

!	#	\$	%	0	@	A	o	®	☺
©	Q	H	➤	fk	B	∅	4	M	④
Ð	Æ	ÿ	ŕ	ſ	~	ƿ	¥	Ñ	fl
§	ß	{	Ɔ	W	🍏	H	T	Ω	/
©	¿	ℓ	Ö	e	G	U	br	■	5
†	»	ª	”	F	o	ŕ	—	©	::
½	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	×	†	∞	Ï	±
⌞	;	ſ	w	™	!!	g	o		
—	H	L	μ	Œ	8	Q	N	k	U

GLYPHS & THE PANEL

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GLYPHS & THE PANEL

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! # \$ % 0 @ A O ® ☺
C Q H ➡ fk B Ø 4 M ④
Ð Æ ħ K J ~ p ¥ Ñ fl
§ ß { Ɔ W Apple H T Ω /
C ı ℓ Ö e G U br ■ 5
† » ° ¶ F O r ̄ © ∴
½ THE PANEL 2 ⑤ × † ∞ Ñ ±
└ ; J W ™ !! g A o |
— H L μ X 8 Q N k U

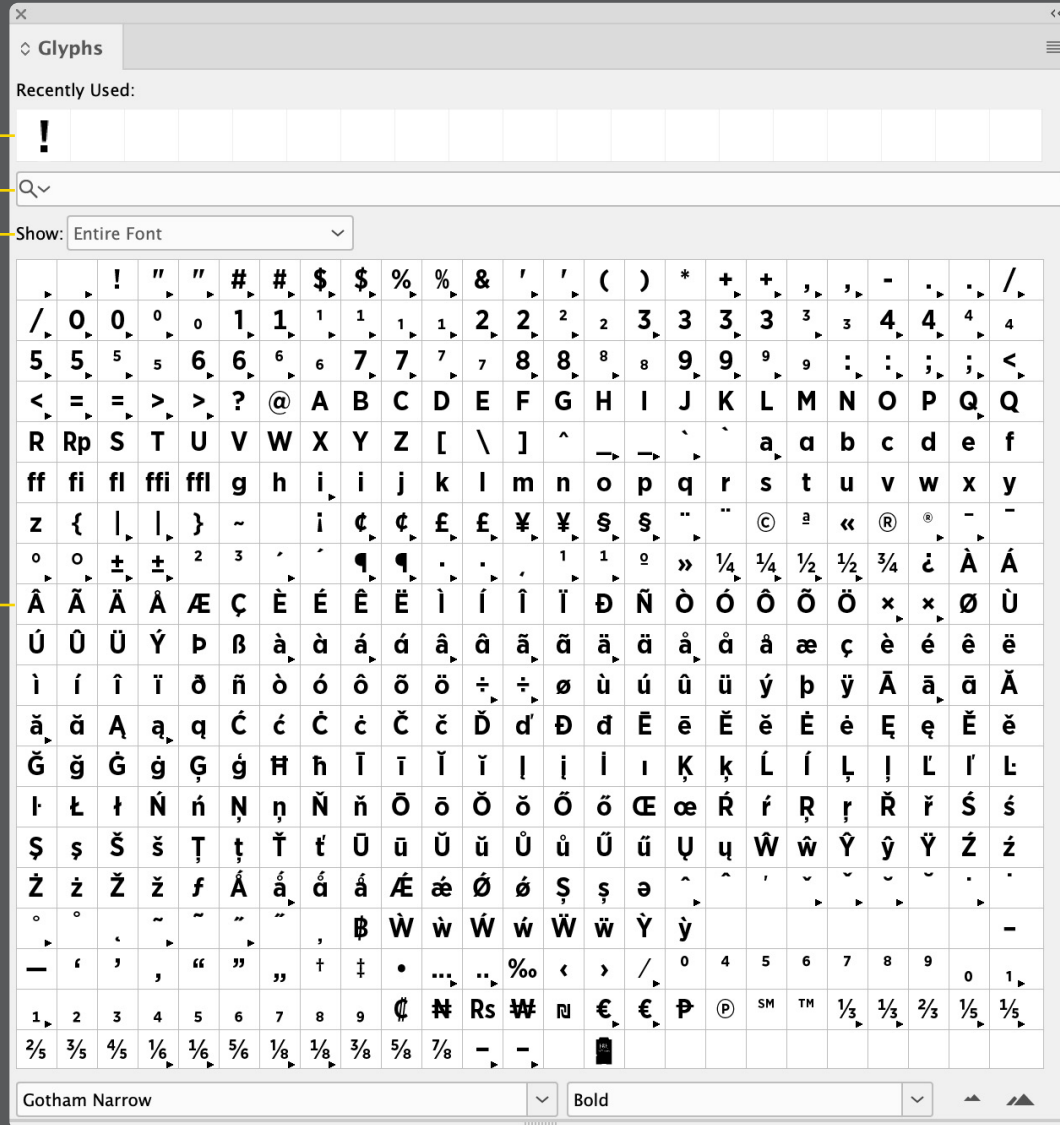
THE PANEL

RECENTLY USED GLYPHS

SEARCH BAR

GLYPHS FILTER

GLYPHS CHARACTER MAP



GLYPHS DROPDOWN

- Hide Options
- New Glyph Set...
- Add to Glyph Set >
- Edit Glyph Set >
- View Glyph Set >
- Delete Glyph Set >
- Sort Glyphs >

INCREASE/DECREASE SIZE

TYPEFACE

FONT

!	#	\$	%	0	@	A	o	®	😊
©	Q	H	➡	fk	B	∅	4	M	④
Ð	Æ	ÿ	ŕ	ſ	~	ƿ	¥	Ñ	fl
§	ß	{	Ⓐ	W	🍏	H	T	Ω	/
©	¿	ℓ	Ö	e	G	U	br	■	5
†	»	ª	”	F	o	ŕ	—	©	::
½	⏏	Ɽ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ	†	∞	Ï	±
↵	;	J	W	™	!!	g	o		
—	H	L	μ	Œ	8	α	N	k	U

CHARACTER VS GLYPH

Character vs Glyph

CHARACTER

