

Universität Leipzig

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– Bachelorarbeit –

PROGRAMMIERUNG EINES BROWSER-PLUGINS ZUR ANZEIGE VON DATENSCHUTZINFORMATIONEN IM PLAYSTORE SOWIE EVALUATION DER PLUGIN-PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application.

An academic abstract typically outlines four elements relevant to the completed work:

- The research focus (i.e. statement of the problem(s)/research issue(s) addressed);
- The research methods used (experimental research, case studies, questionnaires, etc.);
- The results/findings of the research; and
- The main conclusions and recommendations

It may also contain brief references,[8] although some publications' standard style omits references from the abstract, reserving them for the article body (which, by definition, treats the same topics but in more depth). Typical length ranges from 100 to 500 words.

(source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_%28summary%29)

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Kapitel 1

Einleitung

A general introduction into the topic goes here. Here is the place to state problems, which should be solved with this thesis. Also background information and non-academic information can be written here. This part should sensibilise the reader for the topic. Go from higher level into the specific topic of this thesis. Thus, give an embedding of this thesis into an overall context. State, why are you doing this (motivation) and what will be made better (reasons to conduct this research)

Kurz PGuard und Datenschutz erklären. Verbindung zur Extension und Abspeichern von Informationen.

1.1 Ziel

Die Arbeit befasst sich mit den folgenden Aufgaben:

1. **"Programmierung einer Browser Extension zur Anzeige von Datenschutzinformationen im PlayStore"**
2. **"Evaluierung von Caching Methoden einer Browser Extension"**

State here, what the work will be trying to answer. But also, what this work is NOT about. Thus, state the scope of this work.

Hauptaugenmerk = Erläuterung von Browser-Extensions, Umsetzung eines Beispiels und Limitationen. Welche Arten von Speicher stehen einer Extension zur Verfügung und welche Performance-Ersparnisse kann durch Abspeichern von Daten die die Extension wiederholt benötigt eingespart werden. Welche Entlastung erfährt der Server mit Backend. Aufbau und Einbindung des ausgewählten Kandidaten

Was kommt nicht vor? Anleitung zur Abspeicherung personenbezogener/privater Daten. Technischer Aufbau jedes Kandidaten.

1.2 Structure

This Bachelor/Master Thesis is structured as follows. First, chapter 1 gives some background information about ... which will be used throughout this work. Sequentially, chapter 2 presents proposed solutions and results for the beforehand stated questions. The setup and results for the first question are line out in section 3. The results for the second problem are stated in section 4. Finally, the obtained results are discussed and summed up in chapter 5. This chapter also gives suggestions for future research.

Recherche = Extension theorie = Extension praxis = Speicher Theorie = Umsetzung = Evaluation

Kapitel 2

Preliminaries

The following chapter provides the interested reader with the basic information that is needed to understand this work. All topics are described in no more detail than needed to follow this work. If the reader is interested more in a specific topic necessary references are provided at the respective places to the respective textbooks and articles.

This chapter starts with a general view on After that, the ... is explained. ... as an important method is then described in detail. It follows an overview over state-of-the art algorithms that will be studied in this work. This chapter ends with a section about how the performance of algorithms could be quantified.

Also state in this chapter related work and the state-of the art.

2.1 Stuff One

A main part of this work is related towards ...

2.2 Stuff Tow

A crucial part of this work is ...

2.3 Stuff Three

more

2.3.1 Stuff Three.1

and more

2.3.2 Stuff Three.2

Something goes here.

2.3.2.1 Stuff Three.2.1

sub sub section

2.4 Stuff4

As stated in the previous sections ...

Kapitel 3

This is the first main part of the work

This chapter will first outline the problems that constitutes the main portion of this work. Each problem is described separately starting with the available data sources followed by a detailed description of the proposed solutions. After that, the proposed solutions are evaluated by empirical means and the results are presented. Performance studies are conducted to provide suitable recommendations concerning the real world application.

3.1 Aufgabenbeschreibung

There are two main problems researched in this Bachelor/Master Thesis.

As stated in the previous chapter 2...

"Question 1".

When ... the second question arises:

"Question 2"

This question will mainly be answered with the help of empirical data gathered from...

