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Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); V2X Information Service API

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1 Scope

The present document focuses on a MEC Vehicular-to-Everything (V2X) Information Service (VIS), in order to facilitate V2X interoperability in a multi-vendor, multi-network and multi-access environment. It describes the V2X-related information flows, required information and operations. The present document also specifies the necessary API with the data model and data format.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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

[1] ETSI GS MEC 001: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); Terminology".

[2] IETF RFC 2818: "HTTP Over TLS".

NOTE: Available at <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2818>.

[3] IETF RFC 5246: "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2".

NOTE: Available at <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246>.

[4] IETF RFC 6749: "The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework".

NOTE: Available at <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749>.

[5] IETF RFC 6750: "The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework: Bearer Token Usage".

NOTE: Available at <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6750>.

[6] ETSI TS 102 894-2: "Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Users and applications requirements; Part 2: Applications and facilities layer common data dictionary".

2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

[i.1] ETSI GS MEC 009: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); General principles for MEC Service APIs".

- [i.2] ETSI GS MEC 011: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); Edge Platform Application Enablement".
 - [i.3] OpenAPI™ Specification.
- NOTE 1: Available at <https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification>.
- NOTE 2: OpenAPI Specification and OpenAPI Initiative and their respective logos, are trademarks of the Linux Foundation.
- [i.4] ETSI GR MEC 022: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); Study on MEC Support for V2X Use Cases".
 - [i.5] ETSI TS 123 285: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Architecture enhancements for V2X services (3GPP TS 23.285)".
 - [i.6] ETSI TS 129 388: "LTE; V2X Control Function to Home Subscriber Server (HSS) aspects (V4); Stage 3 (3GPP TS 29.388)".
 - [i.7] ETSI TS 129 389: "LTE; Inter-V2X Control Function Signalling aspects (V6); Stage 3 (3GPP TS 29.389)".
 - [i.8] ETSI TS 136 300: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); Overall description; Stage 2 (3GPP TS 36.300)".
 - [i.9] ETSI TS 136 423: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); X2 Application Protocol (X2AP) (3GPP TS 36.423)".
 - [i.10] ETSI TS 136 413: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); S1 Application Protocol (S1AP) (3GPP TS 36.413)".
 - [i.11] ETSI TS 136 331: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification (3GPP TS 36.331)".
 - [i.12] ETSI TS 136 321: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification (3GPP TS 36.321)".
 - [i.13] ETSI TS 136 214: "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer; Measurements (3GPP TS 36 214)".
 - [i.14] ETSI GS MEC 003: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); Framework and Reference Architecture".
 - [i.15] ETSI GS MEC 012: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); Radio Network Information API".
 - [i.16] ETSI GS MEC 013: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); Location API".
 - [i.17] ETSI GS MEC 028: "Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC); WLAN Information API".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in ETSI GS MEC 001 [1] apply.

3.2 Symbols

Void.

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI GS MEC 001 [1] and the following apply:

API	Application Programming Interface
CN	Core Network
C-V2X	Cellular V2X
DL	Downlink
E2E	End-to-End
eNB	evolved Node B
E-UTRAN	Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FOTA	Firmware Over The Air
gNB	5G Node B
HSS	Home Subscriber Server
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	HTTP over TLS
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems
JSON	Javascript Object Notation
MBMS	Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Services
MNO	Mobile Network Operator
NF	Network Function
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
QoS	Quality of Service
RNI	Radio Network Information
RSU	Road Side Unit
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SOTA	Software Over The Air
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TLS	Transport Layer Security
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UL	UpLink
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
V2X	Vehicle-to-everything
VIS	V2X Information Service

4 Overview

The present document specifies the VIS API to facilitate V2X interoperability in a multi-vendor, multi-network and multi-access environment.

Clause 5 presents reference scenarios for the VIS service and lists the functionalities of the service. It also describes the information flows used for VIS.

The information that can be exchanged over the VIS API is described in clause 6 which provides detailed descriptions of all information elements that are used for VIS.

Clause 7 describes the actual VIS API providing detailed information of how information elements are mapped into a RESTful API design.

5 Description of the service (informative)

5.1 Reference scenarios for the VIS service

According to requirements in ETSI GR MEC 022 [i.4], multi-access, multi-network and multi-operator scenarios are the reference assumptions motivating the need for MEC normative work on this area. Figure 5.1-1 shows all the scenarios applicable to V2X services. In particular:

- Some V2X services can be managed by OEMs (the so called "Vehicle OEMs scenario"), and, thus, it is reasonable to consider both single and multi-operator scenarios for such services. Note that V2X services are expected to be provided by different network operators in the same country and/or in different countries.
- Similarly, the same applies when the "ITS Operator scenario" is considered, that may additionally provide services for different vehicle OEMs. An ITS operator may need to provide a country-wide V2X service, by exploiting different operators' networks (deploying different MEC systems), and offering this service to vehicles belonging to different OEMs. Note that also in this case, V2X services are expected to be provided by different network operators in the same country and/or in different countries.

Vehicle OEM scenario, single MNO	ITS operator, single MNO	ITS operator, single OEM, single MNO
Vehicle OEM scenario, multiple MNO	ITS operator, multiple MNO	ITS operator, multiple OEM, multiple MNO

Figure 5.1-1: Reference scenarios relevant to the VIS service

As a consequence, in order to enable all use cases, the MEC V2X Information Service (VIS) should support C-V2X systems implemented in the most general scenarios. In particular, these scenarios should assume the presence of multiple MEC vendors and the need to enable interoperable data exchange between them. Moreover, multi-operator interoperability is a key aspect for ensuring service continuity, and it is described in clause 5.2.

5.2 Multi-operator scenarios and V2X services

The left hand side of figure 5.2-1 shows a typical multi-operator scenario, highlighting the case of temporary absence of radio coverage, e.g. in roaming situations. As showed in the right-hand side of figure 5.2-1, in a traditional V2X system (without the VIS service) the interconnection between MNOs is terminated at the remote side, with clear disadvantages in terms of high E2E latency; on the other hand, thanks to the exploitation of the VIS service (enabling also a "horizontal communication" between MEC systems), the interconnection between MNOs can be realized with low E2E latency.

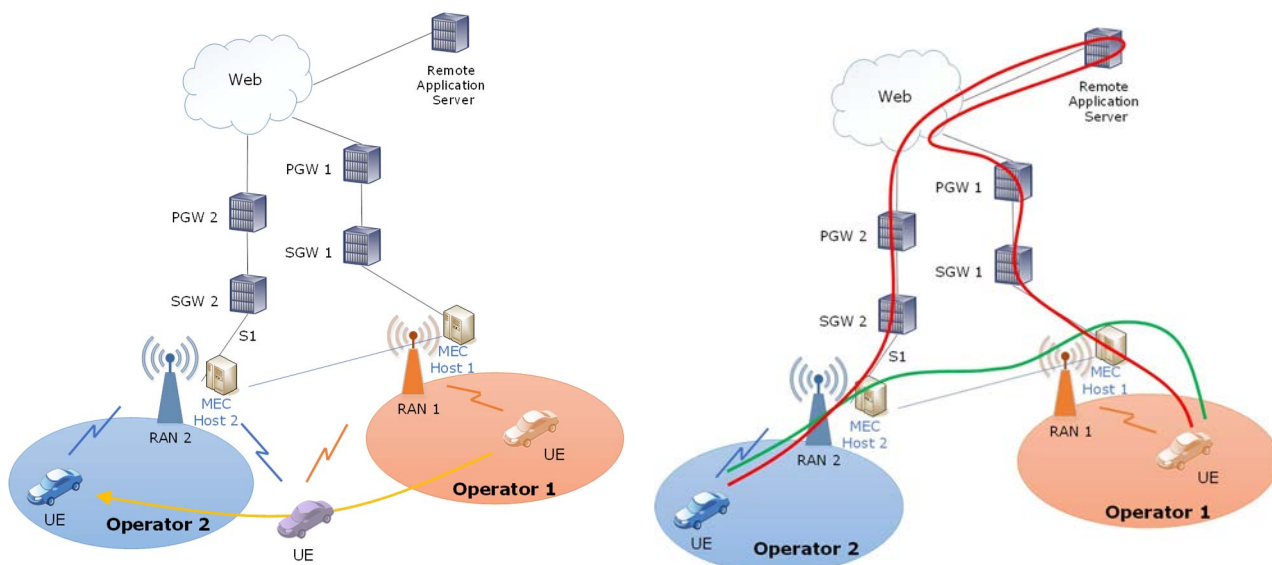


Figure 5.2-1: (left): Example of a multi-operator scenario for V2X services; (right): Example of path for data exchange without the VIS service (in red) and with the VIS service (in green)

V2X service needs to be provided across all the territory including both operators' coverage areas, as well as when leaving the coverage area of one operator and entering the coverage area of the other operator without any service disruption and guaranteeing E2E performance. For that purpose, VIS exposes information on PC5 configuration parameters and manages the multi-operator environment, especially when a UE is out of coverage.

5.3 V2X service continuity in multi-operator operation scenarios

5.3.1 Introduction

Wireless communication is a key enabling technology of co-operative intelligent transportation systems. Road users (including vehicles, cyclists, pedestrians) involved in the communication may use services provided by different operators.

A mobile operator network is typically region specific or country specific, which provides services directly to its own customers (subscribers), while providing communications to other operators' customers via the core network level interworking between two operators' networks. To maintain the V2X service continuity (often with low latency requirement) for road users becomes very challenging especially when such road users (e.g. vehicular UEs) move from one PLMN to another.

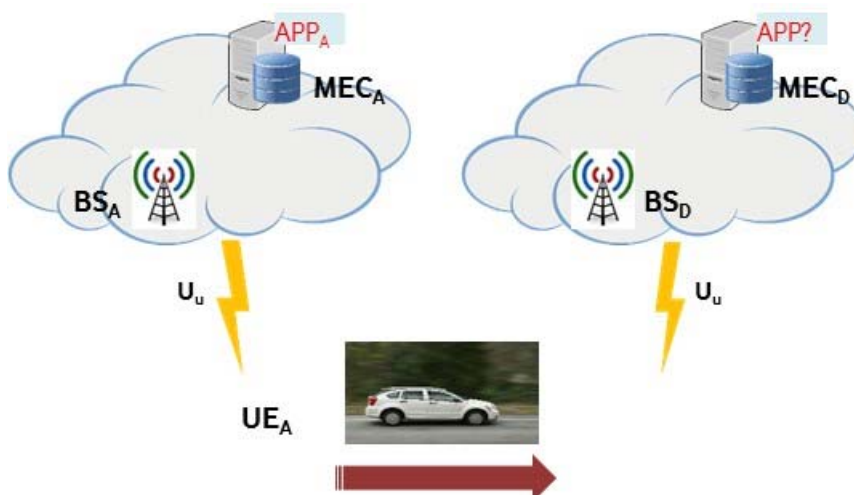


Figure 5.3.1-1: Example V2X use case: inter-PLMN service continuity

To enable service continuity in such use cases, mobile network level interworking among different PLMNs is necessary as specified in 3GPP specifications ETSI TS 123 285 [i.5], ETSI TS 129 388 [i.6] and ETSI TS 129 389 [i.7]. Furthermore, inter-MEC system coordination is also required to prepare in advance the UEs in transit (based on the agreements among operators, roam or handover to a new PLMN) and reduce the interruption time.

The service consumers communicate with VIS over the VIS API to get the necessary V2X service provisioning information for the visiting PLMN in support of inter-PLMN service continuity. Both the MEC applications and the MEC platform may consume the VIS; and both the MEC platform and the MEC applications may be the providers of the V2X information.

