Unicode: not only a Charset

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Version 12.0.0

The Unicode Consortium. The Unicode Standard, Version 12.0.0, (Mountain View, CA: The Unicode Consortium, 2019 ISBN 978-1-936213-22-1)

http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode12.0.0/

Version 11.0.0

The Unicode Consortium. The Unicode Standard, Version 11.0.0, (Mountain View, CA: The Unicode Consortium, 2018 ISBN 978-1-936213-19-1)

http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode11.0.0/

Version 10.0.0

The Unicode Consortium. The Unicode Standard, Version 10.0.0, (Mountain View, CA: The Unicode Consortium, 2017 ISBN 978-1-936213-16-0)

http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode10.0.0/

Version 9.0.0

The Unicode Consortium. The Unicode Standard, Version 9.0.0, (Mountain View, CA: The Unicode Consortium, 2016 ISBN 978-1-936213-13-9)

http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode9.0.0/

FAQ on FAQs

Describes how and when new FAQs are created, how FAQs relate to specifications, and and what to do if you think there is an error in a Unicode specification.



Agenda

- Legacy Charsets
- A Brief History of Unicode
- The Unicode Code Space & Encodings
- Combining Character Sequence & Normalization
- CJK Unified Ideographs
- BIDI

Terminology

- A character is a minimal unit of text that has semantic value.
- A **character set** is a collection of characters that might be used by multiple languages. Example: The Latin character set is used by English and most European languages.
- A **coded character set** is a character set in which each character corresponds to a unique number.
- A **code point** of a coded character set is any allowed value in the character set or code space.
- A code space is a range of integers whose values are code points.

Terminology (cont.)

- A **code unit** is the unit of storage of a part of an encoded code point. In UTF-8 this means 8-bits, in UTF-16 this means 16-bits. A single code unit may represent a full code point, or part of a code point.
- character encoding form: Mapping from a character set definition to the actual code units used to represent the data.
- **character encoding scheme**: A character encoding form plus byte serialization. There are seven character encoding schemes in Unicode: UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF-32, UTF-32BE, and UTF-32LE.

Terminology (cont. 2)

- A language is a structured system of communication.
- A **script** is a collection of letters and other written signs used to represent textual information in one or more writing systems. For example, Russian is written with a subset of the Cyrillic script; Ukranian is written with a different subset. The Japanese writing system uses several scripts.
- A writing system is a set of rules for using one or more scripts to write a particular language. Examples include the American English writing system, the British English writing system, the French writing system, and the Japanese writing system.

Terminology (cont. 3)

- A grapheme/grapheme cluster is a sequence of one or more code points that are displayed as a single, graphical unit that a reader recognizes as a single element of the writing system. For example, both a and ä are graphemes, but they may consist of multiple code points.
- A **glyph** is an image, usually stored in a font (which is a collection of glyphs), used to represent graphemes or parts thereof.

ASCII

- American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- 初版发布于1963年,已经被标准化为ISO/IEC 646。



ISO 8859-1

- ISO 2022在维持对ASCII兼容的基础上,设计出支持多字节字符集 (MBCS)的架构。GB2312编码也符合此框架。
- ISO 8859 兼容于ASCII, 是基于ISO 2022的架构在G1区定义出16套扩展字符而形成的字符集。其中ISO 8859-1用于支持西欧语言。

ISO 8859-1

Windows CP1252

• 操作系统厂商例如Microsoft/IBM都会设计自己的字符集。Microsoft 在ISO 8859-1的基础上又增加了27个符号,定义出Code Page 1252。

GB2312/GBK/GB18030

- GB2312由中国国家标准总局于1980年发布, 共收录6763个汉字。
- GB2312对所收录汉字进行了"分区"处理,每区含有94个汉字/符号,共计94个区,因此也称为"区位码"。
- GB2312字符串通常使用符合ISO 2022架构的EUC-CN方式存储。每个汉字采用2个字节表示,将码点的"区"值加上160得到高字节,"位"值加上160得到低字节。
- GBK和GB18030是对GB2312字符集的扩展标准。
- Windows CP936能支持绝大多数的GBK字符。

Charset detection

- 由于存在着数十上百种字符集,也不存在统一的标识机制,很多时候需要使用字符集检测技术。
- 并不是一个非常简单的流程。Mozilla有一篇这个领域里面比较有名的 论文,组合使用了三类方法:
 - Coding scheme method
 - Character Distribution
 - 2-Char Sequence Distribution
- 参考<u>uchardet</u>。

What is Unicode?

