هيئة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
Communications and Information Technology Commission

SaudiNIC's Proposed Solution

Registry-level Multilingual Arabic Script IDN Registration

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Arabic Script

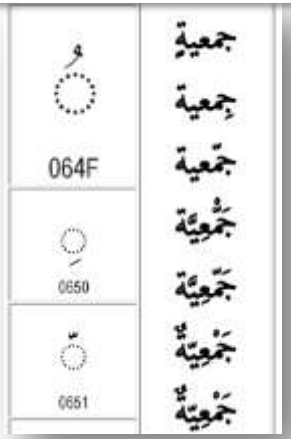
- The 2nd most widely used alphabetic writing system in the world
- Used by many languages such as:
  - Persian, Urdu, Turkish, Kurdish, Pashto, Jawi, …

▪Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_script

Arabic Script IDN - Major Issues

IDNA Table
Pvalid, Disallowed, ContextO

Non-spacing Marks



bidirectional

Digit

1.European digits	U+0030 .. U+0039	(0123456789)
2.Arabic-Indic digits	U+0660 .. U0669	(٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩)
3.Eastern Arabic-Indic digits	U+06F0 .. U+06F9	(۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹)

ZWNJ/ZWJ

Examples not using ZWNJ	Examples not using ZWNJ
طبل	طبل
input[0] = U+0637 input[1] = U+0628 input[2] = U+0644	input[0] = U+0637 input[1] = U+200c input[2] = U+0628 input[3] = U+0644

Combining Marks

ى	+	◌ٔ	=	ئ	is confusing with	ئ
U+0649		U+0654		U+0649 U+0654		U+0626
Description: Alef Maksura + Hamza Above <> Yeh With Hamza Above						
Comments: This is a Unicode confusable!						

ی	+	◌ٔ	=	ئ	is confusing with	ئ
U+06cc		U+0654		U+06cc U+0654		U+0626
Description: Farsi Yeh + Hamza Above <> Yeh With Hamza Above						
Comments: This is Unicode confusable!						

Arabic Script IDN - Major Issues

Confusing Similar Characters

- There are a number of groups of characters that have the same shapes (Homoglyph).
  - eg. Kaf, Heh, Yeh, Alef, … groups

