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STRUCTURED DOMAIN NAMES
(new)

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RECOMMENDED that, Members adopt an industry standard practice for structured Domain Names to address Internet communications between airlines and their business partners.

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The structured domain name convention is a global industry addressing schema standard for inter-company messaging and application communications. This structure can be used in parallel with, or in lieu of, existing domain and e-mail names. Industry standard domain names at each level and the conventions of constructing structured domain names are published in the IATA Guidelines for Structured Domain Names, published separately.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 This structured domain name convention defines a global naming structure within commercial aviation which enable users to locate businesses and specific functions within each business.

The objectives of this recommended practice are to:

- provide a platform for industry standard addressing between applications that rely on Internet domain names;
- establish standard predictable names for locating sites and addressing messages.
- provide implicit verification of identity when used in a controlled domain name space. (e.g. .aero);
- provide continuity between airline Type B addressing and Internet technologies;
- allow parallel use of existing infrastructure and names.
- permit free allocation of 3rd level and greater domain names according to internal needs.

3. DOMAIN NAMES

3.1 In the Domain Name System (DNS) naming of computers there is a hierarchy of names defined in Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) RFC 1591. The root of system is unnamed. There are a set of what are called "top-level domain names" (TLDs). These are the generic TLDs (EDU, COM, NET, ORG, GOV, MIL, and INT, BIZ, INFO, NAME, PRO), the two letter country codes from ISO-3166 and new sponsored and controlled TLDs (AERO, COOP, MUSEUM).

3.2 A hierarchy of names may be created under each TLD. Generally, under the generic and country-code TLDs the structure is very flat. That is, many organisations are registered directly under the TLD, and any further structure if any is left to the individual organisations.

4. STRUCTURED DOMAIN NAME DEFINITION

4.1 Internet standard domain names at each level must conform to existing designated industry codes. Codes specified in domain name structures will be interpreted to be the code as assigned in the following standards::

- Resolution 762 – Airline Designators
- Recommended Practice 1704 Office Function Designators for Passenger and Baggage Handling
- IATA Resolution 763 – Location Identifiers

4.2 Domain names shall be constructed, from right to left as follows:

- a) TLD
- b) Airline designator
- c) 1 character and 2 character strings are reserved for future industry use.

4.3. Structured Domain Name Levels

<u>DOMAIN LEVEL</u>	<u>STRUCTURE</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
Top Level Domain (TLD)	.TLD	.AERO
2 nd Level Domain (2LD)	airline-designator .TLD	BA.AERO
3 rd Level Domain (3LD)	one-character .airline-designator.TLD	Reserved
	two-character .airline-designator.TLD	Reserved
	three or more-characters .airline-designator.TLD	Open for individual carrier use
Email Conventions	leading-five-teletype-characters@airline-designator.TLD	HDQRZ@UA.AERO

5 DOMAIN NAME STRUCTURE

5.1 Top Level Domain (TLD)

5.1.1 This convention applies only when the 2LD and 3LD Domain Names are controlled as specified below.

5.2 Second Level Domain Names (2LD)

5.2.1 The Second Level Domain name for each airline must be the assigned two character airline designator code as defined in Resolution 762.

5.2.2 Where controlled duplicate airline designator codes have been assigned, the corresponding two character code Second Level Domain name will only be assigned to the principal code holder.

5.3 Third Level Domain Names (3LD)

5.3.1 The assignment and use of domain names on 3rd and higher level shall be managed and assigned directly by each airline concerned. To allow for further harmonisation of domain names between airlines, the following procedure is recommended for coordination and standardisation of Third Level and higher Domain Names.

5.3.2 one and two character strings are reserved for Office Function Designator Codes.

5.3.3 Conventions for the use of one or two character 3LD names are co-ordinated by the Electronic Commerce Distribution Group (ECDG). Agreed conventions for third level domain names are published in the IATA Guidelines for Structured Domain Names.

5.3.4 3 character and longer strings are open for individual airline designation in 3LD names.

6. E-Mail

It is recommended that the following convention be used to establish e-mail addresses using office functions and location identifiers. The standard structure for e-mail addresses is only applicable to general office functions. Other naming conventions may be used to address messages to individual recipients.

6.1 Office function e-mail addresses shall be constructed from left to right as follows:

- three letter location identifier code
- The two letter Type B office function code
- the “@” symbol
- two character airline designator code
- “.” a period
- the Top level domain

Example GVAHQ@YY.AERO