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Proof of Concept: Homograph Identification and Creation Utility

Purpose:

This utility demonstrates and explores Homograph Attacks. These involve using similar-looking Unicode symbols to imitate trusted domains google.com where the second "o" is Cyrillic).

Key uses include:

- Educating users about phishing through homograph manipulation
- Testing domain names for visual spoofing risks

Understanding Homograph Threats:

Homograph attacks leverage Unicode to mimic ASCII characters. The technique is used to create deceptive URLs that appear safe to users but direct them to malicious websites.

Example:

Authentic: www.google.com

Spoofed: www. google.com (Cyrillic 'o')

Use of Unicode & IDN:

Unicode enables characters from global scripts. Attackers exploit this to build domains that resemble legitimate ones visually but differ underneath.

Potential Impacts:

- Credential harvesting
- Malware infections
- Fraudulent login sites

Tool Functionalities:

- 1. Domain Generator:
- Transforms normal domains using lookalike Unicode glyphs.
- Highlights swapped characters.
- 2. Domain Checker:
- Reviews input domains and flags visual tricks.
- Displays original and sanitized versions.

How it Works (Workflow):

- 1. User provides domain input.
- 2. Generator uses a lookup to swap ASCII letters with Unicode equivalents.
- 3. Detection engine scans for lookalikes.
- 4. Tool outputs safe/flagged messages, and visual markers.

Security Notes:

- Users might miss subtle differences.
- Even fraudulent domains can have valid SSL certificates.
- Standard filters may not flag valid Unicode domains.

Attack Examples:

facebook.com → facebook.com (Cyrillic "a", "e", "o")

Benefits of the Tool:

- Cybersecurity education
- Phishing simulation and training
- Web-based, no installation
- Easily integrated into awareness campaigns

Planned Improvements:

Decode punycode (e.g., xn--pple-43d.com \rightarrow apple.com).

- -Connect with threat reputation service
- -Add browser plugin capabilities
- Enrich Unicode database

Sample Test Inputs:

Input URL and its Detection Result https://www.google.com : ✓ Safe

https://www.google.com : \(\Delta \) Warning (Cyrillic "o")!

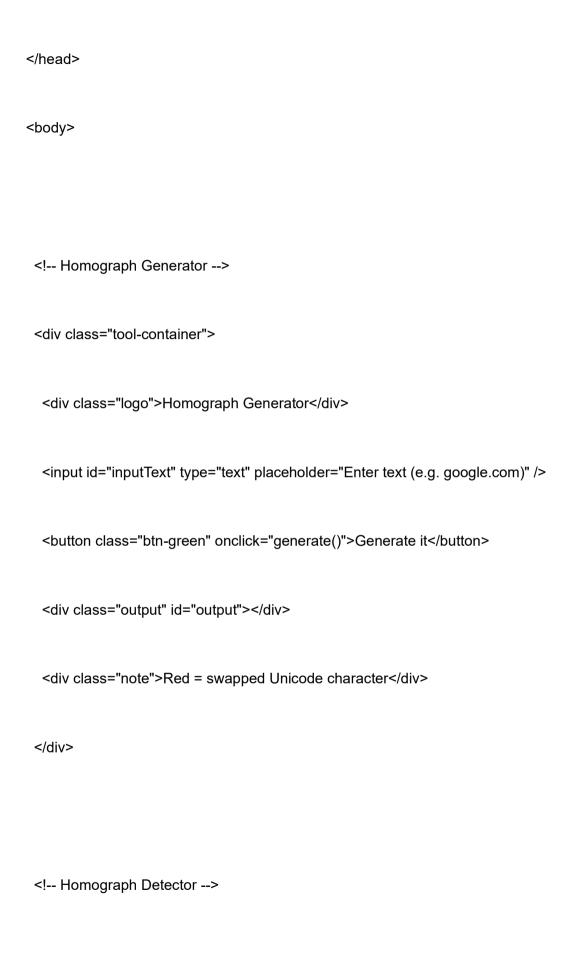
http://facebook.com : ⚠ Warning (Cyrillic mix) https://example.com : ダ Safe

Countermeasures:

- Use browser punycode rendering
- Implement safe domain allowlists
- Encourage cautious URL practices
- Use MFA to limit phishing success
- Employ email scanners that detect Unicode tricks.

