Stylistic sets allow you to access additional, optional parts of the font on a per-feature basis. In Fira Code, they allow you to enable/disable alternative character variants.

Fira Code v6 supports these stylistic sets:

Code	Default	Variant	Code	Default	Variant
cv01	a	ɑ	cv17	~	~
cv02	g	g	ss05	@	@
cv03..06	i	i i i i	ss04	$	$
cv07..10	l	l l l l	cv18	%	%
ss01	r	r	ss03	&	&
zero, cv11..13	0	0 0 0 0	cv15..16	*	* *
cv14	3	3	cv31	()	()
onum	4679	4679	cv29	{}	{}
			cv30	|	|

Code	No ligatures	Default	Variant
ss02	<= >=	⩽ ⩾	≤ ≥
cv19..20	<=	⩽	≤ ⇐
cv23	>=	⩾	≥
cv21..22	=<	=<	⩽ ≤
ss08	== === != !==	═ ≣ ≠ ≢	== === ≠ =≠=
cv24	/=	≠	≠
ss09	>>= <<= ||= |=	>>= <<= ||= |=	≫= ⇚ ⊫ ⊨
cv25	.-	.-	•–
cv26	:-	:-	:–
cv32	.=	.=	•=
cv27	[]	[]	□
cv28	{. .}	{. .}	{• •}
ss06	\\	\\	\\
ss07	=~ !~	=~ !~	≈ ≉
ss10	Fl Tl fi fj fl ft	Fl Tl fi fj fl ft	Fl Tl fi fj fl ft

You can enable stylistic sets **only if your editor supports it.**

Atom

Go to `Atom` -> `Stylesheet`, add:

```
atom-text-editor {
  font-feature-settings: "ss01", "ss02", "ss03", "ss04", "ss05", "ss06", "zero", "onum";
}
```

iTerm2

Go to `iTerm2` -> `Preferences` -> `Advanced` and scroll to the `Drawing` section, then change:

`Improves drawing performance at the expense of disallowing alphanumeric characters to belong to ligatures.` to `No`

Sublime Text

Go to `Sublime Text` -> `Preferences` -> `Settings`, add:

```
"font_options": ["ss01", "ss02", "ss03", "ss04", "ss05", "ss06", "ss07"]
```

For now Sublime Text does not allow you to specify `zero` and `onum` features.

VS Code

Since version 1.40, you can define in `settings.json`:

```
"editor.fontLigatures": "'ss01', 'ss02', 'ss03', 'ss04', 'ss05', 'ss06', 'zero', 'onum'"
```

To avoid possible bugs, you must uninstall Fira Code 1.x before installing Fira Code 2+.

CSS

```
.monaco-editor {
  font-feature-settings: "ss01", "ss02", "ss03", "ss04", "ss05", "ss06", "zero", "onum";
}
```

RStudio

Create or edit an `rstheme` file and add:

```
.ace_editor {
  font-feature-settings: "ss01", "ss02", "ss03", "ss04", "ss05", "ss06", "zero", "onum";
}
```

Kitty

Select which font variant you wish to use (Regular, Medium, Light, . . .) and set that as your font on the kitty's config file (`~/.config/kitty/kitty.conf`), for instance:

```
font_family      Fira Code Regular
```

Then fetch the PS Name (the value between parenthesis) of the chosen font variant using kitty:

```
$ kitty + list-fonts --psnames | grep "Fira Code Regular"
    Fira Code Regular (FiraCode-Regular)
```

Finally use the PS Name setting the following key in the `kitty.conf` file:

```
font_features FiraCode-Regular +ss01 +ss02 +ss03 +ss04 +ss05 +ss07 +ss08 +zero +onum
```

Wez's terminal

```
return {
  harfbuzz_features = {"zero" , "ss01", "cv05"}
}
```

Full instruction here.

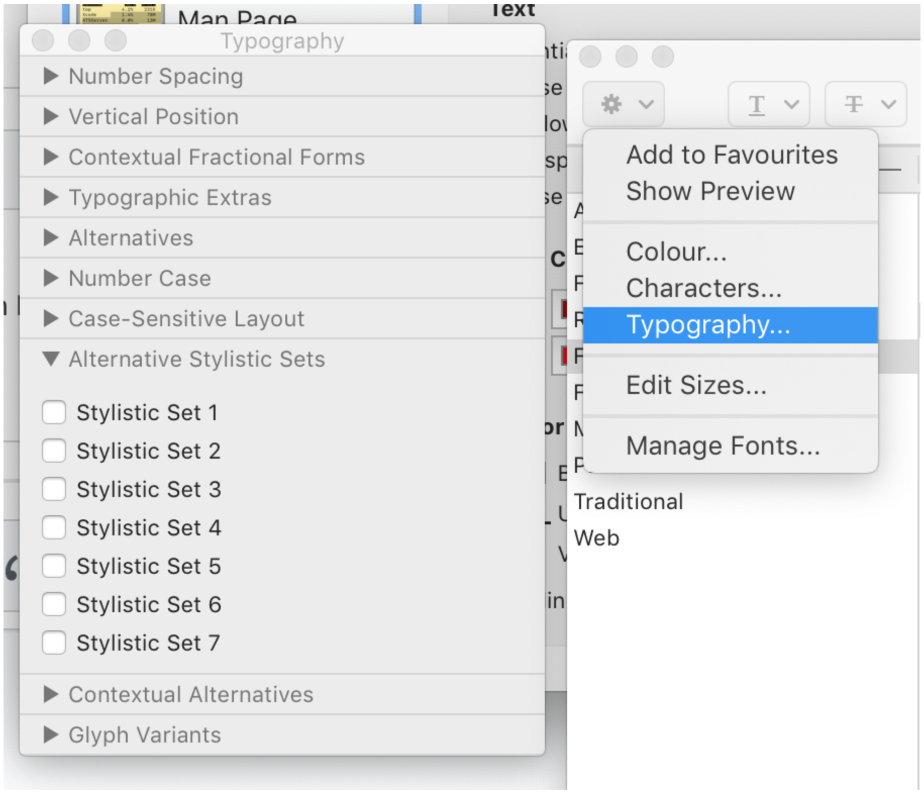
Windows Terminal

Open the Windows Terminal settings.json file. You will need to insert a font object for Fira Code in one or more profiles:

An example font object:

```
    "font": {
        "face": "Fira Code",
        "features": {
            "ss01": 1,
            "ss02": 1,
            "ss03": 1,
            "ss04": 1,
            "ss05": 1,
            "ss06": 1,
            "zero": 1,
            "onum": 1
        }
    }
```

Some Apple apps



Adobe apps, MS Word etc

https://www.macworld.com/article/3052388/how-to-access-advanced-opentype-features-in-a-variety-of-mac-apps.html

Baking in stylistic sets into the font file

This might be an option if your editor does not let you choose stylistic sets on the fly https://github.com/twardoch/fonttools-opentype-feature-freezer