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Technical Specification

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Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
Telecommunication management;
Integration Reference Point (IRP)
Information Service (IS) template
(3GPP TS 32.151 version 6.2.0 Release 6)**



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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	2
Foreword.....	2
Foreword.....	5
Introduction	5
1 Scope	6
2 References	6
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	6
3.1 Definitions	6
3.2 Abbreviations	6
4 Information Service (IS) template	7
X Information Object Classes	7
X.1 Imported information entities and local labels	7
X.2 Class diagram	7
X.2.1 Attributes and relationships	7
X.2.2 Inheritance	8
X.3 Information object class definitions	8
X.3.a InformationObjectClassName.....	8
X.3.a.1 Definition	8
X.3.a.2 Attributes.....	8
X.3.a.3 Attribute constraints	9
X.3.a.4 Relationships.....	9
X.3.a.5 State diagram.....	9
X.3.a.6 Additional Notifications	9
X.4 Information relationship definitions	10
X.4.a InformationRelationshipName (supportQualifier)	10
X.4.a.1 Definition	10
X.4.a.2 Roles	10
X.4.a.3 Constraints	10
X.5 Information attribute definitions.....	11
X.5.1 Definition and legal values	11
X.5.2 Constraints	11
X.6 Common Notifications	11
X.7 Particular information configurations.....	12
Y Interface Definition	12
Y.1 Class diagram representing interfaces	12
Y.2 Generic rules	12
Y.b InterfaceName Interface (supportQualifier)	13
Y.b.a Operation OperationName (supportQualifier)	13
Y.b.a.1 Definition	13
Y.b.a.2 Input parameters.....	13
Y.b.a.3 Output parameters	13
Y.b.a.4 Pre-condition.....	13
Y.b.a.5 Post-condition	14
Y.b.a.6 Exceptions	14
Y.b.a.6.c exceptionName	14
Y.b.a.7 Constraints	14
Y.b.a Notification NotificationName (supportQualifier)	15
Y.b.a.1 Definition	15
Y.b.a.2 Input parameters.....	15
Y.b.a.3 Triggering event	15
Y.b.a.3.1 From state	15

Y.b.a.3.2 To state15
Y.b.a.4 Constraints16
Z Scenario16
Annex A (informative): Change history17
History18

Foreword

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

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Version x.y.z

where:

- x the first digit:
 - 1 presented to TSG for information;
 - 2 presented to TSG for approval;
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- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

Introduction

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

3GPP TS 32.150: "Integration Reference Point (IRP) Concept and definitions".

3GPP TS 32.151: "Integration Reference Point (IRP) Information Service (IS) template".

3GPP TS 32.152: "Integration Reference Point (IRP) Information Service (IS) Unified Modelling Language (UML) repertoire".

1 Scope

The present document contains the template to be used for the production of all Integration Reference Point (IRP) Information Service (IS) specifications within the 3GPP 32-series.

2 References

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

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

- [1] 3GPP TS 32.101: "Telecommunication management; Principles and high level requirements".
 - [2] 3GPP TS 32.102: "Telecommunication management; Architecture".
 - [3] 3GPP TS 32.150: "Telecommunication management; Integration Reference Point (IRP) Concept and definitions".
 - [4] 3GPP TS 32.152: "Telecommunication management; Integration Reference Point (IRP) Information Service (IS) Unified Modelling Language (UML) repertoire".
 - [5] 3GPP TS 32.622: "Telecommunication management; Configuration Management (CM); Generic network resources Integration Reference Point (IRP): Network Resource Model (NRM)".
 - [6] 3GPP TS 32.111-2: "Telecommunication management; Fault Management; Part 2: Alarm Integration Reference Point (IRP): Information Service".
 - [7] 3GPP TS 32.302: "Telecommunication Management; Configuration Management (CM); Notification Integration Reference Point (IRP): Information Service (IS)".
-

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 32.101 [1], 3GPP TS 32.102 [2], 3GPP TS 32.150 [3] and the following apply:

IRPAgent: See 3GPP TS 32.102 [2].

