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**Network Technologies (NTECH);
Network Attachment;
e2 interface based on the DIAMETER protocol**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	5
Foreword.....	5
Modal verbs terminology.....	5
1 Scope	6
2 References	6
2.1 Normative references	6
2.2 Informative references.....	7
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	7
3.1 Definitions.....	7
3.2 Abbreviations	7
4 Overview	8
5 Procedure descriptions	9
5.1 General	9
5.2 Procedures on the CLF - AF interface.....	10
5.2.1 Information query	10
5.2.1.1 Overview.....	10
5.2.1.2 Procedure at the AF side	11
5.2.1.3 Procedure at the CLF side.....	11
5.2.2 Event Registration/Deregistration.....	12
5.2.2.1 Overview.....	12
5.2.2.2 Procedure at the AF side	13
5.2.2.3 Procedure at the CLF side.....	13
5.2.3 Notification Events	14
5.2.3.1 Overview.....	14
5.2.3.2 Procedure at the CLF side.....	14
5.2.3.3 Procedure at the AF side	15
6 Use of the Diameter base protocol	15
6.1 Securing Diameter messages.....	15
6.2 Accounting functionality.....	15
6.3 Use of sessions	16
6.4 Transport protocol.....	16
6.5 Routing considerations.....	16
6.6 Advertising application support	16
7 DIAMETER application.....	17
7.1 Commands.....	17
7.1.1 User-Data-Request command	17
7.1.2 User-Data-Answer command.....	18
7.1.3 Subscribe-Notifications-Request (SNR) Command	18
7.1.4 Subscribe-Notifications-Answer (SNA) Command.....	19
7.1.5 Push-Notification-Request (PNR) Command.....	19
7.1.6 Push-Notifications-Answer (PNA) Command.....	19
7.2 Result-Code AVP values.....	20
7.2.1 Success.....	20
7.2.2 Permanent failures	20
7.2.3 Transient failures	20
7.3 AVPs	20
7.3.1 Location-Information AVP.....	22
7.3.1A Civic-Location AVP	22
7.3.1B Geospatial-Location AVP.....	22
7.3.2 Policy-Control-Contact-Point AVP	22
7.3.3 Terminal-Type AVP	22

7.3.4	Requested-Information AVP	22
7.3.5	Line-Identifier AVP	23
7.3.6	Event-Type AVP	23
7.4	Use of namespaces	24
7.4.1	AVP codes	24
7.4.2	Experimental-Result-Code AVP values.....	24
7.4.3	Command Code values	24
7.4.4	Application-ID value	24
Annex A (informative): Application to NGN Architectures.....		25
A.1	Overview	25
A.2	Mapping of e2 operations and terminology to Diameter.....	26
Annex B (informative): Change history		27
History		28

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Foreword

This ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Network Technologies (NTECH).

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**may not**", "**need**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](#) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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1 Scope

The present document specifies a Diameter application for use between a Connectivity session Location and repository Function (CLF) and an Application Function (AF).

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.

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2.1 Normative references

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

- [1] Void.
- [2] Void.
- [3] Void.
- [4] Void.
- [5] ETSI ES 283 034: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Network Attachment Sub-System (NASS); e4 interface based on the DIAMETER protocol"
- [6] ETSI TS 129 229: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Cx and Dx interfaces based on the Diameter protocol; Protocol details (3GPP TS 29.229)".
- [7] ETSI TS 129 329: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Sh interface based on the Diameter protocol; Protocol details (3GPP TS 29.329)".
- [8] ETSI TS 129 209: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Policy control over Gq interface (3GPP TS 29.209)".
- [9] IETF RFC 2960: "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".
- [10] IETF RFC 3588: "Diameter Base Protocol".
- [11] IETF RFC 3309: "Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) Checksum Change".
- [12] IETF RFC 3554: "On the use of Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) with IPSec".
- [13] ETSI TS 182 008: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Presence Service; Architecture and functional description (Endorsement of 3GPP TS 23.141 and OMA-AD-Presence-SIMPLE-V1-0)".
- [14] Void.
- [15] IETF RFC 4776: "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4 and DHCPv6) Option for Civic Addresses Configuration Information".

