REPORT DECONSTRUCTION (PART 2)

2. What is RDIF ? (continued)

In comparison to older systems, such as the barcode, RDIF systems have two major advantages (1). Firstly, data transfer between the transponder and the reading device can now operate wirelessly without visual contact using radio frequency technology (2). Secondly, the functionality of the chip is expandable since there are many diverse types on the market implementing different features (3). The most important and common feature is data storage (4). The majority of chips can store up to 72 kb of data which is more than enough for most purposes (5). Some more advanced chips also implement more advanced security features such as data encryption and digital signatures (6). Thereby data can be protected from unauthorised access (confidentiality) and modification (integrity) and can be attributed to a source or owner (authenticity) e.g. passport picture - holder (7).

The size of the transponder is strongly influenced by the size of the antenna, which is the largest element (8). Furthermore, the antenna defines the broadcasting frequency as well as the reading distance (9).

Examples of 'real life applications' can be found in part 5 (10).

1. What is the function of sentence 1?

2. Note the tense being used

3. What is the purpose of sentences 1-10?

4. Note the tenses being used in this section