IANA Glossary

ENGLISH		CHINESE	
A record	The representation of an IPv4 address in the DNS system.	记录	用以代表域名系统内部的一个IPv4地址。
AAAA record	The representation of an IPv6 address in the DNS system.	AAAA记录	用以代表域名系统内部的一个IPv6地址。
ACE	The ASCII-compatible Encoded	ACE	ASCII-兼容编码
A-label	The ASCII-compatible encoded (ACE) representation of an internationalised domain name, i.e. how it is transmitted internally within the DNS protocol. A-labels always commence the with the prefix "xn--". Contrast with U-label.	A-标签	一个国际化域名的ASCII兼容编码（ACE），即该域名在DNS协议中的传输方式。A-标签通常带有前缀"xn--"。与U-标签相区别。
APIPA	A subcategory of private IP address. See Private IP Addresses.	APIPA	一个专用IP地址的次级类型。请参见专用IP地址。
AREG	A subset of IRIS for performing registration lookups on IP addresses.	AREG	IRIS的一个子集，用以执行IP地址注册查询。
.ARPA	Originally a reference to the US Government agency that managed some of the Internet's initial development, now a top-level domain used solely for machine-readable use by computers for certain protocols — such as for reverse IP address lookups, and ENUM. The domain is not designed for general registrations. IANA manages .ARPA in conjunction with the Internet Architecture Board.	.ARPA	最初为美国政府机构的一个部门，管理互联网的最初发展，现为一个顶级域，仅用于适用于具有某些协议的电脑进行读取——例如：IP地址反向查询和ENUM。该域名不用于一般性注册。IANA和互联网架构委员会负责共同管理".ARPA"。
ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)	The standard for transmitting English (or "Latin") letters over the Internet. DNS was originally limited to only Latin characters because it uses ASCII as its encoding format, although this has been expanded using Internationalised Domain Names for Applications.	ASCII （美国信息交换标准码）	在互联网上传输英文（或"拉丁"）字母的标准。鉴于需要使用ASCII作为其编码格式，DNS最初仅限于拉丁字符使用，尽管这一现象目前已经通过引入国际化域名得到了扩展。

ASCII-compatible encoding	see A-label.	ASCII-兼容编码	请参见A-标签。
authoritative name server	a domain name server configured to host the official record of the contents of a DNS zone. Each domain name must have a set of these so computers on the Internet can find out the contents of that domain. The set of authoritative name servers for any given domain must be configured as NS records in the parent domain.	权威域名服务器	用来托管一个DNS域官方内容记录的域名服务器。每个域名必须拥有一套这类服务器，使得互联网上的电脑能够查看该域名下的内容。任何指定域名的权威域名服务器必须在父域名上设置成NS记录。
authority	see authoritative name server.	权威	请参见权威域名服务器。
Automatic Private IP Addresses (APIPA)	A subcategory of private IP address that is automatically assigned, as per RFC 3927. See also Private IP addresses.	自动专用IP地址（APIPA）	专用IP地址的次级类型，根据RFC 3927自动获得分配。请参见专用IP地址。
autonomous system number (AS number, ASN)	A number used by Internet routing protocols to uniquely identify the routing policy of a particular network operator. They can be considered to be similar to a 'postcode' used for physical mail. They are allocated to network operators via regional Internet registries.	自治系统号码（AS号码，ASN）	互联网路由协议使用的一种号码，旨在查询一个具体网络运营商使用的唯一路由政策。它们就好像邮政系统中的"邮政编码"一样。它们由地区互联网注册管理机构向网络运营商配发。
bundle	see variant bundle.	捆绑	请参见变体捆绑。
caching name server	a domain name server that remembers the results of previous lookups in a cache to speed future lookups. Usually in combination with recursive name server functionality.	缓存域名服务器	该域名服务器在缓存中保存了此前的查询记录，从而提高查询速度。通常还配有递归域名服务器的功能。
caching resolver	the combination of a recursive name server and a caching name server.	缓存解析器	递归域名服务器和缓存域名服务器。

ccNSO	see Country-code Name Supporting Organisation.	**国家和地区名称支持**组织（ccNSO）	请参见国家和地区名称支持组织。
ccTLD	see country-code top-level domain.	ccTLD	请参见国家和地区顶级域。
chain of trust	A property of an Internet resource where the delegation of responsibility from one party to another can be verified because there is a chain of custody that can be cryptographically verified using electronic certificates. To verify this chain of trust, the chain must be valid and unbroken all the way from a known trust anchor to the resource in question.	**信任**链	**互**联网资源中，责任授权可被验证的一部分资源。可通过电子证书来进行加密验证托管链的存在。验证该信任链时，该链必须有效，且针对该资源一直追溯到已知信任锚的过**程中不得出**现断裂。
Character	For the purposes of discussing IDNs, a "character" can best be seen as the basic graphic unit of a writing system, which is a script plus a set of rules determining how it is used for representing a specific language. However, domain labels do not convey any intrinsic information about the language with which they are intended to be associated, although they do reveal the script on which they are based. This language dependency can unfortunately not be eliminated by restricting the definition to script because in several cases (see examples below) languages that share the same script differ in the way they regard its individual elements. The term character can therefore not be defined independently of the context in which it is used. In phonetically based writing systems, a character is typically a letter or represents a syllable, and in ideographic systems (or alternatively, pictographic or logographic systems) a character may represent a concept or word. The following examples are intended to illustrate that the definition of a character is at least two-fold, one being a linguistic base unit and the other is the associated code point. U-label **酒** : Jiu; the Chinese word for 'alcoholic beverage'; Unicode code point is U+9152 (also referred to as: CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-9152); A-label is xn—jj4 U-label **北京** : the Chinese word for 'Beijing', Unicode codepoints are U+5300 U+4EAC; A-label is xn—1lq90i U-label **東京** : Japanese word for 'Tokyo', the Unicode code points are U+6771 U+4EAC; A-label is xn—1lqs71d U-label ایکوم; Farsi acronym for ICOM, Unicode code points are U+0627 U+06CC U+0643 U+0648 U+0645; A-label is xn—mgb0dgl27d.	