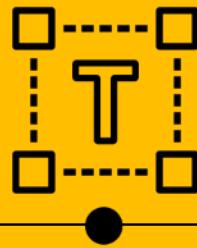




**BLAZE**  
INFORMATION SECURITY



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**What you see is NOT what you get.**

When homographs attack.



# INTRO



## **Julio Cesar Fort**

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**Director of Professional Services**  
at Blaze Information Security

# INTRO



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Since the introduction of Unicode in domain names, a series of brand new security implications were also brought into light together with the possibility of registering domain names using different alphabets and Unicode characters.



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## Agenda





Internationalized  
Domain Names  
and how  
they work



Homographs:  
security  
risks and  
considerations



User agents  
and homograph  
attacks



Practical  
attacks



How to  
defend  
yourself



Conclusion



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Internationalized Domain Names  
and how they work



# INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES



## EMERGENCE OF INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES:

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- The Internet **was not designed to be multilingual**
- Domain names were **confined to Latin-based characters**
- However, **billions of people do not have Latin-based languages as their first language**

# INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES



## EVOLUTION OF IDN

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- ICANN resolution version 1 – subsequent versions later
- Wide support for Unicode characters

# INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES

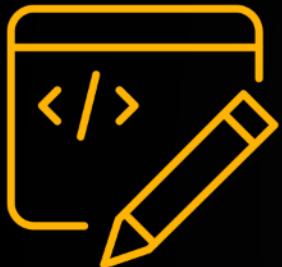


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**“HOUSTON, WE HAVE A PROBLEM”**

DNS is ASCII only (A-Z, 0-9 and „-“) and does not support Unicode

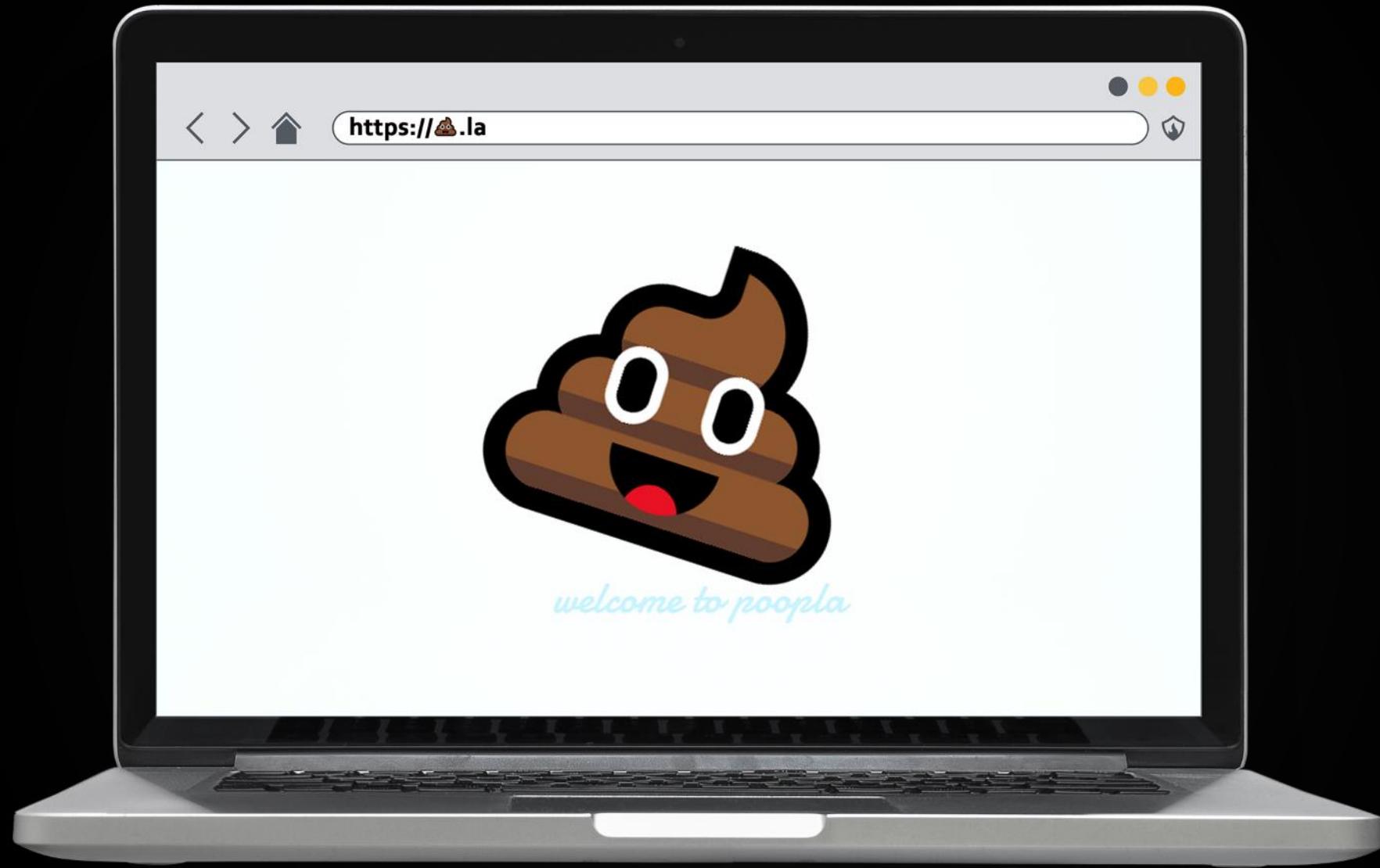
# INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES

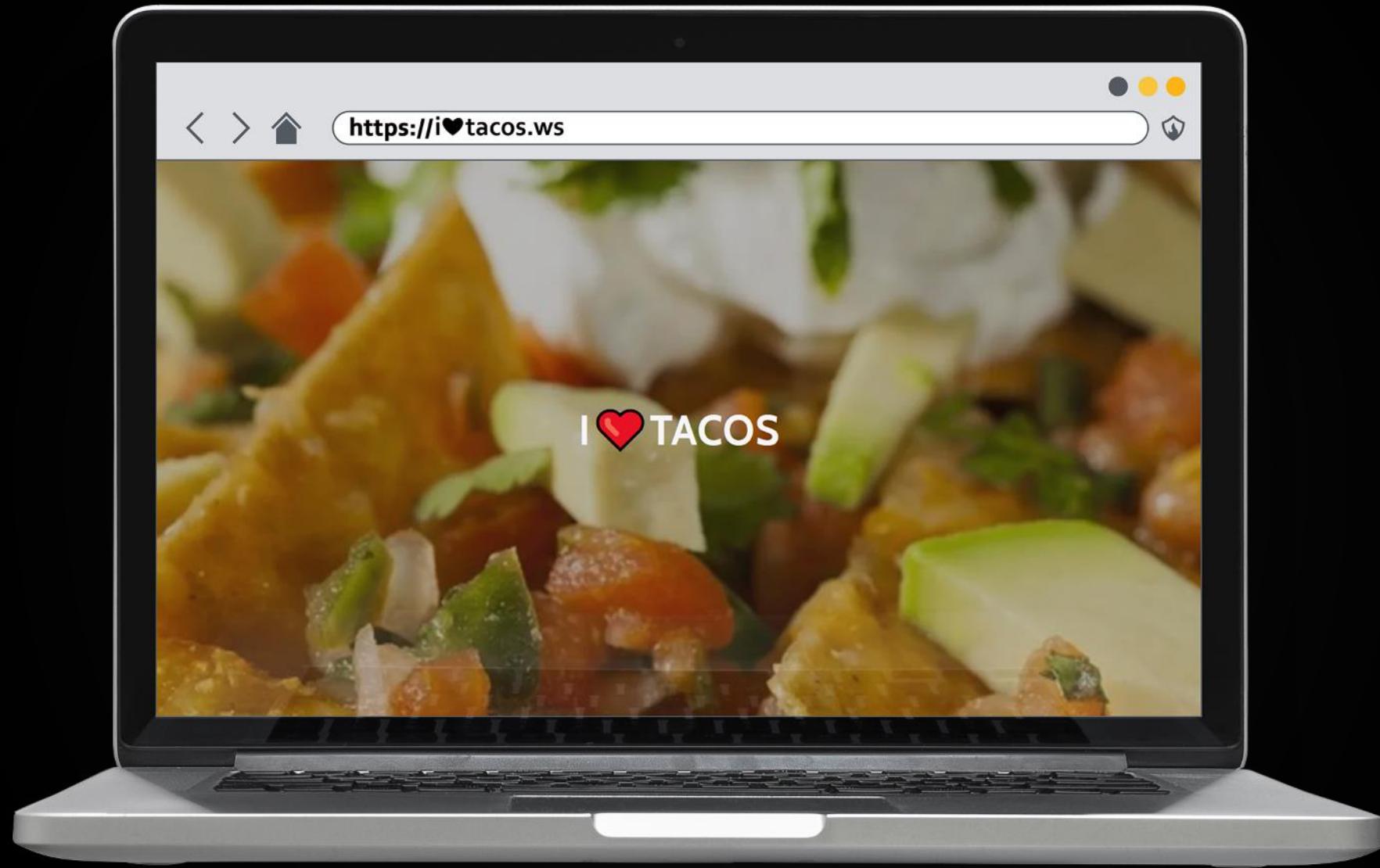


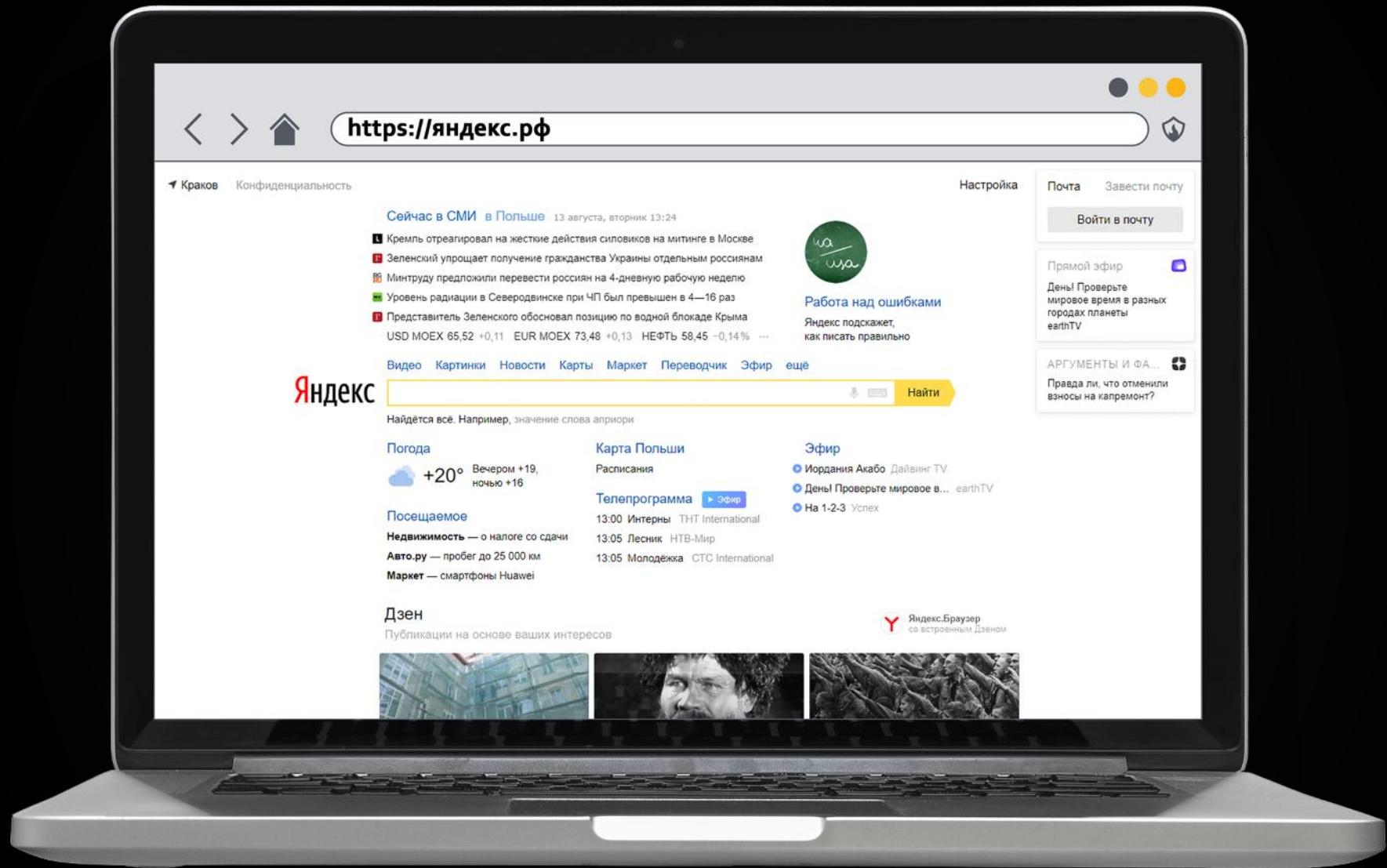
## PUNYCODE

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- **Translates Unicode into ASCII** using an algorithm known as IDNA2008
- Converts **🐮.ws** into **xn--2o8h.ws**
- Or **öbb.at** into **xn--bb-eka.at**







# INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES



## PARTIAL IDNs

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- <http://öbb.at>

## FULL IDNs

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- <http://президент.рф> (points to kremlin.ru)

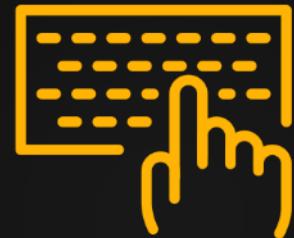


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Homographs: security risks  
and considerations



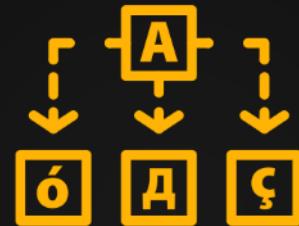
# HOMOGLYPHS AND HOMOGRAPHHS



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**Latin script, for example, can represent multiple languages** (e.g., English, German, Spanish, French, Portuguese and more)

# HOMOGLYPHS AND HOMOGRAPHHS



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**Different scripts share numerous characters**  
that either look exactly similar or have a  
strong resemblance

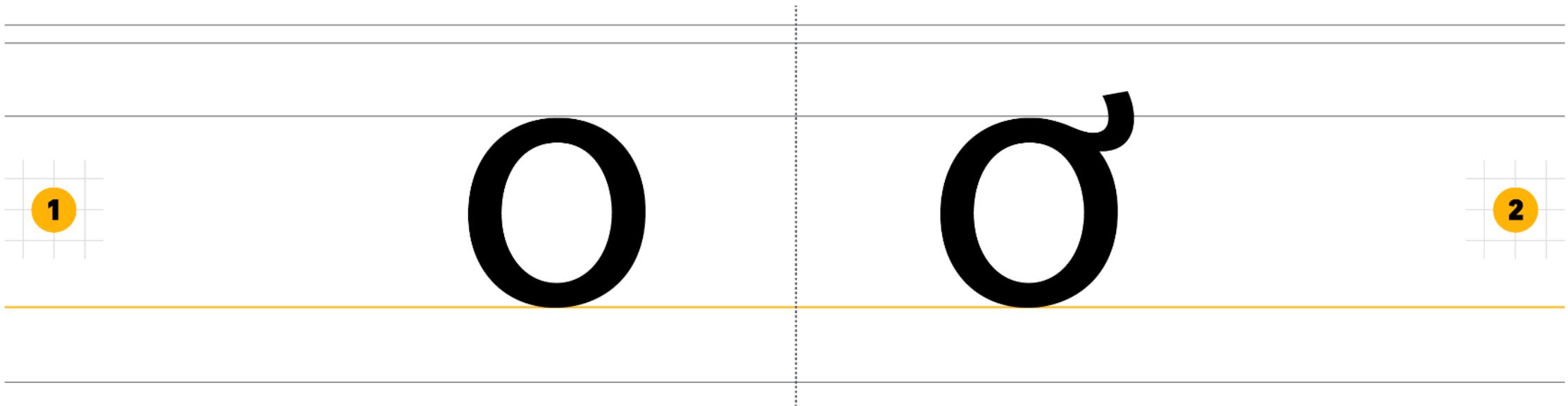
# CONFUSABLE HOMOGRAPHHS



**1** a (U+0061) – latin

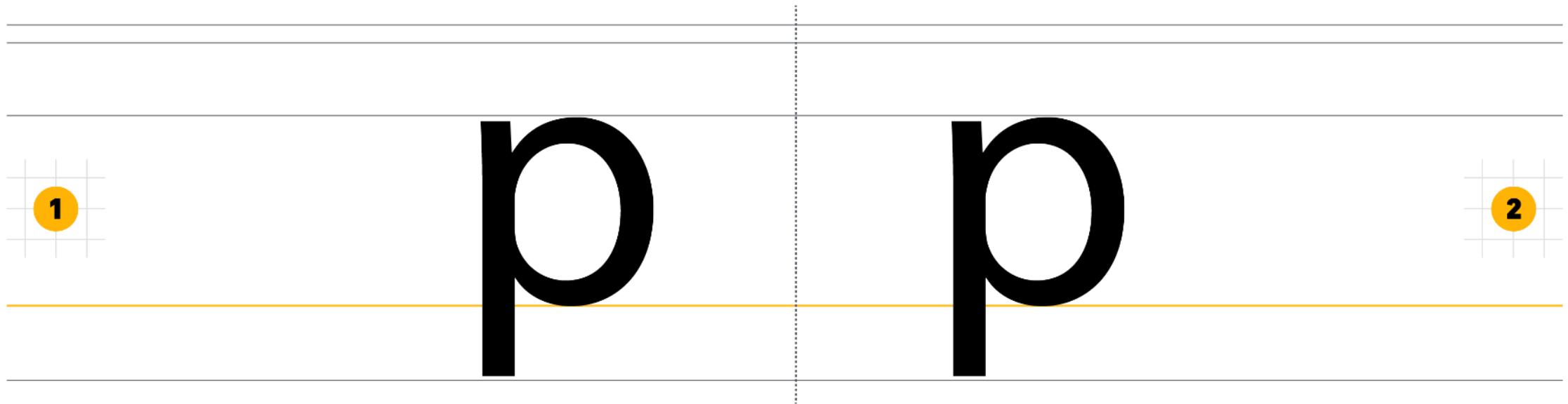
**2** a (U+0430) – cyrillic

# CONFUSABLE HOMOGRAPHHS



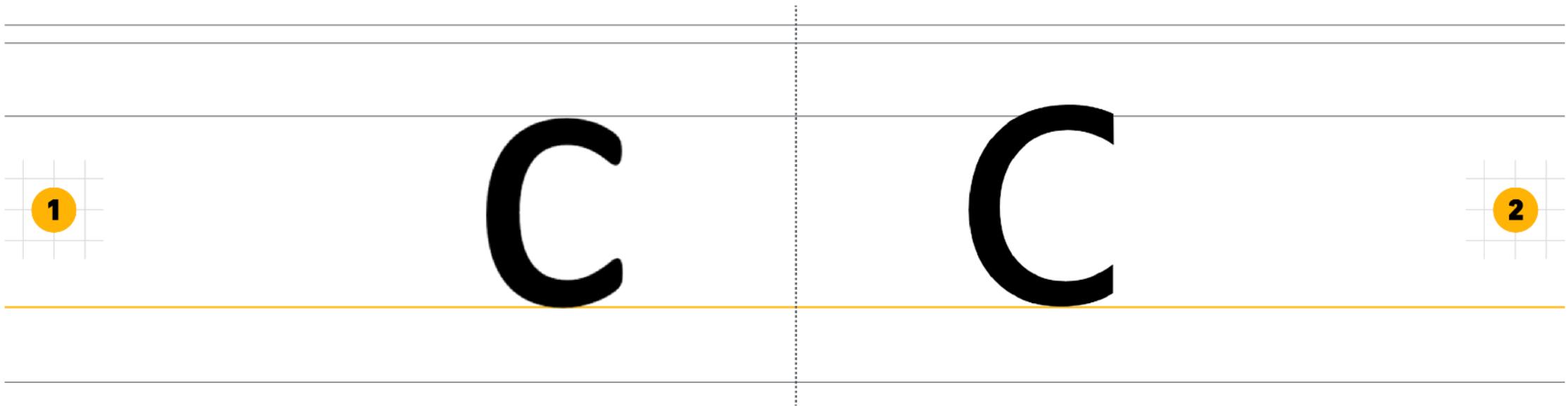
- 1** o (U+006F) – latin
- 2** σ (U+01A1) – “o” with a “horn” latin script

