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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

oneM2M; Interoperability Testing (oneM2M TS-0013 version 1.0.0 Release 1)

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	6
Foreword.....	6
1 Scope	7
2 References	7
2.1 Normative references	7
2.2 Informative references.....	8
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	8
3.1 Definitions.....	8
3.2 Abbreviations	8
4 Conventions.....	9
5 Testing conventions.....	9
5.1 The Test Description proforma	9
5.2 Test Description naming convention.....	10
5.3 Test Settings	10
5.4 Pre-conditions.....	11
5.4.1 Registration.....	11
5.4.2 Security.....	11
5.4.3 Service Subscription	11
5.4.4 ID allocation	11
5.4.5 Existence of resource.....	11
5.4.6 Management Session between Management Server and Management Client.....	11
5.5 Binding message convention.....	11
6 Test Description Summary	12
6.1 Tests list	12
7 Configuration	14
7.1 Test Configuration.....	14
7.1.1 No hop	14
7.1.1.1 M2M_CFG_01.....	14
7.1.1.2 M2M_CFG_02.....	14
7.1.2 Single hop.....	14
7.1.2.1 M2M_CFG_03.....	14
7.1.2.2 M2M_CFG_04.....	15
7.1.2.3 M2M_CFG_05.....	15
7.1.2.4 M2M_CFG_08.....	15
7.1.2.5 M2M_CFG_09.....	16
7.1.3 Multi hops.....	16
7.1.3.1 M2M_CFG_06.....	16
7.1.3.2 M2M_CFG_07.....	16
8 Test Descriptions.....	17
8.1 No Hop configuration testing.....	17
8.1.1 CSEBase Management	17
8.1.1.1 CSEBase Retrieve on Mca	17
8.1.2 RemoteCSE Management.....	18
8.1.2.1 RemoteCSE Create.....	18
8.1.2.2 remoteCSE Retrieve.....	20
8.1.2.3 remoteCSE Update.....	21
8.1.2.4 remoteCSE Delete.....	22
8.1.3 Application Entity Registration	23
8.1.3.1 AE Create.....	23
8.1.3.2 AE Retrieve.....	25
8.1.3.3 AE Update.....	26
8.1.3.4 AE Delete.....	27
8.1.4 Container Management.....	28

8.1.4.1	Container Create	28
8.1.4.2	Container Retrieve	30
8.1.4.3	Container Update	31
8.1.4.4	Container Delete	32
8.1.5	ContentInstance Management.....	33
8.1.5.1	ContentInstance Create	33
8.1.5.2	ContentInstance Retrieve	34
8.1.5.3	ContentInstance Delete	35
8.1.6	Discovery.....	37
8.1.6.1	Discovery of all resources.....	37
8.1.6.2	Discovery with label filter criteria	38
8.1.6.3	Discovery with limit filter criteria.....	39
8.1.6.4	Discovery with multiple filter criteria.....	41
8.1.7	Subscription Management	42
8.1.7.1	Subscription Create	42
8.1.7.2	Subscription Retrieve	43
8.1.7.3	Subscription Update	45
8.1.7.4	Subscription Delete	46
8.1.8	accessControlPolicy Management.....	47
8.1.8.1	accessControlPolicy Create.....	47
8.1.8.2	accessControlPolicy Retrieve.....	48
8.1.8.3	accessControlPolicy Update.....	50
8.1.8.4	accessControlPolicy Delete.....	51
8.1.8.5	Unauthorized operation (Insufficient Access Rights)	52
8.1.9	Group Management	53
8.1.9.1	53
8.1.9.2	Group Create.....	55
8.1.9.3	Group Update.....	56
8.1.9.4	Group Delete.....	57
8.1.10	Node Management.....	58
8.1.10.1	Node Create.....	58
8.1.10.2	Node Retrieve	59
8.1.10.3	Node Update	60
8.1.10.4	Node Delete.....	62
8.1.11	PollingChannel Management.....	63
8.1.11.1	PollingChannel Create	63
8.1.11.2	PollingChannel Retrieve	64
8.1.11.3	pollingChannel Update.....	65
8.1.11.4	pollingChannel Delete.....	66
8.1.11.5	Long Polling on a PollingChannel Retrieve.....	67
8.1.12	FanoutPoint Management	68
8.1.12.1	FanoutPoint Create.....	68
8.1.12.2	FanoutPoint Retrieve.....	70
8.1.12.3	FanoutPoint Update.....	71
8.1.12.4	FanoutPoint Delete.....	72
8.1.13	Notification Management	73
8.1.13.1	Notification Create	73
8.2	Non blocking configuration testing.....	74
8.2.1	Synchronous request.....	74
8.2.1.1	Container management.....	74
8.2.1.1.1	Container Create.....	74
8.2.1.1.2	Container Retrieve.....	77
8.2.1.1.3	Container Update.....	79
8.2.1.1.4	Container Delete	81
8.2.2	Asynchronous request.....	83
8.2.2.1	Container management.....	83
8.2.2.1.1	Container Create	83
8.2.2.1.2	Container Retrieve.....	86
8.2.2.1.3	Container Update.....	88
8.2.2.1.4	Container Delete	90
8.3	Single hop configuration testing.....	92
8.3.1	Retargeting.....	92