Unicode is an information technology (IT) standard for the consistent encoding, representation, and handling of text expressed in most of the world's writing systems. The standard is maintained by the Unicode Consortium, and as of March 2020, there is a total of 143,859 characters, with Unicode 13.0 covering 154 modern and historic scripts, as well as multiple symbol sets and emoji. The character repertoire of the Unicode Standard is synchronized with ISO/IEC 10646, and both are code-for-code identical.

A Brief History of Unicode

- 1984年,一个工作组开始准备ISO/IEC 10646,试图解决传统字符集的各类问题。这个工作组的正式名称是: ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 (that's "ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee #1 [Information Technology], Subcommittee #2 [Coded Character Sets], Working Group #2 [Multioctet codes]"), or just "**WG2**" for short.
- 1988年,另一个由Xerox, Apple等公司的技术人员组成的小组也开始做类似的事情,他们的工作基于Xerox早期的XCCS编码标准。其中来自Xerox的Joe Becker的论文中首次提到了"**Unicode**"这个词。这个小组也就是今天"Unicode Consortium"的前身。

A Brief History of Unicode (cont.)

- 尽管有着类似的目标,两个团队的技术方案却有着较大的差异。
- ISO 10646的初始版本采用4字节的code point,但对每个字节的部分取值范围做了禁用,其实际code space为: 192(groups) x 192(planes) x 192(rows) x 192(cells)。
- 由于采用了4字节的code point,为了节省存储空间而引入了多种复杂的编码方式。
- 引入了"Basic Multilingual Plane"的概念。
- 将简中、繁中、日文、韩文分配到不同的plane。

A Brief History of Unicode (cont. 2)

- 另一方面,初始版本的Unicode基于2字节的code point设计,大致等价于ISO 10646中的1个plane。
- 对字节的取值范围没有额外限制,因此最大可编码65536个字符。
- 也没有定义其它编码方式,就是每个字符占用2字节。UTF-8之类的编码方式是后面才引入的。
- 对于汉字, Unicode尝试建立一个CJKV中的公共汉字字符子集, 并进行统一编码。其思路类似于只分配一个'A'的code point, 虽然它同时存在于English, Spanish, French, Italian, German...

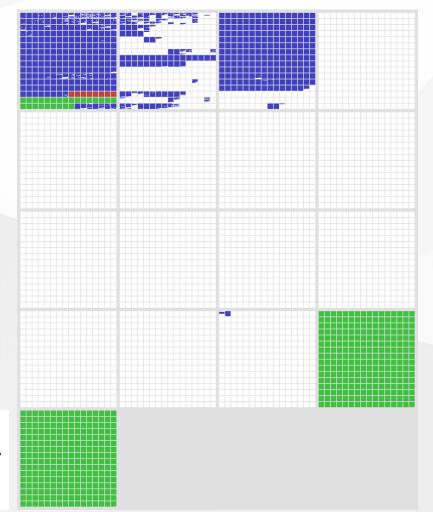
A Brief History of Unicode (cont. 3)

- ISO 10646的初始投票没有获得通过~~~
- 两个团队开始讨论技术融合方案:
 - 保留了ISO 10646的32-bit code space,但去掉了单个字节的取值范围限制。
 - 编码方式进行了简化,只保留UCS-4和UCS-2(仅支持BMP)。
 - 采用了Unicode的统一汉字编码方案,并将其放入到BMP中。
- 从1991年开始,两个团队开始做技术方案和码点的统一,使得"Universal Character Set"和"The Unicode Standard"这两个标准在常规使用层面上是等价的,并在后继的演进中维持了同步。

The Unicode Codespace

- 当前最新的Unicode版本是13.0 (March 2020)。
- 共定义了17个平面(planes),每个平面包含256 x 256个码点(code points),理论上最大支持的码点(code points)个数为: 17 x 65536 = 1,114,112。
- 当前一共给143,859个字符(characters)分配了码点,分属于154种文字(scripts)。

The Unicode Codespace (cont.)



White: unassigned space. Blue: assigned code points. Green: private-use areas.

Red: surrogates.

