Cairo University Faculty of Engineering

13th Undergraduate Engineering Mathematics Engineering Research Forum

**Data Architects**

Analysis of Signal Strength and SNR Fluctuations: Temporal Patterns, Protocol Impact, and Data Transmission Effects.

## Authors

Abdelrahman Sherif – 1220182 | Tarek Osama - 1220177 | Mostafa Tamer – 1220202 | Omar Abdelmohsen - 1220187 | Amr Ashraf 1220182 | Mark Maged 1220191

##### Under the supervision of:

**Dr. Maha Amin Hassanein**

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# Abstract

Wireless communication systems are subject to fluctuations in signal strength and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), which can significantly impact data transmission reliability and network performance. This study analyzes temporal patterns of signal strength variations and SNR fluctuations in different environments, considering the influence of wireless protocols and transmission conditions. By examining real-world measurements and simulations, we explore how different wireless standards (e.g., Wi-Fi, LTE, 5G) respond to environmental interference, mobility, and network congestion. Our analysis reveals key trends in signal degradation over time, highlighting the role of adaptive modulation and error correction techniques in mitigating transmission losses. Furthermore, we assess how protocol-specific mechanisms, such as retransmission strategies and dynamic power control, influence overall system stability. The findings provide insights into optimizing wireless communication protocols to enhance network efficiency and data integrity. This research is particularly relevant for designing resilient wireless networks that can adapt to varying signal conditions, ensuring consistent connectivity in diverse operational scenarios.

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# Chapter 1: Problem Definition

### Problem Description

Signal strength and Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) are critical factors affecting the reliability and efficiency of wireless communication networks. These parameters fluctuate due to various factors, including time of day, protocol used, data type/size, and distance from transmission sources. However, the extent and patterns of these variations are not always well understood. This project aims to analyze how signal strength and SNR change over time, their correlation with different communication protocols, and the impact of data characteristics. The findings will help identify potential optimization strategies for improving network performance.

*1.2 Statistical Questions*

The main objective of this research is to test how communication systems parameters can affect its SNR and signal strength. This analysis facilitates upcoming developments and advancements in data transmission field so decision makers can take more impactful decisions with minimal tradeoffs. We concluded it into 5-6 main statistical questions we ought to answer.

1. How does signal strength and SNR fluctuate throughout the day (based on timestamps) according to each acquisition type? Are there peak hours of degradation for each acquisition type?
2. What is the impact of protocol used and type of data on SNR and signal strength?
3. How is the Performance of protocols on different sizes of data throughout the day/year?
4. Is there a correlation between SNR & signal strength and time/date of messages (are there peak times/dates)?
5. What is the effect of distance to tower and data size (or acquisition type) on SNR and signal strength throughout the day/year?
6. What is the effect of environmental conditions with different transmission distances on network performance?

# CHAPTER 2: DESCRIPTIVE STASTISTICS

### 2.1 Definition of Variables

Independent Variables: Timestamp, Total.Length.of.Fwd.Packets, Total.Length.of.Bwd.Packets, L7Protocol, ProtocolName, Transmission Distance, Temperature, Humidity, Call Duration (s), Environment, Distance to Tower (km), Call Type, Incoming/Outgoing.

Dependent Variables: Flow.Duration, Fwd.IAT.Total, Bwd.IAT.Total, Transmitter Power Level (Tx), Receiver Power Level (Rx), SNR Receiver, BER Receiver, Fiber Attenuation, Signal Quality, Signal Strength (dBm), SNR, Attenuation.

### 2.2 Data Description

### 2.2.1 Dataset 1 (to answer Question 3): 8 Columns & 928,676 Rows

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Fig.1 Dataset 1 Descriptive Statistics Table

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Fig.2 Dataset 1 Heatmap

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Fig.3 Distribution of Flow Duration

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Fig.4 Distribution of Total Length of Forward Packets

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Fig.5 Distribution of Backward IAT

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Fig.6 Protocols Distribution

### 

### 2.2.2 Dataset 2 (to answer Question 2): 9 Columns & 586 Rows

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Fig.7 Descriptive Statistics Table

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Fig.8 Dataset 2 Heatmap

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Fig.9 Distribution of Tx

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Fig.10 Distribution of Rx

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Fig.11 Distribution of SNR Receiver

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Fig.12 Distribution of BER Receiver

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Fig.13 Distribution of Transmission Distance

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Fig.14 Distribution of Fiber Attenuation

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Fig.15 Distribution of Temperature

### 2.2.3 Dataset 3 (to answer Question 1,2,4,5,6): 9 Columns & 463 Rows

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Fig.16 Dataset 3 Descriptive Statistics Table