**字符**	为了讨论IDN，**最好将"字符"看作是**书写系统的基本图形单元，书写系统是指文字加上**一套决定其如何表示特定**语言的规则。虽然域标签显示了其文字基础，但是，它并不传**达任何与其关**联语言有关的内在信息。这种语言依赖性并不能通过限制文字定义而排除，**因**为在一些情况（参见以上示例）下，使用相同文字的语言对单个元素的理解并不相**同。因此**，术语字符不能够脱离其上下文来单独定义。 **在基于**语音学的书写系统中，一个字符通常是一个字母或代表一个音节；在表意文字系统（或者说象形文字或语标系统）中，字符可能代表一个概念或词。 **以下示例将**说明字符的定义至少是两方面的，一方面是语言基本单位，而另一方面是相**关的代**码点。 U-标签 **酒**：**酒**；**中文意思是"酒精**饮品"；Unicode**代**码点为 U+9152（**也指**：CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-9152）；A-标签 为 xn—jj4U-标签；U-标签 **北京**：**中文"北京"**，Unicode**代**码点为 U+5300 U+4EAC；A-标签为 xn—1lq90i；U-标签 **東京**：**日**语"东京"，Unicode**代**码点为 U+6771 U+4EAC；A-标签为 xn—1lqs71d；U-标签 ایکوم；ICOM**的波斯**语缩写，Unicode**代**码点为 U+0627 U+06CC U+0643 U+0648 U+0645；A-标签 为 xn—mgb0dgl27d。

clandestine redelegation	The act of performing a redelegation by changing the practical details (i.e. the contact details and/or name server records) of a top-level domain subversively, rather than applying for a redelegation using proper procedure.	**秘密再授**权	**通**过秘密修改一个顶级域实际详情（即：联系信息和**/或域名服**务器记录）的形式执行再**授**权，而不是通过正当渠道申请再授权。
Country-code top-level domain (ccTLD)	A class of top-level domains only assignable to represent countries listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard. At present these are two-letter codes like ".UK", ".DE" etc., however in the future it is expected there will be non-Latin equivalents also available. Much of the policy-making for individual country-code top-level domains is vested with a local sponsoring organisation, as opposed to other top-level domains where ICANN sets the policy. It is a requirement that ccTLDs are operated within the country they are designated so appropriate local laws, governments etc. have a say in how the domain is run.	**国家和地区**顶级域（ccTLD）	顶级域的一种类型，仅分配给目前列在ISO 3166-1标准中的国家。目前，这类域名为双字符编码，例如："**.UK"、".DE"等。然而**，预计在**将来**还将出现非拉丁字符表示的国家和地区顶级域。每个国家和地区顶级域的政策制定**均取决于一个本地的支持**组织，这与ICANN负责制定其他顶级域政策的形式有所区别。现要求每个ccTLD**均由其指定国家在其境内运**营，以确保适用的本地法律和政府机构在**域名的运**营过程中具有发言权。
Country-code Name Supporting Organisation (ccNSO)	A component of ICANN's policy development forums (a "constituency") that is responsible for discussing and developing policy relating to how ccTLDs are delegated.	**国家和地区名称支持**组织（ccNSO）	ICANN**政策制定**论坛中的组成部分（一个"选区"），负责讨论如何授权ccTLD，**并指定相关政策**。
CRISP	see Cross-Registry Information Service Protocol.	CRISP	请参见交叉注册信息服务协议。
Cross-Registry Information Service Protocol (CRISP)	The name of the working group at the IETF that developed the Internet Registry Information Service (IRIS), a next-generation WHOIS protocol replacement.	**交叉注册信息服**务协议（CRISP）	IETF**下属工作**组名称，指定互联网注册信息服务（IRIS），**以替代**WHOIS协议。
DCHK (A Domain Availability Check)	A subset of IRIS for performing checks on whether a domain name is available to register. It is more lightweight, and has less privacy implications, than DREG as it does not transmit registration data other than simple availability.	DCHK（**域名可用性**查询）	IRIS**的子集**，**用以**查询域名的注册可行性。该子集的形式更为简单，不涉及过多隐私，**比起**DREG**来**说，它仅仅只提供注册可用性，而并不传输注册数据。
delegation	Any transfer of responsibility to another entity. In the domain name system, one name server can provide pointers to more useful name servers for a given request by returning NS records. On an administrative level, sub-domains are delegated to other entities. IANA also delegates IP address blocks to regional Internet registries.	**授**权	**任何向另一**实体移交责任的过程。在域名系统中，一个域名服务器可根据一个既定请求，**回复**NS记录，提供指向更有用处的域名服务器指针。从管理的角度上来看，子域可被**授**权给其他实体。IANA**同**时还向地区互联网注册管理机构授权地址拦截信息。

DNS	See Domain Name System.	DNS	请参见域名系统。
DNSSEC	A technology that can be added to the Domain Name System to verify the authenticity of its data. The works by adding verifiable chains of trust that can be validated to the domain name system.	**域名系**统安全扩展（DNSSEC）	**域名系**统中可以添加的一项技术，用以验证数据的真实性。该技术通过在域名系统中添**加可**验证的信任链来实现。
DNS zone	a section of the Domain Name System name space. By default, the Root Zone contains all domain names, however in practice sections of this are delegated into smaller zones in a hierarchical fashion. For example, the ".COM" zone would refer to the portion of the DNS delegated that ends in ".COM".	DNS**域**	**域名系**统域名空间的一部分。根区默认包含所有域名，然而在实践中，根区的各个部分**按照不同**层级被授权给了范围较小的区域。例如，**".COM"即指域名系**统授权以".COM"结**尾的部分**。
domain name	A unique identifier with a set of properties attached to it so that computers can perform conversions. A typical domain name is "icann.org". Most commonly the property attached is an IP address, like "208.77.188.103", so that computers can convert the domain name into an IP address. However the DNS is used for many other purposes. The domain name may also be a delegation, which transfers responsibility of all sub-domains within that domain to another entity.	**域名**	**具有一系列特性的唯一**标识符，使得电脑之间可以相互转换。一个典型域名范例是："icann.org"。**更**为常见的是，与这一域名相连的**IP地址**，**如**"208.77.188.103"，**使得**电脑可**以将域名**转换成一个**IP地址**。**但**DNS还用于其他方面。域名也可视作为一次授权，将该**域名下的所有子域的**责任转移给另一实体。
