

What is CORS?



Oh no!

Have you ever run into this type of error before?

✖ Access to fetch at '<http://localhost:3000/>' [index.html:1](#) from origin '<http://127.0.0.1:5500/>' has been blocked by CORS policy: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource.

This is due to a security mechanism implemented by browsers called **CORS**.



Cross

**Resource
Sharing**

CORS

Origin



Origin

This part of a URL is called an origin

`https://www.example.com:80/document/test.html`

↑
scheme

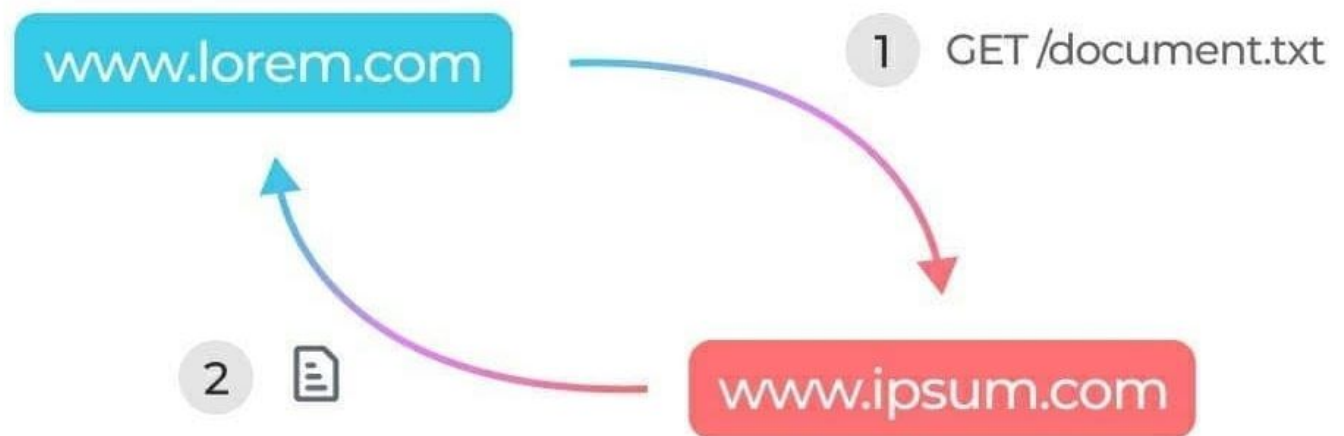
↑
host

↑
port



(when port is not provided, default is 80 for http and 443 for https)

A **Cross Origin Request** is when a website belonging to one origin requests a resource from another origin



⚠ This request can be through XHR or Fetch API (also known as AJAX)

www.ipsum.com



CORS allows a **resource owner** to specify some policies as to whether the **requester** can access the **requested resource**



www.lorem.com



document.txt

This is done by using some special
HTTP headers called

CORS Headers



```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://www.lorem.com  
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
```





The browser will allow lorem.com to access document.txt only if ipsum.com has added either of these two headers in it's response

→ The first one is to allow only a particular origin. The second is general and allows any origin to access.

Types

There are two types of
Cross Origin Requests

- Simple requests
- Pre-flight requests



Simple Requests

Are those that are considered not to have any side effects in the backend.



- 👉 Modifying any state in the back end is a side effect - such as adding a row in a DB, removing a record, etc
- 👉 Reading for eg, does not cause side effects

Simple requests meet some conditions such as:

👉 Should be **GET**, **HEAD** or **POST** request

👉 Can use only a selected set of headers

👉 And a bunch more finer requirements

(you can refer to the full set of conditions in the official MDN docs on CORS)

For simple requests, the browser checks whether the CORS Headers are present in the response, to allow access to the requested resource

