

# ICANN61 – Tech Day IDN Abuse

Merike Kaeo (presenting)

Research by:

Mike Schiffman, Stephen Watt

FARSIGHT SECURITY

# Motivation

- Lots of Data To Play With
- Shed Light on Domain Abuse via IDN Homographs
  - IDNs allow forgeries to be nearly undetectable by either human eyes or human judgment
  - Is it well understood by the wider public?
- How Bad Is The Problem
  - Registering Internet DNS names for the purpose of misleading consumers is not news
  - Wanted to determine prevalence and reach of issue

# Terminology

## Terms to know when dealing with IDNs

- Code point: A numerical value representing a Unicode character i.e.: U+03B1
- Plane: A contiguous set of code points (17 in total; plane 0, *The Basic Multilingual Plane* is the most important)
- Block: Logical subdivision of a plane; “Basic Latin” (ASCII 0x–0x7f), or CJK Unified Ideographs
- UTF-8: Common scheme for variable length encoding of Unicode code points into sequences of 1 – 4 bytes (U+0000–U+10FFFF); is backwards compatible with ASCII
- SSIM: Structured Similarity Index; a fractional value representing the similarity between two images that can range from 0.0 (least similar) to 1.0 (identical)
- Homoglyph: One of two or more characters with shapes that appear identical or very similar (O “oh” and 0 “zero”)
- Homograph: Same as above, but entire words are considered

## Universal Encoding

- Unicode is a universal standard for encoding language glyphs
- It provides a unique number for every character (this is a code point)
- Latest version contains 136,755 characters covering 139 modern and historic scripts

## Example Unicode characters

F:	U+0046	I:	U+0049	☼:	U+272A
A:	U+0041	G:	U+0047	𝄋:	U+2230
R:	U+0052	H:	U+0048	ᳵ:	U+0950
S:	U+0053	T:	U+0054	♥:	U+2665

## A lossless method for down sampling Unicode into ASCII

- 'Taking data that requires larger encoding space and fitting it into a smaller presentation format (“puny”)
- Punycode is an encoding to convert Unicode characters into ASCII
- Technically, into a subset of ASCII known as LDH (letters, digits, hyphens)

Example Unicode --> Punycode

αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω --> xn--mxacdefghijklmnopqr0btuvwxyz

*IDNs represent Unicode labels and may appear as such to the end user, but over the wire they are sent encoded using Punycode*

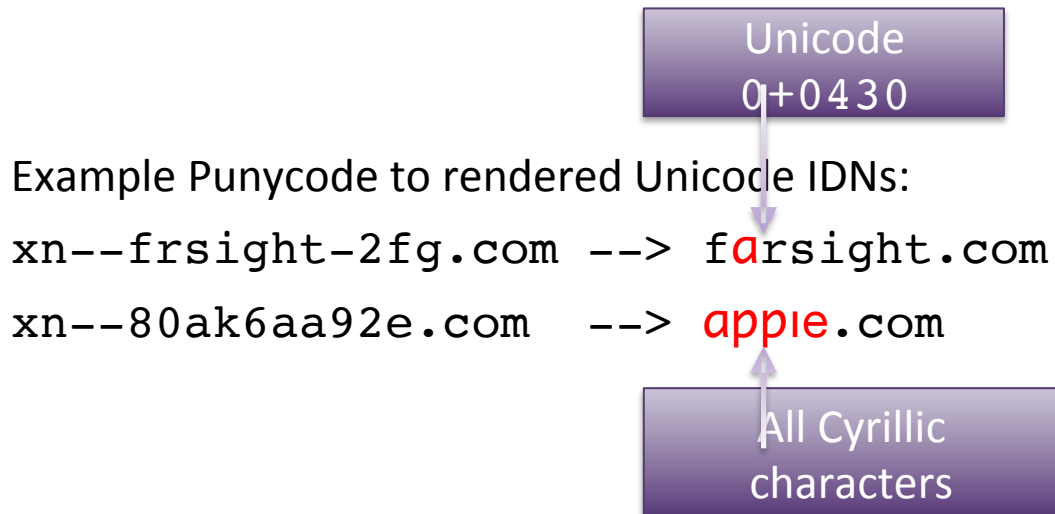
# IDN Homographs

- Different letters or characters might look alike
  - Uppercase “I” and lowercase “l”
  - Letter “O” and number “0”
- Characters from different alphabets or scripts may appear indistinguishable from one another to the human eye
  - Individually they are known as *homoglyphs*
  - In the context of the words that contain them they constitute *homographs*