- A character is a symbol (visual element) representing a letter which usually represent a sound, typographically speaking

GLYPH

- A glyph is the specific shape, design or representation of a character
- A character can be represented by many glyphs set in different typefaces. In addition, more than one glyph can represent one character in the same font

CHARACTER Garamond Premier Pro

Unicode 0041

A
Regular

GLYPHS

						
GID 34 Regular	GID 1953 Regular	GID 34 Bold	GID 1953 Bold	GID 34 Light Italic Display	GID 359 Light Italic Display	GID 2141 Light Italic Display

CHARACTER Garamond Premier Pro

Unicode 0061

a
Regular

GLYPHS

						
GID 66 Regular	GID 247 Regular	GID 247 Bold	GID 247 Bold	GID 66 Light Italic Display	GID 246 Light Italic Display	GID 451 Light Italic Display

Character vs Glyph

CHARACTER Garamond Premier Pro
Unicode 0026

&
Regular

GLYPHS

GID 312
Light Italic
Display

GID 7
Light Italic
Display

GID 313
Light Italic
Display

GID 314
Light Italic
Display

GID 7
Regular

GID 299
Regular

GID 300
Regular

GID 301
Regular

GID 342
Regular

!	#	\$	%	0	@	A	o	®	😊
©	Q	H	➡	fk	B	∅	4	M	④
Ð	Æ	ÿ	Ɔ	Ɔ	~	Ɔ	¥	Ñ	fl
§	ß	{	Ɔ	W	🍏	H	T	Ω	/
©	¿	Ɔ	Ö	e	G	U	br	■	5
†	»	ª	”	F	o	r	—	©	::
½	UNICODE, CID/GID	Ɔ	⑤	×	†	∞	ÿ	±	
↵	;	J	W	™	!!	g	Ɔ		
—	H	L	μ	Ɔ	8	Q	N	k	U