The VIS API supports both queries and subscriptions (pub/sub mechanism) that are used over the RESTful API or over alternative transports such as message bus. Alternative transports are not specified in detail in the present document. For RESTful architectural style, the present document defines the HTTP protocol bindings.

5.4 VIS functionalities

5.4.1 Overview

The MEC standards have been designed to facilitate V2X interoperability in a multi-vendor, multi-network and multi-access environment. The introduction of the VIS API is aimed at helping the ecosystem adopt MEC for automotive use cases. These use cases may involve different car makers, OEM suppliers, network infrastructure vendors, MEC vendors, application/content providers and other stakeholders. Therefore, it is critical that all MEC related interoperability reference points involving the potential stakeholders are fully specified.

In particular, the VIS defined in the present document will permit information exposure, pertinent to the support of automotive use cases, to MEC application instances. It will also permit a single ITS operator to offer a V2X service over a region that may span different countries and involve multiple network operators, MEC systems and MEC application providers.

For that purpose, the MEC VIS includes the following functionalities:

- 1) Gathering of PC5 V2X relevant information from the 3GPP network (e.g. the list of authorized UEs, the relevant information about the authorization based on the UE subscription and the relevant PC5 configuration parameters).
- 2) Exposure of this information to MEC apps (also potentially belonging to different MEC systems).
- 3) Enablement of MEC apps to communicate securely with the V2X-related 3GPP core network logical functions (e.g. V2X control function).
- 4) Enablement of MEC apps in different MEC systems to communicate securely with each other.
- 5) Possibly gathering and processing information available in other MEC APIs (e.g. RNI API, see ETSI GS MEC 012 [i.15], Location API, see ETSI GS MEC 013 [i.16], WLAN API, see ETSI GS MEC 028, [i.17], etc.) in order to predict radio network congestion and provide suitable notifications to the UE.

From that perspective, the VIS service is relevant to Mp1 and Mp3 reference points in the MEC architecture. In particular, the relevant information is exposed to MEC apps via the Mp1 reference point. Potential impacts on Mp3 reference point (e.g. enabling the possibility to transfer this information between different MEC platforms) are introduced in ETSI GS MEC 003 [i.14] and are out of the scope of the present document.

NOTE 1: The VIS API provides information to MEC applications in a standardized way; this is essential for interoperability in multi-vendor scenarios; nevertheless, it is acknowledged that MEC applications may communicate in a direct way (i.e. without the use of MEC platform).

NOTE 2: Inter-system communication may be realized between MEOs. As an alternative, or, in addition to that, possible Mp3 enhancements (or new reference points between MEC systems) may be defined. This is out of the scope of the present document.

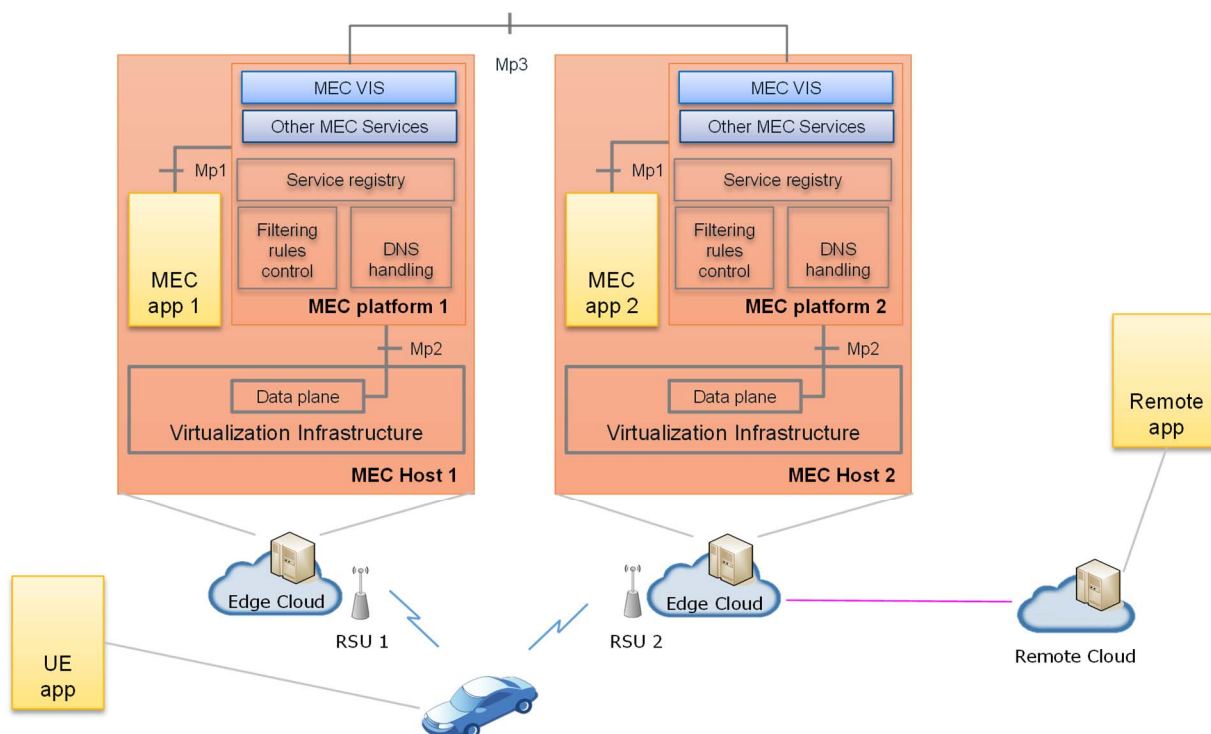


Figure 5.4.1-1: Example of application instances in a V2X service with VIS API

Figure 5.4.1-1 illustrates a typical V2X system involving multiple MEC hosts and the use of the VIS service. In the framework of V2X services, a car is hosting a client application, and is connected to a certain MEC host (and a related MEC application). In presence of multiple MEC hosts, the VIS permits to expose information between MEC applications running on different MEC hosts. In addition, other remote application server instances can be located somewhere else (e.g. private clouds owned by the operator or by the OEM). The VIS service may be produced by the MEC platform or by the MEC application.

5.4.2 Communication between V2X Control Function (3GPP) and VIS (MEC)

In a 3GPP network, V2X applications can be deployed on V2X Application Server. The V2X Control Function is the NF in core network part, which is used for network-related actions required for V2X. The HSS provides the list of the PLMNs, where the UE is authorized to perform V2X communication over PC5 reference point to the V2X Control Function, see ETSI TS 123 285 [i.5]. V2 is the reference point between the V2X Application Server and the V2X Control Function in the operator's network.

The VIS defined in MEC is used to facilitate V2X interoperability in a multi-vendor, multi-network and multi-access environment. Therefore, the VIS should obtain the UE's subscription data (e.g. PC5 based V2X communication allowed PLMN), from the V2X Control Function.

Because the V2X Application Server bears multiple V2X applications, it can, therefore, be deployed in MEC platform as an app. The VIS can communicate with the V2X Application Server through Mp1, and it can obtain the UE's V2X subscription data from the V2X Control Function through the V2X Application Server.

NOTE: The VIS, or generic parts of it, can be deployed in the MEC Platform.

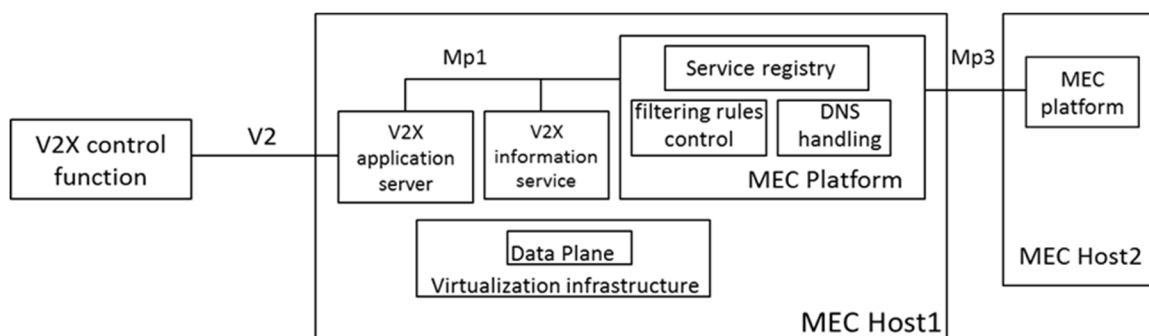


Figure 5.4.2-1: Example of architecture enabling the communication between the VIS and the V2X Control Function

5.4.3 Inter-MEC system V2X application communication

A V2X MEC application may be required to communicate with its peer applications in other MEC systems in order to fulfil the intended purpose of the application use case. The involved MEC systems need to enable the authorized applications in one MEC system to communicate with their peers in another MEC system.

The discovery of the application peers may be facilitated by the VIS API by exposing the available communication end point information for peer to peer connectivity. Alternatively, the configured traffic rules for the V2X MEC application together with the underlying inter-MEC system connectivity arrangements may support the application peers' communication. Lastly, the V2X MEC application may rely on non-MEC-specific means for its peer discovery and then rely on its authorized access to external interface for the communication.

The required arrangements between the involved MEC systems for realizing secure connectivity with the application specific requirements are deployment specific and beyond the scope of the present document.

5.4.4 Inter-MEC system service exposure

A V2X MEC application in one MEC system may be required to consume a service in another MEC system in order to fulfil the intended purpose of the application use case. The V2X MEC application discovers the service in question in the service registry in its local MEC host.

The required arrangements between the involved MEC systems for mapping a service produced in one MEC system to an endpoint in another MEC system are deployment specific and beyond the scope of the present document.

5.4.5 The VIS and its role in producing journey-specific QoS notifications

Accurate and timely predictions of the radio environment at locations planned to be visited by vehicles can either trigger, modify or postpone:

- i) the application of certain V2X functionalities; and/or
- ii) the download of content delivery/ software packages.

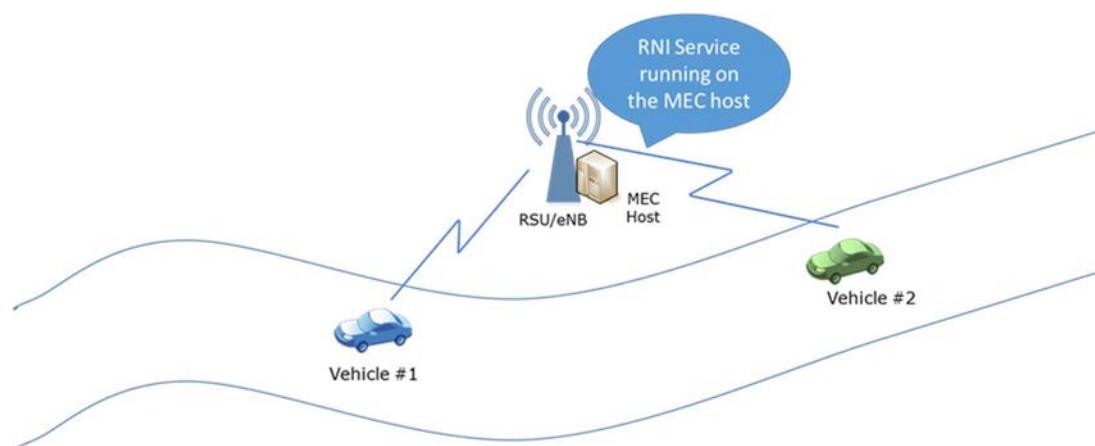


Figure 5.4.5-1: Exemplary V2X system scenario (see note)

However, focusing on V2X system scenarios characterized by high mobility and dynamic topology (as in figure 5.4.5-1), the accuracy and the timeliness of information (e.g. radio network, location information etc.) may be hampered by:

- the environmental situation, e.g. the occurrence of network congestion events when, for example, many vehicles attempt to provide radio measurements to the connected eNB/gNB, which is collocated with a MEC host, as well as by
- the deployment density of the cellular network, together with the capabilities of the deployed MEC infrastructure.

