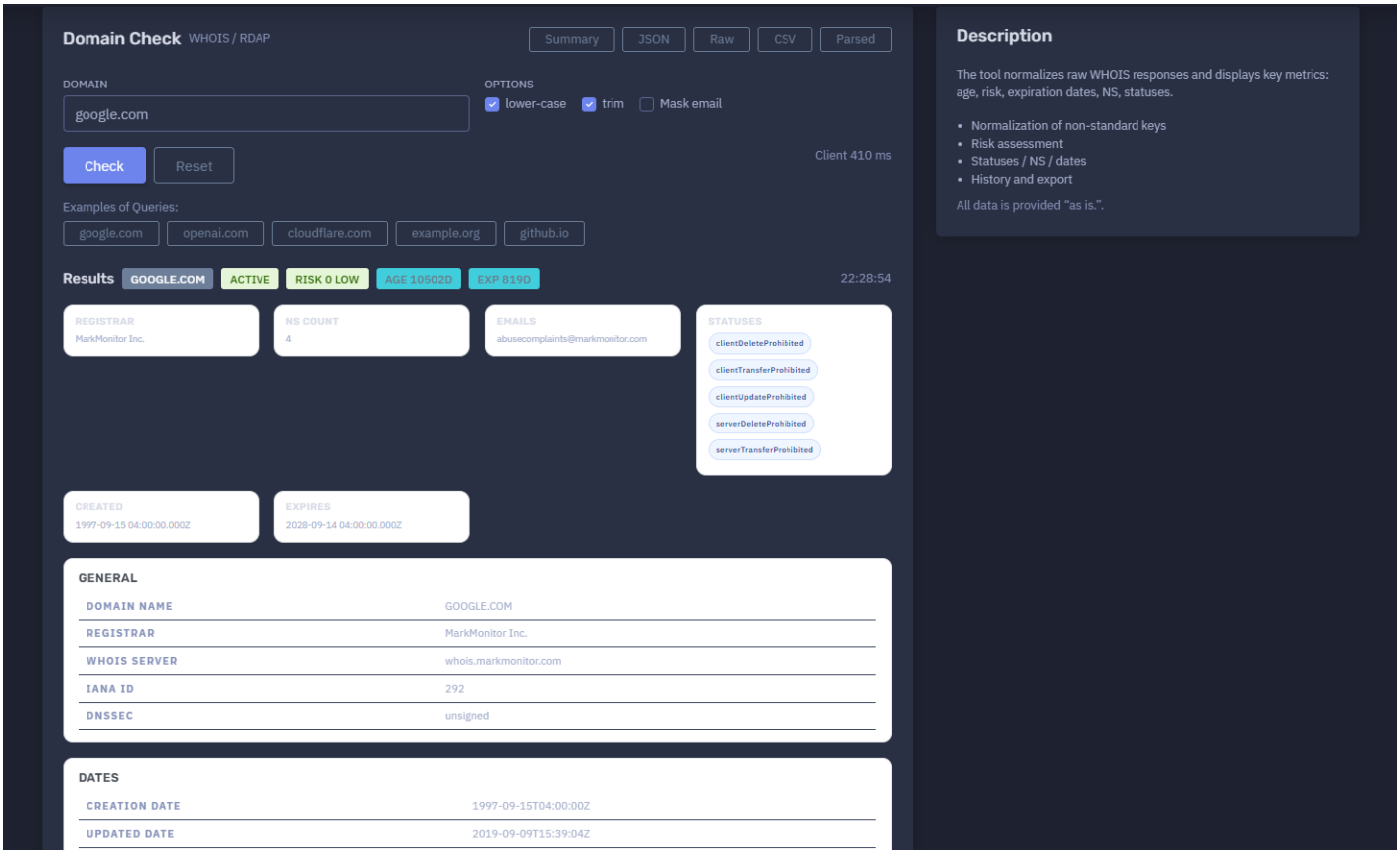
Domain WHOIS Checker | WHOIS / RDAP Domain Intelligence



The platform available at **https://dash.niamonx.io/domain_whois** — known as **Domain WHOIS Checker** — is a domain intelligence and registration analysis tool within the NiamonX platform. It allows users to check WHOIS / RDAP information for a domain name, normalize raw registry responses, extract key ownership and registration fields, assess domain risk, and review domain age, expiration, registrar, name servers, statuses, abuse contacts, and parsed technical data.

Overview of the Service

Domain WHOIS Checker is designed to help users quickly understand the registration profile of a domain.