Unicode

UNICODE

- Unicode (Unicode Worldwide Character Standard) is a standard that provides a unique number for every character, known as the “Unicode Character Code”.
- There is a potential of 120,737 characters in one font using Unicode
- ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) standard is a subset of the Unicode standard
- ASCII is the most common character encoding format for text data in computers and on the Internet but can only hold 256 glyphs



CID/GID

CHARACTER ID

- Refers to the identification code assigned to a particular character in a font or writing system
- This code helps computers and other devices recognize and display the correct character when it is used in text

GLYPH ID

- Refers to the identification code assigned to a specific glyph in a font
- This code helps computers and other devices identify the correct glyph to display for a particular character in a specific font



! # \$ % 0 @ A O ® ☺
C Q H » fk B Ø 4 M ④
D Æ ħ K J ~ p ¥ Ñ fl
§ ß { F W Apple H T Ω /
C ï Ç Ö e G U br ■ 5
† » ° ¶ F O r z © ::
½ **FONT FILE TYPES** ⑤ × † ∞ Ñ ±
⌞ ; J W ™ !! g A o |
— H L μ X 8 Q N k U

Font File Types

FILE EXTENSIONS

TRUE TYPE (.TTF)

- Created by Apple and licensed to Microsoft
- Commonly used file format
- Used for print and the web
- It can be resized to any size without losing quality
- Looks the same when printed as it does on screen
- Not a compressed format which makes for larger file sizes
- Must be stored in the system directory to be accessible
- Use quadratic bezier splines

OPEN TYPE (.OTF)

- Created by Adobe and Microsoft
- Similar to True Type but with additional features
- Commonly used file format
- Used for print and the web
- Combining Post Script and TrueType formatting
- Supports an expanded character set (smallcaps, ligatures, glyphs, and alternatives inside the font instead of separate files)
- Better support for international character sets and provides broader multiplatform support
- Have outline and bitmap data for the font in one file
- Fully scalable, can be resized without losing quality
- Must be stored in the system directory to be accessible
- Use cubic bezier splines (potentially more accurate)

FONT TYPE

TYPE 1 FONTS (POSTSCRIPT TYPE 1)

Type 1 fonts (also known as PostScript, PS1, T1, Adobe Type 1, Multiple Master, or MM) are a format within the font industry that has been replaced by formats that can support larger glyph sets

TYPE 2 FONTS

Type2 format is the basis for Type 1 OpenType fonts, and allows for larger glyph sets.

PROFESSIONAL (PRO)

Font includes expanded foreign language support, usually consisting of at least Central European glyphs. Some Pro fonts contain other languages, such as Greek or Cyrillic; it varies from font to font. Some Pro fonts have extra glyphs, such as small caps, swashes, discretionary ligatures, or ornaments. Started with Adobe but adopted by other foundries

STANDARD (STD)

Do not have expanded foreign language support but usually carry the normal ASCII amount

!	#	\$	%	0	@	A	o	®	😊
©	Q	H	➡	fk	B	∅	4	M	④
Ð	Æ	ÿ	Ŧ	Œ	~	Ɔ	¥	Ñ	fl
§	ß	{	Ⓜ	W	🍏	H	T	Ω	/
©	¿	ℓ	⊖	e	G	U	br	■	5
†	»	ª	”	F	o	ŕ	≡	©	::
½	GLYPH GROUPINGS	⚡	⚡	Ⓜ	×	†	∞	ÿ	±
↵	;	J	W	™	!!	g	o		
—	H	L	μ	Œ	8	α	N	k	U

Glyph Groupings

COMMON GROUPINGS

BASIC LATIN AND LATIN 1
 EXTENDED LATIN A
 EXTENDED LATIN B
 PUNCTUATION
 SUPERSCRIPTS & SUBSCRIPTS
 NUMBERS
 CURRENCY
 SYMBOLS
 MATH SYMBOLS
 GREEK
 CYRILLIC
 SMALL CAPITALS FROM CAPITALS

CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS
 DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES
 DENOMINATORS
 TERMINAL FORMS
 HISTORICAL FORMS
 STANDARD LIGATURES
 LINING FIGURES
 NUMERATORS
 OLDSYLE FIGURES
 ORDINALS
 ORNAMENTS
 PROPORTIONAL FIGURES

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES
 SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS
 SMALL CAPITALS
 STYLISTIC SET 1, 2, 3
 SUBSCRIPT
 SUPERSCRIPIT
 TABULAR FIGURES
 SLASHED ZERO
 SWASH
 ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES
 TITLING ALTERNATES
 CONTEXTUAL ALTERNATES

MORE GROUPINGS

Letterlike
 Fractions, Roman Numerals, etc.
 Arrows
 Geometric Shapes
 Block Symbols
 Math Operators and Symbols
 Control Pictures

Enclosed Alphanumerics
 Box Drawing
 Block Elements
 Geometric Shapes
 Misc. Symbols
 Dingbats
 Misc. Symbols and Arrows

Emoticons
 Pictographs (Emojis)
 Transportation/Map
 Musical Symbols
 Domino Tiles
 Playing Cards
 Braille

Glyph Groupings

BASIC LATIN AND LATIN 1

Latin-1 is a character set endorsed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and represents the alphabets of Western European languages.

!"#\$%&'()*+,-./

0123456789:;<=>?@

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

[\]^_`

abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyz

{|}~¡¢£¤¥¦§¨©ª«¬®¯°±²³´µ¶·¸¹º»¼½¾¿

ÀÁÂÃÄÅÆÇÈÉÊËÌÍÎÏÐÑÒÓÔÕÖ×ØÙÚÛÜÝÞß

àáâãäåæçèéêëìíîïðñòóôõö÷øùúûüýþÿ

Glyph Groupings

PUNCTUATION

A list of marks that help separate sentences and their elements and to clarify meaning.

! " # % & ' () * , - . / : ; ? @ [\] _ { } ¡ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ² ³ ´ µ ¶ · ¸ ¹ º » ¼ ½ ¾ ¿
 • – — — ‘ ’ , “ ” „ † ‡ • % ‹ › ()

Glyph Groupings

SUPERSCRIPTS & SUBSCRIPTS

A subscript or superscript are characters (numbers or letters) that are set slightly below the cap height (super) or below the baseline (sub). The glyphs are smaller than the rest of the text and use lining form (no descenders)

0123456789()_n 0123456789()

8¹ SUPERSCRIPTS

8₁ SUBSCRIPTS

SUPERSCRIPT (SUPS)

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz¹²³⁰⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹⁽⁾nè¢\$,-.

SUBSCRIPT (SUBS?)

0123456789₊₌₍hklmnpst

ORDINALS

Ordinals are superior lowercase letters that are used in abbreviations in Spanish and other romance languages (indicating masculine ° or feminine º). Also, these glyphs are used to indicate the positions or rankings. They are commonly used to create superscript or smaller versions of numbers when formatting ordinal numbers, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc...

a º 2nd is 2º or 2ª (in Spanish)

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

Glyph Groupings

NUMERATORS (NUMR)

These glyphs are similar to Superscripts/Subscripts except they align with the top of the cap height and not above it.

DENOMINATORS (DNOM)

These glyphs are similar to Superscripts/Subscripts except they align with the bottom of the baseline and not below it.

0123456789\$¢ (),-.

0123456789\$¢(),-.

SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS

Replaces lining or old-style figures with inferior figures (Subscripts), primarily for chemical or mathematical notation. May also replace lowercase characters with alphabetic inferiors.

0123456789()₁\$¢,-.

8¹ NUMERATOR

8₁ DENOMINATOR

8¹ SUPERSCRIPTS

8₁ SUBSCRIPTS

Glyph Groupings

NUMBERS

Symbols that represent and identify a quantity

0123456789

0123456789

0123456789

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

Glyph Groupings

CURRENCY

A currency symbol is a representation of the currency in its graphical form. These small symbols are there to avoid hassle and to identify the currency from a glance. These symbols are unique, in most cases, for every country.

