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Foreword

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Introduction

The management of the 3GPP network is provided by management services. The service based architecture and interfaces support various management services of vastly different requirements on network configuration, network performance, and network fault supervision. The 3GPP network management architecture evolves supporting operators' design and management of their service oriented networks.

1 Scope

The present document defines the network management and orchestration architecture SBMA for 3GPP networks including network slicing. The use cases and requirements are specified in TS 28.530 [3]. SBMA applies to 5G.

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.
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- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] Void
- [3] 3GPP TS 28.530: "Management and orchestration of networks and network slicing; Concepts, use cases and requirements".
- [4] 3GPP TS 28.541: "Management and orchestration of 5G networks; Network Resource Model (NRM); Stage 2 and stage 3".
- [5] 3GPP TS 28.552: "Management and orchestration of 5G networks; Performance measurements and assurance data".
- [6] 3GPP TS 28.554: "Management and orchestration of 5G networks; 5G End to end Key Performance Indicators (KPI)".
- [7] 3GPP TS 32.425: "Telecommunication management; Performance Management (PM); Performance measurements Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN)".
- [8] 3GPP TS 28.531: "Management and orchestration of 5G networks; Provisioning; Stage 1".
- [9] 3GPP TS 28.532: "Management and orchestration; Management services".
- [10] 3GPP TS 28.500: "Telecommunication management; Management concept, architecture and requirements for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions"
- [11] 3GPP TS 28.510; "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Requirements".
- [12] 3GPP TS 28.511; "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Procedures".
- [13] 3GPP TS 28.512; "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 2".
- [14] 3GPP TS 28.513; "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 3".
- [15] 3GPP TS 28.515; "Telecommunication management; Fault Management (FM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Requirements".
- [16] 3GPP TS 28.516; "Telecommunication management; Fault Management (FM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Procedures".

- [17] 3GPP TS 28.517: "Telecommunication management; Fault Management (FM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 2".
- [18] 3GPP TS 28.518: "Telecommunication management; Fault Management (FM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 3".
- [19] 3GPP TS 28.520: "Telecommunication management; Performance Management (PM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Requirements".
- [20] 3GPP TS 28.521: "Telecommunication management; Performance Management (PM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Procedures".
- [21] 3GPP TS 28.522: "Telecommunication management; Performance Management (PM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 2".
- [22] 3GPP TS 28.523: "Telecommunication management; Performance Management (PM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 3".
- [23] 3GPP TS 28.525: "Telecommunication management; Life Cycle Management (LCM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Requirements".
- [24] 3GPP TS 28.526: "Telecommunication management; Life Cycle Management (LCM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Procedures".
- [25] 3GPP TS 28.527: "Telecommunication management; Life Cycle Management (LCM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 2".
- [26] 3GPP TS 28.528: "Telecommunication management; Life Cycle Management (LCM) for mobile networks that include virtualized network functions; Stage 3".
- [27] ETSI GS NFV 003: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Terminology for Main Concepts in NFV V1.3.1 (2018-01)".
- [28] 3GPP TS 28.545: "Management and orchestration; Fault Supervision (FS)".
- [29] ETSI GS ZSM 002: "Zero-touch Network and Service Management (ZSM); Reference Architecture V.1.1 (2019-08)".
- [30] 3GPP TS 23.288: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support network data analytics services".
- [31] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G system".
- [32] 3GPP TS 28.622: "Telecommunication management; Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Information Service (IS)".
- [33] IETF RFC 8446: "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3".
- [34] IETF RFC 4253: "The Secure Shell (SSH) Transport Layer Protocol".
- [35] 3GPP TS 28.100: "Management and orchestration; Levels of autonomous network".
- [36] 3GPP TS 28.533: "Management and orchestration; Architecture framework".
- [37] 3GPP TS 28.535: "Management services for communication service assurance; Requirements".
- [38] 3GPP TS 28.536: "Management services for communication service assurance; Stage 2 and stage 3".
- [39] 3GPP TS 28.537: "Management and orchestration; Management capabilities".
- [40] 3GPP TS 28.538: "Management and orchestration; Edge Computing Management".
- [41] 3GPP TS 28.540: "Management and orchestration; 5G Network Resource Model (NRM); Stage 1".
- [42] 3GPP TS 28.550: "Management and orchestration; Performance assurance".

- [43] 3GPP TS 32.421: "Telecommunication management; Subscriber and equipment trace; Trace concepts and requirements".
- [44] 3GPP TS 32.422: "Telecommunication management; Subscriber and equipment trace; Trace control and configuration management".
- [45] 3GPP TS 32.423: "Telecommunication management; Subscriber and equipment trace; Trace data definition and management".
- [46] 3GPP TS 28.312: "Management and orchestration; Intent driven management services for mobile networks".
- [47] 3GPP TS 28.557: "Management and orchestration; Management of Non-Public Networks (NPN); Stage 1 and stage 2".
- [48] 3GPP TS 28.404: "Telecommunication management; Quality of Experience (QoE) measurement collection; Concepts, use cases and requirements".
- [49] 3GPP TS 28.405: "Telecommunication management; Quality of Experience (QoE) measurement collection; Control and configuration".
- [50] 3GPP TS 28.406: "Telecommunication management; Quality of Experience (QoE) measurement collection; Information definition and transport".
- [51] 3GPP TS 28.631: "Telecommunication management; Inventory Management (IM) Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Requirements".
- [52] 3GPP TS 28.632: "Telecommunication management; Inventory Management (IM) Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Information Service (IS)".
- [53] 3GPP TS 28.633: "Telecommunication management; Inventory Management (IM) Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Solution Set (SS) definitions".
- [54] 3GPP TS 28.623: "Telecommunication management; Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Solution Set (SS) definitions".
- [55] 3GPP TS 32.130: "Telecommunication management; Network sharing; Concepts and requirements".
- [56] 3GPP TS 28.310: "Management and orchestration; Energy efficiency of 5G".
- [57] 3GPP TS 28.104: "Management and orchestration; Management Data Analytics".
- [58] 3GPP TS 28.313: "Self-Organizing Networks (SON) for 5G networks".
- [59] 3GPP TS 28.314: "Management and orchestration; Plug and Connect; Concepts and requirements".
- [60] 3GPP TS 28.315: "Management and orchestration; Plug and Connect; Procedure flows".
- [61] 3GPP TS 28.316: "Management and orchestration; Plug and Connect; Data formats".
- [62] 3GPP TS 28.555: "Management and orchestration; Network policy management for 5G mobile networks; Stage 1".
- [63] 3GPP TS 28.556: "Management and orchestration; Network policy management for 5G mobile networks; Stage 2 and stage 3".
- [64] ETSI GS NFV-IFA008 (V4.3.1): "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV) Release 4; Management and Orchestration; Ve-Vnfm reference point - Interface and Information Model Specification".
- [65] ETSI GS NFV-IFA013 (V4.3.1): "Network Function Virtualisation (NFV); Release 4; Management and Orchestration; Os-Ma-nfvo reference point - Interface and Information Model Specification".

- [66] 3GPP TS 28.105: " Management and orchestration; Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning (AI/ML) management "
- [67] 3GPP TS 28.317: "Management and orchestration;Self-configuration of Radio Access Network Entities (RAN NEs) "
- [68] 3GPP TS 28.111: Management and orchestration;Fault management"

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] or NFV-MANO [27].

Exposure governance management function: Management Function entity with the role of management service exposure governance.

Management Service (MnS): set of offered management capabilities.

Management Function (MnF): logical entity playing the roles of Management Service consumer and/or Management Service producer.

Network Function (NF): defined in TS 23.501[31].

NOTE: In 3GPP NRM, the Network Functions are modeled using ManagedFunction IOCs (e.g. AMFFunction) and its sub-classes.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1], TS 28.530 [3], in NFV-MANO [27] 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 [1].

CM	Configuration Management
LCM	Lifecycle Management
MDAS	Management Data Analytics Service
MnF	Management Function
MnS	Management Service
NF	Network Function
NFV-MANO	Network Functions Virtualisation Management and Orchestration
PM	Performance Management
SBMA	Service Based Management Architecture

4 Service Based Management Architecture (SBMA)

4.1 Management Services (MnS)

The fundamental building block of the Service Based Management Architecture (SBMA) is the Management Service (MnS). A MnS is a set of offered capabilities for management and orchestration of network and services. The entity producing an MnS is called MnS producer. The entity consuming an MnS is called MnS consumer. An MnS provided by an MnS producer can be consumed by any entity with appropriate authorisation and authentication.

An MnS producer offers its services via a standardized service interface composed of individually specified MnS components.

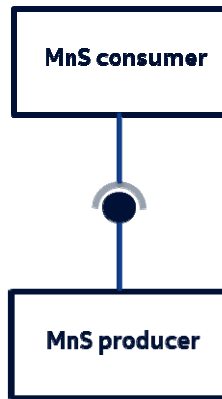


Figure 4.1.1: MnS producer and MnS consumer

4.2 MnS components

4.2.1 Introduction

A MnS is specified using different independent components. A concrete MnS is composed of at least two of these components. Three different component types are defined, called MnS component type A, MnS component type B and MnS component type C. These components are defined in the following clauses.

4.2.2 MnS component type A

The MnS component type A is a group of management operations and/or notifications that is agnostic with regard to the entities managed. The operations and notifications as such are hence not involving any information related to the managed network. These operations and notifications are called generic or network agnostic.

For example, operations for creating, reading, updating and deleting managed object instances, where the managed object instance to be manipulated is specified only in the signature of the operation, are generic.

4.2.3 Management information

4.2.3.1 MnS component type B

MnS component type B refers to management information represented by information models representing the managed entities. A MnS component type B is also called Network Resource Model (NRM).

MnS component type B examples are:

- 1) Network resource models as defined in TS 28.622 [32].
- 2) Network resource models as defined in TS 28.541 [4].

4.2.3.2 MnS component type C

MnS component type C is performance information of the managed entity and fault information of the managed entity.

The following are examples of Management service component type C:

1. Alarm information as defined in TS 28.532 [9] and TS 28.545 [28].
2. Performance data as defined in TS 28.552 [5], TS 28.554 [6] and TS 32.425 [7].

4.2.4 MnS producer profile

A MnS producer is described by a set of meta data called MnS producer profile. The profile holds information about the supported MnS components and their version numbers. This may include also information about support of optional features. For example, a read operation on a complete subtree of managed object instances may support applying filters on the scoped set of objects as optional feature. In this case the MnS profile should include the information if filtering is supported.

4.3 Combination of MnS components

A MnS is composed by a MnS component type A and

- a MnS component type B, or
- a MnS component type B and a MnS component type C.

The instances of management services carry information about specified management service components in the metadata attributes. Figure 4.3.1 illustrates examples of management service instances with various management service components of type A, type B and type C:

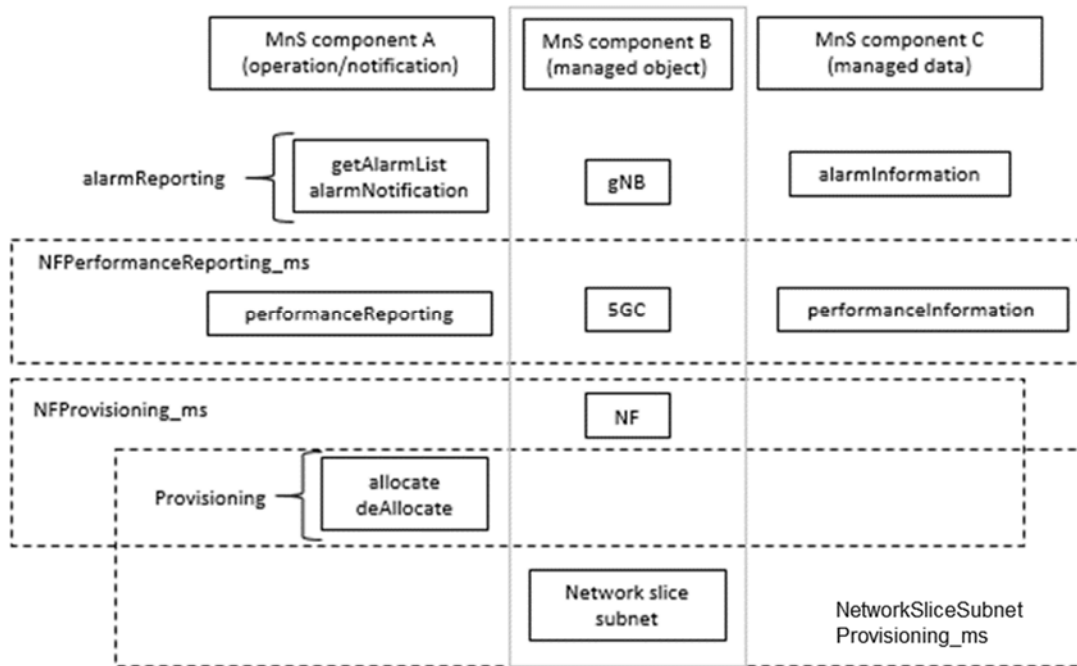


Figure 4.3.1: Example of Management Service and component type A, B and C

4.4 Management capability exposure governance

As precondition for Management Service exposure governance offer, producer of management capability exposure governance should have access to:

- An association between information about specified management service components and instances of management services.