The tool collects and normalizes WHOIS / RDAP-style data and displays it in a clean, structured format. Instead of forcing the user to manually read raw WHOIS text, the system extracts the most

important fields and presents them as a readable domain report.

The module is useful for:

- SOC triage
- OSINT investigation
- Domain reputation review
- Phishing investigation
- Brand protection
- Abuse reporting
- Infrastructure analysis
- Compliance checks
- Threat intelligence enrichment
- Domain lifecycle monitoring
- Security research

The tool displays domain status, registrar, WHOIS server, IANA registrar ID, DNSSEC status, creation date, update date, expiration date, name servers, registry statuses, contact emails, raw WHOIS, extra text, and parsed JSON.

All data is provided “as is” and should be validated with official registrar or registry sources when used for critical decisions.

? How the Tool Works

The user enters a domain name and selects optional normalization settings.

Example input:

```
google.com
```

The tool then performs a WHOIS / RDAP lookup and parses the returned response.

The result may include:

- Domain name
- Domain activity status
- Risk score
- Risk level
- Domain age
- Days until expiration
- Registrar
- WHOIS server
- IANA ID

- DNSSEC status
- Creation date
- Updated date
- Expiration date
- Name servers
- Registry statuses
- Abuse or contact emails
- Raw WHOIS text
- Extra WHOIS text
- Parsed JSON
- Local request history

The tool also calculates high-level metrics such as domain age and remaining expiration time, which help analysts quickly understand whether the domain appears newly registered, mature, expiring soon, or stable.

? What Can Be Checked

Domain WHOIS Checker accepts domain names.

Valid examples:

```
google.com
```

```
cloudflare.com
```

```
niamonx.io
```

```
github.io
```

Invalid examples:

```
https://google.com
```

```
google.com/search
```

```
https://example.com/login
```

```
1.1.1.1
```

The tool is intended for domain names only. IP lookup, DNS resolution, reverse IP, ASN, and service intelligence are handled by separate NiamonX modules.

?? Interface Structure

The Domain WHOIS Checker interface contains several main sections.

Domain

The input field where the user enters the domain name.

Example:

```
google.com
```

Options

The tool provides optional processing settings.

Available options may include:

- lower-case
- trim
- Mask email

These options help normalize input and protect sensitive contact details in the displayed report.

Results

The result panel displays the normalized domain report.

General

The General section shows core WHOIS / RDAP fields.

Dates

The Dates section displays creation, update, and expiration timestamps.

Name Servers

The Name Servers section lists authoritative name servers returned by the registry or registrar.

Statuses

The Statuses section shows domain registry status flags.

Emails

The Emails section shows detected contact or abuse emails, depending on WHOIS availability and masking settings.

Raw WHOIS

Displays the original raw WHOIS response.

Extra Text

Displays additional unstructured text returned by the WHOIS source.

Parsed JSON

Displays the normalized structured representation of the WHOIS result.

Request History

Stores recent domain checks locally in the browser.

?? Input Normalization Options

Domain WHOIS Checker includes options that help prepare and sanitize the input or output.

Lower-case

Converts the submitted domain to lowercase.

Example:

```
GOOGLE.COM → google.com
```

This improves consistency because domain names are case-insensitive in normal DNS usage.

Trim

Removes extra spaces before and after the domain.

Example:

```
  google.com   → google.com
```

This prevents accidental lookup errors caused by copied whitespace.

Mask Email

Masks or partially hides email addresses in the displayed result.

This is useful when:

- Sharing screenshots
- Preparing documentation
- Publishing internal reports
- Reducing exposure of abuse or contact addresses
- Avoiding unnecessary display of personal or operational contact data

When full contact details are needed for an authorized workflow, users should handle them carefully.

? Result Summary

After a successful lookup, the tool displays a high-level summary.

Example structure:

```
google.com
Active
Risk 0 Low
Age 10502d
Exp 819d
```

```
Registrar: MarkMonitor Inc.
NS Count: 4
```

The summary helps users quickly understand:

- Whether the domain appears active
- Its calculated risk score
- Its age in days
- How many days remain until expiration
- Which registrar manages it
- How many name servers are configured
- Whether emails or statuses were detected

? Domain Status

The result may show a general domain state, such as:

```
Active
```

This means the domain appears to have valid registration data and is not obviously expired or unavailable in the returned WHOIS / RDAP response.

Possible domain states may include:

- Active
- Expired
- Unknown
- Suspended
- Pending
- Error / unavailable

The exact state depends on the registry data and parser output.

?? Risk Score

Domain WHOIS Checker calculates a risk score and risk level.

