We can get e-acute with `\'e`: é.

We can get o-grave with `` \`o ``: ó.

We can get dotless-i-circumflex with `\^\i`: î.

We can get a long Hungarian accent with `Erd\H{o}s`: Erdős. Hungarian also has a short accent, `E{\"o}tv{\"o}s`: Eötvös.

The input `\~n` produces the Spanish letter ñ.

Danish and Norwegian have three extra letters at the end of their alphabets: `\ae`, `\o`, `\aa`: 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: `\aa`, `\"a`, `\"o`: å, ä, ö.

French has several accented vowels, plus the c-cedilla, `\c{c}`, ç, pronounced like s, and rarely, the o-e ligature, `\oe`, œ. They are not separate letters, but dictionaries prescribe their sorting order.

German uses umlauts: `\"a`, `\"o`, `\"u`: ä, ö, ü, but they are not considered extra letters in the alphabet. German also has the es-tzet, or scharfe-ess: `\ss` for 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.