

# CSP und Inline Ressourcen in Html



# Gliederung

1. Einleitung
2. Content Security Policy (CSP)
3. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
4. CSS Filter
5. Data Filter (Experimentell)
6. JS Filter
7. Programmvorschau
8. Verwendete Technologien
9. Fazit



# Content Security Policy (CSP)

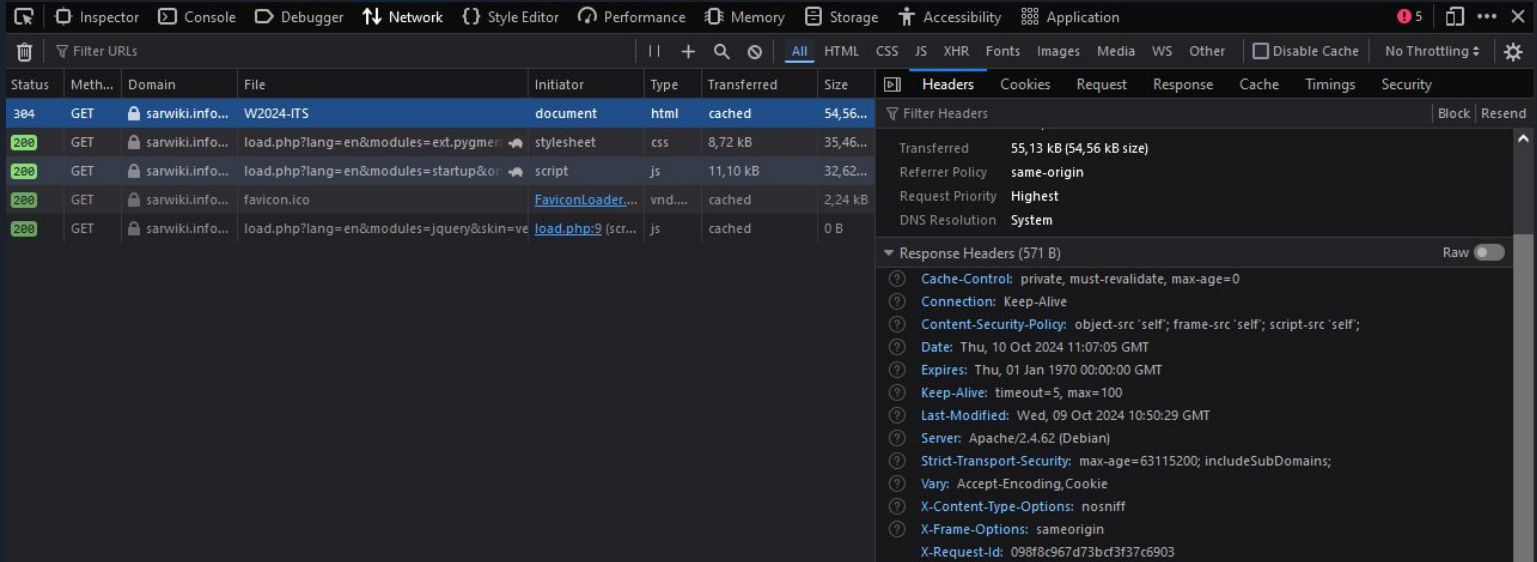
Web-Sicherheitsrichtlinie (2004)

Kontrolliert Ressourcen (z.B. Skripte, Stylesheets, Bilder)

Reduziert das Risiko von Angriffen wie Cross-Site-Scripting (XSS)

# Content Security Policy (CSP)

## HTTP-Header (Server), Meta-Tag



The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Network tab with a 304 Not Modified response selected. The response headers are expanded, showing the following Content Security Policy (CSP) header:

```
Cache-Control: private, must-revalidate, max-age=0
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Security-Policy: object-src 'self'; frame-src 'self'; script-src 'self';
Date: Thu, 10 Oct 2024 11:07:05 GMT
Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Last-Modified: Wed, 09 Oct 2024 10:50:29 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.62 (Debian)
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63115200; includeSubDomains;
Vary: Accept-Encoding, Cookie
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Frame-Options: sameorigin
X-Request-Id: 098f8c967d73bdf3f37c6903
```