Source code: <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Homograph Generator & Detector (All-in-One)</title> <style> body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background: #f7f7f7; padding: 30px; color: #333; } .tool-container { max-width: 500px; margin: 25px auto; background: #fff; padding: 22px 28px; border-radius: 10px; box-shadow: 0 2px 12px #e0e0e0; } h2, .logo { text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 15px; color: #b39c4d; } input { width: 100%; padding: 10px; font-size: 15px; margin-bottom:

```
12px; border-radius: 5px; border: 1px solid #bbb; }
  button { cursor: pointer; border: none; color: #fff; font-size: 14px; padding: 8px 12px;
border-radius: 5px; margin: 5px 3px; }
  .btn-green { background: #25a244; }
  .btn-green:hover { background: #188038; }
  .btn-blue { background: #1976d2; }
  .btn-blue:hover { background: #145ba1; }
  .output, .alert { padding: 10px; border-radius: 6px; margin-top: 10px; font-size: 16px;
word-break: break-word; }
  .output { background: #f4f4f4; font-family: sans-serif; }
  .swapped { color: #d7263d; font-weight: bold; }
  .note { font-size: 12px; color: #777; margin-top: 5px; }
  .alert.danger { background: #ffefef; color: #d7263d; border: 1px solid #f6cac7; }
  .alert.safe { background: #eeffe6; color: #218c5a; border: 1px solid #b2daf7; }
 </style>
```



```
<div class="tool-container">
  <h2>Homograph Detector</h2>
  <input type="text" id="domainInput" placeholder="Enter domain (e.g. facebook.com)"
/>
  <button class="btn-blue" onclick="checkHomograph()">Check</button>
  <div id="result"></div>
 </div>
 <script>
  /* ------*/ const homoglyphTable = {
   'A': 'A','B': 'B','C': 'C','E': 'E','H': 'H','I': 'I','J': 'J','K': 'K','M': 'M',
   'N': 'N','O': 'O','P': 'P','S': 'S','T': 'T','X': 'X','Y': 'Y','a': 'a','c': 'c',
   'e': 'e','i': 'i','j': 'j','o': 'o','p': 'p','s': 's','x': 'x','d': 'd','q': 'q',
   'y': 'y','r': 'r','v': 'v','w': 'w'
```

```
};
  function generate() {
   const text = document.getElementById('inputText').value;
                                                                let result = ";
                                                                               for (let
ch of text) {
     result += homoglyphTable[ch] ? `<span
class="swapped">${homoglyphTable[ch]}</span>` : ch;
   }
   document.getElementById('output').innerHTML = result || '(No input)';
  }
  /* ------*/ Extended Homograph Detector (Upper + Lower) -----*/ const
extendedHomographs = {
   "A": ["A","A","A","Á","Â","Â","Ä","Ã","Å","Å","A","A"],
   "B": ["B","B","B","B"],
   "C": ["C","C","Ç","Ċ","Ĉ","Ć"],
```

```
"D": ["d","d","\check{D}","\check{D}","\dot{D}"],
   "E": ["E","E"," ","É","È","Ê","Ë","Ē","Ĕ","Ė","Ė","Ę","Ě"],
   "F": ["F","F","F"],
   "G": ["G","Ĝ","Ğ","Ġ","Ģ"],
   "H": ["H","Ĥ","H","Ħ"],
   "J": ["J","Ĵ"],
   "K": ["K","K","Ķ","Ќ"],
"L": ["L"," | ","Ĺ","Ļ","Ľ","Ł"],
   "M": ["M","M","M"],
   "N": ["N","Ñ","Ń","Ņ","Ň","Ň"],
   "P": ["P","P","P","P"],
```

```
"Q": ["Q"],
"R": ["Г","Ŕ","Ř","Ř"],
"S": ["S","Ś","Ŝ","Ş","Š","Ś"],
"T": ["T","T","Ť","Ţ","Ť"],
"U": ["U","Ú","Ù","Û","Ü","Ü","Ū","Ŭ","Ů","Ű","Ű","Ų"],
"V": ["V","\tilde{V}","\tilde{V}"],
"W": ["W"," \circlearrowright "," \mathring{W}"," \mathring{W}"," \mathring{W}"," \mathring{W}"],
"X": ["X","X"],
"Y": ["Y","Y","Y'',"Y'',"Y'',"Y'',"Y''],
"Z": ["Z","Ź","Ż","Ž","Ž","Z"],
"a": ["a","á","à","â","ä","ã","å","å","a"],
"b": ["Ь","Ѣ","Б","b"],
"c": ["c","ç","ċ","ĉ","ć"],
```

