

Continue



























The Other Side of your Transgender Soul - from Dostoyevski to Buffy the Vampire Slayer Doc and Rebecca still identify as man and woman, in spite of them expressing a temperament that has historically been assigned to the other sex. This leads to the existence of the gender queer, people who do not easily identify with one gender or the other.

What is the difference between identify as and with? If you identify with male, you share the characteristics, but that doesn't mean you are a male. If you identify as male, then you're in the category of male. You see yourself as a male. Do I read them correctly? Thank you You have two sentences in your OP, one using "as" and one using "with". They're both used correctly. Learn how to spot deceptive requests online and take recommended steps to help protect your Gmail and Google Account. What phishing is Phishing is an attempt to steal personal information or break in to online accounts using deceptive emails, messages, ads, or sites that look similar to sites you already use. For example, a phishing email might look like it's from your bank and request private information about your bank account. Phishing messages or content may: Ask for your personal or financial information. Ask you to click links or download software. Impersonate a reputable organization, like your bank, a social media site you use, or your workplace. Impersonate someone you know, like a family member, friend, or coworker. Look exactly like a message from an organization or person you trust. Avoid phishing messages & content To help you avoid deceptive messages and requests, follow these tips. Google uses advanced security to warn you about dangerous messages, unsafe content, or deceptive websites. If you receive a warning, avoid clicking links, downloading attachments, or entering personal information. Even if you don't receive a warning, don't click links, download files, or enter personal info in emails, messages, webpages, or pop-ups from untrustworthy or unknown providers. Don't respond to requests for your private info over email, text message, or phone call. Always protect your personal and financial info, including your: Usernames and passwords, including password changes Social Security or government identification numbers Bank account numbers PINs (Personal Identification Numbers) Credit card numbers Birthday Other private information, like your mother's maiden name Tip: Only give out contact info like your email address or phone number to a website if you've confirmed it's reputable. Don't post your contact info on public forums. If you're signed in to an account, emails from Google won't ask you to enter the password for that account. If you click a link and are asked to enter the password for your Gmail, your Google Account, or another service, don't enter your information, go directly to the website you want to use. If you think a security email that looks like it's from Google might be fake, go directly to myaccount.google.com/notifications. On that page, you can check your Google Account's recent security activity. Scammers use emotion to try to get you to act without thinking. Beware of urgent-sounding messages For example, beware of urgent-sounding messages that appear to come from: People you trust, like a friend, family member, or person from work. Scammers often use social media and publicly available information to make their messages more realistic and convincing. To find out if the message is authentic, contact your friend, family member, or colleague directly. Use the contact info you normally use to communicate with them. Authority figures, like tax collectors, banks, law enforcement, or health officials. Scammers often pose as authority figures to request payment or sensitive personal information. To find out if the message is authentic, contact the relevant authority directly. Tip: Beware of scams related to COVID-19, which are increasingly common. Learn more about tips to avoid COVID-19 scams. Beware of messages that seem too good to be true. Beware of messages or requests that seem too good to be true. For example, don't be scammed by: Get rich quick scams. Never send money or personal information to strangers. Romance scams. Never send money or personal info to someone you met online. Prize winner scams. Never send money or personal info to someone who claims you won a prize or sweepstakes. Scammers often try to deliver unwanted software in links through email, social media posts or messages, and text messages. Never clicks links from strangers or untrustworthy sources. To get alerts about malware, risky extensions, phishing or sites on Google's list of potentially unsafe sites, use Safe Browsing in Chrome. In your Safe Browsing settings, choose Enhanced Protection for additional protections and to help improve Safe Browsing and overall web security. You can download Chrome at no charge. To get notified if you enter your Google Account password on a non-Google site, turn on Password Alert for Chrome. That way, you'll know if a site is impersonating Google, and you can change your password if it gets stolen. When we identify that an email may be phishing or suspicious, we might show a warning or move the email to Spam. If an email wasn't marked correctly, follow the steps below to mark or unmark it as phishing. Important: When you manually move an email into your Spam folder, Google receives a copy of the email and any attachments. Google may analyze these emails and attachments to help protect our users from spam and abuse. Report an email as phishing On a computer, go to Gmail. Open the message. Next to Reply , click More . Click Report phishing. Report an email incorrectly marked as