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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

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Introduction

The present document is part of a TS-family covering the 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Telecommunication management; as identified below:

28.621 Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Requirements;

28.622 Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Information Service (IS);

28.623 Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Solution Set (SS) definitions.

The interface Itf-N, defined in 3GPP TS 32.102 [2], is built up by a number of Integration Reference Points (IRPs) and a related Name Convention, which realise the functional capabilities over this interface. The basic structure of the IRPs is defined in 3GPP TS 32.150 [4].

The present document is part of a set that has been developed for converged management solutions.

The present document is part of a set that is used for management and orchestration of 5G networks and network slicing.

1 Scope

The present document specifies the Generic network resource information that can be communicated between an MnS producer and MnS consumer for telecommunication network management purposes, including management of converged networks and networks that include virtualized network functions.

This document specifies the semantics of information object class attributes and relations visible across the reference point in a protocol and technology neutral way. It does not define their syntax and encoding.

This document supports the Federated Network Information Model (FNIM) concept described in [8] in that the relevant Information Object Class (IOC)s defined in this specification are directly or indirectly inherited from those specified in the Umbrella Information Model (UIM) of [9].

Note that the present document is applicable to deployment scenarios using the Service Based Management Architecture (SBMA) as defined in TS 28.533 [32]. For deployment scenarios using the IRP framework as defined in TS 32.102 [2] the latest Rel-14 version of TS 28.622 is applicable.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TS 32.101: "Telecommunication management; Principles and high level requirements".
- [2] 3GPP TS 32.102: "Telecommunication management; Architecture".
- [3] 3GPP TS 32.302: "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM); Notification Integration Reference Point (IRP): Information Service (IS)".
- [4] 3GPP TS 32.150: "Telecommunication management; Integration Reference Point (IRP) Concept and Definitions".
- [5] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Technical Specification Group Core Network and Terminals; Numbering, addressing and identification"
- [6] 3GPP TS 32.532: " Telecommunication management; Software Management Integration Reference Point (IRP); Information Service (IS) "
- [7] ITU-T Recommendation X.710 (1991): "Common Management Information Service Definition for CCITT Applications".
- [8] TS 32.107: "Telecommunication management; Fixed Mobile Convergence (FMC) Federated Network Information Model (FNIM)"
- [9] TS 28.620: "Telecommunication management; Fixed Mobile Convergence (FMC) Federated Network Information Model (FNIM) Umbrella Information Model (UIM)"
- [10] TS 32.156: "Telecommunication management; Fixed Mobile Convergence (FMC) Model Repertoire"
- [11] 3GPP TS 32.111-2: "Telecommunication management; Fault Management; Part 2: Alarm Integration Reference Point (IRP): Information Service (IS)".

- [12] 3GPP TS 32.662: "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM); Kernel CM Information Service (IS)".
- [13] 3GPP TS 32.300: "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM); Name convention for Managed Objects".
- [14] 3GPP TS 32.600: "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM); Concept and high-level requirements".
- [15] ETSI GS NFV 003 V1.1.1: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Terminology for Main Concepts in NFV".
- [16] ETSI GS NFV-IFA 008 v2.1.1: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Management and Orchestration; Ve-Vnfm reference point - Interface and Information Model Specification".
- [17] ETSI GS NFV-IFA 015 v2.1.2: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Management and Orchestration; Report on NFV Information Model".
- [18] ETSI ES 202 336-12 V1.1.1: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and control interface for infrastructure equipment (power, cooling and building environment systems used in telecommunication networks); Part 12: ICT equipment power, energy and environmental parameters monitoring information model".
- [19] ITU-T Recommendation X.731: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Systems Management: State management function".
- [20] 3GPP TS 28.552: "Management and orchestration; 5G performance measurements".
- [21] 3GPP TS 28.625: "State Management Data Definition Integration Reference Point (IRP); Information Service (IS)".
- [22] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

3 Definitions and abbreviations (2024-10)

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [22], 3GPP TS 32.101 [1], 3GPP TS 32.102 [2], 3GPP TS 32.150 [4] and 3GPP TS 32.600 [14] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [22], 3GPP TS 32.101 [1], 3GPP TS 32.102 [2], 3GPP TS 32.150 [4] and 3GPP TS 32.600 [14].

