



**Trinity College Dublin**

Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

The University of Dublin

School of Computer Science and Statistics

# DNS Abuse Transparency

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November 15, 2023

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
Computer Science and Business

# Declaration

I hereby declare that this dissertation is entirely my own work and that it has not been submitted as an exercise for a degree at this or any other university.

I have read and I understand the plagiarism provisions in the General Regulations of the University Calendar for the current year, found at <http://www.tcd.ie/calendar>.

I have completed the Online Tutorial on avoiding plagiarism 'Ready Steady Write', located at <http://tcd-ie.libguides.com/plagiarism/ready-steady-write>.

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# Abstract

A short summary of the problem investigated, the approach taken and the key findings. This should not be more than around 400 words.

This must be on a separate page.

# Lay Abstract

Similar to the actual abstract in terms of the information, but written for a non-specialist. So no jargon, no acronyms. Explain to a member of the general public what this project entailed. Should be no longer than the actual abstract.

This must be on a separate page.

# Acknowledgements

Thanks Everyone!

You should acknowledge any help that you have received (for example from technical staff), or input provided by, for example, a company.

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# Nomenclature

A	Area of the wing	$m^2$
B		
C	Roman letters first, with capitals. . .	
a	then lower case.	
b		
c		
Γ	Followed by Greek capitals. . .	
α	then lower case greek symbols.	
β		
ε		
TLA	Finally, three letter acronyms and other abbreviations arranged alphabetically	

If a parameter has a typical unit that is used throughout your report, then it should be included here on the right hand side.

If you have a very mathematical report, then you may wish to divide the nomenclature list into functions and variables, and then sub- and super-scripts.

If you have a large number of acronyms, check out to make that more robust.

Note that Roman mathematical symbols are typically in a serif font in italics.

# 1 Introduction

This document provides a template for the preparation of final year project reports. The objective is to provide clear guidance to you, the students, and also to provide uniformity to the project reports, to facilitate equitable grading. This LaTeX template uses a sans-serif font to aid accessibility..

The font colour for Chapter headings is “Pantone Blue”, which is the colour used in TCD documents. The page number appears at the bottom of each page starting at 1 on the first page of the Introduction chapter. If you are not familiar with concepts like styles, captioning, cross-referencing, and how to generate tables of contents, figures etc. in LaTeX, the Overleaf guides are a useful start at:

[https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn\\_LaTeX\\_in\\_30\\_minutes](https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn_LaTeX_in_30_minutes)

## 1.1 Headings, sections and subsections

Chapters should be divided into appropriate subsections. LaTeX makes the numbering much easier and it is all built in. Headings should incorporate the Chapter number into them as is done here.

### 1.1.1 Subsection name style

The subsections, if used, should be numbered sequentially within each section. You should really try to avoid using sub- subsections, but if you do they should not be numbered.

## 1.2 Length of the report

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of the other chapters will depend on your specific project. Refer to the issued guidelines for the page limit. This limit does not usually include the front matter, references list and any appendices. In other words, from the first page of the Introduction to the last page of the Conclusions chapters must be less than the given limit for MAI. If you exceed these page limits or deviate significantly from this format, you will lose marks.

### **1.3 Contents of the Introduction**

The introduction presents the nature of the problem under consideration, the context of the problem to the wider field and the scope of the project. The objectives of the project should be clearly stated.

### **1.4 Contents of the background chapter**

The second chapter is typically a literature review, or survey of the state of the art, or a detailed assessment of the context and background for the project. The exact nature of this chapter depends on the topic and/or methods of the project. It is essential that the work of other people is properly cited. This will be discussed in detail in Chapter 2 below. Note that you should use references wherever is appropriate through the report, not just in the literature review chapter.

### **1.5 The Conclusions chapter**

The final chapter should give a short summary of the key methods, results and findings in your project. You should also briefly identify what, if any, future work might be executed to resolve unanswered questions or to advance the study beyond the scope that you identified in Chapter 1.