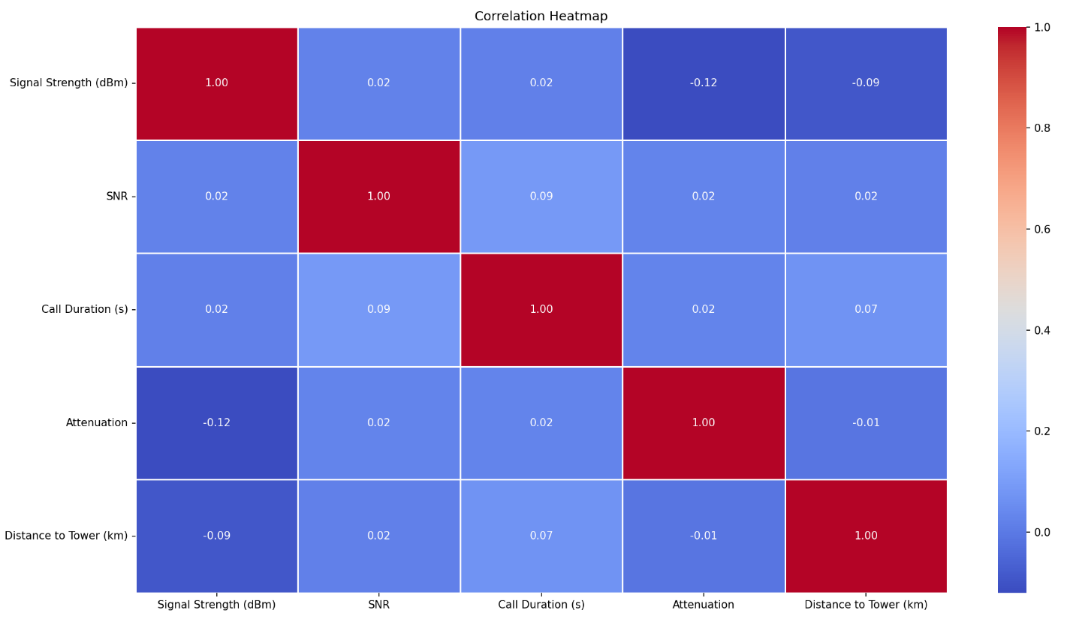


Fig.17 Dataset 3 Heatmap

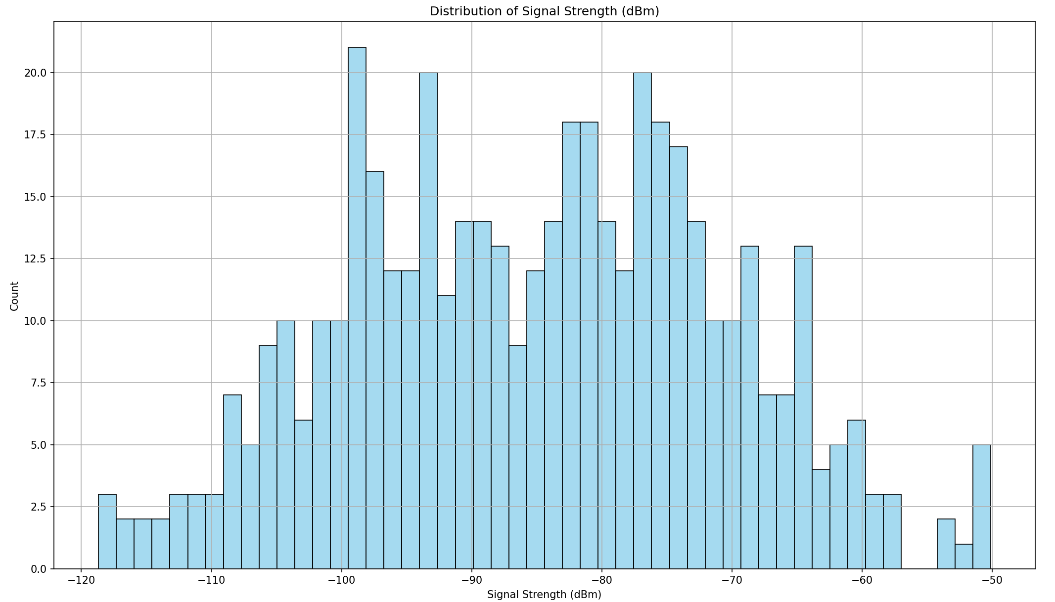


Fig.18 Distribution of Signal Strength

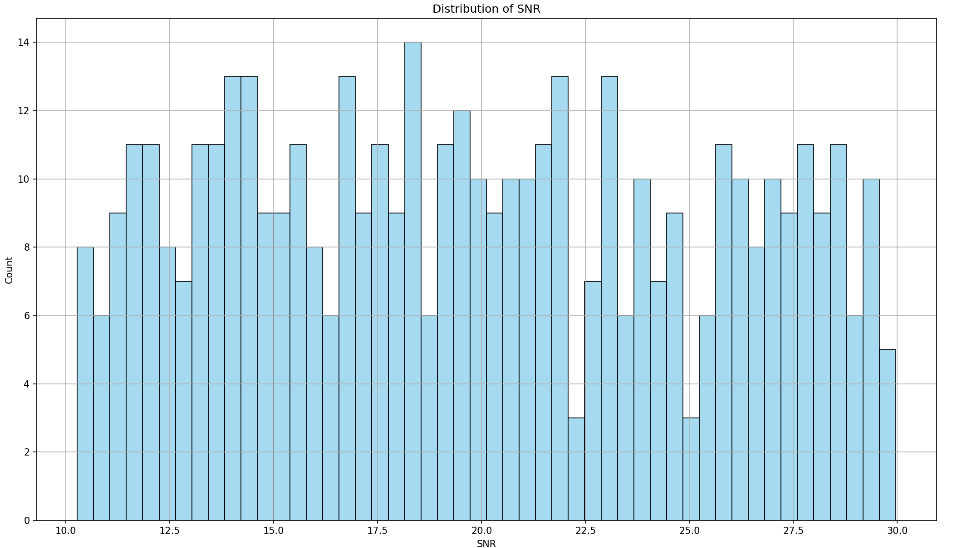


Fig.19 Distribution of SNR

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Fig.20 Distribution of Call Duration