phishing On a computer, go to Gmail. Open the message. Next to Reply , click More . Click Report not phishing. Post to the help community Get answers from community members Next: [GA4] User engagementGoogle Analytics offers a few user metrics that provide different ways of understanding how many people visit your website or app. Differences at a glance The following core user metrics are used to define how many people visit your site or app: "Total users" is the total number of people who visited your site or app in the specified date range. "Active users" is the number of people who engaged with your site or app in the specified date range. "New users" is the number of people who have never visited your site or app before in the specified date range. "Returning users" is the number of people who have visited your site or app before in the specified date range. It's important to note that not all new users are active, so new users may exceed active users. While new and active users won't exceed total users, factors such as thresholding may contribute to discrepancies in these numbers. In Google Analytics, you'll only see active users in your reporting, but both active and inactive users will show in exports to Google Ads. Learn more About data thresholds. Differences in depth The following table provides the definition for each of these user metrics: Metric What it is How it's populated Total users The number of unique users who triggered any event in the specified date range. An event is triggered when the criteria for an event is met. For example, an event trigger can be set so that if someone makes a purchase, the text 'purchase' populates the dimension. This metric is populated automatically. New users The number of new unique users who logged the first open or first visit event in the specified date range. This metric is populated automatically. Active users The number of unique users who engaged with your site or app in the specified date range. An active user is any user who has an engaged session or when Analytics collects: The user is considered an active user as soon as the user engagement event is detected within a second. This metric is populated automatically. Returning users The number of unique users who initiated at least one previous session, regardless of whether or not the previous session was an engaged session, in the specified date range. An engaged session is a session that lasted 10 seconds or longer, or had 1 or more conversion events or 2 or more page or screen views. This metric is populated automatically. Note: Sometimes users are counted in only one category. For example, this can happen when a user who has already opened a site before, opens the site again, but stays on the site for less than 10 seconds without being active on the page. In such a scenario, the user doesn't meet any of the criteria for being active, and will only be counted in the total user count, but not in the active users count. Hi folks, I was confused by identify, define and determine. Can anyone give me some explanation on this. Any help is appreciated. Thanks You and me are working on a project together, we're building a boat. So that we know when we are done with our project (boat) and are happy with it, we define our goal. We define our goal as "A hand built beautiful sailboat capable of carrying 8 people". Now we have to figure out how to do that, so we try to identify all the parts of the boat. The sail is one component that we have identified. The keel is another. The rudder yet another part. With our goal defined, all the components and workflows identified, we determine that it will take about 5 months to build this boat. A domain registrar is an internet company that manages your domain name, such as, example.com. Domain registrars use Domain Name System (DNS) records to connect your domain name with email, websites, and other web services. Popular domain registrars include GoDaddy, Squarespace, and IONOS, to name a few. Google Workspace uses DNS records to: Verify you are the owner of your domain Route your company's email messages to Google mail servers Find your domain registrar Expand all | Collapse all Check your billing records Your domain registrar is typically who you bought your domain name from. If you don't remember who your domain registrar is, search your email archives for billing records about registration or transfer of your domain name. Your domain registrar is listed on your invoice. Use ICANN Lookup If you can't find your billing records, you can search for your domain registrar online. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a non-profit organization that collects domain information. Use the ICANN Lookup tool to find your domain registrar. Go to lookup.icann.org. In the search field, enter your domain name and click Lookup. In the results page, scroll down to Registrar Information. The registrar is usually your domain registrar. Domain resellers Some domains are registrared by resellers through a separate registrar. If you can't sign in with your listed registrar or the registrar field is blank, your domain registrar might be a reseller. In the ICANN Lookup results page, scroll down to the Raw Registry RDAP Response. Look for the Reseller entry. Go to the reseller's website. Sign in with the credentials you used when you purchased (or transferred) your domain. If you forgot your password, contact the reseller's support team. If there is no reseller listed, contact the listed registrar's support team for help. Third-party DNS registrars Several third-party DNS registrar services, such as CloudNS.net and FreeDNS, offer custom DNS registration. If you use a third-party DNS registrar for your domain, the registrar listed in the ICANN