8.3.1.1 RetargetingResource Create (Generic Test Description)92

8.3.1.2 <Resource> Create94

8.3.1.3 Resource Retrieve (Generic Test Description)95

8.3.1.4 <Resource> retrieve97

8.3.1.5 Resource Update (Generic Test Description)99

8.3.1.6 <Resource> update101

8.3.1.7 Resource Delete (Generic Test Description)101

8.3.1.8 <Resource> delete103

8.3.1.9 Discovery with multiple filter criteria104

8.3.1.10 Unauthorized operation (Insufficient Access Rights)106

8.3.1.11 Notification108

8.3.2 <mgmtObj> Test Description110

8.3.2.1 <mgmtObj> Create110

8.3.10.2 <mgmtObj> Update112

8.3.10.3 <mgmtObj> Retrieve114

8.3.10.4 <mgmtObj> Delete115

History117

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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Partnership Project oneM2M (oneM2M).

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1 Scope

The present document specifies Interoperability Test Descriptions (TDs) for the oneM2M Primitives as specified in ETSI TS 118 101 [1], ETSI TS 118 104 [2], the bindings ETSI TS 118 108 [3], ETSI TS 118 109 [4] and ETSI TS 118 110 [5].

2 References

2.1 Normative 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 referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

- [1] ETSI TS 118 101: "oneM2M; Functional Architecture (oneM2M TS-0001 version 1.6.1 Release 1)".
- [2] ETSI TS 118 104: "oneM2M; Service Layer Core protocol Specification (oneM2M TS-0004 version 1.3.0 Release 1)".
- [3] ETSI TS 118 108: "oneM2M; CoAP Protocol Binding (oneM2M TS-0008 version 1.1.0 Release 1)".
- [4] ETSI TS 118 109: "oneM2M; HTTP Protocol Binding (oneM2M TS-0009 version 1.2.0 Release 1)".
- [5] ETSI TS 118 110: "oneM2M; MQTT Protocol Binding (oneM2M ETSI TS 118 110 version 1.2.0 Release 1)".
- [6] oneM2M TS-0015: "Testing Framework".
- [7] ETSI TS 118 111: "oneM2M; Common Terminology (oneM2M TS-0011)".
- [8] IETF RFC 3986: "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax".
- [9] IETF RFC 7230: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Message Syntax and Routing".
- [10] ETSI TS 118 105: "oneM2M; Management Enablement (OMA) (oneM2M TS-0005)".
- [11] ETSI TS 118 106: "oneM2M; Management Enablement (BBF) (oneM2M TS-0006)".

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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] oneM2M Drafting Rules

NOTE: Available at <http://www.onem2m.org/images/files/oneM2M-Drafting-Rules.pdf>.

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ETSI TS 118 111 [7] and the following apply.

NOTE: A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in ETSI TS 118 111 [7].

hosting CSE: CSE where the addressed resource is hosted

M2M service provider domain: part of the M2M System that is associated with a specific M2M Service Provider

mc: interface between the management server and the management client

NOTE: This interface can be realized by the existing device management technologies such as BBF TR-069, OMA DM, etc.

receiver CSE: any CSE that receives a request

registree: AE or CSE that registers with another CSE

registrar CSE: CSE where an Application or another CSE has registered

resource: uniquely addressable entity in oneM2M architecture

transit CSE: any receiver CSE that is not a Hosting CSE

3.2 Abbreviations

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

ACP	Access Control Policy
AE	Application Entity
AE-ID	Application Entity Identifier
BBF	BroadBand Forum
CoAP	Constrained Application Protocol
CSE	Common Services Entity
CSE-ID	Common Service Entity Identifier
DM	Device Management
DUT	Device Under Test
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
IN	Infrastructure Node
IN-CSE	CSE which resides in the Infrastructure Node
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation

LWM2M	Lightweight M2M
M2M	Machine to Machine
Mca	Reference Point for M2M Communication with AE
Mcc	Reference Point for M2M Communication with CSE
MQTT	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport
OMA	Open Mobile Alliance
SP	Service Provider
SUT	System Under Test
TD	Test Description
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

4 Conventions

The key words "Shall", "Shall not", "May", "Need not", "Should", "Should not" in this document are to be interpreted as described in the oneM2M Drafting Rules [i.1].