## 2 Background

### 2.1 draft Paragraphs

#### 1. Domain Name System Security and Privacy: A Contemporary Survey

The Domain Name System (DNS) plays a role, in the functioning of the Internet as it helps translate user domain names into IP addresses. However this system has faced security and privacy challenges over time. The article titled "Domain Name System Security and Privacy; A Contemporary Survey" on ScienceDirect provides an examination of these issues. It emphasizes the importance of DNS in ensuring Internet operations while also highlighting the vulnerabilities that malicious individuals can exploit. Moreover the article explores solutions and approaches that have been suggested to enhance DNS security and privacy. With the Internet constantly evolving, safeguarding the reliability and integrity of DNS becomes increasingly vital. [1] This survey serves as a resource, for researchers and professionals seeking to comprehend and tackle concerns related to DNS security and privacy.

#### 2. DNS Abuse Institute

The DNS Abuse Institute is an organization that focuses on combating DNS abuse and ensuring the safety and security of the Domain Name System. Their main goal is to assist the internet community in identifying, reporting and mitigating instances of DNS abuse. They place emphasis on establishing practices supporting DNS related research and facilitating data sharing. [2] The institute takes an approach by introducing solutions like "Compass Dashboards," which provide essential data to registries and registrars. Additionally they regularly publish reports and bulletins such, as the "DNSAI 2022 Annual Report" and the "DNSAI Bulletin 2023 04; Account Take Overs " offering insights, into the state of DNS abuse and the steps being taken to combat it.

#### 3. DNS Privacy in Practice and Preparation

The Domain Name System (DNS) plays a role, in the Internet by helping to convert domain names into IP addresses. As online privacy becomes more important there have been improvements made to the DNS to ensure private communication. A paper called "DNS

Privacy in Practice and Preparation " published in the proceedings of the International Conference on Emerging Networking Experiments And Technologies explores these advancements. It specifically focuses on how Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)'re implemented for DNS queries. The research provides insights into how DNS over TLS (DoT) and DNS over HTTPS (DoH)'re being used by open resolvers and authoritative DNS servers. The paper points out that while adoption of DoT and DoH is limited major public DNS service providers have already integrated them. [3] Additionally the research emphasizes the importance of TCP Fast Open (TFO) in reducing latency for TCP based DNS queries highlighting the need, for adoption to ensure performance when using enhanced DNS privacy measures.

#### 4. SEPTEMBER 2022 REPORT - DNS Abuse Institute

The DNS Abuse Institutes "September 2022 Report" presents an overview of the status of DNS abuse. This report showcases the institutes dedication to identifying, reporting and mitigating instances of DNS abuse. Although direct access, to the reports content is not available it likely delves into cases of DNS abuse observed in September 2022 the actions taken to address them and recommendations for implementing practices. Reports like these are incredibly valuable for individuals involved in the domain name industry as they provide insights into emerging threats and how effectively current mitigation strategies are working. [4] The periodic reports from the DNS Abuse Institute serve as a reference point, for understanding the evolving landscape of DNS abuse and the collective efforts being made to combat it.

#### 5. ICANN Reports DNS Abuse is Trending Downward Globally

The press release issued by ICANN titled "ICANNs Report Reveals Decreasing Global Trend of DNS Abuse" delivers encouraging news regarding the state of DNS abuse. Over the course of the four years there has been a decrease, in instances of global DNS abuse showcasing the effectiveness of measures implemented by stakeholders within the domain name industry. [5] It is highly likely that ICANNs report provides in depth analysis, on this decline offering data and insights regarding the impacted regions the types of abuse that have experienced significant reductions and the strategies that have proven particularly successful in combating DNS abuse.

#### 6. Summary of DNS Over HTTPS Abuse

The article titled "A Summary of DNS Over HTTPS Abuse", from IEEE Xplore explores the use of the DNS over HTTPS (DoH) protocol. While DoH aims to address privacy concerns regarding DNS queries it is not without security risks. The article likely discusses the benefits of DoH in safeguarding user privacy through DNS queries. However it also emphasizes the security threats that come with its adoption. These threats may involve

misuse by individuals, difficulties in monitoring DNS traffic, for domains and potential vulnerabilities within the protocol itself. [6] Overall this paper offers an overview of how DoH balances privacy improvements and security challenges.