3.2 Implementierung einer Browser Extension zur Anzeige von Datenschutzinformationen im PlayStore

This subsection describes the solution for the first problem: "Question 1?". This problem is studied by using a simulation framework. Within the simulation it is possible to alter the configuration of t... . It is studied

3.2.1 Method

describe the used method. how is the experiment conducted. which means were used

3.2.2 Data Source

how is the data obtained. what are the properties of the data.

3.2.3 Results

This section will state and discuss the results obtained First, the results for ... are presented. Thereafter, the results for ... are shown. After that, the obtained results will be discussed. Hints for ... will be given.

3.2.4 Discussion

discuss the obtained results here in detail. what is promising, what is not so good. what could be done better. limitations of the used methods. suggest future research (sub-)topics.

3.3 Evaluierung von Caching Methoden einer Browser Extension

TODO - Caching Methoden Teil skizzieren - Caching Evaluierung überlegen - gibt es PlugIn Profiler? - auslesen der Daten aus der Konsole

Hier steht die Einleitung mit Beschreibung der Caching Evaluierung. Warum? Von Was? Bedingungen? Mögliche Resultate.

3.3.1 Einleitung

Extension = Erweiterung des PlayStores um neue Informationen Erweiterung findet bei Anwendung immer Landing Page/Hauptseite statt

// Diese in Kategorien unterteilt. Kategorien werden bei jedem Besuch wieder aufgerufen SSpiele mit Vorregistrierungßstellt über längere Zeit gleiche Apps dar. New + Updated Gamesünd Top-Bewertung: Spieleliefern jedes Mal ähnliche Ergebnisse =¿ überlappende Information Empfehlungen für dichünd "Das könnte dir Gefallenpassen sich vorherigen Suchen an und liefern daher auch redundante Ergebnisse Selbe App oft mehrmals in der Übersicht vertreten Konklusion: viel Redundanz. Ergänzende Information werden mehrfach benötigt //

Verarbeitet Diese nur zu benutzerfreundlichen Format Informationen müssen von externen Quelle entnommen werden Dadurch entstehen Anfragen an einen Server mit Antworten Antworten und Anfragen durch // redundant.

Thesen: Nutzung der Extension nach "Veröffentlichung" würde hohen Traffic verursachen mit vielen wiederholten Anfragen. Anfragen könnten ab einer bestimmten Nutzerzahl Server überlasten Performance der Extension leidet unter dieser Art der Informationsbeschaffung Bei Ausfall der Quelle, bietet Extension keinen Mehrwert für den Nutzer mehr.

Lösung: Einrichtung von unabhängigen Speicher zur Aufbewahrung der gewonnen Informationen. Insbesondere viele/wiederholt genutzt Informationen sollen ohne erneute Anfrage zur Verfügung stehen. Neue Anfragen nur bei Veraltung der Informationen bzw. nur von neu aufgetauchten Apps Aufbau einer Struktur zur Abspeicherung der wichtigen Informationen

Verwendung des Speichers:

Welche Informationen stehen pro App zur Verfügung?(1) Welche Informationen werden pro App benötigt? (2) Wie wird der Speicher gepflegt?(3)

(1)

Wird bei Aufbau der App schon Beschrieben? Aynchron!

(2) Alter der Information: Ist die Information auf dem Aktuellen Stand wie die der Quelle? Ist die Information der Quelle veraltet? Wie oft wird so eine Information erneuert? (Neue DSE o.ä) =¿ Abspeichern des Analysedatums. Regelmäßige Überprüfungen(3 Tage), ob neue Information bei der Quelle vorhanden

Aufruf der App: Wie oft wird diese App aufgerufen? Informationen über die App im Speicher können nach gewisser Zeit gelöscht werden, wenn sie nicht erneut aufgerufen wurde. =¿ Frequency Count: Zähler im Speicher der bei jedem Aufruf erhöht wird. Regelmäßig wird der Speicher nach niedrigen Zählern durchsucht und diese Einträge gelöscht.

