

IDN GLOSSARY

本词汇表包含以下术语：

ENGLISH	CHINESE	
A-label	The ASCII-compatible encoded (ACE) representation of an internationalized domain name, i.e. how it is transmitted internally within the DNS protocol. A-labels always commence with the prefix “xn--”. Contrast with U-label.	A 标签 <p>以 ASCII 兼容编码（ACE）表示的国际化域名，即表示其如何根据 DNS 协议在内部传输。A 标签总是以前缀“xn--”开头，以与 U 标签相区别。</p>
ACE (ASCII Compatible Encoding)	ACE is a system for encoding Unicode so each character can be transmitted using only a limited set of ASCII characters (i.e. a-z, 0-9 and "-"). This is used because applications that use the DNS protocol may not reliably handle other values.	ACE（ ASCII 兼容编码 ） <p>ACE 是用于对 Unicode 进行编码以便仅使用有限的 ASCII 字符集（即：a-z、0-9 和“-”）传输每个字符的系统。由于使用 DNS 协议的应用程序有可能不能可靠地处理其他值，因此需要使用 ACE系统。</p>
ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)	ASCII is a common numerical code for computers and other devices that work with text. Computers can only understand numbers, so an ASCII code is the numerical representation of a character such as 'a' or '@'. When mentioned in relation to domain names or strings, ASCII refers to the fact that before internationalization only the letters a-z, digits 0-9, and the hyphen "-", were allowed in domain names.	ASCII（ 美国信息交换标准码 ） <p>ASCII 是计算机和处理文本的其他设备的通用数字代码，计算机只能读懂数字，因此 ASCII 码是字符（例如“a”或“@”）的数字表示。当提及域名或字符串时，ASCII 是指在国际化之前，域名中只能使用字母 a-z、数字 0-9 和连字符“-”的情况。</p>
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. <p>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</p> <p>U-label 北京：the Chinese word for ‘Beijing’, Unicode codepoints are U+5300 U+4EAC; A-label is xn—1lq90i</p> <p>U-label 東京：Japanese word for ‘Tokyo’, the Unicode code points are U+6771 U+4EAC; A-label is xn—1lqs71d</p> <p>U-label بيكرم; Farsi acronym for ICOM, Unicode code points are U+0627 U+06CC U+0643 U+0648 U+0645; A-label is xn—mgb0dgl27d.</p>	字符 <p>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。</p> <p>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。</p> <p>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，而另一方面是相矣的代码点。</p> <p>U-label 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-label 为 xn—jj4</p> <p>U-label 北京：中文“北京”，Unicode 代码点为 U+5300 U+4EAC；A-label 为 xn—1lq90i</p> <p>U-label 東京：日语“东京”，Unicode 代码点为 U+6771 U+4EAC；A-label 为 xn—1lqs71d</p> <p>U-label بيكرم；ICOM 的波斯语缩写，Unicode 代码点为 U+0627 U+06CC U+0643 U+0648 U+0645；A-label 为 xn—mgb0dgl27d。</p>
Country-code Name Supporting Organization (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） <p>ICANN 政策制定论坛（一个“选区”）的组成部分，负责讨论和制定与 ccTLD 如何授权有关的政策。</p>
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 organization, 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） <p>一类只能分配给代表 ISO 3166-1 标准所列出的国家和地区的顶级域。目前，这类域名是由两个字母组成的代码，例如“.UK”、“.DE”等，预计将来还会提供非拉丁文的同义代码。多数针对各个国家或地区顶级域的政策都是授权当地发起机构制定，这与其他由 ICANN 制定政策的顶级域不同。需要满足的要求是：ccTLD 在指定的国家或地区范围内使用，因此，当地法律和政府部门对域名的运营拥有发言权。</p>