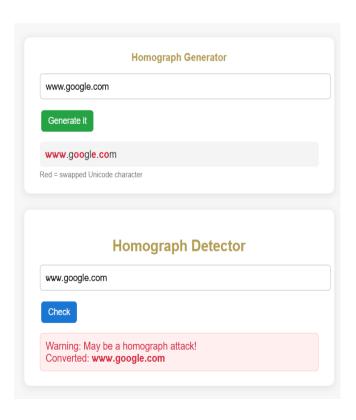
```
"d": ["d","d","đ","d"],
    "e": ["e","é","è","ê","ē","ē","ĕ","e","e","e"],
    "f": ["f","f","f"],
     "g": ["ĝ","ğ","ġ","ģ"],
    "h": ["h","ĥ","៉h","ħ"],
    "j": ["j","ĵ"],
    "k": ["ĸ","ĸ","ķ","Ŕ"],
    "|": [" | ","|(","|,","|","|*"],
     "m": ["м","ḿ"],
    "n": ["π","ñ","ή","ņ","ň","h"],
    "o": ["o","o","\acute{o}","\acute{o}","\ddot{o}","\ddot{o}","\ddot{o}","\ddot{o}","\ddot{o}","\ddot{o}","\ddot{o}"],
    "p": ["p","ρ","β","β"],
```

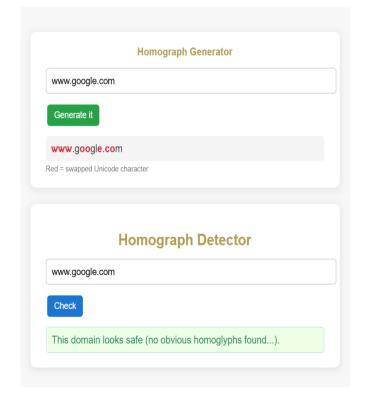
```
"q": ["q"],
  "r": ["r","ŕ","ř","r"],
  "s": ["s","ś","ŝ","ş","š","ṡ"],
  "t": ["T","T","t","ţ","t"],
  "u": ["u","ú","ù","û","ü","ū","ū","ŭ","ů","ű","ų"],
  "v": ["v","v\","v\"],
  "W": ["W","\hat{W}","\hat{W}","\hat{W}","\hat{W}","\hat{W}"],
  "x": ["x","x"],
  "y": ["\gamma","\dot{y}","\dot{y}","\ddot{y}","\ddot{y}","\ddot{y}"],
 "z": ["ζ","ź","ż","ž","z"]
};
```

function checkHomograph() {

```
const domain = document.getElementById('domainInput').value;
                                                                   let suspicious =
         let converted = "";
false;
for (let ch of domain) {
    let found = false;
    for (let [base, homoglyphs] of Object.entries(extendedHomographs)) {
(homoglyphs.includes(ch)) {
                                  suspicious = true; converted += base;
found = true;
                   break;
     }
    }
    if (!found) converted += ch;
   }
   const resultDiv = document.getElementById('result'); resultDiv.innerHTML =
suspicious
     ? `<div class="alert danger"> Warning: May be a homograph attack!<br>Converted:
<strong>${converted}</strong></div>`
```

: `<div class="alert safe"> This domain looks safe (no obvious homoglyphs found...).</div>`;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
Output:





Conclusion:

This utility effectively showcases how modern homograph-based phishing works and how such attacks can be flagged. It supports user training and security research applications.