1.) Data is the information being sent to different points. A signal on the other hand is the

medium through which data is sent.

2.) Digital signal has less noise imbedded within the signal being sent while analog signals

are hard to separate from noise.

3.) A continuous signal is a signal that does not have a countable end, goes on for ever. A

discrete is different because it has a set interval of time.

4.) Amplitude, frequency, and phase

5.) Range of frequencies that a signal spans.

6.) Absolute value of the difference between the lowest and highest frequencies

7.) In order to keep it the data accurate and use less energy

8.) A differential code has the advantage of always having a transmission.

9.) It means that a signal has a regularly occurring transition.

10.) The number of times a signal changes value in a second.

11.) Baud rate tracks the number of changes in value as opposed to bits per second, which

tracks the amount of data that is actually sent.

12.) Amplitude shift keying, frequency shift keying, and phase shift keying

13.) Pulse code modulation saves the voltage at single points in time and recreates the wave

by connecting the points together, more points/snapshots more accuracy. Delta on the

other hand increases or decreases the voltage base on the slope, essentially taking

steps up or down.

14.) The rate at which snapshots are taken in a pulse code modulation.

15.) Difference is the amount of bits necessary to represent a symbol. Ascii uses 7-bits,

EBCDIC uses 8-bits, and Unicode uses 12-bits(also represents more than just the

english alphabet)

9.) 5db