The Unicode Codespace (cont. 2)

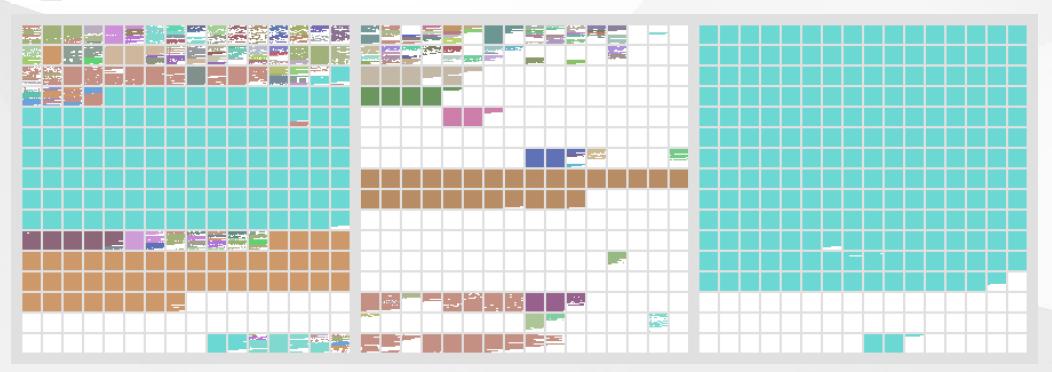
Plane0: basic multilingual plane.

Plane1: historical scripts, emojis.

Plane2: less-common and historical Han characters.

: Han

: Korean



UTF-32

- "UTF" stands for "Unicode Transformation Format".
- Unicode的码点取值范围: U+0000到U+10FFFF。
- UTF-32用4字节整数表示1个code point。
- 需要考虑字节序: UTF-32BE/UTF-32LE。
- 逻辑简单,例如求字符串长度和取字符串中第n个字符都是O(1)的复杂度。
- 由于常用字符都集中在BMP中,单个字符占用4字节是巨大的浪费, 实际使用不广泛。

UTF-16

- 初始版本采用2字节整数表示1个code point,因此其表示范围为U+0000到U+FFFF,也即仅能表示BMP中的字符。
- 同样需考虑字节序: UTF-16BE/UTF-16LE。
- 存储效率适中,逻辑简单。微软选择UTF-16作为Windows中 Unicode文本的标准编码方式。

UTF-16 (cont.)

- 然而,不能表示BMP之外的字符是个巨大的缺陷,例如生僻汉字、 emoji等等。
- 在Unicode 2.0中引入了**surrogates**,也称为surrogate pairs,使得在UTF-16中可以完整表示所有的Unicode code point。
- surrogates通过两个连续的code unit(也即两个连续的uint16),来表示一个值大于U+FFFF的码点。
- 在增强表示能力的同时,它也增加了UTF-16的复杂度。计算字符串 长度等操作不再是O(1)复杂度了。

UTF-16 (cont. 2)

- 一个surrogate pair分为high和low两个部分,其二进制形式为 110110xxxxxxxxxx 110111yyyyyyyyy

UTF-8

- 由 Ken Thompson 和 Rob Pike 在贝尔实验室的 Plan9 操作系统中首次实现。
- 是一种基于单字节(8 bit)编码单元、可变长度的Unicode字符编码方式。
- 与ASCII直接兼容,在储存英文字符串时空间效率高,是当今 Internet和Linux世界的事实字符编码标准。

UTF-8 (cont.)

- 首字节高位为0时,表明此code point用1个字节表示。
- 首字节高位为1时,有几个连续的1就说明此code point用几个连续字节来表示。
- 后继字节高2位为10, 并带有6-bit的有效数据。

| UTF-8 (binary) | Code point (binary) | Range | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| 0xxxxxxx | xxxxxx | U+0000–U+007F | |
| 110xxxxx 10yyyyyy | ххххуууууу | U+0080–U+07FF | |
| 1110xxxx 10yyyyyy 10zzzzzz | xxxxyyyyyyzzzzzz | U+0800–U+FFFF | |
| 11110xxx 10yyyyyy 10zzzzzz 10wwwwww | xxxyyyyyyzzzzzzwwwww | U+10000-U+10FFFF | |

UTF-7

<u>UTF-7</u> (7-bit Unicode Transformation Format) is an **obsolete** variable-length character encoding for representing Unicode text using a stream of ASCII characters. It was originally intended to provide a means of encoding Unicode text **for use in Internet E-mail messages** that was more efficient than the combination of UTF-8 with quoted-printable.

