

Glossary

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.SE	.SE (The Internet Infrastructure Foundation) is responsible for the top-level Swedish Internets domain, .se. The core business is the registration of domain names and the administration and technical operation of the national domain name registry, at the same time as .SE promotes the positive development of the Internet in Sweden.
.SE	.SE (The Internet Infrastructure Foundation) is the name of the independent, non-profit organisation that is responsible for the Internet's Swedish top-level domain, i.e. all Internet addresses that end in .se. In addition to the responsibility for administration and technical operation of the national domain name registry, .SE promotes the positive development of the Internet in Sweden.
.SE Direkt	.SE Direkt is the internal registrar of .SE that was introduced at the transition to the new business model at March 9 2009.
.SE Registry	When the new business model was introduced, March 9 2009, .SE divided current operations into two parts: .SE Registry and .SE Direkt. .SE Registry is responsible for administration and technical operation of the national domain name registry.
ACE coded domain name	Internationalised domain names (IDN) must be ACE coded (ASCII Compatible Encoding) to function, because the domain name system only handles the characters a-z, 0-9 and dash. See ASCII and IDN.
Admin-C	Same thing as Administrative contact. See Contact. Admin-C is a role that existed in the old business model and is still used by .SE Direkt.
Administrative contact	A contact person, who, on behalf of a holder, can add name servers, update address information, add or remove other contacts (admin, tech and billing), in principle all management except deregistration. See Contact. Administrative contact is a role that existed in the old business model and is still used by .SE Direkt.
ADR	In Swedish ATF (AlternativTvistLösning). Holders of .se domain names can appeal the allocation of a domain name after the fact, without needing to go to court, through Alternative Dispute Resolution proceedings (ADR). The costs are subsidised by .SE and it normally takes about one or two months to resolve a dispute.
Anycast	Anycast is a way to address several servers with one and only IP-address. Data is sent to the closest (or "best") receiver, according to in advanced criteria. See also Unicast.
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange, ASCII, is a character coding that is used to represent letters and other characters in computers. ASCII characters comprise a-z, 0-9 and dash.

Authorisation code	See also <i>auth-info-code</i> . The authorisation code is used by a holder for change of registrar (transfer). The authorization code is in principle a password for change of registrar. The code is generated by the old registrar on the request of the holder and is not usable after the transfer.
Billing contact	A contact person who, on behalf of a holder, handles payment of the yearly fee for a domain name. See <i>Contact</i> .
Billing-C	Same thing as Billing contact. See <i>Contact</i> .
ccTLD	ccTLD stands for <u>C</u> ountry <u>C</u> ode <u>T</u> op- <u>L</u> evel <u>D</u> omain A top-level domain that designates a country, such as .se for Sweden.
CENTR	CENTR is an association of Internet Country Code Top Level Domain Registries such as .uk in the United Kingdom and .se in Sweden.
Change of holder id	A change of holder id can only be done upon the request of the current holder. A specific form for the change of holder id must be done and signed by the original holder.
Change of registrar	Change of registrar can only be made on initiative of the domain name holder. The alternative term also used is transfer. See also <i>Last resort</i> .
Collective billing	A procedure where the holder or billing recipient receives a single bill for all domain names due to be paid in the same month. Collective billing is a role that existed in the old business model and is still used by .SE Direkt.
Contact	By default, the holder is the only contact listed with .SE Direkt. However, the holder can delegate responsibility to a Administrative contact, Billing contact or Technical contact, if the holder wants to let someone else pay the bills, handle name servers or update address information. A contact can be linked to one or more domains. Contact is a role that existed in the old business model and is still used by .SE Direkt. A contact is a role that existed in the old business model and is still used by .SE Direkt.
Contact ID	Identifier for a contact object, consisting of 6 letters and 9 digits (e.g. aaabbb0903-00001). It is guaranteed to be unique for the lifetime of the system, and is thus never reused when a contact is deleted. Contact IDs are created automatically when a new contact is created.
Deactivation	Deactivation of a domain name is done by not including the domain name and its associated name servers in the zone file that is sent to the different slave servers. This means that domain name stops functioning. The domain name is still registered with the current holder. A domain name that is not renewed is deactivated ten days after the effective expire date. See also <i>deactivation period</i> .
Deactivation date	Deactivation date is set at the effective expire date, which is 1st in the month after the expire date, see also <i>deactivation period</i> .
Deactivation period	The deactivation period is 60 days from the domain name being deactivated until it is deregistered at deletion date and placed in quarantine for 5-25 days. The domain is thereafter made available. See new registration.

Deletion date	Same as deregistration date. Deletion date is set at deactivation time. At deletion date, the current holder is deregistered as holder of the domain name and is then placed in quarantine, see Quarantine period. The domain name "belongs" to .SE during the quarantine period that ends with the release date, when the domain name is released for registrations of new holders.
Deregistration	A domain name can only be deregistered on behalf of the domain name holder. See deletion date and renewal.
DNS	Domain Name System. An international, hierarchical and distributed database used to find information about assigned domain names on the Internet, in particular IP-addresses associated with the domain name.
DNS data	Information in the Registry records that tells the requestor which name servers holds information and is responsible for the domain name.
DNS operator	See Name server operator
DNS resolver	See Resolver
DNS server	See Name server
DNSCheck	A tool for quality control of DNS which shows in detail configuration errors for the name servers.
DNSSEC	DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC) is a supplemental service for domain names that makes it possible to ensure that transmitted information comes from the right sender and is not changed during the transmission. It reduces the risks of manipulation and forgery of information in the DNS.
Domain Manager	The Domain Manager is .SE Direkt's web-based tool for the administration of domain names. The Dmain manager went from being a public tool to a specific control panel for .SE Direkt when the new business model introduced March 9th, 2009. The registrar part in the Domain Manager was replaced by the new website for registrars registrar.iis.se.
Domain name	A unique name often connected to various services such as email and web. The domainname is translated in DNS to an IP-address before communication can take place. A registered domain name is a domain name that has been assigned to a holder.
Domain name holder	See Holder
Domain name search	See Whois
Domain name system	See DNS
Effective expire date	The 1st day in the month after the expire date.
EPP	Extensible Provisioning Protocol, an XML-based protocol that describes interaction between a registry and its registrars.
Expire date	The date when the domain nam must be renew at last and expires.
FREE	FREE is .SE's name for the service that shows whether a domain is registered or available. This service is also known as DAS (Domain Availability Service).
Fat registry	A fat registry means that the company or organisation that is responsible for the top-level domain has detailed contact information about the holders in its customer database. Like most national top-level domains, .SE has a fat registry. See Registry and thin registry.

