



# DareShark: Detecting and Measuring Security Risks of Hosting-Based Dangling Domains

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Presenter: Xiang Li, Tsinghua University

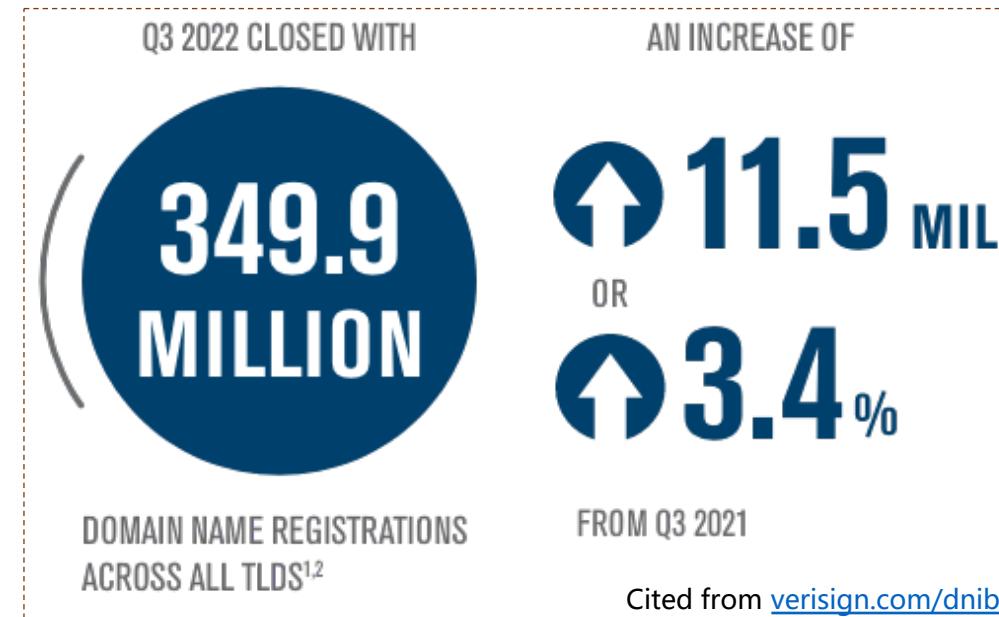
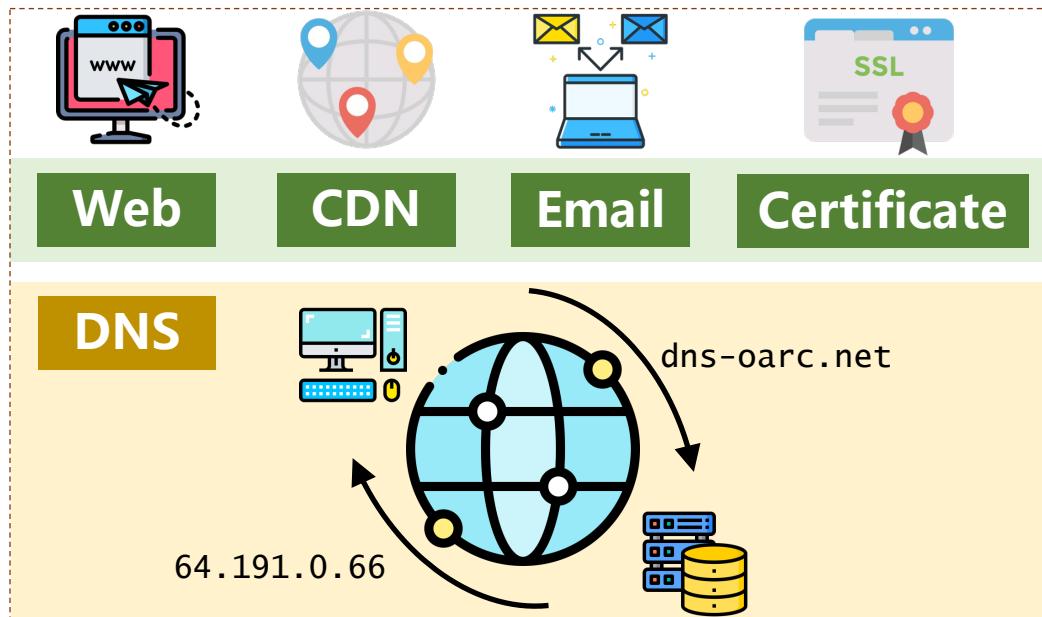
February 16th, 2023



# Domain Name

## ➤ Domain name system (DNS)

- Entry point of many Internet activities
- Security guarantee of multiple application services
- Domain names are widely registered



# Domain Name Abuse

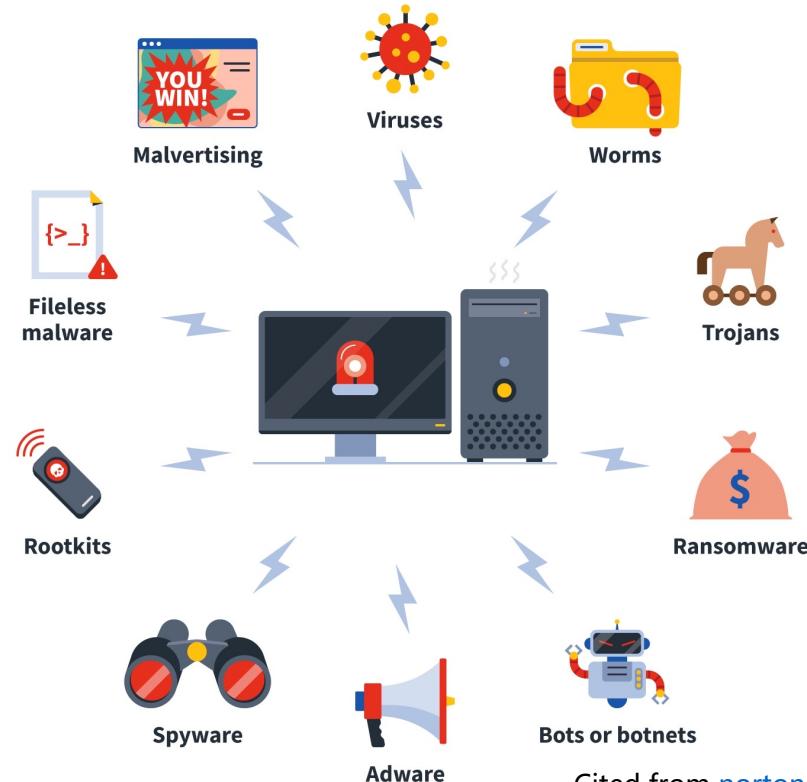
- Adversaries could exploit the domains outside of their authority for malicious activities
  - Botnet, phishing, malware distribution, etc.



Cited from [bleepingcomputer.com](http://bleepingcomputer.com)



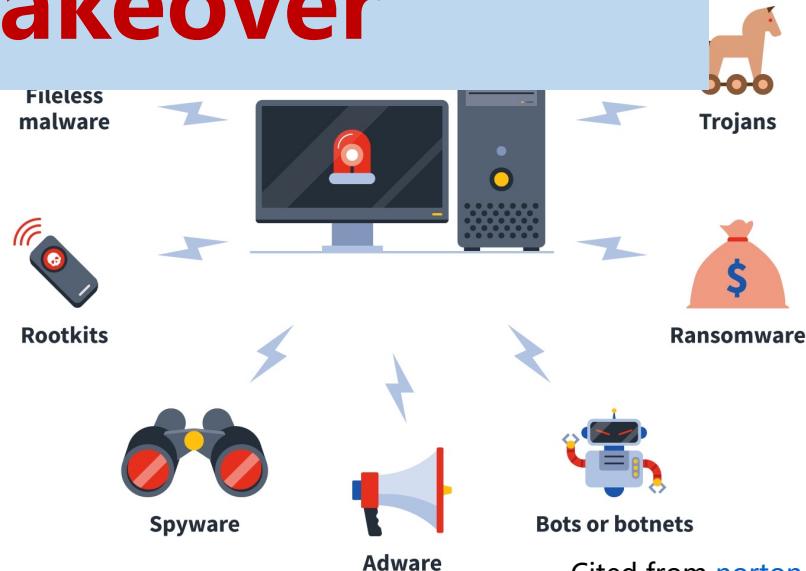
Cited from [scmp.com](http://scmp.com)



Cited from [norton.com](http://norton.com)

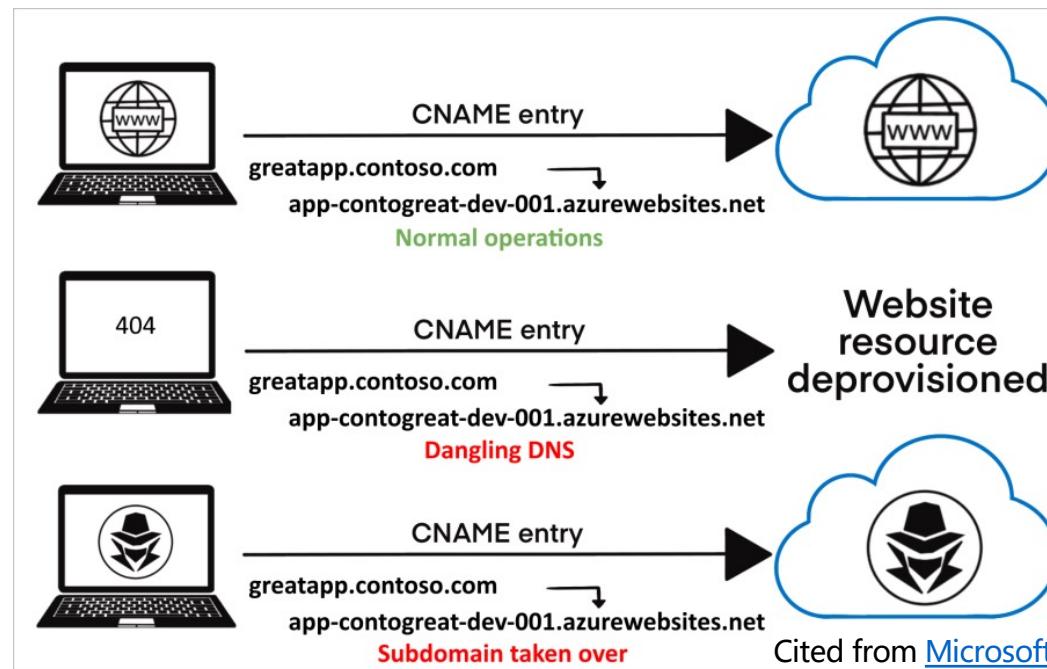
# Domain Name Abuse

- Adversaries could exploit the domains outside of their authority for malicious activities
  - Botnet, phishing, malware distribution, etc.



