

Cogito

Initially designed as a personal remix of mechanically engineered typefaces (such as DIN), Cogito has all the clarity of its models but with a calmer tone. Levée relaxed their stiffness, giving Cogito a warmth and humanity that its predecessors lack. Rigid lines that were formerly drawn with ruler and compass give way to gentler, more organic strokes. Still, the spare quality of the classic industrial archetype remains. Cogito's potential applications range from signage and posters to packaging and corporate identity — any environment that can benefit from approachable simplicity. Cogito's twin, Gemeli, shares its structure but has a more refined feel due to its vertical shears.

10 styles:
5 weights
Roman & Italic

Cogito Ultralight
Cogito Light
Cogito Regular
Cogito Bold
Cogito Black

Cogito Ultralight Italic
Cogito Light Italic
Cogito Italic
Cogito Bold Italic
Cogito Black Italic

Improbability

Ultralight

Existentialism

Ultralight Italic

Introspective

Light

Transgression

Light Italic

Masterstroke

Regular

Transcendent

Italic

Intermediary

Bold

Earthshaking

Bold Italic

Conservation

Black

Experimental

Black Italic

Application

Greenhouse

Food Marketing

Create Experiences

Browsing Technologies

Creating Cryptographic Key

Layered Version Of Every Brain Region

A RECENTLY TRANSITIONED Relay The Different Message

COMPÉTITION PRODUCTIVE Créations Nouvelles Perçues

CROSS-FUNCTIONAL TEAMS Merge An Individual Change

VERY SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIPS Brought Back To The Original Topic

REAL-TIME MONITORING PROBLEM More Than \$30 Million In Financing

FORMER DIRECTORS OF BUSINESS That Next Generation Of Interactive

BIFURCATE

FLEXIBILITY

PERFORM TASK

ANALYSE SÉRIELLE

USE FORMAL METHOD

CONTRÔLE TRANSITIONNEL

IN ORDER TO DEVELOP & CRYSTALIZE

LONG-LIVED SOLAR PLEXUS Simple Way To Dive Further

INTERPLANETARY PRINTOUT Stay Over The Storage Limit

MES INTÉRÊTS PRONONCÉS This Image-Rights Company

UNDERSTANDING A PERFORMANCE Articulated Interactive Experiences

HAVE SOMETHING TO CONTRIBUTE Unsettle Under Increasing Pressure

THE WEATHER PREDICTION MODEL Integrate Faith Into Work Suspense

Cogito Ultralight

The term “angel” originally comes from Broadway, where it was used to describe wealthy individuals who provided money for theatrical productions. In 1978, William Wetzel, then a professor at the University of New Hampshire and founder of its Center for Venture Research, completed a pioneering study on how entrepreneurs raised seed capital in the United States, and he began using the term “angel” to describe the investors that supported them.

Angel investors are often retired entrepreneurs or executives, who may be interested in angel investing for reasons that go beyond pure monetary return. These include wanting to keep abreast of current developments in a particular business arena, mentoring another generation of entrepreneurs, and making use of their experience and networks on a less than full-time basis. Thus angel investors can often provide valuable management advice and contacts. Because there are no public exchanges listing their securities, private companies meet angel investors in several ways.

Angels typically invest their own funds, unlike venture capitalists who manage the pooled money of others in a professionally-managed fund. Although typically reflecting the investment judgment of an individual, the actual entity that provides the funding may be a trust, business, limited liability company, investment fund, or other vehicle. A Harvard report provides evidence that angel-funded startup companies have historically been less likely to fail than companies that rely on other forms of initial financing. Angel capital fills the gap in start-up financing between “friends and family” who provide seed funding –and formal venture capital. Although it is usually difficult to raise more than a few hundred thousand dollars from friends and family, most traditional venture capital funds are usually not able to make or evaluate small investments under \$1 –2 million.

