WHOIS Glossaries

English	Definition	Chinese	ZH Definition
AAO - Adjacency Attestation	An AAO is a digitally signed object that verifies that an AS has made an attestation that it has an inter-domain adjacency with one or more other ASes.	AAO——邻接声明	邻接声明（AAO）为一份数字化的签署文件，以核实一个自治系统已经声明其与另一个或多个自治系统存在域名间的邻接现象。
Advertisements	See Routing Advertisement.	广告	请参见路由广告。
Advisory Committee	An Advisory Committee is a formal advisory body made up of representatives from the Internet community to advise ICANN on a particular issue or policy area. Several are mandated by the ICANN Bylaws and others may be created as needed. Advisory committees have no legal authority to act for ICANN, but report their findings and make recommendations to the ICANN Board.	咨询委员会	咨询委员会是由来自互联网社群的代表组成的一个正式的咨询机构，旨在就一个具体问题或政策领域向ICANN提出建议。根据《ICANN章程》已经设立了几个固定的咨询委员会，如有必要还可临时设立其他咨询委员会。咨询委员会没有代表ICANN进行执行的法律权力，但它们需要向ICANN董事会汇报调查结果并提出建议。
AfriNIC	African Network Information Center (AfriNIC) is the Regional Internet Registry for the African Region.	非洲网络信息中心（AfriNIC）	非洲网络信息中心（AfriNIC）是非洲地区的区域性互联网注册局。
ALAC - At-Large Advisory Committee	ICANN's At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) is responsible for considering and providing advice on the activities of the ICANN, as they relate to the interests of individual Internet users (the "At-Large" community). ICANN, as a private sector, non-profit corporation with technical management responsibilities for the Internet's domain name and address system, will rely on the ALAC and its supporting infrastructure to involve and represent in ICANN a broad set of individual user interests.	ALAC——一般会员咨询委员会	ICANN的一般会员咨询委员会（简称"ALAC"）负责代表互联网个人用户（"一般用户"社群）的利益，考量ICANN的活动，并就此提出建议。ICANN是一家私营性质的非营利企业，负责互联网域名和地址系统的技术管理。它将依赖ALAC及其支持组织来代表广大个人用户的利益参与ICANN的工作。
Allocation	Address space allocated by APNIC or NIRs to LIRs for the purpose of subsequent distribution by LIRs to their customers.	分配	亚太互联网络信息中心（APNIC）或NIR向本地互联网注册局（LIR）分配的地址空间，以便LIR向其客户分配相应空间。
APNIC - Asia Pacific Network Information Center	Asia Pacific Network Information Center (APNIC) is the Regional Internet Registry for the Asia Pacific Region.	APNIC——亚太互联网络信息中心	亚太互联网络信息中心（APNIC）是亚太地区的区域性互联网注册局。
ARIN - American Registry for Internet Numbers	ARIN is a Regional Internet Registry (RIR), and is a non-profit membership organization established for the purpose of the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in North America, parts of the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa.	ARIN——美国互联网号码注册局	美国互联网号码注册局（ARIN）是一家非营利会员制区域性互联网注册局（RIR）组织，旨在负责北美、加勒比海部分地区和撒哈拉南部非洲的互联网协议（IP）地址的注册和管理。
ARPA (or ".ARPA")	The Address and Routing Parameters Area top level domain, used for network infrastructure.	ARPA（或 ".ARPA"）	地址和路由参数领域的顶级域名，用于网络基础设施。
AS - Autonomous System	An AS is a group of IP networks run by one or more network operators with a single clearly defined routing policy.	AS——自治系统	自治系统是由一个或多个网络运营商通过一套单一明确的路由政策来经营的一组互联网协议（IP）网络。

ASN - Autonomous System Number	ASNs are globally unique identifiers for Autonomous Systems and are used as identifiers to allow the ASNs to exchange dynamic routing information. An Autonomous system (AS) is a group of IP networks having a single clearly defined routing policy run by one or more network operators.	ASN——自治系统编号	自治系统编号为自治系统在全球范围内的唯一标识符，它们旨在做为标识符来使得不同的自治系统编号得以交换动态路由信息。自治系统（AS）则是由一个或多个网络运营商通过一套单一明确的路由政策来经营的一组互联网协议（IP）网络。