# CONFUSABLE HOMOGRAPHHS



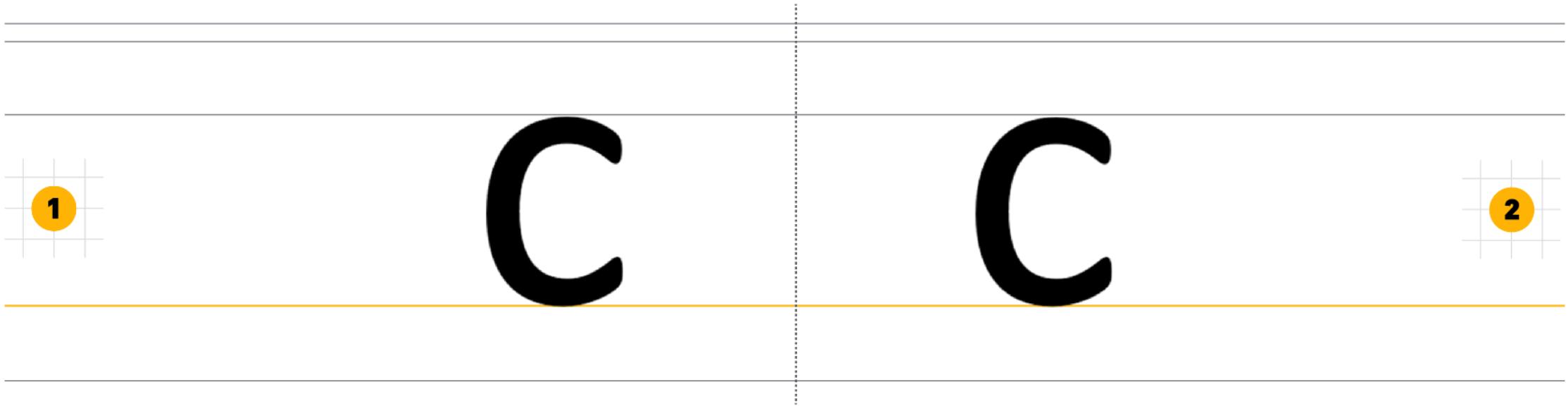
- 1 p (U+006F) – latin “p”
- 2 p (U+0440) – “er” cyrillic

# CONFUSABLE HOMOGRAPHHS

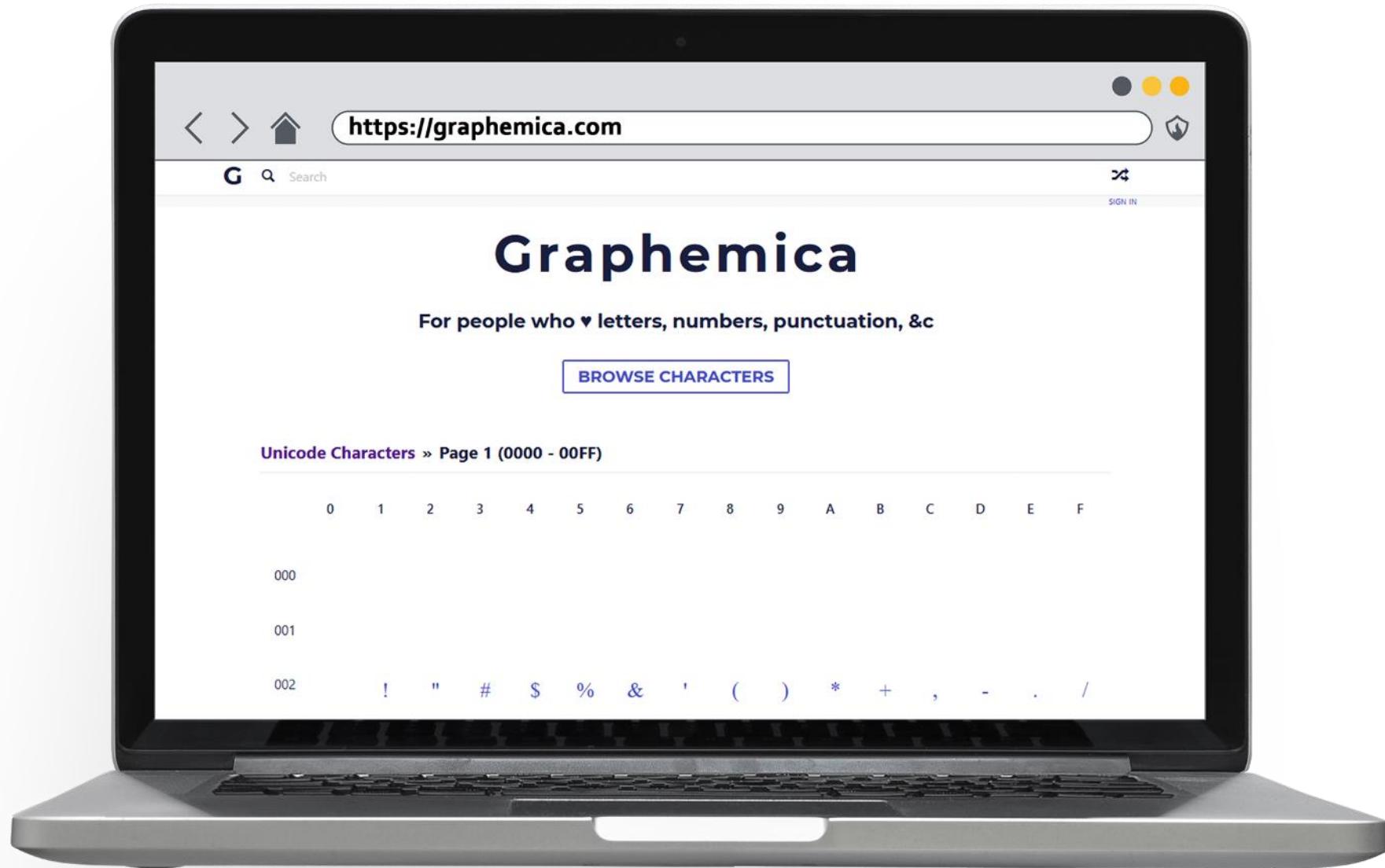


- 1 **c** (U+0063) – latin small 'c'
- 2 **C** (U+2CA5) – Coptic small letter 'sima'

