3GPP TSG CN Plenary Meeting #15 **NP-020104**
6 – 8 March 2002. Jeju, KOREA

Source: **CN5 (OSA)**

Title: **Rel-4 CRs 29.198-02 OSA API Part 2: Common data**

Agenda item: **8.5**

Document for: **Decision**

Doc-1st-Level	Spec	CR	R	Phase	Subject	Cat	Ver-Curr	Ver-New	Doc-2nd-Level	Workitem
NP-020104	29.198-02	010		Rel-4	**Ambiguous definition of TpAssignmentID**	F	4.3.0	4.4.0	N5-020149	OSA1
NP-020104	29.198-02	011		Rel-4	**Data type alignment in the common data types**	F	4.3.0	4.4.0	N5-020159	OSA1

joint API group (Parlay, ETSI Project OSA, 3GPP TSG_CN WG5) N5-020149
Meeting #16, Hong Kong, CHINA, 4 – 8 February 2002

CR-Form-v6.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.198-02** **CR** **010** ⌘ **rev** **-** 1 Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	Ambiguous definition of TpAssignmentID
Source:	⌘	CN5
Work item code:	⌘	OSA1
Date:	⌘	08/02/2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	1

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
2 (GSM Phase 2)
R96 (Release 1996)
R97 (Release 1997)
R98 (Release 1998)
R99 (Release 1999)
REL-4 (Release 4)
REL-5 (Release 5)

Reason for change:	⌘	Ambiguous definition of TpAssignmentID
Summary of change:	⌘	Description of TpAssignmentID updated to make it more precise.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	The scope of TpAssignmentID is undefined, which could lead to the applications assuming that the scope of TpAssignmentID is globally unique when in fact the SCS assumes the scope is unique only to the object creating the ID.
Clauses affected:	⌘	5.1
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:
Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at: http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

The scope of TpAssignmentID is undefined, which could lead to the applications assuming that the scope of TpAssignmentID is globally unique when in fact the SCS assumes the scope is unique only to the object creating the ID.

Hence, an application issuing a mixture of IpUserLocation.locationReportReq and IpTriggeredUserLocation.triggeredLocationReportingStartReq methods may be assuming that the returned TpAssignmentID values are unique when, in fact, they are unique only in the context of the object creating the ID. The application may store these returned IDs in an array without checking if the received ID values are repeated. When the responses come in, the application may incorrectly corrolate the responses with the initial requests.

The definition of TpSessionID is given below for informational purposes only:

Defines a session ID with a value that is unique within the context of a specific implementation of an interface. This ID is used to identify different sessions (e.g. different call or call leg sessions) of an interface capable of handling multiple sessions.

Example 1, myCallObject may implement the IpCall interface. If so, myCallObject may handle multiple call sessions, and each call session will be identified by a call session ID value (e.g. 1, 2, 3) that is unique within the context of myCallObject.

Example 2, myCallAndCallLegObject may implement the IpCall and IpCallLeg interfaces. If so, myCallAndCallLegObject may handle multiple call sessions and multiple call leg sessions. Each call session will be identified by a call session ID value (e.g. 1, 2, 3) that is unique within the context of myCallAndCallLegObject. Similarly, each call leg session will be identified by a call leg session ID value (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) that is also unique within the context of myCallAndCallLegObject. Because call session IDs and call leg session IDs are different data types, overlapping values are permitted and their uniqueness still remains.

The session ID is identical to a TpInt32 type.

It is proposed to update the definition of the data type TpAssignmentID, see below:

5.3. TpAssignmentID

Defines an assignment ID with a value that is unique within the context of the implementation of the interface creating this ID. This ID is used to identify single or multiple event notifications enabled by the requesting interface implementation. This ID can also be used by the requesting interface implementation to modify or stop further event notifications.

Example 1, myIpUserLocation may implement the IpUserLocation interface. If so, myIpUserLocation may receive multiple Req methods, and will generate a single assignment ID per request that is unique within the context of myIpUserLocation.

Example 2, myIpMultiPartyCallControlManager may implement the IpMultiPartyCallControlManager interface. If so, myIpMultiPartyCallControlManager may receive multiple createNotification method invocations, and will generate a single assignment ID per request that is unique within the context of myIpMultiPartyCallControlManager. myIpMultiPartyCallControlManager may also receive changeNotification or destroyNotification methods that will contain an assignment ID used to correlate these methods with the original createNotification method.

~~This~~ The ~~data~~ assignment ID ~~type~~ is identical to a TpInt32 type. ~~It specifies a number which identifies an individual event notification enabled by the application or service.~~

3GPP TSG_CN5 (Open Service Access – OSA) ***Tdoc N5-020159***
Meeting #16, Hong Kong, CHINA, 4 – 8 February 2002

CR-Form-v6.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.198-02** **CR** **011** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	Data type alignment in the common data types
Source:	⌘	CN5
Work item code:	⌘	OSA1
Date:	⌘	08/02/2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
2 (GSM Phase 2)
R96 (Release 1996)
R97 (Release 1997)
R98 (Release 1998)
R99 (Release 1999)
REL-4 (Release 4)
REL-5 (Release 5)

Reason for change:	⌘	Data type alignment between 3GPP and ETSI / Parlay relating to attributes and properties, for consistency and reuse.
Summary of change:	⌘	The data types and method names in Presence and Policy Management, relating to attributes and properties, are brought in line. The following new types are introduced: TpAny, TpAttribute, TpAttributeList, TpAttributeSet, TpAttributeType.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Inconsistent use of data types and violation of naming convention and design patterns. This may result in problems for application developers and gateway implementers, which in turn can result in interoperability problems. In addition, if not approved, the alignment between 3GPP and ETSI / Parlay is abandoned. Parlay / ETSI have already corrected these errors - they need to be corrected in 29.198 to ensure synchronisation between groups and allow development of common applications across multiple platforms.

Clauses affected:	⌘	5
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:
Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at: http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be

downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

****** FIRST MODIFICATION ******

5.x TpAny

Defines a type that can hold any type. This is not restricted to only the primitive types.

5.x TpAttribute

This is a Sequence of Data Elements containing the attribute name, type, and value. The attribute Value is interpreted based on the value of the attribute Type.

Sequence Element Name	Sequence Element Type	Notes
AttributeName	TpString	The name of the attribute.
AttributeType	TpAttributeType	The type of the attirbute. Valid values for Type must include at least TpString, TpInt32 and TpFloat.
AttributeValue	TpAny	The values for the attribute. This model allows multi-valued attributes. Cannot be an empty list.

5.x TpAttributeType

This data type is identical to a TpString, and is defined as a string of characters that uniquely identifies the type of an attribute. Other Network operator specific capabilities may also be used, but should be preceded by the string "SP_". The following values are defined.

Character String Value	Description
NULL	An empty (NULL) string indicates no attribute type
P_STRING	Attribute type is type TpString.
P_INT32	Attribute type is type TpInt32.
P_FLOAT	Attribute type is type TpFloat.

5.x TpAttributeList

This is a Numbered List of Data Elements of type TpAttribute.

5.x TpAttributeSet

This is a Numbered Set of Data Elements of type TpAttribute.

****** END OF DOCUMENT ******