Aufbau: String-Tupel nach dem (Key, Value)-Prinzip

Zugriff: getItem(key), setItem(key,value) und removeItem(key)

Serverseitiger Speicher: Identifizierung notwendig. Aufwendig in Pflege und Wartung. Kein Mehrwert zu Anfragen an Informationsquelle

Serverseitiger Speicher fällt vor vorne herein weg aus oben genannten Grund und datenschutzrechtlichen Bedenken.

Datenbanken: Verfügbar: IndexedDB und WebSQL

WebSQL seit November 2010 von W3C nicht mehr empfohlen (veraltet).

IndexedDB: API in allen modernen Browser zur Speicherung von Daten und Dateien in einer object-orientierten Datenbank. synchron und asynchron möglich. Funktioniert nach key, value prinzip Alle Datentypen von JavaScript werden unterstützt. Kann indexiert werden um Suchen effizient zu machen. Verwendet Prinzip von Transaktionen Anfragen mit Rückgabewerten als Basis aller Operationen Verfolgt den NoSQL-Ansatz

Speicherlimit nach global Limit (1/2 Festplatte) und Gruppenlimit (1/5 von global Limit, min 10MB max. 2GB) Gruppenlimit voll = voll (Fehler) Global Limit voll = löschen bis wieder frei (Quellenabhängig komplette Elemente gelöscht)

Warum nicht IndexedDB?

Vorteile von IndexedDB: Abspeicherung von großen strukturierten Datenmengen. Nachteile: hoher Aufwand bei Implementierung. Overhead lohnt nicht bei kleinen Datenmengen. Transaktionen blockieren bei Fehlern eventuell den Datenabruf bzw. die Aktualisierung

Storage API von Chrome ausreichend Speicher und geringer aufwand bei der Implementierung. Lediglich Strings benötigt. Indices bei gewählten value-Struktur nicht notwendig.

Vorteil von Session Storage: Speicherpflege nicht notwendig, da 5MB groß genug für Anzahl(?) an App-Informationen während einer Session im PlayStore. Informationen immer auf Stand der Quelle Nachteil: Bei erstmaligen Öffnen des Stores in neuer Browsersession werden viele Anfragen losgeschickt für Apps die bereits in der letzten Session schon angefragt wurden. Bei Serverausfällen fehlen die Informationen Lediglich in einer Session mehrfach aufgerufene Apps ersparen erneute Anfragen. = Speicherpflege fällt weg, dafür kaum Mehrwert bei Anfragen.

Vorteil von Lokal Storage: Apps werden einmal abgefragt und sind anschließend abgespeichert. Fällt der Server aus können die lokalen Informationen genutzt werden. Daten auch aus letzter Session bleiben vorhanden. Neue Anfragen werden nur dann geschickt wenn aktuelle Daten über 3 Tage alt sind. Nachteile: Speicherpflege notwendig. Dadurch wird die Information länger (Counter und Tag).

Zusätzliche Rechenzeit für das Löschen von alten Informationen notwendig. Dadurch wird sichergestellt dass die 5MB nicht überschritten werden und somit Informationen ungewollt verloren gehen. Für Informationen mit hohem Counter muss regelmäßig überprüft werden, ob die Information noch aktuell ist, weil diese in der Regel lange im Speicher verweilt. =; Hohe Einsparung bei Anfragen an den Server möglich. Dafür müssen zusätzliche Operationen zur Speicherpflege und Prüfung der Informationen ausgeführt werden.

3.3.3 Rahmenbedingungen

Plattform: Windows 10 Rechner Build, Specs Chrome Details App Details Was wird gemessen? Limitierungen

3.3.4 Vorgehensweise

Datum des Experiments

3.3.5 Ergebnisse

This section will state and discuss the results obtained First, the results for ... are presented. Thereafter, the results for ... are shown. After that, the obtained results will be discussed. Hints for ... will be given.

3.3.6 Diskussion

discuss the obtained results here in detail. what is promising, what is not so good. what could be done better. limitations of the used methods. suggest future research (sub-)topics.

