



---

## Results

### Survey 71483

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Number of records in this query:	66
Total records in survey:	66
Percentage of total:	100.00%





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Field summary for 1

Which of the following terms best describes your use of WHOIS?

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Answer	Count	Percentage
Commercial business user (1)	18	27.27%
Non-commercial organization user (2)	11	16.67%
Governmental organization user (3)	0	0.00%
Individual or end user (4)	10	15.15%
Domain name Registrar and/or Registry (5)	21	31.82%
Internet access provider or network operator (6)	5	7.58%
Other	4	6.06%

**Other Responses**

Attorney/Law Firm

Trade Association Protecting Copyright

security practitioner

Naralo

Private IT/Internet Ecosystem Consultant

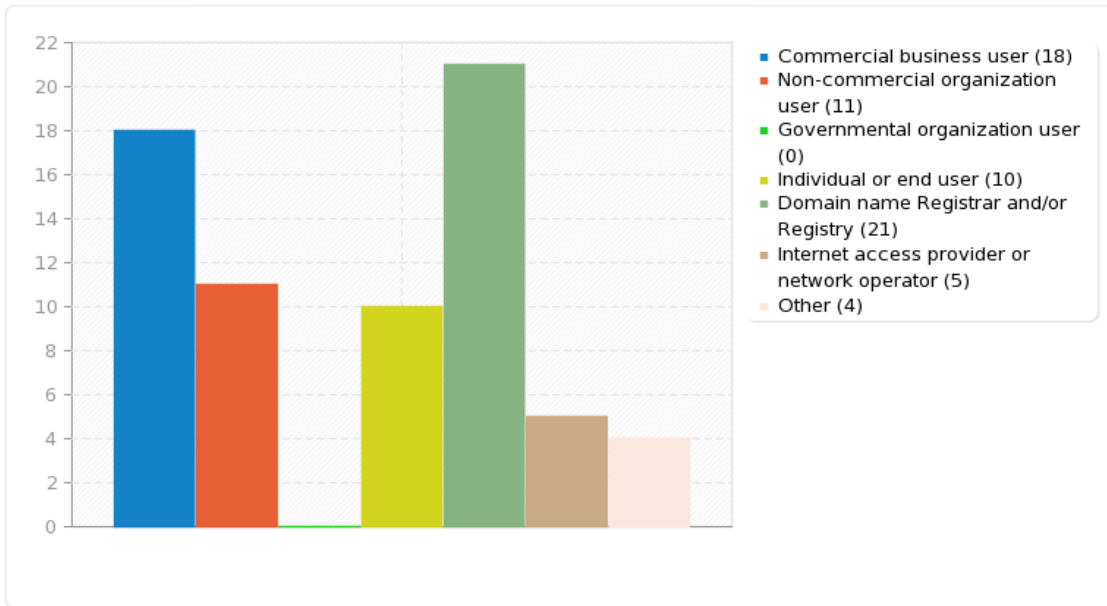
RIR

Domain name Registrant



Field summary for 1

Which of the following terms best describes your use of WHOIS?





## Field summary for 12

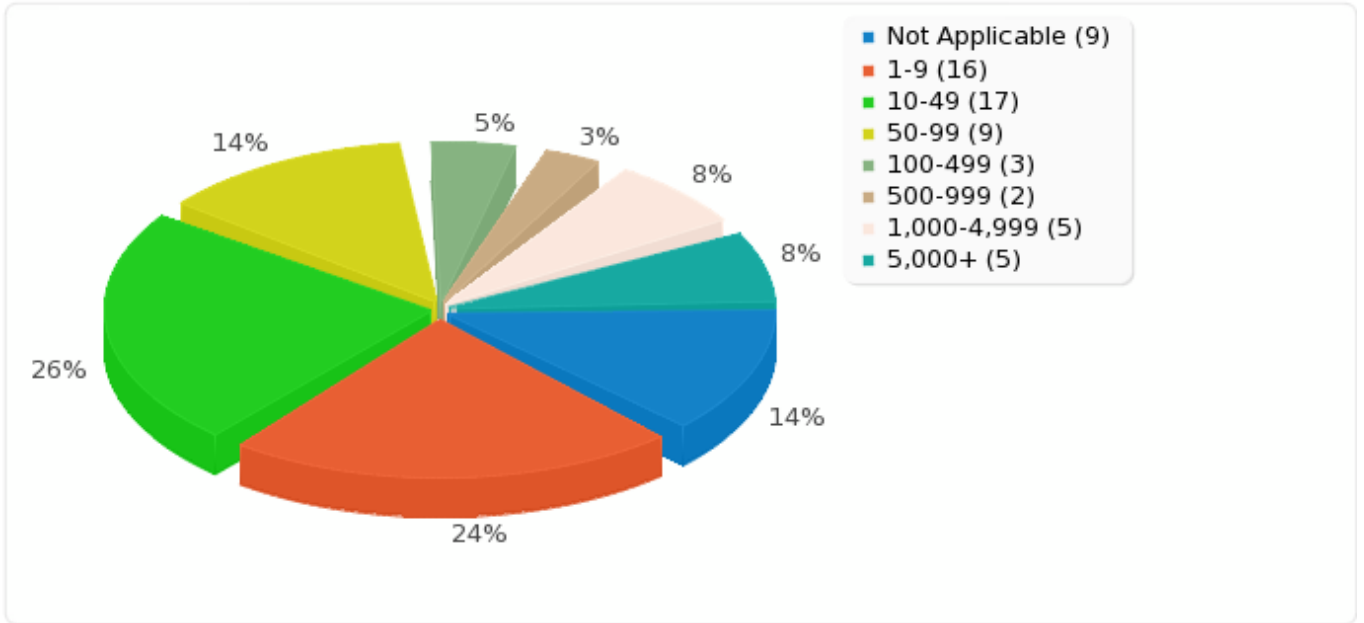
What is the size of your organization?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Not Applicable (1)	9	13.64%
1-9 (2)	16	24.24%
10-49 (3)	17	25.76%
50-99 (4)	9	13.64%
100-499 (5)	3	4.55%
500-999 (6)	2	3.03%
1,000-4,999 (7)	5	7.58%
5,000+ (8)	5	7.58%
Do not know (9)	0	0.00%
No answer	0	0.00%



Field summary for 12

What is the size of your organization?





## Field summary for 13

Where do you reside?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Afghanistan (1)	0	0.00%
Albania (2)	0	0.00%
Algeria (3)	0	0.00%
Andorra (4)	0	0.00%
Angola (5)	0	0.00%
Antigua & Deps (6)	1	1.52%
Argentina (7)	1	1.52%
Armenia (8)	0	0.00%
Australia (9)	1	1.52%
Austria (10)	0	0.00%
Azerbaijan (11)	0	0.00%
Bahamas (12)	0	0.00%
Bahrain (13)	0	0.00%
Bangladesh (14)	0	0.00%
Barbados (15)	0	0.00%
Belarus (16)	0	0.00%
Belgium (17)	1	1.52%
Belize (18)	0	0.00%
Benin (19)	0	0.00%
Bhutan (20)	0	0.00%
Bolivia (21)	1	1.52%
Bosnia Herzegovina (22)	0	0.00%
Botswana (23)	0	0.00%
Brazil (24)	0	0.00%
Brunei (25)	0	0.00%
Bulgaria (26)	0	0.00%
Burkina (27)	0	0.00%
Burundi (28)	0	0.00%
Cambodia (29)	0	0.00%
Cameroon (30)	0	0.00%
Canada (31)	2	3.03%
Cape Verde (32)	0	0.00%
Central African Rep (33)	0	0.00%
Chad (34)	0	0.00%
Chile (35)	2	3.03%



China (36)	1	1.52%
Colombia (37)	0	0.00%
Comoros (38)	0	0.00%
Congo (39)	0	0.00%
Congo Democratic Rep (40)	0	0.00%
Costa Rica (41)	0	0.00%
Croatia (42)	0	0.00%
Cuba (43)	0	0.00%
Cyprus (44)	0	0.00%
Czech Republic (45)	0	0.00%
Denmark (46)	0	0.00%
Djibouti (47)	0	0.00%
Dominica (48)	0	0.00%
Dominican Republic (49)	0	0.00%
East Timor (50)	0	0.00%
Ecuador (51)	0	0.00%
Egypt (52)	0	0.00%
El Salvador (53)	0	0.00%
Equatorial Guinea (54)	0	0.00%
Eritrea (55)	0	0.00%
Estonia (56)	0	0.00%
Ethiopia (57)	0	0.00%
Fiji (58)	0	0.00%
Finland (59)	0	0.00%
France (60)	1	1.52%
Gabon (61)	0	0.00%
Gambia (62)	0	0.00%
Georgia (63)	0	0.00%
Germany (64)	4	6.06%
Ghana (65)	1	1.52%
Greece (66)	0	0.00%
Grenada (67)	0	0.00%
Guatemala (68)	0	0.00%
Guinea (69)	0	0.00%
Guinea-Bissau (70)	0	0.00%
Guyana (71)	0	0.00%
Haiti (72)	0	0.00%
Honduras (73)	0	0.00%
Hungary (74)	0	0.00%
Iceland (75)	0	0.00%
India (76)	2	3.03%





Indonesia (77)	0	0.00%
Iran (78)	0	0.00%
Iraq (79)	0	0.00%
Ireland Republic (80)	0	0.00%
Israel (81)	1	1.52%
Italy (82)	0	0.00%
Ivory Coast (83)	0	0.00%
Jamaica (84)	0	0.00%
Japan (85)	1	1.52%
Jordan (86)	0	0.00%
Kazakhstan (87)	0	0.00%
Kenya (88)	1	1.52%
Kiribati (89)	0	0.00%
Korea North (90)	0	0.00%
Korea South (91)	0	0.00%
Kosovo (92)	0	0.00%
Kuwait (93)	0	0.00%
Kyrgyzstan (94)	0	0.00%
Laos (95)	0	0.00%
Latvia (96)	0	0.00%
Lebanon (97)	0	0.00%
Lesotho (98)	0	0.00%
Liberia (99)	0	0.00%
Libya (100)	0	0.00%
Liechtenstein (101)	0	0.00%
Lithuania (102)	0	0.00%
Luxembourg (103)	0	0.00%
Macedonia (104)	0	0.00%
Madagascar (105)	0	0.00%
Malawi (106)	0	0.00%
Malaysia (107)	0	0.00%
Maldives (108)	0	0.00%
Mali (109)	0	0.00%
Malta (110)	0	0.00%
Marshall Islands (111)	0	0.00%
Mauritania (112)	0	0.00%
Mauritius (113)	0	0.00%
Mexico (114)	0	0.00%
Micronesia (115)	0	0.00%
Moldova (116)	0	0.00%
Monaco (117)	0	0.00%



Mongolia (118)	0	0.00%
Montenegro (119)	0	0.00%
Morocco (120)	0	0.00%
Mozambique (121)	0	0.00%
Myanmar, Burma (122)	0	0.00%
Namibia (123)	0	0.00%
Nauru (124)	0	0.00%
Nepal (125)	0	0.00%
Netherlands (126)	3	4.55%
New Zealand (127)	0	0.00%
Nicaragua (128)	0	0.00%
Niger (129)	0	0.00%
Nigeria (130)	0	0.00%
Norway (131)	0	0.00%
Oman (132)	0	0.00%
Pakistan (133)	0	0.00%
Palau (134)	0	0.00%
Panama (135)	0	0.00%
Papua New Guinea (136)	0	0.00%
Paraguay (137)	0	0.00%
Peru (138)	0	0.00%
Philippines (139)	0	0.00%
Poland (140)	0	0.00%
Portugal (141)	0	0.00%
Qatar (142)	0	0.00%
Romania (143)	0	0.00%
Russian Federation (144)	1	1.52%
Rwanda (145)	0	0.00%
St Kitts & Nevis (146)	0	0.00%
St Lucia (147)	0	0.00%
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines (148)	0	0.00%
Samoa (149)	0	0.00%
San Marino (150)	0	0.00%
Sao Tome & Principe (151)	0	0.00%
Saudi Arabia (152)	0	0.00%
Senegal (153)	0	0.00%
Serbia (154)	0	0.00%
Seychelles (155)	0	0.00%
Sierra Leone (156)	0	0.00%
Singapore (157)	0	0.00%
Slovakia (158)	0	0.00%

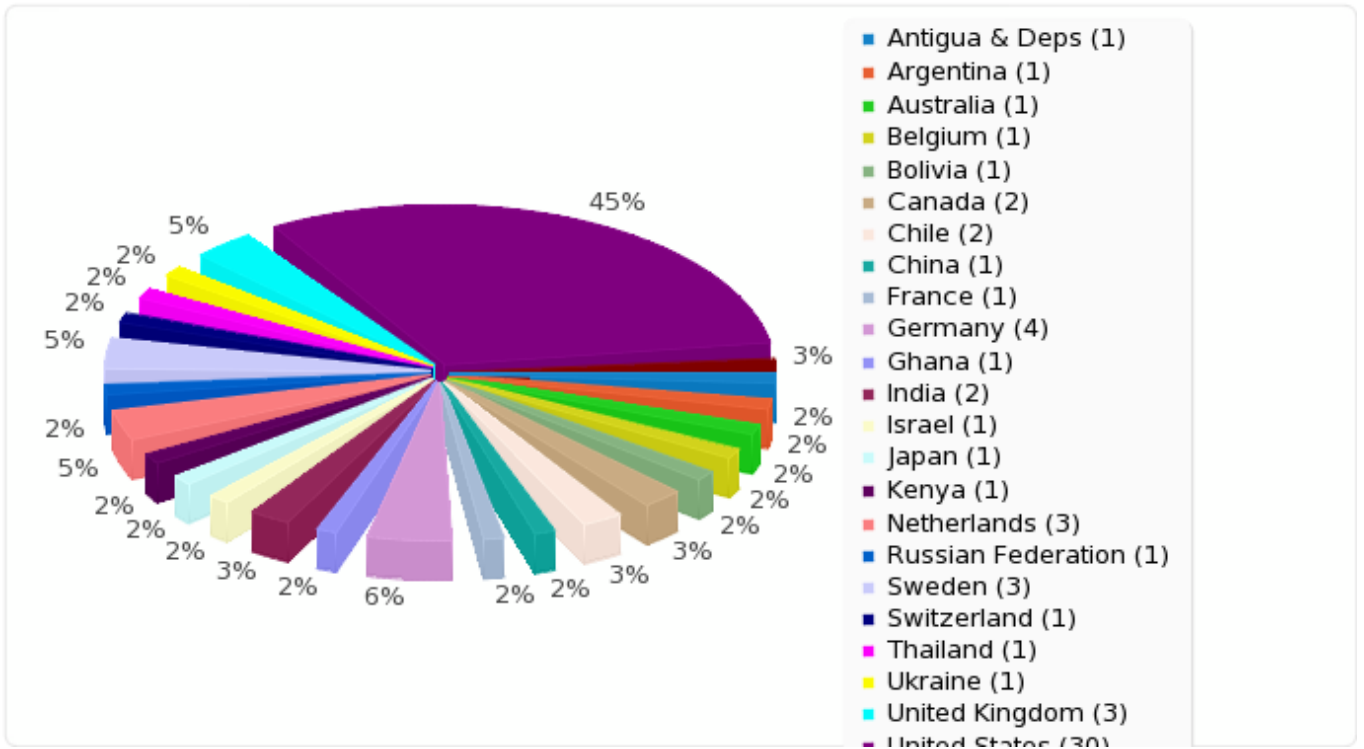


Slovenia (159)	0	0.00%
Solomon Islands (160)	0	0.00%
Somalia (161)	0	0.00%
South Africa (162)	0	0.00%
South Sudan (163)	0	0.00%
Spain (164)	0	0.00%
Sri Lanka (165)	0	0.00%
Sudan (166)	0	0.00%
Suriname (167)	0	0.00%
Swaziland (168)	0	0.00%
Sweden (169)	3	4.55%
Switzerland (170)	1	1.52%
Syria (171)	0	0.00%
Taiwan (172)	0	0.00%
Tajikistan (173)	0	0.00%
Tanzania (174)	0	0.00%
Thailand (175)	1	1.52%
Togo (176)	0	0.00%
Tonga (177)	0	0.00%
Trinidad & Tobago (178)	0	0.00%
Tunisia (179)	0	0.00%
Turkey (180)	0	0.00%
Turkmenistan (181)	0	0.00%
Tuvalu (182)	0	0.00%
Uganda (183)	0	0.00%
Ukraine (184)	1	1.52%
United Arab Emirates (185)	0	0.00%
United Kingdom (186)	3	4.55%
United States (187)	30	45.45%
Uruguay (188)	2	3.03%
Uzbekistan (189)	0	0.00%
Vanuatu (190)	0	0.00%
Vatican City (191)	0	0.00%
Venezuela (192)	0	0.00%
Vietnam (193)	0	0.00%
Yemen (194)	0	0.00%
Zambia (195)	0	0.00%
Zimbabwe (196)	0	0.00%
No answer	0	0.00%



Field summary for 13

Where do you reside?





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Field summary for 14

Have you registered any domain names?

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Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	66	100.00%

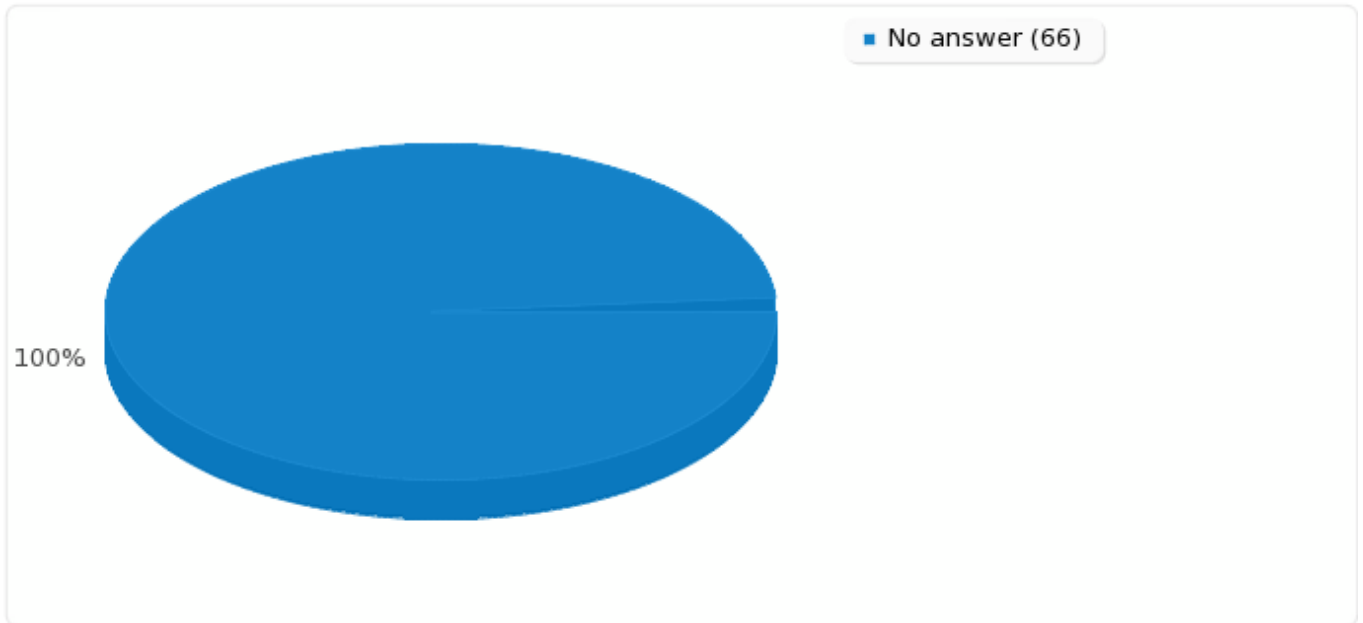


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Field summary for 14

Have you registered any domain names?

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## Field summary for 16

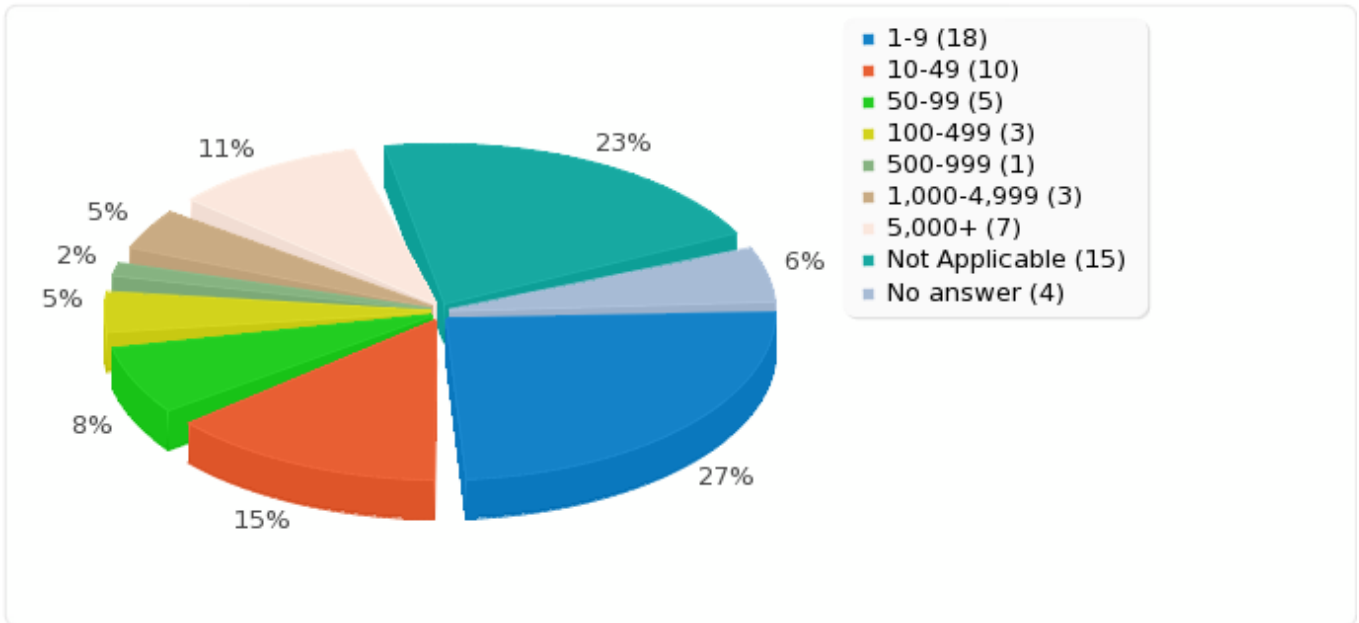
How many ccTLD (country-code Top Level Domains, i.e.: .de, .au, .co.uk) domain names have you registered?

Answer	Count	Percentage
1-9 (1)	18	27.27%
10-49 (2)	10	15.15%
50-99 (3)	5	7.58%
100-499 (4)	3	4.55%
500-999 (5)	1	1.52%
1,000-4,999 (6)	3	4.55%
5,000+ (7)	7	10.61%
Do not know (8)	0	0.00%
Not Applicable (9)	15	22.73%
No answer	4	6.06%



Field summary for 16

How many ccTLD (country-code Top Level Domains, i.e.: .de, .au, .co.uk) domain names have you registered?







## Field summary for 15

How many gTLD (generic Top Level Domains, ie: .com, .info .biz) domain names have you registered?

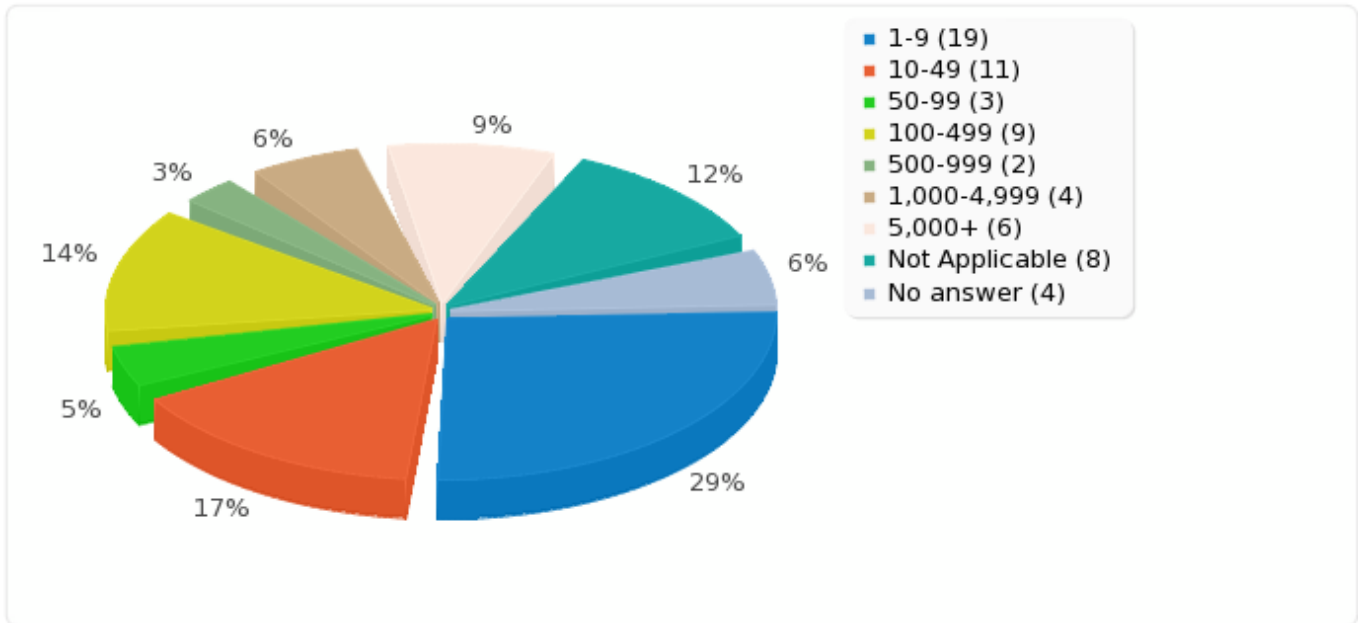
Answer	Count	Percentage
1-9 (1)	19	28.79%
10-49 (2)	11	16.67%
50-99 (3)	3	4.55%
100-499 (4)	9	13.64%
500-999 (5)	2	3.03%
1,000-4,999 (6)	4	6.06%
5,000+ (7)	6	9.09%
Do not know (8)	0	0.00%
Not Applicable (9)	8	12.12%
No answer	4	6.06%



Field summary for 15

How many gTLD (generic Top Level Domains, ie: .com, .info .biz) domain names have you registered?

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Field summary for 17

What was the general purpose of your registration?

---

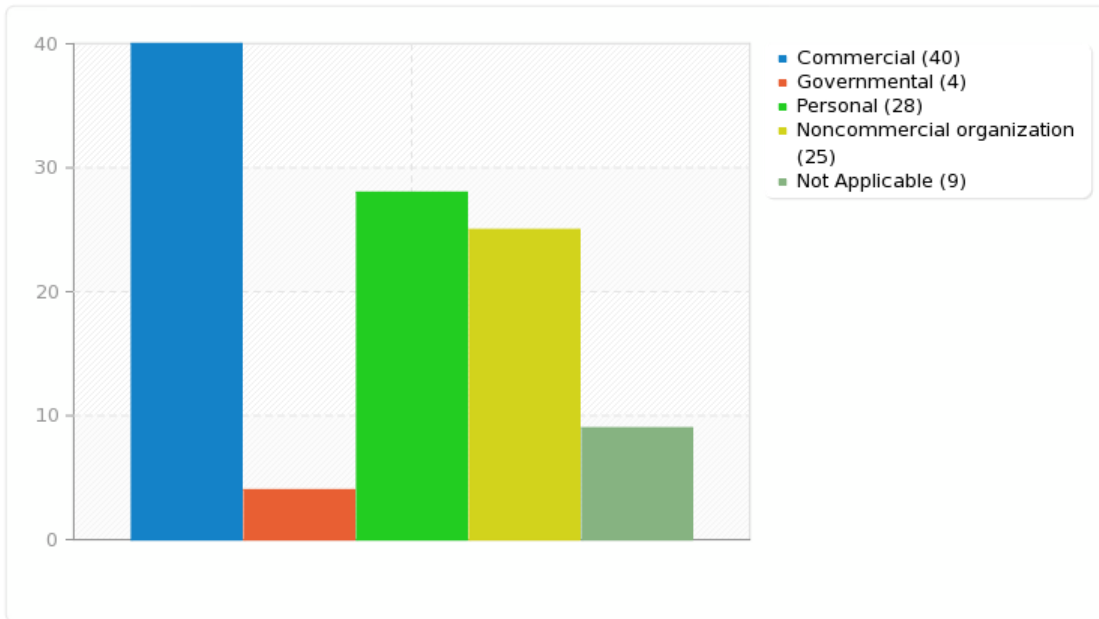
Answer	Count	Percentage
Commercial (1)	40	60.61%
Governmental (2)	4	6.06%
Personal (3)	28	42.42%
Noncommercial organization (4)	25	37.88%
Not Applicable (5)	9	13.64%



Field summary for 17

What was the general purpose of your registration?

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Field summary for 18

How often do you use the WHOIS service on average?

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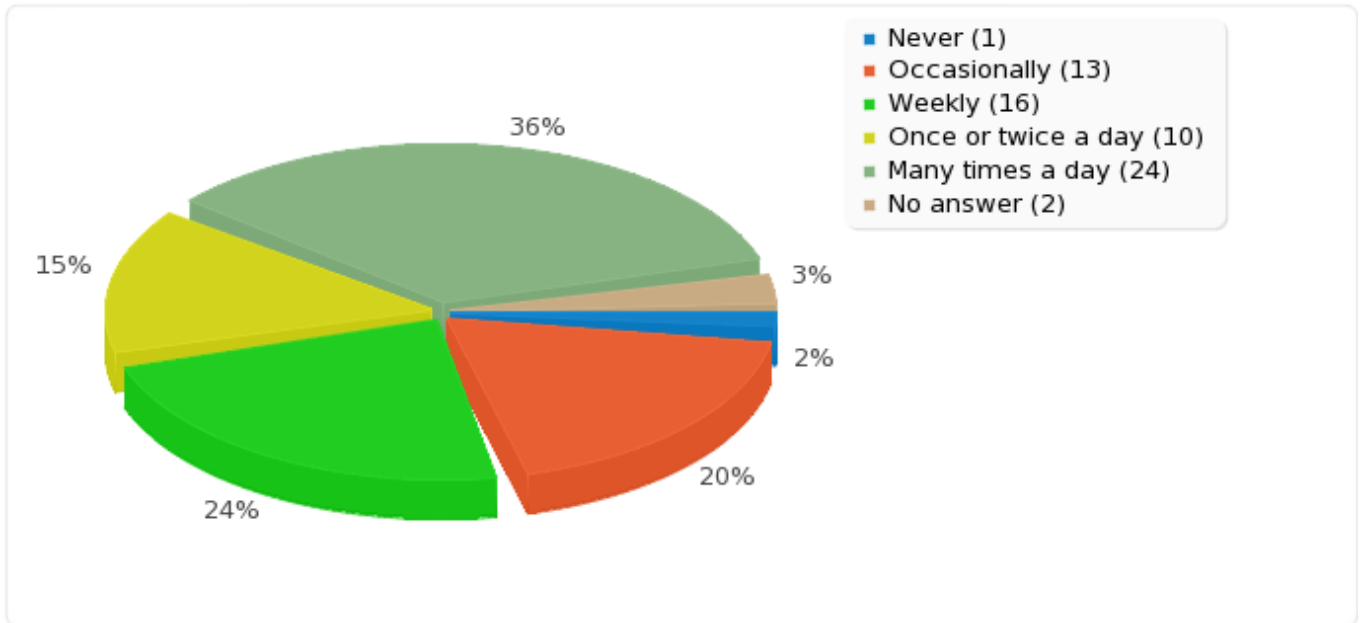
Answer	Count	Percentage
Never (1)	1	1.52%
Occasionally (2)	13	19.70%
Weekly (3)	16	24.24%
Once or twice a day (4)	10	15.15%
Many times a day (5)	24	36.36%
No answer	2	3.03%



Field summary for 18

How often do you use the WHOIS service on average?

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Field summary for 19

How do you access the WHOIS information?

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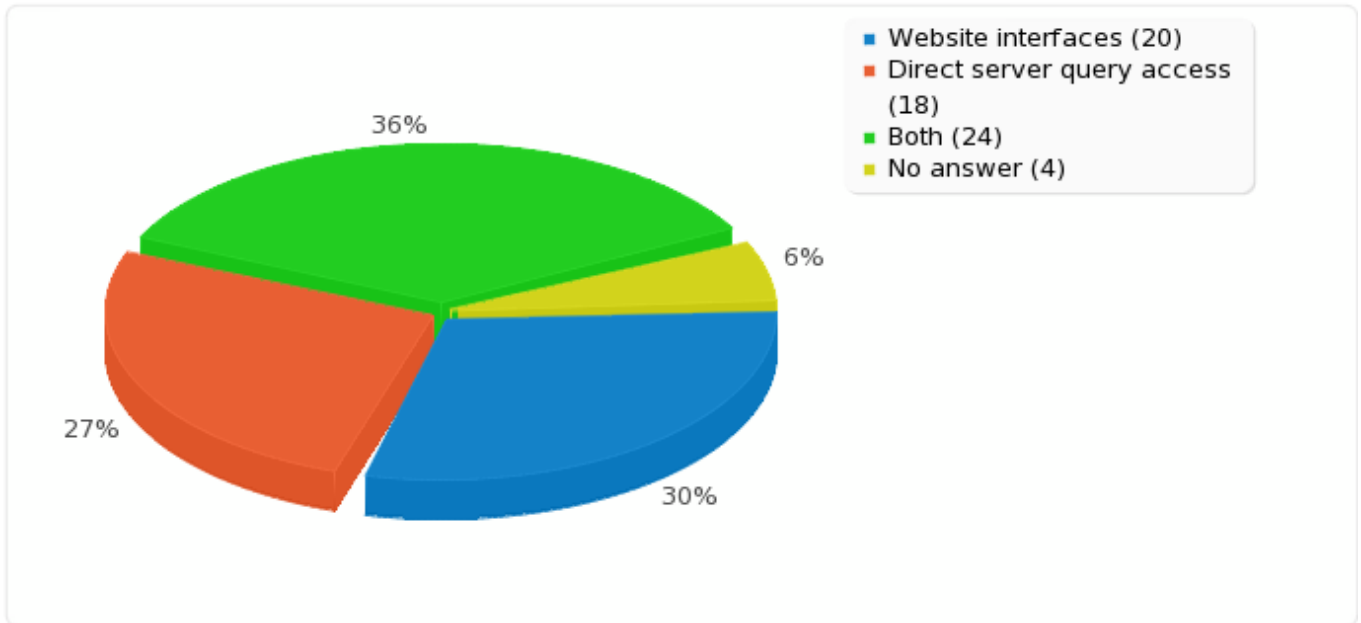
Answer	Count	Percentage
Website interfaces (1)	20	30.30%
Direct server query access (2)	18	27.27%
Both (3)	24	36.36%
No answer	4	6.06%



Field summary for 19

How do you access the WHOIS information?

---







Field summary for 20

Which of these best describes the most beneficial use of WHOIS to you or your organization?

Answer	Count	Percentage
To determine if a specific domain name is unregistered or available (1)	34	51.52%
To find out the identity of a person or organization responsible for a domain name or web site (2)	53	80.30%
To support technical operations of ISPs or network administrators, including tracing sources of spam or denial of service attacks (3)	30	45.45%
To identify the owner of a domain name for consumer protection or intellectual property protection purposes (4)	26	39.39%
To gather names and contact information for marketing purposes (5)	3	4.55%
To support government law enforcement activities (other than intellectual property) (6)	8	12.12%
To monitor and manage groups of domains for self or on behalf of others (7)	14	21.21%
Other	7	10.61%

**Other Responses**

TO identify a contact address (preferably email) for the domain holder (I don't care about their "identity" merely their contact details.

Investigation

transfers

check our WHOIS-service

scientific research about the Internet

For Verification purposes

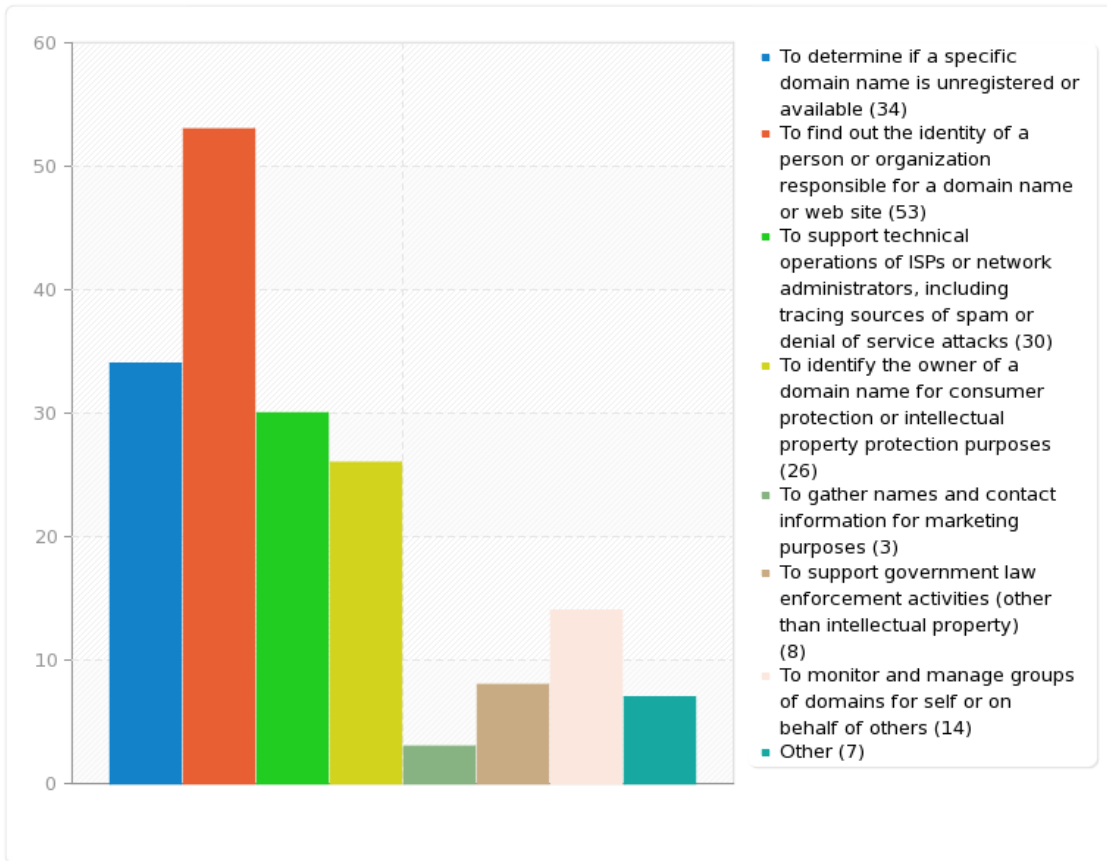
To facilitate inter-registrar transfers.

To find IP address of name server



### Field summary for 20

Which of these best describes the most beneficial use of WHOIS to you or your organization?





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Field summary for 21

Do you maintain a WHOIS service for a Registrar, Registry Operator or Regional Internet Registry?

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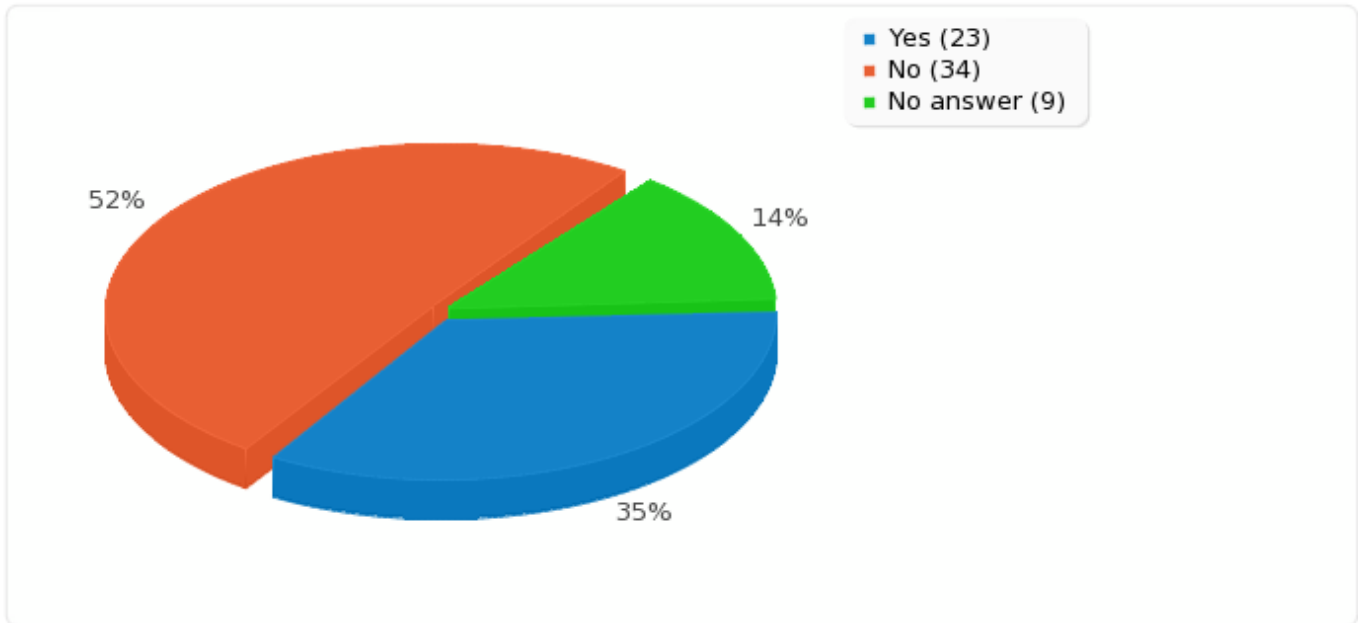
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	23	34.85%
No (N)	34	51.52%
No answer	9	13.64%



Field summary for 21

Do you maintain a WHOIS service for a Registrar, Registry Operator or Regional Internet Registry?

