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Part A: Standard Making Bodies

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

1. What is the web site address for the ISO?

=> The website address of ISO is “[www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)”. This is new website address of ISO, the previous address was [www.iso.ch](http://www.iso.ch). Currently both addresses are working but after some time, www.iso.ch will not be working for ISO.

2. What type of standard making body is it and who are its members?

=>ISO makes ‘health and safety’ standards, for minimizing the accidents in the workplaces. Along with this, it also makes ‘energy management standards’ and ‘food safety standards for helping cut energy consumption and preventing food contamination respectively. More than this, it also makes ‘Internet technology security standards’ for protecting sensitive information.

“ISO has 120 Full Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China (People’s Republic of), Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe. ISO has currently also 39 Correspondent Members: Albania, Angola, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominica, Eritrea, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Macau, Madagascar, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, State of Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Zambia. Correspondent members observe the development of ISO standards and strategy by attending ISO technical and policy meetings as observers. Correspondent members can sell and adopt ISO International Standards nationally. ISO has also three subscriber members: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Subscriber members keep up to date on ISO’s work but cannot participate in it. They do not sell or adopt ISO International Standards nationally”(OECD, 2016).

3. Provide three (3) examples of ISO standards?

=>1. Iso 9000 Family for quality management.

2. ISO/IEC 27001 for information security management

3. ISO 45000 family for occupational health and safety

Institute of the Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)

1. What is the web site address for the IEEE?

=>The website address of IEEE is www.ieee.org

2. What type of standard making body is it and who are its members?

=> IEEE is consensus based standard making body and it has two kinds of development participation models, which are individual and entity. IEEE is dedicated to advancing technological innovation and creating standards in a wide area of industries including networking.

“Over 400,000 members in more than 160 countries, more than 60 percent of whom are from outside the United States

More than 107,000 Student members

342 Sections in ten geographic Regions worldwide

2,562 Chapters that unite local members with similar technical interests

3,485 Student Branches at colleges and universities in over 100 countries

2,877 Student Branch Chapters of IEEE technical Societies

580 affinity groups; IEEE affinity groups are non-technical sub-units of one or more Sections or a Council. The affinity group patent entities are the IEEE-USA Consultants Network, Young Professionals (YP), Women in Engineering (WIE), Life Members (LM), and IEEE Entrepreneurship” IEEE advancing technology for humanity(December,2016)

3. Provide three (3) examples of IEEE standards?

=>1. IEEE P80 -guide for making a toast

2. IEEE 802.15.2 – Bluetooth and Wi-Fi coexistence mechanism

3. IEEE 802.15.4 – wireless sensor/Kim Ka – “ZigBee”

International Telecommunications Council (ITU-T) Telecommunications

1. What is the web site address for the ITU?

=>The website address of ITU is www.itu.int

2. What is the web site address for the ITU-Telecom?

=> The website address of ITU-Telecom is www.itu.int

3. What type of standard making body is it ITU-T and who are its members?

=>ITU-T makes standards for video compression, Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), and broadband communications.

The members of ITU-T are Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Rep., Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Rep. of the), Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic 1, Côte d'Ivoire, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Rep. of), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao P.D.R., Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal (Republic of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland , Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vatican, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen E, Zambia and Zimbabwe

4. Provide three (3) examples of ITU-T standards?

=> 1. ASN.1 (Abstract syntax notation one)

2. coding of audio: G.711 and G.72x series

3. coding of still images: JPEG T.8x JPEG 2000 T.80x and JPEG XR T.83x series

Part B: Researching Networking Standards

1. Who is Jonathan B. Postel and what is he known for?

=> Jonathan B. Postel was and American computer engineer who made substantial participation in the development of Internet standards and he is for his creation of Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and RFC editor.

2. Which two related organizations are responsible for managing the top-level domain name space and the root Domain Name System (DNS) name servers on the Internet?

=>The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is responsible for managing the top-level domain name space and NASA operates root Domain Name System.

3. Vinton Cerf has been called one of main fathers of the Internet. What Internet organizations did he chair or help found? What Internet technologies did he help to develop?