domain name label	a constituent part of a domain name. The labels of domain names are connected by dots. For example, "www.iana.org" contains three labels — "www", "iana" and "org". For internationalised domain names, the labels may be referred to as A-labels and U-labels.	**域名**标签	**一个域名的**组成部分。域名的各个标签之间用"."（**点**）**来**连接。例如："www.iana.org" **包含三个**标签——**即**："www"、"iana"**和**"org"。对于国际化域名来说，这些标签可能包**含**A-标签和U-标签。
domain name registrar	An entity offering domain name registration services, as an agent between registrants and registries. Usually multiple registrars exist who compete with each other, and are accredited. For most generic top-level domains, domain name registrars are accredited by ICANN.	**域名注册服**务机构	**提供域名注册服**务的实体，是注册人和注册管理机构之间的代理人。通常存在有多家认证注册服务机构，实现相互竞争。对于大多数通用顶级域来说，ICANN负责授权这些域**名注册服**务机构。

domain name registry	A registry tasked with managing the contents of a DNS zone, by giving registrations of sub-domains to registrants.	**域名注册管理机构**	**注册管理机构通**过向注册人提供子域注册的机会，负责管理一个DNS**域下的内容。**
domain name server	A general term for a system on the Internet that answers requests to convert	**域名服**务器	**互**联网系统中的一个一般性概念，主要用于响应请求，将域名转换成其他内容。可分为
Domain Name System (DNS)	The global hierarchical system of domain names. A global distributed database contains the information to perform the domain name conversations, and the	**域名系**统（DNS）	**域名的全球**层级系统。全球分布的数据库，包含域名转换信息。该数据库的最核心部分，**即根区**，**由**IANA进行协调。
Domain Name System Root	see Root Zone.	**域名系**统根	请参见根区。
dot [string]	common way of referring to a specific top-level domain. For example “dot info” refers to the “INFO” top-level domain. Written in text as “.INFO”.	**点 [字符串]**	**描述一个具体**顶级域的一般方式。例如：“.info”**即指以**“INFO”为结尾的顶级域。书面形**式**为：“.INFO”。
DREG	A subset of IRIS for performing registration lookups on domain names.	DREG	IRIS**的一个子集**，**用以**查询域名的注册数据。
eIANA	see RZM Automation.	eIANA	请参见根区管理（RZM）**自**动系统。
E.164	see ENUM.	E.164	请参见ENUM。
ENUM	A system of mapping telephone numbers (formally known as E.164 numbers after the telephone numbering standard) to Internet resources.	ENUM	对互联网资源进行类似电话号码分配的系统（正式名称为：E.164**号**码，类似电话号码分**配**标准）。
EPP	see Extensible Provisioning Protocol.	EPP	请参见可扩展供应协议。
Extensible Markup	see XML.	**可**扩展标记语言	请参见XML。
Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)	A protocol used for electronic communication between a registrar and a registry for provisioning domain names.	**可**扩展供应协议（EPP）	**注册服**务机构和注册管理机构之间有关域名供应电子沟通的协议。
first come, first served	The principle of allocation of most Internet resources. It means that that	**先到先得**（FCFS）	**大部分互**联网资源分配的原则。这意味着，假定您满足任何相关资质标准（例如：满足
fully-qualified domain name (FQDN)	A complete domain name including all its components, i.e. “www.icann.org" as opposed to “www”.	**完全合格域名**（FQDN）	**一个完整的域名包括所有**组成部分，即：“www.icann.org”，**而不**仅仅只是“www”。
GAC Principles	A document, formally known as the Principles for the Delegation and Administration of ccTLDs. This document was developed by the ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee and documents a set of principles agreed by governments on how ccTLDs should be delegated and run. It is one of a	GAC**原**则	**一份正式名称**为《ccTLD**授**权和管理原则》的文件。该文件由ICANN**下属的政府咨**询委员**会指定**，记录了各国政府就如何授权和管理ccTLD**一**题所达成的一系列共识性原则。这是ICANN评估一项ccTLD**授**权请求时所需考量的几份文件之一。

generic top-level domains (gTLDs)	A class of top-level domains that are used for general purposes, where ICANN has a strong role in coordination (as opposed to country-code top-level domains, which are managed locally). For policy reasons, these are usually subdivided into sponsored top-level domains and unsponsored top-level	**通用**顶级域（gTLD）	顶级域的一个类型，用于通用目的，ICANN**在**这类域名的协调过程中起着重要作用（相**反**，**国家和地区**顶级域则采用地区管理的模式）。出于政策原因，这些域名通常被分为**行**业类别顶级域和非行业类别顶级域。
glue record	An explicit notation of the IP address of a name server, placed in a zone outside of the zone that would ordinarily contain that information. This is required because in some circumstances it would be impossible to find the name server otherwise, such as when the name server is in-bailiwick. All name servers are in-bailiwick of the Root Zone, therefore glue records is required for all name servers listed there. Also referred to as just "glue".	**粘合**记录	**一个域名服**务器的IP**地址的明确表示**，**置于包含**这类信息的根区以外的区域。需要粘合记录是因为，在某些情况下，例如当域名服务器处在辖区内，很难查询到该域名服务器。**所有的域名服**务器都在根区的辖区内，因此所有的域名服务器都要求拥有粘合记录。还可简称为"**粘合**"。
hints file	A file stored in DNS software (i.e. recursive name servers) that tells it where the DNS root servers are located. Because the DNS is used to self-discover where its servers are located, this file is used to boot-strap the process when the DNS software knows nothing.	线索文件	储存在DNS软件中的一份文件（即：递归域名服务器），可显示DNS**根区服**务器的所在**地**。鉴于DNS**可用于自行**查询服务器所在地，该文件的使用则可在DNS软件没有获得任**何信息**时加快查询流程。