Kapitel 4

LaTeX snippets

4.1 Basics

Here is some stuff with bullet points, aka lists

- measurement time
- sensor-id
- raw measurement
 - sub items
 - even more
 - of those
- more stuff

Here is an enumeration with the same data

1. measurement time
2. sensor-id
3. raw measurement
 - (a) sub items
 - (b) even more
 - (c) of those
4. more stuff

4.2 Images

You can control, where this image could(!) be floating by altering the "[hpbt]list. It means:

- h = Place the float here, i.e., approximately at the same point it occurs in the source text (however, not exactly at the spot)
- p = Put on a special page for floats only.
- b = Position at the bottom of the page.
- t = Position at the top of the page.
- ! = Override internal parameters LaTeX uses for determining "goodfloat positions.
- H = Places the float at precisely the location in the LaTeX code. Requires the float package. This is somewhat equivalent to h!.

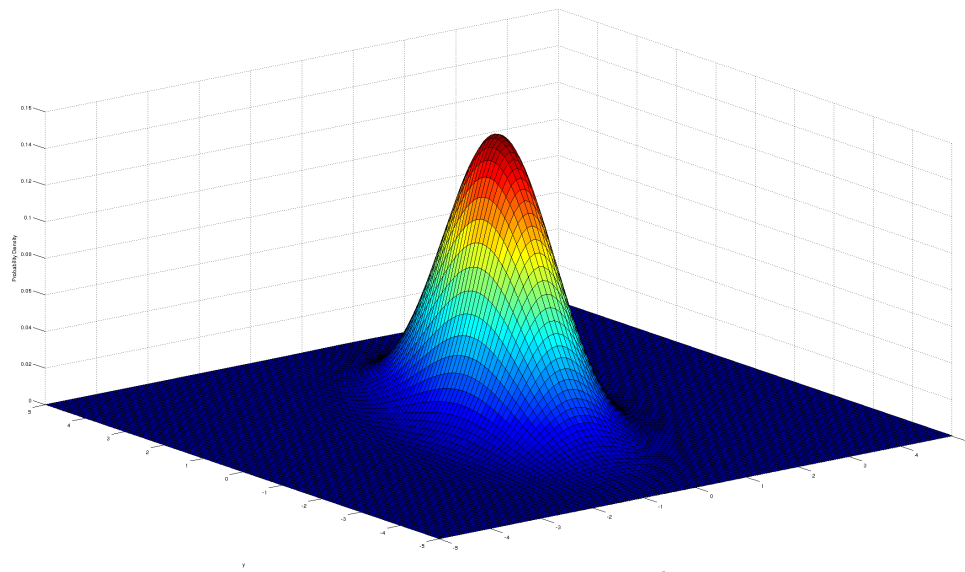


Abbildung 4.1: caption goes here

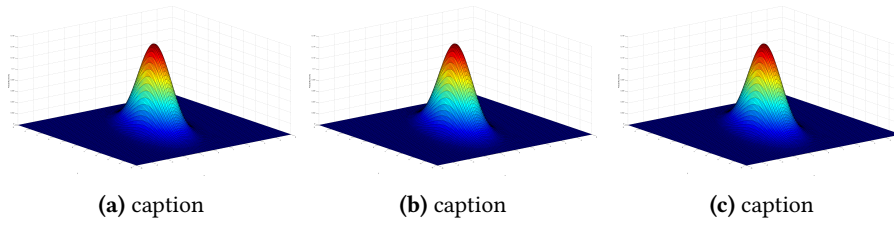


Abbildung 4.2: Pictures of something, horizontally

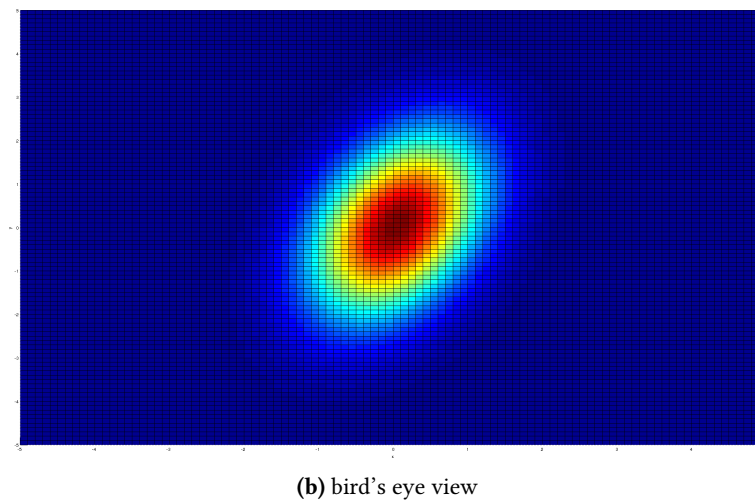
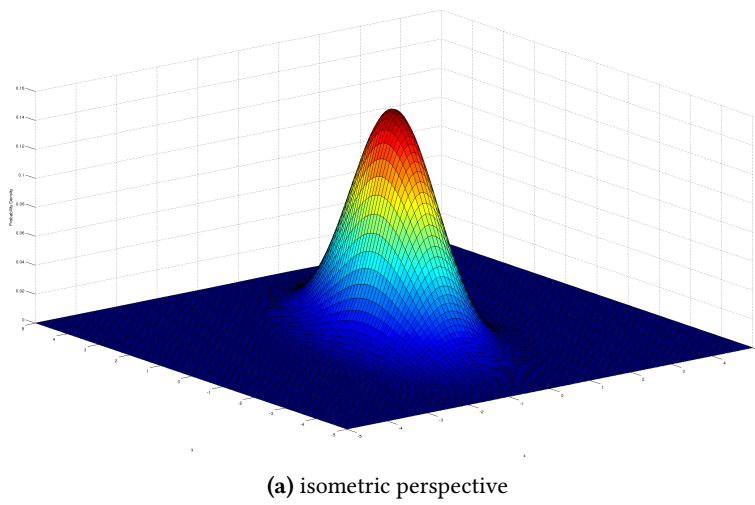


Abbildung 4.3: MVN with $\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 2.0 \end{bmatrix}$

4.3 Math-Stuff

Equations with explanations:

$$p\left(x(k) \mid X^{k-1}, Z^{k-1}, U^k\right) \quad (4.1)$$

Where:

$X^{k-1} := \{x(k-1), x(k-2), \dots, x(0)\}$: all previous states

$Z^{k-1} := \{z(k-1), z(k-2), \dots, z(0)\}$: all previous measurements

$U^k := \{u(k), u(k-1), \dots, u(0)\}$: all previous control inputs

