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What is? CORS

swipe >>>

Imagine...

Serbia



I want to send a
package to
someone in
France



**customs
officer**



Checks if France
allows packages
from my country



France sends the
answer "I allow
the package to
be sent from
Serbia" or the
opposite.

France



The situation from the previous slide shows how CORS works.

Analogy:

- Serbia: **one domain**
- France: **the another domain**
- Package: **API call/method**
- Customs officer: **CORS**

Customs officers at the border check for proper documentation and ensure that the destination country will accept the package.



CORS checks for the appropriate headers in HTTP requests and responses to ensure that the web page is allowed to make requests to the other domain.

If the server at `domain2.com` wants to allow requests from `domain1.com`, it can set the `Access-Control-Allow-Origin` header in its responses to `domain1.com`.

The browser will then allow the web page from `domain1.com` to make requests to `domain2.com`



The customs officers at the border will allow the package to be sent if the documentation is in order and the destination country has agreed to accept it.

CORS Setup in .NET

```
● ● ●

var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);

//...

var devCorsPolicy = "devCorsPolicy";
builder.Services.AddCors(options =>
{
    options.AddPolicy(devCorsPolicy, builder =>
    {
        builder.WithOrigins("http://example.com")
            .WithMethods("GET", "POST")
            .WithHeaders("Authorization");
    });
});

var app = builder.Build();
//...
app.UseCors(devCorsPolicy);
```

This configuration allows CORS requests:

from http://example.com (Origins)
using the GET and POST methods (Methods)
and with the Authorization header (Headers).

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