ICANN Public Meetings, Domain Names, and the Domain Name System (DNS)

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Agenda

ICANN Public Meetings

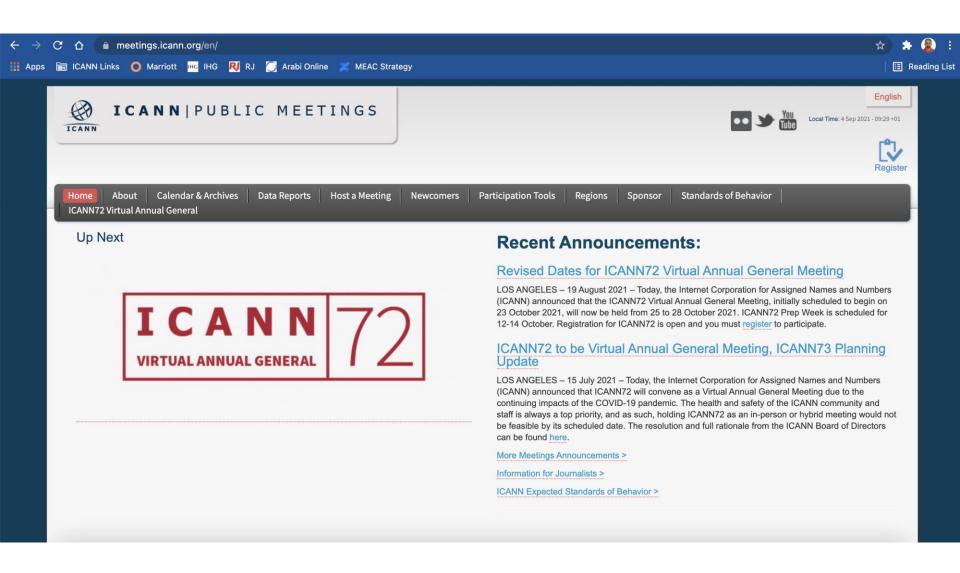
Domain Names and the DNS



ICANN Meetings



ICANN Meetings





ICANN Meetings Schedule



WELCOME TO ICANN72

- ICANN72 Annual General Meeting will be held virtually, 25-28 October 2021 (revised meeting dates). Read the announcement here.
- All sessions will be conducted during regular working hours in Seattle, United States (Pacific Daylight Time / UTC-7).
- Prep Week will be held 12-14 October 2021. The Prep Week schedule will be published on 27 September 2021.
- · The comprehensive schedule will be published on 4 October 2021. Registration and signing in will be required to view it.
- ICANN continues the Pandemic Internet Access Reimbursement Program. Learn more here.



Register to Attend

Sign up today to join us for ICANN72



Networking

Explore community networking tools available for ICANN72



Engagement

Start engaging conversations with other community members



Tools at ICANN Meetings

- In-person and remote options
- Interpretation for many sessions in 6 UN languages + Portuguese
- Live transcripts and Scribes
- User-friendly schedule platform
- Mobile Application
- Much innovation when ICANN meetings were entirely online (due to COVID-19)



Domain Names and the DNS



Why Domain Names?

• Which is easier to memorize?