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Field summary for 22

If Yes, do you use WHOIS servers that are

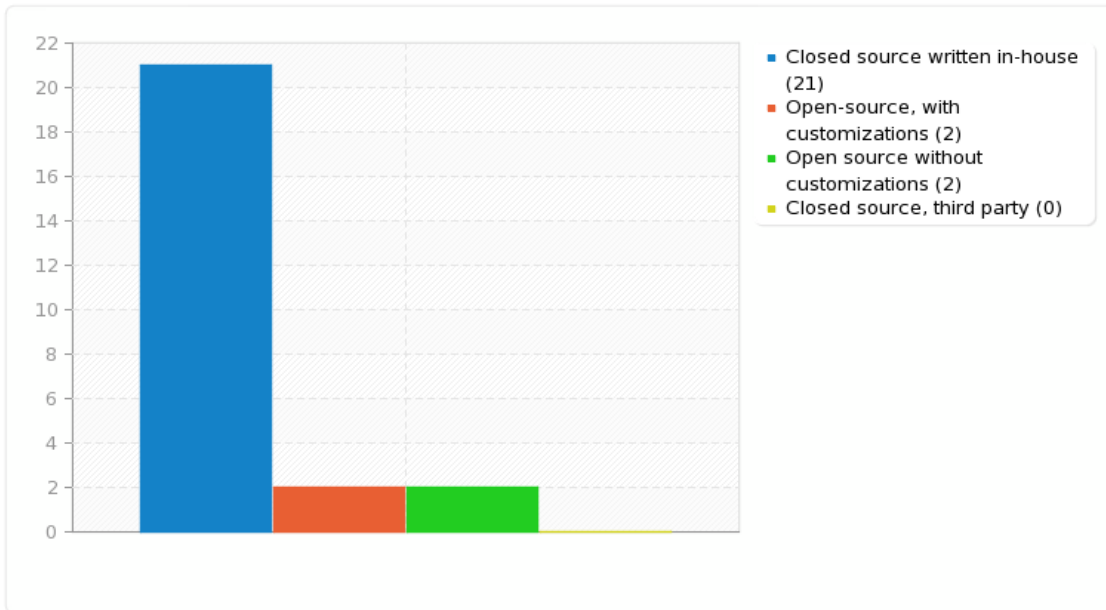
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Answer	Count	Percentage
Closed source written in-house (1)	21	31.82%
Open-source, with customizations (2)	2	3.03%
Open source without customizations (3)	2	3.03%
Closed source, third party (4)	0	0.00%



Field summary for 22

If Yes, do you use WHOIS servers that are





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### Field summary for 23

Please name the open or closed-source server you use, if applicable

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	8	34.78%
No answer	15	65.22%

Responses
mod_whois
anadol
Our own development
internic.net
Windows
RIPE WHOIS
Not Applicable
net4 Whois server
no comment
pwhois
ATLAS
whois.denic-de
whois.denic.de

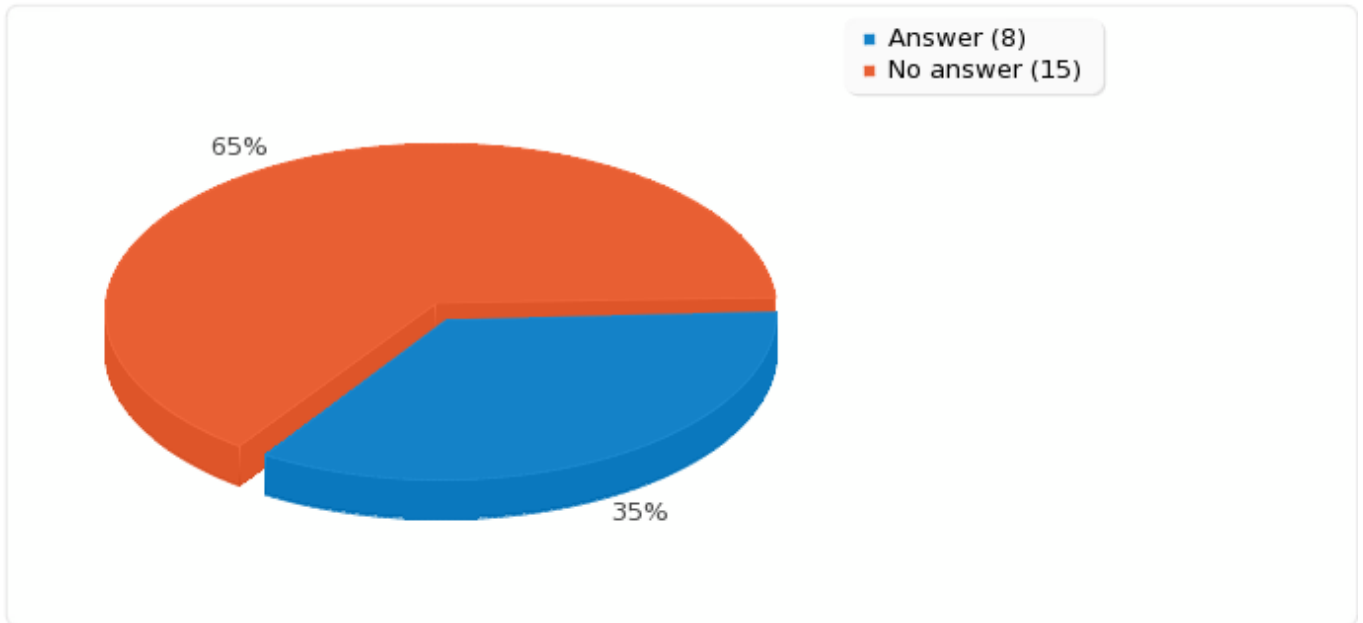


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Field summary for 23

Please name the open or closed-source server you use, if applicable

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## Field summary for 24

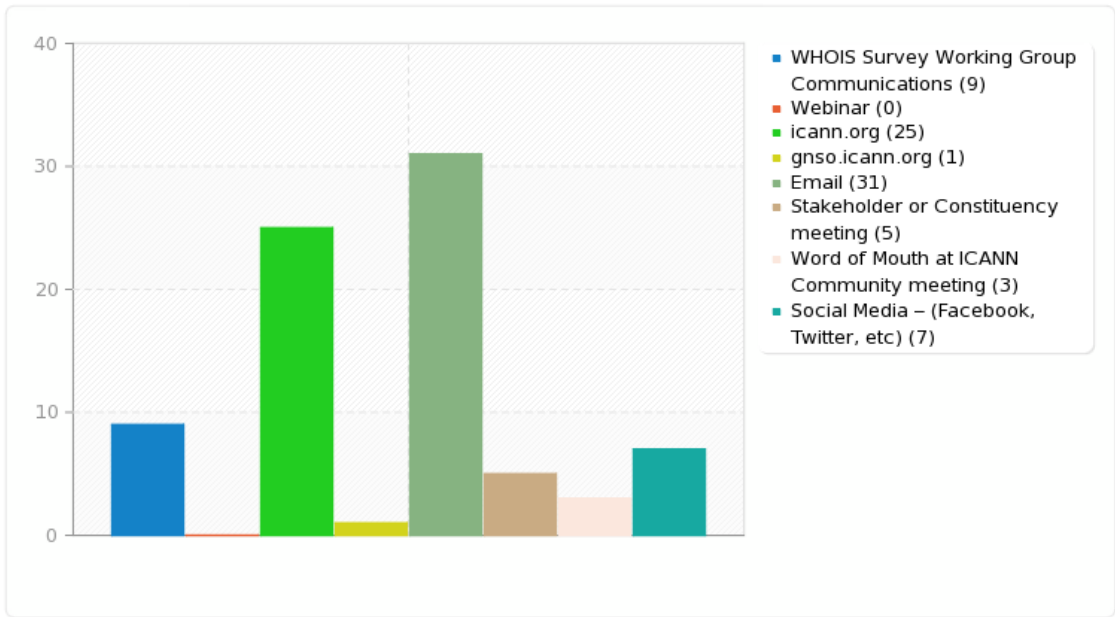
How did you become aware of the availability for this WHOIS Survey?

Answer	Count	Percentage
WHOIS Survey Working Group Communications (1)	9	13.64%
Webinar (2)	0	0.00%
icann.org (3)	25	37.88%
gns0.icann.org (4)	1	1.52%
Email (5)	31	46.97%
Stakeholder or Constituency meeting (6)	5	7.58%
Word of Mouth at ICANN Community meeting (7)	3	4.55%
Social Media - (Facebook, Twitter, etc) (8)	7	10.61%



Field summary for 24

How did you become aware of the availability for this WHOIS Survey?





### Field summary for 1900

If you have any other comments, suggestions, clarification you would wish to make about this section, please enter them here.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	14	21.21%
No answer	52	78.79%

#### Responses

Thin WHOIS saves lives

No other comments

werwerwerwer

Just I want to know, why you give for a users a lot of time after a domain drop or if he does not renew to it ? i think 3 months are long time ! if you can please review this topic i appreciate to you.

Email: pessword@hotmail.com

None

none

You should submit the invitation to the IETF WEIRDS-WG that is developing restful services for whois

Some questions are asking how many domains our company has registered. Is that referring to the number of domains registered by the registrar or how many have been registered for use by our business?

No one will say they use whois to get marketing contact information. most respondents to this survey will say they use it for law enforcement or IP protection purposes because those are the people who know this survey exists.

just be aware of the problem among Intellectual Property and the names used. Also is necessary to try to verify the true data filled by any user.

Not only Registrar, Registry Operator or Regional Internet Registry maintain WHOIS servers, I think. We are a National Internet Registry which only exists in Asia and Latin America.

No, i don't

whois is easy to access and use. the vulnerability because of the ease should not be the reason to implement privacy norms.

Please define if domains registered means domain's registered to our company or domains registered as a registrar.

Go for thin WHOIS wherever possible!

Starting at whois.iana.org display the contractual details leading to the next whois server. So build a chain of contracts from IANA via the registry to the registrar down the reseller chain up to the end user.

This way the DNRD-DS servers contains only information the operator has first hand knowledge of the information provided. OTOH the DNRD-DS servers are run in the same juristicion where the data was collected.



This way the legal problems transferring data out of a country disappear. And law enforcement as well as privacy laws can applied locally.

There was no option to select "IRC" (#networker @ ircnet) as a source.

How did you become aware of the availability for this WHOIS Survey?

I choosed Social Media because I got this link via IRC.

Not necessary.

it is very unclear if the questions in the beginning about how many domains I have registered refers to me having the actual ccTLD registered (ie. being a registry) or having domains under it. please reword.

Cannot understand why WHOIS information is hidden - it leads to complete belief that owner is mis-using the domain addresses and hiding for all the wrong purposes, especially for phishing and pay-per-click sites: How on earth are we, the legitimate business owners, supposed to be able to follow up economically and quickly, to protect oiur own clients?

No further comments

Actually, a couple of days ago I saw a TV show that mentioned checking WHOIS before believing someone online. Today's the first chance I had to search and see if there really are disadvantages to my using it.

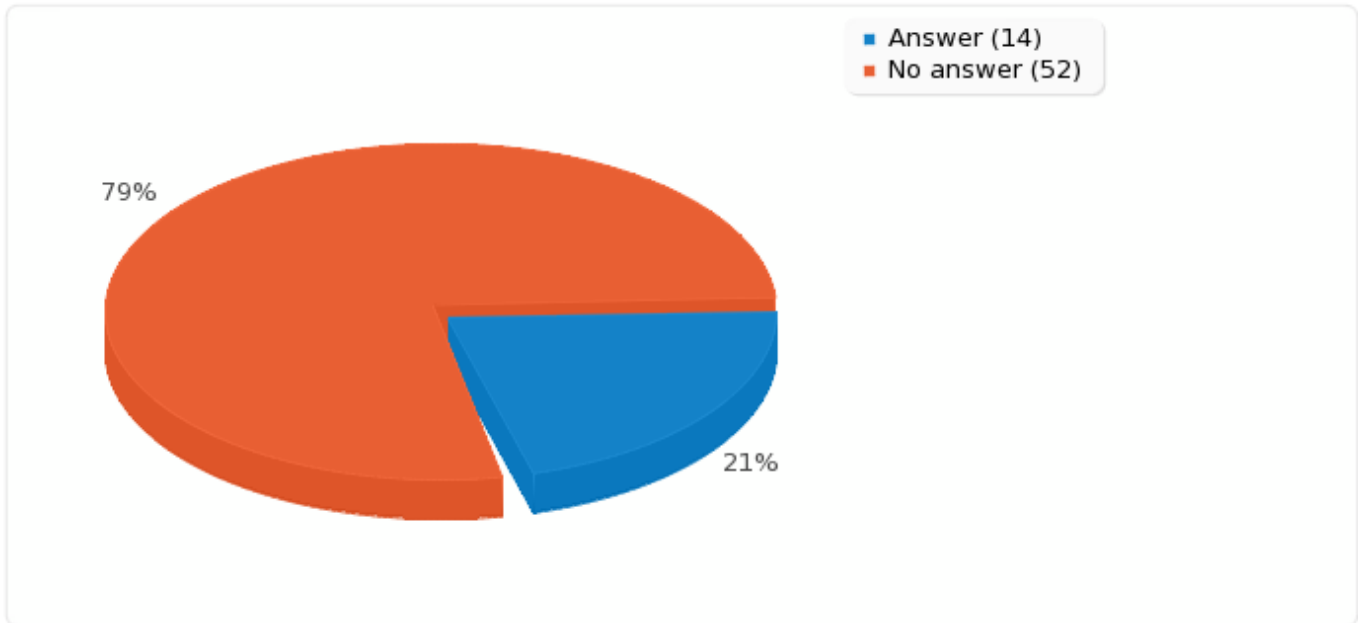


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### Field summary for 1900

If you have any other comments, suggestions, clarification you would wish to make about this section, please enter them here.

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Field summary for 111

The WHOIS Requirements Inventory identifies the need for a publicly-accessible and machine-parsable list of domain names or IP locations of current, operating Registry, Regional Internet Registry and Registrar WHOIS servers.

Do you have a direct need for this list of WHOIS servers?

Answer	Count	Percentage
No, use pre-existing WHOIS tools and libraries and thus don't directly need such a list (2)	10	15.15%
Yes, have written our own WHOIS clients and would use such a list (3)	19	28.79%
No, have written our own WHOIS clients and would not use such a list (4)	1	1.52%
No, do not have a use case for a list of WHOIS servers (5)	15	22.73%
Yes, we would use this list for the reason stated in the comment box (6)	12	18.18%
No, we would not use this list for the reason stated in the comment box (7)	1	1.52%
Comments	13	19.70%
No answer	8	12.12%

Other Responses

While we generally use the web interface today, it would be a convenience to have direct access for any future WHOIS client we may build.

Sufficient for registry to publish its whois server location somewhere on its web page

I would use such a list to find a safe, authoritative server to reduce the risk of using a WHOIS server that was recording my queries and using them in some other way (like front-running) maintaining multiple private lists of servers will not scale when there are thousands of gTLDs.

domain transfer registrant/admin email parsing for the gtld and cctlds that require we the registrar obtain email authorization to request a transfer

I would very much like to create a custom Whois tool in order to more easily access this across the various territories my organisation operates. for making queries more easily

It's critical that WHOIS information is accurate and traceable would query whois location, but a list would be too static.

Being able to easy identify what WHOIS servers handle a specific TLD. scientific research

domain ownership verification, buying of domains, re-selling domains, website ownership verification, authentication purposes. We need the list of whois servers in order to determine where to locate the contacts for a domain in order to perform an inter-registrar transfer of a domain.



Enforce thin WHOIS starting at the well known anchor  
whois.iana.org.

This server should provide the list and point down to the next  
server in the hierarchy.

we do not need it atm, but might want to venture into whois client  
land. and we also state the need for all those who maintain whois  
clients.

for locating owners to either buy a site or, if it's used for  
phishing or PPC purposes or similar, plus copyright infringement,  
so we can get in touch

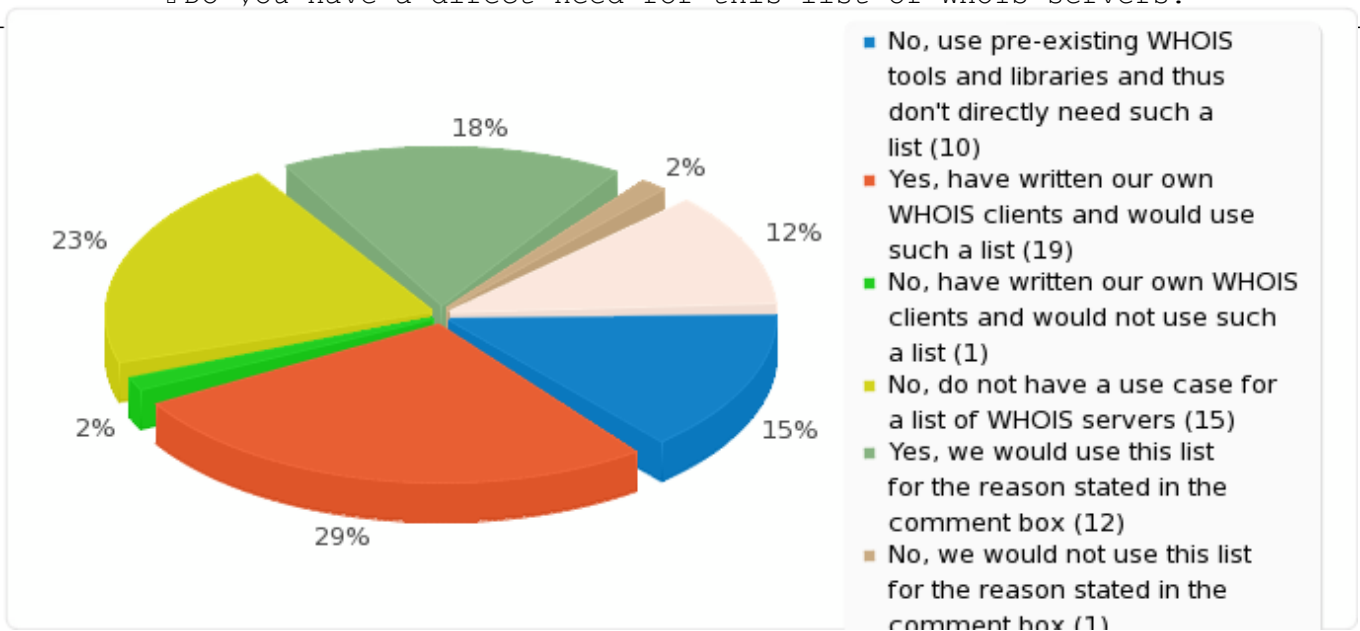
We would create a client if this list was created. Ideally, it  
would be distributed in XML or something similarly easy to adapt.  
we would build a client if such a list existed.



### Field summary for 111

The WHOIS Requirements Inventory identifies the need for a publicly-accessible and machine-parsable list of domain names or IP locations of current, operating Registry, Regional Internet Registry and Registrar WHOIS servers.

Do you have a direct need for this list of WHOIS servers?







Field summary for 112

The inventory of requirements suggests a number of possible approaches for WHOIS service discovery. Please identify your favorite

Answer	Count	Percentage
A naming convention (such as WHOIS.nic.TLD) (1)	28	42.42%
The use of SRV records (2)	14	21.21%
The use of CNAME records (the 'WHOIS' command line tool looks up TLD.WHOIS-servers.net) (3)	10	15.15%
Comments	9	13.64%
No answer	14	21.21%

**Other Responses**

SRV records are probably a better choice for larger entites, however we would also be okay with a naming convention. Much less intrusive than other methods

I prefer a naming convention because it would be easier for non-technical end-users to use. SRV records are already well deployed in the ccTLD world, avoid the need for "magic names" in the DNS, and support load balancing which will improve the quality of the service for the consumer. Anything you can do in javascript and with wget

The resposability is with the owner of the information, and there's no name pollution. My number two would be the use of CNAME records.

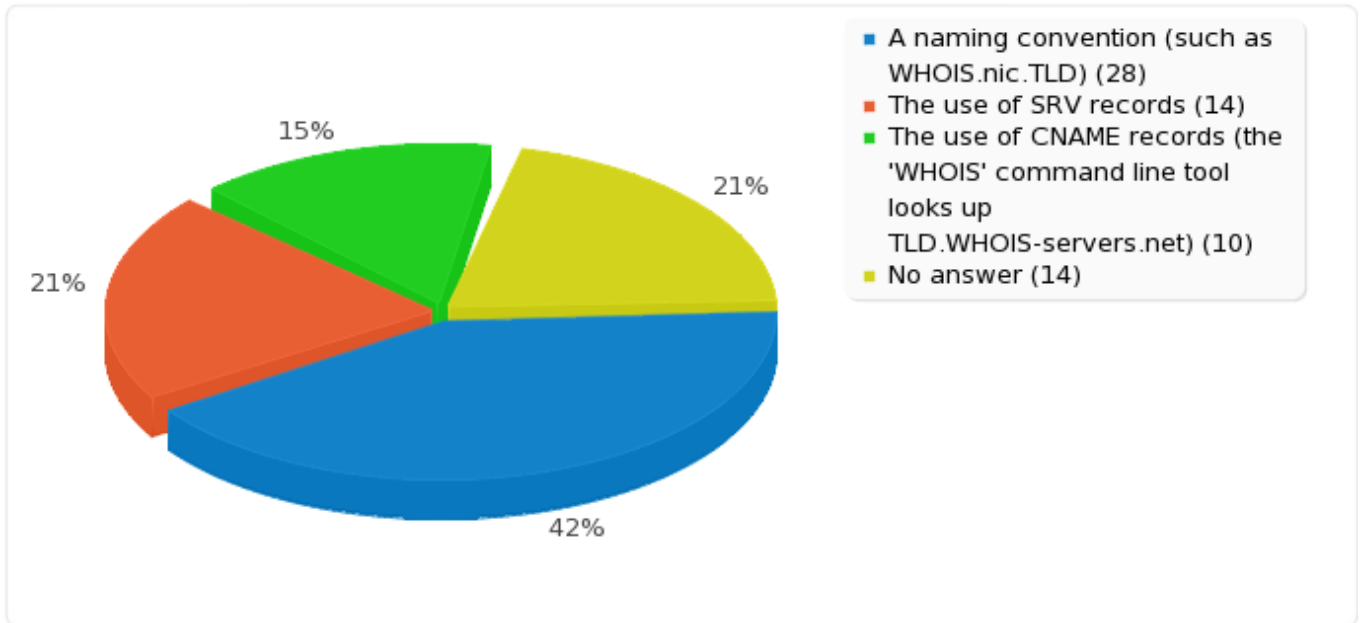
Please consider to support both domain name whois and IP addresses/AS numbers whois, as well as the case different organizations run each. Maybe whois.LIR.NIR.RIR.arpa for IP addresses/AS numbers? CNAME is too much information, all we are asking for is the name of the owner and his current residence and contact info, email will suffice. Enforce thin WHOIS starting at the well known anchor whois.iana.org.

This server should provide the entries for the TLDs. SRV is the proper way to tie services to domain names that do not always directly point to hosts. The other suggestions are hacks.



Field summary for 112

The inventory of requirements suggests a number of possible approaches for WHOIS service discovery. Please identify your favorite





---

Field summary for 211

Do you have an interest in creating a standardized query structure for DNRD-DS servers?

---

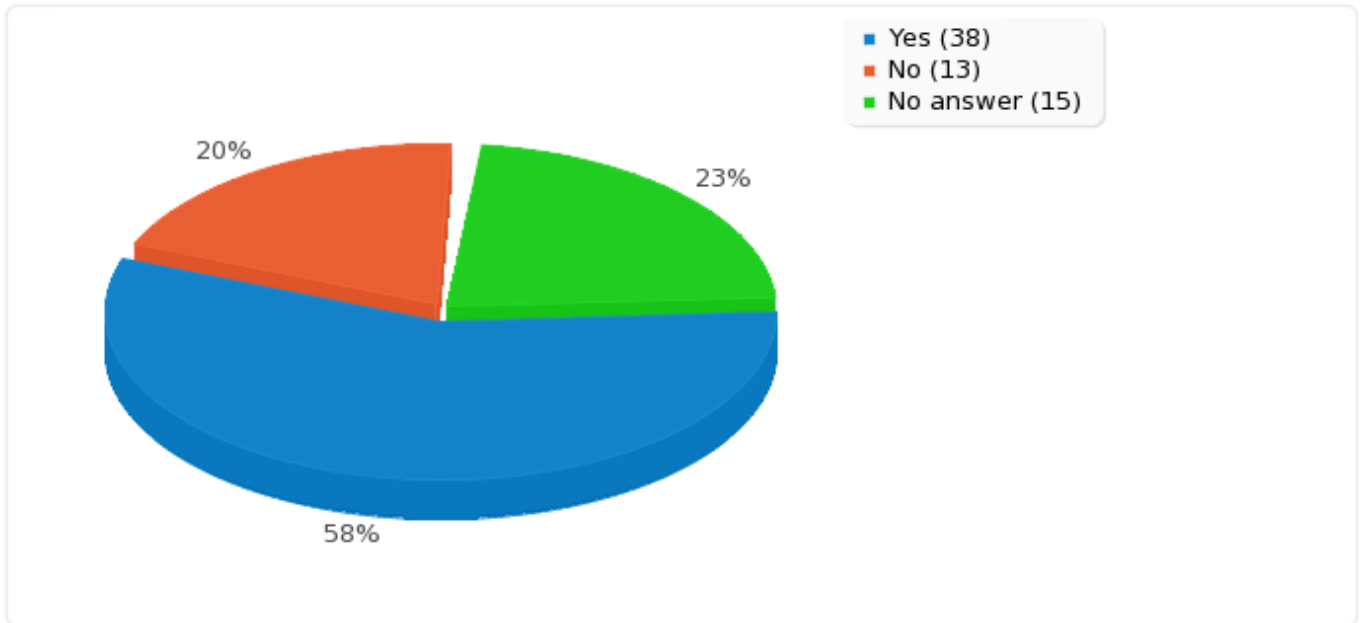
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	38	57.58%
No (N)	13	19.70%
No answer	15	22.73%



Field summary for 211

Do you have an interest in creating a standardized query structure for DNRD-DS servers?

---





---

### Field summary for 212

Select the following benefits of query standardization. Pick one or more

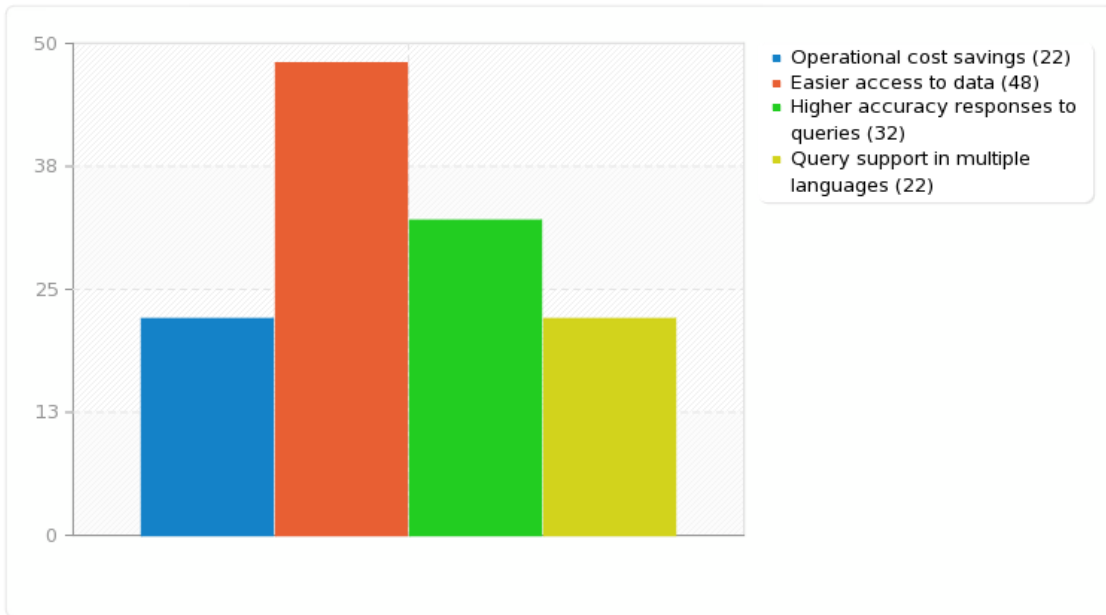
---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Operational cost savings (1)	22	33.33%
Easier access to data (2)	48	72.73%
Higher accuracy responses to queries (3)	32	48.48%
Query support in multiple languages (4)	22	33.33%



Field summary for 212

Select the following benefits of query standardization. Pick one or more





---

### Field summary for 213

Of those selected previous question, please select the single most important of the items according to you.

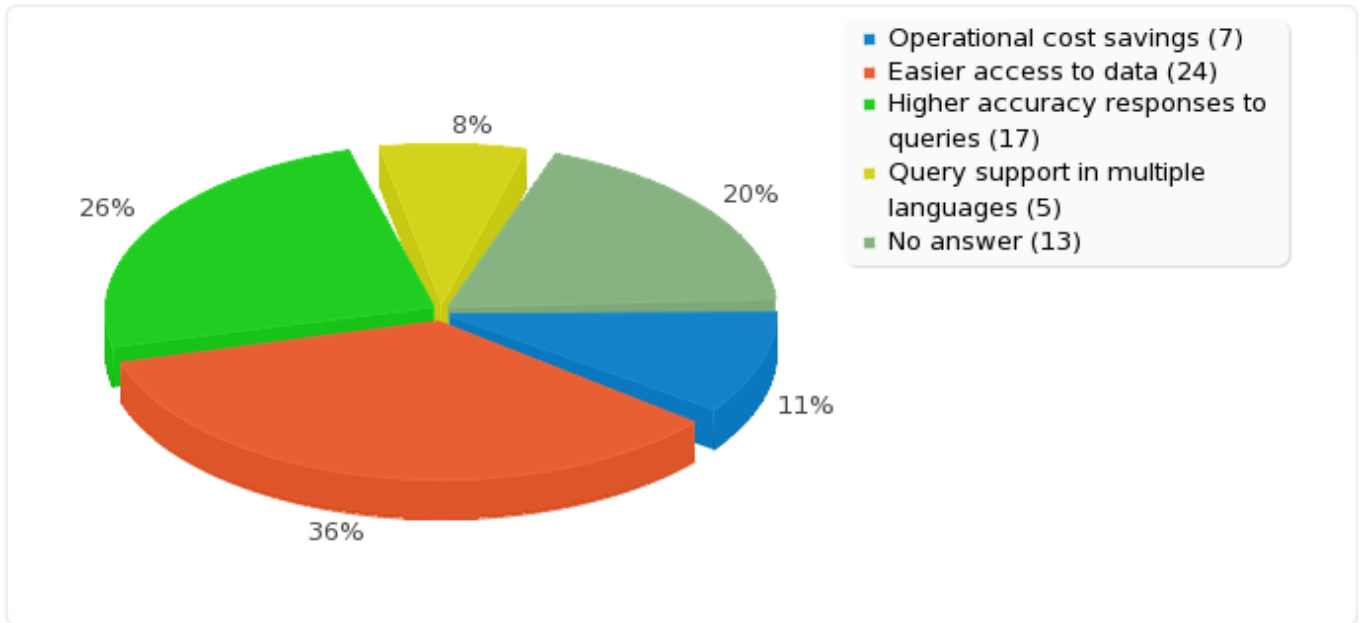
---

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Operational cost savings (1)	7	10.61%
Easier access to data (2)	24	36.36%
Higher accuracy responses to queries (3)	17	25.76%
Query support in multiple languages (4)	5	7.58%
No answer	13	19.70%



Field summary for 213

Of those selected previous question, please select the single most important of the items according to you.







---

Field summary for 214

Assuming you can fully identify IDN registrations in Punycode/ASCII, is native multiple language support important to you for DNRD-DS queries?

---

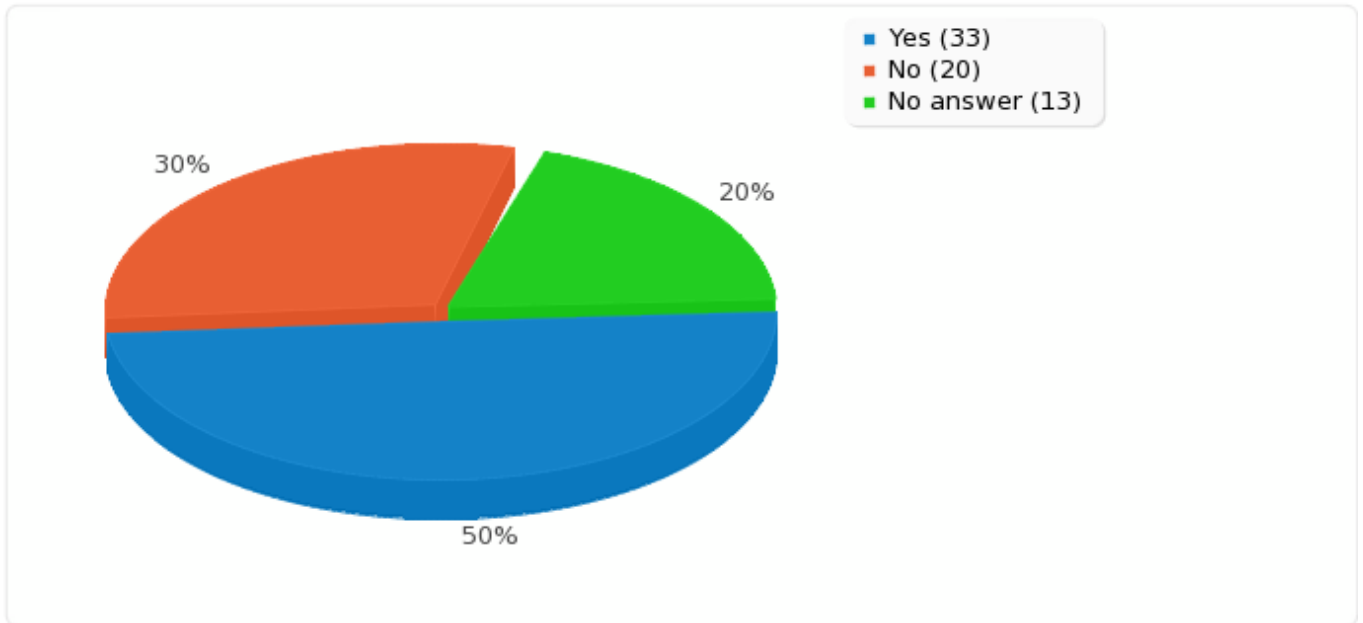
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	33	50.00%
No (N)	20	30.30%
No answer	13	19.70%



Field summary for 214

Assuming you can fully identify IDN registrations in Punycode/ASCII, is native multiple language support important to you for DNRD-DS queries?

---





## Field summary for 215

Where does standardization of “searchable DNRD-DS” queries (being the ability to search on attributes or linked data elements such as “street name” or “postal code”) rank on a scale of 1 to 5. [“1” being Most Important and “5” being Least Important.]

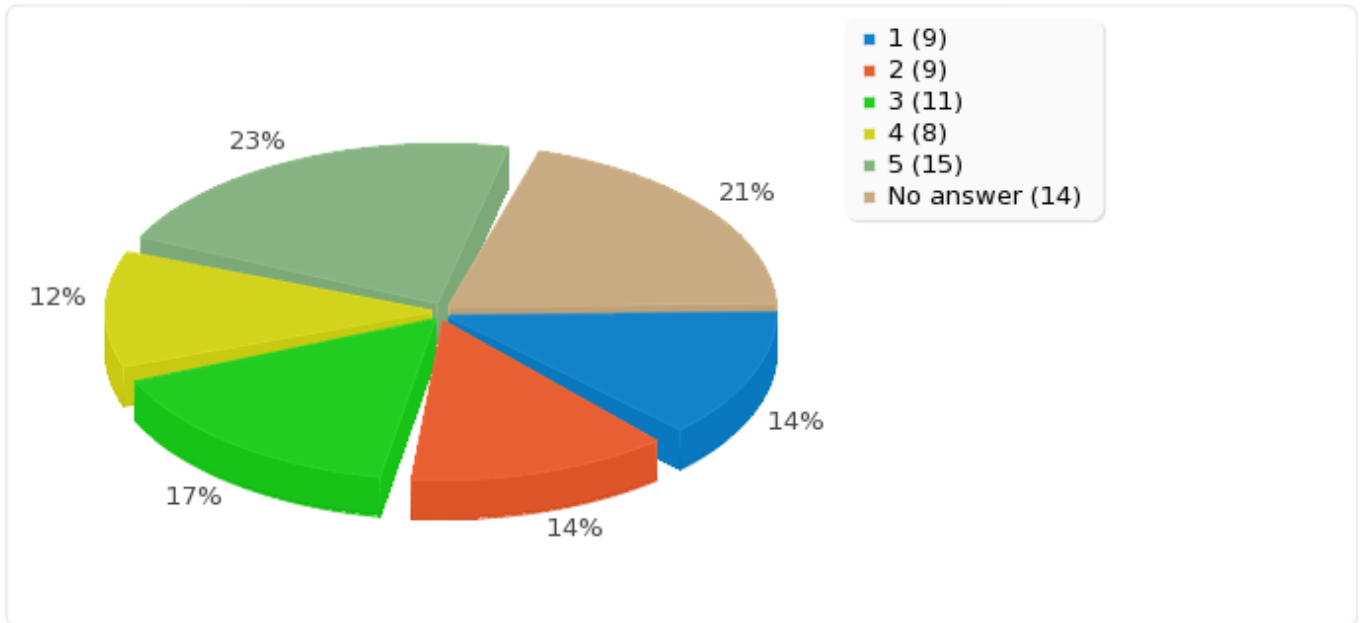
Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	9	17.31%	34.62%
2 (2)	9	17.31%	
3 (3)	11	21.15%	21.15%
4 (4)	8	15.38%	
5 (5)	15	28.85%	44.23%
No answer	14	21.21%	
Arithmetic mean	3.21		
Standard deviation	1.47		
Sum (Answers)	52	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases	66	100.00%	



Field summary for 215

Where does standardization of “searchable DNRD-DS” queries (being the ability to search on attributes or linked data elements such as “street name” or “postal code”) rank on a scale of 1 to 5. [“1” being Most Important and “5” being Least Important.]

---





---

Field summary for 311

Do you support a standardized data structure and schema for WHOIS responses?

---

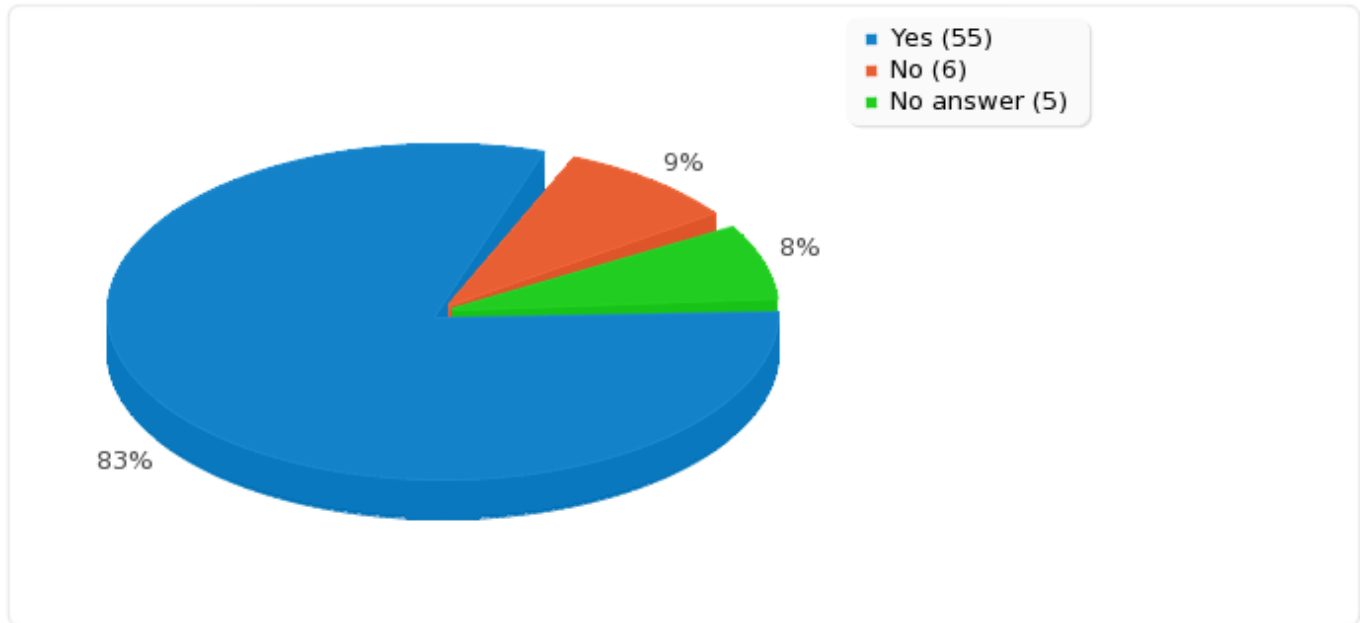
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	55	83.33%
No (N)	6	9.09%
No answer	5	7.58%



Field summary for 311

Do you support a standardized data structure and schema for WHOIS responses?

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Field summary for 312

Do you support a formal extension framework order so that WHOIS implementers may add additional data elements to the standard data structure and schema for WHOIS responses?

---

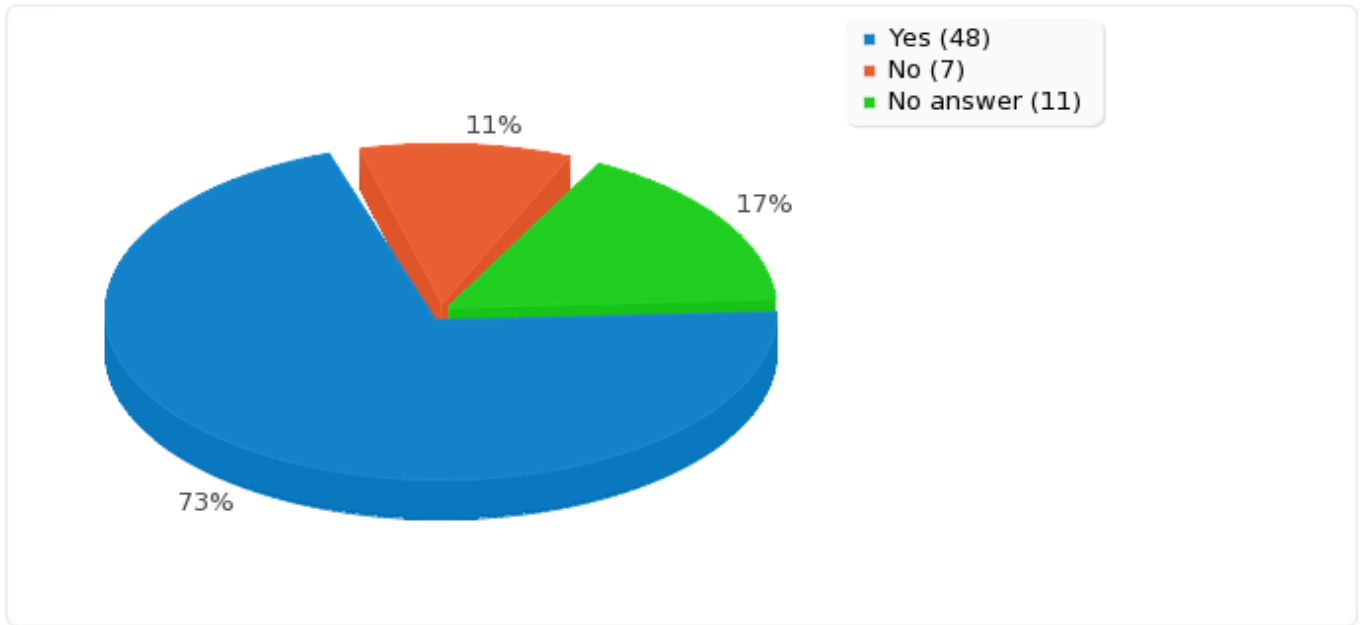
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	48	72.73%
No (N)	7	10.61%
No answer	11	16.67%



Field summary for 312

Do you support a formal extension framework order so that WHOIS implementers may add additional data elements to the standard data structure and schema for WHOIS responses?

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Field summary for 313

Should the data structure allow for interpretation or output of WHOIS responses to non-English or non-Latin languages/scripts?

---

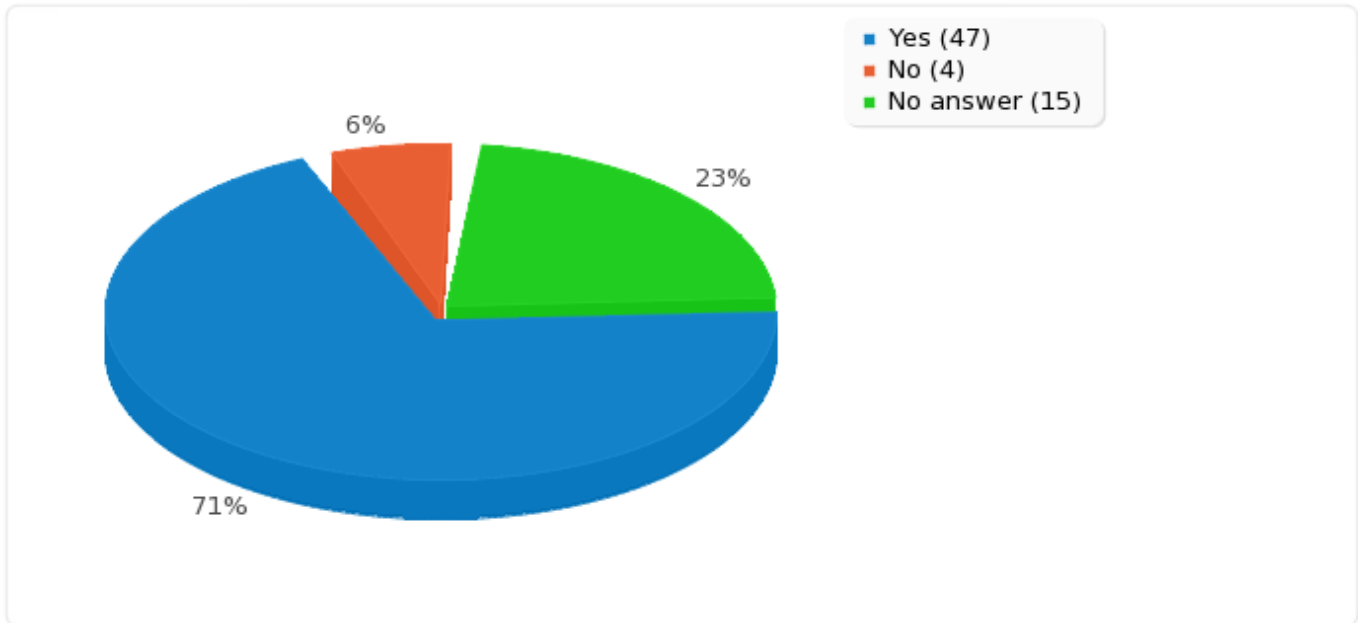
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	47	71.21%
No (N)	4	6.06%
No answer	15	22.73%



Field summary for 313

Should the data structure allow for interpretation or output of WHOIS responses to non-English or non-Latin languages/scripts?

---





---

Field summary for 314

If Yes should this interpretation or output of WHOIS responses be based on localization of the client software (should the response vary based on a location indicator provided by the client either by IP address or a flag submitted with the WHOIS query)?

---

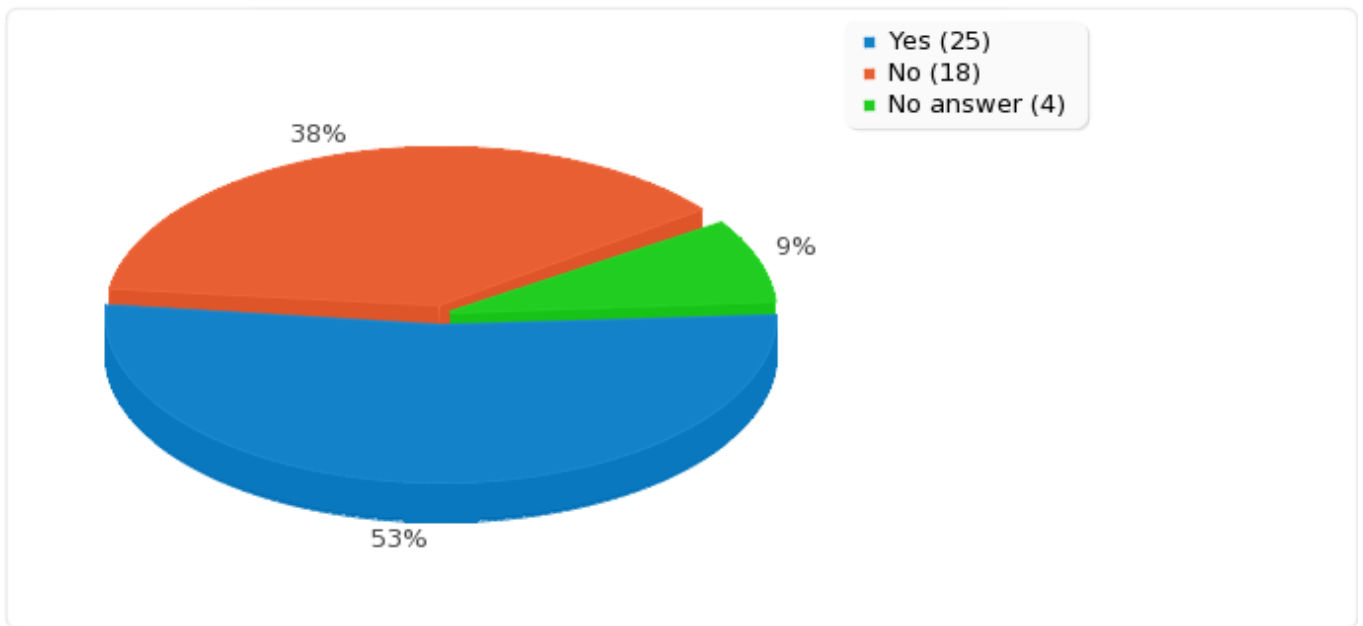
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	25	37.88%
No (N)	18	27.27%
No answer	4	6.06%



Field summary for 314

If Yes should this interpretation or output of WHOIS responses be based on localization of the client software (should the response vary based on a location indicator provided by the client either by IP address or a flag submitted with the WHOIS query)?