ASO - Address Supporting Organization	The ASO advises the ICANN Board of Directors on policy issues relating to the allocation and management of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. The ASO selects two Directors for the ICANN Board.	ASO——地址支持组织	地址支持组织就互联网协议（IP）地址的分配与管理的相关政策问题向ICANN董事会提出建议。地址支持组织还负责选取两名董事加入ICANN董事会。
Assignment	Address space assigned for specific use within the Internet infrastructure of a network. Assignments can be made by LIRs to their customer's network infrastructure or to the LIR's own infrastructure.	分配	在一个网络中互联网基础设施内分配给某一具体用途的地址空间。可由本地互联网注册局向其客户的网络基础设施进行分配，或向本地互联网注册局自身的基础设施进行分配。
Assignment of a number	The process for providing an international numbering resource to an eligible applicant (when used in the formal sense as defined in Section 5.4 of ITU-T Rec. E.190 (05/97))	分配号码	向符合资格的申请人提供一个国际编号资源的过程（正式用语，请参见 文件 ITU-T Rec. E.190 第5.4节（05/97））
ccNSO - The Country-Code Names Supporting Organization	A Supporting Organization responsible for developing and recommending to ICANN's Board global policies relating to country code top-level domains. It provides a forum for country code top-level domain managers to meet and discuss issues of concern from a global perspective. ⚀The ccNSO selects one person to serve on the board.	ccNSO——国家和地区代码名称支持组织	负责就国家和地区代码顶级域名的相关全球政策问题向ICANN董事会提出政策制定和其他建议的支持组织。该组织提供了一个平台供国家和地区代码顶级域名经理人汇聚在一起，从全球的角度来讨论大家担忧的问题。ccNSO选派一名成员加入董事会。
ccTLD - Country Code Top Level Domain	Two letter domains, such as .UK (United Kingdom), .DE (Germany) and .JP (Japan) (for example), are called country code top level domains (ccTLDs) and correspond to a country, territory, or other geographic location. The rules and policies for registering domain names in the ccTLDs vary significantly and ccTLD registries limit use of the ccTLD to citizens of the corresponding country. Some ICANN-accredited registrars provide registration services in the ccTLDs in addition to registering names in .BIZ, .COM, .INFO, .NAME, .NET and .ORG, however, ICANN does not specifically accredit registrars to provide ccTLD registration services.For more information regarding registering names in ccTLDs, including a complete database of designated ccTLDs and managers, please refer to http://www.iana.org/cctld/cctld.htm.	ccTLD——国家和地区代码顶级域名	由两个字母组成的域名，例如：.UK（英国）、.DE（德国）和.JP（日本）（等等），均属国家和地区代码顶级域名（简称"ccTLD"），分别代表一个国家、地区或其他地理区域。注册ccTLD域名的规则与政策与其他域名注册的流程大相径庭；ccTLD注册局也将ccTLD的使用限制在相应国家的公民范围内。 某些ICANN授权的注册商除了提供.BIZ、.COM、.INFO、.NET和.ORG的域名注册以外，还提供ccTLD的注册服务，但ICANN并未对注册商提供ccTLD的注册服务提供授权。 如需了解更多有关注册ccTLD域名的信息，包括查询指定ccTLD和经理人的完整数据库，请参考链接：http://www.iana.org/cctld/cctld.htm。

DNRD - Domain Name Registration Data	Refers to the information that registrants provide when registering a domain name and that registrars or registries collect. Some of this information is made available to the public. For interactions between ICANN Accredited Generic Top Level Domain (gTLD) registrars and registrants, the data elements are specified in the current RAA. For country code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs), the operators of these TLDs set their own or follow their government's policy regarding the request and display of registration information.	DNRD——域名注册数据	是指注册人在注册域名时向注册局或注册商提供的信息。这类信息中的某些内容是公开的。对于ICANN授权通用顶级域名（gTLD）注册商和注册人之间的交流来说，这些数据元素已经列示在当前的《注册商授权协议（RAA）》之中。对于国家和地区代码顶级域名（ccTLD）来说，这类顶级域名的运营商在请求获取或发布注册信息方面会制定其自身的政策，或遵守其政府制定的政策。