Example:

```
Risk 0 Low
```

The risk score is an analytical indicator. It may consider factors such as:

- Very new domain age
- Expiration soon
- Missing or unusual fields
- Suspicious status combinations
- Unusual registrar or WHOIS structure
- Missing name servers
- Domain lifecycle anomalies
- Potentially risky registration patterns
- Parser warnings

Risk score helps with triage, but it is not a final reputation verdict.

A low risk score does not guarantee that the domain is safe. A higher score does not automatically prove malicious activity.

? Domain Age

The **Age** metric shows how many days have passed since the domain creation date.

Example:

```
Age 10502d
```

Domain age is useful for reputation analysis.

General interpretation:

Domain Age	Possible Interpretation
0–30 days	Newly registered domain; review carefully
31–180 days	Young domain; may require context
181–365 days	Established but still relatively new
1–5 years	More mature domain
5+ years	Long-running domain, often lower registration-age risk

Newly registered domains are often important in phishing, scam, malware, and impersonation investigations, but domain age alone is not proof of malicious activity.

? Expiration Metric

The **Exp** metric shows how many days remain until the domain expiration date.

Example:

```
Exp 819d
```

Expiration data is useful for:

- Domain lifecycle monitoring
- Brand protection
- Asset management
- Security review
- Detecting domains close to expiry
- Preventing accidental domain loss

A domain close to expiration may represent operational risk if it belongs to an organization.

For suspicious domains, short expiration windows may indicate temporary infrastructure, but this must be interpreted with other signals.

? Registrar Information

The Registrar field shows which registrar manages the domain registration.

Example:

```
Registrar: MarkMonitor Inc.
```

The General section may also show:

Field	Description
Registrar	Registrar name
WHOIS Server	Registrar WHOIS server
IANA ID	Registrar identifier assigned by IANA
DNSSEC	DNSSEC status

Example:

```
Whois Server: whois.markmonitor.com
IANA ID: 292
DNSSEC: unsigned
```

Registrar data is useful for:

- Abuse reporting
- Domain ownership context
- Brand protection
- Legal escalation
- Investigating suspicious registrations
- Validating domain management provider

? DNSSEC Status

The DNSSEC field shows whether the domain has DNSSEC configured according to the returned data.

Example:

```
DNSSEC: unsigned
```

Possible values may include:

- signed
- unsigned
- unknown
- unavailable

DNSSEC helps protect DNS integrity by allowing cryptographic validation of DNS responses. However, lack of DNSSEC does not automatically mean a domain is malicious.

? Dates Section

The Dates section displays key lifecycle timestamps.

Common fields:

Field	Description
Creation Date	When the domain was first registered

Field	Description
Updated Date	When the registration record was last updated
Expiration Date	When the domain is scheduled to expire

Example:

```
Creation Date: 1997-09-15T04:00:00Z
Updated Date: 2019-09-09T15:39:04Z
Expiration Date: 2028-09-14T04:00:00Z
```

Creation Date

Useful for domain age analysis.

Updated Date

Useful for detecting recent registration changes, registrar transfers, DNS changes, or administrative updates.

Expiration Date

Useful for lifecycle monitoring and risk assessment.

? Name Servers

The Name Servers section lists authoritative DNS servers for the domain.

Example:

```
NS1.GOOGLE.COM
NS2.GOOGLE.COM
NS3.GOOGLE.COM
NS4.GOOGLE.COM
```

Name servers are useful for:

- Identifying DNS provider
- Checking domain infrastructure
- Detecting DNS migration

- Reviewing hosting or CDN setup
- Investigating suspicious domain clusters
- Brand protection
- Security audits

A sudden change in name servers may indicate migration, takeover, compromise, or operational change depending on context.

?? Registry Statuses

Domain statuses show registry-level restrictions or lifecycle states.

Example statuses:

```
clientDeleteProhibited
clientTransferProhibited
clientUpdateProhibited
serverDeleteProhibited
serverTransferProhibited
serverUpdateProhibited
```

Common statuses include:

Status	Meaning
`clientTransferProhibited`	Registrar-level transfer lock
`clientDeleteProhibited`	Registrar-level delete protection
`clientUpdateProhibited`	Registrar-level update restriction
`serverTransferProhibited`	Registry-level transfer restriction
`serverDeleteProhibited`	Registry-level delete restriction
`serverUpdateProhibited`	Registry-level update restriction
`ok`	Standard active state
`pendingDelete`	Domain is pending deletion
`redemptionPeriod`	Domain is in redemption period
`clientHold`	Domain may be prevented from resolving
`serverHold`	Registry-level hold

Status codes help analysts understand domain protection, lifecycle, and administrative restrictions.