NOTE: The detail creation of an association is left for implementation and out of scope of 3GPP standardization.

Management capability exposure governance provides exposure governance on basic elements of management function service based interface:

- 1) Management service component type A
- 2) Management service component type B
- 3) Management service component type C

As described in Figure 4.4.1 left hand part, when there is a Management Service A exposure without exposure governance, Management Service A Consumer (e.g. 3rd party) can access all management capability offered by Management Service A Producer.

As described in Figure 4.4.1 right hand part, when Management Service A is exposed with applied exposure governance it becomes Management Service A'. Management Service A' Consumer can access Management Service A' after following steps:

- Management Service A, exposed by Management Service A Producer, is consumed by Management Service A Consumer;
- Management Service B, exposed by Management Service B Producer, is consumed by Management Service B Consumer (e.g. operator) who is authorized to access offered management capabilities exposure governance(s);
- Management Service B Consumer (e.g. operator) request a specified exposure governance on Management Service A;
- Management Service A' Producer produces Management Service A' based on applied exposure governance on consumed Management Service A.

NOTE: The Management Service A Consumer, the Management Service A' Producer and Management Service B Producer can be represented as a single Management Function e.g. a single MnF).

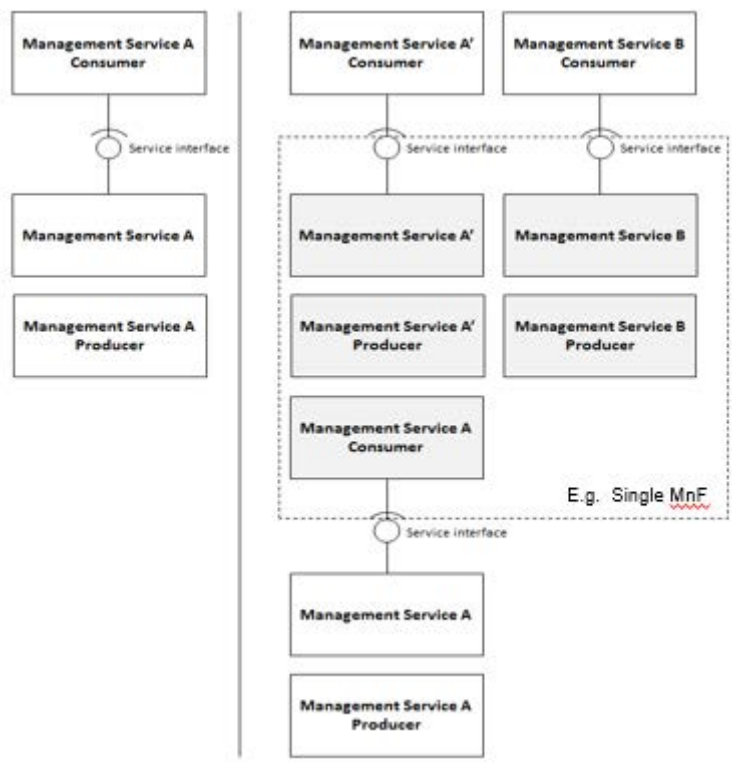


Figure 4.4.1: Management capability exposure governance applied on exposed Management Service A

4.5 Management Function (MnF) concept

A Management Function (MnF) is a logical entity playing the roles of MnS consumer and/or MnS producer.

A Management Service produced by MnF may have multiple consumers. The MnF may consume multiple Management Services from one or multiple Management Service producers. An example of a MnF playing both roles (Management Service producer and consumer) illustrated in the figure 4.5.1 below.

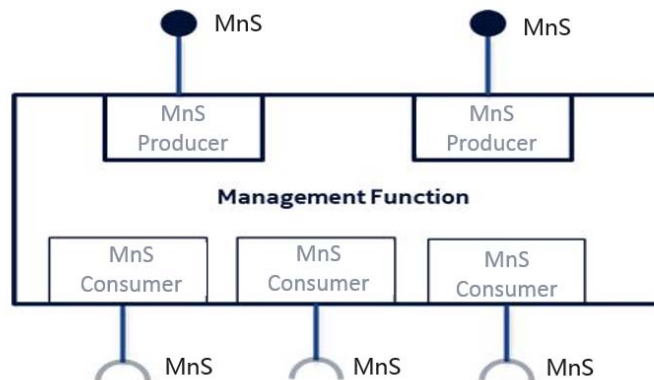


Figure 4.5.1: Example of Management Function and Management Services

Management Function can be deployed as a separate entity or embedded in Network Function to provide MnS(s). Following figure 4.5.2 shows an example (on the left) which MnF deployed as a separate entity to provide MnS(s) and another example (on the right) which MnF is embedded in Network Function to provide MnS(s):

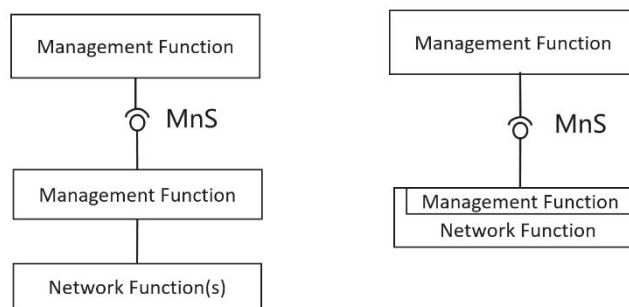


Figure 4.5.2 Examples of MnS deployment scenario

Management Functions may interact by consuming Management Services produced by other Management Functions. The figure 4.6.2 below illustrates multiple scenarios:

- MnF1 produces Management Service MnS-a;
- MnF2 consumes Management Service MnS-a produced by MnF1 and produces Management Services MnS-b and MnS-c;
- MnF3 produces Management Service MnS-c;
- MnF4 consumes Management Service MnS-b produced by the MnF2;
- MnF5 consumes Management Services MnS-c produced by the MnF2 and MnF3, and in turn produces the same Management Service MnS-c. The behaviour of MnF5 may be seen as aggregation of Management Services MnS-c.

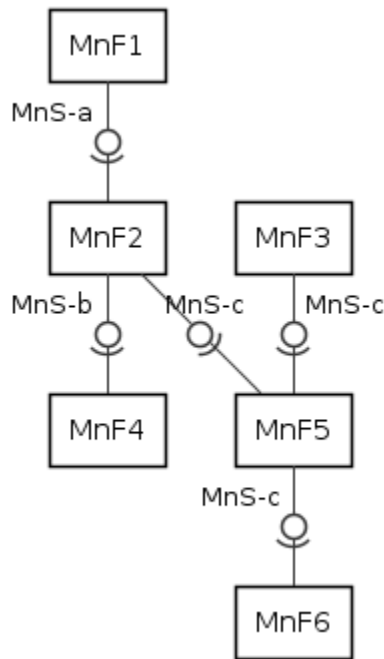


Figure 4.5.2: An example of interactions between Management Functions

NOTE: The specification of a MnF is out of scope of the present document.

4.6 Management data analytics capability

Mobile networks have the capability to support a wide variety of services and requirements. This, along with increasing flexibility of the network may present management and operational challenges and complexities. The management system can therefore benefit from management data analytics services for improving networks performance and efficiency to accommodate and support the diversity of services and requirements. The management data analytics utilize the network management data collected from the network (including e.g. service, slicing and/or network functions related data) and make the corresponding analytics based on the collected information. The information provided by PM analytics can be used to optimize network performance, and the information provided by FM analytics can be used to predict and prevent failures of the network. MDAF can be deployed at different levels, for example, at a domain level (e.g. RAN, CN, network slice subnet) and/or in a centralized manner (e.g. at a PLMN level).

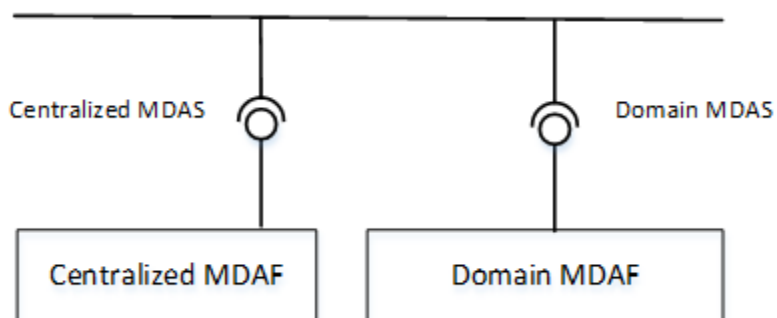


Figure: 4.6.1: Service based architecture for management data analytics

4.7 Management service discovery

4.7.1 Introduction

The MnS consumer in an operator's management system need to discover the availability of MnS instances provided by other MnS producer(s). In order to enable the MnS instances to be discovered by MnS consumer, the MnS needs to be discoverable to the operator's management system when the MnS instance become operative.

4.7.2 Void

4.7.3 MnS discovery service

The MnS discovery service enables MnS consumer to discover management capabilities of MnS producer(s).

4.8 Management capability support in multiple tenant environment

In 3GPP management system, tenant represents a group of MnS consumers associated with the management capabilities they are allowed to access and consume. The 3GPP management system provides multi-tenancy support, by associating different tenants with different sets of management capabilities. Every tenant may be authorized to access and consume those MnSs that the operator makes available to this tenant based on SLA.

4.9 Access control capability

4.9.1 Authentication service

Authentication service producer provides identity management capabilities to provision MnS consumer/producer, group of MnS consumers/producers and authentication policies for the identities.

Authentication service producer provides capabilities for authentication of MnS consumer explicitly or implicitly.

NOTE 1: Explicit authentication: MnS consumer interacts directly with authentication service producer to acquire authentication assertion to interact with MnS producer or authorization service producer.

NOTE 2: Implicit authentication: MnS consumer interacts indirectly with authentication via MnS producer, to establish a secure session.

NOTE 3: Certificate issued by trusted CA is used by MnS consumer/producer to authenticate the authentication service producer. E.g. a MnS consumer access the authentication service through Transport Layer Security (TLS) (see [33]), then the MnS consumer/producer could authenticate the producer through validating the signature signed with certificate of the producer issued by the trusted CA.

NOTE 4: Generally, certificate issued by trusted CA is used by MnS consumer to authenticate a MnS producer. E.g. when a MnS consumer accesses the MnS through TLS (see [33]) or SSH (see [34]), the MnS consumer could authenticate the MnS producer through validating the signature signed with certificate of the producer issued by the trusted CA.

Authentication Service producer can be deployed at different levels, for example, at a domain level (e.g. in RAN, CN, domain) and/or in a centralized manner (e.g. at a PLMN level).

NOTE 5: If the MnS consumer and the MnS producer to be accessed are inside the same domain, Authentication Service producer may be deployed at domain level to support authenticating the MnS consumer explicitly or implicitly. If the MnS consumer and the MnS producer to be accessed are in the different domain, Authentication Service producer is deployed in a centralized manner to support authenticating the MnS consumer explicitly or implicitly.

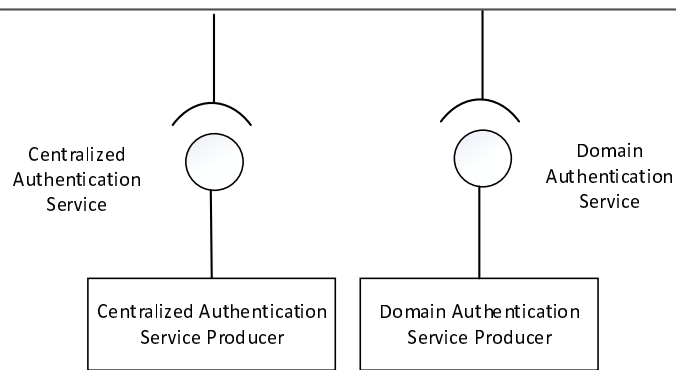


Figure 4.9.1-1: Authentication capability on service based architecture

4.9.2 Authorization service

Authorization service producer provides management capabilities to provision access permissions on MnSs for a MnS consumer or a group of MnS consumers.

Authorization service producer provides capabilities to grant permissions to a MnS consumer explicitly or implicitly.

NOTE 1: Explicit authorization : MnS consumer interacts with authorization service producer, to acquire access token to interact with MnS Producer. MnS Producer enforces access control by verifying the access token. A token may include a list of permissions with conditions and a digital signature signed by the authorization service producer.

NOTE 2: Implicit authorization : MnS Producer enforces access control using local policies which might be preconfigured locally or synchronized from centralized authorization service producer for the current authentication context.