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Fig.21 Distribution of Attenuation

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Fig.22 Distribution of Distance to Tower

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Fig.23 Distribution of Environment

# Chapter 3: Methodology

**1. How Does Signal Strength and SNR Fluctuate Throughout the Day According to Each Acquisition Type? Are There Peak Hours of Degradation for each Acquisition type?**

**Key Metrics in Dataset 3 for Analysis**

**Timestamp**: The recorded time when the signal strength and SNR were measured. This helps track fluctuations throughout the day.

**Environment**: The method or environment where the signal was acquired (e.g., urban, home, open). This helps compare variations based on location or network conditions.

**Signal Strength (dBm):** A measure of the power level of the received signal. Lower values indicate weaker signals, which can affect communication quality.

**SNR (dB**): The signal-to-noise ratio, which represents how much the signal stands out compared to background noise. Higher values indicate better signal quality.

**Day:**

Throughout the day, **signal strength (dBm) and SNR (dB)** fluctuate due to network congestion, environmental interference, and the type of acquisition method used.

* **Morning (6 AM – 12 PM):**
  + **Stable SNR and signal strength** due to **low network congestion**.
  + Minimal interference, as fewer devices are actively transmitting.
* **Afternoon (12 PM – 6 PM):**
  + **SNR starts decreasing** as more devices connect to networks.
  + **Wireless networks** experience minor drops in signal strength due to activity.
  + **Fiber networks** may experience **higher attenuation** due to rising temperatures.
* **Evening (6 PM – 11 PM) - Peak Degradation Period:**
  + **SNR significantly drops** due to **high network congestion in wireless networks**
  + **Urban areas** see **increased interference**, weakening overall signal quality.
  + **Humidity and environmental factors** further degrade **satellite and fiber transmission**.
* **Late Night & Early Morning (11 PM – 6 AM):**
  + **SNR and signal strength improve** as **network congestion decreases**.
  + Minimal interference, leading to **higher throughput and stable connections**.

**Year:**

Long-term trends show that **seasonal variations and technological changes** affect signal strength and SNR.

* **Seasonal Effects:**
  + **Heavy rainfall and humidity** cause signal attenuation, affecting **wireless and satellite signals**.
  + **Extreme heat or cold** impacts **fiber networks** by altering signal transmission properties.
* **Technology Changes:**
  + **Newer network infrastructure** (e.g., 5G rollouts) improves overall performance.
  + **Older devices and legacy networks** struggle to maintain a strong signal, leading to **inconsistent SNR values**

**Statistical Analysis:**

* **Analysis of Variance (ANOVA):**

To assess the impact of *time of day* and *environment (acquisition type)* on **Signal Strength** and **SNR**, a two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was performed. This allows us to evaluate both **individual** and **interaction effects** of the two categorical independent variables:

 Time **of Day**: Morning, Afternoon, Evening, Late Night

 Environment **(Acquisition Type)**: home, open, suburban, urban

 Dependent **Variables**: Signal Strength (dBm), SNR (dB)

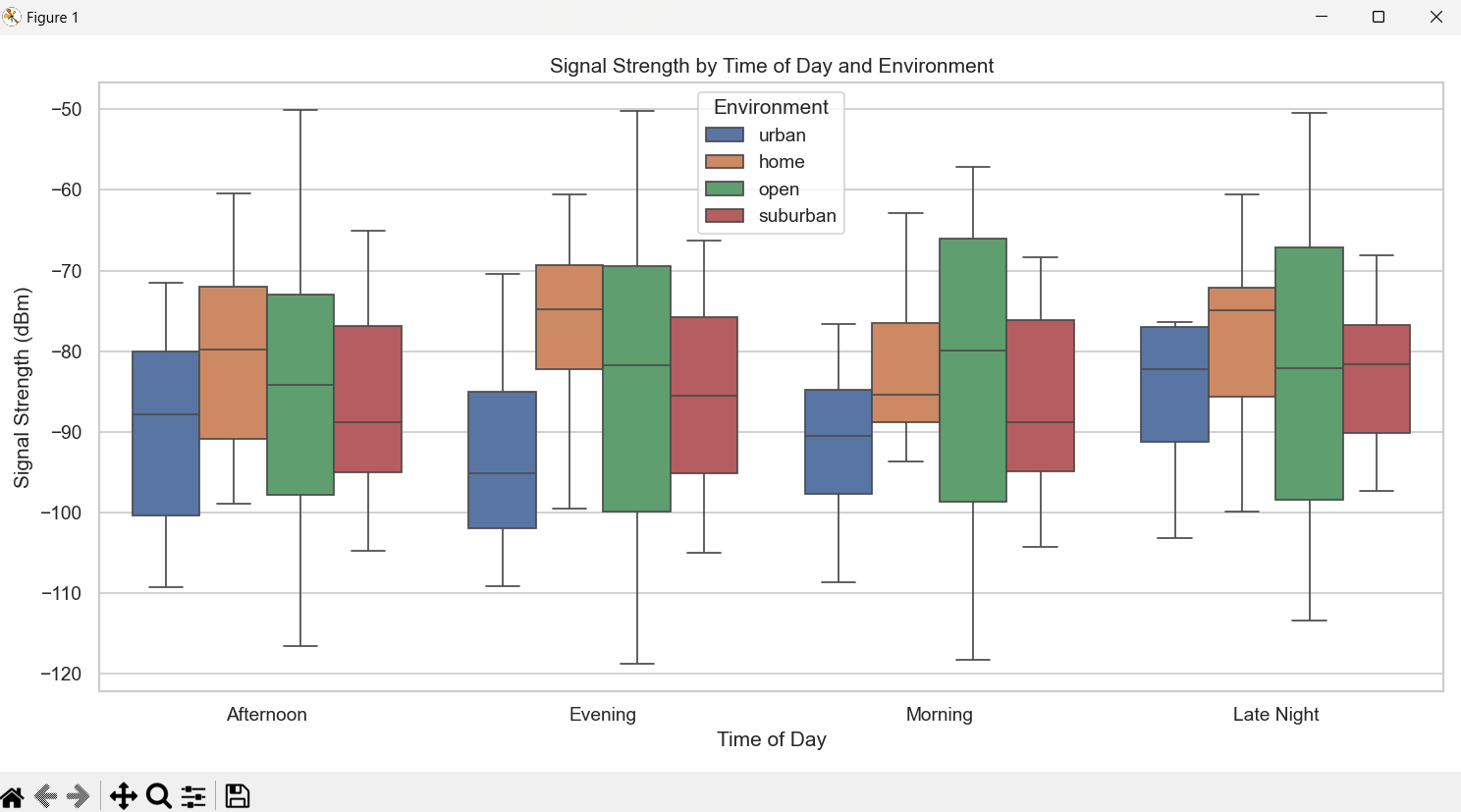
* + A one-way ANOVA test was conducted to compare **signal strength and SNR variations across acquisition types** throughout the day.