? Emails and Contacts

The tool extracts visible email addresses from the WHOIS / RDAP response when available.

Example:

```
abusecomplaints@example-registrar.com
```

Email fields may include:

- Abuse contact
- Registrar contact
- Administrative contact
- Technical contact
- Generic WHOIS contact

Due to privacy rules and redaction practices, many WHOIS records no longer expose registrant personal email addresses.

If Mask email is enabled, emails may be hidden or partially masked in the interface.

Contact emails are useful for:

- Abuse reports
- Phishing takedown requests
- Registrar escalation
- Legal workflows
- Security notifications

? Raw WHOIS

The **Raw WHOIS** section displays the original unnormalized WHOIS response.

Raw WHOIS is useful when:

- Parser output needs verification
- Important fields are missing from the structured view
- The registry uses unusual formatting
- Analysts need exact source text
- Legal or compliance workflows require raw evidence
- Manual review is necessary

Raw WHOIS may contain unstructured text, registry disclaimers, contact fields, status lines, name servers, and timestamps.

? Extra Text

The **Extra Text** section displays additional unstructured content that may not fit into standard parsed fields.

This may include:

- Registry disclaimers
- Terms of use
- Registrar notices
- RDAP messages
- Additional contact notes
- Parser-unmapped fields
- Legal text

Extra Text can be useful when investigating unusual registry responses.

? Parsed JSON

The **Parsed JSON** section displays structured normalized data extracted from WHOIS / RDAP.

Parsed JSON may include:

- Domain name
- Registrar
- WHOIS server
- IANA ID
- DNSSEC status
- Dates
- Name servers
- Statuses
- Emails
- Raw text mapping
- Risk values
- Parser metadata

Parsed JSON is useful for:

- API workflows
- SOC automation
- Case management
- Evidence preservation
- Technical documentation
- Internal dashboards
- Compliance reporting

? Request History

The tool stores recent domain checks in the browser.

History entries may include:

- Domain
- Status
- Risk score
- Age
- Expiration remaining days
- Timestamp

Example history format:

```
google.com
active
R0
A:10502d
E:819d
17.06.2026, 22:28:54
```

History is useful for quickly repeating previous checks and comparing how domain age, expiration, and risk score change over time.

Because history is browser-local, it may be cleared when users delete browser data or switch devices.

On shared devices, users should clear history when investigated domains are sensitive.

? Key Features

WHOIS / RDAP Lookup

Checks domain registration data using WHOIS / RDAP-style sources.

Normalization

Normalizes non-standard keys and inconsistent registry responses.

Risk Assessment

Calculates domain risk score and risk level.

Domain Age

Calculates how many days have passed since creation.

Expiration Tracking

Calculates how many days remain until expiration.

Registrar Information

Shows registrar, WHOIS server, and IANA ID.

DNSSEC Status

Displays DNSSEC signing state when available.

Name Server Extraction

Lists authoritative name servers.

Status Extraction

Displays registry and registrar status codes.

Email Extraction and Masking

Extracts contact emails and supports masking.

Raw WHOIS

Allows manual review of original response.

Parsed JSON

Provides structured technical data.

Request History

Stores recent checks locally in the browser.

Export Support

Supports history and result export workflows when available.

? Common Use Cases

Domain WHOIS Checker supports many investigative and operational workflows.

Phishing Investigation

Check whether a suspicious domain is newly registered or has risky lifecycle signals.

Brand Protection

Monitor domains that imitate a company, product, or executive name.

Abuse Reporting

Find registrar and abuse contact information.

SOC Triage

Enrich suspicious domains from alerts, emails, logs, or SIEM events.

Domain Lifecycle Monitoring

Check expiration dates for owned or critical domains.

Infrastructure Review

Identify registrar, name servers, and DNSSEC status.

Threat Intelligence

Collect registration metadata for suspicious infrastructure.

Compliance and Documentation

Document domain ownership and registration details.

Fraud Analysis

Review domain age, registrar, and status flags for suspicious websites.

?? Result Interpretation

WHOIS / RDAP data should be interpreted carefully.

Important points:

- WHOIS data may be redacted for privacy.
- Registrar data may differ from registry data.
- Some fields may be missing or normalized.
- Raw WHOIS formats vary by TLD and registrar.
- Domain age does not prove legitimacy.
- New domains are not automatically malicious.
- Old domains are not automatically safe.
- Status codes may reflect normal domain protection.
- Expiration date may change after renewal.
- DNSSEC unsigned does not automatically mean insecure or malicious.
- Risk score is a heuristic, not a final verdict.