An example illustrating the impact of the above mentioned limitations on system performance is the one of a vehicle planning to follow a trajectory from location A to location B and a related MEC application which would need to be informed of radio conditions "en route", ahead of the vehicle's passing time, before reaching a decision. Decisions may consist in e.g. enabling/disabling autonomous driving features, downloading infotainment content, scheduling Software/Firmware Over-the-Air (SOTA/FOTA) updates, etc.

NOTE: Figure 5.4.5-1 illustrates an exemplary V2X system scenario, where the MEC host is deployed in collocation with a Roadside Unit (RSU)/ eNB providing coverage (V2X communication); the RNI Service (RNIS) is running at the MEC host - it is assumed that the planned trajectory of vehicle #1 and vehicle #2 is not known at the RSU.

To address such challenges, the VIS service may assist in implementing a framework for cooperative acquisition, partitioning and distribution of information for efficient, journey-specific QoS prediction. That is, the VIS service may be utilized to identify space/time correlations between radio quality data collected by different vehicles in a V2X system and a specific vehicle's planned journey for better prediction of the quality of the communication network along the designated route. As a consequence, the VIS may expose relevant (i.e. journey-specific) information about the QoS prediction to authorized UEs.

5.5 Sequence diagrams

5.5.1 Sending a request for provisioning information for V2X communication over Uu unicast

Figure 5.5.1-1 shows a scenario where the service consumer (e.g. a MEC application or a MEC platform) sends a request to receive the provisioning information for V2X communication over Uu unicast for a particular location. The response contains the required information.



Figure 5.5.1-1: Flow of service consumer requesting the Uu unicast provisioning information

A service consumer requesting the Uu unicast provisioning information, as illustrated in figure 5.5.1-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) Service consumer sends a GET request to the resource representing the Uu unicast provisioning information. The request contains the location information (e.g. the serving cell ID of or the geographical area information of the UE) as an input parameter.
- 2) VIS responds with "200 OK" with the message body containing the UuUnicastProvisioningInfo.

5.5.2 Sending a request for provisioning information for V2X communication over Uu MBMS

Figure 5.5.2-1 shows a scenario where the service consumer (e.g. a MEC application or a MEC platform) sends a request to receive the provisioning information for V2X communication over Uu MBMS for a particular location. The response contains the required information.

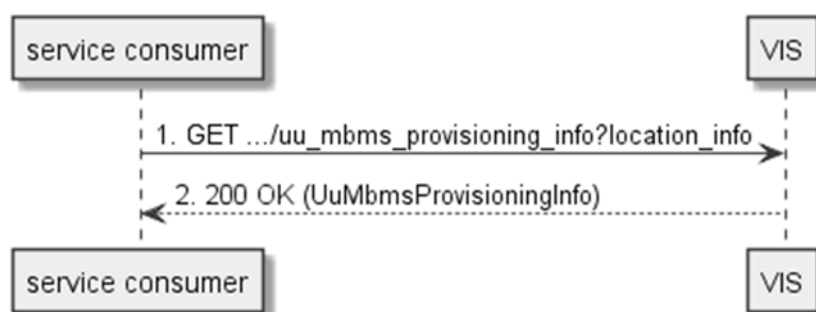


Figure 5.5.2-1: Flow of service consumer requesting the Uu MBMS provisioning information

A service consumer requesting the Uu MBMS provisioning information, as illustrated in figure 5.5.2-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) Service consumer sends a GET request to the resource representing the Uu MBMS provisioning information. The request contains the location information (e.g. the serving cell ID of or the geographical area information of the UE) as an input parameter.
- 2) VIS responds with "200 OK" with the message body containing the UuMbmsProvisioningInfo.

5.5.3 Sending a request for provisioning information for V2X communication over PC5

Figure 5.5.3-1 shows a scenario where the service consumer (e.g. a MEC application or a MEC platform) sends a request to receive the provisioning information for V2X communication over PC5 for a particular location. The response contains the required information.

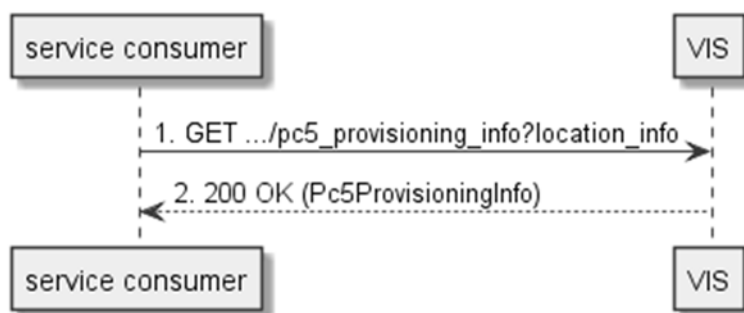


Figure 5.5.3-1: Flow of service consumer requesting the PC5 provisioning information

A service consumer requesting the PC5 provisioning information, as illustrated in figure 5.5.3-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) Service consumer sends a GET request to the resource representing the PC5 provisioning information. The request contains the location information (e.g. the serving cell ID of or the geographical area information of the UE) as an input parameter.
- 2) VIS responds with "200 OK" with the message body containing the Pc5ProvisioningInfo.

5.5.4 Sending a request for journey-specific QoS predictions

Figure 5.5.4-1 shows a scenario where, the service consumer (e.g. a V2X application) sends a POST request to VIS to receive the predicted QoS correspondent to potential routes of a vehicular UE. The response contains the required information.

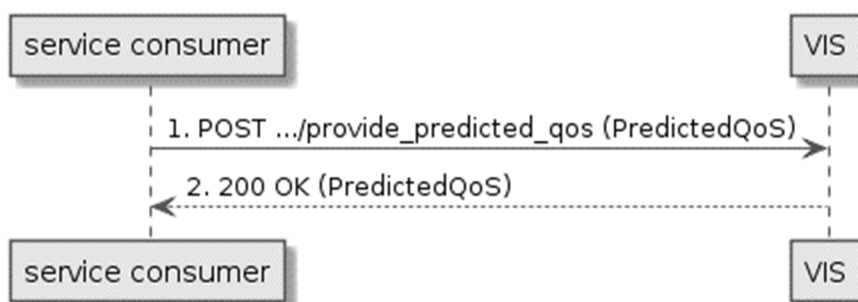


Figure 5.5.4-1: Flow of a V2X application requesting the predicted QoS of a UE with potential routes

The procedure of a V2X application requesting the predicted QoS for a vehicular UE with potential routes, as illustrated in figure 5.5.4-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) The service consumer sends a POST request to VIS. The message body contains the data structure for the predicted QoS relevant to potential routes of the vehicular UE.
- 2) The VIS returns the "200 OK" response to the service consumer with the message body containing the predicted QoS data structure.

5.5.5 REST based subscribe-notify model

5.5.5.1 Subscribing to event notifications

To receive notifications on selected V2X information events, the service consumer creates a subscription to certain specific V2X information event that is available at VIS. Figure 5.5.5.1-1 shows a scenario where the service consumer uses REST based procedures to create a subscription for V2X information event notifications.

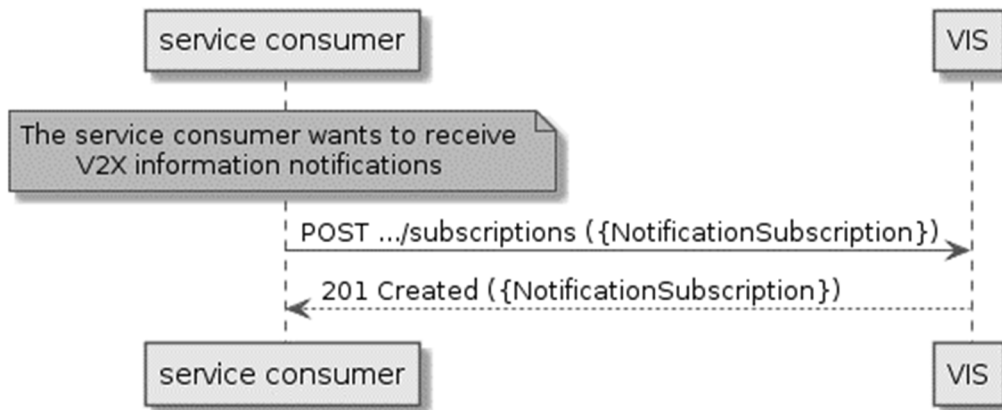


Figure 5.5.5.1-1: Flow of subscribing to the V2X information event notifications

Subscribing to the V2X information event notifications, as illustrated in figure 5.5.5.1-1, consists of the following steps.

When the service consumer wants to receive notifications about the V2X information events, it creates a subscription to the V2X information event notifications:

- 1) The service consumer sends a POST request with the message body containing the {NotificationSubscription} data structure to the resource representing V2X information subscription. The variable {NotificationSubscription} is replaced with the data type specified for different V2X information event subscriptions, and it defines the subscribed event, the filtering criteria and the address where the service consumer wishes to receive the V2X information event notifications.
- 2) VIS sends "201 Created" response with the message body containing the data structure specific to that V2X information event subscription. The data structure contains the address of the resource created and the subscribed V2X information event type. The address of the resource created is also contained in the message header.

5.5.5.2 Receiving notification on expiry of V2X information event subscription

VIS may define an expiry time for the V2X information event subscription. In case expiry time is used, the time will be included in the {NotificationSubscription} data structure that is included in the response message to the subscription. Prior to the expiry, VIS will also send a notification to the service consumer that owns the subscription.

Figure 5.5.5.2-1 shows a scenario, where the service consumer receives a subscription expiry notification for the existing subscription.

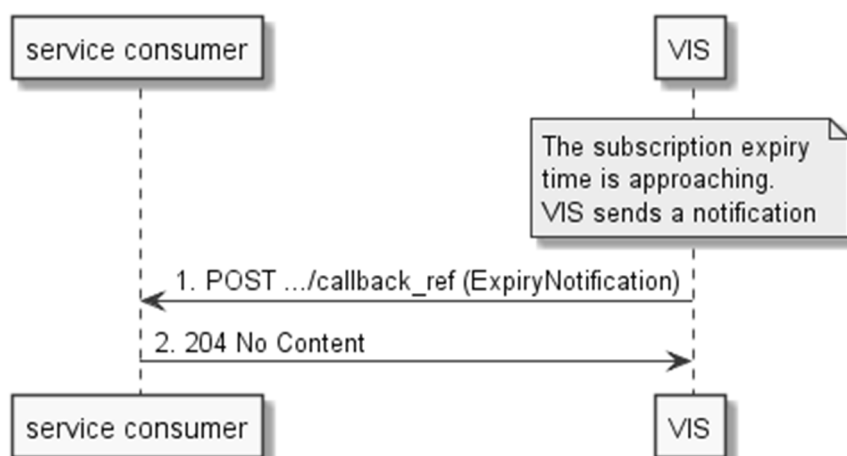


Figure 5.5.5.2-1: Flow of VIS sending a notification on expiry of the subscription

Sending a notification on expiry of the subscription, as illustrated in figure 5.5.5.2-1 consists of the following steps. If VIS has defined an expiry time for the subscription, VIS will send a notification prior the expiry:

- 1) VIS sends a POST request to the callback reference address included by the service consumer in the subscription request. The POST request contains a data structure ExpiryNotification.
- 2) Service consumer sends a "204 No Content" response to the VIS.

