WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for processing global navigation satellite system (GNSS) validity, performed by a terminal device, comprising:

sending a GNSS validity duration to a network device, wherein the GNSS validity duration is carried in a connection establishment complete message, a connection restoration complete message, or a connection reestablishment complete message; and

returning to an idle state and setting a release cause of a radio resource control (RRC) connection to other, in a case that a GNSS position fix of the terminal device has become out-of-date.

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

declaring a master cell group (MCG) radio link failure (RLF) in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated; and

recording the target parameter in a RLF variable report.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein recording the target parameter in the RLF variable report comprises at least one of:

setting a connection failure type to RLF; or

setting an RLF cause to GNSS outdated.

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

returning to the idle state in a case that access stratum security is not activated; or

returning to the idle state in a case that access stratum security is activated.

5. The method according to claim 4, further comprising:

receiving a configuration message sent by the network device, wherein

the configuration message is configured to configure the terminal device to return to the idle state in a case that the GNSS is outdated,

wherein the method further comprises:

sending a first message to the network device, wherein

the first message is configured to indicate that the terminal device supports staying in the connected state in a case that the GNSS is outdated; or

the first message is configured to indicate that the terminal device does not support staying in the connected state in a case that the GNSS is outdated.

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

prohibiting uplink transmission in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated,

wherein the method further comprises:

restoring the uplink transmission in a case of obtaining a GNSS position fix.

7. The method according to claim 1, further comprising at least one of:

not monitoring a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH), in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated; or

not performing downlink reception, in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated,

wherein the method further comprises:

restoring the downlink reception in a case of obtaining a GNSS position fix.

8. The method according to claim 6, wherein the terminal device comprises a media access control (MAC) layer; and

prohibiting the uplink transmission in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated comprises:

determining a time alignment timer to be outdated in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated; and

performing a time alignment timer outdated processing procedure,

wherein determining the time alignment timer to be outdated comprises at least one of:

determining that both time alignment timers of a primary timing advance group (pTAG) and a secondary timing advance group (sTAG) are outdated; or

determining that a time alignment timer of a pTAG is outdated,

wherein the method further comprises:

prohibiting initiating random access in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated.

9. The method according to claim 6, wherein the terminal device comprises a radio resource control (RRC) layer, and prohibiting the uplink transmission in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated comprises at least one of:

releasing or disabling at least one of a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) or a short

physical uplink control channel (SPUCCH) of a serving cell, in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated;

releasing or disabling a semi-persistent scheduling (SPS) of a serving cell, in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated; or

releasing or disabling a dedicated scheduling request (SR) resource, in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated and the terminal device is a narrow band internet of things (NB-IOT) device,

wherein the method further comprising at least one of:

restoring the PUCCH or the SPUCCH of the disabled serving cell in a case of obtaining a GNSS position fix;

restoring the SPS of the disabled serving cell in a case of obtaining a GNSS position fix; or

restoring the disabled dedicated SR resource in a case that a GNSS position fix is obtained and the terminal device is an NB-IOT device.

10. The method according to claim 6, wherein the terminal device comprises a MAC layer; and

prohibiting the uplink transmission in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated comprises at least one of:

clearing a hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) buffer of a serving cell in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated;

notifying a radio resource control (RRC) layer to release or disable a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) resource of a serving cell in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated;

notifying an RRC layer to release or disable a sounding reference signal (SRS) resource of a serving cell in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated;

clearing or disabling configured downlink assignments and uplink grants in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated;

clearing or disabling a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) resource reported by semi-persistent channel state information (CSI) in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated; or

prohibiting the uplink transmission in a case that the GNSS of the terminal device is outdated,

wherein the method further comprises:

restoring the disabled configured downlink assignments and uplink grants in a case of

obtaining a GNSS position fix.

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

reporting an MCG RLF to the network device in a case of obtaining a GNSS position fix.

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

obtaining a GNSS position fix within a time window,

wherein the method further comprises:

not performing uplink transmission or downlink reception within the time window,

or

the method further comprises:

receiving configuration information of the time window sent by the network device.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein sending the GNSS validity duration to the network device comprises:

sending the GNSS validity duration to the network device, in a case that the GNSS validity duration is less than a first validity duration;

wherein the first validity duration is a validity duration of ephemeris information or common time alignment.

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

sending a second validity duration to the network device, wherein the second validity duration is a smaller value of the GNSS validity duration and a first validity duration;

wherein the first validity duration is a validity duration of ephemeris information or common time alignment.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein sending the GNSS validity duration to the network device comprises:

sending the GNSS validity duration to the network device in a case of obtaining a GNSS position fix.

16. The method according to claim 1, further comprising at least one of:

receiving a first instruction sent by the network device via a system message; or

receiving a first instruction sent by the network device via a radio resource control (RRC) dedicated message;

wherein the first instruction is configured to instruct the terminal device to report the GNSS validity duration.

17. A terminal device, comprising:

a processor;

wherein the processor is configured to perform the method for processing global navigation satellite system (GNSS) validity according to any one of claims 1 to 16.