Vulnerability Report: Content Security Policy (CSP) Bypass

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Test Environment:

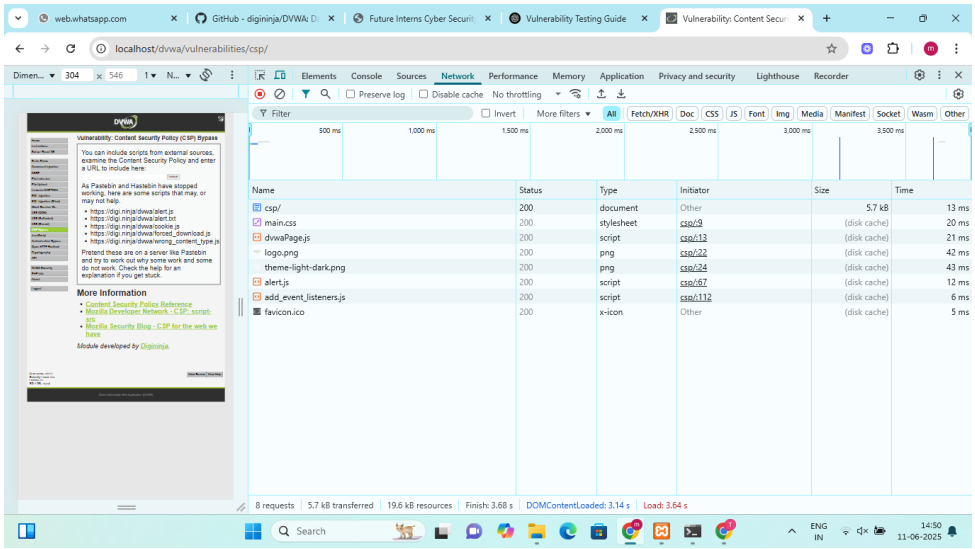
- **Platform**: DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application)
- **Vulnerability Module**: `/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csp/`
- **Browser Tools Used**: Chrome Developer Tools – Elements, Network, and Console tabs

Test Steps Performed:

1. **Opened CSP Module in DVWA** at:
   `http://localhost/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csp/`
2. **Analyzed the HTML** using DevTools — confirmed script injection point is present.
3. **Inserted an external JavaScript URL** into the provided input field:
4. `https://digi.ninja/dvwa/alert.js`
5. **Observed Network tab** — the external script `alert.js` was:
   - Loaded successfully (HTTP 200)
   - Type: `script`
   - Source: External domain (`digi.ninja`)
   - No CSP restriction error was triggered.
6. **Confirmed execution** of the script — browser executed the script logic (`alert(1)`) without any intervention or warning.

Screenshot Evidence:

1. **Initial HTML Structure Inspection** (Elements tab):
   - Shows a clean `h1` tag with the title and the empty vulnerable code injection area.
2. **Network Activity Confirmation**:
   - `alert.js` was fetched successfully from `https://digi.ninja/`.



Result:

- **External script was fetched and executed.**
- No CSP error occurred, indicating:
- CSP is **either not implemented** or **improperly configured**.

Impact:

- **Security Risk**: Attackers can inject and execute arbitrary JavaScript from external sources.
- **Possible Exploits**:
  - Cookie theft
  - Session hijacking
  - Defacement
  - Redirection to malicious sites

Recommendations:

1. **Implement a strict CSP header**, e.g.:
2. `Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'self';`
3. **Avoid allowing script execution from untrusted domains**.
4. **Use nonce or hash-based CSP** for dynamic scripts.