= one million, 109 =

EITHER one billion ( short scale ) OR one milliard / thousand million ( long scale ) , 1012 = EITHER one trillion ( short scale ) OR one billion ( long scale ) , etc .

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= = = Using neither = = =
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The following countries use naming systems for large numbers that are not etymologically related to the short and long scales:

Presence on most continents

The long and short scales are both present on most continents, with usage dependent on the language used. Examples include:

Unambiguous ways of identifying large numbers include:

In written communications, the simplest solution for moderately large numbers is to write the full amount, for example 1 @,@ 000 @,@ 000 @,@ 000 @,@ 000 rather than, say, 1 trillion (short scale) or 1 billion (long scale).

Combinations of the unambiguous word million, for example: 109

- = " one thousand million "; 1012 =
- " one million million " . This becomes rather unwieldy for numbers above 1012 .

Combination of numbers of more than 3 digits with the unambiguous word million, for example 13 @,@ 600 million

Scientific notation ( also known as standard form or exponential notation , for example 1 × 109 , 1 × 1010 , 1 × 1011 , 1 × 1012 , etc . ) , or its engineering notation variant ( for example 1 × 109 , 10 × 109 , 100 × 109 , 1 × 1012 , etc . ) , or the computing variant E notation ( for example 1e9 , 1e10 , 1e11 , 1e12 , etc . ) This is the most common practice among scientists and mathematicians , and is both unambiguous and convenient .

SI prefixes in combination with SI units , for example , giga for 109 and tera for 1012 can give gigawatt ( = 109 W ) and terawatt ( = 1012 W ) , respectively . The International System of Units ( SI ) is independent of whichever scale is being used . Use with non @-@ SI units ( e.g. " giga @-@ dollars " , " giga @-@ miles " ) is uncommon although " megabucks " is in informal use representing a large sum of money rather than exactly a million dollars .