



Phishing Defense against IDN Address Spoofing Attacks

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http://www.quero.at/



Qui quaerit, invenit.



Biblia Vulgata, Lc 11, 9



- About Phishing
- Internationalized Domain Names (IDN)
- Address Spoofing Attacks
- IDN-based Attacks
- Anti-Spoofing Techniques
- Conclusion

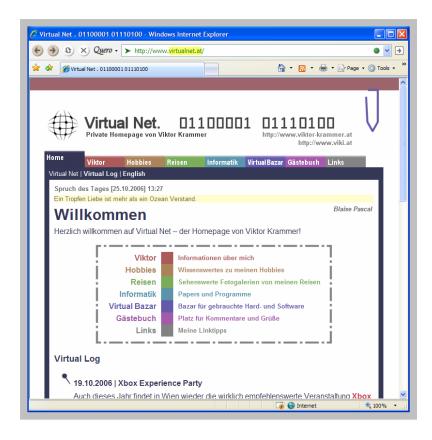
Quero How we authenticate ...

People

- Name (first, last, middle, nickname)
- Appearance (face, eyes, body, clothes)
- Voice, Gestures, Behavior
- Documents (driving licence, passport, ID cards)



Quero How we authenticate ...



Web sites

- Address (URL, host name, domain name)
- Appearance (page layout, design, logo, colors)
- Content
- Certificate (SSL/TSL)

Addresses per se unique, but not for humans!

- confusingly similar
- likelihood of confusion



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Target: Bank Austria

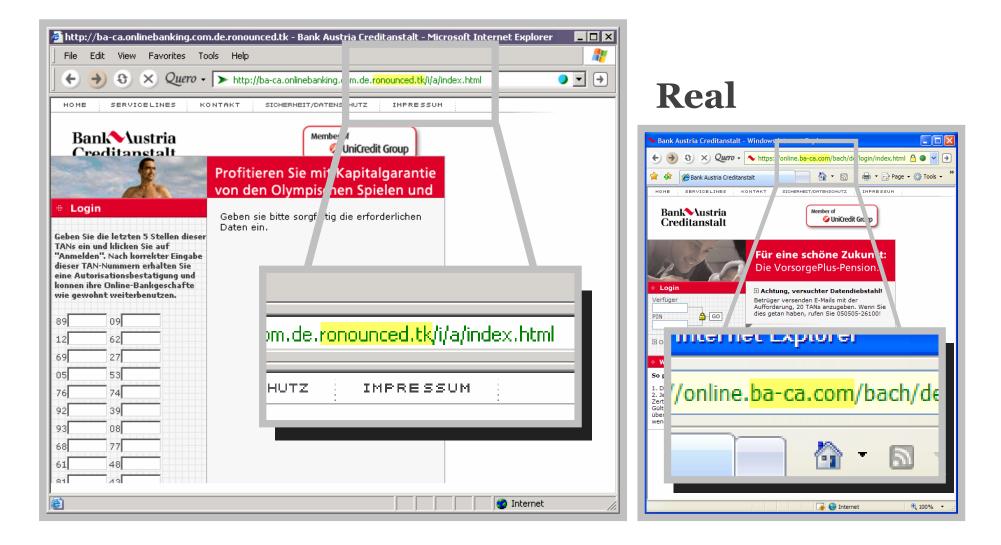
Sender:

From: Bank Austria Creditanstalt Security Team

Real Address: online.ba-ca.com

Fake Address: ba-ca.onlinebanking. com.de.ronounced.tk







- User study conducted by Rachna Dhamija et al. (presented at CHI 2006)
- 22 participants classifying 20 Web sites
- Key Findings
 - 23% of participants looked only at the content to authenticate the Web site
 - → 77% looked at the address bar or at other security indicators
 - 90% were fooled by well-crafted Phishing sites



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Quero Internationalized Domain Names

- Defined in RFC 3490, 3491, 3492, 3454, 3743, 3987
- Client-side extension of DNS allowing non-ASCII characters in domain names
- Based on a subset of Unicode 3.2
- Backward compatible with existing DNS (IDN labels are stored in ASCII beginning with "xn--")
- Uses Punycode for encoding Unicode domain labels efficiently (run-length compression)
- Example 東京理科大学.jp
 Punycode xn--1lq68wkwbj6ugkpigi.jp
 UTF-8 %E6%9D%B1%E4%BA%AC%E7%90%86%E7%A7%91%E5%A4%A7%E5%AD%A6.jp

Quero Brief history of IDN (1)