---





---

Field summary for 315

If No please recommend (with reasons) another more suitable mechanism for interpretation or WHOIS responses

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	1	1.52%
No answer	3	4.55%

**Responses**

As a registrar we have already problems to read/understand some IDN. How should we read/verify a domainname's data if we cannot understand it (for example to ensure the WDRP)?  
standard

As all sections of the RAA, WHOIS data should be required to be in English.

i think English is an Universal language.

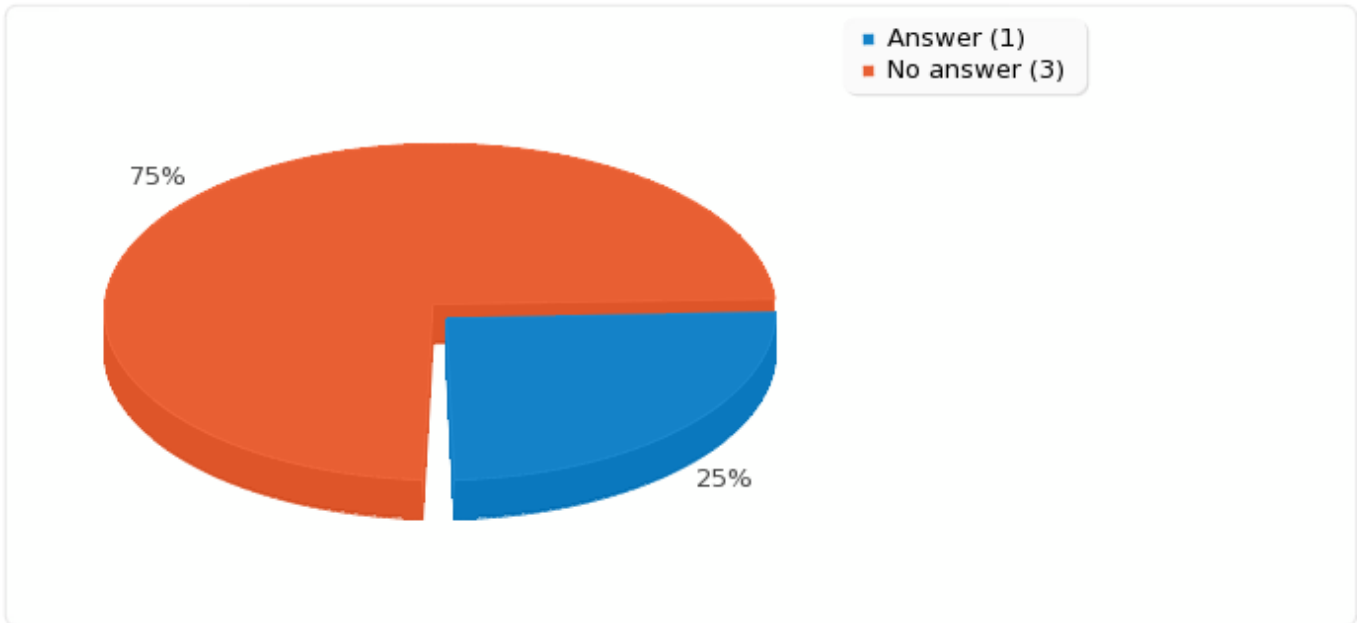
not needed



Field summary for 315

If No please recommend (with reasons) another more suitable mechanism for interpretation or WHOIS responses

---





---

Field summary for 316

Should the data structure be flexible to allow humans to interpret it  
(should it be directly human readable or require machine interpretation)?

---

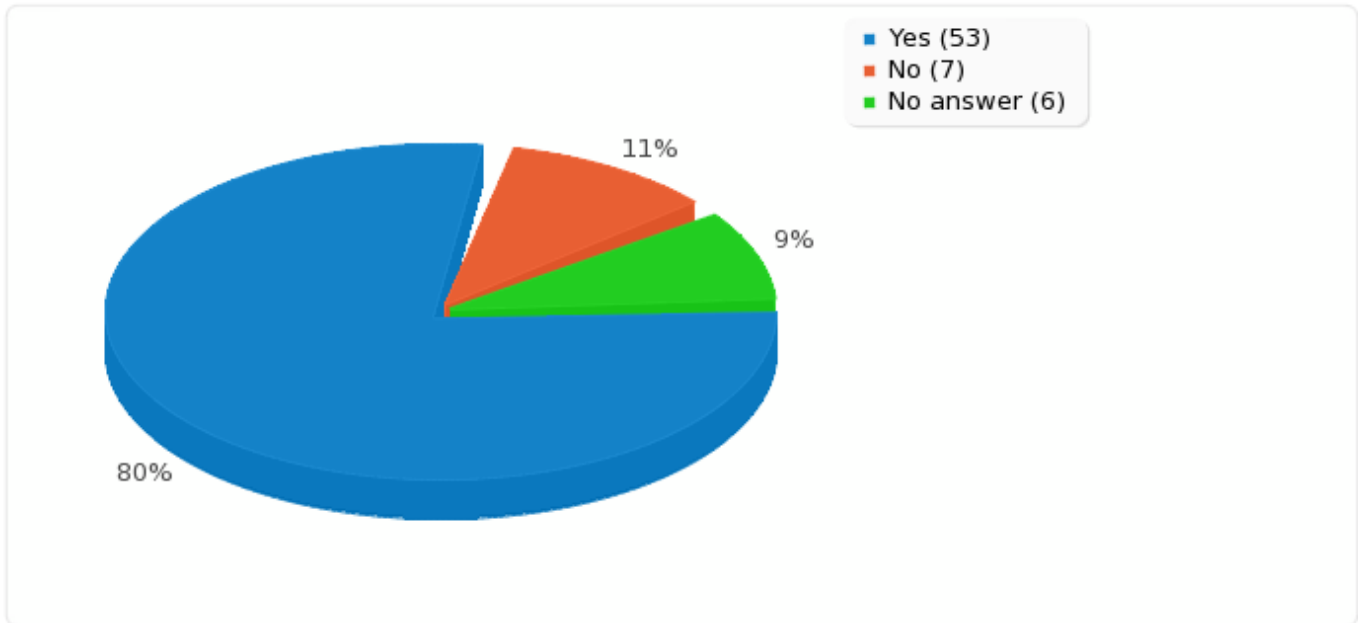
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	53	80.30%
No (N)	7	10.61%
No answer	6	9.09%



Field summary for 316

Should the data structure be flexible to allow humans to interpret it (should it be directly human readable or require machine interpretation)?

---







---

Field summary for 317

Should the data structure be optimized to allow programs to parse it?

---

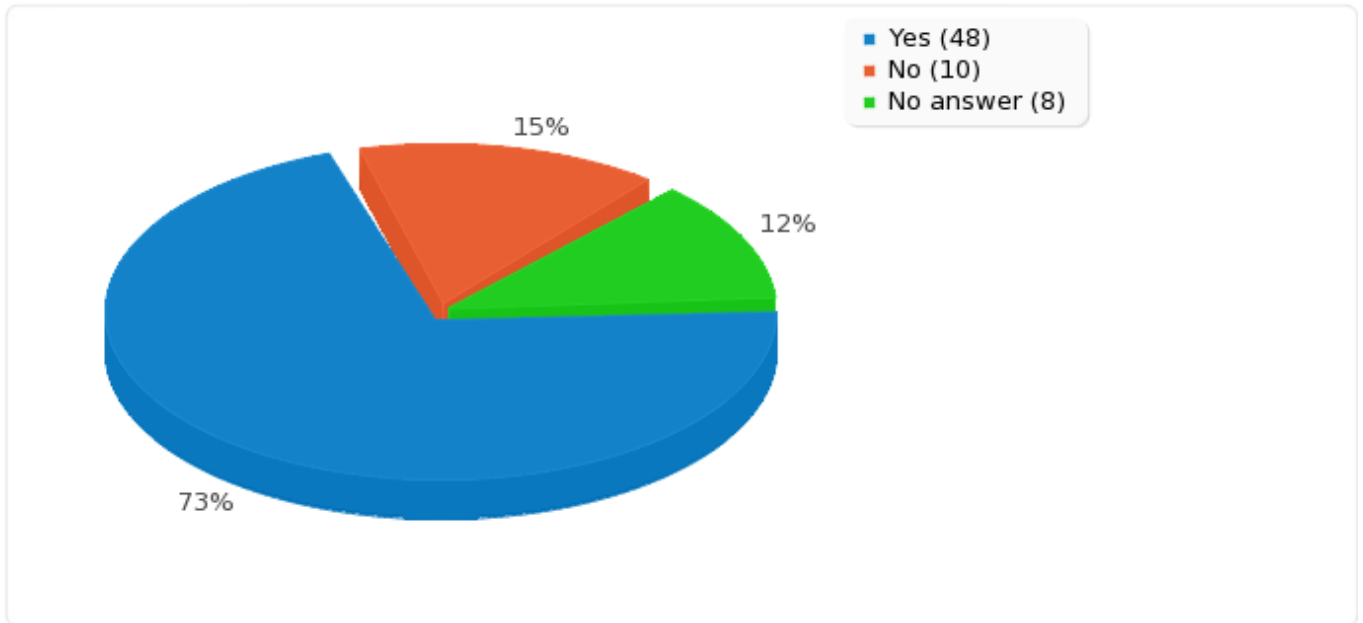
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	48	72.73%
No (N)	10	15.15%
No answer	8	12.12%



Field summary for 317

Should the data structure be optimized to allow programs to parse it?

---





---

Field summary for 318

Should the data structure be XML based

---

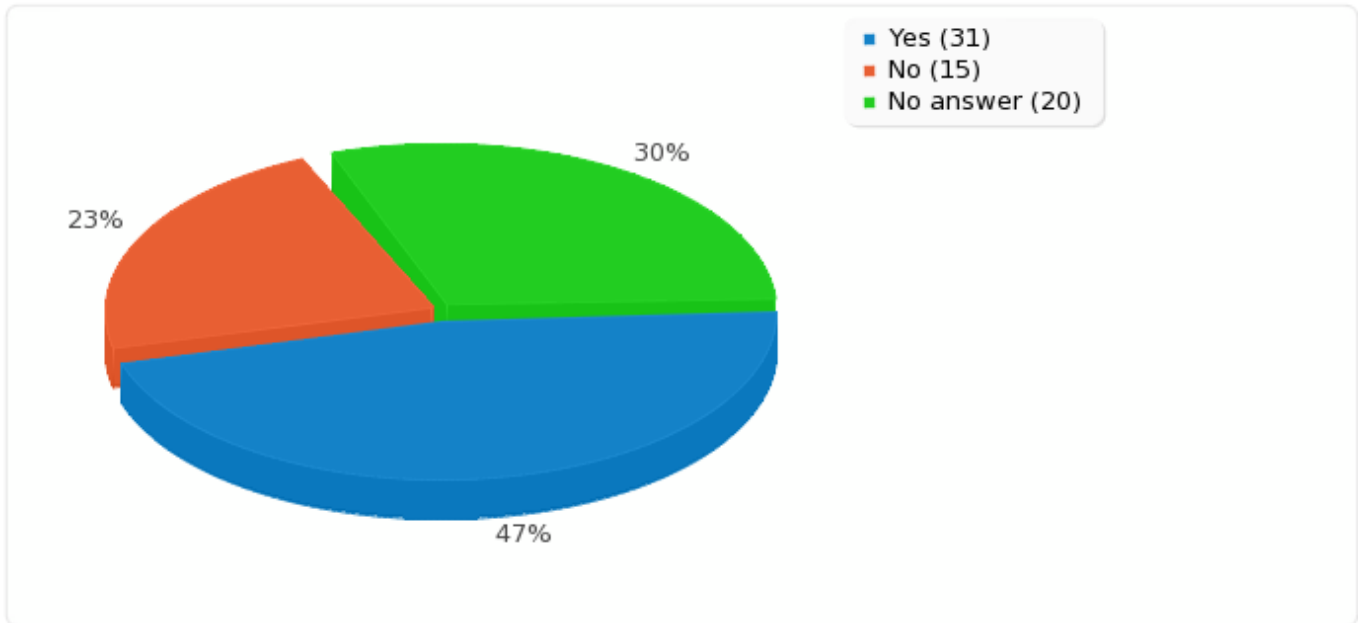
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	31	46.97%
No (N)	15	22.73%
No answer	20	30.30%



Field summary for 318

Should the data structure be XML based

---





---

### Field summary for 319

If No, please recommend with reasons another more suitable data structure

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	10	15.15%
No answer	5	7.58%

#### Responses

Plain text multiple formats

While I don't entirely disagree with the use of XML, I think some other options should be available. For example, a simple .csv format with first record field names could be a fine and simple format.

I'm not in favor of machine-readable whois - it will encourage spam

json is better suited

The current way registries do it is easy. Name value pairs like Registrant Name: Joe Smith  
XML has its advantages, but is complex. A whois scheme should be as simple as possible. Imho.  
Allows Commercialization

JSON is better.

ewafds

XML is heavyweight and inefficient, not sure what best alternative is.

JSON, please

XML is not human readable.

XML is hard to read. json plz?

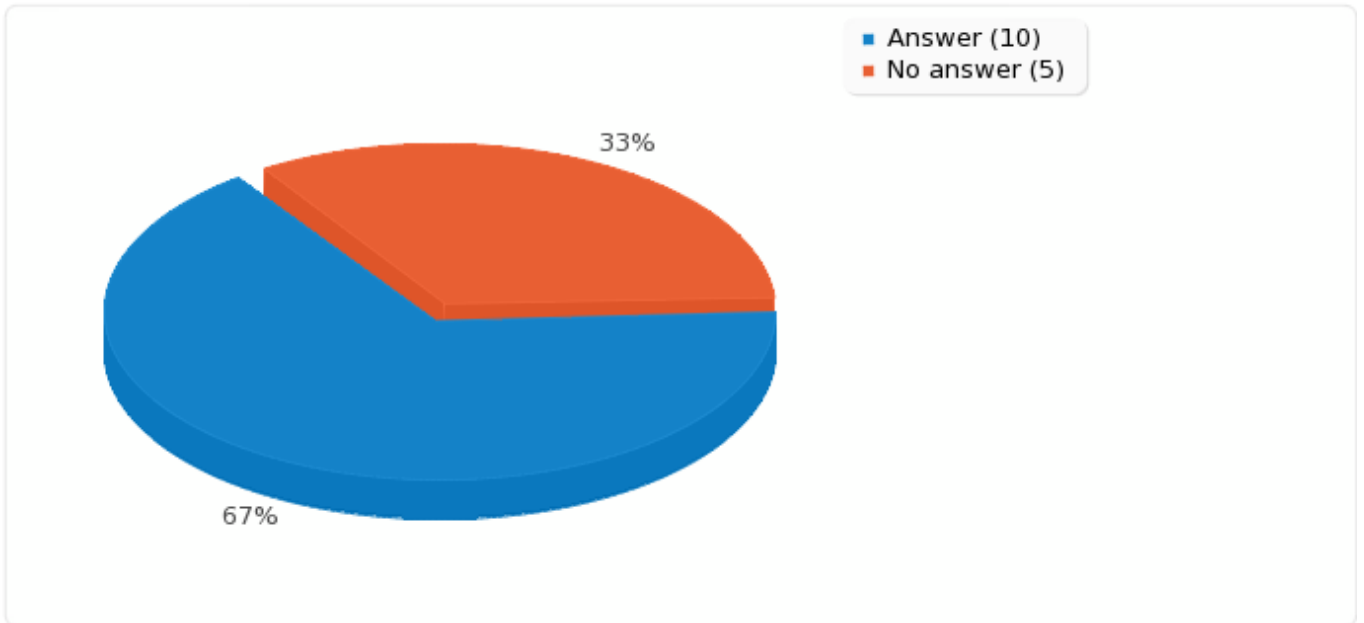
We recommend JSON. The IETF WEIRDS working group has settled on JSON, and we support that effort.



Field summary for 319

If No, please recommend with reasons another more suitable data structure

---





---

Field summary for 411

Do you support the use of standardized error messages as output from the WHOIS System?

---

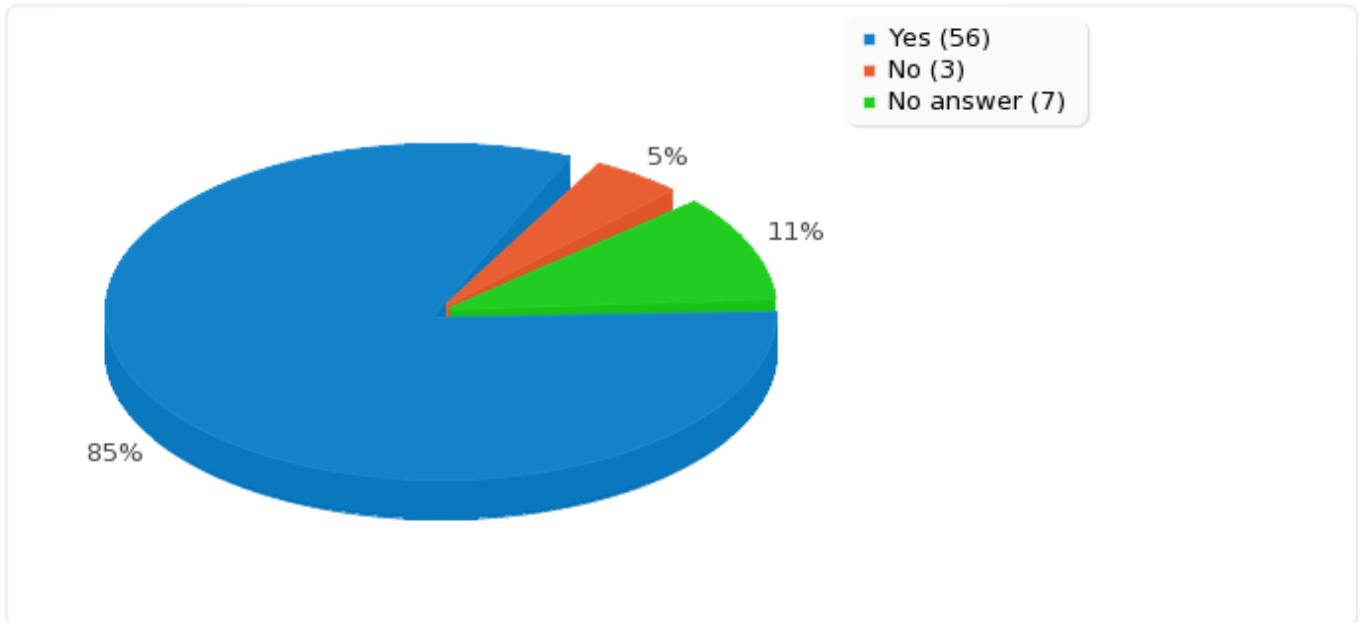
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	56	84.85%
No (N)	3	4.55%
No answer	7	10.61%



Field summary for 411

Do you support the use of standardized error messages as output from the WHOIS System?

---







### Field summary for 412

Please suggest examples of such standardized error messages

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	28	42.42%
No answer	38	57.58%

#### Responses

No records found

404

Logically, there could be some data which may exist for the registrars only. Using an HTTP like set of responses for data may be helpful in understanding why certain data is unavailable.  
 Query limit reached: please try your query again later

- warning: more than one domain matches your search criteria
- error: your search did not result in any matching domain names
- error: your query contains invalid character
- warning: too many results

The WEIRDS group plan to use the existing HTTP error semantics. If these were backported to port 43 whois that would be acceptable. If not, then a extensible "code plus message" would be acceptable.  
 404 domain not found

Error 505 Domain Not Registered Here

```
% -----
% status: registered
% -----
```

error 1 = common cause 1  
 error 2 - common cause 2  
 similar to email NDR or HTTP responses  
 Character disallowed, incorrect tld, banned query (rate control)

CGI

The specified CGI application misbehaved by not returning a complete set of HTTP headers.  
 No entries found for the selected source.  
 No second-level domain.  
 Invalid request.  
 You have exceeded allowed connection rate.  
 Sorry. Server busy.  
 WHOIS data unknown, invalid or non-existent

If HTTP, http codes are enough.  
 Also for redirection, possibly data missing, or no authorized to get data.  
 Standardized messages should be fields in JSON responses. Not language-specific  
 sdc

"you are mining the whois database, please stop"

Locked  
 On Hold  
 Deleted



Redemption Period

etc...

Domain not found

Similar to HTTP code: numeric code with basic explanation and series based on the high level number  
404 domain does not exist

incomplete command

query not found

query result - zero

No record found matching "Microsoft.com".

Number of whois queries allowed has been exceeded.

% NOTFOUND: Entry not found.

% DENIED: Access denied due to legal restrictions.

% FUCKUP: System is down, sorry.

not allocated

server internal problem

payment required

No Record Found,

Incomplete domain name entry,

gTLD Not Found

not found

connection error

No records found

% No entries found for ...

The approach that HTTP designers took to defining http status codes allows for future changes without disrupting existing clients. For example, each http status code belongs to a class signified by th  
The documentation should be available and the implementation should follow the documentation

No idea what a standardized error message should be. Error messages should be clear and understandable and in case of an identical error identical.

number of queries exceeding the WHOIS server's limit

no records found

unable to process query

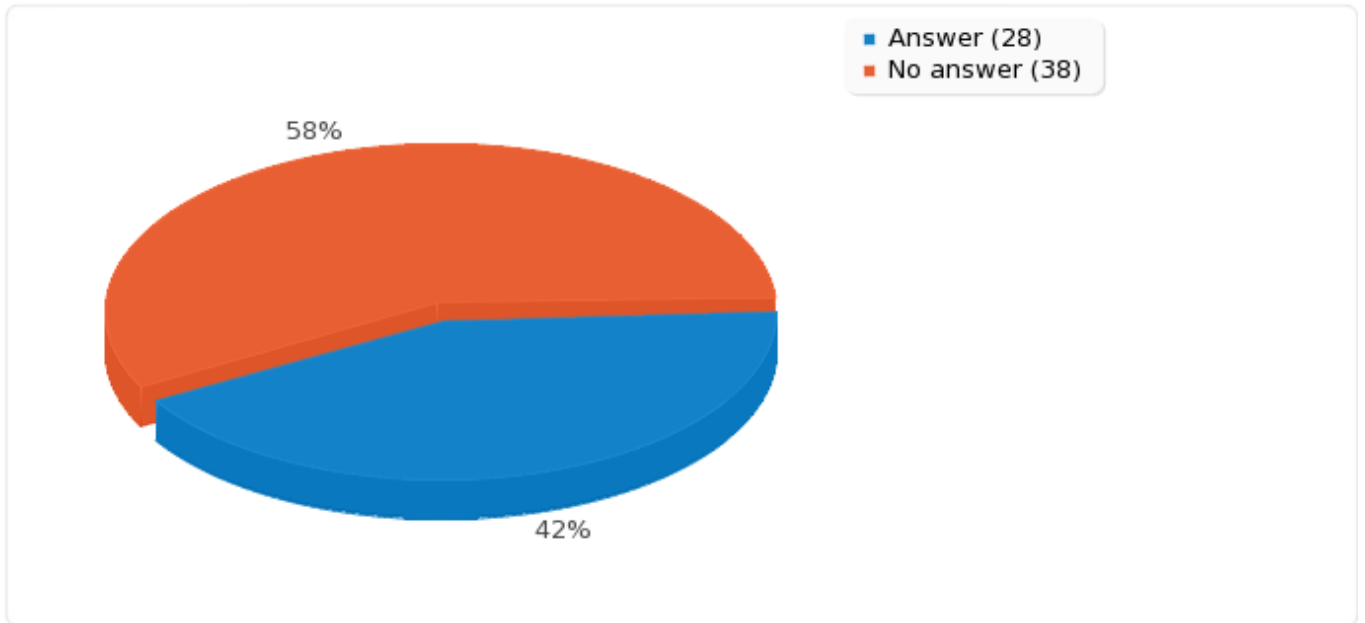


---

Field summary for 412

Please suggest examples of such standardized error messages

---





---

Field summary for 413

Do you support the use of standardized handling of error conditions within the WHOIS System?

---

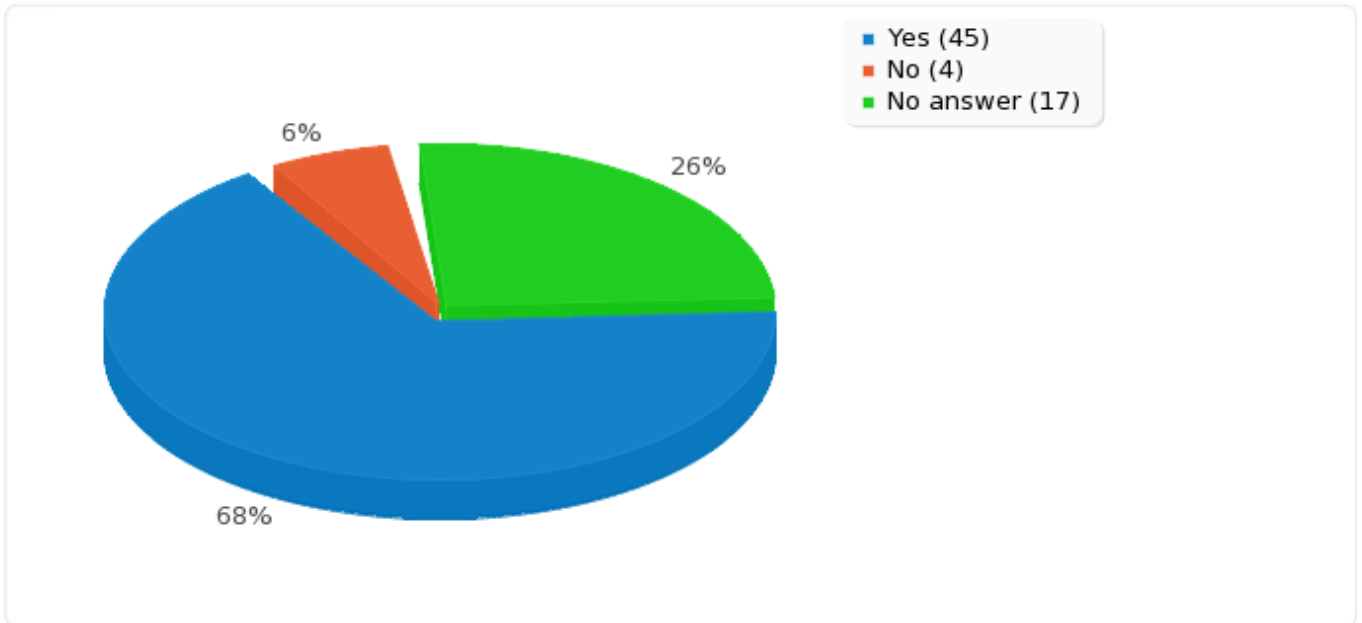
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	45	68.18%
No (N)	4	6.06%
No answer	17	25.76%



Field summary for 413

Do you support the use of standardized handling of error conditions within the WHOIS System?

---





Field summary for 414

Please suggest such error conditions within the WHOIS System

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	14	21.21%
No answer	52	78.79%

Responses

Server botnetted

Well, you might want to banish robots from scarfing down whois data without prior authorization.

Query limit exceeded - message to user to try again later

(This page is very confusing btw)

- no results
- too many results
- invalid input
- invalid formatting of input

standard error codes such as

404 domain not found

Service not available.

Too many requests for your IP.

The Expendables 2

misspells, mistypes in upsatream parsed data, limits exploitation

Same as above

dxzdSc

Data not found, the registry change.

Domain offline

uppercase lowercase sensitive whois garbage in -out , encoding problems , end line character problem, partial domain or contact/host/name server information / whois server is under load, default time

inability to find queryd domain

unable to validate domain WHOIS

Quota exceeded.

Language character set mismatch.

What are error messages \*within\* a system?

No Record Found

Connection error

The conditions and the messages overlap, so we would see the consistent handling of error conditions like queries for non-existent objects and queries for data that the client is not authorized for as

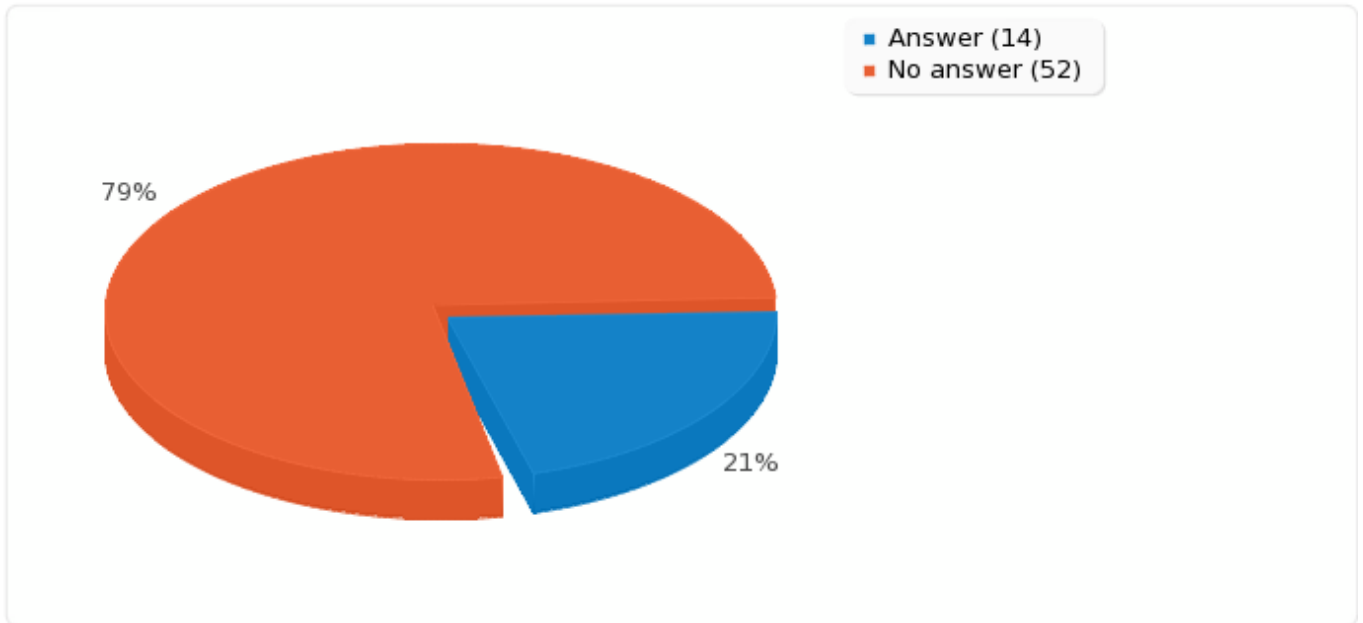


---

Field summary for 414

Please suggest such error conditions within the WHOIS System

---





---

Field summary for 511

Should there be a way to search WHOIS records by data elements (other than domain name)?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (1)	35	53.03%
No (2)	20	30.30%
Other	8	12.12%
No answer	3	4.55%

**Other Responses**

Commonly held domain names

some data elements - e.g. location (broadly defined, e.g. by city) could be interesting

since whois is used by aggressive and non compliant country registrys and registrars, I am limited on what information I would like to see made public not necessarily

ip addr, as number

On a limited basis and only allowed at the registry, not the registrar.

For a limited number of data elements

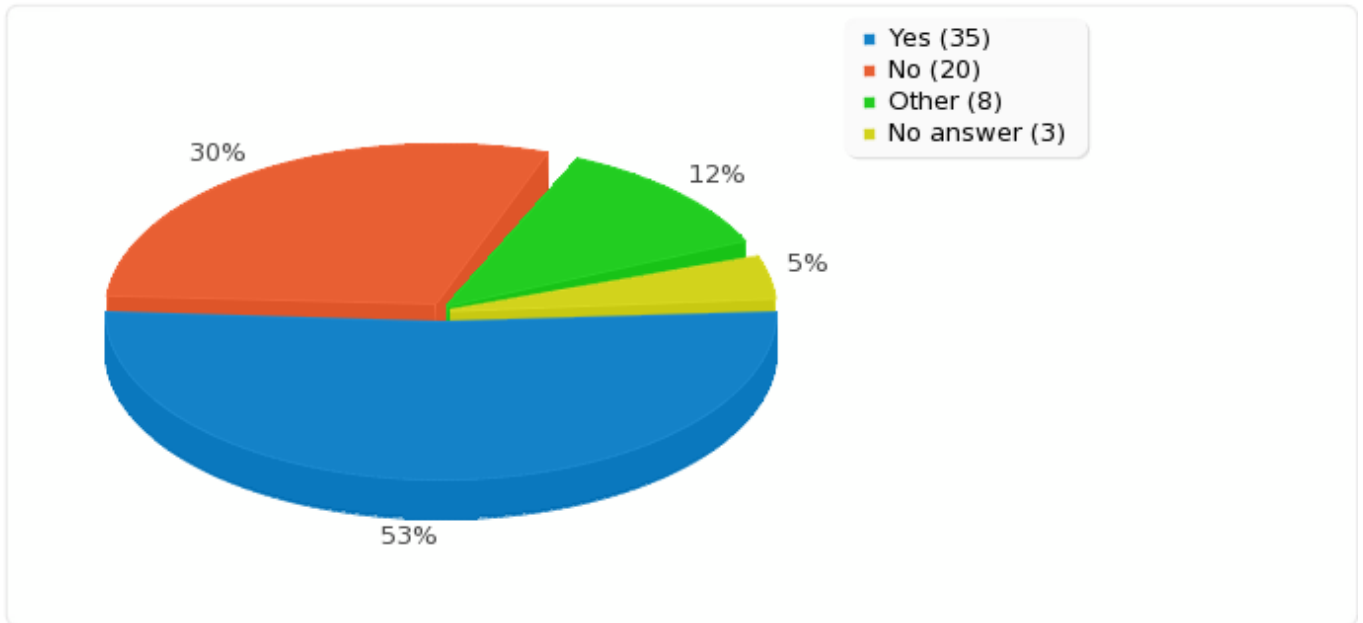




Field summary for 511

Should there be a way to search WHOIS records by data elements (other than domain name)?

---





---

Field summary for 512 [1]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

▣ [Ranking 1]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Domain Name (1)	36	54.55%
Name Servers (2)	2	3.03%
Domain Registration Dates (3)	1	1.52%
Contact Name (4)	4	6.06%
Contact Email (5)	0	0.00%
Contact Address (6)	0	0.00%
Other (7)	0	0.00%

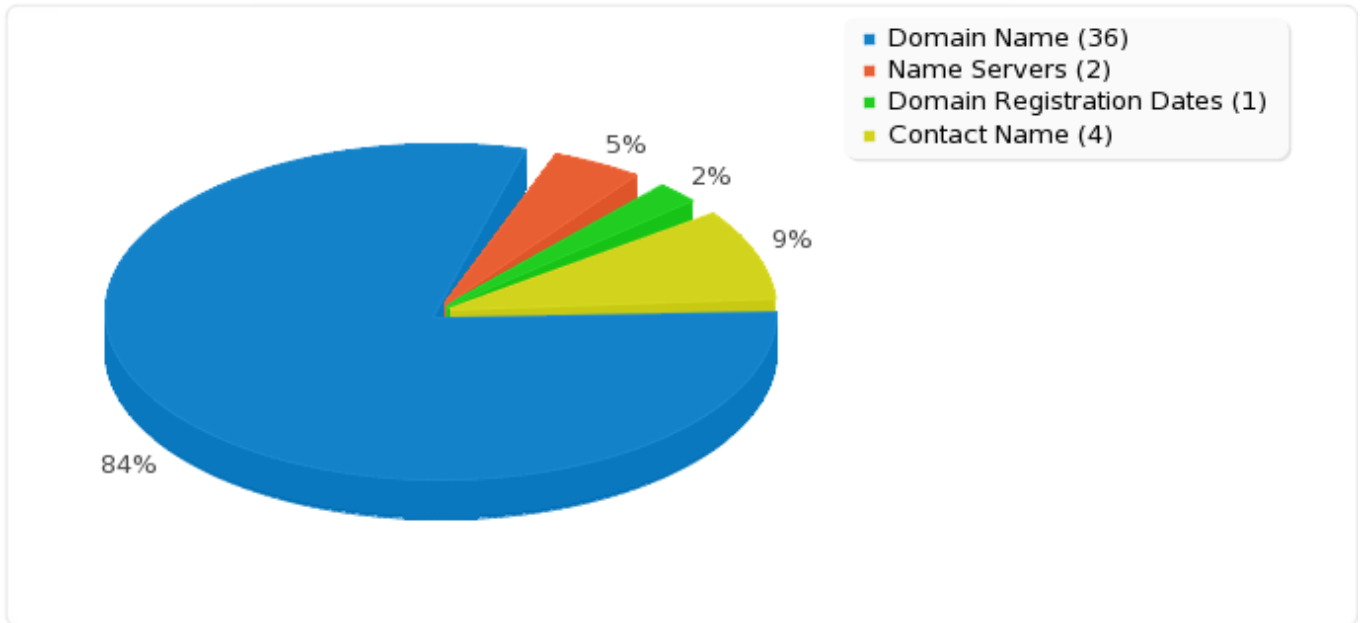


Field summary for 512 [1]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

[ Ranking 1 ]

---





---

Field summary for 512 [2]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

□ [Ranking 2]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Domain Name (1)	0	0.00%
Name Servers (2)	13	19.70%
Domain Registration Dates (3)	7	10.61%
Contact Name (4)	8	12.12%
Contact Email (5)	9	13.64%
Contact Address (6)	1	2.50%
Other (7)	2	5.00%

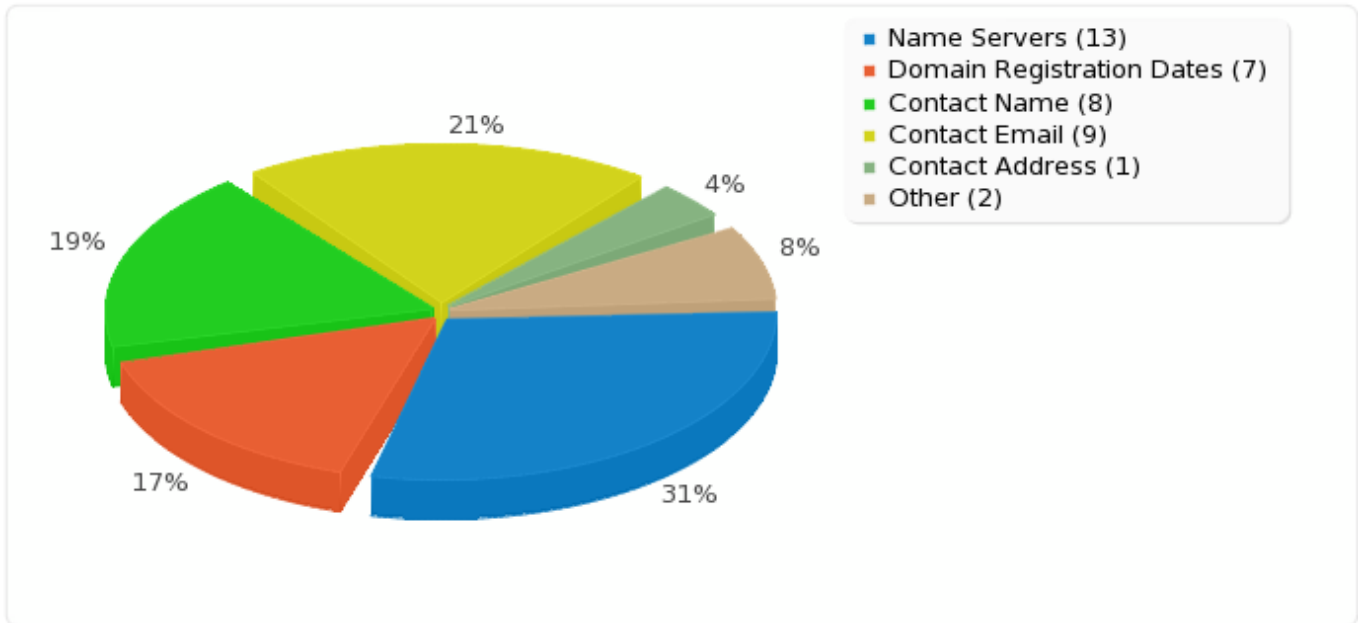


Field summary for 512 [2]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

[ Ranking 2 ]

---





---

Field summary for 512 [3]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

□ [Ranking 3]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Domain Name (1)	0	0.00%
Name Servers (2)	6	9.09%
Domain Registration Dates (3)	2	3.03%
Contact Name (4)	13	19.70%
Contact Email (5)	9	13.64%
Contact Address (6)	8	20.51%
Other (7)	1	2.56%

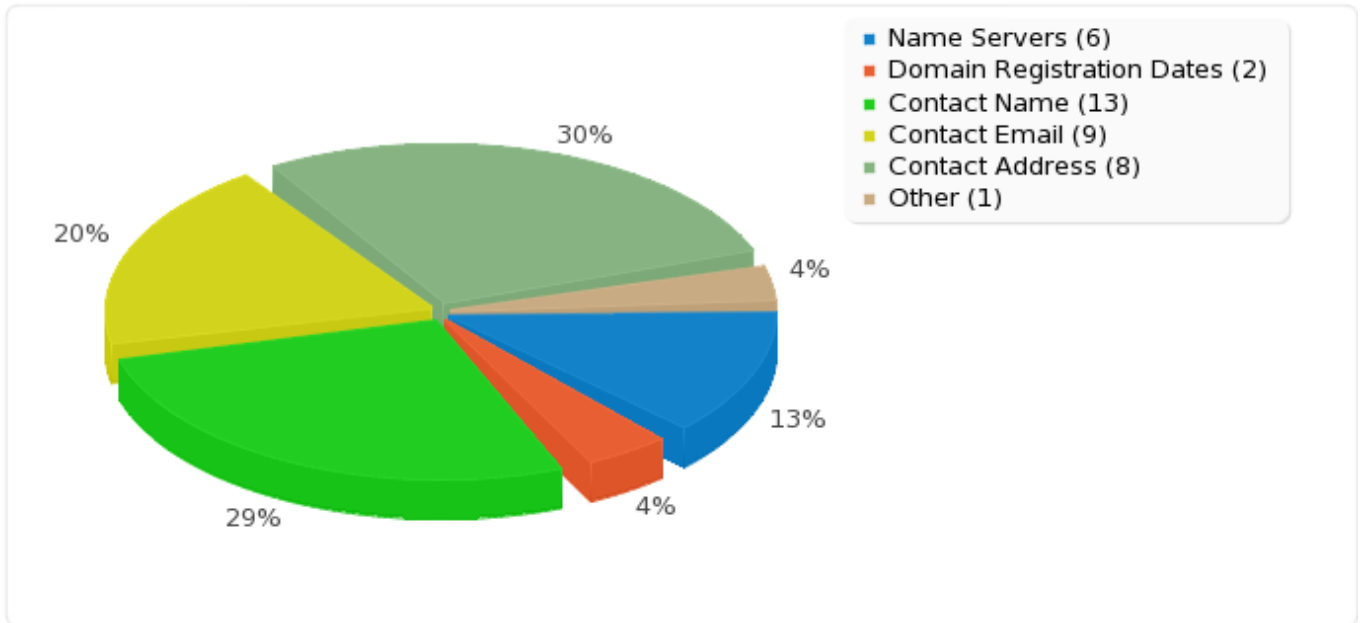


Field summary for 512 [3]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

[Ranking 3]

---





---

Field summary for 512 [4]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

▯ [Ranking 4]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Domain Name (1)	1	1.52%
Name Servers (2)	2	3.03%
Domain Registration Dates (3)	1	1.52%
Contact Name (4)	9	13.64%
Contact Email (5)	12	18.18%
Contact Address (6)	8	23.53%
Other (7)	1	2.94%

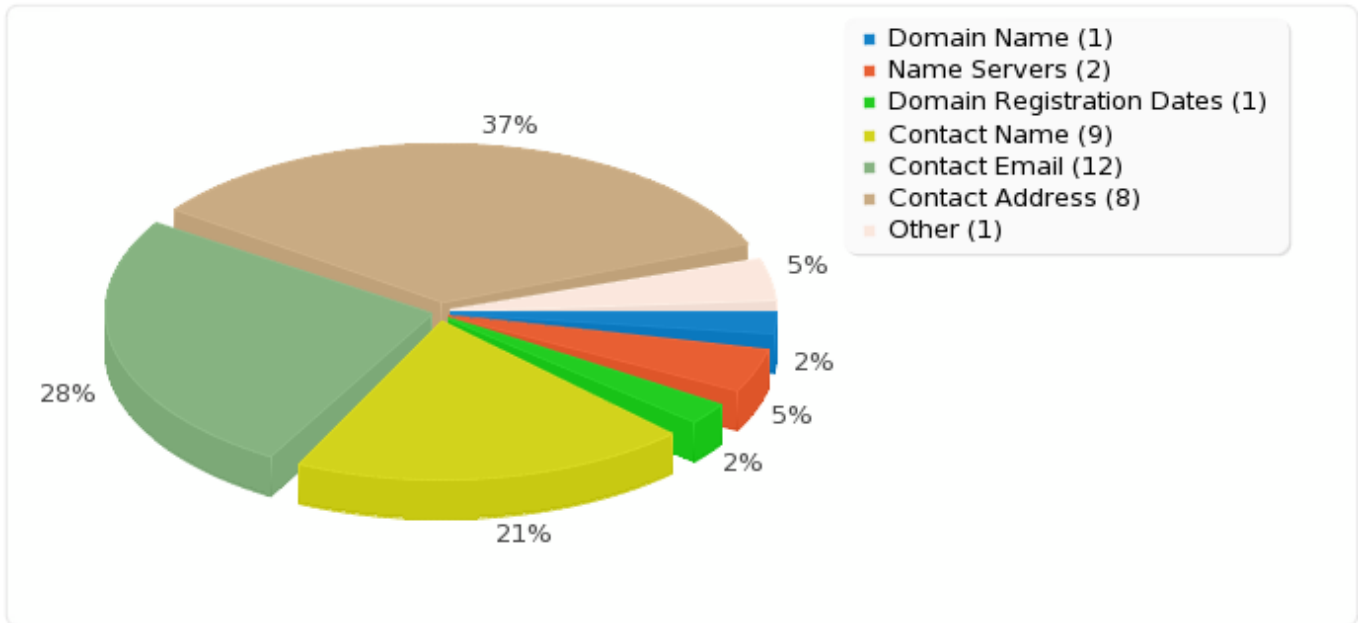




Field summary for 512 [4]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

[Ranking 4]





