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Technical Specification

Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Management; Network Resource Model (NRM); Part 1: Requirements



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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN).

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering the NGN Management; Network Resource Model (NRM); as identified below:

Part 1: "Requirements".

Part 2: "Information Service".

Part 3: "Solution set".

The NRM is part of the TISPAN Management Information Model (MIM).

1 Scope

The present document identifies the requirements for the NGN Network Resource Model (NRM).

This NRM is an information model of the NGN Resources defined in the NGN specified by ETSI TISPAN which captures the management aspects (i.e. the management view of the NGN).

Clause 4 of the present document captures the general requirements for the NRM. Clause 5 identifies the NGN subsystems and entities which are modelled in the NGN NRM. Annex A captures agreed Use Cases and annex B is an informative annex capturing proposed Use Cases.

The NRM is part of the TISPAN Management Information Model (MIM) [8].

This version of the document is based on the TISPAN Release 1 architecture and may be updated to reflect changes in subsequent releases.

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 and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

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

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

- [1] ETSI TR 180 001: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Release 1; Release definition".
- [2] ETSI TS 188 003: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); OSS requirements; OSS definition of requirements and priorities for further network management specifications for NGN".
- [3] ETSI TS 132 150: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Telecommunication Management; Integration Reference Point (IRP) Concept and definitions (3GPP TS 32.150 version 6.5.0 Release 6)".
- [4] ETSI ES 282 001: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Functional Architecture Release 1".
- [5] ETSI ES 282 002: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); PSTN/ISDN Emulation Sub-system (PES); Functional architecture".
- [6] ETSI ES 282 004: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Functional Architecture; Network Attachment Sub-System (NASS)".
- [7] ETSI ES 282 003: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Resource and Admission Control Sub-system (RACS); Functional Architecture".

- [8] ETSI TS 188 006: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN management; Management Information Model".
- [9] ETSI ES 282 007: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Functional architecture".

3 Abbreviations

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

AF	Application Function
AGCF	Access Gateway Control Function
AGF	Access Gateway Function
AMF	Access Management Function
A-MGF	Access Media Gateway Function
A-RACF	Access Resource and Admission Control Function
ARF	Access Relay Function
ASF Type 1	Application Server Function Type 1
ASF Type 2	Application Server Function Type 2
BGCF	Border Gateway Control Function
BGF	Border Gateway Function
C-BGF	Core Border Gateway Function
CLF	Connectivity session Location and repository Function
CNGCF	Customer Network Gateway configuration Function
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
IBCF	Interconnection Border Control Function
I-BGF	Interconnection Border Gateway Function
I-CSCF	Interrogating Call Server Control Function
IMS	IP Multimedia System
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
IWF	InterWorking Function
L2TF	Layer 2 Termination Function
MGCF	Media Gateway Control Function
MRFC	Multimedia Resource Function Controller
MRFP	Multimedia Resource Function Processor
NACF	Network Access Configuration Function
NASS	Network Attachment SubSystem
NGN	Next Generation Network
NRM	Network Resource Module
OSS	Operations Support Team
P-CSCF	Proxy Call Server Control Function
PDBF	Profile Data Base Function
PES	PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem
PSTN	Public Switched Telephony Network
RACS	Resource Admission Control Subsystem
RCEF	Resource Control Enforcement Function
RGF	Residential Gateway Function
R-MGF	Residential Media Gateway Function
S-CSCF	Serving Call Server Control Function
SGF	Signalling Gateway Function
SLF	Subscription Locator Function
SPDF	Service Policy Decision Function
TE	Terminal Equipment
TISPAN	Telecommunications and Internet Converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking
TMF	TeleManagement Team
T-MGF	Trunking Media Gateway Function
UAAF	User Access Authorization Function
UE	User Equipment
UPSF	User profile service Function

4 General requirements

The following general and high-level requirements apply for the NRM:

- NRM related requirements in TR 180 001 [1]. The present document provides a description of the content and capabilities of NGN Release 1 which need to be supported by the NRM.
- NRM related requirements in TS 188 003 [2]. The present document provides high level requirements for the NRM.
- The use of the IRP Methodology in TS 132 150 [3]. The present document provides the documentation structure and concept for the NRM.
- NGN Overall Functional Architecture ES 282 001 [4]. The present document identifies the subsystems and functional entities which make up the NGN.

4.1 Reuse of specifications

To avoid overlap and duplication, the Network Resource Model should import relevant definitions (e.g. Object classes, attributes, etc.) from the 3GPP, TMF, ITU-T etc. where appropriate.