Association: In general it is used to model relationships between Managed Objects. Associations can be implemented in several ways, such as:

- 1) name bindings,
- 2) reference attributes, and
- 3) association objects.

This IRP stipulates that name containment associations shall be expressed through name bindings, but it does not stipulate the implementation for other types of associations as a general rule. These are specified as separate entities in the object models (UML diagrams). Currently however, all (non-containment) associations are modelled by means of reference attributes of the participating MOs.

Information Object Class (IOC): An IOC represents the management aspect of a network resource. It describes the information that can be passed/used in management interfaces. Their representations are technology agnostic software objects. IOC has attributes that represents the various properties of the class of objects. See the term "attribute" defined in [10]. Furthermore, IOC can support operations providing network management services invocable on demand for that

class of objects. An IOC may support notifications that report event occurrences relevant for that class of objects. It is modelled using the stereotype "Class" in the UML meta-model. See TS 32.156 [10] for additional information on IOC.

Managed Object (MO): A MO is an instance of a Managed Object Class (MOC) representing the management aspects of a network resource. Its representation is a technology specific software object. It is sometimes called MO instance (MOI). The MOC is a class of such technology specific software objects. An MOC is the same as an IOC except that the former is defined in technology specific terms and the latter is defined in technology agnostic terms. MOCs are used/defined in SS level specifications. IOCs are used/defined in IS level specifications.

Management Information Base (MIB): A MIB is an instance of an NRM and has some values on the defined attributes and associations specific for that instance. In the context of the present document, an MIB consists of:

- 1) a Name space (describing the MO containment hierarchy in the MIB through Distinguished Names),
- 2) a number of Managed Objects with their attributes and
- 3) a number of Associations between these MOs. Also note that TMN (ITU-T Recommendation X.710 [7]) defines a concept of a Management Information Tree (also known as a Naming Tree) that corresponds to the name space (containment hierarchy) portion of this MIB definition. Figure 3.1 depicts the relationships between a Name space and a number of participating MOs (the shown association is of a non-containment type)

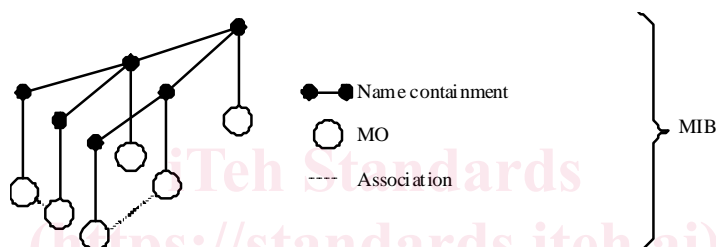


Figure 3.1: Relationships between a Name space and a number of participating MOs

Name space: A name space is a collection of names. The IRP name convention (see 3GPP TS 32.300 [13]) restricts the name space to a hierarchical containment structure, including its simplest form - the one-level, flat name space.

All Managed Objects in a MIB are included in the corresponding name space and the MIB/name space shall only support a strict hierarchical containment structure (with one root object). A Managed Object that contains another is said to be the superior (parent); the contained Managed Object is referred to as the subordinate (child). The parent of all MOs in a single name space is called a Local Root. The ultimate parent of all MOs of all managed systems is called the Global Root.

Network resource: discrete entity represented by an Information Object Class (IOC) for the purpose of network and service management.

NOTE: A network resource could represent intelligence, information, hardware and software of a telecommunication network.

Network Resource Model (NRM): A collection of IOCs, inclusive of their associations, attributes and operations, representing a set of network resources under management.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [22] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [22].

