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| 3GPP TS 26.512 V1.4.0 (2020-08) |
| Technical Specification |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;5G Media Streaming (5GMS); Protocols(Release 16) |
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| ***3GPP***Postal address3GPP support office address650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia AntipolisValbonne - FRANCETel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16Internethttp://www.3gpp.org |
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# Foreword

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

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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.

# 1 Scope

The present document specifies the set of protocols and APIs for 5G Media Streaming (5GMS) services based on the 5G Media Streaming Architecture (5GMSA). 5GMS supports services including MNO and third-party Downlink Media Streaming Services, and MNO and third-party Uplink Media Streaming Services.

# 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 TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 26.501: "5G Media Streaming (5GMS); General description and architecture".

[3] DASH Industry Forum, "Specification of Live Media Ingest",
<https://dashif-documents.azurewebsites.net/Ingest/master/DASH-IF-Ingest.pdf>

[4] 3GPP TS 26.247: "Progressive Download and Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (3GP‑DASH)".

[5] Standard ECMA-262, 5.1 Edition, "ECMAScript Language Specification", June 2011.

[6] IETF RFC 6234: "US Secure Hash Algorithms (SHA and SHA-based HMAC and HKDF)".

[7] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Technical Specification Group Core Network and Terminals; Numbering, addressing and identification".

[8] ITU-T Recommendation X.509 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-8:2005: "Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks".

[9] IETF RFC 7230: "Hypertext-Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Message Syntax and Routing".

[10] IETF RFC 4648: "The Base16, Base32, and Base64 Data Encodings".

[11] IEEE Standard 1003.1, Issue 7: "The Open Group Base Specifications", 2018.
https://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/

[12] 3GPP TS 29.122, "T8 reference point for Northbound APIs"

[13] 3GPP TS 38.321, "NR; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[14] 3GPP TS 36.321, "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[15] 3GPP TS 27.007, "AT Command set for User Equipment (UE)".

[16] IETF RFC 8446: "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3", August 2018.

[17] IETF RFC 7468: "Textual Encodings of PKIX, PKCS, and CMS Structures", April 2015.

[18] ISO 3166‑1: "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes".

[19] ISO 3166‑2: "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 2: Country subdivision code".

[20] IETF RFC 5280: "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile", May 2008.

[21] 3GPP TS 29.500, "5G System; Technical Realization of Service Based Architecture; Stage 3"

[22] 3GPP TS 29.501, "5G System; Principles and Guidelines for Services Definition; Stage 3"

[23] OpenAPI: "OpenAPI 3.0.0 Specification", <https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification/blob/master/versions/3.0.0.md>.

[24] IETF RFC 7230: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Message Syntax and Routing".

[25] IETF RFC 7231: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Semantics and Content".

[26] IETF RFC 7232: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Conditional Requests".

[27] IETF RFC 7233: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Range Requests".

[28] IETF RFC 7234: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Caching".

[29] IETF RFC 7235: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Authentication".

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

[31] IETF RFC 7540: "Hypertext Transfer Protocol Version 2 (HTTP/2)"

[32] ISO/IEC 23009-1: "Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH) — Part 1: Media presentation description and segment formats".

[33] 3GPP TS 23.503: "Policy and charging control framework for the 5G System (5GS); Stage 2".

[34]3GPP TS 29.512: "3GPP TS 29.512: "5G System; Session Management Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[35] 3GPP TS 26.511: "5G Media Streaming (5GMS); Profiles, codecs and formats".

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

## 3.2 Symbols

Void.

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

5GMS 5G Media Streaming

5GMSd 5GMS downlink

5GMSu 5GMS uplink

5GMSA 5GMS Architecture

ABR Adaptive Bit Rate

AF Application Function

ANBR Access Network Bitrate Recommendation

AS Application Server

CDN Content Delivery Network / Content Distribution Network

CGI Cell Global Identifier

CRUD Create, Read, Update, Delete

CNAME Canonical Name

CORS Cross-Origin Resource Sharing

CRL Certificate Revocation List

DASH Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP

DER Distinguished Encoding Rule

DNN Domain Name News

DNS Domain Name Server

ECGI E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier

ECMA European Computer Manufacturers Association

FQDN Fully Qualified Domain Name

HLS HTTP Live Streaming

JSON JavaScript Object Notation

LCID Logical Channel IDentifier

MFBR Maximum Flow Bit Rate

MIME Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

MNO Mobile Network Operator

MPD Media Presentation Description

NCGI NR Cell Global Identifier

NEF Network Exposure Function

OAM Operations, Administration and Maintenance

PCC Policy Control and Charging

PCF Policy Control Function

PEM Privacy-Enhanced Mail

QoE Quality of Experience

QoS Quality of Service

SHA Secure Hash Algorithm

TLS Transport Layer Security

URI Uniform Resource Identifier

URL Uniform Resource Locator

UTC Coordinated Universal Time

# 4 Procedures for Downlink Streaming

## 4.1 General

Editor’s Note: This clause gives a general introduction to the 5G Media Streaming Reference Points.

The architecture in Figure 4.1-1 represents the media architecture connecting UE internal functions and related network functions.

This clause provides an overview of the procedures on each interface, following the stage 2 description in TS 26.501 [2].

Figure 4.1-1: Media Architecture for unicast media downlink streaming

Editor's Note: The diagram may be removed in the final specification to avoid any inconsistencies with stage 2 specifications

## 4.2 APIs relevant to Downlink Streaming

Table 4.2‑1 summarises the APIs used to provision and use the various downlink streaming features specified in TS 26.501 [2].

Table 4.2‑1: Summary of APIs relevant to downlink streaming features

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5GMSd feature | Abstract | Relevant APIs |
| Interface | API name | Clause |
| Content Hosting | Content is ingested, hosted and distributed by the 5GMSd AS according to a Content Hosting Configuration associated with a Provisioning Session. | M1d | Provisioning Sessions API | 7.2 |
| Server Certificates Provisioning API | 7.3 |
| Content Processing Templates Provisioning API | 7.4 |
| Ingest Protocols API | 7.5 |
| Content Hosting Provisioning API | 7.6 |
| M2d |  |  |
| M4d | DASH (TS 26.247) or 3GP (TS 26.244) |  |
| Metrics reporting | The 5GMSd Client uploads metrics reports to the 5GMSd AF according to a provisioned Metrics Reporting Configuration it obtains from the Service Access Information for its Provisioning Session. | M1d | Provisioning Sessions API | 7.2 |
|  | Metrics Reporting Provisioning API |  |
| M5d | Service Access Information API | 11.2 |
| Metrics Reporting API | 11.3 |
| Consumption Reporting | The 5GMSd Client provides feedback reports on currently consumed content according to a provisioned Consumption Reporting Configuration it obtains from the Service Access Information for its Provisioning Session. | M1d | Provisioning Sessions API | 7.2 |
| Consumption Reporting Provisioning API |  |
| M5d | Service Access Information API | 11.2 |
| Consumption Reporting API | 11.4 |
| Dynamic Policy invocation | The 5GMSd Client activates different traffic treatment policies selected from a set of Policy Templates configured in its Provisioning Session. | M1d | Provisioning Sessions API | 7.2 |
| Policy Templates Provisioning API |  |
| M5d | Service Access Information API | 11.2 |
| Dynamic Policies API | 11.5 |
| Network Assistance | The 5GMSd Client queries the 5GMSd AF for information about the network according to a provisioned configuration it obtains from the Service Access Information for its Provisioning Session. | M5d | Service Access Information API | 11.2 |
| Network Assistance API | 11.6 |

## 4.3 Procedures of the M1d (5GMS Provisioning) interface

### 4.3.1 General

A 5GMSd Application Provider may use the procedures in this clause to provision the network for downlink media streaming sessions that are operated by the 5GMSd Application Provider. These sessions may be DASH streaming sessions, progressive download sessions, or any other type of media streaming or distribution (e.g. HLS) sessions.

The M1d interface offers three different sets of procedures:

- Configuration of content ingest at M2d for onward distribution over M4d by the 5GMSd AS: designed as an API that is equivalent to the functionality of a public CDN. The resource types involved in content hosting configuration are provisioning session (see clause 4.3.2), content hosting procedures (see clause 4.3.3), ingest protocols (see clause 4.3.4), content preparation template (see clause 4.3.5), and server certificates (see clause 4.3.6) .

- Configuration of dynamic policies: allows the configuration of Policy Templates at M5d that can be applied to M4d downlink sessions.

- Configuration of reporting: permits the MNO to collect at M5d QoE and consumption reports about M4d downlink sessions.

A 5GMSd Application Provider may use any of these procedures, in any combination, to support its downlink media streaming sessions.

### 4.3.2 Provisioning session procedures

#### 4.3.2.1 General

Prior to configuring content hosting, dynamic policies, or reporting, the 5GMSd Application Provider shall create a new Provisioning Session. The following CRUD operations are used to manage a provisioning session.

#### 4.3.2.2 Create Provisioning Session

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to create a new Provisioning Session. The 5GMSd Application Provider shall use the HTTP POST method to create a new Provisioning Session. Upon successful creation, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 201 (Created) response message that includes the resource identifier of the newly created Provisioning Session in the body of the reply and the URL of the resource, including its resource identifier, shall be returned as part of the HTTP Location header field.

#### 4.3.2.3 Read Provisioning Session properties

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to obtain the properties of the Provisioning Session from the 5GMSd AF. The 5GMSd Application Provider uses the GET method for this purpose.

#### 4.3.2.4 Update Provisioning Session properties

The Update operation is not allowed on Provisioning Sessions.

#### 4.3.2.5 Delete Provisioning Session

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to delete a Provisioning Session. The 5GMSd AF will release any associated resources, purge any cached data, delete all QoS and reporting configurations associated with this Provisioning Session. The 5GMSd AF shall use the HTTP DELETE method for this purpose.

### 4.3.3 Content Hosting Configuration procedures

#### 4.3.3.1 General

These procedures are used by the 5GMSd Application Provider and the 5GMSd AF on M1d to configure the content hosting feature for downlink streaming. They are further elaborated in clause 5.2.

#### 4.3.3.2 Create Content Hosting Configuration

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to create a new Content Hosting Configuration. The 5GMSd Application Provider shall use the HTTP POST method for this purpose and the request message body shall include a ContentHostingConfiguration resource, as specified in clause 7.6.3.1.

If the Content Hosting Configuration uses the Push-based content ingest method, i.e. the pull attribute is set to False, then the path and entryPoint properties are read-only and shall not be set by the 5GMSd Application Provider. In this case, the canonicalDomainName property is also read-only and shall be assigned by the 5GMSd AF.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall generate a resource identifier representing the new Content Hosting Configuration. In this case, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 201 (Created) HTTP response message and shall provide the URL to the newly created resource in the Location header field. The response message body may include a ContentHostingConfiguration resource (see clause 7.6.3.1) that represents the current state of the Content Hosting Configuration, including any fields set by the 5GMSd AF.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.3.3 Read Content Hosting Configuration properties

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to obtain the properties of an existing Content Hosting Configuration resource from the 5GMSd AF. The HTTP GET method shall be used for this purpose.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response message that includes the ContentHostingConfiguration resource in the response message body.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.3.4 Update Content Hosting Configuration properties

The update operation is invoked by the 5GMSd Application Provider to modify the properties of an existing ContentHostingConfiguration resource. All writeable properties except domainNameAlias may be updated. The HTTP PATCH or HTTP PUT methods shall be used for the update operation.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) and provide the content of the resource in the response, confirming the successful update operation.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.3.5 Delete Content Hosting Configuration

This operation is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to destroy a Content Hosting Configuration resource and to terminate the related distribution. The HTTP DELETE method shall be used for this purpose. As a result, the 5GMSd AF will release any associated network resources, purge any cached content, and delete any corresponding configurations.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response message.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

### 4.3.4 Content Protocols procedures

#### 4.3.4.1 General

The set of content ingest protocols supported by the 5GMSd AS at interface M2d is described by the ContentProtocols resource at M1d, as specified in clause 7.5.3.1.

#### 4.3.4.2 Create Content Protocols

The Create operation is not permitted for the ContentProtocols resource.

#### 4.3.4.3 Read Content Protocols

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to retrieve a list of content ingest protocols supported by the 5GMSd AS. The HTTP GET method shall be used for this purpose.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response that includes a ContentProtocols resource in the response message body, as specified in clause 7.5.3.1.If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.4.4 Update Ingest Protocols

The Update operation is not permitted for the ContentProtocols resource.

#### 4.3.4.5 Delete Ingest Protocols

The Delete operation is not permitted for the ContentProtocols resource.

### 4.3.5 Content Preparation Template procedures

#### 4.3.5.1 General

The 5GMSd AS is able to process content ingested at interface M2d before serving it on interface M4d, as specified in clause 5.2.4.4. The content processing operations are specified in a Content Preparation Template resource, as specified in clause 5.2.2.3.

#### 4.3.5.2 Create Content Preparation Template

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to register a new Content Preparation Template with a Provisioning Session. The 5GMSd Application Provider shall use the HTTP POST method to upload a new Content Preparation Template resource. The MIME content type of the Content Preparation Template shall be supplied in the Content-Type HTTP request header.

Upon successful creation, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 201 (Created) response message and the URL of the newly created resource, including its resource identifier, shall be returned as part of the HTTP Location header field.

If the MIME content type indicated in Content-Type is not understood by the 5GMSd AF, the creation of the Content Preparation Template resource shall fail with HTTP error response status code 422 (Unprocessable entity).

If the 5GMSd AF is unable to provision the resources indicated in the supplied Content Preparation Template, the creation operation shall fail with an HTTP response status code of 503 (Service Unavailable).

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.5.3 Read Content Preparation Template

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to download a copy of a Content Preparation Template resource from the 5GMSd AF. The 5GMSd Application Provider shall use the GET method for this purpose.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with 200 (OK) and shall provide the requested resource in the HTTP message response body. The Content-Type response header shall have the same value as that supplied when the Content Preparation Template was created.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.5.4 Update Content Preparation Template

The update procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to modify or replace an existing Content Preparation Template resource. The HTTP PATCH or HTTP PUT methods shall be used for the update operation.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) and provide the content of the resource in the response, reflecting the successful update operation.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.5.5 Delete Content Preparation Template

This operation is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to destroy a Content Preparation Template resource. The HTTP DELETE method shall be used for this purpose.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response message.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3. If the Content Preparation Template is in use as part of a Content Hosting Configuration, the procedure shall fail with HTTP error response status code 409 (Conflict).

### 4.3.6 Server Certificate procedures

#### 4.3.6.1 General

Each X.509 server certificate [8] presented by the 5GMSd AS at interface M4d is represented by a Server Certificate resource at M1d. The Server Certificates Provisioning API as specified in clause 7.3 enables a Server Certificate resource to be created within the scope of a Provisioning Session, and subsequently referenced by a Content Hosting Configuration created in the scope of the same Provisioning Session. That API supports two alternative provisioning methods for Server Certificate resources: one in which a certificate is generated by the 5GMS System operator on behalf of the 5GMSd Application Provider; the other in which a certificate is generated by the 5GMSd Application Provider from a Certificate Signing Request solicited from the 5GMSd AF. Both methods shall be supported by implementations of the 5GMSd AF.

#### 4.3.6.2 Create Server Certificate

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to request that the 5GMS System generates a new X.509 certificate on its behalf within the scope of a Provisioning Session. In this case, the certificate’s Common Name (CN) is assigned in a domain under the control of the 5GMSd System operator.

The 5GMSd Application Provider shall use the HTTP POST method to create a new Server Certificate resource. Upon successful creation, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 201 (Created) response message and the URL of the resource, including its resource identifier, shall be returned in the HTTP Location header. The response message body may optionally include a copy of the X.509 certificate corresponding to the newly created Server Certificate resource, as specified in clause 7.3.3.2.

NOTE: The X.509 certificate corresponding to the newly created Server Certificate resource may not be available immediately for interrogation and use. See clause 4.3.6.4 below for more details.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.6.3 Reserve Server Certificate

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to solicit a Certificate Signing Request from the 5GMSd AF for the purpose of generating an X.509 certificate independently of the 5GMSd System. In this case, the certificate’s Common Name (CN) is assigned in a domain under the control of the 5GMSd Application Provider itself, or that of a third party acting on its behalf. The 5GMSd Application Provider shall separately arrange for the FQDN carried in the Common Name of the certificate, or that of a Subject Alternative Name (subjectAltName) extension in the same certificate (see section 4.2.1.6 of RFC 5280 [20]), to resolve to the address of a 5GMSd AS in the target 5GMS System.

