WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for random access, applied to a terminal and comprising:

receiving feedback information from a base station during a random access procedure according to at least one of first receiving timing information or second receiving timing information;

wherein the first receiving timing information and the second receiving timing information correspond to different manners for determining a timing advance by the terminal; and

wherein the first receiving timing information is different from the second receiving timing information;

the first receiving timing information comprises a first offset of a first time window for receiving a random access response relative to a first receiving moment;

and/or

the second receiving timing information comprises a second offset of a second time window for receiving a random access response relative to a second receiving moment;

wherein the first offset is different from the second offset.

2. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

receiving the feedback information from the base station during the random access procedure according to the first receiving timing information in response to the timing advance being determined by the terminal autonomously.

3. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

receiving the feedback information from the base station during the random access procedure according to the second receiving timing information in response to the timing advance being determined by the terminal non-autonomously.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein receiving the feedback information from the base station during the random access procedure according to the first receiving timing information comprises:

receiving, in the first time window, random access response information sent by

the base station through a nearest physical downlink control channel occasion, wherein the first time window is a time window switching the first offset from the first receiving moment;

and/or

receiving the feedback information from the base station during the random access procedure according to the second receiving timing information comprises:

receiving, in the second time window, random access response information sent by the base station through a nearest physical downlink control channel occasion, wherein the second time window is a time window switching the second offset from the second receiving moment.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the first receiving moment and the second receiving moment is a moment that Msg1 or MsgA for the random access procedure is sent completely; and/or

the first offset is greater than the second offset.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first offset is equal to 2*d1/c, or equal to 2*(d1+d0_F)/c;

the second offset is equal to 2*d0/c, or equal to 2*(d0+d0_F)/c;

where, d1 is a distance from a network device in air to the terminal, d0 is a distance from the network device to a reference point on ground, d0_F is a distance from the network device to the base station on the ground, and c is a speed of light.

7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein

the first receiving timing information comprises a third offset of a first contention resolution timer relative to a third receiving moment, and/or a first time duration of the first contention resolution timer;

and/or

the second receiving timing information comprises a fourth offset of a second contention resolution timer relative to a fourth receiving moment, and/or a second time duration of the second contention resolution timer;

wherein the third offset is different from the fourth offset, and/or the first time

duration is different from the second time duration.

8. The method according to claim 7, further comprising:

starting the first contention resolution timer in a time-domain symbol, wherein the time-domain symbol is a first time-domain symbol switching the third offset from the third receiving moment;

and/or

starting the second contention resolution timer in a time-domain symbol, wherein the time-domain symbol is a second time-domain symbol switching the fourth offset from the fourth receiving moment.

9. The method according to claim 7, wherein each of the third receiving moment and the fourth receiving moment is a moment that Msg3 for the random access procedure is sent completely; and/or the third offset is greater than the fourth offset, and/or the first time duration is shorter than the second time duration.

10. The method according to claim 7, wherein the third offset is equal to 2*d1/c, or equal to 2*(d1+d0_F)/c;

the fourth offset is equal to 2*d0/c, or equal to 2*(d0+d0_F)/c;

where, d1 is a distance from a network device in air to the terminal, d0 is a distance from the network device to a reference point on ground, d0_F is a distance from the network device to the base station on the ground, and c is a speed of light.

11. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, comprising:

receiving indication information sent by the base station; wherein the indication information comprises the first receiving timing information and/or the second receiving timing information.

12. A method for configuration indication, applied to a base station and comprising:

sending indication information comprising first receiving timing information and second receiving timing information to a terminal;

wherein the indication information is configured to indicate the terminal to in response to a timing advance being determined autonomously, receive feedback information from the base station during a random access procedure according to the

first receiving timing information, and in response to the timing advance being determined non-autonomously, receive feedback information from the base station during the random access procedure according to the second receiving timing information;

wherein the first receiving timing information is different from the second receiving timing information;

the first receiving timing information comprises a first offset of a first time window for receiving a random access response relative to a first receiving moment;

and/or

the second receiving timing information comprises a second offset of a second time window for receiving a random access response relative to a second receiving moment;

wherein the first offset is different from the second offset.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein each of the first receiving moment and the second receiving moment is a moment that Msg1 or MsgA for the random access procedure is sent completely; and/or the first offset is larger than the second offset.

14. The method according to claim 12, wherein the first offset is equal to 2*d1/c, or equal to 2*(d1+d0_F)/c;

the second offset is equal to 2*d0/c, or equal to 2*(d0+d0_F)/c;

where, d1 is a distance from a network device in air to the terminal, d0 is a distance from the network device to a reference point on ground, d0_F is a distance from the network device to the base station on the ground, and c is a speed of light.

15. The method according to claim 12, wherein the first receiving timing information comprises a third offset of a first contention resolution timer relative to a third receiving moment, and/or a first time duration of the contention resolution timer; and/or

the second receiving timing information comprises a fourth offset of a second contention resolution timer relative to a fourth receiving moment, and/or a second time

duration of the second contention resolution timer;

wherein the third offset is different from the fourth offset, and/or the first time duration is different from the second time duration.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the third offset is greater than the fourth offset, and/or the first time duration is shorter than the second time duration.

17. An electronic device, comprising:

a processor;

a memory for storing instructions executable by the processor;

wherein the processor is configured to implement the instructions to perform the method for random access according to any one of claims 1 to 11 and/or the method for configuration indication according to any one of claims 12 to 16.

18. A computer-readable storage medium having stored therein computer programs that, when executed by a processor, cause steps of the method for random access according to any one of claims 1 to 11 and/or the method for configuration indication according to any one of claims 12 to 16 to be implemented.