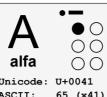
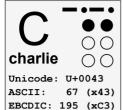
NATO Spelling Alphabet

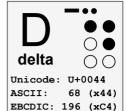


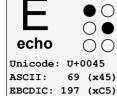
Unicode: U+0041 65 (x41) ASCTT . EBCDIC: 193 (xC1)

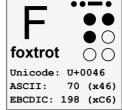


Unicode: U+0042 ASCTT. 66 (x42) EBCDIC: 194 (xC2)

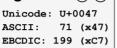






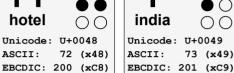




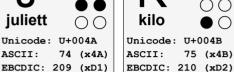


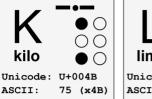


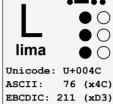
ASCII:





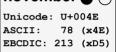






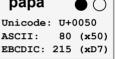




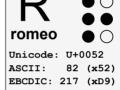






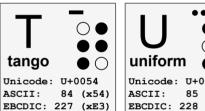




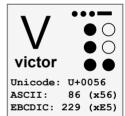




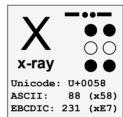










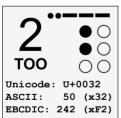


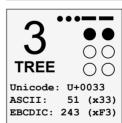


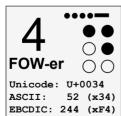


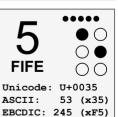


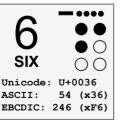




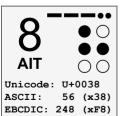


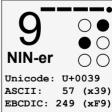












- The NATO spelling alphabet was created so that the names for letters and numbers would be distinct enough to be easily understood by those who exchanged voice messages by radio or telephone, regardless of languages differences or the quality of the connection.
- Morse code is a method used in telecommunication to encode text characters as standardized sequences of two different signal durations, called dots and dashes.
- Braille is a tactile writing system used by people who are visually impaired.
- Unicode, ASCII, and EBCDIC are character encodings used by computer programmers all over the world.