4.2 Granularity of Managed Objects

This clause states requirements on the level of granularity for managed entities.

4.2.1 Motivation, remarks, or examples

Based on, (ES 282 001 [4]), the TISPAN NGN overall architecture (figure 2) is the starting point for decomposition of the TISPAN NGN. Entities of this overall architecture are further decomposed recursively. This decomposition is performed in three dimensions:

- Decomposition into layer entities e.g. Service Layer, Transport Layer (figure 2), or Transport Control Sublayer (ES 282 001 [4]). A layer need not map to a manageable entity. Therefore this kind of decomposition does not motivate a requirement.
- Decomposition into subsystems e.g. Core IMS, PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem. This kind of decomposition motivates Requirement 1.
- Decomposition into functional entities e.g. User Profile Service Function, UPSF (figure 3), Transfer functions (figure 2). This kind of decomposition motivates Requirement 2.

4.2.2 Requirements

Requirement 1:

- Each subsystem that has manageable aspects which are agreed on the basis of documented technical analysis performed on existing TISPAN specifications or are documented within an agreed Use case for an NGN management interface shall map to one manageable model element of the NGN Network Resource Model.

Requirement 2:

- Each functional entity that has manageable aspects which are agreed on the basis of documented technical analysis performed on existing TISPAN specifications or are documented within an agreed Use case for an NGN management interface shall map to one manageable model element of the NGN Network Resource Model.

4.3 Inter Domain Management

4.3.1 Motivation, remarks, or examples

According to the NGN functional architecture (ES 282 001 [4]), functional entities or subsystems may be distributed over network/service provider domain borders. E.g. a network attachment subsystem, a I-BGF, or a service-layer subsystem that supports nomadism may be distributed between a visited and a home network. Figure 1 is taken from ES 282 001 [4]. It illustrates this multi-domain context.

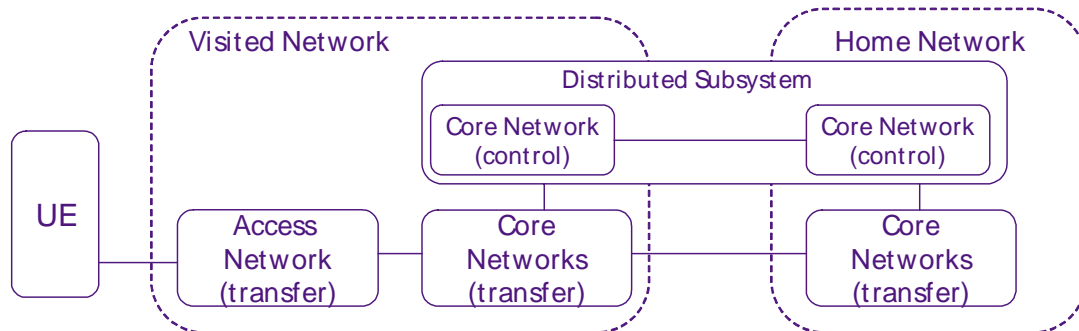


Figure 1: Example for a distributed Subsystem

4.3.2 Requirements

Requirement 1:

- The Network Resource Model shall allow management of resources which are shared between administrative domains.

5 NGN Managed Entities

ES 282 001 [4] describes the overall TISPAN NGN functional architecture, its subsystems and the relationships between them. The present document, together with the Functional Architectures of the IMS (ES 282 007 [9]), PES (ES 282 002 [5]), IMS based PES (TS 182 012 (see bibliography)), NAS (ES 282 004 [6]), and RACS (ES 282 003 [7]), identifies the entities with the NGN subsystems and the relationships between them.

The requirement to manage these entities is documented in clause 4.3 (requirements A2 and A8) of TS 188 003 [2].