Connectors

Experiments

Back-Seat Driver

Hitting Benchmarks

Wide-reaching Heritage

Cross-platform Compatibility

Technological Change A Better Solution

THROUGH SELF-DISCLOSURE *Watches The Video Anywhere*

BETTER APPROACH TO WORK *Create Experiences For Users*

MANY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES *Considered Any Viable Option*

EXPLAIN ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES *With The So-called Sharing Economy*

PLEASE GIVE AN HONEST FEEDBACK *Open Exam For Admitted Candidates*

IMPÉRIALISME & MARCHÉ CULTUREL *Our Well-managed Marketing Budget*

Cogito Ultralight Italic

BULL'S-EYE

INTEGRATED

AMÉLIORATIONS

PURELY TECHNICAL

PROMISING OUTCOMES

AUGMENTED-INTELLIGENCE

DIFFERENT LOGISTICAL FRAMEWORKS

FOCUSING GROUP FEEDBACK *Son Problème Jamais Résolu*

NEAT WAREHOUSE NETWORK *Be Something Revolutionary*

REWARDS STARTING AT \$3500 *Entreprises Fondées En 1863*

ADOPTING A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY *How Workers Would Use The Offices*

CENTER OF GRAVITY INDESCRIBABLE *Is Hunting For Extra Server Capacity*

SPECULATIVE LONG-TERM RESEARCH *Brought Back To The Original Topics*

Cogito Ultralight Italic

Exoskeletons, as hard parts of organisms, are useful in assisting preservation of organisms, whose soft parts usually rot before they can be fossilized. The possession of an exoskeleton also permits a couple of other routes to fossilization. The tough layer can resist compaction, allowing a mold of the organism to be formed underneath the skeleton, which may later decay. Exceptional preservation may result in chitin being mineralized or transformed to the resistant polymer keratin.

On the whole, the fossil record only contains mineralised exoskeletons, since these are by far the most durable. Since most lineages with exoskeletons are thought to have started out with a non-mineralised exoskeleton which they later mineralised, this makes it difficult to comment on the very early evolution of each lineage's exoskeleton. We do know that in a short course of time just before the Cambrian period exoskeletons made of various materials – silica, calcium phosphate, calcite, aragonite, and even glued-together mineral flakes – sprang up in a range of different environments.

Some Precambrian (Ediacaran) organisms produced tough but non-mineralized outer shells, while others, such as Cloudina, had a calcified exoskeleton, but mineralized skeletons did not become common until the beginning of the Cambrian period, with the rise of the "small shelly fauna". Just after the base of the Cambrian, these miniature fossils become diverse and abundant. Most other shell forming organisms appear during the Cambrian period, with the Bryozoans being the only calcifying phylum to appear later, in the Ordovician. The sudden appearance of shells has been linked to a change in ocean chemistry which made the calcium compounds of which the shells are constructed stable enough to be precipitated into a shell. However this is unlikely to be a sufficient cause, as the main construction cost of shells is in creating the proteins required for the shell's composite structure.

Appreciate
Microscopes
Dress Rehearsal
Cylindrical Magnets
Poverty-Stricken Payoff
Relationship To A Customer
Massive Amounts Of Traffic Streaming
THEIR VIABLE ALTERNATIVE La Conversation Simultanée
AVANCÉE DE L'ERGONOMIE Pour Tout Contrôle Régulier
FINDS WIRELESS MODULES 1052 Available Storage Sizes
REMAIN VERY COMPLEX & SUBTLE Highlighted The High-End Advance
FORMER DIRECTORS OF BUSINESS Invests In Long-Term Opportunities
CONSIDERED THIS VIABLE OPTION Application Programming Interface

OVERHAUL

SOAP OPERA

\$1891 PLUS TAX

MES STÉRÉOTYPES

SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS

YOUR TRADITIONAL FIELD

EXPLORING THE SAME-DAY OPTIONS

REPRESENTS A CHALLENGE Changement Extraordinaire

MÉRITANT SA RÉCOMPENSE Radical Vertical Integration

PARTITION RÉGLEMENTAIRE Better Capacity Utilizations

PRODUCING SOME SOLID RESULTS This Company's Signature Product

PUBLIC SERVANT LETTER-PERFECT Brings Back To The Original Topics

BEGINS MODELING THE BEHAVIOR Could Understand The Functioning

Cogito Light

A peer-to-peer (P2P) network is a type of decentralized and distributed network architecture in which individual nodes in the network (called “peers”) act as both suppliers and consumers of resources, in contrast to the centralized client-server model where client nodes request access to resources provided by central servers. In a peer-to-peer network, tasks (such as searching files) are shared amongst multiple interconnected peers.