- 2002 The Homograph Attack (Gabrilovich, Gontmakher)
- **2002** Unicode 3.2
- **2003** VeriSign releases i-Nav plug-in for IE5/6
- **2003** ICANN publishes IDNA RFCs
- 2003 Opera 7.11 adds IDN support
- **2004** Mozilla adds IDN support to Firefox 0.8
- 2005 February IDN security receives big media coverage resulting from an article by Shmoo Group exploit: "Own any domain, no defense exists"
- **2005 July** Unicode Security Considerations rev.3



• 2005 July

Quero Toolbar 2.1 released with IDN script highlighting and mixed-script security warnings

2005 November

Quero Toolbar 2.2 reached RFC-compliance

2006 October

Microsoft released IE7 with native IDN support, mixed-script detection and an integrated Phishing filter



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QUETO Address Spoofing Attacks (1)

User Confusion-based Attacks

- Confusion by Name Similarity Example: southtrustonlines.com vs. southtrust.com
- Confusion by Address Complexity Example: http://61.129.33.105/secured_site/www.skyfi.com /index.html?MfcISAPICommand=SignInFPP&Usi ngSSL=1

QUETO Address Spoofing Attacks (2)

User Confusion-based Attacks (cont'd)

Confusion by Random Addresses
 Example:
 http://secure-user-survey.com/exec/obidos
 /subst/home/sv/

Vulnerability-based Attacks

- Client-side Vulnerabilities
- Server-side Vulnerabilities



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Mixed-script Spoofing

mapped by Nameprep

substituting characters with visually similar ones

Latin				Cyrilli	C	Greek		
P	р	P	p	P	р	Р	ρ	
0050	0070	FF30	FF50	0420	0440	03А1	03C1	
S	s	S	s	S	s	Σ	ς	
0053	0073	FF33	FF53	0405	0455	03A3	03C2	
T	t	T	t	T	т	Т	τ	
0054	0074	FF34	FF54	0422	0442	03А4	03C4	



- Whole-script spoofing

 using characters from only one script that are
 reinterpreted in another script
 Example: Latin caxap.ru
 Cyrillic caxap.ru (xn--80aa2cbv.ru)
- Single-script spoofing

 exploiting similiarities between characters within one script
 o vs. o; l vs. t; 1 vs. l; m vs. rn; etc.



- Syntax Spoofing

 / (U+002F) vs. / (U+2044), / (U+2215)
- Numeric Spoofing
 8 (U+0038) vs. U+09E6, U+09EA
- Invisible Character Injection control, formatting, tagging and spacing characters are prohibited by IDN Nameprep
- Bidirectional Text Spoofing
 eliminated by IDN Nameprep



- Combining Mark Order Spoofing encoding specific threat: order of combining marks can be ambiguous
- Inadequate Rendering Support
 Example: repeating combining marks
 <c, a, f, e, U+0301, U+0301> looks like
 <café>
 - ' U+301 Combining Acute Accent





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Quero Anti-Spoofing Requirements

- RFC Compliance
- Avoiding Discriminiation
- Preferring Self-contained Solutions
- Alerts
- Appropriate Rendering Support
- User Preferences (allow opt-out, Whitelist)

Quero Visualisation Techniques (1)

Digit Indication

Quero - http://www.micros0ft.com/

- IDN Indication & Highlighting
 - Characters from different script groups receive different background colors

Digits 123

 Displaying the names of the script groups to mitigate whole-script attacks

Quero - > http://www.café .com/ Latin-1 Diacritics IDN >



- Secure Connection Indication
- Core Domain Highlighting

Quero -

Number 2013 Annual Annua

"Core Domain": most relevant part of the address usually: 2nd and 1st level domain label



- Address Bar Integration Security Related Information:
 - Current Location (URL)
 - Core Domain
 - Secure Connection Icon (Certificate Details)
 - Blocked Content
 - Security Warnings
- Support for Larger Font Sizes (default: 8 pt!)
- Switching to ACE Form



- Invalid Addresses
 not well-formed according to RFC definition
- Suspicious Character Detection alerts the user in cases of mixed-script Assumptions:
 - harder to exploit similarities within one script
 - rather undesireable to mix scripts (harder to input, read, recognize and memorize)
- Missing Glyph Detection



- Add-on for Internet Explorer
- RFC-compliant implementation of IDN standards
- Adds IDN support to older versions of IE
- Demonstrating anti-spoofing techniques
- New user interface (combines search and navigation into one toolbar)
- Integrated content filter
- Over 10.000 times downloaded (2005/01-2006/01)
- Freeware licence



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- Besides the padlock icon the address is still the most important indicator for authenticating a Web site.
- Spoofed addresses are no longer visually distinguishable from their legitimate counterpart.
- Quero helps the expert and non-expert user to make better trust decisions based on the current URL.
- Major Web browser vendors have adopted mixedscript detection and included a blacklist-based phishing filter.





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