# Content Security Policy (CSP)

Content-Security-Policy: object-src 'self'; frame-src 'self'; script-src 'self';

Content Security Policy im HTML-Tag definiert

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Security-Policy"  
content="default-src 'self'">
```

HTTP Response Header > Meta Tag



# Content Security Policy (CSP)

Erlaube alles, aber nur aus derselben Quelle

```
default-src 'self';
```

Erlaube nur Skripte aus derselben Quelle

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

Definiert gültige Quellen für Plugins, z.B. <object>, <embed> oder <applet>

```
object-src 'self';
```



# Content Security Policy (CSP)

Server Side Konfiguration:

Apache:

```
.htaccess : Header set Content-Security-Policy "default-src 'self';"
```

Nginx:

```
server {} : add_header Content-Security-Policy "default-src 'self';";
```



# Content Security Policy (CSP)

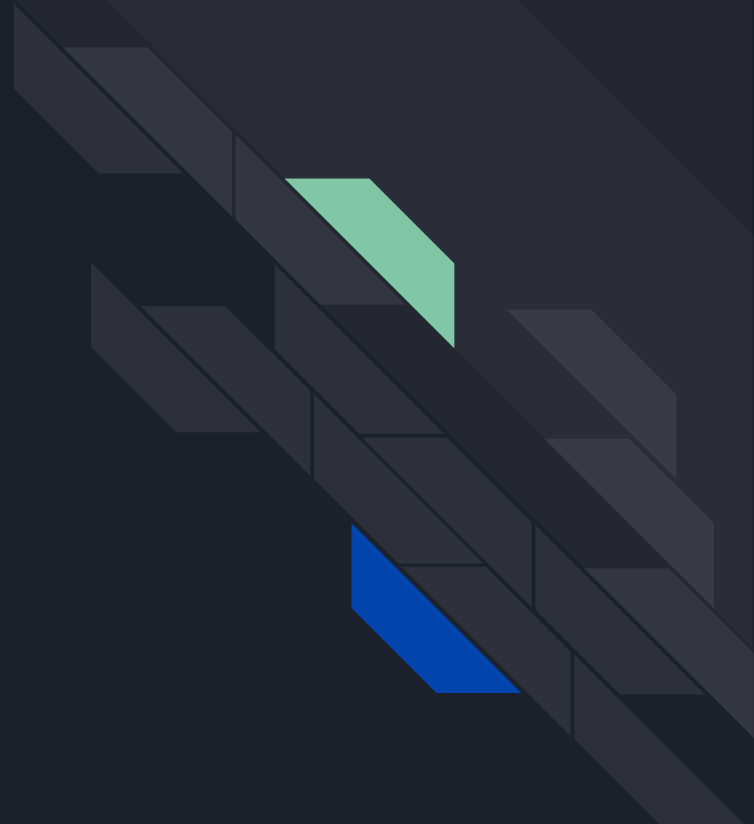
Herausforderungen:

Inhalte von Drittanbietern wie z.B. Werbung, Analysen

Gute Planung, damit keine "falschen" Inhalte blockiert werden



# Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)





```
<h1>Was braucht man, um gute Laune zu haben:</h1>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>Frieden</li>
```

```
  <li>Freude</li>
```

```
  <li>Eierkuchen</li>
```

```
  <li><script>alert("Sie wurden gehackt! Bitte überweisen Sie das Geld auf die IBAN: 12345678,  
Kontoinhaber: Böartige Mustermann.")</script></li>
```