While P2P systems had previously been used in many application domains, the concept was popularized by file sharing systems such as the music-sharing application Napster (originally released in 1999). The peer-to-peer movement allowed millions of Internet users to connect “directly, forming groups and collaborating to become user-created search engines, virtual supercomputers, and filesystems.” The basic concept of peer-to-peer computing was envisioned in earlier software systems, reaching back to principles stated in the first Request for Comments, RFC 1.

Tim Berners-Lee's vision for the World Wide Web was close to a P2P network in that it assumed each user of the web would be an active editor and contributor, creating and linking content to form an interlinked “web” of links. The early Internet was more open than present day, where two machines connected to the Internet could send packets to each other without firewalls and other security measures. This contrasts to the broadcasting-like structure of the web as it has developed over the years. The idea of peer-to-peer began in the 1960s, when ARPANET was created as a network to share files between US research facilities and every host was seen as equal, none more important than the others. As a precursor to the Internet, ARPANET was a successful client-server network where “every participating node could request and serve content.”

Connection

Air Freshener

Closer To Market

Basic Infrastructure

A Standardized Analysis

Undergoing Transformations

Obtained Permission Of Rights Holders

BRIGHT OUTDOOR SETTINGS Sneak Peak Into Their Future

AMBITIOUS VIRTUAL REALITY Relay The Different Messages

GETS ACCESS TO THE STOCK Suspension De Toute Activité

WITH THAT IMAGE-RIGHTS COMPANY Learning From Fictional Storytelling

DÉMOLIR POUR MIEUX CONSTRUIRE Defining Ideals Of Digital Journalism

FOR THIS ONGOING BUSINESS PLAN Insight Drive Innovation Subjugation

HARDWARE

UNDERSTAND

IMPROVEMENTS

ONLINE PROGRAMS

ONE-TIME CORRECTION

BRIGHT OUTDOOR SETTING

EASY TO CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT

A SHOPPING FUNCTIONALITY *Critical & Timely Information*

TRIED TO PURSUE MY DREAM *Trop Qualifié Pour Ce Travail*

SELF-SUPPORTING CALVINIST *The 31 Most Important Steps*

PLEASE GIVE AN HONEST FEEDBACK *Revolutionary Keeping Performance*

READY FOR THE NEXT RENAISSANCE *Just Now Talking About Prototyping*

CREATE ACCURATE DIGITAL AVATARS *Being That Successful Entrepreneur*

Cogito Light Italic

Transhumanism (abbreviated as H+ or h+) is an international cultural and intellectual movement with an eventual goal of fundamentally transforming the human condition by developing and making widely available technologies to greatly enhance human intellectual, physical, and psychological capacities. Transhumanist thinkers study the potential benefits and dangers of emerging technologies that could overcome fundamental human limitations.

The transhumanist thinkers also study the ethical matters involved in developing and using such technologies. They predict that human beings may eventually be able to transform themselves into beings with such greatly expanded abilities as to merit the label "posthuman". The contemporary meaning of the specific term transhumanism was foreshadowed by one of the first professors who taught "new concepts of the Human", when he began to identify people who adopt technologies, lifestyles and worldviews transitional to "posthumanity" as "transhuman".

This hypothesis would lay the intellectual groundwork for the British philosopher Max More (born Max T. O'Connor, January 1964) to begin articulating the principles of transhumanism as a futurist philosophy in 1990, and organizing in California an intelligentsia that has since grown into the worldwide transhumanist movement. Influenced by seminal works of science fiction, the transhumanist vision of a transformed future humanity has attracted many supporters and detractors from a wide range of perspectives. Transhumanism has been characterized by one critic, Francis Fukuyama (born October 27, 1952), as among the world's most dangerous ideas, to which Ronald Bailey (born November 23, 1953) countered that it is rather the "movement that epitomizes the most daring, courageous, imaginative, and idealistic aspirations of humanity".

Grand Jury
Maintenance
Internationalize
The Best Solutions
Browsing Technology
Original Control & Analysis
Compare An Environmental Footprint

TRIES ANOTHER APPROACH Best Audio & Video Sources

HANDFUL OF COLLEAGUES Random-number Generator

MES TAUX RÉDUITS DE 50% Extensive Parental Controls

TEACH INTERACTIVE ADVERTISING Writes Aesthetically Pleasing Code

28 OTHER LAND-BASED ANTENNAS Slow Dial-Up Connection Delivered

YOUR TRADITIONAL FIELD SPORTY With A So-Called Sharing Economy

OPTIMIZED

BEGINNINGS

PRECIPITATION

RAISE QUESTIONS

REASSURE & INFORM

INTELLIGENTLY ANIMATED

THAT LOST-IN-TRANSLATION MOMENT

IGNORING THIS DIRECTION That Successful Partnership

FREQUENT FLYER NUMBER Schedule For The Afternoon

HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT Very Useful Electronic Copy

48 PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONS Their Science Team Communicated

REPLICATE STANDARDS OF LIVING With Receiving Crucial Information

TRUE SYMPATHETIC CHEAT SHEET Mobile Payments Company Players

Cogito Regular

Three-dimensional space is a geometric three-parameters model of the physical universe (without considering time) in which we exist. These three dimensions can be labeled by a combination of three chosen from the terms length, width, height, depth, and breadth. Any three directions can be chosen, provided that they do not all lie in the same plane. A sequence of n numbers can be accepted as a location in n -dimensional space.

When $n = 3$, the set of all such locations is called 3-dimensional Euclidean space. This space is only one example of a great variety of spaces in three dimensions called 3-manifolds. In mathematics, analytic geometry describes every point in three-dimensional space by means of three coordinates. Three coordinate axes are given, usually each perpendicular to the other two at the origin, the point at which they cross. They are usually labeled x , y , and z . Relative to these axes, the position of any point in three-dimensional space is given by an ordered triple of real numbers.

Another mathematical way of viewing three-dimensional space is found in linear algebra, where the idea of independence is crucial. Space has three dimensions because the length of a box is independent of its width or breadth. In the technical language of linear algebra, space is three-dimensional because every point in space can be described by a linear combination of three independent vectors. In this view, space-time is four-dimensional because the location of a point in time is independent of its location in space. Three-dimensional space has a number of properties that distinguish it from spaces of other dimension numbers. For example, at least three dimensions are required to tie a knot in a piece of string. Many of the laws of physics, such as the various inverse square laws, depend on dimension three.

*Speculation
Unencrypted
Tintinnabulation
Stand-Alone Device
Evaluate Deep-Seated
Sneak Peak Into This Future
Sensibility Undergoing Transformations
GETS ACCESS TO THE STOCK Complicated Internal Motors
THEIR VIABLE ALTERNATIVES Named In Alphabetical Order
STOPPING FUNCTIONALITIES Our Own Financial Situations
WITH THIS IMAGE-RIGHTS COMPANY Application Programming Interfaces
RELIGION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP Shopping Functionality Synthesizers
DID MORE INDEPENDENT THINKING Cross-Functional Team International*

INÉVITABLE

ILLUSTRIOUS

SELF-INFLICTED

TRAVELER'S CHECK

CYLINDRICAL MAGNETS

FIND A WIRELESS MODULE

THAT LOST-IN-TRANSLATION MOMENT

PERFORATION INSTANTANÉE *Down To The Smallest Detail*

STEADY ENVIRONMENTALIST *Holding Himself Accountable*

THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS *Understanding Performances*

WITH THIS IMAGE-RIGHTS COMPANY *Confirms To Lower The Temperature*

AND THE ONGOING BUSINESS PLAN *Companies Anchored In The Physical*

READY FOR THE NEW RENAISSANCE *Without Changing Their Orientations*

Cogito Italic

Carbon-14, ^{14}C , or radiocarbon, is a radioactive isotope of carbon with a nucleus containing 6 protons and 8 neutrons. Its presence in organic materials is the basis of the radiocarbon dating method pioneered by Willard Libby and colleagues (1949) to date archaeological, geological and hydrogeological samples. Carbon-14 was discovered on 27 February 1940, by Martin Kamen and Sam Ruben at the University of California Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley.