hostname	The name of a computer. Typically the left-most part of a fully-qualified	**主机名**	**一台**电脑的名称。通常为一个完全合格域名的最左边部分。判断主机名是否有效的规则
IAB	See Internet Architecture Board.	**互**联网架构委员会（IAB）	请参见互联网架构委员会。
IANA	See Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.	IANA	请参见互联网号码分配机构。
IANA Considerations	A component of RFCs that refer to any work required by IANA to maintain registries for a specific protocol.	IANA**考量**	RFC**的**组成部分，是指IANA规定的根据某一具体协议维护注册信息的任何工作。
IANA Contract	The contract between ICANN and the US Government that governs how various IANA functions are performed.	IANA**合同**	ICANN**和美国政府**签署的一份合同，用以管理IANA**各**项职能的推行。
IANA Staff	see Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.	IANA员工	请参见互联网号码分配机构。
ICANN	See Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.	ICANN	请参见互联网名称与数字地址分配机构。
ICP-1	A document written by IANA staff in 1999 describing how they manage top-level domains. Compare RFC 1591.	ICP-1	IANA员工于1999**年撰写的一份文件**，**描述了**该组织管理顶级域的方式。比较 RFC 1591。
ICP-2	A document describing how new regional Internet registries may be created.	ICP-2	**一份描述新地区互**联网注册创建方式的文件。
ICP-3	A document describing the requirement for a unique, authoritative DNS root zone. See also RFC 2826.	ICP-3	**一份描述唯一**权威性DNS**根区的要求的文件**。请同时参见 RFC 2826。
IDN	See Internationalised Domain Name.	IDN	请参见国际化域名。
IDNA	See Internationalised Domain Name.	IDNA	请参见国际化域名。
IDN Table	A list of permissible Unicode code points allowed for registration in domain names by a registry. Usually, these are applied on a language or script basis.	IDN**表格**	**一份允**许一家注册管理机构注册域名的统一域名编码（Unicode）**指**针清单。通常用于某**种**语言或文字。

IDN TLDs	Usually the short reference for internationalized top-level domains, thus allowing the entire domain name to be represented by local characters.	IDN顶级域	国际化顶级域的简称，允许使用本地字符代表整个域名。
IDN SLDs or IDN 2LDs	Usually a reference for domain names with local characters at the second level, while the top level remains in ASCII-only characters. For example: [παράδειγμα .test] ("example.test" in Greek).	IDN二级域名	使用本地字符表示的二级域名的简称，而顶级域仍旧使用ASCII字符。例如：[παράδειγμα .test] （希腊语“example.test”）。
IDN Practices Repository	A repository on IANA's website where top-level domain registries contribute the IDN tables they use. This allows other registries to re-use the tables if they wish.	IDN实践库	IANA网站上的一个数据库，各个顶级域注册管理机构列出了它们使用的IDN表格。这使得其他注册管理机构能够按需重复使用这些表格。
IESG	See Internet Engineering Steering Group.	IESG	请参见互联网工程指导组。
IETF	See Internet Engineering Task Force.	IETF	请参见互联网工程任务组。
in-bailiwick	when a domain name is a sub-domain of another, used for identifying whether a glue record is required. For example, "iana.org" is in the bailiwick of "org". All	辖区内	表明一个域名位于另一个域名的子域下。用于确定是否需要粘合记录。例如：“iana.org”则位于“org”的辖区内。所有域名都被视作处在DNS根区的辖区内。
infrastructure domain, infrastructure top-level domain	A term sometime used for ".ARPA" and its sub-domains, as it does not fit into the other categorisations of top-level domains.	基础设施域名，基础设施顶级域	这一术语有时用于“.ARPA”及其子域，因为该域名与其他顶级域不同类。
internationalised domain name (IDN)	A domain name that uses characters outside the 37 characters allowed by the "LDH rule", using a system known as IDNA. This allows for domain names in non-Latin scripts, such as Arabic, Japanese or Cyrillic.	国际化域名（IDN）	使用“LDH规则”中列示的37个字符以外的字符构成的域名，该域名使用的系统被称为IDNA。这包括使用非拉丁文字构成的域名，例如：阿拉伯文、日文或西里尔文。
Internationalised Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)	The Internet standard defining the encoding of internationalised domain names. The "in Applications" is in reference to the way the standard works, as the conversion happens in application software rather than in the network,	国际化域名应用（IDNA）	确定国际化域名编码的互联网标准。“应用”是指该标准的运用方式，因为这类转换发生在应用软件中，而不是在网络中，因此并不影响DNS的线格式。这类域名的内部编码中使用前缀“xn--”，即一个A-标签。详情请参见互联网标准RFC 3490。
Internet Architecture	The oversight body of the IETF, responsible for overall strategic direction of	互联网架构委员会（IAB）	IETF的监督机构，负责互联网标准化的整体战略规划指导。IAB与ICANN共同负责IANA协
Internet Assigned	A department of ICANN tasked with providing various Internet coordination	互联网号码分配机构（IANA）	ICANN下属部门，负责各项互联网的协调职能，具体工作列示在ICANN和美国政府签署的
Internet Coordination	A series of documents created by ICANN between 1999 and 2000 describing	互联网协调政策（ICP）	ICANN在1999年至2000年间制定的确立管理规程的一系列文件。在号码系统停用前，已
Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG)	The committee of area experts of the IETF's areas of work, that acts as its board of management.	互联网工程指导组（IESG）	IETF工作领域的专家委员会，可视为该任务组的管理团队。
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	The key Internet standardisation forum. The standards developed within the IETF are published as RFCs. IANA's protocol parameter registries are closely aligned with the work of the IETF.	互联网工程任务组（IETF）	互联网标准化的一个主要论坛。IETF制定并发表的标准被称为RFC。IANA的协议参数注册工作与IETF的工作紧密相连。
.INT	A top-level domain devoted solely to international treaty organisations that have independent legal personality. Such organisations are not governed by the laws of any specific country, rather by mutual agreement between	.INT	仅适用于拥有独立法人资格的国际协约组织的顶级域。这些组织并非受某个具体国家的法律所管辖，而是按照多国签署的多边协议进行管理。IANA负责这类域名的注册。