Authorization Service producer can be deployed at different levels, for example, at a domain level (e.g. in RAN, CN, domain) and/or in a centralized manner (e.g. at a PLMN level). The Centralized Authorization Service producer can be named as Cross Domain Authorization Service producer.

NOTE 3: Authorization Service producer may be deployed at domain level to support access control between MnS consumer and producer inside the same domain. Specifically, an domain Authorization Service producer may be deployed together with management service producer. Authorization Service producer is deployed in a centralized manner to especially to support access control between MnS consumer and producer from different domains.

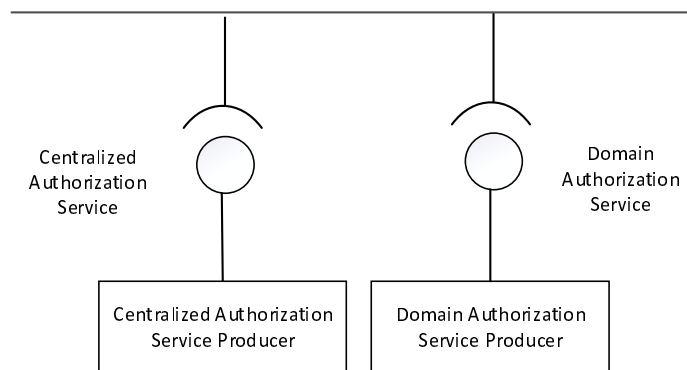


Figure 4.9.2-1 Authorization capability on service based architecture

5 Architecture reference model

5.1 General concepts

5.1.1 Management service producers, consumers and exposure

The management services for a mobile network with or without network slicing may be produced by any entity. For example, it can be a Network Functions (NF), or network management functions. The entity may provide (produce) such management services as, for example, the performance management services, configuration management services and fault supervision services.

The management services can be consumed by another entity, which may in turn produce (expose) the service to other entities. Figure 5.1.1-1 shows an example of the management service X which is initially produced by the entity A which is an NF, then consumed by another entity B which is a network management function. Then entity B in turn exposes it to the entity C.

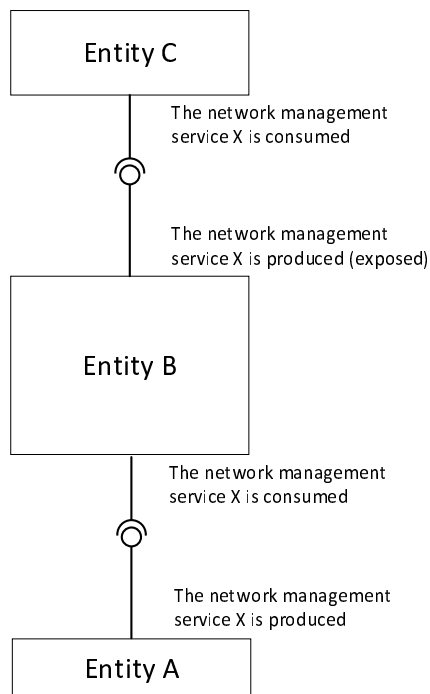


Figure 5.1.1-1. Example of producers and consumers of the management service

Figure 5.1.1-2 shows another example of the management service X which is produced by the entity A which is a NF, then entity B processes the information and produce management service Y and exposes it to the entity C.

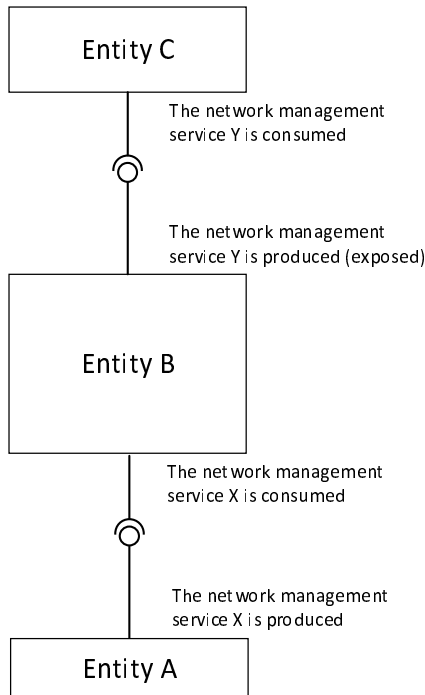


Figure 5.1.1-2. Example of producers and consumers of management services

5.1.2 Interactions between management service producer and management service consumer

The interactions between the management service producer and management service consumer follows one of the three following paradigms:

- "Request-response": A management service producer is requested by a management service consumer to invoke an operation, which either performs an action or provides information or both. The management service producer provides response based on the request by management service consumer.

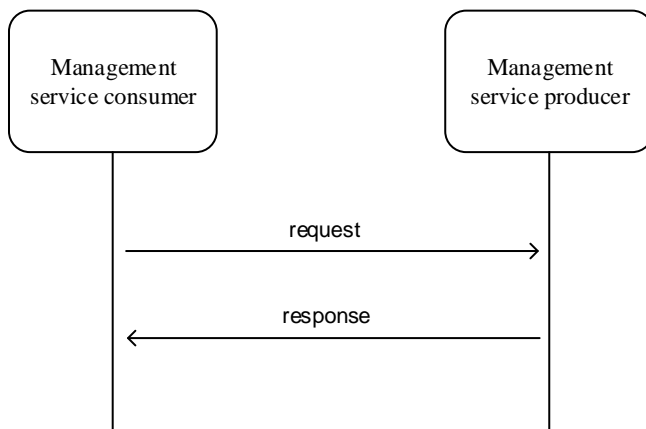


Figure 5.1.2.1: Request-response communication paradigm

- "Subscribe-notify": A management service consumer requests a management service producer to establish a subscription to receive network events via notifications, under the filter constraint specified in this operation.

Subscriptions can be created also by other means than by using such operation.

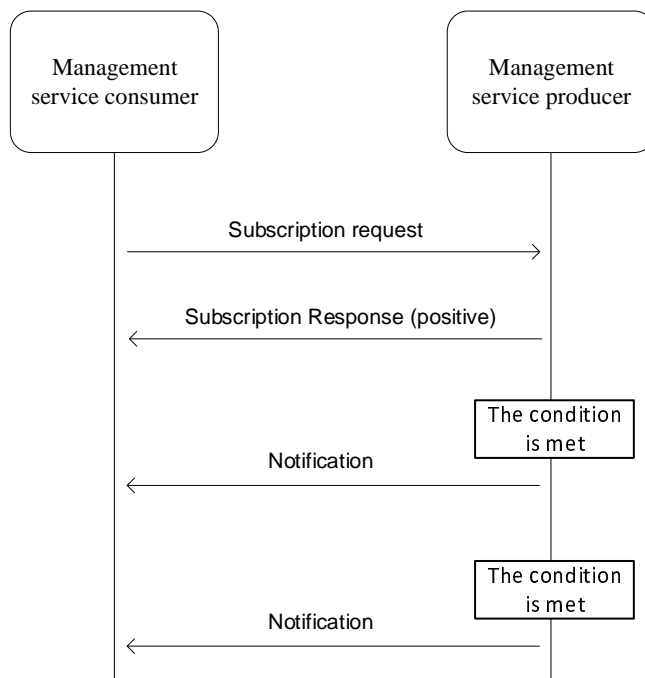


Figure 5.1.2.2: Subscribe-notify communication paradigm

NOTE: Example of a common aspect applicable to all management services is the use of notifications. For a management service to use notifications the management service consumer needs a subscription to notifications it is interested in. The management service consumer requests the creation of a subscription by sending a subscribe operation to the management service producer. To cancel a subscription the consumer sends an unsubscribe operation to the producer.

- "Connect-streaming": A management producer is provided with the address the management service consumer. The management service producer requests to establish a connection with the management service consumer for management data streaming. The management service producer sends the management data, when they are ready, by streaming to the management service consumer over the established connection.

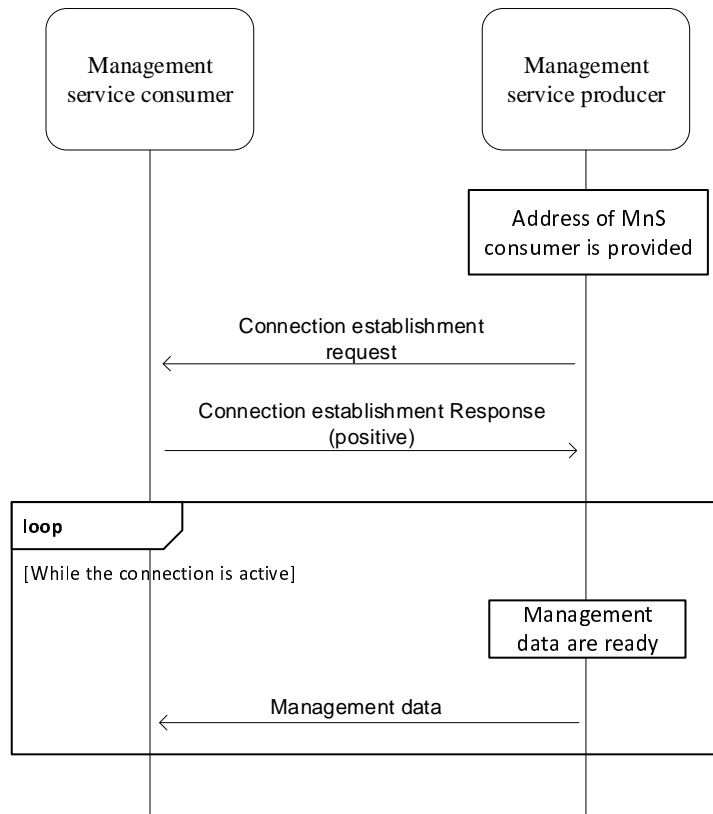


Figure 5.1.2.3: Connect-streaming communication paradigm

- "Request-response with access control" in explicit authentication and authorization mode: An authentication service producer is requested by a management service consumer for authentication, the authentication service producer authenticates the management service consumer according to information in the request, authentication policies and other information associated to the identity of the management service consumer. After being successfully authenticated, the management service consumer may send request to an authorization service producer to get access token for permissions. After getting access token from an authorization service producer, the management service consumer sends request to corresponding management service producers to access management services. The management service producer provides response to the consumer after verifying the access token. Figure 5.1.1.2-4 depicted typical Request-response communication paradigm with access control explicit authentication and authorization mode

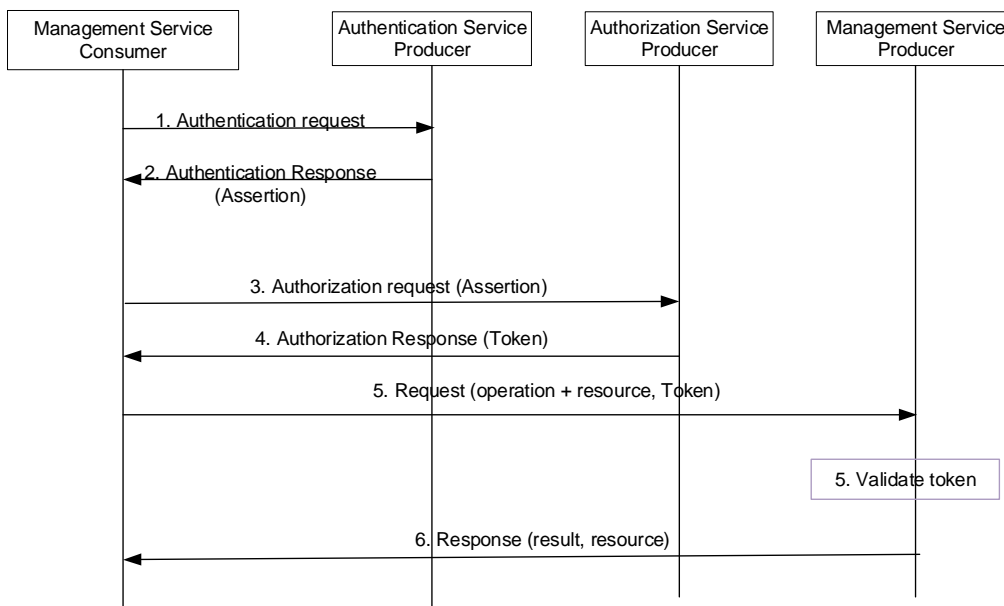


Figure 5.1.1.2-4: Request-response communication paradigm with access control (explicit authentication and authorization)

- "Request-response with access control" in implicit authentication and authorization mode: management service consumer initiates a management session towards management service producer. Management service producer accesses authentication service producer to authenticate the management service consumer according to information in the request, groups and other information associated to the identity of the management service consumer. After successfully being authenticated, the management service consumer sends request to management service producer to access management services, management service producer enforces access control using local policies applicable for the current authentication context

NOTE: If Authentication Service Producer is unavailable, MnS Producer may opt to perform local authentication.

