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Game of Registrars: An Empirical Analysis of Post-Expiration Domain Name Takeovers

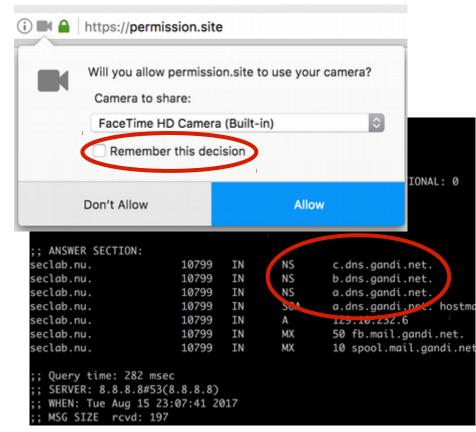
Internet Domain Names

Used in many, often security-critical ways

WHOIS Lost in Translation Domain Name Expiration

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- Typically, assumption of constant ownership
- However, hundreds of thousands of domains expire every day

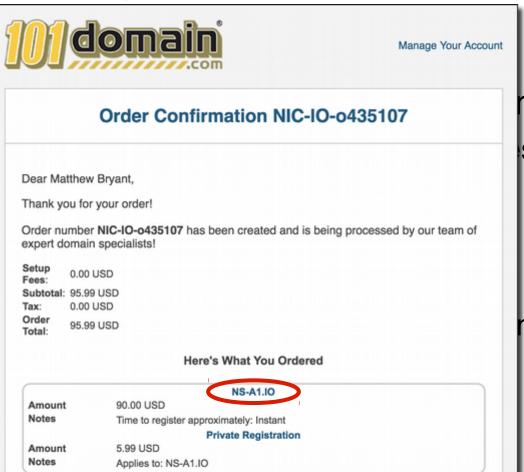


Attacks Involving Expired Domains

- Abuse of residual trust
- Schlamp et al., "The Abandoned Side of the Internet" (2014)
 - Re-register domains to take over email addresses used to manage critical resources (e.g., IP prefix or AS)
- Lever et al., "Domain-Z" (2016)
 - Take over software update/repository servers
 - Take over name servers used by non-expired domains

Attacks Involving Expired Domains

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 - Take over
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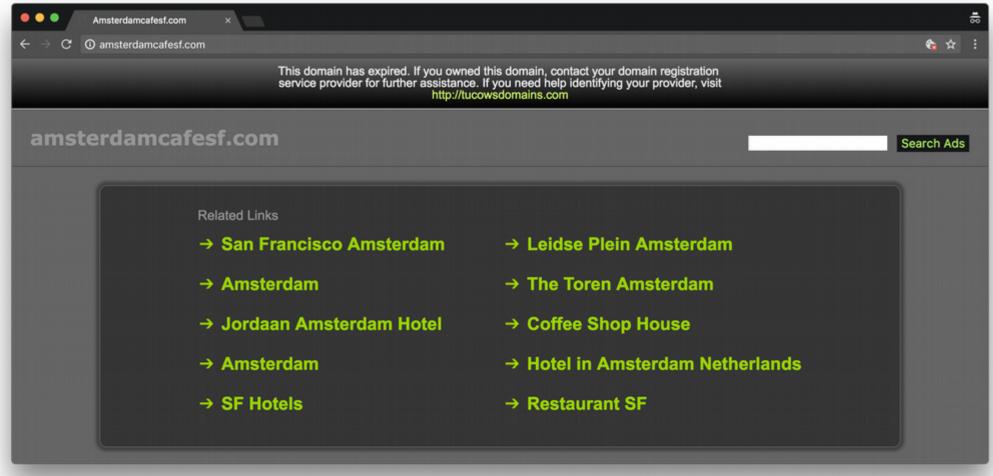
Also, Undesirable Behaviour

- When re-registered, domains often not what visitors expect
 - E.g., formerly useful website turned into spam page

ICANN:

- "(...) websites featuring nothing but advertisements, thus leading to a form of **Internet graffiti**."
- "(...) **profit-making abuse** of the domain name system"
- https://www.icann.org/news/announcement-2009-08-12-en

Also, Undesirable Behaviour



Contribution: The Big Picture

- Attack potential known, but how many opportunities?
- Quantification of domain name "recycling"; two scenarios:
 - <u>Drop-catch</u>: Re-registered instants after general availability
 - Pre-release: Sold by registrar before general availability

- Frequent and competitive domain takeovers
- Impact of this practice on domain registration ecosystem

