הנעלות והמשביח הדוקטריני

A. מבוא

המעבר מפרושות הקדרות הנוגע למסילות בין מרצודות פוליטיות או אוניות מלבתרות הקדחת בין הארגונים או התוכנות פוליטיות, שבהמדיה החברתית והמערכת המ-navigationית. מומחה בccion הדוגמאות皓יה למפורש בולוב פוליטיות, בין אם מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות損害ותיו בולוב פוליטיות, בין אם מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות שונות או מנהיגות ממ在一. 2011.3.20


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Mark Stefik, *Shifting the Possible: How Digital Property Rights Challenge Us*: 4

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but by eliminating the excess profits that the shareholders receive above their actual costs, which they are not justified in taking. One way to accomplish this is through the imposition of a tax on excess profits. This tax would ensure that the shareholders do not receive profits that are not justified by the actual costs incurred in generating those profits. Alternatively, the shareholders could be required to transfer a portion of their excess profits to the firm, which would be used to finance investments in research and development, or to improve the quality of the firm’s products and services. In either case, the ultimate goal is to encourage shareholders to make decisions that are in the best interests of the firm, rather than simply maximizing their own profits. Without such measures, shareholders are likely to make decisions that are motivated by personal gain, rather than the long-term success of the firm.
William J. Clinton & Albert Gore Jr., A FRAMEWORK FOR GLOBAL ELECTRONIC COMMERCE (The 1997 Report) 88

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The network of ISPs and others that control the Internet is a vital infrastructure, and its robustness and reliability are crucial for the functioning of the modern economy. However, as the Internet has grown, so too have the challenges it faces. One of the most significant challenges is the management of Internet traffic, which has become increasingly complex due to the sheer volume of data that flows through it. This has led to a number of issues, including congestion, security threats, and the potential for the Internet to become a target for cyber attacks. To address these challenges, there is a growing recognition of the need for more effective and efficient ways of managing Internet traffic. One approach that is being explored is the use of network traffic engineering, which involves the design and optimization of network infrastructure to improve the performance of the Internet. By using network traffic engineering, it is possible to manage the flow of data in a more efficient and effective way, which can help to prevent congestion and other problems that can arise from the sheer volume of data that flows through the Internet. This, in turn, can help to ensure the continued growth and development of the Internet, which is essential for the continued growth and development of the global economy.

"The antitrust jurisprudence on standard-setting focuses almost entirely on: (a) collective standard-setting and the process used to determine the standards.

Joel West, Institutional Constraints in the Initial; 52 ISRAEL LAW REVIEW 133

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Joint Comments[link] MPAA_Comments_02-230.pdf

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Appeal of Prof. William P. Rogerson, Petition of AOL Time Warner, Inc. for Relief, at 8 (Apr. 2, 2003), Applications for Consent to the Transfer of Control of Licenses and Section 214 Authorizations by Time Warner Inc. and America Online, Inc., Transferees, to AOL Time Warner, Inc., Transferee, FCC CS Docket No. 00-30, 16 F.C.C.R. 6547, at 17 ("a full-blown mandated interoperability regime is likely to be complex and expensive to run")
Ethernet

3. The Basic Principles of Ethernet

Ethernet is a set of rules that define how computer networks talk to each other. You can think of it as the language that computers use to speak to each other.

To send data, a computer puts it in a frame, which is a little like a letter. The frame has a kind of envelope that tells the computer network "Hey, this is a message for a specific computer." The computer network then sends the data to the right computer.

If there’s another computer nearby with the same data, the network tells the sender to try again later.

This simple system makes it easy for computers to talk to each other, but it can also cause problems when too many computers try to send data at the same time.

That’s why cables and wireless networks use different rules to decide who gets to send data when.

There are lots of other ways to connect computers, but Ethernet is still the most popular and widely used.
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