BOM

- Byte Order Mark 是一串特定的字节序列,通常放置于字符串的开始处,用来标识后继字符串的字节序。
- UTF-8这种单字节的编码理论上不存在字节序的问题,但为了更方便的进行字符串编码方式的识别,也设计了对应的BOM。
- BOM是可选的,不一定存在。

| Encoding | Representation (hexadecimal) |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| UTF-8 ^[a] | EF BB BF |
| UTF-16 (BE) | FE FF |
| UTF-16 (LE) | FF FE |
| UTF-32 (BE) | 00 00 FE FF |
| UTF-32 (LE) | FF FE 00 00 |

Combining character sequence

• 某些文字中会用到变音符号,例如: Café, Jalapeño, TÜV

• Unicode包含一类被称为"combining marks"的字符,它们可以与基字符(base character)进行组合。例如得到一个带变音符号的拉丁字母。

CCS (cont.)

• "Combining marks"字符总是与它前面的字符进行组合。

| Code point sequences | Result text | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| U+006F LATIN SMALL LETTER O | | | |
| U+0308 COMBINING DIAERESIS | ÖO | | |
| U+006F LATIN SMALL LETTER O | | | |

• 当基字符有多个attachable slots时,mark字符的顺序不影响结果。

| Code point sequences | Result text | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| U+006F LATIN SMALL LETTER O | | |
| U+0302 COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT | Ō | |
| U+0323 COMBINING DOT BELOW | • | |
| U+006F LATIN SMALL LETTER O | | |
| U+0323 COMBINING DOT BELOW | Õ | |
| U+0302 COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT | • | |

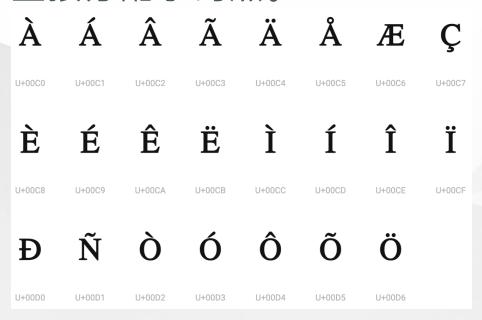
CCS (cont. 2)

• 当多个mark字符attach到同一位置时,其先后顺序对结果有影响。

| Code point sequences | Result text | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| U+0075 LATIN SMALL LETTER U | 31 | | |
| U+0308 COMBINING DIAERESIS | Ü | | |
| U+0304 COMBINING MACRON | | | |
| U+0075 LATIN SMALL LETTER U | | | |
| U+0304 COMBINING MACRON | Ū | | |
| U+0308 COMBINING DIAERESIS | | | |

Precomposed characters

• 但是为了**向后兼容**,Unicode也包括了一堆已经预先组合好的字符, 直接分配了码点。



• 一脸懵, 感觉刚才这一堆聪明事都白做了...

Unicode equivalence

• Canonical equivalence is a fundamental equivalency between characters or sequences of characters which represent the same abstract character, and which when correctly displayed should always have the same visual appearance and behavior.

| Subtype | Examples | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Combining sequence | Ç | \leftrightarrow | C+¸ |
| Ordering of combining marks | q+ :+: | \leftrightarrow | q+:+: |
| Hangul & conjoining jamo | 가 | \leftrightarrow | □ + |
| Singleton equivalence | Ω | \leftrightarrow | Ω |

Unicode equivalence (cont.)

• Compatibility equivalence is a weaker type of equivalence between characters which represent the same abstract character, but which may have distinct visual appearances or behaviors.

| Subtype | Examples | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----|--|
| Circled variants | 1 | \rightarrow | 1 | |
| Width variants | カ | \rightarrow | カ | |
| Rotated variants | ~ | \rightarrow | { | |
| | ~ | \rightarrow | } | |
| Superscripts/subscripts | j ⁹ | \rightarrow | i9 | |
| | İ9 | \rightarrow | i9 | |
| Fractions | 1/4 | \rightarrow | 1/4 | |
| | | | | |