\$ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ₱ ₪ ₯ ₰ ₱ €

SYMBOLS

An image that represents something else beyond any alphabet or numerals. e.g. punctuation, currency, icons, etc...

\$ ^ ` ¢ £ ¤ ¥

! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - . / : ; < = > ? @ [\] ^ _ ` { | } ~ ¡ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ² ³ ´ µ ¶ · ¸ ¹ º » ¼ ½ ¾ ¿

MATH SYMBOLS

represent a mathematical object, an action on mathematical objects, a relation between mathematical objects, or for structuring the other symbols that occur in a formula

+ < = > | ~ ¬ ± × ÷ / ← → ∂ Δ Π Σ − ∙ √ ∞ ∫ ≈ ≠ ≤ ≥ ▷ ◁

Glyph Groupings

CYRILLIC

The Cyrillic alphabet is closely based on the Greek alphabet, with about a dozen additional letters invented to represent Slavic sounds not found in Greek.

АБВГДЕЖЗИІКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ

абвгдежзийклмнопрстуфхцчшщъыьэюя

ЁЁЂЂЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЌЙЎЏЙ

ёёђђєѕіїјљњћќйўџѢѣѦѧѨѩѪѫ

Glyph Groupings

STANDARD LIGATURES

A special character that combines two (or sometimes three) characters into a single character. A standard ligature is created to solve the problem of characters that crash when set next to each other.

Th ff ffb ffi ffj ffk ffl fh fi fj fk fl ft Th Th
fb fh fi fk fl ffi ffl ft γ γ λ ffh fft

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES (DLIG)

A discretionary ligature is more decorative in nature than a standard ligature and should be used at the designer's discretion.

ct fb ft sp st

Glyph Groupings

TERMINAL FORMS

The shape or design of the end of a stroke in a typeface character. It typically refers to the endpoint where a diagonal or curved stroke finishes. Terminal forms can vary in style and can be either closed, open, or angled, depending on the typeface design. These terminal forms greatly influence the overall appearance of a typeface and can contribute to its legibility, aesthetic appeal and stylistic expression.

a d e h m n r t u z

a d e h m n r t u z

Glyph Groupings

HISTORICAL FORMS

Historical forms in glyphs refer to different variations or styles of a particular character or letter that were used in the past. These forms have been evolved, modified, or discontinued over time, but they have left their mark in the history of writing systems and typography.

f s

Long S

Glyph Groupings

LINING FIGURES (LNUM)

A style of numerals in which all the numerals align with each other at the top and bottom, and are commonly the same height as the capital letters of a given typeface, in contrast to hanging figures, in which all digits do not align.

0123456789¢£¥ƒ‰°F£P€Rp#\$\$%

TABULAR FIGURES (TNUM)

Every number is the same width, designed to align vertically within a table or column. They have a uniform height and width, making it easier to read and compare numerical data in tables. Old-style figures are almost always proportional and tabular figures are always lining figures.

0123456789

0123456789

Glyph Groupings

OLD-STYLE FIGURES/NON-LINING FIGURES (ONUM)

Numerals that have varying heights, mimicking the proportions of lowercase letters and fitting within the x-height of the font. They blend harmoniously with the flow of the lowercase letters, where number sequences need to be integrated seamlessly within the text and not disrupt the overall typographic texture.

\$ % 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ¢ £ ¥ ¢ % ¢ £ ¤ € ¢ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R p

PROPORTIONAL FIGURES (PNUM)

Different designs of numerals that are proportionally sized to match the lowercase letters in a font (varying widths). They offer designers the flexibility to choose between lining figures (fixed width) and proportional figures (varying widths) based on the context and visual aesthetic they want to achieve. Many modern fonts provide both styles of numerals as OpenType features, allowing users to switch between them.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0123456789

