

TUTORIAL INTERNET DOMAIN NAMES



ÍNDICE

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | ¿ WHAT IS DOMAIN NAME?..... | 3 |
| 2 | TYPE OF TOP-LEVEL DOMAINS (TLD, TOP LEVEL DOMAIN) | 3 |
| 3 | ¿WHAT DO YOU WANT A DOMAIN NAME? –..... | 5 |
| 4 | ¿WHO INVOLVED IN THE REGISTRATION OF A DOMAIN NAME? – MARKET AGENT..... | 6 |
| | 4.1.1 ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) | 7 |
| | 4.1.2 RECORDS..... | 7 |
| | 4.1.3 RECORDERS AGENTS | 8 |
| | 4.1.4 ISP | 9 |
| | 4.1.5 Final Client..... | 9 |
| 5 | RESOLUTION SERVICE FOR DOMAIN NAMES - DNS..... | 9 |

1 ¿WHAT IS DOMAIN NAME?

An domain name is an alphanumeric string that meets established standards and format, which translates an IP address of a machine.

Domain names are key to the functioning of the Internet.

From the technical point of view, while that identify computers on the network and resolve IP addresses to allow easy location and make use of Internet friendly.

Just this friendliness has boosted the growth of the Internet around the world and has therefore contributed to the Internet has been formed as a tool for economic, social and cultural development of peoples.

From the point of view, the domain name as a brand used to identify all types of entities such as organizations, companies, individuals ... along with the services they provide.

2 TYPES OF TOP-LEVEL DOMAINS (TLD, TOP LEVEL DOMAIN)

Among the top-level domain or TLD must be distinguished:

- **Domains "geographic"** or "Country code top level domain" (ccTLD) (.ec, .uk, .de. etc): identify a particular territory and are composed of the first two letters of a country according to the standard ISO3166-1 codes for the representation of names of countries or territories.

Criteria or requirements for registration and allocation vary from country to country. The functions of delegation of the Country code top level domain "(ccTLD) is attributed to the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)(<http://www.iana.org>)

In the case of Ecuador, El NIC.EC (<http://nic.ec>) integrated agency in the Ecuador Public Enterprise under the Ministry of Telecommunications, Tourism and Commerce, is the competent authority for the management of Name Registration Internet dedominio under the country code ".ec".

NIC.EC The main functions include those related to the assignment of domains under "ec" in accordance with current regulations at all times, as well as performing technical functions necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the ". ec ".

On March 26, 2003 was published in the B.O.E. Ministerial Order of March 18 by approving the National Plan of Internet domain names under the Code for Ecuador (".ec").

This Plan came to relax the current rules regarding the allocation of domain names. "Ec, and introduced the concept of" Registrar "and offer the possibility of registering domain names under the indicative third level ".com. ec ", ".org.ec ", ".nom.ec ", ".edu.ec " and ".gob.ec."

Currently paperwork are very demanding when hiring a territorial domain name second-level (low. Ec). This causes the time involved in recruitment is very high, especially when compared to hiring "on line" generics.

- **Generic Domain Names:** are not associated with a particular country but rather try to establish the nature or purpose of the domain name. In this sense, the most frequent uses of the domains are:

.COM. commercial
.net, Internet - related services
.org, Nonprofit organizations
.info: Information points in the network
.biz, Business
.name, Restricted to personal or private use
.tv, For TV
.mobi, Related cell

Registration of generic domain names is freely available and is not necessary to prove a priori requirements, hence indicating that generic domain names are registered under the generally accepted principle of "first come, first served ("First come, first serve")

The "register" or to register a domain name, its data will be accessible globally used for this functionality "Whols"?

The Whols database is a tool for public access through the Internet that allows people to access information about a particular domain name, to check availability / ownership of the domain name in question, and thus constitutes the main source information about domains on the Web.

When doing a Whols search on a domain, you usually get the following:

- *Registrant:* Owner of the domain, either an individual holder and / or legal
- *Administrative contact:* administrative contact, primary responsibility for its management
- *Billing contact:* billing contact, who operated on first renewal of the domain once it gets to finish its term of validity (not mandatory publication).
- *Technical Contact:* responsible for the management of the DNS domain associated
- *DNS o servidores de nombres.* For a domain to be associated 2 servidores resolved

3 ¿WHY WOULD I WANT A DOMAIN NAME?

The two primary uses of a domain name are:

- Identify our website (www.midominio.com)
- Customize our e-mail (minombre@midominio.com).

For a browser to display a Web page needs the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or alternatively an IP address. The URL is the address to represent a user can easily remember a web address which is one IP address.

The URL of a website may be changing every time we get into the content of the page.

An example: the URL of the website of Mentevizual.com.ec is:

<http://www.mentevizual.com.ec>



If you search into the Mentevizual.com.ec Web, the URL will change as we move in its pages, this URL intended to speak BUSINESS SOCIAL CRM product within the web of mentevizual.com.ec is located at the URL: <http://www.mentevizual.com.ec/crm.htm>



The protocol or “standard” servers and Web clients use to communicate is called Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP, HyperText Transfer Protocol).