Internet Protocol (IP)	The fundamental protocol that is used to transmit information over the Internet. Data transmitted over the Internet is transmitted using the Internet Protocol, usually in conjunction with a more specialised protocol. Computers are uniquely identified on the Internet using an IP Address.	互联网协议（IP）	在互联网上传输信息所用的基本协议。在互联网上传输数据是通过互联网协议来完成的，通常涉及某个更为具体专业的协议。电脑在互联网上通过唯一的IP地址进行识别。

Internet Protocol address	see IP Address.	互联网协议地址	请参见IP地址。
Internet Registry Information Service	A sophisticated protocol for looking up registration data. It is designed to supplant the WHOIS protocol, by offering many technological improvements	互联网注册信息服务（IRIS）	查询注册信息所用的成熟协议。该协议旨在通过改善技术来取代WHOIS协议，这些得到改进的技术包括：国际化、访问控制、服务器自动查询和结构格式化等；截至目前，这
Internet Telephony Administrative Domain (ITAD)	A unique numbering system used by Telephone Routing over Internet Protocol (TRIP) to label phone services within an organisation. A company may apply for an ITAD number to use in numbering systems without conflicting with other	互联网电话管理域（ITAD）	互联网协议电话路由（TRIP）使用的一套唯一号码系统，用以在一家组织内部对电话服务提供标签。公司可申请一个ITAD号码，用于这一号码系统，从而不会与其他公司和用户发生冲突。请参见RFC 3219。
Interim Trust Anchor Repository (ITAR)	A proposed IANA service whereby the trust anchors for top-level domains can be listed separately from the DNS root zone. This is a temporary measure due	临时信任锚库（ITAR）	一项拟定的IANA服务，在DNS根区以外的地区列示出顶级域的信任锚清单。这是在无法使用DNSSEC签署根区时采用的临时处理方式。
Internet standard	see protocol.	互联网标准	请参见协议。
IP	see Internet Protocol.	IP	请参见互联网协议。
IP address	A unique identifier for a device on the Internet. The identifier is used to accurately route Internet traffic to that device. IP addresses must be unique on the global Internet, although some are re-used within private networks using a system of private IP addresses and network address translation.	IP地址	互联网上一台设备的唯一标识符。该标识符用于在互联网上找到抵达该设备的准确路由线路。尽管某些IP地址在专用网络中会出现重复使用的现象（通过使用专用IP地址系统和网络地址转换系统），但IP地址在全球互联网中必须是唯一的。
IP address block	A range of IP addresses that is assigned in a contiguous block. Usually the size of the range is described as the number of binary “bits” masked by the allocation. For example a “slash 24” or “/24” refers to a block of 256 IP	IP地址块	被分配出的整块相连的IP地址。通常这个地址块的大小可按照分配区域、通过二进制“子节”来描述。例如：“斜杠 24”或“/24”代表在IPv4中一个包含了256个IP地址的整块。
IP address Space	The entire range of conceivable IP addresses. Managed by IANA, and generally delegated in blocks to Regional Internet Registries.	IP 地址空间	可信赖的IP地址的整体范围。由IANA负责管理，通常成批的授权给地区互联网注册管理机构。
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4. Refers to the version of Internet protocol that supports 32-bit IP addresses. This allows for approximately 4 billion unique IP	IPv4	互联网协议第4版。是指支持32位IP地址的互联网协议版本。该版本提供了约40亿个独立的IP地址，这一数字在接下来的5-
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6. Refers to the version of Internet protocol that supports 128-bit IP addresses. This protocol is not yet widely deployed, but allows for orders-of-magnitude more IP addresses than the more common IPv4 protocol.	IPv6	互联网协议第6版。是指支持128位IP地址的互联网协议版本。这一协议目前尚未得到广泛部署，但该协议比起更为普遍部署的IPv4协议来说，能够提供极其丰富的IP地址资源。
IRIS	See Internet Registry Information Service	IRIS	请参见互联网注册信息服务。
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation. An international organisation comprised mostly of national standardisation agencies.	ISO	国际标准化组织。一家基本由各国标准化机构共同构建的国际组织。
ISO 3166	A suite of international standards for labelling countries, territories, sub-	ISO 3166	一套用来为国家、地区、次国家实体和国家前身分配标签的国际标准。值得注意的是，I
ISO 3166-1	A part of the ISO 3166 suite of standards describing two and three letters codes that represent countries. The two letter codes in ISO 3166-1 are used to determine the domains used for country-code top-level domains.	ISO 3166-1	ISO 3166标准套装中的一部分，用以使用两个到三个字母的编码来代表国家名称。ISO 3166-1中的双子母编码现用于确定国家和地区顶级域中所使用的域名字符串。
ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency (ISO 3166/MA)	The agency of ISO tasked with maintaining the ISO 3166 standard. It is responsible for any updates, for example, when a country is created or ceases	ISO 3166 维护机构（ISO 3166/MA）	ISO的下属机构，负责维护ISO 3166标准。该机构负责处理任何更新事务，例如，一国创建或消亡。ICANN是ISO
ITAD	See Internet Telephony Administrative Domain.	ITAD	请参见互联网电话管理域。

ITAR	See Interim Trust Anchor Repository.	ITAR	请参见临时信任锚库。
Jon Postel	see Postel, Jon.	强.**珀斯特**尔（Jon Postel）	请参见珀斯特尔.强。
label	see domain name label.	标签	请参见域名标签。
language table	see IDN table.	语言表	请参见IDN**表**。
Letters-Digits-Hyphen (LDH)	The set of permissable characters in a domain label, when applying hostname rules.	**字母**-**数字**-连字符（LDH）	**按照主机名的**规则，一个域名标签中允许使用的字符。
local Internet community	The community of Internet users within a country who benefit from the country's top-level domain. Country-code top-level domains are delegated to sponsoring organisations to operate domains in the best interests of this community, particularly by implementing policies the community has developed.	**本地互**联网社群	**一国境内的互**联网用户社群，他们受益于该国的国家顶级域。国家和地区顶级域仅授权给能够在域名运营过程中，符合社群最佳利益的赞助支持组织，该组织还特别需要推行**社群制定的政策**。
MIME type (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)	A formalised text string that identifies the type of a file that is included in the headers of an email or web transmission. IANA maintains the registry of MIME types.	MIME类型	**一种正式的文本字符串**，**可根据**电子邮件标题或网络传输的内容确定一份文件的类型。IANA负责维护MIME类型的注册。