The 5GMSd Application Provider shall use the HTTP POST method to create a new Server Certificate. Upon successful creation of the resource, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 201 (Created) response message and the URL of the resource, including its resource identifier, shall be returned in the HTTP Location header. The Content‑Type response header and the body of the HTTP response message shall be as specified in clause 7.3.3.1.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.6.4 Retrieve Server Certificate

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to download a Server Certificate resource for inspection. The HTTP GET method shall be used for this purpose. If the requested resource exists and is populated with an X.509 certificate, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with 200 (OK) and shall return the requested Server Certificate in accordance with clause 7.3.3.2.

In the case where the X.509 certificate was provisioned by the 5GMSd System on behalf of the 5GMSd Application Provider according to clause 4.3.6.2 above, the HTTP response 503 (Service Unavailable) shall be returned until such time as the X.509 certificate is generated and available for download. The optional HTTP response header Retry-After should be included in such a response, indicating when the certificate is expected to become available for inspection and use.

In cases where the X.509 certificate is to be generated by the 5GMSd Application Provider from a Certificate Signing Request obtained according to clause 4.3.6.3 above, the HTTP response 404 (Not Found) shall be returned until such time as the X.509 certificate has been uploaded using the procedure specified in clause 4.3.6.5 below.

#### 4.3.6.5 Upload Server Certificate

This procedure is used by a 5GMSd Application Provider to upload an X.509 certificate that it has generated in response to a Certificate Signing Request solicited using the reservation procedure specified in clause 4.3.6.3 above. The HTTP PUT method shall be used for this purpose. The Content‑Type request header and the body of the HTTP request message shall be as specified in clause 7.3.3.2.

Before accepting the supplied X.509 certificate, the 5GMSd AF shall verify that the party originating the upload is the same party that reserved the Server Certificate resource using the procedure specified in clause 4.3.6.3 above. If there is a mismatch, the HTTP response 403 (Forbidden) shall be returned.

Attempting to upload an X.509 certificate to a Server Certificate resource that has not been reserved shall elicit a 404 (Not Found) HTTP response.

#### 4.3.6.6 Update Server Certificate

Updating a previously uploaded Server Certificate is not permitted for security reasons. Any attempt to do so using the PUT method shall result in the HTTP response 405 (Method Not Allowed).

To supply a replacement X.509 certificate, for example when a previously supplied certificate is shortly due to expire, the 5GMSd Application Provider should instead use one of the procedures specified in clause 4.3.6.2 or 4.3.6.3 above to create or reserve a new Server Certificate resource and, once the certificate is available for use, update the Content Hosting Configuration to reference it.

#### 4.3.6.5 Destroy Server Certificate

This procedure is used to remove a Server Certificate from a Provisioning Session. The HTTP DELETE method shall be used for this purpose. On success, the HTTP response 200 (OK) or 204 (No content) shall be returned and afterwards the identifier of the Service Certificate resource is no longer valid.

Only the party that created (see clause 4.3.6.2) or reserved (see clause 4.3.6.3) the Server Certificate resource is permitted to destroy it. Any attempt by another party to destroy a Server Certificate resource shall elicit the HTTP response 405 (Method Not Allowed).

The HTTP response 409 (Conflict) shall be returned if an attempt is made to destroy a Server Certificate resource that is currently referenced by a Content Hosting Configuration.

Attempting to destroy a Server Certificate resource that has been reserved but never uploaded shall elicit a 200 (OK) HTTP response. In this case, the 5GMSd AF should release any resources associated with the reservation.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

### 4.3.7 Dynamic Policy Configuration procedures

### 4.3.7.1 General

These procedures are used by the 5GMS Application Provider to configure the Policy Templates for streaming sessions of a particular Provisioning Session.

Figure 4.3.7.1‑1 below is a state diagram showing the life-cycle of a Policy Template.

Since Policy Templates require 5GMS System operator verification, a Policy Template that is newly created cannot be used immediately. Upon creation, a Policy Template shall be in the pending state. Once all mandatory properties are provided, the 5GMS AF triggers validation. If the Policy Template is not deemed to be valid by the operator of the 5GMS System, it shall move to the invalid state, from where it can be updated to remedy the defect. Once it has been successfully validated by the 5GMS System operator, a Policy Template shall take the ready state, indicating that it may be applied to streaming sessions. If it is subsequently updated by the 5GMS Application Provider, a Policy Template shall return to the pending state, awaiting revalidation by the operator of the 5GMS System. Finally, a Policy Template may be suspended by the 5GMS System operator, e.g. in case of a violation of the usage terms or for some other reasons, which renders it unusable. The update of any property moves the state into pending and triggers revalidation. A Policy Template may be destroyed when it is in any of the abovementioned states.

The 5GMSd/5GMSu AF shall verify the status of a Policy Template prior to allowing a Dynamic Policy Instance to instantiate it. Only Policy Templates in the ready state are eligible to be instantiated in this way.

￼

Figure 4.3.7.1‑1: Policy Template State Diagram

### 4.3.7.2 Create Policy Template

This procedure is used by the 5GMS Application Provider to create a new Policy Template. The HTTP POST method shall be used for this purpose.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd/5GMSu AF shall generate a resource identifier to uniquely identify the newly created Policy Template. In that case, it shall respond with a 201 (Created) HTTP response message and provide the URL to the newly created resource in the Location header field.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

The default state of a newly created Policy Template is pending. If all mandatory property values have been provided, the Policy Template is eligible for validation.

### 4.3.7.3 Read Policy Template

This procedure is used by the 5GMS Application Provider and other 5GMSd/5GMSu AFs to query the properties of an existing Policy Template resource from the 5GMSd/5GMSu AF. The HTTP GET method shall be used for this purpose.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd/5GMSu AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response that includes the Policy Template in the response message body.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

### 4.3.7.4 Update Policy Template

The update operation is invoked by the 5GMS Application Provider to modify the properties of an existing Policy Template. All available properties except state may be updated. The HTTP PATCH or HTTP PUT methods shall be used for the update operation.

Any update to the Policy Template resource will change its state back to pending, which makes it temporarily unusable. If all mandatory property values have been provided, the Policy Template is eligible for revalidation.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd/5GMSu AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response message that includes the Policy Template in the response message body. Modifications to read-only properties, such as changes to the state of a Policy Template, shall be rejected with a 403 (Forbidden) HTTP response.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

### 4.3.7.5 Delete Policy Template

This operation is used by the 5GMS Application Provider to destroy a Policy Template resource. The HTTP DELETE method shall be used for this purpose. As a result, the 5GMSd/5GMSu AF will remove the Policy Template from any Provisioning Sessions that reference it.

Currently active streaming sessions using the destroyed Policy Template, if any exist, shall be stopped by the removal of the Policy Template.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd/5GMSu AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response message.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

### 4.3.8 Consumption Reporting Configuration procedures

#### 4.3.8.1 General

These procedures are used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to activate and to configure consumption reporting. This clause defines the basic procedures. More details are provided in clause 5.4.2.

#### 4.3.8.2 Create Consumption Reporting Configuration

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to activate consumption reporting for a particular Provisioning Session. The 5GMSd Application Provider shall use the HTTP POST method to activate the consumption reporting procedure and to transmit the Consumption Reporting Configuration to the 5GMSd AF. Upon successful operation, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 201 (Created) response message and the same resource URL shall be returned in the Location header field.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.8.3 Read Provisioning Session properties

This procedure is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to obtain the current Consumption Reporting Configuration from the 5GMSd AF. The 5GMSd Application Provider uses the GET method for this purpose.

#### 4.3.8.4 Update Provisioning Session properties

The update operation is invoked by the 5GMSd Application Provider to modify the current Consumption Reporting Configuration. All available parameters may be updated. The HTTP PATCH or HTTP PUT methods shall be used for the update operation.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) reflecting the successful update operation.

If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

#### 4.3.8.5 Delete Provisioning Session

This operation is used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to terminate the related consumption reporting procedure. The HTTP DELETE method shall be used for this purpose. As a result, the 5GMSd AF will release any associated resources, purge any cached data, and delete any corresponding configurations.

If the procedure is successful, the 5GMSd AF shall respond with a 200 (OK) response message. If the procedure is not successful, the 5GMSd AF shall provide a response code as defined in Clause 6.3.

## 4.4 Procedures of the M2d (5GMS Ingest) interface

Editor’s Note: This clause should contain content ingestion procedures between Network External Media Application Servers and the 5GMSd AS. This Clause may be removed, in case only external referenceable content ingest procedures are used.

## 4.5 Procedures of the M3d interface

Interface M3d is internal and no procedures on this interface are specified.

## 4.6 Procedures of the M4d (Media Streaming) interface

### 4.6.1 Procedures for DASH Session

This procedure is used by a 5GMSd Client to establish a DASH session via the M4d interface. In order to establish such a session, the 5GMSd AS shall host an MPD as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13] or TS26.247 [4] and the MPD URL is known to the 5GMSd Client typically using M8d.

The Media Player receives an MPD URL from the the 5GMSd-Aware Application through M7d by methods defined in clause 13. The Media Player shall send an HTTP GET message to the 5GMSd AS including the URL of the MPD resource. On success, the 5GMSd AS shall respond with a 200 (OK) message that includes the requested MPD resource.

Additional procedures for reactions to different HTTP status codes are provided in TS26.247 [4], clause A.7 and ISO/IEC 23009-1 [32] clause A.7.

Additional procedures for handling partial file responses are provided in TS26.247 [4], clause A.9.

This information is provided through M7d to the application for selection. In addition, the currently used service description parameters are provided as status information through M7d in order for the Media Session Handler to make use of this information, for example for Dynamic Policy and Network Assistance.

The detailed handling of service description information is documented in 13.2.

### 4.6.2 Procedures for Progressive Download Session

This procedure is used by a 5GMSd client to establish a Progressive Download session via the M4d interface. In order to establish such a session, the 5GMSd AS shall host an 3GP/MP4 file as defined in TS26.247 [4]. The 3GP/MP4 URL is known to the Media Player (in this case a progressive download player), typically by using M8d.

The Media Player receives a URL from the the 5GMSd-Aware Application through M7d by methods defined in clause 13. The Media Player shall send an HTTP GET message to the 5GMSd AS including the URL of the 3GP/MP4 resource. On success, the 5GMSd AS shall respond with a 200 (OK) message that includes the requested 3GP/MP4 resource.

## Additional procedures for reactions to different HTTP status codes are provided in TS26.247 [4].4.7 Procedures of the M5d (Media Session Handling) interface

### 4.7.1 Introduction

Editor’s Note: This clause should contain the API related procedures for the Media Session Handling API. The Media Session Handling API is used for consumption reporting, for QoE reporting, for requesting different policy and charging treatments or for other network assistance services.

### 4.7.2 Procedures for Service Access Information

#### 4.7.2.1 General

Service Access Information is the set of parameters and addresses needed by the 5GMSd Client to activate reception of a downlink streaming session. Typically, through M8d the 5GMSd Client receives a media entry point (e.g. a URL to a DASH MPD or a URL to a progressive download file) that can be consumed by the Media Player and is handed to the Media Player through M7d. In addition, the media entry point URL may trigger the Media Session Handler to fetch the Service Access information from the 5GMSd AF for this streaming session.

This clause specifies the procedures where the 5GMSd Client fetches the Service Access Information from the 5GMSd AF.

#### 4.7.2.2 Create Service Access Information

The Create operation is not allowed on Service Access Information.

#### 4.7.2.3 Read Service Access Information properties

This procedure shall be used by the Media Session Handler to acquire Service Access Information from the 5GMSd AF. The Media Session Handler uses the GET method for this purpose.

The downlink streaming session for which the Media Session Handler is requesting data is identified by a unique reference contained in the path of the URL, as specified in clause 5.x.3.

Once it has obtained an initial set of Service Access Information, the Media Session Handler shall periodically check for updated Service Access Information by issuing a conditional HTTP GET request containing either

* an If-None-Match request header with the value of the entity tag (ETag) that was returned with the most recently acquired ServiceAccessInformation resource, or else
* an If-Modified-Since request header with the Last-Modified value of that most recently acquired resource.

The periodicity of polling for updated Service Access Information shall be guided by the value of the Expires and/or Cache-control: max-age headers that shall be included along with every response message for this procedure.

#### 4.7.2.4 Update Service Access Information properties.

The Update operation is not allowed on Service Access Information.

#### 4.7.2.5 Delete Service Access Information properties

The Delete operation is not allowed on Service Access Information.

### 4.7.3 Procedures for dynamic policy invocation

Provisioning for Dynamic Policy usage is defined in clause XX.

This procedure is used by a Media Session Handler to manage Dynamic Policy Instance resources via the M5d interface. A dynamic policy invocation consists of a Policy Template Id, flow description(s), a 5GMSd Application Service Configuration Id and potentially other parameters, according to TS 26.501 clause 5.7.

A Policy Template Id identifies the desired Policy Template to be applied to an application flow. A Policy Template includes properties such as specific QoS (e.g. background data) or different charging treatments. The 5GMSd AF combines the information from the Policy Template with dynamic information from the Media Session Handler to gather a complete set of parameters to invoke the N33 or N5 API call. The Policy Template may contain for example the AF identifier. Example values for a Policy Template Id are defined in Clause [].

The flow description allows the identification and classification of the media traffic, such as the packet filter sets [TS 23.501 Clause 5.7.6].

In order to instantiate a new dynamic policy, the Media Session Handler shall first create a resource for the Dynamic Policy Instance on the 5GMSd AF. When the Media Session Handler needs several dynamic policies, it repeats the step as often as needed.

The Media Session Handler creates a new Dynamic Policy Instance by sending an HTTP POST message to the 5GMSd AF. The body of the HTTP POST message shall include 5GMSd Application Service Configuration Id, the Policy Template Id and the traffic descriptor. The traffic descriptor identifies the actual application flow(s) to be policed according to the Policy Template. If the operation is successful, the 5GMSd AF creates a new resource URL representing the Dynamic Policy Instance. In this case, the 5GMSd AF shall respond to the Media Session Handler with a 201 Created HTTP response message, including the URL for the newly created Dynamic Policy Instance resource as the value of the Location header field.

Editor’s Note: At minimum, the N5 and N33 API requires the UE IP Address at time of API invocation. The full Flow Description is an optional element, when more fine-grained traffic flow identification is required. It needs to be studied, how to enable usage of other traffic filtering parameters, such as an application id.

The Media Session Handler can modify the parameters of an existing Dynamic Policy Instance resource using either the HTTP PUT or PATCH methods, as appropriate to the desired update. The 5GMSd AF shall trigger the appropriate actions towards other Network Functions like PCF or NEF when all information is set.

Editor’s Note: It is not clear, what triggers the 5GMSd AF to start the PCF / NEF interactions.

The Media Session Handler can destroy a Dynamic Policy Instance resource using the HTTP DELETE method. As a result, the 5GMSd AF shall trigger the appropriate actions towards other Network Functions like PCF or NEF to remove the associated PCC rule.

Editor’s Note: Notification subscription will be added in the next version of the pCR.

### 4.7.4. Procedures for consumption reporting

These procedures are used by the Media Session Handler and the Consumption Reporting functions of the 5GMSd Client to submit a consumption report via the M5d interface if Consumption Reporting is applied for a downlink streaming session.

The Service Access Information indicating whether Consumption Reporting is provisioned for downlink streaming sessions is described in clause 11.2.3. When the ClientConsumptionReportingConfiguration.samplePercentage value is 100, the Media Session Handler shall activate the consumption reporting procedure. If the samplePercentage is less than 100, the Media Session Handler shall generate a random number which is uniformly distributed in the range of 0 to100, and the Media Session Handler shall activate the consumption report procedure when the generated random number is of a lower value than the samplePercentage value.

Editors’note: -Missing text that will describe M6d/M7d APIs--

If the consumption reporting procedure is activated, the Media Session Handler shall submit a consumption report to the 5GMSd AF when any of the following conditions occur:

* Start of consumption of a downlink streaming session;
* Stop of consumption of a downlink streaming session;
* Upon determining the need to report ongoing 5GMS consumption at periodic intervals determined by the ClientConsumptionReportingConfiguration.reportingInterval property.
* Upon determining a location change, if the ClientConsumptionReportingConfiguration.locationReporting property is set to True.

Whenever a consumption report is sent, the Media Session Handler shall reset its reporting interval timer to the value of the reportingInterval property and it shall begin countdown of the timer again. Whenever the Media Session Handler stops the consumption of a downlink streaming session, it shall disable its reporting interval timer.