Normalization Forms

 Unicode Normalization Forms are formally defined normalizations of Unicode strings which make it possible to determine whether any two Unicode strings are equivalent to each other.

| Form | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| Normalization Form D (NFD) | Canonical Decomposition |
| Normalization Form C (NFC) | Canonical Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition |
| Normalization Form KD (NFKD) | Compatibility Decomposition |
| Normalization Form KC (NFKC) | Compatibility Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition |

Normalization Forms (cont.)

| | | | | Source | | NFD | NFC |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|------|----------------|---|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Š | : | s \circ $\dot{\circ}$ | Ġ |
| Fig | gure 4. C | anonical Composite | es | 1E69 | | 0073 0323 0307 | 1E69 |
| Source | | NFD | NFC | ä | | $d \circ \dot{\circ}$ | dċ |
| Å | | Αô | Å | Ģ | : | d ় ் | q O |
| 00C5 | • | 0041 030A | 00C5 | 1E0B 0323 | | 0064 0323 0307 | 1E0D 0307 |
| â | | o ô | â | ġ | : | qọċ | qọċ |
| 00F4 | • | 006F 0302 | 00F4 | 0071 0307 0323 | | 0071 0323 0307 | 0071 0323 0307 |
| | | | | | | | |

Figure 5. Multiple Combining Marks

NIEC

NICD

Normalization Forms (cont. 2)

| Figure 6. Compatibility Composites | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Source | | NFD | NFC | NFKD | NFKC | | |
| fi FB01 | : | \mathbf{f}_{FB01} | fi FB01 | f i | f i | | |
| 2 ⁵ | : | 2 5 | 2 5 | 2 5 | 2 5 | | |
| † 1E9B 0323 | : | $_{	ext{017F}}$ 0323 0307 | Ġ ♀ | S ় ் 0073 0323 0307 | . \$ 1E69 | | |

Normalization Forms (cont. 3)

- The <u>Unicode Normalization Algorithm</u> is fairly complex.
- Use library, e.g. ICU

```
Python3
Python 3.8.6 (default, Oct 8 2020, 14:06:32)
[Clang 12.0.0 (clang-1200.0.32.2)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import unicodedata
>>> s1 = '\u1e0b\u0323'
>>> s1

'd'
>>> t1 = unicodedata.normalize('NFD', s1)
>>> t2 = unicodedata.normalize('NFC', s1)
>>> print(ascii(t1))
'd\u0323\u0307'
>>> print(ascii(t2))
'\u1e0d\u0307'
>>> ■
```

Grapheme Clusters

- 如前所述,在Unicode中一个**用户所感知的字符**可能有多种底层表示方式。我们将这样的"字符"称为"Grapheme Cluster",其具体定义见 UAX #29。
- 显而易见,在文本编辑领域需要细致的处理,以确保光标的位置以及 选中区域的边界,能正确的落在grapheme cluster boundary上。
- 另一种情况是字符串超过长度限制需要进行截断处理时(例如数据库字段限制最多xx字节)。首先需要在code point边界上进行截断(例如不能在UTF-8的多个字节序列中,否则会导致非法字符串),然后需要考虑grapheme cluster边界以免改变字符逻辑含义。

CJK Unified Ideographs

- 东亚文字多为表意文字,通常字符个数众多,且历史悠久,存在各种文化变迁与融合。
- 以汉字为例,就存在于简体中文、繁体中文、日文、韩文和越南文中。相互之间存在交集,但并不相同。
- Unicode—开始基于2字节Code space来设计,最大支持65536个码点,其中的20940(~32%)被保留给CJK文字。这些空间明显不能支持全部的CJK字符,因此通过<u>Han unification</u>将CJK中的交集部分尽可能统一化,以减少总的字符个数。

CJK Unified Ideographs (cont.)

