



Group Specification

**Open Radio equipment Interface (ORI);
ORI Interface Specification;
Part 2: Control and Management
(Release 1)**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	7
Foreword.....	7
1 Scope	8
2 References	8
2.1 Normative references	8
2.2 Informative references.....	9
3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations	9
3.1 Definitions.....	9
3.2 Symbols.....	10
3.3 Abbreviations	11
4 Introduction	12
5 C&M plane description	12
5.1 Protocol stack	12
5.2 C&M plane protocols	12
5.2.1 Ethernet/Fast C&M.....	13
5.2.2 IP.....	13
5.2.3 DHCP.....	13
5.2.4 TCP/UDP.....	13
5.2.5 FTP	13
5.2.6 ORI C&M Protocol (OCP)	13
5.2.7 AISG/3GPP Iuant interface support within ORI.....	14
5.3 OCP message encoding and object modelling.....	14
5.4 Vendor specific extensions.....	15
6 RE Resource Model and its related Management Functions.....	15
6.1 Introduction	15
6.2 Object types.....	17
6.3 Object lifecycle	17
6.4 Object naming/addressing	17
6.5 Object relations	19
6.6 Object parameters.....	20
6.6.1 Roles/Purposes of parameters	20
6.6.2 Parameter characterization.....	20
6.6.2.1 Object containment	20
6.6.2.2 Parameter Name	20
6.6.2.3 Parameter Type	21
6.6.2.4 Parameter Access	21
6.6.2.5 Default value	21
6.6.3 Void	22
6.6.4 Parameter access functions	22
6.7 Object states/State handling	22
6.7.1 State types/states.....	22
6.7.1.1 Administrative State (AST).....	22
6.7.1.2 Functional state (FST).....	24
6.7.1.3 Relationship between Administrative and Functional states	24
6.7.2 State management functions	25
6.7.3 Linkage between object state changes and fault reporting.....	25
6.8 Fault management	25
6.8.1 Fault States.....	26
6.8.2 Fault Severity.....	26
6.8.3 Fault Reporting	26
6.8.4 Fault History	27
6.8.5 ORI Fault Types	27
6.8.6 Handling of Fault Reports by the REC.....	27

6.9	Performance Management.....	27
6.10	Logging	27
6.10.1	Log concept	27
6.10.2	Log types & content.....	28
6.10.3	Log categories.....	29
6.10.4	Log configuration and control	29
6.10.5	Log file naming.....	30
6.11	Vendor specific extensions to the resource model	30
6.11.1	Vendor specific parameters.....	31
6.11.2	Vendor specific object types.....	31
6.11.3	Vendor specific fault types	31
7	OCP format and encoding structure	32
7.1	Roles of REC/RE	32
7.2	Message format and encoding	32
7.2.1	Message types/handling.....	32
7.2.2	Encoding basis	33
7.2.3	Data types	33
7.2.4	Name spaces	36
7.2.5	Message structure	37
7.2.5.1	Message Header	37
7.2.5.2	Message body.....	38
7.2.5.3	OCP message	38
7.3	Transport protocol embedding	38
7.3.1	Message framing.....	38
7.4	Common default result codes	39
7.5	Default failure response message	40
7.5.1	Message parameter details	41
7.5.2	Message encoding.....	42
8	OCP Elementary Functions and Messages.....	43
8.1	Device management	43
8.1.1	Health Check	43
8.1.1.1	Success	43
8.1.1.2	Failure	43
8.1.1.3	Message Parameter Details	43
8.1.2	Set Time	45
8.1.2.1	Success	45
8.1.2.2	Failure	45
8.1.2.3	Message parameter details	45
8.1.2.4	Message encoding.....	46
8.1.3	RE Reset	46
8.1.3.1	Success	47
8.1.3.2	Failure	47
8.2	Software management	48
8.2.1	Version Query.....	48
8.2.1.1	Success	48
8.2.1.2	Failure	49
8.2.1.3	Message parameter details	49
8.2.1.4	Message encoding.....	49
8.2.2	Software Update Preparation	50
8.2.2.1	Success	51
8.2.2.2	Failure	51
8.2.2.3	Message parameter details	51
8.2.2.4	Message encoding	52
8.2.3	Software Download	52
8.2.3.1	Success	53
8.2.3.2	Failure	53
8.2.3.3	Message parameter details	53
8.2.3.4	Message encoding.....	54
8.2.4	Software Activation	54
8.2.4.1	Success	55