=> Vinton Cerf worked as founding president of Internet Society (ISOC) from 1992 to 1995. Along with that he is the chair of Trustees of the American Registry for Internet Numbers and the StopBadWare organization and he is also the president of Association for Computing Machinery (ACM).

Vinton Cerf have been the co-inventor of TCP/IP protocols and the architecture of internet, other than he worked on DARPA then at MCI (an email platform).

4. What organization is responsible for publishing Request for Comments (RFC)?

=> IETF (Inter Engineering Task Force) is responsible for publishing Requests for Comments (RFC).

5. What do RFC 349 and RFC 1700 have in common?

=> Both of the RFC 349 AND RFC 1700 offer application port, protocol, socket and link.

6. What RFC number is the ARPAWOCKY? What is it?

=> RFC 257 is the APRAWOCKY. It is a parody of Lewis Carroll’s nonsense poem, “Jabberwocky”; it was published by RFC editor on April 1, 1989.

7. Who founded the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)?

=> Tim Berners-Lee found the World wide web consortium (W3C) in October 1994.

8. Name 10 World Wide Web (WWW) standards that the W3C develops and maintains?

=>10 World Wide Web standards maintained by W3C are: HTML, XML, XHTML, XML Schema, XQuery, RDF, RDF Schema Language, OWL, XPATH and XSLT.

9. Where is the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) headquarters located and

what is the significance of its logo?

=> The headquarters of IEEE is located in Piscataway, New Jersey, United States.

IEEE logo is used by many outstanding products and services for getting success and leadership in any field and earning universal recognition and respect.

10. What is the IEEE standard for the Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 (WPA2) security protocol?

=> The IEEE standard for the Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 (WPA2) security protocol is IEEE 802.11i.

11. Is the Wi-Fi Alliance a non-profit standards organization? What is their goal?

=>Yes, Wi-Fi Alliance is a non-profit standards organization. There is goal to promote new wireless standard. Their main motive is to attain a single, worldwide standard for high-speed wireless local area networking.

12. Who is Hamadoun Touré?

=> “Hamadoun Ibrahim Touré (born September 3, 1953) of Mali was Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to information and communication technologies (ICTs), from 2007 to December 2014. He was re-elected for a second four-year term in 2010” (“ Hamadoun Touré”, n.d. para. 1)

13. What is the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and where is it headquartered?

=> International Telecommunication Union is specialized agency of the united nations that was developed to encourage international cooperation in all forms of telecommunication. The headquarters of ITU is in Geneva, Switzerland.

14. Name the three ITU sectors.

=> 1. Radiocommunication sector.

2. Telecommunication standardization sector.

3. Telecommunication development sector.

15. What does the RS in RS-232 stand for and which organization introduced it?

=> RS in RS-232 stands for Recommended Standards. It was introduced by the Electronic Industry Association and the Telecommunications Industry Association (EIA/TIA).

16. What is SpaceWire?

=> “SpaceWire is a spacecraft communication network based in part on the IEEE 1355 standard of communications. It is coordinated by the European Space Agency (ESA) in collaboration with international space agencies including NASA, JAXA, and RKA” (“SpaceWire”, n.d. para. 1)

17. What is the mission of the ISOC and where are its headquarters located?

=> The mission of ISOC (internet society) is to promote the open development, evolution, and use of the internet for benefit of the whole world.

The headquarters of ISOC is situated in Reston, Virginia, United States.

18. What organizations does the IAB oversee?

=> IAB (internet architecture) oversees the IETF (internet engineering task force) and IRTF (internet research task force) .

19. What organization oversees the IAB?

=> ISOC (internet society) oversees the IAB.

20. When was the ISO founded and where are its headquarters located?

=> ISO was found on February 23, 1947 and its headquarters are located Geneva, Switzerland.

Reference sheet:

1.Source: Updated from OECD (2016*), International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International* *Organisations in Fostering Better Rules of Globalisation*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264244047-en>

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4. SpaceWire. (n.d.). In *Wikepedia*. Retrieved January 27, 2022 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SpaceWire