

The threat of web attacks that can harm your site and data has never been greater. Here are seven security response headers your WCMS should use.

# Security Headers in HTTP Response for Your WCM

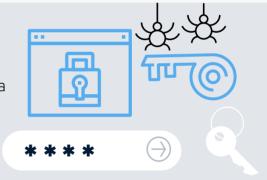
# 1. Content-Security-Policy

HTTP header that controls resources the user agent is allowed to load. Specifies the server origins and script endpoints for page resources. Helps for XSS protection. You can learn more **here** and **here**.



#### 2. Public-Key-Pins

Tells a web client to associate a specific cryptographic public key with a certain web server to decrease the risk of MITM attacks with forged certificates. You can **read more here.** 



#### 3. Referrer-Policy

Governs which referrer information, sent in the Referrer header, should be included with requests made. For more information, **read here.** 



#### 4. Strict-Transport-Security

Prevents sending data over an unencrypted channel when a secured one is available. It converts automatically all HTTP requests to HTTPS if the site has been opened previously with HTTPS with valid certificate. You can **learn more here.** 



## **5. X-Content-Type-Options**

Prevents Content Sniffing for styles and scripts. For more information, **read here.** 



## **6. X-Frame-Options**

HTTP header that indicates whether a browser should be allowed to render a page in a <frame>, <iframe> or <object>. Helps protect against clickjacking attacks. For more information, check out **this cheat sheet.** 



#### 7. X-XSS-Protection

Prevents reflected cross-site scripting attacks. Value (1; mode=block) prevents rendering the page if an attack is detected. For more information, **read more here.** 



# Sitefinity Takes it One Step Further



Admins can take these actions manually through the server configuration, but a better way is to use a built-in solution. Sitefinity is the first WCM on the market to provide an integrated HTTP Response Headers Module. Please read more here.