# Domain Name Takeover

## ➤ DNS Resource Records (RRs) → Use-After-Free



## ➤ Security-sensitive Dangling DNS Records (Dares) → Domain Takeover

- A, CNAME, NS

# Domain Name Takeover

➤ Many domain-takeover incidents occur in recent years

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AMERICAN NEWS SITE'S SUBDOMAINS LEFT OPEN FOR TAKEOVER

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A team of specialists from a [pentesting course](#) found a vulnerability on the website of [CBS Local](#), an American media company. In addition to the flaw, the site's weak security configurations allowed the content of 3 subdomains belonging to the company to be exposed for any threat actor to take control over them.

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3/5/2020 01:05 PM

 Dark Reading Staff

**Researchers Find 670+ Microsoft Subdomains Vulnerable to Takeover**

The now-fixed flaw could have enabled attackers to trick users into downloading malicious content or sharing credentials.

Security researchers discovered more than 670 Microsoft subdomains vulnerable to account takeover, potentially giving attackers the ability to trick

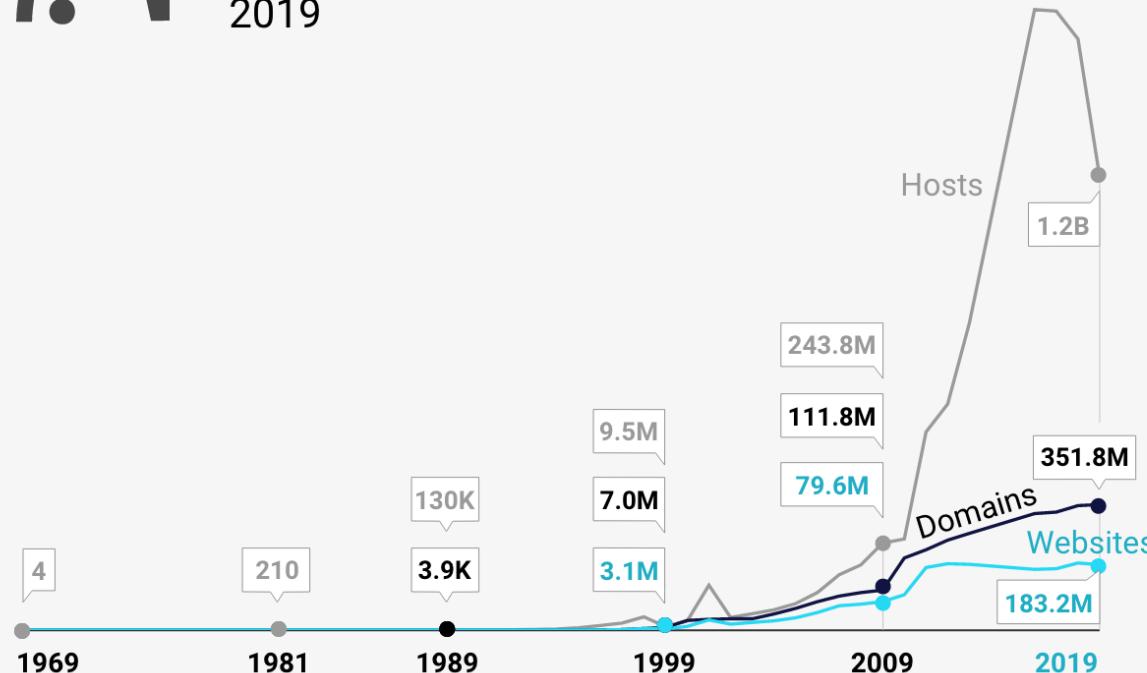
# Domain Name Takeover

➤ Many domains have been taken over in recent years

## Web Hosting Statistics 2023: State of The Website Hosting Industry



The growth chart with number of web hosts, domain names, and websites from 1969 to 2019



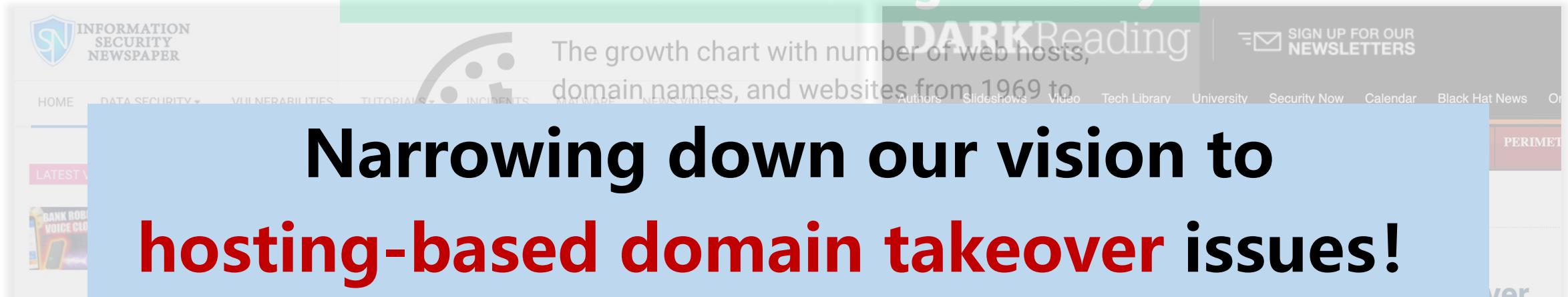
Source: netvalley .com, firstsiteguide.com



firstsiteguide.com

# Domain Name Takeover

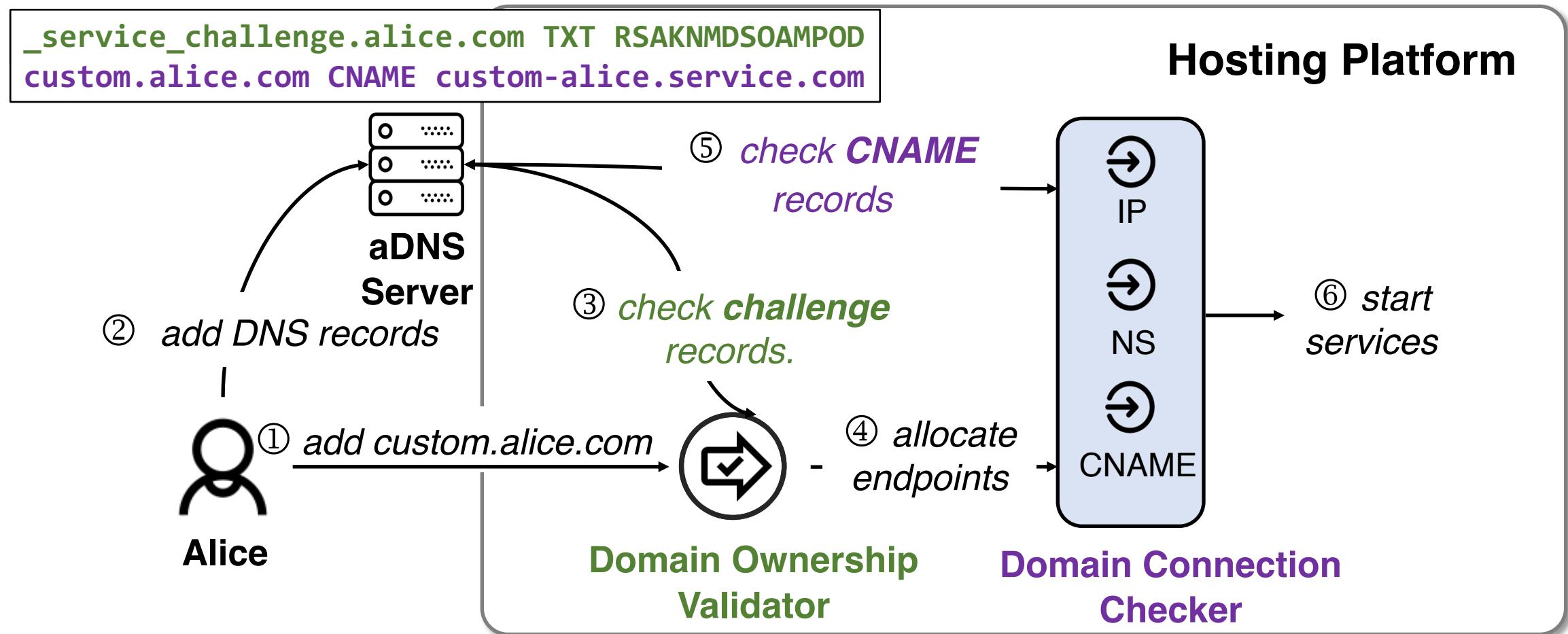
► Many domain takeover incidents occur in recent years of The Website Hosting Industry