---

Field summary for 512 [5]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

□ [Ranking 5]

---

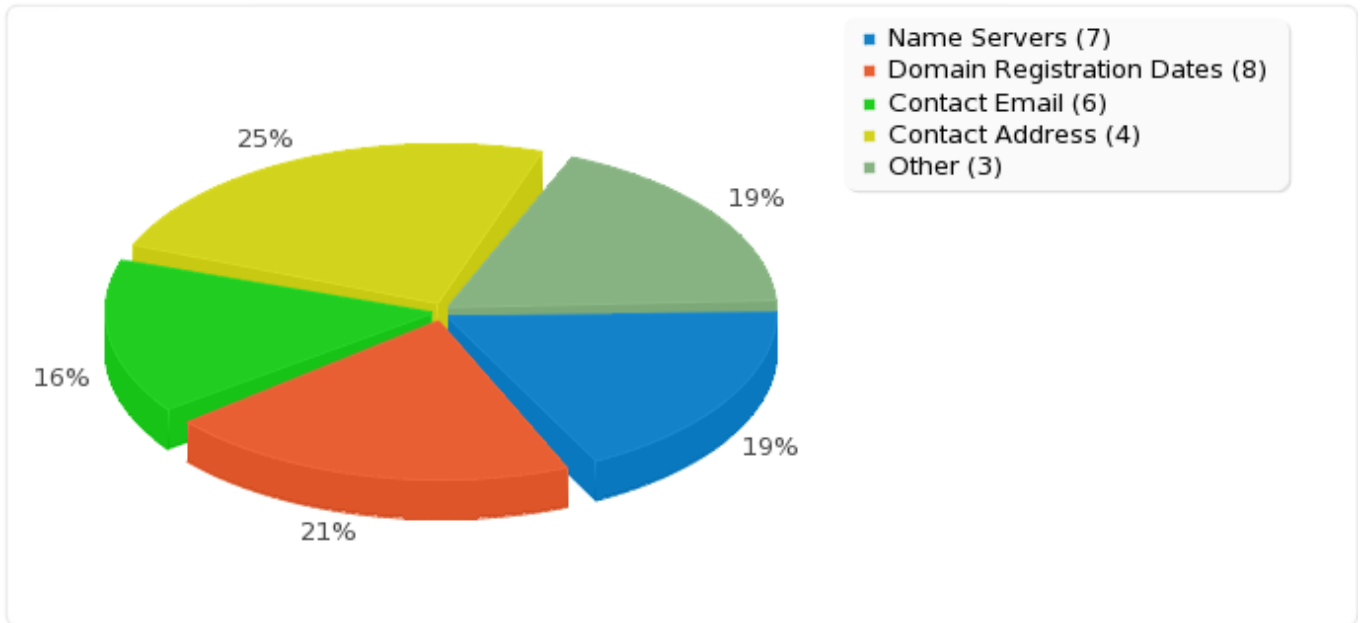
Answer	Count	Percentage
Domain Name (1)	0	0.00%
Name Servers (2)	7	10.61%
Domain Registration Dates (3)	8	12.12%
Contact Name (4)	0	0.00%
Contact Email (5)	6	9.09%
Contact Address (6)	4	14.29%
Other (7)	3	10.71%



Field summary for 512 [5]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

[Ranking 5]





---

Field summary for 512 [6]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

▯ [Ranking 6]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Domain Name (1)	0	0.00%
Name Servers (2)	5	7.58%
Domain Registration Dates (3)	7	10.61%
Contact Name (4)	3	4.55%
Contact Email (5)	2	3.03%
Contact Address (6)	8	30.77%
Other (7)	1	3.85%

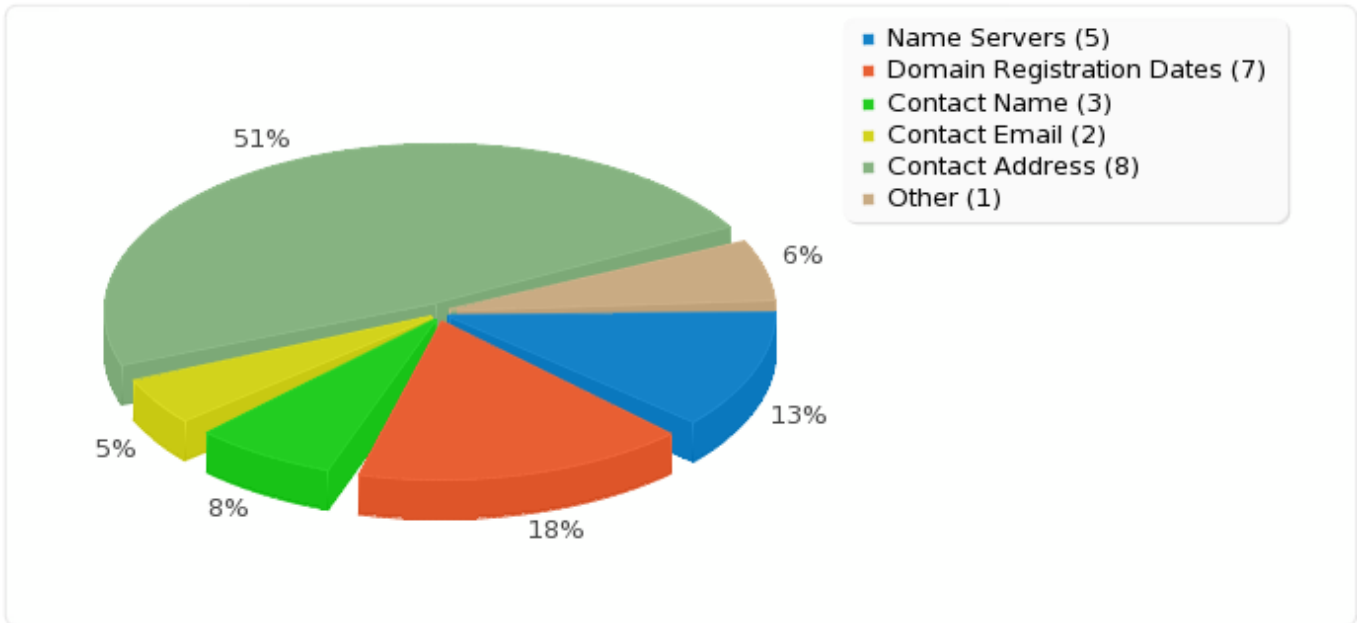


Field summary for 512 [6]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

[ Ranking 6 ]

---





---

Field summary for 512 [7]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

▯ [Ranking 7]

---

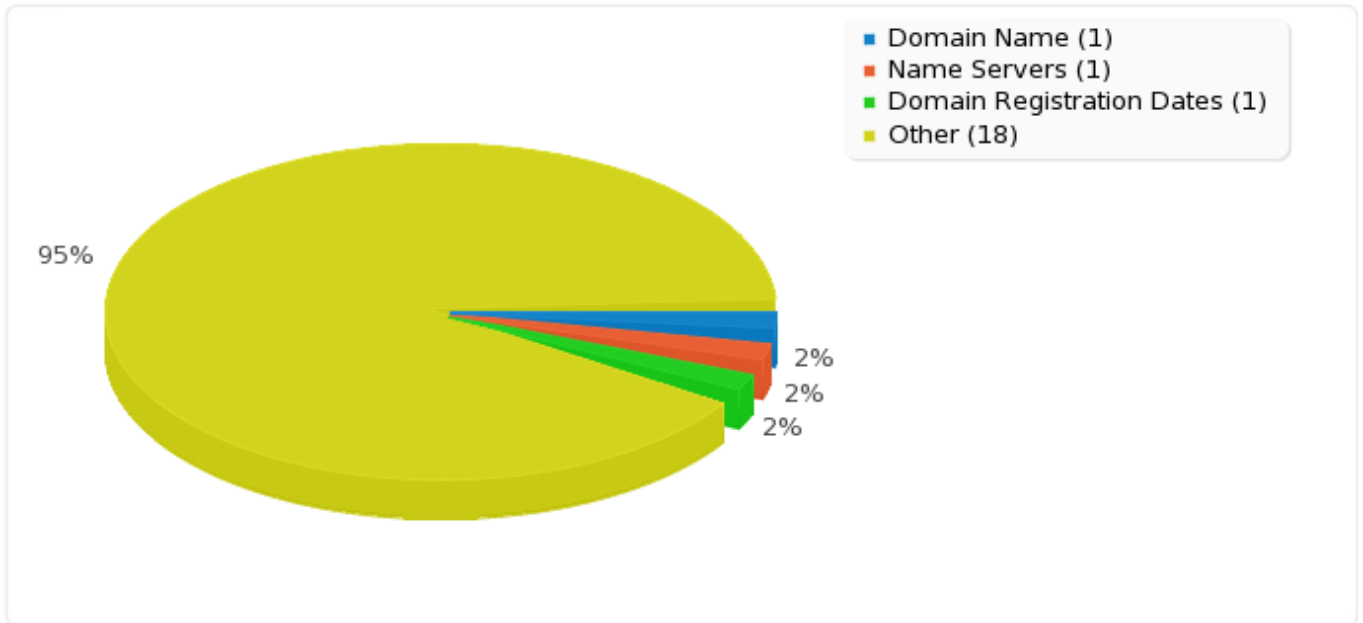
Answer	Count	Percentage
Domain Name (1)	1	1.52%
Name Servers (2)	1	1.52%
Domain Registration Dates (3)	1	1.52%
Contact Name (4)	0	0.00%
Contact Email (5)	0	0.00%
Contact Address (6)	0	0.00%
Other (7)	18	85.71%



Field summary for 512 [7]

Please rate 1-7 below on the importance of specific data elements to be searchable

[Ranking 7]





---

Field summary for 513

Is there a need to Include (AND), Exclude (NOT) or Either (OR) search parameter options?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (1)	28	42.42%
No (2)	25	37.88%
Other	3	4.55%
No answer	10	15.15%

**Other Responses**

Yes and No

Boolean operators [OR, AND, NOT]

On a limited basis and only allowed at the registry, not the registrar.

Not required, but is desired

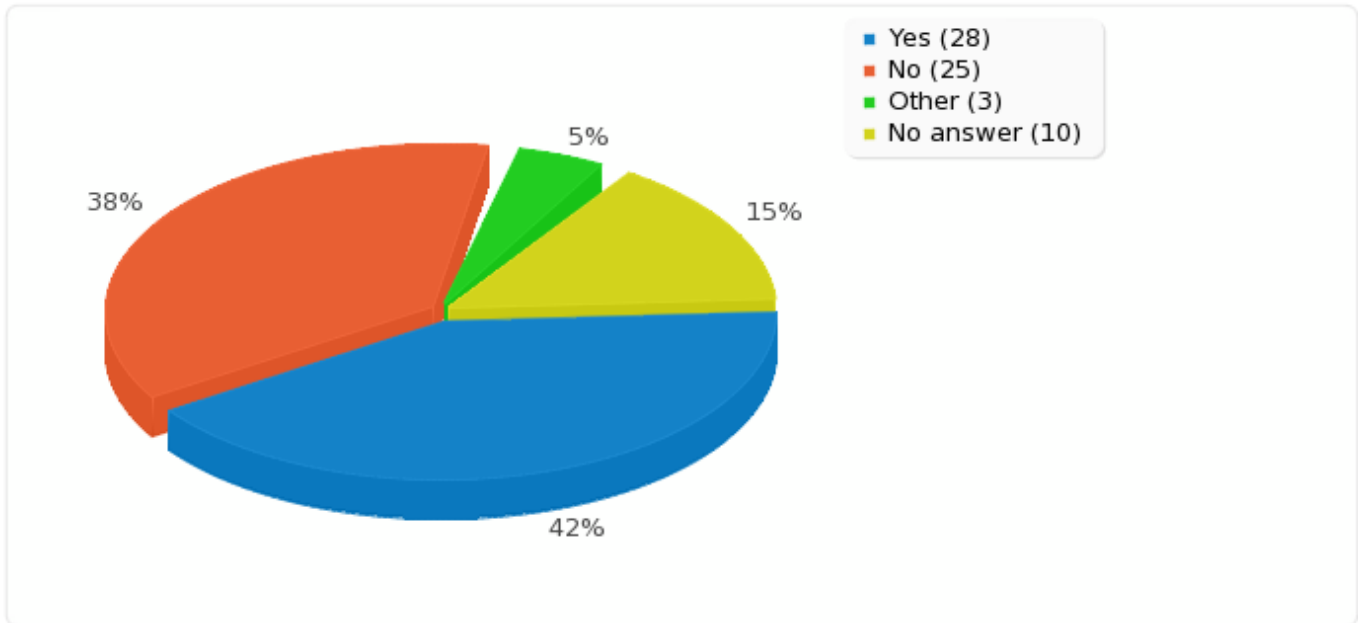




Field summary for 513

Is there a need to Include (AND), Exclude (NOT) or Either (OR) search parameter options?

---





---

Field summary for 514

Is there a need to search by wild card?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (1)	27	40.91%
No (2)	28	42.42%
Other	3	4.55%
No answer	8	12.12%

**'Other' Responses**

more for registrant search than the domain itself

only for contact name

On a limited basis and only allowed at the registry, not the registrar.

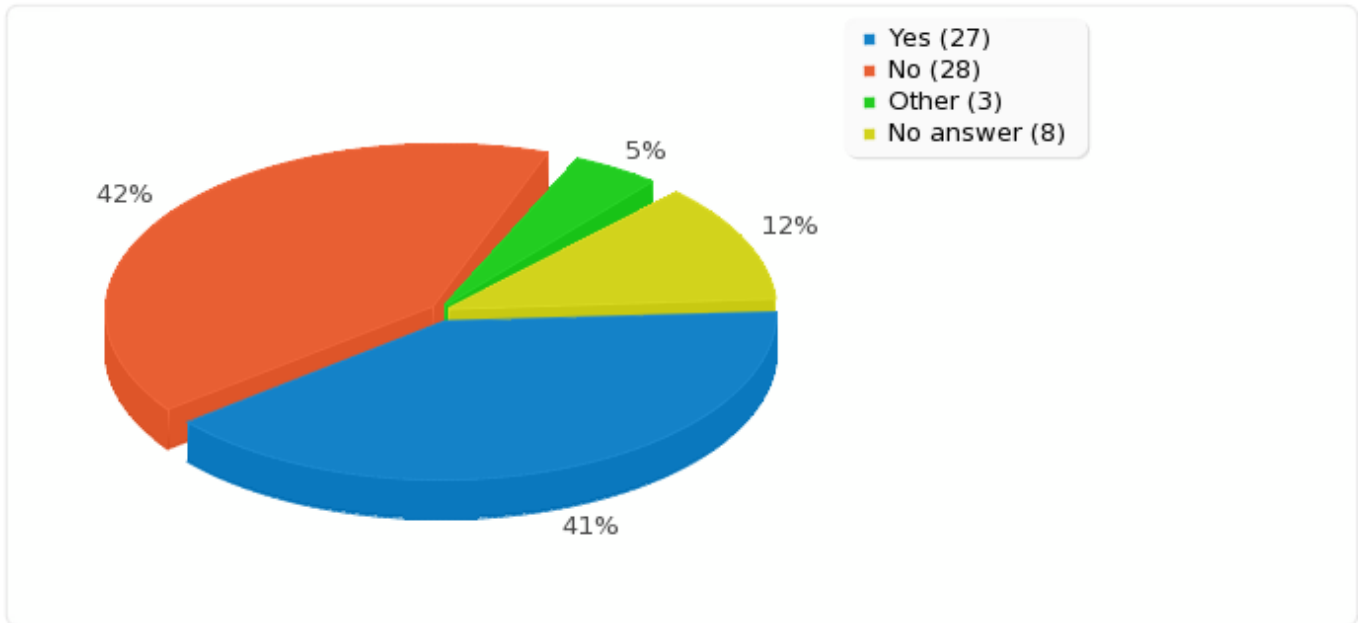


---

Field summary for 514

Is there a need to search by wild card?

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Field summary for 515

Is there a need to search in native language, non-ASCII / Latin alphabet format?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (1)	34	51.52%
No (2)	17	25.76%
Other	2	3.03%
No answer	13	19.70%

**Other Responses**

only for contact name

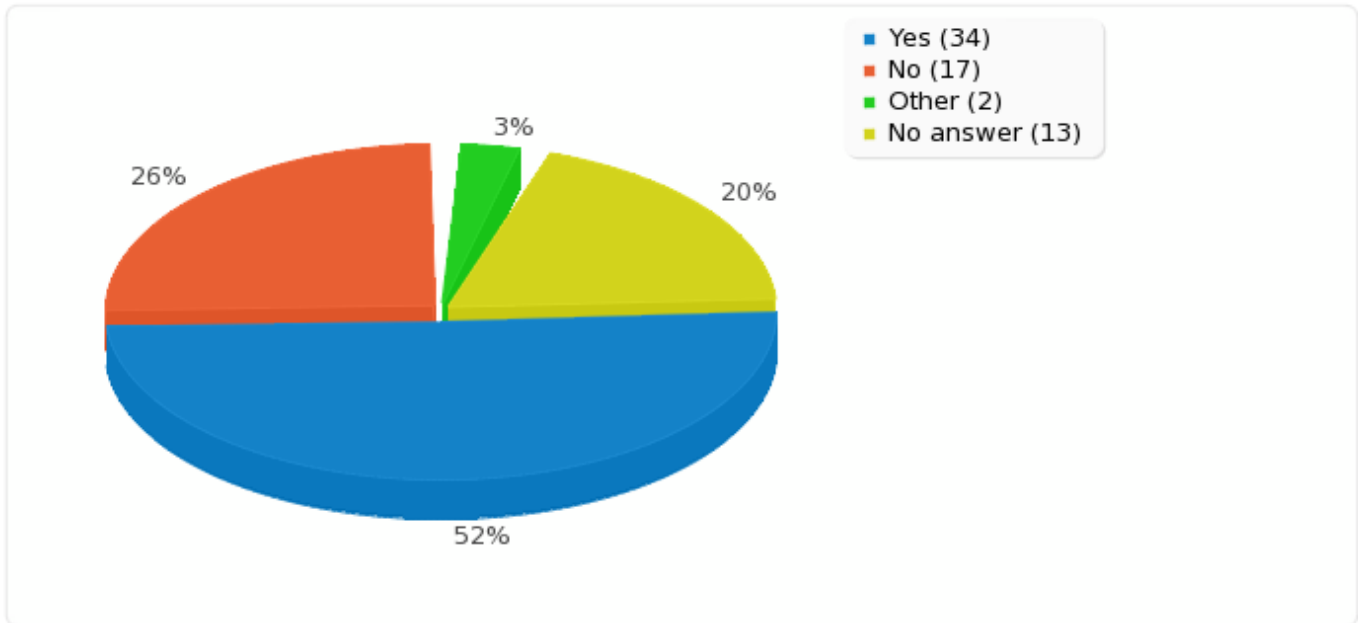
On a limited basis and only allowed at the registry, not the registrar.



Field summary for 515

Is there a need to search in native language, non-ASCII / Latin alphabet format?

---





Field summary for 611

In order to improve the WHOIS service capabilities, we need for data to be extensible

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	5	7.58%
Mostly Disagree (2)	6	9.09%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	8	12.12%
Mostly Agree (4)	19	28.79%
Strongly Agree (5)	20	30.30%
Question does not matter (6)	2	3.03%
Comments	10	15.15%
No answer	6	9.09%

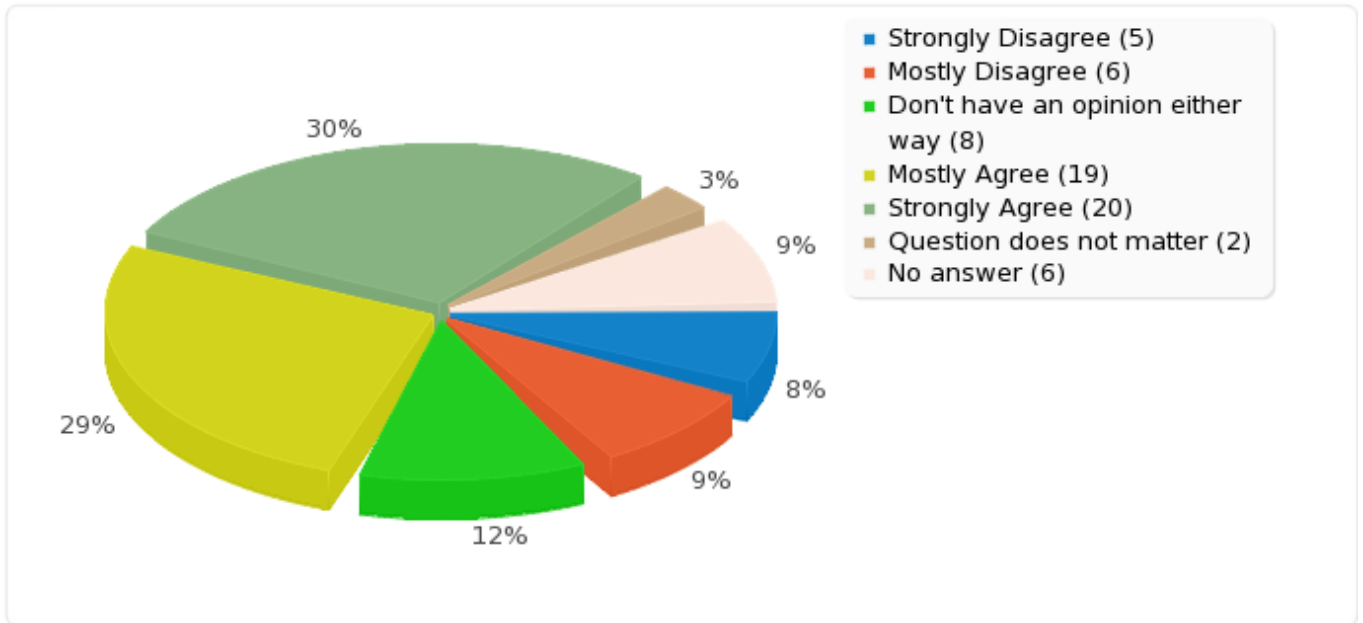
**Other Responses**

I'm very concerned with data mining and privacy. Extensions and standardization may make it easier to mine the Whois. There should be a common standard that can be adopted by all name registries. Since ccTLDs have different requirements than gTLDs, the standard should be extensible with a minimal set of required fields. WHOIS needs are essentially the same now as they were 15 years ago EPP has a fixed data set. As long as people adhere to the EPP standard, the data set of the whois can also be fixed. And XML could be hard to do. That is why JSON is better if search is allowed it will introduce many other issues. legit registrants will enter false info, for example, and bad actors will have each domain with different info extensible data about any EPP object will cover many legal platform mostly in case of CC TLD's extensibility help us make multiple queries which are easily recoverable from storage. Various legal systems require a variable set of information which needs to be provided at "impress" alike services. Such legal requirements change quicker than any programmer can adopt any software. Extensibility of the WHOIS service is essential to handle registry data that includes additional types of objects and additional attributes. Existing service is fine - too much dataprotection issues in different legislations



Field summary for 611

In order to improve the WHOIS service capabilities, we need for data to be extensible





Field summary for 612

In order to improve WHOIS capabilities, we need for the required data elements to be changeable over time.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	6	9.09%
Mostly Disagree (2)	5	7.58%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	13	19.70%
Mostly Agree (4)	18	27.27%
Strongly Agree (5)	17	25.76%
Question does not matter (6)	2	3.03%
Comments	9	13.64%
No answer	5	7.58%

**Other Responses**

People change, whois will need to change

Registration data may change over time, as points of contact are introduced or withdrawn (eg fax numbers). A historical example might be DS records which are a recent addition to registration data.

No evidence of this over the past decade

Another service to keep maintaining. As long as the purpose is really really useful.

unfortunately if allowed, data elements will only be added, never removed. who uses fax numbers nowadays anyway?

Bt backwards compatibilty is thorny

so that name server and contact should be updated and correct in whois response

Various legal systems require a variable set of information which needs to be provided at "impress" alike services.

Due to geographical differences the requirements vary.

Using the thin WHOIS approach the required information can be collected and enforced locally.

We agree that there's an advantage in being able to change which elements are required. Transitioning a required element to optional is reasonable, but collecting a new element or requiring an element that was previously optional will be difficult to coordinate even with broad agreement.

Exisiting documentation should work

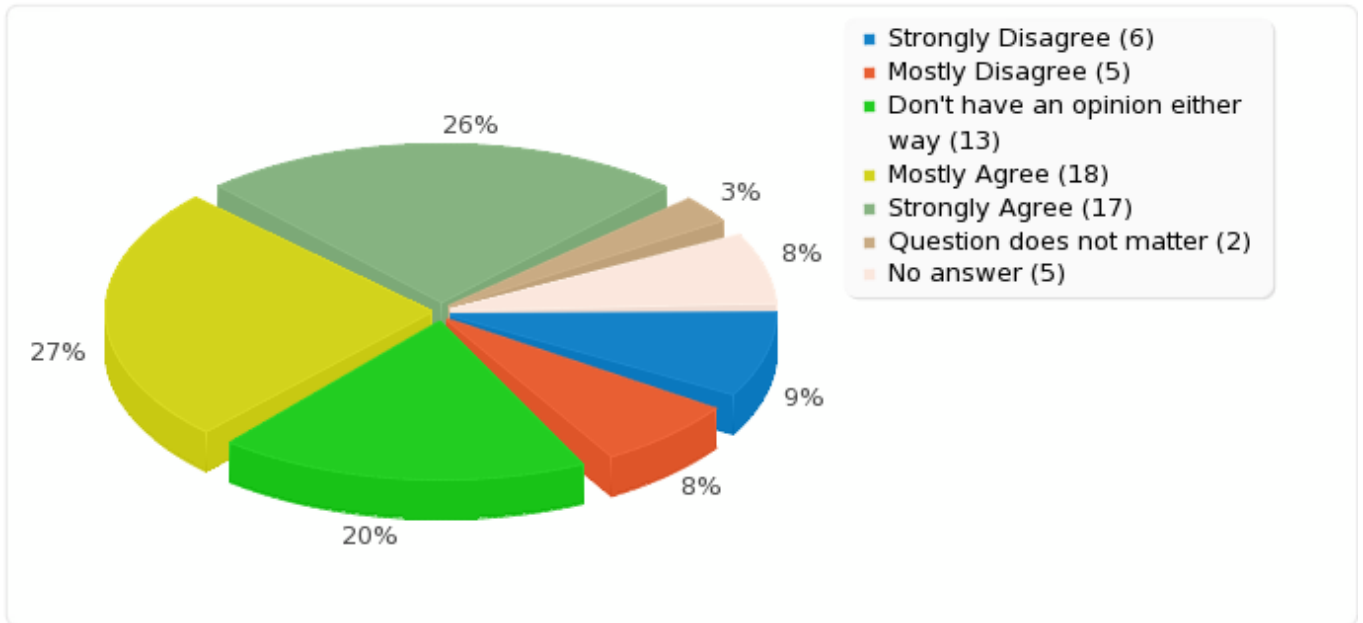




### Field summary for 612

In order to improve WHOIS capabilities, we need for the required data elements to be changeable over time.

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## Field summary for 613

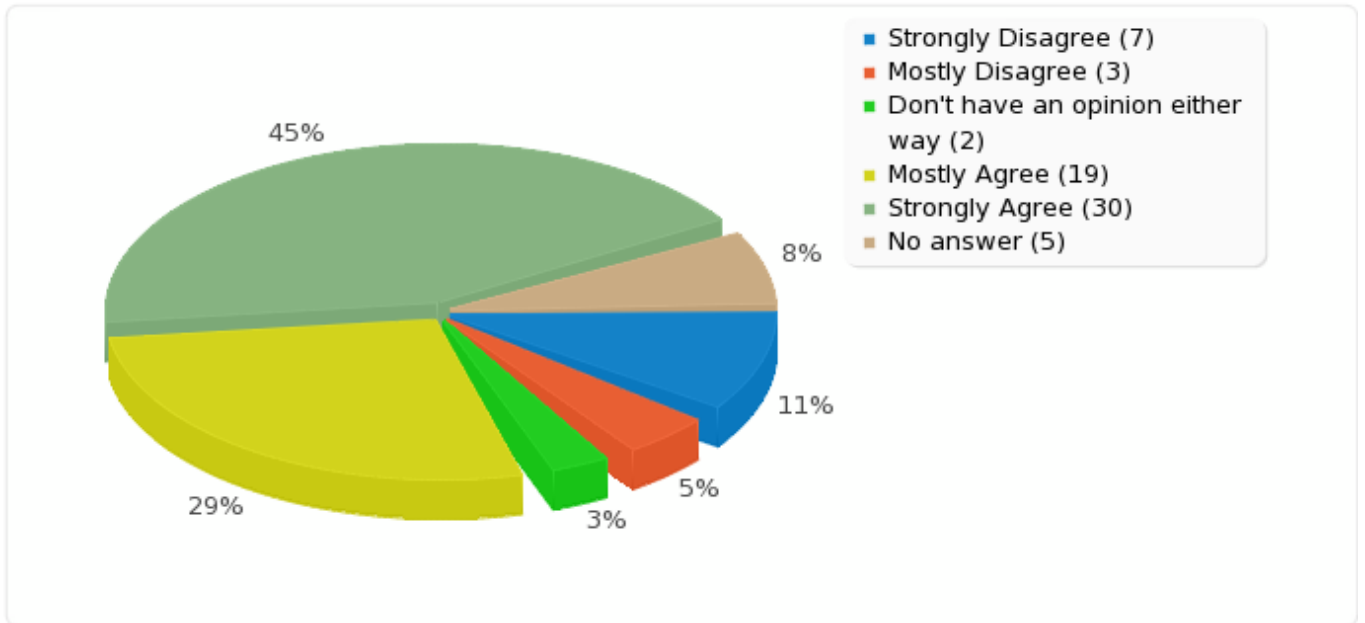
A formal definition of WHOIS Data is needed

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Disagree (1)	7	10.61%
Mostly Disagree (2)	3	4.55%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	2	3.03%
Mostly Agree (4)	19	28.79%
Strongly Agree (5)	30	45.45%
Question does not matter (6)	0	0.00%
No answer	5	7.58%



Field summary for 613

A formal definition of WHOIS Data is needed





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### Field summary for 614

A formal modeling language such as XML should be used to create a data model  
for WHOIS

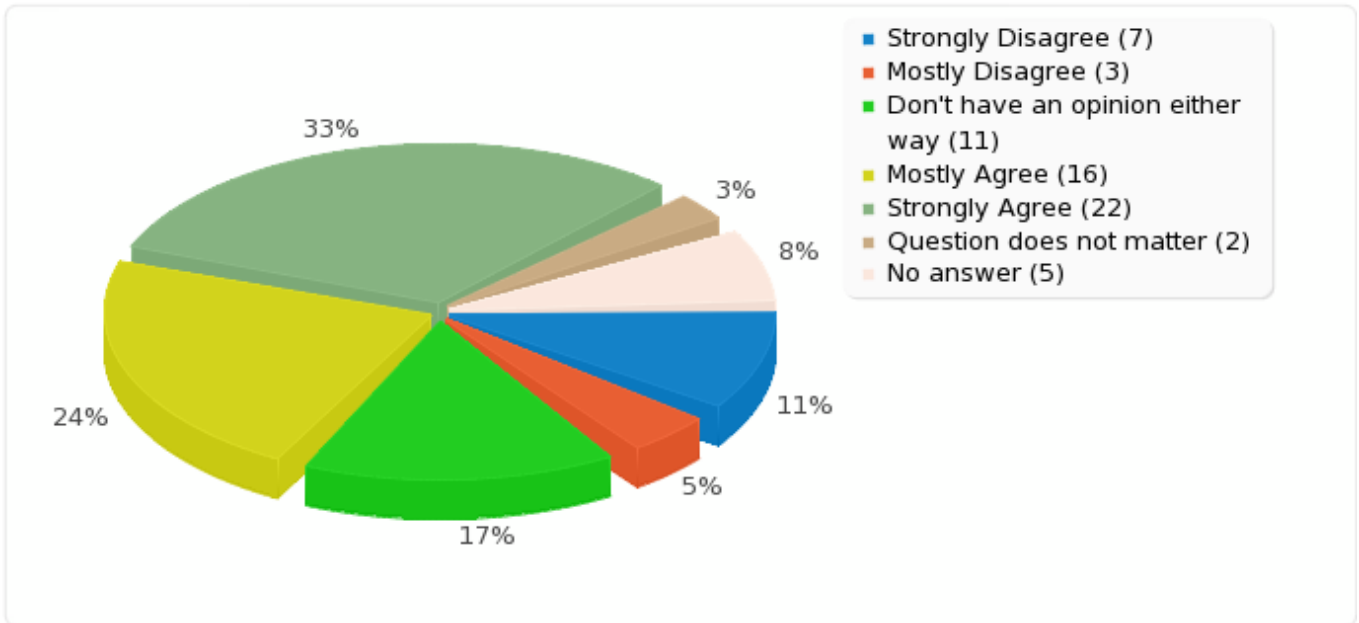
---

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Disagree (1)	7	10.61%
Mostly Disagree (2)	3	4.55%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	11	16.67%
Mostly Agree (4)	16	24.24%
Strongly Agree (5)	22	33.33%
Question does not matter (6)	2	3.03%
No answer	5	7.58%



Field summary for 614

A formal modeling language such as XML should be used to create a data model for WHOIS





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Field summary for 615

Work on such a model should be done by ICANN

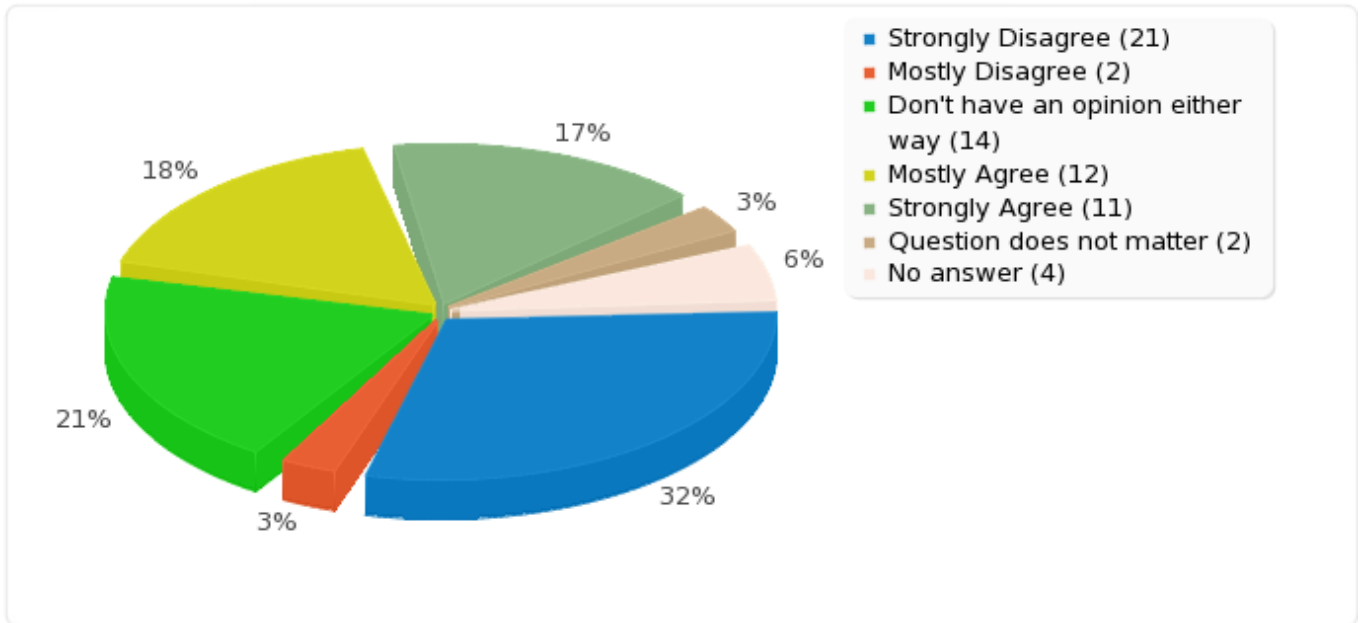
---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	21	31.82%
Mostly Disagree (2)	2	3.03%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	14	21.21%
Mostly Agree (4)	12	18.18%
Strongly Agree (5)	11	16.67%
Question does not matter (6)	2	3.03%
No answer	4	6.06%



Field summary for 615

Work on such a model should be done by ICANN





## Field summary for 616

Work on such a model should include the IETF

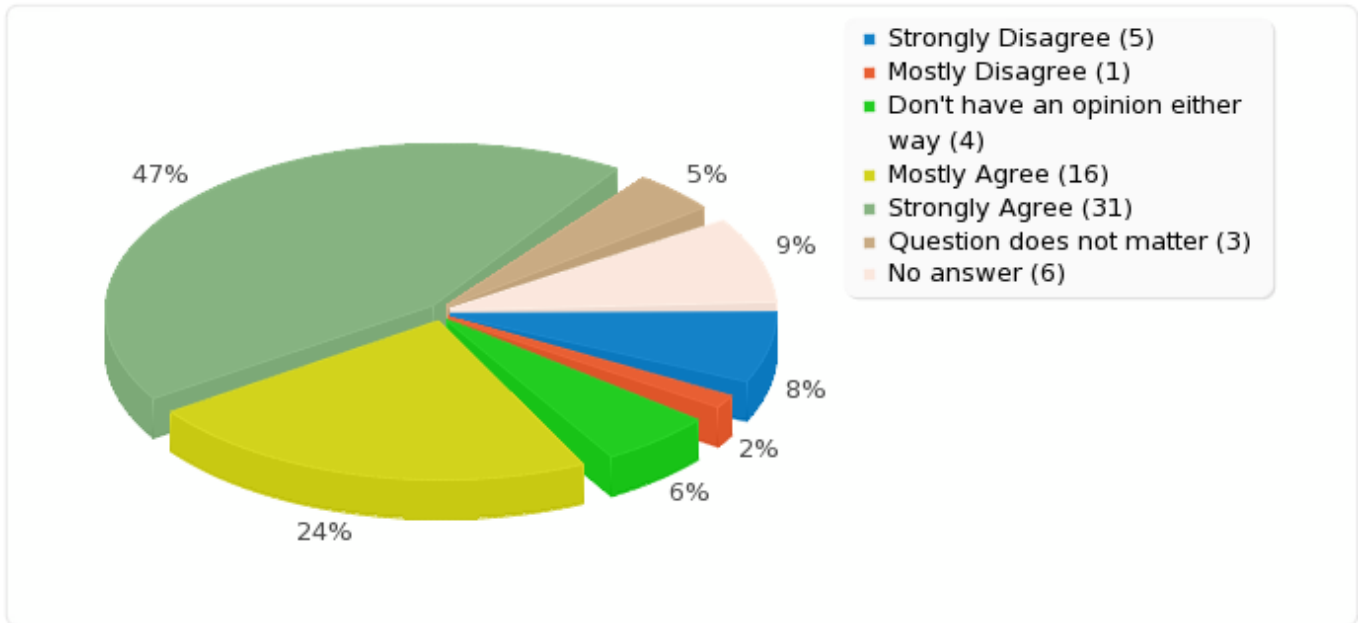
Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	5	7.58%
Mostly Disagree (2)	1	1.52%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	4	6.06%
Mostly Agree (4)	16	24.24%
Strongly Agree (5)	31	46.97%
Question does not matter (6)	3	4.55%
No answer	6	9.09%





Field summary for 616

Work on such a model should include the IETF





## Field summary for 617

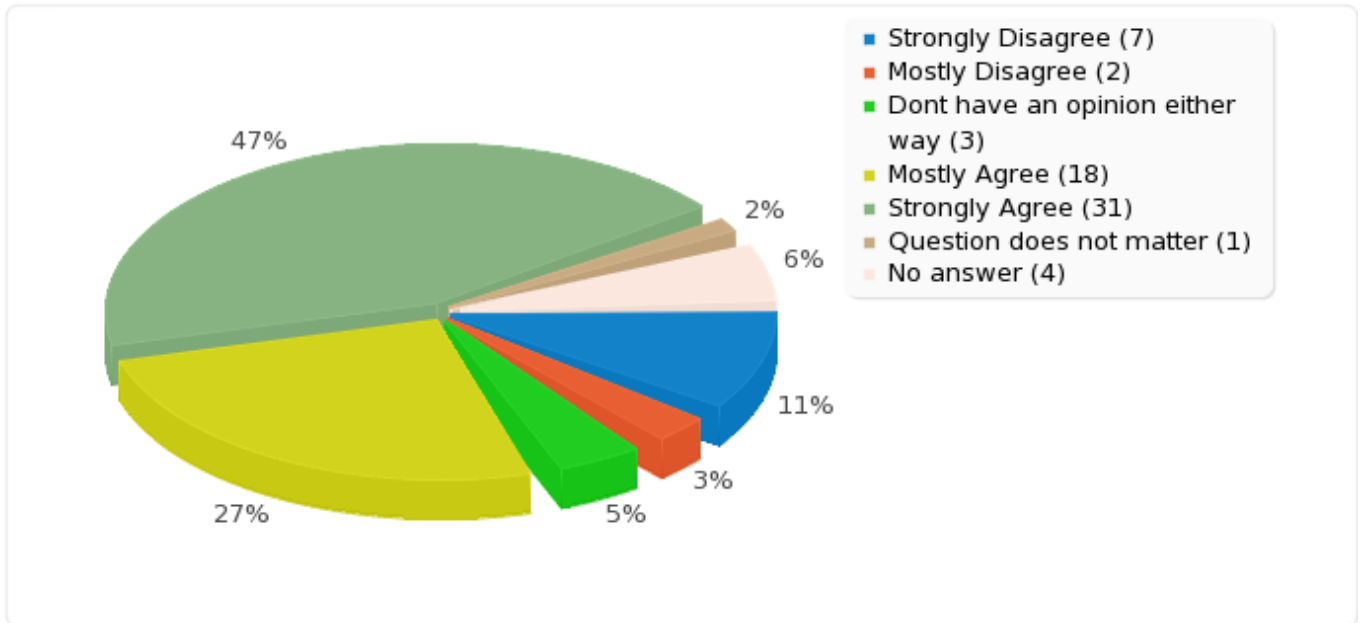
WHOIS data collection techniques should insure that data is entered in a defined format

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	7	10.61%
Mostly Disagree (2)	2	3.03%
Dont have an opinion either way (3)	3	4.55%
Mostly Agree (4)	18	27.27%
Strongly Agree (5)	31	46.97%
Question does not matter (6)	1	1.52%
No answer	4	6.06%



Field summary for 617

WHOIS data collection techniques should insure that data is entered in a defined format





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### Field summary for 618

WHOIS data collection techniques should allow for some fields to be made mandatory, mandatory fields are decided by Policy decision

---

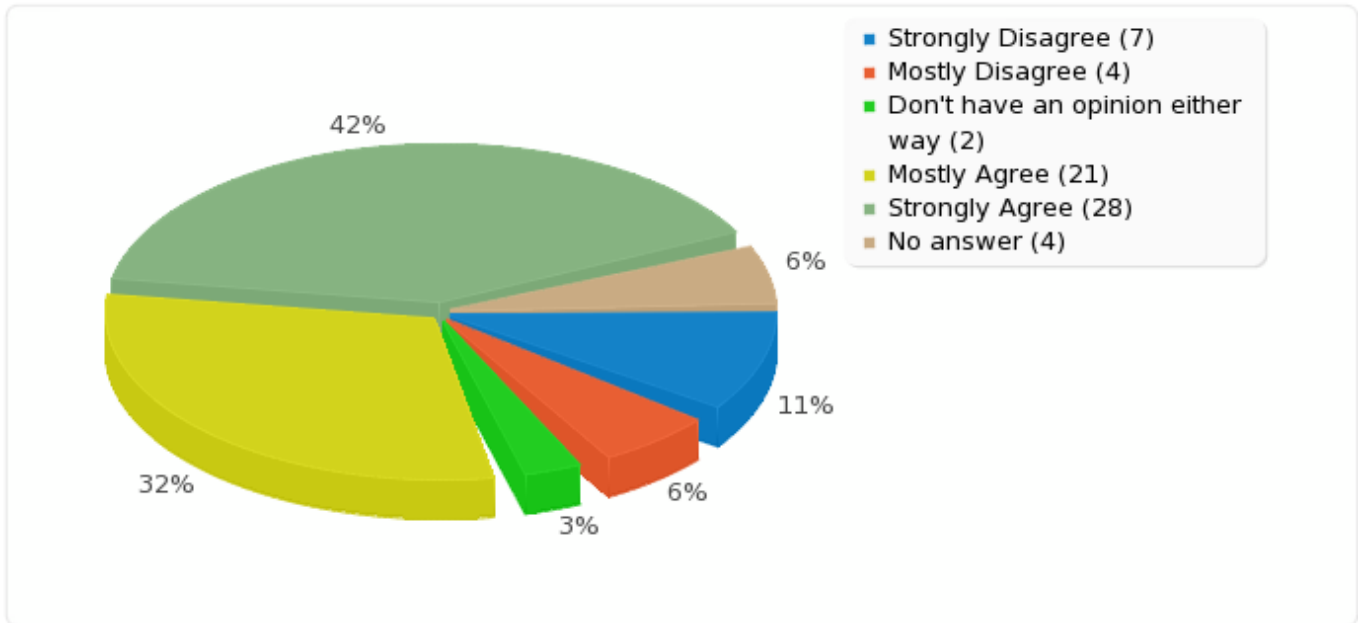
<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Disagree (1)	7	10.61%
Mostly Disagree (2)	4	6.06%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	2	3.03%
Mostly Agree (4)	21	31.82%
Strongly Agree (5)	28	42.42%
Question does not matter (6)	0	0.00%
No answer	4	6.06%