8.2.4.2	Failure	55
8.2.4.3	Message parameter details	55
8.2.4.4	Message encoding	55
8.3	Configuration management	56
8.3.1	Object Parameter Reporting	56
8.3.1.1	Success	57
8.3.1.2	Failure	57
8.3.1.3	Message Parameter Details	58
8.3.1.4	Message encoding	58
8.3.2	Object Parameter Modification	60
8.3.2.1	Success	61
8.3.2.2	Failure	61
8.3.2.3	Message parameter details	62
8.3.2.4	Message encoding	63
8.4	Object lifecycle	65
8.4.1	Object Creation	65
8.4.1.1	Success	66
8.4.1.2	Failure	66
8.4.1.3	Message parameter details	67
8.4.1.4	Message encoding	68
8.4.2	Object Deletion	71
8.4.2.1	Success	71
8.4.2.2	Failure	71
8.4.2.3	Message parameter details	72
8.4.2.4	Message encoding	72
8.5	Object State management	73
8.5.1	Object State Reporting	73
8.5.1.1	Success	73
8.5.1.2	Failure	74
8.5.1.3	Event-triggered reporting of state change	74
8.5.1.4	Message parameters	75
8.5.1.5	Message encoding	76
8.5.2	Object State Modification	78
8.5.2.1	Success	78
8.5.2.2	Failure	79
8.5.2.3	Abnormal operation	79
8.5.2.4	Message parameter details	79
8.5.2.5	Message encoding	80
8.6	Fault management	82
8.6.1	Fault Reporting	82
8.6.1.1	Success	82
8.6.1.2	Failure	83
8.6.1.3	Event-triggered reporting	83
8.6.1.4	Message parameter details	83
8.6.1.5	Message encoding	84
8.7	Performance management	86
8.8	Logging	87
8.8.1	File Available Indication	87
8.8.1.1	Message Parameter details	87
8.8.1.2	Message encoding	87
8.8.2	File Upload	88
8.8.2.1	Success	89
8.8.2.2	Failure	89
8.8.2.3	File Upload Completion reporting	90
8.8.2.4	Message parameter details	90
8.8.2.5	Message encoding	91
8.8.3	Activate Configuration	93
8.8.3.1	Success	94
8.8.3.2	Failure	94
8.8.3.3	Activate Configuration completion reporting	94
8.8.3.4	Message Parameter details	95
8.8.3.5	Message encoding	95

8.9	AISG specific procedures.....	98
8.9.1	Device scan.....	98
8.9.1.1	Success.....	98
8.9.1.2	Failure.....	99
8.9.1.3	Device Scan completion.....	99
8.9.1.4	Message parameter details.....	99
8.9.1.5	Message encoding.....	100
8.9.2	AISG Layer 7 message and Alarm transfer.....	101
8.9.2.1	AISG message transmission (between REC and RE).....	102
8.9.2.1.1	Success.....	102
8.9.2.1.2	Failure.....	102
8.9.2.2	AISG ALD receive indication.....	103
8.9.2.3	Message parameter details.....	103
8.9.2.4	Message encoding.....	103
9	Specified object types/parameters and fault types.....	105
9.1	Specified object types and their associated parameters.....	105
9.1.1	RE Object.....	105
9.1.2	Physical Antenna Port Object.....	107
9.1.3	TxSigPath Object.....	107
9.1.4	RxSigPath Object.....	114
9.1.5	ORI Link Object.....	121
9.1.6	External Event Port Object.....	124
9.1.7	AISGPort Object.....	125
9.1.8	AISGALD Object.....	126
9.1.9	Log Object.....	129
9.2	Specified fault types.....	131
10	RE management procedures.....	133
10.1	RE Device management.....	133
10.1.1	OCP layer establishment and supervision between REC and RE.....	133
10.1.1.1	DHCP options.....	137
10.1.1.2	TCP options.....	138
10.1.2	REC - RE alignment procedure.....	139
10.1.3	Software management.....	140
10.1.3.1	Software operation following RE reset.....	140
10.1.3.1.1	Normal operation.....	140
10.1.3.1.2	Abnormal operation.....	140
10.1.3.2	Void.....	140
10.1.3.3	REC<->RE Software Alignment.....	140
10.2	RE operation.....	141
10.2.1	Dynamic object initial status alignment.....	141
10.2.2	ORI link configuration.....	142
10.2.2.1	General.....	142
10.2.2.2	Transceiver module inserted during RE operation.....	142
10.2.3	ORI link maintenance.....	143
10.2.4	Delay calibration.....	144
10.2.5	Signal Path control (Cell configuration).....	146
10.2.5.1	Signal Path setup.....	146
10.2.5.2	Modify a Signal Path parameter when locking required.....	148
10.2.5.3	Modify a Signal Path parameter when locking not required.....	151
10.2.5.4	Delete a Signal Path.....	152
10.2.5.5	Switch a Signal Path off and on.....	152
10.2.6	AISG/3GPP Iuant management.....	153
10.2.6.1	AISG/3GPP Iuant Layer 2 establishment.....	153
10.2.6.1.1	Layer 2 connection establishment using Device Scan.....	154
10.2.6.1.2	Layer 2 connection establishment using AISGALD object creation requested by the REC.....	155
Annex A (informative):	Example for a vendor specific parameter in the RE resource model.....	157
Annex B (normative):	ORI vendor codes.....	158
History.....		159