For legal, takedown, or high-impact security actions, validate with the registrar, registry, RDAP, DNS, certificate transparency, passive DNS, and content analysis.

? Recommended Analyst Workflow

A practical WHOIS investigation should follow these steps.

1. Enter a Clean Domain

Use only the domain name without protocol or path.

2. Enable Normalization Options

Use lower-case and trim to avoid input mistakes.

3. Enable Email Masking When Sharing

Mask email addresses before screenshots or external reports.

4. Review the Summary

Check activity status, risk, age, expiration, registrar, name server count, and detected emails.

5. Review Dates

Check creation, update, and expiration dates.

6. Review Registrar

Identify registrar, WHOIS server, and IANA ID.

7. Review Name Servers

Check whether name servers match expected infrastructure.

8. Review Status Codes

Look for transfer locks, holds, pending deletion, or lifecycle restrictions.

9. Inspect Raw WHOIS

Use raw WHOIS when parser output looks incomplete or unusual.

10. Use Parsed JSON

Use structured JSON for reports, automation, or case management.

?? Security, Privacy & Responsible Use

Domain WHOIS Checker is intended for lawful domain intelligence, cybersecurity analysis, infrastructure review, and abuse reporting.

Acceptable use cases include:

- Checking your own domains
- Investigating suspicious domains
- Reviewing phishing infrastructure
- Finding registrar abuse contacts
- Monitoring domain expiration
- Supporting SOC triage
- Brand protection
- Threat intelligence enrichment
- Compliance documentation
- Infrastructure auditing

Users should follow responsible use principles:

- Do not use contact information for harassment or spam.
- Do not assume malicious intent from domain age alone.
- Do not publish personal data from WHOIS records unnecessarily.
- Respect privacy redaction and applicable data protection laws.
- Validate important findings with additional sources.
- Treat local history as sensitive on shared devices.
- Use the tool only for lawful and ethical analysis.

?? Technical Highlights

- Domain WHOIS / RDAP checker
- Available at `dash.niamonx.io/domain_whois`
- Domain input
- Lower-case option

- Trim option
- Email masking option
- Client-side timing display
- WHOIS / RDAP data normalization
- Normalization of non-standard keys
- Domain status detection
- Risk score and risk level
- Domain age calculation
- Expiration remaining calculation
- Registrar extraction
- WHOIS server extraction
- IANA registrar ID extraction
- DNSSEC status
- Creation date
- Updated date
- Expiration date
- Name server extraction
- Registry status extraction
- Email extraction
- Raw WHOIS viewer
- Extra Text section
- Parsed JSON section
- Request history
- Export support
- Suitable for SOC, OSINT, phishing analysis, brand protection, compliance, and domain lifecycle monitoring

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? Usage Hints

- Enter only the domain name.
- Do not include `https://`, paths, query strings, or slashes.
- Use lower-case and trim for clean normalization.
- Enable Mask email when sharing screenshots or reports.
- Check domain age for phishing and fraud triage.
- Check expiration for lifecycle risk.
- Review registrar and WHOIS server for abuse escalation.
- Review name servers for infrastructure context.
- Review statuses to understand locks or lifecycle restrictions.
- Use Raw WHOIS when parsed data looks incomplete.
- Use Parsed JSON for technical workflows.
- Remember that all data is provided “as is.”
- Validate critical findings with additional sources.

? Contact Information

For technical, legal, abuse, privacy, or support-related inquiries, users can contact the NiamonX team directly:

support@niamonx.io — Technical Support

other@niamonx.io — General Inquiries

takedown@niamonx.io — Privacy or Data Removal Requests

legal@niamonx.io — Legal and Compliance Matters

Alternative contact channel:

Helpdesk: https://support.niamonx.io/

Summary

NiamonX Domain WHOIS Checker is a WHOIS / RDAP domain intelligence tool that normalizes raw registry responses and displays key domain registration metrics, including status, risk, age, expiration, registrar, WHOIS server, IANA ID, DNSSEC, name servers, statuses, emails, raw WHOIS, extra text, parsed JSON, and request history.

The tool is designed for phishing investigation, SOC triage, OSINT enrichment, brand protection, abuse reporting, domain lifecycle monitoring, compliance review, and infrastructure analysis. Results are provided “as is” and should be validated with official registrar, registry, DNS, and security sources when used for important decisions.

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