# CONFUSABLE HOMOGRAPHHS



- 1 **c** (U+0063) – latin small 'c'
- 2 **c** (U+0441) – letter name in Cyrillic is 'es'



See [www.graphemica.com](http://www.graphemica.com) for more info



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User agents and  
homograph attacks



# FONT RENDERIZATION AND VISUAL SPOOFING



## IMPORTANT FACTORS

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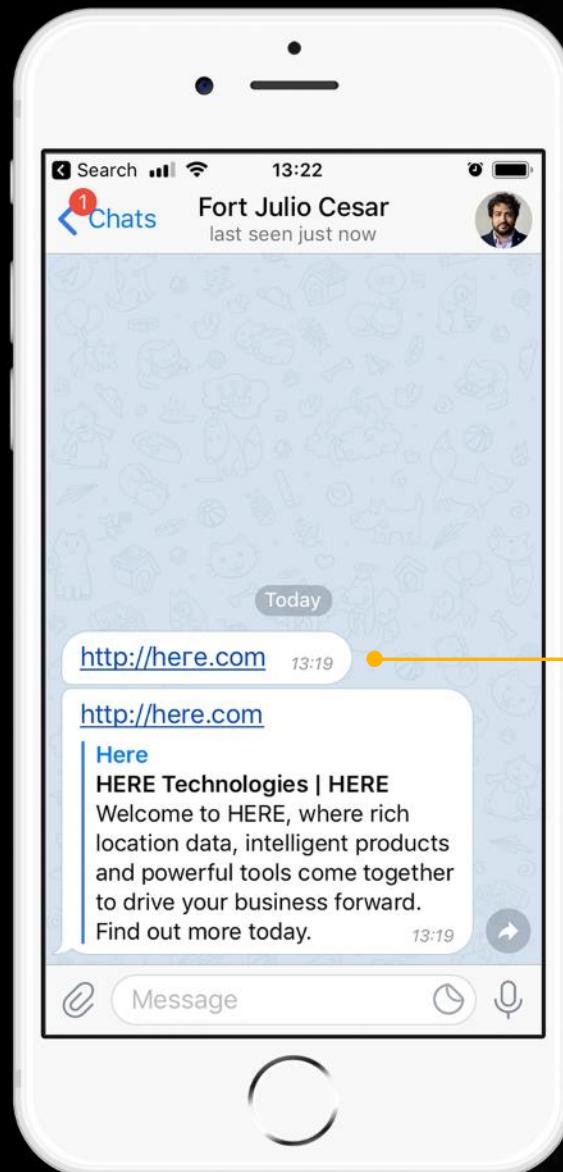
- Font type
- Font size
- The way it is rendered
- Even the display size











# TELEGRAM iOS (12.3.1) client (version 5.10)

@400%

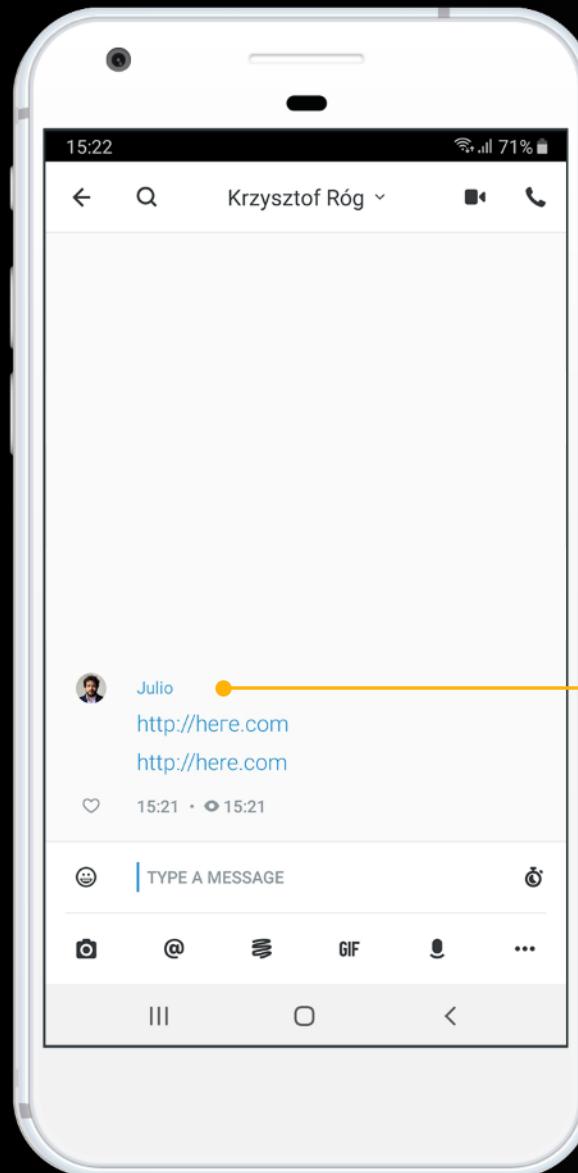
LEGITIMATE

<http://here.com>



HOMOGRAPH

<http://here.com>



# WIRE

Android 9 (Pie; Samsung One UI ROM 1.1) client (3.35.814), **CVE-2019-15103**

**@400%**

LEGITIMATE

<http://here.com>



HOMOGRAPH

<http://here.com>



# REGISTRATION OF HOMOGRAPH DOMAINS



**RULES SEEM TO VARY DEPENDING ON THE gTLD:**

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- **.ws, .to:** all possible IDN languages allowed
- **.com, .net, .tv:** symbols from Portuguese, Romanian, Javanese, Thai, Sanskrit, Russian, etc.
- **.berlin:** Latin and Cyrillic scripts

# REGISTRATION OF HOMOGRAPH DOMAINS



## ICANN's IDN versions:

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- ICANN's IDN **version 1 allowed** mixed scripts
- IDN **version 2 and 3 disallowed** mixed scripts

# **REGISTRATION OF HOMOGRAPH DOMAINS**

**< / >**

**PURE SCRIPTS CAN BE REGISTERED AND ARE TOTALLY FINE:**

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- **paypal.com**
- **apple.com**
- **opera.com**
- **yahoo.com**
- **php.net**
- **here.com**
- **facebook.com**
- ...and many others



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Practical  
attacks



# PRACTICAL ATTACKS



## HOMOGRAPH ATTACKS

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- Original paper by *Evgeniy Gabrilovich* and *Alex Gontmakher* in 2001
- **Lately, phishers have taken notice** and we've seen a rise in such attacks

