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At

News calendar city what is an ABQ A-Z Department of Minimum Wage typographical logo @ redirect here. For the letter A in circles, see Accompanying A. For john zorn and Thurston Moore's album, see @. For other apps, see Circled-a. For technical reasons, :@ redirect here. For post about emoji, see List of emojis. For technical reasons, @#!* redirected here. For the album, see Pulley (band) § Disc list. For technical reasons, @#%&*! Smilers divert here. For the album, see Fucking Smilers. @At signIn UnicodeU+0040 @ COMMERCIAL AT (HTML @ · &;commat;)RelatedSee alsoU+FF20 @ FULLWIDTH COMMERCIAL AT (HTML ＠)U+FE6B @ SMALL COMMERCIAL AT (HTML ﹫) Signs at, @, are often read aloud as at; it is also commonly referred to as the logo at, trade-in or login address. It was used as an accounting abbreviation and mean bill at speed (e.g. 7 widgets @ £2 per widget = £14),[1] but now it is seen more widely in email addresses and social media platform handles. The absence of a single English word for symbol prompted some writers to use French arobase[2] or Spanish and Portuguese arroba, or to coin new words such as ampersat,[3] asperand,[4] and strudel,[5] but none of these gained widespread use. The term alphasand is sometimes used, especially in East Asia. [to be quoted] Although not included in the keyboard of the earliest commercially successful typewriter, it was included in at least one model in 1889[6] and the underwood models were very successful from Underwood No. 5 in 1900 onwards. It began to be used in email addresses in the 1970s, and is now included on computer keyboards. History @ symbol used as the original a for the amino formula (amen) in Bulgarian by the Manasses Chronicles (circa 1345). The symbol Aragonese @ was used in the Taula de Ariza register in 1448 to delinee a shipment of wheat from Castile to the Kingdom of Aragon. [7] @ used to deity French à (at) from a 1674 protocol from a Swedish court (Arboga rådhusrätt och magistrat) The earliest symbol but discovered in this shape is found in a Bulgarian translation of a Greek chronicle written by Constantinos Manasses in 1345. Held today at the Vatican A apostle library, it has the @ symbol in place of the alpha A capital letter in the word Amen. Why it is used in this context remains a mystery. The evolution of symbols as used today is not recorded. Whatever the origin of the @symbol, its history of use is better known: it has long been used in Catalan, Spanish and Portuguese as an abbreviation of arroba, a unit of weight equivalent to 25 pounds, and is derived from Arabic expression quarter (الرباع pronounced ar-rub). [8] An Italian scholar, Giorgio Stabile, claimed to have traced the @ symbol in the 16th century, in a trafficking document sent by Florentine Francesco Lapi from Seville to Rome on 4 May 1536. [9] This document deals commercially with Pizarro, especially the price a @wine in Peru. Currently, the word arroba means both symbol and a unit of weight. In Venetian, the symbol is understood as amphora (anfora), a unit of weight and volume based on the power of standard amphora vases from the 6th century. So far the first historical document containing a symbol resembling one @ as a trade is Spanish Taula de Ariza, a registry to design a shipment of wheat from Castile to Aragon in 1448; although the oldest fully developed modern @sign is the one found on the word Florentine mentioned above. [9] Using modern trade In the use of modern English, @ is a trade symbol, which means at and in proportion. It is rarely used in financial ledgers, and is not used in standard typography. [10] Trademark Year 2012, @ was registered as a trademark with the German Patent and Trademark Office. [11] A cancellation request was filed in 2013 and the cancellation was finally confirmed by the German Federal Patent Court in 2017. [12] The common @ modern use email address is in the email address (using the SMTP system), as in jdoe@example.com (jdoe user located in the example.com). Ray Tomlinson of BBN Technologies is said to have introduced this usage in 1971. [13] This idea of symbol representation lies in the user@host that is seen in other tools and protocols; for example, unix shell command ssh jdoe@example.net try to establish a ssh connection to the computer with the server name example.net that uses the jdoe username. On websites, organizations often obscure the email addresses of their members or employees by ignoring @. This practice, known as address munging, makes email addresses less vulnerable to spam programs scanning the internet for them. Social Media More Information: Mention (blogging) On some social media platforms and forums, usernames in the form of @johndoe; this type of username is often referred to as the handle. On online forums without threaded discussions, @ is often used to delinee replies; for example, @Jane replied to a comment Jane made earlier. Similarly, in some cases, @ used for attention in emails originally sent to others. For example, if an email is sent from Catherine to Steve, but in the content of the email, Catherine wants to make Keirsten aware of something, Catherine will start the @Keirsten line to point out to Keirsten that the following sentence relates to her. This also helps with mobile