DNRD-AP - Domain Name Registration Data Access Protocol	Refers to the elements of a (standard) communications exchange—queries and responses—that make access to registration data possible. For example, the WHOIS protocol (RFC 3912) and Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) (RFC 2616 and its updates) are commonly used to provide public access to DNRD.	DNRD-AP——域名注册数据访问协议	是指一项（标准）通信交换中的元素——查询和响应——从而使得注册数据的访问成为可能。例如，WHOIS协议（《意见征询3912》）和超文本传输协议（HTTP）（《意见征询2616》及其修订内容）则为公众访问域名注册数据（DNRD）时的常用协议。
DNRD-DS - Domain Name Registration Data Directory Service	Refers to the service(s) offered by registries and registrars to provide access to (potentially a subset of) the DNRD.	DNRD-DS——域名注册数据目录服务	是指注册局和注册商对域名注册数据（DNRD）（可能是该数据的子集）提供的访问服务。
Domain	A set of host names consisting of a single domain name and all the domain names below it.	域	构成一个单一域名及其下属全部域名的一组主机名称。
Domain Name	As part of the Domain Name System, domain names identify IP resources, such as an Internet website.	域名	作为域名系统的一部分，域名可辨认互联网协议（IP）资源，例如：一个互联网网站。
DNS - Domain Name System	The Domain Name System (DNS) helps users to find their way around the Internet. Every computer on the Internet has a unique address - just like a telephone number - which is a rather complicated string of numbers. It is called its "IP address" (IP stands for "Internet Protocol"). IP Addresses are hard to remember. 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. It is a "mnemonic" device that makes addresses easier to remember.	DNS——域名系统	域名系统（DNS）帮助用户在互联网上找到方向。互联网上连接的每台电脑都有一个唯一的地址——这就好像一个电话号码一样——这个地址是一串相当复杂晦涩的数字串。这个数字串也被称为该电脑的"IP地址"（IP是指"互联网协议"）。IP地址非常难记。因此，域名系统通过使用一些大家熟悉的字符串（即"域名"）来代替晦涩难懂的IP地址，便利了互联网的使用。因此，在地址栏中，我们不用输入207.151.159.3，而是输入www.internic.net就行。因此域名系统是一种"记忆"工具，使得IP地址变得更加容易记忆。
GAC - Governmental Advisory Committee	The GAC is an advisory committee comprising appointed representatives of national governments, multi-national governmental organizations and treaty organizations, and distinct economies. Its function is to advise the ICANN Board on matters of concern to governments. The GAC will operate as a forum for the discussion of government interests and concerns, including consumer interests. As an advisory committee, the GAC has no legal authority to act for ICANN, but will report its findings and recommendations to the ICANN Board.	GAC——政府咨询委员会	政府咨询委员会（以下简称"GAC"）是由各国政府、多国政府组织和协约组织、以及特别经济区选派的代表组成的一个咨询委员会。其职能是向ICANN董事会提出各国政府关切的问题。GAC的运营采用论坛的形式，讨论政府的利益和关切，包括消费者的利益。作为一个咨询委员会，GAC没有代表ICANN进行执行的法律权力，但会将讨论结果和建议汇报给ICANN董事会。

GNSO - Generic Names Supporting Organization	The supporting organization responsible for developing and recommending to the ICANN Board substantive policies relating to generic top-level domains. Its members include representatives from gTLD registries, gTLD registrars, intellectual property interests, Internet service providers, businesses and non-commercial interests.	GNSO——通用名称支持组织	该支持组织负责制定通用顶级域名的实体政策，并向ICANN董事会提出建议。其成员包括来自gTLD注册局、gTLD注册商、知识产权利益团体、互联网服务提供商、商业利益团体和非商业利益团体的代表。
