We can get e-acute with \`e: é.
We can get o-grave with \`o: ó.
We can get dotless-i-circumflex with \`i: í.
We can get a long Hungarian accent with Erd\H{o}s: Erdőş. Hungarian also has a short accent, Eötvös.

The input \~n produces the Spanish letter ˜ n.

Danish and Norwegian have three extra letters at the end of their alphabets: æ, ø, å. They also can indicate a stressed e as with an acute accent \`e: é.

Swedish also has three extra letters, but their order and glyphs differ: æ, ø, å. They are not separate letters, but dictionaries prescribe their sorting order.

German uses umlauts: ä, ö, ü, but they are not considered extra letters in the alphabet. German also has the es-tzet, or scharfe-ess: ß. When input or output devices lack the glyphs for those characters, German permits them to be written as digraphs: ae, oe, ue, and ss.