

# Instructions to write and read the code is correct

In the article below, Network Administrator will guide you how to write and read Roman numbers correctly. Invite you to follow along.

Roman numbers or Roman numerals are a numerical system derived from ancient Rome, based on Etruria numerals. The Roman numeral system has been used since ancient times and by the Middle Ages, this numeral system was edited and used to this day.

Today, Roman numbers are often used in statements, watch faces, pages located in front of the main part of a book, chord notes in musical analysis, numbering the film's publication date, but successive political leaders, or namesake children, and numbering for certain activities, such as the Olympic Games and Super Bowl . To write and read Roman numerals is not difficult Since they all have certain rules, the difficulty here is to remember the value of the characters to distinguish which ones are smaller and smaller, then add and subtract. In the article below, Network Administrator will guide you how to write and read Roman numbers correctly. Invite you to follow along.

## 1. Numerals and writing Roman numbers



In the Roman numeral sequence there will be 7 basic digits, from which the user can add the following subtraction to the number you need: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1000

- As a general rule, the digits I, X, C, M will not be allowed to repeat more than 3 times on a calculation. And the numbers V, L, D can only appear once.

- Basic digits are repeated 2 or 3 times to indicate the value 2 or 3 times more.

**For example:**

I = 1; II = 2; III = 3

X = 10; XX = 20; XXX = 30

C = 100; CC = 200; CCC = 300

M = 1000; MM = 2000; MMM = 3000

**- Rule of writing Roman numbers is a plus and a minus:**

+ The number added to the right is added (less than the original number) and absolutely no more than 3 times the number.

**For example:**

V = 5; VI = 6; VII = 7; VIII = 8

If written: VIII = 9 (incorrect), the correct writing will be IX = 9

L = 50; LX = 60; LXX = 70; LXXX = 80

C = 100; CX = 110; CV = 105

2238 = 2000 + 200 + 30 + 8 = MMCCXXXVIII

+ The numbers written on the left are usually subtracted, meaning that the original number minus the left number will produce the value of the calculation. Of course, the number on the left will be smaller than the original number so you can perform the calculation.

**For example:**

number 4 (4 = 5-1) written as IV

9 (9 = 10-1) Write as IX

number 40 = XL; + number 90 = XC

number 400 = CD; + number 900 = CM

MCMLXXXIV = 1984

MMXIX = 2019

When using the digits I, V, X, L, C, D, M, and the numerical groups IV, IX, XL, XC, CD, CM to write Roman numbers. From left to right the value of the digits and group of digits decreases.

**Example:** MCMXCIX = one thousand nine hundred and nine nine.

## 2. How to read roman numbers

As mentioned above: From left to right the value of the digits and group numbers decreases so we pay attention to the digits and groups of digits thousands to hundreds, tens and units (like reading numbers nature).

Example: Number: 2222 = MMCCXXII: thousands: MM = 2000; hundreds: CC = 200; tens: XX = 20; Unit units: II = 2. Reading is: Two thousand two hundred and twenty two.

### Attention:

1. Only I can stand before V or X
2. X will be allowed to stand before L or C
3. C can only stand before D or M

For larger numbers (4000 and above), a dash is placed on the beginning of the original number to indicate multiplication for 1000:

For very large numbers there is usually no uniform form, although sometimes two tils or an underscore are used to indicate multiplication for 1,000,000. This means that the X underline (X) is ten million.

Roman numbers do not have a zero.

Here is the roman numeric table you can refer to:

1 = I

26 = XXVI

51 = LI

76 = LXXVI

2 = II

27 = XXVII

52 = LII

77 = LXXVII

3 = III

28 = XXVIII

53 = LIII

78 = LXXVIII

4 = IV

29 = XXIX

54 = LIV

79 = LXXIX

5 = V

30 = XXX

55 = LV

80 = LXXX

6 = VI

31 = XXXI

56 = LVI

81 = LXXXI

7 = VII

32 = XXXII

57 = LVII

82 = LXXXII

8 = VIII

33 = XXXIII

58 = LVIII

83 = LXXXIII

9 = IX

34 = XXXIV

59 = LIX

84 = LXXXIV

10 = X

35 = XXXV

60 = LX

85 = LXXXV

11 = XI

36 = XXXVI

61 = LXI

86 = LXXXVI

12 = XII

37 = XXXVII

62 = LXII

87 = LXXXVII

13 = XIII

38 = XXXVIII

63 = LXIII

88 = LXXXVIII

14 = XIV

39 = XXXIX

64 = LXIV

89 = LXXXIX

15 = XV

40 = XL

65 = LXV

90 = XC

16 = XVI

41 = XLI

66 = LXVI

91 = XCI

17 = XVII

42 = XLII

67 = LXVII

92 = XCII

18 = XVIII

43 = XLIII

68 = LXVIII

93 = XCIII

19 = XIX

44 = XLIV

69 = LXIX

94 = XCIV

20 = XX

45 = XLV

70 = LXX

95 = XCV

21 = XXI

46 = XLVI

71 = LXXI

96 = XCVI

22 = XXII

47 = XLVII

72 = LXXII

97 = XCVII

23 = XXIII

48 = XLVIII

73 = LXXIII

98 = XCVIII

24 = XXIII

49 = XLIX

74 = LXXIV

99 = XCIX

25 = XXV

50 = L

75 = LXXV

100 = C

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