DNS (Domain Name System)	The DNS makes using the Internet easier by allowing a familiar string of letters (the "domain name") to be used instead of the arcane IP address. So instead of typing 207.151.159.3, you can type www.internic.net.	DNS（域名系统）
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区
DNSSEC	A technology that can be added to the Domain Name System to verify the authenticity of its data. This works by adding verifiable chains of trust that can be validated to the domain name system.	域名系统安全扩展
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
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 internationalized domain names, the labels may be referred to as A-labels and U-labels.	域名标签
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 domains.	通用顶级域（gTLD）
IDN (Internationalized Domain Name)	IDNs are domain names that include characters used in the local representation of languages that are not written with the twenty-six letters of the basic Latin alphabet "a-z". An IDN can contain Latin letters with diacritical marks, as required by many European languages, or may consist of characters from non-Latin scripts such as Arabic or Chinese. Many languages also use other types of digits than the European "0-9". The basic Latin alphabet together with the European-Arabic digits are, for the purpose of domain names, termed "ASCII characters" (ASCII = American Standard Code for Information Interchange). These are also included in the broader range of "Unicode characters" that provides the basis for IDNs.	IDN（国际化域名）
LDH-label	The "hostname rule" requires that all domain names of the type under consideration here are stored in the DNS using only the ASCII characters listed above, with the one further addition of the hyphen "-". The Unicode form of an IDN therefore requires special encoding before it is entered into the DNS.	
LDH-label	The following terminology is used when distinguishing between these forms:	
LDH-label	A domain name consists of a series of "labels" (separated by "dots"). The ASCII form of an IDN label is termed an "A-label". All operations defined in the DNS protocol use A-labels exclusively. The Unicode form, which a user expects to be displayed, is termed a "U-label". The difference may be illustrated with the Hindi word for "test" -- परीका -- appearing here as a U-label would (in the Devanagari script). A special form of "ASCII compatible encoding" (abbreviated ACE) is applied to this to produce the corresponding A-label: xn--11b5bs1di.	
LDH-label	A domain name that only includes ASCII letters, digits, and hyphens is termed an "LDH label". Although the definitions of A-labels and LDH-labels overlap, a	

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

DNS 通过允许使用常见的字母字符串（“域名”）代替晦涩的 IP 地址，使得互联网的使用更加方便。比如，您可以输入 www.internic.net 来代替 207.151.159.3。

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

域名系统安全扩展

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 实践方法库	IANA 网站中的方法库，顶级域注册管理机构在此提供了其使用的 IDN 表。 如果其他注册管理机构想使用这些表 ，即可自行使用。
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	通常 ，在域名的引用中，本地字符用在二级域名中，而顶级域仅使用 ASCII 字符。例如：[παράδειγμα .test]（希腊语“example.test”）。
IDN Table	An IDN Table is a table listing all those characters that a particular TLD registry supports. If one or more of these characters are considered a variant this is indicated next to that/those characters. It is also indicated which character a particular character is a variant to. The variant tables usually hold characters representing a specific language, or they can be characters from a specific script. Therefore the variant table is sometimes referred to as 'language variant table', language table', script table' or something similar.	IDN列表	国际化域名 (IDN) 表中列出了特定顶级域 (TLD) 注册管理机构支持的所有字符。 如果 这些字符中的一个或多个被视为变体，则会在该/那些字符旁边指出。还会指出特定字符是哪个字符的变体。变体表通常包含代表某一特定语言的字符，或某一具体文字的字 符 。因此，变体表通常也别称为“语言变体表”、“语言表格”、“文字表格”或其他类似的形式。
IDN TLDs	Usually the short reference for internationalized top-level domains, thus allowing the entire domain name to be represented by local characters. For example: [실례.테스트] ("example.test" in Hangul).	IDN顶级域	通常 ，在国际化顶级域中要使用简短的引用，这样就允许用本地字符代表整个域名。例如：[실례.테스트]（韩语“example.test”）。
IDNA (Internationalized Domain Names in Application)	IDNA is a protocol defined in RFC 3490 by the Internet Engineering Task Force (http://www.ietf.org) that makes it possible for applications to handle domain names with non-ASCII characters. IDNA converts domain name strings with non-ASCII characters to ASCII domain name labels that applications that use the DNS can accurately understand. Not all characters used in the world's languages will be available for use in domain names. Hence IDNA is not able to convert all such characters into ASCII labels.	IDNA（国际化域名应用）	IDNA 是互联网工程工作组 (http://www.ietf.org) 在 RFC 3490 下定义的一个协议，使得非 ASCII 字符域名的应用处理成为可能。IDNA 将非 ASCII 字符的域名字符串转换为使用 DNS 的应用中可准确理解的 ASCII 域名标签。并非世界语言中所使用的所有字符都可用于域名中，因此，IDNA 不能将所有此类字符转换为 ASCII 标签。
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)	A department of ICANN tasked with providing the functions described in a contract between ICANN and the US Government. The functions relate to ensuring globally-unique protocol parameter assignment, including management of the root of the Domain Name System and IP Address Space. ICANN staff within this department is often referred to as "IANA Staff".	互联网号码分配机构（IANA）	ICANN 的一个部门，承担 ICANN 与美国政府所签订合同中说明的职能。这些职能与确保全球单一协议参数分配有关，包括管理域名系统的根和 IP 地址空间。该部门中的 ICANN 工作人员通常被称作“IANA 工作人员”。
Internet Coordination Policy (ICP)	A series of documents created by ICANN between 1999 and 2000 describing management procedures. Three such documents were published before the numbering system stopped being used. Subsequent ICANN publications have not been given ICP numbers.	互联网协调政策（ICP）	ICANN 于 1999-2000 年间制定的一系列说明管理程序的文件。其中有三份文件在停止使用编码系统前就已发布。ICANN 后续发布的文件还未进行 ICP 编码。
Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG)	The committee of area experts of the IETF's areas of work, that acts as its board of management.	互联网工程指导小组（IESG）	IETF 工作领域的专家委员会，扮演管理委员会的角色。
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	The key Internet standardization 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）	一个关键的互联网标准论坛。IETF 制定的标准作为意见征询（RFC）发布。IANA 的协议参数注册管理机构紧密配合 IETF 的工作。
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 addresses, which is not enough to cope with projected Internet demand in the next 5-10 years. Therefore, a new protocol called IPv6 has been developed that increases the number of possible IP addresses substantially.	第4版互联网协议	第 4 版互联网协议，指支持 32 位 IP 地址的互联网协议版本。该协议允许存在约 40 亿个唯一的 IP 地址；预计未来 5-10 年，该协议中允许的数量将不能满足互联网需求。因此，已制定一份被称为 IPv6 的新协议，该协议大大增加了允许的 IP 地址数量。