كلى

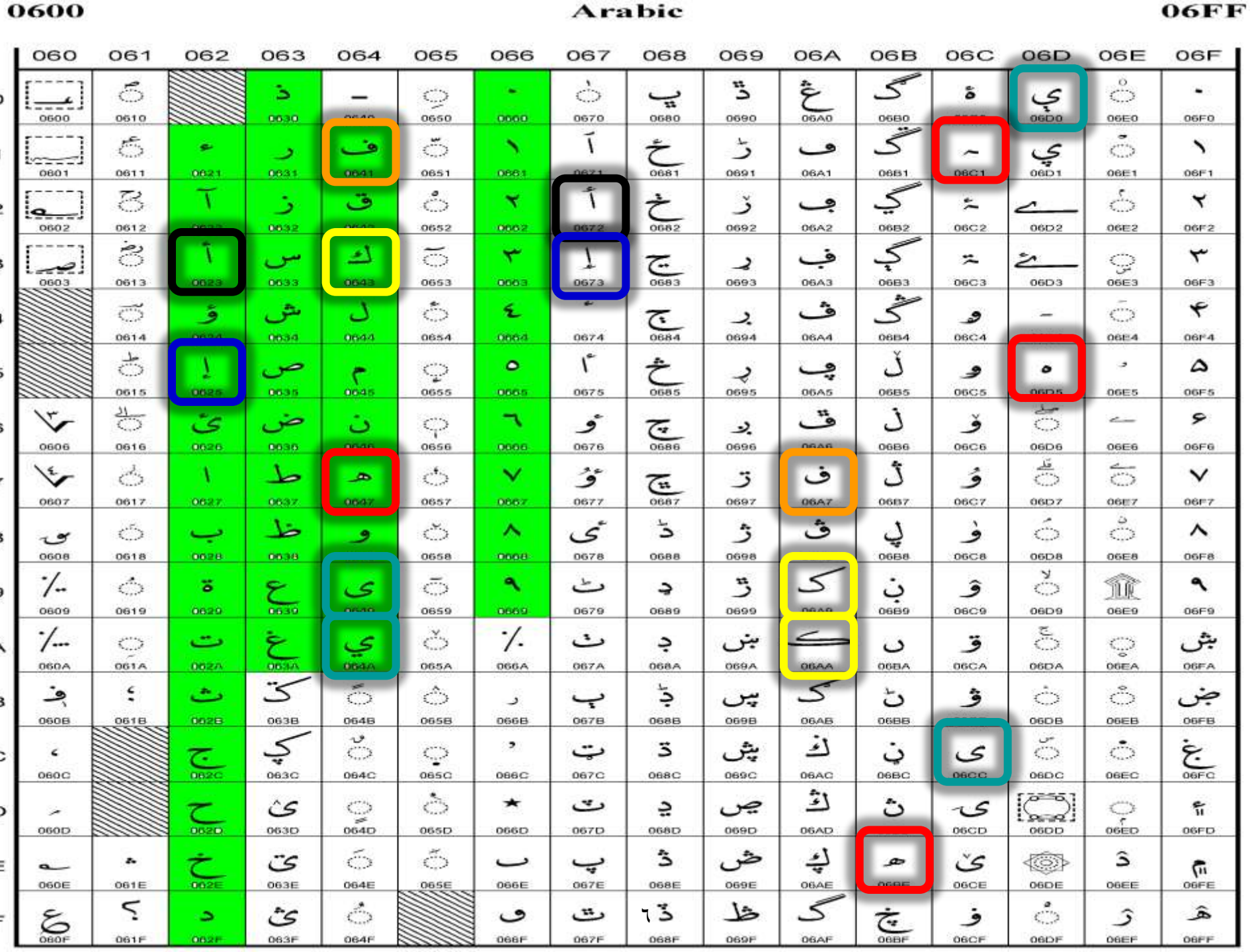
كلى

input[0] = U+06a9
input[1] = U+0644
input[2] = U+06cc

input[0] = U+0643
input[1] = U+0644
input[2] = U+0649

كلى.com

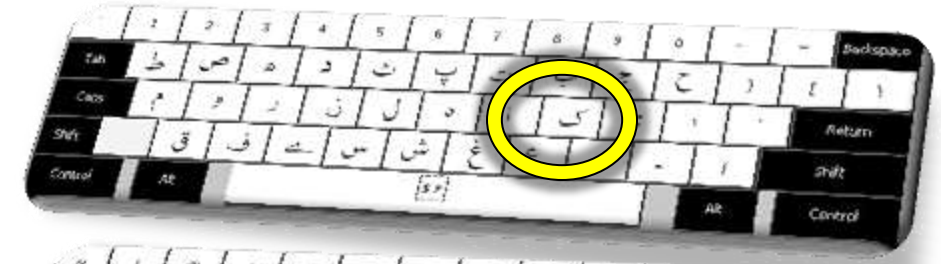
كلى.com


0600
Arabic
06FF
060 061 062 063 064 065 066 067 068 069 06A 06B 06C 06D 06E 06F
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