name server	See domain name server.	**域名服**务器	请参见域名服务器。
NAT	see Network Address Translation.	NAT	请参见网络地址转换。
network address translation (NAT)	A system of using private IP addresses within an internal network (such as within a home, and office, or even within an ISP), and then having those numbers converted into a real IP address when Internet traffic leaves that network using a specialised router. This is commonly used within homes, for example, so that users do not have to apply for an extra IP address each time they connect a device to the network. It is very similar to using "extension	网络地址转换（NAT）	**在内网中**（**例如**：**家庭**、办公场所或是在一个互联网服务提供商内部）使用专用IP**地址的系**统，并在互联网流量离开这一专用路由网络时，将号码转换成真实的IP**地址**。**例如**，这种情况通常用于家庭网络内，使得用户在将设备连接上网络时，无须每次都要另外**申**请一个IP**地址**。这就好像在办公场所的电话系统中使用"转接号码"**一**样。
NS record	a type of record in a DNS zone that signifies part of that zone is delegated to a different set of authoritative name servers. Operators of domain names must have their authoritative name servers correctly listed in the parent domain.	NS记录	DNS**区域中的一种**记录，表明该区域下的一部分资源已经授权给另一批权威域名服务器。**域名运**营商必须确保其权威域名服务器已经正确地列在了父域名的名下。
number resources	Used to describe the hierarchically assigned number resources used for Internet routing, namely IP addresses and autonomous system numbers. These are usually distributed through regional Internet registries.	**号**码资源	**用以描述用于互**联网路由系统中的经过层级分配的号码资源，即：IP**地址和自治系**统编**号**。**它**们通常由地区互联网注册管理机构进行分配。

object identifier	see Private Enterprise Number.	**物件**识别号	请参见专用企业号。
OID	object identifier. See Private Enterprise Number.	OID	**物件**识别号请参见专用企业号。
parent domain	the domain above a domain in the DNS hierarchy. For all top-level domains, the Root Zone is the parent domain. The Root Zone has no	**父域名**	**在**DNS层级中，位于一个域名上级的域名。对于所有的顶级域来说，根区即是其父域名。**根区没有父域名，因**为它已经处于最高层级。子域的反义词。
PDP	See Policy Development Process.	PDP	请参见政策制定流程。
PEN	see Private Enterprise Number.	PEN	请参见专用企业号。
Policy Development Process (PDP)	The formal policy creation process employed by ICANN by a number of its constituencies.	**政策制定流程**（PDP）	ICANN**下属一系列**选区采用的正式政策制定流程。
port number	A number used for identifying the type of Internet traffic being transmitted between two computers over the Internet. For example, the web uses port 80,	**端口号**码	**用以**识别在互联网上两台电脑之间相互传输的网络流量类型的号码。例如：网络使用端**口**80、DNS**使用端口**53、电子邮件使用端口25。IANA负责分配这类号码，这也是IANA负
Postel, Jon	The progenitor of IANA. A computer scientist responsible for IANA until 1998, initially individually and later with other IANA staff within the University of	**珀斯特**尔.强（Postel, Jon）	IANA**的**创建人。1998**年前**负责维护IANA**的一名**电脑科学家。他在南加州大学内部进行这项工作，最初仅由他一人进行维护，后雇佣了其他IANA员工与其共同完成任务。他还负
Principles for the Delegation and	See GAC Principles.	ccTLD**授**权和管理原则	请参见GAC**原**则。
private enterprise numbers (PENs)	A unique numbering system used by several different Internet protocols (such as SNMP and LDAP) that use Abstract Notation Syntax One (ASN.1). It can be	专用企业号（PEN）	**多份互**联网协议（例如：SNMP**和**LDAP）**使用的一个唯一号**码系统，该系统使用抽象语**法**标记1（ASN.1）。该号码可用于在一家组织内部对各项服务分配标签。公司可申请一
private IP addresses	A set of IP addresses only used within private networks, and therefore not reachable from the global Internet. Commonly used within home or office	专用IP**地址**	仅用于专用网络中的一批IP**地址**，这些地址无法通过全球互联网查询到。这种地址通常**用于家庭或**办公场所网络，与网络地址转换配合使用，后者可在数据离开本地网络前将
protocol	Any form of inter-computer communication that has been standardised to ensure computers can communicate to one another. Internet protocols are	协议	电脑之间的任何标准化沟通形式，用以确保电脑之间能够相互交流。RFC**中确立有**标准**化的互**联网协议。
protocol assignments	The assignment of protocol parameters by IANA.	协议分配	IANA对协议参数的分配。
protocol parameters	Unique systems of numbering or encoding used by a protocols that must be consistently applied for the protocols to be interoperable. The global unique	协议参数	协议使用的唯一号码或编码系统，必须保持参数应用的一致性以实现协议的互用性。IAN
protocol registry	An individual protocol parameter registry managed by IANA, usually tied to a specific Internet standard.	协议注册	A负责对协议参数进行全球性的唯一性分配。**由**IANA负责管理的一种独立的协议参数注册，通常与某一具体的互联网标准相连。
PTR record	The representation of a IP address to domain name mapping in the DNS system.	PTR记录	**域名系**统中IP**地址映射到域名上的一种**记录代表。
Punycode	Punycode is the LDH-compatible encoding algorithm described in Internet standard [RFC3492], and in use today. This is the method that is used to	**国**际化域名编码（Punycode）	Punycode**是互**联网标准[RFC3492]**中所描述的**LDH-**兼容**编码算法，现今已为人们所采用。这种方法用于将IDN编码为LDH
recursive name server	A domain name server configured to perform DNS lookups on behalf of other computers. This is often configured at corporate network boundaries and ISPs	递归域名服务器	**代表其他**电脑查询DNS**数据的域名服**务器。这类服务器通常配置在企业网络疆界和互联**网服**务提供商中，供其网络客户使用。由于独立域名查询通常可以向不同服务器进行多
redelegation	The transfer of a delegation from one entity to another. Most commonly used to refer to the redelegation process used for top-level domains.	**再授**权	**授**权从一个实体转移至另一实体的情况。最常见的是顶级域的再授权流程。
Redelegation process	A special type of root zone change where there is a significant change involving the transfer of operations of a top-level domain to a new entity. Such a change	**再授**权流程	**根区**调整的一种特殊类型，是指顶级域的运营转移至一个新实体的重大调整。这类调整**必**须得到ICANN员工的评估审核，确保新实体符合一系列的标准，且ICANN**董事会也将**对