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.	第6版互联网协议	第 6 版互联网协议 ，指支持 128 位 IP 地址 的 互联网协议 版本。该协议还未广泛部署，但该协议所允许的 IP 地址数量 比常见的 IPv4 协议多几个数量级。
ISO	International Organization for Standardisation. An international organization comprised mostly of national standardization agencies.	国际标准化组织	国际标准化组织 。由多个国家标准化团体组成的国际性组织。
Label	A label is an individual part of a domain name. Labels are usually shown separated by dots; for example, the domain name "example.com" is composed of two labels: "example", and "com".	标签	标签是域名的单独部分。标签通常以点号分隔；例如域名“example.com”由 两个 标签“example”和“com”组成。
Languages Scripts Alphabets	Languages are used by speech communities. Scripts are used to write down information in the various languages and this is done by using the corresponding alphabets or alternative writing systems.	语言 文字 字母	语言由特定的语言群体使用。文字用来以各种语言记录信息，这是通过使用相应的字母或其它书写系统来完成的。
LDH (Letter, Digit, Hyphen)	The hostname convention defined in RFC 952 (later modified by RFC 1123) was used by top-level domain Registries before internationalization. This meant that domain names could only practically contain the letters a-z, digits 0-9 and the hyphen "-". The term "LDH code points" refers to this subset. With the introduction of IDNs this rule is no longer relevant for all domain names although with the use of IDNA, what appears in the DNS remains LDH.	LDH（字母、数字、连字符）	RFC 952 中定义的主机名规范 （后经 RFC 1123 修改 ）在国际化前用在顶级域注册中。这意味着域名实际上只能包含字母 a-z、 数字 0-9 和连字符“-”。术语“ LDH 代码点 ”指的就是这个子集。随着 IDN 的引入， 此规则 不再与所有域名相关，不过在使用 IDNA 的情况下， DNS 中显示的仍然是 LDH。
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	国家中受益于国家顶级域 的互联网用户社群。将国家和地区顶级域授权给发起机构，以采用能实现该社群 最佳利益的方式 （特别是实施该社群已制定的政策）运营域名。
MIME Type	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	一个用于识别文件类型的形式文本字符串，包含在电子邮件或网络传输的标题中。IANA 维护 MIME 类型的注册管理机构。
Policy Development Process (PDP)	The formal policy creation process employed by ICANN and by a number of its constituencies.	政策制定流程（PDP）	ICANN 及其众多选区 采用的正式政策制定流程。
Protocol	Any form of inter-computer communication that has been standardized to ensure computers can communicate to one another. Internet protocols are usually standardized in RFCs.	协议	任何形式的 计算机间通信，此类通信已被标准化从而确保计算机之间可以相互通信。互联网协议通常在 RFC 中进行标准化。
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 encode IDNs into sequences of LDH ASCII characters in order for applications using the Domain Name System (DNS) to understand and manage the names. The intention is that domain name registrants and users will never see this encoded form of a domain name. The sole purpose is for the DNS to be able to resolve for example a URL containing local characters. For examples see A-label under "IDN". The prefix in a Punycode A-label is always "xn--". Hence this prefix is recommended to be reserved by top-level domain Registries in order to avoid confusion when/if registrations of IDNs are introduced under the respective top level domain.	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 ASCII 字符序列 ，以便在 使用域名系统 (DNS) 的应用中理解和管理域名。其目的是为了 让域名注册人和用户永远看不到这种编码形式的域名 。这种算法的 唯一目的 是让 DNS 能够解析 包含本地字符的 URL 。例如查看“IDN”下的 A-label。
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 in a registry.	注册人	获得使用互联网资源权利的实体。通常，借助注册服务商提供的某种形式的可撤销授权，在注册管理机构 列出其注册 来获得使用权。