In order to submit a consumption report, the Media Session Handler shall send an HTTP POST message to the 5GMSd AF. If several 5GMSd AF addresses are listed in the ClientConsumptionReportingConfiguration.‌serverAddresses array (see table 11.2.3.1-1), the Media Session Handler shall choose one and send the message to the selected. The request body shall be a ConsumptionReport structure, as specified in clause 11.3.3.1.The server shall respond with a 200 (OK) message to acknowledge successful processing of the consumption report.

The Consumption Reporting API, defining the data formats and structures and related procedures for consumption reporting, is described in clause 11.3.

### 4.7.5. Procedures for metrics reporting

These procedures shall be used by the Media Session Handler to control metrics reporting when such reporting is configured by the OAM via the 5G control channel.

The Media Session Handler shall subscribe to metrics configurations from the OAM according to TS 26.247 Annex L.1. When a metrics configuration is received, the Media Session Handler shall store this configuration and use it for all subsequent streaming sessions.

When a streaming session is started the Media Session Handler shall determine whether metrics from this session shall be reported. The determination shall be based on the *sample percentage* and *streaming source filter* specified in the stored metrics configuration, according to TS 26.247 Annex F.

If metrics are reported for the session, the Media Session Handler shall request the Media Player to create a metrics collection job. The Media Player shall return a reference to the created job, which the Media Session Handler shall use in all subsequent actions related to this job.

The Media Session Handler shall configure the metrics collection job with the set of metrics that shall be collected during the session. The format of the configuration shall be according to TS 26.247 Annex L.2, but note that only the *metrics* attribute in the configuration shall be used for this purpose.

The Media Session Handler shall regularly request the collected metrics from the Media Player according to the *reporting interval* specified in the metrics configuration. The metrics returned by the Media Player shall use the format as described in TS 26.247 clause 10.6, and the Media Session Handler shall forward these to the OAM according to TS 26.247 Annex L.1.

When the session is finished the Media Session Handler shall delete the metrics collection job.

## 4.8 Procedures of the M6d (UE Media Session Handling) interface

### 4.8.1 General

This clause contains basic procedures for the interaction of 5GMSd Aware application and the Media Player through M7d (UE Media Player) interface. Details are provided in clause 12.

### 4.8.2 Consumption reporting procedures

Before a streaming session is started, the Media Session Handler shall check if the Service Access Information contains any Consumption reporting configuration, as specified in clauses 4.7.3. If such a configuration is present, the Media Session Handler shall initiate consumption reporting based on this configuration for the current streaming session.

The Media Session Handler shall first determine whether consumption reporting is active for the session. The determination shall be based on the samplePercentage attribute specified in the consumption reporting configuration. When the samplePercentage is not present or its value is 100, consumption reporting is active for the session. If the samplePercentage is less than 100, the Media Session Handler generates a random number which is uniformly distributed in the range 0 to100; consumption reporting is active for the session when the generated random number is of a lower value than the samplePercentage value.

If consumption reporting for this session is active, the Media Session Handler shall regularly determine the consumption reporting parameters defined in clause 11.3.2.4 from the Media Player through the M7d interface and shall report these values according to the reportingInterval specified in the Client Consumption Reporting Configuration.

## 4.9 Procedures of the M7d (UE Media Player) interface

### 4.9.1 General

This clause contains basic procedures for the interaction of 5GMSd-Aware Application and the Media Player through M7d (UE Media Player) interface. Details are provided in clause 13.

### 4.9.2 Metrics reporting procedures

These procedures shall be used by the Media Session Handler function to control metrics reporting when such reporting is configured via metadata sent in-band via the media manifest.

When a streaming session is started, the Media Session Handler shall check if the manifest contains any metrics configuration, as specified in TS 26.247 clauses 10.4 and 10.5. If such a configuration is found, the Media Session Handler shall use it for the current streaming session.

The Media Session Handler shall first determine whether metrics from this session shall be reported. The determination shall be based on the *sample percentage* attribute specified in the metrics configuration, according to TS 26.247 clause 10.5.

If metrics are reported for the session, the Media Session Handler shall request the Media Player to create a metrics collection job. The Media Player shall return a reference to the created job, which the Media Session Handler shall use in all subsequent actions related to this job.

The Media Session Handler shall configure the metrics collector job with the set of metrics which shall be collected during the session. The format of the configuration shall be according to TS 26.247 Annex L.2, but note that only the *metrics* attribute in the configuration shall be used for this purpose.

The Media Session Handler shall regularly request the collected metrics from the Media Player according to the *reporting interval* specified in the metrics configuration. The metrics returned by the Media Player shall use the format as described in TS 26.247 clause 10.6, and the Media Session Handler shall forward these to the *server address* using the specified *DNN* according to the procedures described in TS 26.247 clause 10.6.

When the session is finished the Media Session Handler shall delete the metrics collection job.

## 4.10 Procedures of the M8d interface

This clause defines basic procedures for M8d.

No specific procedures are defined but it is expected that the 5GMSd Application Service Provider can provide media session entry points to a 5GMSd aware application through M8d. The 5GMSd-aware application would then initiate the media session by providing such an entry point to the 5GMSd client through M7d.

# 5 Procedures for Uplink Streaming

## 5.1 General

Procedures for uplink streaming are for further study.

## 5.2 APIs relevant to Uplink Streaming

Editor’s Note: Table, listing the relevant APIs for Uplink Streaming (Clause and apiName)

# 6 General aspects of APIs for 5G Media Streaming

## 6.1 HTTP resource URIs and paths

The resource URI used in each HTTP request to the API provider shall have the structure defined in subclause 4.4.1 of TS 29.501 [22], i.e.:

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

with the following components:

-{apiRoot} shall be set as described in TS 29.501 [22].

-{apiName}shall be set as defined by the following clauses.

-{apiVersion} shall be set to "v1".

-{apiSpecificResourceUriPart} shall be set as described in the following clauses.

## 6.2 Usage of HTTP

### 6.2.1 HTTP protocol version

#### 6.2.1.1 5GMS AF

Implementations of the 5GMS AF shall expose both HTTP/1.1 [24] and HTTP/2 [31] endpoints at interfaces M1 and M5, including support for the HTTP/2 starting mechanisms specified in section 3 of RFC 7540 [31]. In both protocol versions, TLS [29] shall be supported and HTTPS interactions should be used on these interfaces in preference to cleartext HTTP.

The 5GMS Application Provider may use any supported HTTP protocol version at interface M1.

The Media Session Handler may use any supported HTTP protocol version at interface M5.

#### 6.2.1.2 5GMS AS

Implementations of the 5GMS AS shall expose HTTP/1.1 [24] endpoints at interfaces M2 and M4 and may additionally expose HTTP/2 [31] endpoints at these interfaces. In both protocol versions, TLS [30] shall be supported and HTTPS interactions should be used on these interfaces in preference to cleartext HTTP.

For pull-based content ingest, the 5GMS Application Provider shall expose an HTTP/1.1-based origin endpoint to the 5GMSd AS at interface M2 and may additionally expose an HTTP/2-based origin endpoint.

For push-based content ingest, the 5GMS Application Provider may use any supported HTTP protocol version at interface M2.

The Media Stream Handler may use any supported HTTP protocol version at interface M4.

### 6.2.2 HTTP message bodies for API resources

The OpenAPI [23] specification of HTTP messages and their content bodies is contained in Annex Y.

### 6.2.3 Usage of HTTP headers

#### 6.2.3.1 General

Standard HTTP headers shall be used in accordance with subclause 5.2.2 of TS 29.500 [21] for both HTTP/1.1 and HTTP/2 messages.

#### 6.2.3.2 User Agent identification

##### 6.2.3.2.1 Media Stream Handler identification

The Media Stream Handler in the 5GMSd Client shall identify itself to the 5GMS AS at interface M4 using a User-Agent request header (see section 5.3.3 of RFC 7231 [25]) that should include the product token 5GMSdMediaPlayer optionally suffixed with a product-version.

The Media Stream Handler may additionally supply a comment element in the User-Agent request header containing a vendor-specific identification string.

##### 6.2.3.2.2 Media Session Handler identification

The Media Session Handler in the 5GMS Client shall identify itself to the 5GMSd AF at interface M5d using a User-Agent request header (see section 5.3.3 of RFC 7231 [25]) in which the first element shall be a product identified by the token 5GMSdMediaSessionHandler (or 5GMSuMediaSessionHandler) and optionally suffixed with a product-version.

The Media Session Handler may additionally supply a comment element in the User-Agent request header containing a vendor-specific identification string.

#### 6.2.3.3 Server identification

##### 6.2.3.3.1 5GMSd AF identification

The 5GMSd AF shall identify itself using a Server response header (see section 7.4.2 of RFC 7231 [25]) of the following form:

5GMSdAF-{FQDN}/{implementationSpecificSuffix}

where {FQDN} shall be the Fully-Qualified Domain Name of the 5GMSd AF exposed to the requesting client, and {implementationSpecificSuffix} shall be determined by the implementation.

#### 6.2.3.4 Support for conditional HTTP GET requests

All responses from the 5GMS AF that carry a resource message body shall include:

- a strong entity tag for the resource, conveyed in an ETag response header,

- a resource modification timestamp, conveyed in a Last-Modified response header, and

- a predicted time-to-live period for the resource, conveyed in a Cache-Control: max-age response header.

All API endpoints on the 5GMS AF that expose the HTTP GET method shall support conditional requests using the If-None-Match and If-Modified-Since request headers. API clients should not attempt to revalidate their cached copy of a resource using a conditional GET request before the indicated time-to-live period has elapsed.

#### 6.2.3.5 Support for conditional HTTP POST, PUT, PATCH and DELETE requests

All API endpoints on the 5GMS AF that expose the HTTP POST, PUT, PATCH or DELETE methods shall support conditional requests using the If-Match request header. The API client should supply a strong entity tag in an ETag request header when invoking any of these HTTP methods.

## 6.3 HTTP response codes

Guidelines for error responses to the invocation of APIs of NF services are specified in clause 4.8 of TS 29.501 [22]. API specific error responses are specified in the respective technical specifications.

## 6.4 Common API data types

### 6.4.1 General

### 6.4.2 Simple data types

Table 6.4.2-1 below specifies common simple data types used within the 5GMS APIs, including a short description of each. In cases where types from other specifications are reused, a reference is provided.

Table 6.4.2-1: Simple data types

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type name | Type definition | Description | Reference |
| Percentage | number | A percentage expressed as a floating point value between 0.0 and 100.0 (inclusive). |  |
| DurationSec | integer | An unsigned integer identifying a period of time expressed in units of seconds. | TS 29.122 [12] table 5.2.1.3.2‑2 |
| DateTime | string | An absolute date and time expressed using the OpenAPI date-time string format. | TS 29.122 [12] table 5.2.1.3.2‑2 |
| LocationType | integer | Identify the type of location used. CGI, ECGI and NCGI shall be represented by the values 0, 1 and 2, respectively. | TS 23.003 [7] |

# 7 Provisioning (M1) APIs

## 7.1 General

## 7.2 Provisioning Sessions API

### 7.2.1 Overview

### 7.2.2 Resource structure

### 7.2.3 Data model

## 7.3 Server Certificates Provisioning API

### 7.3.1 Overview

The Server Certificates Provisioning API is used to provision X.509 [8] server certificates that can be referenced by a Content Hosting Configuration and subsequently presented by the 5GMSd AS when it distributes content to 5GMSd Clients at interface M4d using Transport Layer Security [12]. Server Certificate resources are provisioned within the scope of an enclosing Provisioning Session.

### 7.3.2 Resource structure

The Server Certificates Provisioning API is accessible through the following URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m1d/v1/provisioning-sessions/{provisioningSessionId}/

Table 7.3.2‑1 specifies the operations and the corresponding HTTP methods that are supported by this API. In each case, the Provisioning Session identifier shall be substituted into {provisioningSessionId} in the above URL template and the sub-resource path specified in the second column shall be appended to the URL base path.

Table 7.3.2‑1: Operations supported by the Server Certificates Provisioning API

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub‑resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Create Server Certificate | certificates | POST | Invoked on the Server Certificates collection associated with a Provisioning Session to request that the 5GMS System creates a new Server Certificate on behalf of the 5GMSd Application Provider.The request message body shall be empty.If the operation succeeds, the URL of the created Server Certificate resource shall be returned in the Location header of the response and this shall comply with the sub-resource path specified below for manipulating Server Certificate resources in the collection.The body of the response message may include a copy of the created X.509 certificate, as specified in clause 7.3.3.2 below. |
| Reserve Server Certificate | certificates?csr | POST | Invoked on the Server Certificates collection associated with a Provisioning Session to solicit a Certificate Signing Request for a new Server Certificate.The request message body shall be empty.If the operation succeeds, the URL of the reserved Server Certificate resource shall be returned in the Location header of the response and this shall comply with the sub-resource path specified below for manipulating Server Certificate resources in the collection.The body of the response shall be a PEM-encoded X.509 Certificate Signing Request, as specified in clause 7.3.3.1 below. |
| Retrieve Server Certificate | certificates/{certificateId} | GET | Used to retrieve a previously created or uploaded Server Certificate.If a Server Certificate resource has been reserved but not yet uploaded, this operation shall return 404 (Not Found). |
| Upload Server Certificate | PUT | Used by the 5GMSd Application Provider to supply a new Server Certificate in response to a solicited Certificate Signing Request.The body of the request message shall be a PEM-encoded X.509 certificate signed with the public key of the Certificate Signing Request, as specified in clause 7.3.3 below.The 5GMSd AF shall associate the Server Certificate with the private key it generated alongside the Certificate Signing Request.Attempting to update a previously uploaded Server Certificate is an error. |
| Destroy Server Certificate | DELETE | Removes the specified Server Certificate from the set of certificates associated with the Provisioning Session. |

NOTE: The Server Certificate resource identifier {certificateId} differs from the serial number of the X.509 certificate.

### 7.3.3 Data model

#### 7.3.3.1 Certificate Signing Request

The Certificate Signing Request shall comply with the Privacy-Enhanced Mail (PEM) textual format specified in RFC 7468 [13], i.e. a Base64-encoded DER certificate request or certificate, including leading and trailing encapsulation boundary lines.

The MIME content type shall be application/x-pem-file.

#### 7.3.3.2 Server Certificate resource

The Server Certificate resource shall comply with the Privacy-Enhanced Mail (PEM) textual format specified in RFC 7468 [13], i.e. a Base64-encoded DER certificate request or certificate, including leading and trailing encapsulation boundary lines. The resource shall include only the public parts of the X.509 certificate. In particular, the private key shall not be included.

The MIME content type shall be application/x-pem-file.

### 7.3.4 Operations

Under no circumstances shall the 5GMSd AF reveal the private key associated with the Certificate Signing Request to the 5GMSd Application Provider.

## 7.4 Content Preparation Templates Provisioning API

### 7.4.1 Overview

Content Preparation Templates are used to specify manipulations applied by a 5GMSd AS to media resources ingested at interface M2d for distribution at interface M4d. The Content Preparation Templates API is used to provision a Content Preparation Template within the scope of a Provisioning Session that can subsequently be referenced from a Content Hosting Configuration.

### 7.4.2 Resource structure

The Content Preparation Templates Provisioning API is accessible through the following URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m1d/v1/provisioning-sessions/{provisioningSessionId}/

Table 7.4.2‑1 specifies the operations and the corresponding HTTP methods that are supported by this API. In each case, the Provisioning Session identifier shall be substituted into {provisioningSessionId} in the above URL template and the sub-resource path specified in the second column shall be appended to the URL base path.

Table 7.4.2‑1: Operations supported by the Content Preparation Templates Provisioning API

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub‑resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Create Content Preparation Template | content-preparation-templates | POST | Invoked on a Content Preparation Templates collection when supplying a new Content Preparation Template resource.If the operation succeeds, the URL of the newly created Content Preparation Template resource shall be returned in the Location header of the response and this shall comply with the sub-resource path specified below for manipulating Content Preparation Templates. |
| Retrieve Content Preparation Template | content‑preparation‑templates/‌{contentPreparationTemplateId} | GET | Used to retrieve a Content Preparation Template resource. |
| Update Content Preparation Template | PUT,PATCH | Used to modify an existing Content Preparation Template resource. |
| Destroy Content Preparation Template | DELETE | Used to destroy an existing Content Preparation Template resource. |

### 7.4.3 Data model

The data model of the Content Preparation Template resource shall be determined by its MIME content type.