Regional Internet Registry (RIR)	A registry responsible for allocation of IP address resources within a particular region. There are five RIRs, and within each region network operators apply to	**地区互**联网注册管理机构（RIR）	负责在一个特定区域内分配IP**地址**资源的注册管理机构。目前共有五大RIR，**每个地区的网**络运营商均可向其RIR**提出申**请，获得分配的IP**地址**块。
registrant	The entity that has acquired the right to use an Internet resource. Usually this is via some form of revocable grant given by a registrar to list their registration	**注册人**	**已**获取一个互联网资源使用权的实体。注册服务机构将注册人的注册列入注册管理机构**中**，**此**举为可撤销行为。
registrar	An entity that can act on requests from a registrant in making changes in a registry. Usually the registrar is the same entity that operates a registry,	**注册服**务机构	**依照注册人的**请求，在注册管理机构处做出修改的实体。通常，注册服务机构与运营注**册管理机构的**实体相同，但对于域名来说，这项职责通常被分离，从而鼓励多家注册服
registry	1. The authoritative record of registrations for a particular set of data. Most often used to refer to domain name registry, but all protocol parameters that	**注册（局）**	**1一批具体数据的**权威注册记录。通常指域名注册，但IANA**管理的所有**协议参数也属注**册信息**。2. **注册管理机构运**营商。

registry operator	The entity that runs a registry.	**注册管理机构运**营商	**运**营一种注册信息的实体。
(RFC)	see RFCs.	（RFC）	请参见RFC。
reverse IP	A method of translating an IP address into a domain name, so-called as it is the opposite of a typical lookup that converts a domain name to an IP address.	**反向**IP	**将一个**IP**地址**转换成一个域名的方式。典型的查询操作是将一个域名转换成一个IP**地址的行**为，而反向IP**的行**为正好与之相反。在IPv4**中的**IN-
RFCs	A series of Internet engineering documents describing Internet standards, as well as discussion papers, informational memorandums and best practices.	RFC	**一系列互**联网工程文件，描述了互联网的标准、讨论文件、信息备忘录和最佳实践。IET F**最初在一份**RFC**中**发表了互联网的标准。RFC编辑人员发表了RFC**系列文档**。
RFC 812	See WHOIS.	RFC 812	请参见WHOIS。
RFC 954	See WHOIS.	RFC 954	请参见WHOIS。
RFC 1123	see hostname.	RFC 1123	请参见主机名。
RFC 1591	A document written by IANA staff in 1994 describing how they manage top-level domains. The document is well-referenced as it describes some of the key	RFC 1591	IANA员工于1994**年撰写的一份文件，描述了**该组织管理顶级域的方式。鉴于该文件描述**了管理国家和地区**顶级域任命的一些关键原则，因此经常被参考引用。比较ICP-1。
RFC 1918	See Private IP Addresses.	RFC 1918	请参见专用IP**地址**。
RFC 3912	See WHOIS.	RFC 3912	请参见WHOIS。
RFC 3927	See Private IP Addresses.	RFC 3927	请参见专用IP**地址**。
RIR	see Regional Internet Registry.	RIR	请参见地区互联网注册管理机构。
root	the most central (or all-encompassing) authority of any naming or numbering system. Usually used to refer to the domain name system root (see Root	**根**	**任何域名或号**码系统中最为核心（或范围最广）的机构。通常指域名系统根（请参见根**区**）。**但**IANA**也被**视作是IP**地址和其他系**统的根。
Root Servers	the authoritative name servers for the Root Zone. These are considered unlike regular name servers in part because they are generally the most critical and	**根服**务器	**根区中的一批**权威域名服务器。这些服务器与一般服务器不同，首先是因为它们是最为**重要的、使用最**为频繁的域名服务器。其次，它们非常特殊，不可随意替代，对其做出
Root Zone	The top of the domain name system hierarchy. The root zone contains all of the delegations for top-level domains, as well as the list of root servers, and is	**根区**	**域名系**统的最高层级。根区下包含所有顶级域的授权、根服务器清单；根服务器由IANA负责管理。
Root Zone Management	The management of the DNS Root Zone by IANA.	**根区管理**	IANA负责管理DNS**根区**。
RZM	see Root Zone Management.	RZM	请参见根区管理。
RZM Automation	A project to automate many aspects of the Root Zone Management function within IANA. Based on a software tool originally called “eIANA”.	RZM**自**动化	**在**IANA**内部**针对根区管理职能的多个方面采取自动化管理的一个项目。这是基于一个软**件工具而**实现的，该软件最初被称为“eIANA”。

Script	A script is a collection of symbols used for writing a language. There are three basic kinds of script. One is the alphabetic (e.g. Arabic, Cyrillic, Latin) and its individual elements are termed "letters". A second is ideographic (e.g. Chinese), the elements of which are "ideographs". The third is termed a syllabary (e.g. Hangul) and its individual elements represent syllables. The writing systems of most languages use only one script but there are exceptions such as, for example, Japanese that uses four different scripts, representing all three of the categories listed here. In order to be used in the computing environment, each element of a script needs to be numerically encoded. A collection of symbols numbered in this fashion is called a "character set". A character set may include more than one script (e.g. the "Universal Character Set", popularly known as Unicode), or it may be restricted to a single script (e.g. US-ASCII, which to be correct does not even cover the entire Latin script). A rigorous distinction must be made between scripts and character sets. The only character set relevant to IDNA is Unicode. This assigns a numerical	**文字**	**文字是用于**书写某种语言所用的符号集合。目前主要存在三种文字。第一种是以字母形**式表示的（例如：阿拉伯文、西里**尔文和拉丁文）文字，其单个符号被称之为**“字母”。第二种是象形文字（例如：中文），其**单个符号则被称为**“表意文字”。第三种是音**节文**字（例如：朝**鲜文），其单个符号则代表各个音节。大多数语言的书写系统仅仅使用一**种文字形式，但也有例外，例如日文**则使用四种不同的文字，分别体现了上述三种类型。 为了将这些文字用于计算机环境中，则需要对每种文字的每个符号进行数字编码。通过**数字形式表示的符号集合被称之为“字符集”。** **一个字符可能包含一种以上的文字（例如：“通用字符集”，又称**Unicode），**或**仅仅限**用一种文字（例如：美国**- ASCII，**更**为准确的说，这种字符集甚至都并未涵盖所有的拉丁文字）。必须明确地区分**文字和字符集。** **唯一与国**际化域名应用相关的字符就是Unicode。这种字符集为每种文字的每个符号均分**配了一个数字**“码点”**和一个“字符名称”。**ICANN针对国际化域名使用的基于文字的政策**中，将按照**Unicode**字符名称中**显示的文字名称来运行，或按照Unicode编码表中类似文**字名称来运行。文字名称**请参阅：http://www.unicode.org/charts/
