In about 100 words, explain how top-level Web domain names are proposed and approved.

A top-level domain (TLD) is the rightmost segment of a domain name, located after the last dot. The top-level domains include .com, .gov, .edu. There are different types of top-level domains, such as generic, sponsored, country code, infrastructure, and test. Each type has its own rules and requirements for registration and management. They are all managed by the internet corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), a global organization who oversees the domain name system. ICANN) has the responsibility of managing domain names and coordinating them with the IP address registrars. People can get a new top-level domain by submitting an application to ICANN with their business plan and proposal. ICANN then reviews the application and checks for any potential conflicts or issues with the proposed domain. If the application passes the evaluation ICANN, then send it to the domain registry. The registry operator is responsible for setting up and maintaining the domain, as well as registering subdomains to users.