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**CHAPTER 1**  
*Introduction*  
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**Review Questions**

- The five components of a data communication system are the sender, receiver, transmission medium, message, and protocol.
- The three criteria of performance are reliability, security, and timeliness.
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- Advantages of a multiplexed system are greater utilization of communication resources and reduced cost.
- Two configurations or types of multiplexing are parallel and serial.
- Two advantages of parallel multiplexing are:
  - Parallelism: each bit is sent.
  - Reliability: the number of errors is reduced.
- Two advantages of serial multiplexing are:
  - Flexibility: only one wire is used at a time in a multiplexed system, but wires can be of the same size.
  - No pin or advantage for each of the network topology.
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- The greatest factor in signal distortion is caused by the network's structure and complexity.

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*Introduction*  
*Solutions to Odd-Numbered Review Questions and Exercises*

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25. Draw the graph of the NRZ-L scheme using each of the following data strings, assuming that the last signal's level has been positive. From the graphs, determine the bandwidth for the scheme using the average number of changes in the signal level.

Compare your graphs with the corresponding entry in Table A.1.

Average number of changes = (2xNumber of 1s for 1-bit)

(a) 00000000

(b) 11111111

(c) 01010101

(d) 00100111

(e) 10010011

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**CHAPTER 1**  
*Bandwidth Utilization: Multiplexing and Guarding*

**Bandwidth Utilization for the use of multiple bandwidths to allow specific goals**

**Bandwidth Utilization for the use of multiple bandwidths to allow specific goals**

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**Introducing Routing**

In order to forward packets correctly, routers must learn the direction to remote networks.

Two types of routing:

- Dynamic routing** - information is learned from other routers, and routing protocols adjust routes automatically.
- Static routing** - network administrator configures information about remote networks manually. They are used to reduce overhead and for security.

Because of the extra administrative requirements, static routing does not have the scalability of dynamic routing. In most networks static routes are often used in conjunction with a dynamic routing protocol.

**Routing and Routed Protocols**

**Routing Protocols** allow the routers to communicate with other routers to update and maintain tables.

Examples: RRP, IGRP, EIGRP and OSPF

**Routed Protocols** provide enough information in their network layer address to allow packets to be forwarded from one host to another host based on the addressing scheme.

Examples:

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