Domain Expiration & Takeover Opportunities



- After expiration, two grace periods allow recovery before deletion
- See "Whois Lost in Translation" (IMC 2016) for the details of domain expiration states
- Re-register immediately when deleted (drop-catch)
- Old registrar: sell before deletion (pre-release)

Data Collection Overview

- Drop-catch services and pre-release platforms promote lists of available domains → use as seed for measurement
- Whois lookups every 14 days to detect status changes
- All listed domains during 4 weeks in July/August 2016

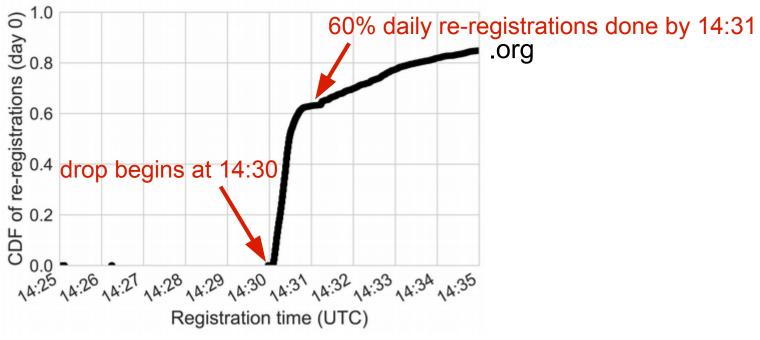
	com	net	org	biz	name
Pre-release total	1.2M	135k	116k	21k	182
Median/day	43.5k	4.9k	4k	710	7

	com	net	org	biz
Pending delete total	2.1M	255k	169k	51k
Median/day	76.4k	9.2k	6.1k	1.7k

Expiration, Pre-Release and Drop-Catch

- August 2016:
 - 131M .com domains registered
 - 2.2M .com domains deleted after expiration (1.7% of zone)
 - 2.6M .com domains created (new & re-registrations)
- Measurement (28 days):
 - 1.2M .com domains available *pre-release*; 71k sold
 - 10.1% of deleted .com domains re-registered as *drop-catch*
- Domain reuse is a frequent phenomenon

Re-Registrations During the Drop



- The "drop": Domains deleted (and re-registered) during same daily time span
- Re-registration as early as possible hints at significant competition

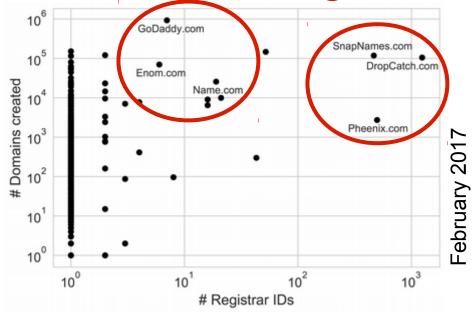
Drop-Catch Registrars

- Registries impose rate limits on each registrar
- Drop-catch services use multiple registrars to increase success rates
 - "DropCatch.com n LLC"
 - "Charlemagne 888, LLC", "George Washington 888, LLC",
 "Napoleon Bonaparte, LLC", ...

Registrar Clustering

Name	Cluster Size	%	
DropCatch.com	1252	42.6%	
Pheenix.com	498	16.9%	17
SnapNames.com	466	15.8%	/ 2017
LogicBoxes.com	53	1.8%	ebruary
MyDomain.com	43	1.5%	Febr

- Top 3 clusters are well-known drop-catch services
- They account for over 75% of all accredited registrars (but only 8% of monthly domain creations)
- These clusters have been growing in size
- Significant resources are deployed to compete in the drop



- Large cluster not necessary to create many domains
- 99.9% of domain creation attempts fail; drop-catch responsible for at least 80%
- Drop-catch has large impact on domain registration ecosystem

Discussion & Recommendations

- Results show frequent, professionally organised "recycling" of domains, expending significant resources
- Security consequences of domain "recycling":
 - Attacks related to residual trust abuse
 - Annoyance ("Internet graffiti")
 - Pre-release risks (potential to evade registration-time detection)
- Recommendation: "Domain Transparency"

Conclusion

- Take-away points:
 - Domain-based trust mechanisms should anticipate ownership changes as a common, expected event.
 - Anti-abuse tools may need improved detection of ownership changes that are not re-registrations.
- Paper-exclusive material:
 - Drop-catch domain tasting, auctions and prices, age and traffic
 - More on pre-release, drop-catch registrar characteristics & arms race...



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