5 Testing conventions

5.1 The Test Description proforma

The testing methodology used in the present document is specified in the oneM2M TS-0015: Testing framework [6].

A Test Description (TD) is a well detailed description of a process that aims to test one or more functionalities of an implementation. Applying to interoperability testing, these testing objectives address the interoperable functionalities between two or more vendor implementations.

In order to ensure the correct execution of an interoperability test, the following information should be provided by the test description:

- The proper configuration of the vendor implementations.
- The availability of additional equipment (protocol monitors, functional equipment, ...) required to achieve the correct behaviour of the vendor implementations.
- The correct initial conditions.
- The correct sequence of the test events and test results.

In order to facilitate the specification of test cases an interoperability test description should include, at a minimum, the following fields as indicated table 1.

Table 1: Interoperability test description

Identifier	A unique test description ID.
Objective	A concise summary of the test which should reflect the purpose of the test and enable readers to easily distinguish this test from any other test in the document.
References	A list of references to the base specification section(s), use case(s), requirement(s) and TP(s) which are either used in the test or define the functionality being tested.
Applicability	A list of features and capabilities which are required to be supported by the SUT in order to execute this test (e.g. if this list contains an optional feature to be supported, then the test is optional).
Configuration or Architecture	A list of all required equipment for testing and possibly also including a reference to an illustration of a test architecture or test configuration.
Pre-Test Conditions	A list of test specific pre-conditions that need to be met by the SUT including information about equipment configuration, i.e. precise description of the initial state of the SUT required to start executing the test sequence.
Test Sequence	An ordered list of equipment operation and observations. The test sequence may also contain the conformance checks as part of the observations.

The test descriptions are provided in proforma tables. In order to ensure the correct execution of an interoperability test, the following information is provided in the test description:

- The configuration applied for the test.
- The need of additional equipment (protocol monitors, functional equipment, etc.) required to achieve the correct behaviour of the implementations.
- The initial conditions.
- The sequence of the test events and test results.

The following different types of test operator actions are considered during the test execution:

- A **stimulus** corresponds to an event that enforces a DUT to proceed with a specific protocol action, such as sending a message.
- A **configure** corresponds to an action to modify the DUT configuration.
- An **IOP check** consists of observing that one DUT behaves as described in the standard: i.e. resource creation, update, deletion, etc. For each IOP check in the Test Sequence, a result can be recorded. The overall **IOP Verdict** will be considered OK if all the IOP checks in the sequence are OK.
- In the context of Interoperability Testing with Conformance Checks, an additional step type, **PRO checks** can be used to verify the appropriate sequence and contents of protocol messages, this is helpful for debugging purposes. **PRO Verdict** will be PASS if all the PRO checks are PASS.

5.2 Test Description naming convention

TD/<root>/<gr>/<nn>		
<root> = root	M2M	oneM2M
<gr> = group	NH	No Hop : Testing on Mca reference point
	NB	Non Blocking scenario
	SH	Single Hop: management of remote ressources on Mca + Mcc
	MH	Multi Hop
<nn> = sequential number		01 to 99

5.3 Test Settings

This clause contains some test requirements applied to the testing, some constraints, restrictions for executions or some recommendations.

In order to ease test setup and execution, the CSE and AE are requested to support the following settings:

- Security shall be disable as it is out of scope of this interoperability testing.
- Resource names are pre-provisioned, except for content instance resources that are automatically assigned by the hosting CSE.
- After each "Delete" primitive on a resource, the user shall check the resource is effectively deleted.
- Unless it is indicated in the test cases prerequisites, by default, all the applications shall have the required access rights to manage resources on the CSE.

In order to address the TBDs in the oneM2M CoAP binding specification (ETSI TS 118 108 [3]), basic XML and JSON media-type numbers shall be used in the contentFormat option.

In the test descriptions specified below, the following definitions of terms used for short-hand notation apply:

Serialized Representation : refers to either an XML or a JSON representation of data in text-string format as defined in clauses 8.3 and 8.4 of ETSI TS 118 104 [2].

