NATIVE LANGUAGE DOMAIN NAME REGISTRATION AND USAGE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to communications networks. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method and apparatus for accommodating non-English language naming system to address and to direct accesses of entities of a communication network, particularly in the world-wide-web (WWW).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The Internet, particularly the world-wide-web (WWW), provides a plethora of information sources, each of which offers useful information, goods and services, typically in the form of hyper-text mark-up language (HTML) pages (web pages), to users of the vast computer network. As it is well known, typically, a user utilizes a web browser, e.g., the NAVIGATOR® from the Netscape Communications Corporation of Mountain View, CA, USA, or the INTERNET EXPLORER® from the Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, USA, installed on his/her computer to access a desired web page.

In order to access a particular web page, the user web browser must know the address of the desired destination web site within the network, i.e., the Internet. In particular, in the case of the WWW, the addresses are referred to as the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. An IP address has a numeric format, e.g., 123.456.78.9. Each server hosting a website in the WWW is given a unique IP address.

However, as the number of web pages in the WWW (already in the hundreds of billions) rapidly increases, a more intuitive addressing convention that uses alpha-numeric aliases that can be more easily remembered is devised. An address according to the newly devised addressing system is commonly referred to as an Universal Resource Locator (URL), which typically has a syntax, "protocol://www.domain-name.domain". The protocol may be, e.g., hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) for WWW. The domain specifies which of the high-level division of the entire Internet, the addressee belongs to, and can be,

for example, "com", "org", "net" or the like (domains in countries other than the United States may include the country indicator, e.g., co.uk, which indicates a commercial domain in the United Kingdom). The domain-name and the domain fields together serves as the alias for the actual IP address. The domain-name may be arranged as a plurality of sub names, e.g., "subname 1.subname 2....subname *n*." For example, an URL, http://www.xyz.com specifies a server in the world-wide-web hosting a web site for the xyz company.

A special server, called a domain name server (DNS), placed in the Internet maintains a global directory that maps domain names, e.g., the "xyz.com", to the corresponding actual IP addresses, e.g., 123.456.78.9, of the server hosting the web site for the xyz company. The DNS server may be more than one physically separate computers, and may be organized in a hierarchical manner. When a user enters an URL in the web browser installed on the user computer, the web browser inquires the DNS server for the IP address associated with the particular URL. Once, the web browser obtains the IP address from the DNS server, a connection is established between the user web browser and the server application at that IP address.

There is a non-ambiguous one-to-one correspondence between each URL and its associated IP address. In order to ensure the integrity of the unique correspondence between an URL and the associated IP address, it must ensured that no two different servers, having different IP address from each other, share the same URL. To that end, there is a registration system in place to ensure only one registrant is assigned a particular "domain name". Presently, the authority for the registration system is with a non-profit organization, called the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Also at the present time, only one registrar for each of the domains are allowed to accept registration of domain names. For example, in the case of the ".com", ".org" and the ".net" domains, the Network Solutions, Inc. (NSI), of Herndon, Virginia, USA, is the only authorized registrar for domain names. Once, a registrant registers a domain name with an authorized registrar, e.g., registering a ".com" domain name with NSI, no other entity may register the same domain name. Once a domain name is registered, the DNS directory is updated with a

new entry assigning the newly registered domain name to the registrant's web hosting server IP address.

While the URL system and domain name registration system have greatly improved the convenience of addressing convention over the numerical IP address system, the current system is very inconvenient particularly for users of the Internet in non-English speaking countries. Because, heretofore, each character of all domain names were required to be in the form of alpha-numeric character, (e.g., a character from A-Z, a number from 1-9, or perhaps a hyphen "-"), users of non-English speaking countries were forced to attempt to spell their native language words using English alpha-numeric characters. Unfortunately, the English alphabet is inadequate in representing every possible phonetic sounds of every language, a foreign language word (a non-English native language) word may be spelled several different ways using English alphabets, often times, none of which can truly represent the native pronunciation of the word. For example, a Korean speaking Internet user may try to phonetically spell the Korean word, "가나다", which is roughly equivalent to "ABC" in English, as, *inter alia*, "Kanada", "Ganada" or even "Ghanahdah" (many other spelling may be possible).