There are three naturally occurring isotopes of carbon on Earth: 99% of the carbon is carbon-12, 1% is carbon-13, and carbon-14 occurs in trace amounts, i.e., making up about 1 part per trillion (0.0000000001%) of the carbon in the atmosphere. The half-life of carbon-14 is $5,730 \pm 40$ years. Carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-14 through beta decay. The primary natural source of carbon-14 on Earth is cosmic ray action upon nitrogen in the atmosphere, and it is therefore a cosmogenic nuclide. However, open-air nuclear testing between 1955–1980 contributed to this pool.

Radiocarbon dating is a radiometric dating method that uses (^{14}C) to determine the age of carbonaceous materials up to about 60,000 years old. The technique was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues in 1949 during his tenure as a professor at the University of Chicago. Libby estimated that the radioactivity of exchangeable carbon-14 would be about 14 disintegrations per minute (dpm) per gram of pure carbon, and this is still used as the activity of the modern radiocarbon standard. In 1960, Libby was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry for this work. One of the frequent uses of the technique is to date organic remains from archaeological sites. Plants fix atmospheric carbon during photosynthesis, so the level of ^{14}C in plants and animals when they die approximately equals the level of ^{14}C in the atmosphere at that time.

Depository

Saint-Bernard

Purely Technical

Hitting Benchmark

Les Intérêts Prononcés

Schedule For The Afternoon

Why He Adopts A Sustainable Strategy

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTED Integrating Faith Into Work

HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT Creating Cryptographic Key

WIDE-REACHING HERITAGE Most Radical Improvements

ESTABLISH THE BUSINESS MODEL Maintain Continuous Eye Contacts

THEIR SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP This Noise-Suppression Technology

DISSUMULER MES INFORMATIONS An Extraordinary Course Of Action

NECESSITY

PARKING LOT

SOLAR SYSTEM

FAMILY PLANNING

COMPUTER-LITERATE

REGISTER YOUR PRODUCT

IT CREATED STRANGE CONNECTIONS

MY WAREHOUSE NETWORK Is Something Revolutionary

LOWER THE TEMPERATURE Local Desk-Sized Machinery

SECURING A GOVERNMENT For The Current Generation

86000 ENCRYPTED WI-FI ROUTERS Receiving Threatening Phone Calls

ENHANCE THE USER EXPERIENCE Increasing Amount Of Information

CONTEMPLATING SIMILAR MOVES Festivities According To Document

Cogito Bold

Early computers were built to perform a series of single tasks. Basic operating system features were developed in the 1950s, such as resident monitor functions that could automatically run different programs in succession to speed up processing. Operating systems did not exist in their modern and more complex forms until the early 1960s. Hardware features were added, that enabled use of runtime libraries, interrupts, and parallel processing.

In the 1940s, the earliest electronic digital systems had no operating systems. Electronic systems of this time were programmed on rows of mechanical switches or by jumper wires on plug boards. These were special-purpose systems that, for example, generated ballistics tables for the military or controlled the printing of payroll checks from data on punched paper cards. After programmable general purpose computers were invented, machine languages (consisting of strings of the binary digits 0 and 1) were introduced that sped up the programming process.

In the early 1950s, a computer could execute only one program at a time. Each user had sole use of the computer for a limited period of time and would arrive at a scheduled time with program and data on punched paper cards and/or punched tape. The program would be loaded into the machine, and it would be set to work until the program completed or crashed. Programs could generally be debugged via a front panel using toggle switches and panel lights. Alan Turing was a master of this on the early Manchester Mark 1 machine, and he was already deriving the primitive conception of an operating system from the principles of the Universal Turing machine. Later machines came with libraries of programs, which would be linked to a user's program to assist in operations such as generating computer code from human-readable symbolic code.