IRPManager: See 3GPP TS 32.102 [2].

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TS 32.101 [1], 3GPP TS 32.102 [2], 3GPP TS 32.150 [3] and the following apply:

IOC	Information Object Class
IRP	Integration Reference Point
IS	Information Service

OMG Object Management Group
UML Unified Modelling Language (OMG)

4 Information Service (IS) template

The present document contains the template to be used for the production of all Integration Reference Point (IRP) Information Service (IS) specifications within the 3GPP 32-series.

The clauses in this template that shall be used in the IS specifications are numbered starting with "X", which in general should correspond to clause 4 that is the beginning of the main part of the TS. However, if there is a need in a specific IS to introduce additional clauses in the body, X may correspond to a number higher than 4. For a Network Resource Model (NRM) IRP IS, only clause X shall be used.

The IS template uses qualifiers M, O, CM, CO and C. The semantics of these qualifiers are defined in TS 32.150 [3].

The introductory clauses (from clause 1 to clause 3) for the IS should be taken from the standard 3GPP TS template (i.e. not this IRP IS template).

Usage of fonts shall be according to the following table.

Item	Font
Class names	Courier
Attribute names	Courier
Operation names	Courier
Parameter names	Courier
Assertion names	Courier
Notification names	Courier
Exception names	Courier
State names	Arial
Enumerated values	Arial

X Information Object Classes

"X" represents a clause number in the actual Information Service TS.

X.1 Imported information entities and local labels

This clause identifies a list of information entities (e.g. information object class, information relationship, information attribute) that have been defined in other specifications and that are imported in the present document. This includes information entities from other specifications imported for inheritance purpose. Each element of this list is a pair (label reference, local label). The label reference contains the name of the specification where it is defined, the type of the information entity and its name. The local label of imported information entities can then be used throughout the specification instead of the label reference.

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Label reference	Local label
3GPP TS 32.622 [5], information object class, Top	Top

X.2 Class diagram

X.2.1 Attributes and relationships

This first diagram represents all information object classes defined in this IS with all their relationships and all their attributes. This diagram shall contain relationship names, role name and role cardinality. This shall be a UML compliant class diagram (see also 3GPP TS 32.152 [4]).

Characteristics (attributes, relationships) of imported information object classes need not to be repeated in the diagram. Information object classes should be defined using the stereotype <<InformationObjectClass>>.

X.2.2 Inheritance

This second diagram represents the inheritance hierarchy of all information object classes defined in this IS. This diagram does not need to contain the complete inheritance hierarchy but shall at least contain the parent information object classes of all information object classes defined in the present document. By default, an information object class inherits from the information object class "top". This shall be a UML compliant class diagram.

Characteristics (attributes, relationships) of imported information object classes need not to be repeated in the diagram. Information object classes should be defined using the stereotype <<InformationObjectClass>>.

NOTE: some inheritance relationships presented in clause X.2.2 can be repeated in clause X.2.1 to enhance readability.

X.3 Information object class definitions

Each information object class is defined using the following structure.

X.3.a InformationObjectClassName

InformationObjectClassName is the name of the information object class.

"a" represents a number, starting at 1 and increasing by 1 with each new definition of an information object class.

X.3.a.1 Definition

The <definition> subclause is written in natural language. The <definition> subclause refers to the information object class itself. The characteristics related to the relationships that the object class can have with other object classes can't be found in the definition. The reader has to refer to relationships definition to find such kind of information. Information related to inheritance shall be precised here.