The above multiple spelling possibility problem creates numerous sources of confusions, frustrations and inconveniences when exchanging URL information between users of the WWW in those non-English speaking countries. Frequently, when providing an URL information, rather than simply uttering the whole word, the entire domain name must be spelled out one character at a time, making it extremely inconvenient to those not well versed in English. Moreover, businesses in those non-English speaking countries, even when a suitable native word that perfectly describe the services offered by a particular business, opt not to use the word as the domain name for the business because of the likeliness of confusion with respect to the English alpha-numeric spelling of the word.

Furthermore, the requirement that a non-English speaking WWW user must remember an English word in-and-of-itself is an inconvenience that makes the current domain name system less desirable.

There is thus a need for a method of and system for registration and usage of native language domain names, which may comprise one or more non-English alpha-numeric characters.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a method of registering a domain name comprises receiving a request for registration of a native language domain name, the native language domain name including at least one non-alphanumeric character, converting each of the at least one non-alphanumeric character to a corresponding alphanumeric character to produce an alphanumeric domain name, and registering the alphanumeric domain name with an authorized alphanumeric domain name registrar.

In addition, in accordance with the principles of the present invention, a method of establishing a communication link between a user computer and a destination website over a world wide web network comprises receiving a universal resource locator of the destination website, the universal resource locator having a native language domain name that comprises at least one non-alphanumeric character, converting each of the at least one non-alphanumeric character to a corresponding alphanumeric character to produce an alphanumeric domain name, performing a domain name server inquiry using the alphanumeric domain name to obtain an Internet Protocol (IP) address of the destination website, and establishing the communication link between the user computer and the destination website using the Internet Protocol (IP) address.

Moreover, in accordance with the principles of the present invention, A domain name registration system comprises a native language domain name registrar configured to receive a request for registration of a native language domain name, the native language domain name including at least one non-alphanumeric character, wherein the native language domain name registrar is configured to convert each of the at least one non-alphanumeric character to a corresponding alphanumeric character to produce an alphanumeric domain name, and is further configured to register the alphanumeric domain name with an authorized alphanumeric domain name registrar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following description with reference to the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows an exemplary embodiment of the Internet including the native domain name registration and usage system, in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Fig. 2A shows an exemplary embodiment of the relevant portions of native language domain name format and the format of the unique corresponding alpha-numeric domain name for registration, in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Fig. 2B shows an alternative exemplary embodiment of the relevant portions of native language domain name format and the format of the corresponding unique alpha-numeric domain name that includes a language code field, for registration, in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows a flow chart depicting an illustrative exemplary embodiment of a process of registering a native language domain name, in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Fig. 4 shows an illustrative exemplary embodiment of communications between a user web browser, a domain name service (DNS) server and the destination web site, in accordance with the principles of the present invention; and

Fig. 5 shows an illustrative exemplary embodiment of web browser display screen, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

For simplicity and illustrative purposes, the principles of the present invention are described by referring mainly to registration and usage of Korean domain names. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would readily

recognize that the same principles are equally applicable to and can be implemented for domain names in any language.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a domain name system includes a native language domain name registrar, which receives a native language domain name registration request. The native language domain name comprises at least one non-alphanumeric character not included in the allowable character set for domain name registration, i.e., the English alphabets A through Z, the Arabic numbers 0 through 9 and the hyphen "-". Each of the non-alphanumeric characters is converted to a string of alphanumeric characters to produce a alphanumeric domain name comprised of strings of alphanumeric characters uniquely representing the native language domain name being requested to be registered. The resulting alphanumeric domain name is registered with the domain name registration system, and is used in the domain name/IP address entry in the domain name server (DNS). An algorithm based conversion between each of the native language character and the corresponding alphanumeric character string to maintain a unique correspondence between a native language character and the corresponding alphanumeric character string. The same algorithm may be provided to the web browsers installed on the computer of a world wide web (WWW) user to convert native language domain names to the corresponding alphanumeric domain names, which are ultimately used for domain name lookup process during the respective WWW browse sessions.