### 7.4.4 Operations

Editor’s Note: Missing specification.

## 7.5 Content Protocols Discovery API

### 7.5.1 Overview

The Content Protocols Discovery API is used by a 5GMSd Application Provider to find out which content ingest protocols are supported by the 5GMSd AS(s) associated with a 5GMSd AF. One of the supported ingest protocols is subsequently indicated in a Content Hosting Configuration for downlink streaming.

### 7.5.2 Resource structure

The Content Protocols Discovery API is accessible through the following URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m1d/v1/provisioning-sessions/{provisioningSessionId}/

Table 7.5.2‑1 below specifies the operations and the corresponding HTTP methods that are supported by this API. In each case, the Provisioning Session identifier shall be substituted into {provisioningSessionId} in the above URL template and the sub-resource path specified in the second column of the table shall be appended to the URL base path.

Table 7.5.2‑1: Operations supported by the Ingest Protocols Discovery API

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub‑resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Fetch list of supported content protocols | protocols | GET | This operation is used to retrieve a list of supported content protocols. |

### 7.5.3 Data model

#### 7.5.3.1 ContentProtocols resource

The data model for the ContentProtocols resource is specified in table 7.5.3.1-1 below:

Table 7.5.3.1-1: Definition of ContentProtocols resource

| Property name | Data Type | Cardinality | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| downlinkIngestProtocols | array(ContentProtocolDescriptor) | 0..1 | An array of ContentProtocolDescriptor objects, as specified in clause 7.5.3.2, each one uniquely identifying a content ingest protocol supported at interface M2d by the 5GMSd AS(s) associated with the corresponding 5GMSd AF. |
| geoFencingLocatorTypes | array(URI String) | 0..1 | An array of fully-qualified term identifiers, each one indicating a content geo-fencing locator type supported by the 5GMS System.Every 5GMS System shall support at least the locator type urn:3gpp:5gms:locatortype:iso3166. |

#### 7.5.3.2ContentProtocolDescriptor type

The data model for the *ContentProtocolDescriptor* type is specified in table 7.5.3.2-1 below:

**Table 7.5.3.2-1: Definition of ContentProtocolDescriptor type**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property name** | **Data Type** | **Cardinality** | **Description** |
| termIdentifier | URI String | 1..1 | A fully-qualified term identifier from the controlled vocabulary urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol, as specified in clause 7.5.4. |
| descriptionLocator | URL String | 0..1 | The location of a description of the content protocol, for example the public web URL of its specification. |

## 7.6 Content Hosting Configuration API

### 7.6.1 Overview

This clause specifies the API that a 5GMSd Application Provider uses at interface M1d to provision and manage 5GMSd AS Content Hosting Configurations by interacting with a 5GMSd AF. Each such configuration is represented by a ContentHostingConfiguration, the data model for which is specified in clause 7.6.3 below. The RESTful resources for managing Content Hosting Configurations are specified in clause 7.6.2 and the operations on these resources are further elaborated in clause 7.6.4.

### 7.6.2 Resource structure

The Content Hosting Configuration API is accessible through this URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m1d/v1/provisioning-sessions/{provisioningSessionId}/

Table 7.6.21 below specifies the operations and the corresponding HTTP methods that are supported by this API. In each case, the Provisioning Session identifier shall be substituted into {provisioningSessionId} in the above URL template and the sub-resource path specified in the second column shall be appended to the URL base path.

Table 7.6.2‑1: Operations supported by the Content Hosting Configuration API

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub‑resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Create Content Hosting Configuration | content-hosting-configuration | POST | Used to create a Content Hosting Configuration resource. |
| Retrieve Content Hosting Configuration | GET | Used to retrieve an existing Content Hosting Configuration. |
| Update Content Hosting Configuration | PUT,PATCH | Used to modify an existing Content Hosting Configuration. |
| Delete Content Hosting Configuration | DELETE | Used to delete an existing Content Hosting Configuration. |
| Purge Content Hosting Configuration cache | content-hosting-configuration/purge | POST | This operation is used to invalidate some or all cached media resources associated with this Content Hosting Configuration. |

### 7.6.3 Data model

#### 7.6.3.1 ContentHostingConfiguration resource

The data model for the ContentHostingConfiguration resource is specified in table 7.6.3.1-1 below:

Table 7.6.3.1-1: Definition of ContentHostingConfiguration resource

| Property name | Data Type | Cardinality | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| name | String | 1..1 | A name for this Content Hosting Configuration. |
| IngestConfiguration | Object | 1..1 | Describes the 5GMSd Application Provider’s origin server from which media resources will be ingested via interface M2d. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  path | String | 1..1 | The relative path which will be used to address the media resources at interface M2d.This path is provided by the 5GMSd AF in the case of Push-based ingest. |
|  pull | Boolean | 1..1 | Indicates whether to the 5GMSd AS shall use Pull or Push for ingesting the content. |
|  protocol | URI String | 1..1 | A fully-qualified term identifier allocated in the name space urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol that identifies the content ingest protocol.The set of supported protocols is defined in clause 8. |
|  entryPoint | String | 1..1 | An entry point to ingest the content. The semantics of the entry point are dependent on the selected ingest protocol.In the case of Push ingest (pull flag is set to False), this parameter is returned by the 5GMSd AF to the 5GMSd Application Provider and indicates the entry point for pushing the content.In case of Pull (pull flag is set to True), the entryPoint shall be provided to the 5GMSd AF to indicate the location from which content is to be pulled. In this case, the *entryPoint* shall be used as the base URL. A request received by the 5GMSd AS is mapped to a URL using the provided base URL to fetch the content from the origin server. |
| DistributionConfiguration | array(Object) | 1..N | Specifies the distribution method and configuration for the ingested content.More than one distribution may be configured for the ingested content, e.g. to offer different distribution configurations such as DASH and HLS. |
|  contentPreparationTemplateId | String | 0..1 | Indicates that content preparation prior to distribution is requested by the 5GMSd Application Provider. It identifies the Content Preparation Template that shall be used as defined in clause 7.4 |
|  canonicalDomainName | String | 1..1 | All resources of the current distribution shall be accessible through this default FQDN assigned by the 5GMSd AF.  |
|  domainNameAlias | String | 1..1 | The 5GMSd Application Provider may assign another FQDN through which media resources are additionally accessible at M4d.This domain name is used by the 5GMSd AS to select an appropriate Server Certificate to present at M4d, and to set appropriate CORS HTTP response headers at M4d.If this property is present, the 5GMSd Application Provider is responsible for providing in the DNS a CNAME record that resolves domainNameAlias to DomainName.Name. |
|  PathRewriteRules | array(Object) | 0..N | An ordered list of rules for rewriting the request URL paths of media resource requests handled by the 5GMSd AS.If multiple rules match a particular resource’s path, only the first matching rule, in order of appearance in this array, shall be applied. |
|  requestPathPattern | String | 1..1 | A regular expression [5] against which the path part of each 5GMSd AS request URL, including the leading “/”, and up to and including the final “/”, shall be compared. (Any leaf path element following the final “/” shall be excluded from this comparison.)In the case of Pull-based ingest, the M4d download request path is used in the comparison.In the case of Push-based ingest, the M2d upload request path is used in the comparison.In either case, if the request path matches this pattern, the path mapping specified in the corresponding mappedPath shall be applied. |
|  distributionmappedPath | String | 1..1 | A replacement for the portion of the 5GMSd AS request path that matches requestPathPattern.In the case of Pull-based ingest, IngestConfiguration.entryPoint is concatenated with the mapped path and any leaf path element from the original M4d download request to form the M2d origin request URL.In the case of Push-based ingest, canonicalDomainName (and, optionally, domainNameAlias) are concatenated with the mapped path and any leaf path element from the original M2d upload request to form the distribution URL(s) exposed over M4d. |
|  CachingConfiguration | Array(Object) | 0..N | Defines a configuration of the 5GMSd AS cache for a matching subset of media resources ingested in relation to this Content Hosting Configuration. |
|  urlPatternFilter | String | 1..1 | A pattern that will be used to match media resource URLs to determine whether a given media resource is eligible for caching by the 5GMSd AS. The format of the pattern shall be a regular expression as specified in [5]. |
|  CachingDirectives | Object | 1..1 | If a urlPatternFilter applies to a resource, then the provided CachingDirectives shall be applied by the 5GMSd AS at M4d, potentially overwriting any origin caching directives ingested at M2d. |
|  statusCodeFilters | Array(Integer) | 0..N | The set of HTTP origin response status codes to which these CachingDirectives apply. The filter shall be provided as a regular expression as specified in [5].If the list is empty, the CachingDirectives shall apply to all HTTP origin response status codes at M2d. |
|  noCache | Boolean | 1..1 | If set to True, this indicates that the media resources matching the filters shall not be cached by the 5GMSd AS and shall be marked as not to be cached when served by the 5GMSd AS at M4d. |
|  maxAge | Integer | 0..1 | The caching time-to-live period that shall be set on ingested media resources matching the filters. This determines the minimum period for which the 5GMSd AS shall cache matching media resources as well as the time-to-live period signalled by the 5GMSd AS at interface M4d when it serves such media resources.The time-to-live for a given media resource shall be calculated relative to the time it was ingested. |
|  GeoFencing | Object | 0..N | Limit access to the content to the indicated geographic areas. |
|  *locationType* | URI String | 1..1 | The type of the location information shall be indicated using a fully-qualified term identifier URI from the controlled vocabulary urn:3gpp:5gms:locator‑type, as specified in clause 7.6.4.6, or else from a vendor-specific vocabulary. |
|  *locations* | Array(String) | 1..N | Array of locations from which access to the resources is to be allowed. The format of the location strings shall be determined by the value of locationType, as specified in clause 7.6.4.6. |
|  UrlSignature | Object | 0..1 | Defines the URL signing scheme. Only correctly signed and valid URLs will be allowed to access the content resource at M4d. |
|  urlPattern | String | 1..1 | A pattern that shall be used to match M4d media resource URLs. The 5GMSd AS shall not serve a matching media resource at M4d unless it includes a valid authentication token. The format of the pattern shall be a regular expression as specified in [5]. |
|  tokenName | String | 1..1 | The name of the M4d request query parameter that the Media Player must use to present the authentication token when required to do so. |
|  passphraseName | String | 1..1 | The name of the query parameter that is used to refer to the passphrase when constructing the authentication token.Note that the token is not included in the cleartext part of the M4d URL query component. |
|  passphrase | String | 1..1 | The shared secret between the 5GMSd Application Provider and the 5GMSd AS for this *DistributionConfiguration*.The passphrase is used in the computation and verification of the M4d authentication token but is never sent in-the-clear over that interface. |
|  tokenExpiryName | String | 1..1 | The name of the M4d request query parameter that the Media Player must use to present the token expiry field. |
|  useIPAddress | Boolean | 1..1 | If set to True, the IP address of the UE is included in the computation of the authentication token for resources that match urlPattern and access to matching media resources shall be allowed by the 5GMSd AF only when the M4d request is made from a UE with this IP address. |
|  ipAddressName | String | 0..1 | The name of the M4d request query parameter that is encoded as part of the authentication token if the useIPAddress flag is set to True.Note that the IP address is not passed in the cleartext part of the M4d URL query component. |
|  certificateId | String | 0..1 | When content is distributed using TLS [16], the X.509 [8] certificate for the origin domain is shared with the 5GMSd AF so that it can be presented by the 5GMSd AS in the TLS handshake at M4d. This attribute indicates the identifier of the certificate to use. |

### 7.6.4 Operations

#### 7.6.4.1 Overview

This clause defines the behaviour that is expected from the 5GMSd AS when the Content Hosting Configuration has been successfully provisioned. The main operations that are performed affect the caching and purging of cached content as well as the processing for media preparation and at the edge.

#### 7.6.4.2 Content caching

A Content Hosting Configuration may specify caching rules to be applied to media resources when they are distributed by the 5GMSd AS over interface M4d. The distribution shall use the urlPatternFilter in the CachingConfiguration object to determine which caching directives apply to that object. In case a media resource’s URL matches the pattern filter of more than one CachingConfiguration, the first match shall apply. In case no CachingConfiguration is identified as a match, the 5GMSd AS shall apply the caching directives that were received from the origin. In the case where no match is found and the origin server does not supply caching directives at M2d, then default caching directives based on the media resource type shall be applied.

A caching directive shall either indicate that a matching media resource is not to be cached by the 5GMSd AS, nor by downstream M4d clients (noCache set to True), or that the 5GMSd AS and downstream M4d clients are to cache it for maxAge seconds. The maxAge value applies relative to the time when a media resource was ingested, t\_ingest. For an HTTP-based ingest, this corresponds to the Date header field in the HTTP request/response that carries the media resource at M2d. At the time t\_ingest + maxAge, the object is considered stale and should not be served at M4d from the 5GMSd AS cache. The 5GMSd AS shall compensate for any synchronization skew between the origin and its own clock. This can be for instance done by including the max-stale HTTP cache directive in its M4d responses.

The maxAge value may be signalled at M4d by the 5GMSd AS using the Expires HTTP response header or the HTTP Cache-Control directives max‑age or s‑maxage.

When distributing a media resource using HTTP, a no-cache request may be translated into a no-cache and no-store HTTP Cache-Control directive and/or a max-age=0 HTTP Cache-Control directive.

By default, all origin HTTP header fields shall be assumed as not forwarded by the 5GMSd AS, unless specified otherwise by setting the flag originCacheHeaders to True.

#### 7.6.4.3 Cache purging

The 5GMSd Application Provider may perform a purge operation to invalidate some or all cached media resources of a particular Content Hosting Configuration. A regular expression describing the set of media resource URLs to be purged from the 5GMSd AS cache for the Content Hosting Configuration in question shall be supplied in the body of the request. The body shall be encoded using the application/x-www-form-urlencoded MIME type as a key–value pair, with the key being the string pattern and the value being the regular expression.

On receiving a purge request, the 5GMSd AF shall immediately invalidate all media resources in the 5GMSd AS cache matching the regular expression by declaring them as stale. Any request at interface M4d for a purged media resource will trigger the fetching (and possible caching) of the current version from the origin via M2d in case of a Pull-based ingest. For Push-based ingest, the request shall be responded to with a 404 (Not Found) HTTP response, until a new version of the object is pushed by the origin to the 5GMSd AS via M2d.

#### 7.6.4.4 Content processing

The 5GMSd AF can perform various content processing tasks (such as repackaging, encryption, ABR transcoding) on media resources ingested at M2d prior to serving them at M4d. These processing tasks shall be specified in a Content Preparation Template resource referenced from the Content Hosting Configuration object.

#### 7.6.4.5 URL signing

The URL signing procedure allows the 5GMSd Application Provider to prevent deep linking and unauthorized access to M4d media resources. It works by cryptographically signing some elements of the M4d request URL and then appending this authentication token to the URL as an additional query parameter. The token is generated by the 5GMSd Application Provider and supplied to the player, for example as part of an initial URL. When it receives a request that requires URL signing, the 5GMSd AS verifies the presence and validity of the token in the M4d request URL before allowing access to the requested media resource. The 5GMSd AS(s) and the origin share a secret that is encoded as part of the query parameter hash, but not shared with the 5GMSd Media Player.

The validity of the authentication token can also be limited to a single UE. If useIPAddress is set to True, then the public IP address of the UE as viewed by the 5GMSd AS, ue\_public\_ip\_address, shall be incorporated into the token calculation. The parameter name shall be indicated by ipAddressName.

The shared secret shall be provided in UrlSignature[passphrase] as a string of length between 6 and 50 characters. The parameter name for the passphrase shall be provided by passphraseName.

The expiry time of the signed URL, tokenExpiry, shall be included as an additional query parameter in the URL exposed at M4d with the name indicated in tokenExpiryName. The expiry time shall be the string representation of the number of seconds from 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z UTC until the specified UTC date/time, ignoring leap seconds, as defined in section 4.16 of POSIX.1 [11].

Given the above, the authentication token shall be calculated as:

token = SHA512(url&UrlSignature[tokenExpiryName]=token\_expiry&UrlSignature[ipAddressName]= ue\_public\_ip\_address&UrlSignature[passphraseName]=passphrase)

where the SHA512 function shall be the SHA‑512 hash [6] of the enclosed string. The url parameter shall be the original M4d media resource request URL, including the scheme, authority and path components but excluding any query and fragment components.

The resulting token value shall be “base64url” encoded, as specified in section 5 of [10], prior to inclusion in the M4d URL.