- Unicode为CJK文字分配码点的3轴哲学:
 - X-variants: 语义上不同的字符,例如: U+6C49 **汉** 和 U+5B57 **字**。
 - Y-variants: 语义上相同但**外观差异明显**的字符,例如: U+732B **猫** 和 U+8C93 **貓**。
 - Z-variants: 语义上相同且**外观差异细微**的字符,例如: U+8358 **荘** 和 U+838A **莊**,U+8AAC **説** 和 U+8AAA **說**。
- Z-variants理论上应该被统一,但基于兼容性等因素而独立分配了码点(从某旧字符编码字符串转换为Unicode再转回来,尽量无损)。

CJK Unified Ideographs (cont. 2)

- 虽然存在基础原则,在实践中某些字符是否要统一,仍然受到各种复杂因素的影响。
- 某些被统一了码点的字符,在不同语言的书写习惯上仍可能不同。例如U+8FD4:



• 使得无法简单的基于code point来选择字体,必须再附加上locale上下文。增加了text stack的实现复杂度(例如font fallback时)。

CJK Unified Ideographs (cont. 3)

- Unicode 13.0中定义了92,856个CJK统一表意字符。
- Block **CJK Unified Ideographs** (4E00–9FFF) contains 20,989 basic Chinese characters.
- Block CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A (3400–4DBF) contains 6,592 additional characters.
- Block **CJK Unified Ideographs Extension B** (20000–2A6DF) contains 42,718 characters.
- ...
- Block **CJK Unified Ideographs Extension G** (30000-3134F) contains 4,939 characters.

BIDI

- BIDI是Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm的简称。
- 不同的文字有不同的书写方向,通常为LTR和RTL。



• 当具有不同书写方向的文字混合在一行时,就需要引入bidi算法。

kuwait مصر

• 与此同时,底层字符串中的存储顺序并不理解文字方向。

BIDI (cont.)

- 在细化到具体文字的方向之前,首先需要确定基础书写方向(Base Direction),或者说上下文方向。
- Base Direction = LTR

Base Direction = RTL

 Luvyait
 A habrair

kuwait مصر bahrain

BIDI (cont. 2)

• 每一个Unicode字符都被赋予了一个方向性属性。

| 方向性类别 | 说明 | 示例文字 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Strong Left-to-Right | 强字符从左至右,不受上下文影响,并 | 英文字母、汉字 |
| | 可能影响其前后字符的方向性。 | |
| Strong Right-to-Left | 强字符从右至左,不受上下文影响,并 | 阿拉伯文字、希伯来文字 |
| | 可能影响其前后字符的方向性。 | |
| Neutral | 中性,方向性不确定,由上下文决定。 | 大部分标点符号和空格 |
| Weak Left-to-Right/Right- to-Left | 方向性确定但不影响前后字符。 | 数字和数字相关的符号 |

BIDI (cont. 3)

• 位于两个强类型字符之间的中性字符(例如空格),将跟随强类型字符的方向性。

in Arabic مفتاح معايير الويب The title is

若某个中性字符,位于两个方向相反的强字符之间呢?这时候受基础方向(上下文)控制。

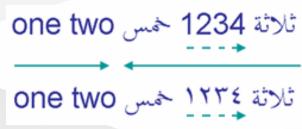
in Arabic.ہفتاح معاییر الویب The title is

• 有些时候的效果不是我们想要的:

n Arabic. مفتاح معايير الويبًا! The title is

BIDI (cont. 4)

• 数字通常是弱类型的字符,其方向性是确定的。



某些字符根据当前的文字方向具有镜像的显示效果,例如下图中的尖括号(在两行中使用的都是完全相同的字符)。

BIDI (cont. 5)

• 某些场景需要显式的进行方向控制,因此Unicode设计了Explicit Markers字符:

```
1 U+202A: LEFT-TO-RIGHT EMBEDDING (LRE)
2 U+202B: RIGHT-TO-LEFT EMBEDDING (RLE)
3 U+202D: LEFT-TO-RIGHT OVERRIDE (LRO)
4 U+202E: RIGHT-TO-LEFT OVERRIDE (RLO)
5 U+202C: POP DIRECTIONAL FORMATTING (PDF)
```

• OVERRIDE类的Marker可以强制改变文字方向:

```
How was your day? 还行。
```

。行还 ?yad ruoy saw woH

<- 行首插入 U+202E

BIDI (cont. 6)

- BIDI在光标移动、文字块选时也有非常多的逻辑要处理。
- 参考<u>UAX #9</u>
- Use library, e.g. ICU, GNU FriBidi.

Trojan Source

- A new type of attack in which **source code** is maliciously encoded so that it appears different to a compiler and to the human eye.
- By injecting unicode **Bidi override** characters into **comments** and **string literals**, an adversary can produce syntactically-valid source code for which the **display order** of characters presents logic that **diverges from the real logic**.
- **Homoglyphs** in function names could be used to define distinct functions whose names appeared to the human eye to be the same.