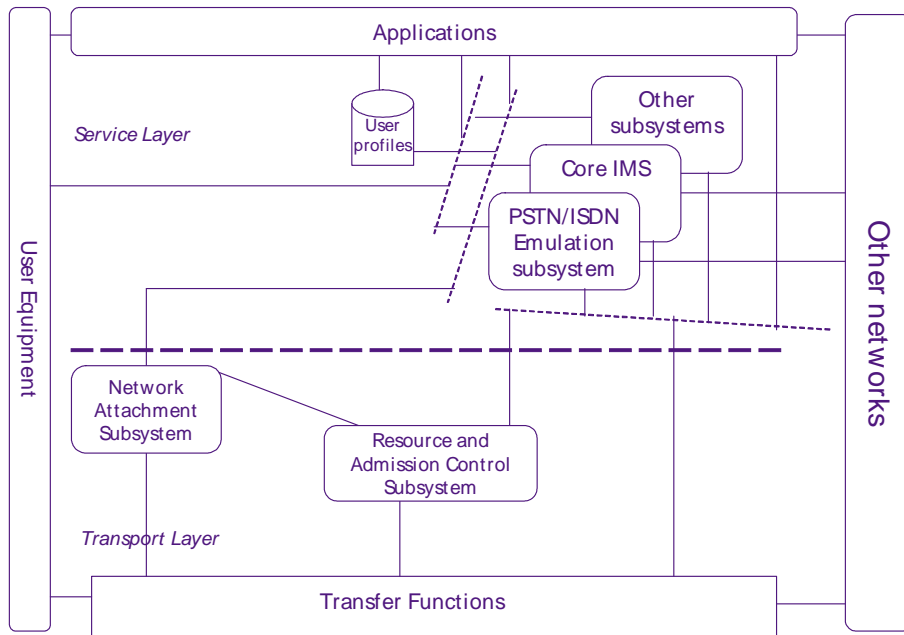


Figure 2: TISPAN NGN overall architecture

The NGN functional architecture is split into 2 layers, "Service Layer" and "Transport Layer". The Functional Entities which form part of the Service Layer are described in clause 5.1, the Entities which form part of the Transport Layer are described in clause 5.2.

5.1 Analysis of Service Layer

5.1.1 Common Managed Entities

The following entities are defined in ES 282 001 [4]

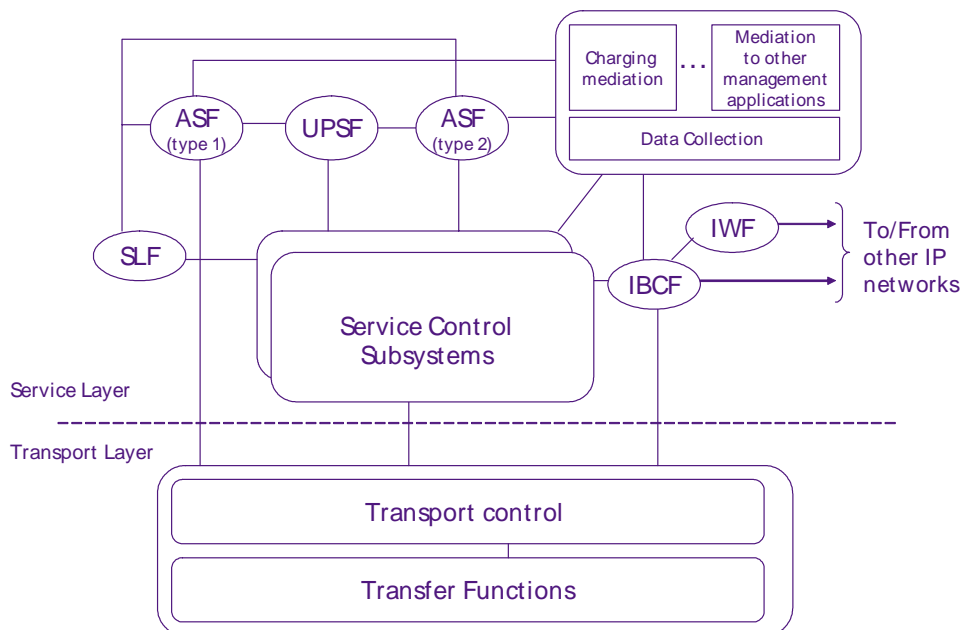


Figure 3: Common components overview

As a result of analysis, the following entities are required to be modelled in the NRM.

TISPAN Entity	Remark
User profile service Function (UPSF)	See note
Subscription Locator Function (SLF)	See note
Application Server Function (ASF) Type 1	See note
Application Server Function (ASF) Type 2	See note
Interworking Function (IWF)	See note
Interconnection Border Control Function (IBCF)	See note
NOTE: This entity meets Requirement 2 of clause 4.2.2. because it is well defined and it is it should be able to generate alarms.	

See clause 5.1.2 for Entities within the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS).

See clause 5.1.3 for Entities within the PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem (PES).

The inclusion of the following entities in the NRM is for further study.

Proposed TISPAN Entity	Remark
Charging and Data Collection Function	-

5.1.2 The IMS

The following Core IMS entities are defined in ES 282 007 [9].