The query part of the signed URL presented by the 5GMSd Media Player at M4d as proof of authenticity shall be composed as follows:

query= UrlSignature[tokenExpiryName]=token\_expiry &UrlSignature[tokenName]=base64url(token)

For all media resources requested at reference point M4d that match the regular expression specified in UrlSignature[urlPattern], the 5GMSd AS shall validate the query presented in the request URL according to the following steps:

1. If the parameter indicated by UrlSignature.tokenName is absent from query, or if the supplied token value is malformed, the 5GMSd AS shall respond with a 403 (Forbidden) error response message and terminate further processing of the M4d request.
2. If the parameter indicated by UrlSignature.tokenExpiryName is absent from query, or if the supplied token\_expiry value has expired, or if the supplied token\_expiry is malformed, the 5GMSd AS shall respond with a 403 (Forbidden) error response message and terminate further processing of the M4d request.
3. The 5GMSd AS shall compute the authentication token according to the token production specified above using the requesting UE’s public IP address as the value of ue\_public\_ip\_address if required by UrlSignature.useIPAddress being set to True. After applying “base64url” encoding, the 5GMSd AS shall compare this with the value supplied in the URL query parameter whose name is UrlSignature.tokenName. If the two values differ, the 5GMSd AS shall respond with a 403 (Forbidden) error response message and terminate further processing of the M4d request.
4. Otherwise, the presented authentication token is valid. The 5GMSd AS shall either return the media resource in a 200 (OK) response message (if it is able to serve that media resource), or else return an appropriate error response, such as 404 (Not Found) or 503 (Service Unavailable).

#### 7.6.4.6 Geofencing

The 5GMSd Application Provider may wish to limit access to its media content at interface M2d to UEs located in certain geographical zones. Geofencing is used to configure the zone from which content is accessible.

Two different types of locator are specified here:

**- Administrative area locator:** the value of GeoFencing.locationType shall be urn:3gpp:5gms:locator‑type:‌iso3166 and each member of the GeoFencing.locations array shall be either a string representation of an ISO 3166‑1 alpha‑2 country code [18] (e.g. US, CN, KR, GB, FR) or an ISO 3166-2 code [19] comprising an alpha‑2 country code and a country subdivision code valid for that country (e.g. US‑CA, CN-GD, KR‑26, GB‑ENG, GB‑WSM, FR‑IDF, FR‑75).

**[-** **Tracking Area locator:** the value of GeoFencing.locationType shall be urn:3gpp:5gms:locatortype:‌trackingAreaCode and each member of the GeoFencing.locations array shall be the Fully-Qualified Domain Name representation of a Tracking Area Code, as defined in clause 19.4.2.3 of TS 23.003 [7].]

## 7.7 Consumption Reporting Provisioning API

### 7.7.1 Overview

The Consumption Reporting Provisioning API is a RESTful API that allows a 5GMSd Application Provider to configure the Consumption Reporting Procedure for a particular Provisioning Session at interface M1d. The different procedures are described in section 4.2.5. The Consumption Reporting Configuration is represented by a ConsumptionReportingConfiguration, the data model for which is specified in clause 7.7.3 below. The RESTful resources for managing the Consumption Reporting Configuration is specified in clause 7.7.2.

### 7.7.2 Resource structure

The Consumption Reporting Provisioning API is accessible through the following URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m1d/v1/provisioning-sessions/{provisioningSessionId}/

Editor’s Note: to be updated according to the last version of the Spec

Table 7.7.2‑1 below specifies the operations and the corresponding HTTP methods that are supported by this API. In each case, the Provisioning Session identifier shall be substituted into {provisioningSessionId} in the above URL template and the sub-resource path specified in the second column shall be appended to the URL base path.

Table 7.7.2‑1: Operations supported by the Consumption Reporting Provisioning API

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub‑resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Activate Consumption Reporting procedure with a Consumption Reporting Configuration | consumption‑reporting‑configuration | POST | This is used to activate the consumption reporting procedure and to set the Consumption Reporting Configuration. |
| Fetch Consumption Reporting Configuration | consumption-reporting-configuration | GET | This operation is used to retrieve an existing Consumption Reporting Configuration. |
| Update Consumption Reporting Configuration | consumption-reporting-configuration | PUT,PATCH | This operation is used to modify the configuration of an existing Ingest Configuration. |
| Delete Consumption Reporting Configuration | consumption-reporting-configuration | DELETE | This operation is used to deactivate the consumption reporting procedure for that particular session. |

### 7.7.3 Data model

#### 7.7.3.1 ConsumptionReportingConfiguration resource

The data model for the ConsumptionReportingConfiguration resource is specified in Table 7.7.3.1‑1.

Table 7.7.3.1-1: ConsumptionReportingConfiguration resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property name | Type | Cardinality | Description |
| reportingInterval | DurationSec | 0..1 | Identifies the interval between two consecutive consumption reports. The value shall be greater than zero.If absent, a single final report shall be sent immediately after the streaming session has ended. |
| samplePercentage | Percentage | 0..1 | The proportion of clients that shall report media consumption, expressed as a floating point value between 0.0 and 100.0.If not specified, all clients shall send consumption reports. |
| locationType | LocationType | 0..1 | Identifies the UE location type if location reporting is enabled (only for trusted AF). CGI, ECGI and NCGI shall be represented by the values 0, 1 and 2, respectively (See [7]).If not present, location reporting is disabled. |

## 7.8 Metrics Reporting Provisioning API

### 7.8.1 Overview

The Metrics Reporting Provisioning API allows an 5GMS System operator or a 5GMSd Application Provider to configure the Metrics Collection and Reporting procedure for a particular Provisioning Session at interface M1d.

### 7.8.2 Resource structure

The Metrics Reporting Provisioning API is accessible through the following URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m1d/v1/provisioning-sessions/{provisioningSessionId}/

Table 7.8.2‑1 below specifies the operations and the corresponding HTTP methods that are supported by this API. In each case, the Provisioning Session identifier shall be substituted into {provisioningSessionId} in the above URL template and the sub-resource path specified in the second column of the table shall be appended to the URL base path.

Table 7.8.2-1: Metrics Reporting Configuration resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub‑resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Create a metrics reporting configuration | metrics‑reporting‑configuration | POST | Create and optionally provide a configuration; returns the *{metricsReportingConfigurationId}*. |
| Read metrics reporting configuration | metrics‑reporting‑configuration/{metricsReportingConfigurationId} | GET | Read the values of an existing configuration. |
| Update metrics reporting configuration | PUT | Provide a replacement configuration. |
| Delete metrics configuration | DELETE | Delete a configuration, disables reporting. |

### 7.8.3 Data model

The data model for the MetricsReportingConfiguration resource is specified in Table 7.8.3-1 below:

Table 7.8.3‑1: Definition of MetricsReportingConfiguration resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property name | Type | Cardinality | Description |
| metricsReportingConfigurationId | String | 1..1 | An identifier for this Metrics Reporting Configuration that is unique within the scope of the enclosing Provisioning Session. |
| scheme | Array(URI String) | 0..1 | The scheme associated with this metrics configuration. A scheme may be associated with 3GPP or with a non-3GPP entity. If not specified, the 3GPP metrics scheme urn:‌3GPP:‌ns:‌PSS:‌DASH:‌QM10 from TS 26.247 shall apply. |
| dataNetworkName | String | 0..1 | The Data Network Name (DNN) which shall be used when sending metrics report for this metric configuration.If not specified, the default DNN shall be used. |
| reportingInterval | DurationSec | 0..1 | The sending interval between metrics reports for this metric configuration.If not specified, a single final report shall be sent after the streaming session has ended. |
| samplePercentage | Percentage | 1..1 | The proportion of streaming sessions that shall report metrics for this metric configuration.If not specified, reports shall be sent for all sessions. |
| urlFilters | Array(String) | 1..N | A list of content URL patterns for which metrics reporting shall be done for this metric configuration.If not specified, reporting shall be done for all URLs. |
| metrics | Array(String) | 1..N | A list of metrics which shall be collected and reported for this metric configuration.For the 3GPP scheme urn:‌3GPP:‌ns:‌PSS:‌DASH:‌QM10 the listed metrics shall correspond to one or more of the metrics as specified in clauses 10.3 and 10.4, respectively, of TS 26.247 [7], and the quality reporting scheme and quality reporting protocol as defined in clauses 10.5 and 10.6, respectively, of [7] shall be used.If not specified, the complete (or default if applicable) set of metrics associated with the specified scheme shall be collected and reported. |

## 7.9 Policy Templates Provisioning API

### 7.9.1 Overview

The Policy Templates Provisioning API allows a 5GMS Application Provider to configure a set of Policy Templates within the scope of a Provisioning Session that can subsequently be applied to media streaming sessions belonging to that Application Provider using the Dynamic Policies API specified in clause 11.5. A Policy Template is used to specify the traffic shaping and charging policies to be applied to these media streaming sessions.

A Policy Template, identified by its policyTemplateId, represents a set of PCF/NEF API parameters which defines the service quality and associated charging for the media streaming sessions. The Policy Template is configured as part of the Provisioning procedures with the 5GMS AF and is then used by the 5GMS AF to request specific QoS and charging policies for that session from the PCF or NEF.

### 7.9.2 Resource structure

The Policy Template Provisioning API is accessible through the following URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m1d/v1/provisioning-sessions/{provisioningSessionId}/

Table 7.9.2‑1 below specifies the operations and the corresponding HTTP methods that are supported by this API. In each case, the Provisioning Session identifier shall be substituted into {provisioningSessionId} in the above URL template and the sub-resource path specified in the second column shall be appended to the URL base path.

Table 7.9.2‑1: Operations supported by the Policy Template Provisioning API

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub‑resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Create a new Policy Template | policy-templates | POST | Used to create a new Policy Template resource. |
| Fetch a Policy Template | policy-templates/‌{policyTemplateId} | GET | Used to retrieve an existing Policy Template resource. |
| Update a Policy Template | PUT,PATCH | Used to modify the configuration of an existing Policy Template. |
| Delete a Policy Template | DELETE | Used to delete an existing Policy Template resource.  |

### 7.9.3 Data model

#### 7.9.3.1 PolicyTemplate resource

The data model for the PolicyTemplate resource is specified in Table 7.9.3‑1 below:

Table 7.9.3-1: Definition of PolicyTemplate resource

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Type | Cardinality | Visibility | Description |
| policyTemplateId | Integer | 1..1 |  | Unique identifier of this Policy Template within the scope of the Provisioning Session. |
| state | Enumeration of Strings | 1..1 |  | A Policy Template may be in the pending, ready, or suspended state.Only a Policy Template in the ready state may be instantiated as a Dynamic Policy Instance and applied to streaming sessions. |
| apiEndPoint | String | 1..1 | MNO Admin | The API endpoint that should be invoked when activating a Dynamic Policy Instance based on this Policy Template. |
| apiType | Enumeration of Strings | 1..1 | MNO Admin | N5: Npcf Policy Authorization Service.N33: AsSessionWithQoS or CHargableParty. |
| externalReference | String  | 1..1 |  | Additional identifier for this Policy Template, unique within the scope of its Provisioning Session, that can be cross-referenced with external metadata about the streaming session. |
| QoSSpecification | Object | 0..1 |  | Specifies the network quality of service to be applied to streaming sessions at this Policy Template. |
|  marBwUl | BitRate | 0..1 |  | As defined in clause 8.6.2.7 of TS 29.514. |
|  marBwDl | BitRate | 0..1 |  |
|  maxPacketLossRateDl | PacketLossRateRm | 0..1 |  |
|  maxPacketLossRateUl | PacketLossRateRm | 0..1 |  |
|  maxSuppBwDl | BitRate | 0..1 |  |
|  maxSuppBwUl | BitRate | 0..1 |  |
|  minDesBwDl | BitRate | 0..1 |  |
|  minDesBwUl | BitRate | 0..1 |  |
|  mirBwUl | BitRate | 0..1 |  |
|  mirBwDl | BitRate | 0..1 |  |
| ApplicationSessionContext | Object | 1..1 |  | Specifies information about the application session context to which this Policy Template can be applied. |
|  afAppId | AfAppId | 0..1 | Read-Only | As defined in clause 5.6.2.3 of TS 29.514. |
|  sliceInfo | Snssai | 0..1 |  |
|  dnn | Dnn | 0..1 |  |
|  aspId | AspId | 0..1 |  |
| ChargingSpecification | Object | 0..1 |  | Provides information about the charging policy to be used for this Policy Template. |
|  sponId | SponId | 0..1 |  | As defined in clause 5.6.2.3 of TS 29.514. |
|  sponStatus | SponsoringStatus | 0..1 |  |
|  gpsi | [Gpsi] | 0..\* |  | List of UEs permitted to instantiate this Policy Template. |

Editor’s Note: The parameter externalReference is for further study. It may be a provisioning parameter of the Media Player and / or a Media Session Handler to assist mapping of external references to a policyTemplateId.

Editor’s Note: The ChargingSpecification object may contain any charging related information, such as sponId or afChargeId.

# 8 Media Ingest and Publish (M2) protocols

## 8.1 General

The set of content protocols supported by the 5GMS AS is listed in table 8.1-1 below:

Table 8.1-1: Supported content protocolsSupported content protocols

| Description | Term identifier | Clause |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Content ingest protocols at interface M2d |
| HTTP pull-based content ingest protocol | urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol:http-pull-ingest | 8.2 |
| DASH-IF push-based content ingest protocol | urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol:dash-if-ingest | 8.3 |
| Content egest protocols at interface M2u |
|  |  |  |

## 8.2 HTTP pull-based content ingest protocol

If IngestConfiguration.protocol is set to urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol:http-pull-ingest in the Content Hosting Configuration, media resources shall be ingested by the 5GMSd AS using HTTP [9]. The IngestConfiguration.pull property shall be set to True, indicating that a Pull-based protocol is used. The IngestConfiguration.entryPoint property shall point at the 5GMSd Application Provider’s origin server, as specified in table 7.6.3.1‑1 and may indicate the use of HTTPS [16]. The IngestConfiguration.entryPoint shall not contain a path part.

When the 5GMSd AS receives a request for a media resource at interface M4d that cannot be satisfied from its content cache, the request shall be transformed into a corresponding HTTP GET request directed to the 5GMSd Application Provider’s origin server via interface M2d, using the abovementioned entryPoint property concatenated with the mappedPath from the applicable path rewrite rule (if any) selected from DistributionConfiguration.PathRewriteRules and the leaf path element from the original M4d request URL to construct the M2d request URL.

## 8.3 DASH-IF push-based content ingest protocol

If IngestConfiguration.protocol is set to urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol:dash-if-ingest in the Content Hosting Configuration, media resources shall be ingested by the 5GMSd AS as specified by the DASH‑IF Live Media Ingest specification [3]. The IngestConfiguration.pull property shall be set to False, indicating that a Push-based protocol is used. The IngestConfiguration.entryPoint property shall be set to the URL that will be used to upload the DASH segments and MPD to the 5GMSd AS at interface M2d. This entry point URL shall not contain a path: the path for the URL shall instead be specified by the IngestConfiguration.path property.

# 9 Internal (M3) APIs

APIs of this reference point are not specified within this release.

# 10 Media Streaming (M4) APIs

## 10.1 General

This clause deals with the interface and APIs for media streaming for different distribution formats and protocols.

## 10.2 DASH Distribution

In the case of DASH distribution, M4d is relevant for the distribution as shown in Figure 10.1-1.



Figure 10.1-1 M4d usage for DASH distribution

For DASH-based distribution according to TS26.247 [4] and ISO/IEC 23009-1 [32], two main formats are of relevance:

1. The Media Presentation Description (MPD) that is processed in the DASH Access Client.
2. The Segment formats that are passed through the DASH access client and processed in the Media Playback and Content Decryption Platform. Note that the DASH access client may parse Segments to extract for example Inband Events or producer reference times.

Other resources may be referenced in the MPD, for example DRM related information.

The Segment formats for DASH Streaming in the context of 5G Media Streaming are defined in TS 26.511 [35] based on the CMAF encapsulation. The DASH Access Client downloads the Segments from the 5GMSd AS based on the instructions in the MPD and the instructions from the 5GMSd-Aware Application through M7d (see clause 13 for details).

The interface between the DASH Access Client and the Media Playback and Content Decryption Platform as well as the 5GMSd Client requirements for media codecs are documented in TS 26.511 [12].

