



The root domain is the highest level in the Domain Name System (DNS) hierarchy. It contains all the top-level domains (TLDs) and is represented by a period (.). There are 13 root domain servers worldwide, and they manage the DNS system for the entire Internet.
Example of gTLDs: .com, .org, .net, .edu, .gov, .mil

Domains that appear to the right of the root domain in a domain name. They are divided into two types: generic top-level domains (gTLDs) and country code top-level domains (ccTLDs).
Example of gTLDs: .com, .org, .net, .edu, .gov, .mil
Example of ccTLDs: .uk (United Kingdom), .ca (Canada), .jp (Japan), .au (Australia), .br (Brazil)

Domains that appear to the left of the TLD in a domain name. They are usually used to identify a specific company, organization, or website.
Example: google.com, apple.com, microsoft.com

Domains that appear to the left of the SLD in a domain name. They are usually used to further identify a specific subdomain within the SLD.
Example: mail.google.com, support.apple.com, news.microsoft.com