5.5.5.3 Updating subscription for V2X information event notifications

Figure 5.5.5.3-1 shows a scenario where the service consumer needs to update an existing subscription for a V2X information event notification. The subscription update is triggered e.g. by the need to change the existing subscription, or due to the expiry of the subscription.

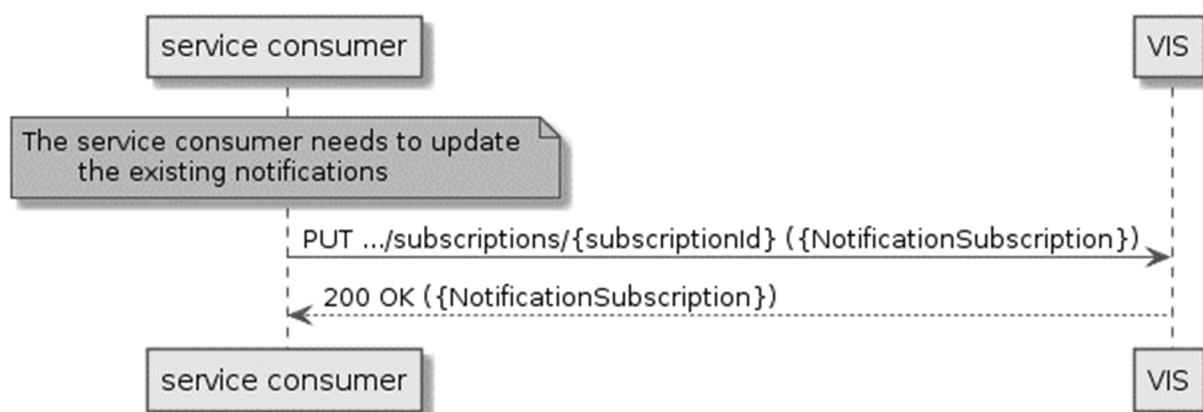


Figure 5.5.5.3-1: Flow of service consumer updating subscription for V2X information event notifications

Updating subscription for V2X information event notifications, as illustrated in figure 5.5.5.3-1, consists of the following steps.

When the service consumer needs to modify an existing subscription for V2X information event notifications, it can update the corresponding subscription as follows:

- 1) Service consumer updates the subscription resource by sending a PUT request to the resource representing the V2X information event subscription that was created with the modified data structure specific to that V2X information event subscription.
- 2) VIS returns "200 OK" with the message body containing the accepted data structure specific to that V2X information event subscription.

5.5.5.4 Unsubscribing from V2X information event notifications

When the service consumer does not want to receive notifications anymore after subscribing to V2X information events, the service consumer unsubscribes from the V2X information event notifications. Figure 5.5.5.4-1 shows a scenario where the service consumer uses REST based procedures to delete the subscription for V2X information event notifications.

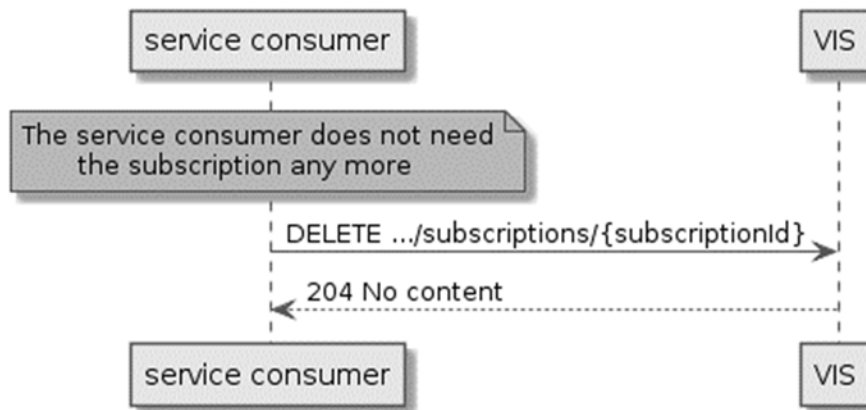


Figure 5.5.5.4-1: Flow of unsubscribing from the V2X information event notifications

Unsubscribing from the V2X information event notifications, as illustrated in figure 5.5.5.4-1, consists of the following steps:

When the service consumer does not want to receive the notifications anymore, it can unsubscribe from the V2X information notification events by deleting the subscription:

- 1) Service consumer sends a DELETE request to the resource representing the V2X information event subscription that was created.
- 2) VIS sends "204 No content" response.

5.5.6 Receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu unicast

Figure 5.5.6-1 presents the scenario where the VIS sends V2X information event notification to the service consumer about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu unicast.

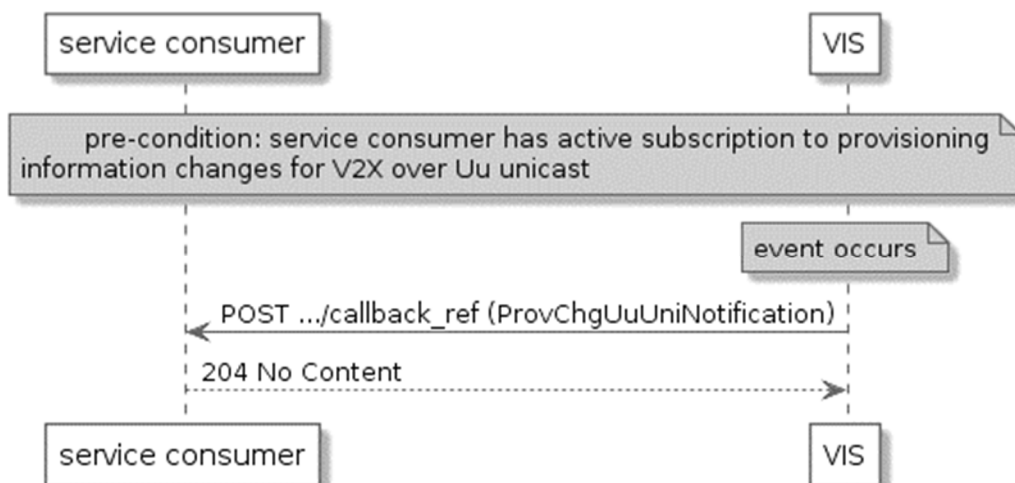


Figure 5.5.6-1: Flow of receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu unicast

Receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu unicast, as illustrated in figure 5.5.6-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) VIS sends a POST request with the message body containing the ProvChgUuUniNotification data structure to the callback reference address included by the service consumer in the event subscription for the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu unicast.
- 2) Service consumer sends a "204 No Content" response to the VIS.

5.5.7 Receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu MBMS

Figure 5.5.7-1 presents the scenario where the VIS sends V2X information event notification to the service consumer about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu MBMS.

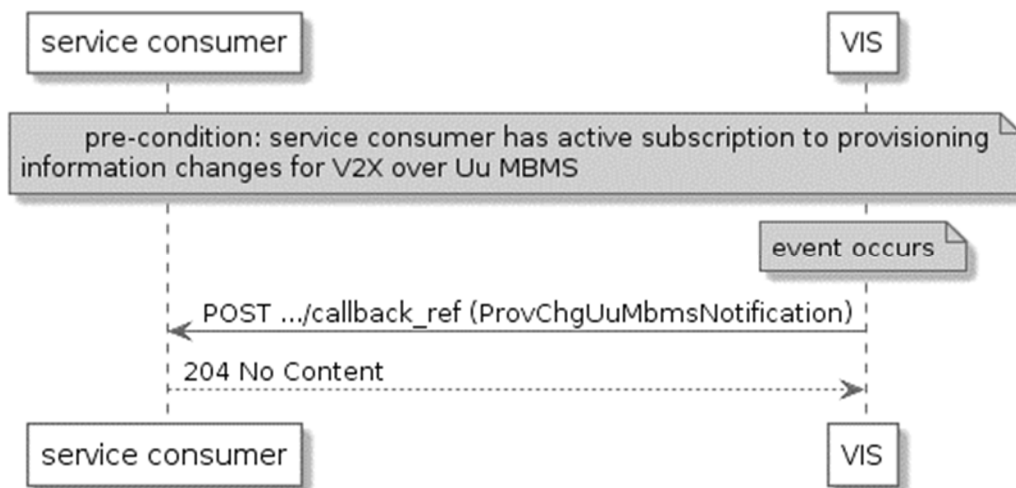


Figure 5.5.7-1: Flow of receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu MBMS

Receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu MBMS, as illustrated in figure 5.5.7-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) VIS sends a POST request with the message body containing the ProvChgUuMbmsNotification data structure to the callback reference address included by the service consumer in the event subscription for the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu MBMS.
- 2) Service consumer sends a "204 No Content" response to the VIS.

5.5.8 Receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over PC5

Figure 5.5.8-1 presents the scenario where the VIS sends V2X information event notification to the service consumer about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over PC5.

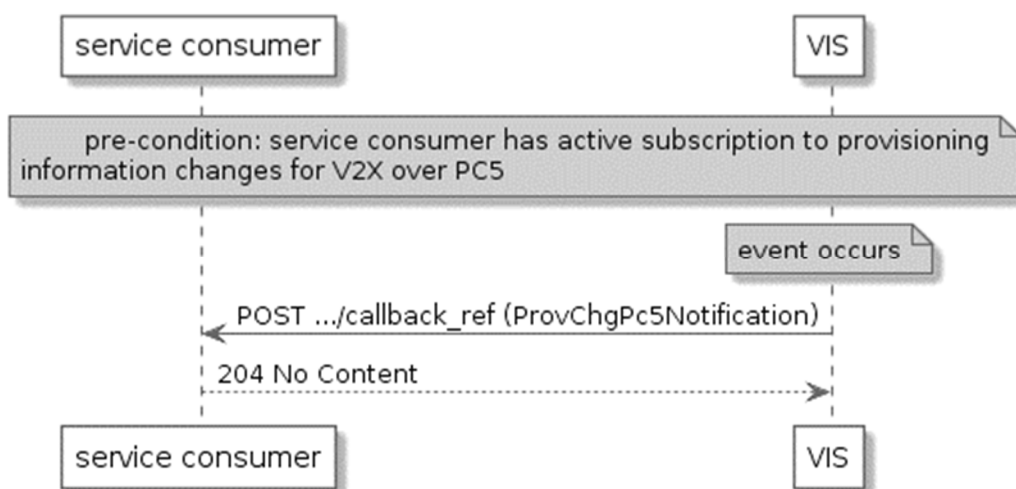


Figure 5.5.8-1: Flow of receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over PC5

Receiving V2X information event notifications about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over PC5, as illustrated in figure 5.5.8-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) VIS sends a POST request with the message body containing the ProvChgPc5Notification data structure to the callback reference address included by the service consumer in the event subscription for the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over PC5.
- 2) Service consumer sends a "204 No Content" response to the VIS.

5.5.9 V2X message interoperability

5.5.9.1 V2X message subscribe

The V2X message subscribe is the procedure for a service consumer (e.g. a MEC application or a MEC platform) to request to subscribe the V2X messages which come from different vehicle OEMs or operators.



Figure 5.5.9.1-1: Flow of V2X message subscribe

A service consumer requesting the subscription of V2X message from VIS, as illustrated in figure 5.5.9.1-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) The service consumer sends a POST request with the message body containing the V2xMsgSubscription data structure to the resource representing V2X message subscription. The data structure defines the subscribed event and the address where the service consumer wishes to receive the event notifications.
- 2) VIS sends "201 Created" response with the message body containing the data structure specific to this subscription. The data structure contains the address of the resource created and the subscribed event type.

5.5.9.2 V2X message publication

The V2X message publication is the procedure for a service consumer (e.g. a MEC application or a MEC platform) to publish a V2X message to VIS who will then notify the subscribed service consumers.