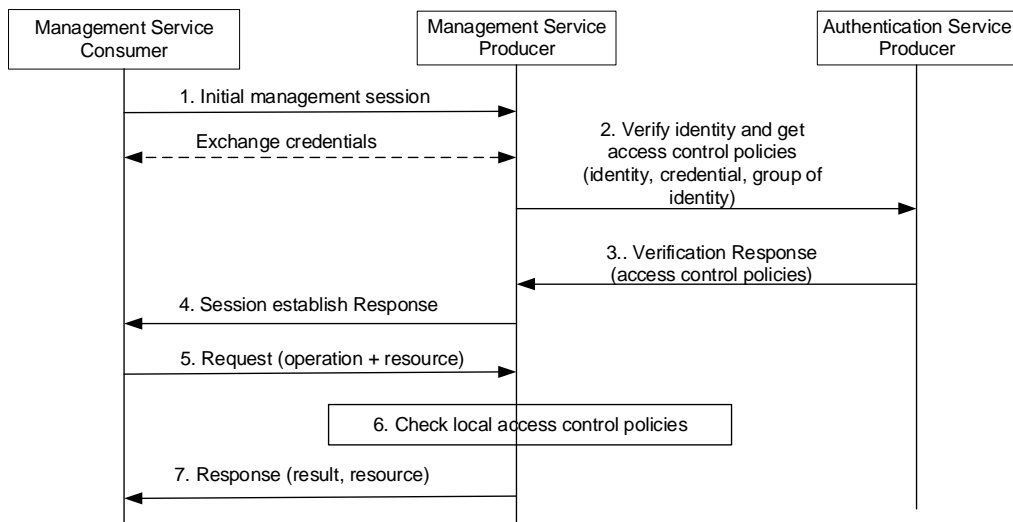


Figure 5.1.1.2-5: Request-response communication paradigm with access control (implicit authentication and authorization)

5.2 Management interactions with NFV MANO

3GPP management system shall be capable to consume NFV MANO interface (e.g. Os-Ma-nfvo, Ve-Vnfm-em and Ve-Vnfm-vnf reference points).

Producer of management services can consume management interfaces provided by NFV MANO for following purposes:

- Network service LCM.
- VNF LCM, PM, FM, CM on resources supporting VNF.

5.3 Management service deployment based on ZSM framework

ZSM framework reference architecture is described in ETSI GS ZSM 002 [29]. The ZSM framework reference architecture defines a set of architectural building blocks that collectively enable construction of more complex management services and management functions using a consistent set of composition and interoperation patterns. So it is important to show the 3GPP Management Service deployment based on ZSM Framework. Figure 5.3-1 shows an example of 3GPP Management Service deployment based on ZSM framework reference architecture. In this example:

- 3GPP Cross Management Domain (A bundle of Cross Domain MnFs) provides a set of MnS(s) for Cross Domain Network (including Network Slice) and consumes MnSs provided by the RAN Management Domain and the CN Management Domain. 3GPP Cross Management Domain can implement close loop (s) within the domain. 3GPP Cross Management Domain is a part of E2E Service Management Domain in ETSI ZSM Framework.
- RAN Management Domain (A bundle of RAN MnFs) provides a set of MnS(s) for the RAN SubNetwork and NF. RAN Management Domain can implement close loop(s) within the domain. RAN Management Domain is a Management Domain in ETSI ZSM Framework.

- CN Management Domain (A bundle of CN MnFs) provides a set of MnS(s) for the CN SubNetwork and NF. CN Management Domain can implement close loop(s) within the domain. CN Management Domain is a Management Domain in ETSI ZSM Framework.
- A 3GPP Management Framework Consumer (e.g. vertical OT system, BSS) can consume MnS(s) provided by the 3GPP Cross Management Domain, RAN Management Domain, CN Management Domain. 3GPP Management Framework Consumer is a ZSM framework consumer in ETSI ZSM Framework.

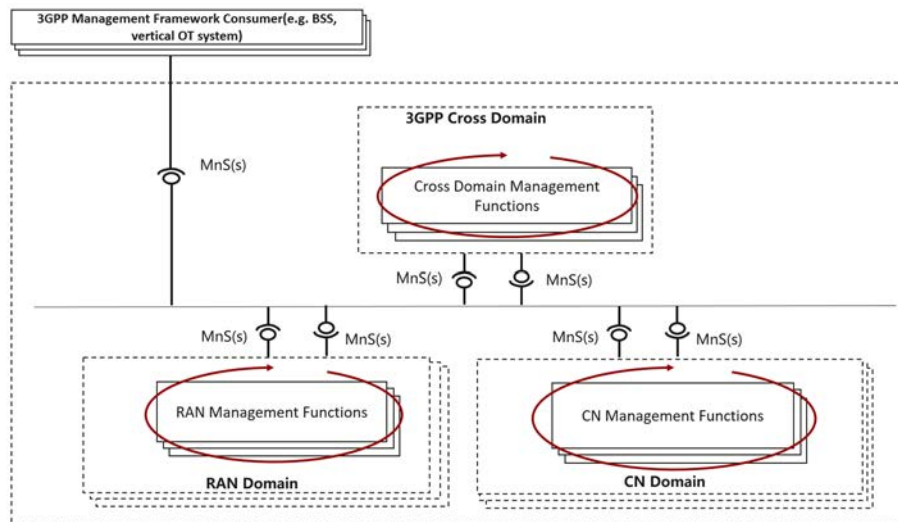


Figure 5.3-1: An example of Management Service deployment framework.

The closed control loop SLS assurance (COSLA) is an example of the closed loop in ZSM framework. COSLA can be deployed at domain level or cross domain level. A domain COSLA provides domain specific assurance, e.g. closed control loop assurance in a RAN management domain, CN management domain. A cross domain COSLA can provide a part of end-to-end SLS assurance service, e.g. to assure the service experience in 3GPP cross management domain.

5.4 Management interactions with NWDAF

3GPP management system interacts with NWDAF in a coordinated way. 3GPP management system takes the responsibility of management from the network-wide view, addresses the slow control loop with broad management scope. NWDAF is a 5GC NF as specified in TS 23.288 [30].

5.5 Using Management Services to support multiple players interoperability

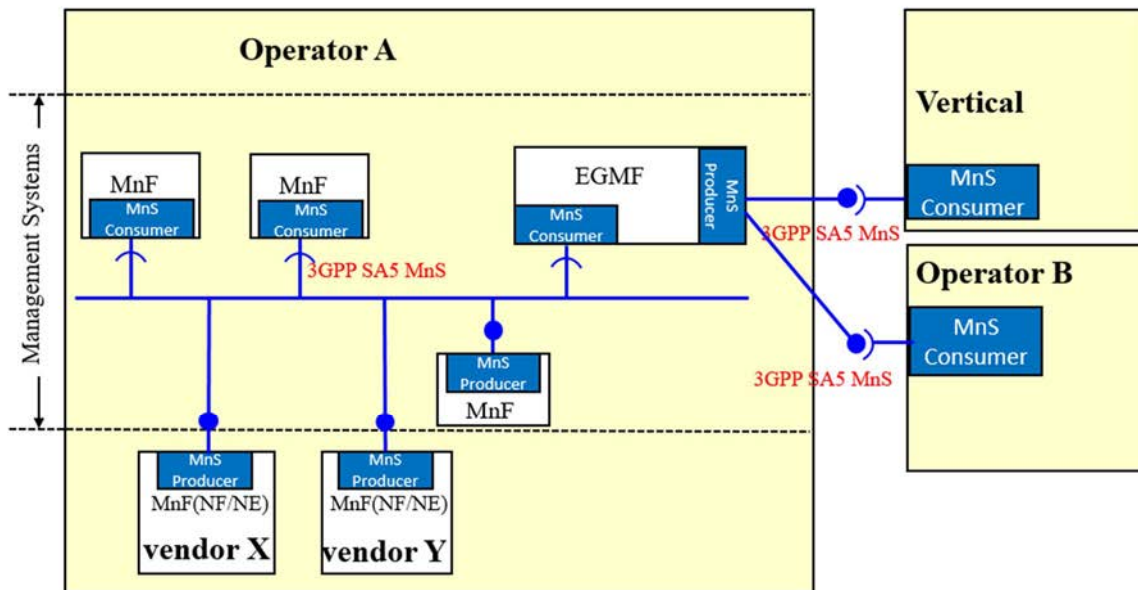


Figure 5.5-1: Example of MnS usage flexibility

Different set of management services may be used for the interoperability between different players. Figure 5.x -1 illustrates an example showing the MnSs may be used, using the MnS flexibility. These players can be PLMN Organizations (e.g., Operator A, Operator B) and enterprise customers (e.g., Vertical). The interoperability in a multiple players scenario supported by using management services includes:

- a) Interoperability within systems of a single PLMN Organisation
- b) Interoperability between systems belonging to different organizations

To provide a controllable and auditable offering of capabilities to consumers belonging to different administrative domains, an exposure governance functionality is needed. This functionality policies the interactions between these consumers and corresponding MnS producers with regards to MnS discovery and access control. One potential management function performing the exposure governance functionality is EGMF.

NOTE: Assuming that the backend systems of enterprise customers are able to consume MnS semantics.

6 Void

Annex A (informative): Example of deployment model with utilization of management services

A.1 Utilization of Management services in network and subnet layers

To deploy a management and orchestration system for the mobile network including network slice(s), the management system can follow the network and network slice management model, subnetwork and network slice subnet management model, and network function management model. As an example, management models are shown in Figure A.1.1, management services in each management model.

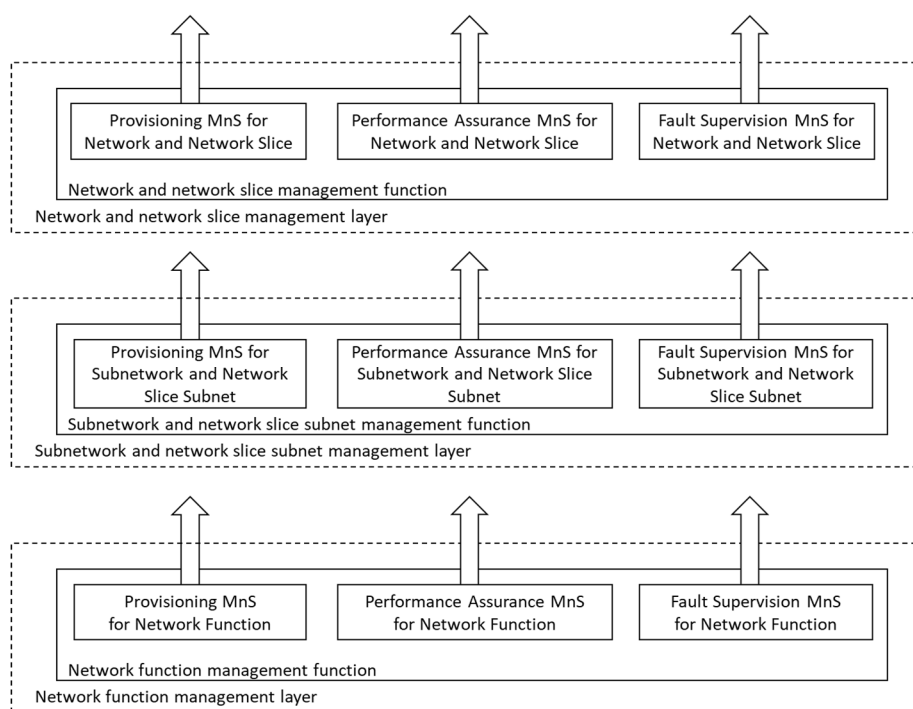


Figure A.1.1: Example management layers in layered management model

A.2 Utilization of management services in network function management.

This subclause describes the network function management model in the example of management services deployment. In case that a deployment requires management service in NF management model, management services in NF management model can provide specific management capability for NFs to authorized management service consumer through service based interface.

NF management function is an execution entity to provide NF Management services in NF management model. NF Management function (NFMF) may manage more than one network functions.

NF management function for multiple managed network functions as shown in Figure A.2.1 provides:

- Management services exposure; and
- Data governance for management service exposure.

NOTE 1: One example of a management object with multiple management services is NF pooling design. Another example of a management object with this multiple NF management services is 5G Core control plane.

NOTE 2: NF management function can behave as consumer to ETSI ISG NFV MANO interfaces (e.g. Ve-Vnfm-em interface exposed by VNFM).

