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Binary code translator to english numbers

Some of the best advice that you can get when you start translating to and from English or Spanish is to translate them for meaning rather than translate words. Sometimes what you want to translate will be simple enough that there won't be much difference between the two approaches. But more often than not, paying attention to what someone says – not just the words a person uses – is worth doing a better job of conveying the idea that someone is trying to get through. When translating from one language to another, the goal is to convey meaning rather than translate individual words. Literal translations often lag behind because they cannot take into account the context and nuances of meaning. There is often no single best translation, so the two translators can legitimately differ on their word choices. One example of the approach that you might take when translating can be seen in answering a question that a reader raised via email about an article that is used to appear on this page: When you translate from one language to another, how do you decide which word to use? I ask because I saw recently that you translated *llamativas* as **bold**, but that's not one of the words mentioned when I looked into that word in the dictionary. The question concerned my translation of the sentence ¿La fórmula revolucionaria para obtener pestañas llamativas? (taken from the Spanish-language Maybelline mascara ad) as a revolutionary formula for getting bold eyelashes? The writer was right that dictionaries don't give **bold** as a possible translation, but **bold** at least is closer in concept to the dictionary definition of what I used in my first draft: Then I used a thick one that isn't even close to any level of *llamativo*. Let me explain the different philosophy of translation before discussing that particular word. In general, there are two extreme approaches in the way it can be translated from one language to another. The first is the search for a literal translation, sometimes known as formal equivalence, in which the experiment is translated using words that correspond as much as possible to those two languages, which, of course, allows for grammatical differences, but without paying much attention to the context. The second extreme is paraphrasing, sometimes called making free or free translation. One of the problems with the first approach is that literal translations can be annoying. For example, it might seem more accurate to translate a Spanish obtener than to get, but most of the time getting going will do just as well and sounds less flamboyant. The obvious problem with paraphrase is that the translator may not accurately convey the speaker's intent, especially where the accuracy of the language is needed. So many of the best translations take the middle ground, sometimes known as dynamic equivalence - trying to convey the thoughts and intent behind the original as close as possible, to get away from literal where necessary. In the sentence that led to the reader's question, the adjective *llamativo* does not have the exact equivalent in English. It is derived from the verb *llamar* (sometimes translated as call), so widely spoken that it refers to something that draws attention to itself. Dictionaries usually provide translations such as garish, certifying, brightly coloured, flashy and loud (as in a loud shirt). However, some of these translations have somewhat negative connotations – something that is certainly not addressed to ad writers. Others don't work well to describe eyelashes. My first translation was paraphrase: Mascara is designed to make the eyelashes seem thicker and therefore more pronounced, so I went with thick. After all, in English that is a common way to describe the kind of algae that Maybelline customers will want. But food for thought, that translation seemed inadequate. This mascara, another part of the ad pointed out, not only makes the eyelashes look stronger, but also longer and exaggerated. I was considering alternative ways of expressing *llamativas*, but attractive seemed a little too weak for advertising, widespread seemed too formal, and attention-getting seemed to convey the idea behind the Spanish word in this regard, but it didn't seem entirely right for advertising. So I went with the fat.. It seemed to me to do a good job of stating the purpose of the product and is also a short word with positive connotations that could also work in advertising. (If I wanted to go for an extremely loose interpretation, I might have tried What's the secret that algae people will notice?) Another translator very well could use another word, and there very well could be words that would work better. In fact, another reader suggested striking - a great choice. But translation is often more art than science, and it can involve judgment and creativity at least as much as it does knowing the right words. When you learn most types of computer programming, you touch the subject of binary numbers. The binary number system plays an important role in how information is stored on computers, because computers understand only numbers (namely base numbers 2). A binary number system is a basic 2 system that uses only the digits 0 and 1 to represent off and on the computer's electrical system. The two binary digits 0 and 1 are used in combination to communicate with the instructions for the computer's text and processor. Although the concept of binary numbers is simple once explained, reading and writing binary is not clear at first. To understand the binary numbers that use base 2, first look at the more familiar system of base numbers 10. Take, for example, the three-digit number 345. The farthest right number, 5, represents the 1s column, and there are 5 of them. The next number from the right, 4, represents the 10s column. Interpret number 4 in column 10s as 40. In the event that the column that contains 3 represents the 100s column. Many people know base 10 through education and years of exposure numbers. Binary works in a similar way. Each column represents a value. After you fill one column, move to the next column. In base system 10, each column must reach 10 before moving on to the next column. Each column can have a value of 0 through 9, but once the number exceeds it, add the column. In base 2 or binary, each column can contain only 0 or 1 before moving on to the next column. In base 2, each column represents a value that is twice the previous value. The values of positions starting on the right are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 etc. Number one is represented as 1 in the base ten and binary, so let's go to number two. In the base ten, the representation is 2. However, in binary, it can only be 0 or 1 before moving on to the next column. As a result, the number 2 is written as 10 in binary format. Requires 1 in column 2s and 0 in column 1s. Look at number three. Obviously, base 10 is written as 3. In base two, it is written as 11, indicating 1 in column 2s and 1 in column 1s. This becomes 2+1 = 3. When you know how binary works, reading is simply a matter of doing some simple math. For example: 1001: Since we know that the value of each of these slots represents, then we know that this number represents 8 + 0 + 0 + 1. In Base 10, it would be 9.11011: Calculate what's in base 10 by adding the value of each position. In this case, it becomes 16 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1. This is number 27 at base 10. So, what does all this mean for the computer? Your computer interprets binary number combinations as text or instructions. For example, each lowercase and lowercase letter of the alphabet is assigned a different binary code. Each of them shall also be assigned a decimal representation of this code, which is called an ASCII code. For example, the lowercase letter and the binary number 01100001 is assigned. It is also represented by ASCII code 097. If you math to binary number, you will see it equals 97 in base 10. Picture: 10'000 Hours/Digital Vision/Getty Images French is not an easy language to learn because it has so many rules, but we won't ask you to learn it today. Instead, we want to find out how much you know already. So we're going to ask you about the most basic French phrases - you know, things you'll need to know if you want to survive a week in France, or any French-speaking nation. Can you translate these French phrases and tell us what they mean? So let us give you a list of some of the most spoken French phrases that people use, and we'll ask you about everything, including the weather, about the bill and about bathroom use. In some cases, the question will be in French and it is up to you to use the know-how to translate and select the answer that corresponds to the saying. And if you can do that Times, just go through this quiz. So if you want to prove your French knowledge, whether it's a teacher or an old classmate, you can do it in this quiz. Come translate these popular French phrases for us. TRIVIA Can you translate these basic French phrases if we write them in cursive? 7 Minutes Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you translate these common French statements into English? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA can you translate all these simple German phrases? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA EASY Can you translate all these simple French phrases? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA Can you disassemble these common phrases? 7 Minute Quiz 7 min TRIVIA Common Phrase Quiz 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you translate these basic Spanish phrases? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA EASY Can you translate all these simple French phrases? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA Can you disassemble these common phrases? 7 minute quiz 7 min TRIVIA pop quiz: common phrase 7 minute quiz 7 min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is octane rating? And how do you use the correct noun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award winning website offers reliable, easy to use explanations about how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, to compelling photos and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times we ask you, but we are always exploring in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stay with us! Playing quizzes is free! We send trivial questions and personality tests to your inbox every week. By clicking Sign Up, you agree to our Privacy Policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or older. Copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, Company System1