In particular, Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the relevant portions of the world-wide-web (WWW) network **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The WWW network comprises a interconnect fabric **101**, through which each of the Alphanumeric Domain Name Registrar (ADNR) **102**, the DNS server **103**, a Domain Name Registrant (DNR) **104**, a Native Language Domain Name Registrar (NLDNR) **105** and a User computer **107** communicate with each other.

The interconnect fabric **101** is a wide area network (WAN), and may comprise a plurality of computers, routers, gateways and/or portions of the

Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), as known to those familiar with the architecture of the Internet.

The ADNR **102** is the authorized registrar of domain names for a particular domain. For example, at the present time, in the case of the ".com", ".org" and the ".net" domains, the Network Solutions, Inc. (NSI), of Herndon, Virginia, USA, is the only authorized registrar for domain names. Although, by way of an example, only one ADNR **102** is shown in Fig. 1, in practice, there are a number of ADNRs **102**, each of which may serve as the registrar for a particular domain, e.g., ".gov", ".co.uk", "co.kr" and the like.

A DNR **104** may be an individual or a business concern that desires to obtain a "web address" for its website **106** being hosted by a hosting server (not shwon) having an IP address, e.g., 123.456.78.9. Although by way of example, only one DNR **104** is shown, there may be any number of NDRs **104**. Once, a DNR **104** registers a domain name with an authorized ADNR **102** , e.g., registering a ".com" domain name with NSI, no other entity may register the same domain name. In response to a request from a DNR **104** for registration of a domain name, e.g., "xyz.com", the ADNR **102** reserves the requested domain name for the exclusive use by the requesting DNR **104**. The requesting DNR **104** may opt to "park" the newly registered domain name until its website **106** is developed and launched by releasing to the rest of the WWW. The website when launched is typically placed on a web hosting server (not shown). Once a domain name is registered, and the associated website is launched, the DNS directory in the DNS server **103** is updated with a new entry assigning the newly registered domain name to the registrant's web hosting server IP address.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, the WWW **100** may include a NLDNR **105** for receiving a request for registration of a native language domain name. A native language domain name in accordance with the present invention, and for the purpose of description thereof herein, is defined as a domain name having a string of characters, at least one of which being a non-alphanumeric character, i.e., a character not in the set of characters currently allowed in domain names, namely the English alphabets, A, B, C, D, E,

F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z (in either upper or lower case), the Arabic numbers, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the hyphen "-".

For example, NLDNR **105** may receive from the DNR **104** a request for registration of a native language domain name, "가나다.com", "가나다" being a Korean writing, and each of the characters, "가", "나" and "다" being a non-alphanumeric character. According to an embodiment of the present invention, upon receiving the request, the NLDNR **105** converts the native language domain name to an alphanumeric domain name according to a standard conversion algorithm preferably adapted by the entire WWW community. The conversion algorithm will be described in more detail later. The NLDNR **105** reserves the native domain name for the exclusive use by the requesting DNR **104**, and registers the converted alphanumeric domain name corresponding to the native language domain name with the ADNR **102**. The reserves the requested alphanumeric domain name, and updates the DNS directory in the DNS server **103** with a new entry assigning the newly registered alphanumeric domain name to the registrant's web hosting server IP address as previously explained. Although by way of example, the NLDNR **105** and the ADNR **102** are shown as separate entities, it should be understood that they may be one and the same entity in practice.

A WWW user may use his/her user computer **107** to conduct a WWW browse session using a web browser **108**, e.g., the NAVIGATOR® from the Netscape Communications Corporation of Mountain View, CA, USA, or the INTERNET EXPLORER® from the Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, USA, installed the user computer **108**. In the case of a user in a non-English speaking countries, the user may be using a version of the web browser **108**, which allows entry of inputs and display of information in the user's native language, e.g. in Korean. The user computer **107** is typically equipped with a keyboard **109**, which, in the case of a non-English speaking user, provides one or more key buttons for entering the user's native language characters.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the web browser **108** may, in the case of a native language version, include a conversion

module which converts a native language domain name entered by the user using the keyboard **109** to the corresponding alphanumeric domain name in the same manner as the NLDNR **105** as mentioned above, and will further be described later. The conversion module thus allows a non-English speaking user to type in a URL in his/her native language to reach the desired website in the WWW.

