DNS Abuse Activity Reporting

Tracking DNS abuse by ICANN SSR

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GAC Discussion on DNS Abuse ICANN 78

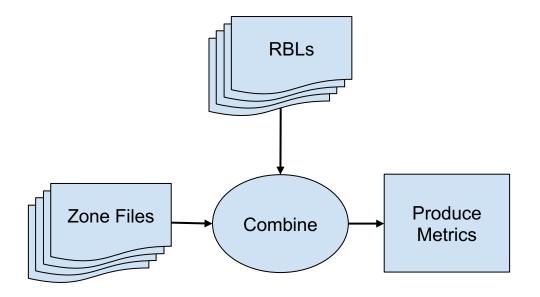


DAAR (Domain Abuse Activity Reporting)

- Aggregate data from RBLs at TLD level (count per TLD)
- Combine with count of domains from zonefile
- Maintain consistent methodology since October
 2017
- Monthly reports
- Daily access through the API
- Longer term trends

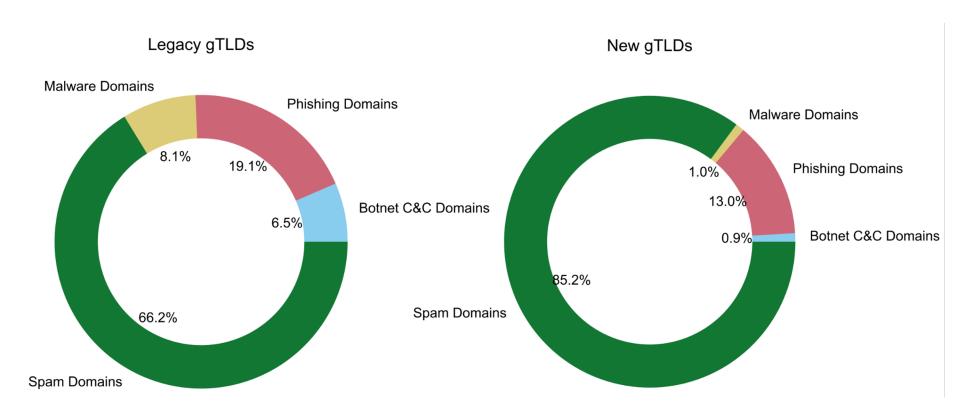


DAAR (Domain Abuse Activity Reporting)





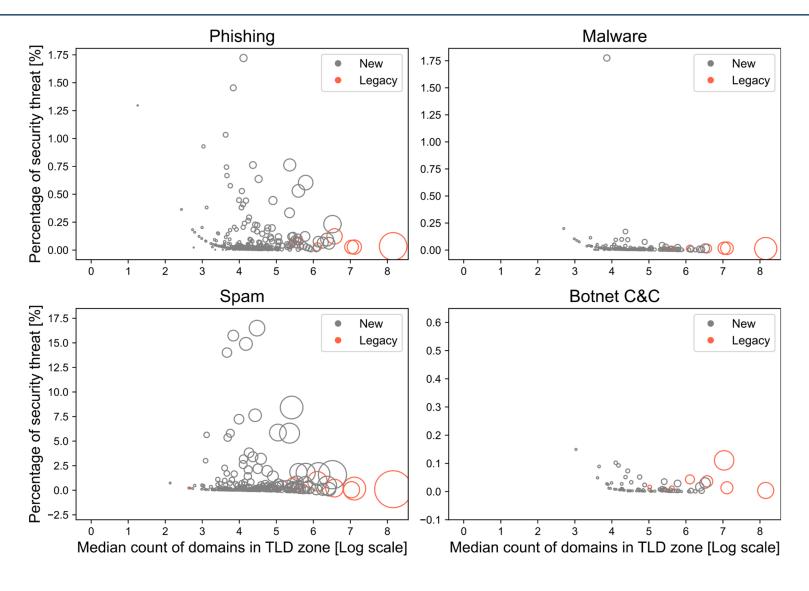
Overview



(Legacy gTLDs are those delegated pre-2010)



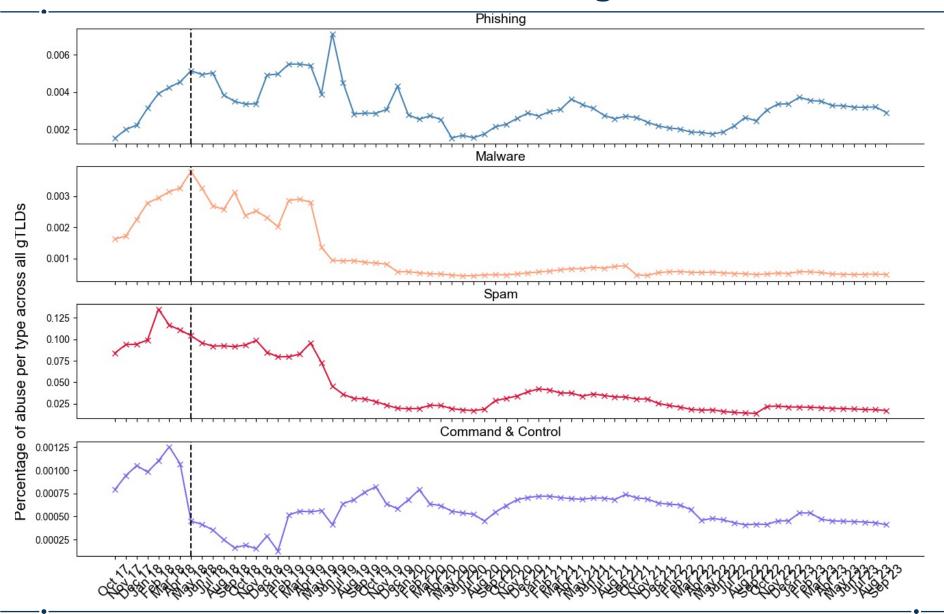
Differences between TLDs



Circle size indicates median threat counts [square root]



Trends of DNS Abuse Percentage





DAAR Project Uses, and Limitations

DAAR data CAN be used to

Report on threat activity at TLD level

Historical analysis of security threats or domain registration activity

Help TLD operators understand their reputations in the DAAR RBLs or the impact of their anti-abuse programs or terms of service

DAAR data CANNOT be used to

Aggregate domains to the registrar level

Provide info about mitigation

Distinguish maliciously registered vs. compromised domains

Provide information on individual security threats within domains

Rank TLD providers in terms of their security concentrations



What is Next?



ICANN's Next Platform

It's a Measurement Platform

- Modular
- M1: registry and registrar metrics, visuals and stats accessible via a Dynamic dashboard
 API
- Search functionality that allows for domain level RBL access [with a limit]
- ccTLDs that are participating can also see their RBL domains [with a limit]



Future Plans

- Adding more ccTLDs
- DAAR Evolution

Provide domain level sharable RBL data

Registrar level metrics

Measure uptime (Security Threat Persistence Metrics)

Malicious registrations vs. Compromised domains

Parked page detection

Security threat prediction

Improved threat classification

Dynamic dashboard

API

Others ...

