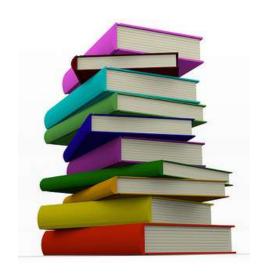




Secure, Stable and Resilient Identifiers

ICANN Security Team | Riga, Latvia 2015

Who is ICANN?

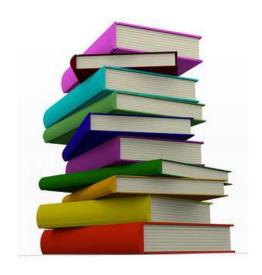


ICANN
coordinates
the
administration
of global
identifier
systems

- The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- Operate the Internet Assigned Numbers
 Authority (IANA) maintaining most of the
 unique identifiers used on the Internet
 today
- We love Acronyms!



What is ICANN



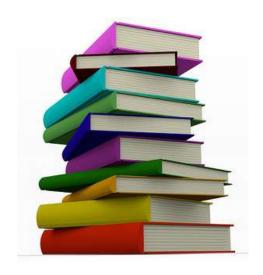
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- Non Profit 501c public benefit corporation
- Office locations:
 - Hub Offices: Istanbul, Los Angeles,
 Singapore
 - Engagement Offices: Beijing,
 Brussels, Geneva, Montevideo,
 Seoul, Washington D.C.

Also quite a few "Home Offices". Amman, Brisbane, Cairo, London.. Too many to list.



What is ICANN

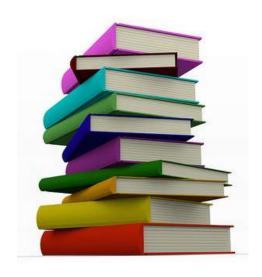


ICANN
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- ICANN is also a policy forming body
 - We operate through contracts with operators of DNS infrastructure
 - The policies that guide those contracts are made through bottom up policy forums.
 - Three large meetings a year but policy discussions are ongoing year round



Participation in ICANN



ICANN
coordinates
the
administration
of global
identifier
systems

- Open to entire Internet ecosystem
- Receive updates via MylCANN.ORG
- Join public comment forum on ICANN's web site
- Attend ICANN's public meetings in person or online
- Join one of ICANN's Supporting
 Organizations or Advisory Committees





One Internet, Many Identifier Systems

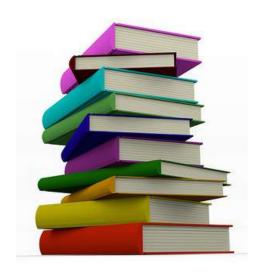


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- Addresses identify locations of Internet devices or hosts
 - IP version 4
 - IP version 6
- Domain names provide user friendly identification of hosts
 - Latin script (A-Z, 0-9, and hyphen)
 - Internationalized Domain Names accommodate non-Latin languages or scripts



One Internet, Many Identifier Systems



Identifier
systems
are managed in
databases or
"registries"

- Port numbers identify Internet application endpoints, e.g.,
 - A browser and a web server
 - Called and calling parties of an Internet telephony connection
- Parameters identify numbers that Internet protocols need to operate correctly
 - Uniform resource identifiers
 - Character encodings
 - Values for specific protocol fields



What Can I Do With a Domain Name?

- An engineer's answer
 - Assign user friendly names to a computer (server)
 - that hosts Internet applications:
 - Web, blog, file server, email, IP telephony
- A business person's answer
 - Create a merchant or other commercial online presence
 - Join a commodities market: buy, sell, auction domain names
 - Run a commercial service
- A government official's answer
 - Provide services for public interest
- A criminal's answer
 - Misuse, exploit or disrupt public or business services





The group

- Seven dedicated staff constituting decades of Internet technology and security experience
- Focus primarily on the SSR of the Identifiers
- Trying to take a bigger picture approach to recognizing and mitigating risks to the system through both technical and policy solutions.



- Threat Awareness:
 - Understanding emerging and long term threats.
 - Being aware of critical issues that are active.
 - If a large piece of the network goes dark we want to know about and if appropriate offer assistance.
- Analysis and Research

well as internal projects

Collaboration with research community as



- Education and Outreach:
 - Trainings to operators within the Identifier
 Industry on operations and security matter
 - Helping Op-sec, LEA understand the Industry and vice versa
 - Publications, Blogs etc...
 - Presentations and talks like this...



 As a group we are active participants in many Policy, Operational and Security communities.

• We often act as "trusted introducers" between communities and as SME's to help them understand each other. (Translation services ©



Daily Operations:

- The day job also includes:
 - Advising ICANN staff, board and community on SSR issues
 - ICANN's vulnerability disclosure processes
 - Putting out fires...
 - Rescuing cats.





Maliciously Registered Domain Names

- Phishing
- Malware C&C
- Data exfiltration
- Malware distribution (drive-by pages)
- Exploit attacks
- Scams (419, reshipping etc.)
- Counterfeit goods
- Illegal pharma and piracy
- Infrastructure (ecrime name resolution)





Abuses of Other People's Domains & DNS

Attackers
compromise
legitimate domain
registrations.

- Host criminal DNS infrastructure
- Domain, NS, or MX Hijacking
- Hacktivism (e.g., defacement)
- Tunneling (covert communications)
- Attack obfuscation
- Host file modification (infected devices)
- Changing default resolvers (DNSChanger)
- Poisoning (resolver/ISP)
- Man in Middle attacks (insertion, capture)



How Can Bad Actors Attack DNS?

| Attack | Description |
|---|---|
| Cache Poisoning | Dupe a resolver into adding false DNS records to its cache (example: basic cache poisoning) |
| Indirection attack | Use malware to poison a client computer's /etc/hosts file (example: DNSChanger) |
| Distributed Denial of service (DDoS) attack | A resource depletion attack where 1000s of bots send DNS queries to a target NS |
| DDoS amplification (reflection) attack | 1000s of bots issue queries that evoke a very large response message, they all "spoof" the address of a targeted name server, and the targeted NS is flooded with very large DNS response messages requested by the compromised computers |
| Exploitation attacks | Exploit a software flaw that causes DNS server software to fail or behave in an unintended way |



DDoS Amplification Attack

What identifiers are abused?

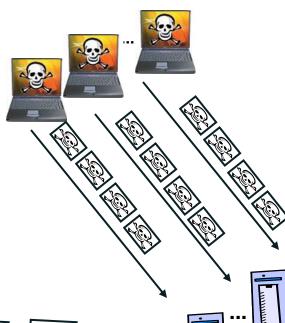
Attacker



(1) Attacker directs bots to begin attack



Zombies



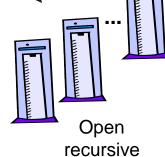
(2) All bots send DNS query for record "foo" in domain "bar.<tld>" to open recursive servers and say "my IP is 10.10.1.1"

Target name server at IP = 10.10.1.1





(5) Open resolvers send DNS response with(4000 byte DNS TXT RR) to target name server



servers

(3) Open resolvers ask bar.<tld> for record "foo"

(4) bar.<tld> responds with record "foo" (4000 byte DNS TXT RR)

Name server bar.<tld>



Summary

- The Internet uses many identifier systems
- DNS let us use names instead of numbers
 - The DNS is a critical Internet database
- The DNS is open and thus open to abuse
 - A public database, populated and supported by thousands of individual authorities
- Registration of names is also open to abuse
- Address registrations and routing system are open to abuse
- Maintaining the security and stability of Internet identifier



Engage with ICANN



Thank You and Questions

Reach us at:

Email: security@icann.org

Website: http://www.icann.org



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