DN	Distinguished Name (see 3GPP TS 32.300 [13])
IOC	Information Object Class
MO	Managed Object
MOC	Managed Object Class

MOI	Managed Object Instance
NFVI RDN	Network Functions Virtualisation Infrastructure (NFVI): Defined in ETSI GS NFV 003 [15]. Relative Distinguished Name (see 3GPP TS 32.300 [13])
SS VNF	Solution Set Virtualised Network Function

4 Model

4.1 Imported information entities and local labels

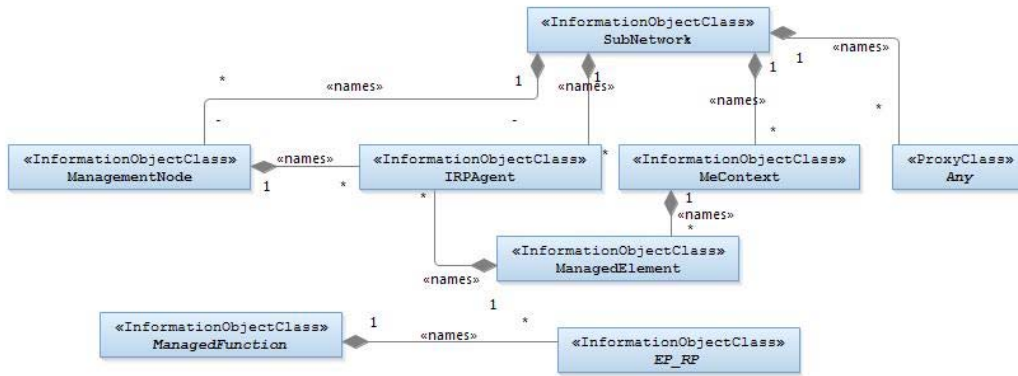
Label reference	Local label
3GPP TS 32.111-2 [11], notification, notifyAckStateChanged	notifyAckStateChanged
3GPP TS 32.662 [12], notification, notifyAttributeValueChanged	notifyAttributeValueChanged
3GPP TS 32.111-2 [11], notification, notifyChangedAlarm	notifyChangedAlarm
3GPP TS 32.111-2 [11], notification, notifyClearedAlarm	notifyClearedAlarm
3GPP TS 32.111-2 [11], notification, notifyComments	notifyComments
3GPP TS 32.111-2 [11], notification, notifyNewAlarm	notifyNewAlarm
3GPP TS 32.662 [12], notification, notifyObjectCreation	notifyObjectCreation
3GPP TS 32.662 [12], notification, notifyObjectDeletion	notifyObjectDeletion
3GPP TS 32.111-2 [11], notification, notifyAlarmListRebuilt	notifyAlarmListRebuilt
3GPP TS 32.111-2 [11], notification, notifyPotentialFaultyAlarmList	notifyPotentialFaultyAlarmList
3GPP TS 32.532 [6], notification, notifyDownloadNESwStatusChanged	notifyDownloadNESwStatusChanged
3GPP TS 32.532 [6], notification, notifyInstallNESwStatusChanged	notifyInstallNESwStatusChanged
3GPP TS 32.532 [6], notification, notifyActivateNESwStatusChanged	notifyActivateNESwStatusChanged
3GPP TS 28.620 [9], IOC, <i>Domain_</i>	<i>Domain_</i>
3GPP TS 28.620 [9], IOC, <i>ManagedElement_</i>	<i>ManagedElement_</i>
3GPP TS 28.620 [9], IOC, <i>Function_</i>	<i>Function_</i>
3GPP TS 28.620 [9], IOC, <i>ManagementSystem_</i>	<i>ManagementSystem_</i>
3GPP TS 28.620 [9], IOC, <i>TopologicalLink_</i>	<i>TopologicalLink_</i>
3GPP TS 28.620 [9], IOC, <i>Top_</i>	<i>Top_</i>

4.2 Class diagrams

4.2.1 Relationships

This clause depicts the set of classes (e.g. IOCs) that encapsulates the information relevant for this IRP. This clause provides the overview of the relationships of relevant classes in UML. Subsequent clauses provide more detailed specification of various aspects of these classes.

The following figure shows the containment/naming hierarchy and the associations of the classes defined in the present document. See Annex A of a class diagram that combines this figure with Figure 1 of [2], the class diagram of UIM.

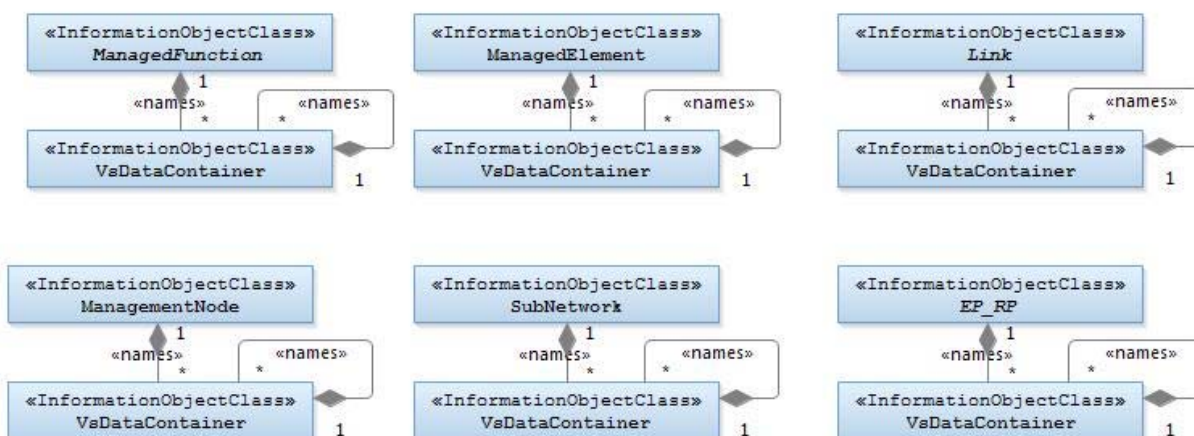


- NOTE 1: ManagedElement may be contained either
 - in a SubNetwork (since SubNetwork inherits from Domain_ and ManagedElement inherits from ManagedElement_ and Domain_ name-contained ManagedElement_ as observed in the figure of Annex A) or
 - in a MeContext instance as observed by the above figure or in the figure of Annex A.
 This either-or relation cannot be shown by using a {xor} constraint in the above figure.
 ManagedElement may also have no parent instance at all.
- NOTE 2: Each instance of the VsDataContainer shall only be contained under one IOC. The VsDataContainer can be contained under IOCs defined in other NRMs.
- NOTE 3: If the configuration contains several instances of SubNetwork, exactly one SubNetwork instance shall directly or indirectly contain all the other SubNetwork instances.
- NOTE 4: The SubNetwork instance not contained in any other instance of SubNetwork is referred to as "the root SubNetwork instance".
- NOTE 5: ManagementNode shall be contained in the root SubNetwork instance.
- NOTE 6: If contained in a SubNetwork instance, IRPAgent shall be contained in the root SubNetwork instance.
- NOTE 7: Void.

Figure 4.2.1-1: Containment/Naming and Association NRM fragment

Each Managed Object is identified with a Distinguished Name (DN) according to 3GPP TS 32.300 [13] that expresses its containment hierarchy. As an example, the DN of a ManagedElement instance could have a format like:

SubNetwork=Sweden,MeContext =MEC-Gbg-1, ManagedElement=RNC-Gbg-1.



- NOTE 8: Each instance of the VsDataContainer shall only be contained under one IOC. The VsDataContainer can be contained under IOCs defined in other NRMs by virtue of inheritance from the GENERIC NRM.
- NOTE 9: The VsDataContainer is only used for the Bulk CM IRP.

Figure 4.2.1-2: VsDataContainer Containment/Naming and Association in GENERIC NRM diagram