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, although for domain names this role is often split to allow for competition between multiple registrars who offer different levels of support. See also domain name registrar.	注册服务机构	一个可以根据注册人提出的变更注册管理机构的申请而采取行动的实体。通常，注册服务机构就是运营注册管理机构的实体，尽管对于域名来说，通常情况下会对这两种角色加以区分，以允许在提供不同支持等级的多个注册服务机构之间形成竞争。请同时参阅“ 域名注册服务机构 ”。
Registry	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 IANA maintains are also registries.	注册管理机构	关于特定数据集注册的权威记录。通常是指域名注册管理机构，但是 IANA 维护的所有协议参数也属于注册管理机构。
Registry Operator	The entity that runs a registry.	注册管理机构运营商	运营注册管理机构的实体。
Request for Comments (RFCs)	A series of Internet engineering documents describing Internet standards, as well as discussion papers, informational memorandums and best practices. Internet standards that are published in an RFC originate from the IETF. The RFC series is published by the RFC Editor.	意见征询 (RFC)	一系列描述互联网标准、讨论文件、信息备忘录和最佳实践的互联网工程文件。在 RFC 中发布的互联网标准来源于 IETF。RFC 系列由 RFC 编辑发布。
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 Zone). However, IANA is also the root for IP addresses, and other systems.	根	根区域 的权威域名服务器。根服务器被视为非常规域名服务器，部分原因是根服务器通常是最关键且使用最频繁的域名服务器。根服务器之所以特别，还由于根服务器的更改需要在全 球每台域名服务器上以提示文件存储更改部分，因此，根服务器不易更换。
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 heavily-used name servers. They are also special as they are not easily replaced, as changes to them needs to be stored in every name server worldwide in a hints file.	根服务器	根区域 的权威域名服务器。根服务器被视为非常规域名服务器，部分原因是根服务器通常是最关键且使用最频繁的域名服务器。根服务器之所以特别，还由于根服务器的更改需要在全 球每台域名服务器上以提示文件存储更改部分，因此，根服务器不易更换。
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 managed by IANA.	根区	域名系统 分层结构的顶层。根区域包含所有顶级域授权和根服务器列表，由 IANA 管理。
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 "code point" and a "character name" to every element of every script. The script-based policies that ICANN attaches to IDNs will operate on the names of the scripts that appear in Unicode character names, or on the blocks in the Unicode Code Chart that are similarly headed with script names. These script names are apparent at http://www.unicode.org/charts/. For the purpose of the Fast Track Process, requesters must provide information about which script the strings in their request is represented in. From a practical standpoint the drop-down menu available for requesters, and hence facilitated in the Fast Track Online Request System is based on the ISO15924 list. From an evaluation standpoint, the validation of script and languages is defined in the Section 3.2 to the Fast Track Final Implementation Plan, as various methods for the requesters to select from. See http://icann.org/en/resources/idn/fast-track It is important to note that characters in scripts which do not appear in the	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/。在快速通道中，申请人必须提供其申请中使用的文字和字符串信息。从实际的角度来看，申请人可从下来菜单中进行选区，从而加快快速通道网络申请系统的进度，后者是基于ISO15924清单来运行的。从评估的角度来看，文字和语言的审核则在《快速通道最终实施计划》中的第3.2节进行了明确说明，提供了申请人可以选用的多种方式。如需详情请参阅：http://icann.org/en/resources/idn/fast-track 值得注意的是，在Unicode编码表中尚未纳入的文字字符不得用于国际化域名中。
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-domains are entrusted to other entities through a process of delegation.	子域	存在于其他域名中的域名。例如，“www.icann.org”是“icann.org”的子域，而“icann.org”又是“org”的子域。子域通过授权流程委托给其他实体。

