

Geonames – Etymology and Possible Impact on DNS

Dr. T V Gopal, Volunteer [APRALO] and
Professor, Department of Computer Science &
Engineering

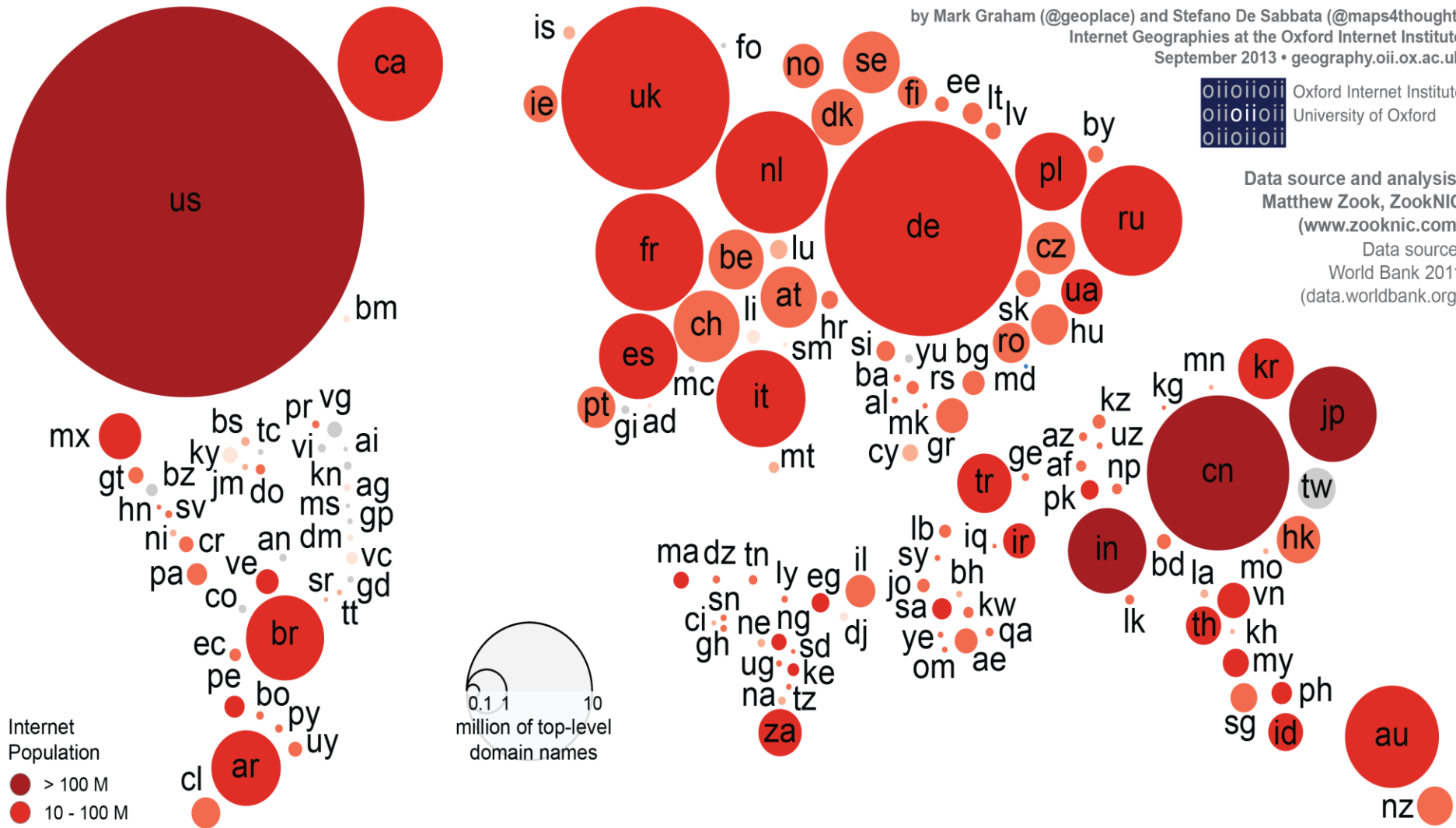
College of Engineering, Guindy Campus
Anna University, Chennai – 600 025, INDIA

E-mail: gopal@annauniv.edu ;
gopal.tadepalli@gmail.com

(Mob): +91 - 9840121302

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Useful to View in this manner by ICANN



Geography of Top-Level Domain names

Etymology

- Etymology - the origin of words - is a fascinating subject on its own.
- Applying it geographically throws up many interesting, out-there and “intriguing” place names to ponder over, revel in and also laugh out loud.
- It reveals a lot about the history of a land and its people, their suffering and success, whether they were conquered or conquerors, their origins and their lives.
- **It is bundle of “Tacit Knowledge” which is waiting to connect to “One World, One Net”**