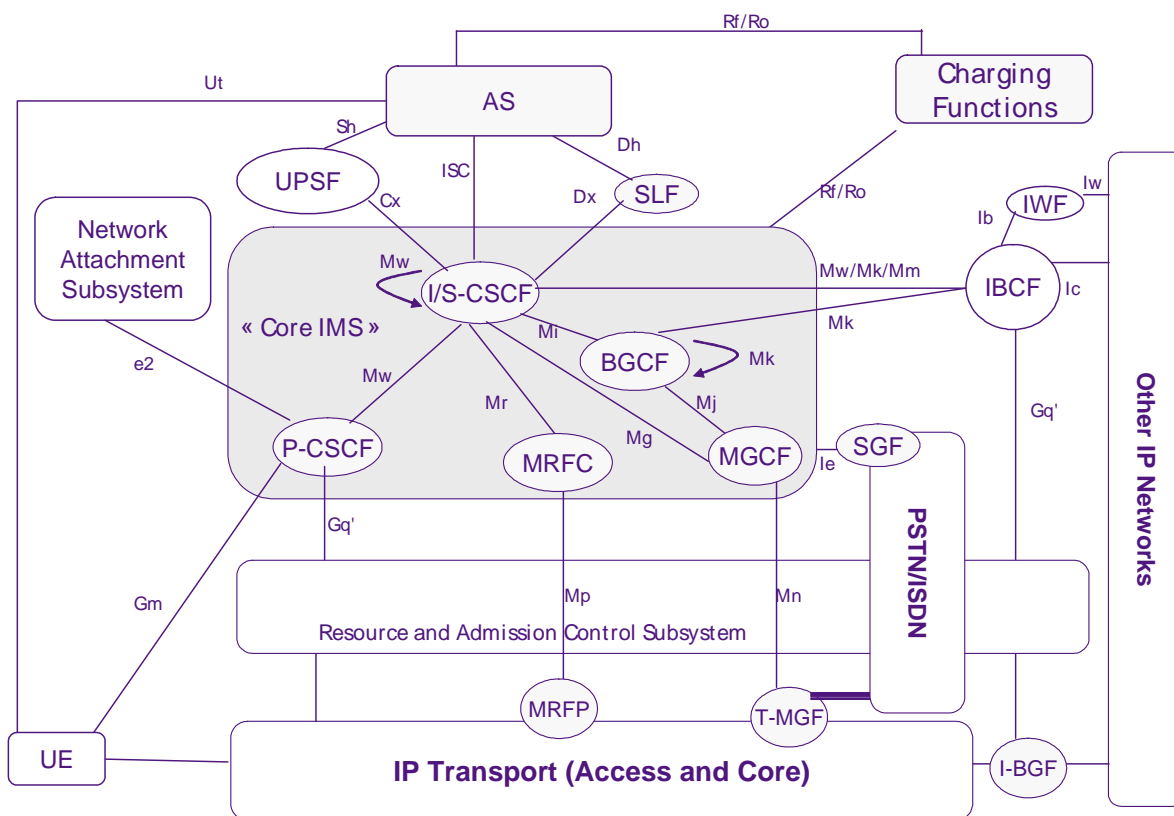


Figure 4: TISPAN IMS Components

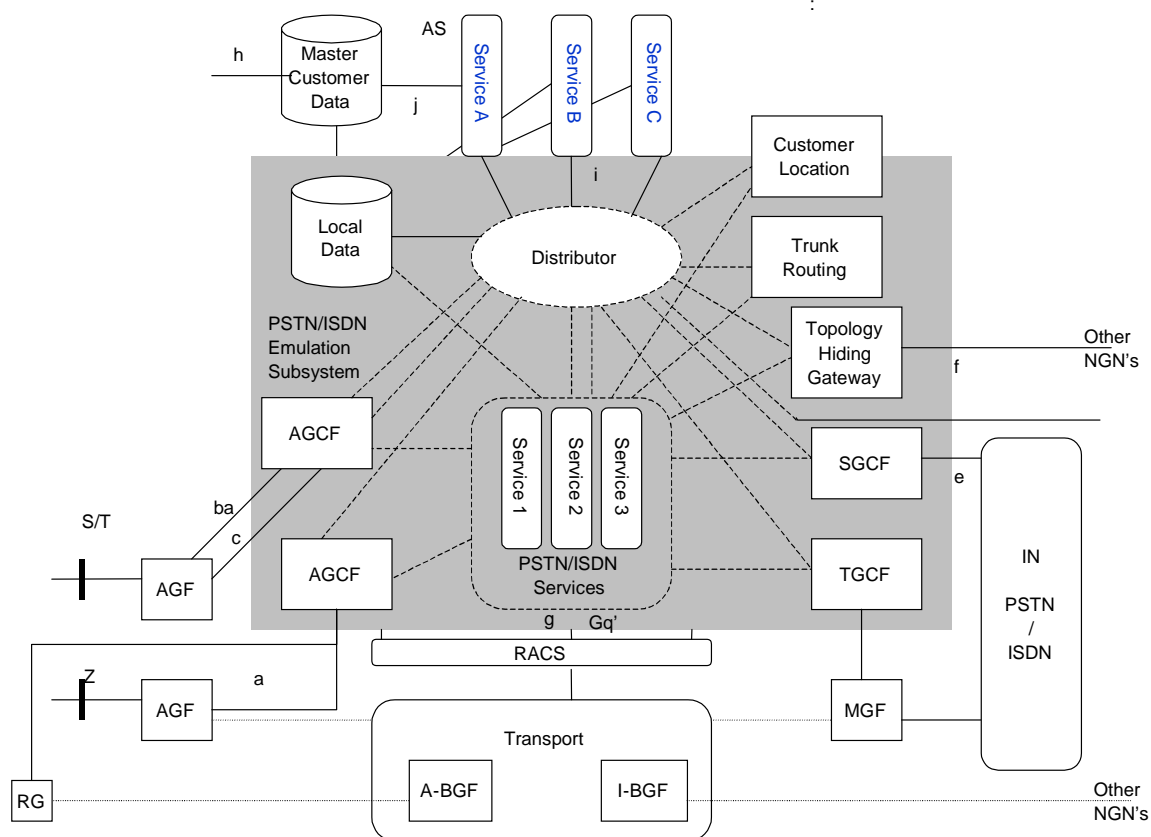
As a result of analysis, the following entities are required to be modelled in the NRM.

TISPAN Entity	Remark
BGCF	See note 1
MRFC	See note 1
MGCF	See note 1
I-CSCF	See note 1
S-CSCF	See note 1
P-CSCF	See note 1

NOTE 1: This entity meets Requirement 2 of clause 4.2.2 because it is well defined and it is it should be able to generate alarms.
 NOTE 2: Modelling of interfaces (e.g. Cx, Mi, etc.) is for further study.

5.1.3 PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem.

The following entities are defined in ES 282 002 [5].



NOTE: Lines inside the grey area are purley illustrative. Information flows may be through the Distributor or direct as an implementation option.

Figure 5: PES Managed Components

The inclusion of the following entities in the NRM is for further study.

TISPAN Entity	Remark
Trunk Routing	-
Customer Location	-
Access Gateway Function (AGF)	-
Residential Gateway Function (RGF)	-
Media Gateway Function	-

5.1.4 IMS-based PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem

The following entities are defined in TS 182 012 (see bibliography).