The following requirements apply for M4d:

1. The Media Presentation Description (MPD) and Segments shall conform to an MPD according to ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13] or TS 26.247 [4].
2. The Segment formats should conform to CMAF addressable resources as well as to the requirements in TS 26.511 [35].
3. The Media Presentation should conform to the 5G Media Streaming DASH Interoperability Point as defined in clause 7.3.11 of TS 26.247 [4].

A 5GMSd Client shall support the 5G Media Streaming DASH Interoperability Point as defined in TS 26.247 [4], clause 7.3.11. A 5GMSd Client may support additional DASH profiles and interoperability points.

The MPD may contain a one or several **ServiceDescription** elements that include operational parameters. The MPD may also include multiple configurations for the media (different codecs, different content protection, different resolutions, etc.), for example for playback under different operating policies. The handling of this information is documented in clause 13.2.

# 11 Media Session Handling (M5) APIs

## 11.1 General

## 11.2 Service Access Information API

### 11.2.1 General

### 11.2.2 Resources

The Service Access Information API is accessible through the following URL base path:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m5d/v1/service-access-information/{saiSubresource}

The operations and the corresponding HTTP methods in Table 11.2.2-1 are supported. In each case, the sub-resource path specified in the second column shall be substituted into {sai-subresource} in the above URI template.

Table 11.2.2‑1: Definition of ServiceAccessInformation resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operation | Sub-resource path | Allowed HTTP method(s) | Description |
| Fetch Service Access Information | {saiSubresource} | GET | Used to acquire the Service Access Information resource for the specified Provisioning Session. |

### 11.2.3 Data model

#### 11.2.3.1 ServiceAccessInformation resource type

The data model for the ServiceAccessInformtion resource is specified in Table 11.2.3.1-1 below:

Table 11.2.3.1‑1: Definition of ServiceAccessInformation resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property name | Type | Cardinality | Description |
| provisioningSessionId | String | 1..1 | Unique identification of the M1d Provisioning Session. |
| StreamingAccess | Object | 0..1 |  |
| mediaPlayerEntry | URL String | 1..1 | A document or a pointer to a document that defines a media presentation e.g. MPD for DASH content or URL to a video clip file. |
| ClientConsumptionReportingConfiguration | Object | 0..1 |  |
| reportingInterval | DurationSec | 0..1 | The time interval, expressed in seconds, between consumption report messages being sent by the Media Session Handler. The value shall be greater than zero.When this property is omitted, a single final report shall be sent immediately after the streaming session has ended. |
| serverAddresses | Array(URL String) | 1..1 | A list of 5GMSd AF addresses (URLs) where the consumption reporting messages are sent by the Media Session Handler.(Opaque URL, following the 5GMS URL format.) |
| locationReporting | Boolean | 1..1 | Stipulates whether the Media Session Handler is required to provide location data to the 5GMSd AF in consumption reporting messages (in case of MNO or trusted third parties). |
| samplePercentage | Percentage | 1..1 | The percentage of streaming sessions that shall send consumption reports, expressed as a floating point value between 0.0 and 100.0. |
| DynamicPolicyInvocationConfiguration | Object | 0..1 |  |
| serverAddresses | Array(URL String) | 1..N | A list of 5GMSd AF addresses (URLs) which offer the APIs for dynamic policy invocation sent by the Media Session Handler.(Opaque URL, following the 5GMS URL format.) |
| validPolicyTemplateIds | Array(String) | 1..N | A list of Policy Template identifiers which the 5GMSd Client is authorized to use. |
| ClientMetricsReportingConfiguration | Object | 0..1 |  |
| serverAddresses | Array(URL String) | 1..N | A list of 5GMSd AF addresses to which metrics reports shall be sent.(Opaque URL, following the 5GMS URL format.) |
| dataNetworkName | String | 0..1 | The DNN which shall be used when sending metrics reports. If not specified, the name of the default DN shall be used. |
| reportingInterval | DurationSec | 0..1 | The time interval, expressed in seconds, between metrics reports being sent by the Media Session Handler. The value shall be greater than zero.When this property is omitted, a single final report shall be sent immediately after the streaming session has ended. |
| samplePercentage | Percentage | 1..1 | The percentage of streaming sessions that shall report metrics, expressed as a floating point value between 0.0 and 100.0. |
| urlFilters | Array(String) | 1..N | A list of URL patterns for which metrics reporting shall be done. The format of each pattern shall be a regular expression as specified in [5].If not specified, reporting shall be done for all sessions. |
| metrics | Array(String) | 1..N | A list of metrics which shall be reported. |

### 11.2.4 Operations

This clause defines the behaviour that is expected from the 5GMSd AF when a Service Access Information resource is acquired by the Media Session Handler. The main operation that is performed is to look up or generate the Service Access Information.

## 11.3 Consumption Reporting API

### 11.3.1 General

The Consumption Reporting API allows the Media Session Handler to report media consumption to the 5GMSd AF. The API defines data models, resources and the related procedures for the creation and management of the consumption reporting procedures. This procedure is configured by the ServiceAccessInformation resource, as defined in clause 11.2.3.

### 11.3.2 Reporting procedure

Consumption reports shall be submitted to one of the URLs selected from the ClientConsumptionReportingConfiguration.serverAddresses array of the ServiceAccessInformation resource (see clause 11.2.3). The path of the URL should conform to the following general format:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m5d/v1/consumption-reporting/{aspId}

where {aspId} shall be substituted by the 5GMS Client with the relevant Application Service Provider identifier.

The only HTTP method supported by this endpoint is POST.

### 11.3.3 Report format

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#### 11.3.3.1 ConsumptionReport format

This type represents a consumption report data. This structure is used by the Media Session Handler to report the consumption.

Table 11.3.3.3-1: Definition of ConsumptionReport format

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Data type | Cardinality | Description |
| mediaPlayerEntry | string | 1..1 | Identifies the Media player entry.In the case of DASH, the media player entry pointer shall be the URL of the MPD. |
| reportingClientId | string | 1..1 | Identify the identifier of the UE that consumes data. The client ID can be a MSISDN. |
| locationType | LocationType | 0..1 | Identify the UE location type if location reporting is enabled (only for trusted AF). |
| location | string | 0..1 | Identify the UE location where the consumption media if location reporting is enabled (only for trusted AF).  |
| consumptionReportingUnit | Array(ConsumptionReportingUnit) | 1..N | An array of consumption reporting units. |

#### 11.3.3.3 Type: ConsumptionReportingUnit type

This type represents a single consumption reporting unit.

Table 11.3.3.3-1: Definition of type ConsumptionReportingUnit

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Data type | Cardinality | Description |
| *mediaConsumed* | string | 1..1 | Identifies the media consumed.In the case of DASH, the value of the Representation@id attribute shall be quoted. |
| *startTime* | DateTime | 1..1 | The time when this consumption reporting unit started. |
| *duration* | DurationSec | 1..1 | The duration of this consumption reporting unit. |

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## 11.4 Metrics Reporting API

### 11.4.1 General

The Metrics Reporting API allows the Media Session Handler to send metrics reports to the 5GMSd AF. This procedure is configured by the ServiceAccessInformation resource, as defined in clause 11.2.3. Note that multiple metrics configurations can be active at the same time, each identified by a unique metricsReportingConfigurationId.

### 11.4.2 Reporting procedure

Metrics reports related to a specific metricsReportingConfigurationId shall be submitted to one of the URLs selected from the ClientMetricsReportingConfiguration.serverAddresses array of the ServiceAccessInformation resource (see clause 11.2.3). The path of the URL should conform to the following general format:

{apiRoot}/3gpp-m5d/v1/metrics-reporting/{provisioningSessionId}/{metricsReportingConfigurationId}

where {provisioningSessionId} shall be substituted by the 5GMS Client with the relevant Provisioning Session identifier and {metricsReportingConfigurationId} shall be substituted with the relevant Metrics Reporting Configuration identifier.

The only HTTP method supported by this endpoint is POST.

### 11.4.3 Report format

Metrics reports shall be submitted by the Media Session Handler in a format specified by the metrics reporting scheme in question. The Content-Type HTTP request header shall be set in accordance with the relevant metrics reporting scheme specification.

NOTE: TS 26.247 [7] clauses 10.6.1 and 10.6.2 specifies the required MIME content type and metrics report format for the 3GPP urn:‌3GPP:‌ns:‌PSS:‌DASH:‌QM10 metrics reporting scheme.

## 11.5 Dynamic Policies API

### 11.5.1 Overview

The Dynamic Policies API allows the Media Session Handler to request a specific policy and charging treatment to be applied to a particular application data flow by invoking RESTful operations on the 5GMSd AF at interface M5d. The API defines a set of data models, resources and the related procedures for the creation and management of the dynamic policy request. The corresponding JSON schema for the representation of the resources and operations defined by the API is provided in Annex ZZ.

### 11.5.2 Data model

#### 11.5.2.1 DynamicPolicy resource type

Table 11.5.2.1-1: Definition of Dynamic Policy resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Data type | Cardinality | Description |
| policyTemplateId | String | 1 | Identifies the Policy Template which should be applied to the application flow(s). |
| flowDescription | Object | 1 | Refer to subclause 5.3.8 of 3GPP TS 29.214 for encoding. |
| applicationServiceConfigurationId | String | 1 | Uniquely Identifies 5GMSd Application Service Configuration, which is linked to the Application Service Provider. |
| enforcementMethod | String | 1 | Description of the Policy Enforcement Method. The parameter is set by the 5GMSd AF. |

### 11.5.3 Resource structure

#### 11.5.3.1 General

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

{apiRoot}/3gpp-dynamicpolicies/v1/

All sub-resource paths in the subclauses below are defined relative to the above root URI.

The following resources and HTTP methods are supported for the Dynamic Policies API:

Table 11.5.3.1-1: Resources and methods overview

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Resource name | Sub-resource path | Allowed HTTP methods | Meaning |
| Dynamic Policies | policies | GET | Forbidden. The 5GMSd AF shall return an error code. |
| POST | Create a new Dynamic Policy resource. |
| Dynamic Policy  | policies/{policy-id} | GET | Read a Dynamic Policy resource |
| PUT | Replace an existing Dynamic Policy resource. |
| PATCH | Modify an existing Dynamic Policy resource. |
| DELETE | Delete an existing Dynamic Policy resource. |

#### 11.5.3.3 Dynamic Policies resource

##### 11.5.3.3.1 Introduction

Editor’s Note: To be filled in

##### 11.5.3.3.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: **{apiRoot}/3gpp-dynamicpolicies/v1/policies/**

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in Table 5.x.3.3.2-1.

Table 11.5.3.3.2-1: Resource URL variables for resource "Dynamic Policies"

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Definition |
| apiRoot | Base URL to the 5GMSd AF.  |
|  |  |

##### 11.5.3.3.3 Resource Method GET

The 5GMSd AF shall return an Error code.

##### 11.5.3.2.4 Resource Method POST

The POST method creates a new Dynamic Policy resource for a given Media Session Handler. The Media Session Handler shall initiate the HTTP POST request message and the 5GMSd AF shall respond to the message. The 5GMSd AF shall construct the URI of the created resource using that URI.

This method shall support the URI query parameters, request and response data structures, and response codes, as specified in the Table 5.x.3.2.4-1 and Table 5.x.3.2.4-2.

Table 11.5.3.2.4-1: URI query parameters supported by the POST method on this resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Data type | Cardinality | Remarks |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 11.5.3.2.4-2: Data structures supported by the POST request/response by the resource

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Request body | Data type | Cardinality | Remarks |
| DynamicPolicy | 1 | Parameters to create a Dynamic Policyinstance. |
| Response body | Data type | Cardinality | Responsecodes | Remarks |
|  |  | 201Created | The Dynamic Policy instance resource was created successfully.The URI of the created resource shall be returned in the Location HTTP header. |
| NOTE: The mandatory HTTP error status codes for the POST method listed in table xxx also apply. |

#### 11.5.3.4 Dynamic Policy resource

##### 11.5.3.4.1 Introduction

<some Intro>

##### 11.5.3.4.2 Resource definition

Resource URI: **{apiRoot}/3gpp-dynamicpolicies/v1/policies/{policyId}**

This resource shall support the resource URI variables defined in Table 5.x.3.3.2-1.

Table 11.5.3.4.2-1: Resource URL variables for resource "Dynamic Policy"

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Definition |
| apiRoot | Base URL of the 5GMSd AF. |
|  |  |
| {policyId} | Unique identifier, created by the 5GMSd AF during the create procedure (5.x.3.3.4). |

##### 11.5.3.4.3 Resource Method GET

##### 11.5.3.4.4 Resource Method PUT

##### 11.5.3.4.5 Resource Method PATCH

##### 11.5.3.4.6 Resource Method DELETE

## 11.6 AF-based Network Assistance API

# 12 UE Media Session Handling (M6) APIsfor uplink and downlink

## 12.1 General

This clause defines the client APIs for Media Session Handling to be used by other 5G System components such as a Media Player in a 5GMSd client or the Media Streamer in a 5GMSu client.

## 12.2 Media Session Handling for Downlink Streaming – APIs and Functions

### 12.2.1 Overview

In the following, it is assumed that the Media Session Handler for downlink streaming adheres to a basic set of functionalities as shown in Figure 12.2-1.



Figure 12.2.1-1: Usage of M6d in Media Downlink Streaming

The Media Session Handler is considered to run as a service in the background and gets invoked for a media session, once a media player in the 5GMSd streaming cliented is activated with an MPD URL with a media MIME type "application/dash+xml". Based on the MPD URL, the media session handler may initiate communication with the 5GMSd AF through M5d.

 NOTE: The initiation of the Media Session Handler for other media types than DASH is for further study.

 For an ongoing 5G Media Streaming session, the Media Session Handler is given the following authorities:

1. The ability to do status query on M7d. For details see clause 13.
2. The ability to process notifications and error on M7d. For details see clause 13.
3. The ability to configure certain parameters on the media player based on M7d. For details again see clause 13.

In addition, the MSH can provide information on M6d to the application and possibly delegated to Media Player using M6d for each of the Media Session Handler functionalities, namely providing:

1. Notification and Error Events;
2. Status Information.

### 12.2.2 Media Session Handler model

#### 12.2.2.1 State Model

An informative state model for the Media Session Handler is for further study.

#### 12.2.2.2 Media Session Handler internal properties

The Media Session Handler maintains internal properties as defined Table 12.2.2.2-1. Note that the parameters are conceptual and internal and only serve for the purpose to describe message generation on the API calls.

Table 12.2.2.2-1: Parameters of Media Session Handler

| States and Parameters | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| \_Configuration |  |
|  |  | \_networkAssistance | Network Assistance configuration. |
|  |  | \_policyTemplate | Policy Template configuration. |
|  |  | \_consumptionReporting | Consumption reporting configuration. |
|  |  | \_metricsReporting | Metrics reporting configuration. |
| \_status[] | The Media Session Handler maintains a status record. |

#### 12.2.2.3 Media Session Handler Internal Operations

This aspect is for further study.

#### 12.2.2.4 Starting and Stopping a Media Session Handler

There are different ways to start a Media Session Handler. The most typical one is that the start is bound to the call of a Media Player with an MPD URL. That start method offers a client–server like interface realized by M6d. The service is bound such that the Media Session Handler communicates back to the Media Player.

### 12.2.3 General

Table 12.2.3-1 provides a list status information that can be obtained from the Media Session Handler through M6d.

Table 12.2.3-1 Status Information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Type | Parameter | Definition |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 12.2.3-2 provides a list of general notification events exposed on M6d.

Table 12.2.3-2 General Notification Events

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Event  | Definition | Payload |
| SESSION\_HANDLING\_ACTIVATED | Triggered when media session handling was activated for a specific MPD URL. |  |
| SESSION\_HANDLING\_STOPPED | Triggered when media session handling stopped for a specific MPD URL. |  |

Table 12.2.3-3 provides a list of general error events through M6d.

Table 12.2.3-3 General Error Events

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Definition | Payload |
| ERROR\_SESSION\_HANDLING | Triggered when there is an error in the media session handling. | Not applicable. |

### 12.2.4 Dynamic Policy Information

Details are for further study.

### 12.2.5 Network Assistance Information

Details are for further study.

### 12.2.6 Consumption Reporting Information

Table 12.2.6-1 provides a list status information that can be obtained from the MSH through M6d.

Table 12.2.6-1 Status Information related to Consumption Reporting

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Type | Parameter | Definition |
| consumptionReport[] | Object |  | The latest sent consumption report. |

Table 12.2.6-2 provides a list of general notification events exposed on M6d.