OLD STYLE + PROPORTIONAL
descending letters below baseline
varying widths

0123456789

OLD STYLE + TABULAR
descending letters below baseline
same widths

0123456789

LINING + PROPORTIONAL
no descending letters below baseline
varying widths

0123456789

LINING + TABULAR
no descending letters below baseline
same widths

\$120,465,783

\$836,921,028

OLD STYLE + PROPORTIONAL

\$120,465,783

\$836,921,028

OLD STYLE + TABULAR

\$120,465,783

\$836,921,028

LINING + PROPORTIONAL

\$120,465,783

\$836,921,028

LINING + TABULAR

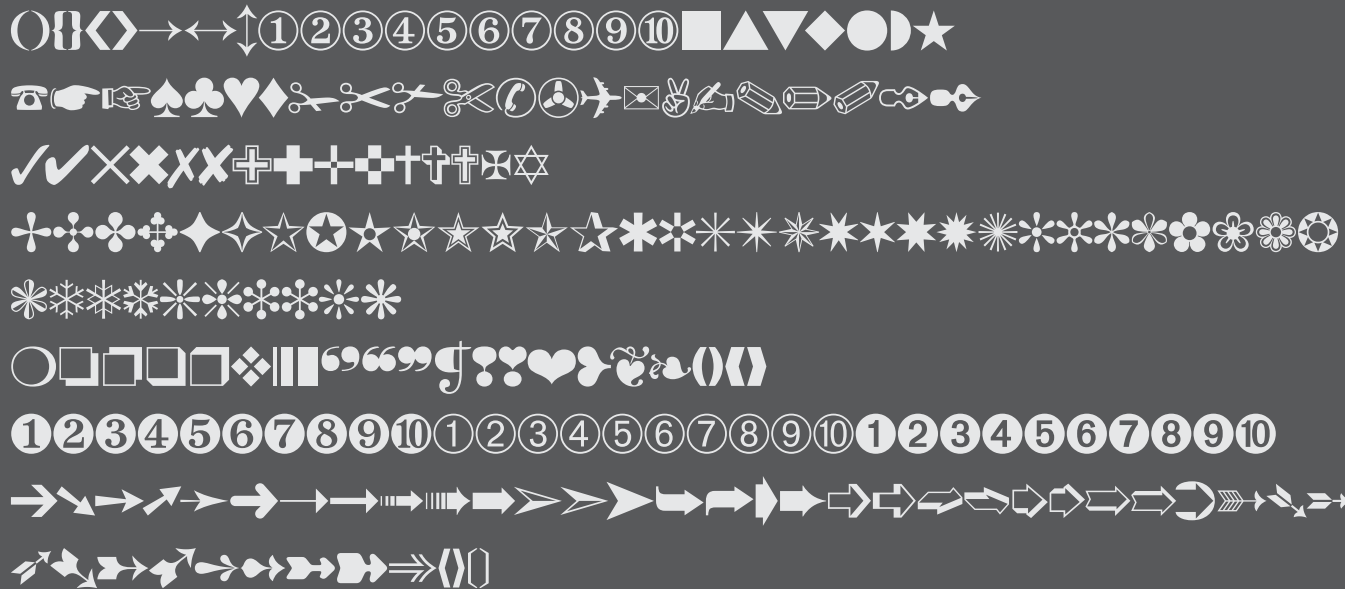
Glyph Groupings

ORNAMENTS

Decorative elements or embellishments that are added to a typeface. They are used for decorative purposes or to add flair. They can be in the form of flourishes, swashes, curls, frames, borders or other decorative elements that enhance overall visual appeal. Ornaments are typically used sparingly as accents or to highlight certain parts of the text.



Garamond Premier Pro Regular



Zapf Dingbats

Glyph Groupings

STYLISTIC SETS

These sets are designed to make it easier to use a font's alternate characters and give users more options for customizing the text appearance. Using Sets allows for multiple alternates to be changed all at once. These sets are apart of OpenType. Designers can experiment with various letterforms and styles within a single font, offering versatility and creativity. Some sets can accommodate up to 20 styles, but commonly use up to three or four sets.