email users who can't see bold or color in emails. In microblogging (such as Twitter and GNU-based social microblogs), @ before usernames are used to send readable public replies (e.g. @otheruser: Text messages here). Blogs and client software can automatically explain these are links to people mentioned. When included as part of a person or company's contact details, an @ icon followed by a name is generally understood to refer to a Twitter ID. The use is similar to @logo was also made available to Facebook users on September 15, 2009. [14] In Internet Relay Chat (IRC), it is displayed before a user's nick to show they have operator status on a channel. Use of sports in American English @ can be used to add information about a sporting event. In case the opposition sports teams have their names apart by a v (for versus), the away team can be written first – and normally v replaced by @ to convey at the home ground of the team where the game will be played. [15] This usage is not followed in English, as it is common for the home team to be written first. @ computer language is used in different programming languages and other computer languages, although there is not a consistent theme to use it. Example: In ALGOL 68, the @ icon is the brief form of the keyword at; it is used to change the lower limit of an array. For example, arrayx[@88] now refers to an array starting from index 88. In ActionScript, @ is used in XML and traversal parsing as a string prequet to identify properties as opposed to child elements. In the ASP.NET the MVC Razor template marker, the @ character deeds the beginning of the code command blocks or begins the text content. [17] In Dyalog APL, @ is used as a functional way to modify or replace data at specific locations in an array. In CSS, @ is used in special external reports of a CSS block. [18] In C#, it represents a whole sequence in which no characters are exited and two double quotation characters represent a single quotation mark. [19] As a pre a prem, it also allows keywords to be used as an identity,[20] a form of caressing. In D, it deates the Atattributes function: such as: @safe, @nogc, the user defined @('from_user') that can be evaluated at the time of compilation (with __traits) or @property to declare properties, which are functions that can be considered a strike as if they were fields or variables. [21] In Digital Command Language, the @ character is the command used to perform a command process. To run the command VMSINSTAL.COM, people type @VMSINSTAL follow the command prompt. In Forth, it is used to retrieve values from addresses on top of stacks. The algorithm is pronounced fetch. In Haskell, it is used in so-called models. This nickname can be used to provide aliases for templates, making them easier to read. In J, it shows the function component. In Java, it has been used to express annotants, a type of metadata, since version 5.0. [22] In LiveCode, it is pre a prest to a function to show that the parameters are passed through the reference. In an automatic file that starts LXDE (as used, for example, on the Raspberry Pi computer), @ is the preset to a command to specify that the command will be automatically re-implemented if it crashes. [23] In ML, it signes a combination of lists. In method logic, is when representing the world possible, @ is sometimes used as a reasonable symbol to deity the real world (the world we are in). In Objective-C, @ gets the pre a pre a prescation for keywords specific to the language as @implementation and to form string literals. In Pascal, @ is the operator's address (it indicates the location at which a variable is found). In Perl, @ prestriconsists of variables containing @array arrays, including @array array slices [2.5,7,9] and hash slices @hash{'foo', 'bar', 'baz'} or @hash{qw (foo bar baz)}. This use is called a sigil. In PHP, it is used just before an expression to make the interpreter prevent errors from being generated from that expression. [24] In Python 2.4 and later, it is used to decorate a function (wrapping the function in another function at the time of creation). In Python 3.5 to date, it is also used as an overloaded matrix human. [25] In Razor, it is used for C#code blocks. [26] In Ruby, it acts as a sigil: @prefixes variable version, and @@ prefix variable layer. [27] In Scala, it is used to express annotants (as in Java), and also to link names to subpattern in expressions that match patterns. [28] In Swift, @annotation prestation can be applied to classes or members. Annot comments require the compiler to apply special styling to statements such as keywords, without adding keywords to the language. In T-SQL, @variable preem and @@niladic system premedo presctor function. In some xBase-style programming languages, such as DBASE, FoxPro/Visual FoxPro, and Clipper, it is used to express the position on the screen. For example, @1.1 SAY HELLO to display the word HELLO in line 1, column 1. In FoxPro/Visual FoxPro, it is also used to clearly refer to variables when calling procedures or functions (but it is not an operator address). [29] In a Windows Batch file, the @ icon at the top of the line blocks the echo of that command. In other words, is the same as ECHO OFF applies to the current line only. Usually a Windows command is