The native language domain name to the corresponding alphanumeric domain name conversion process will not be described in more detail with references to Figs. 2A and 2B. Fig. 2A shows an exemplary embodiment of the relevant portions of the formats of a native language domain name **201** and its corresponding alphanumeric domain name **202**. In particular, the native language domain name **201** may be a string of *n* characters **203**, i.e., CHAR 1, CHAR 2, CHAR 3....CHAR *n*, at least one of the *n* characters being a non-alphanumeric character. Any one of the characters of the native domain name **201** may be an alphanumeric character so long as the native language domain name **201** comprises at least one non-alphanumeric character.

A non-alphanumeric character may be, e.g., any characters in any language available on the keyboard of the language of the particular user. For a particular native language, e.g., Korean, Japanese, French or Chinese or the like, each of possible written character is assigned a unique alphanumeric character(s). This assignment of alphanumeric characters to native language characters, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, is based on the UNICODE™, available from the Unicode Consortium of Mountain View, CA, USA, and from their website whose URL is www.unicode.org.

According to the UNICODE™ standard, each possible character of each of native languages is assigned a two byte code, and a byte range is assigned to each language. For example, and by way of example only, the range assignments for a selective exemplary languages according to the UNICODE™ standard are illustrated below in table I.

TABLE I

NATIVE LANGUAGE	RANGE
Alphabetic Presentation Forms	FB00–FB4F
Arabic Presentation Forms-A	FB50–FDFF
Arabic Presentation Forms-B	FE70–FEFF
Arabic	0600–06FF
Armenian	0530–058F
Latin Extended-A	0100–017F
Latin Extended-B	0180–024F
C1 Controls and Latin-1 Supplement	0080–00FF
C0 Controls and Basic Latin	0000–007F
Bengali	0980–09FF
Bopomofo Extended	31A0–31BF
Bopomofo	3100–312F
Cherokee	13A0–13FF
CJK Compatibility Forms	FE30–FE4F
CJK Compatibility Ideographs	F900–FAFF
CJK Compatibility	3300–33FF
CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A	3400–4DBF
CJK Radicals Supplement	2E80–2EFF
CJK Symbols and Punctuation	3000–303F
CJK Unified Ideographs	4E00–9FAF
Cyrillic	0400–04FF
Devanagari	0900–097F
Ethiopic	1200–137F
Georgian	10A0–10FF
Greek Extended	1F00–1FFF
Greek and Coptic	0370–03FF
Gujarati	0A80–0AFF
Gurmukhi	0A00–0A7F
Korean Compatibility Jamo	3130–318F
Korean Jamo	1100–11FF
Korean Syllables	AC00–D7AF
Hebrew	0590–05FF
Japanese Hiragana	3040–309F
Japanese Katakana	30A0–30FF

As can be seen from the above Table I, given a string of two byte codes, and seeing that all of the two byte codes fall within a predetermined range, a web browser **108** equipped with a conversion module can recognize the language in which to display the domain name. For example, a native language domain name **201** in Korean, "가나다", comprises three characters, "가", "나"

and "다", which according to the UNICODE™ standard, will be encoded as the corresponding alphanumeric strings **204**, "0AC0", "8B09" and "4B2E", respectively. Thus, the Korean domain name **201**, "가나다", is converted to an alphanumeric domain name **202** having twelve characters, "0AC08B094B2E". Each two bytes of the alphanumeric domain name **204** is within the range AC00–D7AF, and thus the web browser **108** would recognize that the domain name is to be displayed as a Korean syllable according to the UNICODE™ standard.