# IDN Homograph Attacks

And this is why we can't have nice things

- Bad actors figured out they can register IDNs and target sites using homoglyphs (or sometimes homographs)



# Research Done

- Examined 125 top brand domain names
  - Large content providers, social networking companies, financial websites, luxury brands, cryptocurrency exchanges, etc.
- Monitoring IDN homographs in real-time
- From 3 month observation period observed 116,113 homographs
  - 2017-10-17 23:41 UTC to 2018-01-10 19:00 UTC



# Disturbing Findings

- Indepth details:
  - [https://www.farsightsecurity.com/2018/01/17/mschiffm-touched\\_by\\_an\\_idn/](https://www.farsightsecurity.com/2018/01/17/mschiffm-touched_by_an_idn/)
- The large number of homographs seems disturbing and may need further investigations
  - No assumption made of intent against domains or domain owners
- However, did find some live phishing sites
  - Companies were contacted to alert them of suspected phishing sites
  - Demonstrates that threat of IDN homograph impersonation is both real and actively being exploited

# Suspicious IDNs

## ADOBE

ns1.xn--aobe-l6b.com.	-->	ns1.adobe.com.
ns2.xn--aobe-l6b.com.	-->	ns2.adobe.com.
mail.xn--adobe-x34a.com.	-->	mail.adobe.com.
xn--adob-yva.com.	-->	adobe.com.
xn--adobe-x34a.com.	-->	adobe.com.
xn--aobe-qua.com.	-->	adobe.com.
xn--dobe-p5b.com.	-->	adobe.com.

## APPLE

mail.xn--pple-zna.com.	-->	mail.apple.com.
ns1.xn--appl-ou5a.com.	-->	ns1.apple.com.
ns2.xn--appl-ou5a.com.	-->	ns2.apple.com.
www.xn--le-m1aa24e.com.	-->	www.apple.com.
www.xn--pple-9na.cf.	-->	www.apple.cf.
www.xn--ppl-hla7b.cf.	-->	www.apple.cf.
xn--ppl-hla7b.cf.	-->	apple.cf.
www.xn--app-mra30o.com.	-->	www.apple.com.
xn--apple-csa.com.	-->	apple.com.
xn--appl-8va.com.	-->	apple.com.
xn--appl-yva.com.	-->	apple.com.
www.xn--le-m1aa24e.com.	-->	www.apple.com.

# Suspicious IDNs

## BANK OF AMERICA

www.xn--bakofamerica-qfc.com.	-->	www.baŋkofamerica.com.
mail.xn--bnkofmeric-q5aef.com.	-->	mail.bänkofämericä.com.
secure.xn--bakofamerica-qfc.com.	-->	secure.baŋkofamerica.com.
www.xn--ankofamerica-70c.com.	-->	www.bankofamerica.com.
www.xn--bakofamerica-qfc.com.	-->	www.baŋkofamerica.com.
www.xn--banofamerica-p7b.com.	-->	www.bankofamerica.com.
www.xn--bnkofamerica-pob.com.	-->	www.baŋkofamerica.com.
www.xn--bnkofmeric-ggeef.com.	-->	www.bankofamerica.com.
www.xn--bnkofmeric-q5aef.com.	-->	www.bänkofämericä.com.
xn--ankofamerica-70c.com.	-->	bankofamerica.com.
xn--bakofamerica-qfc.com.	-->	baŋkofamerica.com.
xn--banofamerica-p7b.com.	-->	bankofamerica.com.
xn--bnkofamerica-pob.com.	-->	baŋkofamerica.com.
xn--bnkofmeric-ggeef.com.	-->	bankofamerica.com.
xn--bnkofmeric-q5aef.com.	-->	bänkofämericä.com.