gTLD - Generic Top Level Domain	Most TLDs with three or more characters are referred to as "generic" TLDs, or "gTLDs", such as .COM, .NET, and .ORG.	gTLD——通用顶级域名	大部分顶级域名中由三个或更多字符构成的域名被称之为"通用"顶级域名，或"gTLD"，例如：.COM、.NET和.ORG。
http	Hypertext transfer protocol	http	超文本传输协议
IANA - Internet Assigned Numbers Authority	The authority originally responsible for the oversight of IP address allocation, the coordination of the assignment of protocol parameters provided for within Internet technical standards, and the management of the domain name system, including the delegation of top-level domains and oversight of the root name server system. Under ICANN, the IANA continues to distribute addresses to the Regional Internet Registries, coordinate with the IETF and others to assign protocol parameters, and oversee the operation of the DNS.	IANA——互联网号码分配机构	最初负责IP地址分配监督、互联网技术标准内部协议参数的分配协调、域名系统的管理（包括顶级域名的授权）和根名称服务器系统的监控的权威机构。在ICANN的管理下，IANA继续分配地区互联网注册局（RIR）的地址，协调互联网工程任务组（IETF）和其他各方之间的关系来分配协议参数，并监督域名系统的运营。
ICANN - The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is an internationally organized, non-profit corporation that has responsibility for Internet Protocol (IP) address space allocation, protocol identifier assignment, generic (gTLD) and country code (ccTLD) Top-Level Domain name system management, and root server system management functions. Originally, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and other entities performed these services under U.S. Government contract. ICANN now performs the IANA function. As a private-public partnership, ICANN is dedicated to preserving the operational stability of the Internet; to promoting competition; to achieving broad representation of global Internet communities; and to developing policy appropriate to its mission through bottom-up, consensus-based processes.	ICANN——互联网名称与数字地址分配机构	互联网名称与数字地址分配机构（ICANN）是一家国际性的非营利企业，负责互联网协议（IP）地址空间的分配、协议标识符的分配、通用（gTLD）顶级域名和国家和地区代码（ccTLD）顶级域名名称系统的管理和根服务器系统的管理。最初，互联网号码分配机构（IANA）和其他一些实体在签署了一份美国政府协议后负责履行这些职责。ICANN目前接手了IANA的职能。作为一家公私合营的合作伙伴企业，ICANN致力于维护互联网的运行稳定性、促进竞争、实现全球互联网社群的广泛代表性、并通过自下而上的共识性流程来制定符合其使命的政策。

Term	Definition	术语	定义
IDNs - Internationalized Domain Names	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, is 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. 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. The following terminology is used when distinguishing between these forms: 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" - 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.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 name consisting exclusively of LDH labels, such as"icann.org" is not an IDN.	IDNs——国际化域名	国际化域名是包含代表本地语言、书写方式，并与26个基本拉丁字母"a-z"不同的字符的域名。国际化域名包括在许多欧洲语言中必须使用的带有变音符的拉丁字母，或由非拉丁文字组成的字符，例如阿拉伯文和中文。许多语言中还使用书写方式不同于欧洲"0-9"的书写方式来表示数字。基本的拉丁字母和欧洲-阿拉伯数字在表示域名时被称之为"ASCII字符"（ASCII=美国信息交换标准代码）。它们还囊括在范围更广的"Unicode字符"中，后者则是国际化域名的基础。 "主机名规则"则要求在此谈及的所有这类域名必须仅仅使用上述ASCII字符和"-"连字符来表述，并储存于域名系统之内。因此国际化域名的Unicode形式必须在存入域名系统之前采用特殊的编码形式。 在区别不同形式时需要使用以下术语： 域名是由一系列"标签"组成（中间由"."隔开）。国际化域名标签的ASCII形式被称之为"A-标签"。域名系统协议中的所有运行均仅仅使用A-标签。用户希望显示的Unicode形式被称之为"U-标签"。其区别可以通过印度语中的"测试"一词展示出来，此处的U-标签为（梵文）。"ASCII兼容编码"的特殊形式（简称ACE）可用于生成该字符的A标签：xn--11b5bs1di。 仅包含ASCII字母、数字和连字符的域名被称为"LDH标签"。尽管A-标签和LDH-标签的定义有所重复，但完全使用LDH标签构成的域名，例如"icann.org"并不能被视为是国际化域名。