www.lorem.com

www.ipsum.com

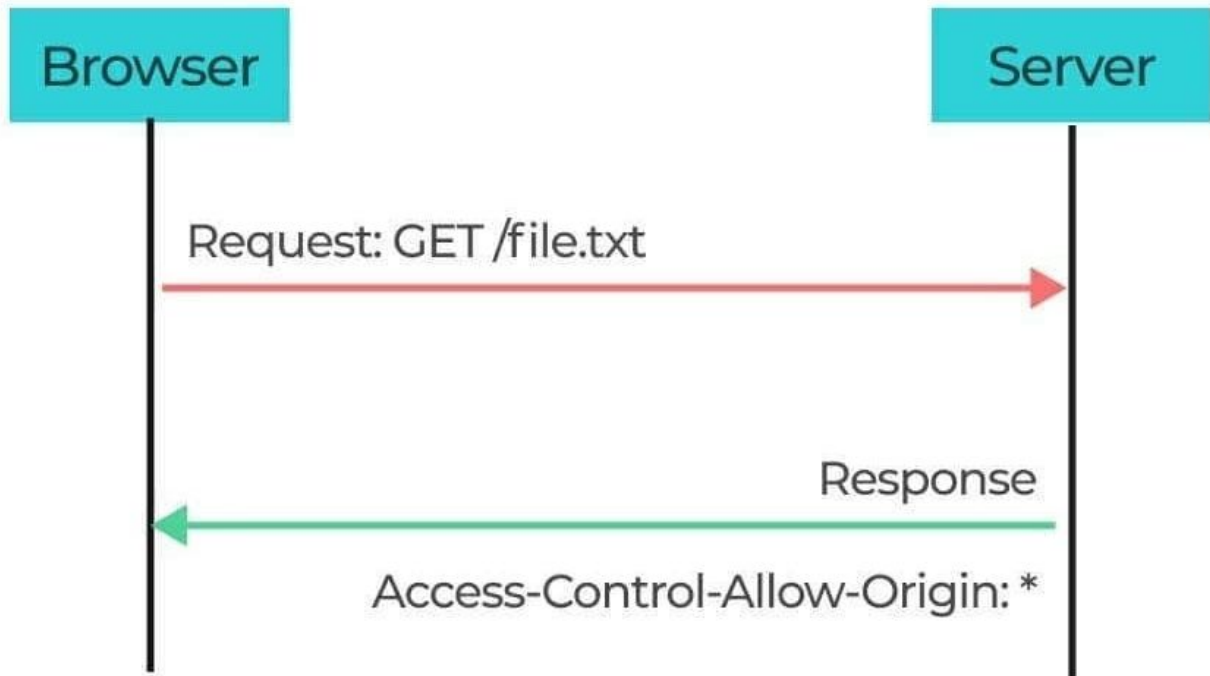
Browser

Server

Request: GET /file.txt

Response

Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *



Pre-flighted Requests

For other types of requests that may have side effects, the browser sends two requests

- 👉 A request with OPTIONS method to check whether the resource can be accessed (called a pre-flight request)
- 👉 If the server says that it is ok, the browser will send the actual request

www.lorem.com

www.ipsum.com

Browser

Server

Pre flight: OPTIONS /file.txt

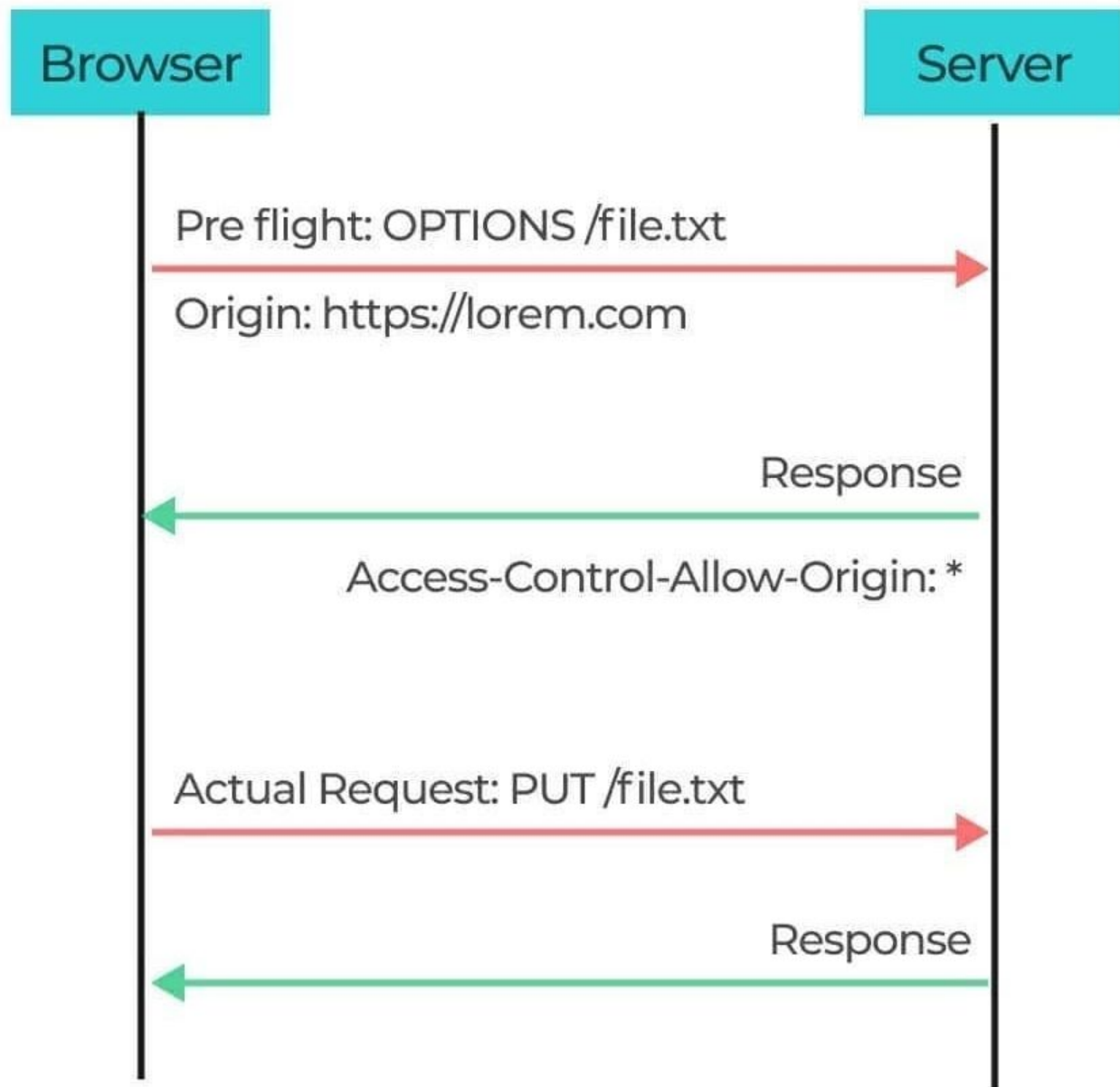
Origin: https://lorem.com

Response

Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *

Actual Request: PUT /file.txt

Response



The pre-flight request contains information about the actual request that is about to be sent, such as path, request method, headers etc so that the server can decide whether or not to allow it.