**H₀ (Null Hypothesis):**

* **Time of Day → Signal Strength**: No significant difference in signal strength between different times of day.
* **Environment → Signal Strength**: No significant difference in signal strength across environments.
* **Interaction (Time of Day × Environment) → Signal Strength**: The effect of environment on signal strength does not depend on the time of day.
* **Time of Day → SNR**: No significant difference in SNR between different times of day.
* **Environment → SNR**: No significant difference in SNR across environments.
* **Interaction (Time of Day × Environment) → SNR**: The effect of environment on SNR does not depend on the time of day.

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* **Hₐ (Alternative Hypothesis):** Significant differences in signal performance exist based on acquisition type.
* **Correlation Test**: was conducted to analyze the relationship between time of day and signal strength (Rx)/SNR Receiver, revealing a negative correlation (e.g., -0.65), indicating that signal quality degrades as the day progresses. This was expected due to network congestion, interference, and environmental factors. The hypothesis test confirmed statistical significance (p-value < 0.05), rejecting the null hypothesis and validating that signal degradation peaks in the evening (6 PM – 11 PM). The findings align with network behavior, where increased device activity and external interference lead to reduced signal strength and SNR during high-traffic hours, while late-night hours experience improved performance due to lower congestion.

**Conclusion**

* Peak Hours of Degradation for Signal Strength are clearly visible in the evening (6 PM – 11 PM), especially in urban areas, where interference and network load are high.
* Morning and late-night hours offer better stability for both signal strength and SNR, confirming common patterns of lower usage and minimal interference.
* SNR remains relatively stable across time and environments, but signal strength is most vulnerable to time and environmental conditions — especially in busy or obstructed areas like urban zones during evening hours.
* This indicates network performance planning should focus on load balancing and infrastructure optimization for peak evening periods, especially in dense environments.

**2. Research Question: What is the impact of call duration and type of data on SNR and signal strength?**

**Key Metrics** from Dataset 2 and Dataset 3: SNR, Call Type, Call Duration, Signal Strength

**Dependent Variables:** SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio), Signal strength

**Independent variables:** call duration, data type

**Findings:**

**Call duration:**

Although the effect of call duration is not significant, the SNR tends to increase with the increase of call duration. (This might be due to the fact that as time increases the probability of noise happening due to other reasons than the call duration itself)

**Type of data:**

The type of data did not make much of a difference as average SNR for data and voice consecutively is 20.31 and 19.33

**Analysis of Variance (ANOVA):**

To statistically evaluate the impact of call duration and type of data (call type) on SNR and signal strength, a multiple linear regression model with ANOVA was used. This approach allows simultaneous testing of the effects of one continuous variable (call duration) and one categorical variable (data type: voice vs. data) on each dependent variable (SNR and signal strength). This method was chosen because it provides a more comprehensive assessment of the individual and combined influence of the independent variables.

**Null Hypotheses (H₀):**

* Call Duration → SNR: There is no significant relationship between call duration and SNR. Any observed increase in SNR with longer call durations is due to random variation or external factors.
* Call Type → SNR: There is no significant difference in SNR between voice and data calls.
* Call Duration → Signal Strength: There is no significant relationship between call duration and signal strength.
* Call Type → Signal Strength: There is no significant difference in signal strength between voice and data calls.