IETF - Internet Engineering Task Force	The IETF is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. It is open to any interested individual.	IETF——互联网工程任务组	互联网工程任务组（IETF）是一个大型开放性的国际社群，由一批关注互联网架构的演变和平稳运行的网络设计师、运营商、经销商、研究人员构成。该组织向任何对此感兴趣的人员开放。
IP - Internet Protocol	The communications protocol underlying the Internet, IP allows large, geographically diverse networks of computers to communicate with each other quickly and economically over a variety of physical links. An Internet Protocol Address is the numerical address by which a location in the Internet is identified. Computers on the Internet use IP addresses to route traffic and establish connections among themselves; people generally use the human- friendly names made possible by the Domain Name System.	IP——互联网协议	互联网背后的沟通协议。IP使得大规模的、来自不同地域的计算机网络能够通过各种实体连接快速而经济地相互沟通。互联网协议地址所规定的数字地址是在互联网上定位的基础。连接互联网的计算机均使用IP地址来寻找路线，并与其他的计算机建立连接；而人们则一般使用域名系统中提供的便于人类记忆的域名。
ISP - Internet Service Provider	An ISP is a company, which provides access to the Internet to organizations and/or individuals. Access services provided by ISPs may include web hosting, email, VoIP (voice over IP), and support for many other applications.	ISP——互联网服务提供商	互联网服务提供商（ISP）是一家向企业和/或个人提供互联网访问服务的公司。ISP提供的访问服务包括：网络托管、电子邮件、VoIP（IP电话），并能支持各种其他应用。
LIR - Local Internet Registry	A LIR is an Internet Registry (IR) that primarily assigns address space to the users of the network services that it provides. LIRs are generally ISPs, whose customers are primarily end users and possibly other ISPs.	LIR——本地互联网注册局	本地互联网注册局（LIR）是一家主要向网络服务中的用户分配地址空间的互联网注册局（IR）。LIR通常也是互联网服务提供商，其客户多为终端用户或其他互联网服务提供商。
Name Server	A DNS component that stores information about one zone (or more) of the DNS name space.	域名服务器	域名系统的构成部分之一，用于存储域名系统空间中的一个域（或多个域）的信息。
Name Space	The structure of the DNS database.	域名空间	域名系统数据库的基本构成。

PDP - Policy Development Process	A set of formal steps, as defined in the ICANN bylaws, to guide the initiation, internal and external review, timing and approval of policies needed to coordinate the global Internet's system of unique identifiers.	PDP——政策制定流程	根据ICANN的章程，**政策制定流程**是为了协调全球互联网唯一标识符系统而用于指导政策的发起、内部审核和外部审核、政策制定时期和批准的一系列正式流程。
Phishing	Phishing attacks use both social engineering and technical subterfuge to steal consumers' personal identity data and financial account credentials. Social engineering schemes use spoofed emails to lead consumers to counterfeit websites designed to trick recipients into divulging financial data such as credit card numbers, account usernames, passwords and social security numbers. Hijacking brand names of banks, e-retailers and credit card companies, phishers often convince recipients to respond. Technical subterfuge schemes plant crimeware onto PCs to steal credentials directly, often using Trojan keylogger spyware. Pharming crimeware misdirects users to fraudulent sites or proxy servers, typically through DNS hijacking or poisoning.	网络钓鱼	网络钓鱼袭击是同时使用社会工程学和技术手段来盗取消费者的个人**身份信息和**财务账户信息的行为。社会工程学的原理则采用欺骗性的电子邮件，诱使消费者登录虚假网站，从而骗取接收人的财务信息，例如：**信用卡号**码、账户用户名、匹马和社会安全号码。 通过盗用银行、电子零售商和信用卡公司的名称，网络钓鱼者通常能够诱骗信息接收者做出回应。技术手段则包括在个人电脑上安装犯罪软件，以直接攫取相关信息，常见的软件包括：键盘记录器木马程序。而**网址嫁接犯罪**软件则能引导用户错误登陆到虚假网站或代理服务器，这种行为通常是通过域名系统劫持或投毒来实现。