Table 12.2.6-2 Notification Events related to Consumption Reporting

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Definition | Payload |
| CONSUMPTION\_REPORTING\_ACTIVATED | Informs that consumption reporting has been activated. | Not applicable. |
| CONSUMPTION\_REPORTING\_STOPPED | Informs that consumption reporting has been stopped. | Not applicable. |
| NEW\_CONSUMPTION\_REPORT | Informs that a new consumption report is available and has been sent. |  |

Table 12.2.6-3 provides a list of general error events through M6d.

Table 12.2.6-3 Error Events to Consumption Reporting

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Definition | Payload |
| ERROR\_CONSUMPTION\_REPORTING | Error in consumption reporting occurred. | Not applicable. |

### 12.2.7 Metrics Reporting Information

Details are for further study.

## 12.3 Media Session Handling for Uplink Streaming – APIs and Functions

# Details are for further study.13 UE Media Stream Handler (M7) APIs for uplink and downlink

## 13.1 General

This clause defines a set of APIs and methods that permit an application or other UE functions to communicate with a Media Player or Media Streamer. The main focus of this clause is to formalize and harmonize commonly available proprietary APIs in order to support the usage of a Media Player or a Media Streamer in a 5G Media Streaming context.

The APIs specified in this clause are language- and runtime-independent. Implementations are expected to provide language bindings appropriate to the UE runtime environment.

## 13.2 DASH Media Player – APIs and Functions

### 13.2.1 Overview

In the following, it is assumed that the Media Player (in this case a DASH client) adheres to a basic set of functionalities as shown in Figure 13.2-1. The DASH client downloads, processes and presents a DASH Media Presentation by instruction of a 5GMSd-Aware Application using the M7d interface.

The 5GMSd-Aware Application can, in addition, configure the presentation of the media, can receive notifications on events, or can query the internal status of the DASH Player, also supported through M7d. Different functions of the DASH Access client that are typically necessary to process a DASH Media Presentation, are show in Figure 13.2-1. Additional functions may be available as well.

The key functionalities of each of the functions as shown in Figure 13.2-1 are summarized in the following:

* *5GMSd-Aware Application:* Application that makes use of the DASH/Media Player to playback a DASH Media Presentation using the APIs defined in this clause.
* *Media Player:* A complete player for the playback of a Media Presentation, including the Media Playback and Content Decryption Platform as defined in TS26.511.
* *Access Client:* A part of the DASH Player that accesses and downloads of the resources and provides the downloaded resources to the Media Playback Platform and Content Decryption for the playback of DASH content.
* *Management:* Controls all internal processes and the communication with the 5GMSd-aware application. In particular this includes the handling of service descriptions and operation points.
* *MPD Processing:* parses and processes the MPD and extracts the relevant information.
* *Adaptation Set Selection:* selects the Adaptation Set based on user, application and/or device capability information. Information provided through M7d may be used.
* *ABR Controller and Dynamic Switching:* runs adaptive bitrate logic and triggers adaptive switching of Representations. Information provided to the DASH client through M7d may be used.
* *Throughput Estimation:* estimates the throughput from the 5GMSd Application Server
* *Metrics Logging:* logs relevant low-level metrics and provides those to the metrics aggregation and reporting functions in the MSH.
* *Media Playback Management and Protection Controller:* manages the media playback by moving downloaded information into media playback platform and also addresses handling of protection and DRM related information.
* *Media Playback and Content Decryption Platform:* plays back CMAF-based media content according to the playback requirements in TS26.511. It also provides status information as well as events that maybe be provided through M7d.
* *Event Processing:* Processes DASH events and provides information to application as defined in TS 26.247 [4].



**Figure 13.2.1-1 DASH Client Architecture**

This clause focuses on Media Player related communication through M7d. In particular, the following aspects of M7d are defined:

1. Methods to interact with the Media Player are defined in clause 13.2.3.
2. Notification and Error Events are defined in clause 13.2.4.
3. Configuration and Settings APIs are defined in clause 13.2.5.
4. Status Information API is defined in clause 13.2.6.

The communication to the media playback platform is defined through the details in TS 26.511 [35].

A 5GMSd client for DASH distribution shall support the APIs defined in this clause 13.

NOTE:The initial APIs have largely been designed based on the dash.js APIs documented here: <http://cdn.dashjs.org/latest/jsdoc>

### 13.2.2Media Player model

Figure 13.2.2-1 provides an informative client state model in order to appropriately describe the messages on the Media streaming service API. Six different states are defined.

State changes may happen based on:

- Calls from application

- Information provided in the Media Presentation Description (MPD)

 

Figure 13.2.2-1: State Diagram for Media Player

Table 13.2.2-1 defines states for the Media Player. Detailed descriptions are provided in the following subclauses.

Table 13.2.2-1: States of Media Player

| States | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| IDLE | The Media Player is not associated with any application. |
| INITIALIZED | The Media Player is associated with an application and the M7d API communication is established. |
| READY | The Media Player has loaded an MPD and is able to playback the media in this Media Presentation. It also updates the MPD according to the MPD update mechanism. |
| PRELOADED | The Media Player has pre-loaded all media information in order to start playback instantaneously. It also updates the MPD according to the MPD update mechanism. |
| PLAYING | The Media Player is playing the Media Presentation. It also updates the MPD according to the MPD update mechanism. |
| PAUSED | The playback of the Media Presentation is paused. It also updates the MPD according to the MPD update mechanism. |

It is assumed that the DASH access client manages the playback of at most one CMAF track for each media type, namely one for video, one for audio and one for subtitles as defined in TS 26.511 [35]. Playback of multiple CMAF tracks of the same media type is not excluded for 5GMS, but details is for further study.

### 13.2.3Methods

#### 13.2.3.1 General

Based on the state model in clause 13.2.2 this clause introduces relevant procedures and API calls.

Table 13.2.3.1-1 provides an overview over the methods defined for the DASH-based streaming API. Note that in implementations, additional methods may be supported.

Table 13.2.3.1-1: Methods defined for DASH Streaming API

| Method | State after success | Brief description | Clause |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| initialize() | INITIALIZED | The Media Player is created | 13.2.3.2 |
| attach(MPD) | READY | sets a source URL to an MPD file or a previously downloaded and parsed MPD | 13.2.3.3 |
| preload(MPD) | PRELOADED | Streaming the media is initiated | 13.2.3.4 |
| play(MPD) | PLAYING | Playback of the media is initiated | 13.2.3.5 |
| pause() | PAUSED | Playback of the media is paused. | 13.2.3.6 |
| seek(MPD,time) | PLAYING | The playback time of the media is altered | 13.2.3.7 |
| reset() | INITIALIZED | All media related information is reset. | 13.2.3.8 |
| destroy() | IDLE | All media player related information is reset and API communication is stopped | 13.2.3.9 |

#### 13.2.3.2 Initialize

This clause defines the initialize() method.

The Media Player is created by initializing using the initialize() method. The following functions are initialized:

* Media Playback Management in order to enable API-based communication through M7d. In particular, the *M7d Notifications and Errors API* (see clause 13.2.4) and the *Status Query* (see clause 13.2.5) are established.

#### 13.2.3.3 Attach

This clause defines the attach() method.

The following pre-conditions apply:

* The MediaPlayer must be in INITIALIZED state.

An 5GMSd-Aware Application calls attachMPD() to set a source URL to an MPD file or a previously downloaded and parsed MPD.

The parameters of the method are defined in Table 13.2.3.3-1.

Table 13.2.3.3-1 Parameters for attachMPD()

| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| urlOrMPD | string | Object | A URL to a valid MPD or a valid MPD as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13] or TS 26.247 [4].The URL may be augmented by MPD Anchors as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Annex C.4. |

The following Media Player Actions are expected:

* The *Request Scheduling* and *Download* functions are established.
* If the input is a URL, the Media Player requests the MPD at the corresponding URL through M4d.
* If the MPD is not found after multiple retries, an error ERROR\_MPD\_NOT\_FOUND is returned and the process is terminated.
* The *MPD Processing* function is established and the MPD parsed.
* If the MPD is not valid, an error ERROR\_MPD\_NOT\_VALID is returned and the process is terminated.
* If the DASH Player does not support the profiles as indicated in the MPD, an error ERROR\_PROFILE\_NOT\_SUPPORTED is returned and the process is terminated.
* Depending on the type of the MPD, possibly present anchors as well as the wall-clock time, the Media Player selects the Period in the content that is expected to be played next.
* The *Media Playback Management and Protection Controller* is established.
* The MPD is parsed for available Service Descriptions (including Media Subsets and Adaptation Sets). By using capability mechanisms defined in TS 26.511 [35] as well as using other information (language settings, output capabilities, accessibility settings), the Media Player identifies a set of permissible Service Descriptions including Media Subsets and Adaptation Sets. If no Adaptation Sets are capable to be played, an error ERROR\_MEDIA\_NOT\_SUPPORTED is returned and the process is terminated.
* The available Service Descriptions including included Adaptation Sets are provided to the application through M7d.
* The application may select a Service Description instance as well as Adaptation Sets. Additional Service Descriptions parameters may be configured through M7d.
* Based on the service description parameters and selected Adaptation Sets,
	+ the Operation Point parameters are set.
	+ the *Media Playback Platform and Content Decryption* is established using the methods defined in TS 26.511.
	+ The selected Adaptation Sets are initialized by downloading the relevant Initialization Segments/CMAF Headers through M4d in the Media Playback Platform as in TS26.511 establishing a track buffer for each selected media type.
* Depending on the MPD information and/or M7d configuration, one or more of the following functions may be established:
	+ *Metrics Logging and Collection*
	+ *Event Processing and Notification*
	+ *Client Metadata handling*
* The Media Player is left in the READY state.

An application may use this method to load an MPD and in order to prepare playback. In case of errors notifications, it is up to the application to initiate appropriate actions.

#### 13.2.3.4 Pre-load

This clause defines the preload() method.

The following pre-conditions apply:

* The MediaPlayer must be in INITIALIZED or READY state

An 5GMSd-Aware Application calls preload() to cause the player to begin streaming the media as set by the attach() method in preparation for playing.

The parameters of the method are defined in Table 13.2.3.4-1.

Table 13.2.3.4-1 Parameters for attachSource()

| Name | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| urlOrMPD | string | Object | A URL to a valid MPD or a valid MPD as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13] or TS 26.247 [4].The URL may be augmented by MPD Anchors as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Annex C.4. |

The following Media Player Actions are expected:

* If in INITIALIZED state, the attach() method is invoked.
* Depending on the type of the MPD, possibly present anchors as well as the wall-clock time, and other MPD information, the earliest media time span for pre-loading is identified.
* The access client schedules and generates requests for the relevant media segments based on the ABR Controller information, as well as the throughput estimation and downloads this media.
* The Segments are downloaded from the corresponding URLs through M4d earliest at the segment availability start time of the Segments.
* The Segments ate appropriately appended to the track buffers as established according to *Media Playback Platform and Content Decryption* APIs, following the description in TS26.511 for playback requirements.
* Configuration and service description parameters are taking into account, for example the content is continuously loaded to remain at the live edge following the latency requirements provided in the service description setting. Content not at the live edge is removed. For static services, the content is loaded from the beginning up to a suitable buffer duration, possibly as configured, and then downloading is stopped.
* Appropriate notifications and error messages are generated. For details refer to clause 13.2.5.
* Appropriate Status Information is generated. For details refer to clause 13.2.6.
* The Media Player is in PRELOADED state.

An application may use this method to preload media into the player in order minimize the start-up time.

#### 13.2.3.5 Play

This clause defines the play() method.

The following pre-conditions apply:

* The MediaPlayer must be in INITIALIZED or READY or PRELOADED or PAUSED state.

An 5GMSd-Aware Application calls play() to cause the player to begin playback of the media as set by the attach() method.

The parameters of the method are defined in Table 13.2.3.5-1.

Table 13.2.3.5-1 Parameters for play()

| Name | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| urlOrMPD | string | Object | A URL to a valid MPD or a valid MPD as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13] or TS 26.247 [4].The URL may be augmented by MPD Anchors as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Annex C.4. |

The following Media Player Actions are expected:

* If in INITIALIZED state, the attach() method is invoked.
* If in PAUSED state, the earliest media time is MEDIA\_TIME (for details see clause 13.2.3.6), else, depending on the type of the MPD, possibly present anchors as well as the wall-clock time, and other MPD information, the earliest media time for start-up is identified.
* The access client checks the available buffer state of media in the Media Playback Platform. Based on this, the access client schedules and generates requests for the relevant media segments based on the ABR Controller information, as well as the throughput estimation and downloads this media.
* The Segments are downloaded from the corresponding URLs through M4d earliest at the segment availability start times.
* The media is appropriately appended to the *Media Playback Platform and Content Decryption* APIs, following the description in TS26.511 for playback requirements.
* Once a threshold for sufficient buffering is reached, the Media Playback platform is initiated to be started, i.e. a playback is initiated, following the description in TS26.511 for playback requirements.
* The content is continuously streamed, downloaded and played back.
* Appropriate notifications and error messages are generated. For details refer to clause 13.2.4.
* Appropriate Status Information is generated. For details refer to clause 13.2.5.
* The Media Player is in PLAYING state.

An application may use this method to initiate playback of media.

#### 13.2.3.6 Pause

This clause defines pause() method.

The following pre-conditions apply:

* The Media Player must be in PLAYING state.

An 5GMSd-Aware Application calls pause() to cause the Media Playback Platform to pause playback.

No parameters are attached.

The following Media Player Actions are expected:

* The playback on the playback platform is paused and the media time is maintained as MEDIA\_TIME.
* The access client checks the available buffer state of media in the Media Playback Platform. Based on this, the access client schedules and generates requests for the relevant media segments based on the ABR Controller information, as well as the throughput estimation and downloads this media.
* The media is downloaded from the corresponding URL through M4d earliest at the segment availability start time of the media.
* The media is appropriately appended to the *Media Playback Platform and Content Decryption* APIs, following the description in TS26.511 for playback requirements.
* Once the buffers are sufficiently filled, the client stops downloading
* Appropriate notifications and error messages are generated. For details refer to clause 13.2.4.
* Appropriate Status Information is generated. For details refer to clause 13.2.5.
* The Media Player is in PAUSED state.

An application may use this method to playback media.

#### 13.2.3.7 Seek

This clause defines seek() method.

The following pre-conditions apply:

* The MediaPlayer must be in INITIALIZED, READY, PRELOADED or PAUSED state.

An 5GMSd-Aware Application calls seek() to cause the player to go a specific media time.

The parameters of the method are defined in Table 13.2.3.7-1.

Table 13.2.3.7-1 Parameters for seek()

| Name | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| urlOrMPD | string | Object | A URL to a valid MPD or a valid MPD.The URL may be augmented by MPD Anchors as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [X], Annex C.4. |
| mediaTime | Unsigned integer | The media time in milliseconds for playback. |

The following Media Player Actions are expected:

* If in INITIALIZED state, the attach() method is carried out.
* If the mediaTime is not accessible return an error ERROR\_MEDIA\_TIME\_NOT\_ACCESSIBLE and terminate the process.
* The earliest media time is set to the mediaTime.
* The state is set to PAUSED.
* The play() command is issued.

An application may use this method to initiate playback of media.

#### 13.2.3.8 Reset

This clause defines the reset() method.

The following pre-conditions apply:

* The Media Player may be in any state.

An 5GMSd-Aware Application calls reset()resets all information related to the media and the Media Presentation described by the MPD is destroyed.

No parameters are attached.

The following Media Player Actions are expected:

* The playback on the playback platform terminated.
* All open requests are cancelled.
* All scheduled requests are deleted.
* The current MPD is removed.
* The Media Player is left in the INITIALIZED state.

An application may use this method to terminate the playback of any media.

#### 13.2.3.9 Destroy

This clause defines destroy() method.

The following pre-conditions apply:

* The Media Player may be in any state.

An 5GMSd-Aware Application calls destroy()resets all information related to the media and the network.

No parameters are attached.

The following Media Player Actions are expected:

* The playback on the playback platform terminated.
* All open requests are cancelled.
* All scheduled requests are deleted.
* The current MPD is removed.
* All network information is history is cleared.
* The Media Player is left in the IDLE state.

An application may use this method to terminate the playback of any media clear and download related information.

### 13.2.4Configurations and settings API

DASH streaming may be configured with the parameters provided in Table 13.2.4-1. Note that these parameters may be set and they may also be observed.