*School Year
Authorization
Storage System
Create Experiences
Intelligently Animated
Créations Perçues Nouvelles
Envelope Begins Modeling The Behavior
TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGES Undergoing Transformations
PARTITION RÉGLEMENTAIRE Who Worked As Independent
TORPEDO INSURRECTIONIST Many Evident Disadvantages
CIRCLE REPRESENTS A CHALLENGE Maintained Continuous Eye Contact
TORTUOUS SALES REPRESENTATIVE Using That Online Fundraising Drive
DÉMOLIR MAIS MIEUX CONSTRUIRE Their Next Generation Is Interactive*

VIDEOTAPE

EXPEDITIOUS

INDUSTRIALISM

SAFE-DEPOSIT BOX

A TRUE PHENOMENON

REPRESENTS A CHALLENGE

THE ESTABLISHED DESIGN LANGUAGE

RANDOM-NAME GENERATOR *Sneak Peak Into Their Future*

SAFETY RAZOR DIFFERENCE *Producing Some Solid Result*

THE 8 RECENT TRANSITIONS *Schedule For That Afternoon*

JUST TALKED ABOUT PROTOTYPING *Easy To Consider Their Environment*

STUNNING SUSPENDED ANIMATION *Contemplate The Seed Of The Ideas*

TELLS A FREQUENT FLYER NUMBER *Receives 67 Threatening Phone Calls*

Cogito Bold Italic

Since the early 20th century, Earth's mean surface temperature has increased by about 0.8 °C (1.4 °F), with about two-thirds of the increase occurring since 1980. Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and scientists are more than 90% certain that it is primarily caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases produced by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels (which include coal, petroleum, and natural gas) and massive deforestation.

Climate model projections were summarized in the 2007 Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). They indicated that during the 21st century the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 1.1 to 2.9 °C (2 to 5.2 °F) for their lowest emissions scenario and 2.4 to 6.4 °C (4.3 to 11.5 °F) for their highest. The ranges of these estimates arise from the use of models with differing sensitivity to greenhouse gas concentrations. Future climate change and associated impacts will vary from region to region around the globe.

The effects of an increase in global temperature include a rise in sea levels and a change in the amount and pattern of precipitation, as well as a probable expansion of subtropical deserts. Warming is expected to be strongest in the Arctic and would be associated with the continuing retreat of glaciers, permafrost and sea ice. Other likely effects of the warming include a more frequent occurrence of extreme weather events including heat waves, droughts and heavy rainfall, ocean acidification and species extinctions due to shifting temperature regimes. Effects significant to humans include the threat to food security from decreasing crop yields and the loss of habitat from inundation. Proposed policy responses to global warming include mitigation by emissions reduction, adaptation to its effects, and possible future geoengineering.

**Telegraphy
Composition
South America
Cylindrical Magnet
Commissioned Officer
The Successful Partnership
Raise Questions Public Consciousness**

STRINGENT REQUIREMENT Pour Tout Contrôle Régulier

ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION Changement Extraordinaire

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTES Mobile Payment Companies

CREATES A CRYPTOGRAPHIC KEY The Engineers Behind The Program

EXTENSIVE PARENTAL CONTROLS Using The System To Its Advantage

PRODUCTIVE PHOTOJOURNALISM Still Is Under Government Pressure

PAVILIONS

EXPECTANT

MIDDLE AGES

INTERPLANETARY

CULTURAL CONTEXT

WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY

MODIFY THE PRICING STRUCTURES

STRINGENT REQUIREMENT Understanding Performance

THE MAPPING SOFTWARES Dissumuler Son Information

REGISTER THEIR PRODUCT Rewards Starting At \$35000

BUILD WATER-BASED MONUMENT Establishing The Design Languages

SCHEDULE FOR THE AFTERNOON The Boundaries Of The Racecourse

CLEAR EVIDENT DISADVANTAGES Easy To Consider This Environment

Cogito Black

A word processor is an electronic device or a computer software application that, as directed by the user, performs word processing: the composition, editing, formatting and sometimes printing of any sort of written material. Word processing can also refer to advanced shorthand techniques, used in specialized contexts with a specially modified typewriter. The term was coined at IBM's Böblingen, West Germany Laboratory in the 1960s.

Typical features of a word processor include font application, spell checking, grammar checking, a built-in thesaurus, automatic text correction, Web integration and HTML exporting, among others. In its simplest form, a word processor is little more than a large expensive typewriter that makes correcting mistakes easy. The word processor emerged as a stand-alone office machine in the 1970s and 1980s, combining the keyboard text-entry and printing functions of an electric typewriter with a dedicated computer processor for the editing of text.