#### 7. A Survey on DNS Encryption: Current Development, Malware Misuse, and Inference Techniques

The research paper titled "An In Depth Look, at DNS Encryption; Progress, Exploitation by Malware and Methods for Detection" published on arXiv provides an overview of the domain name system (DNS) and its importance in the functioning of the Internet. The paper highlights the risks posed by individuals particularly in relation to DNS encryption. It likely discusses advancements made in DNS encryption techniques how malware exploits these techniques and various methods that can be used to identify and address threats. [7] This survey is a resource, for researchers, professionals and policymakers seeking to understand the evolving landscape of DNS encryption and the associated security challenges.

#### 8. Webinar: Understanding and Combating DNS Abuse - Encouraging Best Practice

The ICANN Stakeholder Assembly Webinar Series hosts a webinar called "Understanding and Combating DNS Abuse – Encouraging Best Practice." This session features Rowena Schoo and Graeme Bunton from the DNS Abuse Institute, who discuss the trends and perspectives, on DNS abuse. The DNS Abuse Institute, established in 2021 aims to provide research that's trustworthy and transparent with the ultimate goal of reducing DNS abuse and promoting best practices within the DNS community. During the webinar they highlight the scope of their work their measurement initiatives and the current state of DNS abuse with a focus on issues to the UK. [8] Nigel Hickson, Senior Advisor, at the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) representing the UK government to ICANNs Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) also shares insights during this session.

## Different Forms of DNS Abuse

- Phishing: Some individuals create domain names that imitate businesses in order to trick users into sharing their sensitive information. [9]
- Malware Distribution: Hosting and distributing malicious software through compromised or specially created domains.
- Spam: Using DNS to send unwanted bulk messages often for phishing or spreading malware. [9]
- Confusable Domains (Typosquatting): Registering domains that appear visually similar to popular ones in order to deceive users. [10]

- Domain Hijacking: Unauthorized acquisition of domain names by exploiting security vulnerabilities. [10]
- Botnets: Controlling computers infected with malware through a network of compromised domains.
- Fast Flux Hosting: Quickly modifying DNS records to conceal phishing and malware distribution sites behind a changing network of compromised hosts.
- Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA): Generating a number of domain names using algorithms that act as meeting points for botnets.

## How DNS Abuse Harms Users

- Identity Theft: Phishing can lead to stolen identities when users input their details into fake websites. [11]
- Financial Loss: Users may be tricked into making payments or revealing financial information. [11]
- Data Breach: Malware can lead to unauthorized access to personal or corporate data. [12]
- System Compromise: Malware-infected systems can be used for further attacks or data theft. [13]

## Future Dangers of DNS Abuse

- Increased Sophistication: Attackers are constantly improving their methods, making DNS abuse harder to detect and prevent. [12]
- IoT Vulnerabilities: As more devices connect to the internet, the potential for DNS-based attacks on IoT devices grows. [14]
- Infrastructure Attacks: Targeting DNS infrastructure can lead to widespread outages and disruption. [13]
- Deepfakes and AI: Enhanced phishing attacks using AI-generated content could become more convincing and harder to detect. [12]

## Mitigation of DNS Abuse

- Monitoring and Reporting: Organisations monitor domain registrations for signs of DNS abuse and report suspicious activities to authorities. [15]

- Security Awareness Training: Educating users on recognizing and avoiding phishing and other DNS-based threats.
- DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC): Implementing DNSSEC to protect against unauthorised DNS changes. [15]
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): Using MFA to prevent unauthorised domain transfers or changes. [15]
- Blacklisting and Takedown Services: Identifying and taking down malicious domains quickly. [15]
- Collaboration: ISPs, domain registrars, and governments working together to combat DNS abuse.
- Regular Audits: Conducting security audits to ensure domain names are not compromised.
- Machine Learning: Employing AI to predict and identify potential DNS abuse based on patterns. [15]



## 3 Figures, Tables, Referencing

It is very important to properly refer in the text to any figures, tables or previously published work that you are discussing. Adequate and consistent referencing is one of the criteria which will be used to assess your project report.

### 3.1 Figures

Graphs, pictures and other images should be included in your report as a numbered, captioned figure. An example is given in Figure 3.1.