Registrar	Domain names can be registered through many different companies (known as "registrars") that compete with one another. A listing of these companies appears in the Accredited Registrar Directory. The registrar you choose will ask you to provide various contact and technical information that makes up the registration. The registrar will then keep records of the contact information and submit the technical information to a central directory known as the "registry." This registry provides other computers on the Internet the information necessary to send you e-mail or to find your web site. You will also be required to enter a registration contract with the registrar, which sets forth the terms under which your registration is accepted and will be maintained.	注册商	**域名可以通**过一批相互竞争的公司来注册（这些公司又称"**注册商**"）。如需这些公司的清单请参考授权注册商目录。 您选择的注册商将向您询问各种构成注册所需的联系信息和技术信息。**注册商将保存**这些联系信息，并将技术信息提交给一个中央目录库，**又称"注册局**"。**注册局**则向互联网上的其他计算机提供向您发送电子邮件或访问您的网站所需的必要信息。您可能需要与注册商签署一份《**注册**协议》，该协议中规定了接受和维护您的注册时所需遵守的条款。
Registry	The "Registry" is the authoritative, master database of all domain names registered in each Top Level Domain. The registry operator keeps the master database and also generates the "zone file" which allows computers to route Internet traffic to and from top-level domains anywhere in the world. Internet users don't interact directly with the registry operator; users can register names in TLDs including .biz, .com, .info, .net, .name, .org by using an ICANN-Accredited Registrar.	注册局	"**注册局**"是在每个顶级域名下注册的域名的权威主数据库。注册局运营商维护该主数据库，并生成"**区域文件**"，**使得**计算机能够在全世界的任何角落登入**或登出**顶级域名。互联网用户不与注册局运营商直接接触；用户通过使用一家ICANN授权的注册商，在顶级域名项下能够注册的域名包括：.biz、.com、.info、.net、.name、.org。

RIPE and RIPE NCC - Réseaux IP Européens	RIPE is an open and voluntary organization, which consists of European Internet service providers. The RIPE NCC acts as the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) for Europe and surrounding areas, performs coordination activities for the organizations participating in RIPE, and allocates blocks of IP address space to its Local Internet Registries (LIRs), which then assign the addresses to end-users.	RIPE和RIPE NCC——欧洲网协或欧洲网络协调中心	欧洲网协（RIPE）是一家公开自愿的组织，由欧洲互联网服务提供商组成。欧洲网络协调中心（RIPE NCC）则是欧洲和周边地区的地区互联网注册局（RIR），负责协调参与RIPE的各组织之间的活动、向本地互联网注册局（LIR）分配IP地址空间块，使得LIR得以将这些地址分配给终端用户。
Root Servers	The root servers contain the IP addresses of all the TLD registries - both the global registries such as .com, .org, etc. and the 244 country-specific registries such as .fr (France), .cn (China), etc. This is critical information. If the information is not 100% correct or if it is ambiguous, it might not be possible to locate a key registry on the Internet. In DNS parlance, the information must be unique and authentic.	根服务器	根服务器中包含了所有顶级域名注册局的IP地址——包括全球性的注册局，例如：.com、.org等等，以及244个国家和地区代码注册局，例如：.fr（法国）、.cn（中国）等等。这是一些关键信息。若该信息并非100%准确，或是模棱两可，则可能无法在互联网上准确定位一个主要注册局。在DNS用语中，该信息必须是唯一且真实可靠的。
SO - Supporting Organizations	The SOs are the three specialized advisory bodies that advise the ICANN Board of Directors on issues relating to domain names (GNSO and CCNSO) and, IP addresses (ASO).	SO——支持组织	支持组织是三个特别设立的咨询机构，旨在就与域名（通用名称支持组织和国家和地区代码名称支持组织）和IP地址（地址支持组织）相关的问题向ICANN董事会提出建议。
SSAC - Security and Stability Advisory Committee	An advisory committee to the ICANN Board comprised of technical experts from industry and academia as well as operators of Internet root servers, registrars and TLD registries.	SSAC——安全与稳定咨询委员会	ICANN董事会的咨询委员会是由来自行业和学术界的技术专家、互联网根服务器运营商、注册商和顶级域名注册局而构成的。