# HISTORICAL AND RECENT BUGS



## VARIOUS SOURCES

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- **Firefox**: bugzilla ID 279099 filled in 2005 by *3ric of Shmoo* (P3 importance)
- CVE-2018-4277 in **Safari** (**d**, interpreted as **d**)
- CVE-2019-11721 in **Firefox** (**k** interpreted as **k**)

## XUDONG ZHENG'S 2017 RESEARCH

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- **Chrome** Issue 683314 (P1 importance)
- **Firefox**: bugzilla ID 1332714 (P3 importance)
- **Tor Browser** ticket 21961

# BROWSERS HANDLING OF IDNs



## WHAT WE KNOW

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- **Chrome:** Has a quite complex policy to display IDNs
- **IE/Edge:** surprisingly, never seemed to suffer any issues
- **Firefox/Tor Browser:** will display Unicode characters in their intended scripts, even if they are confusable
- **Opera and Brave:** seems similar to Chrome

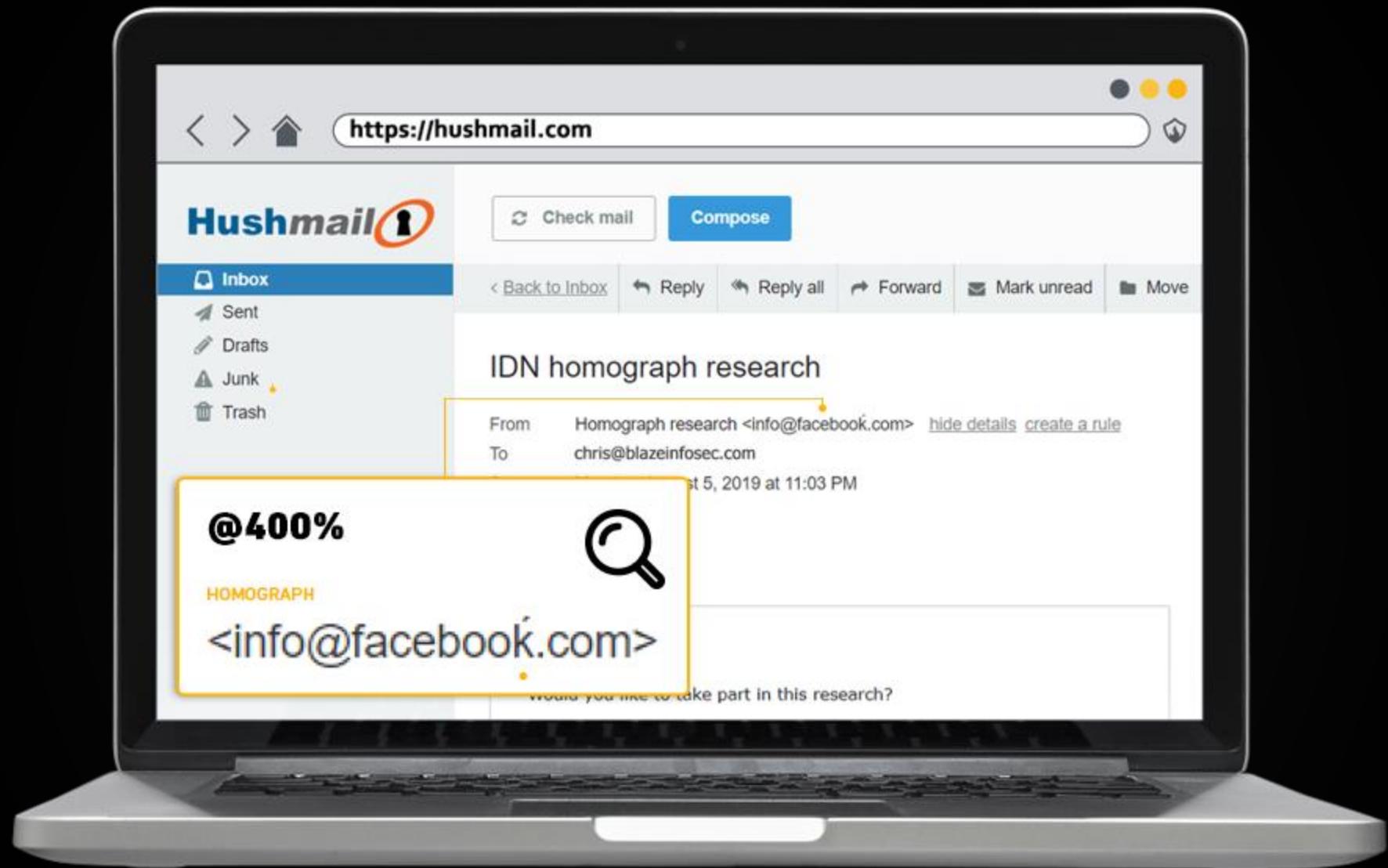
# EMAIL CLIENTS AND WEBMAILS

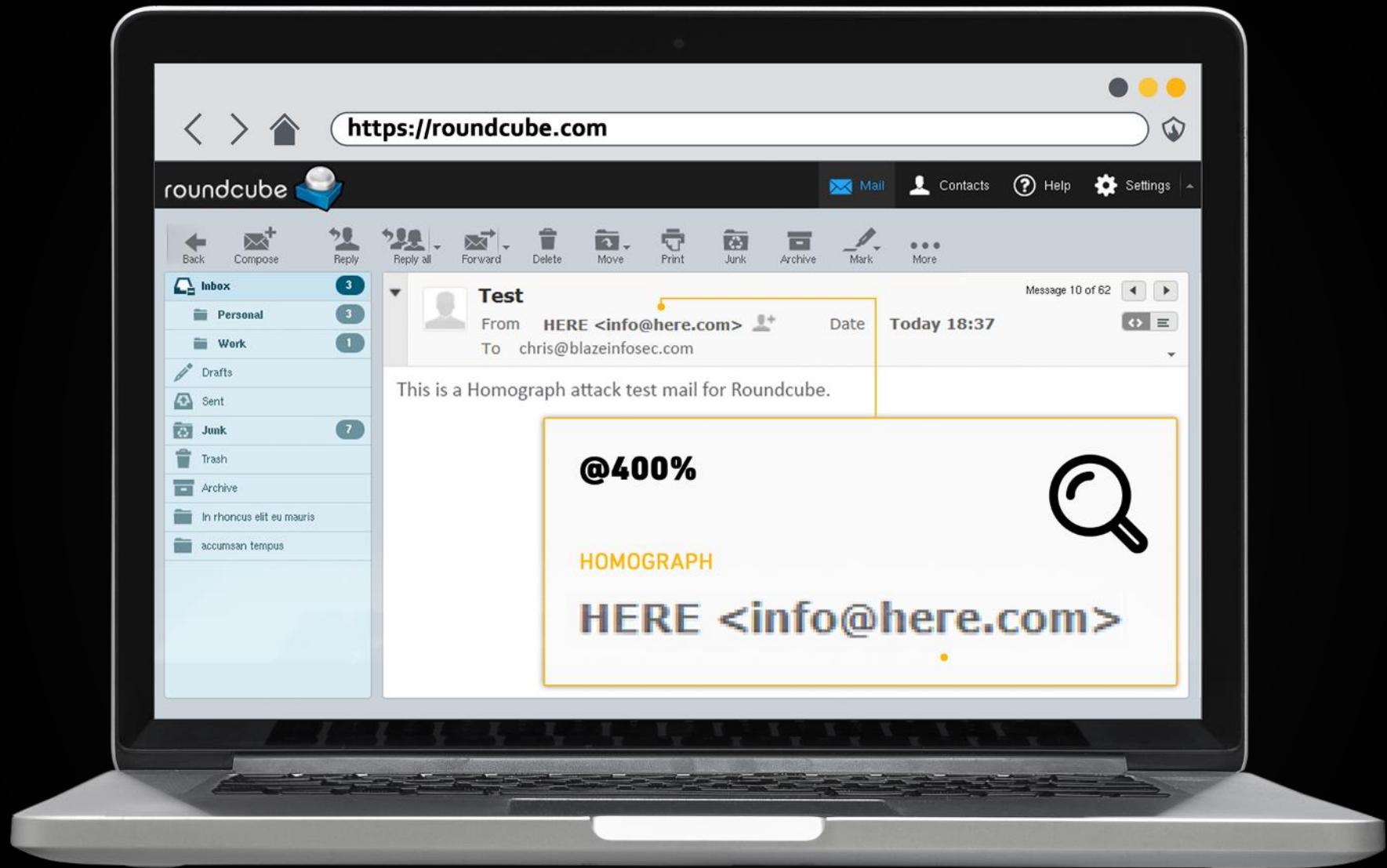


## “BACK-STABBING FRIEND”

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- **For the sake of user-friendliness**, some clients and webmails translate convert from **punycode.toUnicode** to **punycode.toASCII**
- Often, **no checks for confusables** are made



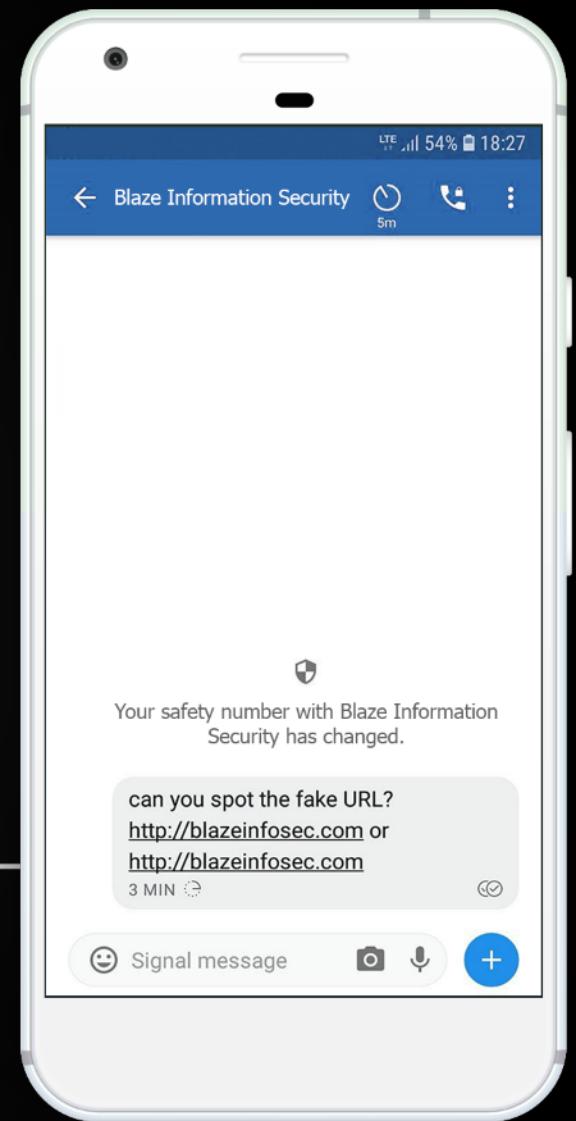


CVE-2019-15237

# SECURE MESSENGER APPS: SIGNAL

(for Android and Windows)

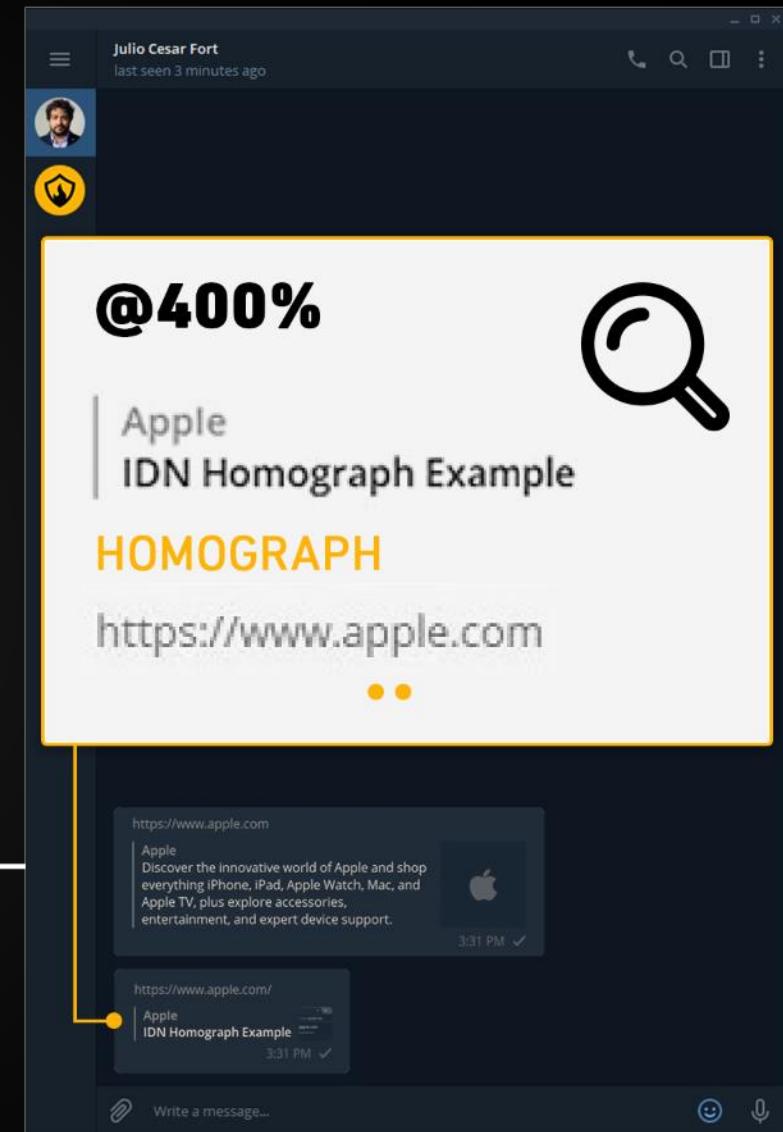
CVE-2019-9970



# SECURE MESSENGER APPS: TELEGRAM

(for Android, Windows and Linux)