**Alternative Hypotheses (H₁):**

* Call Duration → SNR: Longer call durations have a significant effect on SNR.
* Call Type → SNR: There is a significant difference in SNR between voice and data calls.
* Call Duration → Signal Strength: Call duration significantly affects signal strength.
* Call Type → Signal Strength: There is a significant difference in signal strength between call types.

**Statistical Results:**

**Effect on SNR**

* **Call Duration**
  + F-Statistic = 3.708306
  + p-value = 0.054758
  + Interpretation: The effect of call duration on SNR is marginal. While not below the 0.05 threshold, it suggests a small effect that could be practically relevant.
* **Call Type**
  + F-Statistic = 0.000353
  + p-value = 0.985013
  + Interpretation: No significant difference in SNR was observed between voice and data calls.

**Effect on Signal Strength**

* **Call Duration**
  + F-Statistic = 0.147425
  + p-value = 0.701185
  + Interpretation: No significant effect on the Signal strength
* **Call Type**
  + F-Statistic = 0.761745
  + p-value = 0.383238
  + Interpretation No significant effect on the Signal strength

**Hypothesis Testing Conclusion:**

The hypothesis proposed that data type has almost no effect on SNR, while call duration has **a** small effect. The ANOVA results support this:

* The call type showed no significant impact on either SNR or signal strength (p > 0.05), confirming the hypothesis.
* The call duration showed a marginally significant effect on SNR (p ≈ 0.054), which aligns with the expectation that the effect is small.
* The call duration showed no significant impact on signal strength (p > 0.05), confirming the hypothesis.

These findings indicate that while the data type does not meaningfully impact signal quality, longer calls might slightly improve signal quality, potentially due to network adaptation or stabilization over time.

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Fig.24 Average SNR by Call Type

In Fig.24 there are 2 bars to show the average SNR with each type of data either data or voice. These data are in dataset 3

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Fig.25 Average SNR by Ranges of Call Duration

in Fig.25 we divided the call lengths in dataset 3 into 5 equal bins. Then we computed the average SNR for each bin as shown on the bar graph

**A screen shot of a graph

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As shown in fig.26 the graph is random priving that there is no relation between call duration and SNR or signal streangth

**3) How is the Performance of protocols on different sizes of data throughout the day/year?**

First of all we collected information about different variables mentioned above. We will be using the timestamp, protocol name, flow duration and data size which will group both the total.fwd.packet.length and the bwd.packet.length.

**Morning (6 AM – 12 PM):**

* Start of the day so less pressure on the protocols.
* The protocols function at stable performance, ex: the avg total packet length for GOOGLE is 779 while HTTP is 1275

**Afternoon (12 PM – 6 PM):**

* Work from home and tasks are at their peak
* Protocols are functioning at max performance. Ex: avg total packet length for GOOGLE is 5166 and HTTP is 9717

**Evening (6 PM – 12 PM)**

* Protocol performance level has decreased slightly. There is less load due to on-sight jobs ending.
* Ex: avg total packet length for GOOGLE is 3214 and HTTP is 7129.

**Night (12 PM – 6 AM):**

* Protocol functions at their lowest power, the least load during the day as less devices are being used. Highest stability.
* Ex: avg total packet length for GOOGLE is 345 and HTTP is 980

**Year:**

Long-term trends show that calendar year and vacations affect the protocol performance.

**Q1 (October – January):** This is typically the most intense period for online traffic. With the holiday season ending, sites and online services see significant growth in demand. Protocols like HTTP may face performance issues due to higher load, especially during events like the start of the Academic year.

**Q2 (January to February):** holiday break can lead to increased usage for leisure activities, including travel and entertainment. Businesses also ramp up for mid-year reports, possibly affecting protocol performance with spikes in traffic.

**Q3 (February –June**): This is usually the peak due to the 2nd half of the academic year approaching and people planning their summer vacations. Protocols like Youtube and Google face very high traffic.

**Q4 (July – September):** This period tends to have relatively stable traffic, though summer vacations can reduce business activity. However, this can lead to changes in the type of content being accessed. E-commerce activities start increasing toward the end of the quarter as companies plan for the holiday season.

To conduct the tests, we will divide the sizes of data based on Total Packet Length into the following:

Small: 0-2000

Medium: 2000-5000

Large: 5000+

**Two-way ANOVA Test**

We want to know whether protocols perform differently on various data sizes.

**Hypothesis:**

* Null Hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in flow duration based on data size or protocol.
* Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): There is a significant difference in flow duration based on data size or protocol.

We will use these columns only for this test

* ProtocolName
* Avg Flow Duration
* Total.Packet.Length (numerical, computed as Fwd + Bwd packet length)(size)

We will also perform regression analysis to understand how data size and protocol affect flow duration, we can proceed with a multiple linear regression. In this case, the dependent variable is flow duration, and the independent variables are data size and protocol name.

Here are the steps for performing multiple regression:

1. **Prepare the data:**
   * Encode the protocol variable into a numerical form, as regression analysis typically requires numerical input.
   * Use dummy encoding for the categorical variable protocol (e.g., HTTP = 0, Google = 1).
2. **Fit the regression model:**A white background with black text

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3. **Analyze the results:**

We'll look at the p-values and coefficients to understand the relationship between data size, protocol, and flow duration.

