



IDN, Scope & Challenges

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This tech-talk is about

Overview and Scope of IDNs (Internationalized Domain Names)

Challenges

Solutions

Total number of slides are 12



What are IDNs?

Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) enable people around the world to use domain names in local languages and scripts. IDNs are formed using characters from different scripts, such as Arabic, Chinese, Cyrillic or Devanagari. These are encoded by the Unicode standard and used as allowed by relevant IDN protocols.

The internet is steadily globalizing. According to the international telecommunications union (ITU), more than 3 billion people use the World Wide Web—and increasingly so in their own mother tongues. This change was in part brought on by the introduction of

international domain names (IDN) in 2003.

Source: IONOS.com

Examples of IDN:

मंत्री.भारत दुकान.भारत президент.рф موقع وزارة - الاتصالات مصر 角川書店.jp





Need and Scope of IDNs

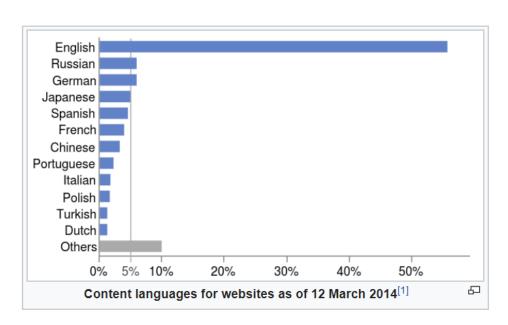
English language Internet is declining

There is debate over the most-used languages on the Internet. A 2009 UNESCO report monitoring the languages of websites for 12 years, from 1996 to 2008, found a steady year-on-year decline in the percentage of webpages in English, from 75 percent in 1998 to 45 percent in 2005.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_used_on_the_Internet

Huge demand of regional content:

ITU As per (International Telecommunication Union) Internet users are generally more comfortable reading or browsing through texts in their own language and that, for the Internet to become more widely available to a large number of users, it is necessary to make the domain name system available in non-Latin based scripts.



https://www.itu.int/md/dologin_md.asp?id=S18-PP-C-0055!A3-L4!MSW-E



Challenges

- Most of the popular websites don't recognize IDNs as valid email ID/Username.
- Many email exchanges reject IDN email IDs
- Few browsers don't redirect IDNs to proper websites effectively, sometime they redirect to puny code **xn--11b7ah1gn.xn--h2brj9c**, leading to confusion
- Searchbility issue with many search engines, though they are working hard to resolve this.
- Some Registrars don't support redirecting/forwarding IDN URLs. In some cases user have to enter Puny Code URL of IDN.
- Linkification issue in popular applications
- Phishing
- Spoofed URLs



Examples

IDN Domains

- a) हिंदी.कॉम
- b) हिदीं.कॉम
- a) खाना.कॉम
- b) रवाना.कॉम
- a) मंदिर.कॉम
- b) मन्दिर.कॉम



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ASCII DOMAINS

- a) Apple.com
- b) Apple.com
- a) Orange.com
- b) Orange.com
- a) Google.com
- b) Google.com
- a) Wilson.com
- b) VVilson.com



Solution

- Standardization of methods and processes which is already taken care by UASG (Universal Acceptance Steering Group). www.UASG.TECH
- Awareness is the key
- More compatible web browsers and applications
- Support from registries and registrar to follow UASG guidelines
- Tech-giants are already working on IDN Indexing and Searchability issue.
- Accept, Validate, Store, Process, and Display Unicode Data.



Multi-stakeholder support is needed

Registries need to provision, resolve and manage IDNs and raise end user awareness

Registrars distribute domain names, raise end user awareness in their region

Content publishers should create content in native language to consume and raise end user awareness

Application developers should create universally acceptable applications to support IDNs

Governments should provide internet infrastructure, standards and policies to support IDNs



We should not forget

It's always

about the

End-User





Thank you



Q&A



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