LAND OF THE KALAALLIT (GREENLAND)

THE LITERAL TRANSLATION OF COUNTRY NAMES

NORTH AMERICA

THE VILLAGE
(CANADA)

UNITED STATES OF AMERIGO
(USA)

IN THE NAVAL OF THE MOON
(MEXICO)

- LAND OF SHALLOW SEA (JAMAICA)
- LAND OF MOUNTAINS (HAITI)
- ST. CHRISTOPHER'S LAND OF SNOWS (SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS)
- DAY OF THE LORD (DOMINICA)
- LAND OF SAINT LUCY (SAINT LUCIA)
- PLACE OF POMEGRANATES (GRENADA)
- ISLAND OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND TOBACCO (TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO)
- ISLE OF SAINT VINCENT (SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES)
- SANT DOMINIC'S ISLAND (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)
- LAND OF WOOD AND WATER (BARBADA)
- DEEP WATER (DOMINICA)
- LAND BY THE WATER (BARBADOS)
- PLACE OF ABUNDANT FISH (JAMAICA)
- RICH COAST (CUBA)
- THE SAVIOR (EL SALVADOR)
- LAND OF MANY TREES (GUATEMALA)
- MUDDY-WATERED LAND (GUATEMALA)
- CENTRE PLACE (CUBA)

THE LITERAL TRANSLATION OF COUNTRY NAMES

EUROPE





How does a country get its name?

- ▶ Most countries in the world have been named after one of four things: an important person with some influence of the country or its history, a directional description of the country, a tribe or ethnic group, or a feature of its land.
- ▶ Saint Lucia is the only sovereign state to be named after a woman.
- ▶ Virgin Islands is named after Saint Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_country-name_etymologies

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_country_names_in_various_languages_\(A-C\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_country_names_in_various_languages_(A-C))



ICANN Codes are Different

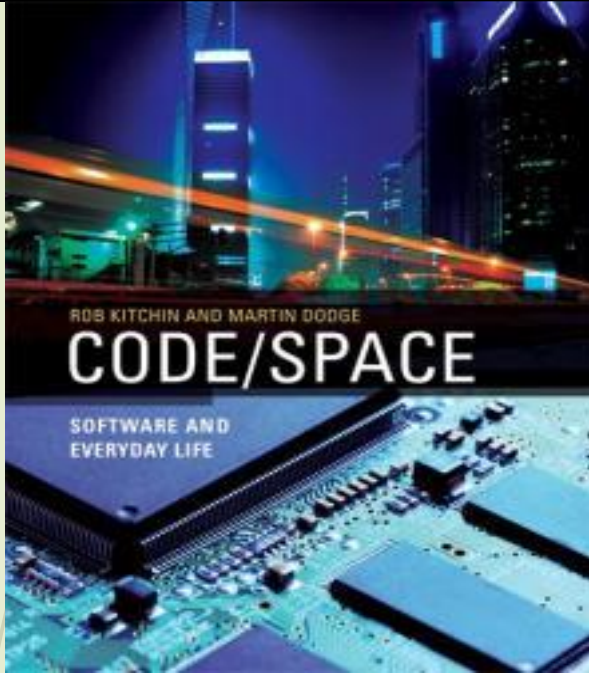
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country_code_top-level_domain

- ▶ UN Food and Agricultural Organization [FAO] -
http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/is_o3list/en/
- ▶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lists_of_country_codes
- ▶ International Olympic Committee [IOC]
Codes:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_IOC_country_codes

DNS @ Application Layer

[From Coding to Code Space]



Rob Kitchin and Martin Dodge
The MIT Press, 2011

Definition: Codespace

A range or region that defines the lower and upper bounds for an encoding.

After little more than half a century since its initial development, computer code is extensively and intimately woven into the fabric of our everyday lives. From the digital alarm clock that wakes us to the air traffic control system that guides our plane in for a landing, software is shaping our world: it creates new ways of undertaking tasks, speeds up and automates existing practices, transforms social and economic relations, and offers new forms of cultural activity, personal empowerment, and modes of play. In *Code/Space*, Rob Kitchin and Martin Dodge examine software from a spatial perspective, analyzing the dyadic relationship of software and space. The production of space, they argue, is increasingly dependent on code, and code is written to produce space. Examples of code/space include airport check-in areas, networked offices, and cafés that are transformed into workspaces by laptops and wireless access. Kitchin and Dodge argue that software, through its ability to do work in the world, transduces space. Then Kitchin and Dodge develop a set of conceptual tools for identifying and understanding the interrelationship of software, space, and everyday life, and illustrate their arguments with rich empirical material. And, finally, they issue a manifesto, calling for critical scholarship into the production and workings of code rather than simply the technologies it enables—a new kind of social science focused on explaining the social, economic, and spatial contours of software.