```
</ul>
```



# Types of Cross-Site Scripting

## Reflected XSS

Non-Persistent or Type I

- Benutzereingaben werden sofort zurückgegeben
- Keine sichere Verarbeitung der Eingaben
- Daten nicht dauerhaft gespeichert
- Oft nur im Browser sichtbar

## Stored XSS

Persistent or Type II

- Benutzer Input auf dem Server gespeichert (z.B. in DB, Forum, Kommentarfeld)
- Angriffs-Payload kann im Browser dauerhaft gespeichert sein

## DOM Based XSS

Type-0

- Angriff durch Manipulation des DOM im Browser
- HTTP-Antwort bleibt unverändert, nur DOM wird geändert



# XSS Typen Zusammengeführt

## Server XSS

- Unsichere Benutzerdaten in HTTP-Antwort vom Server
- Datenquelle: Anfrage oder gespeicherter Ort
- Reflected und Stored Server XSS möglich
- Verwundbarkeit im Server-Code, Browser führt eingebetteten Skript aus

## Client XSS

- Unsichere Benutzerdaten aktualisieren DOM
- Unsicherer JavaScript-Aufruf: führt validen JS-Code ein
- Datenquelle: DOM, Server (AJAX, Seiten Ladevorgang)
- Reflected und Stored Client XSS.

## Where untrusted data is used

	XSS	Server	Client
Data Persistence	Stored	Stored Server XSS	Stored Client XSS
	Reflected	Reflected Server XSS	Reflected Client XSS

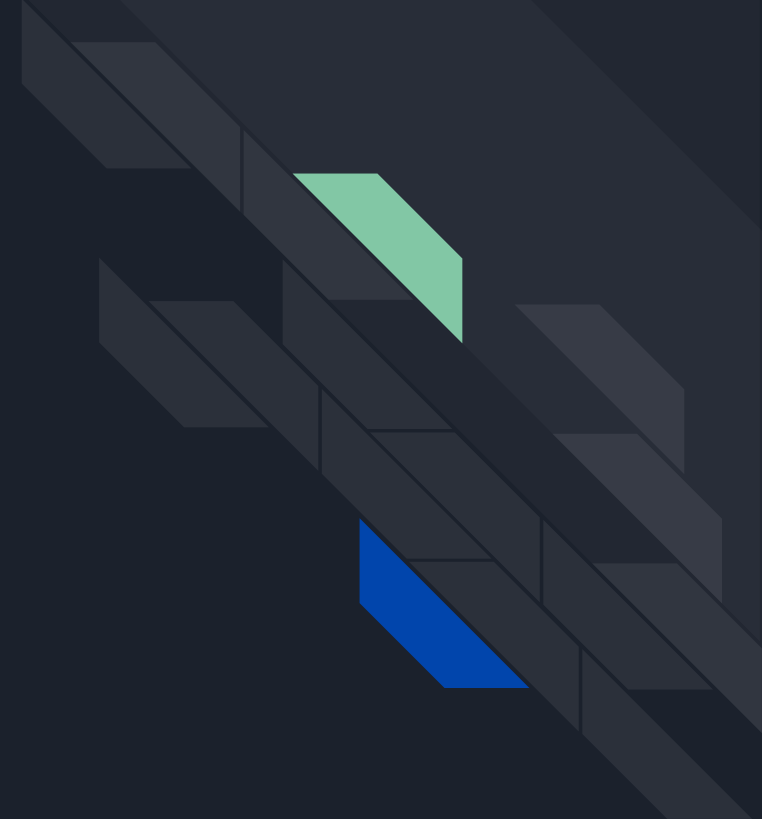
