

CORS

1 message

Michael Tadyshak <michael.tadyshak@nfm.com>
To: Michael Tadyshak <mike.tadyshak@gmail.com>

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Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) is a security feature implemented by web browsers to prevent malicious websites from making unauthorized requests to a different domain than the one that served the web page. It helps ensure that web applications can only request resources from the same origin (domain, protocol, and port) unless explicitly allowed by the server.

Understanding CORS

- Origin: Defined by the combination of the protocol (http or https), domain (e.g., example.com), and port (e.g., 8080). For example, http://example.com:8080 and https://example.com are considered different origins.
- Cross-Origin Request: When a web page makes a request (e.g., via JavaScript) to a different origin than the one that served the page, it's considered a cross-origin request. This includes requests made via XMLHttpRequest, fetch, or similar methods.

Why CORS Matters

• **Security**: CORS is designed to prevent potentially harmful interactions between different origins. For example, it prevents a malicious site from making unauthorized requests on behalf of a user to a site where they are authenticated.

How CORS Works

- Preflight Requests: For some cross-origin requests, the browser sends an HTTP OPTIONS
 request (preflight request) to the server to determine if the actual request is safe to send. This
 is typically required for methods other than GET/POST or when custom headers are
 included.
- Server Response: The server responds to the preflight request with appropriate CORS headers that indicate which origins are allowed, which methods can be used, and which headers can be exposed.



Michael Tadyshak

Customer Service Specialist **P:** +19726683000 Ext. 67265 michael.tadyshak@nfm.com

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