Although features and designs varied among manufacturers and models, and new features were added as technology advanced, word processors typically featured a monochrome display and the ability to save documents on memory cards or diskettes. Later models introduced innovations such as spell-checking programs, improved formatting options, and dot-matrix printing. As the more versatile combination of personal computers and printers became commonplace, and computer software applications for word processing became popular, most business machine companies stopped manufacturing word processor machines. As of 2009 there were only two U.S. companies, Classic and AlphaSmart, which still made them. Many older machines, however, remain in use.

***Playground
Participants
Photojournalism
Use Formal Method
Updated Roadway Info
Very Useful Electronic Copy
Through Various Interviews & Lectures***

AUGMENTED-INTELLIGENCE The 81 Very Important Steps

THE WAREHOUSE NETWORK 4578 Available Storage Sizes

USED GRAPHICS SOFTWARE These Important Constraints

THE WEATHER PREDICTION MODEL Without Changing Their Orientation

GROWING INCREASINGLY POPULAR She Has Absolutely Nothing To Lose

SHOULD TURN ON THEIR FIREWALL Stringent Requirement Ambassador

BLUEPRINT

RELEGATION

SAFETY GLASS

DRIVER'S LICENSE

DIRECT COMPETITION

MAKING A NEW PROPOSAL

RUNS A CUSTOM FIRMWARE SYSTEM

NEW MODES OF TRANSPORT *Présentation De La Fonction*

FOR MANUFACTURING BASE *Relay The Different Message*

COMPLEMENTARY UPGRADE *They Provide Only Metadata*

ENCRYPTION DIRECT COMPETITION *Under Increasing Pressure Methods*

PROMINENT VOICES IN THE WORLD *Hitting Benchmark Complementary*

UNDERSTANDING A PERFORMANCE *Writing Aesthetically Pleasing Code*

Cogito Black Italic

Before the adoption of WYSIWYG techniques, text appeared in editors using the system standard typeface and style with little indication of layout (margins, spacing etc.). Users were required to enter special non-printing control codes (now referred to as markup code tags) to indicate that some text should be in boldface, italics, or a different typeface or size. These applications typically used an arbitrary markup language to define the codes/tags.

Each program had its own special way to format a document, and it was a difficult and time consuming process to change from one word processor to another. The use of markup tags and codes remains popular today in some applications due to their ability to store complex formatting information. When the tags are made visible in the editor, however, they occupy space in the unformatted text and so disrupt the desired layout and flow. Bravo, a document preparation program for the Alto produced at Xerox PARC in 1974, is considered the first program to incorporate WYSIWYG technology.

The Alto monitor (72 pixels per inch) was designed so that one full page of text could be seen and then printed on the first laser printers. When the text was laid out on the screen 72 PPI font metric files were used, but when printed 300 PPI files were used – thus one would occasionally find characters and words slightly off, a problem that continues to this day. In parallel with but independent of the work at Xerox PARC, Hewlett Packard developed and released in late 1978 the first commercial WYSIWYG software application for producing overhead slides or what today are called presentation graphics. The first release, named BRUNO (after an HP sales training puppet), ran on the HP 1000 minicomputer taking advantage of HP's first bitmapped computer terminal the HP 2640. BRUNO was then ported to the HP-3000 and re-released as "HP Draw".

