Response or from starlette.responses import JSONResponse.

```
**FastAPI** provides the same `starlette.responses` as `fastapi.responses` just as a convenience for you, the developer. But most of the available responses come directly from Starlette.

And as the `Response` can be used frequently to set headers and cookies, **FastAPI**
```

To see all the available parameters and options, check the documentation in Starlette.

also provides it at `fastapi.Response`.