script table	see IDN table.	**文字表**	请参见IDN**表。**
secure entry point (SEP)	synonym for trust anchor.	**安全入口点**（SEP）	**信任**锚的同义词。
slash [number]	(e.g. /24) See IP address block.	**斜**线 [**数字**]	（**例如**：/24）请参见IP**地址**块。
sponsored top-level domain	a sub-classification of generic top-level domain, where there is a formal community of interest to domain is dedicated to serve.	**行**业类别顶级域	**通用**顶级域的一个次级类型，该域名仅用于一个相关的正式域名。
sponsoring organisation	The entity acting as the trustee of a top-level domain on behalf of its designated community. Sponsoring organisations are not assigned ownership	**支持**（赞助）组织	**代表指定社群充当一个**顶级域托管人的实体支持组织并不拥有一个域名的所有权，但却**是由本地互**联网社群任命的域名托管人，以根据该社群的最佳利益对域名进行适当管理
STD 3	see hostname.	STD 3	请参见主机名。
sub-domain	A domain that resides within another domain. For example, “www.icann.org" is a sub-domain of “icann.org”, and “icann.org” is a sub-domain of “org”. Sub-	**子域**	**域名内部的一个域名。例如**：“www.icann.org”**是**“icann.org”**的子域**，“icann.org”**是**“org”**的子域。子域通**过授权流程被分配给其他实体进行托管。
TLD	see top-level domain.	TLD	请参见顶级域。
top-level domain (TLD)	The highest level of subdivisions with the domain name system. These domains, such as “.COM” and “.UK” are delegated from the DNS Root zone.	顶级域（TLD）	**域名系**统中的最高层级的分部。这些域名，例如“.COM”**和**“.UK”，**是直接从**DNS**根区中授**权而得。它们一般可分为两类：通用顶级域和国家和地区顶级域。
TRIP number	see Internet Telephony Administrative Domain (ITAD).	TRIP**号**码	请参见互联网电话管理域（ITAD）。
trust anchor	A known good cryptographic certificate that can be used to validate a chain of trust.	**信任**锚	**已知有效的加密**证书，可用于验证信任链。
trust anchor repository (TAR)	Any repository of public keys that can be used as trust anchors for validating chains of trust. See Interim Trust Anchor Repository (ITAR) for one such	**信任**锚库（TAR）	**任何公共密**钥库，可作为信用锚来验证信任链。请参见临时信任锚库（ITAR），查看使**用**DNSSEC**的**顶级域运营商库。
trustee	An entity entrusted with the operations of an Internet resource for the benefit of the wider community. In IANA circles, usually in reference to the sponsoring	**托管人**	**受到委托**为了整个社群的利益来管理一项互联网资源运营的实体。在IANA**的**领域内通常**指一个**顶级域的支持组织。
U-label	The Unicode representation of an internationalised domain name, i.e. how it is shown to the end-user. Contrast with A-label.	U-标签	**一个国**际化域名的统一域名编码表示，即向终端用户显示的内容。与A-标签相对应。
Unicode	A standard describing a repertoire of characters used to represent most of the worlds languages in written form. The collection of scripts used to do this is	统一域名编码（Unicode）	**通**过书面形式描述一个可代表大部分世界语言的字符库的标准。统一域名编码协会负责**搜集、**维护和时长更新这些文字集。统一域名编码是国际化域名的基础。
unsponsored top-level domain	a sub-classification of generic top-level domain, where there is no formal community of interest.	**非行**业类别顶级域	**通用**顶级域的一个次级类型，该域名不设具体的相关社群。
UTF-8	A standard used for transmitting Unicode characters.	UTF-8	**用于**传输Unicode**字符的一种**标准。

variant	In the context of internationalised domain names, an alternative domain name that can be registered, or mean the same thing, because some of its characters	变体	**在国**际化域名中，可以注册或意义相同的替代性域名，这是由于某些语言特征，一些域**名的字符可以通**过多种方式注册。根据注册管理机构的政策，变体可以通过变体捆绑的
variant bundle	A collection of multiple domain names that are grouped together because some of the characters are considered variants of the others.	变体捆绑	鉴于某些字符是另一些字符的变体，则将这些字符集合在一起，构成一个多域名集合体。
variant table	A type of IDN table that describes the variants for a particular language or script. For example, a variant table may map Simplified Chinese characters to	变体表	**一种**IDN**表，描述一种具体**语言或文字的变体。例如，一份变体表可将简体中文字符映**射到繁体中文字符上，用以构建一个**变体捆绑。
WHOIS	A simple plain text-based protocol for looking up registration data within a registry. Typically used for domain name registries and IP address registries to	**域名注册公共数据**库（WHOIS）	简单易懂的文本型协议，用以在一个注册管理机构中查询注册数据。通常用于域名注册**管理机构或**IP**地址注册管理机构**，查找某一具体资源的注册人信息。还可在非正式的情
WHOIS database	Used to refer to parts of a registry's database that are made public using the WHOIS protocol, or via similar mechanisms using other protocols (such as web	WHOIS**数据**库	**指使用**WHOIS协议、或通过使用其他协议的类似机制（例如网页或IRIS）**而**发布的一部分**注册数据**库。最常见的是指域名注册管理机构的公共数据库。
WHOIS gateway	An interface, usually a web-based form, that will perform a look-up to a WHOIS server. This allows one to find WHOIS information without needing a	WHOIS**网关**	网页格式界面，向WHOIS**服**务器执行查询命令。这使得人们可以在无须使用可以读取WHOIS协议的专业电脑程序的情况下查询WHOIS**信息**。
WHOIS protocol	see WHOIS.	WHOIS协议	请参见WHOIS。
WHOIS server	A system running on port number 43 that accepts queries using the WHOIS protocol.	WHOIS**服**务器	**使用端口**43**的一个系**统，接受使用WHOIS协议的查询。
wire format	The format of data when it is transmitted over the Internet (i.e. "over the wire"). For example, an A-label is the wire format of an internationalised	线格式	**互**联网上传输数据的何时（即：在线上）。例如，A-标签是国际化域名的线格式；而UTF-8则是Unicode**的一个潜在**线格式。
xn–	see A-label.	xn--	请参见A-标签。
XML	A machine-readable file format for storing structured data. Used to represent web pages (in a subset called HTML) etc. Used by IANA for storing protocol	XML	**用于存**储结构数据的可读文件格式。用以表示网页（通过子集为HTML**的方式**）**等**。IANA**使用**该文件格式来存储协议参数注册信息。