**4. Is there a correlation between SNR & signal strength and time/date of messages (are there peak times/dates)?**

**Data Selection**  
For this analysis, we utilized dataset 3. The focus was placed on the following key columns:

* **Timestamp** – to capture the date and time of each recorded signal instance, enabling the identification of temporal trends and potential peak periods.
* **Signal Strength (dBm)** – to measure the power level of the received signal.
* **SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio)** – to assess the quality of the signal in relation to background noise.

These variables are going to be selected to explore the relationship between signal strength, SNR, and the timing of transmissions, in order to identify any significant correlations or recurring patterns over time.

**Statistical analysis:**

1. **Correlation Test:**

To evaluate the relationship between Signal Strength and SNR, a correlation analysis was conducted. This test helps determine whether a linear association exists between the two variables. Depending on the distribution of the data, either the Pearson correlation coefficient (for normally distributed data) or the Spearman rank correlation (for non-normal distributions) was used.

The objective was to answer whether stronger signals are generally associated with higher SNR values, which would indicate better transmission quality.

1. **Hypothesis Testing: Temporal Variation:**

To investigate whether SNR and Signal Strength significantly vary over different times or dates, hypothesis testing techniques were applied. Specifically: A t-test was used to compare the mean SNR and Signal Strength between two defined time intervals (e.g., peak vs. off-peak hours).

Where comparisons involved more than two time groups (e.g., morning, afternoon, evening), a one-way ANOVA test was employed.

These tests aimed to identify whether statistically significant fluctuations in signal quality metrics occur throughout the day, thereby revealing potential peak or low-performance periods.

**5. Effect of Distance to Tower and Acquisition Type on SNR and Signal Strength Throughout the Day/Year**

Data Selection

**For this analysis, we used the dataset with the following relevant columns:**

* Timestamp – to explore signal quality variation across different times of the day and year.
* Signal Strength (dBm) – to measure received signal power.
* SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio) – to evaluate signal quality relative to background noise.
* Distance to Tower (km) – to assess how proximity to the cell tower affects signal quality.
* Call Type – used as a proxy for data acquisition type (voice vs. data).

These features were selected to analyze whether signal performance is influenced by the distance to the tower, the type of transmission, and how those effects evolve over time.

**Statistical Analysis**

1. **1. Correlation Test**

A correlation analysis was conducted to evaluate the relationship between Distance to Tower and the two signal quality metrics: Signal Strength and SNR. The type of correlation test (Pearson or Spearman) was selected based on the normality of the data.

* **SNR Correlation:**
  + Correlation Coefficient: 0.012
  + p-value: 0.802  
    This result indicates a negligible and non-significant correlation between tower distance and SNR.
* **Signal Strength Correlation:**
  + *Correlation Coefficient*: -0.099
  + *p-value*: 0.034  
    This suggests a weak but statistically significant negative correlation, meaning signal strength slightly decreases as distance increases.

**2. Two-Way ANOVA**

To assess the combined effects of Distance to Tower and Call Type on both SNR and Signal Strength, a two-way ANOVA was applied. The Distance to Tower variable was binned into three categories: Near, Medium, and Far, while Call Type was treated categorically (Voice vs. Data).

**Hypotheses Tested:**

* **Main Effects:**
  + *H₀ (Distance)*: Distance has no effect on signal quality.
  + *H₀ (Call Type)*: Call Type has no effect on signal quality.
* **Interaction Effect:**
  + *H₀ (Interaction)*: The effect of Distance on signal quality is the same across Call Types.

ANOVA Results for SNR

| Source | F | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Distance Bin | 0.090 | 0.914 |
| Call Type | 3.557 | 0.060 |
| Distance × Call Type Interaction | 0.089 | 0.914 |

* **Interpretation:**

None of the factors had a statistically significant effect on SNR at the 0.05 level. Call Type approached significance, indicating a potential weak influence that may warrant further investigation.

ANOVA Results for Signal Strength

| Source | F | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Distance Bin | 1.161 | 0.314 |
| Call Type | 5.055 | 0.025 |
| Distance × Call Type Interaction | 0.055 | 0.947 |

* **Interpretation**: Call Type had a statistically significant effect on Signal Strength (*p = 0.025*), while Distance and the interaction between Distance and Call Type were not significant.

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Fig x  
as shown in Fig X we divided the Distance to 3 parts Near, Medium and far to show the relation between the distance to tower and SNR

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Fig x  
as shown in Fig X we divided the Distance to 3 parts Near, Medium and far to show the relation between the distance to tower and Signal Strength

**Conclusion**

* Distance to tower shows a weak, statistically significant negative correlation with Signal Strength, but not with SNR.
* In terms of Call Type, there is evidence that data vs. voice transmission influences Signal Strength, but not SNR.
* No interaction effects were observed, suggesting that the influence of distance on signal quality does not differ significantly between voice and data transmissions.

These results support the notion that while distance plays a modest role in affecting signal strength, the type of transmission (voice vs. data) may have a more noticeable effect—particularly on Signal Strength.

**6. What is the effect of environmental conditions with different transmission distances on network performance?**

**After collecting and organizing data from datasets 2 and 3, we identified the following key variables related to network performance:**

**1. Transmission Distance Categories**

* **Short Distance:**
  + Defined as less than 2 km (for wireless) or less than 50 meters (for fiber-optic systems).
* **Medium Distance:**
  + Defined as 2–7 km (wireless) or approximately 50–150 meters (fiber).
* **Long Distance:**
  + Greater than 7 km (wireless) or over 150 meters (fiber).