- DOM-Based XSS is a subset of Client XSS (where the data source is from the client only)
- Stored vs. Reflected only affects the likelihood of successful attack, not nature of vulnerability or defense



# Konsequenzen und wie Sie feststellen können, ob Sie gefährdet sind

- Von Belästigung bis zu Kontoübernahme
- Session-Cookie-Diebstahl, Dateizugriff, Trojaner-Installation
- Umleitung, Content-Manipulation
- Schwer zu identifizieren und zu beheben
- Code-Review: Eingaben im HTTP-Request, die ins HTML gelangen könnten
- Tools wie Nessus und Nikto
- Eine gefundene Schwachstelle = hohe Wahrscheinlichkeit weiterer Probleme

Wie Sie sich schützen  
können







# Recommended XSS Defenses

## Server

- die Unterstützung von HTTP TRACE auf allen Webservern abschalten
- Content Security Policy
- Context-sensitive server side output encoding
- Input-Validierung möglich, aber schwieriger als Encoding

## Client

- Sichere JavaScript-APIs verwenden
- JavaScript Escape
- .textContent statt .innerHTML

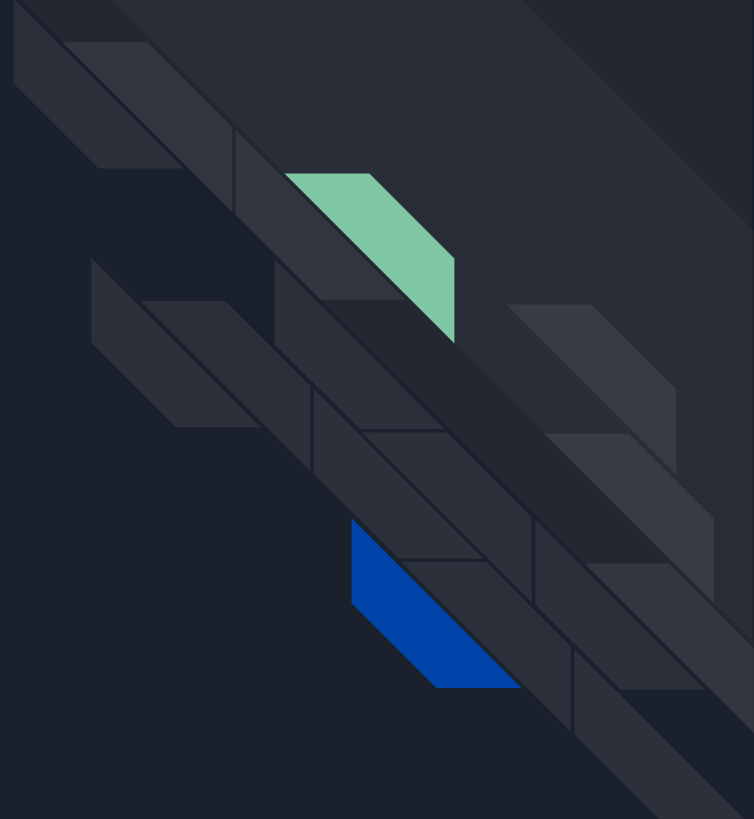
# Attack Examples

Ohne CSP:

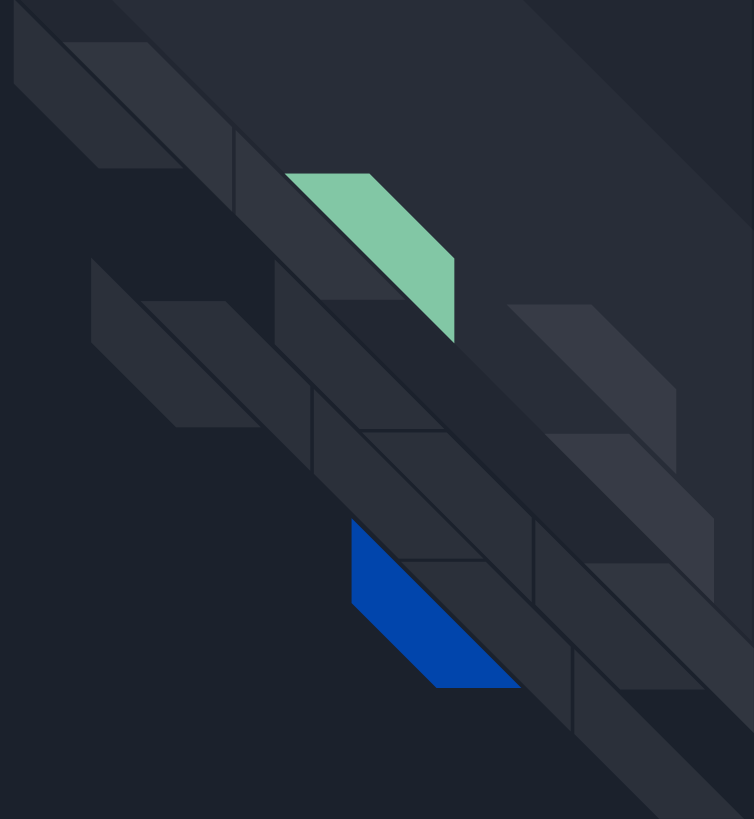
<http://localhost:3000/>

Mit CSP:

<http://localhost:8080/>



# CSS Filter





# Beautiful Soup

