What is TLD or Top-Level Domain?

TLD stands for Top-Level Domain. It refers to the highest level of the domain name system (DNS) hierarchy, which is the rightmost portion of a domain name. TLDs are the last part of a domain name that comes after the last dot (e.g., .com, .org, .net).

At Joker.com, you can register a big variety of TLDs, including:

- **Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs):** These are the most common type of TLDs and are not tied to any specific country or region. Some examples of gTLDs include .com (for commercial purposes), .org (for organizations), .net (for network-related purposes), and .info (for informational websites).
- **Country Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs):** These are TLDs that are tied to specific countries or regions and are based on the two-letter country codes defined by the ISO 3166-1 standard. Examples of ccTLDs include .us (United States), .uk (United Kingdom), .ca (Canada), .au (Australia), .de (Germany), and many more. ccTLDs are often used by businesses, organizations, or individuals with a local presence in a specific country or region.
- **New TLDs (ngTLDs):** These represent a broader range of domain extensions that became available from 2014 onwards. Some examples of ngTLDs include .guru, .photography, .shop, .blog, .app, and .xyz. These new extensions offer individuals and organizations the opportunity to create memorable and meaningful domain names that align with their specific interests, industries, or branding. For example, a company named "ABC Corporation" could register the domain abc.corp instead of abc.com, emphasizing their corporate identity.

It's worth noting that different TLDs may have varying policies and regulations depending on the registry that manages them. Registries are the organizations responsible for managing and maintaining TLDs, and they may have their own rules and requirements for domain name registration, renewal, transfer, and usage.

For example, some TLDs may have specific eligibility criteria, such as requiring registrants to be located in a certain country or belong to a particular industry or community. Others may have different pricing structures, registration periods, or renewal policies. Additionally, some TLDs may have stricter regulations on content, usage, or trademark protections, while others may have more relaxed policies.

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