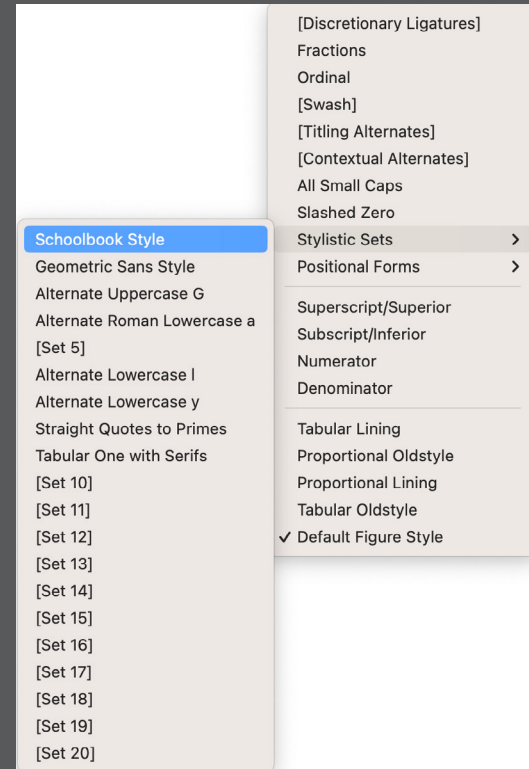
À Ā Ḃ Ḅ Ḇ Ḙ Ḛ Ḝ Ḟ Ḡ Ḣ Ḥ Ḧ Ḩ Ḫ Ḭ Ḯ Ṁ Ṃ Ṅ Ṇ Ṉ Ṫ Ṭ Ṱ Ṳ Ṵ Ṷ Ṹ Ṻ Ṽ ṽ

Ɔ Ө Ф Ф К К

Љ Д Л д л љ д л љ д л љ

a a
G G

Proxima Nova Regular



Glyph Groupings

TITLING ALTERNATES

These are specially-designed capitals that are intended for display usage. Titling characters differ from their text counterparts in that their scale, proportion and design details have been altered to look best at larger sizes.

NEUTRA TEXT BOLD

NEUTRA DISPLAY TITLING

Glyph Groupings

CONTEXTUAL ALTERNATES

These are alternate characters that are intended for use in special situations; for example, next to specific characters to improve spacing or connections (based on their context). They are often found in script typefaces to provide a more natural link between two characters to better imitate handwriting. Contextual alternates are also used in some non-Latin scripts, such as Arabic.

Queen Queen

Glyph Groupings

ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES

This feature allows for all alternate versions of characters to be visible all at once. Making it easier to see what is available and to select with ease.

Glyph Groupings

SLASHED ZERO

This style of zero helps to distinguish the difference between a zero over the letter “o” or “O” when necessary.

O O Ø

Garamond Premier Pro Caption

0 0

Trade Gothic LT STD Bold Condensed No. 20

Glyph Groupings

SWASH

These characters are decorative letters that have a flourish or an extended stroke, terminal, or serif, usually at the beginning or end of the character. They tend to be calligraphic in appearance, and they add an elegant touch to an otherwise straightforward letterform.

Al Fresco *Al Fresco*

A *A* *A*
F *F* *F*
e *e* *e*

Glyph Groupings

MORE GROUPINGS

Letterlike



Fractions, Roman Numerals, etc...



Arrows



Geometric Shapes



Block Elements



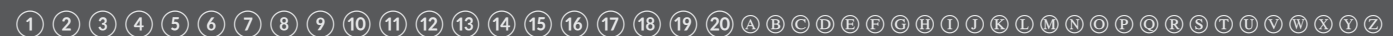
Math Operators and Symbols



Control Pictures



Enclosed Alphanumerics



Box Drawing



Misc. Symbols



Dingbats



Misc. Symbols and Arrows



Emoticons



Pictographs (Emojis)