```
# Open and read the HTML file
with open(html_file, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
    html_content = file.read()

# Parse the HTML content with BeautifulSoup
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_content, features='html.parser')
```



# CSS Filter

Style im <Head> deklariert

```
<head>
  <style>
    body {background-color: powderblue;}
    h1   {color: blue;}
    p    {color: red;}
  </style>
</head>
```

Tag inline style

```
<h1 style="color: green">This is a green heading</h1>
```



# CSS Filter

```
def extract_style_tags(soup): 1 usage  👤 Eric
    css_tags = []
    list_style_tags = soup.find_all('style')
    for tag in list_style_tags:
        css_tags.append(tag.extract())
    return css_tags
```

```
def add_link_to_html_header(soup, stylesheet_name): 1 usage  👤 Eric

    new_link = soup.new_tag("link", rel="stylesheet", href=stylesheet_name)
    head_tag = soup.find('head')
    if head_tag:
        head_tag.append(new_link)
```



# CSS Filter

Inline Problem:

```
body {background-color: powderblue;}  
h1   {color: blue;}  
p    {color: red;}  
  
h1 { color: green }
```



# CSS Specificity

Css Regeln werden als Gewicht dargestellt

Kollision = Regel mit mehr Gewicht gewinnt

Unentschieden = Als letztes definiert gewinnt

Die "important" Regel gewinnt immer = !important





# CSS Specificity

## Examples of Specificity

Selector	Code	Specificity
Inline Styles	<code>&lt;div style="color: red;"&gt;</code>	(1, 0, 0, 0)
ID Selector	<code>#header { color: blue; }</code>	(0, 1, 0, 0)
Class Selector	<code>.container { color: green; }</code>	(0, 0, 1, 0)
Element Selector	<code>div { color: black; }</code>	(0, 0, 0, 1)



# CSS Filter (Lösung)

```
for tag in soup.findAll(is_style_attr):  
  
    if not tag.has_attr('id'):  
        unique_id = str(uuid.uuid4())[:8] # Generate a short unique id  
        tag['id'] = f"element-{{unique_id}}"
```

```
body {background-color: powderblue;}  
h1   {color: blue;}  
p    {color: red;}  
  