CVE-2019-10044





https://www.apple.com

Apple

Discover the innovative world of  
Apple and shop everything iPhone,  
iPad, Apple Watch, Mac, and



Homograph attack versus Signal and TOR Browser  
entertainment, and expert device support



https://www.apple.com/

Apple

IDN Homograph Example





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How to  
defend yourself



# DEFENSES



## FOR BROWSERS

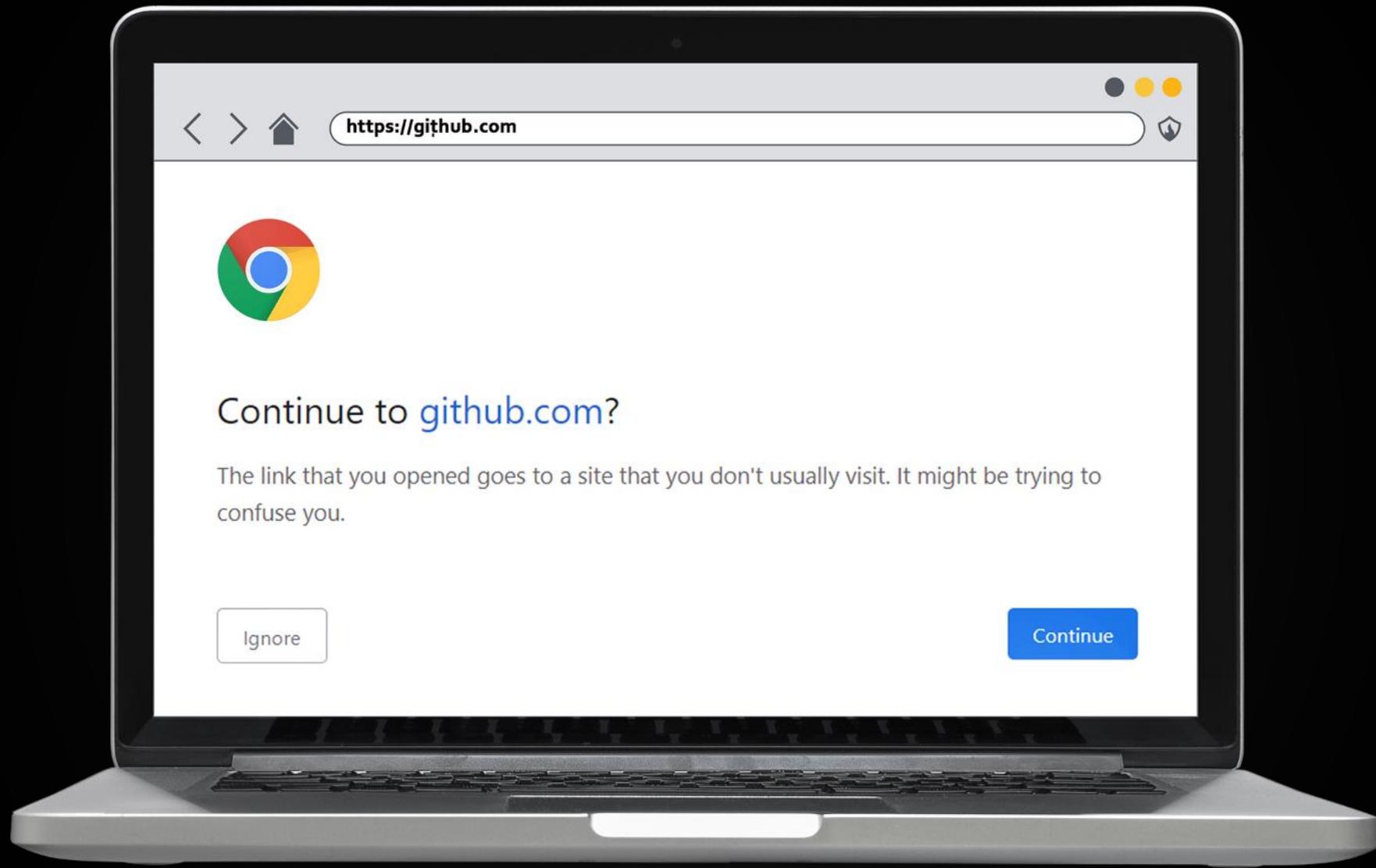
---

- **Preferably, use Google Chrome**
- **Phish.ai** Chrome extension
- **Firefox: about:config** - switch idn\_show\_punycode to “true”

## FOR EMAIL

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- **Outlook, ProtonMail, Tutanota**, are fine; **Mailbird** and **Thunderbird** are also good.
- Other popular ones, not so much



Google Chrome Browser

# DEFENSES



## HUMAN EYE PERSPECTIVE

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- Coloring confusable characters: a proposal that never took off

## APPLICATION DEVELOPERS

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- Use libraries to check for confusables when converting from punycode to Unicode



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## Conclusion



# CONCLUSION



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Confusable homographs have been around for a while, yet are **frequently overlooked** and little has been discussed about them

# CONCLUSION



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These issues are not always part of the threat model of some applications, as they are oftentimes considered as social engineering

# CONCLUSION



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Application security teams can do more and be **proactive at preventing such threats** instead of relying on users to be vigilant or ICANN to come up with a magic solution for the issue

# REFERENCES



## RESEARCH REFERENCE

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- <https://www.chromium.org/developers/design-documents/idn-in-google-chrome>
- <https://www.xudongz.com/blog/2017/idn-phishing/>
- <https://dev.to/logan/homographs-attack--5a1p>
- <https://blog.blazeinfosec.com/what-you-see-is-not-what-you-get-when-homographs-attack/>
- Large Scale Detection of IDN Domain Name Masquerading (Elsayed and Shosha)
- An Assessment of Internationalised Domain Name Homograph Attack Mitigation Implementations (Peter Hanay)
- The Homograph Attack (Gabrilovich and Gontmakher)

**Be secure. Be ahead. Be Blaze.**

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THANK YOU!





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Questions?



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