Confusing Similar Characters

Language-based Keyboards

06A9



0643

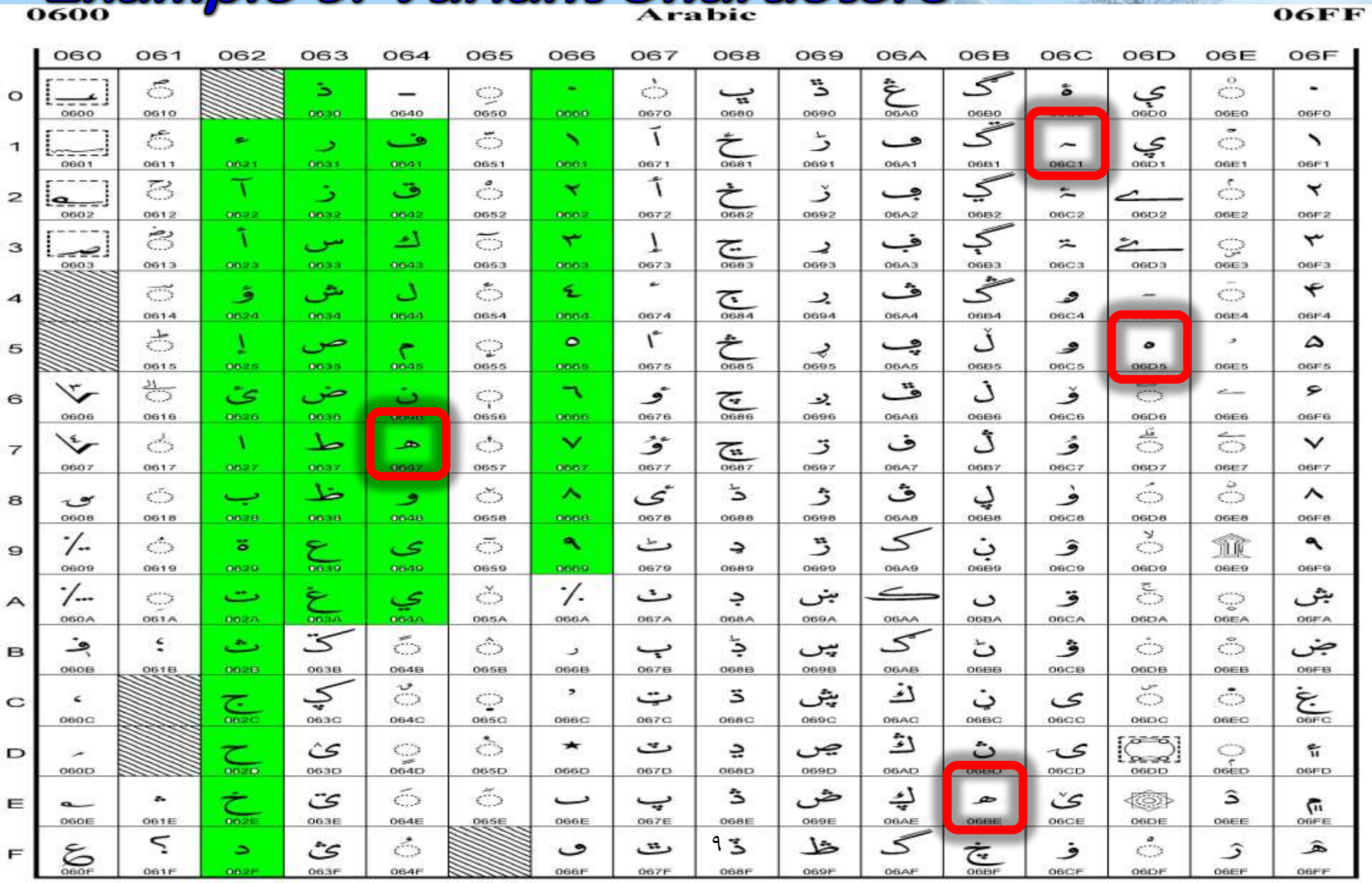
06A9

Confusing Similar Characters
Summary of Problems/Challenges

- **Security issues (stability, trust,…) e.g. phishing**
  - Some should be addressed at language level first
- **Input devices (keyboards) are based on languages**
- **Not all Arabic-script languages are ready:**
  - Not widely/commonly used
  - Language community are not ready
  - Hard to make decisions on behave of other language communities
  - Pressure to start with ready languages
- **Many problems have been escalated from the protocol to be handled by the registry (e.g. variants, bundling ..etc)**
- **… and yet has to provide a simple and transparent registration services**

Confusing Similar Characters

Example of Variant Characters



Confusing Similar Characters

Valid Variant Strings

- Assume there are 4 variants to letter (هـ)

هدهد	هدهد	هدهد	ەدهد
هدهد	هدهد	هدەد	هدهد
هدهد	هدەد	هدهد	هدهد
هدەد	هدەد	هدەد	هدەد

16 possible ways to write "هدهد"

Only 4 are confusingly similar (25%)

Confusing Similar Characters
Handling Domain Name Variants

- **It is expected that some domains will have a large number of variants, e.g.:**
  - There are **16,384** possible variants to write the domain "هيئة-الاتصالات-وتقنية-المعلومات"

