

Continuing the Journey to Universal Acceptance Readiness



Sigmund Fidyke
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Universal Acceptance Ready

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Acceptance:
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Available

UA Ready – ICANN’s Commitment

- Universal Acceptance is a foundational requirement for a truly multilingual Internet and the key to unlocking the potential of new generic top-level domains
- Internet applications and systems must treat all TLDs in a consistent manner, including new gTLDs and internationalized TLDs
- ICANN has a role as a coordinator, catalyst, supporter, and advocate for the UASG work streams
- ICANN IT is committed to having all of its digital services being UA-Ready
- This starts with updating all custom services to meeting the requirements of UA-Readiness
 - Phase I by August 2018
 - Phase II (full UA-R) as soon as possible/reasonable

UA Ready – ICANN’s Plan

⦿ Phase I

- Handle long ASCII domain names
- Not fully UA-Ready
- Easier/cheaper to complete (handled by Sustaining Engineering)
- Identifies where domains and emails are used

⦿ Phase II

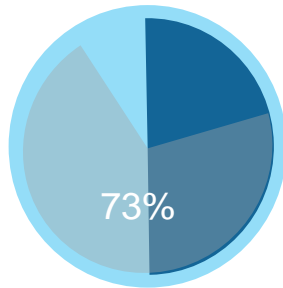
- Have preset stories (Agile) to use
- Use UASG IDN test sites and emails
- **Create code libraries around TLD use**
- Use platforms and libraries that are UA-Ready (SFDC, Python)

⦿ Separate Track

- Require UA-Readiness in new off-shelf service selection criteria

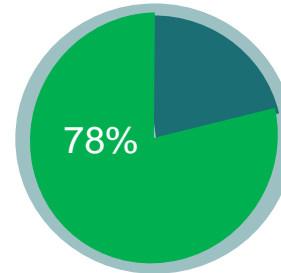
Making Progress

Business-Directed Services
73% Complete (Full UA-R)



60 Off-the-Shelf
60 Custom In-House

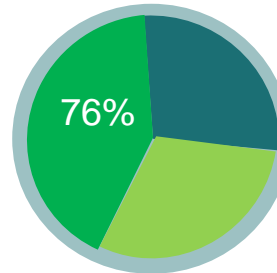
Off-the-Shelf



47 UA Ready or N/A
13 Need contract update

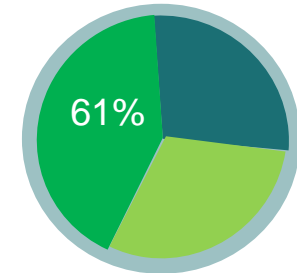
Custom Services

Phase I



46 UA Ready or N/A
7 In-process
7 Need to Test & Fix

Phase II



37 UA Ready or N/A
4 In-process
19 Need to Test & Fix

UA Ready – Finding a Budget and a Priority

⦿ Phase I: long ASCII domains only

- Do this off-budget
- Handled by Sustaining Engineering team or bug-fix team
- Requires 1-2 days of development, slight change to testing
- Validate all unaffected services (reducing size of Phase II)
- Documents where Domains (URLs & emails) are processed and stored

⦿ Phase II: full UA-Readiness

- Tie this to GDPR (which has a budget and a sense of urgency already!)
- GDPR identifies URLs and emails as private information
- GDPR requires touching code that processes or stores URLs and emails
 - Date/time stamp for entry; tied to a why-collected policy; retention policy
- With platform libraries and automated test cases for UA-R, it is a small add to a GDPR project.

Website analyzer now open source

- **Open Source: code is available**
 - <https://github.com/uasg/uac-crawler>
- Overview:
 - Crawls a designated website and generates a UA-Readiness score. The score is based on how many links and email addresses are UA compliant and the UTF compliance of the html of the pages.
- Reporting:
 - Identifies places where code is processing URLs and emails and offers example fixes to code that is not UA-Ready. Report can be emailed (must set up email server).
- Documentation:
 - In the GitHub wiki
- Contributions to date:
 - Zensar: created initial version, improved performance, added automated test cases
 - ICANN: reviewed code, made Sonarcube-identified improvements, published on new GitHub account

Thank you!