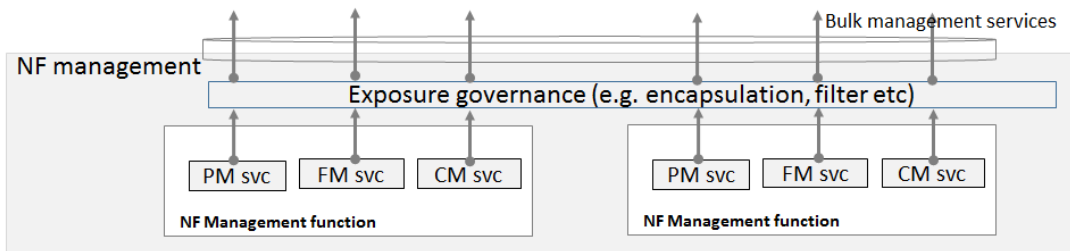


Figure A.2.1: Example NF management function layer structure

As shown in Figure A.2.1, an example of NF management function model structure is given. Exposure governance management function (EGMF) shown in Figure A.2.1 is management function in network function model with the role of management service exposure governance (i.e. abstraction, simplification, filtering, etc.). When multiple NF management services are exposed to network management, the particular group of multiple NF management services can be represented by a set of NF management services. This set of NF management services are exposed as a bulk NF management service, by NF management function. Additional management service abstraction may be needed based on NF management services because of lack of trust relationship between management service producer/consumer cannot address management services to build a global view of subnet or meaningful management purposes.

A.3 Utilization of management services by Exposure Governance Management Function (EGMF)

Exposure Governance Management Function (EGMF) offers following management capability (Figure A.3.1):

- Exposure governance

NOTE: Details of EGMF management capability exposure governance is FFS.

In Figure A.3.1, EGMF produces exposure governance management capability that operators can apply on Management Function (MnF) 1 MnS for exposing different derivation of MnF 1 MnS to:

- MnF 2 (e.g. from another Operator) and
- 3rd party (e.g. from vertical industry).

NOTE: Exposure governance can be controlled by a policy for different type of MnF 1 MnS consumers (e.g. other operator, other management system, 3rd party, other administrative domain, etc.)

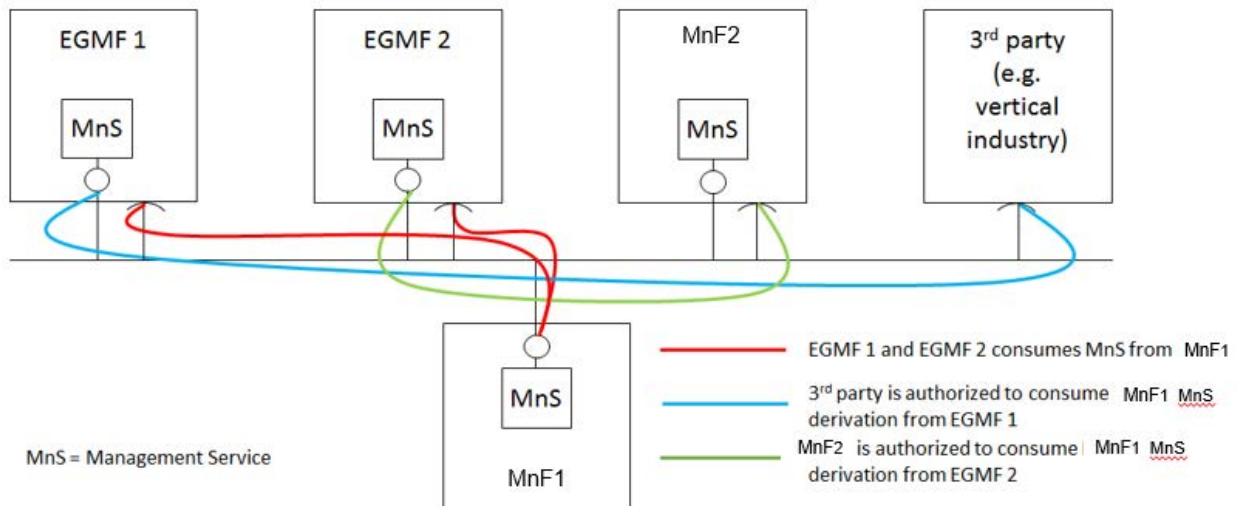


Figure A.3.1: MnF-1 Management Service (MnS) exposed through Exposure Governance Management Function 1 (EGMF 1) and through Exposure Governance Management Function 2 (EGMF 2)

A.4 Utilization of interface to NFV-MANO by the producer of management services

In this deployment scenario the producers of the network slice subnet related management services and NF related management services are also consuming the management interfaces provided by the NFV-MANO:

- VNF PM, FM and LCM
- Network service PM, FM and LCM

These interfaces are provided via the Os-Ma-nfvo and the Ve-Vnfm-em reference points as specified in the following specifications:

- Configuration Management (CM): TS 28.510 [11], TS 28.511 [12], TS 28.512 [13], TS 28.513 [14],
- Fault Management (FM): TS 28.515 [15], TS 28.516 [16], TS 28.517 [17], TS 28.518 [18],
- Performance Management (PM): TS 28.520 [19], TS 28.521 [20], TS 28.522 [21], TS 28.523 [22],
- Life Cycle Management (LCM): TS 28.525 [23], TS 28.526 [24], TS 28.527 [25], TS 28.528 [26].

For details of NFV-MANO interfaces, see ETSI GS NFV-IFA008 [64] and ETSI GS NFV-IFA013 [65].

In this deployment scenario:

- the entity denoted as NSSMF, is capable of consuming the VNF LCM and network service LCM related services provided by the NFV-MANO (NFVO). Same entity is also a producer of the network slice subnet related management services.
- the entity denoted as NFMF (NF Management Function), is capable of application level management of VNFs and PNFs and is a producer of the NF Provisioning service that includes Configuration Management (CM), Fault Management (FM) and Performance Management. Same entity is consumer of the NF Provisioning service produced by VNFs and PNFs.

the data in different useful categories according to different customer needs, e.g. slice load, constituent network slice subnet load, communication service loads. This data can be used for further analysis e.g. resource usage prediction, failure prediction for a network slice, etc.

A.6 Utilization of management services in functional management architecture

The management services for a mobile network including network slicing may be produced by a set of functional blocks. This annex shows an example of such deployment scenario where functional blocks (such as NSMF, NSSMF, NFMF and CSMF) are producing and consuming various management services.

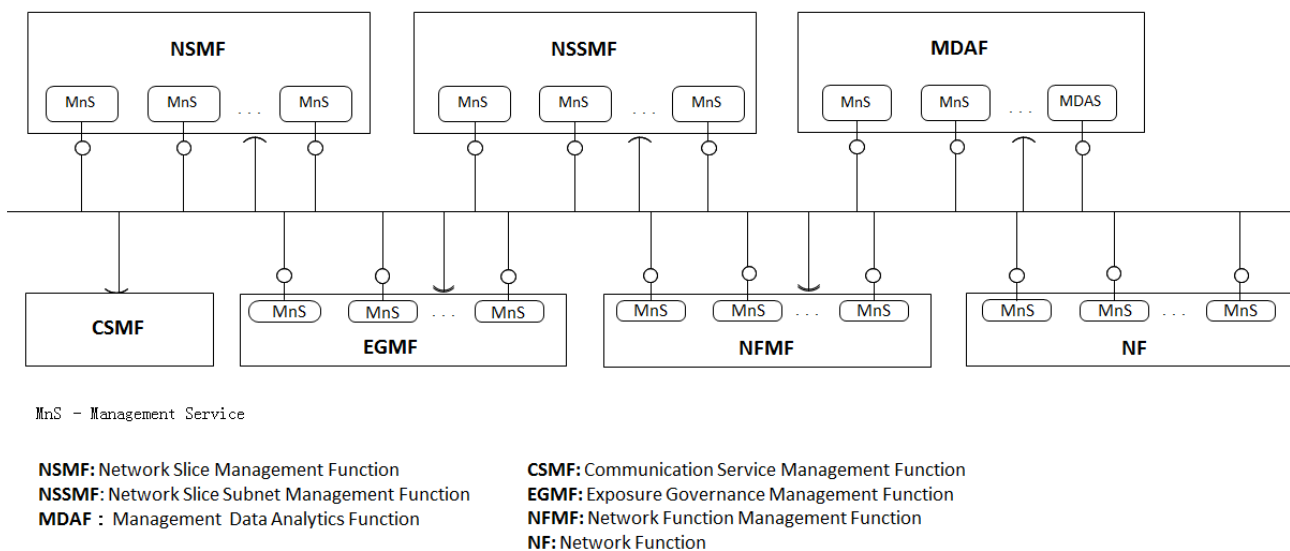


Figure A.6.1: Example of functional management architecture

In this deployment example:

- NFMF (Network Function Management Function) provides the management services for managing one or more NF(s) and may consume some management services produced by other functional blocks.
- The NF provides some management services, for example the NF performance management services, NF configuration management services and NF fault supervision services.
- NSSMF provides the management services for one or more network slice subnets and may consume some management services produced by other functional blocks.
- NSMF provides the management services for one or more network slices and may consume some management services produced by other functional blocks.
- MDAF provides the Management Data Analytics Service for one or more NF, network slice subnet and/or network slice, and may consume some management services produced by other functional blocks.
- CSMF consumes the management service(s) provided by the other functional blocks. This deployment example does not illustrate what management services the CSMF consumes.
- EGMF provides management service(s) with applied exposure governance and a management service with management capability exposure governance to one or more management service consumers and may consume some management services produced by other functional blocks.

- One functional block may consume the management service(s) provided by another functional block, depending on the management scope of the functional block(s). The scope may be expressed in the terms of Management Service Components (see clause 4.3).

A.7 Utilization of management data analytics services

A management data analytics service (MDAS) provides data analytics for the network. MDAS can be deployed at different levels, for example, at domain level (e.g. RAN, CN, network slice subnet) or in a centralized manner (e.g. in a PLMN level). A domain-level MDAS provides domain specific analytics, e.g. resource usage prediction in a CN or failure prediction in a network slice subnet, etc. A centralized MDAS can provide end-to-end or cross-domain analytics service, e.g. resource usage or failure prediction in an network slice, optimal CN node placement for ensuring lowest latency in the connected RAN, etc. Figure A.7.1 illustrates an example of deployment model of the MDAS:

- Domain MDAF produces Domain MDAS
- Domain MDAS is consumed by the Centralized MDAF and the other authorized MDAS Consumers (for example, infrastructure manager, network manager, network slice manager, network slice subnet manager, other 3rd party OSS, etc.)
- Centralized MDAF produces Centralized MDAS
- Centralized MDAS is consumed by different authorized MDAS Consumers

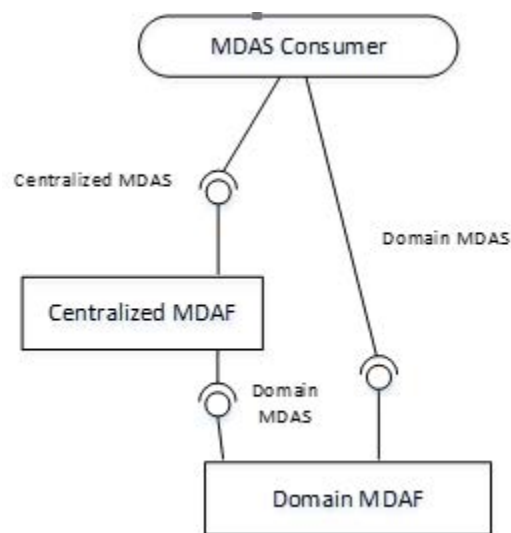


Figure A.7.1: MDAS provided at different levels

A.8 An example of deployment scenario for network and network slice

This annex shows an example of deployment scenario for management of a mobile network including network slicing.

