# How (and Why) We Speak in Unicode

Devon Peticolas

decode byte 0xc3 in position 6: ordinal not
in range(128)

UnicodeDecodeError: 'ascii' codec can't

### Morse Code



A	•=	$\mathbf{M}$	80.000	Y	•	6	=
В		N		Z	·	7	
C		О	( <u>584)</u>	Ä	5 <u>830</u> 1 <b>.</b> 10.1	8	
D	=••	P		Ö		9	S <del>3-0-0-65</del> #8
E	<b>.</b>	Q		Ü	••		
F		R		Ch		,	3757.00
G		S	•••	0	37.4.4.4.4.4.2	?	
H		T	58	1	• =	!	•••
Ι		U		2		:	
J	•	V	•••	3	•••	"	*****
K		W	•	4		•	••
L	•=•	X		5	****	=7	~***

### Character Set

A list of characters recognized by hardware

### Encoding

Is a system of rules that converts a character set to and from binary

```
MORSE_ENCODE = {
   'A': '.-', 'B': '-...', 'C': '-.-.',
   'D': '-..', 'E': '.', 'F': '..-.',
   'G': '--.', 'H': '....', 'I': '...',
   'J': '.---', 'K': '-.-', 'L': '.-..',
   'M': '--', 'N': '-.', 'O': '---',
   'P': '.--.', 'Q': '--.-', 'R': '.-.',
   'S': '...', 'T': '-', 'U': '..-',
   'V': '...-', 'W': '.--', 'X': '-..-',
   'Y': '-.--', 'Z': '--..',
def encode(s):
   encoded = []
   for letter in s:
       encoded.append(MORSE_ENCODE[letter])
   return ' '.join(encoded)
```

```
>>> encode('BURRITO')
'-... - ---'
```

```
MORSE_DECODE = {
   '.-': 'A', '-...': 'B', '-.-.': 'C',
   '-..': 'D', '.': 'E', '..-.': 'F',
   '--.': 'G', '....': 'H', '...': 'I',
   '.---': 'J', '-.-': 'K', '.-..': 'L',
   '--': 'M', '-.': 'N', '---': 'O',
   '.--.': 'P', '--.-': 'O', '.-.': 'R',
   '...': 'S', '-': 'T', '..-': 'U',
   '...-': 'V', '.--': 'W', '-..-': 'X',
   '-.--': 'Y', '--..': 'Z',
def decode(s):
   decoded = []
   for code in s.split(' '):
       decoded.append(MORSE_DECODE[code])
   return ''.join(decoded)
```

```
>>> decode('-... ..- .-. ... - ---')
'BURRITO'
```





### **Baudot Code**



11 Sheets-Sheet 6.

#### J. M. E. BAUDOT.

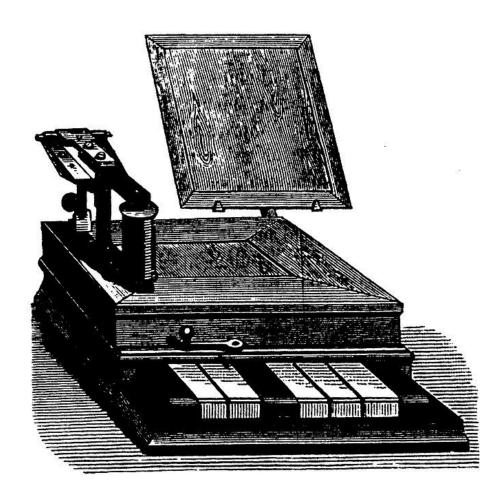
#### PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

No. 388,244.

Patented Aug. 21, 1888.

