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What is CORS?

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 Sever 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.

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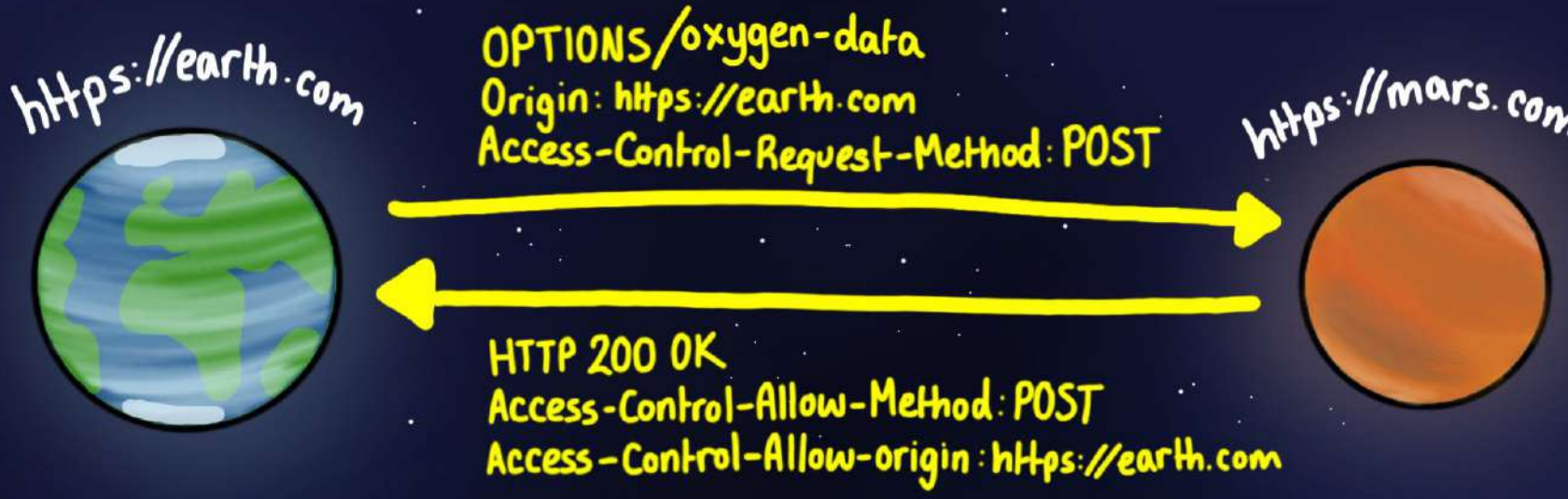
Preflight Requests

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 considers invalid, the request fails. If not, it is accepted and the main CORS request follows.

CORS With Preflight Example

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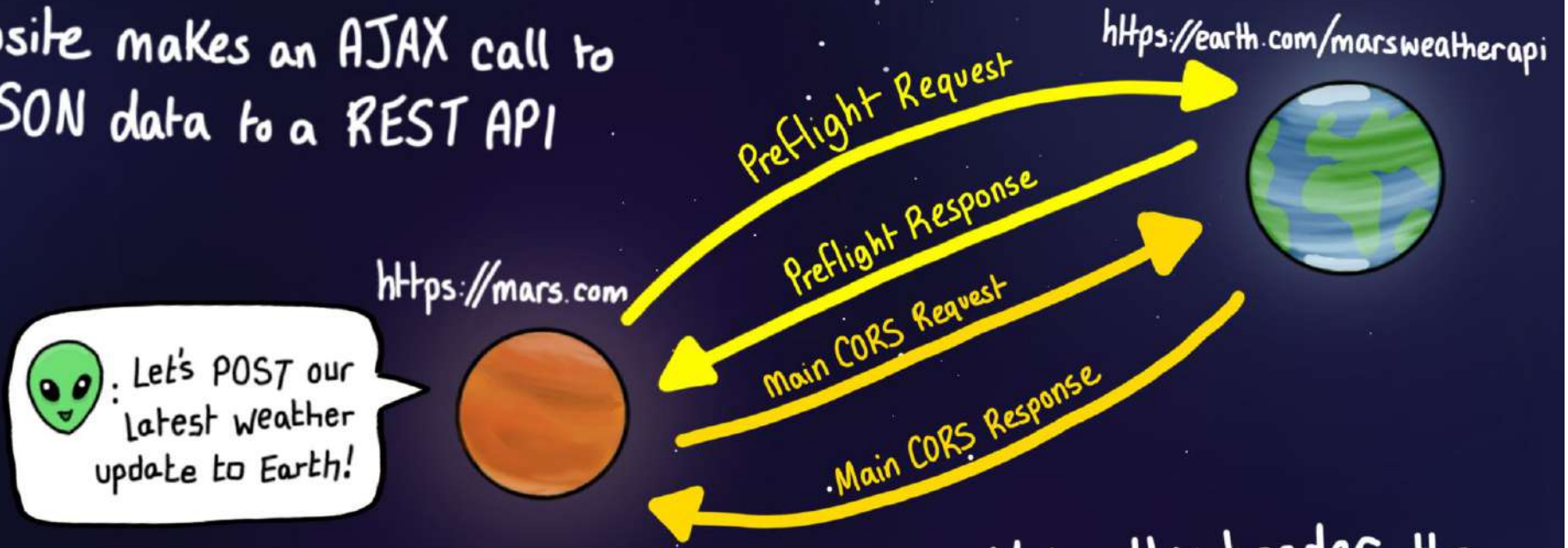
A website makes an AJAX call to POST JSON data to a REST API



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

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