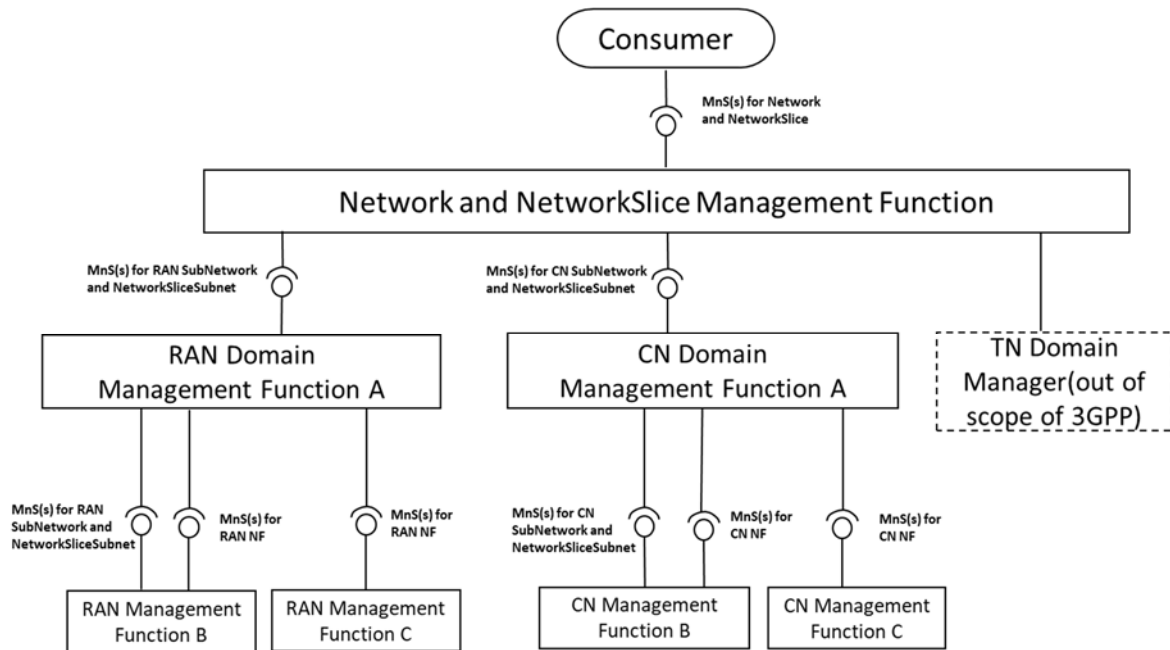


Figure A.8.1: An example of deployment scenario for management of a mobile network including network slicing

In this deployment scenario:

- Network and Network Slice Management Function provides the management services for network or network slice which includes RAN part, CN part and TN part to the Consumer. Network and NetworkSlice Management Function consumes management services for RAN SubNetwork or network slice subnet produced by RAN Management Function, management services for CN SubNetwork or NSSI produced by CN Management Function and interface produced by TN Manager.
- RAN Management Function provides the management services for a RAN SubNetwork or network slice subnet and/or management services for RAN NF(s). RAN Management Function may consume management service for RAN SubNetwork or network slice subnet and management services for RAN NF. In this scenario, the following RAN Management Function(s) are described:
 - RAN Management Function A provides the management services for RAN SubNetwork or network slice subnet to Network and Network Slice Management Function. RAN Management Function A consumes the management services for RAN network slice subnet(s) and management services for RAN NF produced by RAN Management Function B, and management services for RAN NF produced by RAN Management Function C.
 - RAN Management Function B provides the management services for RAN network slice subnet and management services for RAN NF to RAN Management Function A.
 - RAN Management Function C provides the management services for RAN NF to RAN Management Function A.
- CN Management Function provides the management services for a CN network slice subnet and/or management services for CN NF. CN Management Function may consume management service for CN network slice subnet and management services for CN NF. In this scenario, the following CN Management Function(s) are described:
 - CN Management Function A provides the management services for CN network slice subnet to Network and Network Slice Management Function. CN A consumes the management services for CN network slice subnet and management services for CN NF produced by CN Management Function B and management services for CN NFs produced by CN Management Function C.
 - CN Management Function B provides the management services for CN network slice subnet and management services for CN NF to RAN Management Function A.
 - CN Management Function C provides the management services for CN NF to CN Management Function A.

A.9 Deployment examples of ONAP platform consuming 3GPP MnS(s)

A.9.1 Integration with ONAP DCAE collection framework utilizing 3GPP MnS(s)

Figure A.9.1 shows an example of integration with ONAP DCAE utilizing the management services provided by 3GPP Data Report MnS Producer. In this example, the 3GPP MnS(s) Consumer which uses the ONAP DCAE Collection Framework, utilizes the management services (i.e., Performance Data File Report MnS, Performance Data Streaming MnS, Fault Supervision Data Report MnS) provided by 3GPP Management Service(s) Producer.

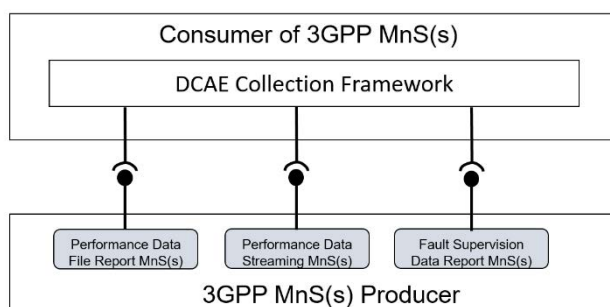


Figure A.9.1: An example of integration with ONAP DCAE Collection Framework utilizing the management services provided by 3GPP Data Report MnS(s) Producer

A.9.2 Integration with ONAP controller utilizing 3GPP MnS(s)

Figure A.9.2 shows an example of integration with ONAP Controller (e.g. APPC) utilizing provisioning management services provided by 3GPP Management Service Producer. In this example, the 3GPP MnS(s) Consumer which uses ONAP Controller may utilize the provisioning management services (e.g. configuration management related provisioning management service components) as follows provided by 3GPP Management Service Producer.

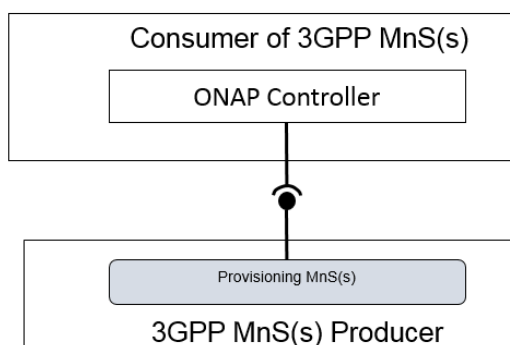


Figure A.9.2: An example of integration with ONAP Controller utilizing the management services provided by 3GPP MnS(s) Producer

A.10 Management domain provided management services mapped with ZSM

In ETSI GS ZSM 002 [29], management services provided by management domain includes the following categorization:

- Domain data collection
- Domain analytics
- Domain intelligence
- Domain orchestration
- Domain control

Figure A.10-1 shows an example of potential RAN domain management capabilities and how these different 3GPP RAN management capabilities fit into the ZSM architecture framework. These capabilities, produced by one or more management functions, are offered via corresponding MnSs through the RAN domain integration fabric:

- Domain data collection
 - RAN domain threshold monitoring control capabilities are provided by ThresholdMonitor IOC defined in TS 28.622 [32].
 - RAN domain data collection control capabilities are provided by ManagementDataCollection IOC defined in TS 28.622 [32].
- Domain analytics
 - RAN domain MDA capabilities are provided by MDFunction IOC defined in 28.104 [57].
- Domain intelligence
 - RAN domain Intent handling capabilities are provided by IntentHandlingFunction IOC defined in TS 28.312 [46].
- Domain orchestration
- Domain control
 - RAN domain Assurance Closed Loop capabilities are provided by AssuranceClosedControlLoop IOC defined in TS 28.536 [38].
 - RAN domain Centralized SON Energy Saving capabilities are provided by CESManagementFunction IOC defined in TS 28.541 [4].
 - RAN domain Capacity and Coverage optimization capabilities are provided by CCOFunction IOC defined in TS 28.541 [4].
 - RAN domain PCI configuration capabilities are provided by CPCICongfigurationFunction IOC defined in TS 28.541 [4].
 - RAN domain PM control capabilities are provided by PerfMetricJob IOC defined in TS 28.622 [32].
 - RAN domain FM control capabilities are provided by AlarmList IOC defined in TS 28.622 [32].
 - RAN domain CM control capabilities are represented by NR NRM defined in TS 28.541 [4].

NOTE: Domain integration fabric and Cross-domain integration fabric are ZSM defined management functions (see ZSM 002 [29] for further details). These functions provide, among other capabilities, MnS discovery functionality (see further details in clause 4.7 and TS 28.622 [32]).

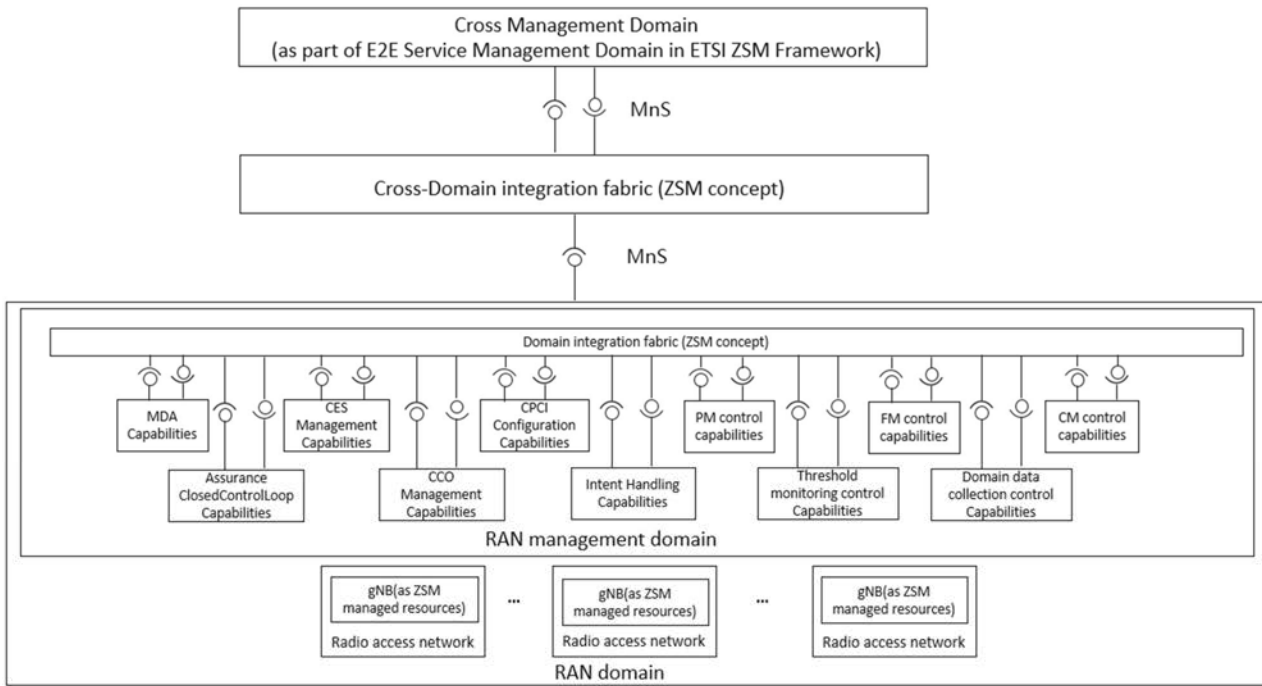


Figure A.10-1: An example of deployment scenario for RAN management functions

Annex B (normative): Solutions for management of 5G network and network slicing

Figure B.1 shows the two solutions for managing the mobile network including network slicing:

Solution1: Management with combination of existing interface IRP where applicable and 5G management information (Management service component type B and Management service component type C).

Solution2: Management with using the management services (Management service component type A, Management service component type B and Management service component type C).

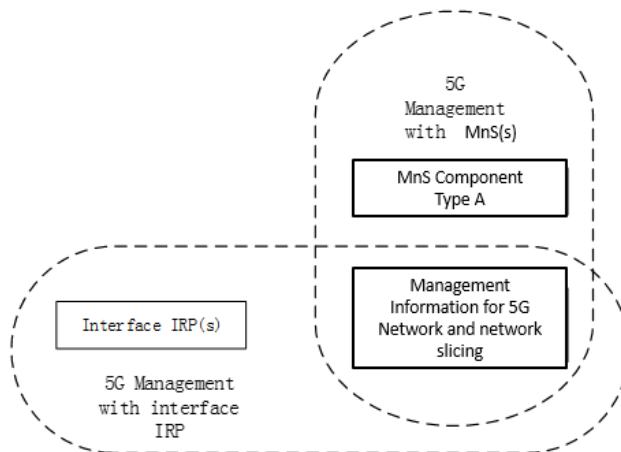


Figure B.1: Two solutions for managing a 5G network including network slicing

Annex C (informative): Example of mapping Management Services (MnS) to pre-Rel-15 management framework

Figure C.1 depicts an example of management service consumer and producer interaction shown in the context of the 3GPP pre-Rel-15 management reference model [10] where Integration Reference Point (IRP) information services are replaced by the management services. One or more management service producers are provided by a management function that applies to a network resource model representing the managed network.