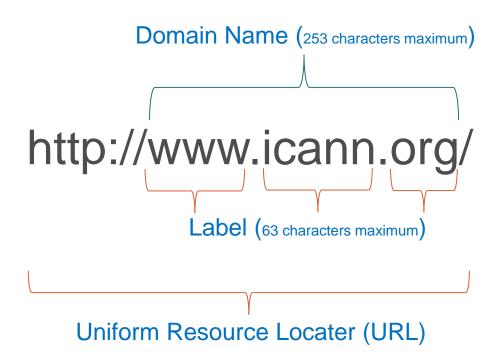
www.icann.org

or

192.0.32.7



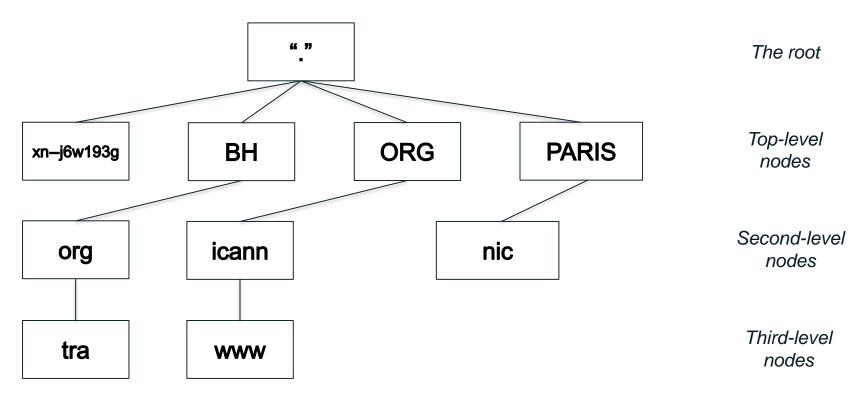
Names Terminology





The Name Space

- DNS database structure is an inverted tree called the name space
- Each node has a label
- The root node (and only the root node) has a null label



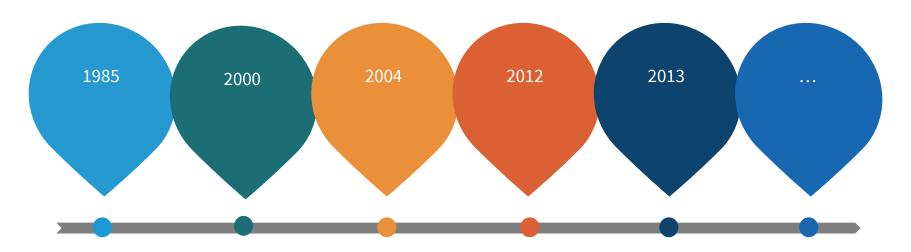


Top Level Domains (TLDs)

- Exists at the highest level of the DNS hierarchy
- It is the entry installed into the root-zone
- Consists of various groups:
 - ccTLDs (.pk, .tn, .jo, .eg, .lb, .uk)
 - gTLDs
 - Legacy (.com, .net, ... etc)
 - New (.xyz, .apps, موقع ... etc)
 - IDN TLDs (عرب, بازار, فلسطين, بازار)



Generic TLDs (GTLDs)



We started
with 7 gTLDs
(.com, .net,
.org, .gov,
.edu, .mil, and
.int)

7 more gTLDs were added (.aero, .biz, .coop, .info, .museum, .name, and .pro) 6 more gTLDs were added (.asia, .cat, .jobs, .mobi, .tel, and .travel) .post was added expansion to the TLD space with 100s of names applied for

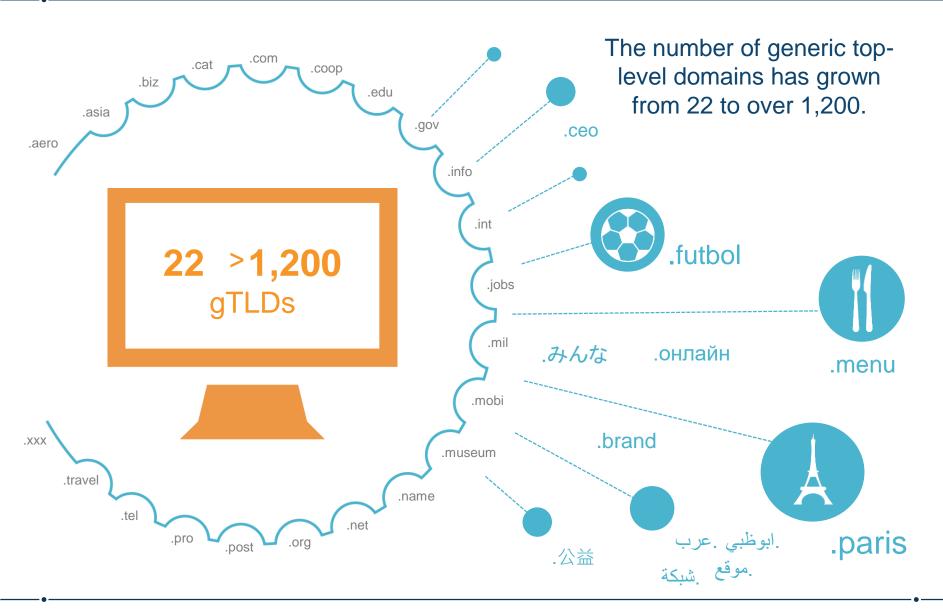
and

delegated

A future round is currently being discussed



Expansion of gTLDs





New gTLDs

The goal of the New gTLD Program is to foster competition, innovation and choice in the domain name industry.