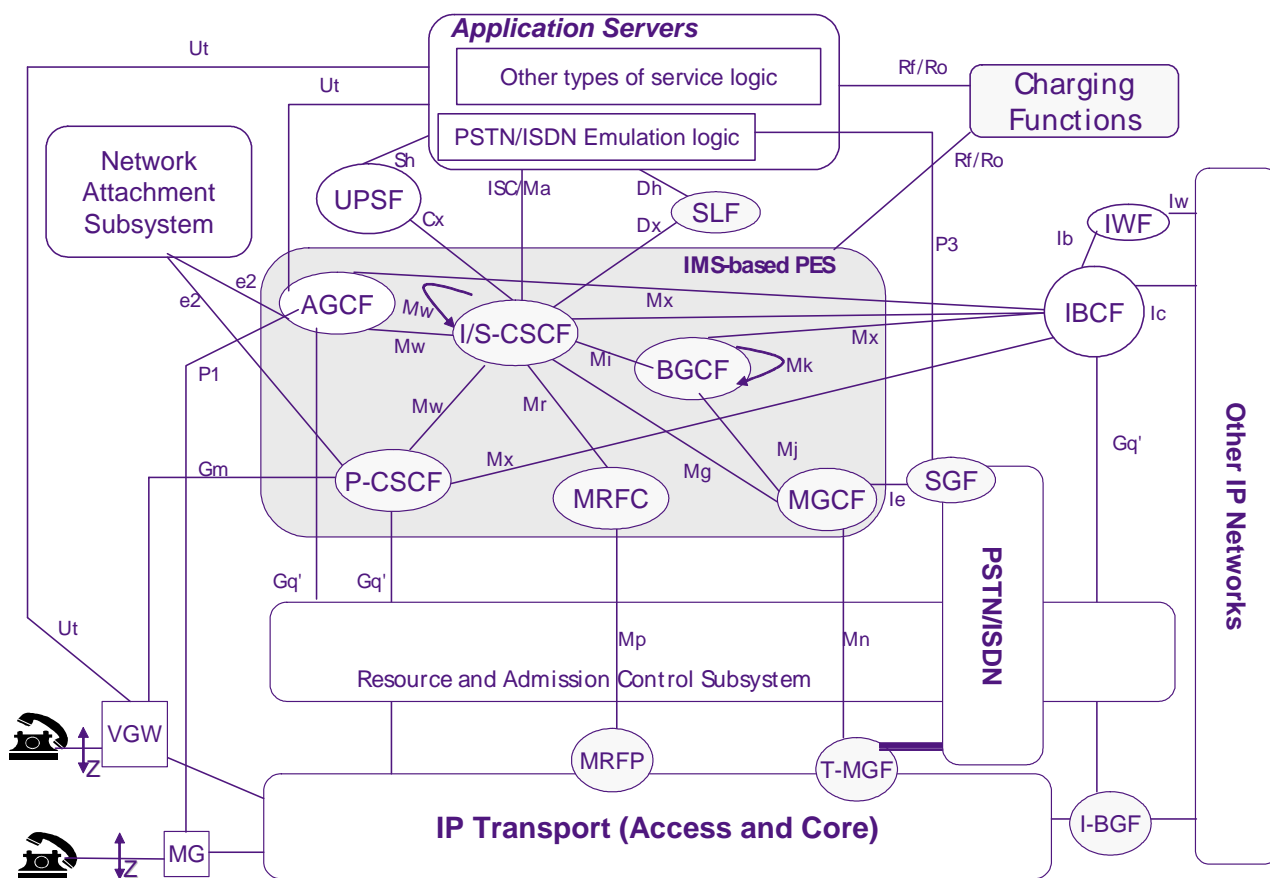


Figure 6: IMS Based PES Managed Components

As a result of analysis, the following entities are required to be modelled in the NRM.

TISPAN Entity	Remark
Access Gateway Control Function (AGCF)	See note
NOTE: The other FEs in IMS-based PES are already covered in clause 5.1.2.	

5.2 Analysis of Transport Layer

5.2.1 Transfer Functions

The following entities are defined in ES 282 001 [4].

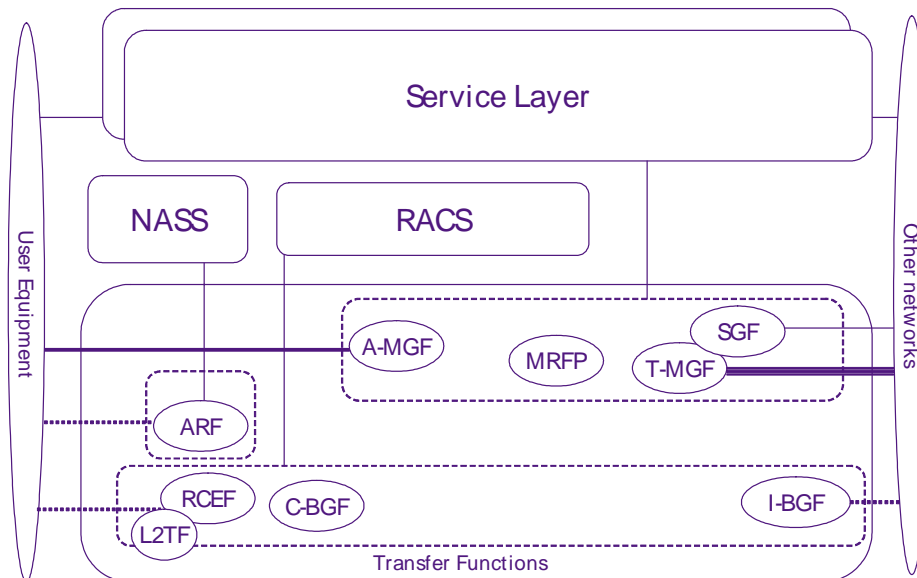


Figure 7: Transport Layer Managed Components

As a result of analysis, the following entities are required to be modelled in the NRM.

TISPAN Entity	Remark
R-MGF (Residential)	See note
A-MGF (Access)	See note
T-MGF (Trunking)	See note
C-BGF	See note
I-BGF	See note
RCEF	See note
ARF	See note
SGF	See note
MRFP	See note
NOTE:	This entity meets Requirement 2 of clause 4.2.2 because it is well defined and should be able to generate alarms.

The inclusion of the following entities in the NRM is for further study.