# **What is hosting-based domain takeover?**

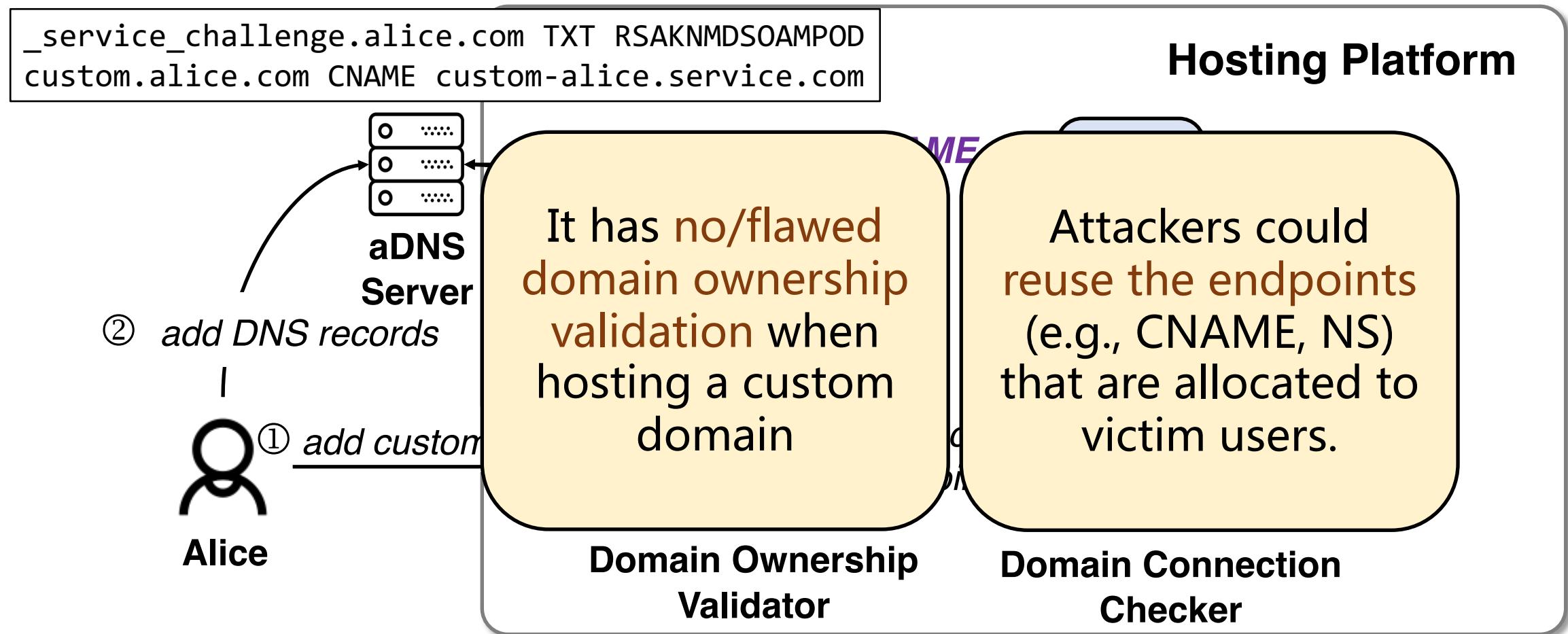
# Public Hosting Service

## ➤ Domain hosting procedures



# Vulnerable Hosting Service

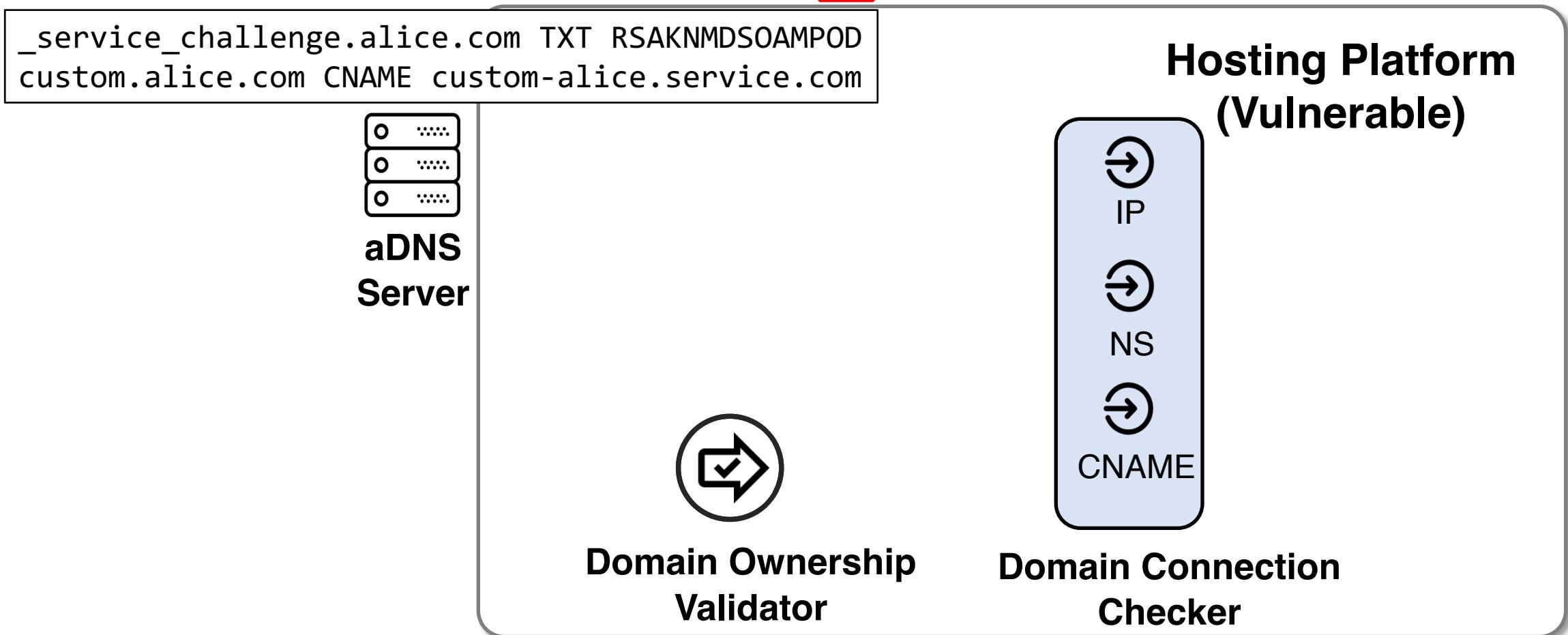
➤ However, a hosting service might be vulnerable if:



# Hosting-based Domain Takeover

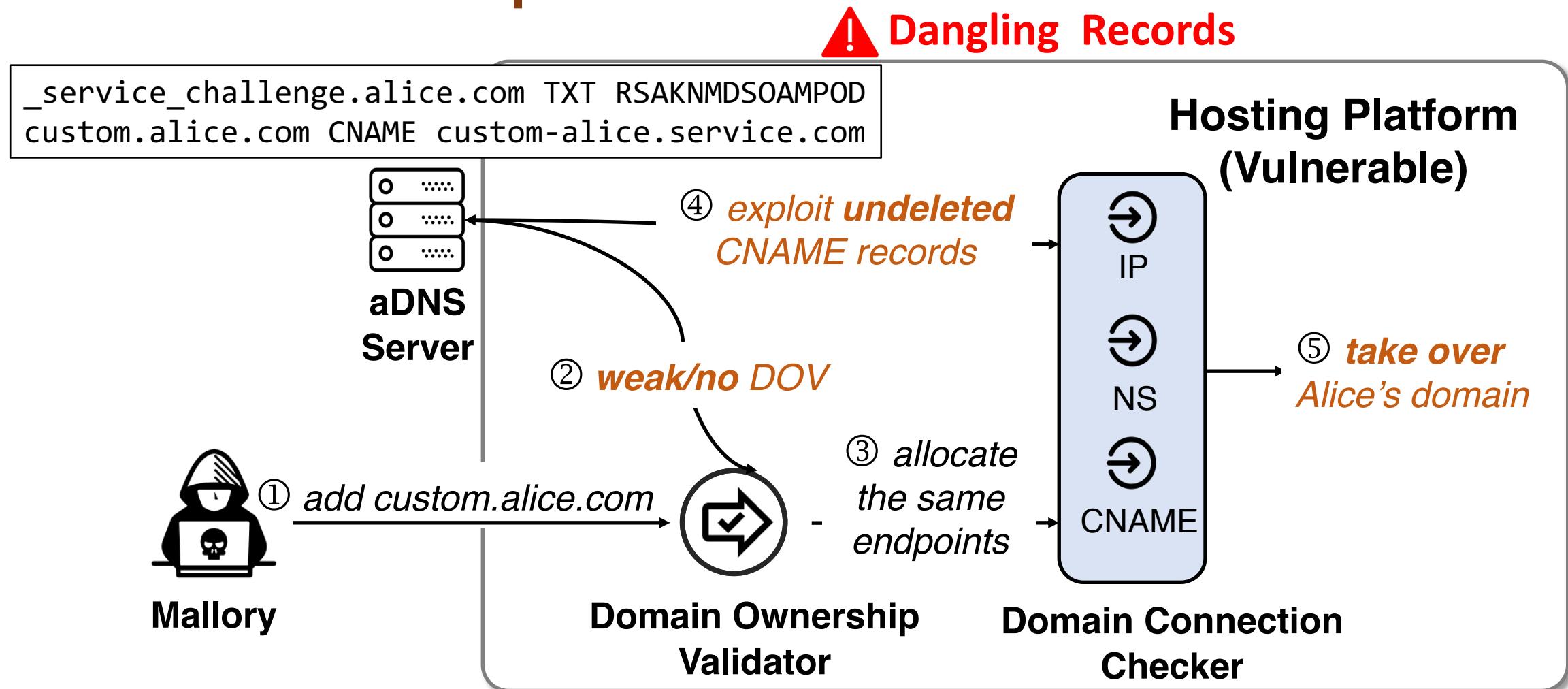
➤ When Alice's service expires, she doesn't purge RRs