Figure 5.5.9.2-1: Flow of V2X message publication

A service consumer requesting the publication of V2X message to VIS, as illustrated in figure 5.5.9.2-1, consists of the following steps:

- 1) Service consumer sends POST request to publish a V2X message to VIS. The POST request contains a data structure V2xMsgPublication.
- 2) VIS sends a "204 No Content" response.

5.5.9.3 V2X message notification

The V2X message notification is the procedure for the VIS to send a notification to service consumer (e.g. a MEC application or a MEC platform).



Figure 5.5.9.3-1: Flow of V2X message notification

VIS sends a notification to the subscribed service consumer, as illustrated in figure 5.5.9.3-1, with the following steps:

- 1) VIS sends a POST request with the message body containing the V2xMsgNotification data structure to the callback reference address included by the service consumer in the V2xMsgSubscription event subscription.
- 2) Service consumer sends a "204 No Content" response to the VIS.

5.6 Conclusions on VIS

MEC facilitates V2X interoperability in a multi-vendor, multi-network and multi-access environment. As described in previous clauses, the VIS is a required service for a MEC platform for it to enable V2X applications in a distributed edge cloud potentially spanning multiple networks and operators' systems.

The VIS is a MEC service that exposes selected V2X related information, including information available on the V2 reference point in 3GPP network. The VIS may be produced by a MEC application, e.g. the V2X application server, or by MEC platform.

The MEC platform gathers information through VIS in order to determine the required remote services and communication end points for the authorized V2X MEC applications. The MEC platform makes the required service and communication end points discoverable in the local service registry of the MEC platform.

6 Data model

6.1 Introduction

The following clauses provide the description of the data model.

6.2 Resource data types

6.2.1 Introduction

This clause defines data structures that shall be used in the resource representations.

6.2.2 Type: UuUnicastProvisioningInfo

This type represents the provisioning information required for V2X communication over Uu unicast. This information is per location (e.g. a cell of a base station or a geographical area) based.

The attributes of the UuUnicastProvisioningInfo shall follow the notations provided in table 6.2.2-1, as defined in ETSI TS 123 285 [i.5], ETSI TS 136 300 [i.8] and ETSI TS 136 423 [i.9].

Table 6.2.2-1: Attributes of the UuUnicastProvisioningInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
timeStamp	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.
proInfoUuUnicast	Structure (inlined)	1..N	The provisioning information per location as defined below.
>locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
>v2xApplicationServer	V2xApplicationServer	1	V2X Application Server address (consisting of IP address and UDP port) for unicast.
>neighbourCellInfo	UuUniNeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over Uu unicast.

6.2.3 Type: UuMbmsProvisioningInfo

This type represents the provisioning information required for V2X communication over Uu MBMS. This information is per location (e.g. a cell of a base station or a geographical area) based.

The attributes of the UuMbmsProvisioningInfo shall follow the notations provided in table 6.2.3-1, as defined in ETSI TS 123 285 [i.5], ETSI TS 136 300 [i.8] and ETSI TS 136 423 [i.9].

Table 6.2.3-1: Attributes of the UuMbmsProvisioningInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
timeStamp	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.
proInfoUuMbms	Structure (inlined)	1..N	The provisioning information per location as defined below.
>locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
>v2xServerUsd	V2xServerUsd	1	User Service Description for V2X Application Server is used to configure the UE for receiving local V2X Application Server information when it is provided over MBMS.
>neighbourCellInfo	UuMbmsNeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over Uu MBMS.

6.2.4 Type: Pc5ProvisioningInfo

This type represents the provisioning information required for V2X communication over PC5. This information is per location (e.g. a cell of a base station or a geographical area) based.

The attributes of the Pc5ProvisioningInfo shall follow the notations provided in table 6.2.4-1, as defined in ETSI TS 123 285 [i.5], ETSI TS 136 300 [i.8], ETSI TS 136 331 [i.11] and ETSI TS 136 321 [i.12].

Table 6.2.4-1: Attributes of the Pc5ProvisioningInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
timeStamp	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.
proInfoPc5	Structure (inlined)	1..N	The provisioning information per location as defined below.
>locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
>dstLayer2Id	String	1	For sidelink communication, the Destination Layer-2 ID is set to the ProSe Layer-2 Group ID or Prose UE ID, see ETSI TS 136 321 [i.12]. PLMN operators coordinate to make sure Destination Layer-2 ID(s) for different V2X services are configured in a consistent manner.
>neighbourCellInfo	Pc5NeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over PC5.

6.2.5 Type: PredictedQos

This type represents the predicted QoS of a vehicular UE. This information is per UE potential route based.

The attributes of the PredictedQos shall follow the notations provided in table 6.2.5-1.

Table 6.2.5-1: Attributes of the PredictedQos

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
timeGranularity	TimeStamp	0..1	Time granularity of visiting a location.
locationGranularity	String	1	Granularity of visited location. Measured in meters.
routes	Structure (inlined)	1..N	Information relating to the potential routes of a vehicular UE.
>routeInfo	Structure (inlined)	2..N	Information relating to a specific route. The first structure shall relate to the route origin and the last to the route destination. Intermediate waypoint locations may also be provided.
>>location	LocationInfo	1	Vehicular UE location.
>>time	TimeStamp	0..1	Estimated time at the location.
>>rsrp	Uint8	0..1	Reference Signal Received Power as defined in ETSI TS 136 214 [i.13]. Shall only be included in the response.
>>rsrq	Uint8	0..1	Reference Signal Received Quality as defined in ETSI TS 136 214 [i.13]. Shall only be included in the response.
NOTE:	The data type of locationGranularity is a string which indicates the granularity of a visited location by means of latitudinal and longitudinal margins.		

6.2.6 Type: V2xMsgPublication

This type represents the V2X message that a service consumer publishes to VIS.

The attributes of the V2xMsgPublication shall follow the notations provided in table 6.2.6-1.

Table 6.2.6-1: Attributes of the V2xMsgPublication

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
stdOrganization	Enum	1	Standardization organization which defines the published V2X message type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETSI: European Telecommunications Standards Institute. See note 1.
msgType	Enum	1	Published V2X message type. Its value is defined by the standardization organization indicated by the attribute stdOrganization. See note 2.
msgEncodeFormat	String	1	The encode format of the V2X message, for example base64.
msgContent	String	1	Published V2X message content. Its format is defined by the standardization organization indicated by the attribute stdOrganization.
NOTE 1: Other standardization organizations could be added as needed.			
NOTE 2: The V2X message types of ETSI shall be used as specified in ETSI TS 102 894-2 [6], clause A.114.			

6.3 Subscription data types

6.3.1 Introduction

This clause defines data structures for subscriptions.

6.3.2 Type: ProvChgUuUniSubscription

This type represents a subscription to the notifications from VIS about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu unicast.

The attributes of the ProvChgUuUniSubscription shall follow the indications provided in table 6.3.2-1.

Table 6.3.2-1: Attributes of the ProvChgUuUniSubscription

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
subscriptionType	String	1	Shall be set to "ProvChgUuUniSubscription".
callbackReference	URI	1	URI selected by the service consumer to receive notifications on the subscribed VIS information. This shall be included both in the request and in response.
_links	Structure (inlined)	0..1	Hyperlink related to the resource. This shall be only included in the HTTP responses and in HTTP PUT requests.
>self	LinkType	1	Self-referring URI. The URI shall be unique within the VIS API as it acts as an ID for the subscription.
filterCriteria	Structure (inlined)	1	List of filtering criteria for the subscription. Any filtering criteria from below, which is included in the request, shall also be included in the response.
>locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
>v2xApplicationServer	V2xApplicationServer	1	V2X Application Server address (consisting of IP address and UDP port) for unicast.
>neighbourCellInfo	UuUniNeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over Uu unicast.
expiryDeadline	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.

6.3.3 Type: ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription

This type represents a subscription to the notifications from VIS about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu MBMS.

The attributes of the ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription shall follow the indications provided in table 6.3.3-1.

Table 6.3.3-1: Attributes of the ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
subscriptionType	String	1	Shall be set to "ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription".
callbackReference	URI	1	URI selected by the service consumer to receive notifications on the subscribed VIS information. This shall be included both in the request and in response.
_links	Structure (inlined)	0..1	Hyperlink related to the resource. This shall be only included in the HTTP responses and in HTTP PUT requests.
>self	LinkType	1	Self-referring URI. The URI shall be unique within the VIS API as it acts as an ID for the subscription.
filterCriteria	Structure (inlined)	1	List of filtering criteria for the subscription. Any filtering criteria from below, which is included in the request, shall also be included in the response.
>locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
>v2xServerUsd	V2xServerUsd	1	User Service Description for V2X Application Server is used to configure the UE for receiving local V2X Application Server information when it is provided over MBMS.
>neighbourCellInfo	UuMbmsNeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over Uu MBMS.
expiryDeadline	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.

6.3.4 Type: ProvChgPc5Subscription

This type represents a subscription to the notifications from VIS about the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over PC5.

The attributes of the ProvChgPc5Subscription shall follow the indications provided in table 6.3.4-1.

Table 6.3.4-1: Attributes of the ProvChgPc5Subscription

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
subscriptionType	String	1	Shall be set to "ProvChgPc5Subscription".
callbackReference	URI	1	URI selected by the service consumer to receive notifications on the subscribed VIS information. This shall be included both in the request and in response.
_links	Structure (inlined)	0..1	Hyperlink related to the resource. This shall be only included in the HTTP responses and in HTTP PUT requests.
>self	LinkType	1	Self-referring URI. The URI shall be unique within the VIS API as it acts as an ID for the subscription.
filterCriteria	Structure (inlined)	1	List of filtering criteria for the subscription. Any filtering criteria from below, which is included in the request, shall also be included in the response.
>locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
>dstLayer2Id	String	1	For sidelink communication, the Destination Layer-2 ID is set to the ProSe Layer-2 Group ID or Prose UE ID, see ETSI TS 136 321 [i.12].
>neighbourCellInfo	Pc5NeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over PC5.
expiryDeadline	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.

6.3.5 Type: V2xMsgSubscription

This type represents a subscription to notification of V2X message.

The attributes of the V2xMsgSubscription shall follow the notations provided in table 6.3.5-1.

Table 6.3.5-1: Attributes of the V2xMsgSubscription

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
subscriptionType	String	1	Shall be set to "V2xMsgSubscription".
callbackReference	URI	1	URI selected by the service consumer to receive notifications on the subscribed V2X message. This shall be included both in the request and in response.
_links	Structure (inlined)	0..1	Hyperlink related to the resource. This shall be only included in the HTTP responses and in HTTP PUT requests.
>self	LinkType	1	Self-referring URI. The URI shall be unique within the VIS API as it acts as an ID for the subscription.
filterCriteria	Structure (inlined)	1	List of filtering criteria for the subscription. Any filtering criteria from below, which is included in the request, shall also be included in the response.
>stdOrganization	Enum	1	Standardization organization which defines the subscribed V2X message type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETSI: European Telecommunications Standards Institute. See note 1.
>msgType	Enum	0..N	Subscribed V2X message type. Its value is defined by the standardization organization indicated by the attribute stdOrganization. See note 2.
expiryDeadline	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.
NOTE 1: Other standardization organizations could be added as needed.			
NOTE 2: The V2X message types of ETSI shall be used as specified in ETSI TS 102 894-2 [6], clause A.114.			

6.3.6 Type: SubscriptionLinkList

This type represents a list of links related to currently existing subscriptions for the service consumer. This information is returned when sending a request to receive current subscriptions.

