Modulation

- <u>carrier</u> - a continuously oscillating signal transmitted across a medium and used to "carry" information.

- <u>modulation</u> - the process of modifying a carrier to encode information on the carrier.

Types of Modulation

- **amplitude modulation (AM) - the strength or amplitude of the carrier is varied according to the data.**

- **frequency modulation (FM) - the frequency of the carrier is varied according to the data.**

- **phase modulation (PM) - the timing or phase of the carrier is varied according to the data.**

Multiplexing

- **multiplexing** - the general concept of carrying multiple signals over the same medium.

- **frequency division multiplexing** (FDM) - multiplexing using different carrier frequencies. FDM requires high bandwidth.

- **broadband technology** - the term used to describe a networking technology that uses a **large** part of the electromagnetic spectrum to achieve high throughput rates.

- **baseband technology** - the term used to describe a networking technology that uses a **small** part of the electromagnetic spectrum and sends only one signal at a time over the medium.

Multiplexing

- **<u>spread spectrum</u> - a transmission technique in which a sender and a receiver agree to use several frequencies either at the same time or by changing from one to another.**

- **<u>time division multiplexing</u> (TDM) - multiplexing in which several senders take turns sharing a medium. Most computer networks using shared media incorporate some form of TDM.**