⚠ Dangling Records

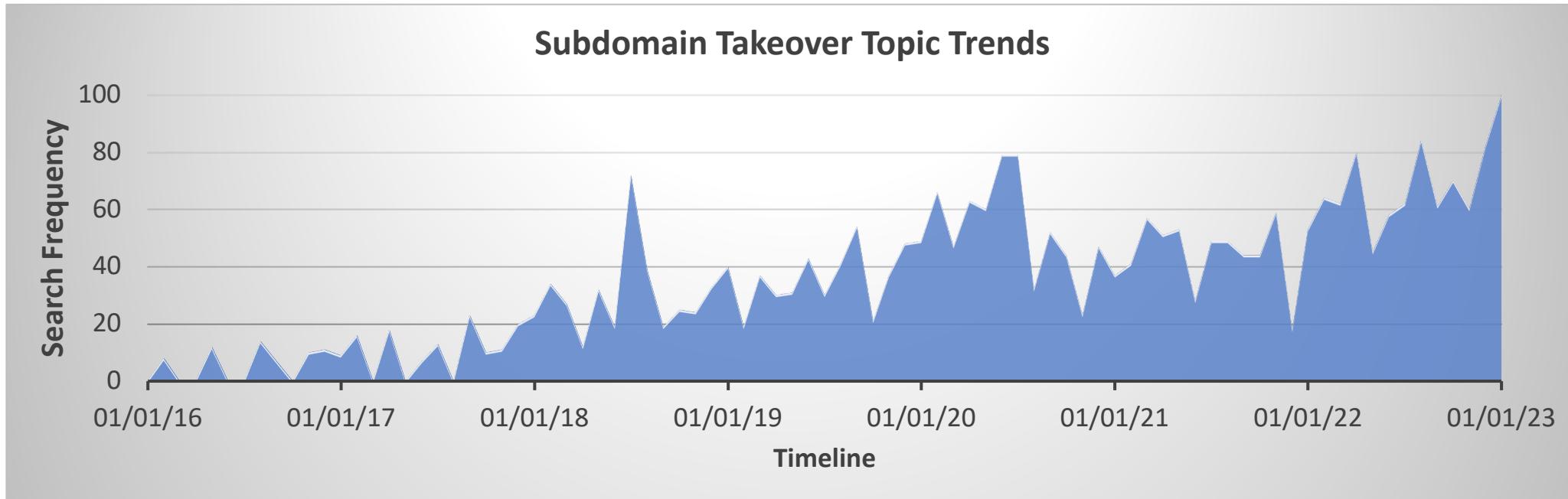


# Hosting-based Domain Takeover

## ➤ Domain takeover procedures



# Why domain takeover occurs ceaselessly?



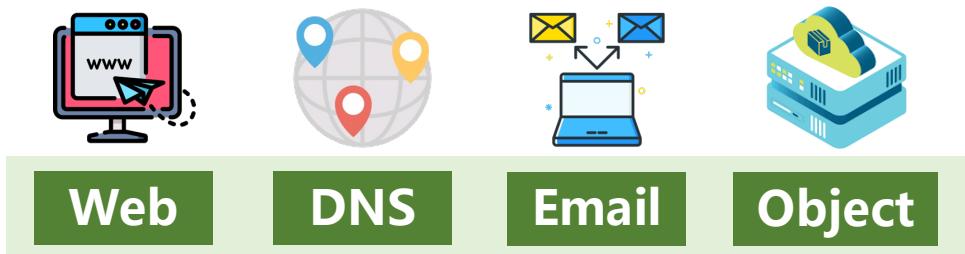
*“Domain takeover incidents are still on the rise, increasing by 25% from 2020 to 2021.”<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup><https://blog.detectify.com/2022/03/22/subdomain-takeover-on-the-rise-detectify-research/>.

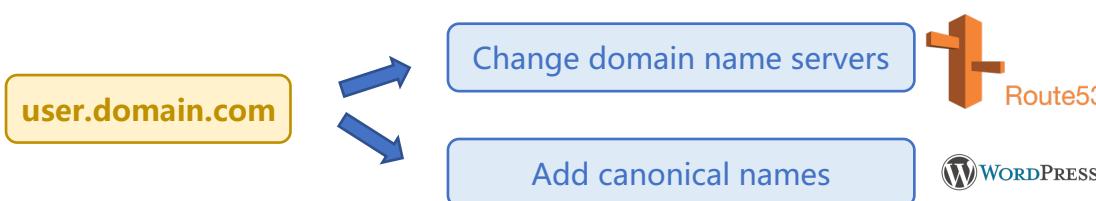
# Motivation

## 1. A generic method for discovering third-party hosting services is needed

### ➤ Various hosting service types



### ➤ Various domain hosting strategies



### ➤ Ad-hoc hacktivity reports on HackerOne

45		Subdomain Takeover - https://competition.shopify.com/	By llt4l to Shopify	● Resolved	● Medium	\$750.00
55		Subdomain takeover on partners.ubnt.com due to non-used CloudFront DNS entry	By fransrosen to Ubiquiti Inc.	● Resolved	● Medium	\$1,000.00
47		Bypassing callback_url validation on Digits	By fileddescriptor to Twitter	● Resolved	● Medium	\$2,520.00
22		Account Takeover on https://www.delivery-club.ru через партнерский аккаунт.	By danila to Mail.ru	● Resolved	● Critical	\$1,000.00
19		Unclaimed Github Repository Takeover on https://www.data.gov/labs	By noobzombie to GSA Bounty	● Resolved	● Low	\$150.00

# Motivation

## 2. An efficient detection system is absent for quickly digging out vulnerable domains in the wild

- Large companies have thousands of subdomains, with DNS chains changing frequently

Subdomain	IP Address
enterpriseenrollment.microsoft.com	13.69.233.144 ↗
cdn.microsoft.com	23.52.255.32 ↗
sample.microsoft.com	65.55.69.140 ↗
enterpriseregistration.microsoft.com	20.190.137.40 ↗
event.microsoft.com	23.36.163.119 ↗
security.microsoft.com	52.109.88.132 ↗
mcp.microsoft.com	168.61.188.172 ↗
family.microsoft.com	23.196.249.123 ↗
signup.microsoft.com	13.107.237.45 ↗
jobs.microsoft.com	52.207.139.125 ↗
events.microsoft.com	20.49.104.24 ↗

*How to timely detect vulnerable domains among them?*

Previous work: active DNS resolution  
[Daiping 2016, Eihal 2020 , Marco 2021]



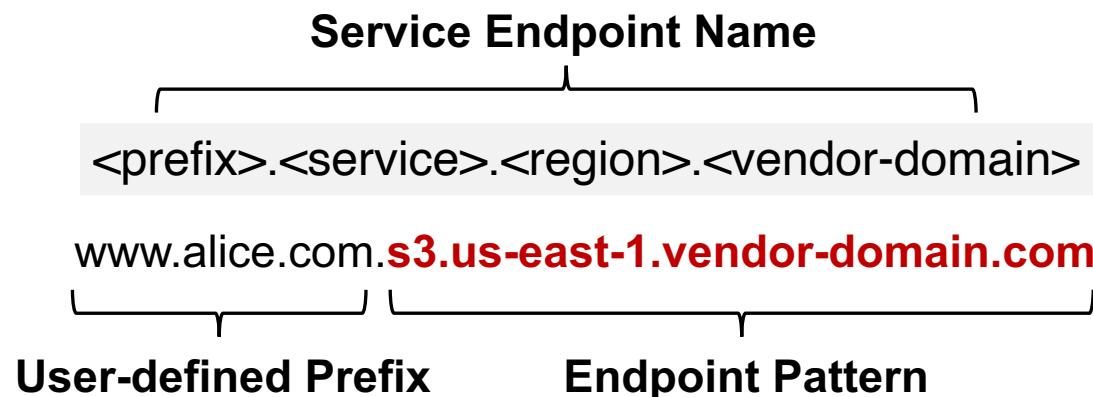
# **Can we discover more hosting services and detect vulnerable domains timely?**

The domain characteristics of hosting services and the DNS chains of domains are logged in DNS traffic.

# Empirical Observations

## O1. Similar endpoint naming conventions

### ➤ Service Endpoint Patterns



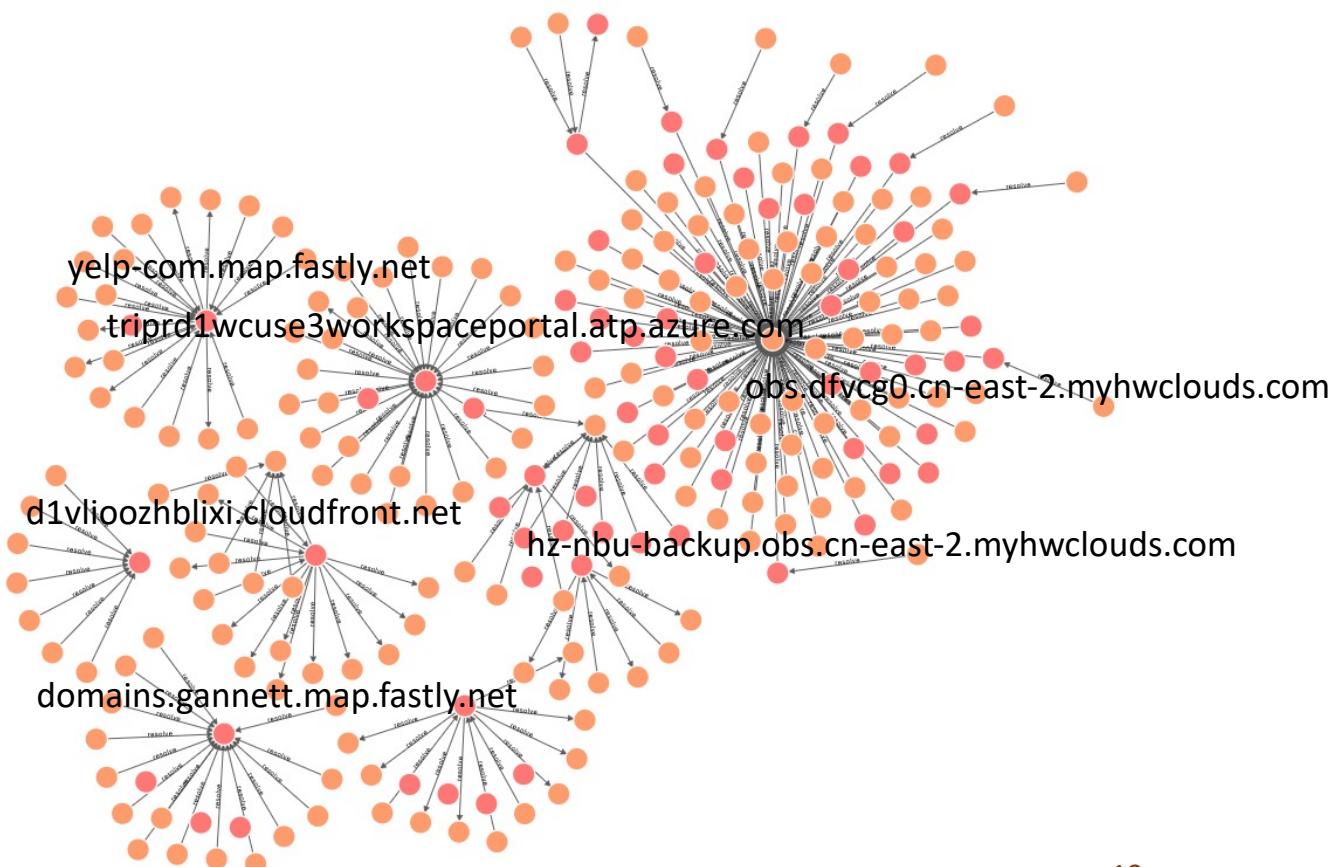
# Empirical Observations

## O2. High domain dependency number

- One service apex domain may serve thousands of customers' domains

custom1.com	CNAME	prefix1. <a href="#">service.com</a>
custom2.com	CNAME	prefix2. <a href="#">service.com</a>
...		
customN.com	CNAME	prefixN. <a href="#">service.com</a>

$$DN("service.com") = N$$



# Our solution

Automate the approach to discovering services  
and vulnerable domains using passive DNS traffic.