implemented and takes effect from the next line onwards, but @ is a rare example of an order taking effect immediately. It is most commonly used in the form of @echo shortcuts that not only turn off echoing but prevent the command line itself from being repeated. [31] In Windows PowerShell, @ is used as an array algorithm for the literally array and hash tables and to enclose the literally here. [32] In the Domain Name System, @ is used to represent $ORIGIN, usually the root of the domain without the pre-prime sub-domain. (For example, wikipedia.org compared to www.wikipedia.org) Gender neutrality in Spanish Protesters with banners displaying La revolución está en nosotr@s Main article: Gender neutrality in Spanish In Spanish, where many words end in -o when in masculine sex and end -a in feminine, @ is sometimes used as a gender neutral alternative to the end o default. [33] For example, the word amigos traditionally represents not only male friends, but also a mixed group, or where gender is not known. Supporters gender-inclusive language will replace it with amig@s in two later cases and only use amigos when the group mentions all males and amigas only if the group is all women. The Real Academia Española does not approve of this use. [34] Applications and other meanings This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to trusted sources. Non-native material can be challenged and removed. (November 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Bicamerb (A)/@ mail as used in the Koalib language. X-SAMPA uses an @ as an alternative to ɔ, which it's like in some fonts. In (especially English) scientific and technical documentation, @ used to describe the conditions under which valuable data or a measurement was taken. For example, the density of saltwater can read d = 1,050 g / cm3 @ 15 ° C (read at for @), the density of a gas d = 0.150 g / L @ 20 ° C, 1 bar, or the noise of a car 81 dB @ 80 km / h (speed). Stands for alias in articles about missing people, obituarys, brief reports - e.g. John Smith @ Jean Smyth (possible acronym for aka). [to be quoted] For example, a Singaporean of Chinese descent may use two translations of their Chinese name (e.g. Mao Zedong @ Mao Zedong). In philosophical logic, '@' is used to dee the actual world (as opposed to the actual world possible). [to be quoted] Similarly, a 'specified' world in a Kripke model can be labeled '@'. In chemical formulas, @ is used to deity trapped atoms or molecules. For example, La@C60 is lanthanum inside a fullerene cage. See endohedral fullerene article for details. In Malagasy, @ stands for the official gender form of amin'ny. In Malay, @ stands for atau, meaning or in English. In genetics, @ stands for locus, as in IGL@ immunoglobulin lambda locus. In the Koalib language of Sudan, @ is used as a letter in Arabic loanwords. Unicode Consortium rejected a proposal to encode it separately as a letter in Unicode. SIL International uses U+F247 and U+F248 Private Area code points for lowercase and capital versions, although they have marked this PUA representation as unacceptable since September 2014. [35] A schwa, since the actual schwa ɔ can be difficult to produce on many computers. It is used in this capacity in a number of ASCII IPA programs, including SAMPA and X-SAMPA. In leet it can substitute for the letter A. It is often used in typing and text messaging as an abbreviation for at. In Portugal, it can be used in typing and text messaging with the french kiss meaning (linguado). In online discourse, @ is used by some anomalies as an alternative to the traditional circle-A. The deameter symbol for the Crazyhouse chess variant: A @ between a piece and a square represents a piece that falls to that square from the player's reserve. some communities, @ are, against current trends, tied to the end of nick, e.g. deraadt@, to preserve its original meaning − <nick> at (this site/ community). Names in other languages In many other languages </nick> </nick> English, although most typewriters include icons, the use of @ was less common before email became popular in the mid-1990s. Therefore, it is generally considered in languages such as Internet expression, computerization, or general modernization. Naming symbols after animals is also common. In Afrikaans, it is called aapstert, meaning 'monkey tail', similar to the use of the Dutch word (aap is the word meaning 'monkey' or 'monkey' in Dutch, stert comes from dutch staart). In Arabic, it's ت (at). In Armenian, it is շնիկ (shnik), which means 'puppy'. In Azerbaijani, it means 'meat', although most likely it is a phone phoned phone call of at. In the Basque Country, it is a bildua ('A'wrap'). In Belarusian, it is called сьлемак (slimak, which means 'twist' or 'snail'). In Bosnian, it is ludo a ('crazy A'). In Bulgarian, it is called кльомба (klyomba - 'a badly written letter'), маймунско а (maymunsko a - 'monkey A'), маймунка (maimunka - 'little monkey'), or баниса (banitsa - a pastry roll usually made in a similar shape to the character) it is called arrova (a unit of measurement) or ensaïmada (a Mallorcan pastry, because of the similar shape of this food). In Chinese: In mainland China, it was once called 圈A (pronounced quān A), meaning 'circleD A' / 'enclosed A', or 花A (pronounced huā A), meaning 'lacy