- This is an Internet community-driven initiative that is enabling the largest expansion of the domain name system, ever.
- The New gTLD Program is managed by ICANN, which means it has taken shape through the multistakeholder model.
- Over 1,200 new generic top-level domains have been introduced into the Internet over the past few years.

Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs)

IDNs are domain names with non-Latin characters or Latin characters beyond letters (a to z) digits (0 to 9) and hyphens (-), as allowed by relevant protocols.

Until late 2009, top-level domains were restricted to only the Latin letters a to z without accents or symbols. After 2009, IDN TLDs were introduced in other scripts, including Arabic, Chinese, and Cyrillic scripts.

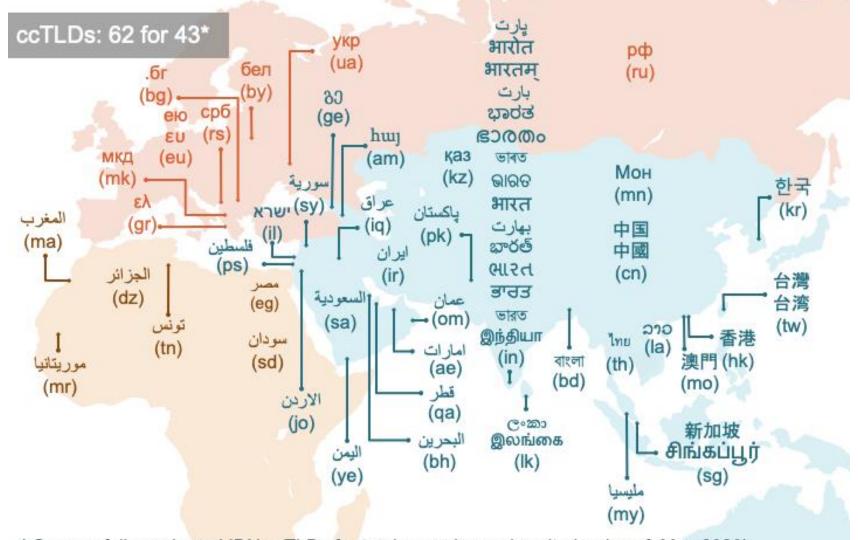
IDN TLDs can be either ccTLDs or gTLDs.

IDNs use a particular encoding and format to allow a wider range of scripts to represent domain names.





IDN ccTLD Fast Track Program



^{*} Successfully evaluated IDN ccTLDs for total countries and territories (as of May 2020)



Humans vs. Computers

This is what we see and understand (Unicode)

/الوكالة-الوطنية-لتقنين-المواصلات المغرب//:http

This is what machines deal with (ASCII)

http://xn----nzeabcaancne6mxa3pircddecvqfa4bhn4cg.xn-mgbc0a9azcg/



Root Servers

- Publish the root zone file to other DNS servers and clients on the Internet
- The root zone file describes where the authoritative servers for the DNS TLDs are located
- The root name server operators publish the root zone file as received from the IANA



Root Zone Administration

- Administration of the root zone is complicated
- Two organizations cooperate to administer the zone's contents
 - ICANN (IANA Functions Operator)
 - Verisign (Root Zone Maintainer)
- Twelve organizations operate authoritative name servers for the root zone



Root Server Operators

- 1. A VeriSign Global Registry Services
- 2. B University of Southern California Information Sciences Institute
- 3. C Cogent Communications
- 4. D University of Maryland
- 5. E NASA Ames Research Center
- 6. F Internet Systems Consortium, Inc.
- 7. G U.S. DOD Network Information Center
- 8. H U.S. Army Research Lab
- I Autonomica/NORDUnet
- 10. J VeriSign Global Registry Services
- 11. K RIPE NCC
- 12. L ICANN
- 13. M WIDE Project



Root Servers Around the World (1394)



Source at http://root-servers.org/





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