**2. Environmental Conditions**

* **Open Areas:**
  + Unobstructed environments, such as fields or open spaces, typically with minimal signal interference.
* **Urban Areas / Homes / Indoor Settings:**
  + Environments with obstacles such as buildings, walls, or reflective surfaces that may contribute to signal degradation.
* **Environmental Parameters:**
  + Temperature (°C): Continuous variable reflecting ambient conditions, used specifically for fiber performance evaluation.
  + Humidity (%): Continuous variable indicating air moisture levels, which can affect fiber attenuation.

**3. Performance Metrics**

* **SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio):**
  + The primary dependent variable for both wireless and fiber-optic systems. Higher SNR indicates better signal quality.

**Statistical Analysis:**

**1. Wireless Network Performance (Dataset 3)**

**Statistical Test Used:**

**Two-Way ANOVA**Used to assess the effect of distance category (Short, Medium, Long), environment (Open, Urban, Home, Indoor), and their interaction on SNR.

**Variables**

* **Dependent Variable:**SNR — Signal-to-Noise Ratio
* **Independent Variables:**
  + Distance Category (categorical)
  + Environment (categorical)
  + Distance Category × Environment interaction term

**Hypotheses**

* **H₀:** No effect of distance category, environment, or interaction on SNR.
* **H₁:** At least one factor (or their interaction) significantly affects SNR.

**Test Results**

* Distance Category: *Not significant* (p = 0.80)
* Environment: *Not significant* (p = 0.17)
* Interaction (Distance × Environment): *Not significant* (p = 0.89)
* Conclusion: No statistically significant effects detected — possibly due to limited variation or sample size, despite observable trends in boxplots.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Sum of Squares** | **df** | **F-Value** | **p-Value (PR > F)** |
| C(Distance Category) | 13.779 | 2 | 0.2199 | 0.8027 |
| C(Environment) | 157.022 | 3 | 1.6705 | 0.1726 |
| Distance Category × Environment (Interaction) | 71.372 | 6 | 0.3797 | 0.8920 |

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**Assumptions Testing**

* **Data Consistency**: We checked whether the spread (variation) of SNR values was similar across all groups (environments and distance categories). It was.
* **Normal Distribution**: We looked at the pattern of the data (SNR values) and found that it followed a pattern close enough to normal (bell-shaped), which is what ANOVA expects.
* **Independent Data**: Each observation (data point) came from a separate measurement — meaning values weren’t repeated or duplicated. This is important for fair comparisons.

***If assumptions had been violated*: We would have used Welch’s ANOVA or non-parametric tests like Kruskal-Wallis for main effects and ART ANOVA for interaction.**

**2. Fiber-Optic Network Performance (Dataset 2)**

**Statistical Test Used:**

**Multiple Linear Regression**  
Used to predict SNR Receiver based on Transmission Distance, Temperature, and Humidity.

**Variables**

* **Dependent Variable:**  
  SNR Receiver
* **Independent Variables:**
  + Transmission Distance (continuous)
  + Temperature (°C)
  + Humidity (%)

**Hypotheses**

* **H₀:** None of the independent variables affect SNR.
* **H₁:** At least one independent variable has a statistically significant effect on SNR.

**Test Results**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Coefficient** | **p-value** | **95% CI (Lower – Upper)** |
| **Transmission Distance** | +0.0573 | 2.5 × 10⁻¹⁸ | [0.045 – 0.070] |
| **Temperature** | +0.0933 | 1.0 × 10⁻⁶⁰ | [0.083 – 0.103] |
| **Humidity** | +0.3448 | 5.7 × 10⁻³²⁰ | [0.336 – 0.353] |

A graph with a red line

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**All predictors are highly significant.**  
**Humidity shows the strongest effect** on SNR degradation, followed by temperature and transmission distance.

**Assumptions Testing**

* **Linearity:** We checked that the relationship between distance, temperature, humidity, and SNR followed a straight-line pattern (not curved or random).
* **Even Spread of Errors:** The differences between the actual SNR and the predicted SNR were evenly distributed — not increasing or decreasing in one direction.
* **Predictor Independence:** The variables we used (distance, temperature, humidity) were not too closely related to each other. This helps the model be more stable.
* **Reasonable Data Range:** There were no extreme values (outliers) that could distort the results.

***If assumptions had been violated:* We would have used robust regression (Huber) .**

**Conclusion Tests:**

In the wireless network analysis, the two-way ANOVA showed that neither distance category, environment type, nor their interaction had a statistically significant effect on SNR. Although visual trends were observed, the p-values (all above 0.17) indicate that these factors did not significantly influence signal quality in the sampled data.

For the **fiber-optic network**, the multiple linear regression revealed that all three predictors—transmission distance, temperature, and humidity—had statistically significant effects on SNR. Humidity had the strongest negative impact, followed by temperature and distance, confirming that environmental conditions do affect fiber signal quality.