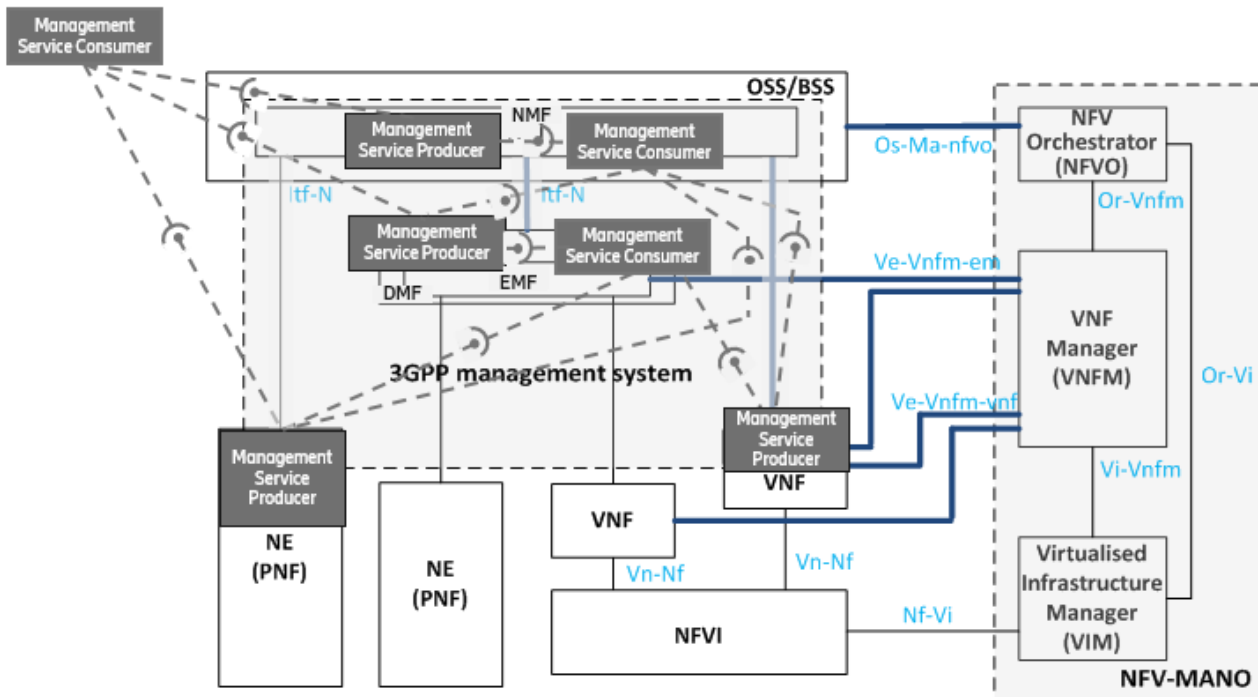
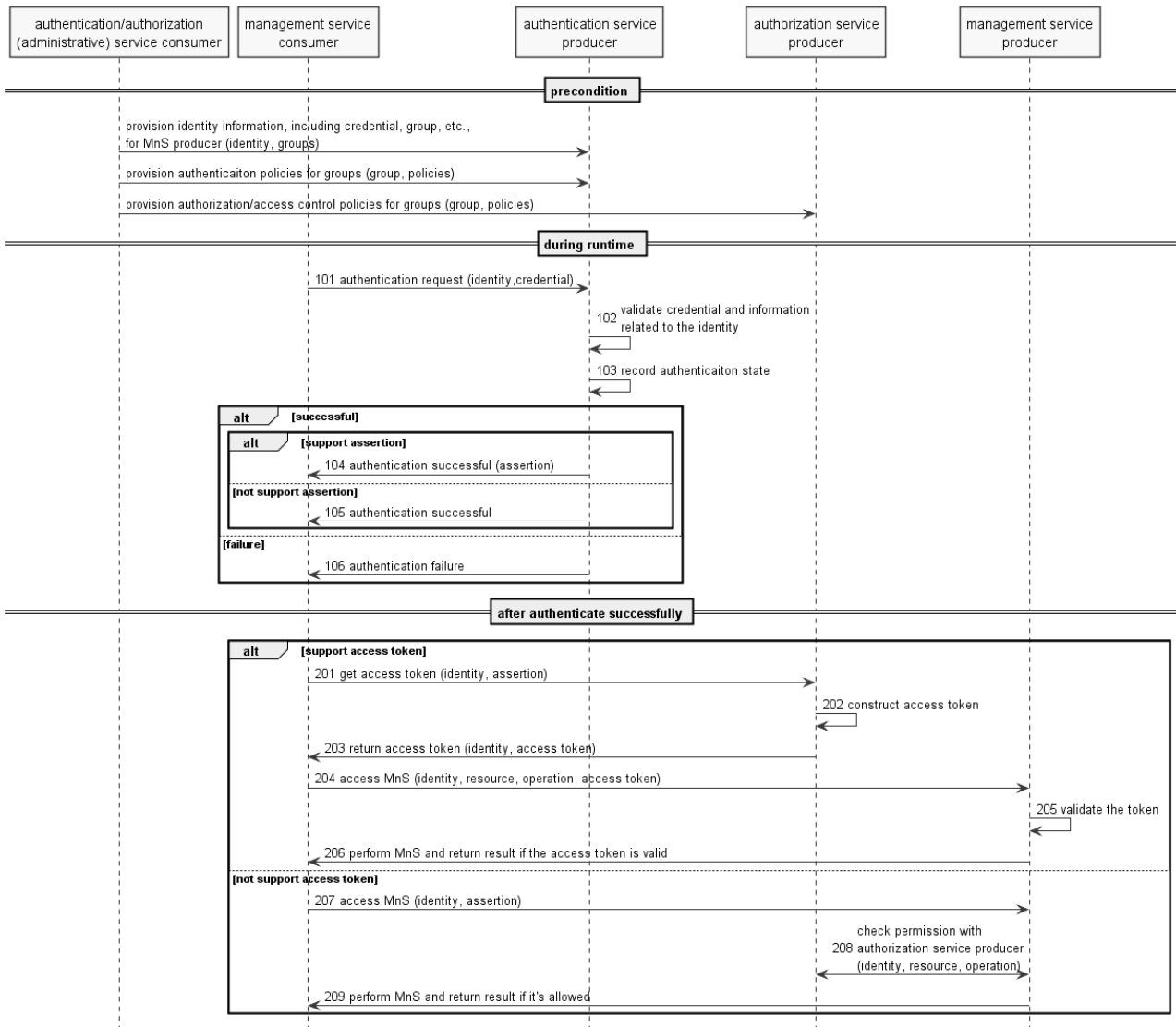


Figure C.1: Example of Management service producer and consumer interaction mapped into the pre-Rel-15 management reference model [10]

Annex D (normative): Access control workflow

D.1 Explicit authentication and authorization



NOTE 1: the authentication (administrative) service consumer could be a portal or other operator tool acting on behalf of an administrator of operator.

Precondition:

Mutual authentication between authentication (administrative) service consumer and authentication/management service producer, as well as between MnS producer and authentication service producer, has been done, according to operator's implementation.

Authentication service producer contains authentication information required to perform authentication such as identities (including credential of the identity), and/or groups, and/or authentication policies. The specific information required will depend on the implementation.

The MnS consumer successfully authenticated (or validated the authenticity of) authentication/management service producer.

Procedure:

101. When authentication request is received, authentication service producer gets the identifier and credential of the MnS consumer, along with other context information (e.g. address of the client) from the request.

NOTE 2: challenges may be exchanged between MnS consumer and authentication service producer for some authentication protocols.

102. Based on identifier in the request, authentication service producer gets identity information, e.g. status of the identity, associated group(s) of the identity, credential of the identity, etc., from data store. Then the producer authenticates the MnS consumer by validating the identity information and other context (e.g. time, location of the consumer) according to authentication policies (e.g. authentication factor, protocol, supported time, location, status of the consumer, etc.) associated to the group(s) the MnS consumer belongs to.

103. The authentication service producer updates the authentication state of the MnS consumer in the data store after authenticated the MnS consumer.

NOTE 3: If authenticate successfully and authentication assertion is supported by the protocol, the authentication service producer constructs authentication assertion and may update the assertion of the MnS consumer in the data store.

104. If authenticate successfully and authentication assertion is supported by the protocol, the authentication service producer sends successful response with an authentication assertion to the MnS consumer.

105. If authenticate successfully and authentication assertion is not supported by the protocol, the authentication service producer sends successful response without authentication assertion to the MnS consumer.

106. If fail for authentication, the authentication service producer sends failure response to the MnS consumer.

After the MnS consumer is authenticated:

If access token is supported by the MnS producer and consumer:

201. The MnS consumer gets access token from authorization service producer.

202. The authorization service producer validates the assertion and construct access token.

203. The authorization service producer returns access token to the MnS consumer.

204. The MnS consumer accesses MnS with the access token.

205. The MnS producer validates the token.

206. The MnS producer performs the operation and returns result to the MnS consumer if the token is valid.

If access token is not supported by the MnS producer and consumer:

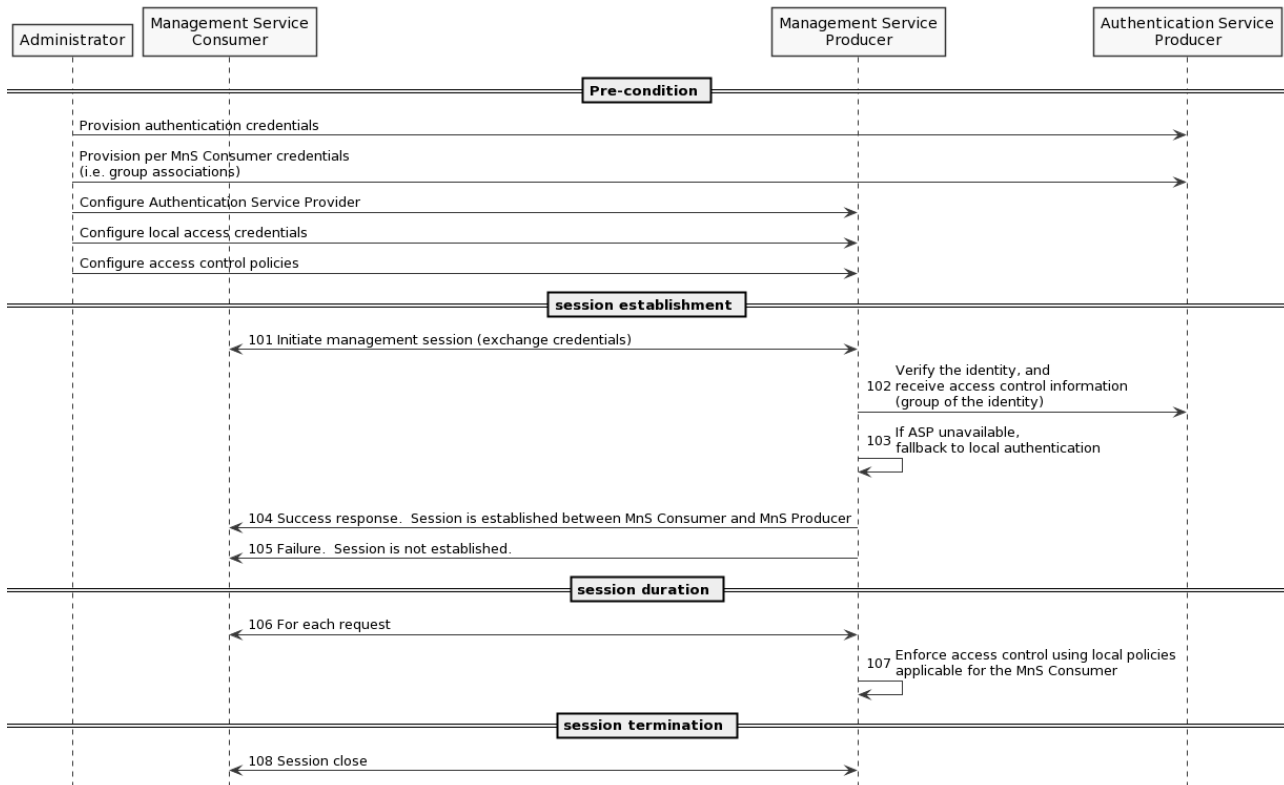
207. The MnS consumer accesses MnS from MnS producer.

208. The MnS producer validate the authentication assertion and check permission of the MnS consumer with authorization service producer.

NOTE 4: The MnS producer may authorize the MnS request of MnS consumer according to local policies.

209. The MnS producer performs the operation and returns result to the consumer if the MnS request is allowed according to permissions.

D.2 Implicit authentication and authorization



Precondition:

A centralized authentication service producer, e.g. LDAP server, is deployed in operator’s network and will be used by MnS Producer to perform authentication. MnS Consumer does not interact directly with authentication service producer.

Authentication service producer contains authentication information required for MnS Producer to perform authentication such as MnS Consumer identities (including credentials) and/or groups. The specific information required will depend on the implementation.

MnS Producer has been configured to use the centralized authentication service producer.

MnS Producer optionally has support for local authentication, i.e. in event centralized authentication service is unavailable.

MnS Producer has been configured with access rules, used for local enforcement based on MnS Consumer access privileges.

Procedure:

Session Initiation:

- 101. MnS Consumer initiates a management session towards MnS Producer. As part of session establishment credentials are exchanged.
- 102. Based on credentials in the request, MnS Producer accesses Authentication Service Producer to verify the identity, and information required to perform access control including the associated group(s) of the identity.
- 103. If Authentication Service Producer is unavailable, MnS Producer may opt to perform local authentication.

104. If authentication is successful, MnS Producer sends success response and an authentication context is established between MnS Consumer and MnS Producer.