You can automatically refer to the beforehand stated equation 4.1. Pages with only math stuff sometimes looks strange. So make sure to add some nice text.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

A list of equations aligned at the -ßymbol.

$$x(k+1|k) = F(k) \cdot x(k|k) + G(k) \cdot u(k) \quad (4.2)$$

$$P(k+1|k) = F(k) \cdot P(k|k) \cdot F(k)^T + Q(k) \quad (4.3)$$

$$\hat{z}(k+1|k) = H(k+1) \cdot x(k+1|k) \quad (4.4)$$

$$S(k+1) = H(k+1) \cdot P(k+1|k) \cdot H(k+1)^T + R(k+1) \quad (4.5)$$

References to Equation 4.2 and Equation 4.4

Write some matrices: $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_{pos} \\ x_{vel} \\ y_{pos} \\ y_{vel} \end{bmatrix}$ and $F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

4.4 citing stuff

You can cite stuff. For example an online resource [1]. Make sure to add a last visited in JabRef. This has to appear in the bibliography. But you can also cite from a book, including the page number: [5, p. 175]. And also in proceedings [4] and articles [3]. And technical manuals [2].

4.5 Tables

Property	Stereo Camera	Multi-Mode Radar (near / far)
meas. principle	CMOS sensor	FMCW
cycle time	60ms	66ms
latency	42ms	198ms
frequency	16fps	76 - 77 Ghz
bandwidth	—	187 Mhz
opening angle	45°	60° / 18°
range	500m (3D-vision: 50m)	60m / 200m
angle accuracy (3σ)	—	$\pm 1^\circ / \pm 0.1^\circ$
distance accuracy (3σ)	—	$\pm 0.25\text{m}$
velocity accuracy (3σ)	—	$\pm 0.278 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} / \pm 0.139 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