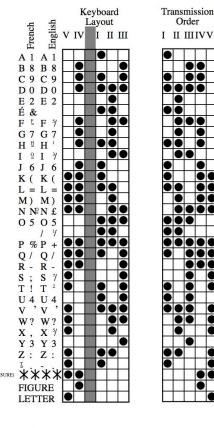
	-	rig	· 1	T.	
	1 + - + + - + + + + + + + + + + + + +	2     +++++++   -+++++	3 -++++	4   1+++   1+++   1+++   1+++   1   1   1	5
A	+	-	-	_	_
B	1-	-	+	+	-
ď	+	_	1	+	-
IJ	+	+	+	+	-
E	-	+	-	-	_
E	+	+	_		-
F	-	+	+	+	
æ	1-	+	-	+	
$\mathcal{H}$	1+	+	-	+	
1	-	+	+	-	-
J	+		-	+	<b> </b>
K	+	-	-	+	+
$\boldsymbol{L}$	+	+	-	+	+
M	-	+	_	+	+
N.	-	+	+	+	+
0	+	+	+	_	-
P	+	+	+	+	+
Q	+	-	+	+	+
R	-	-	+	+	+
S	-	-	+		+
$\boldsymbol{T}$	+		+		+
$\boldsymbol{v}$	+	-	+		
γ	+	+	+	_	+
W		+	+	_	+
$\boldsymbol{x}$	-	+	_	_	+1
Y	-		+		
Z	+	+	-	-	+
Į.	+	-			+
ABCD EEFE HIJ KLKN OP QRSTUV WXYZEVA	-	-	-	+	+
, ,			_	+	-
	_		-	-	+
	<b> </b> -	_			_

INVENTOR: <u>Sean Maurice Émile Baudot,</u>



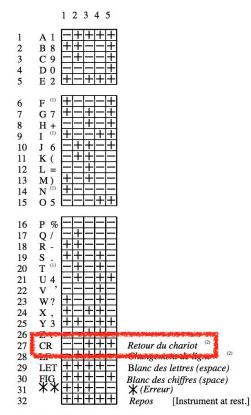
#### Baudôt Code

#### Alphabetic Presentation



Data from Pendry, H. W. The Baudôt Printing Telegraph System. 2ed. (London: Sir Isase Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1919): 43-44. and Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention: Final Protocol to the Telegraph Regulations (Madrid, 1932). (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1933): Chapter IX, Article 35, p. 34. Drawing 2010 www.CircuitousRoot.com; public Domain

# Alphabet télégraphique international no. 1 (ITA-1)



A la disposition de chaque administration pour son service interieur.

<sup>(2)</sup> Pour l'impremeur sur pages

# ASCII

1963

#### **USASCII** code chart

р, В	5 -				-	° ° °	°0 ,	0,0	0,	¹ o o	0	10	1,
	4-	b 3	<b>b</b> 2+	<b>-</b> -	Row	0	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
	0	0	0	0	0	NUL .	DLE	SP	0	0	P	```	Р
	0	0	0	_		SOH	DC1	!	1	Α.	· Q	0	D
	0	0	-	0	2	STX	DC2		2	В	R	. <b>b</b>	r
	0	0	-	-	3	ETX	DC3	#	3	C	S	C	S
	0	1	0	0	4	EOT	DC4	•	4	D	T	đ	1
	0	_	0	1	5	ENQ	NAK	%	5	Ε	U	e	U
	0	1	+	0	6	ACK	SYN	8	6	F	>	f	٧
	0	1	-	1	7	BEL	ETB	•	7	G	*	g	w
	-	0	0	0	8	BS	CAN	(	8	н	×	h	×
	-	0	0		9	нТ	EM	)	9	1	Y	i	у
		0	1	0	10	LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	Z
	-	0	-	1	11	VT	ESC	+	•	K	C	k.	{
	1	1	0	0	12	FF	FS	•	<	L	\	1	
	1	1	0	1	13	CR	GS	ı	*	М	נ	E	}
	1	1	1	0	14	so	RS	•	>	N	^	n	>
	1	1	1		15	SI	US	1	?	0	-	0	DEL

# The 8th Bit

# Latin-1

#### 1252 WINDOWS LATIN 1 (ANSI) 80 90 A0 B0 C0 D0 E0 F0 30 40 50 @ à ð $\pm$ ñ В ã n å % & ö 6 æ W G § H Ø h e Ø 0 ù ú Ë K ë û \* Œ 1/4 œ