Q. How to know if a variant of a domain name has been registered?

Store all variants

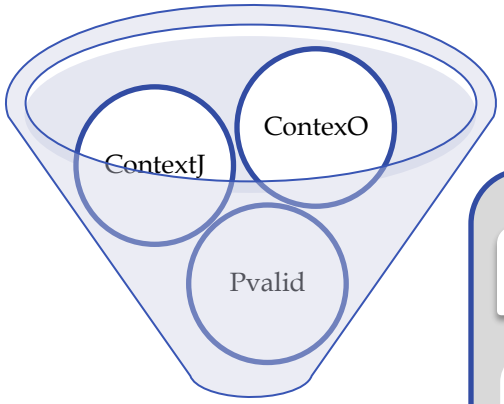
Waste of Time and Resources

Store only a master key

Characteristics of the Proposed Solution

- **Work for both ccTLDs and gTLDs**
- **Easy and fast to be deploy by any registry**
- **Extendable to allow for adding new languages as they become ready**
- **Simple and Transparent for end users**
  - Do not annoy/confuse end users with technical/special
  - Regular users should be able to register whatever they can type using available keyboards

Proposed Solution
General overview



IDNA2008 Table

▪**Registry-Level Approach**

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Language Table	Confusability Safeguard (Language)	Master-Key Algorithm (Script-wide Variants)

▪**A master-key code**

▪**It gives the registrant the control (to register or block) on the valid list of variants domain names.**

Language-level Required Tables

- **Language Table (LT)**
  - A set of code points (Base characters) to be used by a registry for registering IDN domains in the corresponding language.
  - LT can have Alphabetical, Numbers and Separators (Hyphens, Dots)
- **Variant Table (VT)**
  - A table that records all relations of the LT characters with other characters across the script.
  - Each relation is defined depending on its similarity either:
    - Exact similarity: refers to identically look between base character and another character (e.g. exact match/mirror image).
    - Typo similarity: refers to almost look between base character other character (e.g. typo/style match).
  - Consists of a list of records, each record contains:
    - Base character (from LT),
    - List of other characters (variants) with:
      - A set of positions of similarity [**B**eginning , **M**edial, **F**inal, **I**solated],
      - Relation type (**E**xact, **T**ypo)

Language-level Required Tables

Examples of Variants

- Typo Variants
- Exact Variants

	I	F	M	B
ف 0641 FEH	ف	ـفـ	ـف	ف
ڧ 06A7 QAF WITH DOT ABOVE	ڧ	ـڧـ	ـڧ	ڧ

Language-level Required Tables
Building a Variant Table

Done for each base character in the Language Table (LT)

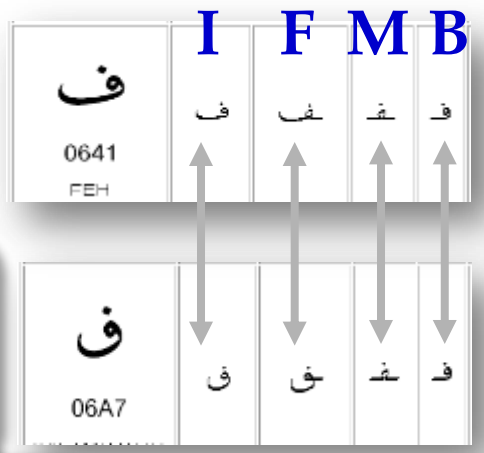
List all possible shapes for the basic character

Search for all its variants from the rest of the Arabic script

Then compare the basic character with its variants in all possible positions.

Find all similarity position(s).

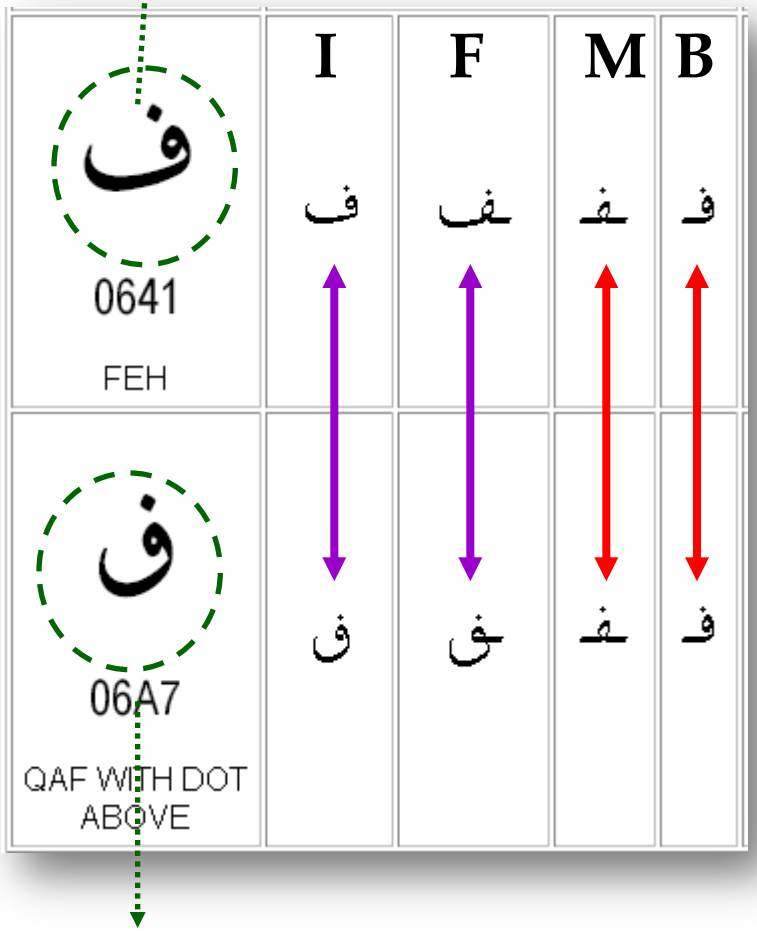
Record the similarity (type & position)