X.3.a.2 Attributes

The <attributes> subclause presents the list of attributes, which are the manageable properties of the object class. Each element is a tuple (attributeName, visibilityQualifier, supportQualifier, readQualifier, writeQualifier):

- *The visibilityQualifier indicates whether the attribute is public, private or IRPAgent Internal ("+", "—", and "%") respectively). The semantics of public and private are as per the UML specification. The semantic of IRPAgent Internal is defined within the 3GPP UML Repertoire (3GPP TS 32.152 [4]).*
- *The supportQualifier indicates whether the attribute is Mandatory, Optional, Conditional or not supported ("M", "O", "C", or "—", respectively).*
- *The supportQualifier indicates whether the attribute is Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), SS-Conditional (C) or not supported (—).*
- *The writeQualifier indicates whether the attribute shall be writeable by the IRPManager. The semantics for writeQualifier is identical to supportQualifier, for "M", "O", and "—".*

There is a dependency relationship between the supportQualifier and visibilityQualifier, readQualifier, and writeQualifier. The supportQualifier indicates the requirements for the support of the attribute. For any given attribute, regardless of the value of the supportQualifier, at least one of the readQualifier or writeQualifier must be "M". The implication of the "O" supportQualifier is that the attribute is optional, however the read and write qualifiers indicate how the optional attribute shall be supported, should the optional attribute be supported. Regardless of the supportQualifier, if an attribute is supported then it shall be supported in accordance with the specified visibilityQualifier.

Private or IRPAgent Internal attributes are per definition not readable by the IRPManager. Their readQualifier is hence always "—".

Private or IRP Agent Internal attributes are per definition not writable by the IRP Manager. Their writeQualifier is hence always "—".

The readQualifier and writeQualifier of a supported attribute, that is public, may not be both "—".

The use of "—" in supportQualifier is reserved for documenting support of attributes defined by an «Archetype» IOC. Attributes with a supportQualifier of "—" are not implemented by the IOC that is realizing a subset of the attributes defined by the «Archetype». The readQualifier and writeQualifier are of no relevance in this case. However, a not supported attribute is neither readable nor writable. For this reason the readQualifier and writeQualifier shall be "—" for unsupported attributes.

For any IOC that uses one or more attributes from an «Archetype», a separate table shall be used to indicate the supported attributes. This table is absent if no «Archetype» attributes are supported. For example, if a particular IOC has defined attributes (i.e. attributes not defined by an «Archetype») and encapsulates attributes from two «Archetype»s, then the totality of the attributes of said IOC will be contained in three separate tables.

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given below:

Attribute name	Visibility	Support Qualifier	Read Qualifier	Write Qualifier
ntfSubscriptionId	+	M	M	O

Another example, where the support qualifier is "O" is given here below:

Attribute name	Visibility	Support Qualifier	Read Qualifier	Write Qualifier
ntfSubscriptionId	+	O	M	O

In this example, the ntfSubscriptionId is an optional attribute. If the implementation chose to support ntfSubscriptionId, then the said implementation is required to support read and may support write.

NOTE: This subclause does not need to be present when there is no attribute to define.

X.3.a.3 Attribute constraints

The <attribute constraints> subclause presents constraints between attributes that are always held to be true. Those properties are always held to be true during the lifetime of the attributes and in particular don't need to be repeated in pre or post conditions of operations or notifications.

NOTE: This subclause does not need to be present when there are no attribute constraints to define.

X.3.a.4 Relationships

The <relationship> subclause presents the list of relationships in which this class is involved. Each element is a relationshipName.

NOTE: This subclause is optional and may be avoided since all relationships are represented in the class diagram in clause X.2.1.

X.3.a.5 State diagram

The <state diagram> subclause contains state diagrams. A state diagram of an information object class defines permitted states of this information object class and the transitions between those states. A state is expressed in terms of individual attribute values or a combination of attribute values or involvement in relationships of the information object class being defined. This shall be a UML compliant state diagram.

NOTE: This subclause does not need to be present when there is no state diagram to define.