TISPAN Entity	Remark
BGF	-
L2TF	-

NOTE 1: See clause 5.2.2 for Entities within the NASS.

NOTE 2: See clause 5.2.3 for Entities within the RACS.

5.2.2 NASS

The following entities are defined in ES 282 004 [6].

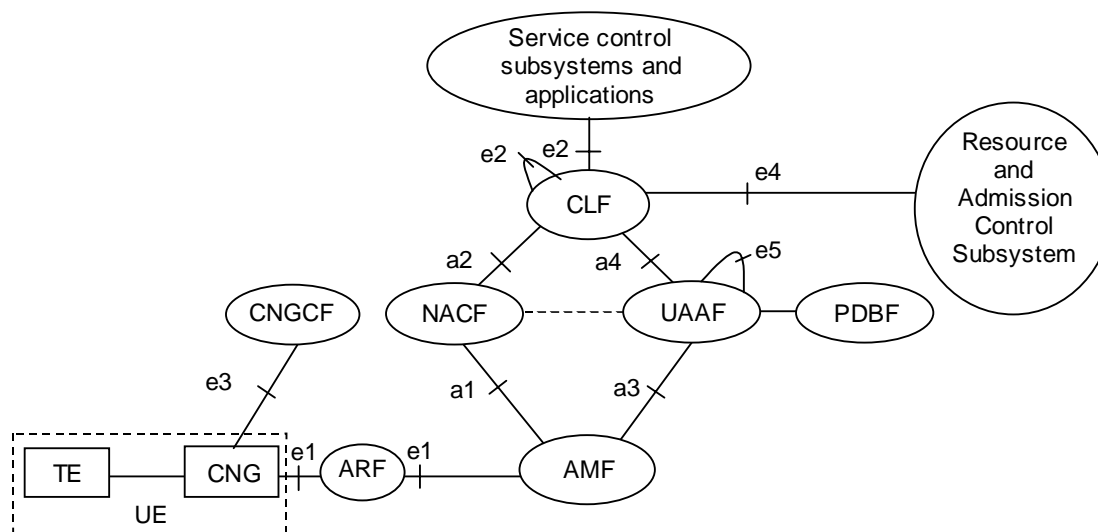


Figure 8: TISPAN NAS (TISPAN 02021 to 282004)

As a result of analysis, the following entities are required to be modelled in the NRM.

TISPAN Entity	Remark
Network Access Configuration Function (NACF)	See note
Access Management Function (AMF)	See note
Connectivity Session Location and Repository Function (CLF)	See note
User Access Authorization Function (UAAF)	See note
Profile Data Base Function (PDBF)	See note
CNG Configuration Function (CNGCF)	See note
NOTE:	This entity meets Requirement 2 of clause 4.2.2 because it is well defined and should be able to generate alarms.

5.2.3 RACS

The following entities are defined in ES 282 003 [7].

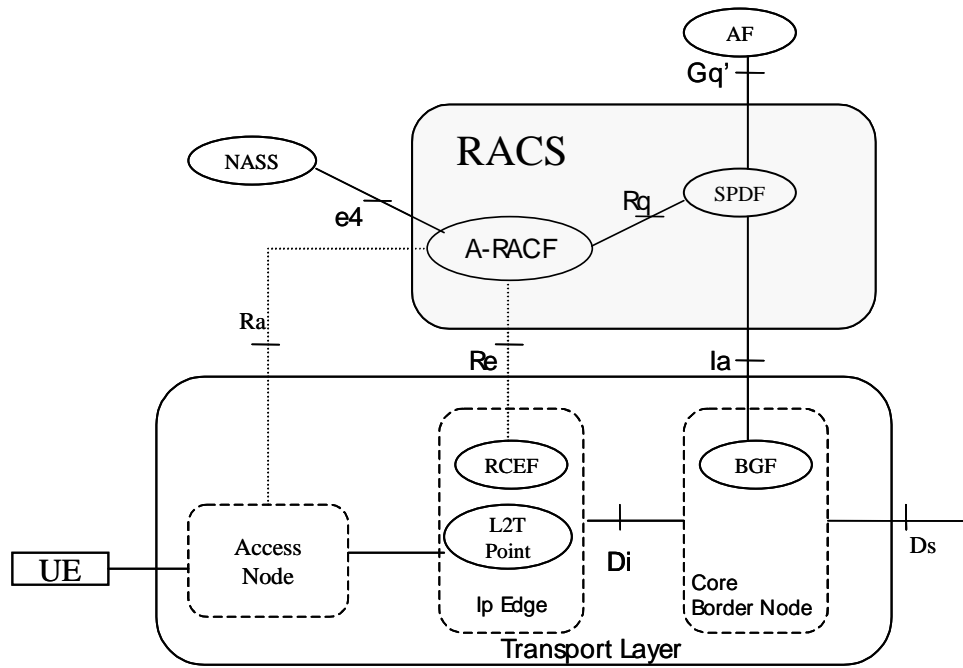


Figure 9: TISPAN RACS

As a result of analysis, the following entities are required to be modelled in the NRM.