TLD - Top-level Domain	TLDs are the names at the top of the DNS naming hierarchy. They appear in domain names as the string of letters following the last (rightmost) ".", such as "net" in "www.example.net". The administrator for a TLD controls what second-level names are recognized in that TLD. The administrators of the "root domain" or "root zone" control what TLDs are recognized by the DNS. Commonly used TLDs include .COM, .NET, .EDU, .JP, .DE, etc.	TLD——顶级域名	顶级域名为域名系统中最高等级的域名。它们为域名中最后一个（最右边）"."之后的字符串，例如：在"www.example.net"中的"net"。顶级域名管理人则主要控制该顶级域名可识别哪些二级域名。"根域名"或"根区域"的管理人则控制域名系统可识别哪些顶级域名。常用的顶级域名包括：.COM、.NET、.EDU、.JP、.DE等等。
UDRP - Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy	All ICANN-accredited registrars follow a Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy. Under that policy, disputes over entitlement to a domain-name registration are ordinarily resolved by court litigation between the parties claiming rights to the registration. Once the courts rule who is entitled to the registration, the registrar will implement that ruling. In disputes arising from registrations allegedly made abusively (such as "cybersquatting" and cyberpiracy"), the uniform policy provides an expedited administrative procedure to allow the dispute to be resolved without the cost and delays often encountered in court litigation. In these cases, you can invoke the administrative procedure by filing a complaint with one of the dispute- resolution service providers. For more details on the UDRP, see the ICANN UDRP page and the Q/As.	UDRP——统一争议解决政策	所有ICANN的授权注册商均需遵守《统一争议解决政策》。根据本政策，与域名注册权利相关的争议通常由对该注册主张权利的各方通过法庭诉讼的形式来解决。一旦法庭判决确定哪方对该注册拥有权利，则注册商将执行该判决。由于所谓的域名滥用所导致的争议（例如："域名抢注"和"网络隐私"），《统一争议解决政策》则提供了一种快速行政流程，使得无需面对法庭诉讼所需的成本或耽搁即可迅速解决争议。在这种情况下，您可以启动行政程序向一名争议-解决服务提供商提出投诉。 有关UDRP的详细信息，请参考ICANN的UDRP页面和常见问题解答。

| WHOIS | WHOIS protocol (pronounced "who is"; not an acronym) An Internet protocol that is used to query databases to obtain information about the registration of a domain name (or IP address). The WHOIS protocol was originally specified in RFC 954, published in 1985. The current specification is documented in RFC 3912. ICANN's gTLD agreements require registries and registrars to offer an interactive web page and a port 43 WHOIS service providing free public access to data on registered names. Such data is commonly referred to as "WHOIS data," and includes elements such as the domain registration creation and expiration dates, nameservers, and contact information for the registrant and designated administrative and technical contacts.
 WHOIS services are typically used to identify domain holders for business purposes and to identify parties who are able to correct technical problems associated with the registered domain. | WHOIS——域名数据查询系统 | WHOIS协议（发音为英文的"who is"，并非为缩写）：是一份用语查询数据库获取有关域名注册信息（或IP地址）的互联网协议。WHOIS协议最初列示在1985年出版的《意见征询（RFC）954》中。目前协议的规格则列示在《RFC3912》中。ICANN的通用顶级域名协议则要求注册局和注册商提供一个互动性的网页和端口43WHOIS服务，向公众免费提供访问数据和注册名称的权限。这类数据也常被称为"WHOIS数据"，主要包括有：域名注册生成日期和到期日期、域名服务器、注册人和指定管理人和技术人员的联络信息。

WHOIS服务通常用于因商业目的确认域名注册持有人的身份，或查找注册域名的技术问题联系人。 |
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