Lookup is not where your domain records are managed. Sign in to your third-party DNS registrar to access your domain records. Get support If you still need help identifying your domain registrar, contact Google Workspace support. Next steps Once you identify your domain registrar, you can: Google, Google Workspace, and related marks and logos are trademarks of Google LLC. All other company and product names are trademarks of the companies with which they are associated. Hi, What is the difference between identify with and identify oneself with? Does one identify with another person and identify himself with a group? Thank you. Sentences and context would be helpful. I often see them being used to express one's relationship with somebody or something. For instance: The politician refused to identify himself with the Administration's foreign policy. She identified herself with foreign teachers. I identified with the heroine of the novel. It seems the two phrases are the same in meaning. What do you think? "Does one identify with another person and identify himself with a group?" Given your examples, I think this assumption is correct. Hmm, not so sure. I would say, "She identified with foreign teachers," without the "herself." If that's true, that eliminates the "group" theory. I think to identify yourself with is to align yourself with or been in complete agreement with, and quite often that means with a policy or philosophy or approach to something (as you see in the first example). I think when you identify with someone, you are in sympathy with that person on some level. I often see them being used to express one's relationship with somebody or something. For instance: The politician refused to identify himself with the Administration's foreign policy. She identified herself with foreign teachers. I identified with the heroine of the novel. It seems the two phrases are the same in meaning. What do you think? So, considering I can identify myself with something, not just someone, could this sentence be considered clear? "If I identify myself with the particular characteristics of an auditory individual, it will be useful to add sounds and dialogues to my visualizations." (We're talking about using visualization as a memory aid.) THANKS! When you make or get a call with caller ID and spam protection on, you can get information about callers or businesses outside your contacts or warnings about potential spam callers. To use caller ID and spam protection, your phone may need to send information about your calls to Google. If someone outside your contact list calls you, or you call them, that phone number is sent to Google to help identify its business Caller ID name or determine if the call is spam. Google doesn't get phone numbers from your Contact list. Learn how we help keep your data safe. Caller ID and spam protection is on by default. You can choose to turn it off. To use caller ID and spam protection, your phone may need to send information about your calls to Google. It doesn't control whether your number shows when you make calls. On your device, open the Phone app . Tap More options Settings Caller ID and spam. Turn See caller ID & spam on or off. Optional: To block spam calls on your phone, turn on "Filter spam calls." You don't get missed call or voicemail notifications, but filtered calls are in your call history, and you can check your voicemail. Tip: For devices that have an automatic Call Screen feature, there's no "Filter spam calls" option. Spam autoblocking is one of the automatic Call Screen options. Learn how to screen your calls before you answer them. For Pixel 6 devices and higher: It's equivalent to the Basic Protection level. For Pixel 5 and lower: It's equivalent to the "Silently decline" option for the "Spam calls" category. Turn on Caller ID announcement To announce a caller's name or number, turn on Caller ID announcement. On your device, open the Phone app . Tap More options Settings Caller ID announcement Announce caller ID. Choose an option: Always Only when using a headset Never Mark calls as spam You can mark all calls from a number as spam to stop getting more calls from them and to report the spammer. On your device, open the Phone app . At the bottom, tap Recents . Tap the call you want to report as spam. Tap Block or Report spam. Tip: You can tap and hold the call you want to report as spam. Then, tap Block or Report spam. Recognize spam If you see "Suspected spam caller" or "Spam" as the caller ID, the call might be spam. You can answer the call, or block and report the number. Report a mistake in spam protection If a call from someone you know is marked as spam, you can report the mistake. Future calls to your phone from this number won't be marked as spam. On your device, open the Phone app . Tap Recent calls. Tap the call mistakenly labeled spam. To report the mistake, tap Not spam. To unlock the phone number, tap Unblock. Verify or share caller ID You can now share information about businesses you call or call you. That information can: Include a business name or category Be displayed on incoming calls Help others learn more about the business, school, or organization calling You can verify or suggest a new caller ID. On your device, open the Phone app . At the bottom, tap Recents . Tap Was this a business? or Caller ID feedback, then follow the instructions. Tap Submit. If you verified the phone number isn't a business number, the information won't be sent to Google. The information you submit won't reveal any personal information. To change your selection after you submit feedback: In the Recents tab, touch and hold the call you want to use. Select Send feedback. Post to the help community Get answers from community members