Transportation/Map



Musical Symbols



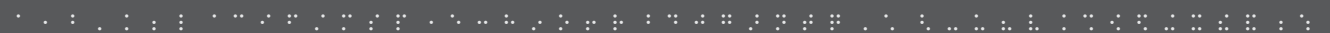
Domino Tiles



Playing Cards



Braille



! # \$ % 0 @ A O ® ☺
C Q H ➡ fk B Ø 4 M ④
D Æ ħ K J ~ p ¥ Ñ fl
§ ß { ƒ W Apple H T Ω /
C ÷ ℓ Ö e G U br ■ 5
† » ° ¶ F O r = © ::
½ **ALPHABETS** ⑤ × † ∞ Ñ ±
└ ; J W ™ !! g A o |
— H L μ X 8 Q N k U

Alphabets

A set of letters or symbols in a fixed order, used to represent the basic sounds of a language

LATIN
GREEK
CYRILLIC
ARABIC
HEBREW
JAPANESE
CHINESE
KOREAN

LANGUAGE LIST - **JRGRAPHIX**

LANGUAGE LIST - **SYMBL**

Alphabets

LATIN

0123456789

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

alphabet

Alphabets

GREEK

Α Ε Η Ι Ο Υ Ω Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

αλφάβητο

Alphabets

CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ
абвгдежзийклмнопрстуфхцчшщъыьэюя

азбука

Alphabets

ARABIC

Paragraph>Adobe World-Ready Single Line Composer

ع س ن م ل ك ي ط ح ز و ه د ج ب ا
ء غ ظ ض ذ خ ث ت ش ر ق ص ف

أَبْجَدِيَّة

Alphabets

HEBREW

ש ר ק צ ץ פ ף ע ס נ ן מ ם ל כ ך י ט ח ז ם ה ד ג ב א
״ ן ן ן ת

אלפבית

Alphabets

JAPANESE

あ い え お か き く け こ さ し す せ そ
た ち つ て と な に ぬ ね の は ひ ふ へ ま み む
め も Y や ゆ よ ら り る れ ろ わ ゐ ゑ を アルフ

アベット

Alphabets

CHINESE

诶I 比 西 迪 伊 艾弗 吉 艾尺 艾 杰 开 艾勒 艾马
艾娜 哦 屁 吉吾 艾儿 艾丝 提 伊吾 维 豆 贝尔 维
艾克斯 吾艾 贼德

字母

Alphabets

KOREAN

ㄱ ㄲ ㄴ ㄷ ㄸ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅃ ㅅ ㅆ ㅇ ㅈ ㅉ
 ㅊ ㅋ ㆁ ㆃ ㆅ
 ㅌ ㅍ ㅑ ㅒ ㅓ ㅔ ㅕ ㅖ ㅗ ㅘ ㅙ ㅚ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ

알파벳

! # \$ % 0 @ A O ® ☺
 © Q H ➤ fk B Ø 4 M ④
 Ð Æ ħ K J ~ p ¥ Ñ fl
 § ß { Ⓐ W Apple H T Ω /
 © ÷ ℓ Ö e G U br ■ 5
 † » ° ¶ F O r = © ::
 ½ ONLINE RESOURCES × † ∞ Ñ ±
 ↵ ; J W ™ !! g A o |
 — H L μ X 8 Ω N k U

Online Resources

HUGE LIST OF UNICODE SYMBOLS

A list of of all Unicode characters

SYMBL

A list of of all Unicode characters

JRGRAPHIX

A list of of all Unicode characters

WIKIPEDIA

A list of of all Unicode characters

TYPEFACTS

Glyph keyboard shortcuts

!	#	\$	%	0	@	A	o	®	😊
©	Q	H	➡	fk	B	∅	4	M	④
Ð	Æ	ÿ	ŕ	ſ	~	ƿ	¥	Ñ	fl
§	ß	{	Ⓐ	W	🍏	H	T	Ω	/
©	¿	ℓ	Ö	e	G	U	br	■	5
†	»	ª	¶	F	o	r	—	©	::
½	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
1/2	USING GLYPHS	PRACTICAL IN INDESIGN	⑤	×	†	∞	Ï	±	
⌞	;	J	W	™	!!	g	o		
—	H	L	μ	Œ	8	α	N	k	U