

前后端分离 CORS 跨域

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1585901239861>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

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最近在做一个老项目，要把pc端移植到移动端。页面和一些主要逻辑都处理好了

最后调试出现了 **Access-Control-Allow-Origin** 跨域，报错如下：

```
Access to XMLHttpRequest at 'http://192.168.1.100:8080/ebook_services/user/login.html' from origin 'http://localhost' has been blocked by CORS policy: Response to preflight request doesn't pass access control check: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource.
POST http://192.168.1.100:8080/ebook_services/user/login.html net::ERR_FAILED jquery-2.2.4.min.js:4
```

因为项目比较老。是ssm框架些的，好像springmvc版本还比较老，所以网上找了一些帖子

有说在后台添加拦截过滤的 没用!!!

```
//CORS跨域请求
@Component
public class webConfig implements Filter {

    @Override
    public void init(FilterConfig filterConfig) throws ServletException {
    }

    @Override
    public void doFilter(ServletRequest servletRequest, ServletResponse servletResponse, FilterChain filterChain) throws IOException {
        HttpServletResponse response = (HttpServletResponse) servletResponse;
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Origin", "http://localhost");
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Methods", "POST, GET, OPTIONS, DELETE");
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Max-Age", "3600");
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Headers", "content-type,Authorization");
        filterChain.doFilter(servletRequest, servletResponse);
    }

    @Override
    public void destroy() {
    }
}
```

有说在方法里设置跨域属性的，没用!!!

```

@RequestMapping(value = "login",method = RequestMethod.POST)
@ResponseBody
public String login(@RequestBody Map<String, String> map,HttpServletResponse response) throws Excep
response.addHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Origin","*");
response.addHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Methods","POST,GET");
response.addHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Credentials","true");

//调用用户管理系统的登录接口
map.put("systemCode", systemCode);

```

无奈只好在[hacpai](#)求助各位大佬，感谢各位大佬的指点，最终问题得以解决，感谢！

csfff • 23 分钟前
 要么不用 AJAX，用 axios 或 fetch 吧

yang17762622 • 30 分钟前
 不太明白。我的页面是直接套个壳子可以直接在手机上做 APP 使用的，地址 127.0.0.0:53480
 你的意思是说在 Java 后台配置 nginx?

Lee981265 • 33 分钟前 • 1 ❤️
 服务器上面也可以部署 nginx 配置
 1 回复

yang17762622 • 35 分钟前
 本地 nginx 或者设置 Chrome 属性都是可以的，但页面要在手机上运行的
 1 回复

Lee981265 • 37 分钟前
 使用 Nginx 代理 有效解决跨域问题
 1 回复

yang17762622 • 42 分钟前
 加拦截 还是不行~

```

import java.io.IOException;

//CORS跨域配置
@Component
public class webConfig implements Filter {

    public void init(FilterConfig filterConfig) throws ServletException {

    }

    @Override
    public void doFilter(ServletRequest servletRequest, ServletResponse servletResponse, FilterChain filterChain) throws ServletException, IOException {
        HttpServletResponse response = (HttpServletResponse) servletResponse;
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Origin", "*");
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Methods", "POST, GET, OPTIONS, DELETE");
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Max-Age", "3600");
        response.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Headers", "content-type,Authorization");
        filterChain.doFilter(servletRequest, servletResponse);
    }

    @Override

```

解决方法，nginx中添加跨域配置,后面的proxy_pass路径自行修改啊

```

location /ebook_services {
    add_header 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' '*';
    add_header 'Access-Control-Allow-Methods' 'GET, POST, OPTIONS, PUT, DELETE';
    add_header 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers' 'Content-Type';
    proxy_pass http://xxxx.xxx.x:8086/ebook_services;
}

```