- [16] IETF RFC 3825: "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Option for Coordinate-based Location Configuration Information".
- [17] IETF RFC 4234: "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF".
- [18] Recommendation ITU-T M.1400: "Designations for interconnections among operators' networks".
- [19] ISO 3166--1: "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes".

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] ETSI ES 282 001: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Functional Architecture Release 2".
- [i.2] ETSI ES 282 004: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Functional Architecture; Network Attachment Sub-System (NASS)".
- [i.3] ETSI ES 282 003: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Resource and Admission Control Sub-System (RACS): Functional Architecture".
- [i.4] ETSI ES 282 007: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Functional architecture".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

access network: collection of network entities and interfaces that provide the underlying IP transport connectivity between end user devices and other networks

access record: set of information stored in the CLF in relation to an IP address

Application Function (AF): element of the network architecture offering - or providing access to - applications that require information about the characteristics of the IP-connectivity session used to access such applications

Attribute-Value Pair (AVP): Information Element in a Diameter message

NOTE: See RFC 3588 [10].

IP connectivity user: entity requesting IP connectivity from an access network

3.2 Abbreviations

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

ABNF	Augmented Backus-Naur Form
AF	Application Function
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASF	Application Server Function
AVP	Attribute-Value Pair
CLF	Connectivity session Location and repository Function
CSCF	Call Session Control Function

DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
IBCF	Interconnection Border Control Function
ICC	ITU Carrier Code
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
IP	Internet Protocol
LAC	Location-Area-Code
LCI	Location Configuration Information
NASS	Network Attachment Sub-System
NGN	Next Generation Network
NOC	Network-Operator-Code
P-CSCF	Proxy Call Session Control Function
PDBF	Profile Data Base Function
PNA	Presence Network Agent
PNR	Push-Notification-Request
RACF	Resource and Admission Control Function
RACS	Resource and Admission Control Subsystem
RFC	Request For Comments
SCTP	Stream Control Transport Protocol
SNA	Subscribe-Notifications-Answer
SNR	Subscribe-Notifications-Request
UAAF	User Authentication and Authorization Function
UDA	User-Data-Answer
UDR	User-Data-Request
UE	User Equipment

4 Overview

The present document specifies a Diameter application for use between a Connectivity session Location and repository Function (CLF) and an Application Function (AF). The interface between the CLF and the AF is known as the e2 interface (figure 1).

A Connectivity session Location and repository Function (CLF) is a data base in an access network that maintains a mapping between IP addresses allocated to IP connectivity users and the corresponding network location. A CLF may also store additional information related to IP connectivity sessions. How a CLF obtains this information is outside the scope of the present document.

In the context of the present document, an Application Function (AF) represents any network element offering - or providing access to - applications that require information about the characteristics of the IP-connectivity session used to access such applications.

In an NGN architecture (ES 282 001 [i.1]), a CLF is a functional entity of the Network Attachment Sub-System (NASS) defined in ES 282 004 [i.2]. Annex A provides further information on the use of a CLF in NGN architectures.

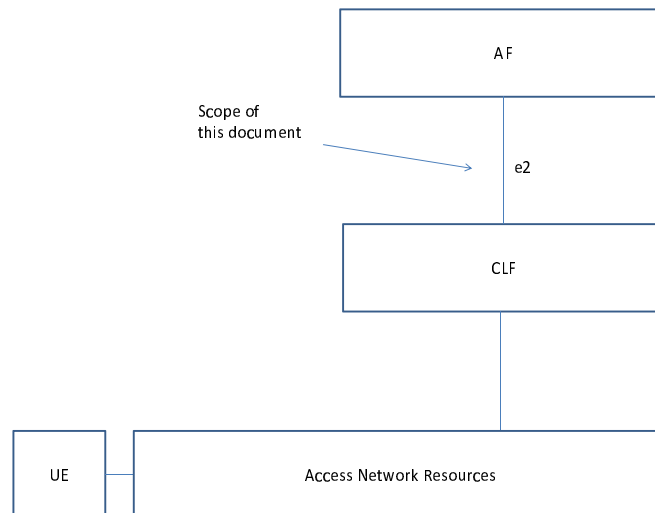


Figure 1: e2 interface

5 Procedure descriptions

5.1 General

The following clauses describe the procedures for supporting interactions between an AF and a CLF.

