Unicode Transformation Format (UTF)

Return to Glossary

The **Unicode Transformation Format (UTF)** is a character encoding format which is able to encode all of the possible character code points in Unicode. The most prolific is UTF-8, which is a variable-length encoding and uses 8-bit code units, designed for backwards compatibility with ASCII encoding.

Different kinds of UTF encodings include:

- **UTF-1** — Retired predecessor of UTF-8, no longer part of the Unicode Standard
- **UTF-7** — Uses 7 bits for encoding and was primarily used in email, but is now considered obsolete
- **UTF-8** — Uses an 8-bit variable-width encoding in order to maximize compatibility with ASCII
- **UTF-16** — 16-bit variable-width encoding
- **UTF-32** — 32-bit fixed-width encoding
- **UTF-EBCIDC** — Uses 8 bits and designed to be compatible with Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)

Source: https://www.techopedia.com/definition/976/unicode-transformation-format-utf

From:
https://omgwiki.org/dido/ - **DIDO Wiki**

Permanent link:
https://omgwiki.org/dido/doku.php?id=dido:public:ra:xapend:xapend.a_glossary:u:utf&rev=1627310698

Last update: **2021/07/26 10:44**