X.3.a.6 Additional Notifications

The <Additional notifications> subclause, for this IOC, presents the list of additional notifications (to the common notifications in section X.6), that can be emitted across the Itf-N, where the "object class" and "object instance"

parameters of the notification header (see note 2) of these notifications identifies an instance of the IOC defined by the encapsulating subclause (i.e. clause X.3.a). Please refer to note 3.

The notifications identified in this sub clause, may originate from implementation object(s) whose identifier is mapped in the implementation, to the object instance identifier used over the ITF-N. Hence The presence of notifications in this clause (i.e. clause X.3.a.6) does not imply nor identify those notifications as being originated from an instance of the IOC defined by the encapsulating subclause (i.e. clause X.3.a).

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given below:

Name	Qualifier	Notes
		Additional Notifications to common notifications in section X.5 added here

NOTE 1: This subclause and table dos not need to be present when there are no additional notifications to those in clause X.5..

NOTE 2: The notification header is defined in the notification IRP Information service TS 32.302 [7].

NOTE 3: This clause was modified during the closing stages of release 6, to help other SDOs re use the 3GPP IRP technique .

Consequently not all 3GPP Information service specifications will be aligned during release 6. Some specifiications will have a single clause titled "Notifications" and will not have clause X.6. Complete alignment will be made during the next release.

X.4 Information relationship definitions

Each information relationship is defined using the following structure.

X.4.a InformationRelationshipName (supportQualifier)

InformationRelationshipName is the name of the information relationship followed by a qualifier indicating whether the relationship is Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), or SS-Conditional (C).

"a" represents a number, starting at 1 and increasing by 1 with each new definition of an information relationship.

X.4.a.1 Definition

The <definition> subclause is written in natural language.

X.4.a.2 Roles

The <roles> subclause identifies the roles played in the relationship by object classes. Each element is a pair (roleName, roleDefinition).

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Name	Definition
isSubscribedBy	This role represents the one who has subscribed.

X.4.a.3 Constraints

The <constraints> subclause contains the list of properties specifying the semantic invariants that must be preserved on the relationship. Each element is a pair (propertyName, propertyDefinition). Those properties are always held to be true during the lifetime of the relationship and don't need to be repeated in pre or post conditions of operations or notifications.

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Name	Definition
inv_notificationCategoriesAllDistinct	The notification categories contained in the ntfNotificationCategorySet attribute of ntfSubscription playing the role hasSubscription are all distinct from each other.

X.5 Information attribute definitions

Each information attribute is defined using the following structure:

X.5.1 Definition and legal values

This subclause contains for each attribute being defined its name, its definition written in natural language and a list of legal values supported by the attribute.

In the case where the legal values can be enumerated, each element is a pair (legalValueName, legalValueDefinition), unless a legalValueDefinition applies to several values in which case the definition is provided only once. When the legal values cannot be enumerated, the list of legal values is defined by a single definition.

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Attribute Name	Definition	Legal Values
ntfSubscriptionId	It identifies uniquely a subscription	N/A
ntfSubscriptionState	It indicates the activation state of a subscription	"suspended": the subscription is suspended. "notSuspended": the subscription is active.

X.5.2 Constraints

The <constraints> subclause indicates whether there are any constraints affecting attributes. Each constraint is defined by a pair (propertyName, propertyDefinition). PropertyDefinitions are expressed in natural language.

An example is given here below:

Name	Definition
inv_TimerConstraints	The ntfTimeTickTimer is lower than or equal to ntfTimeTick.

X.6 Common Notifications

This <Common Notifications> subclause presents the list of notifications that can be emitted across the Itf-N, where the "object class" and "object instance" parameters of the notification header (see Note 2) of these notifications identifies an instance of an IOC defined by this IRP specification. Please refer to Note 3 below.

Exceptions if a small number of IOCs don't support all of the notifications.

The Notifications provided in the following table do not apply the following IOCs.

The notifications in this sub clause, may originate from implementation objects, which are mapped by an implementation to the object instance used across the ITF-N. Hence the presence of notifications in this subclause (i.e. clause X.6) does not imply nor identify those notifications as being originated from an instance of the IOC defined by this NRM IRP specification.