Field summary for 618

WHOIS data collection techniques should allow for some fields to be made mandatory, mandatory fields are decided by Policy decision

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## Field summary for 619

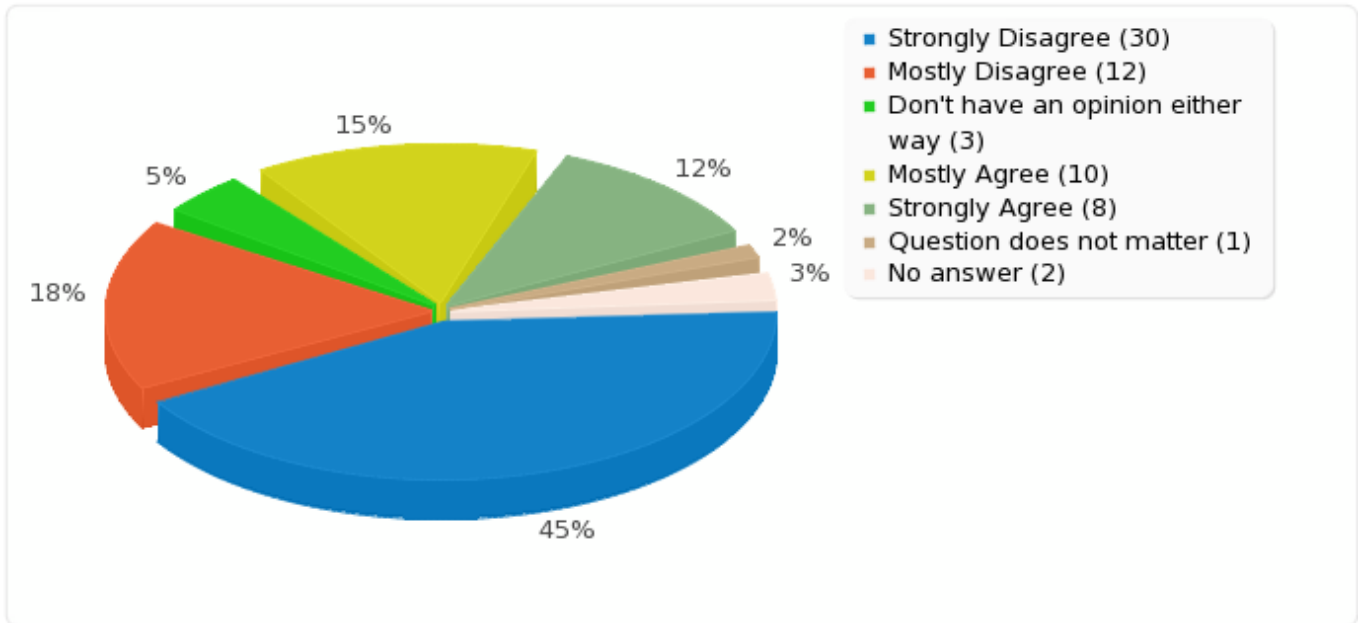
WHOIS data collection techniques should require that all fields be made mandatory

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	30	45.45%
Mostly Disagree (2)	12	18.18%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	3	4.55%
Mostly Agree (4)	10	15.15%
Strongly Agree (5)	8	12.12%
Question does not matter (6)	1	1.52%
No answer	2	3.03%



Field summary for 619

WHOIS data collection techniques should require that all fields be made mandatory





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### Field summary for 621

The current "one size fits all" model for WHOIS data is sufficient for today's WHOIS needs

---

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Disagree (1)	17	25.76%
Mostly Disagree (2)	22	33.33%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	3	4.55%
Mostly Agree (4)	12	18.18%
Strongly Agree (5)	5	7.58%
Question does not matter (6)	1	1.52%
No answer	6	9.09%

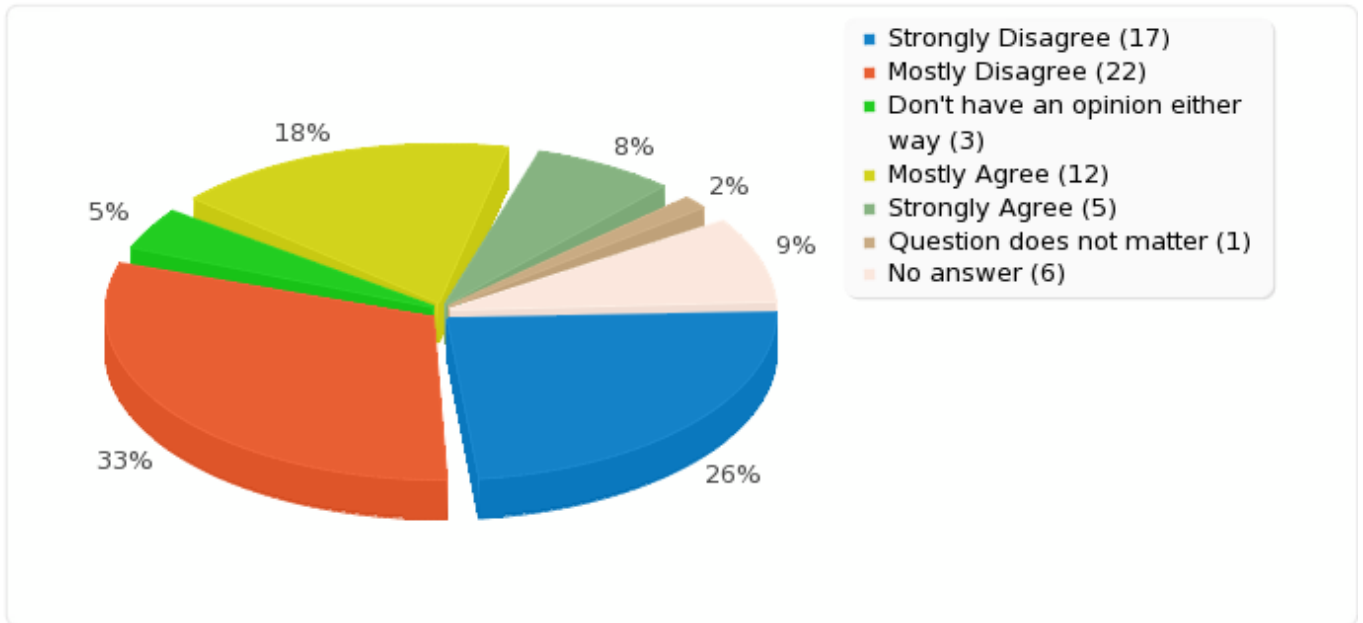




Field summary for 621

The current "one size fits all" model for WHOIS data is sufficient for today's WHOIS needs

---





## Field summary for 622

The current "one size fits all" model for WHOIS data is sufficient for foreseeable WHOIS needs

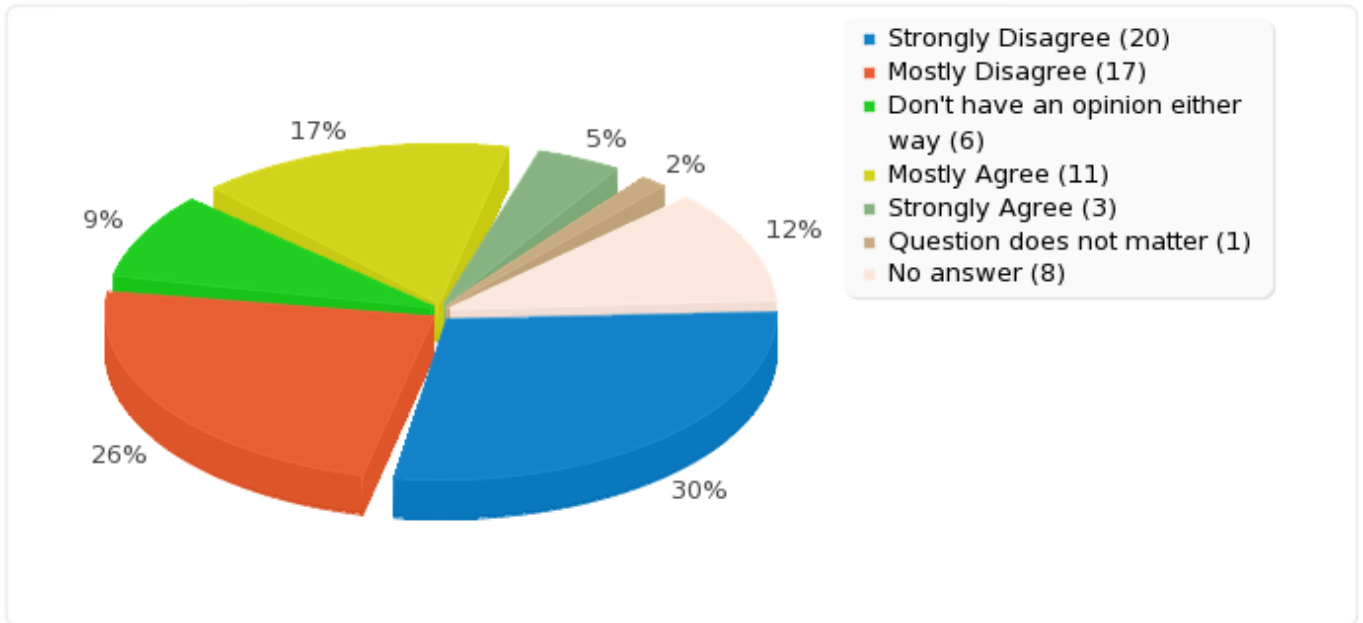
Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	20	30.30%
Mostly Disagree (2)	17	25.76%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	6	9.09%
Mostly Agree (4)	11	16.67%
Strongly Agree (5)	3	4.55%
Question does not matter (6)	1	1.52%
No answer	8	12.12%



Field summary for 622

The current "one size fits all" model for WHOIS data is sufficient for foreseeable WHOIS needs

---





## Field summary for 623

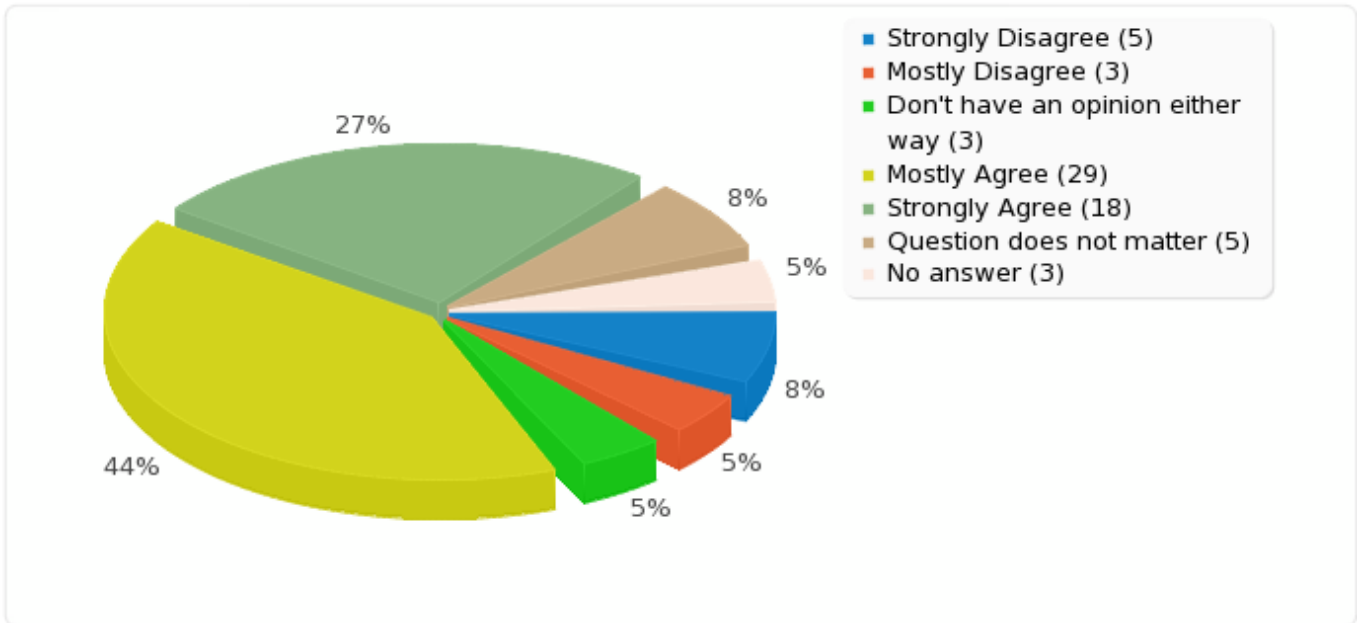
It should be possible to include other forms of contact information for WHOIS

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	5	7.58%
Mostly Disagree (2)	3	4.55%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	3	4.55%
Mostly Agree (4)	29	43.94%
Strongly Agree (5)	18	27.27%
Question does not matter (6)	5	7.58%
No answer	3	4.55%



Field summary for 623

It should be possible to include other forms of contact information for WHOIS





## Field summary for 624

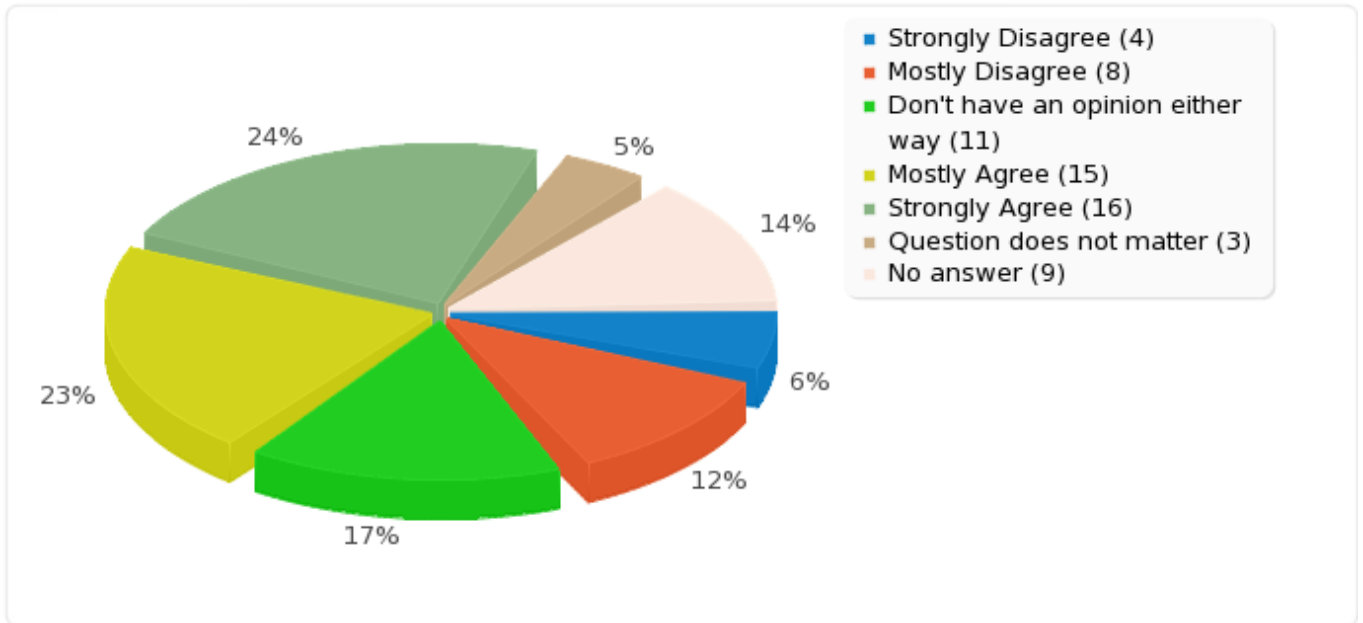
It should be possible to collect contact information using a local address format for WHOIS

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	4	6.06%
Mostly Disagree (2)	8	12.12%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	11	16.67%
Mostly Agree (4)	15	22.73%
Strongly Agree (5)	16	24.24%
Question does not matter (6)	3	4.55%
No answer	9	13.64%



Field summary for 624

It should be possible to collect contact information using a local address format for WHOIS





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### Field summary for 625

It is appropriate to include other forms of contact information (such as social media) as one method of WHOIS contact

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<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Disagree (1)	8	12.12%
Mostly Disagree (2)	14	21.21%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	7	10.61%
Mostly Agree (4)	15	22.73%
Strongly Agree (5)	14	21.21%
Question does not matter (6)	3	4.55%
No answer	5	7.58%

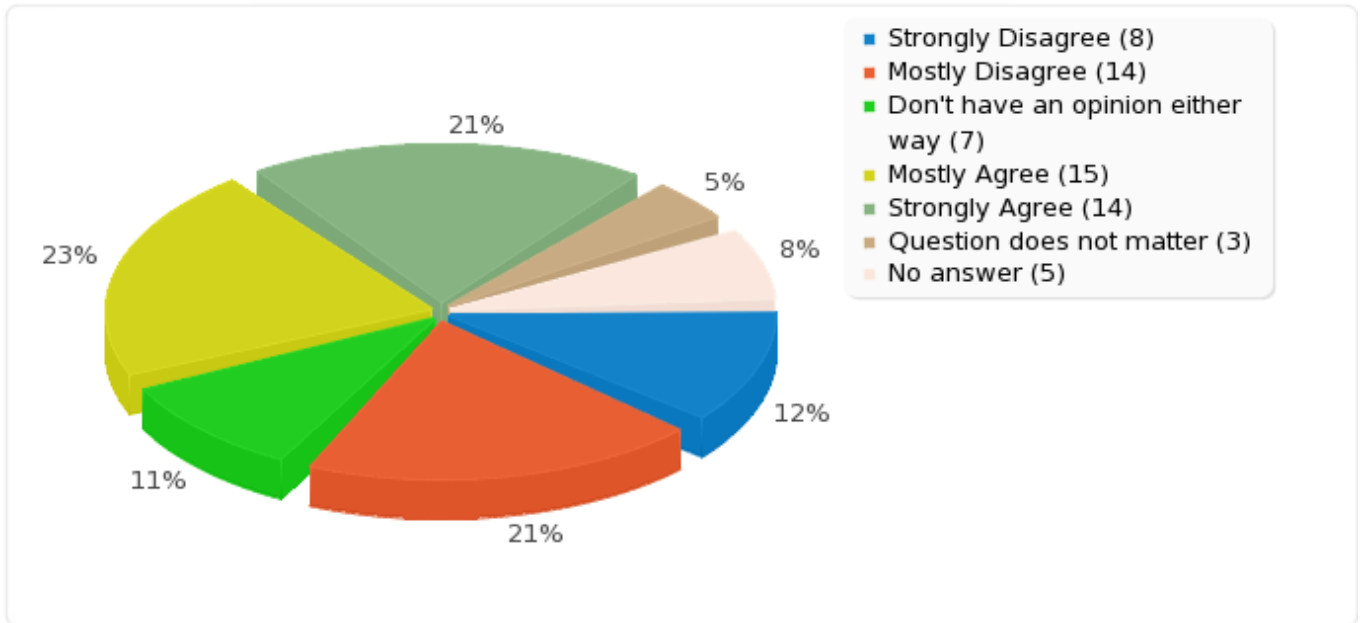




Field summary for 625

It is appropriate to include other forms of contact information (such as social media) as one method of WHOIS contact

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### Field summary for 626

Information should be included on the history or “pedigree” of the domain,  
such as previous owner(s)

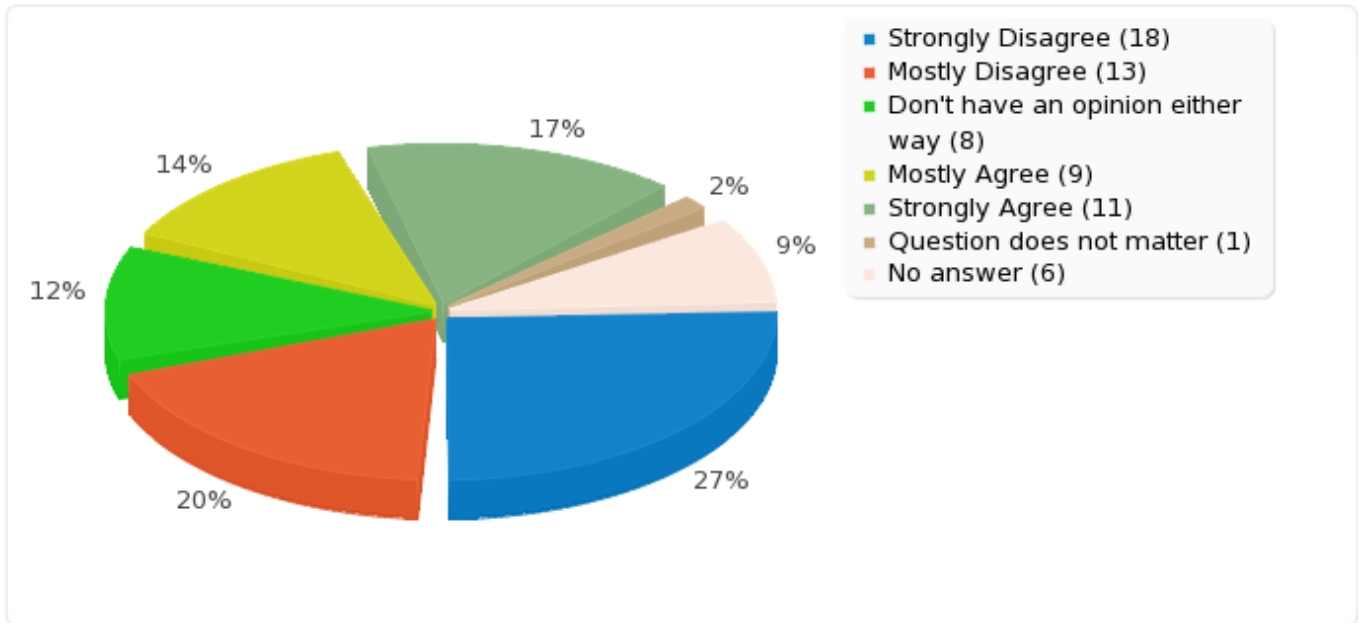
---

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Disagree (1)	18	27.27%
Mostly Disagree (2)	13	19.70%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	8	12.12%
Mostly Agree (4)	9	13.64%
Strongly Agree (5)	11	16.67%
Question does not matter (6)	1	1.52%
No answer	6	9.09%



Field summary for 626

Information should be included on the history or "pedigree" of the domain, such as previous owner(s)





## Field summary for 627

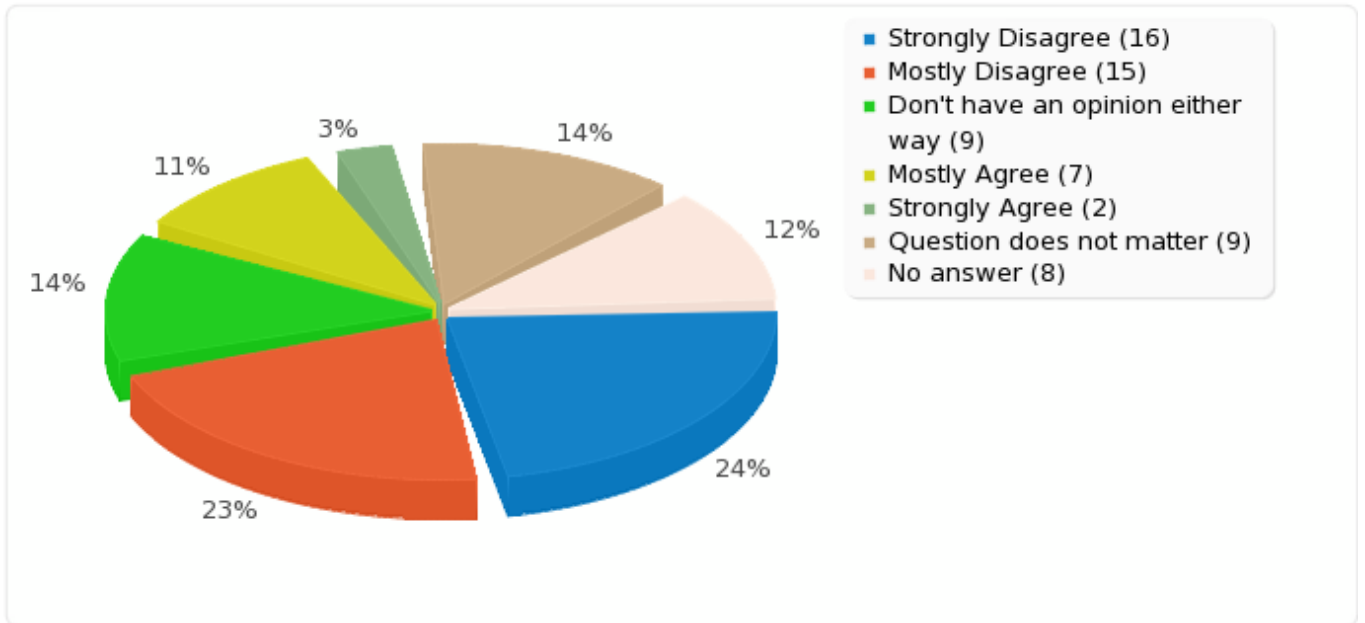
Any Historical or "pedigree" information, such as previous owner, should be restricted to a single previous owner

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly Disagree (1)	16	24.24%
Mostly Disagree (2)	15	22.73%
Don't have an opinion either way (3)	9	13.64%
Mostly Agree (4)	7	10.61%
Strongly Agree (5)	2	3.03%
Question does not matter (6)	9	13.64%
No answer	8	12.12%



Field summary for 627

Any Historical or "pedigree" information, such as previous owner, should be restricted to a single previous owner





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Field summary for 711

Should WHOIS clients (both port 43 and web) be required to accept a user query of domain name in either U-label or A-label format?

---

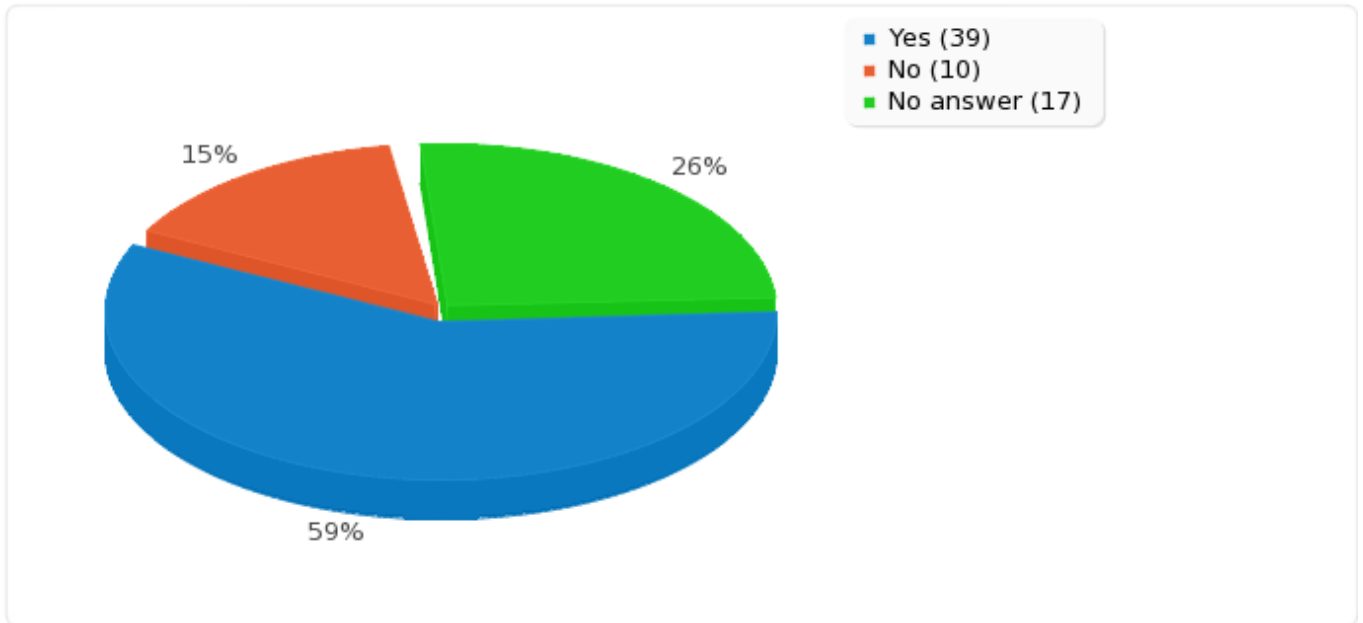
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	39	59.09%
No (N)	10	15.15%
No answer	17	25.76%



Field summary for 711

Should WHOIS clients (both port 43 and web) be required to accept a user query of domain name in either U-label or A-label format?

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Field summary for 712

Should WHOIS clients display results of queries in both U-label and A-label for the domain names?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	38	57.58%
No (N)	10	15.15%
No answer	18	27.27%

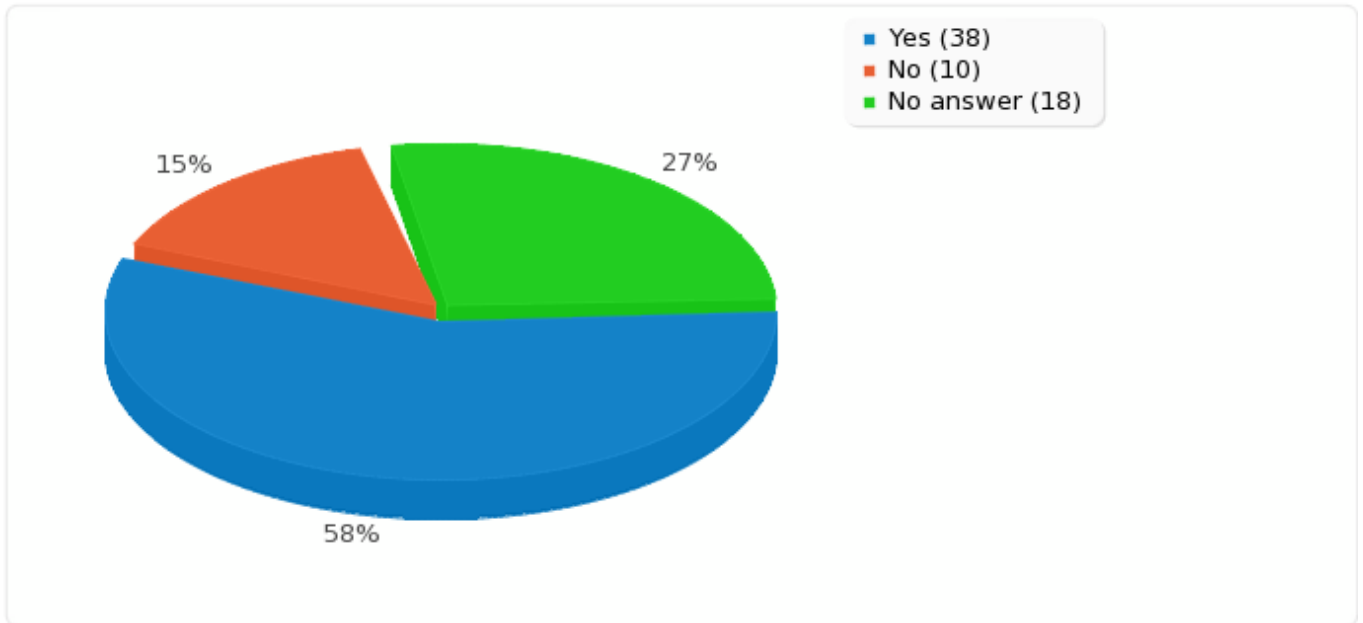




Field summary for 712

Should WHOIS clients display results of queries in both U-label and A-label for the domain names?

---





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Field summary for 713

Should WHOIS responses include variants of an IDN label in the response as well?

---

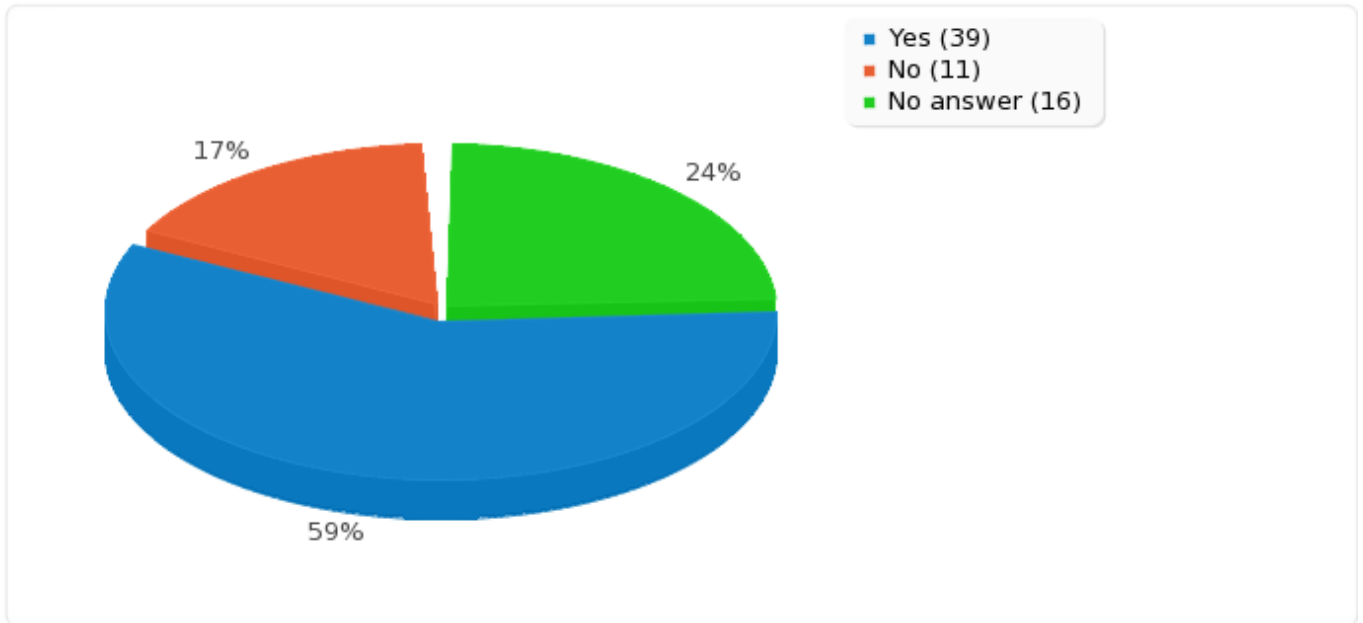
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	39	59.09%
No (N)	11	16.67%
No answer	16	24.24%



Field summary for 713

Should WHOIS responses include variants of an IDN label in the response as well?

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Field summary for 714

Should WHOIS services return both A-label and U-label representation for the given IDN domains queried?

---

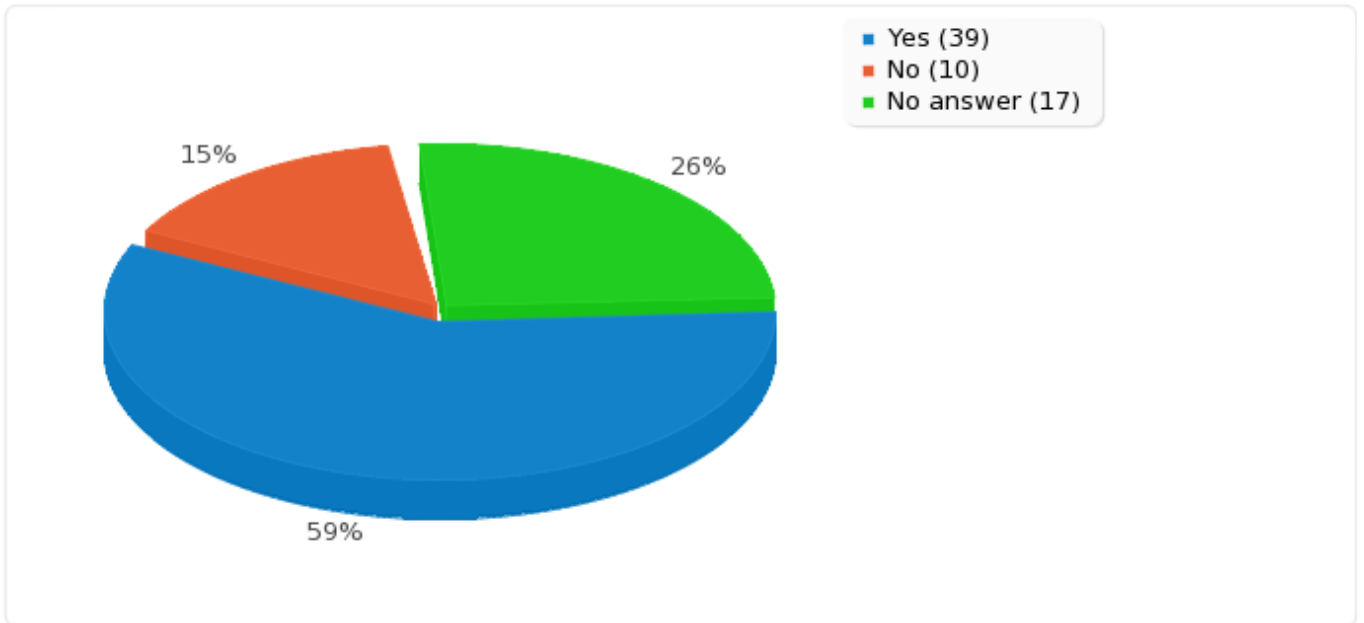
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	39	59.09%
No (N)	10	15.15%
No answer	17	25.76%



Field summary for 714

Should WHOIS services return both A-label and U-label representation for the given IDN domains queried?

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Field summary for 715

Should WHOIS services return both A-label and U-label representations for nameserver names (to the extent that such information is available)?

---

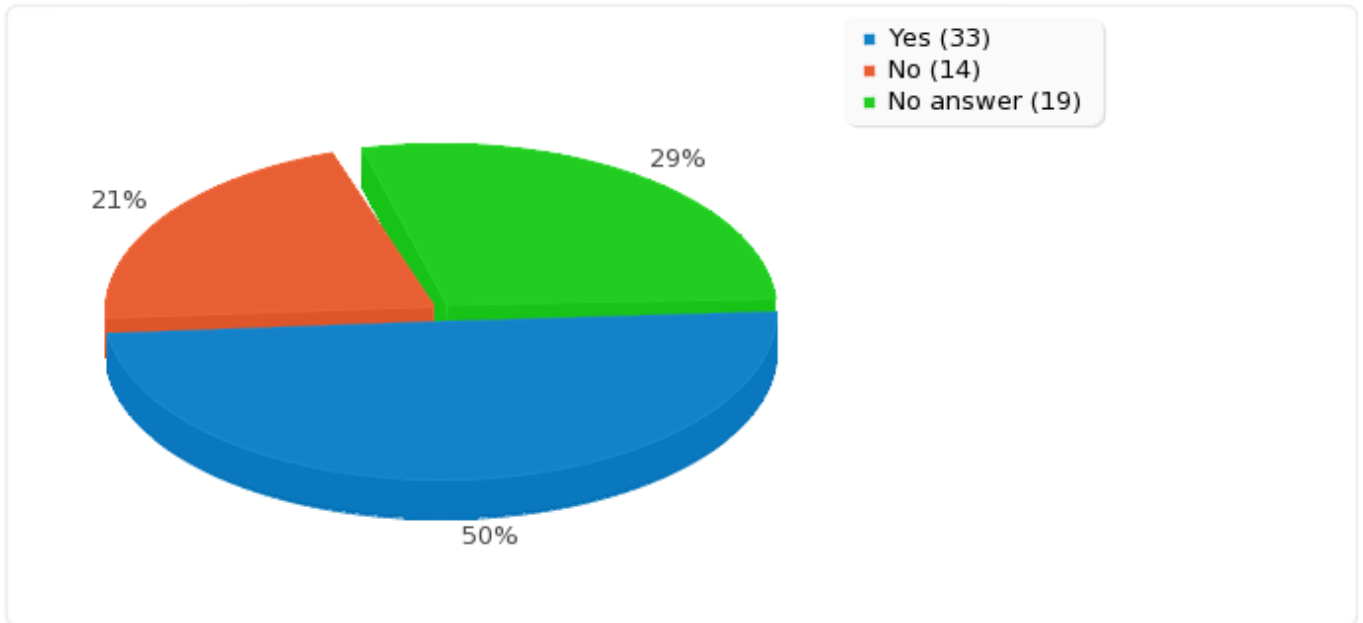
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	33	50.00%
No (N)	14	21.21%
No answer	19	28.79%



Field summary for 715

Should WHOIS services return both A-label and U-label representations for nameserver names (to the extent that such information is available)?

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Field summary for 716

Should WHOIS services always make sponsoring Registrar information available in US7ASCII?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	38	57.58%
No (N)	11	16.67%
No answer	17	25.76%

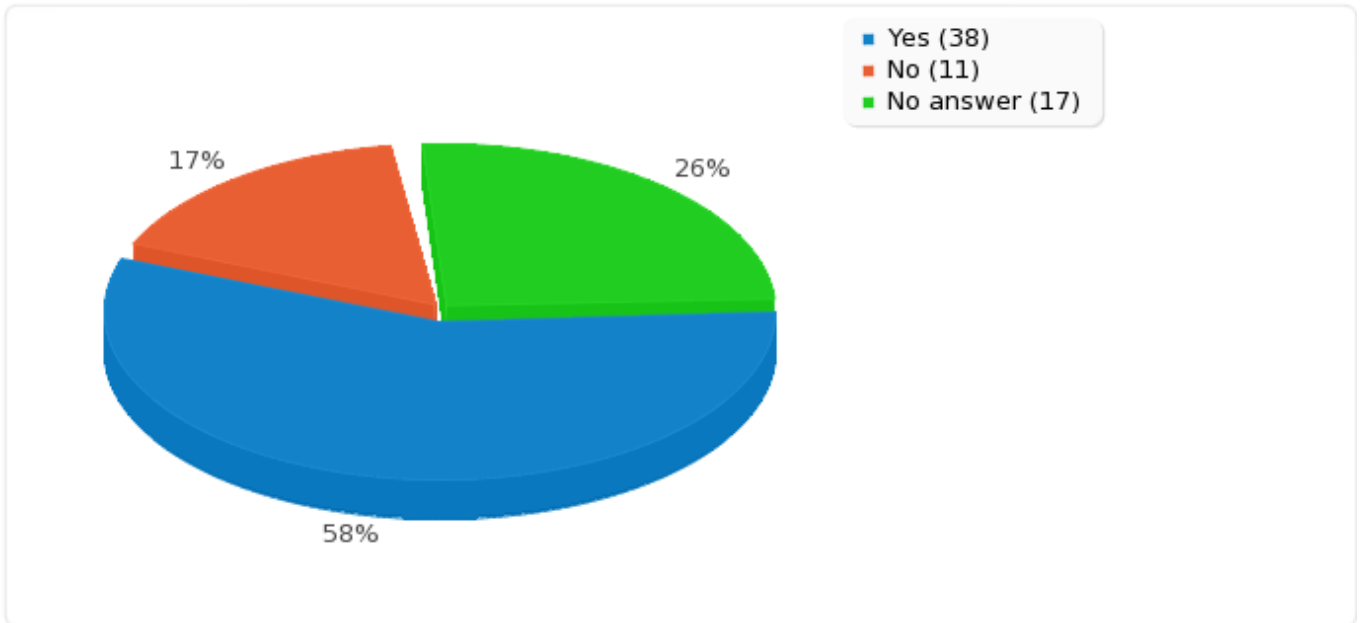




Field summary for 716

Should WHOIS services always make sponsoring Registrar information available in US7ASCII?

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Field summary for 717

And if so, should WHOIS services always return the exact EPP27 status code for Registration Status.

---

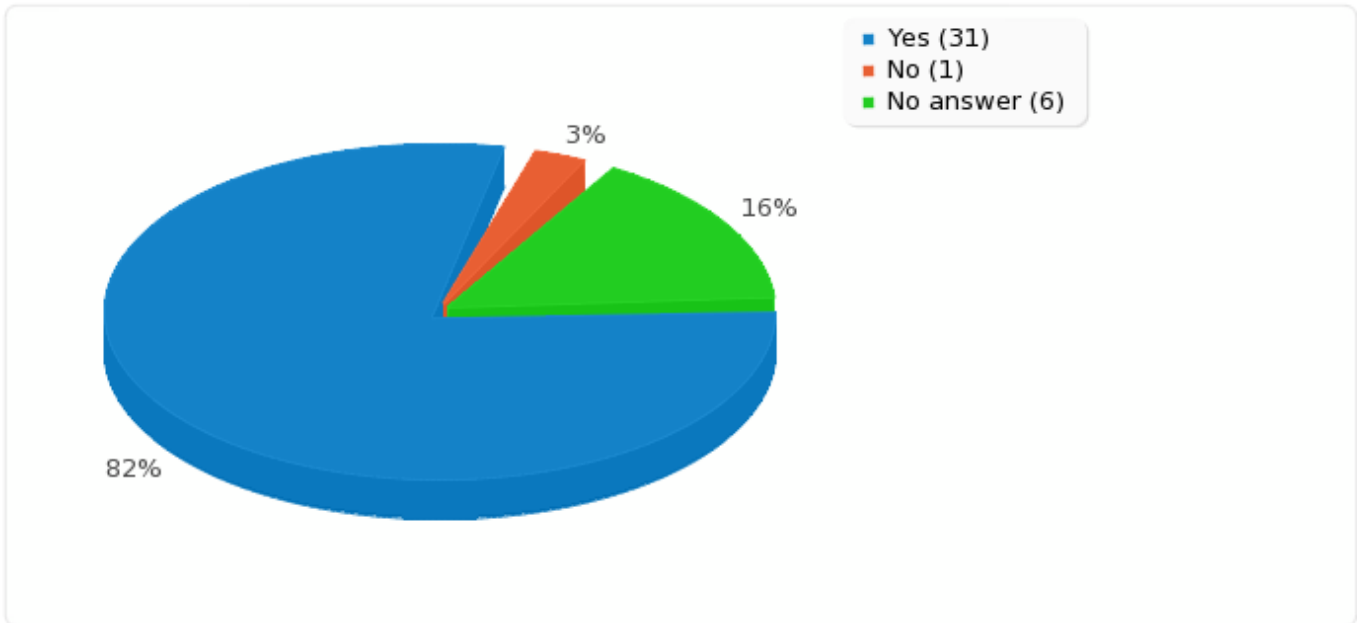
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	31	46.97%
No (N)	1	1.52%
No answer	6	9.09%



Field summary for 717

And if so, should WHOIS services always return the exact EPP27 status code for Registration Status.