105. If authentication fails, MnS Producer sends failure response to MnS Consumer.

Session Duration:

106/7. For each MnS Consumer request, MnS Producer enforces access control using local policies applicable for the current authentication context.

Session Termination:

108. Upon session termination the authentication context is also terminated.

Annex E (informative): 5G specifications overview

The following figure and table show the overview information of 5G specifications which capture corresponding management features:

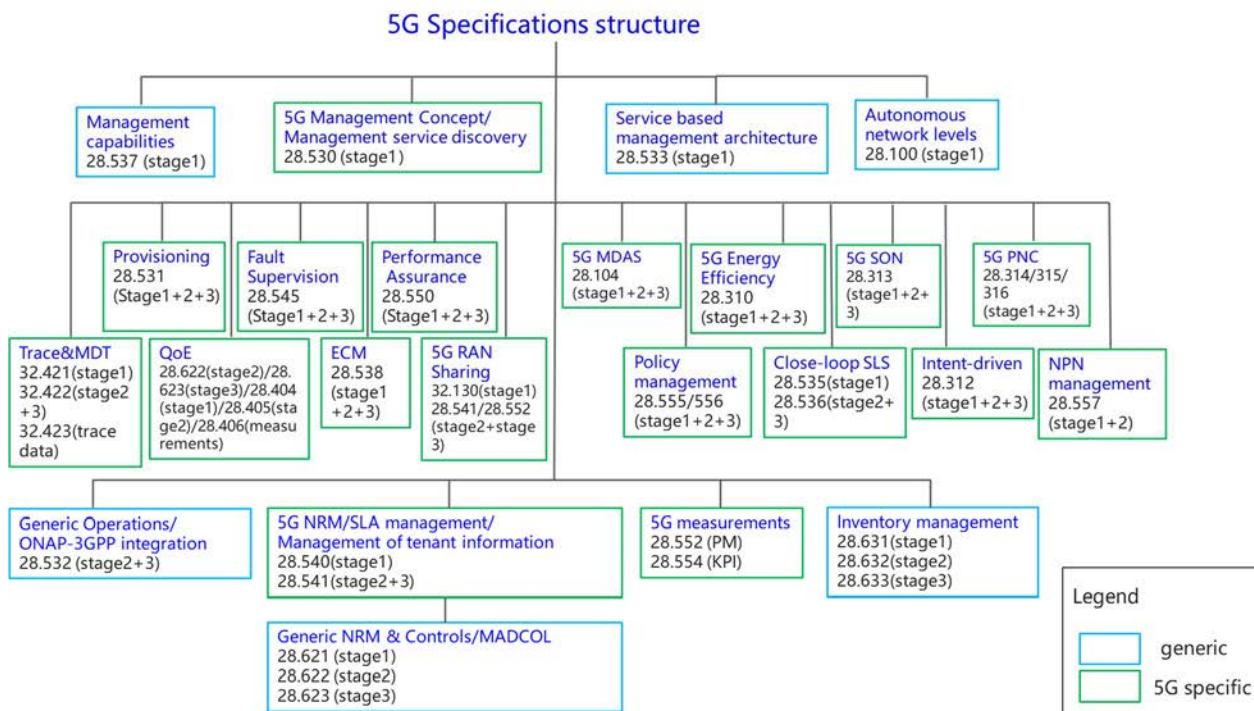


Figure E-1: Overview of 5G management specifications

In the figure, some features are generic management features which are applied to management of different network technologies, and some features are 5G specific management features which apply for management of 5G network only. The following table provides the overall 5G management features and the related specification information.

	5G related management features	Related specifications
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1	5G management capabilities (Heart beat)	TS 28.537[39], TS 28.532[9]
2	Network and service management concept	TS 28.530[3]
3	Network management service based management architecture	TS 28.533[36]
4	Management and orchestration; Levels of autonomous network	TS 28.100[35]
5	Network and Network slicing management related specifications	
5.1	Network and Network slicing provisioning	TS 28.531[8], TS 28.532[9], TS 28.540[41], TS 28.541[4]
5.2	Network and Network slicing fault supervision	TS 28.545[28], TS 28.532[9]
5.3	Network and Network slicing performance assurance	TS 28.550[42], TS 28.532[9], TS 28.540[41], TS 28.541[4], TS 28.552[5], TS 28.554[6]
5.4	NRM	TS 28.540[41], TS 28.541[4]
6	ONAP-3GPP integration	TS 28.532[9]
7	Trace and MDT management	TS 32.421[43], TS 32.422[44], TS 32.423[45]
8	QOE Management	TS 28.622[32], TS 28.623[54], TS 28.404[48], TS 28.405[49], TS 28.406[50]
9	Inventory management	TS 28.631[51], TS 28.632[52], TS 28.633[53]
10	Management data collection control and discovery (MADCOL)	TS 28.533[36], 28.532[9], 28.622[32], 28.623[54]
11	5G RAN Sharing	TS 32.130[55], TS 28.541[4], TS 28.552[5]
12	Edge Computing Management	TS 28.538[40]
13	Energy efficiency related specifications	TS 28.310[56], TS 28.532[9], TS 28.552[5], TS 28.554[6]
14	Management Data Analytics	TS 28.104[57]
15	5G SON management	TS 28.313[58], TS 28.541[4]
16	Plug and Connect	TS 28.314[59], TS 28.315[60], TS 28.316[61]
17	Policy management	TS 28.555[62], TS 28.556[63]
18	Close-loop SLS	TS 28.535[37], TS 28.536[38]
19	Intent-driven management	TS 28.312[46]
20	Management service discovery	TS 28.530[3], TS 28.533[36]
21	SLA management	TS 28.540[41], TS 28.541[4], TS 28.531[8], TS 28.550[42]
22	NPN management	TS 28.557[47]
23	Management of tenant information	TS 28.530[3], TS 28.531[8], TS 28.533[36], TS 28.550[42], TS 28.552[5], TS 28.541[4]

Annex F (informative): Usage of CRUD operations and NRM fragments to support management capabilities in SBMA

The model driven approach (i.e. usage of CRUD operations specified in TS 28.532 [9] and NRM fragments) can be used to support various types of management capabilities in SBMA. Following is the overview of MnS usage for different types of management capabilities implemented by CRUD operations and an NRM fragment.

Table F-1: Overview of MnS usage label for different types of management capabilities implemented by CRUD operations and an NRM fragment

Supported MnS Components		Usage
MnS Component type A	MnS Component type B	
CRUD operations	Generic NRM (3GPP TS 28.622 [32]) (e.g. SubNetwork, ManagedElement IOC)	Common Management
CRUD operations	NRM fragment for NR (3GPP TS 28.541 [4])	NR Provisioning
CRUD operations	NRM fragment for 5GC (3GPP TS 28.541 [4])	5GC Provisioning
CRUD operations	NRM fragment for Network Slice (3GPP TS 28.541 [4])	Network Slice Provisioning
CRUD operations	PM control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	Performance Metric Collection Control
CRUD operations	Threshold monitoring control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	Performance Threshold Monitoring
CRUD operations	Trace control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	Trace control
CRUD operations	QoE Measurement Collection control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	QoE control
CRUD operations	FM control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.111 [68])	Fault Management
CRUD operations	File retrieval NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	File Retrieval
CRUD operations	File download NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	File Download
CRUD operations	Notification subscription control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	Subscription
CRUD operations	Heartbeat notification control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	Heartbeat
CRUD operations	NRM fragment for ML training (3GPP TS 28.105 [66])	AI/ML Management
CRUD operations	NRM fragment for MDA request and MDA report (3GPP TS 28.104 [57])	MDA
CRUD operations	NRM fragment for DANR Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for DES Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for DRACH Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for DMRO Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for DPCI Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for CES Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for CPCI Management (3GPP S 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for DLBO Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4]) NRM fragment for CCO Management (3GPP TS 28.541 [4])	SON Policy
CRUD operations	RANSC NRM Fragment (3GPP TS 28.317 [67])	RANSC Management
CRUD operations	NRM fragment for intent (3GPP TS 28.312 [46])	Intent Driven Management
CRUD operations	Edge NRM Fragment (3GPP TS 28.538 [40])	Edge Computing Provisioning
CRUD operations	ManagementDataCollection control NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [23])	ManagementDataCollection
CRUD operations	MnS Registry NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.622 [32])	MnS Registry and Discovery
CRUD operations	Assurance management NRM fragment (3GPP TS 28.536 [38])	Communication Service Assurance

Annex G (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	Meeting	TDoc	CR	Rev	Cat	Subject/Comment	New version
2018-09	SA#81					Upgrade to change control version	15.0.0
2018-12	SA#82	SP-181042	0001	1	F	Add management service discovery	15.1.0
2018-12	SA#82	SP-181042	0003	1	F	Update reference to TS 28.532	15.1.0
2018-12	SA#82	SP-181042	0004	2	F	Replace MF with management function	15.1.0
2018-12	SA#82	SP-181042	0005	-	F	Implement MnS naming agreement	15.1.0
2018-12	SA#82	SP-181042	0008	1	F	Add usecase and requirements for MnS Query	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190372	0015	1	B	Add examples of ONAP utilizing the MnSs provided by 3GPP MnS Producer	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190742	0026	1	A	Add description of MnS provided by NF	16.1.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190750	0028	2	B	Add 3GPP Management Service deployment based on ZSM Framework	16.1.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190742	0031	3	A	Add management coordination with NWDAF	16.1.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-191219	0039	2	A	Update of Management service description and diagram	16.2.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-191171	0044	1	B	Add description for management capability support in multiple tenant environment	16.2.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-191219	0047	2	A	Correction on example of MnS deployment scenario in clause 4.5	16.2.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-191159	0049	-	F	Some correction on the reference in Clause 5.3	16.2.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-191152	0051	1	B	Introduce a MnS profile	16.2.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-191219	0053	1	A	Clarify numerous definitions	16.2.0
2020-03	SA#87E	SP-200227	0056	1	A	Add the missing paradigm of interaction between MnS producer and MnS consumer	16.3.0
2020-03	SA#87E	SP-200180	0057	1	F	Update Clause 5.3 Management service deployment based on ZSM framework	16.3.0
2020-03	SA#87E	SP-200227	0064	2	A	Update of Management service description and diagram	16.3.0
2020-06	SA#88-e	SP-200497	0068	-	B	Add clarifications to description of tenant concept	16.4.0
2020-09	SA#89e	SP-200724	0072	1	F	Add missing definition	16.5.0
2020-09	SA#89e					Adding missing definition due that were missed in CR implementation	16.5.1
2020-12	SA#90e	SP-201050	0073	1	F	Cleanup based on refined slice definition	16.6.0
2020-12	SA#90e	SP-201050	0074	-	F	Add abbreviation reference	16.6.0
2020-12	SA#90e	SP-201056	0075	1	F	Add example of closed loop SLS assurance	16.6.0
2020-12	SA#90e	SP-201088	0076	-	F	Correct inconsistent terminology	16.6.0
2021-03	SA#91e	SP-210145	0077	-	A	Fix errors in Exposure Governance descriptions	16.7.0
2021-09	SA#93e	SP-210864	0086	-	C	Remove unnecessary stage 2 details for discovery of management services	17.0.0
2021-12	SA#94e	SP-211456	0089	1	A	Correcting the Scope	17.1.0
2021-12	SA#94e	SP-211467	0090	-	C	Remove MnS Discovery use case and requirement	17.1.0
2021-12	SA#94e	SP-211468	0092	-	B	Enhance SBMA to support access control	17.1.0
2021-12	SA#94e	SP-211468	0093	-	B	Enhance request-response communication paradigm to support access contro	17.1.0
2021-12	SA#94e	SP-211454	0095	-	A	Fix editorial issues	17.1.0
2022-03	SA#95e	SP-220186	0098	1	F	Add 5G specification information	17.2.0
2023-03	SA#99	SP-230200	0102	1	A	Correct the Management Data Analytics Capability Description	17.3.0
2023-09	SA#101	SP-230940	0107	-	A	Update figure A.1.1	17.4.0
2023-09	SA#101	SP-230970	0110	-	A	Fix incorrect references	17.4.0
2023-12	SA#102	SP-231472	0120	1	B	Add example of RAN domain management capabilities mapped with ZSM	18.0.0
2023-12	SA#102	SP-231472	0121	1	B	Using Management Services to support multiple players interoperability	18.0.0
2023-12	SA#102	SP-231479	0119	1	F	Add a note sentence in clause A.4	18.0.0
2023-12	SA#102	SP-231472	0122	1	B	Overview of the usage of CRUD operations and NRM fragments in SBMA	18.0.0
2024-03	SA#103	SP-240168	0124	1	B	Rel-18 CR TS 28.533 Update Annex F Usage of CRUD operations and NRM fragments to support management capabilities in SBMA	18.1.0

History

Document history		
V18.1.0	May 2024	Publication