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given below:

Name	Qualifier	Notes
notifyAckStateChanged	See Alarm IRP (3GPP TS 32.111-2 [6])	Example common notification
notifyAttributeValueChange	O	example
notifyChangedAlarm	See Alarm IRP (3GPP TS 32.111-2 [6])	example
notifyClearedAlarm	See Alarm IRP (3GPP TS 32.111-2 [6])	example
notifyNewAlarm	See Alarm IRP (3GPP TS 32.111-2 [6])	example
notifyObjectCreation	O	example
notifyObjectDeletion	O	example

NOTE 1: This subclause does not need to be present when there are no common notifications.

NOTE 2: The notification header is defined in the notification IRP Information service TS 32.302 [7].

NOTE 3: This clause was modified during the closing stages of release 6, to help other SDOs re use the 3GPP IRP technique.

Consequently not all 3GPP Information Service specifications will be aligned during release 6.

Some specifications will have a single clause titled "Notifications" and will not have clause X.6.

Complete alignment will be made during the next release.

X.7 Particular information configurations

Some configurations of information are special or complex enough to justify the usage of a state diagram to clarify them. A state diagram in this clause defines permitted states of the system and the transitions between those states. A state is expressed in terms of a combination of attribute values constraints or involvement in relationships of one or more information object classes.

Y Interface Definition

"Y" represents a number, immediately following "X".

Y.1 Class diagram representing interfaces

Each interface is defined in the diagram. This shall be a UML compliant class diagram (see also 3GPP TS 32.152 [4]).

Interfaces are defined using a stereotype <<Interface>>. Each interface contains a set of either operations or notifications which are mandatory or either a single operation or a single notification which is optional. The support of an interface by an information object class is represented by a relationship between the 2 entities with a cardinality (1..1) if all the operations or notifications contained in the interface are mandatory, and (0..1) if the operation or notification contained in the interface is optional. On the class diagram, each operation and notification in an interface shall be qualified as "public" by the addition of a symbol "+" before each operation and notification.

Y.2 Generic rules

The following rules are relevant for all IS. They shall simply be copied as part of the template.

Rule 1: each operation with at least one input parameter supports a pre-condition valid_input_parameter which indicates that all input parameters shall be valid with regards to their information type. Additionally, each such operation supports an exception operation_failed_invalid_input_parameter which is raised when pre-condition valid_input_parameter is false. The exception has the same entry and exit state.

Rule 2: Each operation with at least one optional input parameter supports a set of pre-conditions supported_optional_input_parameter_xxx where "xxx" is the name of the optional input parameter and the pre-condition indicates that the operation supports the named optional input parameter. Additionally, each such operation supports an exception operation_failed_unsupported_optional_input_parameter_xxx which is raised when (a) the pre-condition supported_optional_input_parameter_xxx is false and (b) the named optional input parameter is carrying information. The exception has the same entry and exit state.

Rule 3: each operation shall support a generic exception `operation_failed_internal_problem` which is raised when an internal problem occurs and that the operation cannot be completed. The exception has the same entry and exit state.

Y.b InterfaceName Interface (supportQualifier)

InterfaceName is the name of the interface followed by a qualifier indicating whether the interface is Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), or SS-Conditional (C).

"b" represents a number, starting at 3 and increasing by 1 with each new definition of an interface.

Each interface is defined by its name and by a sequence of operations or notifications as defined here below.

Each operation is defined using the following structure.

Y.b.a Operation OperationName (supportQualifier)

OperationName is the name of the operation followed by a qualifier indicating whether the operation is Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), or SS-Conditional (C).

"a" represents a number, starting at 1 and increasing by 1 with each new definition of an operation.

Y.b.a.1 Definition

The <definition> subclause is written in natural language.