---





Field summary for 811

Should individuals, organizations or entities have a use case for lawful, elevated access rights to WHOIS data?

Answer	Count	Percentage
No (1)	17	25.76%
Yes, as a member of law-enforcement agency (2)	23	34.85%
Yes, as a member or staffer of my jurisdiction's judiciary (3)	13	19.70%
Yes, due to provisions of the law in my jurisdiction (4)	22	33.33%
Yes, as an employee of a Registry, Registry Operator or Registrar (5)	24	36.36%
Yes, for other reasons (6)	14	21.21%
Other	13	19.70%

**Other Responses**

Statistical, non-invasive analysis

Only in extremely narrow and well-defined circumstances, for certain kinds of verified law enforcement with established due process.

commercial anti-abuse agents, brand managers

to address staff changes that may no longer exist within an organization

Policy dependent

my own domainname or resource

no special access for TM holders

Law enforcement as defined in rigorous review of this need

companies verifying for contesting copyright and ownership rights

Thin WHOIS allows to respect local law to define increased access to local servers.

WIPO or other entities who provide UDRP services

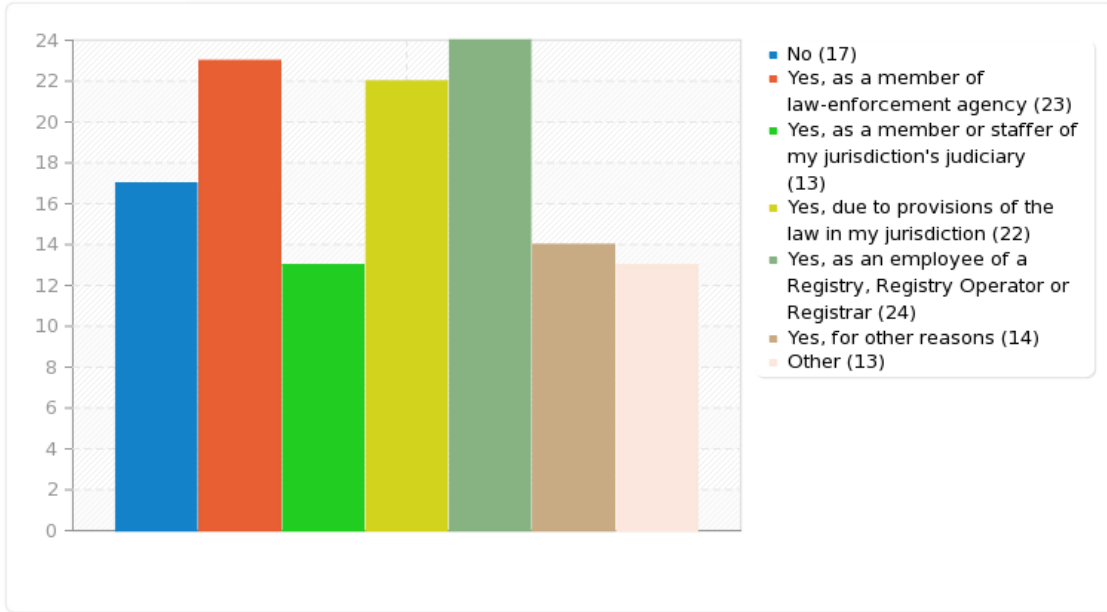
so we can quickly, efficiently take action to protect our subscribers and customers; and so we can contact an owner directly with any queries of any kind..... why would you ask us to agree to having to pay someone else to do this for us? That only adds to cost and time - which must be passed on to the public - unfair for them.

As an intellectual property enforcement professional



Field summary for 811

Should individuals, organizations or entities have a use case for lawful, elevated access rights to WHOIS data?





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## Field summary for 812

If access rights to WHOIS were circumscribed (e.g. only to particular TLDs) please describe the constraints they should operate under.

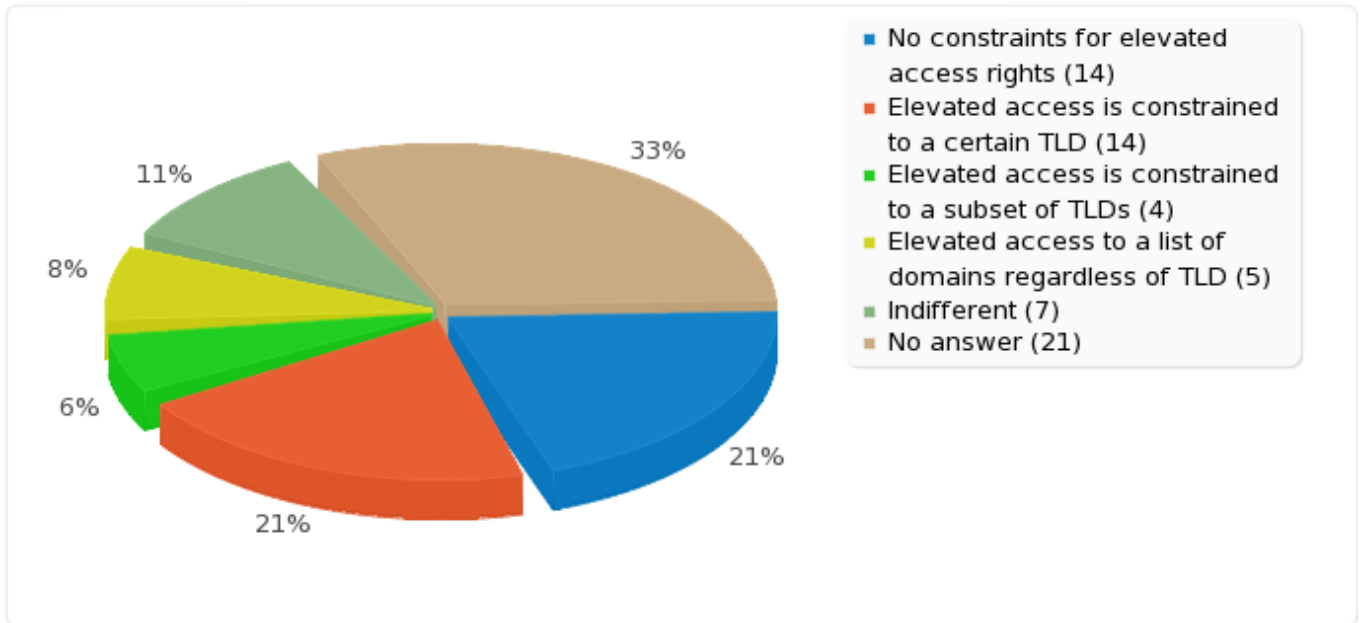
---

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No constraints for elevated access rights (1)	14	21.21%
Elevated access is constrained to a certain TLD (2)	14	21.21%
Elevated access is constrained to a subset of TLDs (3)	4	6.06%
Elevated access to a list of domains regardless of TLD (4)	5	7.58%
Indifferent (5)	7	10.61%
No answer	21	32.31%



Field summary for 812

If access rights to WHOIS were circumscribed (e.g. only to particular TLDs) please describe the constraints they should operate under.





---

Field summary for 813

Should this elevated access right to be granted to automatic computer systems, or people carrying out a task?

---

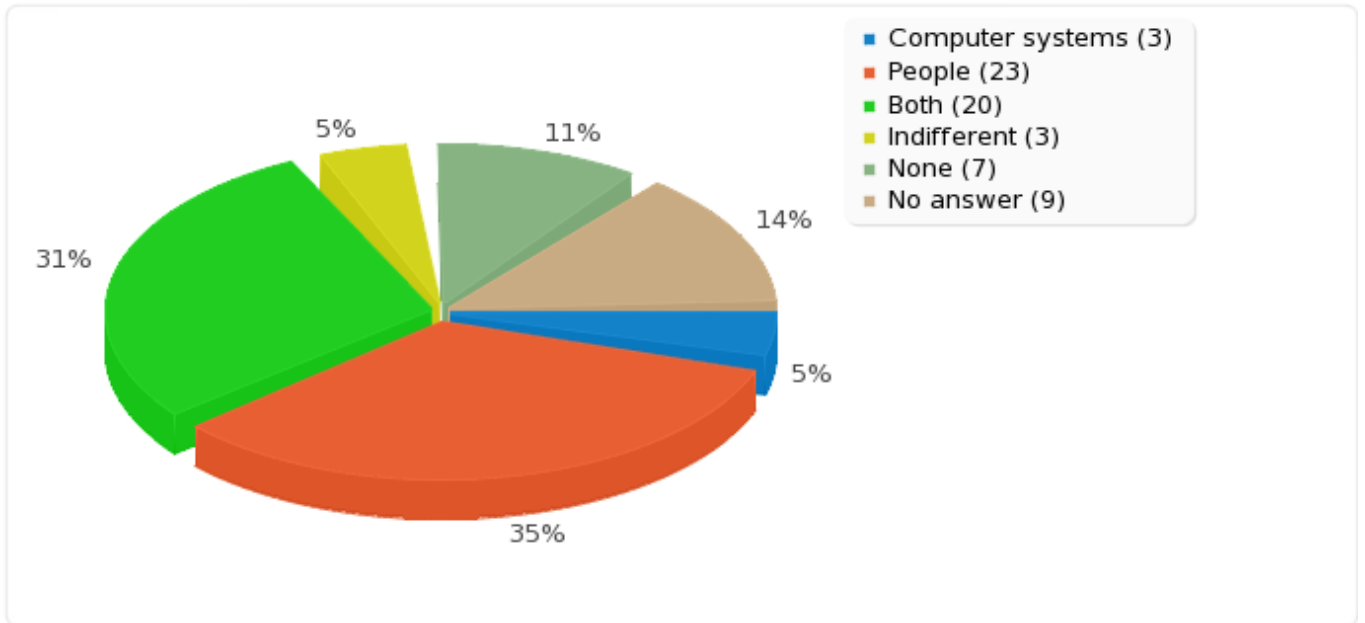
Answer	Count	Percentage
Computer systems (1)	3	4.55%
People (2)	23	34.85%
Both (3)	20	30.30%
Indifferent (4)	3	4.55%
None (5)	7	10.61%
No answer	9	13.85%





Field summary for 813

Should this elevated access right to be granted to automatic computer systems, or people carrying out a task?





Field summary for 814

Describe your preferred approach for being authenticated/verified while engaging your elevated access rights, if you have one.

Answer	Count	Percentage
No preference (1)	11	16.67%
SSL certificates (2)	23	34.85%
Virtual Private Network (VPN) (3)	4	6.06%
Private IP address (4)	4	6.06%
Other	9	13.64%
No answer	14	21.54%

**Other Responses**

Most strict authentication possible

SSL Cert and VPN are fine, private IP is moderately exclusionary

this is an implementation detail and should not be a matter of policy

otther certificate/authentication method

combination of autn attributes like certs and ip addresses

some form of certificate

Using thin WHOIS the data is stored in the same country where the access should be granted. So local regulation applies. There is no global way.

Identity federation, using personal client certificates or similar authentication

pre-registration perhaps??

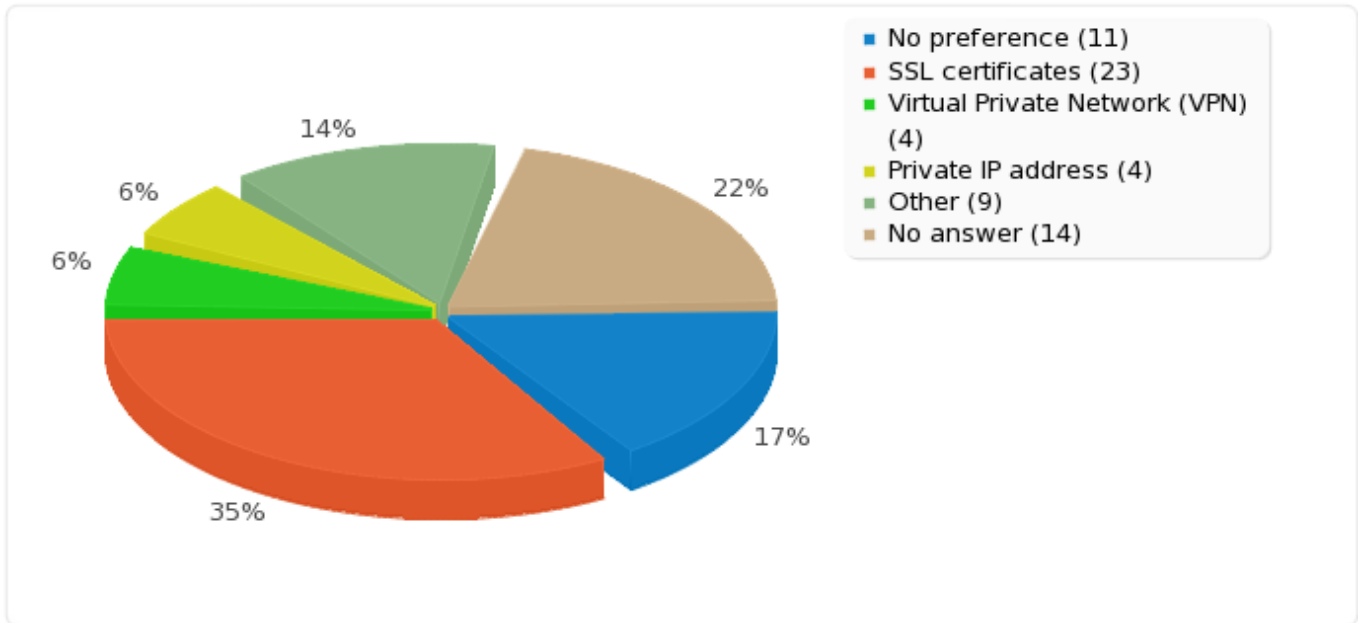
Some form of PKI or adding a front-end application with user name / password authentication for this purpose



Field summary for 814

Describe your preferred approach for being authenticated/verified while engaging your elevated access rights, if you have one.

---





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Field summary for 815

Should the WHOIS Service provide rate limiting to ensure the system is not overloaded?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (1)	44	66.67%
No (2)	6	9.09%
Other	5	7.58%
No answer	10	15.15%

**Other Responses**

rate limit to limit email harvesting

hell yes

by default with approved exceptions

an implementation should not "fall over" due to load

High limit prevents automation, but does not hinder lawful use

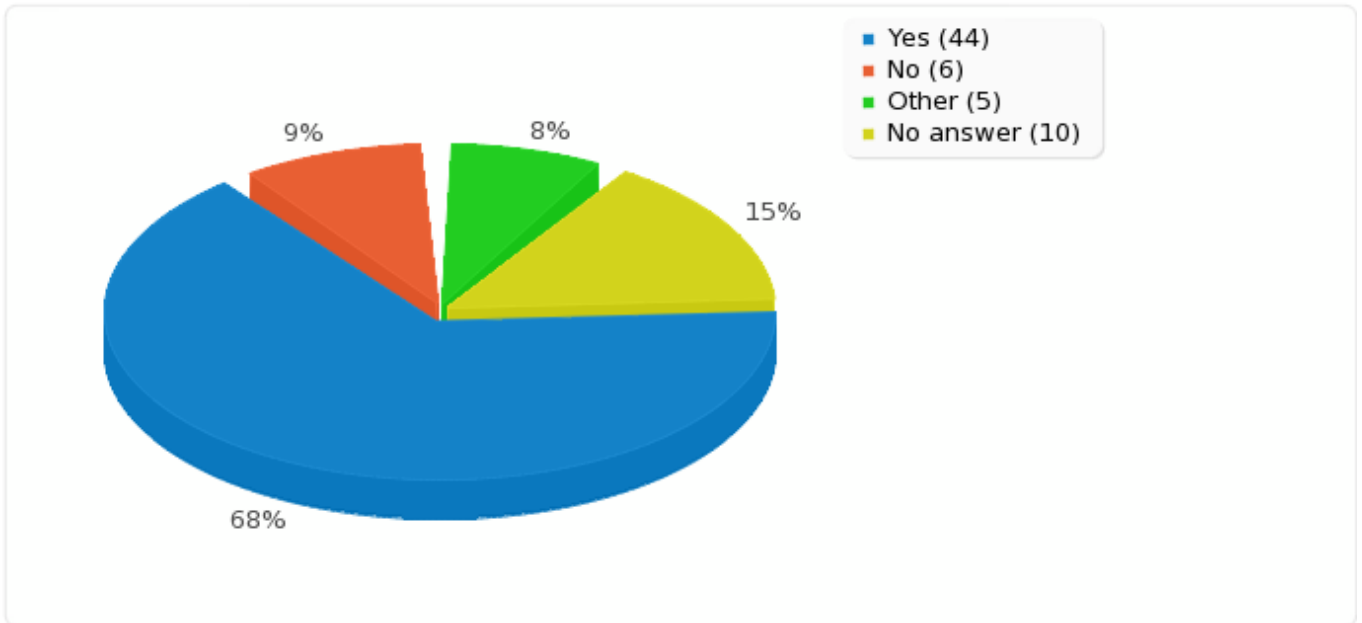
Yes for third parties, no for registrars, registries and elevated access



Field summary for 815

Should the WHOIS Service provide rate limiting to ensure the system is not overloaded?

---





Field summary for 821

Assuming these features are fully configurable and not mandatory to operate the system (but rather determined by policy), do you feel that DNRD-DS should have a standardized permissions framework for both DNRD-DS users (those querying the data) and for the data elements itself (meaning certain DNRD-DS users may see more or less data depending on their permission level - i.e. permission level A may see a registrant's address but permission level C may only see the registrant's name.)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (1)	39	59.09%
No (2)	11	16.67%
Indifferent (3)	7	10.61%
Comments	8	12.12%
No answer	9	13.64%

**Other Responses**

This "elevated access" idea is a very poor one. I'm against it.

This question is so confusing that the results may not be reliable. I cannot answer it without knowing more about the policies behind the permissions framework registrars should have the permission needed. like .TEL private whois and requiring retrieval of the admin email for transfers. can't get that with the current whois lookup  
Heinrich Himmler

In the IETF. Policy in ICANN, protocol definition in the IETF. Did I mention? Policy in ICANN, protocol definition in the IETF. Depends on requirements of law

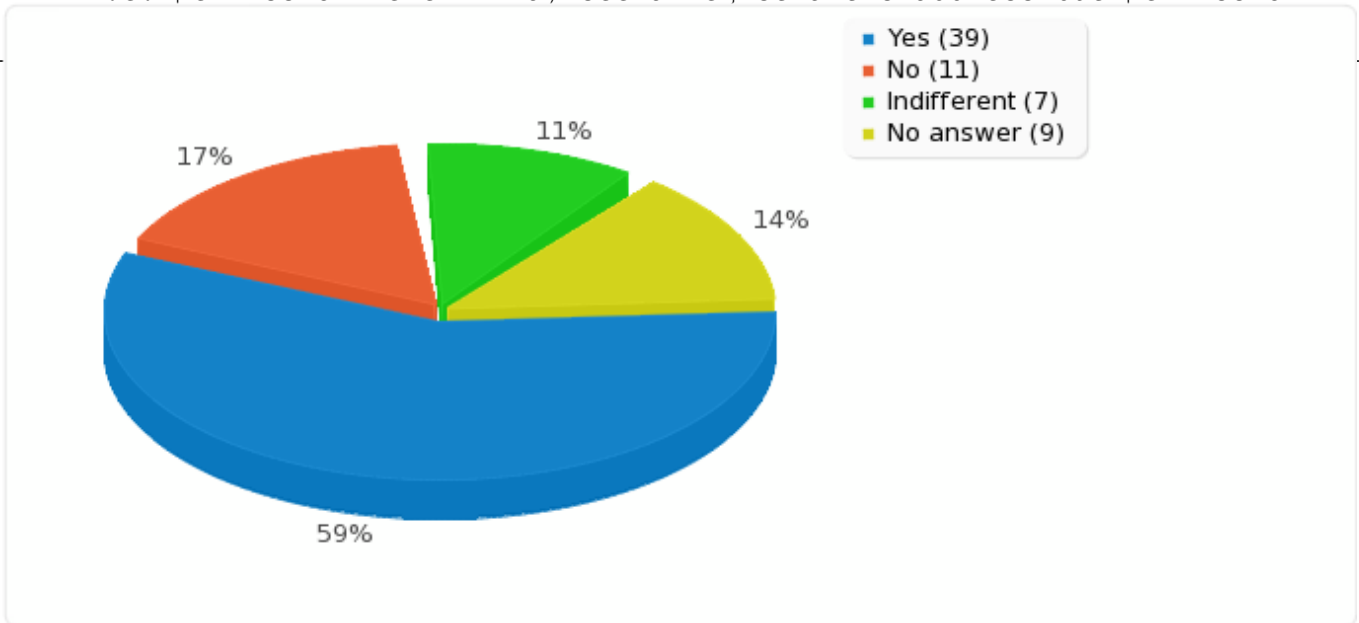
misuse can be averted. prior permission through a online mechanism should help

This should be policy driven and not in the protocol.



Field summary for 821

Assuming these features are fully configurable and not mandatory to operate the system (but rather determined by policy), do you feel that DNRD-DS should have a standardized permissions framework for both DNRD-DS users (those querying the data) and for the data elements itself (meaning certain DNRD-DS users may see more or less data depending on their permission level - i.e. permission level A may see a registrant's address but permission





Field summary for 822

Do you believe that it would be technically and operationally useful to have all DNRD-DS users, even in open and anonymized DNRD-DS services have to make use of a login credential during the query process?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (1)	23	34.85%
No (2)	26	39.39%
Indifferent (3)	5	7.58%
Only in specific circumstances; please explain (4)	4	6.06%
Comments	9	13.64%
No answer	8	12.12%

**Other Responses**

There should be no anonymous use of Whois where special access is given.

There's a balance between securing the data and inconveniencing "normal" users -- I would envision an Anonymous class of users that have access to certain data (perhaps rate-limited) and Authenticated users that would have access to data based on their credentials (and perhaps NOT rate limited, again depending on credentials)

Felix Dzerzhinsky

Possibly.

users who mine the whois for email addresses and spam would then be known, as long as the logins are not anonymous. users (readers) of whois need to identify themselves and be validated just as much as registrants (writers) have to do

Thin WHOIS is operated on thousands of servers. Logins whould be a nightmare.

For special access like "updates" oder "member access" a different interface, which needs authentication should be used.

I want the whois as public as possible. It is important to keep it open.

Publicly available data should not require authentication.

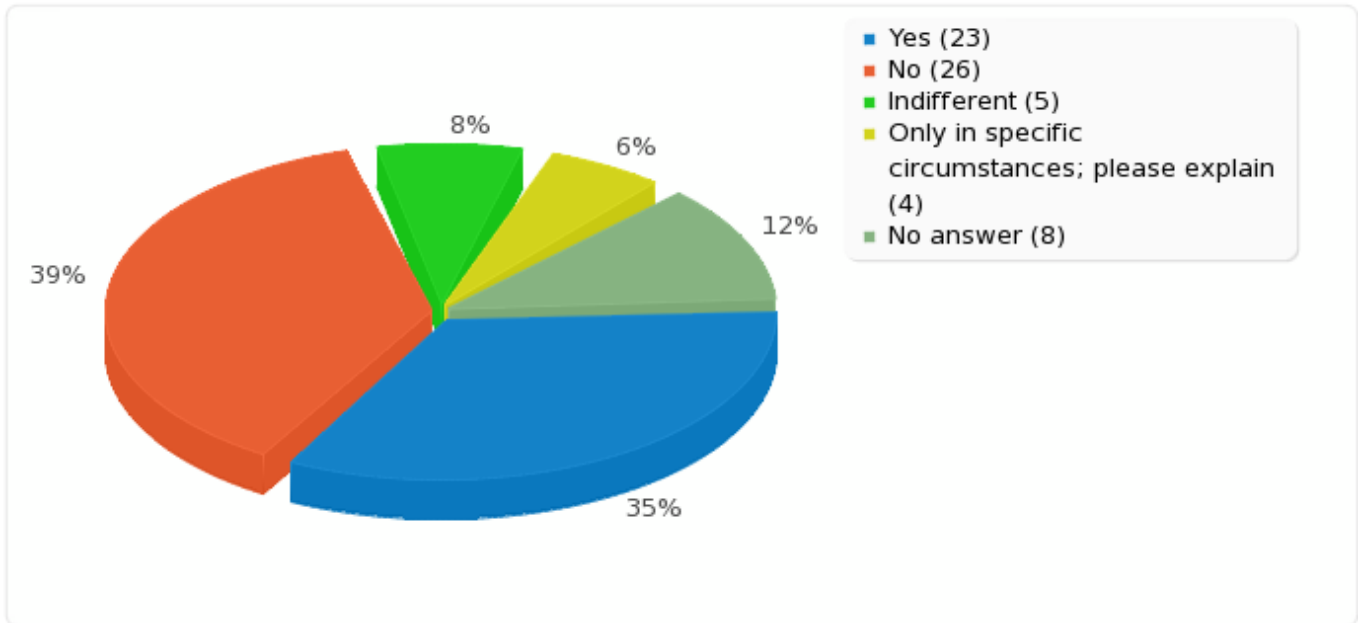
in case of proxy whois usage.





Field summary for 822

Do you believe that it would be technically and operationally useful to have all DNRD-DS users, even in open and anonymized DNRD-DS services have to make use of a login credential during the query process?





## Field summary for 824

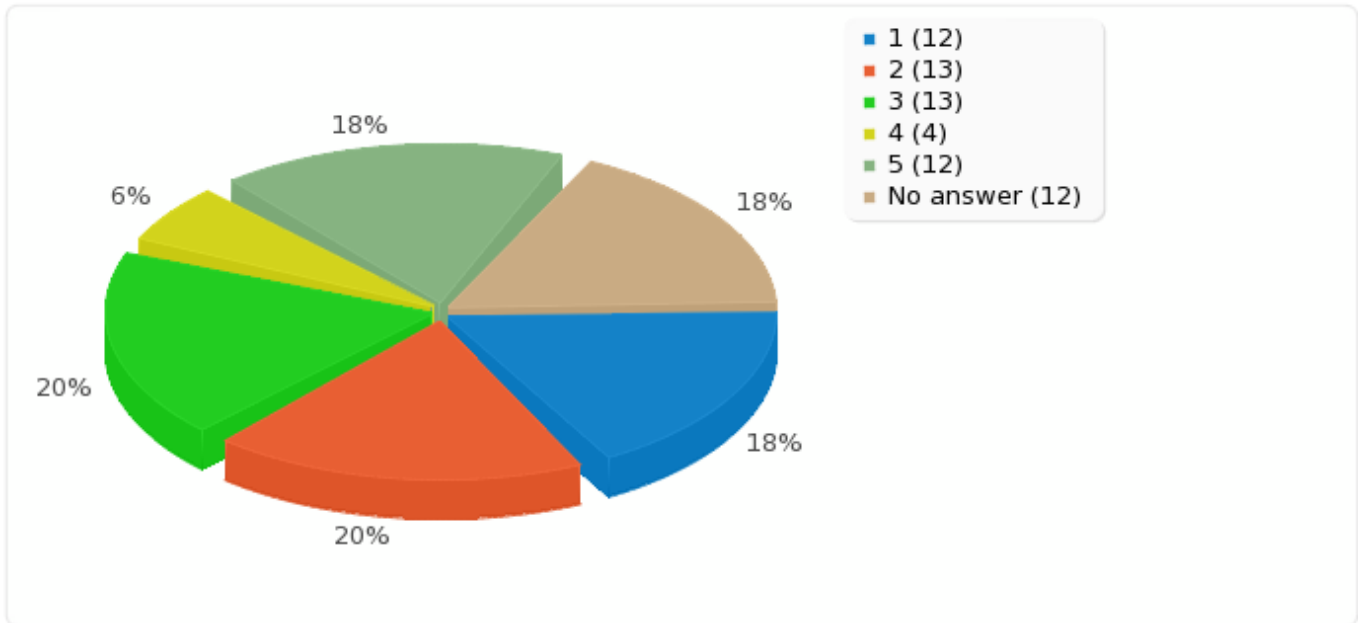
Where do you see granulated access to DNRD-DS on a 1 to 5 scale of importance? ["1" being the Most Important, "5" being the Least Important]

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	12	22.22%	46.30%
2 (2)	13	24.07%	
3 (3)	13	24.07%	24.07%
4 (4)	4	7.41%	
5 (5)	12	22.22%	29.63%
No answer	12	18.18%	
Arithmetic mean	2.83		
Standard deviation	1.45		
Sum (Answers)	54	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases	66	100.00%	



Field summary for 824

Where do you see granulated access to DNRD-DS on a 1 to 5 scale of importance? ["1" being the Most Important, "5" being the Least Important]





---

Field summary for 825

Is granulated access to DNRD-DS data a requirement in support of local laws  
in your operating jurisdiction?

---

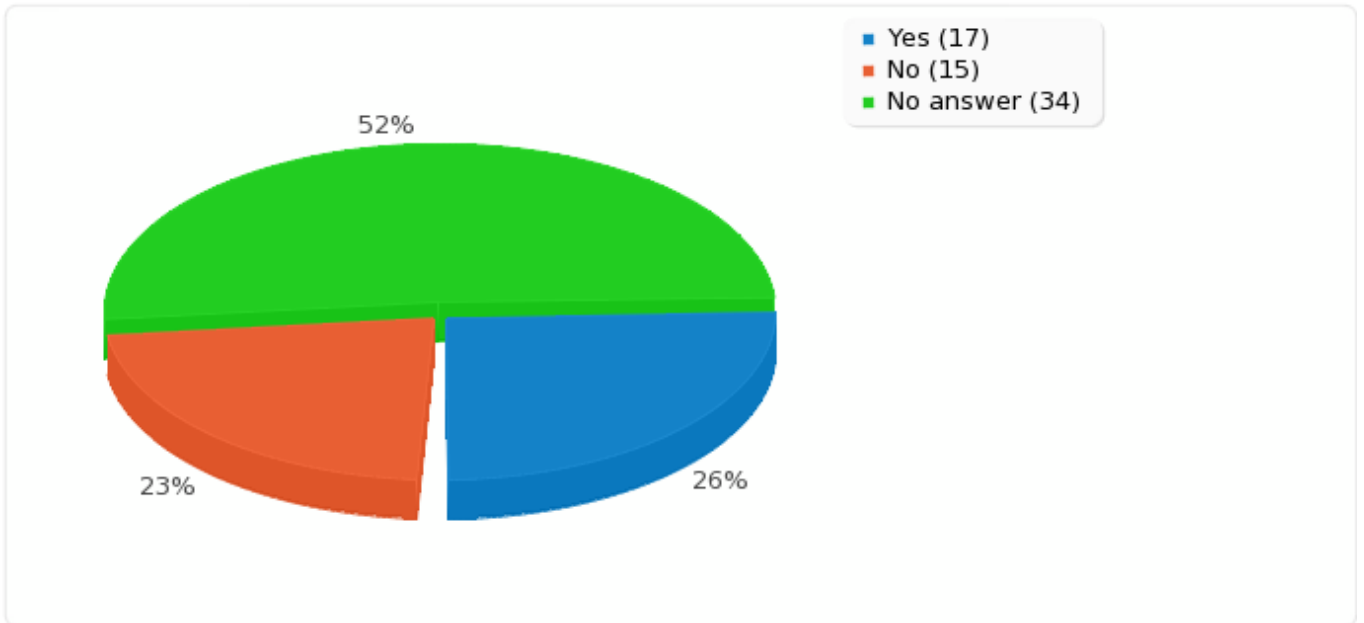
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	17	25.76%
No (N)	15	22.73%
No answer	34	51.52%



Field summary for 825

Is granulated access to DNRD-DS data a requirement in support of local laws in your operating jurisdiction?

---





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Field summary for 831(1)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Requester IP address]

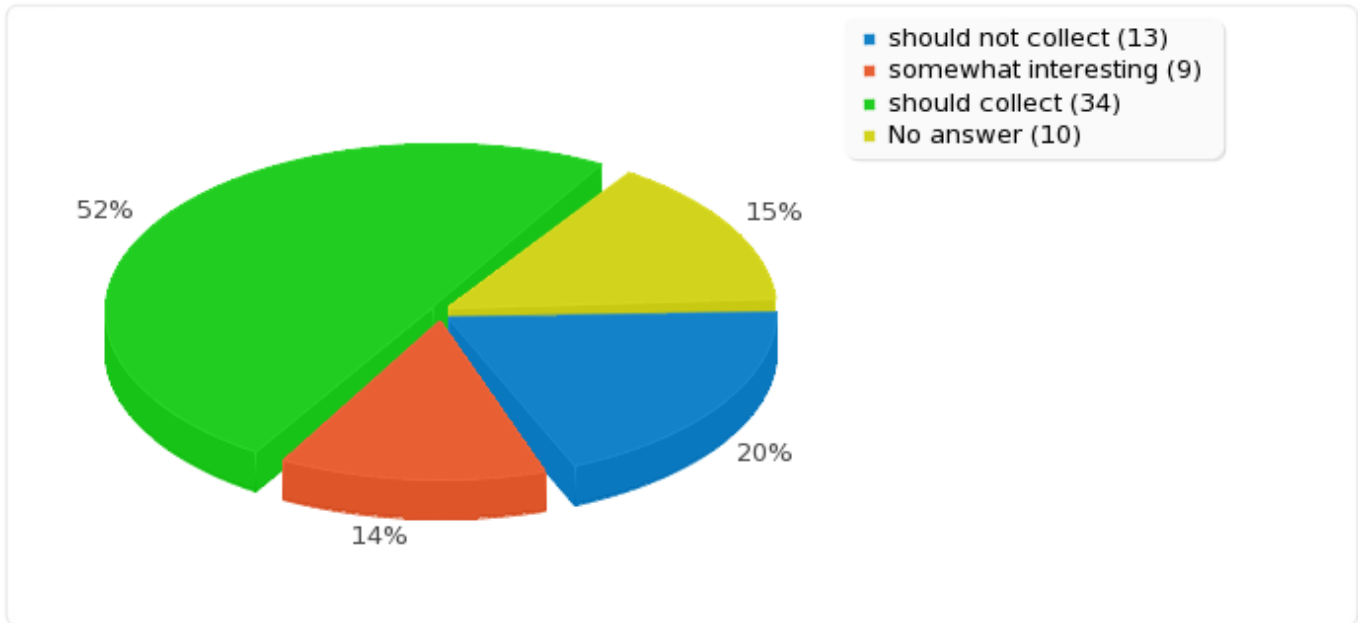
---

Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	13	19.70%
somewhat interesting (2)	9	13.64%
should collect (3)	34	51.52%
No answer	10	15.15%



Field summary for 831(1)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Requester IP address]





---

Field summary for 831(2)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Method of access (web, 3d party web service, port 43, bulk, other)]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	8	12.12%
somewhat interesting (2)	14	21.21%
should collect (3)	31	46.97%
No answer	13	19.70%

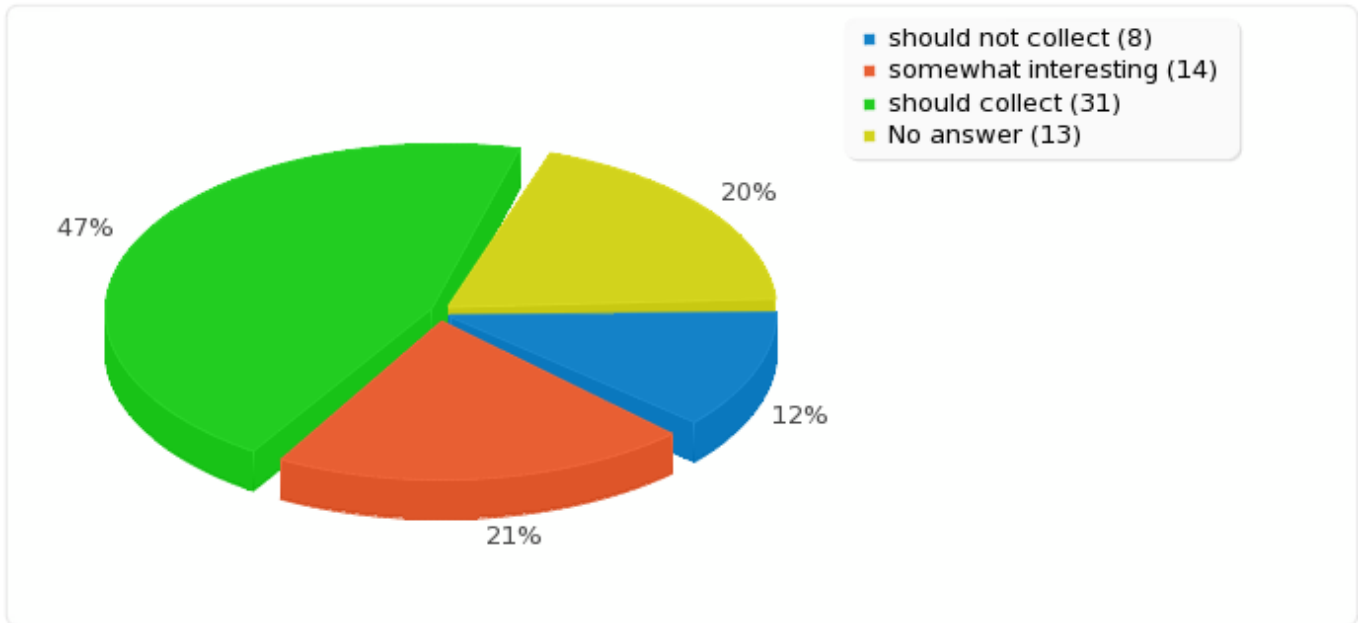




Field summary for 831(2)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Method of access (web, 3d party web service, port 43, bulk, other)]

---





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Field summary for 831(3)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Requesting user-agent]

---

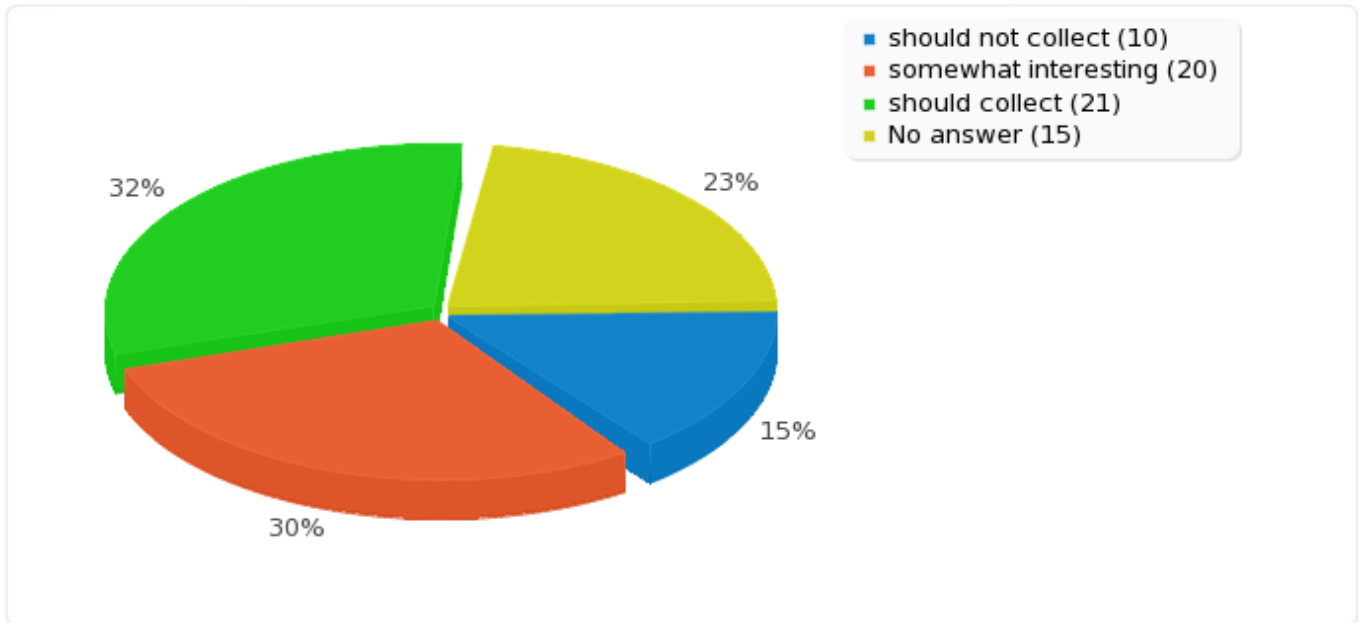
Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	10	15.15%
somewhat interesting (2)	20	30.30%
should collect (3)	21	31.82%
No answer	15	22.73%



Field summary for 831(3)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Requesting user-agent]

---





---

Field summary for 831(4)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Name of requester]

---

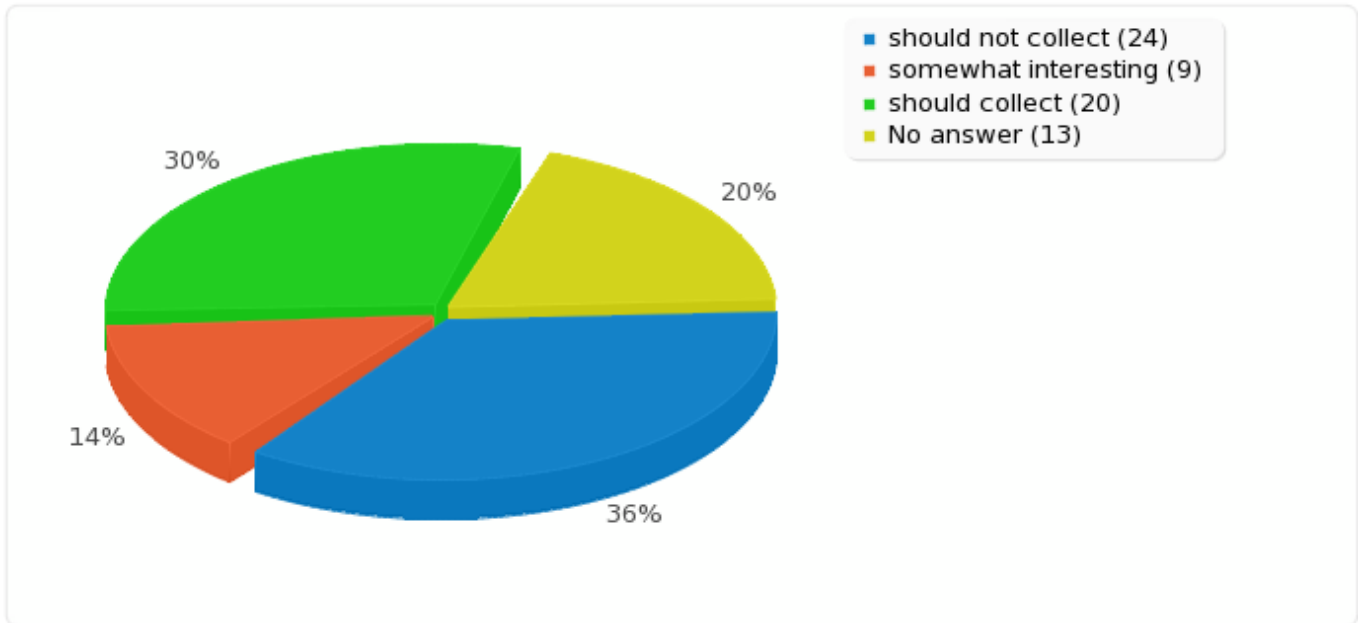
Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	24	36.36%
somewhat interesting (2)	9	13.64%
should collect (3)	20	30.30%
No answer	13	19.70%



Field summary for 831(4)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Name of requester]

---





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Field summary for 831(5)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Domain name requested]

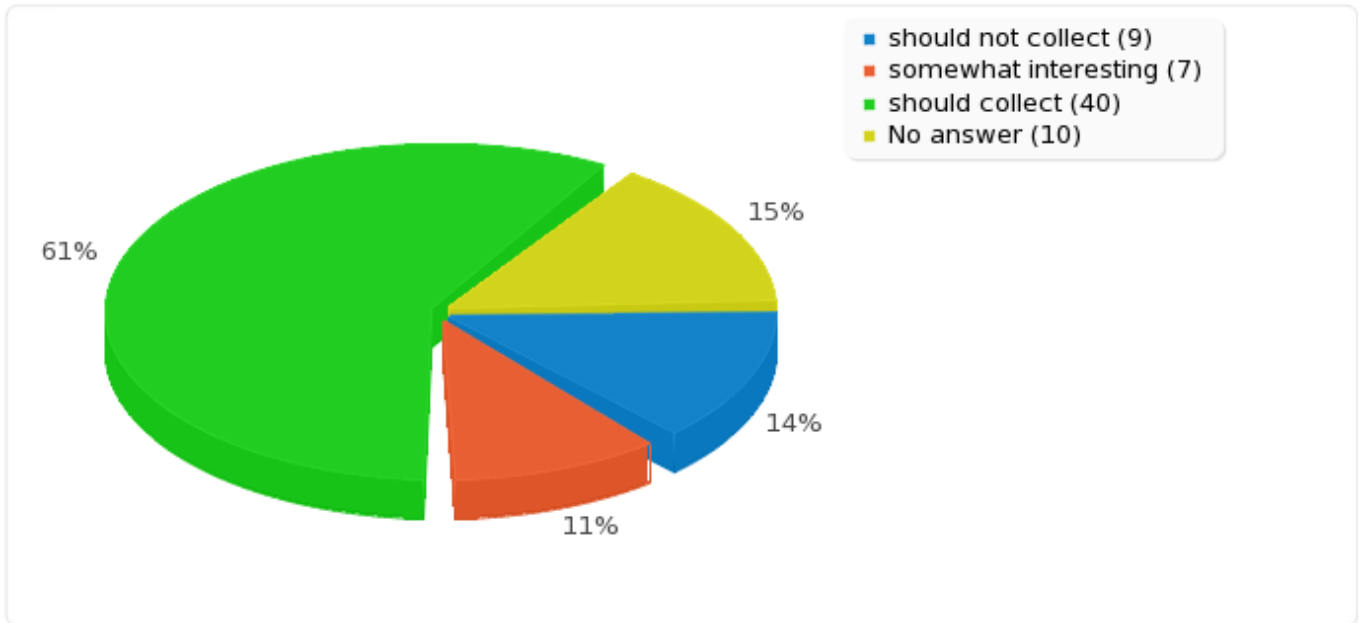
---

Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	9	13.64%
somewhat interesting (2)	7	10.61%
should collect (3)	40	60.61%
No answer	10	15.15%