Tabelle 4.1: Overview of the properties of several sensors

	full			diag		
	RMSE	PVol	NEES	RMSE	PVol	NEES
sensor-1	1.63	0.69	3.79	1.63	1.27	3.90
sensor-2	1.14	0.85	4.23	1.14	1.56	4.28
CMF	0.84	0.15	3.82	0.84	0.15	3.82
Naive	1.37	1.80	2.24	1.37	2.70	2.43
CI-trace	1.26	0.62	2.68	1.27	1.12	2.77
CI-det	1.37	0.61	3.31	1.34	1.11	3.16
Bar-Shalom-0.0	1.25	0.16	4.90	1.25	0.29	5.12
Bar-Shalom-0.4	1.21	0.25	4.04	1.22	0.46	4.09
Bar-Shalom-0.7	1.19	0.21	5.86	1.19	0.41	5.27
IMF	1.05	0.22	3.85	0.93	0.14	5.34
KF-T2T	1.80	12.17	7.15	1.64	11.76	5.32
IMF-sub	1.18	0.12	12.75	1.18	0.21	13.35

Tabelle 4.2: some random numbers

trainings set					validation set				
$P_C =$	0.307	0.574	0	0	$P_C =$	0.301	0.536	0	0
	0.574	4.926	0	0		0.536	4.886	0	0
	0	0	0.052	0.080		0	0	0.054	0.087
	0	0	0.080	0.384		0	0	0.087	0.403
$P_R =$	0.066	0.168	0	0	$P_R =$	0.071	0.182	0	0
	0.168	3.025	0	0		0.182	3.151	0	0
	0	0	0.360	0.298		0	0	0.356	0.298
	0	0	0.298	0.725		0	0	0.298	0.699

Tabelle 4.3: covariances

4.6 Pseudo Algorithm

For computer scientists: Write some pseudo code:

Algorithm 1 Pseudocode of the optimization process for P_{ab}

Require: F, R, H, dt of the sensor

```

while optimizing do
  select  $q$ 
  calculate  $P$  using alpha-beta equation
  calculate NEES
  if current NEES better than best NEES then
     $P_{ab} \leftarrow P$ 
    best NEES  $\leftarrow$  current NEES
  end if
end while
return  $P_{ab}$ 

```

And explain it afterwards.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

4.7 Rotated Tables

needed data	equations	optimal
CI P_i, P_j $\omega \in (0, 1)$	$P^{-1} = \omega P_i^{-1} + (1 - \omega) P_j^{-1}$ $\hat{x} = P \cdot [\omega P_i^{-1} \hat{x}_i + (1 - \omega) P_j^{-1} \hat{x}_j]$	no
BarS. 1 P_i, P_j	$\hat{x} = P_j(P_i + P_j)^{-1} \hat{x}_i + P_i(P_i + P_j)^{-1} \hat{x}_j$ $P = P_1(P_i + P_j)^{-1} P_j$	no
BarS. 2 $P_i, P_j, P_{ij},$ $P_{ji}, K_i, K_j,$ H_i, H_j, F, Q	$\hat{x} = \hat{x}_i + [P_i - P_{ij}][P_i + P_j - P_{ij}]^{-1}[\hat{x}_j - \hat{x}_i]$ $P = P_i - [P_i - P_{ij}][P_i + P_j - P_{ij}]^{-1}[P_i - P_{ji}]$ $P_{ij} \approx 0.4 \cdot \sqrt{P_i \circ P_j}$	yes
IMF $\hat{x}_i(k k-1)$ $\hat{x}_i(k k)$ $P_i(k k-1)$ $P_i(k k)$ $\hat{x}(k k-1)$ $P(k k-1)$ F, Q	$P(k k)^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^2 [P_i(k k)^{-1} - P_i(k k-1)^{-1}] + P(k k-1)^{-1}$ $\hat{x}(k k) = P(k k) \cdot \{ P(k k-1)^{-1} \cdot \hat{x}(k k-1) + \sum_{i=1}^2 [P_i(k k)^{-1} \hat{x}_i(k k) - P_i(k k-1)^{-1} \hat{x}_i(k k-1)] \}$	yes

Tabelle 4.4: Summary of the used track-to-track fusion algorithms

Kapitel 5

Final Discussion

This chapter summarises the experimental results in an overall context and suggestions for further research are given.