Host Address: refers to the authority part of a target URI as defined in RFC 3986 [8] and RFC 7230 [9] which can be represented as an IP literal encapsulated within square brackets, an IPv4 address in dotted decimal form, or a registered name, and optionally extended by a port identifier.

5.4 Pre-conditions

5.4.1 Registration

The AE or CSE that originates the request has been successfully registered to its corresponding CSE. The registration of the AE includes the creation of <AE> resource under the <CSEBase> of its registrar CSE. The registration of the CSE includes the creation of <remoteCSE> resource representing itself under the <CSEBase> of its registrar CSE as well as the creation of <remoteCSE> resource representing the registrar CSE under its own <CSEBase> resource. The creation of <remoteCSE> resource representing the registrar CSE can be achieved by remotely retrieving the <CSEBase> resource of the registrar CSE.

5.4.2 Security

The Originator and the receiver have successfully established security association between each other. This may involve the exchange of key and the establishment of a security connection.

The security pre-condition also assumes that the originator has the appropriate access control privilege towards the requested resource.

5.4.3 Service Subscription

Service subscription means that the originator is allowed to be connected with the oneM2M system by contract between the owner of the application and the service provider of the oneM2M system. This may require a corresponding information record in the <m2mServiceSubscriptionProfile> resource.

5.4.4 ID allocation

ID allocation means that the Originator has already acquired usable identity, either from its registrar CSE or the IN-CSE of the oneM2M system. The ID may be CSE relative or SP relative. The ID is then further used as the identity of the Originator to perform access control, charging, etc.

5.4.5 Existence of resource

Existence of resource means the resource been addressed and has already been created.

5.4.6 Management Session between Management Server and Management Client

Before the device management using external technologies is executed, it is required that a management session has already been established between the Management Server and Management Client. If there is no existing management session, the IN-CSE shall request the establishment of a management session between the Management Server and Management Client.

5.5 Binding message convention

In HTTP/CoAP/MQTT binding messages, the present document defines the convention for <variable>:

- <resourceType> represents a resource name (i.e., *resourceName* attribute) of a resource instance in that resourceType. For example, <CSEBase>/<AE> can represent "CSE1base/AE1" in structured resource ID format.

- <parameter> represents a value of a oneM2M request/response parameter. For example, <Request ID> can represent "0001" value of the Request ID parameter. Parameter names are case sensitive and in long names as specified in ETSI TS 118 104 [2].
- <ID> represents an AE-ID or CSE-ID in MQTT Topic names.

The value will be given at an interoperability test event.

In ETSI TS 118 110 [5], all oneM2M request/response parameters are carried in the MQTT message payload since it has no message header concept. Therefore, the MQTT message payload needs to be described more than HTTP and CoAP messages to describe those parameters in clause 8. In HTTP and CoAP binding messages, payloads are described as "empty" or "<container> resource to be created" in a very abstract way.

Since the representation can be XML or JSON, payload should be abstract to support XML and JSON. The following example is an XML representation and its abstraction for creating a <container> resource.

XML payload example for MQTT binding	<pre><?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> <m2m:req xmlns:m2m="http://www.onem2m.org/xml/protocols" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.onem2m.org/xml/protocols CDT-requestPrimitive- v1_0_0.xsd"> <op>1</op> <to>CSE1Base</to> <fr>/CSE1/C_AE1</fr> <rqi>2001</rqi> <ty>3</ty> <nm>cont1</nm> <rti><rt>3</rt></rti> <pc> <cnt> <lbl>SmartMeter</lbl> <et>20141003T112033</et> </cnt> </pc> </m2m:req></pre>
Abstracted payload example for MQTT binding	<pre>op = 1 to = CSE1Base fr = /CSE1/C_AE1 rqi = 3001 ty = 3 name = cont1 rti.rt = 3 pc.cnt.lbl = SmartMeter pc.cnt.et = 20141003T112033</pre>
Abstracted payload example for MQTT binding adopting the payload convention	<pre>op = 1 to = <CSEBase> fr = <From> rqi = <Request ID> ty = 3 name = <Name> rti.rt = 3 pc = <Content></pre>

