

Download the Free TLD List PDF

Complete Top-Level Domains & Domain Extension Chart

Download the free **Top-Level Domains List PDF** for a convenient reference to popular domain extensions, generic TLDs, country-code TLDs, Indian domain extensions, sponsored domains, newer gTLDs and common domain extension meanings.

This PDF includes:

- Top-Level Domains explained
- Complete TLD terminology
- gTLD reference
- ccTLD reference
- Country-code TLD list
- Indian domain extensions
- .com, .org and .net explained
- Popular domain extensions
- Newer gTLD examples
- Sponsored/restricted TLD examples
- Infrastructure TLD
- IDN explanation
- Domain structure
- TLD vs ccTLD vs gTLD
- Domain extension cheat sheet
- SEO and TLD considerations
- Domain selection tips
- Frequently asked questions
- Printable TLD reference chart

Free PDF • Printable Domain Extension Chart • TLD Reference • Updated 2026

PDF Reference Information

PDF Title:

Top-Level Domains (TLDs) List – Complete Domain Extension Reference Chart

Website:

ShineCap – The Technical Guide

Related Article:

Top-Level Domains List (TLDs .com, .in, .org Explained)

Updated:

2026

Language:

English

Purpose:

Educational and reference guide

Important Disclaimer

The domain name system is continuously evolving. New top-level domains can be introduced, existing domains can have their policies changed, and some domain extensions can have specific registration requirements.

The meanings and common associations listed in this PDF are provided as a **general reference**. They should not be interpreted as guaranteeing eligibility to register a particular domain.

For current availability, eligibility and registration requirements, users should consult the relevant domain registry or an authorized domain registrar.

TOP-LEVEL DOMAINS (TLDs) LIST

Complete Domain Extension Reference Chart

Updated: 2026

A **Top-Level Domain (TLD)** is the final part of a domain name that appears after the last dot.

Examples:

- example.com
- example.org
- example.net
- example.in
- example.uk

In example.com, the **.com** portion is the top-level domain.

This printable **Top-Level Domains List PDF** explains common domain extensions, generic TLDs, country-code TLDs, sponsored TLDs, internationalized domain names and the meaning and typical use of popular website extensions.

Quick Answer: What Is a TLD?

A **Top-Level Domain (TLD)** is the highest level of the Domain Name System (DNS) hierarchy.

It is the part of a domain name that appears after the final dot.

For example:

www.example.com

Here:

- www = subdomain
- example = second-level domain
- .com = top-level domain

Other examples include:

example.org → .org is the TLD

example.in → .in is the TLD

example.gov → .gov is the TLD

How a Domain Name Is Structured

Consider:

www.example.com

Part	Name
www	Subdomain
example	Second-level domain
.com	Top-Level Domain

Another example:

blog.example.in

Part	Name
blog	Subdomain
example	Second-level domain
.in	Top-Level Domain

The TLD is therefore the **rightmost part of a fully qualified domain name**.

Main Types of Top-Level Domains

TLDs can be grouped into several important categories.

TLD Type	Meaning	Example
gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain	.com
ccTLD	Country-Code Top-Level Domain	.in
sTLD	Sponsored Top-Level Domain	.gov

IDN TLD	Internationalized Domain Name TLD	Non-Latin-script TLDs
Infrastructure TLD	Special technical TLD	.arpa

Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs)

Generic Top-Level Domains are not primarily associated with one particular country.

Some of the most recognizable examples are:

TLD	Common Meaning / Use
.com	Commercial / general-purpose websites
.org	Organizations
.net	Originally network-related; now general-purpose
.info	Information
.biz	Business
.name	Individuals / personal names
.pro	Professional use
.mobi	Mobile-related websites
.travel	Travel-related websites
.jobs	Employment and job-related websites
.museum	Museums
.aero	Aviation-related use
.coop	Cooperatives

Note: The meaning or intended use of a domain extension does not necessarily restrict every modern registration. Registration policies depend on the individual TLD registry.

The Most Popular TLDs

.com

.com is one of the most widely recognized domain extensions.

It was originally associated with commercial organizations but is now widely used by:

- Businesses
- Companies
- Blogs
- Online services
- Startups
- Personal projects
- E-commerce websites

Example:

`example.com`

.org

.org is commonly associated with organizations, communities and nonprofits.