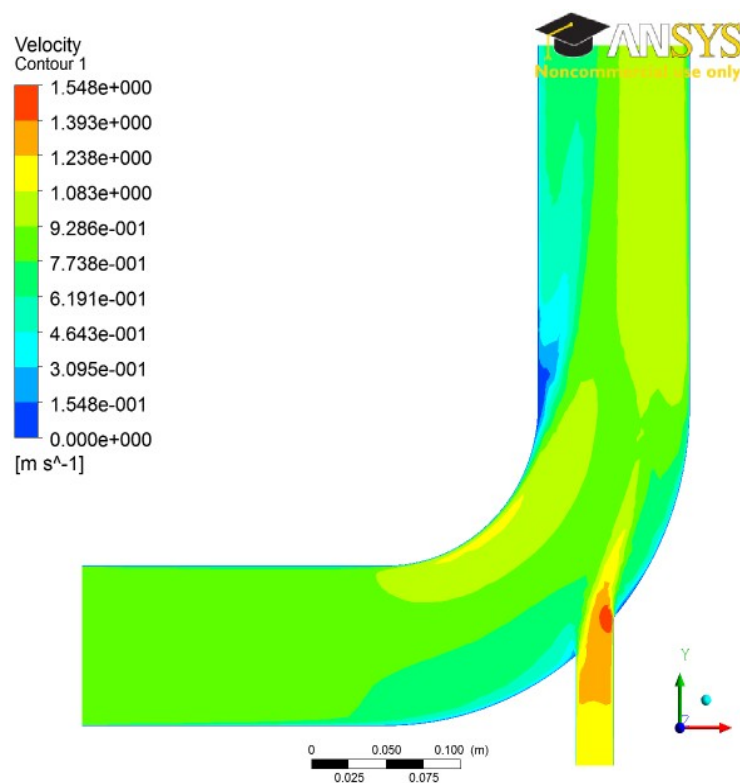


Figure 3.1: Velocity distribution on the mid-plane for an inlet velocity for case 1.

The figure and caption should be centred. The figure numbering starts at 1 at the beginning of each chapter. The caption should provide a brief description of what is being shown. The

figure should appear in the document after it is referred to in the text. No figure should be included which is not referred to in the text. Ensure that the size and resolution of images imported from software are sufficient to read any text.

## 3.2 Tables

Tables are an important way of displaying your results. Table 3.1 is a sample table, adapted from the Master/Doctoral Thesis template at

<http://www.latextemplates.com/cat/theses>, which was generated with this code:

```
\begin{table}[b]
\caption{The effects of treatments X and Y on the four groups studied.}
\label{tab:treatments}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{l l l}
\toprule
\textbf{Groups} & \textbf{Treatment X} & \textbf{Treatment Y} \\
\midrule
1 & 0.2 & 0.8 \\
2 & 0.17 & 0.7 \\
3 & 0.24 & 0.75 \\
4 & 0.68 & 0.3 \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

Tables are numbered in the same way as figures. Typically tables also have a short caption, but this is not universally true. The number and caption appear above the table, not below as with figures. Again, no table should appear in the report which has not been referred to in the text. Tables should come after they are discussed in the text. The exact formatting of the table depends somewhat on the content of the table, but in general, the text in the table should be the same font and size as the main text.

Table 3.1: The effects of treatments X and Y on the four groups studied.

Groups	Treatment X	Treatment Y
1	0.2	0.8
2	0.17	0.7
3	0.24	0.75
4	0.68	0.3

### 3.3 Equations

All equations should be numbered sequentially. The numbering restarts automatically at the beginning of each chapter, and contains the number of the chapter alongside the equation number. Unlike figures and tables, you may not need to refer to every equation in the text. You should take care to format equations properly. Do not simply try to use plain text. Use the equation layout facilities. An example of how equations should appear is shown in (3.1). Here is the code for it:

```
\begin{equation}
\text{trm{div}}(\underline{u}) = \frac{\delta u}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta v}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta w}{\delta z} = 0
\label{sampleequation}
\end{equation}
```

$$\text{div}(\underline{u}) = \frac{\delta u}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta v}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta w}{\delta z} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

### 3.4 Referencing published work

It is important to give appropriate credit to other people for the work that they have shared through publications. In fact, you must sign a declaration in your report stating that you understand the nature of plagiarism. As well as avoiding plagiarism, citing results or data from the literature can strengthen your argument, provide a favourable comparison for your results, or even demonstrate how superior your work is.

There are many styles to reference published work. For example, the parenthetical style (which is also called the *Harvard style*) uses the author and date of publication (e.g. “Smith and Jones, 2001”). There is also the Vancouver style (or the *citation sequence style*). In the IEEE style, which is used in this document in the default setup, the publications are cited using bracketed numbers which refer to the list in the References section at the end of the report. The references are listed in the order that they are cited in the report. A variant is *name sequence style*, in which the publications are referenced by number, but the list is arranged alphabetically. The following paragraph shows the use of the IEEE style:

Several studies have examined the sound field around tandem cylinders generated by flow [?, ?], while other investigations have focused on the effect of an applied sound field on the flow [?]. Papers from conference proceedings [?], books [?] and technical reports [?] can be dealt with in the same style.

The IEEE style has the advantage that it is a little more compact in the text and does not distract from the flow of the sentence if there are a lot of citations. However, it has the

disadvantage that it is not immediately clear to the reader what particular work has been referenced. You can use author names directly and discuss the work of Finnegan et al. [?] similar to this sentence to make it more readable.

It actually does not matter which particular referencing style is used as long as three important considerations are observed:

- the referencing style used throughout the document is consistent;
- all material used or discussed in the text is properly cited;
- nothing is included in the reference list that has not been cited.

Check with your supervisor as they may have a strong opinion on what you should use

This template has a suitable referencing style already set up – you should use it and use the built-in BibTeX system to manage your references. See above for examples of how to cite a reference and look in the `sample.bib` file to see BibTeX references. It is strongly recommended that you use a bibliographic tool, such as EndNote (check out <https://www.tcd.ie/library/support/endnote/>), as this will facilitate compliance with these three requirements. Endnote can help you build your `.bib` file. Remember Google Scholar and other search engines will give you BibTeX references for lots of academic publications. Be aware that Web of Science is more reliable for giving the full record for the BibTeX entry. Otherwise, you can easily make up your own based on the examples in that file.

## 4 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, or more properly “L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>”, is a very useful document processing program. It is very widely used, widely available, stable and free. Famously, T<sub>E</sub>X, upon which L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is built, was originally developed by the eminent American mathematician Donald Knuth because he was tired of ugly mathematics books [?]. Although it has a learning curve (made much less forbidding by online tools and resources – see below), it allows the writer to concentrate more fully on the content, and takes care of most everything else.

While it can be used as a word processor, it is a *typesetting* system, and Knuth’s idea was that it could be used to produce beautiful looking books:

*L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is a macro package which enables authors to typeset and print their work at the highest typographical quality, using a predefined, professional layout.*<sup>1</sup>

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X has great facilities for setting out equations and a powerful and very widely supported bibliographic system called BibT<sub>E</sub>X, which takes the pain out of referencing.

Three useful online resources make L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X much better:

- (1) An excellent online L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X environment called “Overleaf” is available at <http://www.overleaf.com> and runs in a modern web browser. It’s got this template available – search for a TCD template. Overleaf can work in conjunction with Dropbox, Google Drive and, in beta, GitHub.
- (2) Google Scholar, at <http://scholar.google.com>, provides BibT<sub>E</sub>X entries for most of the academic references it finds.
- (3) An indispensable and very fine introduction to using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X called “*The not so short introduction to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>*” by [?] is online at <https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-a-004398225>. Browse it before you use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X for the first time and read it carefully when you get down to business.

Other tools worth mentioning include:

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<sup>1</sup>This is from [?]. Did we mention that you should minimise your use of footnotes?

- Draw.io – an online drawing package that can output PDFs to Google Drive – see <https://www.draw.io>.

## 5 Evaluation

## 6 Conclusion



## 7 Findings

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### **7.3 Contents of the Introduction**

The introduction presents the nature of the problem under consideration, the context of the problem to the wider field and the scope of the project. The objectives of the project should be clearly stated.

### **7.4 Contents of the background chapter**

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# A1 Appendix

You may use appendices to include relevant background information, such as calibration certificates, derivations of key equations or presentation of a particular data reduction method. You should not use the appendices to dump large amounts of additional results or data which are not properly discussed. If these results are really relevant, then they should appear in the main body of the report.

## A1.1 Appendix numbering

Appendices are numbered sequentially, A1, A2, A3. . . The sections, figures and tables within appendices are numbered in the same way as in the main text. For example, the first figure in Appendix A1 would be Figure A1.1. Equations continue the numbering from the main text.