®

Þ

В

D

M

m

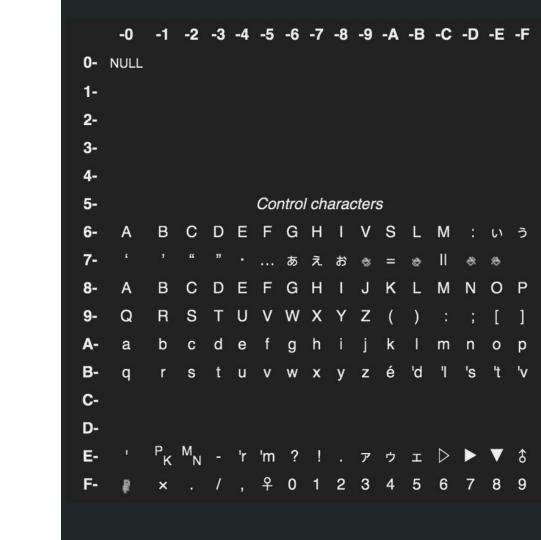
### Greek

#### 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 A0 BO CO DO EO FO @ SHY 2 K % $\mathbf{B}$ & 6 0 G g 8 3 $\pi$ K 1/2 ΰ ά Θ ΰ $\sigma$ Ξ D = E \* NBSP

869 MS-DOS GREEK 2

### Hebrew

#### 862 MS-DOS HEBREW 40 50 60 70 80 90 A0 BO CO DO EO FO á @ B ó 3 ú D ñ 9 % & 6 G $\approx$ H Φ į, 168 Z 1/2 7 1/4 00 = \*









# Kanji

- Nouns
- Verbs
- Adverbs

# Hiragana

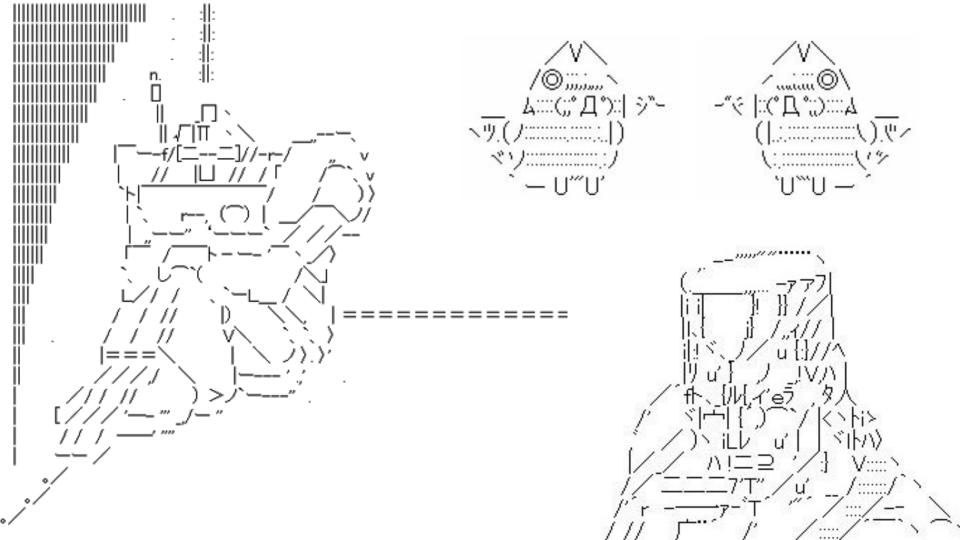
- inflectional endings
- pronunciations
- phonetic renderings of kanji

# Katakana

- foreign words
- technical terms



	Column	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bit		0.0			0 1			10			11						
Row	Pat.	00	0 1	10	11	0 0	0 1	10	11	0 0	0 1	10	11	00	0 1	10	11
0	0000			SP	0	@	P	`	р			KS	-	Я	Ξ		
1	0001			!	1	A	Q	a	q			0	Р	Ŧ	۵		
2	0010			"	2	В	R	Ъ	r			Γ	1	ij	K		
3	0011			#	3	С	S	с	8			J	ゥ	₹	ŧ		
4	0100		MS - 45 M 56 M 5	\$	4	D	Т	d	t			,	I	۲	Þ		
5	0101			%	5	Е	υ	e	u				<b>オ</b>	ţ	1		
6	0110			&	6	F	٧	f	v		=	7	カ	=	3		
7	0111			,	7	G	W	g	w			7	‡	Я	Ð		
8	1000			(	8	н	х	h	х			1	2	ネ	IJ		
9	1001			)	9	I	Y	1	у			'n	ケ	)	JV		
10	1010			*	:	J	z	j	z			I	ח	N	ν		
11	1011			+	;	К	Ε	k	·.{			<sup>*</sup>	Ħ	t	۵		
12	1100			,	<	L	¥	1	!			t	Ð	7	י		
13	1101			-	=	М	]	m	}			1	ス	٦	ט		
14	1110		200000000000000000000000000000000000000		>	N	^	n	~	200		3	t	亦	"		
15	1111			1	?	0	_	0	DEL			יי	り	7	0		