# Suspicious IDNs

## CREDIT SUISSE

xn--crditsuisse-cbb.at.	-->	créditsuisse.at.
xn--crditsuisse-cbb.ch.	-->	créditsuisse.ch.
xn--crditsuisse-cbb.com.	-->	créditsuisse.com.
xn--crditsuisse-cbb.de.	-->	créditsuisse.de.
xn--crditsuisse-cbb.dk.	-->	créditsuisse.dk.
xn--crditsuisse-cbb.eu.	-->	créditsuisse.eu.
xn--crditsuisse-cbb.net.	-->	créditsuisse.net.
xn--crdit-suisse-ceb.at.	-->	crédit-suisse.at.
xn--crdit-suisse-ceb.ch.	-->	crédit-suisse.ch.
xn--crdit-suisse-ceb.com.	-->	crédit-suisse.com.
xn--crdit-suisse-ceb.de.	-->	crédit-suisse.de.
xn--crdit-suisse-ceb.dk.	-->	crédit-suisse.dk.
xn--crdit-suisse-ceb.net.	-->	crédit-suisse.net.
xn--credit-sisse-klb.com.	-->	credit-süsse.com.

## EBAY

xn--bay-ema.com.	-->	êbay.com.
xn--eby-fla.com.	-->	ebáy.com.
xn--eby-bla.com.	-->	ebày.com.
xn--eby-hsb.com.	-->	ebøy.com.
xn--eby-jla.com.	-->	ebây.com.
xn--80aj7b8a.com.	-->	еъay.com.

# Suspicious IDNs

## TWITTER

<code>www.xn--twittr-7ua.tv.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>www.twittèr.tv.</code>
<code>www.xn--twittr-mva.tv.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>www.twittêr.tv.</code>
<code>www.xn--twittr-tva.net.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>www.twittër.net.</code>
<code>www.xn--twttter-4va.net.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>www.twítter.net.</code>
<code>xn--twttter-cwa.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>twitter.com.</code>
<code>xn--twttter-q9a.net.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>twitter.net.</code>
<code>xn--twttr-7raz.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>twittèr.com.</code>
<code>xn--e1azaa2a9b5b.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>тwitterя.com.</code>

## WALMART

<code>xn--walmart-ita.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>wàlmart.com.</code>
<code>xn--walmrt-lta.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>walmàrt.com.</code>
<code>xn--walmart-bua.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>wälmart.com.</code>
<code>xn--walmart-ita.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>wàlmart.com.</code>
<code>xn--walmart-pta.com.</code>	<code>--&gt;</code>	<code>wálmart.com.</code>

# Suspicious IDNs

## MISC: LUXURY BRANDS

www.xn--gucc-tpa.com.	-->	www.gucci.com.
xn--gucc-tpa.com.	-->	gucci.com.
xn--herms-7ra.com.	-->	hermès.com.
www.xn--herms-7ra.fr.	-->	www.hermès.fr.
www.xn--lousvuitton-qcb.com.	-->	www.louisvuitton.com.

## MISC: SOCIAL PLATFORMS

xn--nstagram-11a.com.	-->	instagram.com.
xn--nstagram-skb.com.	-->	instagram.com.
www.xn--nstagram-skb.com.	-->	www.instagram.com.
xn--istagram-7pb.com.	-->	iñstagram.com.
www.xn--imgu-t4a.com.	-->	www.imguñ.com.
xn--imgr-sra.com.	-->	imgúr.com.
xn--whatsapp-lwa.com.	-->	whatsápp.com.
xn--whatsapp-cxcc.com.	-->	whatsapp.com.

# General Observations

- While IDN related abuse domains are a fraction of the overall abuse domains, they do exist
- Publicity surrounding this kind of abuse is growing which will motivate potentially more abuse
- What is role of IETF (who decides what characters can be used in an IDN) vs role of ICANN (who decides policy) ?
- Would certain policy enforcements mitigate most of the potentially harmful IDN related abuse domains ?

A dark blue globe of the Earth is shown, with a complex network of thin, light-colored lines overlaid on it. These lines represent a global network or data flow, connecting various points across the continents. The background is a deep, dark blue, and the overall aesthetic is futuristic and technological.

QUESTIONS ?