#element-d9aab026 { color: green }
```

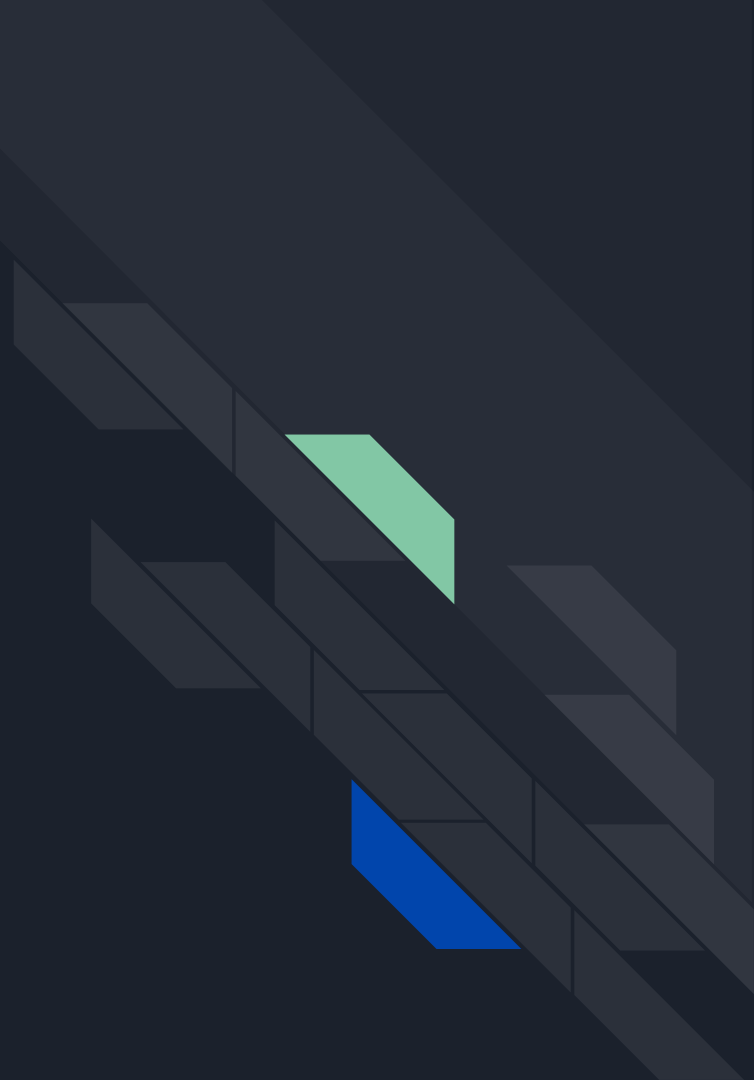


# CSS Filter

Mögliche Probleme:

- Hierarchie könnte in seltenen Fällen Probleme haben
- Id's müssen verlängert werden

# Data Filter (Experimentell)





# Data Filter

## Filter von <img> mit Base64 Enkodierung

```
images = []
for img_tag in soup.find_all('img'):
    img_details = {'src': img_tag.get('src'),
                  'attributes': {attr: img_tag.get(attr) for attr in img_tag.attrs if attr != 'src'},
                  'tag': img_tag} # Keep a reference to the original tag
    if img_details['src']:
        images.append(img_details)
```



# Data Filter

Einbinden eines `<img>` Tags

1. URL, die auf eine Bilddatei verweist  
(z.B. `.png`, `.jpg`)
2. Base64-kodierte Daten-URL direkt im `src`-Attribut  
(z.B. `data:image/png;base64,AP34...`)

# Data Filter

```

```

```
base64_regex = re.compile(r"data:(?P<mime>[\w+\/]+);base64,(?P<data>[A-Za-z0-9+\/=]+)")  
match = base64_regex.match(image['src'])  
  
if match:  
    mime_type = match.group('mime') # Extract MIME type  
    base64_data = match.group('data') # Extract Base64-encoded data
```



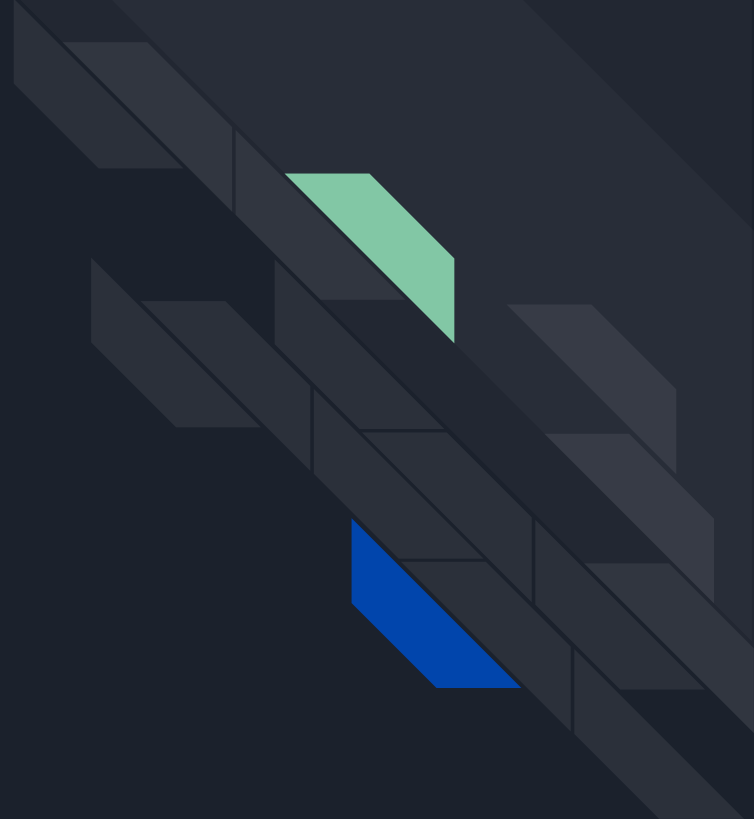
# Data Filter

Mögliche Probleme mit Mime Types:

```
if '+' in mime_type:
    extension = mime_type.split('+')[0].split('/')[-1]
else:
    # Determine the appropriate file extension from the MIME type
    extension = mime_type.split('/')[-1]
```



JS Filter



# JS Filter: Struktur

1 usage Artem Suttar

```
class JSExtractor:
```

Artem Suttar

```
def __init__(self, file_path):
```

```
    # Path where the extracted JavaScript will be saved
```

```
    self.file_path = file_path
```

```
    # List to store the contents of extracted <script> tags and generated functions
```

```
    self.inline_scripts = []
```

© JSExtractor

① \_\_init\_\_(self, file\_path)

① \_\_create\_event\_listener(self, id, event, content)

① write\_js\_file(self)

① script\_tag\_filter(self, soup)

① event\_handler\_filter(self, soup)

① js\_url\_filter(self, soup)

① file\_path

① inline\_scripts



# JS Filter: inline <script> tags

```
# Extract and remove inline <script> tags from the HTML
1 usage  ⤴ Artem Suttar
def script_tag_filter(self, soup):
    # Find all <script> tags in the parsed HTML
    scripts = soup.find_all("script")

    # Iterate over each <script> tag, extract it, and store its content
    for script in scripts:
        script = script.extract() # Remove the script tag from the DOM
        self.inline_scripts.append(script.string) # Append the script content to the inline_scripts list

    # Return the modified HTML without the <script> tags
    return soup
```



# JS Filter: inline event handlers

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onabort</code>	abort
<code>onauxclick</code>	auxclick
<code>onbeforeinput</code>	beforeinput
<code>onbeforematch</code>	beforematch
<code>onbeforetoggle</code>	beforetoggle
<code>oncancel</code>	cancel
<code>oncanplay</code>	canplay
<code>oncanplaythrough</code>	canplaythrough
<code>onchange</code>	change
<code>onclick</code>	click
<code>onclose</code>	close
<code>oncontextlost</code>	contextlost
<code>oncontextmenu</code>	contextmenu
<code>oncontextrestored</code>	contextrestored
<code>oncopy</code>	copy

Quelle:

<https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/webappapis.html#event-handlers-on-elements,-document-objects,-and-window-objects>

# JS Filter: inline JavaScript in URLs

## Syntax

JavaScript URLs start with the `javascript:` scheme and are followed by JavaScript code. The code will be parsed as a script.

URL

```
javascript:<script>
```

## Description

`javascript:` URLs can be used anywhere a URL is a navigation target. This includes, but is not limited to:

- The `href` attribute of an `<a>` or `<area>` element.
- The `action` attribute of a `<form>` element.
- The `src` attribute of an `<iframe>` element.
- The `window.location` JavaScript property.
- The browser address bar itself.



# JS Filter: inline JavaScript in URLs

```
elements = {  
  "href": "click",  
  "action": "submit",  
  # src should not be used with combination of JS, we don't really handle this case  
  "src": "load"  
}  
  
value = value.replace("javascript:", "", 1)  
value = "event.preventDefault(); " + value
```



# JS Filter: Dynamische Inline-Skripterstellung