TISPAN Entity	Remarks
SPDF	See note
A-RACF	See note
NOTE: There is a requirement for this well defined NGN Functional Entity to generate alarms.	

5.3 List of NGN Managed Entities

5.3.1 Required NGN Managed Entities

Based on the analysis of clauses 5.1 and 5.2, the NGN entities to be managed are:

TISPAN Entity
AMF (Access Management Function)
A-MGF (Access)
A-RACF
ARF
ASF Type 1 (Application Server Function (ASF) Type 1)
ASF Type 2 (Application Server Function (ASF) Type 2)
BGCF
C-BGF
CLF (Connectivity Session Location and Repository Function)
CNGCF (Customer Network Gateway Configuration Function)
IBCF (Interconnection Border Control Function)
I-BGF
I-CSCF
IWF (Interworking Function)
MGCF
MRFC
MRFP
MRFP
NACF (Network Access Configuration Function)
PDBF Profile Data Base Function)
P-CSCF
RCEF
R-MGF (Residential)
SGF
SLF (Subscription Locator Function)
SPDF
S-CSCF
T-MGF (Trunking)
UAAF (User Access Authorization Function)
UPSF (User profile service Function)

5.3.2 Candidate NGN Managed Entities identified for further study

TISPAN Entity
Charging and data Collection Function
Trunk Routing
Customer Location
AGF (Access Gateway Function)
RGF (Residential Gateway Function)
Media Gateway Function
BGF
L2TF

Annex A (normative): Agreed Use Cases

This annex captures agreed use cases.

Table A.1: Configure new SPDF

Use Case Stage	Evolution / Specification	<<Uses>> Related use case
Goal	Configure new SPDF Required performance: Not real time. This Use Case identifies the mandatory steps and information that are necessary for a new SPDF to become 'Configured'. Refer to ES 282 003 [7], clause 5.2.3.1.	
Actor and Roles	SPDF Manager.	
Assumptions	The SPDF relies on local configuration (ES 282 003 [7], clause 5.2.3.1.10) to discover the contact points for the A-RACFs and the BGFs.	
Pre conditions	SPDF not configured.	
Begins when	SPDF Manager brings SPDF into service.	
Step1	Set list of IP Addresses/Ports or FQDNs towards interested Functional Entities it is allowed to communicate with: - set IP Addresses/Ports or FQDNs towards AF; - set IP Addresses/Ports or FQDNs towards A-RACF; - set IP Addresses/Ports or FQDNs towards BGF. There is no preferred order for the execution of the above tasks.	
Step 2	Set Charging information to be provided. They can be any combination of: - Charging correlation information. - Requestor Info. - Subscriber Info. - Service Priority. - Media Description. - Commit ID. - Time Stamp. - Reason.	
Step 3	Set operator-defined local policy. This use case is indicated as generic, because no further details are given in stage 2 specs.	
Step 4	Set, for each BGF, the BGF services to be requested. They can be any combination of: - Open/close gates. - Packet marking. - Resource allocation (per flow). - NAT. - Hosted NAT Traversal. - Policing of down/uplink traffic. - Usage metering.	
Step 7	Set Status to Active.	
Ends when	SPDF Status = Active.	
Exceptions	Failure of set IP Address/Port or FQDN towards AF. Failure of set IP Address/Port or FQDN towards A-RACF. Failure of set IP Address/Port or FQDN towards BGF.	
Post Conditions	SPDF Status = Active.	
Traceability	To be defined.	

NOTE: It is for further study if the Charging information related to this use case is to be included within the NRM.

It is expected that additional specific use cases covering areas such as fault management, configuration management, etc. will be specified in future versions of the present document.

Annex B (informative): Candidate Use Cases

<for further study>

Annex C (informative): Bibliography

ETSI TS 132 631: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Telecommunication Management; Configuration Management (CM); Core network resources Integration Reference Point (IRP): Requirements (3GPP TS 32 631 version 6.0.0 Release 6)".

ETSI TS 182 012: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); IMS-based PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem; Functional architecture".

History

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