Table 6.3.6-1: Attributes of the SubscriptionLinkList

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
links	Structure (inlined)	1	List of hyperlinks related to the resource.
>self	LinkType	1	URI of this resource.
>subscriptions	Structure (inlined)	0..N	The service consumer's subscriptions.
>>href	URI	1	The URI referring to the subscription.
>>subscriptionType	String	1	Type of the subscription. The values are as defined in the "subscriptionType" attribute for each different V2X information event subscription data type.

6.4 Notifications data types

6.4.1 Introduction

This clause defines data structures that define notifications.

6.4.2 Type: ProvChgUuUniNotification

This type represents a notification from VIS with regards to the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu unicast. The notification is sent by the VIS to inform about the changes.

The attributes of the ProvChgUuUniNotification shall follow the indications provided in table 6.4.2-1.

Table 6.4.2-1: Attributes of the ProvChgUuUniNotification

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
notificationType	String	1	Shall be set to "ProvChgUuUniNotification".
timeStamp	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.
locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
v2xApplicationServer	V2xApplicationServer	0..1	V2X Application Server address (consisting of IP address and UDP port) for unicast.
neighbourCellInfo	UuUniNeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over Uu unicast.

6.4.3 Type: ProvChgUuMbmsNotification

This type represents a notification from VIS with regards to the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over Uu MBMS. The notification is sent by the VIS to inform about the changes.

The attributes of the ProvChgUuMbmsNotification shall follow the indications provided in table 6.4.3-1.

Table 6.4.3-1: Attributes of the ProvChgUuMbmsNotification

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
notificationType	String	1	Shall be set to "ProvChgUuMbmsNotification".
timeStamp	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.
locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
v2xServerUsd	V2xServerUsd	0..1	User Service Description for V2X Application Server is used to configure the UE for receiving local V2X Application Server information when it is provided over MBMS.
neighbourCellInfo	UuMbmsNeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over Uu MBMS.

6.4.4 Type: ProvChgPc5Notification

This type represents a notification from VIS with regards to the provisioning information changes for V2X communication over PC5. The notification is sent by the VIS to inform about the changes.

The attributes of the ProvChgPc5Notification shall follow the indications provided in table 6.4.4-1.

Table 6.4.4-1: Attributes of the ProvChgPc5Notification

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
notificationType	String	1	Shall be set to "ProvChgPc5Notification".
timeStamp	TimeStamp	0..1	Time stamp.
locationInfo	LocationInfo	1	Location information to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area.
dstLayer2Id	String	0..1	For sidelink communication, the Destination Layer-2 ID is set to the ProSe Layer-2 Group ID or ProSe UE ID, see ETSI TS 136 321 [i.12].
neighbourCellInfo	Pc5NeighbourCellInfo	0..N	The information of the neighbour cells in a visiting PLMN that support V2X communication over PC5.

6.4.5 Type: V2xMsgNotification

This type represents a notification for informing the subscribers about the V2X message.

The attributes of the V2xMsgNotification shall follow the notations provided in table 6.4.5-1.

Table 6.4.5-1: Attributes of the V2xMsgNotification

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
notificationType	String	1	Shall be set to "V2xMsgNotification".
timeStamp	TimeStamp	1	Date and time of the notification generation.
stdOrganization	Enum	1	Standardization organization which defines the published V2X message type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETSI: European Telecommunications Standards Institute. See note 1.
msgType	Enum	1	Published V2X message type. Its value is defined by the standardization organization indicated by the attribute stdOrganization. See note 2.
msgEncodeFormat	String	1	The encode format of the V2X message, for example base64.
msgContent	String	1	Published V2X message content. The format of the string is defined by the standardization organization indicated by the attribute stdOrganization.
_links	Structure (inlined)	1	Links to resources related to this notification.
>subscription	LinkType	1	A link to the related subscription.
NOTE 1: Other standardization organizations could be added as needed.			
NOTE 2: The V2X message types of ETSI shall be used as specified in ETSI TS 102 894-2 [6], clause A.114.			

6.5 Referenced structured data types

6.5.1 Introduction

This clause defines data structures that are referenced from data structures defined in the previous clauses, but are neither resource representations nor bound to any pub/sub mechanism.

6.5.2 Type: TimeStamp

This type represents a time stamp.

Table 6.5.2-1: Attributes of the TimeStamp

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
seconds	Uint32	1	The seconds part of the time. Time is defined as Unix-time since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 UTC.
nanoSeconds	Uint32	1	The nanoseconds part of the time. Time is defined as Unix-time since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 UTC.

6.5.3 Type: LocationInfo

This type represents the location information.

The attributes of the LocationInfo shall follow the notations provided in table 6.5.3-1.

Table 6.5.3-1: Attributes of the LocationInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
ecgi	Ecgi	0..1	E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier of the serving cell.
geoArea	Structure (inlined)	0..1	Information of a geographical area.
>latitude	Float	1	Latitude (DATUM = WGS84) -90 to 90 in decimal degree format DDD.ddd
>longitude	Float	1	Longitude (DATUM = WGS84) -180 to 180 in decimal degree format DDD.ddd
NOTE: Either ecgi or geoArea shall be present, but not both.			

6.5.4 Type: Plmn

This type represents a PLMN Identity.

The attributes of the Plmn shall follow the notations provided in table 6.5.4-1, as defined in ETSI TS 136 413 [i.10].

Table 6.5.4-1: Attributes of the Plmn

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
mcc	String	1	The Mobile Country Code part of PLMN Identity.
mnc	String	1	The Mobile Network Code part of PLMN Identity.

6.5.5 Type: Ecgi

This type represents an E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier.

The attributes of the Ecgi shall follow the notations provided in table 6.5.5-1, as defined in ETSI TS 136 423 [i.9] and ETSI TS 136 413 [i.10].

Table 6.5.5-1: Attributes of the Ecgi

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
plmn	Plmn	1	Public Land Mobile Network Identity.
cellId	CellId	1	The E-UTRAN Cell Identity.

6.5.6 Type: FddInfo

This type represents an FDD information.

The attributes of the FddInfo shall follow the notations provided in table 6.5.6-1, as defined in ETSI TS 136 423 [i.9].

Table 6.5.6-1: Attributes of the FddInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
ulEarfcn	Earfcn	1	
dlEarfcn	Earfcn	1	
ulTransmissionBandwidth	TransmissionBandwidth	1	
dlTransmissionBandwidth	TransmissionBandwidth	1	

6.5.7 Type: TddInfo

This type represents a TDD information.

The attributes of the TddInfo shall follow the notations provided in table 6.5.7-1, as defined in ETSI TS 136 423 [i.9].

Table 6.5.7-1: Attributes of the TddInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
earfcn	Earfcn	1	
transmissionBandwidth	TransmissionBandwidth	1	
subframeAssignment	String	1	Uplink-downlink subframe configuration information.

6.5.8 Type: V2xApplicationServer

This type represents a V2X Application Server address (consisting of IP address and UDP port) for unicast.

Table 6.5.8-1: Attributes of the V2xApplicationServer

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
ipAddress	String	1	
udpPort	String	1	

6.5.9 Type: UuUniNeighbourCellInfo

This type represents a neighbour cell information in a visiting PLMN that supports V2X communication over Uu unicast.

Table 6.5.9-1: Attributes of the UuUniNeighbourCellInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
plmn	Plmn	1	Public Land Mobile Network Identity.
ecgi	Ecgi	1	E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier.
pci	Integer	1	Physical Cell Identifier.
fddInfo	FddInfo	1	Information for FDD operation.
tddInfo	TddInfo	1	Information for TDD operation.

6.5.10 Type: V2xServerUsd

This type represents a User Service Description for V2X Application Server.

Table 6.5.10-1: Attributes of the V2xServerUsd

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
tmgi	Structure (inlined)		Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI), which is used within MBMS to uniquely identify Multicast and Broadcast bearer services.
>mbmsServiceId	String	1	MBMS Service ID consisting of three octets.
>mcc	String	1	The Mobile Country Code part of PLMN Identity.
>mnc	String	1	The Mobile Network Code part of PLMN Identity.
serviceAreaIdentifier	String	1..N	A list of service area identifier for the applicable MBMS broadcast area.
sdplInfo	Structure (inlined)	1	SDP with IP multicast address and port number used for V2X communication via MBMS.
>ipMulticastAddress	String	1	
>portNumber	String	1	

6.5.11 Type: UuMbmsNeighbourCellInfo

This type represents a neighbour cell information in a visiting PLMN that supports V2X communication over Uu MBMS.

Table 6.5.11-1: Attributes of the UuMbmsNeighbourCellInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
plmn	Plmn	1	Public Land Mobile Network Identity.
ecgi	Ecgi	1	E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier.
pci	Integer	1	Physical Cell Identifier.
fddInfo	FddInfo	1	Information for FDD operation.
tddInfo	TddInfo	1	Information for TDD operation.
mbmsServiceAreaIdentity	String	1..N	Supported MBMS Service Area Identities in the cell.

6.5.12 Type: Pc5NeighbourCellInfo

This type represents a neighbour cell information in a visiting PLMN that supports V2X communication over PC5.

Table 6.5.12-1: Attributes of the Pc5NeighbourCellInfo

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
plmn	Plmn	1	Public Land Mobile Network Identity.
ecgi	Ecgi	1	E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier.
siV2xConfig	SystemInformationBlockType21 (as defined in ETSI TS 136 331 [i.11])	1	V2X sidelink communication configuration, as defined in ETSI TS 136 331 [i.11].

6.6 Referenced simple data types and enumerations

6.6.1 Introduction

This clause defines simple data types and enumerations that can be referenced from data structures defined in the previous clauses.

6.6.2 Type: CellId

This type represents an E-UTRAN Cell Identifier.

The attributes of the CellId shall follow the notations provided in table 6.6.2-1, as defined in ETSI TS 136 413 [i.10].

Table 6.6.2-1: Attributes of the CellId

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
cellid	String	1	E-UTRAN Cell Identity as a bit string (size (28)).

6.6.3 Type: Earfcn

This type represents an E-UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number, which defines the carrier frequency used in a cell for a given direction (UL or DL) in FDD or for both UL and DL directions in TDD.

The attributes of the EARFCN shall follow the notations provided in table 6.6.3-1, as defined in ETSI TS 136 413 [i.10].

Table 6.6.3-1: Attributes of the Earfcn

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
earfcn	Integer	1	E-UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number, range (0... 65535)

6.6.4 Type: TransmissionBandwidth

This type represents a Transmission Bandwidth, which is used to indicate the UL or DL transmission bandwidth expressed in units of resource blocks. The values bw6, bw15, bw25, bw50, bw75, bw100 correspond to the number of resource blocks 6, 15, 25, 50, 75, 100.

The attributes of the TransmissionBandwidth shall follow the notations provided in table 6.6.4-1, as defined in ETSI TS 136 413 [i.10].

Table 6.6.4-1: Attributes of the TransmissionBandwidth

Attribute name	Data type	Cardinality	Description
transmissionBandwidth	Enum	1	Numeric value corresponding to the transmission bandwidth expressed in units of resource blocks as follows: 1 = bw6 (6 resource blocks) 2 = bw15 (15 resource blocks) 3 = bw25 (25 resource blocks) 4 = bw50 (50 resource blocks) 5 = bw75 (75 resource blocks) 6 = bw100 (100 resource blocks)

7 API definition

7.1 Introduction

This clause defines the resources and operations of the VIS API.

7.2 Global definitions and resource structure

All resource URIs of this API shall have the following root:

{apiRoot}/{apiName}/{apiVersion}/

"apiRoot" and "apiName" are discovered using the service registry. It includes the scheme ("http" or "https"), host and optional port, and an optional prefix string. The "apiName" shall be set to "vis" and "apiVersion" shall be set to "v1" for the present document. The API shall support HTTP over TLS (also known as HTTPS, see IETF RFC 2818 [2]). TLS version 1.2 as defined by IETF RFC 5246 [3] shall be supported. HTTP without TLS is not recommended. All resource URIs in the clauses below are defined relative to the above root URI.