gTLD	Generic top-level domains (gTLD), such as .com, .net, .org, are top-level domains that are not bound to any country or geographic territory. Most of them are available worldwide.
Holder	Person or company that is listed as the "owner" of a domain name.
Holder transfer	A holder transfer can only be made on the initiative of the current holder and means that the holder transfer the "ownership" or rather grants the right of use of the domain name to another private person or legal entity. See also <i>New registration</i> .
IDN	Internationalised domain names (IDN) include characters that lie outside the domain name system's character set, which from the start only included the characters a-z, 0-9 and dash.
IGF	The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) was founded by UN 2006 as a forum for policy questions regarding government of Internet. The founders represents both countries and the commercial and industrial life
IIS	The Internet Infrastructure Foundation, also known as .SE
IP	The Internet Protocol (IP), the common communication architecture used for addressing and routing of data packets in IP-based networks such as the Internet. For computers and other equipment to be able to communicate with each other over the Internet, they must use the same set of rules for communication, the same protocol. There are two versions of IP, IP version 4 (IPv4) and version 6 (IPv6).
IP address	Numerical address assigned to every computer that should be reachable over the Internet.
IPv6	To resolve the address shortage that has arisen on the Internet with the current protocol (IPv4), IPv6 was developed, which is the sixth version of the Internet Protocol. IPv6 uses addresses of 128 bits in length. This provides a theoretical possibility of $3.4 \cdot 10^{38}$ addresses.
Last resort	When the new business model was introduced, .SE Registry introduced a last resort function, which provides holders security if their registrar were not able to fulfil its agreement with .SE Registry. In such cases and during a limited time until the holder has chosen a new registrar, .SE Registry ensures that the holder has a functioning domain name service.
Name server	Server that stores and/or distributes zones, and also replies to domain name queries.
Name server operator	Anyone who offers a DNS function for Internet users, for example a web hotel or an Internet provider.
New registration	A new registration of domain name means that a private person or a legal entity registers an available domain name. See deactivation and transfer.
Numerical domains	Numerical domains consist only of numbers, a minimum of two and a maximum of 63 digits.
Redelegation	Changing of DNS data for a domain name.
Registrant	Same thing as Holder
Registrar	Entity that acts on behalf of a holder and maintains information pertaining to a domain name. Communicates with the registry. .SE Direkt is .SE's own registrar.

Registry	The company or organization that is responsible for the administration of a top-level domain. .SE is the registry for the top-level domain .se.
Release date	At the release date new holders for the the domainname can be registered. The release date is set when the domain name is deactivated. Domain names are open to be registered with start at 4 am (UTC) at the release date
Renewal of domain name	A domain name can be renewed for a period of 12 to 120 months, where the minimum period is 12 months. The renewal of domain names takes place by the registrar actively renewing the domain name and paying .SE Registry's issued invoice. See deregistration of domain names.
Resolver	Software that translates between IP addresses and host computer names.
RIR	RIR stands for <u>R</u> egional <u>I</u> nternet <u>R</u> egistry and is an organisation that manages allocation of IP-addresser and coordinates other technical matters within its region. There are 5 RIR:s in the world.The Europé RIR is RIPE NCC located in Amsterdam.
Second-level domain	The part of a domain name that designates the holder. Example: in stockholm.se, "Stockholm" is the second-level domain.
Subdomain	A domain name consists of a top-level domain, a second-level domain and one or more subdomains. Example: in team.malarenergi.se, "team" is a subdomain.
Subregistrar	Subregistrars can be appointed by a registrar and then have the right to accept assignments regarding registration services from holders, on behalf of the registrar, that are then carried out by the registrar.
Tech-C	Same as Technical contact. See Contact.
Technical contact	A contact person who, on behalf of a holder, manages the technical administration of a domain name, i.e. adding and removing name servers. See Contact.
The Internet fund	An Internet fund financed by .SE for project of benefit for the whole of Internet. Applications are managed twice a year.
Thin registry	A thin registry means that the company or organisation that is responsible for the top-level domain has less detailed contact information about the holders in its customer database. In general, generic top-level domains have a thin registry. See Registry and fat registry.
Top-level domain	The last part of a domain name, e.g. ".se".
Warehousing	Warehousing is the term for a registrar's sales and storage of registered domain names without assignments from holders. Under .SE's registry-registrar agreement, warehousing is not permitted.
Whois	A method of looking up information about a domain name via the Internet. Information shown includes the holder and the date of registration.
Zone	A part of the domain name tree, under the administration of a single organization and stored in its nameserver.
Zone file	File with complete information about a zone.
Zonegen	Tool to create a zone file. It runs every two hours around the clock.