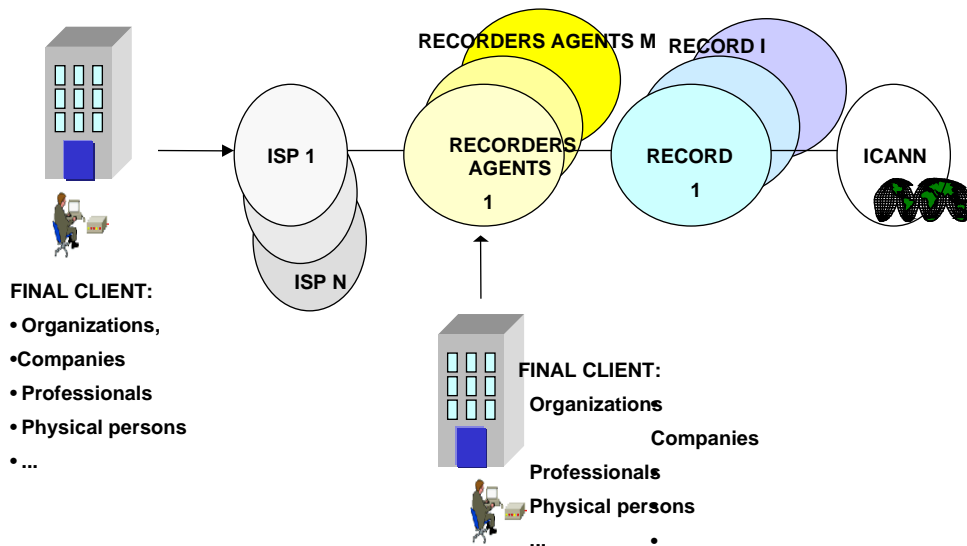
All Web servers and clients must be able to understand this protocol to send and receive documents over the Internet. For this reason, Web servers are often referred to HTTP servers. The standard language that "understands" the www to create hypertext documents and recognize the HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), used to create Web pages.

In turn, the World Wide Web uses Uniform Resource Locators (URL, Uniform Resource Locators) to connect to other network services.

The success of the World Wide Web, in short, the Internet is the ease with which you have to navigate without the need to learn complicated commands only need to know the management of a graphical windows environment (type Windows or Linux operating systems) and the mouse.

4 ¿WHO INVOLVED IN THE REGISTRATION OF A DOMAIN NAME? – MARKET AGENT

In the figure below illustrates the Market Agents domains.



4.1.1 ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)

Is the governing body of the Internet.

It is a nonprofit corporation formed to assume, among other functions, the responsibility for the location of IP addresses, assigning protocol, the address of domain name systems and servers. In short, their mission is to ensure the functioning and stability in the network.

In short, ICANN is responsible for assigning domain names. However, delegates part of its functions to the records.

ICANN assigned to the records and establishes procedures for resolving disputes over domain names.

4.1.2 RECORDS

They are the concessions granted to domain name registrations. They are accredited by ICANN.

Each top-level domain can be administered by a different registry. Each in turn, may delegate to registrars the administration of some of them.

Basically, manage domain names on those in authority. To do this:

- Maintain public master databases of domain names for top-level domain (first level, TLD) has been applied.
- Have the information of its "zone file". Consultations that may serve to other servers.

- Registrars delegate certain internet addresses (domains) and maintain information associated with their delegation. The consultation on delegated domains forwarded to the servers in the delegated zone.

Down the conditions for access to its databases by registrars and conditions they must fulfill.

The records provide direct services to registrars (or registrars) or end customers.

Table below shows the mains records:

Records

| RECORDS | DOMAIN | Purpose |
|--|---------|--|
| NIC.ec - Public Entity Business | .ec | Territorial Ecuador |
| Verising | .com | General |
| Verising | .net | Entities conducting Internet Related |
| PIR (Public Interest Registry) | .org | Entities, persons and Organizations without for profit. |
| NeuLeve | .biz | Disclose Business. /Commerce. Commercial activities on the network. No personal. |
| Afilias | .info | Business activity information companies/business |
| GNR (Global Name Registry) | .name | Individuals (name and lastname). No use commerce. |
| Neustar | .us | Territorial EE.UU |
| RegistryPro | .pro | Professionals and profesionales Associations. |
| SITA (Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautiques SC) | .aero | Entities and persons connected with the airline industry |
| Dot Cooperation LLC | .coop | Cooperatives |
| MuseDoma (Museum Domain Management Association) | .museum | Museums and related activities. |

4.1.3 REGISTRARS

Entities are designated by the records.

Advise customers, process applications and act with the authority to achieve the allocation in accordance with applicable rules, the allocation of domain names.

Name registrations processed for end users to register online and send the necessary DNS information for domain names are incorporated into the centralized Registry database and then distributed over the Internet.

4.1.4 ISP

When a client hires the registration of your domain name directly through a registrar or a Registry reserves the name for it is not used by another client. If you want to associate personal web pages, web pages and / or subdomains, you must provide the necessary resources or hire a part through your own registrar if you have these services (charged an additional fee).

Conversely ISPs that offer service to the end customer domains offered along with the reservation of the domain name associated services (personal pages, mailboxes and subdomains).

4.1.5 Final Client

The businesses, agencies, organizations and individuals can recruit domain names provided they meet the requirements for each of them and included in the contract and of course that the domain name is "free."

5 RESOLUTION SERVICE DOMAIN NAME - DNS

It is an information system that allows you to associate the name of a machine on the Internet and your public IP address. The DNS is implemented as a distributed database on the Internet. This structure allows local control of segments of the same. Each segment is available for consultation throughout the network. Such consultations shall respond to a client-server structure. The server side consists of the name server whose function is to contain information about a segment of the database of names and provide that information to clients that require it. The client side resides on machines that need to resolve domain names and therefore generate requests and sent over the network to name servers.

Each top-level domain can be administered by a different registry. Each in turn, may delegate to registrars the administration of some of them. This is possible because it implements a connection between the name server that manages the top level domains and domain servers delegates, so that any queries about the domain administrator can be forwarded to the servers in the delegated zone. The name servers have all the information from the domain of names which have the delegated authority.

The usual case consultation to resolve a domain name is the direct, ie, the resolution of a name to an IP address. However, some Internet services introduce an additional level of security, some websites require a domain name exists for the incoming user's IP address. This requires them to provide reverse resolution.