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Foreword

This Group Specification (GS) has been produced by ETSI Industry Specification Group (ISG) Open Radio equipment Interface (ORI).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the ORI Interface Specification, as identified below:

Part 1: "Low Layers (Release 1)";

Part 2: "**Control and Management (Release 1)**".

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1 Scope

The present document aims to define Control and Management plane functions and protocols, addressing, message format and coding of the Open Radio equipment Interface (ORI) for Release 1.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] "Common Public Radio Interface (CPRI); Interface Specification" V 4.1.

NOTE: Available at <http://www.cpri.info/spec.html>.

- [2] ETSI GS ORI 001: "Open Radio equipment Interface (ORI); Requirements for Open Radio equipment Interface (ORI) (Release 1)".

- [3] ETSI GS ORI 002-1: "Open Radio equipment Interface (ORI); ORI Interface Specification; Part 1: Low Layers (Release 1)".

- [4] IEEE Std 802-2001: "IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Overview and Architecture".

- [5] W3C Recommendation 28 October 2004: "XML Schema" (part 0 to 2).

NOTE: Part 0: Primer Second Edition <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-0-20041028/>
Part 1: Structures Second Edition <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-1-20041028/>
Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/>

- [6] The Unicode Consortium: "The Unicode Standard V6.0.0"; edited by Julie D. Allen [et al.]. Version 6.0, February 2011, ISBN 978-1-936213-01-6.

NOTE: <http://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode6.0.0/>.

- [7] W3C Recommendation 26 November 2008: "Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0" Fifth Edition.

NOTE: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-xml-20081126/>.

- [8] IETF RFC 2045 (1996): "Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies".

NOTE: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2045.txt>.

- [9] ETSI TS 125 461 (V10.2.0): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); UTRAN Iuant interface: Layer 1 (3GPP TS 25.461 version 10.2.0 Release 10)".

- [10] ETSI TS 125 462 (V10.1.0): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); UTRAN Iuant interface: Signalling transport (3GPP TS 25.462 version 10.1.0 Release 10)".

- [11] ETSI TS 125 466 (V10.3.0): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); UTRAN Iuant interface: Application part (3GPP TS 25.466 version 10.3.0 Release 10)".
- [12] Antenna Interface Standards Group, Standard No. AISG v2.0, 13th June 2006: "Control interface for antenna line devices".
- NOTE: Available at www.aisg.org.uk.
- [13] ETSI TS 125 215: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Physical layer; Measurements (FDD) (3GPP TS 25.215)".
- [14] IETF RFC 959: "File Transfer Protocol".
- [15] ISO/IEC 13239 (2002): "Information technology -- Telecommunications and information exchange between systems -- High-level data link control (HDLC) procedures".
- [16] IETF RFC 2131: "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol".
- [17] IETF RFC 2132: "DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions".
- [18] IETF RFC 793: "Transmission Control Protocol".
- [19] ETSI TS 125 104: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (FDD) (3GPP TS 25.104)".
- [20] ETSI TS 136 104: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (3GPP TS 36.104)".
- [21] IETF RFC 950: "Internet Standard Subnetting Procedure".
- [22] ETSI TS 136 211: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical channels and modulation (3GPP TS 36.211)".
- [23] IETF RFC 826: "An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol -- or -- Converting Network Protocol Addresses to 48 bit Ethernet Address for Transmission on Ethernet Hardware".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] The Apache Software Foundation: Apache log4cxx™ for C++.