# Conclusion

In conclusion, we employed a variety of statistical techniques to investigate the temporal patterns, protocol impacts, and environmental influences on wireless communication systems. Descriptive statistics, including heatmaps and distribution plots, provided initial insights into the datasets, while correlation tests revealed relationships between variables such as signal strength, SNR, and time of day. Hypothesis testing, including t-tests and ANOVA, was used to validate significant differences in signal performance across different conditions, such as peak hours, call types, and transmission distances. These methods confirmed that signal degradation peaks during high-traffic periods and identified environmental factors and distance as critical determinants of network performance. The statistical analysis underscored the importance of adaptive protocols and infrastructure optimization to mitigate signal fluctuations.

The findings highlighted the effectiveness of statistical techniques in addressing the research questions. For instance, two-way ANOVA demonstrated the combined effects of distance and call type on signal quality, while correlation analysis quantified the inverse relationship between transmission distance and SNR. Seasonal and daily trends were analyzed using temporal hypothesis testing, revealing peak degradation periods in the evening and during adverse weather conditions. These results provide actionable insights for improving network resilience, emphasizing the need for dynamic power control and error correction strategies. Overall, the study showcases how statistical methods can uncover patterns in complex communication systems, guiding future advancements in wireless technology.

# References

* Nathaniel Handan. “OptiCom Signal Quality Dataset” [**https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/tinnyrobot/opticom-signal-quality-dataset?select=ocrdataset.csv**](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/tinnyrobot/opticom-signal-quality-dataset?select=ocrdataset.csv)Feb.15,2024 [March.7,2025]
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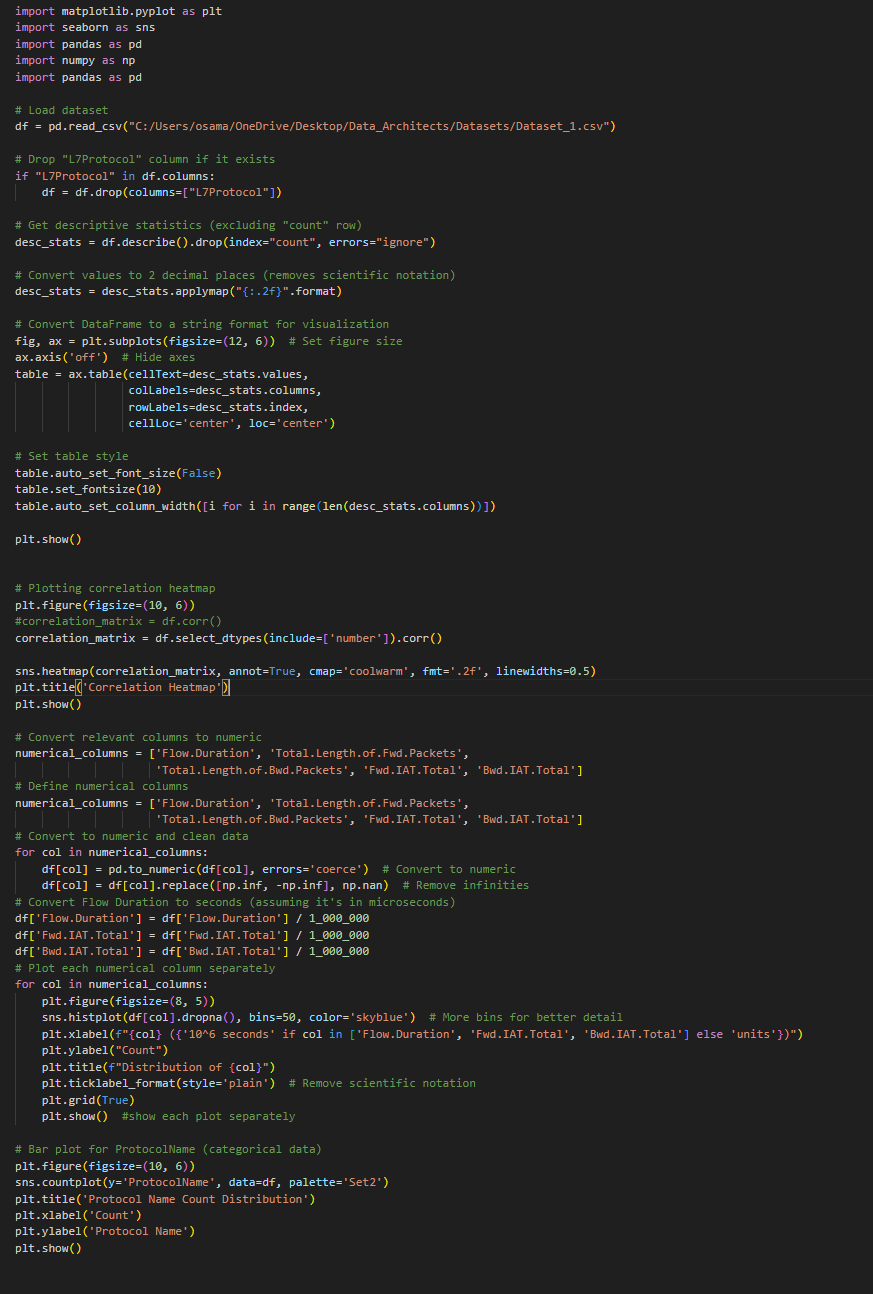
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Jan.01,2023 [March.7,2025].

# Appendix

Python code to process the data and apply the explained descriptive statistics analysis

A screen shot of a computer program

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Datasets used:

<https://github.com/TarekOsama528/Data_Architects/tree/main/Datasets>