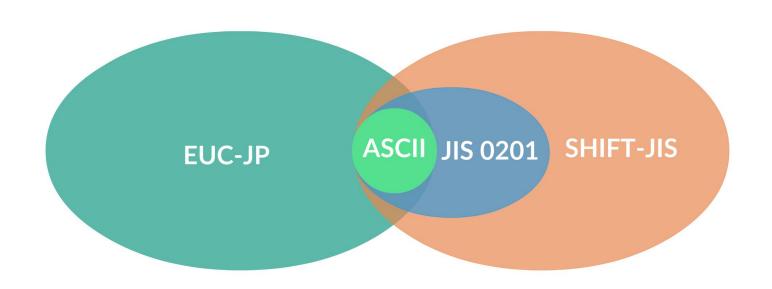


### Japanese Character Sets

Name	Year				
		Latin	Katakana	Hiragana	Kanji
ASCII	1963	~			
JIS X 0201	1969	~	~		
JIS X 0208	1978	V	~	V	V
JIS X 0212	1990	V	V	V	<b>//</b>
JIS X 0213 2000		V	V	V	<b>///</b>







Name	Bytes	Supports							
		ASCII	JIS X 0201	JIS X 0208	JIS X 0213				
ASCII	<1	V							
JIS X 0201	1	V	V						
SHIFT-JIS	2	V	V	V					
EUC-JP	2-3	V	V	V	~				



AMHOULOLVE VARIATION OF VARIABLE SHORT WAS OUT D

Y Y O O K S S S C O D P W W K W Y Y J Y 55mmmoodsoon AAAA Ohh



## "enabling people around the world to use computers in any language"

#### Character Set

A list of characters recognized by hardware.

Unicode is a character set.

#### Encoding

Is a system of rules that converts a character set to and from binary

UTF-8, UTF-16, and UTF-32 are encodings



Name

SNOWMAN

Category

Symbol, Other

Code Point U+2603

\_\_\_



(originally USC-2)

- U+0000 to U+FFFF are encoded as a single 2-byte character
- U+10000 to U+10FFFF are encoded as two 2-byte characters called "surrogate pairs"

(originally USC-4)

 U+0000 to U+10FFFF are encoded as a single 4-byte character

- U+0000 to U+007F are encoded as a 1 byte character
- U+0080 to U+07FF are encoded as a 2 byte character
- U+0800 to U+FFFF are encoded as a 3 byte character
- U+10000 to U+10FFFF are encoded as a 4 byte character

#### UTF-8 vs UTF-16 vs UTF-32

Glyph	Name	Code Point	UTF-8 (hex)	UTF-16 (hex)	UTF-32 (hex)
а	LATIN SMALL LETTER A	U+0061	61	00 61	00 00 00 61
â	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	U+00E2	C3 A2	00 E2	00 00 00 E2
本		U+672C	E6 9C AC	67 2C	00 00 67 2C
క	PILE OF POO	U+1F4A9	F0 9F 92 A9	D8 3D DC A9	00 01 F4 A9

Code Points	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4
U+0000 - U+007F	0xxxxxx			
U+0080 - U+0800	110xxxxx	10xxxxxx		
U+0800 - U+10000	1110xxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	
U+10000 - U+10FFFF	11110×××	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxx

#### **ASCII** is a subset of UTF-8

Code Points	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4
U+0000 - U+007F	0xxxxxx			
U+0080 - U+0800	110xxxxx	10xxxxxx		
U+0800 - U+10000	1110xxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	
U+10000 - U+10FFFF	11110xxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx

#### 2 2 2 2

```
>>> u_snowman = u' 🍍 '
                                                   >>> u_snowman = '**'
>>> u_snowman
                                                   >>> u_snowman
                                                   T 🎘 T
U'\u2603'
>>> b_snowman = u_snowman.encode('utf-8')
                                                   >>> b_snowman = u_snowman.encode('utf-8')
>>> b_snowman
                                                   >>> b_snowman
'\xe2\x98\x83'
                                                   B'\xe2\x98\x83'
>>> b_snowman.decode('utf-8')
                                                   >>> b_snowman.decode('utf-8')
                                                   T 🎘 T
U'\u2603'
```

#### 2 2 2 2

```
>>> u_snowman = u' 🍍 '
                                                  >>> u_snowman = '**'
>>> u_snowman
                                                  >>> u_snowman
                                                  1.881
U'\u2603'
>>> b_snowman = u_snowman.encode('utf-8')
                                                  >>> b_snowman = u_snowman.encode('utf-8')
>>> b_snowman
                                                  >>> b_snowman
'\xe2\x98\x83'
                                                  B'\xe2\x98\x83'
>>> b_snowman.decode('utf-8')
                                                  >>> b_snowman.decode('utf-8')
                                                  1 : 1
U'\u2603'
```

	Bytes	Unicode Code Points
Python 2.7	<type "str"=""></type>	<type "unicode"=""></type>
Python 3+	<class "bytes"=""></class>	<class "str"=""></class>

decode byte 0xc3 in position 6: ordinal not
in range(128)

UnicodeDecodeError: 'ascii' codec can't





```
>>> new_user = 'Jay-Z'
```

```
>>> new_user = 'Jay-Z'
>>> welcome_message = u'Welcome to my  startup' + new_user
```

```
>>> new_user = 'Jay-Z'
>>> welcome_message = u'Welcome to my  startup' + new_user
>>> print welcome_message.encode('utf-8')
Welcome to my  startup Jay-Z
```







```
>>> new_user = 'Beyonc\xc3\xa9'
```

```
>>> new_user = 'Beyonc\xc3\xa9'
>>> welcome_message = u'Welcome to my  startup' + new_user
```

```
>>> new_user = 'Beyonc\xc3\xa9'
>>> welcome_message = u'Welcome to my  startup' + new_user
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
UnicodeDecodeError: 'ascii' codec can't decode byte 0xc3 in position 6:
   ordinal not in range(128)
```



```
>>> new_user = 'Beyonc\xc3\xa9'
>>> welcome_message = u'Welcome to my ** startup' + new_user
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
UnicodeDecodeError: 'ascii' codec can't decode byte 0xc3 in position 6:
ordinal not in range(128)
```

```
>>> new_user = 'Beyonc\xc3\xa9'
>>> welcome_message = u'Welcome to my  startup' + new_user
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
UnicodeDecodeError: 'ascii' codec can't decode byte  0xc3 in position 6:
   ordinal not in range(128)
```

#### In Python 3

```
>>> new_user = b'Jay-Z'
>>> welcome_message = 'Welcome to my  startup' + new_user
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: Can't convert 'bytes' object to str implicitly
```

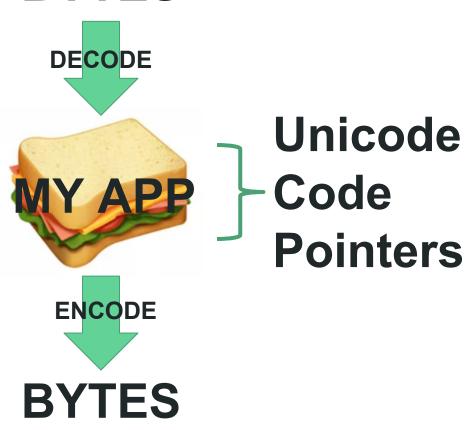
# Python 3 implicitly converts nothing

### **Best Practices**

## 2 2 2



#### **BYTES**







ありがとうございます

Thank You