The content format of JSON shall be supported.

The JSON format is signalled by the content type "application/json".

This API shall require the use of the OAuth 2.0 client credentials grant type according to IETF RFC 6749 [4] with bearer tokens according to IETF RFC 6750 [5]. See clause 6.16 of ETSI GS MEC 009 [i.1] for more information. The token endpoint can be discovered as part of the service availability query procedure defined in ETSI GS MEC 011 [i.2]. How the client credentials are provisioned into the MEC application is out of scope of the present document.

This API supports additional application-related error information to be provided in the HTTP response when an error occurs. See clause 6.15 of ETSI GS MEC 009 [i.1] for more information.

Figure 7.2-1 illustrates the resource URI structure of this API. Table 7.2-1 provides an overview of the resources defined by the present document, and the applicable HTTP methods.

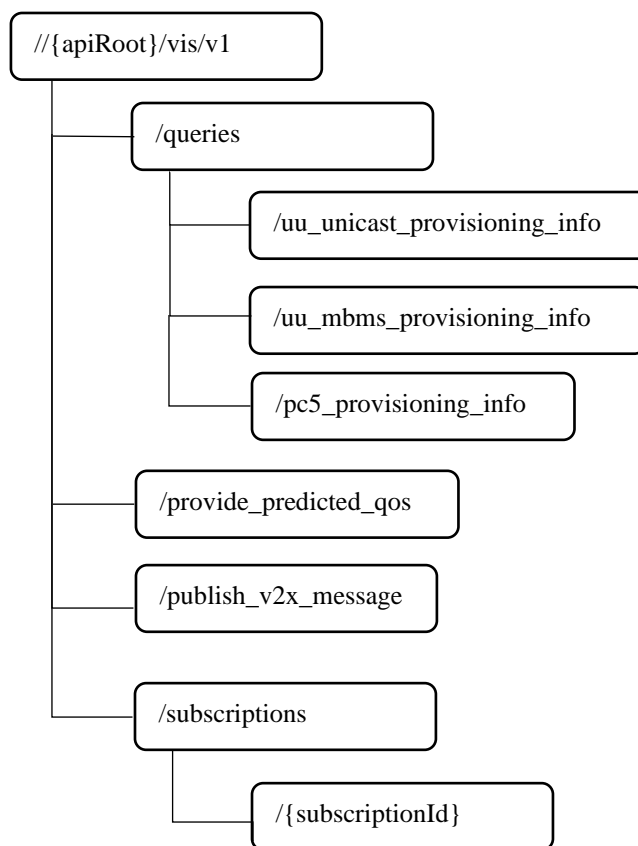


Figure 7.2-1: Resource URI structure of the VIS API

Table 7.2-1: Resources and methods overview

Resource name	Resource URI	HTTP method	Meaning
Uu unicast provisioning information	/queries/uu_unicast_provisioning_info	GET	Retrieve provisioning information required for V2X communication over Uu unicast.
Uu MBMS provisioning information	/queries/uu_mbms_provisioning_info	GET	Retrieve provisioning information required for V2X communication over Uu MBMS.
PC5 provisioning information	/queries/pc5_provisioning_info	GET	Retrieve provisioning information required for V2X communication over PC5.
Provide predicted QoS task	/provide_predicted_qos	POST	Provide predicted QoS based on route information.
Publish V2X message task	/publish_v2x_message	POST	Publish a V2X message to VIS.
All subscriptions for a subscriber	/subscriptions	GET	Retrieve a list of active subscriptions for this subscriber.
		POST	Create a new subscription.
Existing subscription	/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}	GET	Retrieve information on current specific subscription.
		PUT	Modify existing subscription by sending a new data structure.
		DELETE	Cancel the existing subscription.
Notification callback	Client provided callback reference	POST	Send a notification.

7.3 Resource: uu_unicast_provisioning_info

7.3.1 Description

This resource is queried to retrieve information required for V2X communication over Uu unicast.

7.3.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: {apiRoot}/vis/v1/queries/uu_unicast_provisioning_info

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in table 7.3.2-1.

Table 7.3.2-1: Resource URI variables for resource "uu_unicast_provisioning_info"

Name	Definition
apiRoot	See clause 7.2

7.3.3 Resource methods

7.3.3.1 GET

The GET method is used to query provisioning information for V2X communication over Uu unicast.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures, and response codes, as specified in tables 7.3.3.1-1 and 7.3.3.1-2.

Table 7.3.3.1-1: URI query parameters supported by the GET method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
location_info	String	1	<p>Comma separated list of locations to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area, formatted as follows for the two cases:</p> <p>.../uu_unicast_provisioning_info?location_info=ecgi,{String}</p> <p>Where the String is made up of 1 to N comma separated ecgi values (reference clause 6.5.5).</p> <p>.../uu_unicast_provisioning_info?location_info=latitude,{String},longitude,{String}</p> <p>Where the two strings are made up of 1 to N comma separated latitude and longitude values respectively (reference clause 6.5.3), such that the number of latitude and longitude values shall be equal.</p> <p>Examples of query formats when N=2 locations are provided below:</p> <p>.../uu_unicast_provisioning_info?location_info=ecgi,1357924680,1357924681</p> <p>.../uu_unicast_provisioning_info?location_info=latitude,000.000,001.000,longitude,000.000,001.000</p>

Table 7.3.3.1-2: Data structures supported by the GET request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	n/a			
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	UuUnicastProvisioningInfo	1	200 OK	Upon success, a response body containing the Uu unicast provisioning information is returned.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

7.3.3.2 PUT

Not applicable.

7.3.3.3 PATCH

Not applicable.

7.3.3.4 POST

Not applicable.

7.3.3.5 DELETE

Not applicable.

7.4 Resource: uu_mbms_provisioning_info

7.4.1 Description

This resource is queried to retrieve information required for V2X communication over Uu MBMS.

7.4.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: {apiRoot}/vis/v1/queries/uu_mbms_provisioning_info

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in table 7.4.2-1.

Table 7.4.2-1: Resource URI variables for resource "uu_mbms_provisioning_info"

Name	Definition
apiRoot	See clause 7.2

7.4.3 Resource methods

7.4.3.1 GET

The GET method is used to query provisioning information for V2X communication over Uu MBMS.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures, and response codes, as specified in tables 7.4.3.1-1 and 7.4.3.1-2.

Table 7.4.3.1-1: URI query parameters supported by the GET method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
location_info	String	1	<p>Comma separated list of locations to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area, formatted as follows for the two cases:</p> <p>.../uu_mbms_provisioning_info?location_info=ecgi,{String}</p> <p>Where the String is made up of 1 to N comma separated ecgi values (reference clause 6.5.5).</p> <p>.../uu_mbms_provisioning_info?location_info=latitude,{String},longitude,{String}</p> <p>Where the two strings are made up of 1 to N comma separated latitude and longitude values respectively (reference clause 6.5.3), such that the number of latitude and longitude values shall be equal.</p> <p>Examples of query formats when N=2 locations are provided below:</p> <p>.../uu_mbms_provisioning_info?location_info=ecgi,1357924680,1357924681</p> <p>.../uu_mbms_provisioning_info?location_info=latitude,000.000,001.000,longitude,000.000,001.000</p>

Table 7.4.3.1-2: Data structures supported by the GET request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	n/a			
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	UuMbmsProvisioningInfo	1	200 OK	Upon success, a response body containing the Uu MBMS provisioning information is returned.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

7.4.3.2 PUT

Not applicable.

7.4.3.3 PATCH

Not applicable.

7.4.3.4 POST

Not applicable.

7.4.3.5 DELETE

Not applicable.

7.5 Resource: pc5_provisioning_info

7.5.1 Description

This resource is queried to retrieve information required for V2X communication over PC5.

7.5.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: {apiRoot}/vis/v1/queries/pc5_provisioning_info

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in table 7.5.2-1.

Table 7.5.2-1: Resource URI variables for resource "pc5_provisioning_info"

Name	Definition
apiRoot	See clause 7.2

7.5.3 Resource methods

7.5.3.1 GET

The GET method is used to query provisioning information for V2X communication over PC5.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures, and response codes, as specified in tables 7.5.3.1-1 and 7.5.3.1-2.

Table 7.5.3.1-1: URI query parameters supported by the GET method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
location_info	String	1	<p>Comma separated list of locations to identify a cell of a base station or a particular geographical area, formatted as follows for the two cases:</p> <p>.../pc5_provisioning_info?location_info=ecgi,{String}</p> <p>Where the String is made up of 1 to N comma separated ecgi values (reference clause 6.5.5).</p> <p>.../pc5_provisioning_info?location_info=latitude,{String},longitude,{String}</p> <p>Where the two strings are made up of 1 to N comma separated latitude and longitude values respectively (reference clause 6.5.3), such that the number of latitude and longitude values shall be equal.</p> <p>Examples of query formats when N=2 locations are provided below:</p> <p>.../pc5_provisioning_info?location_info=ecgi,1357924680,1357924681</p> <p>.../pc5_provisioning_info?location_info=latitude,000.000,001.000,longitude,000.000,001.000</p>

Table 7.5.3.1-2: Data structures supported by the GET request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	n/a			
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	Pc5ProvisioningInfo	1	200 OK	Upon success, a response body containing the PC5 provisioning information is returned.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

7.5.3.2 PUT

Not applicable.

7.5.3.3 PATCH

Not applicable.

7.5.3.4 POST

Not applicable.

7.5.3.5 DELETE

Not applicable.

7.6 Resource: provide_predicted_qos

7.6.1 Description

This task resource represents predicted QoS information for a vehicular UE with potential routes.

7.6.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: {apiRoot}/vis/v1/provide_predicted_qos

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in table 7.6.2-1.

Table 7.6.2-1: Resource URI variables for resource "provide_predicted_qos"

Name	Definition
apiRoot	See clause 7.2

7.6.3 Resource methods

7.6.3.1 GET

Not applicable.

7.6.3.2 PUT

Not applicable.

7.6.3.3 PATCH

Not applicable.

7.6.3.4 POST

The POST method is used to request the predicted QoS correspondent to potential routes of a vehicular UE.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures, and response codes, as specified in tables 7.6.3.4-1 and 7.6.3.4-2.

Table 7.6.3.4-1: URI query parameters supported by the POST method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
n/a			

Table 7.6.3.4-2: Data structures supported by the POST request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	PredictedQos	1	Entity body in the request contains the predicted QoS as requested by the VIS service consumer.	
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	PredictedQos	1	200 OK	The response body shall contain the predicted QoS corresponding to potential routes of a vehicular UE.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.	

7.6.3.5 DELETE

Not applicable.

7.7 Resource: publish_v2x_message

7.7.1 Description

This resource represents a V2X message that is published by a service consumer (e.g. a MEC application or a MEC platform) to VIS.

7.7.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: `{apiRoot}/vis/v1/publish_v2x_message`

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in table 7.7.2-1.

Table 7.7.2-1: Resource URI variables for resource "publish_v2x_message"

Name	Definition
apiRoot	See clause 7.2

7.7.3 Resource methods

7.7.3.1 GET

Not applicable.

7.7.3.2 PUT

Not applicable.

7.7.3.3 PATCH

Not applicable.

7.7.3.4 POST

The POST method is used to publish a V2X message.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures, and response codes, as specified in tables 7.7.3.4-1 and 7.7.3.4-2.

Table 7.7.3.4-1: URI query parameters supported by the POST method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
n/a			

Table 7.7.3.4-2: Data structures supported by the POST request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	V2xMsgPublication	1	Entity body in the request contains the V2X message to be published.	
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	n/a		204 No Content	Upon success, a response 204 No Content without any response body is returned.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered.