Field summary for 831(5)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Domain name requested]





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Field summary for 831(6)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Date and time]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	4	6.06%
somewhat interesting (2)	6	9.09%
should collect (3)	45	68.18%
No answer	11	16.67%

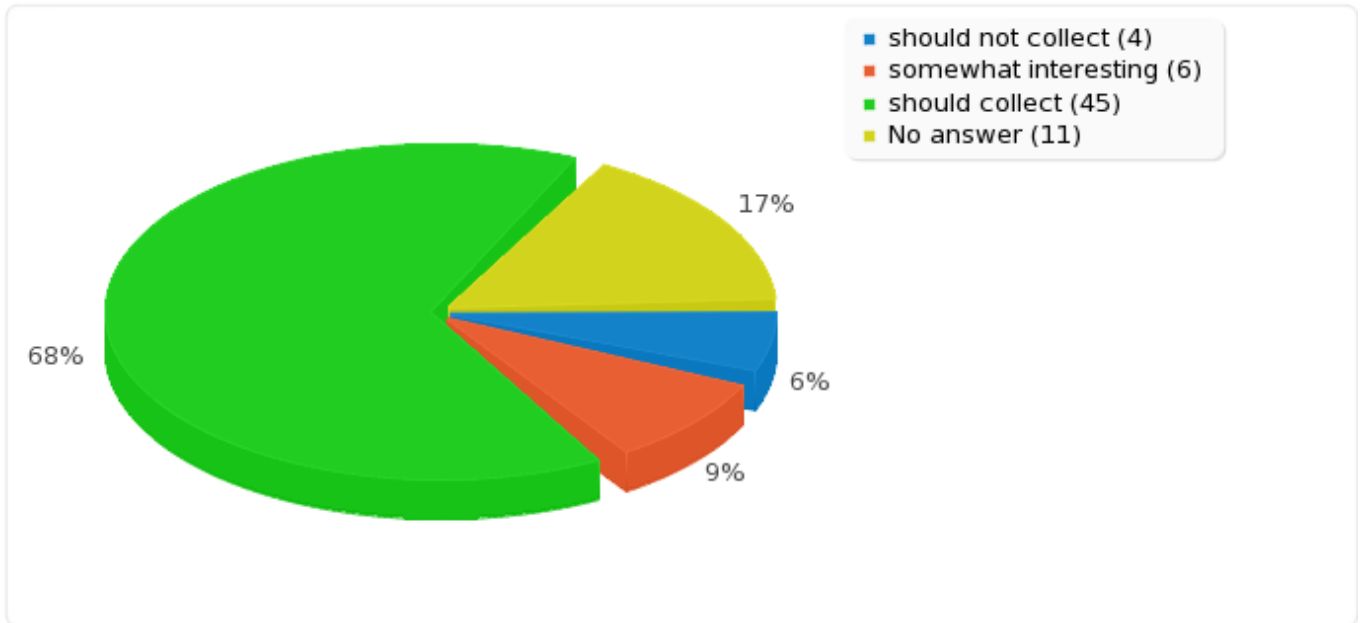




Field summary for 831(6)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Date and time]

---





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Field summary for 831(7)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Response]

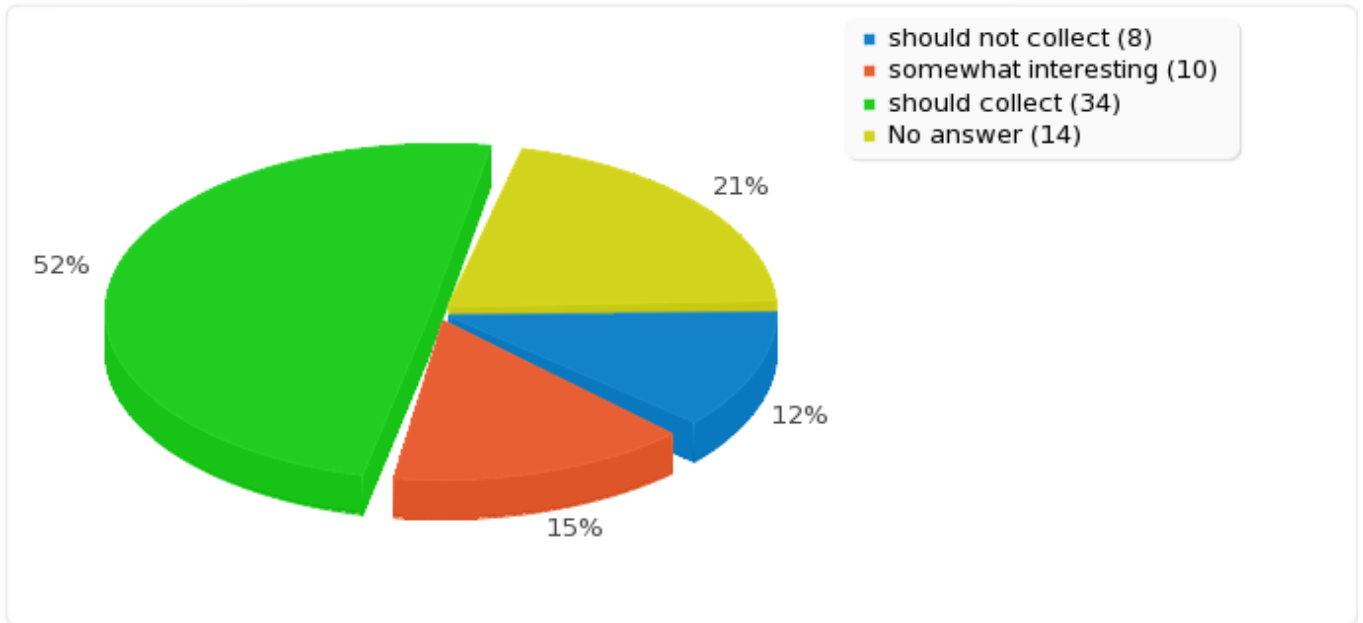
---

Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	8	12.12%
somewhat interesting (2)	10	15.15%
should collect (3)	34	51.52%
No answer	14	21.21%



Field summary for 831(7)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Response]





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Field summary for 831(8)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Other]

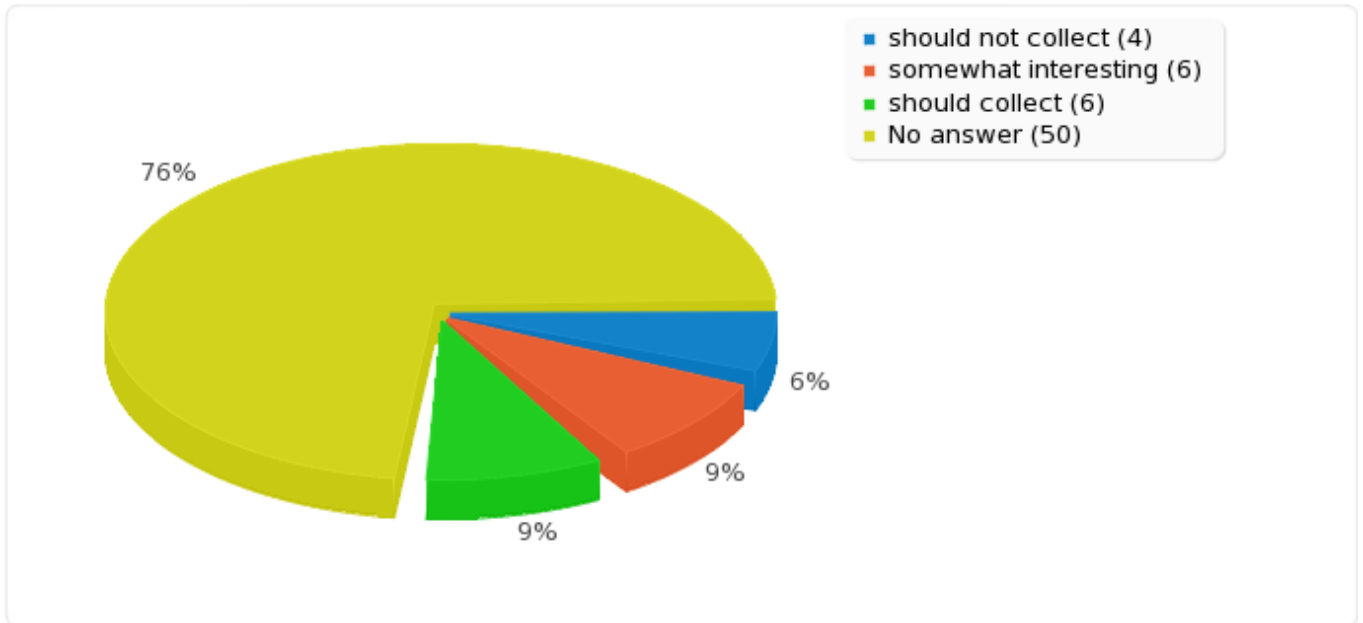
---

Answer	Count	Percentage
should not collect (1)	4	6.06%
somewhat interesting (2)	6	9.09%
should collect (3)	6	9.09%
No answer	50	75.76%



Field summary for 831(8)

What elements of WHOIS access should be available for audit? [rank on a 1-3 scale: should not collect, somewhat interesting, should collect]  
[Other]





---

Field summary for 832

Does the collection or use of any of these elements raise privacy or confidentiality concerns?

---

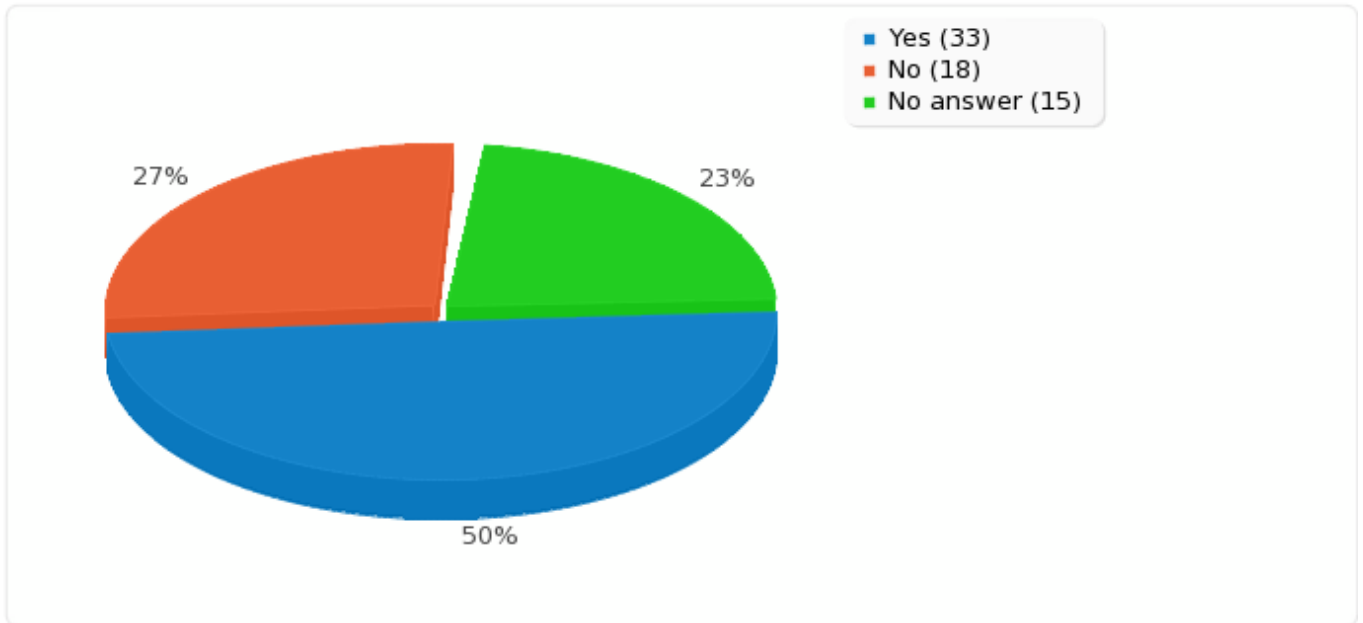
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	33	50.00%
No (N)	18	27.27%
No answer	15	22.73%



Field summary for 832

Does the collection or use of any of these elements raise privacy or confidentiality concerns?

---





### Field summary for 833

If YES, Please comment

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	27	40.91%
No answer	6	9.09%

#### Responses

Collecting Requestor information could reveal the domain registrant is a target and, if they could learn this information, could send them into hiding to evade legal action.  
 Given a WHOIS system with appropriate safeguards (not currently the case) those making a query should also have their identities protected, as should registrants.  
 Data security issues

I have much less trouble with collecting information about requesters than with requesters collecting information about registrants.

IP address and name are personally identifiable information. Access to this information would need to be regulated by privacy law in many jurisdictions

I envision a two-tier system, anonymous access and authenticated access. I would resist the idea of collecting personally-identifying information for anonymous access.

IP addresses are personal data in some jurisdictions, but their collection is legitimate to help analyse usage and protect other personal data. Collection should be limited and data retained only for short periods.

Peoples names are PII, other info may be

there's always privacy concerns when collecting large amounts of data from the public.

any time personal information is gathered, that information falls into privacy compliance depending on the country and/or region. However, the need to caputer audit information is greatly needed  
 Name of requester

Who is (what entity) is requesting the information and why (for what purpose)?

It is personally identifying information and therefore subject to all the same restrictions

Personally identifiable information should be treated with the highest standard of privacy protection, such as EU data directive. Obviously, this auditing data should only be made available to those entities with elevated access rights

WHOIS output for public use, should only contain limited data. For Registry/Registrar and law enforcement purposes, it should contain all data in order for each party to be able to perform their duties. Public access should not display full data because marketers/spammers will simply use that data.

to some, IP addresses are PII. can be managed with privacy-sensitive data-sharing framework.

IP address

Name of the requester

Name is PII, IP sometimes is





name and IP addresses does rise the privacy question. more importantly the domain requested will impact business choices for the stake holders.

Collecting domain names might disturb the checks before registering a trademark. Fraudulent use of the (leaked) collected data can cause headache to the future trademark owner.

Collecting IP addresses, client information and queried names raise interests of politics and marketing.

spam, stalking,...

For the security of the system, it is always appropriate we know whoever is using the system or using the WHOIS service.

Name of requester raises privacy or confidentiality concerns

ip address

Several of these elements appear to fall within the definition of 'personally identifiable information ' (PII) or 'personal data' (PI) as defined in relevant data protection laws and any use or collection of elements constituting PII or PI beyond the collection and use necessary to provide the service raises potential privacy and/or confidentiality concerns.

It should be only used to improve performance

Requester IP-Address

Name of requester

Aside from improving site performance (if this was web based) there is no reason to collect user information.

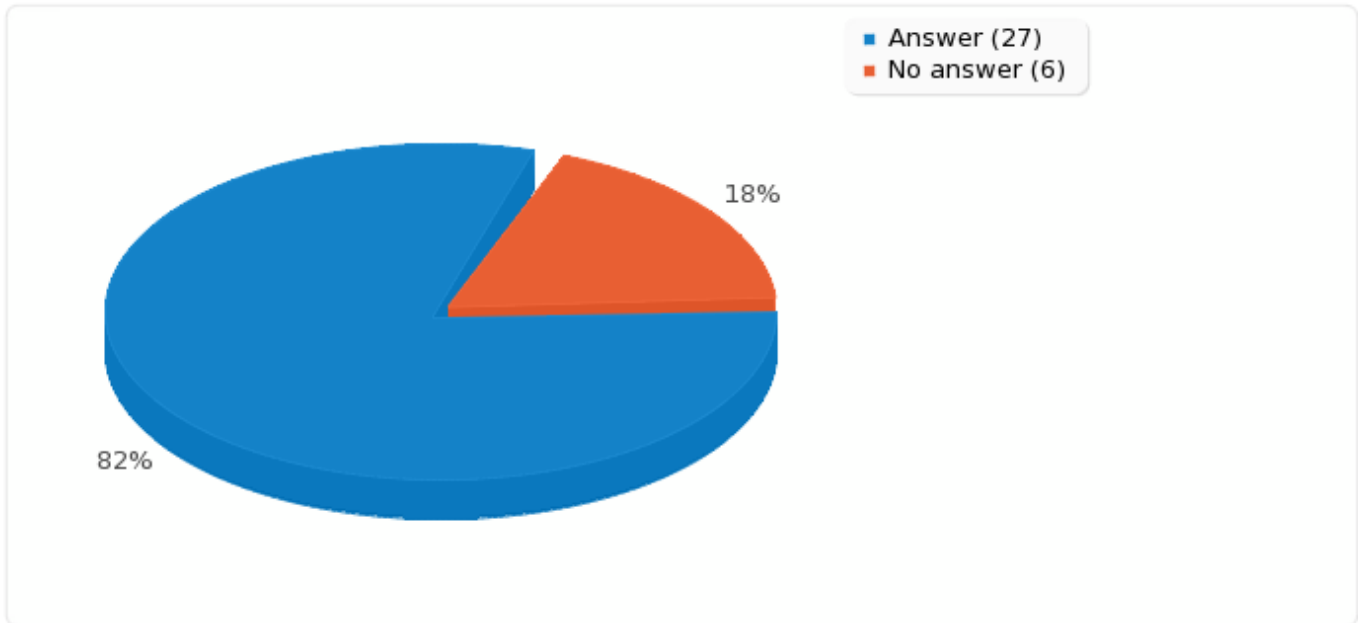


---

Field summary for 833

If YES, Please comment

---





### Field summary for 835

If you have additional use cases for auditing of WHOIS access, what additional auditable metrics would be useful? (For example, rate of access, number of requests/requester, number of requests/domain, most frequent requesters)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	17	25.76%
No answer	49	74.24%

#### Responses

Might prove helpful for both Law Enforcement and for internal abuse mitigation mechanisms for the providers of the WHOIS service. I believe simply that any information should be made public

One possibility would be to collect the level of access (anonymous up through the various levels of authenticated access). rate of access is the first line of defence, but other patterns (such as sequential access - aaa.com, aab.com, etc) - could help to identify abuse.

godaddy makes you jump through hoops to adequately access their whois for domain transfer purposes. some other registrars don't really follow the ICANN radar IP whitelisting and such. DNS timing, reverse DNS lookup, Find nearby IP's, HTTP header data, etc.

Response: found/not found

Error: rate limit/bad request/no request

those plus: domain names for which that requestor is the registrant, number of spam emails sent to honeypot email address returned to that requestor, # of "false whois" reports requestor sent to ICANN

Most frequent requestors. That would show you how/what it may be using the WHOIS data for.

data collection and retention should be at the operator's discretion and not a protocol issue

number of requests

rate of access

most frequent requestors

Technical performance parameters should be collected: query rate, response latency etc.

Audit logs would be useful in determining any potential patterns or claims of abuse.

Number of requests/requester, number of requests/domain and most frequent requesters.

The core requirement is to stop machine marketing. The rest is just details.

any other UDRP actions against owner for similar sites? - nice, but understand why you cannot.... However, just need access for contact purposes!!

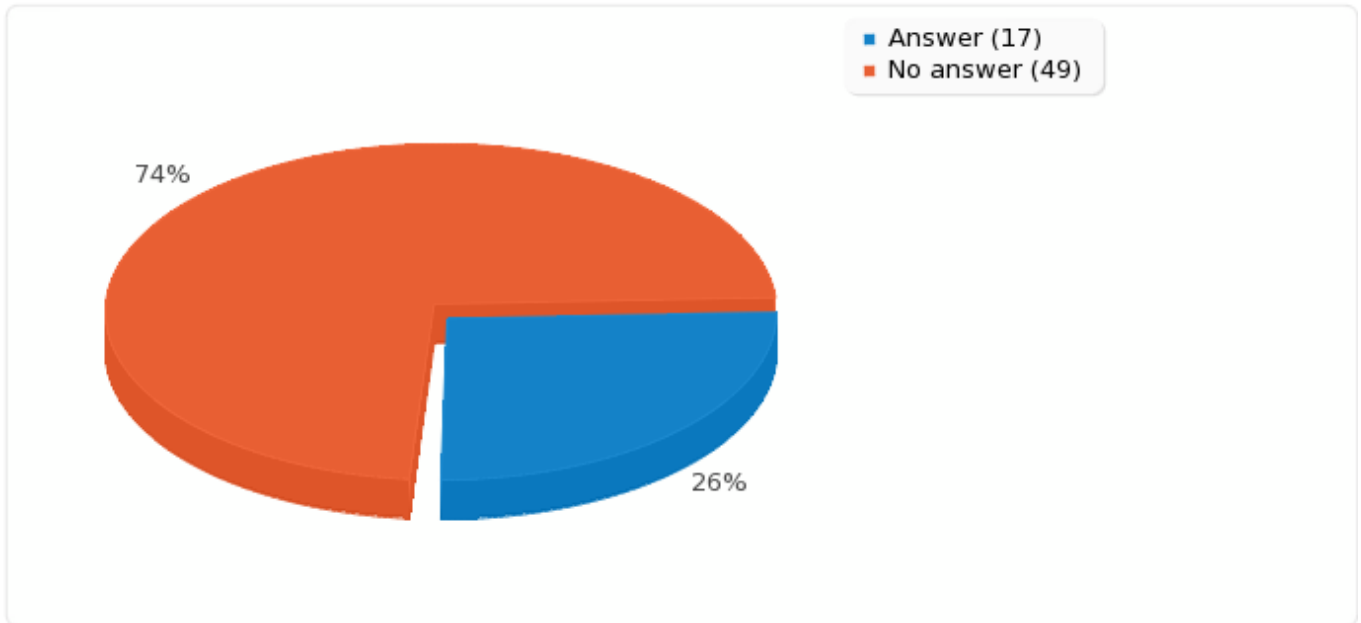
Rates of access + impact on future operations (ex: dropping domain names & registration anew)



Field summary for 835

If you have additional use cases for auditing of WHOIS access, what additional auditable metrics would be useful? (For example, rate of access, number of requests/requester, number of requests/domain, most frequent requesters)

---





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Field summary for 911

Should standardized tools for Registries/Registrars be developed to move  
RDDS from a thin to a thick Registry?

---

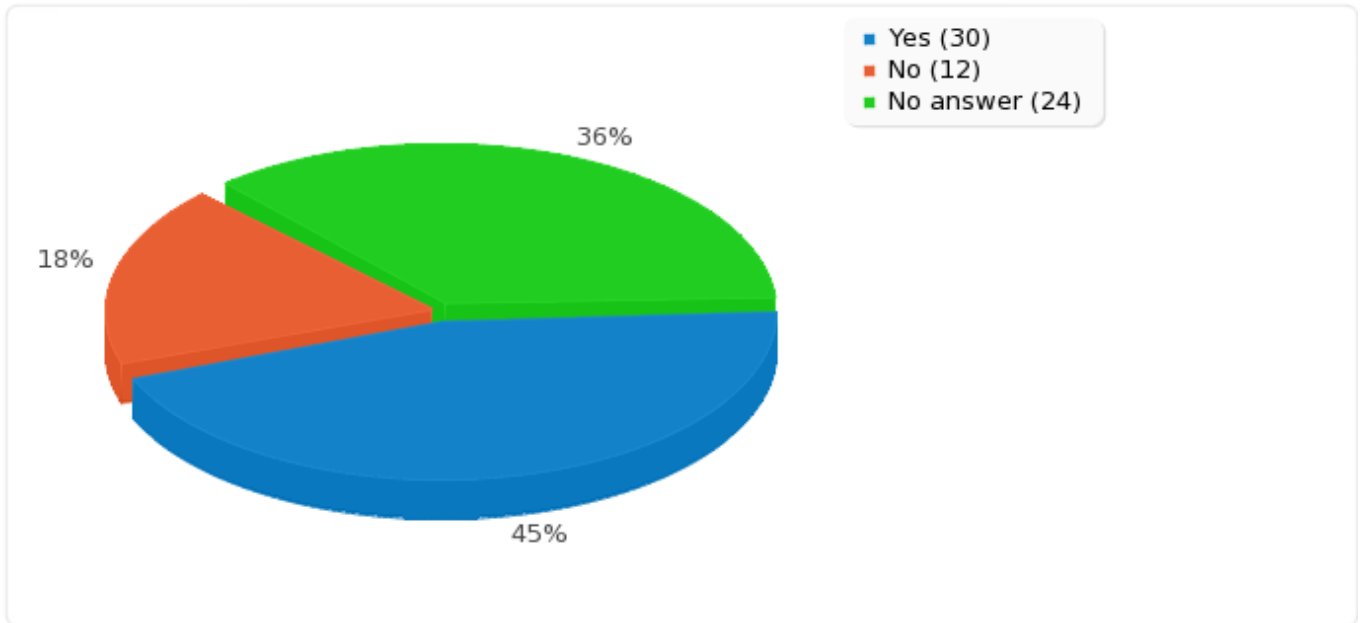
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	30	45.45%
No (N)	12	18.18%
No answer	24	36.36%



Field summary for 911

Should standardized tools for Registries/Registrars be developed to move  
RDDS from a thin to a thick Registry?

---





## Field summary for 912

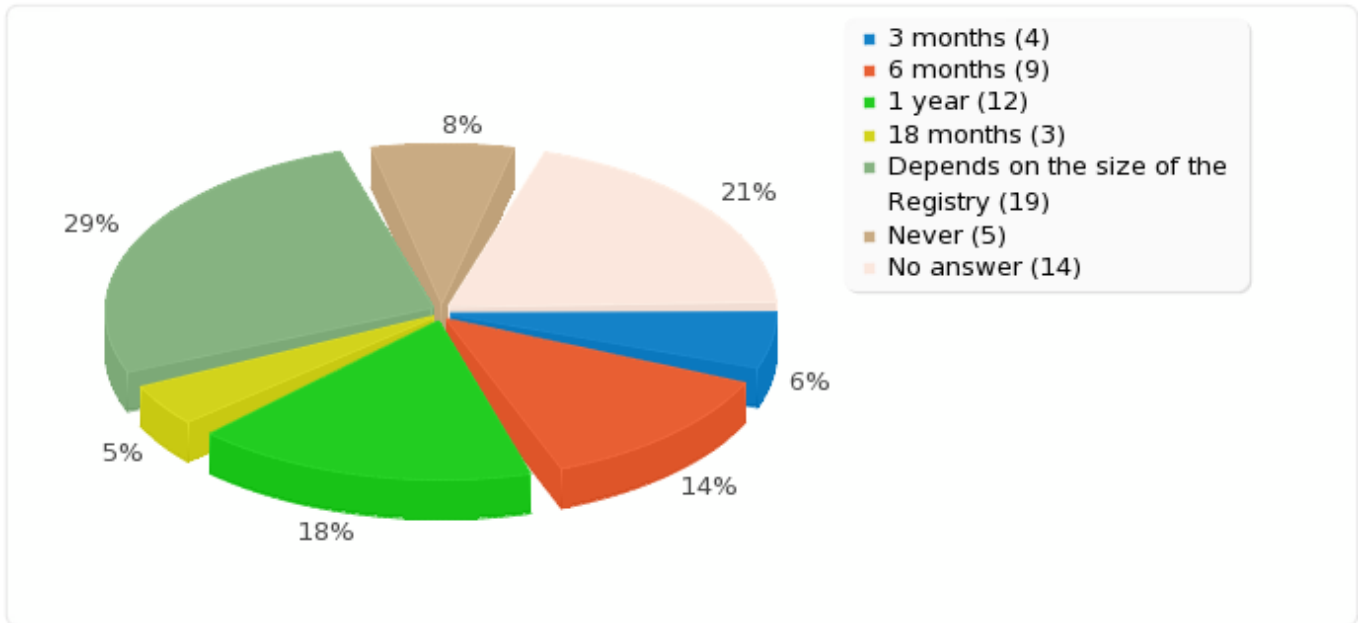
What is a reasonable timeframe for a legacy registry to move from thin to thick RDDS?

Answer	Count	Percentage
3 months (1)	4	6.06%
6 months (2)	9	13.64%
1 year (3)	12	18.18%
18 months (4)	3	4.55%
Depends on the size of the Registry (5)	19	28.79%
Never (6)	5	7.58%
No answer	14	21.21%



Field summary for 912

What is a reasonable timeframe for a legacy registry to move from thin to thick RDDS?







---

Field summary for 1011

Do you support a standard, formal, extensible data structure and schema for  
WHOWAS responses?

---

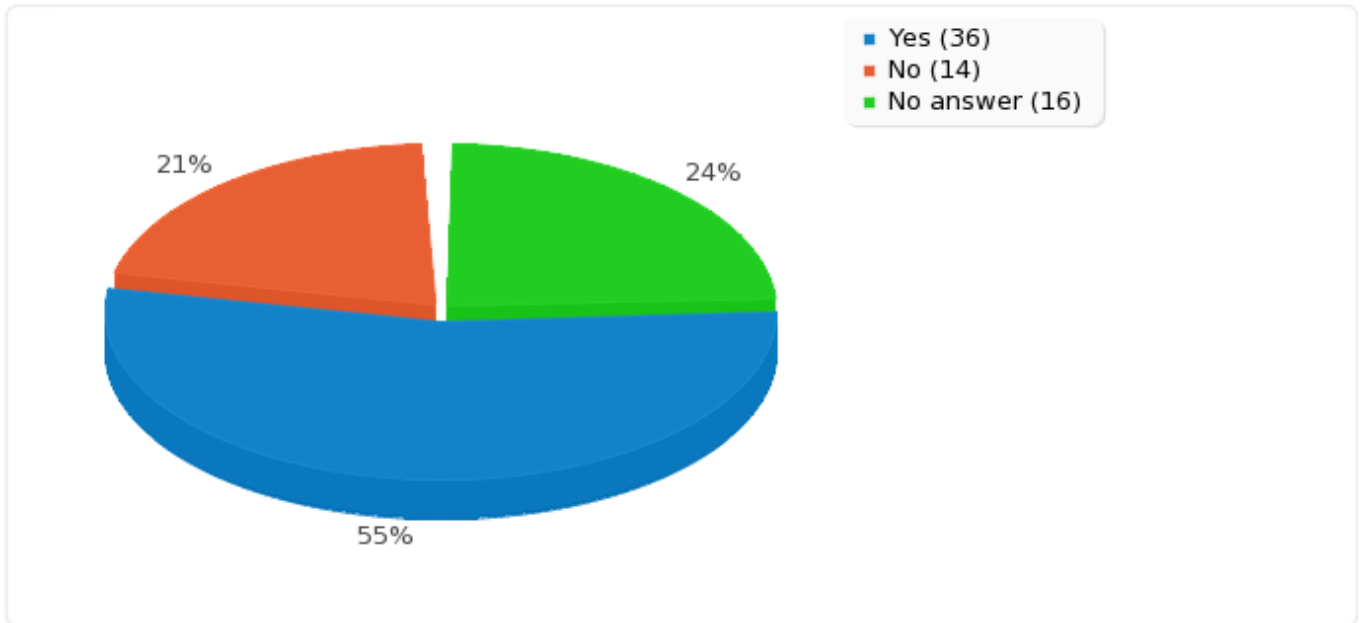
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	36	54.55%
No (N)	14	21.21%
No answer	16	24.24%



Field summary for 1011

Do you support a standard, formal, extensible data structure and schema for WHOAS responses?

---





---

Field summary for 1012

Should all standard WHOIS data elements be included for WHOWAS responses?

---

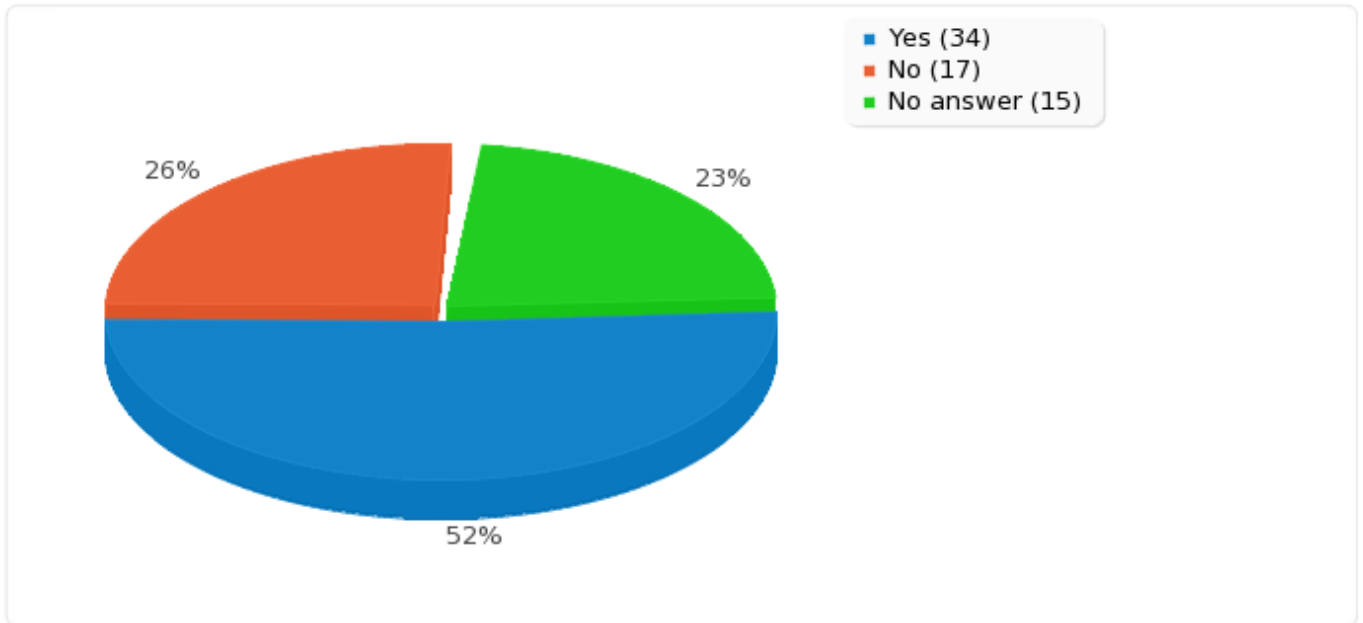
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	34	51.52%
No (N)	17	25.76%
No answer	15	22.73%



Field summary for 1012

Should all standard WHOIS data elements be included for WHOWAS responses?

---





---

Field summary for 1013

Should the data structure allow for interpretation or output of WHOIS responses to non-English or non-Latin languages?

---

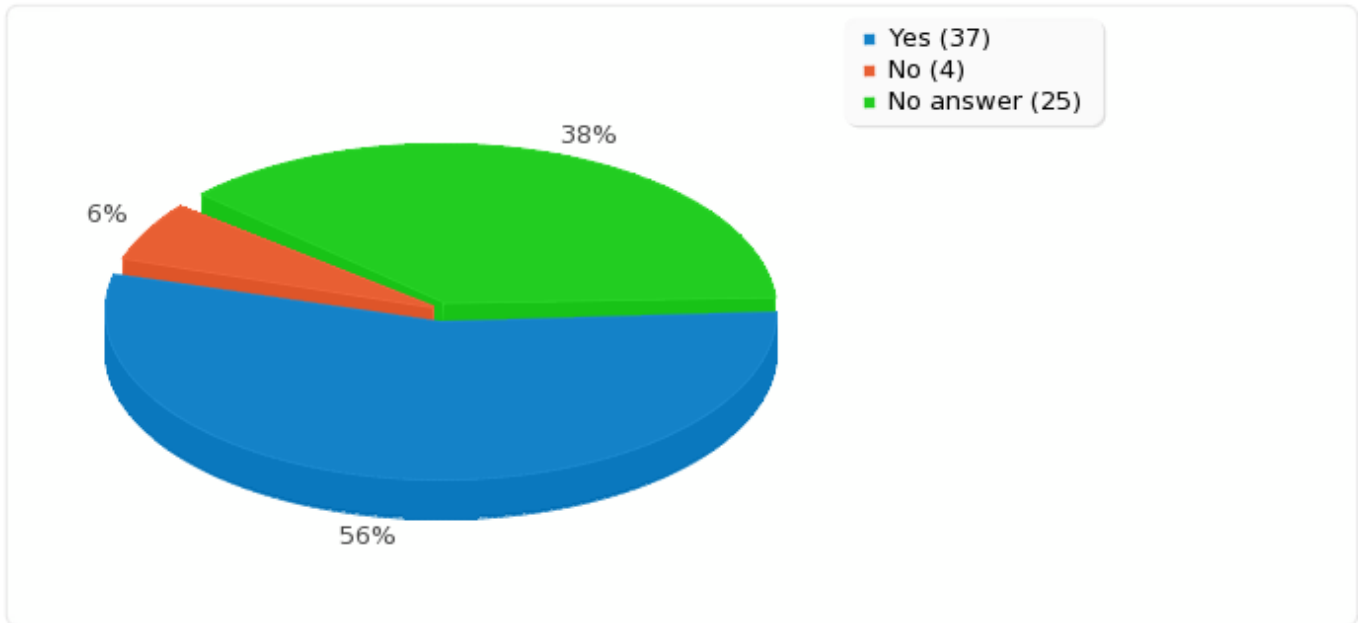
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	37	56.06%
No (N)	4	6.06%
No answer	25	37.88%



Field summary for 1013

Should the data structure allow for interpretation or output of WHOIS responses to non-English or non-Latin languages?

---





---

Field summary for 1014

If Yes, should this interpretation or output of WHOWAS responses be based on localization of the client software?

---

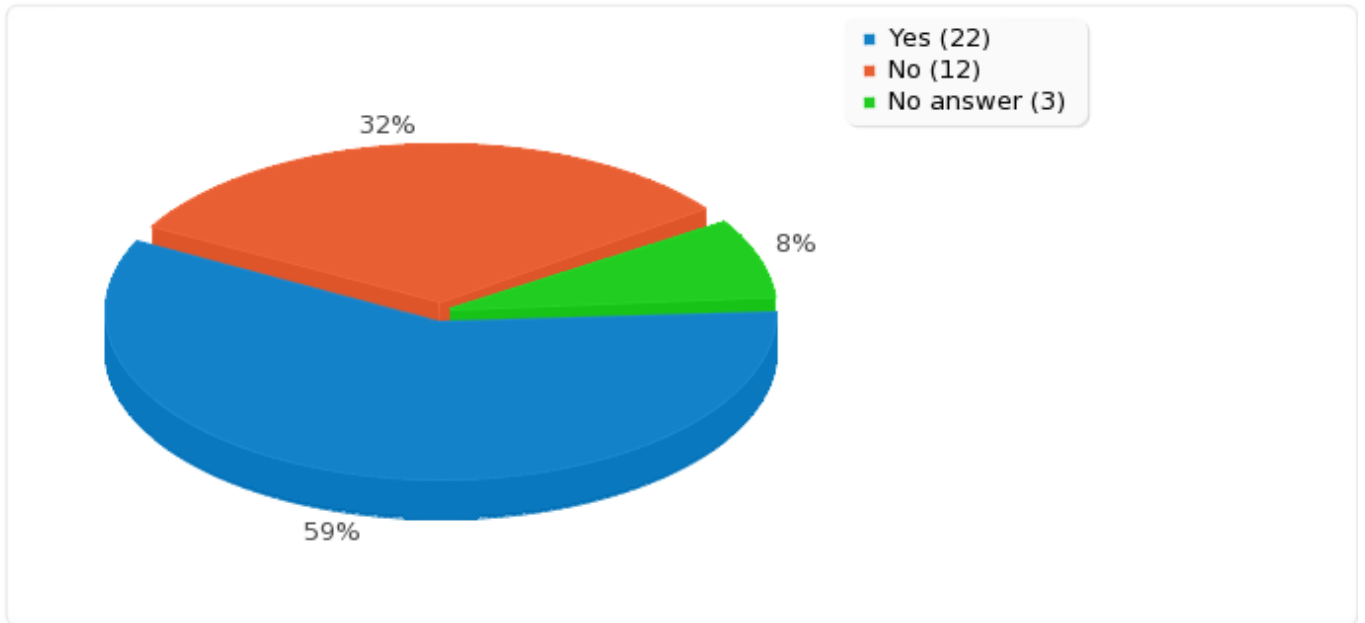
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	22	33.33%
No (N)	12	18.18%
No answer	3	4.55%



Field summary for 1014

If Yes, should this interpretation or output of WHOWAS responses be based on localization of the client software?

---







---

### Field summary for 1016

If No please recommend with reasons another more suitable mechanism for this interpretation or output of WHOWAS responses

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	4	6.06%
No answer	0	0.00%

#### Responses

WHOWAS should be extremely limited in scope. WHOIS should implement the right to be forgotten.

No, no automated tools.

None

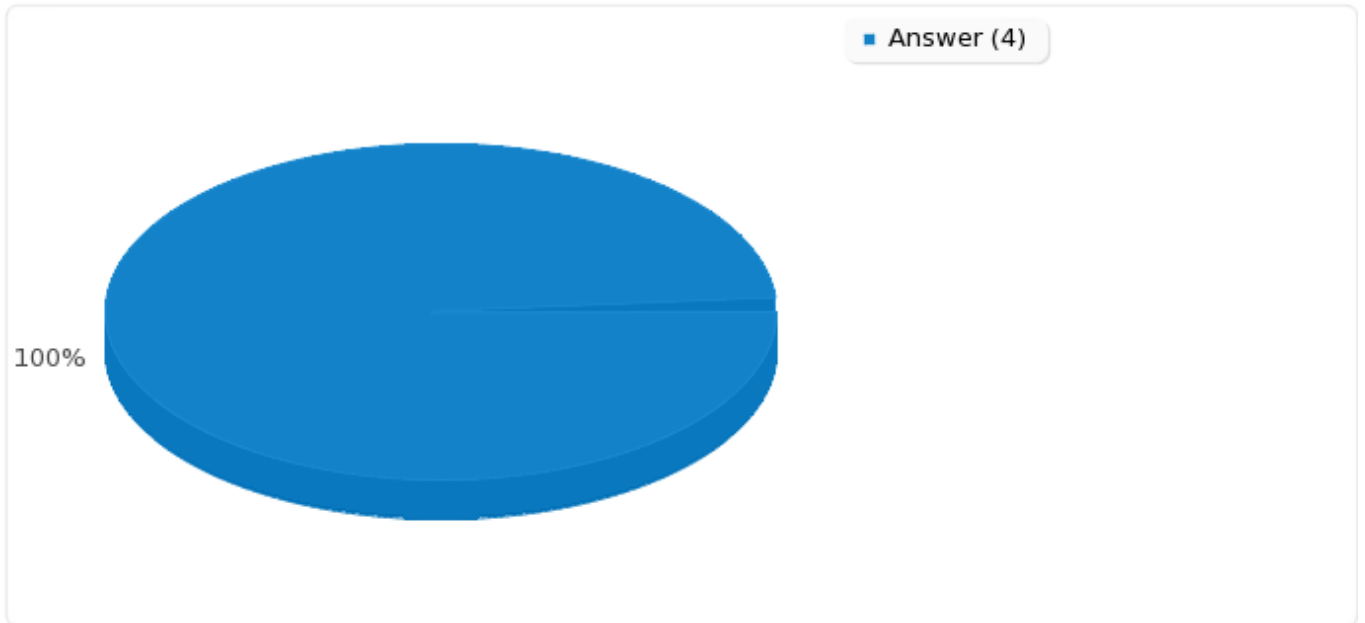
Make them machine parsable and clients can translate it



Field summary for 1016

If No please recommend with reasons another more suitable mechanism for this interpretation or output of WHOWAS responses

---





---

Field summary for 1015

Should the data structure be flexible for humans to interpret?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	41	62.12%
No (N)	6	9.09%
No answer	19	28.79%

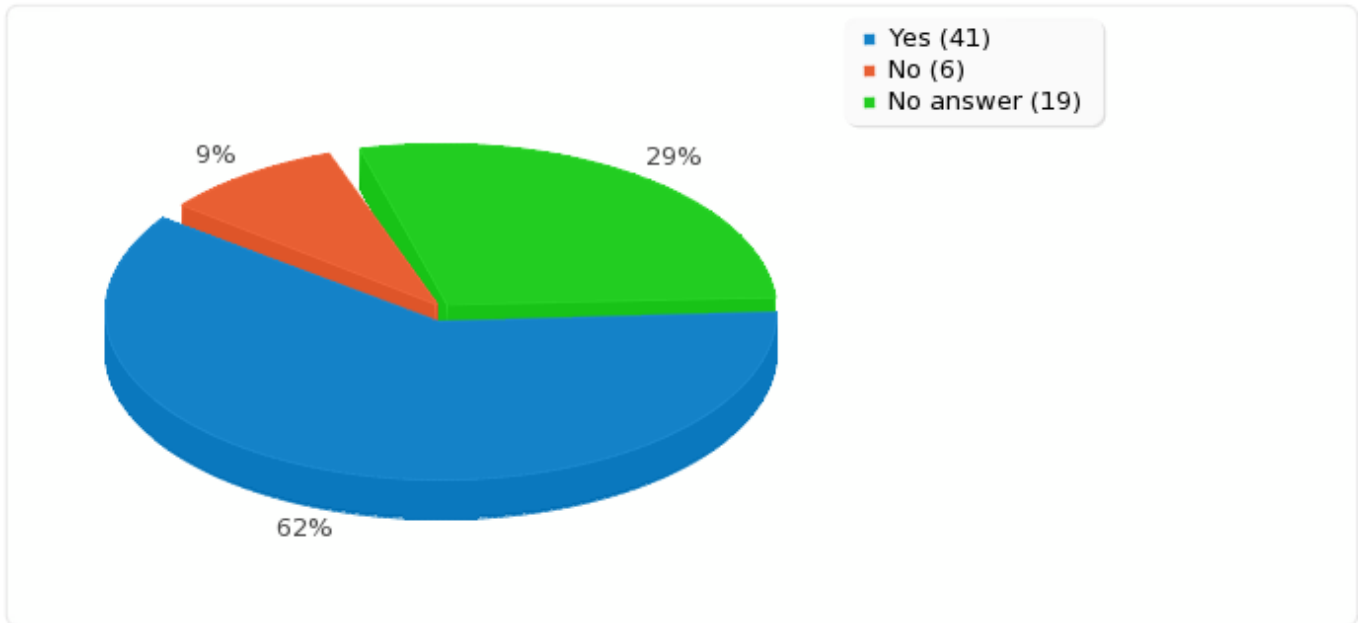


---

Field summary for 1015

Should the data structure be flexible for humans to interpret?