The current domain name system allows an alphanumeric domain name to have a maximum of sixty-seven (67) characters. Thus, a native language domain name may have up to sixteen (16) native language characters. While an alphanumeric domain name 202 may comprise any number of characters from four to sixty-seven, in an embodiment of the present invention, the alphanumeric domain name **202** has a fixed character length, e.g., sixty-four (64) characters. When a native language domain name being requested has less than 16 native language characters, an appropriate number of "0s" are filled in to obtain an alphanumeric domain name that is 64 characters long. For example, in this exemplary embodiment, the native language domain name **201**, "가나다", will be converted to an alphanumeric domain name **202**, "0AC08B094B2E000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000". In addition, the conversion module of the web browser **108** is made to know to ignore the null bytes, "00". The long domain name, e.g., 64 characters long, are not popularly used, and thus much of the name space in a domain may be preserved for use by registrants desiring English word domain names.

While in the above description, the native language domain name to the corresponding alphanumeric domain name is illustrated using the UNICODE™ standard, it should be understood that any other conversion algorithms assigning each character of each of the languages a unique alphanumeric character string of any byte length.

Fig. 2B shows the format of the alphanumeric domain name **202A** according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention. In this

embodiment, the alphanumeric domain name **202A** is similar to the alphanumeric domain name **202**, except that it has at least one additional language code byte **205**, which may be used to indicate the language in which the domain name is to be displayed.

It should be understood that, although by way of example only, a native domain name is illustrated using a Korean domain name, any language domain name may be converted to alphanumeric domain names in accordance with the principles of the present invention described above.

Referring mainly to Fig. 3, the native domain name registration process in accordance with the principles of the present invention will now be described. As shown in Fig. 3, when a request for registration of a native language domain name, e.g., "가나다.com" is received from a DNR **104** in step **301**, the NLDNR **105**, in step **302**, converts the native language domain name to an alphanumeric domain name, e.g., the "0AC08B094B2E000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000".

In step **303**, the NLDNR **105** makes an inquiry to the ADNR **102** whether the converted alphanumeric domain name is available for registration by the present requesting registrant, DNR **104**. If the requested alphanumeric domain name is available for registration, i.e., no other registrant has previously registered the same domain name, the NLDNR **105** registers the requested alphanumeric domain name with the ADNR **102** in step **306**, and sends, in step **307**, a confirmation message to the requester, DNR **104** indicating that the requested native domain name is now registered and reserved for the requester's exclusive use. The registration process ends at step **308**.

If, on the other hand, the converted alphanumeric domain name is already registered by another registrant, the NLDNR **105**, in step **304**, notifies the present requestor that the requested native language domain name is unavailable for registration, and in step **305**, asks the requester is the requester wishes to select another native domain name for registration, and if the requester chooses another native language domain name, the process returns to repeats the process starting from the step **301**. If, on the other hand, the

requester opts not to choose another domain name for registration, the process ends in step **308**.

Once a native language domain name is registered as described above, and once the registrant releases its website by placing it on a web hosting server, the registrant's website may be reached by users of the WWW. Fig. 4 shows the communications between entities of the WWW to allow a user of the WWW to reach the website **409** having a registered native language domain name.

A WWW user, e.g., in a non-English speaking country, is provided with a web browser **402**, which is capable of receiving from the keyboard (not shown), and displaying one or more native language characters, and which includes a conversion module **403**. The conversion module **403** performs the native language domain name to the corresponding alphanumeric domain name as described above. An exemplary screen display **500** of the web browser **402** is shown in Fig. 5, in which is shown the domain name entry/display window **502**, into which a user may enter a native language domain name, e.g., "가나다". The web browser screen **500** also includes a domain selection box, which provides a list of possible domains, e.g., ".com", ".net", ".org", ".co.kr" or the like as well known to those familiar with WWW. The domain name and the selected domain together form an URL, e.g., in this example, http://www.가나다.com.

Referring to Fig. 4, when a user enters the native language URL **401**, e.g., the http://www.가나다.com through the web browser screen **500**, the conversion module **403** of the web browser **402** converts the native name domain name into an alphanumeric domain name, in a manner previously described, to formulate the corresponding alphanumeric URL **404**, e.g., http://www.0AC08B094B2E000000000 000000000000000000000000000000000000000.com, and sends the same to the DNS server **408**. The DNS server **408** performs a look up operation to find the IP address corresponding to the alphanumeric URL, and sends the found IP address **405** to the web browser **402**. The web browser **402** then uses the IP address **405** to establish a communication link between the user web

browser **402** and the destination web site **409**, through which the user may access the information and/or service offered by the web site **409**.