NOTE: <http://logging.apache.org/log4cxx/index.html>

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

active link: See definition in [2].

active software image: software image that is currently being executed on the RE

Antenna Line Device (ALD): See definition in [12].

Antenna-Carrier (AxC): See clause 2.1 of [1].

DHCP client: See definition in [16].

DHCP server: See definition in [16].

FTP password: See definition in [14].

FTP server IP address: See definition in [14].

FTP username: See definition in [14].

universally unique MAC address: 48 bit universally administered, globally unique identifier in compliance with MAC-48/EUI-48 format assigned to a network interface, as defined in IEEE Std 802-2001 [4]

HDLC control octet: See definition in [15].

I-frame: See definition in [15].

ORI line bit rate: See definition in [3].

ORI link: See definition in [2].

ORI port: See definition in [2].

passive link: See definition in [2].

passive software image: software image that is not currently being executed on the RE

radio standard: standardized radio access technology

EXAMPLE: UMTS, LTE, GSM.

Received Total Wideband Power (RTWP): See [13].

software image: software stored on the RE as a result of a successful software upgrade that is compatible with the RE hardware version

software upgrade package version identifier: information exchanged between the REC and the RE to identify the Software Upgrade Package

software upgrade package: unique set of (one or several) files provided by the RE vendor for the purpose of performing a software upgrade of one or more RE hardware versions provided by the same RE vendor, and associated with a maximum of one Software Image on the RE

NOTE 1: The RE vendor should provide flexibility for supporting Software Upgrade Packages containing software for multiple hardware versions and Software Upgrade Packages containing software for a single Hardware version.

NOTE 2: Even if one of the files of a set changes, a new software upgrade package is created.

TCP socket: See definition in [18].

transceiver module: module that may be used to connect the internal circuits of the RE to the Layer 1 (see GS ORI 002-1 [3]) of the ORI link

Uplink Automatic Gain Control (UL AGC): See definition in [3].

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

AxC	Antenna-Carrier
Rx	Receiver
T _c	UTRA FDD chip period (1/3,84 MHz)
T _{HCI}	Health Check Idle timer
T _{TLM}	TCP Link Monitoring Timer
T _x	Transmitter

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

3GPP	3 rd Generation Partnership Project
AGC	Automatic Gain Control
AISG	Antenna Interface Standards Group
ALD	Antenna Line Device
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
AST	Administrative State
AxC	Antenna-Carrier
C&M	Control & Management
CET	Central European Time
CPRI	Common Public Radio Interface
DHCP	Dynamic Host Control Protocol
DL	DownLink
EARFCN	E-UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
EBNF	Extended Backus-Naur Form
E-UTRA	Evolved-UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access
FCS	Frame Check Sequence
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FST	Functional State
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
HDLC	High Level Data Link Control
ID	Identifier
IE	Information Element
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IP	Internet Protocol
IQ	In-phase data and Quadrature data
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAN	Local Area Network
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LOF	Loss Of Frame
LOS	Loss Of Signal
MAC	Media Access Control
MIMO	Multiple-Input Multiple-Output
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OCP	ORI C&M Protocol
ORI	Open Radio Interface
OS	Operating System
PA	Power Amplifier
RAI	Remote Alarm Indication
RE	Radio Equipment
REC	Radio Equipment Controller
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root Mean Square
RO	Read-Only
RTWP	Received Total Wideband Power
RW	Read Write
SAP	Service Access Point
SDI	SAP Defect Indication
SSH	Secure SHell
TCP	Transmission Connection Protocol
TMA	Tower-Mounted Amplifier
UARFCN	UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UID	Unique IDentifier
UL AGC	UpLink Automatic Gain Control
UL	UpLink
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time

UTF	Unicode Transformation Format
UTRA	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
XID	eXchange Identification

NOTE: As defined in [15].

XML	eXtensible Markup Language
XSD	XML Schema Definition

4 Introduction

The present document is a subset of the ORI Release 1 specifications.

5 C&M plane description

5.1 Protocol stack

The C&M plane protocol stack that shall be supported by REC and RE within the overall ORI protocol stack, is shown in figure 5.1-1 and complies with [1], clause 4.1.