---





---

Field summary for 1017

Should the data structure be XML based?

---

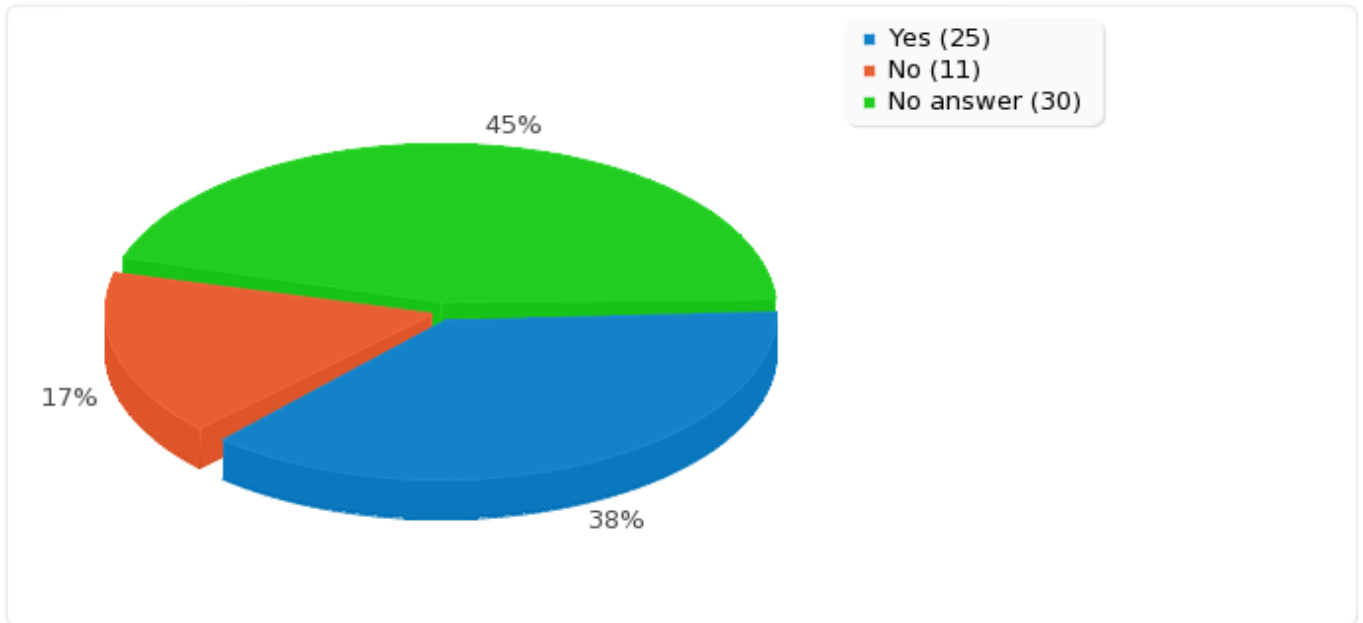
Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	25	37.88%
No (N)	11	16.67%
No answer	30	45.45%



Field summary for 1017

Should the data structure be XML based?

---





---

Field summary for 1019

If No please, recommend with reasons another more suitable data structure

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	11	16.67%
No answer	0	0.00%

**Responses**

Plain text multiple formats

Same as earlier answer.

No, no automated tools.

Any structured format is acceptable (eg JSON). However, XML has some benefits such as schemas and XSLT, although these are not unique to XML. Just not ASN1 :-)

json, please, same as WEIRDS

None

Again, JSON is easier and better

Because there are other formats.

JSON, please

XML is not human readable.

The data structure should not be only XML based but it should include also ASCII structure.

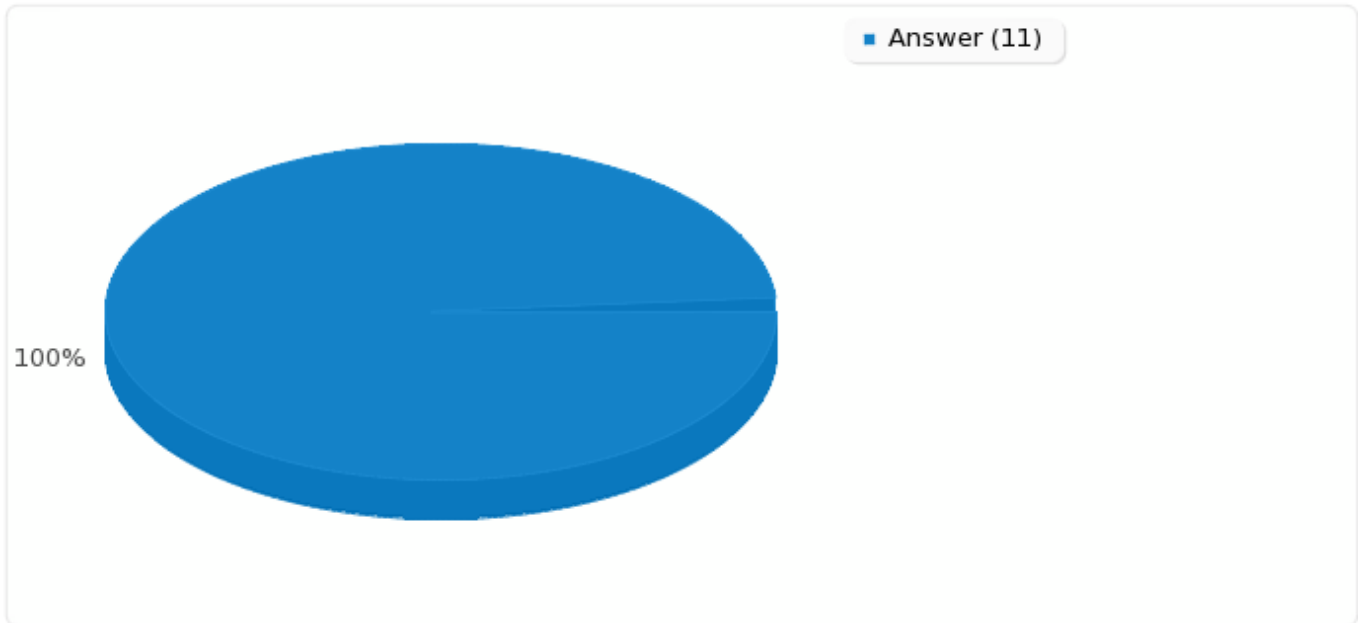
json plz



Field summary for 1019

If No please, recommend with reasons another more suitable data structure

---







---

Field summary for 1020

Should there be a limited retention period for WHOWAS?

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	23	34.85%
No (N)	20	30.30%
No answer	23	34.85%

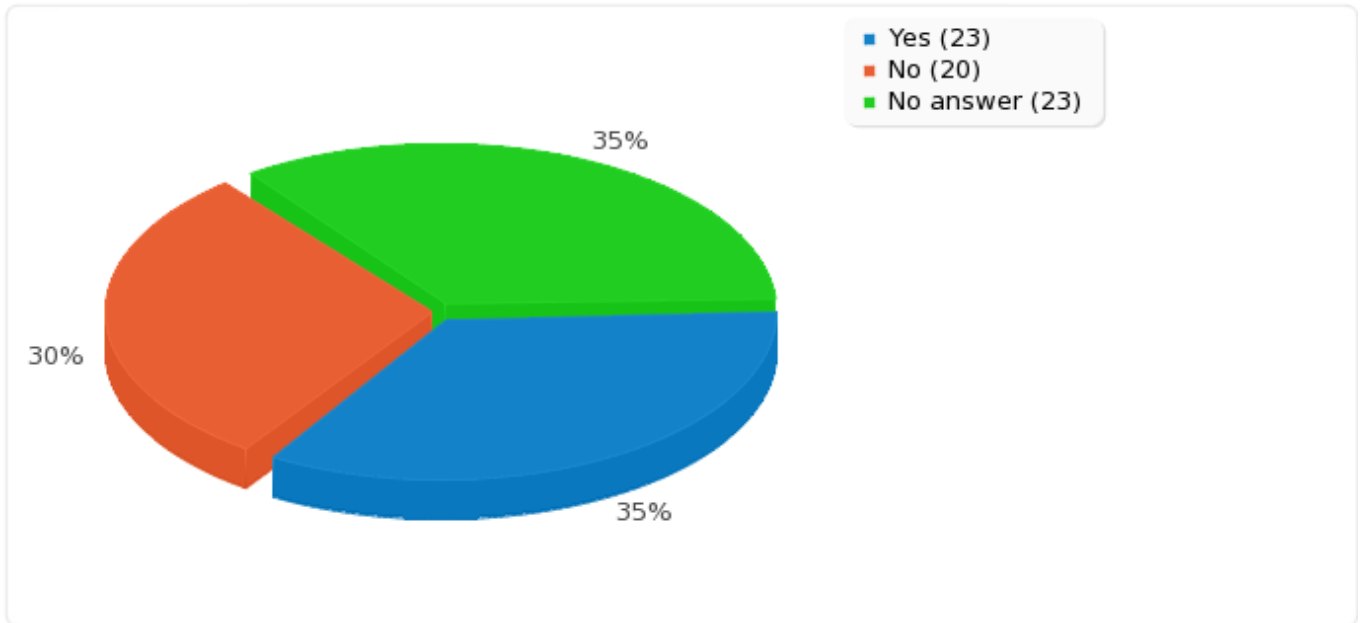


---

Field summary for 1020

Should there be a limited retention period for WHOWAS?

---





Field summary for 1021

If Yes, what should be the retention range?

Answer	Count	Percentage
6 months (1)	7	10.61%
1 year (2)	1	1.52%
2 years (3)	2	3.03%
5 years (4)	3	4.55%
Other, Please specify with reason USE: Text Field, limit 140 characters (5)	4	6.06%
Duration is configurable (6)	6	26.09%
Comments	7	30.43%
No answer	0	0.00%

**Other Responses**

the lifetime of the previous registration, or 1 year, whichever is longer.

60 days

for the duration of the registration, plus a few years

Defined in RFC 1459

is should be retained but not returned to the average user (user that are not law enforcement for example)

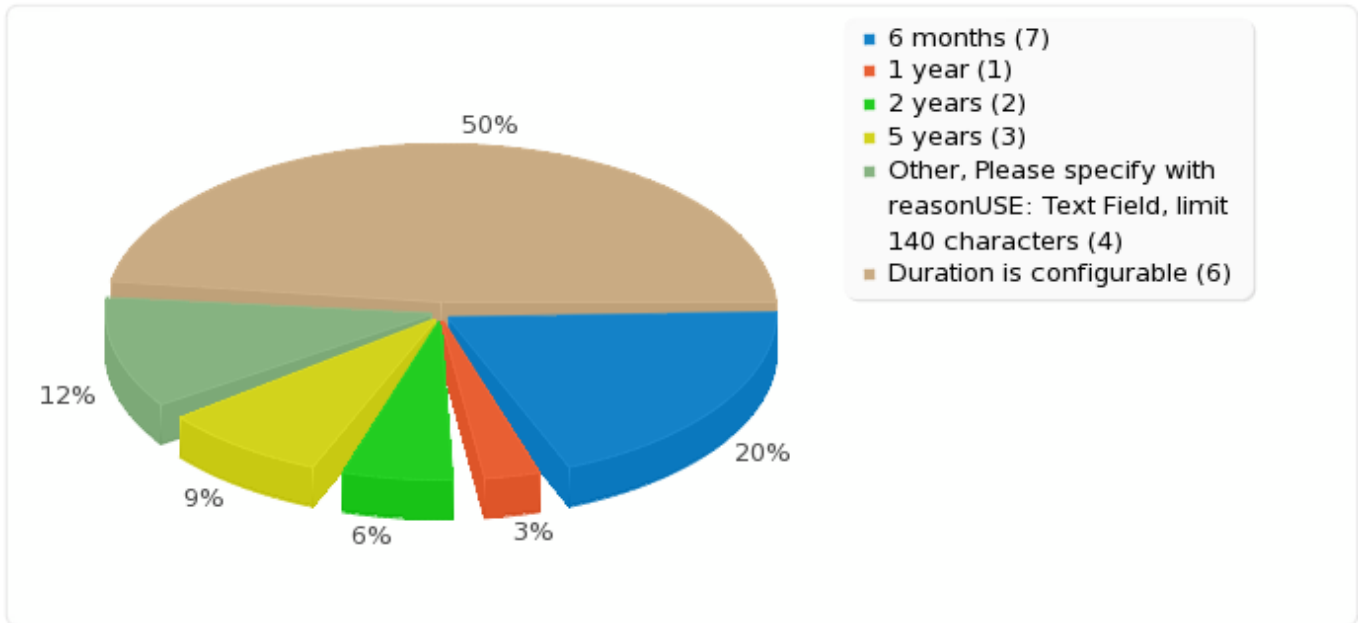
more of balancing business interests and privacy/propriety

6 years or other local legal compliance



Field summary for 1021

If Yes, what should be the retention range?





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### Field summary for 1111

In general, how important do you think it is that registries be required to include an abuse point of contact in results returned to WHOIS queries to that Registry?

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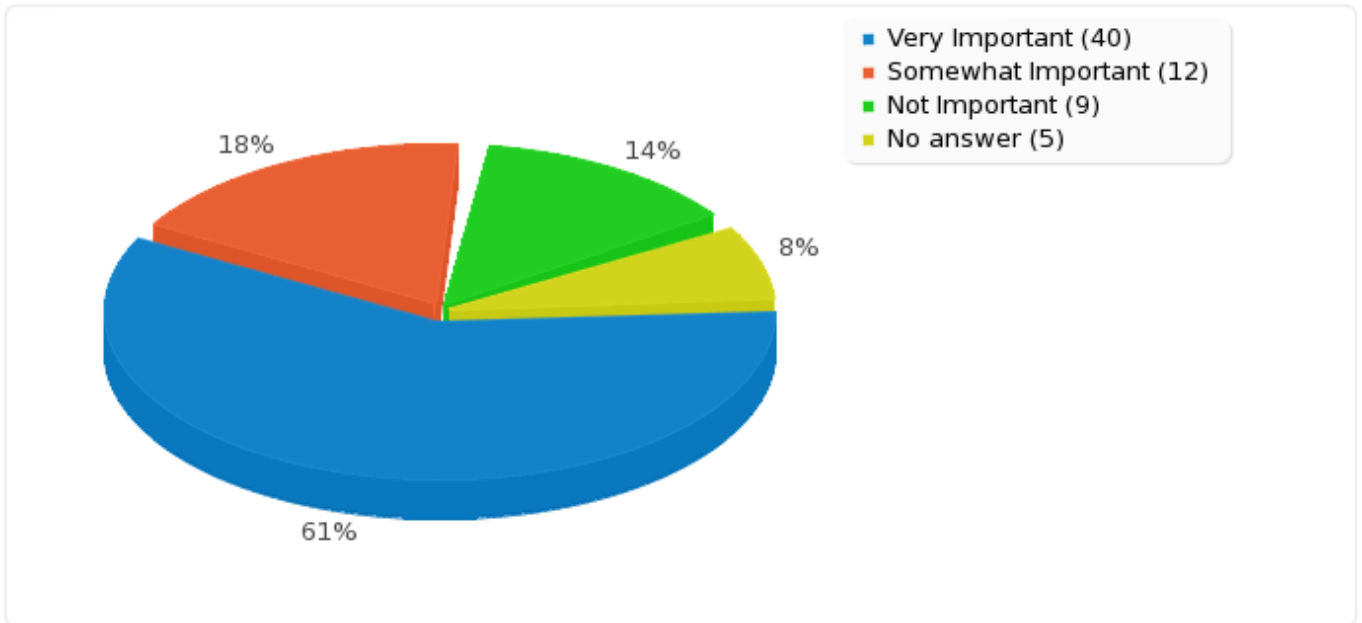
Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	40	60.61%
Somewhat Important (2)	12	18.18%
Not Important (3)	9	13.64%
No answer	5	7.58%



Field summary for 1111

In general, how important do you think it is that registries be required to include an abuse point of contact in results returned to WHOIS queries to that Registry?

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Field summary for 1112

In general, how important is it that Registrars be required to include an abuse point of contact in results returned to WHOIS queries to that Registrar?

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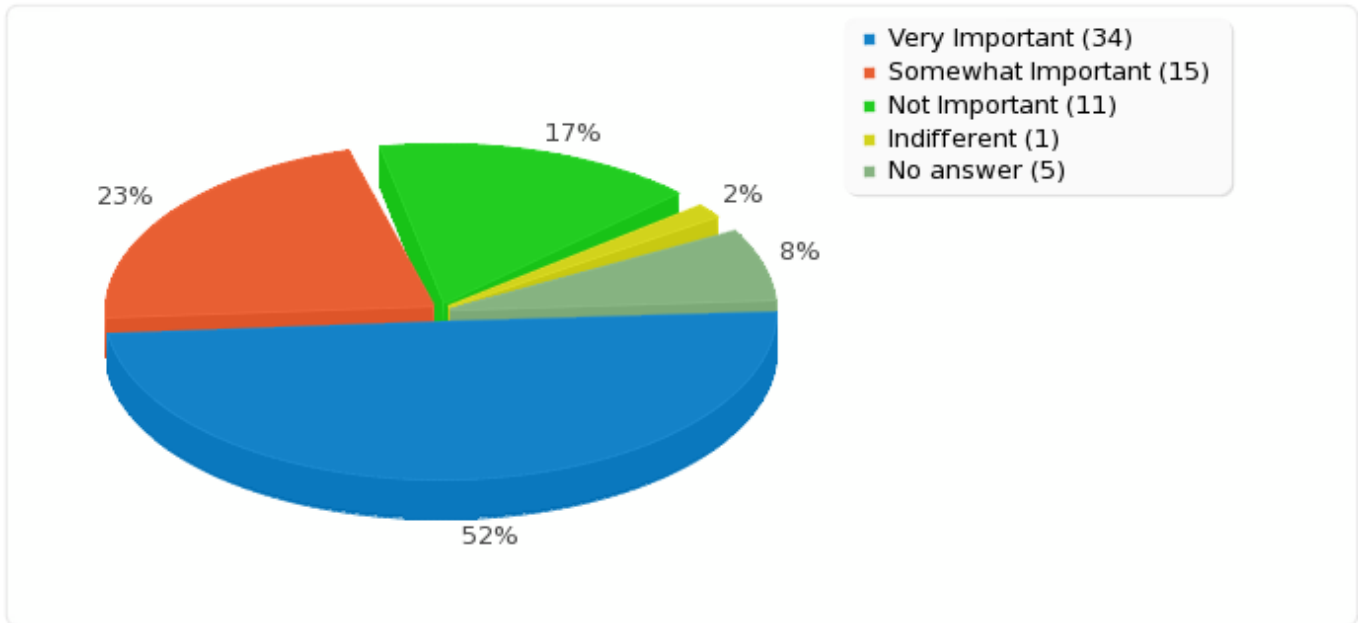
Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	34	51.52%
Somewhat Important (2)	15	22.73%
Not Important (3)	11	16.67%
Indifferent (4)	1	1.52%
No answer	5	7.58%



Field summary for 1112

In general, how important is it that Registrars be required to include an abuse point of contact in results returned to WHOIS queries to that Registrar?

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Field summary for 1113(1)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[General Use of abuse point of contact]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	30	45.45%
Somewhat Important (2)	17	25.76%
Not Important (3)	5	7.58%
Indifferent (4)	4	6.06%
No answer	10	15.15%

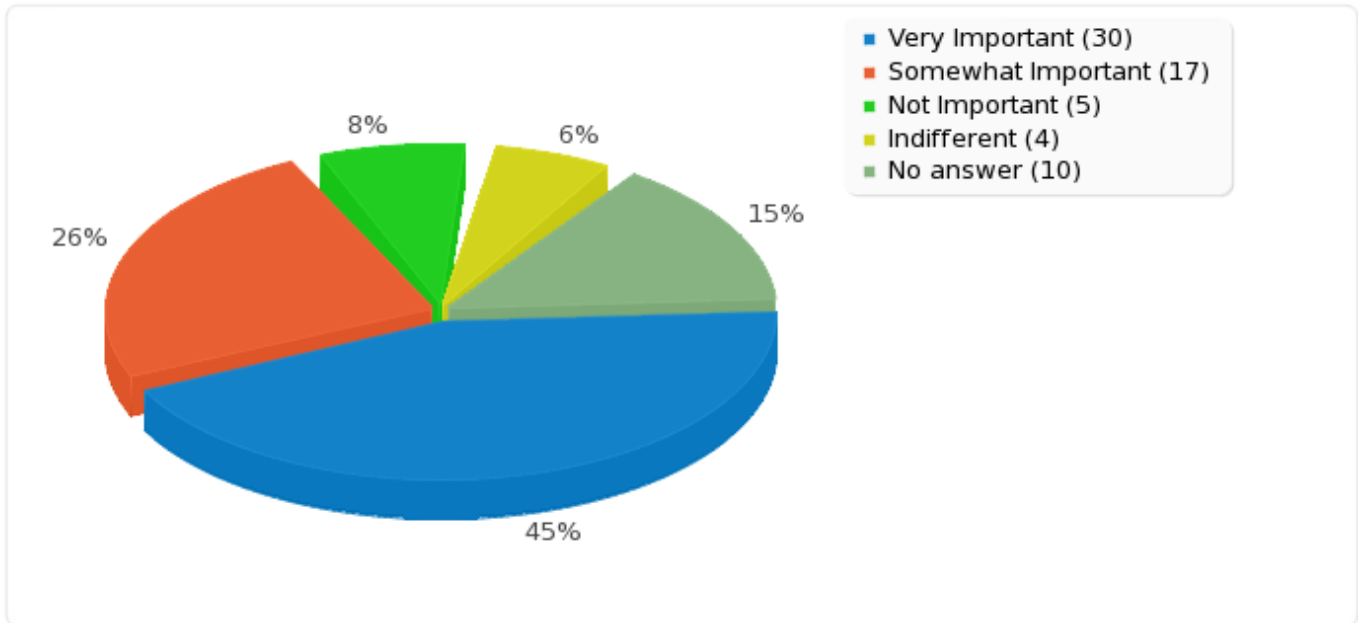


Field summary for 1113(1)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[General Use of abuse point of contact]

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Field summary for 1113(2)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting false or inaccurate WHOIS data]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	29	43.94%
Somewhat Important (2)	16	24.24%
Not Important (3)	6	9.09%
Indifferent (4)	5	7.58%
No answer	10	15.15%

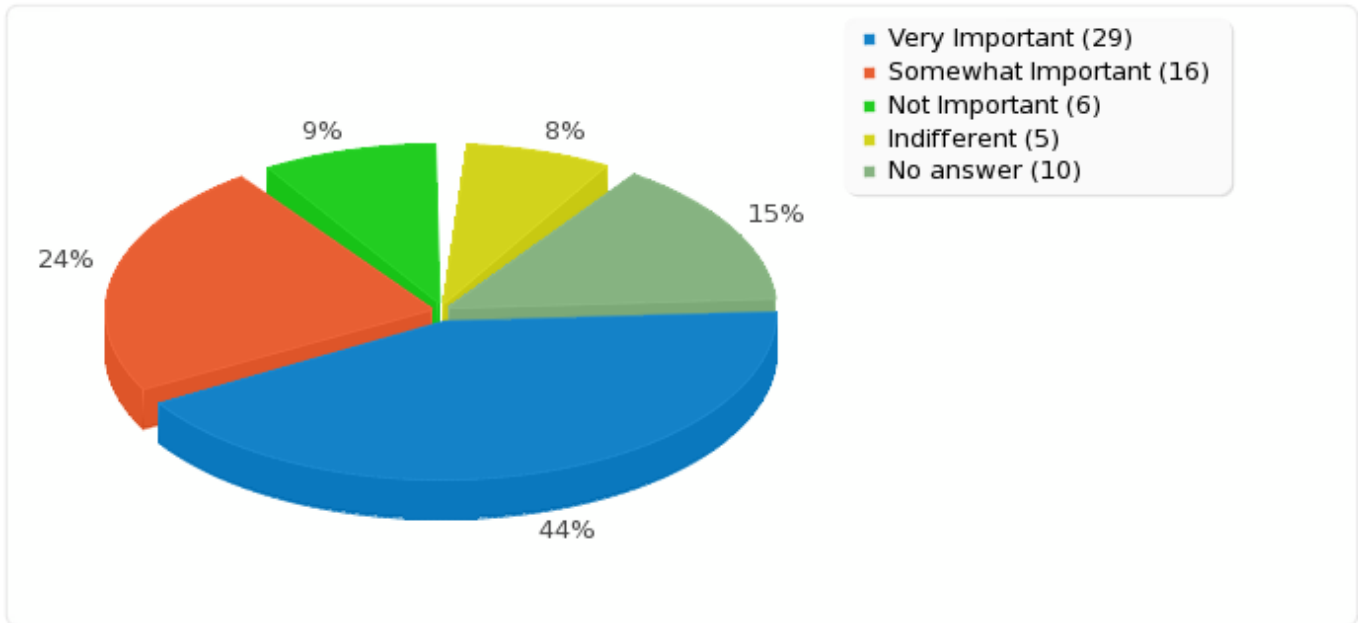


Field summary for 1113(2)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting false or inaccurate WHOIS data]

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Field summary for 1113(3)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting suspected malicious activity associated with the domain name]

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Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	41	62.12%
Somewhat Important (2)	12	18.18%
Not Important (3)	2	3.03%
Indifferent (4)	1	1.52%
No answer	10	15.15%

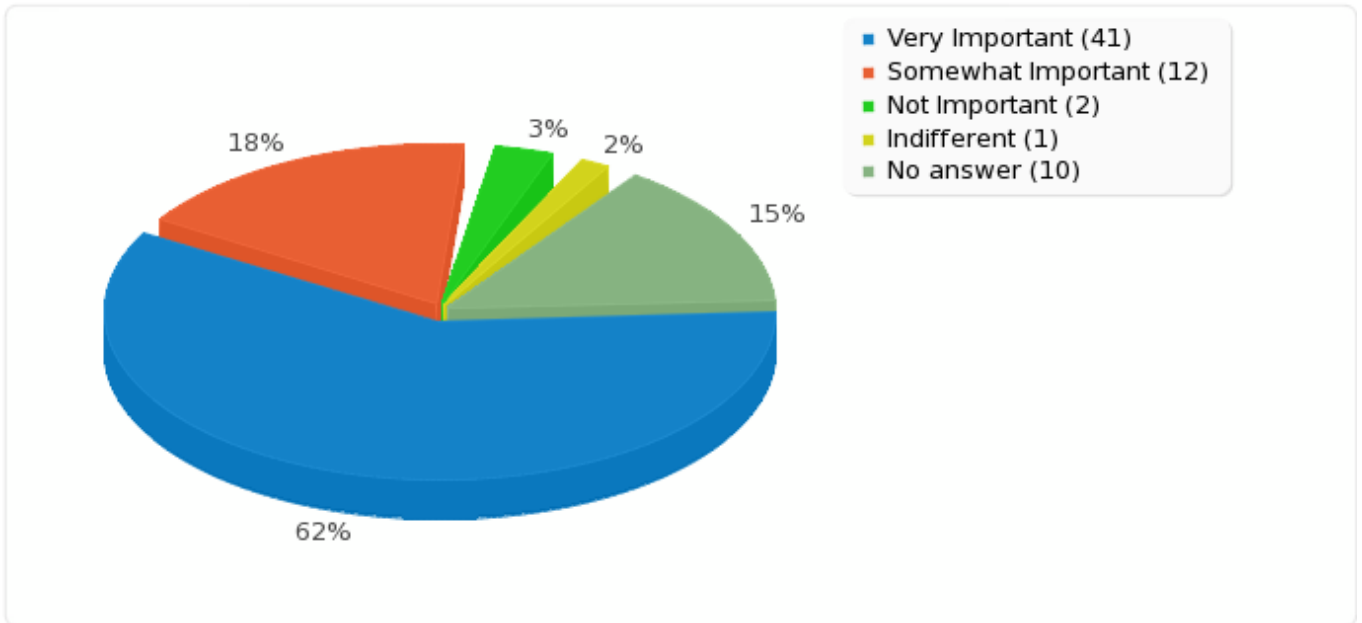


Field summary for 1113(3)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting suspected malicious activity associated with the domain name]

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Field summary for 1113(4)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting violations of legal rights associated with the domain name]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	29	43.94%
Somewhat Important (2)	14	21.21%
Not Important (3)	5	7.58%
Indifferent (4)	7	10.61%
No answer	11	16.67%

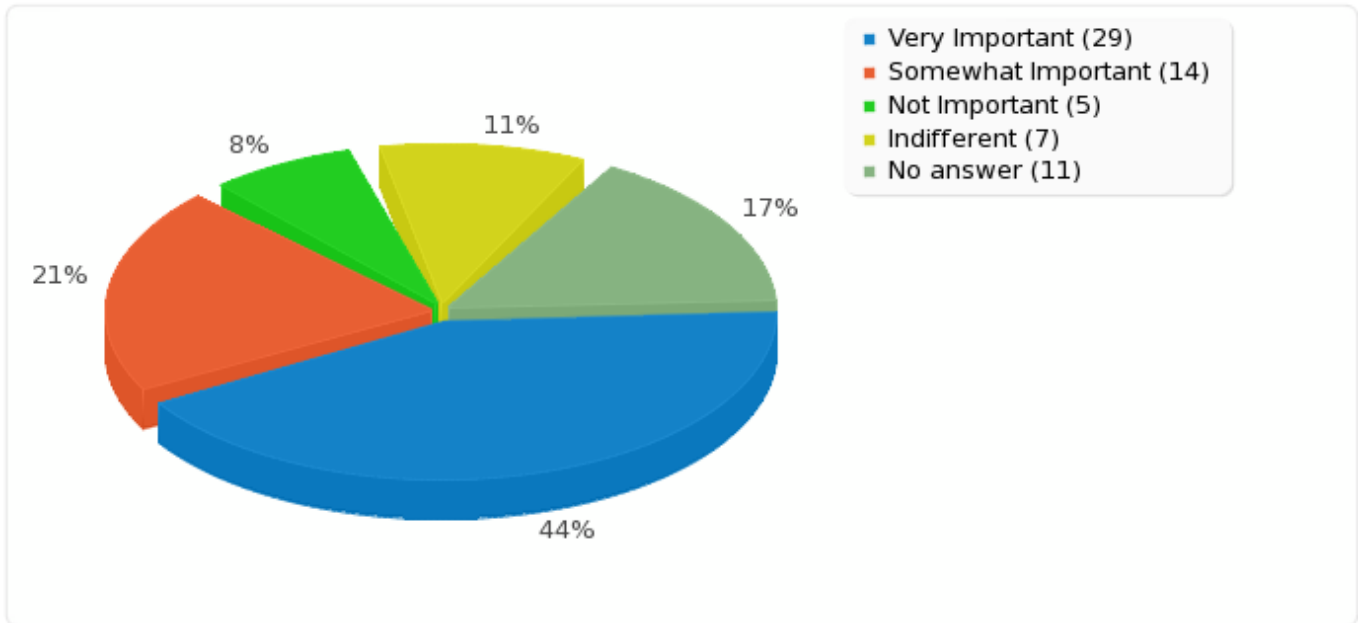


Field summary for 1113(4)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting violations of legal rights associated with the domain name]

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Field summary for 1113(5)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting technical problems associated with the domain name]

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Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	22	33.33%
Somewhat Important (2)	18	27.27%
Not Important (3)	12	18.18%
Indifferent (4)	2	3.03%
No answer	12	18.18%

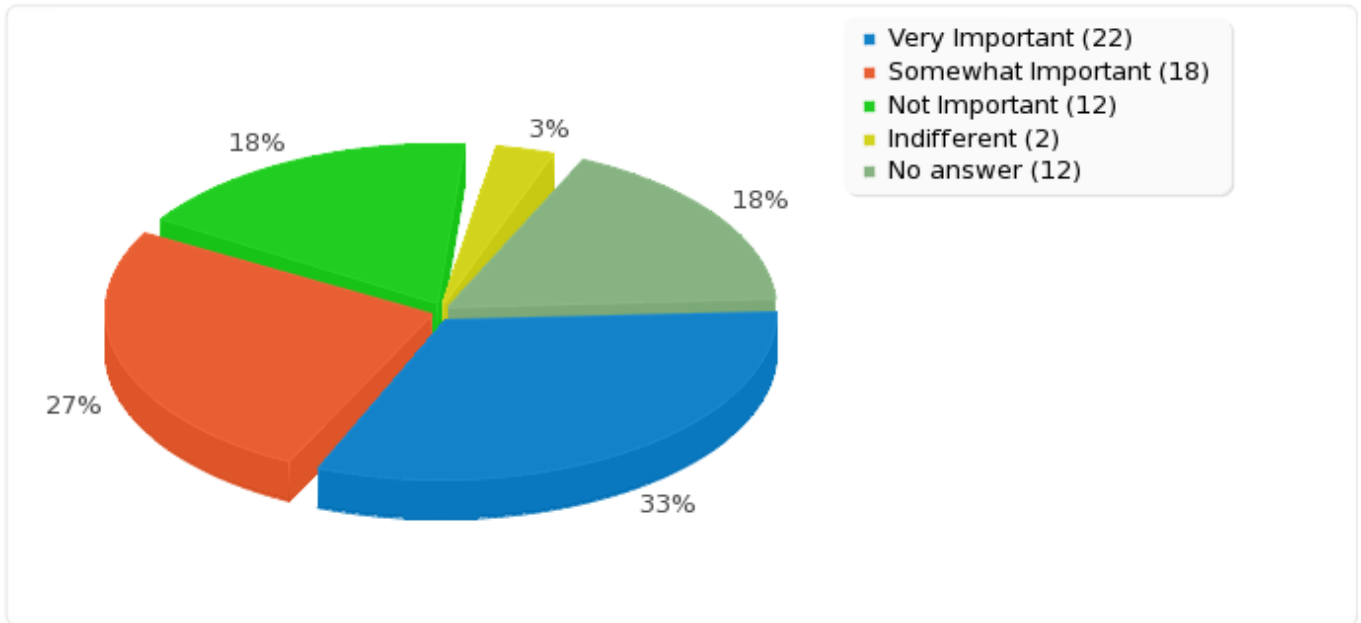


Field summary for 1113(5)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Reporting technical problems associated with the domain name]

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Field summary for 1113(6)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Other uses]

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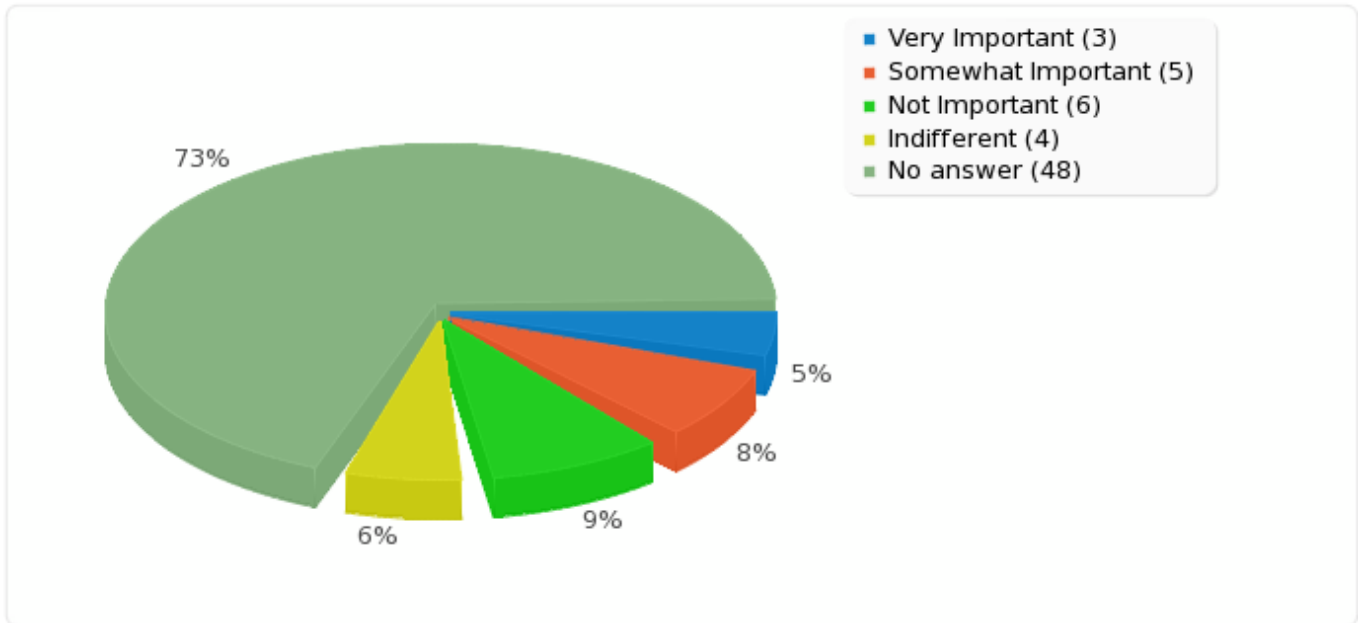
Answer	Count	Percentage
Very Important (1)	3	4.55%
Somewhat Important (2)	5	7.58%
Not Important (3)	6	9.09%
Indifferent (4)	4	6.06%
No answer	48	72.73%



Field summary for 1113(6)

If an abuse point of contact is identified as part of WHOIS query results, please identify the ways in which you believe such a point of contact would be most valuable to you.

[Other uses]





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### Field summary for 1114(1)

Several different methods have been suggested for displaying the abuse point of contact. Please indicate which you prefer.

[Abuse point of contact could be added to current Registrar or Registry contact information in WHOIS results]

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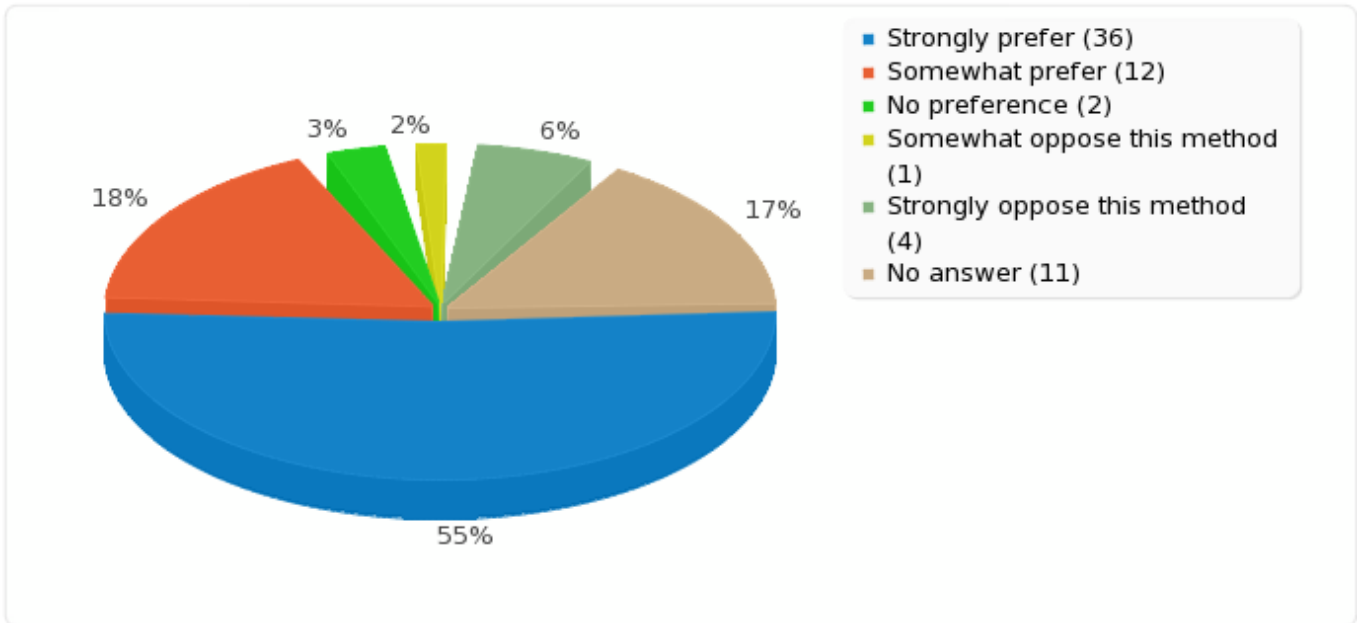
Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly prefer (1)	36	54.55%
Somewhat prefer (2)	12	18.18%
No preference (3)	2	3.03%
Somewhat oppose this method (4)	1	1.52%
Strongly oppose this method (5)	4	6.06%
No answer	11	16.67%



Field summary for 1114(1)

Several different methods have been suggested for displaying the abuse point of contact. Please indicate which you prefer.

[Abuse point of contact could be added to current Registrar or Registry contact information in WHOIS results]





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### Field summary for 1114(2)

Several different methods have been suggested for displaying the abuse point of contact. Please indicate which you prefer.

[Abuse point of contact substituted for current Registrar or Registry contact information in WHOIS results]

---

Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly prefer (1)	5	7.58%
Somewhat prefer (2)	9	13.64%
No preference (3)	8	12.12%
Somewhat oppose this method (4)	12	18.18%
Strongly oppose this method (5)	12	18.18%
No answer	20	30.30%

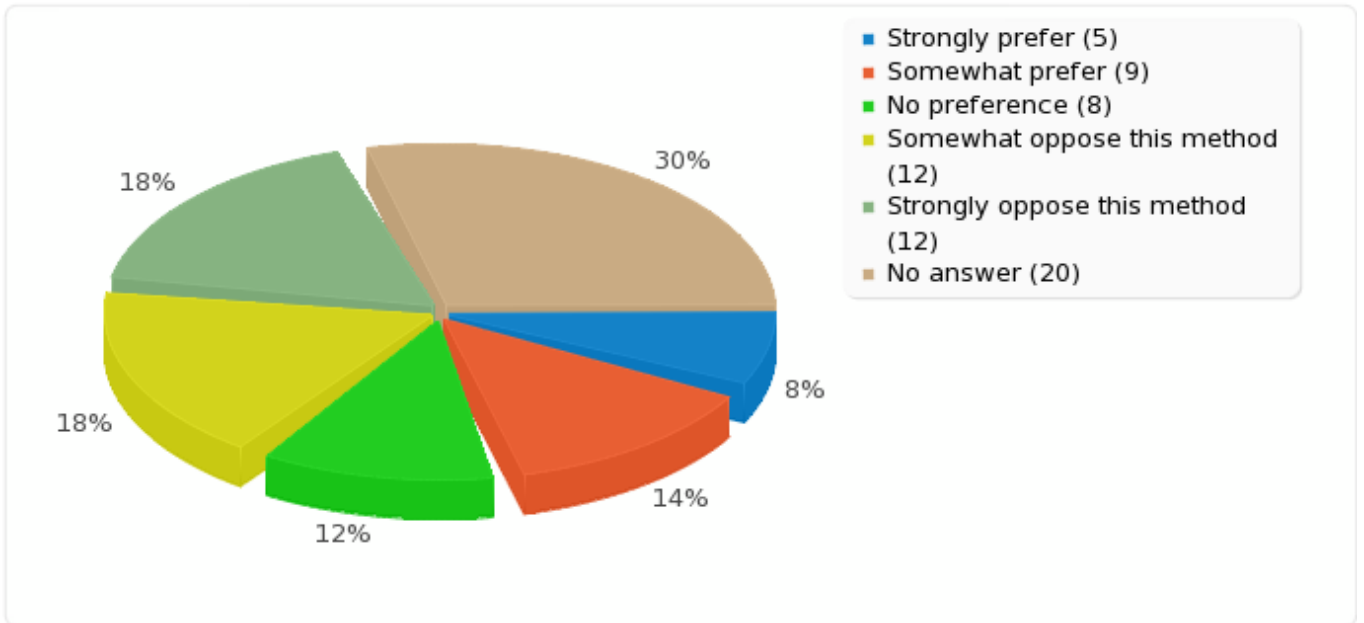


Field summary for 1114(2)

Several different methods have been suggested for displaying the abuse point of contact. Please indicate which you prefer.

[Abuse point of contact substituted for current Registrar or Registry contact information in WHOIS results]

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### Field summary for 1114(3)

Several different methods have been suggested for displaying the abuse point of contact. Please indicate which you prefer.

[WHOIS results include a link to or index into a publicly accessible table of abuse points of contact]

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Answer	Count	Percentage
Strongly prefer (1)	8	12.12%
Somewhat prefer (2)	15	22.73%
No preference (3)	7	10.61%
Somewhat oppose this method (4)	8	12.12%
Strongly oppose this method (5)	8	12.12%
No answer	20	30.30%



Field summary for 1114(3)

Several different methods have been suggested for displaying the abuse point of contact. Please indicate which you prefer.

[WHOIS results include a link to or index into a publicly accessible table of abuse points of contact]