7.7.3.5 DELETE

Not applicable.

7.8 Resource: subscriptions

7.8.1 Description

This resource contains various resources related to subscriptions for notifications.

7.8.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: **{apiRoot}/vis/v1/subscriptions**

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in table 7.8.2-1.

Table 7.8.2-1: Resource URI variables for resource "subscriptions"

Name	Definition
apiRoot	See clause 7.2

7.8.3 Resource methods

7.8.3.1 GET

The GET method is used to request information about the subscriptions for this requestor. Upon success, the response contains an entity body with the list of links to the subscriptions that are present for the requestor.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures and response codes, as specified in tables 7.8.3.1-1 and 7.8.3.1-2.

Table 7.8.3.1-1: URI query parameters supported by the GET method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
subscription_type	String	0..1	Query parameter to filter on a specific subscription type. Permitted values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prov_chg_uu_uni: provisioning information change for V2X communication over Uu unicast • prov_chg_uu_mbms: provisioning information change for V2X communication over Uu MBMS • prov_chg_uu_pc5: provisioning information change for V2X communication over PC5 • v2x_msg: V2X interoperability message

Table 7.8.3.1-2: Data structures supported by the GET request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	n/a			
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	SubscriptionLinkList	1	200 OK	Upon success, a response body containing the list of links to requestor's subscriptions is returned.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

7.8.3.2 PUT

Not applicable.

7.8.3.3 PATCH

Not applicable.

7.8.3.4 POST

The POST method is used to create a new subscription to VIS notifications. Upon success, the response contains an entity body describing the created subscription.

This method shall support the request and response data structures and response codes, as specified in table 7.8.3.4-1.

Table 7.8.3.4-1: Data structures supported by the POST request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	{NotificationSubscription}	1	The entity body in the request contains the data type of the specific VIS event subscription that is to be created, where the data type options are listed below and defined in clause 6.3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProvChgUuUniSubscription • ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription • ProvChgPc5Subscription • V2xMsgSubscription 	
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	{NotificationSubscription}	1	201 Created	Indicates successful resource creation, where the resource URI shall be returned in the HTTP Location header field. In the returned NotificationSubscription structure, the created subscription is described using the appropriate data type from the list below and as defined in clause 6.3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProvChgUuUniSubscription • ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription • ProvChgPc5Subscription • V2xMsgSubscription
ProblemDetails	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	415 Unsupported Media Type	It is used to indicate that the server or the client does not support the content type of the entity body. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

	ProblemDetails	0..1	422 Unprocessable Entity	It is used to indicate that the server understands the content type of the request entity and that the syntax of the request entity is correct but that the server is unable to process the contained instructions. This error condition can occur if a JSON request body is syntactically correct but semantically incorrect, for example if the target area for the request is considered too large. This error condition can also occur if the capabilities required by the request are not supported. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

7.8.3.5 DELETE

Not applicable.

7.9 Resource: existing subscription

7.9.1 Description

This resource represents a subscription that the client has created to receive VIS event notifications.

7.9.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: {apiRoot}/vis/v1/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in table 7.9.2-1.

Table 7.9.2-1: Resource URI variables for resource "existing subscription"

Name	Definition
apiRoot	See clause 7.2.
subscriptionId	Refers to created subscription, where the VIS API allocates a unique resource name for this subscription. The resource name can be also used to identify the resource.

7.9.3 Resource methods

7.9.3.1 GET

The GET method is used to retrieve information about this subscription. Upon success, the response contains an entity body with the data type describing the subscription.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures, and response codes, as specified in tables 7.9.3.1-1 and 7.9.3.1-2.

Table 7.9.3.1-1: URI query parameters supported by the GET method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
n/a			

Table 7.9.3.1-2: Data structures supported by the GET request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	n/a			
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	{NotificationSubscription}	1	200 OK	Upon success, a response body containing the data type describing the specific RNI event subscription is returned. The allowed data types for subscriptions are defined in clause 6.3 and are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProvChgUuUniSubscription • ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription • ProvChgPc5Subscription • V2xMsgSubscription
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

7.9.3.2 PUT

The PUT method is used to update the existing subscription. PUT method in this case has "replace" semantics. Upon successful operation, the target resource is updated with a new data type received within the message body of the PUT request.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures and response codes, as specified in tables 7.9.3.2-1 and 7.9.3.2-2.

Table 7.9.3.2-1: URI query parameters supported by the PUT method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
n/a			

Table 7.9.3.2-2: Data structures supported by the PUT request/response on this resource

	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
Request body	{NotificationSubscription}	1	New NotificationSubscription is included as entity body of the request. The allowed data types for subscriptions are defined in clause 6.3 and are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProvChgUuUniSubscription • ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription • ProvChgPc5Subscription • V2xMsgSubscription 	
	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
Response body	{NotificationSubscription}	1	200 OK	Upon success, a response body containing the data type describing the updated subscription is returned. The allowed data types for subscriptions are defined in clause 6.3 and are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProvChgUuUniSubscription • ProvChgUuMbmsSubscription • ProvChgPc5Subscription • V2xMsgSubscription
	ProblemDetails	0..1	400 Bad Request	It is used to indicate that incorrect parameters were passed to the request. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	ProblemDetails	0..1	406 Not Acceptable	It is used to indicate that the server cannot provide any of the content formats supported by the client. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	412 Precondition Failed	It is used when a condition has failed during conditional requests, e.g. when using ETags to avoid write conflicts when using PUT. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	422 Unprocessable Entity	It is used to indicate that the server understands the content type of the request entity and that the syntax of the request entity is correct but that the server is unable to process the contained instructions. This error condition can occur if a JSON request body is syntactically correct but semantically incorrect, for example if the target area for the request is considered too large. This error condition can also occur if the capabilities required by the request are not supported. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

7.9.3.3 PATCH

Not applicable.

7.9.3.4 POST

Not applicable.

7.9.3.5 DELETE

The DELETE method is used to cancel the existing subscription. Cancellation can be made by deleting the resource that represents the existing subscription.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures and response codes, as specified in tables 7.9.3.5-1 and 7.9.3.5-2.

Table 7.9.3.5-1: URI query parameters supported by the DELETE method on this resource

Name	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks
n/a			

Table 7.9.3.5-2: Data structures supported by the DELETE request/response on this resource

Request body	Data type	Cardinality	Remarks	
	n/a			
Response body	Data type	Cardinality	Response Codes	Remarks
	n/a		204 No Content	Upon success, a response 204 No Content without any response body is returned.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	401 Unauthorized	It is used when the client did not submit credentials. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	1	403 Forbidden	The operation is not allowed given the current status of the resource. More information shall be provided in the "detail" attribute of the "ProblemDetails" structure.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	404 Not Found	It is used when a client provided a URI that cannot be mapped to a valid resource URI. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.
	ProblemDetails	0..1	429 Too Many Requests	It is used when a rate limiter has triggered. In the returned ProblemDetails structure, the "detail" attribute should convey more information about the error.

Annex A (informative): Mapping of permissions for RESTful API and topic based alternative transport

A.1 Overview

This annex provides mappings of permissions for topics between RESTful API and topic based alternative transport. ETSI GS MEC 009 [i.1] describes how permissions for topics between RESTful API and alternative transport can be mapped with each other. This annex uses the template for permissions mapping as defined in that group specification.

A.2 Mapping of permissions - RESTful and topic based alternative transport

Table A.2-1 lists the permission categories for each topic currently included in VIS API specification.

Table A.2-1: Definition of permissions for VIS

Permission identifier	Display name	Remarks
uu_unicast_provisioning_info	Uu Unicast Provisioning Info	Query
uu_mbms_provisioning_info	Uu MBMS Provisioning Info	Query
pc5_provisioning_info	PC5 Provisioning Info	Query
provide_predicted_qos	Provide Predicted QoS	Task
publish_v2x_message	Publish V2X Message	Task
prov_chg_uu_uni	provisioning information change for V2X communication over Uu unicast	Subscribe-Notify
prov_chg_uu_mbms	provisioning information change for V2X communication over Uu MBMS	Subscribe-Notify
prov_chg_uu_pc5	provisioning information change for V2X communication over PC5	Subscribe-Notify
v2x_msg	V2X interoperability message	Subscribe-Notify

Table A.2-2 describes how permission identifiers can be mapped to resources in the VIS RESTful API as defined in the present document.

Table A.2-2: Permission identifiers mapping for transport "REST"

Permission identifier	Specification
uu_unicast_provisioning_info	Resource: .../vis/v1/queries/uu_unicast_provisioning_info
uu_mbms_provisioning_info	Resource: .../vis/v1/queries/uu_mbms_provisioning_info
pc5_provisioning_info	Resource: .../vis/v1/queries/pc5_provisioning_info
provide_predicted_qos	Resource: .../vis/v1/provide_predicted_qos
publish_v2x_message	Resource: .../vis/v1/publish_v2x_message
prov_chg_uu_uni	Resource: .../vis/v1/subscriptions/prov_chg_uu_uni
prov_chg_uu_mbms	Resource: .../vis/v1/subscriptions/prov_chg_uu_mbms
prov_chg_uu_pc5	Resource: .../vis/v1/subscriptions/prov_chg_uu_pc5
v2x_msg	Resource: .../vis/v1/subscriptions/v2x_msg

Table A.2-3 describes how the permission identifiers can be mapped to topics offered over topic-based message bus.

Table A.2-3: Permission identifiers mapping for transport "Topic-based message bus"

Permission identifier	Specification
uu_unicast_provisioning_info	Topic: /vis/enb/uu_unicast_provisioning_info
uu_mbms_provisioning_info	Topic: /vis/enb/uu_mbms_provisioning_info
pc5_provisioning_info	Topic: /vis/enb/pc5_provisioning_info
provide_predicted_qos	Topic: /vis/ue/provide_predicted_qos
publish_v2x_message	Topic: /vis/ue/publish_v2x_message
prov_chg_uu_uni	Topic: /vis/ue/chg/uu_uni
prov_chg_uu_mbms	Topic: /vis/ue/chg/uu_mbms
prov_chg_uu_pc5	Topic: /vis/ue/chg/uu_pc5
v2x_msg	Topic: /vis/ue/v2x_msg

Annex B (informative): Complementary material for API utilization

To complement the definitions for each method and resource defined in the interface clauses of the present document, ETSI MEC ISG is providing for the VIS API a supplementary description file compliant to the OpenAPI Specification [i.3].

In case of discrepancies between the supplementary description file and the related data structure definitions in the present document, the data structure definitions take precedence.

Annex C (informative): Radio access network scenario options for V2X communication

There are several radio access network options for V2X communications.

Scenario option 1: Only Operator A has eNBs in a specific area. Operator A's eNBs are shared with Operator B for all services including V2X.

Scenario option 2: Only Operator A owns the dedicated V2X spectrum in a specific area. Operator A's eNBs are shared with Operator B only for V2X service.

Scenario option 3: Both Operators A and B have eNBs in a specific area. V2X server distributes the V2X message to both operators' network.

All three options are valid, where option 1 requires least coordination among operators and option 3 may require coordination among operators.

Option 1 applies to the cases where one operator has no coverage in a specific area and has to use another operator's network through RAN sharing.

Option 2 is a potential choice when multiple operators are selected to provide V2X communication, where each operator provides V2X service in a certain area. Inter-working may be required at the "V2X service border" of two operators.

Option 3 maintains the separation of two operators. All levels (RAN, CN, Application) coordination may be required based on different use cases. It requires most effort, especially in deployment.

History

Document history		
V2.1.1	April 2020	Publication