

3GPP TSG-T2 #18
Velen, Germany
12 -16 August 2002

T2-020704

Title: LS Response on GUP DDF Strategic Direction
Response to: LS - S2-022031 (T2-020619) on GUP DDF from SA2

Source: T2
To: SA2
Cc: SA5, SA1, , T

Contact Person:

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Attachments: None

1. Overall Description:

T2 has received the Referenced LS from SA2, and would like to thank SA2 for this valuable input.

In the LS, SA2 first expresses a concern whether the "GUP Schema Mechanism" proposed for SA2 is in conflict with the GUP DDF work at T2.

SA2 also requests T2 to describe the motivation why a separate GUP DDF work would be needed or whether it would be possible to reuse some existing mechanism. SA2 also requests T2 to review the GUP Schema Mechanism as an example for such possible alternatives.

(This contribution does not comment on the proposed changes in the LS to the text of 23.240.)

2. Purpose of T2 GUP DDF work:

Before treating the SA2 questions T2 would like to briefly explain the purpose of the T2 GUP work.

The purpose of the T2 GUP work is to develop a method for describing Profile data in a way which is independent of the transport protocols and access methods.

Such a methodology can be called an Abstract Schema Mechanism. The data declarations created using the Abstract Schema Mechanism can be called Abstract Schemas.

Where the same data and data declarations are accessed by more than one protocol or access method, which certainly is typical for a 3GPP environment, the usage of an Abstract Schema Mechanism is a highly recommended, widely acknowledged (and normal) method to structure the work.

The Abstract Schema Mechanism can be incorporated with generic mappings to Concrete Schema Mechanisms such as the SyncML DDF or UAPROF DDF.

In other words when an Abstract Schema Mechanism is used, the data declaration process can be regarded as consisting of two steps:

1. An Abstract Schema is created which declares the data in a protocol independent way.
2. The Abstract Schema is transformed to a Concrete Schema – for example UAPROF DDF.

The GUP DDF has been created by T2 to act as an Abstract Schema Mechanism based on the XML technology. Before the choice was made to create the GUP DDF several existing alternatives like UML, RDF,

XML Schema etc. were thoroughly studied and considered as a candidate for an Abstract Schema Mechanism, before the DDF method was devised.

The proposed GUP Schema Mechanism which is the subject of the SA2 LS (and attached to the SA2-LS) is not an Abstract Schema Mechanism in the sense described above but can be regarded as a Concrete Schema Mechanism. Thus the GUP Schema Mechanism cannot be seen as a candidate for an Abstract Schema Mechanism.

3. Comment on GUP Schema Mechanism:

The GUP Schema Mechanism defines a Concrete Schema Mechanism to be used to define the structure of the Profile Data using XML Schema.

T2 sees the need for such a GUP Schema Mechanism in the GUP Architecture and concurs with the SA2 LS in this regard. A GUP Schema Mechanism is needed if the access interface is to be made independent of the Profile Structure. Such a GUP Schema Mechanism could be reused wherever the GUP Profile Data is accessed as an XML document.

T2 sees no conflict between the GUP Schema Mechanism and the GUP DDF. The two mechanisms can co-exist: Both mechanisms are complementary and beneficial in their own right. The Profile data can be described first using the GUP DDF and then transformed to the GUP Schema Mechanism as it could to any other Concrete Schema Mechanism.

The optimal solution probably would be to reuse some Concrete Schema Mechanism more widely used than one used only in the 3GPP, thus making the 3GPP Profile Handling compliant with Profile Handling in e.g. Web Services, in order to be able to achieve a swift harmonisation with 3GPP-external bodies as needed.

2. Actions:

To SA2:

T2 requests SA2 to kindly feedback to T2 that this direction of the GUP and DDF work is aligned with the SA2 perspective.

3. Date of next T2 Meetings:

T2-SWG2_02	8-10 October 2002	Atlanta, GA, USA
T2#19	18-22 Nov 2002	Korea
T2#20	20-24 Jan 2002	US