

S

S

s or z S with diacritics: š ȝ ȥ Ȧ ȧ Ȩ ȩ Ȫ ȫ Ȭ ȭ Ȯ ȯ Ȱ ȱ Ȳ ȳ ȴ ȵ ȶ ȷ ȸ ȹ Ⱥ Ȼ ȼ Ƚ Ⱦ ȿ Ⱦ̣ ȿ̣ ȿ̥ ȿ̦ ȿ̧ ȿ̨ ȿ̩ ȿ̪ ȿ̫ ȿ̬ ȿ̭ ȿ̮ ȿ̯ ȿ̰ ȿ̱ ȿ̲ ȿ̳ ȿ̴ ȿ̵ ȿ̶ ȿ̷ ȿ̸ ȿ̹ ȿ̺ ȿ̻ ȿ̼ ȿ̽ ȿ̾ ȿ̿ ȿ̿̄ ȿ̿̅ ȿ̿̆ ȿ̿̇ ȿ̿̈ ȿ̿̉ ȿ̿̊ ȿ̿̋ ȿ̿̌ ȿ̿̍ ȿ̿̎ ȿ̿̏ ȿ̿̐ ȿ̿̑ ȿ̿̒ ȿ̿̓ ȿ̿̔ ȿ̿̕ ȿ̖̿ ȿ̗̿ ȿ̘̿ ȿ̙̿ ȿ̿̚ ȿ̛̿ ȿ̜̿ ȿ̝̿ ȿ̞̿ ȿ̟̿ ȿ̠̿ ȿ̡̿ ȿ̢̿ ȿ̣̿ ȿ̤̿ ȿ̥̿ ȿ̦̿ ȿ̧̿ ȿ̨̿ ȿ̩̿ ȿ̪̿ ȿ̫̿ ȿ̬̿ ȿ̭̿ ȿ̮̿ ȿ̯̿ ȿ̰̿ ȿ̱̿ ȿ̲̿ ȿ̳̿ ȿ̴̿ ȿ̵̿ ȿ̶̿ ȿ̷̿ ȿ̸̿ ȿ̹̿ ȿ̺̿ ȿ̻̿ ȿ̼̿ ȿ̿̽ ȿ̿̾ ȿ̿̿ : Subscript small s was used in the Uralic Phonetic

S, or s, is the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, used in the English alphabet, the alphabets of other western European languages and other latin alphabets worldwide. Its name in English is ess (pronounced), plural esses.

Fraktur

variants of ?s? and ??? distinguish voiced and unvoiced sibilants or affricates (?S ?? for voiced [z], ?? ?? for unvoiced [s], ??ch? [ž] / ??ch? [š], ?d?ch?

Fraktur (German: [fʁakˈtuʁ]) is a calligraphic hand of the Latin alphabet and any of several blackletter typefaces derived from this hand. It is designed such that the beginnings and ends of the individual strokes that make up each letter will be clearly visible, and often emphasized; in this way it is often contrasted with the curves of the Antiqua (common) typefaces where the letters are designed to flow and strokes connect together in a continuous fashion. The word "Fraktur" derives from Latin fr̄ct̄ra ("a break"), built from fr̄ctus, passive participle of frangere ("to break"), which is also the root for the English word "fracture". In non-professional contexts, the term "Fraktur" is sometimes misused to refer to all blackletter typefaces – while Fraktur typefaces do fall under that category, not all blackletter typefaces exhibit the Fraktur characteristics described above.

Fraktur is often characterized as "the German typeface", as it remained popular in Germany and much of Eastern Europe far longer than elsewhere. Beginning in the 19th century, the use of Fraktur versus Antiqua (seen as modern) was the subject of controversy in Germany. The Antiqua–Fraktur dispute continued until 1941, when the Nazi government banned Fraktur typefaces. After Nazi Germany fell in 1945, Fraktur was unbanned, but it failed to regain widespread popularity.

?

$\mathbb{S}$ is the blackboard bold letter S. It can refer to: The n-dimensional sphere $\mathbb{S}^n$ The sphere

S

$\mathbb{S}$

is the blackboard bold letter S. It can refer to:

The n-dimensional sphere

S

n

$\mathbb{S}^n$

The sphere spectrum

The algebra of sedenions

Unicode subscripts and superscripts

letters and symbols used for phonetic transcription: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? . The Phonetic Extensions block has several superscripted letters and symbols:

Unicode has subscripted and superscripted versions of a number of characters including a full set of Arabic numerals. These characters allow any polynomial, chemical and certain other equations to be represented in plain text without using any form of markup like HTML or TeX.

The World Wide Web Consortium and the Unicode Consortium have made recommendations on the choice between using markup and using superscript and subscript characters:

When used in mathematical context (MathML) it is recommended to consistently use style markup for superscripts and subscripts [...] However, when super and sub-scripts are to reflect semantic distinctions, it is easier to work with these meanings encoded in text rather than markup, for example, in phonetic or phonemic transcription.

Mathematical Alphanumeric Symbols

? ? ? ? 11 R ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 12 S ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 13 T ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 14 U ? ?

Mathematical Alphanumeric Symbols is a Unicode block comprising styled forms of Latin and Greek letters and decimal digits that enable mathematicians to denote different notions with different letter styles. The letters in various fonts often have specific, fixed meanings in particular areas of mathematics. By providing uniformity over numerous mathematical articles and books, these conventions help to read mathematical formulas. These also may be used to differentiate between concepts that share a letter in a single problem.