Language-level Required Tables

Example: Position of Similarity

A base character from LT



A variant character from script

Compare

Exact

ف = ف (BM :E)

0641 06A7

Typo

ف = ف (FI :T)

0641 06A7

Language-level Required Tables

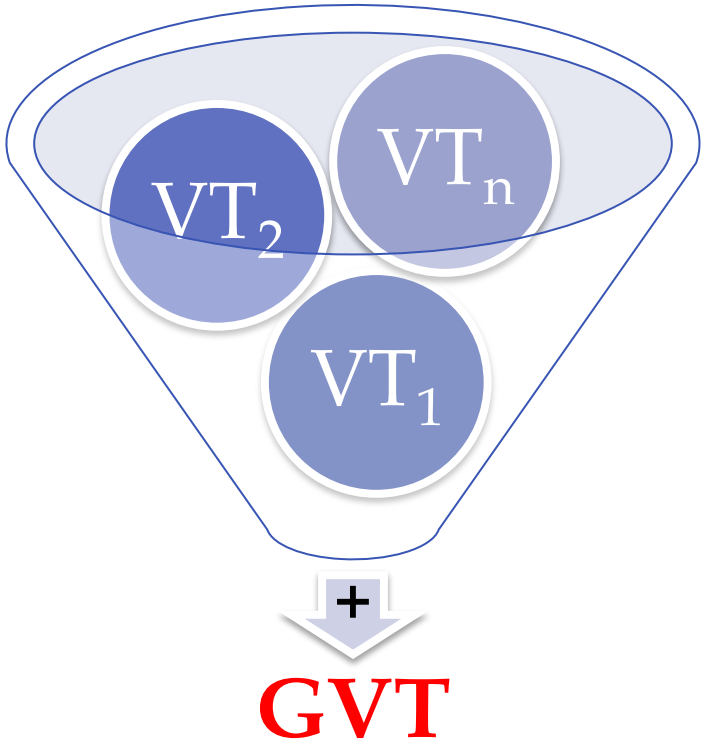
Example: Variant Table

```
0641; 06A7(FI:T), 06A7(BM:E)
```