It can be used for:

- Nonprofit organizations
- Communities
- Educational initiatives
- Open-source projects
- Public-interest websites

Example:

`example.org`

.net

.net was originally associated with network-related organizations.

Today, it is used for a wide variety of websites.

Example:

`example.net`

.info

.info is associated with information-oriented websites.

Example:

`example.info`

It may be used for:

- Information portals
- Reference websites
- Educational resources
- Guides
- Knowledge websites

.biz

.biz is associated with business use.

Example:

`example.biz`

.name

.name was designed for individuals and personal names.

Example:

`john.name`

.pro

.pro is associated with professional use.

It may be used by professionals, professional services or related websites, subject to the registry's current policies.

Country-Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs)

A **Country-Code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD)** is generally a two-letter TLD associated with a country, territory or geographic entity.

Examples include:

Country / Territory ccTLD

India	.in
United States	.us
United Kingdom	.uk
Canada	.ca
Australia	.au
Germany	.de
France	.fr
Japan	.jp
China	.cn
Brazil	.br
Italy	.it
Spain	.es
Russia	.ru
South Korea	.kr
Singapore	.sg
New Zealand	.nz
South Africa	.za

Major Country-Code TLD List

Asia

Country / Region	TLD
Afghanistan	.af
Armenia	.am
Azerbaijan	.az
Bahrain	.bh
Bangladesh	.bd
Bhutan	.bt
Brunei	.bn
Cambodia	.kh
China	.cn
Cyprus	.cy
Georgia	.ge
Hong Kong	.hk
India	.in
Indonesia	.id
Iran	.ir
Iraq	.iq
Israel	.il
Japan	.jp
Jordan	.jo
Kazakhstan	.kz
Kuwait	.kw

Kyrgyzstan	.kg
Laos	.la
Lebanon	.lb
Macau	.mo
Malaysia	.my
Maldives	.mv
Mongolia	.mn
Myanmar	.mm
Nepal	.np
North Korea	.kp
Oman	.om
Pakistan	.pk
Palestine	.ps
Philippines	.ph
Qatar	.qa
Saudi Arabia	.sa
Singapore	.sg
South Korea	.kr
Sri Lanka	.lk
Syria	.sy
Taiwan	.tw
Tajikistan	.tj
Thailand	.th
Timor-Leste	.tl
Türkiye	.tr

Turkmenistan	.tm
--------------	-----

United Arab Emirates	.ae
----------------------	-----

Uzbekistan	.uz
------------	-----

Vietnam	.vn
---------	-----

Yemen	.ye
-------	-----

Europe Country-Code TLD List

Country	TLD
Albania	.al
Andorra	.ad
Austria	.at
Belarus	.by
Belgium	.be
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.ba
Bulgaria	.bg
Croatia	.hr
Czechia	.cz
Denmark	.dk
Estonia	.ee
Finland	.fi
France	.fr
Germany	.de
Greece	.gr
Hungary	.hu

Iceland	.is
Ireland	.ie
Italy	.it
Latvia	.lv
Liechtenstein	.li
Lithuania	.lt
Luxembourg	.lu
Malta	.mt
Moldova	.md
Monaco	.mc
Montenegro	.me
Netherlands	.nl
North Macedonia	.mk
Norway	.no
Poland	.pl
Portugal	.pt
Romania	.ro
San Marino	.sm
Serbia	.rs
Slovakia	.sk
Slovenia	.si
Spain	.es
Sweden	.se
Switzerland	.ch
Ukraine	.ua

United Kingdom	.uk
----------------	-----

Vatican City	.va
--------------	-----

North America Country-Code TLD List

Country / Territory TLD

Canada	.ca
--------	-----

United States	.us
---------------	-----

Mexico	.mx
--------	-----

Guatemala	.gt
-----------	-----

Belize	.bz
--------	-----

Costa Rica	.cr
------------	-----

Panama	.pa
--------	-----

Cuba	.cu
------	-----

Jamaica	.jm
---------	-----

Haiti	.ht
-------	-----

Dominican Republic	.do
--------------------	-----

Bahamas	.bs
---------	-----

Barbados	.bb
----------	-----

Trinidad and Tobago	.tt
---------------------	-----

South America Country-Code TLD List

Country TLD

Argentina	.ar
-----------	-----

Bolivia	.bo
---------	-----

Brazil	.br
Chile	.cl
Colombia	.co
Ecuador	.ec
Guyana	.gy
Paraguay	.py
Peru	.pe
Suriname	.sr
Uruguay	.uy
Venezuela	.ve