A', and sometimes 小老鼠 (pronounced xiǎo lǎo shǔ), meaning 'small mouse'. [36] Today, for most Chinese adolescents, it is called 艾特 (pronounced pee), which is phoned phoned from at. In Taiwan, it is 小老鼠 (pronounced xiǎo lǎo shǔ), which means 'small mouse'. In Hong Kong and Macau, it's time. In Croatian, it is often referred to by the English word (pronounced et), and is less common and official, with the word pri (with the recipient in case of nomination, not locative according to the usual rection of pri), meaning 'at', 'chez' or 'by'. The official, it is called manki, comes from the local pronunciation of monkeys from English. Note that Croatian words for monkeys, majmun, opica, jopec, šimija are not used to express symbols, except rarely the following words follow the region. In Czech, it is called zavináč, which means 'rollmops'; the same word used in Slovak. In Danish, it is snabel-a ('elephant body A'). It is not used for prices, where in Danish alone means 'at (per piece)'. In Dutch, it is called apenstaart ('monkey tail'). A is the first character of the Dutch word aap meaning 'monkey' or 'monkey', apen is the lot of aap. In Esperanto, however, it's called 'at' - to use email, with an address like zamenhof@esperanto.org pronounced zamenhof(esperanto punkto org), po-signo ('each' - referring only to the use of mathematics), or zamenhof@esperanto.org pronounced zamenhof(esperanto punkto org), po-signo ('each' - referring only to the use of mathematics), or (meaning 'snail'). In Estonian, it is called ätt, from English now. In Faroe, it is kurla, hjá ('at'), tranta, or snápil-a ('[elephant] C'). C'). In Finnish, it was originally called taksamerkki (charge sign) or yksikköhinnan merkki (unit price sign), but these names are long outdated and are now rarely understood. Today, it is officially ät-merkki, according to the national standardization institute SFS; often also spelled at-merkki. Other names include kissanhäntä ('cat tail') and miuku mauku ('miaow-meow'). In French, it is now officially arobase[37][38] (also spelled arrobase or arrobe), or an advertisement (although this is most commonly used in French-speaking Canada, and should usually only be used when earlier; it should always be called arobase or, better still, arobas when in an email address). Its origin is similar to the Spanish word, which may be derived from the Arabic arabic ar-roub (الربع). In France, it is also common (especially for the younger generation) to speak the English word at the time of spelling out an email address. [to be quoted] In French Quebec daily, one often hears an ad when sounding out an e-mail address, while TVs and radio hosts are more likely to use arobase. In Georgian, it is spelled --კომერციული-, komerciuli et-i). In German, it is sometimes called Klammeraffe (meaning 'spider monkey') or Affenschwanz (meaning 'monkey tail'). Klammeraffe or Affenschwanz refers to the similarity of @ to the tail of a monkey[39][better source needed] taking a branch. Recently, it is often called at, as in English. In Greek, it is called παπάκι meaning 'duckling'. In Greenland, an Inuit language, it is called aajusaq which means 'A-like' or 'something that looks like A'. In Jewish, it is commonly referred to as שְׁטְרוּדֶל (shtrúdel), due to its visual similarity to a cross-sectional cut of a strudel pie. The term legal, invented by the Jewish Language Academy, is (krukhít), which is another Jewish word meaning 'strudel', but is rarely used. In Hindi, it's time, slowly in English. In Hungarian, it is called kukac (a playful copper word for 'deep' or 'maggot'). In Icelandic, it is called atmerkið (sign at) or hjá, which is a direct translation of the Word English now. In Indian English, the spoken person usually speaks proportions (with the e-mail address cited as the example.com). [to be quoted] In Indonesian, it is usually et. Variations exist - especially if verbal communication is very noisy - such as bundar and bulat (both meaning 'circleD A'), keong ('snail A'), and (at least) a monyet ('monkey A'). In Irish, it is ag (meaning 'at') or comhartha @/ag (meaning 'at login'). In Italian, it is chiocciola ('snail') or a commercial, sometimes (pronounced more often [ˈɔt] and rarely [ˈat]) or advertisement. In Japanese, it is called atto māku (アット大ーク, from the English words at mark). The word is wasei-eigo, a loans from English. In Kazakh, it is called айла (aıqulaq, 'lunar ear'). In Korean, it is called golbaeng-i (大大, meaning 'bai top top a justified form of whelk. In Kurdish, it س س now, from English. In Latvian, it is pronounced the same as in English, but, since in Latvian [æ] it is written as e (not a as in English), it is sometimes written as et. In Lithuanian, it is pronounced eta (the English equivalent now). In Luxembourg, it was once called Afeschwanz ('monkey tail'), but due to its widespread use, it is now called, as in English. In Macedonian, it is мајмунче (majmunče, [ˈmajmunt], 'little monkey'). In Malay, it is called an alias when it is used in names and relics when it is used in email addresses, di is the Malay word for 'at'. It is also commonly used to abbreviate atau meaning 'or', 'either'. In the Morse code, it is called a comma, which includes the Morse code for A and C that runs together as a character: ■■■S-10-10,000,000,000