**Tuğberk GÖÇ – 115200084**

***REPORT***

The use of a particular SNR value as a requirement for signal coverage is certainly a good practice.

* 40dB SNR = Excellent signal (5 bars); always associated; lightening fast.
* 25dB to 40dB SNR = Very good signal (3 - 4 bars); always associated; very fast.
* 15dB to 25dB SNR = Low signal (2 bars); always associated; usually fast.
* 10dB - 15dB SNR = Very low signal (1 bar); mostly associated; mostly slow.
* 5dB to 10dB SNR = No signal; not associated; no go.

ANSWERS:

In this example,

* If N increases, the signal is going to be stable. Before that, it loses its quality, then it fixes as a constant that worse then beginning. This can be used an understanding signal without worrying differences in SNR.
* If K increases, the signal is going to be better for every increment. That’s means, it is quality getting better. If it is a voice as our example. We can get better results.