5.1 Consolidation

Summary of the Thesis. What has been studied, what has been found. Be critical with you own results here once again. At the very end, sum your whole thesis up in 2 sentences

In this Master Thesis ... has been studied. As a first experiment As a result However, Further research is needed

Furthermore,

To sum it up,

5.2 Future Research

Give suggestions about future research to overcome the limitations of this work. What could and should be done.

Kapitel 6

Appendix

supplementary material goes here.

6.1 Derivations

add some derivations here.

6.1.1 Example Matlab Code

Add a sourcefile directly into L^AT_EX

```

1 % simple Kalman Filter example:
2 % state "x" consists of position and velocity
3 % system model "F" is a cinematic model of constant velocity
4 % only the position is measured
5
6 clear % clear all matlab variables
7
8 %%% declare matlab variables and assign default (randomly chosen) value
9 % simulation specifications
10 T = 1; % make a measurement every T steps. also called \Delta t
11 % i.e. every 1, 2, 3, ... seconds
12 real_x = [0; 10]; % "real world" state, only needed in simulation context
13 % also called ground truth. start: position=0, velocity=10
14
15 % model specifications
16 model_F = [1, T; % the model we have about the real world
17 0, 1]; % here: cinematic model of constant velocity
18 q = 9; % controls the amount of process noise. is usually unknown
19 model_Q = [T^4/4, T^3/2; % process noise
20 T^3/2, T^2] * q; % arises from the cinematic model
21
22 % estimations specifications
23 esti_x = [0; 10]; % estimated state: position and velocity
24 esti_P = [1, 0; % estimated covariance of esti_x. reflects
25 0, 2]; % the uncertainty about the estimated state esti_x
26
27 esti_z = 0; % estimated measured value. here: just depicting position-entry
28 % of esti_x since we are only interested in the position. Or
29 % maybe it is only possible to measure position, but not velocity
30 esti_S = [0, 0; % estimated covariance of esti_z. Will consist of process noise
31 0, 0]; % with added measurement noise
32
33 H = [1, 0; % observation matrix. we only measure position values
34 0, 0]; % this row could be left out, but then also modify R to 1x1
35 R = [1, 0; % measurement noise. is usually unknown. reflects the
36 0, 1]; % inaccuracy of the sensors
37 K = [0, 0]; % Kalman gain vector
38
39
40 %%% Initialization
41 esti_x = [0; 10];
42 esti_P = [1, 0;
43 0, 2];
44
45 for step = 1:1000 % simulate for 1000 steps (simulate continuous time)
46 if mod(step, T) == 0 % if it is time to take a new measurement
47 % update the "real data". For simplicity: take the model F. But could be any
48 % other function, possibly non-linear.
49 % mvnrnd = multi variate normal random numbers
50 real_x = model_F * real_x + transpose(mvnrnd([0,0], model_Q));
51
52 %%% Step 1: Prediction Step
53 esti_x = model_F * esti_x; % estimate the new state according to the
54 % system model since we do not have any
55 % control inputs, this term is left out
56 esti_P = model_F * esti_P + transpose(model_F) + model_Q; % update the
57 % covariance of estimated state esti_x
58 esti_z = H * esti_x; % depict position value from estimated state
59 esti_S = H * esti_P + transpose(H) + R; % estimation of the covariance of
60 % the estimated measured value. inherits model
61 % noise and measurement noise
62
63 %%% make a measurement z
64 z = H * real_x + transpose(mvnrnd([0,0], R)); % make a noisy measurement
65
66 % Step 2: Innovation Step
67 K = esti_P * transpose(H) * esti_S^-1; % calculate Kalman gain vector by
68 % comparing model and measurement
69 % noise
70 esti_x = esti_x + K * (z - esti_z); % update the estimated state by an
71 % weighted sum of the measurement
72 % and the model-estimation
73 esti_P = esti_P - K * esti_S * transpose(K); % update covariance of
74 % estimated state
75 end
76 end

```

Listing 6.1: Simple example of a Kalman Filter in Matlab

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Proclamation

Hereby I confirm that I wrote this thesis independently and that I have not made use of any other resources or means than those indicated.

Forname Surname, Place, 23. Juli 2018