Cogito

Character set

Uppercase	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Lowercase	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
Small capitals	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z () [] { } @ &
Standard punctuation	! ; ? ; . , : ; ... _ - - - / \ () [] { } ' ' " " , , " ' " < > « » • • * † ‡ @ &
Case-sensitive forms	! i ? ; - - - () [] { } < > « » • @
Symbols	§ ¶ © ® ™ ™ ª º N ^o
Ligatures	fi fl fb ffb ff fh ffh ffi fj ffj fk ffk ffi ft fft Th ct st sp f
Discretionary ligatures	
Historical ligatures	
Figures (Lining proportional)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 € \$ ¢ £ f ¥ #
Figures (Oldstyle proportional)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 € \$ ¢ £ f ¥ #
Figures (Lining tabular)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 € \$ ¢ £ f ¥ #
Figures (Oldstyle tabular)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 € \$ ¢ £ f ¥ #
Mathematical symbols	+ - ± × ÷ = ≠ ~ ≈ ^ < > ≤ ≥ − ∞ ∅ Δ Ω ∂ ∫ √ ∑ ∏ π μ ° ℓ ∈ ¼ ½ ¾ % ‰
Fractions	
Superiors / Inferiors	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . () + - × ÷ = € \$ ¢ / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . () + - × ÷ = € \$ ¢
Numerators / Denominators	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . () + - × ÷ = € \$ ¢ / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . () + - × ÷ = € \$ ¢
Superscript	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
Accented uppercase	À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß
Accented lowercase	à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß
Accented small capitals	À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß
Circled numbers	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳
Arrows	← → ↑ ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↔
Ornaments	■ ◆ ● ▶ ◻ ◊ ◦ ◂ ◃ ◅ ◆ ◇ ◈ ◉ ◊ ◌ ◍ ◎ ● ◐ ◑ ◒ ◓ ◔ ◕ ◖ ◗ ◘ ◙ ◚ ◛ ◜ ◝ ◞ ◟ ◠ ◡ ◢ ◣ ◤ ◥ ◦ ◧ ◨ ◩ ◪ ◫ ◬ ◭ ◮ ◯ ◰ ◱ ◲ ◳ ◴ ◵ ◶ ◷ ◸ ◹ ◺ ◻ ◼ ◽ ◾ ◿
Alternate a (Stylistic set 1)	ɑ à á â ã ä å æ ç
Alternate g (Stylistic set 2)	ɡ ɡ̃ ɡ̂ ɡ̄ ɡ̆

Cogito

OpenType features

OFF

ON

All caps
[CPSP]

Lowercase

UPPERCASE

Case-sensitive forms
[CASE]

[Case-sensitive]
!;?¿----()[]{}<>«»·@

[CASE-SENSITIVE]
!;?¿----()[]{}<>«»·@

Small capitals
[SMCP]

Small Capitals

SMALL CAPITALS

All small caps
[C2SC]

All Small Caps

ALL SMALL CAPS

Standard ligatures
[LIGA]

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

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

Discretionary
ligatures [DLIG]

Th ct st sp

Th ct st sp

Historical ligatures
[HIST]

Historical

Hiftorical

Slashed zero
[ZERO]

0123456789

Ø123456789

Tabular
lining figures
[TNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Tabular
oldstyle figures
[TNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

Ho123456789

Proportional
lining figures
[PNUM + LNUM]

H0123456789

H0123456789

Proportional
oldstyle figures
[PNUM + ONUM]

H0123456789

Ho123456789

Cogito

OpenType features

OFF

ON

Superscript/Superior
[SUPS]

Hsuperscript
H0123456789
H,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

ᵀsuperscript
ᵀ⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹
ᵀ,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

Subscript/Inferior
[SINF]

H0123456789
H,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
H,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

Numerator
[NUMR]

H0123456789
H,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

ᵀ0123456789
ᵀ,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

Denominator
[DNOM]

H0123456789
H,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
H,_.()+-x÷=€\$¢

Fractions
[FRAC]

1/4 1/2 3/4 2/3 7/8
0/0 0/00

¼ ½ ¾ ⅔ ⅞
⁄ ⁄⁰

Ordinals
[ORDN]

2^a 2^o N^o N^o n^o n^o

2^a 2^o N^o N^o N^o N^o

Stylistic set 1
Alternate a [SS01]

another animal

another animal

Stylistic set 2
Alternate g [SS02]

big guy, tough guy

big guy, tough guy

Stylistic set 3 & 4:
Circled numbers
[SS03 & SS04]

012345678910
012345678910

①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩
⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Stylistic set 5:
Arrows [SS05]

<>+-x÷=±

↔↑↓↖↗↘↙

Stylistic set 6:
Ornaments [SS06]

rstuvw

■◆●▶♥♥

Cogito

Information

Supported languages	Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Catalan, Chiga, Congo Swahili, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Vunjo, Welsh, Zulu.
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