Y.b.a.2 Input parameters

List of input parameters of the operation. Each element is a tuple (*inputParameterName*, *supportQualifier*, *InformationType*, *inputParameterComment*). Legal values for the *supportQualifier* are: Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), or SS-Conditional (C).

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Parameter Name	Qualifier	Information type	Comment
managerReference	M	ntfSubscriber.ntfManagerReference	It specifies the reference of IRPManager to which notifications shall be sent.

Y.b.a.3 Output parameters

List of output parameters of the operation. Each element is a tuple (*outputParameterName*, *supportQualifier*, *MatchingInformation*, *outputParameterComment*). Legal values for the *supportQualifier* are: Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), or SS-Conditional (C).

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Parameter Name	Qualifier	Matching Information	Comment
versionNumberSet	M	notificationIRP.irpversion	It indicates one or more SS version numbers supported by the notificationIRP.

Y.b.a.4 Pre-condition

A pre-condition is a collection of assertions joined by AND, OR, and NOT logical operators. The pre-condition must be held to be true before the operation is invoked. An example is given here below:

notificationCategoriesNotAllSubscribed OR *notificationCategoriesParameterAbsentAndNotAllSubscribed*

Each assertion is defined by a pair (*propertyName*, *propertyDefinition*). All assertions constituting the pre-condition are provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Assertion Name	Definition
notificationCategoriesNotAllSubscribed	At least one notificationCategory identified in the notificationCategories input parameter is supported by IRPAgent and is not a member of the ntfNotificationCategorySet attribute of an ntfSubscription which is involved in a subscription relationship with the ntfSubscriber identified by the managerReference input parameter.
notificationCategoriesParameterAbsentAndNotAllSubscribed	The notificationCategories input parameter is absent and at least one notificationCategory supported by IRPAgent is not a member of the ntfNotificationCategorySet attribute of an ntfSubscription which is involved in a subscription relationship with the ntfSubscriber identified by the managerReference input parameter.

Y.b.a.5 Post-condition

A post-condition is a collection of assertions joined by AND, OR, and NOT logical operators. The post-condition must be held to be true after the completion of the operation. When nothing is said in a post-condition regarding an information entity, the assumption is that this information entity has not changed compared to what is stated in the pre-condition. An example is given here below:

subscriptionDeleted OR allSubscriptionDeleted

Each assertion is defined by a pair (propertyName, propertyDefinition). All assertions constituting the post-condition are provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Assertion Name	Definition
subscriptionDeleted	The ntfSubscription identified by subscriptionId input parameter is no more involved in a subscription relationship with the ntfSubscriber identified by the managerReference input parameter and has been deleted. If this ntfSubscriber has no more ntfSubscription, it is deleted as well.
allSubscriptionDeleted	In the case subscriptionId input parameter was absent, the ntfSubscriber identified by the managerReference input parameter is no more involved in any subscription relationship and is deleted, the corresponding ntfSubscription have been deleted as well.

Y.b.a.6 Exceptions

List of exceptions that can be raised by the operation. Each element is a tuple (exceptionName, condition, ReturnedInformation, exitState).

Y.b.a.6.c exceptionName

ExceptionName is the name of an exception.

"c" represents a number, starting at 1 and increasing by 1 with each new definition of an exception.

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Exception Name	Definition
ope_failed_existing_subscription	Condition: (notificationCategoriesNotAllSubscribed OR notificationCategoriesParameterAbsentAndNotAllSubscribed) not verified. Returned information: output parameter status is set to OperationFailedExistingSubscription. Exit state: Entry State.

Each notification is defined using the following structure.

Y.b.a.7 Constraints

The < constraints > subclause presents constraints for the operation or its parameters.

NOTE: This subclause does not need to be present when there are no constraints to define.

Y.b.a Notification NotificationName (supportQualifier)

NotificationName is the name of the notification followed by a qualifier indicating whether the notification is Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), or SS-Conditional (C)

"a" represents a number, starting at 1 and increasing by 1 with each new definition of a notification.