Unicode now includes many such symbols (in the range U+1D400–U+1D7FF). The rationale behind this is that it enables design and usage of special mathematical characters (fonts) that include all necessary properties to differentiate from other alphanumerics, e.g. in mathematics an italic letter "i" can have a different meaning from a roman letter "A". Unicode originally included a limited set of such letter forms in its Letterlike Symbols block before completing the set of Latin and Greek letter forms in this block beginning in version 3.1.

Unicode expressly recommends that these characters not be used in general text as a substitute for presentational markup; the letters are specifically designed to be semantically different from each other. Unicode does not include a set of normal serif letters in the set. Still they have found some usage on social media, for example by people who want a stylized user name, and in email spam, in an attempt to bypass filters.

All these letter shapes may be manipulated with MathML's attribute mathvariant.

The introduction date of some of the more commonly used symbols can be found in the Table of mathematical symbols by introduction date.

Enclosed Alphanumerics

copyright and trademark symbols or the circled a used for an at sign. A circled s (?) was used in documents circa 1900 printed by German missionaries, especially

Enclosed Alphanumerics is a Unicode block of typographical symbols of an alphanumeric within a circle, a bracket or other not-closed enclosure, or ending in a full stop.

It is currently fully allocated. Within the Basic Multilingual Plane, a few additional enclosed numerals are in the Dingbats and the Enclosed CJK Letters and Months blocks. There is also a block with more of these characters in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane named Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement (U+1F100–U+1F1FF), as of Unicode 6.0.

%S

%s may refer to: %s, in printf format string %s, in scanf format string %s, seconds in the strftime format string %s, used to check the Unix timestamp

%s may refer to:

Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement

? U+1F13x ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? U+1F14x ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? U+1F15x ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement is a Unicode block consisting of Latin alphabet characters and Arabic numerals enclosed in circles, ovals or boxes, used for a variety of purposes. It is encoded in the range U+1F100–U+1F1FF in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane.

The block is mostly an extension of the Enclosed Alphanumerics block, containing further enclosed alphanumeric characters which are not included in that block or Enclosed CJK Letters and Months. Most of the characters are single alphanumerics in boxes or circles, or with trailing commas. Two of the symbols are identified as dingbats. A number of multiple-letter enclosed abbreviations are also included, mostly to provide compatibility with Broadcast Markup Language standards (see ARIB STD B24 character set) and Japanese telecommunications networks' emoji sets. The block also includes the regional indicator symbols to be used for emoji country flag support.

S. S. Rajamouli

Retrieved 28 July 2025. Wikimedia Commons has media related to S. S. Rajamouli. Wikiquote has quotations related to S. S. Rajamouli. S. S. Rajamouli at IMDb

Koduri Srisaile Sri Rajamouli (RAH-juh-mow-li; born 10 October 1973) is an Indian filmmaker who works in Telugu cinema. Known for his epic, action and fantasy genre films, he is the highest grossing Indian director of all time, as well as the highest-paid director in Indian cinema. Rajamouli is a recipient of various national and international honours including a New York Film Critics Circle award, a Critics' Choice Movie Award, two Saturn Awards, four National Film Awards, and five Filmfare Awards. In 2016, the Government of India honoured him with the Padma Shri, for his contributions in the field of art. In 2023, he was included on the Time's list of the 100 most influential people in the world.

Rajamouli has been described by film trade analyst Komal Nahta as "the biggest Indian film director ever" and by SOAS professor Rachel Dwyer as "India's most significant director today". He has directed twelve feature films, all of which have been box office successes. Three of his films—*Baahubali: The Beginning* (2015), *Baahubali 2: The Conclusion* (2017), and *RRR* (2022)—rank among the top 15 highest grossing-films in India. Each of these films was the most expensive Indian production at the time of its release. *Baahubali 2* became the first Indian film to gross over ₹1,000 crore and held the record as the highest-grossing Indian film. It also sold over 100 million tickets, the highest for any film in India since *Sholay* (1975).

The 2009 fantasy action film, *Magadheera* was the highest-grossing Telugu film ever at the time of its release. *Eega* (2012) won nine awards at the Toronto After Dark Film Festival, including the Most Original Film. *Baahubali* films have received six Saturn Award nominations with *Baahubali 2* winning the Best International Film. *RRR* received various international accolades including an Academy Award and a Golden

Globe Award for the song "Naatu Naatu", and a Critics' Choice Movie Award for Best Foreign Language Film.

Rajamouli's films are typically characterized by their epic grandeur, stylized action sequences, unbridled heroism and larger-than-life characters with historical and mythological references. His films have been noted for their integration of CGI with practical effects. With his Baahubali films, he has pioneered the pan-Indian film movement. He is also credited for expanding the market of Telugu cinema and South Indian cinema into North India and international markets.

S. S. Kresge

and businessman. He created and owned two chains of department stores: the S. S. Kresge Company, one of the 20th century's largest discount retail organizations

Sebastian Spering Kresge (July 31, 1867 – October 18, 1966) was an American merchant and businessman. He created and owned two chains of department stores: the S. S. Kresge Company, one of the 20th century's largest discount retail organizations, and the Kresge-Newark traditional department store chain. The discounter was renamed the Kmart Corporation in 1977.

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