# Our Tool: DareShark

➤ A novel framework that can assist in:

➤ Discovering vulnerable hosting services



Expand the detection scope

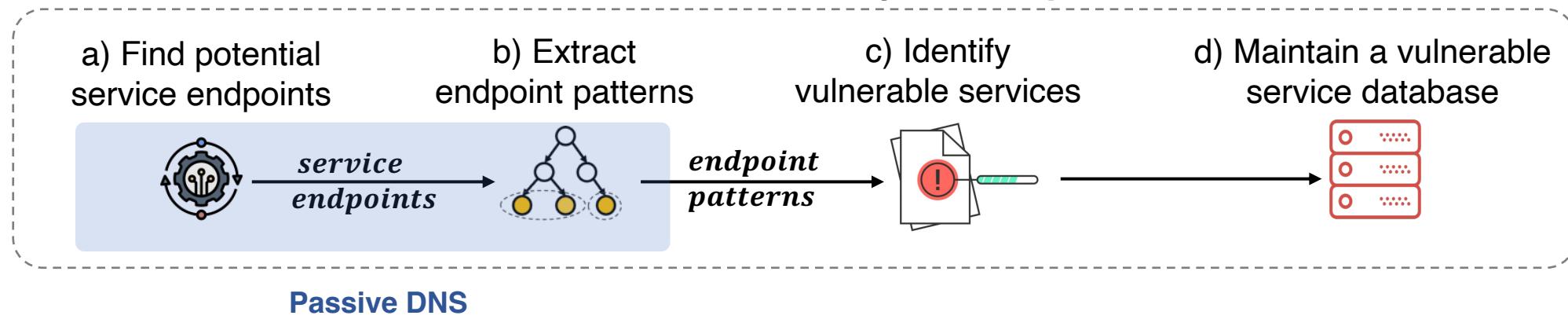
➤ Detecting hosting-based vulnerable domains efficiently



Prevent potential security threats

# DareShark Workflow

## Part 1. Vulnerable service discovery (offline procedure)



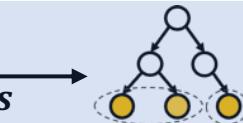
# DareShark Workflow

## Part 1. Vulnerable service discovery (offline procedure)

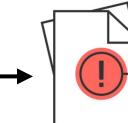
a) Find potential service endpoints



b) Extract endpoint patterns



c) Identify vulnerable services



d) Maintain a vulnerable service database



### Passive DNS



Target Domains

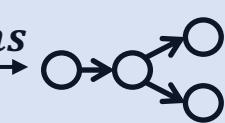
apexes

a) Collect subdomains



subdomains

b) Construct DNS chains



DNS chains

c) Discover domains hosted on vulnerable services



d) Recognize dangling domains



$D_{vulhost}$

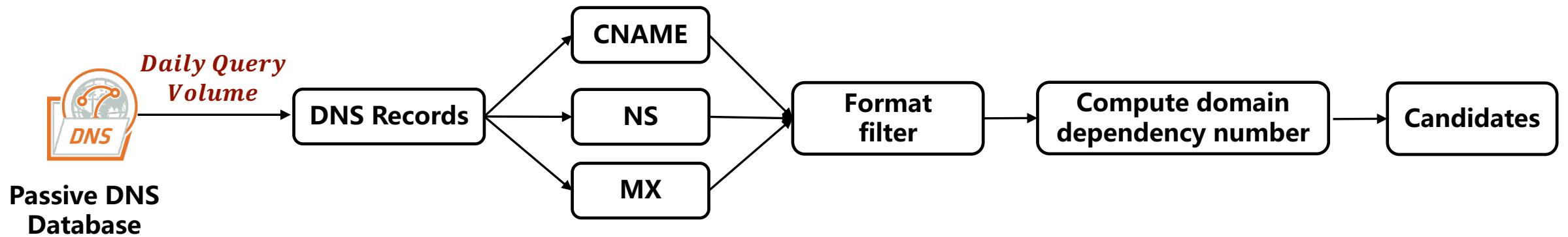


Reports

## Part 2. Vulnerable domain detection workflow (periodic procedure)

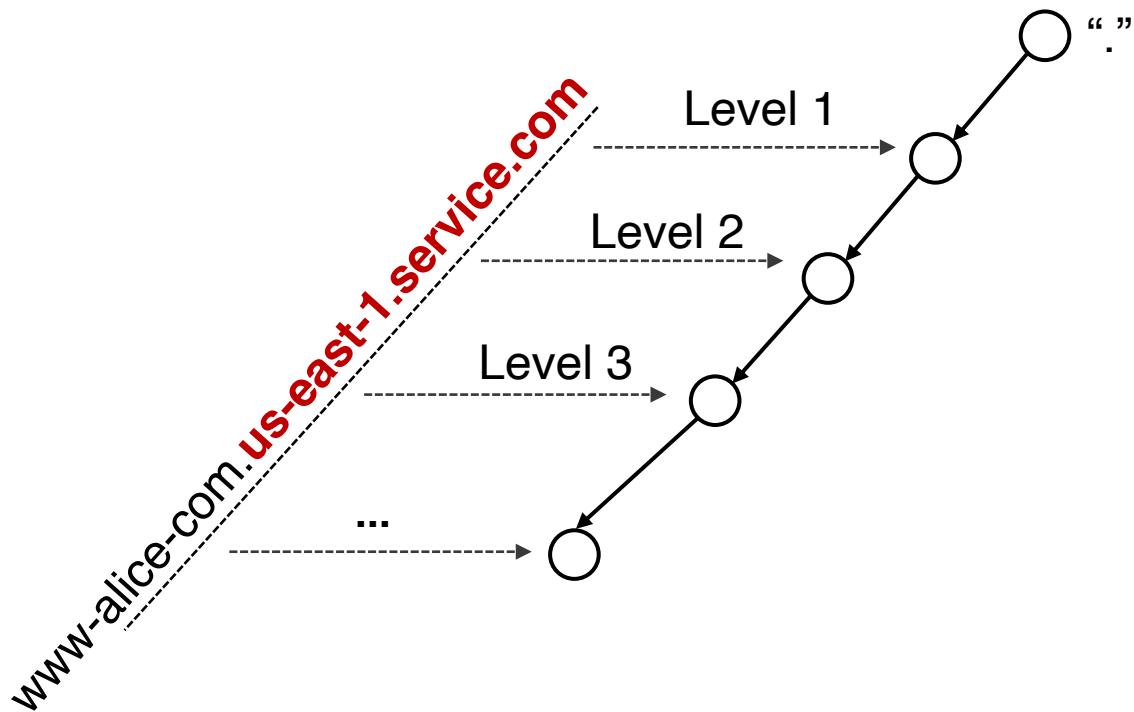
# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

- Step 1: Finding service endpoint candidates
  - Filtering endpoint domains by DNS resolution popularity and domain dependency.



# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

## ➤ Step 2: Extracting endpoint patterns via a **Domain Suffix Tree**



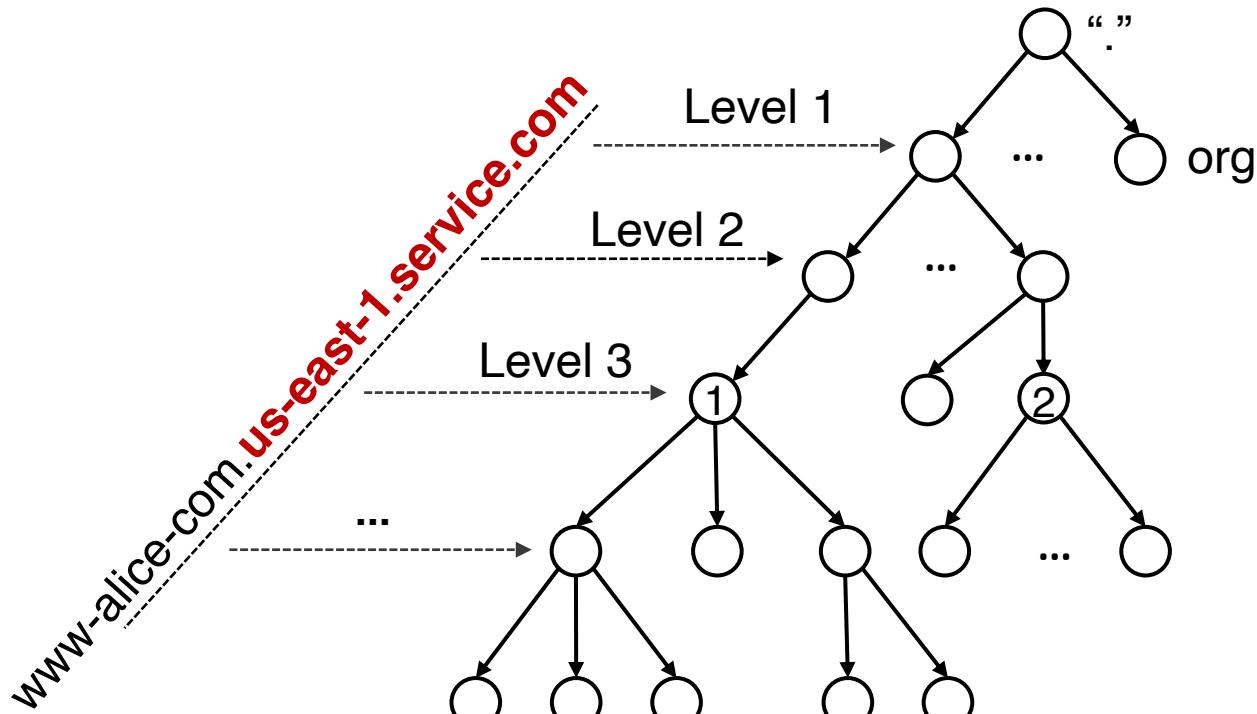
Domain Tree

### Domain Tree Construction:

- The root is “.” , and children nodes are eTLDs, apex domains, apex+1, apex+2, and so on

# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

## ➤ Step 2: Extracting endpoint patterns via a **Domain Suffix Tree**



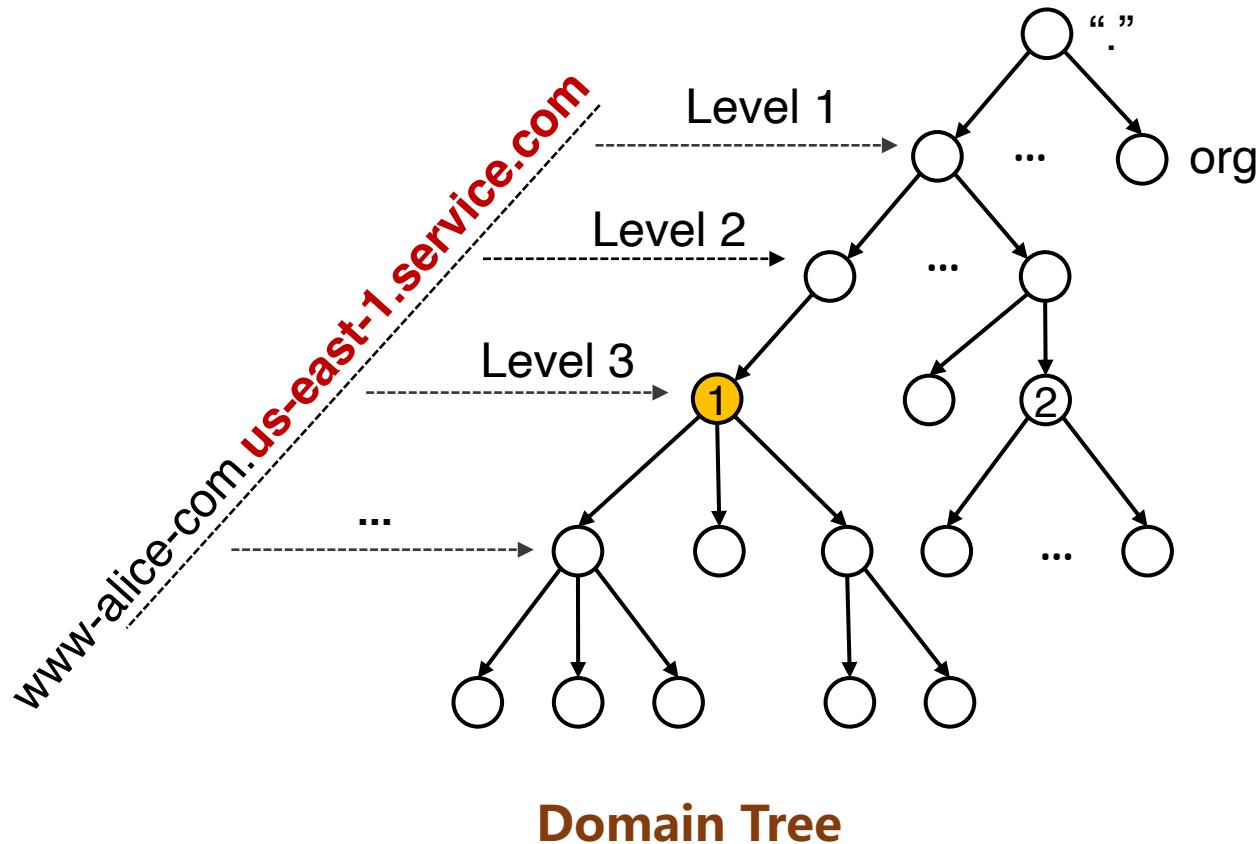
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# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

## ➤ Step 2: Extracting endpoint patterns via a Domain Suffix Tree

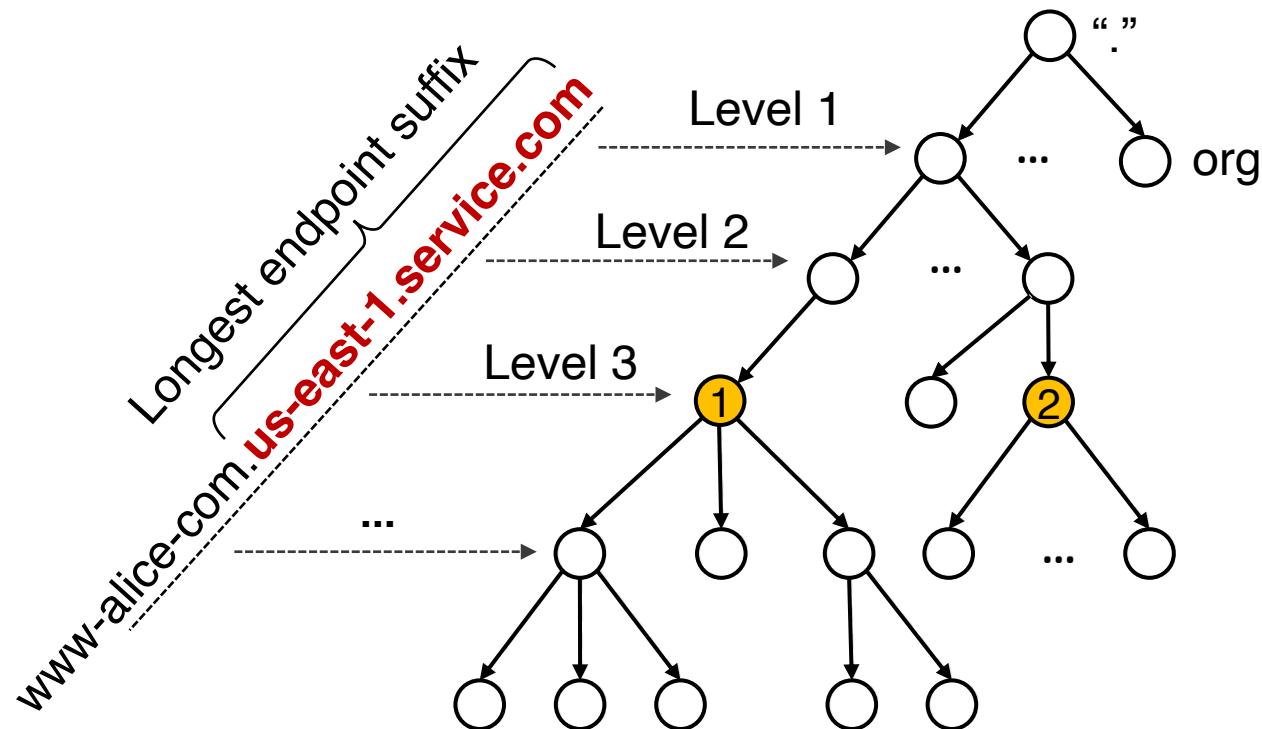


### Tree node attributes (Example of Node 1)

```
{  
    "name" : "us-east-1.service.com",  
    "suffixLevel": 3,  
    "DN" : Dependency Number,  
    "subCount" : 3,  
    "subList" : [ 'a', 'b', 'c' ],  
    "subEntropy" : Shannon entropy of subList  
}
```

# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

## ➤ Step 2: Extracting endpoint patterns via a **Domain Suffix Tree**



**Domain Suffix Tree (DST)**

### Domain Tree Pruning

- Prune the tree from the bottom up, by limiting number of hosted FQDNs, subCount, and subEntropy of each node

# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

- Step 2: Extracting endpoint patterns via a Domain Suffix Tree
- Service Endpoint Examples

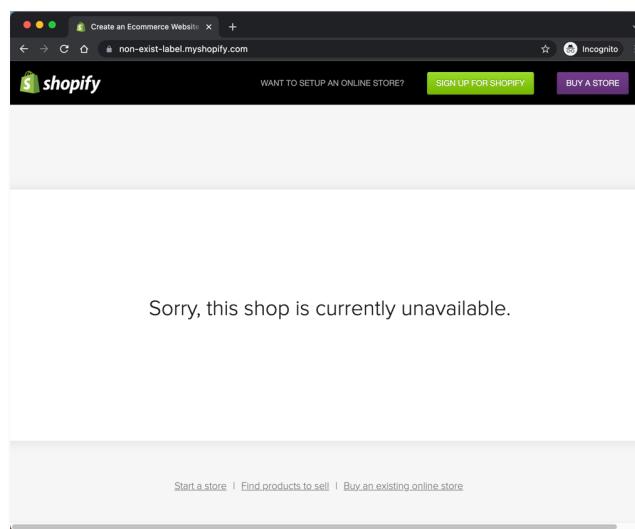
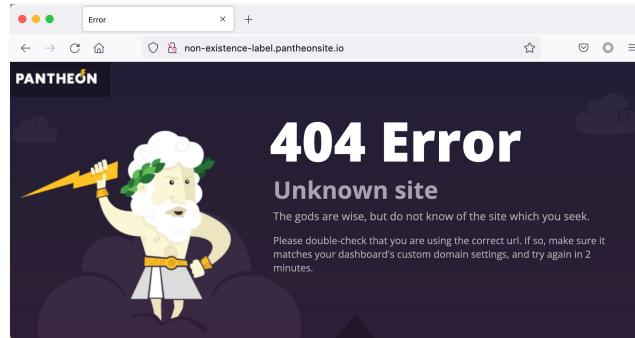
Services	Endpoint Names ( <b>endpoint patterns</b> )
Aliyun OSS	alice.storage.com. <b>oss-cn-hongkong.aliyuncs.com</b>
Amazon S3	a.b.c.d.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com ab-cd. <b>s3.dualstack.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com</b>
GitHub	<b>abcd.github.io</b>

# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

- **Step 3: Identifying services and checking service vulnerabilities**
  - **Narrow down the candidate list of endpoint patterns**
    - e.g., remove highly randomized endpoint domains
  - **Map endpoint patterns to services**
    - e.g., access homepages, dig through search engines
  - **Check vulnerabilities in domain connection and domain ownership validation**

