

## Content-Security-Policy

An Introduction

## What we're looking at

- Why you need Content-Security-Policy
- Introduction to Content-Security-Policy
- Bypassing CSP
- CSP Success Factors

# Why you need CSP

```
<html>
 <head>
 <title>{{ title }} - My Site</title>
<!--html entities context -->
 <style>
 body {
 color: {{ theme['color'] }};
 </style>
<!--css context -->
</head>
 <body>
 <script type="text/javascript">
 var init = {{ data }};
 </script>
<!--javascript context -->
<a href={{ home_url }}>Home</a>
<!--html attribute context -->
 </body>
</html>
```

#### XSS is still hard to fix

- Auto-escaping deals mostly with HTML Entities
- CSS, JavaScript, HTML Attribs can still be used for XSS
- You need all the help you can get

## **Enter CSP**

- Set by the Application (Server)
- Enforced by the Browser
- Meant to prevent XSS payloads from being rendered on the client

## **CSP**

Set via **HTTP header**, by the **web server**, for the **browser** to enforce

Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self' \*.trusted.com

## Nature of CSP

- CSP rules are additive. Example default-src:
   'self' means that all content, comes from the origin server
- You can define more fine-grained rules for other content-types

## **Bypassing CSP**

- CSP Whitelist Bypass Control execution from wildcard domain like \*.amazonaws.com or \*.marketo.com
- Bypass based on poorly generated CSP rules on specific content-types

## **Additional CSP Protections**

- Nonce: where you use a one-time random token to work with client-side content.
- Hash: Hash of client-side content that will load only if the

## **CSP** with Hashes

## **CSP** with Nonce

```
content-security-policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'nonce-
12898842bb6a42e4934312f237ffe45a'
```

## Useful resources

- Report-URI
- CSP is Awesome
- Mozilla

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