

Giga data collection, computations and monitoring



Giga

Giga: An initiative to connect every school to the Internet, and every young person to information, opportunity and choice

Giga targets unconnected and under-connected schools

Unconnected communities can get access to the Internet along with schools. Schools can serve as area nodes

Engaging with Giga







Map schools to identify connectivity gaps







Implement fit-for-purpose infrastructure to **Connect** schools and ultimately every community and every citizen

Build affordable and sustainable Finance models

Empower learning and other skills and services via appropriate Digital Public Goods

Deliverables



- 1. School dataset
- 2. Infrastructure dataset
- 3. Topology map
- 4. Economic estimations
- 5. Real-time monitoring system

School dataset



Why: to identify unconnected and under-connected schools, estimate required bandwidth
What: school location, population and connectivity data
How: requests to the MoE
Tools: questionnaires, GIS

Data type	Source
School coordinates	MoE
Number and type of users	MoE
Availability and speed of broadband	
connection	MoE, TOs
Broadband connection technology	MoE, TOs
Availability of electricity	MoE



Infrastructure dataset



Why: to identify options to connect schools What: infrastructure data How: requests to the TA, (W)ISPs, data from open sources Tools: questionnaires, GIS

Data type	Source
Mobile broadband network coverage,	MNOs,
3/4/5G	coverage maps
	SNOs,
Satellite internet coverage	coverage maps
Fiber nodes (LoS and road distances)	FNOs, GIS
Node capacity (community access)	MNOs, FNOs



https://www.itu.int/itu-d/tnd-map-public/







Sample school connectivity dataset

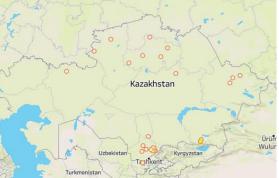
Region	Locality	School	Connection	Electricity	Latitude	Longitude	Student num	PC num	Mobile broadban d	Distance to fiber node
R1	L1	S1	No	Yes	42.183155	69.866095	1,209	30	4G	2
R2	L2	S2	No	Yes	43.213118	76.847531	1,160	285	4G	2
R1	L3	S3	No	Yes	42.262161	69.946861	686	84	3G	3.5
R3	L4	S4	No	Yes	40.873532	68.332802	330	56	3G	#N/A
R4	L5	S5	No	Yes	43.40955	76.942242	322	1	4G	5.5
R1	L6	S6	No	Yes	42.185251	70.062192	268	13	3G	6
R5	L7	S7	No	Yes	42.487043	70.003494	236	56	4G	3
R1	L8	S8	No	Yes	42.204524	70.202658	177	27	3G	#N/A
R6	L9	S9	No	Yes	42.326688	69.572382	169	#N/A	4G	3.2
R1	L1	S10	No	Yes	42.191081	69.820373	169	#N/A	4G	6.3











School location

Mobile broadband

Satellite coverage

Fiber nodes

School map

Price data



Why: to compute connection economic parameters
What: labor costs, telecommunication and energy infrastructure installation and maintenance costs, channel rent fees
How: telecommunications market survey; design, construction and maintenance organizations; construction standards; price reference books; (W)ISPs; etc.

Tools: market research, proxy-based estimates

Economic estimates



Why: to select technologies, estimate expenses
What: OPEX, CAPEX, potential income, cost of ownership, NPV
How: apply algorithms to school connectivity and price data
Tool: Broadband diagnostic tool (<u>https://connectschools.online/</u>)

				Тес	hnology of Broa	adband Connec	tion				Bacammand	ed technology
		Fiber Optic			Microwave Linl	< Contract of the second se	Sate	ellite	Ce	llular	Recommente	eutechnology
Required Bandwidth, Mbps	CAPEX, USD	OPEX, USD per year	INCOME, USD per year	CAPEX, USD	OPEX, USD per year	INCOME, USD per year	CAPEX, USD	OPEX, USD per year	CAPEX, USD	OPEX, USD per year	Based on maximum NPV (5-	Based on minimal cost of ownership
		cop per year	ood per year	002	ood per year	ood per year	002	cop per year	002	ood per year	years)	(5-years)
53.5	10,288.35	6,990.90	804.94	13,552.35	7,197.08	19.24	12,298.23	45,238.89	970.77	4,579.68	Cellular	Cellular