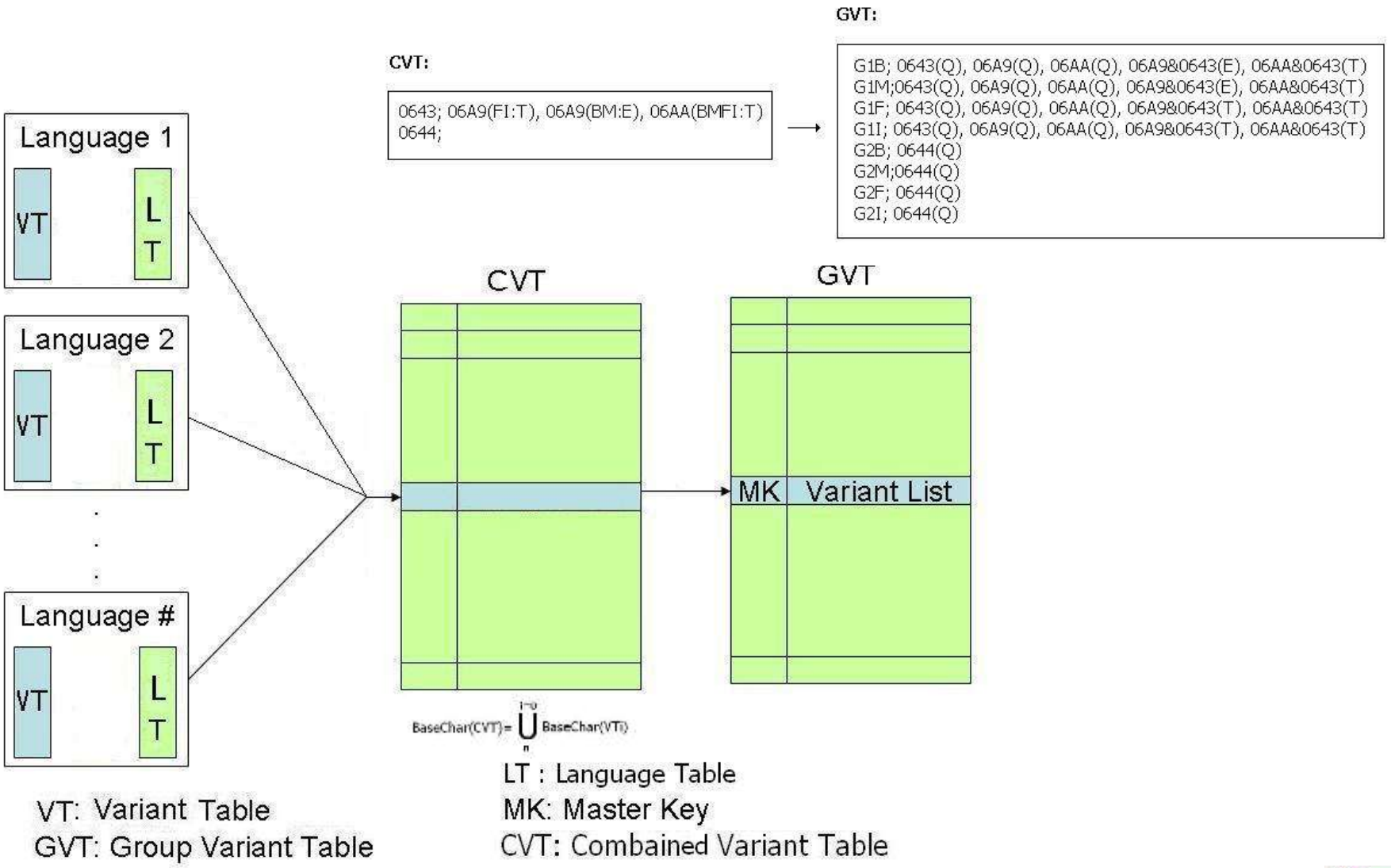
```
48  0636;
49  0637;
50  0638;
51  0639;
52  063A;
53  0641; 06A7(FI:T), 06A7(BM:E)
54  0642;
55  0643; 06A9(FI:T), 06A9(BM:E), 06AA(BMFI:T)
56  0644;
57  0645;
58  0646; 06BA(BM:E)
59  0647; 06BE(M:E), 06BE(BFI:T), 06C1(I:E), 06C1(MF:T), 06D5(FI:E)
60  0648;
61  0649; 06CD(FI:T), 06D2(FI:T)
62  064A; 067B(BMFI:T), 06D0(BMFI:T)
63  0660; 0030(BMFI:T)
```

Registry-level Required Tables

- **Language Tables (one for every supported language)**
  - Users can only register domains using base characters from only one language table.
- **Group Variant Table (GVT):**
  - Generated from variant tables..
    - It combines all VTs into one table that group all base characters with all relations across script.
    - Each variant list will be assigned to a unique group key (master key) that identify that group and will be used for generating the Master Key.



