Ch.	Pg.	Para	Type	Description
1	2	4	Misleading	"Hubs are archaic and the terminology should be avoided" – the *technology* should be avoided, not the terminology! Even this is misleading: network engineers sometimes go to great lengths to turn (gigabit) switches into hubs so that they can snoop traffic for troubleshooting purposes
1	2	5	Misleading	"A switch can greatly increase the available bandwidth in your network" – while this *may* be true, there is no guarantee, especially for situations where traffic is aggregated to a single common source or destination port (e.g. uplink/downlink port)
1	3	2	Misleading	"Most modern switches can actually route traffic." -while true for *enterprise* switches, it is definitely not generally true for the SOHO switches referred to in para 4, page 2
1	3	last	poor wording	"Routers typically bound …" would be clearer and more accurate by moving the word "typically" so that it reads: "Routers bound broadcast domains because routers typically do not forward broadcast frames."
1	4	1	Misleading	"MAC addresses … for every port or device that connects to a LAN" is missing the word "Ethernet": "MAC addresses … for every port or device that connects to an Ethernet LAN." Not every LAN is/was an Ethernet LAN!
1	4	1	Misleading	"Other devices … to locate specific ports in the network..." is not accurate. More properly, it should read that MAC addresses are used to locate *devices* in the network.
1	4	fig 1-1	Incorrect	FCS generation & error detection do NOT start in the SFD byte! They start at the beginning of the Dest Addr byte.
1	4	fig 1-1	Incorrect	Valid Ethernet frames used to be constrained to between 46-1500 bytes. Jumbo frames now allow the frame length to exceed 9000 bytes.
1	4	last	Inconsistent	The term SOF (Start Of Frame) should read SFD (Start of Frame Delimiter) to be consistent with the notation used previously in Fig 1.1
1	4	last	Confusing	The first "leftmost" in "… the next bit is the leftmost bit in the leftmost byte..." is unhelpful and confusing. It would be much better to write the "beginning" bit; many would argue that the next bit is the *rightmost* bit although that's still ambiguous in terms of LSB or MSB.
1	5	1	Confusing	Inconsistent terminology screws up the explanation of DA. What's missing is that bits are transmitted from LSB to MSB; it should be added. Failing that, be consistent with terminology! - "The first of these 2 bits indicates..." should be "The least significant bit indicates" and "The second bit indicates …" should be "The more significant bit indicates …"
1	5	2	Confusing	Again, missing context is the order of bit transmission. Replace "the leftmost bit in the SA field" should read "the least significant bit in the SA field".
1	5	3	Confusing	What does "MAC client data bytes" actually mean? OMIT the words "MAC client" and just leave it as "data bytes"
1	5	4	Inconsistent	One sentence reads "less than or equal to 1500" and then another sentence reads "jumbo frames up to 9000 bytes". Be consistent with numbers, and be accurate: some vendors allow jumbo frames of 9200 bytes or larger.
1	6	1	Incorrect	The first two sentences are jumbled and thus incorrect. Deciding how a frame is handled is done based on the destination MAC address: it's either unicast or broadcast/multicast. Deciding where to send a frame is done based on information in the CAM table. (These two are reversed in the textbook.)
1	7	3	poor wording	I would say that STP must provide an ongoing (and thus pro-active or "permanent") solution to block *any* loops in a network. The textbook says STP "temporarily block the loops" which has two faults: (1) "temporarily" is misleading and (2) there may not be *any* loops in which case STP would not block any ports at all.
1	7	5	poor wording	Routers and switches don't "live" on multiple VLANs, although they may "participate" in multiple VLANs.
2	9	1	Misleading	Misleading in an important area: "resiliency necessary to sustain interconnectivity with 100 percent uptime". There is NOT SUCH THING as 100% uptime!! Uptime is measured in "9's" as in five-9's, or six-9's. This becomes important in topics such as SLA in later chapters.

2	10	4	Misleading	Note that "in a network of thousands of devices, this is a significant wast of resources and bandwidth" is misleading because flat networks of that size are unlikely to work at all. Broadcast traffic is not the only source of problems: even with store-and-forward switches, ports to servers and gateways and uplinks would likely be over-congested and thus frames **will** be dropped; and TCP will re-generate packets (and thus frames) meaning the congestion will likely never ease up. The general point, however, is still valid: flat networks have very definite limits on the size to which they can scale.