# Part I: Discovering Vul. Services

## ➤ Step 4: Maintaining a database for vulnerable services



### Vulnerable Service Fingerprints

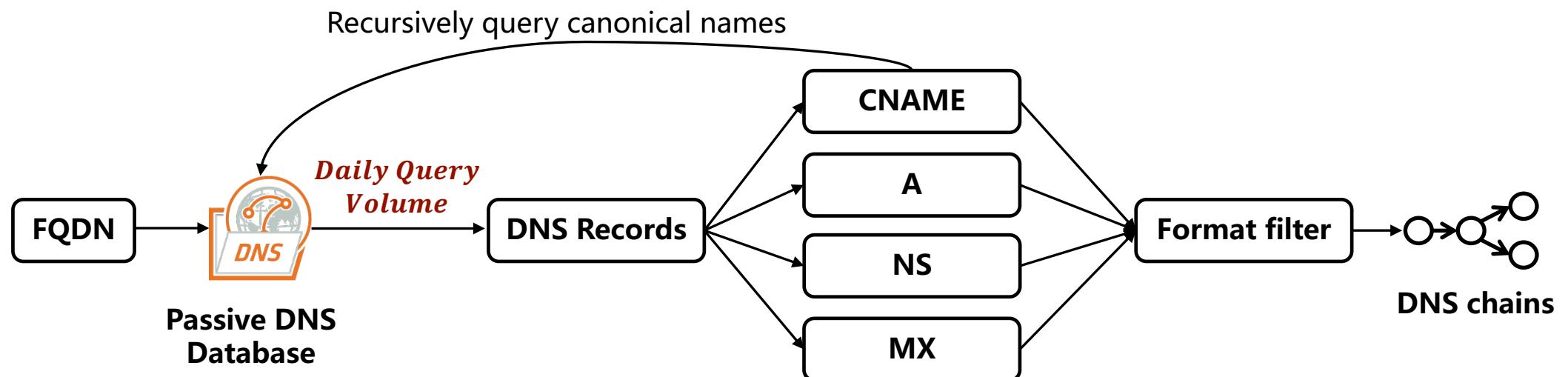
Type	Response Example	# Banner	# Service	# Vendor
<b>HTTP Response</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>48</b>
Header	"404 Unknown site"	14	13	10
Body	"NoSuchBucket"	92	52	47
<b>DNS Answer</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
NX-CNAME <sup>1</sup>	status:NXDOMAIN	1	11	7
Default Rdata <sup>2</sup>	127.0.0.1 nx.aicdn.com	3	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>51</b>

# Part II: Detecting Hosting-based Dares

## ➤ Collecting subdomain names from passive DNS logs

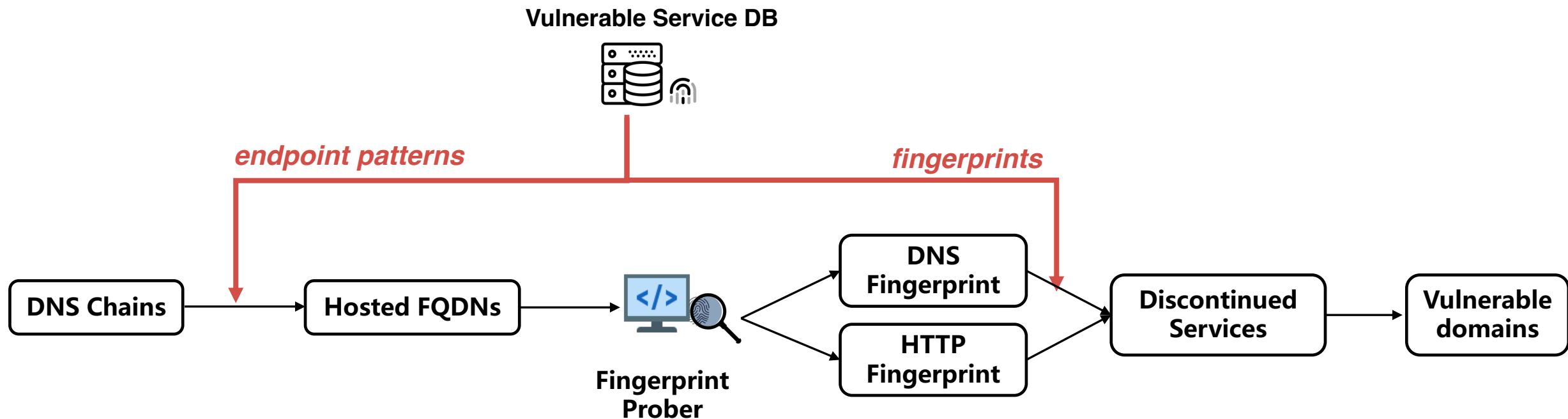
- Legal format      **[RFC 1034] Domain Names - Concepts And Facilities**
- Filter disposable domains created on demand
  - e.g., scanning, convey “one-time signals”      **Total Query Volume > 100**

## ➤ Reconstructing domain dependencies (DNS chains)



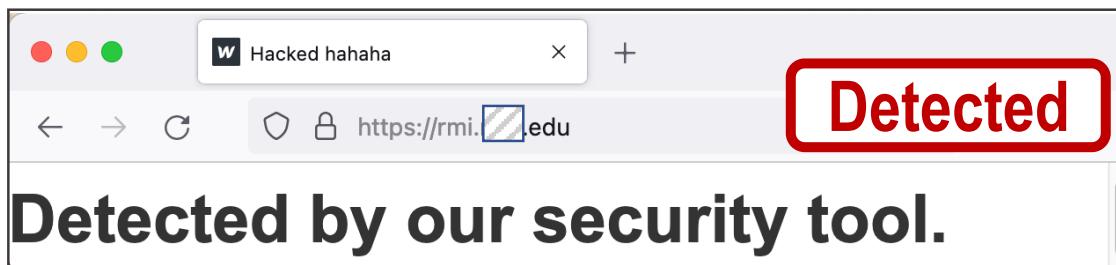
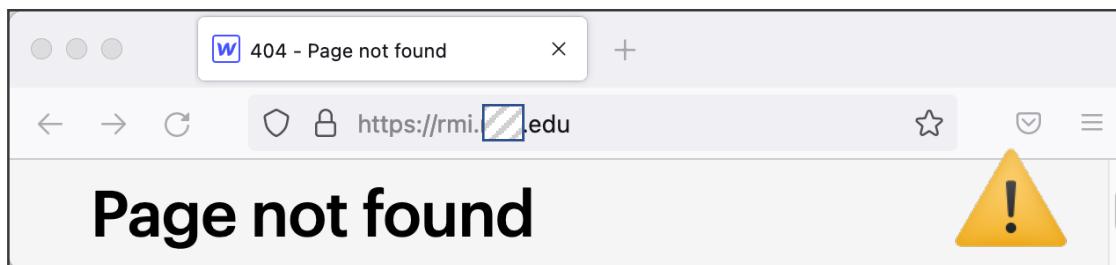
# Part II: Detecting Hosting-based Dares

- Probing hosted domains to inspect service status

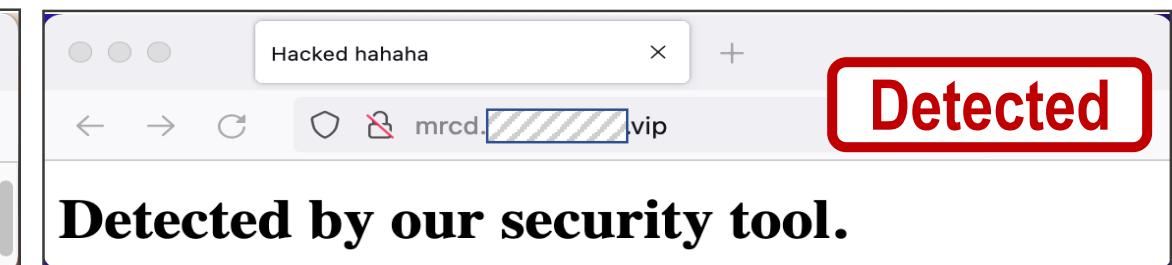


# Part II: Detecting Hosting-based Dares

- Probing hosted domains to inspect service status



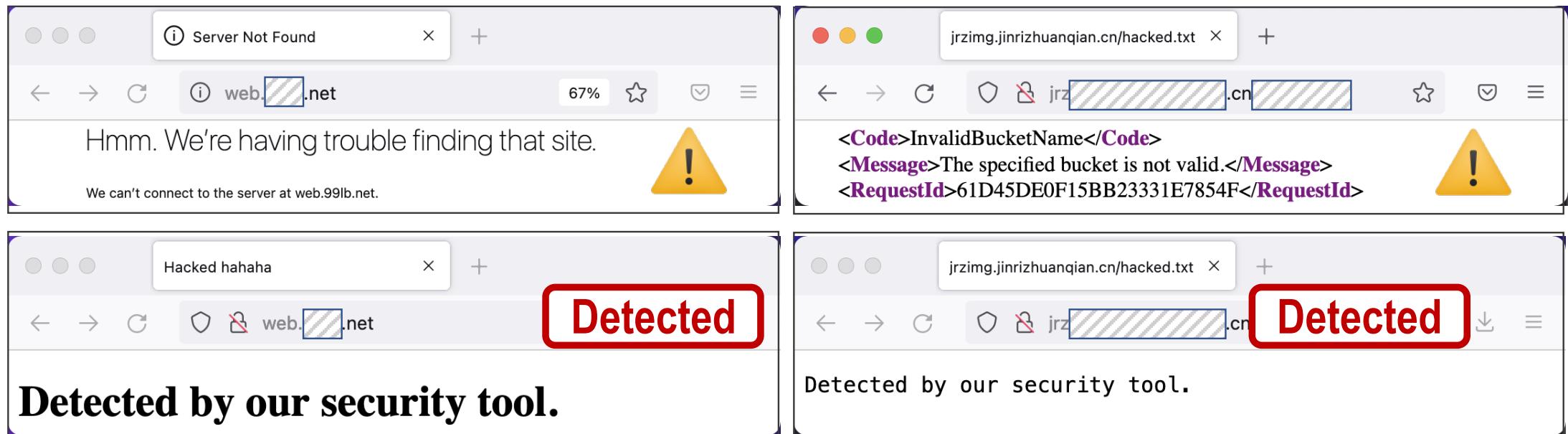
**(1) Webflow**  
rmi.xxxx.edu



**(2) Fastly**  
mrcd.chenbo207.vip

# Part II: Detecting Hosting-based Dares

## ➤ Probing hosted domains to inspect service status



**(3) Cloudflare**  
web.xxxx.net

**(4) Alibaba Cloud**  
rrzXXX.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.cn

# DareShark Deployment

## ➤ Passive DNS dataset

- DNS response data from public DNS resolvers for **114DNS**, the largest DNS provider in China
- **600B** DNS queries per day, covering **99.9%** of Tranco Top 1M domains
- DNS queries originate from telecom companies (e.g., China Telecom), research institutions (e.g., MIT and NUS), and large providers (e.g., Alibaba and Google)

# What did we find for hosting services?

- The current practice of hosting services is in a mass, resulting in **various types of service vulnerable to domain takeover**.