The Unicode Consortium	A not-for-profit organization founded to develop, extend and promote use of the Unicode standard. For more information, please visit http://www.unicode.org .	统一域名编码协会（Unicode Consortium）	该协会是一个非赢利性组织，其目标是发展、扩大及推广 Unicode 标准的应用。如需要了解更多信息，请访问 http://www.unicode.org 。
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. They are generally divided into two distinct categories, generic top-level domains and country-code top-level domains.	顶级域（TLD）	域名系统 分类中的最高层级。包括“.COM”和“.UK”在内的顶级域从 DNS 根区域 中授权。顶级域通常分为两个不同的类别：通用顶级域和国家或地区顶级域。
U-label	The Unicode representation of an internationalized domain name, i.e. how it is shown to the end-user. Contrast with A-label.	U-标签	以单一码形式表示的国际化域名，即表示其在最终用户面前如何显示。与 A 标签相区别。
Unicode	Unicode is a commonly used single encoding scheme that provides a unique number for each character across a wide variety of languages and scripts. The Unicode standard contains tables that list the "code points" (unique numbers) for each local character identified. These tables continue to expand as more and more characters are digitalized. In Unicode, characters are assigned codes that uniquely define every character in many of the scripts in the world. These "code points" are unique numbers for a character or some character aspect such as an accent mark or ligature. Unicode supports more than a million code points, which are written with a "U" followed by a plus sign and the unique number in hexadecimal notation; for example, the word "Hello" is written U+0048 U+0065 U+006C U+006C U+006F.	统一域名编码（Unicode）	Unicode 是一种广泛使用的单一编码方案 ，可为各种语言和文字的每一个字符提供唯一的编号。Unicode 标准包含多个表格，这些表格为每个本地字符列出了“代码点”（唯一编号）。随着越来越多的字符被数字化，这些表格也会不断扩大。
URL	An acronym for "Uniform Resource Locator", a string that describes the address of documents and other resources on the Internet. Defined by the IETF in RFC 2396, a URL is comprised of two parts separated by a colon (":"). The first part of the address indicates what protocol to use, e.g., http, ftp, etc., and the second part specifies the IP address or the domain name where the resource is located.	统一资源定位符	“统一资源定位符”的缩写，该字符串描述了互联网上文档和其它资源的地址。URL 根据 RFC 2396 中的 IETF 而定义，每个 URL 由两部分组成，以冒号（“:”）分隔。地址的第一部分指出所使用的协议，如 http、ftp 等；第二部分指明资源的 IP 地址或域名。
UTF-8	UTF-8 -bit Unicode Transformation Format is a system for encoding Unicode so each character can be transmitted using 8-bit numerical values. This is commonly used as 8-bit data transmission is prevalent on the Internet.	UTF-8	UTF-8 位 Unicode 转换格式是用于对 Unicode 进行编码以便可以使用 8 位数值来传输每个字符的系统。随着 8 位数据传输在互联网上的流行，这种格式也被广泛应用。
Variant	In the context of internationalized domain names, an alternative domain name that can be registered, or mean the same thing, because some of its characters can be registered in multiple different ways due to the way the language works. Depending on registry policy, variants may be registered together in one block called a variant bundle. For example, "internationalise" and "internationalize" may be considered variants in English.	变体	在国际化域名背景下的一个可注册的替代性域名，或者表示相同含义的域名，这是由于根据语言使用方式的不同，域名中的某些字符可以通过多种不同的方式进行注册。根据注册管理机构的政策，变体可以同时在一个被称为“变体捆绑”的地址段中注册。例如，在英语中“internationalise”和“internationalize”可被视为变体。
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	由于域名中某些字符被视为其他字符的变体而被分到同一组别的多个域名的组合。
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 Traditional Chinese characters for the purpose of constructing a variant bundle.	变体表	针对一种特定语言或文本描述变体的 IDN 表。例如，一份变体表可以将简体中文字符映射成繁体中文字符，以构建一个变体捆绑。
Internationalized Registration Data Expert Working Group		国际化注册数据专家工作组	
Plain ASCII		简单ASCII文本	

Logogram	语标
Unified ideograph	统一表意符号
Blocked variant	禁用变体
Universal Acceptance	普遍接受性
Trouble Ticket	问题通知单
stroke (o with)	笔画
IDN Radical	IDN基本构成
Arabic	阿拉伯文
Bengali	孟加拉文
Cyrillic	西里尔文
Devanagari	梵文
Georgian	格鲁吉亚文
Greek	希腊文
Gujarati	古吉拉特文
Gurmukhi	果鲁穆奇文
Han	汉语
Hangul	朝鲜文
Hebrew	希伯来文
Hiragana,	日语平假名

Kannada 埃纳德文

Katakana 日语片假名

Lao 老挝语

Latin 拉丁文

Malayalam 马来亚拉姆文

Oriya 奥里雅语

Sinhala 僧伽罗文

Tamil 泰米尔文

Telugu 泰卢固文

Thai 泰国语