Once the communication link **406** is established, a hyper text markup language (HTML) page **505** of the web site **409** is displayed in the user web browser screen **500**, as shown in Fig. 5.

While the invention has been described with reference to the exemplary embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will be able to make various modifications to the described embodiments of the invention without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of registering a domain name, comprising:

receiving from a registrant a request for registration of a native language domain name, said native language domain name including at least one non-alphanumeric character;

converting each of said at least one non-alphanumeric character to a corresponding alphanumeric character to produce an alphanumeric domain name; and

registering said alphanumeric domain name with an authorized alphanumeric domain name registrar.

2. The method of registering a domain name in accordance with claim 1, further comprising:

reserving said native language domain name for an exclusive use by said registrant.

3. The method of registering a domain name in accordance with claim 1, further comprising:

determining whether said alphanumeric domain name was already registered by another entity other than said registrant.

4. The method of registering a domain name in accordance with claim 1, further comprising:

adding an entry in a domain name server database, said added entry defining unique correspondence relationship between said alphanumeric domain name and an Internet Protocol (IP) address of a web site of said registrant.

5. The method of registering a domain name in accordance with claim 1, further comprising:

sending, upon registration of said alphanumeric domain name, to said registrant a confirmation message indicating completion of registration of said native language domain name.

6. The method of registering a domain name in accordance with claim 1, wherein:

each of said at least one non-alphanumeric character is converted to said corresponding alphanumeric character based on Unicode standard.

7. The method of registering a domain name in accordance with claim 1, wherein:

said alphanumeric domain name has a fixed number of character width.

8. The method of registering a domain name in accordance with claim 7, wherein:

said fixed number of character width is sixty-four.

9. A method of establishing a communication link between a user computer and a destination website over a world wide web network, comprising:

receiving a universal resource locator of said destination website, said universal resource locator having a native language domain name that comprises at least one non-alphanumeric character:

converting each of said at least one non-alphanumeric character to a corresponding alphanumeric character to produce an alphanumeric domain name;

performing a domain name server inquiry using said alphanumeric domain name to obtain an Internet Protocol (IP) address of said destination website; and

establishing said communication link between said user computer and said destination website using said Internet Protocol (IP) address.

* C L M S *

10 The method of establishing said communication link between said user computer and said destination website in accordance with claim 9, wherein:

each of said at least one non-alphanumeric character is converted to said corresponding alphanumeric character based on Unicode standard.

11 The method of establishing said communication link between said user computer and said destination website in accordance with claim 9, wherein:

said alphanumeric domain name has a fixed number of character width.

12 The method of establishing said communication link between said user computer and said destination website in accordance with claim 11, wherein:

said fixed number of character width is sixty-four.

13. A domain name registration system, comprising:

a native language domain name registrar configured to receive a request for registration of a native language domain name, said native language domain name including at least one non-alphanumeric character;

wherein said native language domain name registrar is configured to convert each of said at least one non-alphanumeric character to a corresponding alphanumeric character to produce an alphanumeric domain name, and is further configured to register said alphanumeric domain name with an authorized alphanumeric domain name registrar.

14. The domain name registration system according to claim 13, further comprising:

a domain name server having a database, said database having a plurality of entries defining unique correspondence relationships between a plurality of alphanumeric domain name and respective ones of a plurality of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

15. The domain name registration system according to claim 13, wherein:

said native language domain name registrar configured to convert each of said at least one non-alphanumeric character to said corresponding alphanumeric character in accordance with Unicode standard.

16. The domain name registration system according to claim 13, wherein:

said alphanumeric domain name has a fixed number of character width.

17. The domain name registration system according to claim 16, wherein:

said fixed number of character width is sixty-four.

18. The domain name registration system according to claim 13, wherein said alphanumeric domain name comprising:

at least one language code character.