Africa Country-Code TLD List

Country	TLD
Algeria	.dz
Angola	.ao
Benin	.bj
Botswana	.bw
Burkina Faso	.bf
Burundi	.bi
Cameroon	.cm
Cape Verde	.cv
Central African Republic	.cf
Chad	.td
Comoros	.km

Democratic Republic of the Congo .cd

Djibouti .dj

Egypt .eg

Eritrea .er

Eswatini .sz

Ethiopia .et

Gabon .ga

Gambia .gm

Ghana .gh

Guinea .gn

Kenya .ke

Liberia .lr

Libya .ly

Madagascar .mg

Malawi .mw

Mali .ml

Mauritania .mr

Mauritius .mu

Morocco .ma

Mozambique .mz

Namibia .na

Niger .ne

Nigeria .ng

Rwanda .rw

Senegal .sn

Seychelles	.sc
Sierra Leone	.sl
Somalia	.so
South Africa	.za
South Sudan	.ss
Sudan	.sd
Tanzania	.tz
Togo	.tg
Tunisia	.tn
Uganda	.ug
Zambia	.zm
Zimbabwe	.zw

Oceania Country-Code TLD List

Country / Territory TLD

Australia	.au
Fiji	.fj
Kiribati	.ki
Marshall Islands	.mh
Micronesia	.fm
Nauru	.nr
New Zealand	.nz
Palau	.pw
Papua New Guinea	.pg

Samoa	.ws
Solomon Islands	.sb
Tonga	.to
Tuvalu	.tv
Vanuatu	.vu

India Domain Extensions

India's country-code TLD is:

.in

Examples:

`example.in`

India also has several related second-level domain extensions.

Extension	Typical Use
.in	India
.co.in	Commercial organizations / businesses
.firm.in	Firms
.net.in	Network-related organizations
.org.in	Organizations
.gen.in	General use
.ind.in	Individuals
.ac.in	Academic institutions
.edu.in	Educational institutions
.gov.in	Government organizations
.mil.in	Military organizations

Important: Registration eligibility and policies can vary by extension. Always check the current registry rules before assuming that an extension is available to everyone.

Common Domain Extensions and Their Uses

Extension	Common Association
.com	Commercial / general purpose
.org	Organizations
.net	Network / general purpose
.info	Information
.biz	Business
.name	Individuals
.pro	Professionals
.edu	Education
.gov	Government
.mil	Military
.int	Certain international treaty-based organizations
.in	India
.uk	United Kingdom
.us	United States
.ca	Canada
.au	Australia
.de	Germany
.fr	France
.jp	Japan

Sponsored Top-Level Domains (sTLDs)

Some TLDs have specific eligibility requirements or are associated with particular communities or organizations.

Examples include:

TLD	General Association
.gov	Government
.edu	Education
.mil	Military
.int	International treaty-based organizations
.museum	Museums
.aero	Aviation
.coop	Cooperatives
.jobs	Employment-related services
.travel	Travel-related services

Registration requirements differ by TLD.

Infrastructure Top-Level Domain

One notable infrastructure TLD is:

.arpa

It is associated with technical Internet infrastructure and is not a normal general-purpose domain extension for businesses or personal websites.

New Generic Top-Level Domains

The domain namespace expanded substantially with the introduction of many newer generic TLDs.

Examples include:

TLD	Common Theme
.app	Applications
.blog	Blogs
.shop	Shopping
.store	Stores
.online	Online services
.site	Websites
.tech	Technology
.dev	Developers / development
.cloud	Cloud-related services
.digital	Digital services
.agency	Agencies
.design	Design
.email	Email services
.news	News
.social	Social platforms
.website	Websites
.solutions	Solutions/services
.company	Companies
.business	Business

These are examples of newer gTLDs; the overall TLD namespace is much larger.

Popular New Domain Extensions

.app

Commonly associated with applications and software.

