3GPP TSG-CN ***Tdoc NP-040442***
3GPP TSG-SA ***Tdoc SP-040666***

Meeting #25, Palm Springs CA, USA, September 2004

Source: **Chelo Abarca (Alcatel), Chelo.Abarca@alcatel.fr**
John-Luc Bakker (Telcordia), jbakker@telcordia.com

Title: **CN5's dependence on proprietary technology**

Document for: **Approval**

Introduction

This contribution aims to explain the implications of the dependency on proprietary technology in CN5, pointed out in NP-040322 (SP-040611), and propose a way forward.

Understanding the implications of CN5's dependency on proprietary technology

The following figure, taken from NP-040322 (SP-040611), depicts the process followed in CN5 to generate OSA specs.

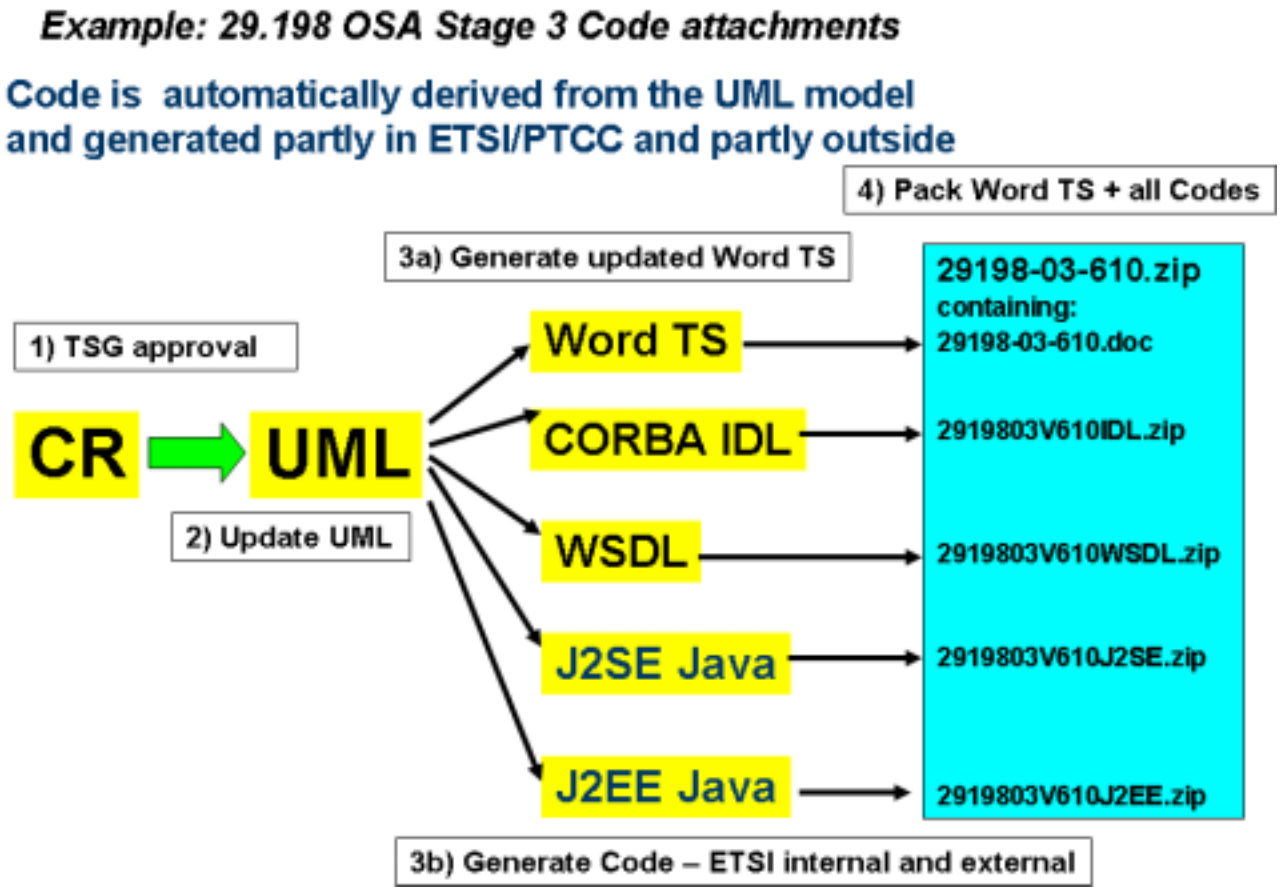

Figure 1: Process flow for handling OSA CRs

In the process above, proprietary technology is used for generating the J2EE Java code – for all the rest of the code, the necessary tools have already been handed over to ETSI.

As NP-040322 (SP-040611) points, this has resulted in OSA specifications being very late. CN5 is addressing this problem, as mentioned in NP-040417. This contribution summarizes the status of this CN5 discussion.

Late specifications are a problem for two reasons:

1) CRs in WG meetings cannot be written against the latest version of the specification, because it is not available.

2) Developers cannot use the specs.

1) CRs in WG meetings cannot be written against the latest version of the specification

As shown in the figure above, the OSA code is not used for writing CRs. The Word document containing the UML model which is used to write CRs against can well be made available even is part of the code is not. This has been done in the past, and implies producing an intermediate version of the specs, without the non-available code, right after each plenary. This is measure #1 proposed in NP-040322 (SP-040611), and it would completely solve the CR problem.

2) Developers cannot use the specs

This is indeed a problem and the reason why CN5 is trying to speed up the handover of proprietary production tools to ETSI. But it should be noted that the non-available code is an **informative** part of the OSA specifications.

All realizations of OSA code are informative at the beginning, until improvement based on implementor feedback makes CN5 confident of a high enough stability. The production process generally goes in parallel – it is stabilized after being used for some time. Therefore it is usually the case that the code becomes normative and the production process stable at the same time. When the production process becomes stable, there is no reason to expect a delay in producing the code.

The authors of this contribution believe that the reason to support a certain platform is market driven, and thus it is better to have it late than not to have it. Therefore we do not agree with proposed measure #3 in NP-040322 (SP-040611).

Proposal

The authors of this contribution propose to agree on measure #1 in NP-040322 (SP-040611), not agree on measure #3 in NP-040322 (SP-040611).