Registry-level Required Tables
Generating Group Variant Table



Registry-level Required Tables

Example: Group Variant Table

<KEY>; [<char_hex> ”(“<pos>”:Q)” (“,” | ε)]* [<char_hex1>”&”<char_hex2>”&” ”(“<pos>:<rel>”)” (“,” | ε)]*

GVT keys

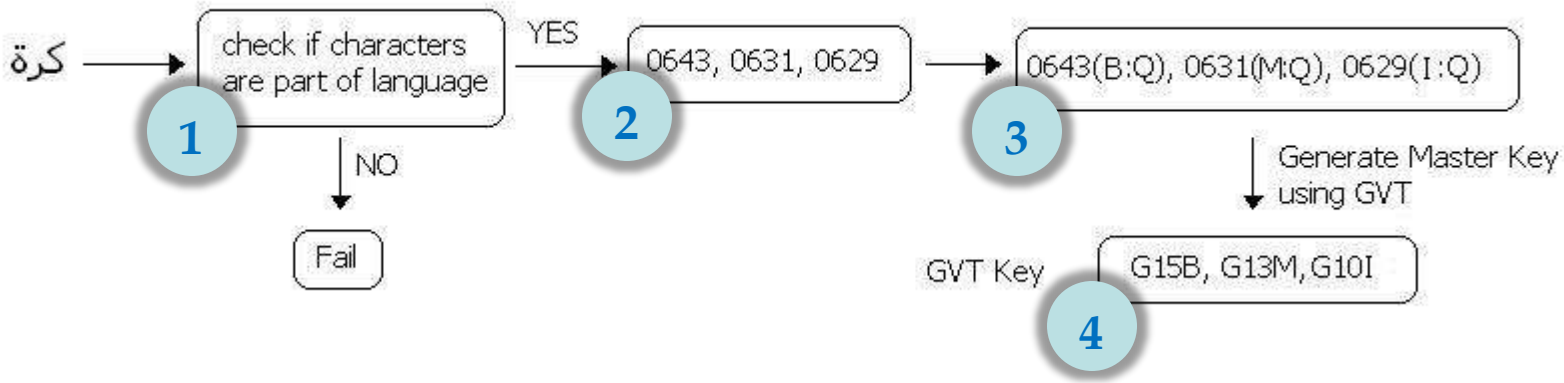
Relations for variant characters

```
177  G41M;  053A(Q)
178  G41F;  053A(Q)
179  G41I;  053A(Q)
180  G42B;  0541(Q), 05A7(Q), 05A7&0541(E)
181  G42M;  0541(Q), 05A7(Q), 05A7&0541(E)
182  G42F;  0541(Q), 05A7(Q), 05A7&0541(T)
183  G42I;  0541(Q), 05A7(Q), 05A7&0541(T)
184  G43B;  0542(Q)
185  G43M;  0542(Q)
```