Example:

`example.app`

.dev

Commonly associated with developers, software and development projects.

Example:

`example.dev`

.tech

Commonly associated with technology.

Example:

`example.tech`

.blog

Commonly associated with blogs and publishing.

Example:

`example.blog`

.shop

Commonly associated with shopping and e-commerce.

Example:

`example.shop`

.store

Commonly associated with online stores.

Example:

`example.store`

.online

A general-purpose extension emphasizing an online presence.

Example:

`example.online`

.COM vs .ORG vs .NET

TLD	Common Use	Example
.com	Business/general purpose	example.com
.org	Organizations/communities	example.org
.net	Network/general purpose	example.net

Which one should you choose?

For a commercial business, **.com** is often the most familiar choice.

For an organization or community project, **.org** may be appropriate.

For a network-related project or when a preferred **.com** is unavailable, **.net** can be considered.

The best extension depends on the project's purpose, availability and branding.

.COM vs .IN

For an India-focused website, both **.com** and **.in** may be relevant.

Feature	.com	.in
Type	gTLD	ccTLD
Geographic association	None specific	India
Common use	Global/general India-focused websites	

Example

example.com example.in

A domain extension alone does not guarantee search rankings.

Does a TLD Affect SEO?

A domain extension can provide **geographical or contextual signals**, particularly with country-code domains, but simply choosing a particular TLD does not automatically make a website rank higher.

For example:

example.in

clearly indicates an India-related domain association.

However:

example.com

can also rank in India when the website provides useful and relevant content.

Search visibility depends on many factors, including:

- Content quality
 - Relevance
 - Search intent
 - Website structure
 - Technical SEO
 - Links
 - Page experience
 - Authority
 - Geographic targeting
 - User signals
-

TLD vs Domain Extension

The terms **TLD** and **domain extension** are often used interchangeably in everyday discussions.

For example:

example.com

Here:

.com = TLD / domain extension

However, technically, the DNS hierarchy contains more specific distinctions between TLDs, second-level domains and subdomains.

TLD vs ccTLD vs gTLD

Term	Meaning	Example
TLD	Top-Level Domain	.com
gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain	.com
ccTLD	Country-Code Top-Level Domain	.in
sTLD	Sponsored Top-Level Domain	.gov
IDN TLD	Internationalized TLD	Non-Latin-script examples

What Is a ccTLD?

A **ccTLD** is a country-code top-level domain generally consisting of two letters.

Examples:

.in → India

.uk → United Kingdom

.jp → Japan

.de → Germany

.fr → France

.au → Australia

.ca → Canada

What Is a gTLD?

A **gTLD** is a generic top-level domain.

Examples include:

- .com
- .org
- .net
- .info
- .biz
- .name
- .app
- .blog
- .shop
- .tech

The generic TLD namespace includes a large number of extensions.

What Is an IDN TLD?

An **Internationalized Domain Name (IDN)** allows domain names to use characters from writing systems beyond the basic Latin alphabet.

This makes it possible for domain names and TLDs to support scripts such as:

- Arabic
- Chinese
- Cyrillic
- Devanagari
- Greek
- Japanese
- Korean
- and other writing systems

IDN domains are represented internally using mechanisms such as **Punycode** for DNS compatibility.

Domain Extension Cheat Sheet

Most Recognized

.com — commercial/general purpose

.org — organizations

.net — network/general purpose

Country Codes

.in — India

.uk — United Kingdom

.us — United States

.ca — Canada

.au — Australia

.de — Germany

.fr — France

.jp — Japan

Newer Generic Extensions

.app — applications

.dev — development

.tech — technology

.blog — blogs

.shop — shopping

.store — stores

.online — online presence

Domain Extension Examples

Domain	TLD
example.com	.com
example.org	.org
example.net	.net

example.in .in
example.co.uk .uk
example.de .de
example.fr .fr
example.jp .jp
example.app .app
example.dev .dev
example.blog .blog
example.shop .shop
example.tech .tech

How to Choose a Domain Extension

Consider the following factors:

1. Website Purpose

Choose an extension that makes sense for your website.

2. Audience

If the website primarily serves one country, a country-code domain may be appropriate.

3. Brand Recognition

A familiar extension may be easier for users to remember.

4. Availability

Your preferred domain name may not be available under every TLD.