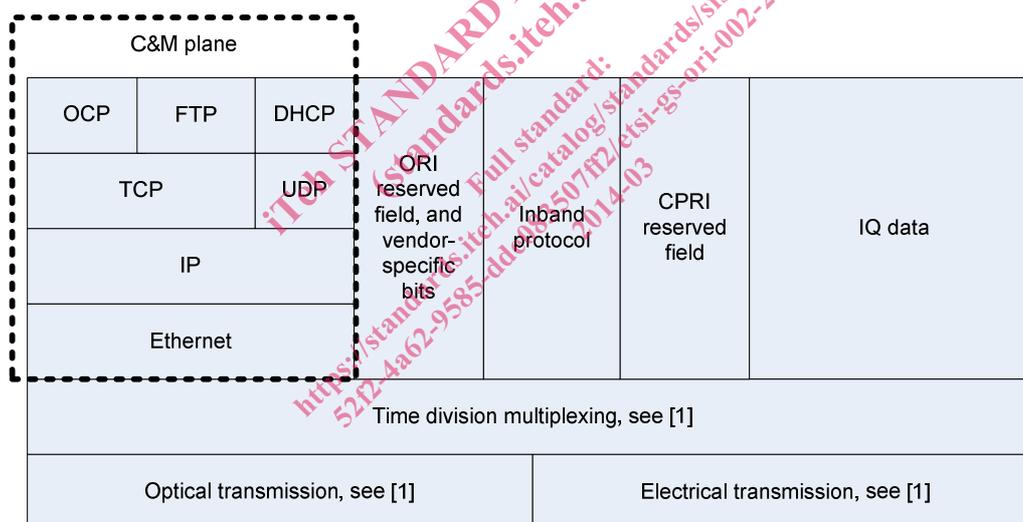


Figure 5.1-1: ORI protocol stack highlighting C&M plane

The IQ data, CPRI reserved field, Vendor-specific bits (a subset of which are used for the ORI reserved field), and Inband protocol, are as defined in [1]. The ORI reserved field itself is defined in [3].

The use of Ethernet, IP, TCP, DHCP, FTP and OCP (ORI C&M Protocol) within the C&M plane is described in clause 5.2.

Further details of OCP are defined in clauses 7, 8 and 10.

5.2 C&M plane protocols

The C&M plane consists of the following:

- OCP.
- Protocols that provide the underlying transport for the OCP layer.

- Protocols used by OCP to perform its functions. OCP functions are described in clause 5.2.6.

The OCP layer shall be transported over a TCP/IP connection established between the RE and the REC (see clause 10.1.1). This TCP/IP connection shall use the IP address provided to the RE via DHCP. The IP datagrams are transported in Ethernet frames. Ethernet is the ORI Data link layer, which is carried over the Fast C&M channel, as specified in [3].

FTP services shall be used by OCP for file transfer.

ARP (as defined in RFC 826 [23]) shall be supported for resolution of network layer addresses (i.e. IP addresses) into link layer addresses (i.e. MAC addresses).

Additional IP-based protocols (such as Telnet, SSH) may be supported to allow access from an external node to the RE via the REC.

5.2.1 Ethernet/Fast C&M

The RE shall use universally unique MAC addresses to ensure that there is no conflict of devices on the Ethernet LAN.

The MTU (the largest number of bytes that can be carried by an Ethernet frame, excluding the header and trailer) is the Ethernet default value (1 500 bytes).

NOTE: The way Ethernet frames are managed in case of daisy chained configuration is out of the scope of the present document.

5.2.2 IP

The REC communicates with the REs using IP V4 protocols. There shall be one RE IP address for the C&M plane.

5.2.3 DHCP

DHCP shall be used by the RE to acquire an IP address for OCP layer establishment. DHCP shall be supported by the REC and RE. DHCP shall be used as specified in RFC 2131 [16].

DHCP vendor specific codes and their usage within ORI are detailed in clause 10.1.1.1.

5.2.4 TCP/UDP

TCP shall provide the transport for OCP.

The REC shall be responsible for establishing the TCP connection to the RE.

The TCP port for transporting OCP shall be indicated by the RE within a Vendor Specific code in DHCP.

The establishment of the TCP/IP connection for OCP layer transport is further described in clause 10.1.1, and the TCP options that shall be used are defined in clause 10.1.1.2.

5.2.5 FTP

FTP shall be used as specified in [14]. Passive mode shall be used for all file transfers.

The RE shall provide FTP client services to allow the REC to use OCP services related to file management services.

The RE may provide a FTP server for service purposes.

5.2.6 ORI C&M Protocol (OCP)

OCP provides the following functions:

- Control & Management of the RE by the REC.
- Transport of AISG/3GPP Iuant Layer 7 messages and alarms between REC and RE.