6 Test Description Summary

6.1 Tests list

Nb	Procedure/Resource	TD ID	TD Description
1	CSEBase Management	TD_M2M_NH_01	AE retrieves the CSEBase resource
2	RemoteCSE	TD_M2M_NH_02	Registree CSE registers to Registrar CSE
3		TD_M2M_NH_03	Registree CSE retrieves RemoteCSE from Registrar CSE
4		TD_M2M_NH_04	Registree CSE updates RemoteCSE from Registrar CSE
5		TD_M2M_NH_05	Registree CSE deletes RemoteCSE from Registrar CSE
6		Application Entity	TD_M2M_NH_06
7	TD_M2M_NH_07		AE retrieves <AE> resource via an AE Retrieve Request
8	TD_M2M_NH_08		AE updates attribute in <AE> resource via an AE Update Request

Nb	Procedure/Resource	TD ID	TD Description
9		TD_M2M_NH_09	AE de-registers by deleting <AE> resource via an AE Delete Request
10	Container	TD_M2M_NH_10	AE creates a container resource in registrar CSE via a container Create Request
11		TD_M2M_NH_11	AE retrieves information of a container resource via a container Retrieve Request
12		TD_M2M_NH_12	AE updates attribute in application resource via a container Update Request
13		TD_M2M_NH_13	AE deletes a specific container resource via a container Delete Request
14	ContentInstance	TD_M2M_NH_14	AE adds a contentInstance resource <contentInstance> to a specific container in Registrar CSE via a contentInstance Create Request
15		TD_M2M_NH_15	AE retrieves information of a contentInstance resource via a container Retrieve Request
17		TD_M2M_NH_17	AE deletes contentInstance resource via a container Delete Request
18	Discovery	TD_M2M_NH_18	AE discovers resources residing in Registrar CSE
19		TD_M2M_NH_19	AE discovers accessible resources residing in Registrar CSE using the label filter criteria
20		TD_M2M_NH_20	AE discovers accessible resources residing in Registrar CSE limiting the number of matching resources to the specified value.
21		TD_M2M_NH_21	AE discovers accessible resources residing in Registrar CSE using multiple Filter Criteria
22	Subscription	TD_M2M_NH_22	AE creates a subscription to Application Entity resource via subscription Create Request
23		TD_M2M_NH_23	AE retrieves information about a subscription via subscription Retrieve Request such as expirationTime, labels, etc.
24		TD_M2M_NH_24	AE updates information about a subscription via subscription Retrieve Request
25		TD_M2M_NH_25	AE cancels subscription via an subscription Delete Request
26	AccessControlPolicy	TD_M2M_NH_26	AE creates an accessControlPolicy resource
27		TD_M2M_NH_27	AE retrieves accessControlPolicy resource
28		TD_M2M_NH_28	AE updates attribute in accessControlPolicy resource
29		TD_M2M_NH_29	AE deletes accessControlPolicy resource
30		TD_M2M_NH_30	AE delete request is rejected due to accessControlPolicy
31	Group	TD_M2M_NH_31	AE creates a group resource
32		TD_M2M_NH_32	AE retrieves group resource
33		TD_M2M_NH_33	AE updates attribute in group resource
34		TD_M2M_NH_34	AE deletes group resource
35	Node	TD_M2M_NH_35	AE creates a node resource
36		TD_M2M_NH_36	AE retrieves node resource
37		TD_M2M_NH_37	AE updates attribute in node resource
38		TD_M2M_NH_38	AE deletes node resource
39	PollingChannel	TD_M2M_NH_39	AE creates a <pollingChannel> resource in registrar CSE via a Create Request
40		TD_M2M_NH_40	AE retrieves information of a pollingChannel resource via a Retrieve Request
41		TD_M2M_NH_41	AE updates attribute in pollingChannel resource via a Update Request
42		TD_M2M_NH_42	AE deletes a pollingChannel resource via a Delete Request
43		TD_M2M_NH_43	AE retrieves information of a pollingChannel resource via a Retrieve Request
44	FanoutPoint	TD_M2M_NH_44	AE creates a <contentInstance> resource in each group member
45		TD_M2M_NH_45	AE retrieves the <container> resource from in each group member
46		TD_M2M_NH_46	AE updates an <container> resource of each member resource
47		TD_M2M_NH_47	AE deletes a <container> of each member
48	Notification	TD_M2M_NH_48	AE receives a notification request from the HOST CSE
49	Synchronous request	TD_M2M_NB_01	AE creates a container resource using non blocking synchronous request in registrar CSE
50		TD_M2M_NB_02	AE retrieves a Container resource using non blocking synchronous request in registrar CSE
51		TD_M2M_NB_03	AE updates a Container resource using non blocking synchronous request in registrar CSE