Y.b.a.1 Definition

The <definition> subclause is written in natural language.

Y.b.a.2 Input parameters

List of input parameters of the notification. Each element is a tuple (inputParameterName, supportQualifier and filteringQualifier, matchingInformation, inputParameterComment).

The column "Qualifiers" contains the two qualifiers, supportQualifier and filteringQualifier, separated by a comma. The supportQualifier indicates whether the attribute is Mandatory (M), Optional (O), Conditional-Mandatory (CM), Conditional-Optional (CO), or SS-Conditional (C). The filteringQualifier indicates whether the parameter of the notification can be filtered or not. Values are Yes (Y) or No (N). The matchingInformation refers to information in the state "toState".

This information is provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Parameter Name	Qualifiers	Matching Information	Comment
managerReference	M,Y	ntfSubscriber.ntfManagerReference	It specifies the reference of IRPManager to which notifications shall be sent.

Y.b.a.3 Triggering event

The triggering event for the notification to be sent is the transition from the information state defined by the "from state" subclause to the information state defined by the "to state" subclause.

Y.b.a.3.1 From state

This subclause is a collection of assertions joined by AND, OR, and NOT logical operators. An example is given here below:

alarmMatched AND alarmInformationNotCleared

Each assertion is defined by a pair (propertyName, propertyDefinition). All assertions constituting the state "from state" are provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Assertion Name	Definition
alarmMatched	The newly generated network alarm matches with one AlarmInformation (same values for eventType, probableCause, specificProblem attributes) in AlarmList.
alarmInformationNotCleared	The perceivedSeverity attribute of the matched AlarmInformation is not cleared.

Y.b.a.3.2 To state

This subclause is a collection of assertions joined by AND, OR and NOT logical operators. When nothing is said in a to-state regarding an information entity, the assumption is that this information entity has not changed compared to what is stated in the from state. An example is given here below:

resetAcknowledgementInformation AND perceivedSeverityUpdated

Each assertion is defined by a pair (propertyName, propertyDefinition). All assertions constituting the state "to state" are provided in a table. An example of such a table is given here below:

Assertion Name	Definition
resetAcknowledgementInformation	The matched AlarmInformation identified in inv_alarmMatched in pre-condition has been updated according to the following rule: ackTime, ackUserId and ackSystemId are updated to contain no information; ackState is updated to "unacknowledged".
perceivedSeverityUpdated	The perceivedSeverity attribute of matched AlarmInformation identified in inv_alarmMatched in pre-condition has been updated.

Y.b.a.4 Constraints

The < constraints > subclause presents constraints for the notification or its parameters.

NOTE: This subclause does not need to be present when there are no constraints to define.

Z Scenario

"Z" represents a number, immediately following "Y".

This clause contains one or more sequence diagrams, each describing a possible scenario. This shall be a UML compliant sequence diagram. This is an optional clause.

Annex A (informative): Change history

Change history								
Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	Cat	Old	New
Dec 2003	SA_22	SP-030614	--	--	Submitted to TSG SA#22 for Information	--	1.0.0	
Mar 2004	SA_23	SP-040114	--	--	Submitted to TSG SA#23 for Approval	--	2.0.0	6.0.0
Mar 2005	SA_27	SP-050023	0001	--	Address 3GPP2 Liaison point 8 from tdoc S5-048704 to have a common notifications section	C	6.0.0	6.1.0
Jun 2005	SA_28	--	--	--	Moved TS-family overview from Scope to Introduction (new Clause)	--	6.1.0	6.1.1
Mar 2006	SA_31	SP-060098	0002		Correction to Conditional qualifiers	F	6.1.1	6.2.0

History

Document history		
V6.0.0	March 2004	Publication
V6.1.0	March 2005	Publication (Withdrawn)
V6.1.1	June 2005	Publication
V6.2.0	March 2006	Publication