Trojan Source (cont.)

- Paper: https://trojansource.codes/trojan-source.pdf
- Four general types of exploits:
 - Early Returns
 - Commenting-Out
 - Stretched Strings
 - Homoglyph Attacks

Trojan Source (cont. 2)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
                                                                     #!/usr/bin/env python3
bank = { 'alice': 100 }
                                                                     bank = { 'alice': 100 }
def subtract_funds(account: str, amount: int):
                                                                     def subtract funds(account: str, amount: int):
    ''' Subtract funds from bank account then RLI''' ; return
                                                                         ''' Subtract funds from bank account then return; '''
    bank[account] -= amount
                                                                         bank[account] -= amount
    return
                                                                         return
subtract_funds('alice', 50)
                                                                     subtract funds('alice', 50)
Fig. 1. Encoded bytes of a Trojan-Source early-return attack in Python.
                                                                      Fig. 2. Rendered text of a Trojan-Source early-return attack in Python.
```

Trojan Source (cont. 3)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
                                                            #include <stdbool.h>
                                                            int main() {
int main() {
    bool isAdmin = false;
                                                                bool isAdmin = false;
                                                                /* begin admins only */ if (isAdmin) {
    /*RLO } LRIif (isAdmin)PDI LRI begin admins only */
        printf("You are an admin.\n");
                                                                    printf("You are an admin.\n");
                                                                /* end admins only */ }
    /* end admin only RLO { LRI*/
                                                                return 0;
    return 0;
```

Fig. 3. Encoded bytes of a Trojan-Source commenting-out attack in C.

Fig. 4. Rendered text of a Trojan-Source commenting-out attack in C.

Trojan Source (cont. 4)

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
#!/usr/bin/env node
                                                               var accessLevel = "user";
var accessLevel = "user";
                                                               if (accessLevel != "user") { // Check if admin
if (accessLevel != "userRLO LRI// Check if adminPDI LRI") {
                                                                   console.log("You are an admin.");
   console.log("You are an admin.");
```

Fig. 5. Encoded bytes of a Trojan-Source stretched-string attack in JavaScript. Fig. 6. Rendered text of a Trojan-Source stretched-string attack in JavaScript.

Trojan Source (cont. 5)

```
#include <iostream>

void sayHello() {
    std::cout << "Hello, World!\n";
}

void sayHello() {
    std::cout << "Goodbye, World!\n";
}

int main() {
    sayHello();
    return 0;
}

Fig. 7. Homoglyph function attack in C++.</pre>
```

Ideographic Description Sequence

- 表意文字由部首和笔划组成。Unicode定义了一类用来描述部首组合 形式的字符(Ideographic Description Char),例如: □, □, □。
- 基于IDS数据库可以得到某个表意文字的表意组字序列。

→ ids ./ids
Database: IDS.txt
Records: 92856

Char: 国
Code: U+56FD
IDS: □□玉

Char: 港
Code: U+6E2F
IDS: □ 〉 巷

Char: 丽
Code: U+4E3D
IDS: □ □□□□□、□□、
Char: 豪
Code: U+8C6A
IDS: □□□□□□、

Tomation of the code of t

Char:

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Emoji diversity

- Unicode Emoji的技术方案相当复杂,具体参考UTS #51。
- 举个例子,Emoji中包括很多"头像",需要在技术方案上考虑肤色多 样性。

| Code poi | nt sequences | Result text |
|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| U+1F466 | Boy | (0) |
| U+1F466 | Boy | |
| U+1F3FB | Light skin tone | |
| U+1F466 | Воу | |
| U+1F3FC | Medium-light skin tone | |
| U+1F466 | Boy | |
| U+1F3FD | Medium skin tone | |
| U+1F466 | Boy | 6.5 |
| U+1F3FE | Medium-dark skin tone | |
| U+1F466 | Boy | |
| U+1F3FF | Dark skin tone | |

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Some interesting unicode characters

- chess pieces: 中世 I 北 公 A 會 W I L A A
- playing card suits: ♡ ◊ ♠ ♣ ◆
- mahjong tiles: 東南西北發 🐉
- dice: □ □ □ □ □ □
- weather symbols: * † 8
- musical symbols: J J J 月 b 日 #

Thanks