# Vulnerable Hosting Services

- 65 services vulnerable to domain takeover threats.
- Vulnerable services comprise a variety of service types.

Categories	# Vendor		# Endpoint Patterns		# Services	
	All	Vulnerable	All	Vulnerable	All	Vulnerable
Cloud Storage	7	7	130	118	12	9
CDN	25	7	247	31	44	8
Website Builder	51	40	156	105	60	44
Others	27	4	462	4	49	4
Newly Discovered	55	19	920	183	125	34
All	88	<b>52</b>	995	258	165	<b>65</b>

# Vulnerable Hosting Services

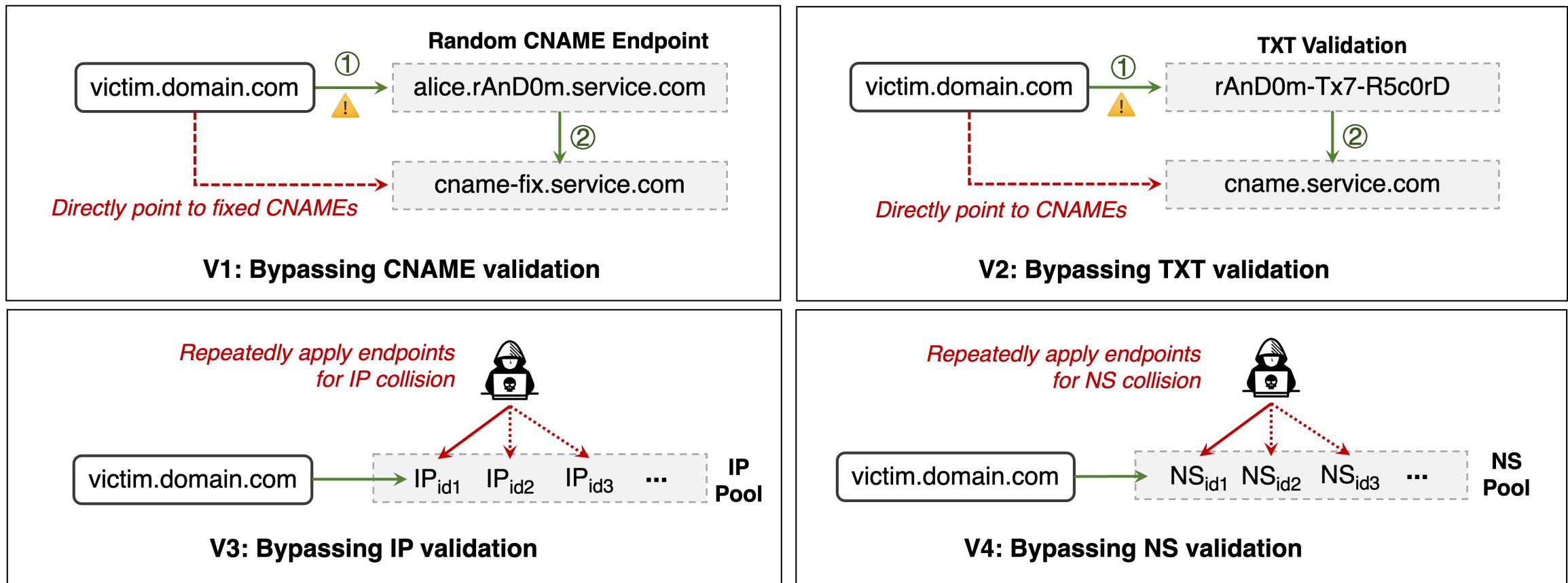
- 7/9 domain connecting methods are exploitable

Method	Type	Connect a custom domain to...	# Services	Exploitable
CNAME	M1	Fixed canonical domains	12	●
	M2	Any canonical domains customized by any users	70	●
	M3	New canonical domains customized by new users	12	○
	M4	The canonical domains allocated from a candidate pool	5	○
	M5	Canonical domains containing newly generated random labels	47	○
NS	M6	Fixed nameservers	1	●
	M7	The nameservers allocated from a candidate pool	5	○
IP	M8	Fixed IPs	8	●
	M9	The IPs allocated from a candidate pool	4	○

# Vulnerable Hosting Services

- 4 new threat models that can bypass flawed DOV

→ Normal validation procedure    ----> Bypass method



# Vulnerable Hosting Services

- Top 20 vendors with 70% market share are vulnerable

Category	Vendor	Service	Connecting method*	Vulnerable DOV				# $D_{vulhost}$
				V1	V2	V3	V4	
Cloud Storage	Alibaba	OSS	$M_2$	✓	-	-	-	86
	Amazon	Elasticbeanstalk	$M_2$	✓	-	-	-	192
	Huawei	OBS	$M_2$	✓	-	-	-	178
	JD.COM	OBS	$M_2$	✓	-	-	-	51
CDN	Baidu	BOS, CDN, BCH	$M_2$	✓	-	-	-	1,309
	Cloudflare	CDN	$M_2, M_7$	✓	✓	-	-	543
	Fastly	CDN	$M_2$	✓	-	-	-	54
	Tencent	CDN	$M_2$	✓	-	-	-	119
Website Builder	Duda	Website Builder	$M_1, M_8$	✓	-	✓	-	10
	Jimdo	Website Builder	$M_1, M_7, M_8$	✓	-	✓	✓	5
	Medium	Blog	$M_8$	-	-	✓	-	3
	Netlify	Website Builder	$M_1, M_2, M_7, M_8$	✓	-	✓	✓	21
	Shopify	Website Builder	$M_1, M_8$	✓	-	✓	-	34
	Tilda	Website Builder	$M_9$	-	-	✓	-	4
	Tumblr	Blog	$M_1, M_8$	✓	-	✓	-	11
	Unbounce	Website Builder	$M_5$	✓	-	-	-	212
	Webflow	Website Builder	$M_1, M_8$	✓	-	✓	-	30
	Wix	Website Builder	$M_4, M_7$	✓	-	-	✓	26
	Wordpress	Website Builder	$M_3, M_6, M_8$	✗	-	✓	✓	27
	WP Engine	Website Builder	$M_3, M_9$	✗	-	✓	-	12

# What did we find for domain takeover?

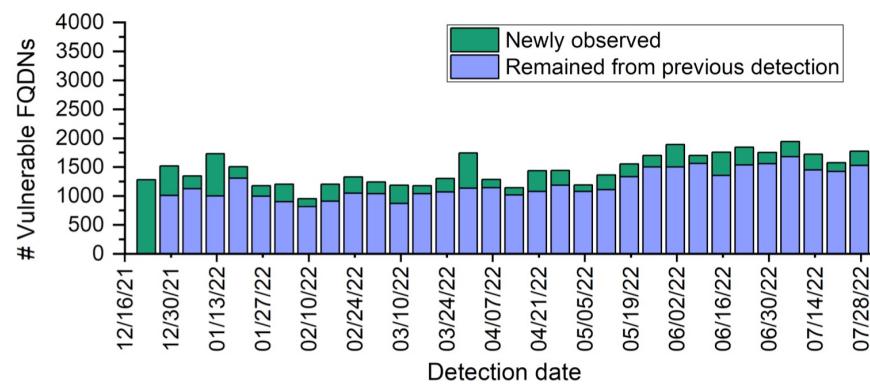
- Hosting-based domain takeover threats are still **prevalent**.

# Measurement and Findings

- **Detection target domains**
  - Tranco Top 1M apex domains + 9,808 .edu and 7,198 .gov apexes
  - We collect 11,446,359 subdomains from PDNS for all apexes.
- **Longitudinal and periodic measurement**
  - 101 rounds (Dec. 16, 2021 – Jul. 28, 2022)
  - ~1 day/round

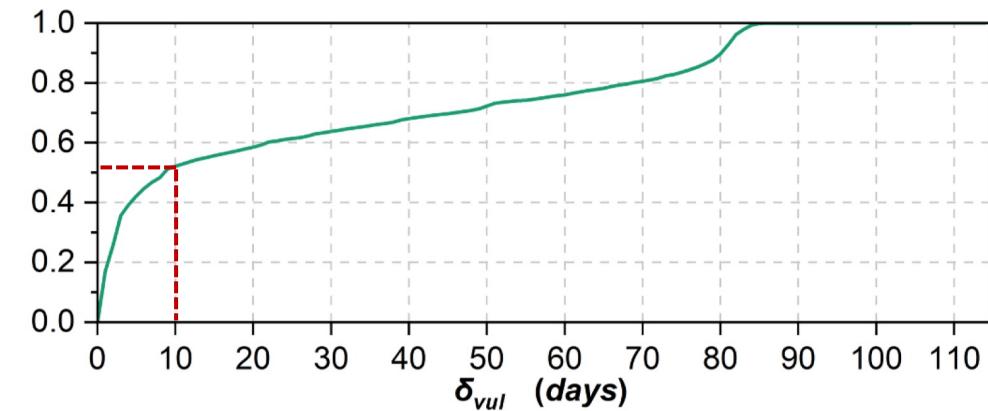
# Measurement and Findings

- **114,063 (1.0%) FQDNs have been hosted on vulnerable services**
- **10,351 FQDNs are vulnerable, covering 2,096 apex domains**
  - Reputable universities (e.g., Stanford and Rice)
  - Famous companies (e.g., Baidu, Huawei, and Marriott).
- **Hosting-based domain takeover appears frequently and long-lasting**



Weekly cumulative detection results.

**270 new vulnerable domains emerge per week.**



Distribution of vulnerable days

**Over 50% remain vulnerable for over 10 days.**

# Conclusion

- **DareShark: A novel and effective detection framework**
  - High efficiency and coverage
- **Comprehensive measurements**
  - 7-month longitudinal measurement on Tranco 1M apexes' subdomains
  - Detect **10,351 vulnerable domains** (8x more than previous study)
- **Systematic service inspection and threat analysis**
  - Discover **65 vulnerable services** and new security flaws
  - Receive vulnerability confirmation from 10 vendors, and provide solutions



HUAWEI CLOUD



# Thanks for listening!

## Any question?

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