In the tables that describe this mapping, each Information Element is marked as (M) Mandatory, (C) Conditional or (O) Optional.

- A mandatory Information Element (marked as (M) in the table) shall always be present in the command. If this Information Element is absent, an application error occurs at the receiver and an answer message shall be sent back to the originator of the request with the Result-Code set to DIAMETER_MISSING_AVP. This message shall also include a Failed-AVP AVP containing the missing Information Element i.e. the corresponding Diameter AVP defined by the AVP Code and the other fields set as expected for this Information Element.
- A conditional Information Element (marked as (C) in tables 1 and 2) shall be present in the command if certain conditions are fulfilled:
 - If the receiver detects that those conditions are fulfilled and the Information Element is absent, an application error occurs and an answer message shall be sent back to the originator of the request with the Result-Code set to DIAMETER_MISSING_AVP. This message shall also include a Failed-AVP AVP containing the missing Information Element i.e. the corresponding Diameter AVP defined by the AVP Code and the other fields set as expected for this Information Element. If multiple Information Elements are missing, all corresponding AVP codes shall be included in the Failed-AVP AVP.
 - If those conditions are not fulfilled, the Information Element shall be absent. If however this Information Element appears in the message, it shall not cause an application error and it may be ignored by the receiver if this is not explicitly defined as an error case. Otherwise, an application error occurs at the receiver and an answer message with the Result-Code set to DIAMETER_AVP_NOT_ALLOWED shall be sent back to the originator of the request. A Failed-AVP AVP containing a copy of the corresponding Diameter AVP shall be included in this message.
- An optional Information Element (marked as (O) in tables 1 and 2) may be present or absent in the command, at the discretion of the application at the sending entity. Absence or presence of this Information Element shall not cause an application error and may be ignored by the receiver.

5.2 Procedures on the CLF - AF interface

5.2.1 Information query

5.2.1.1 Overview

This procedure is used by an AF to retrieve from the CLF location information and other data related to an access session.

This procedure is mapped to the commands User-Data-Request/Answer in the Diameter application specified in TS 129 329 [7].

Tables 1 and 2 detail the involved information elements and their mapping to Diameter AVPs.

Table 1: Information query request

Information element name	Mapping to diameter AVP	Cat.	Description
Globally unique IP Address	Globally-Unique-Address	C	This information element contains: - The IP address of the UE for which profile information is being pushed. - The addressing domain in which the IP address is significant.
IP connectivity user ID	User-Name	C	The identity of the IP connectivity user that is attached to the network.
AF Identity	AF-Application-Identifier	M	Identifies the AF originating the request.
Requested-Items	Requested-Information	O	The list of items requested by the AF.
NOTE: Either the Globally-Unique-IP-Address or the IP connectivity user ID shall be included.			

Table 2: Information query response

Information element name	Mapping to diameter AVP	Cat.	Description
Result	Result-Code / Experimental-Result	M	Result of the request. Result-Code AVP shall be used for errors defined in the Diameter Base Protocol. Experimental-Result AVP shall be used for other errors. This is a grouped AVP which contains the 3GPP Vendor ID in the Vendor-Id AVP, and the error code in the Experimental-Result-Code AVP.
IP connectivity user ID	User-Name	O	The identity of the IP connectivity user that is attached to the network.
Location Information	Location-Information	O	Location information (or a pointer to such information) in a form that is suitable for the requesting application.
Policy Control contact point	Policy-Control-Contact-Point	O	The FQDN or IP address of a policy control entity where resource request shall be sent.
Access Network Type	Access-Network-Type	O	The type of access network over which IP connectivity is provided to the user equipment.
Terminal Type	Terminal-Type	O	The type of user equipment to which the IP address was allocated.
Logical Access ID	Logical-Access-Id	O	The identity of the logical access where the user equipment is connected.
Physical Access ID	Physical-Access-Id	O	The identity of the physical access where the user equipment is connected.