Keys are used for Querying GVT

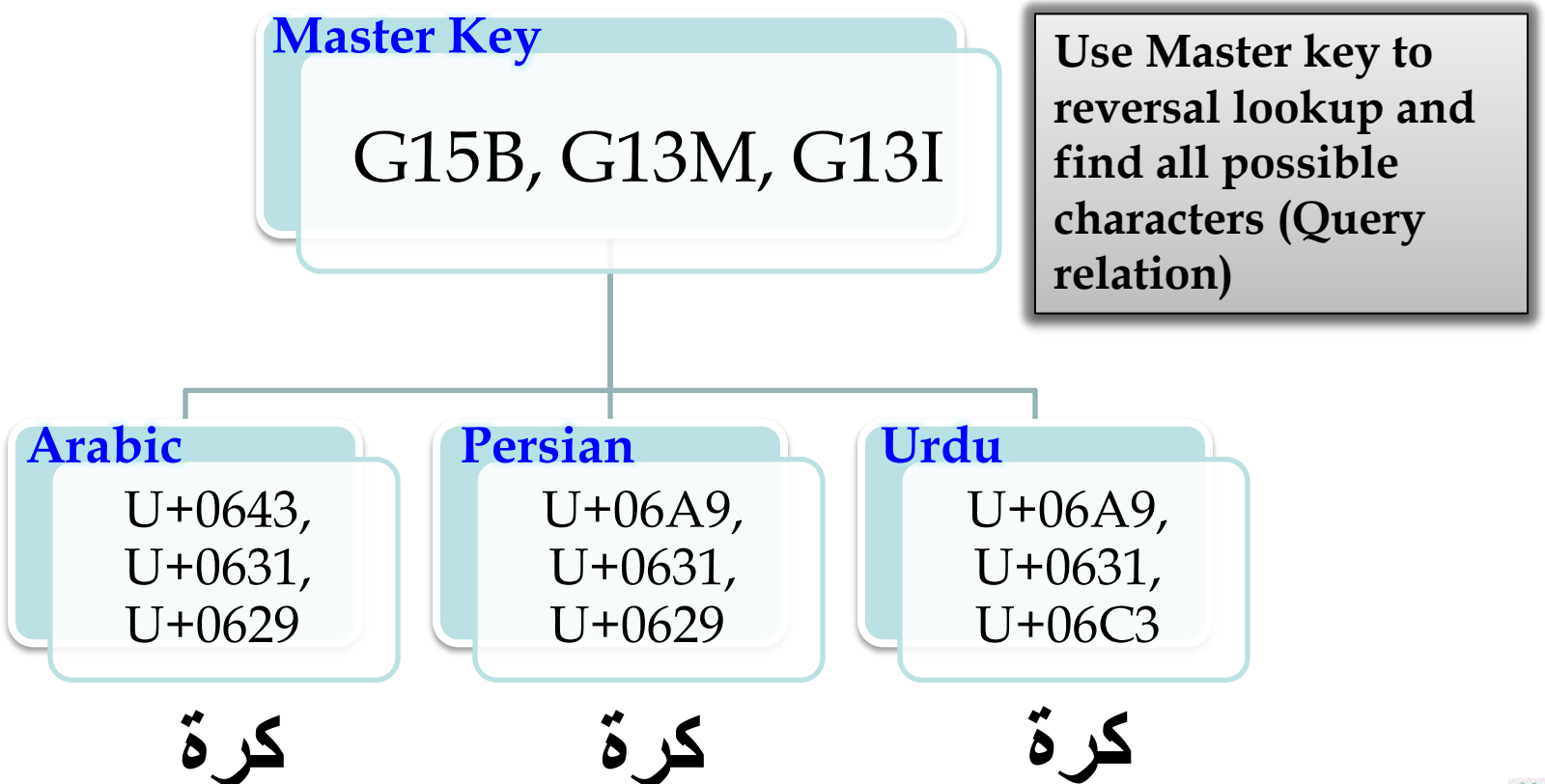
Registry-level Operation
Generating Master Key for a Label

1. Check if the input string follows certain language (using LT).
2. Generate UNICODE code for that input.
3. Identify the position for each character depending on language properties (UNICODE Standard).
4. Generate Master key by taking every code from (step 3) and do simple lookup in GVT.



Registry-level Operation
Finding Exact Variants

- **Find all Exact strings using Master Key for activation purpose.**



Registrant Interface

- **Lookup process (whois)**
  - Check domain syntax under any supported language using LTs.
  - Check if the same domain is available or not.
  - If it is found return the unavailable/whois-information; otherwise continue
  - Get the master- key for the domain (based on GVT)
  - Check if the master- key was registered before or not
  - If master- key is found return unavailable/whois-information; otherwise return domain is available

- **Registration process:**
  - Registrant should select one of supported languages and a domain (U-Label)
  - Registry should accept inputs based on the selected language table
  - If domain name can be registered (available based on Lookup process) then register the domain

- **Activation process (enable exact variants)**
  - Original Registrant can activate any exact variant from the registered domain's Master Key.
  - List possible Exact variants that can be typed using one of the LT without intermingling between them
  - Activate one/many of Exact variants (if not activated before)

Registry-level Operation
Adding New Languages

1. For every key with Q in the new GVT which also exists in the old GVT, merge the 2 variant lists together.

2. Add the remaining keys of the new GVT at the end of old GVT keys.

3. Check the resulted GVT : if the keys with Q appear in different GVT keys or not

Failed Merge

Keys appear in different GVT keys

Successful Merge

Keys don't appear in different GVT keys

Cure:

Regenerate old GVT using existing VTs including the new VTs.

Then regenerate all old Master keys using new GVT!

Conclusions

- **We tried to have a prototype that fulfill the concepts of script based registry that is:**
  - Optimized, Simple, Transparent, Automated, and addresses many local issues
- **Next steps:**
  - Automating the process of finding variant characters.
  - Variant TLDs should be delegated:
    - E.g. Arabic => كويت => U+0643 U+0648 U+064A U+062A

      Persian => كويت => U+06A9 U+0648 U+06CC U+062A

Thank you !

Thank you

شكرا

U+0634 U+0643 U+0631 U+0627

شكرا

U+0634 U+06A9 U+0631 U+0627

G35B G44M G32F G22I