5. Registration Requirements

Some extensions have eligibility or registration restrictions.

6. Long-Term Branding

Choose an extension that fits the website's long-term identity.

Domain Extension Safety Tips

Before registering a domain:

- Check the spelling carefully.
 - Verify the registrar.
 - Review renewal pricing.
 - Check registration requirements.
 - Review transfer policies.
 - Enable domain security features where available.
 - Keep ownership and contact information accurate.
 - Consider domain renewal reminders or automatic renewal.
-

Frequently Asked Questions

What does TLD stand for?

TLD stands for **Top-Level Domain**.

What is an example of a TLD?

Examples include:

.com, .org, .net, .in and .uk

What is the most common TLD?

.com is one of the most widely recognized and widely used generic top-level domains.

What is a ccTLD?

A ccTLD is a **Country-Code Top-Level Domain**, such as **.in** for India or **.jp** for Japan.

What is a gTLD?

A gTLD is a **Generic Top-Level Domain**, such as **.com, .org or .net**.

What is the TLD in Google.com?

The TLD in:

`google.com`

is:

.com

What is the TLD in example.in?

The TLD is:

.in

What is India's top-level domain?

India's country-code top-level domain is:

.in

What is the difference between .com and .in?

.com is a generic TLD, while **.in** is India's country-code TLD.

Does .com rank higher on Google?

No. Simply using .com does not guarantee higher Google rankings.

Is .org only for nonprofit organizations?

.org is strongly associated with organizations and nonprofit/community use, but the exact registration rules depend on the registry's policies.

Is .net still used?

Yes. .net remains an active and widely recognized domain extension.

What is the difference between a domain name and a TLD?

A domain name can include multiple components.

For:

`example.com`

example.com is the domain name, while **.com** is the TLD.

How many TLDs exist?

The TLD namespace contains **many hundreds of extensions**, including generic TLDs, country-code TLDs and other specialized domains. The exact number changes over time as TLDs are introduced, delegated, retired or otherwise modified.

Printable TLD Quick Reference

TLD	Category	Common Association
.com	gTLD	Commercial/general
.org	gTLD	Organizations
.net	gTLD	Network/general
.info	gTLD	Information
.biz	gTLD	Business
.name	gTLD	Individuals
.pro	gTLD	Professionals
.app	gTLD	Applications
.blog	gTLD	Blogs
.shop	gTLD	Shopping
.store	gTLD	Stores
.tech	gTLD	Technology
.dev	gTLD	Development
.in	ccTLD	India
.uk	ccTLD	United Kingdom
.us	ccTLD	United States
.ca	ccTLD	Canada

.au	ccTLD	Australia
.de	ccTLD	Germany
.fr	ccTLD	France
.jp	ccTLD	Japan
.cn	ccTLD	China
.gov	Specialized/sponsored Government	
.edu	Specialized/sponsored Education	
.mil	Specialized/sponsored Military	
.int	Specialized/sponsored International organizations	
.arpa	Infrastructure	Internet infrastructure

TLD QUICK CHEAT SHEET

Generic TLDs

.com → Commercial / general purpose

.org → Organizations

.net → Network / general purpose

.info → Information

.biz → Business

.name → Individuals

.pro → Professionals

Popular Newer gTLDs

.app → Applications

.blog → Blogs

.shop → Shopping

.store → Stores

.tech → Technology

.dev → Development

.online → Online services

.cloud → Cloud-related services

.design → Design

.news → News

Popular Country-Code TLDs

.in → India

.uk → United Kingdom

.us → United States

.ca → Canada

.au → Australia

.de → Germany

.fr → France

.jp → Japan

.cn → China

.br → Brazil

.it → Italy

.es → Spain

.ru → Russia

.kr → South Korea

.sg → Singapore

Final TLD Reference

A domain extension is an important part of a website's identity.

The most important categories to remember are:

TLD

Top-Level Domain

gTLD

Generic Top-Level Domain

ccTLD

Country-Code Top-Level Domain

sTLD

Sponsored Top-Level Domain

IDN

Internationalized Domain Name

Examples:

.com → gTLD

.org → gTLD

.in → ccTLD

.uk → ccTLD

.gov → restricted/specialized TLD

.app → newer gTLD
