LO53 final test

<u>Please provide two separate documents: one for GNSS part and one for mobile networks part.</u>

1. GNSS (**10** points)

Knowledge questions (2 points)

- Q1. Why is the time introduced as a variable when solving GPS receiver location?
- Q2. In a GNSS, how is evaluated the distance between a satellite and a receiver?
- Q3. What is the multiplexing method used in GLONASS to share the frequency used by the satellites?
- Q4. Give 2 differences between Galileo and GPS.

Exercise 1 (5 points)

From the following data, find coordinates of point M:

A (0,0,0)	B (100,100,0)	C (0,100,100)	D (50,50,100)
AM = 96.95	BM = 139.28	CM = 86.02	DM = 37.42

Exercise 2 (3 points)

Write and explain the *non linear least squares* algorithm used by GPS receivers to compute their location.

2. Mobile networks (10 points)

Refer to second document.

LO53 Final Exam

Indoor and outdoor positioning using mobile phone data
Name :
1. Theoretically (5 points)
ALL ANSWERS MUST BE JUSTIFIED TO GET ALL THE POINTS
Question 1.a. Name at least 3 positioning systems with their drawbacks and advantages.
Answer 1.a:
Question 1.b: What spatio-temporal scales can be used over a telecommunication network?
Answer 1.b:
Question 1.c : Represent the signaling events data collection over telecommunication network architecture. (Precise the network technology)
Answer 1.c:

Answer 1.d:		
 Question 1.e: i) What particularity of the underground network architecture is exploited to produce Quality of Service indicator? ii) Which dataset (AFC or signaling events) would contain: the most distinct users most rows 		
Answer 1.e:		
2. Real life (5 points + 2 bonus points)		
Question 2.a. Propose another data source that could be merged with the one used in exercise to fulfill your study. Explain your choice.		
Answer 2.a:		
Question 2.b: According to you, which is the main advantage of using a signaling events dataset? Explain.		

Question 2.c. Let your exercise summary attached to the answer paper you are giving back (5 points)

Answer 2.b: