

# IDN Application Guideline draft-yoneya-idn-app-guideline-00

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APPAREA BOF

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# Recognition of Issues

- IDN extends repertoire of characters used in domain names
- Benefit of IDN is to enable domain names to be expressed in a way non-English native Internet users are comfortable with
- Meanwhile, IDN specifications are so general and freewheel use may lead to undesirable confusion
- i.e., IDN specifications allow the use of domain names that are not usually used in real world such as
  - multi-script domain names
  - domain names with marks that don't belong to any language

## Recognition of Issues (cont.)

- This problem was recognized during IDN standardization and described in its specification
- To avoid this problem, IDN registration guidelines were developed and adopted by many TLDs
  - JET Guideline (RFC3743)
    - <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3743.txt>
  - ICANN Guideline
    - <http://www.icann.org/general/idn-guidelines-20jun03.htm>
- IDN != Non-ASCII Domain Name
  - Original concept of IDN is to accommodate native language representation of domain names
- To make IDN usage / implementation closer to its original concept is guideline's role

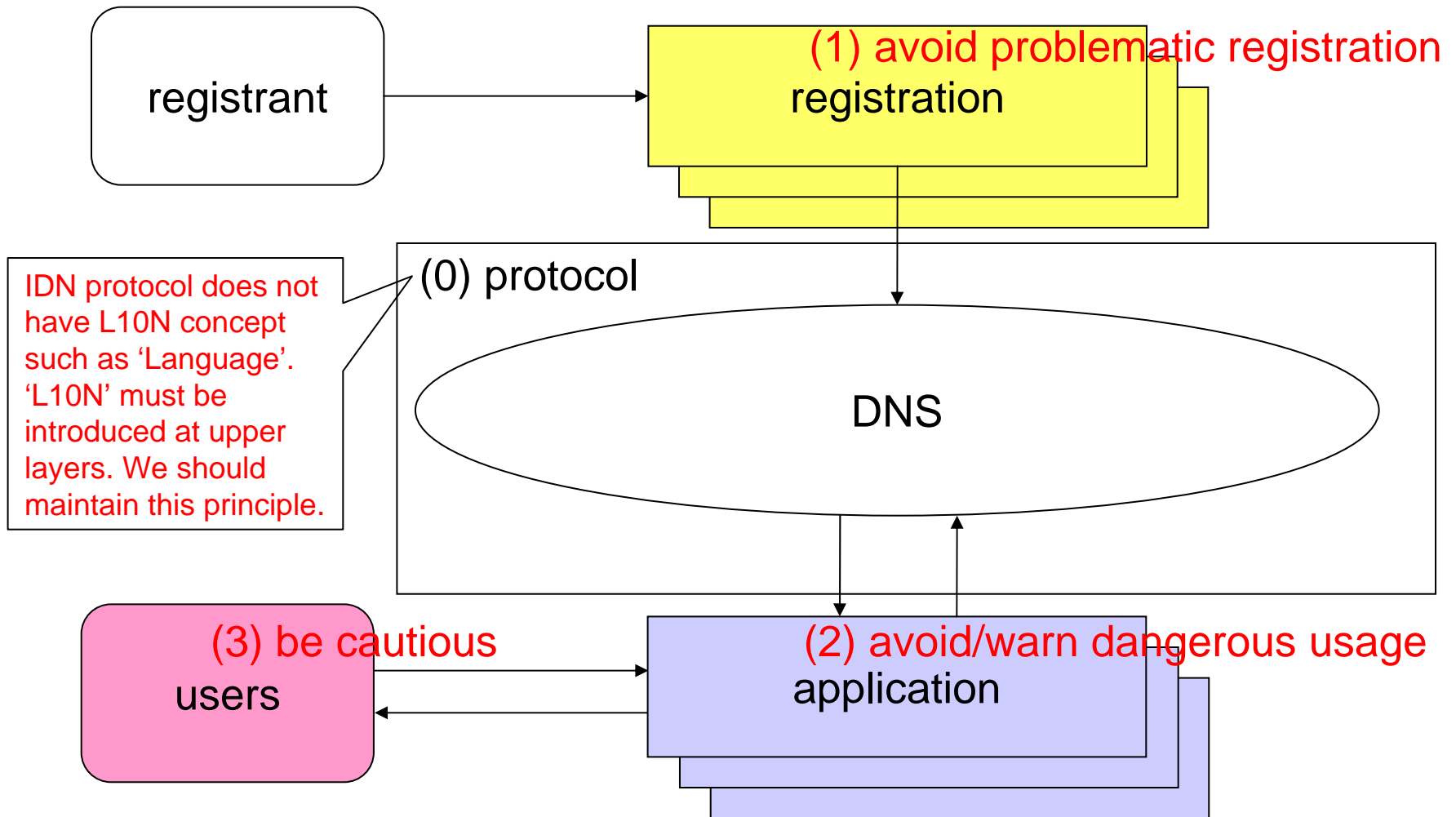
## Recognition of Issues (cont.)

