







Line Encoding			
Category	Scheme	Starting Level	Alternating Level Rule
Unipolar	NRZ	0 → Zero 1 → Positive	No
Polar	NRZ-L	0 → Positive 1 → Negative	Alternate on <u>every opposite bit</u>
	NRZ-I		Alternate on <u>bit 1</u> ; No inversion on bit 0
	RZ	0 → Negative to Zero 1 → Positive to Zero	No
Biphase (NRZ-x + RZ)	Manchester	0 →  1 → 	No
	Differential Manchester	0 → (i)  Or, (ii)  1 → (iii)  Or, (iv) 	Connecting with the latest signal pattern (if that makes an alternate, it will auto-adjust)
Bipolar	AMI	0 → Zero 1 → Positive	Alternate polarity level for <u>bit 1</u>
	Pseudoternary (Opposite of AMI)	0 → Positive 1 → Zero	Alternate polarity level for <u>bit 0</u>
Multilevel	2B1Q	Based on Data and Codes (Transition Table)	No
	8B6T	Based on Data and Codes.	If the total weight so far is NOT Zero , invert the current code's sign to make the total weight zero)
	4D-PAM5	Based on Data and Codes.	
Multitransition	MLT-3	0 → Zero 1 → Positive	3 levels (-V, 0, +V) Alternate as 1. Bit is 0 → No transition. 2. Bit is 1 → look at the latest level a. Non-Zero → Zero b. Zero → Opposite of Previous Non-Zero Level
Scrambling			
Bipolar	B8ZS	Same as AMI A pulse of 8 consecutive 0's will convert into 000VB0VB .	In AMI, if the next bit is 1, then it will be in the opposite polarity of the previous 1. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">V = Violation of this rule; no alter (same level as previous nonzero) B = In order of this Bipolar rule; alternate.</div> Therefore, • The initial V will follow the latest 1's level. • Following V or B will have the alternate level to the latest V to follow the V-B rule.
	HDB3	A pulse of 4 consecutive 0's will convert based on the number of Nonzero pulses after the last substitution. If Even → B00V Odd → 000V	Following the V-B rule.