Network model example



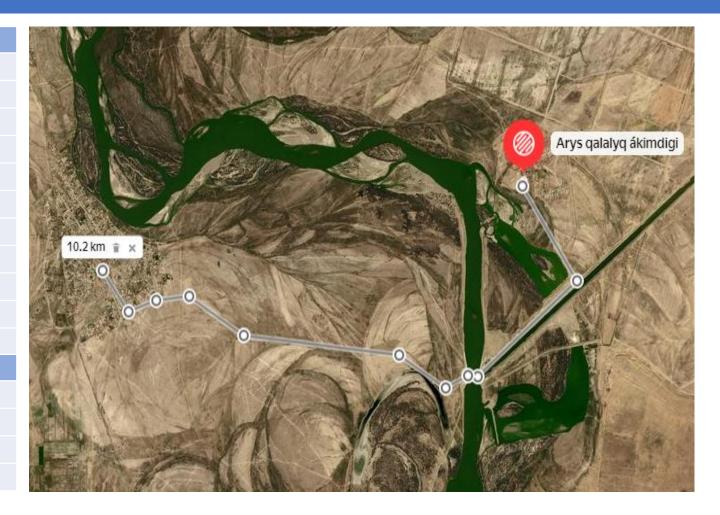


FOCL CAPEX components

Geodetic work FOCL installation Horizontal directional drilling Cable duct construction Cable laying machine use Cable manhole construction Cable coupling installation FOCL signaling test Building entrance facilities, ODFs installation Design

FOCL OPEX components

FOCL maintenance along the route Cable duct maintenance Building entrance facilities and ODFs maintenance Communication channels rent cost



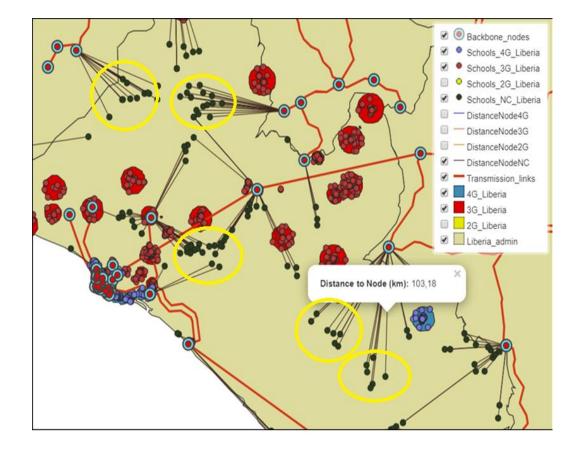
Topology map



Why: to distribute resources efficiently **What**: interconnections between nodes

How: apply algorithms to school connectivity, infrastructure and price data

Tools: ITU Interactive Transmission Maps, Broadband diagnostic tool



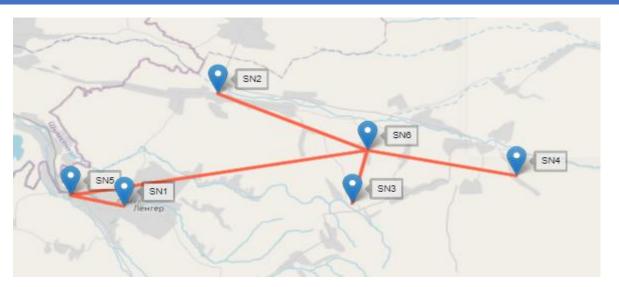




Topology map example

Microwave links network interconnecting six schools:

(cost of ownership is used as an optimization criterion)



#	School Name	Region	Subregion	<u>Lattitude</u>	<u>Longtitude</u>	<u>Type of Cell</u> <u>Coverage</u> (2G / 3G / 4G)	<u>Availability of</u> electricity (Yes / No)	Distance to the fiber*, km	Total number of users*
1	SN1	RN1	SRN1	42.183155	69.866095	4G	Yes	2	1270
2	SN2	RN2	SRN2	42.262161	69.946861	3G	Yes	3.5	721
3	SN3	RN3	SRN3	42.185251	70.062192	3G	Yes	6	282
4	SN4	RN4	SRN4	42.204524	70.202658	3G	Yes	7	186
5	SN5	RN5	SRN5	42.191081	69.820373	4G	Yes	6.3	178
6	SN6	RN6	SRN6	42.22219	70.074663	3G	Yes	6.2	89

https://connectschools.online/

Processing calculation results



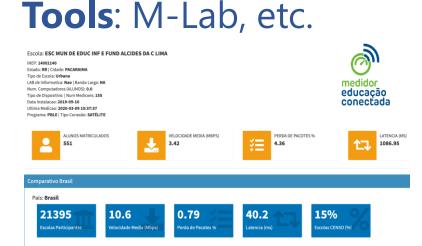
Why: to consider out-of-model-scope casesWhat: specific casesHow: expert advise

Tools: LMC Guide, best practices database, pool of experts

Real-time monitoring system



Why: to monitor connection usage efficiency and combine with EMIS data to improve learning processes
What: traffic measurements
How: ISPs' billing data, on-site software, on-site hardware probes, shared databases



Re	esults	MLAB
=	Test Server	New York, US
*	Download	243.21 Mb/s
1	Upload	4.20 Mb/s
Z	Latency	14 ms
lu.	Retransmission	0.06%



Thank you!

Contacts:

Ihar Shchetko Giga Project Officer in Central Asia ihar.shchetko@itu.int