- Registration guidelines do not have full power to be enforced in the whole domain name space
- i.e., unusual multi-script names can be registered
  - in some TLDs
  - as subdomains under domain names that are delegated to registrants
- Recently, this issue was pointed out as “homograph attack”
  - <http://www.paypal.TLD/> v.s. <http://www.paypal.TLD/>
  - <http://www.xn--pypal-4ve.TLD/> v.s. <http://www.paypal.TLD/>

## Recognition of Issues (cont.)

- And there is more serious example which existing registration guidelines can not cover
  - <http://www.name.TLD/search.example.TLD?>  
v.s.  
<http://www.name.TLD/search.example.TLD?>
  - <http://www.name.xn--tldsearch-ng4e.example.TLD?>  
v.s.  
<http://www.name.TLD/search.example.TLD?>

# Model of this Issue



## When do users have interface with IDN?

- Basically, there are two situations
  - Domain name registration
  - Typing, copy-n-pasting and clicking in application
- The former is already covered by IDN registration guidelines, which will be enhanced where necessary
- The latter is already pointed out by IDNA
  - cf. RFC3490, Security Consideration
  - But the solution is not yet developed
  - Time to develop well-described “common experiences” for applications

# IDN aware application implementation guidelines

- Guidelines for registration cannot block all the problematic IDNs to be registered
- Guidelines for application implementation as well as guidelines for registration needed
- To reduce “homograph attack” possibility in application side
- This should be developed in IETF as well as guidelines for registration



# What can be done in application?

- Combination of followings should be guided
- Extra mapping
  - This may be effective for homographs of mathematical operators widely used in protocol elements
    - ex. –(U+2212), /(U+2215) and :(U+2236)
- Extra prohibiting
  - This may be effective for homographs of symbols
    - Such as marks and symbols in U+2000-U+2AFF
    - ex. –(U+2013), T(U+252C), X(U+2715), etc.
- Visually highlighting
  - Above extras may lead to protocol violation
  - Highlighting will attract users' attention

# Visually highlighting

- Indicating NON-ASCII characters with:
  - Color, Bold, Italic, and / or Another Encoding such as Punycode or %-Encoding
- IDN in anchor
  - Highlight in status bar and/or pop-up dialogue
- IDN in address bar
  - Highlight in background color and/or ICON such as SSL/TLS session
- IDN in certificate
  - CN (Common Name) should be displayed in Punycode

# Example

Dear customer,

We decided to enforce our security level much higher than before.  
Your password seems weak so please change ASAP.

You can change your password from following page:  
<http://www.paypal.TLD/>

Sincerely Yours,

Customer support

# Example1

Your ID/PW is required to change immediately:

ID

Old PW

New PW

New PW

(again)

See [here](#) for more information.



# Example2

IDN

Your ID/PW is required to change immediately:

ID	<input type="text"/>
Old PW	<input type="text"/>
New PW	<input type="text"/>
New PW (again)	<input type="text"/>

IDN: www.p a ypal.TLD  
 Punycode: www.xn--pypal-4ve.TLD

<http://www.xn--pypal-4ve.TLD/instruction.html>

See [here](#) for more information.

<http://www.p%D0%B0ypal.TLD/instruction.html>

# Example2

IDN

Your ID/PW is required to change immediately:

ID	<input type="text"/>	IDN: www.name.TLD/search.example.TLD Punycode: www.name.xn--tldsearch-ng4e.example.TLD
Old PW	<input type="text"/>	
New PW	<input type="text"/>	http://www.name.xn--tldsearch-ng4e.example.TLD /instruction.html
New PW (again)	<input type="text"/>	See <a href="#">here</a> for more information.

http://www.name.TLD%E2%88%95search.example.TLD/instruction.html

# Existing Implementations

- Firefox 1.0.1
  - IDN is enabled
  - IDNs are displayed in Punycode
    - To display IDN, need to change configuration
  - <http://www.mozilla.org/products/firefox/releases/>
- Opera 8.0 beta2
  - IDN is enabled
  - IDNs are displayed in IDN or Punycode
    - TLD based whitelist
  - <http://www.opera.com/pressreleases/en/2005/02/25/>

Any comments, suggestions and  
feedbacks are welcome!