**1. NRZ-L (Non-Return-to-Zero Level)**

The voltage stays constant throughout the bit duration. If bit 1 → High voltage, bit 0 → Low voltage

**2. NRZ-I (Non-Return-to-Zero Invert)**

The voltage inverts whenever there is high voltage i.e. when bit =1. Bit 1 → Voltage level flips (inverts) Bit 0 → Voltage stays the same.

**3. RZ (Return-to-Zero)**

Each bit is split into two halves: First half: represents the bit (high or low) Second half: always goes back to zero. Bit 1 → High then return to zero Bit 0 → Low (or sometimes just zero).

**4. Manchester Encoding**

For bit 1 → High → Low. Bit 0 → Low → High

**5. Differential Manchester**

Bit 0 → Transition at the start. Bit 1 → No transition at the start