```
document.body.innerHTML += '<script>alert("Dynamic inline script")</script>';
```

# JS Filter: Dynamische Inline-Skripterstellung: Idee?

## Abstract syntax tree (AST)

Bild Quelle:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract\\_syntax\\_tree#/media/File:Abstract\\_syntax\\_tree\\_for\\_Euclidean\\_algorithm.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_syntax_tree#/media/File:Abstract_syntax_tree_for_Euclidean_algorithm.svg)





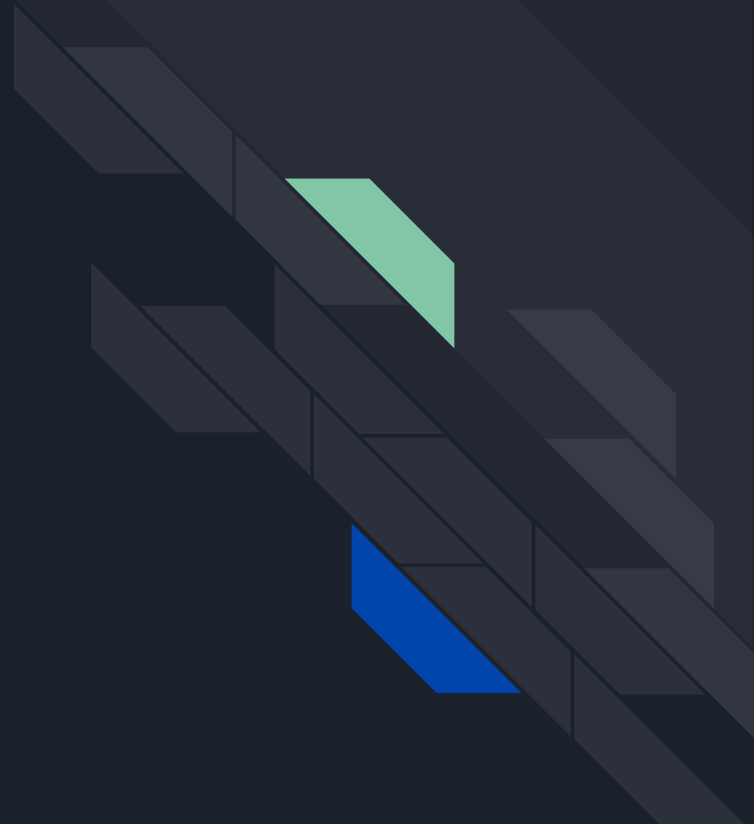
# JS Filter: Techniken des Funktionsvergleichs

Generierte Funktion

Generierte Funktion, basierend auf einer generierten Funktion



# Programmvorschau





# Verwendete Technologien

## Sprache: Python

- Populär
- Einfach
- Deckt die erforderliche Anforderung

## Versionsverwaltung: Git

[https://github.com/SuttArt/CSP\\_extract\\_inline\\_resource](https://github.com/SuttArt/CSP_extract_inline_resource)  
s

## Docker als Testumgebung

- Einheitliche Testumgebung, unabhängig vom Host-System
- Einfache Reproduzierbarkeit der Testszenarien
- Isolierte Umgebung
- Leichtes Setup
- ideal für Teamarbeit



# Fazit

## Rückblick

- Keine Anmerkungen

## Ausblick auf die Zukunft

- Testabdeckung
- Minifier
- CLI - Argumente
- AST für JS Funktionen
- Binärdateien für mehrere Betriebssysteme ?



# Quellen

- <https://portswigger.net/web-security/cross-site-scripting/cheat-sheet>
- <https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/>
- [https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Cross Site Scripting Prevention Cheat Sheet.html](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Cross_Site_Scripting_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html)
- [https://owasp.org/www-community/Types of Cross-Site Scripting](https://owasp.org/www-community/Types_of_Cross-Site_Scripting)
- [https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/DOM based XSS Prevention Cheat Sheet.html](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/DOM_based_XSS_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html)
- [https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Content Security Policy Cheat Sheet.html](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Content_Security_Policy_Cheat_Sheet.html)
- <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2397>