Table 13.2.4-1 Configuration API

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Type | Definition |
| source | Object | Provides the MPD and all contained information. |
| consumptionMode | Enum | Defines two modes:live: in this case the target latency is maintained, if specified in the service description, according to the parametersvod: in this case the latency is set by the application and the latency settings are ignored. |
| maxBufferTime | Integer | Maximum buffer time in milliseconds for the service.  |
| serviceDescriptionId | id | Selects a service description by selecting an identifier. |
| serviceDescriptions[] | Service description parameters | Configures a service description as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Annex K. This allows the application to define additional service descriptions beyond those defined in the MPD. |
|  | id | id | Sets a service description identifier different from the ones available in the service descriptions in the MPD or modifies existing service descriptions. |
|  | serviceLatency | Object | Sets service description parameters for the service latency, as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Table K.1. |
|  | playBackRate | Object | Sets service description parameters for the playback rate, as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Table K.2 when the service is consumed in live mode. |
|  | operatingQuality | Object | Sets service description parameters for the operating quality, as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Table K.3. |
|  | operatingBandwidth | Object | Sets service description parameters for the operating bandwidth, as defined in ISO/IEC 23009-1 [13], Table K.4. |
| mediaSettings[] | Media type audio, video, subtitle | Sets the selected Adaptation Set based on the available Adaptation Sets for each media type. |
| metricsConfiguration[] | Object | Defines the setting for collecting metrics. |

### 13.2.5Notifications and error events

Table 13.2.5-1 provides a list of notification events that are provided by the Media Player.

Table 13.2.5-1 Notification events

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Definition | Payload |
| AST\_IN\_FUTURE | Triggered when playback will not start yet as the MPD's availabilityStartTime is in the future. | Time before playback will start. |
| AVAILABLE\_MEDIA\_CHANGED | The list of available media has changed. | Media type:video, audio, subtitle, all |
| BUFFER\_EMPTY | Triggered when the media playback platform's buffer state changes to stalled. | Media Type |
| BUFFER\_LOADED | Triggered when the media playback platform's buffer state changes to loaded. | Media Type |
| CAN\_PLAY | Sent when enough data is available that the media can be played. | Not applicable. |
| MANIFEST\_LOADED | Triggered when the manifest load is complete | Not applicable. |
| METRIC\_ADDED | Triggered every time a new metric is added. |  |
| METRIC\_CHANGED | The minimum bitrate that the ABR algorithms will choose. Use NaN for no limit. |  |
| METRIC\_UPDATED | Set to true if you would like DASH Client to keep downloading fragments in the background when the video element is paused. |  |
| METRICS\_CHANGED | Triggered whenever there is a change to the overall metrics. |  |
| OPERATION\_POINT\_CHANGED | Triggered whenever there is a change of an operation point parameter. |  |
| PLAYBACK\_ENDED | Sent when playback completes. |  |
| PLAYBACK\_ERROR | Sent when an error occurs. The element's error attribute contains more information. | Error attribute. |
| PLAYBACK\_PAUSED | Sent when playback is paused. |  |
| PLAYBACK\_PLAYING | Sent when the media begins to play (either for the first time, after having been paused, or after ending and then restarting). |  |
| PLAYBACK\_SEEKED | Sent when a seek operation completes. |  |
| PLAYBACK\_SEEKING | Sent when a seek operation begins. |  |
| PLAYBACK\_STALLED | Sent when the media playback platform reports stalled |  |
| PLAYBACK\_STARTED | Sent when playback of the media starts after having been paused; that is, when playback is resumed after a prior pause event. |  |
| PLAYBACK\_WAITING | Sent when the media playback has stopped because of a temporary lack of data. |  |
| SERVICE\_DESCRIPTION\_SELECTED | sent when the DASH client has selected a service description. |  |
| SERVICE\_DESCRIPTION\_CHANGED | Sent when the DASH client has changed a service description. |  |
| SERVICE\_DESCRIPTION\_VIOLATED | Provides notification that the service description parameters are currently not met. | Parameters of service description that are not met. |
| SOURCE\_INITIALIZED | Triggered when the source is setup and ready. |  |

Table 13.2.5-2 provides a list of error events.

Table 13.2.5-2 Error events

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Definition | Payload |
| ERROR\_MPD\_NOT\_FOUND | Triggered when the MPD is not found. |  |
| ERROR\_MEDIA\_PLAYBACK | Triggered when there is an error from the media playback platform buffer. |  |
| ERROR\_MPD\_NOT\_VALID | The provided MPD is not valid according to the XML schema and schematron rules. | Detailed error information. |
| ERROR\_MEDIA\_TIME\_NOT\_ACCESSIBLE | After seek operation, the media time is not accessible. |  |
| ERROR\_PROFILE\_NOT\_SUPPORTED | The profile of the Media Presentation is not supported. |  |

### 13.2.6Status Information

Table 13.2.6-1 provides a list of dynamically changing status information that can be obtained from the client.

Table 13.2.6-1 Dynamic Status information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Status  | Type | Parameter | Definition |
| AverageThroughput | float | none | Current average throughput computed in the ABR logic in bit/s. |
| BufferLength | float | MediaType"video", "audio" and "subtitle" | Current length of the buffer for a given media type, in seconds. If no type is passed in, then the minimum of video, audio and subtitle buffer length is returned. NaN is returned if an invalid type is requested, the presentation does not contain that type, or if no arguments are passed and the presentation does not include any adaption sets of valid media type. |
| liveLatency | float | none | Current live stream latency in seconds based on the latency measurement. |
| MediaSetting[] | MPDAdaptationSet | MediaType"video", "audio" and "subtitle" | Current media settings for each media type based on the CMAF Header and the MPD information based on the selected Adaptation Set for this media type. |
| MediaTime | float | None | Current media playback time from media playback platform. The media time is in seconds and is relative to the start of the playback and provides the media that is actually rendered. |
| PlaybackRate | float | None | The current rate of playback. For a video that is playing twice as fast as the default playback, the playbackRate value should be 2.00 |
| availableServiceDescriptions[] | Provides the available service descriptions |  | Provides the list of available selectable service descriptions with an id to select from. Those are either configured ones or the ones in the MPD. |
| availableMediaOptions[] | List of Adaptation Set or Preselection ids | MediaType"video", "audio" "subtitle""all" | Provides the list of available media options that can be selected by the application based on the capability discovery and the subset information. |
| Metrics[][] | Metrics |  | A data blob of metrics for each defined metrics collecting scheme |

Table 13.2.6-2 provides a list of configured operation point information that can be obtained from the client. Any change to a parameter below shall be announced with a notification OPERATION\_POINT\_CHANGED.

Table 13.2.6-2 Operation Point Information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OperationPoint | Operation Point Parameters | The currently configured operation point parameters according to which the DASH client is operating. |
|  | mode | Enum | The following operation modes are defined:live: The DASH client operates to maintain configured target latencies using playback rate adjustments and possibly resync.vod: The DASH client operates without latency requirements and rebuffering may result in additional latencies |
|  | maxBufferTime | Integer | maximum buffer time in milliseconds for the service. |
|  | switchBufferTime | Integer | buffer time threshold below which the DASH clients attempts to switch Representations. |
|  | Latency |  | Defines the latency parameters used by the DASH client when operating in live mode. |
|  |  | target | Integer | The target latency for the service in milliseconds. |
|  |  | max | Integer | The maximum latency for the service in milliseconds. |
|  |  | min | Integer | The maximum latency for the service in milliseconds. |
|  | PlaybackRate | MediaTypeaudio, video, all | Defines the playback rate parameters used by the DASH client for catchup mode and deceleration to avoid buffer underruns and maintaining target latencies. |
|  |  | max | Real | The maximum playback rate for the purposes of automatically adjusting playback latency and buffer occupancy during normal playback, where 1.0 is normal playback speed. |
|  |  | min | Real | The minimum playback rate for the purposes of automatically adjusting playback latency and buffer occupancy during normal playback, where 1.0 is normal playback speed. |
|  | Bandwidth |  | Defines the operating bandwidth parameters used by the DASH client used for a specific media type or aggregated. The values are on IP level. |
|  |  | target | Integer | The target bandwidth for the service in bit/s that the client is configured to consume. |
|  |  | max | Integer | The maximum bandwidth for the service in bit/s that the client is configured to consume. |
|  |  | min | Integer | The minimum bandwidth for the service in bit/s that the client is configured to consume. |
|  | PlayerSpecificParameters |  | Player specific parameters may be provided, for example about the used algorithm, etc. |

### 13.2.7Usage of M7d Information by Media Session Handler

The media session handler may use the notifications, errors and status information provided through M7d to execute relevant tasks.

# 14 Application (M8) APIs for uplink and downlink

APIs of this reference point are not specified within this release.

# 15 Miscellaneous UE-internal APIs

## 15.1 General

While the core functionality of 5GMS is specified in terms of the dedicated system interfaces and APIs that impact the UE, specified in clauses 10-14 (M4 to M8 respectively), certain features of 5GMS rely on interfaces and APIs that are essentially UE-internal.

Each usage of a UE-internal interface is specified in subsequent sub-clauses of the present clause.

## 15.2 RAN Signaling-based Network Assistance API

If RAN Signaling-based Network Assistance is supported, the Media Session Handler uses an interface to the RAN Modem (specifically, the UE MAC entity in the modem) to send and receive bit rate recommendation messages. The interface to the modem may be based on AT commands.

Furthermore, messaging across that interface corresponds to the logical translations of the *Bit Rate Recommendation* and/or *Bit Rate Recommendation Query* messages, carried by the Recommended bit rate MAC CE, exchanged between the RAN Modem and the RAN, as specified in [13] for 5G NR and [14] for LTE. The association between the LCID for which the recommendation applies and the actual flow (including the intermediate RLC channel) is performed by the modem. The input parameters used by the Media Session Handler to send and receive bit rate recommendation messages are FFS.

Editor’s note: The internal interface to the modem may be based on AT commands. The AT command +CGEQREQ as defined in [15] may be used for the exchange of bit rate recommendations between the Media Session Handler and the RAN Modem. CT1 has been requested to define appropriate AT commands for bit rate recommendation. Upon definition of the appropriate AT commands for bit rate recommendation messaging, this clause will be updated to reflect that.

When used for requesting a bit rate boost, the query shall not request a bit rate that may exceed the MFBR for the corresponding QoS Flow. Failure to ensure this may result in unexpected congestion-induced packet delays and dropping.

The *Bit Rate Recommendation Query* shall indicate the bit rate desired by the application, as described by [13] and [14]. This request may be used by the 5GMSd Media Session Handler to request for a temporary increase in bit rate for the corresponding flow (bit rate boost). The RAN responds with a Bit Rate Recommendation message that confirms the recommended bit rate after the boost grant. Once the bit rate drops again after a boost grant, the network shall inform the Media Session Handler about the new recommended bit rate by means of an ANBR message.

Whenever the Media Session Handler receives a message from the RAN Modem, corresponding to the logical translation of the *Bit Rate Recommendation* message for the associated RAN uplink or downlink, it shall indicate the associated bit rate recommendation to either the Media Player (via M7d, in the case of downlink streaming) or Media Streamer (via M7u, in the case of uplink streaming) function of an affiliated PDU session. Furthermore, whenever the Media Session Handler receives a request for a bit rate boost from either the Media Player (via M6d in the case of downlink streaming) or the Media Streamer (via M6u, in the case of uplink streaming) function of an affiliated PDU session, it may send a bit rate boost message to the RAN Modem. That bit rate boost request is logically translated by the modem to *the Bit Rate Recommendation Query* message which is then sent to the RAN on the associated RAN uplink or downlink.

It is left to the implementer of the media player to decide how to best use the bit rate recommendation and the bit rate recommendation query information for the media streaming sessions.

# 16 Usage of 5GC interfaces and APIs

## 16.1 General

While the core functionality of 5GMS is specified in terms of the dedicated system interfaces and APIs specified in clauses 7–14 (for M1 to M8 respectively), certain features of 5GMS rely on interfaces and APIs defined within the scope of the 5GC.

Each such case of usage of a 5GC interface and API is documented in subsequent sub-clauses of the present clause.

## 16.2 Usage of N5 for AF-based Network Assistance

The feature of AF-based Network Assistance operates within interface M5 between the UE and an AF that provides Network Assistance capabilities, as defined in clause 11.6. The Network Assistance protocol and API within M5 is defined in a generic way so that the associated Network Assistance functionality in the 5GC may be realised by various means.

In the present specification the 5GMS AF converts the Network Assistance API calls and responses carried in interface M5 into API calls to the Session Management Policy Control Service, as specified in TS 29.512 [34].

[*Insert N5-based procedures for AF-based Network Assistance*]

# Annex A 5GMS Parameter propagation for DASH Streaming(informative)

## A.1 End-to-end model

Figure A.1‑1 below depicts an end-to-end model for the 5GMS parameter propagation for DASH streaming with dynamic policy. The arrows indicate the main information flow. The interfaces specified in TS 26.501 [2] are used throughout. However, there are additional interfaces (i.e. P1 or U1), which are not in the 5GMS Architecture.



Figure A.1‑1: End-to-end model for dynamic policy parameter propagation

The interfaces involved and their roles in this feature are as follows:

* M1: Provisioning interface between the 5GMS Application Provider and the 5GMS AF.
* P1: The 5GMS Application Provider provisions the DASH MPD generator, e.g. by annotating the MPD with Service Descriptions.
* U1: User Interface to the 5GMS-Aware Application.

NOTE: The 5GMS Application Provider controls the application, i.e. controls the GUI choices.

* M8: Non-standardized input from the 5GMS Application Provider to the 5GMS-Aware Application, such as country-specific application behaviours (languages, on-demand catalogue, etc).

- Input on subscriptions (e.g. 4K subscription versus SD subscription).

- Device-specific content selection rules (e.g. SmartPhone versus Smart TV).

- Additional service offering features (e.g. background download possible).

* C1 (one of M6 or M7): Information from the 5GMS-Aware Application to the 5GMS Client, e.g. user content selections.
* M6: Information flow from the DASH Player to the Media Session Handler.
* M7: Information flow from the Media Session Handler to the DASH Player.
* M5\_1: Information flow into the Media Session Handler for parameter provisioning (Policy Descriptions, which originate from 5GMS AF and 5GMS Application Provider). The Policy Descriptions contain or reference the detailed Service Access Information, i.e. URLs to activate a certain policy.
* M5\_2: Information flow from the Media Session Handler to the 5GMS AF. This includes:

- input to create the Service Data Flow Templates (see TS 23.503 [33]) for identifying the application data flows within a PDU Session,

- an identifier for the Dynamic Policy instance (e.g. QoS, Conditional Zero-rating, charging, etc) and

- optionally, Network Assistance information, e.g. bit rate recommendations.

In its Annex K, the DASH standard [32] specifies so-called “Service Descriptions”. The purpose of Service Descriptions is to provide additional information to a DASH player to influence its “Selection Logic”, e.g. a DASH player should prefer a certain set of representations within an adaptation set. It is assumed in the following that the DASH MPD can be annotated using Service Descriptions to give hints for subscription models and different device types.

The 5G System specifies a number of different means to detect application flows. When activating a Dynamic Policy, the Media Session Handler provides a Service Data Flow Template to the 5GMS System, which identifies the application flow(s) of interest. It is assumed here that multiple applications are executing simultaneously on a given UE and that each application may independently access the network. Therefore, the Media Session Handler needs to provide (and update) these Service Data Flow Templates in order that the application traffic can be treated according to the corresponding Dynamic Policy.

In the following clauses, the parameter propagation for a number of different use cases is described.

## A.2 Premium QoS dynamic policy

### A.2.1 General

To realise a Premium QoS service offering, the 5GMS Client should activate a QoS Flow with characteristics matching the service needs. It is assumed that the DASH content is prepared for different subscription levels, e.g. 4K, HDR or SD, and for different target device types, e.g. SmartPhone or SmartTV. When commencing playback of a DASH presentation according to a particular subscription level (e.g. 4K), the 5GMS Client needs to activate a QoS Flow with a matching bit rate setting.

NOTE: The 5GMS Client may choose to activate a QoS Flow with a lower bit rate than the maximum supported by the 5G System, e.g. a small screen SmartPhone may select different QoS settings from a large screen device.

The per-title quality and the subscription levels of an example on-demand catalogue are illustrated in the figure below. The subscription levels in this example are 4K, FullHD, HD, SD and 480p. Only devices entitled to activate a 4K quality should actually select the according representations from the MPDs. In this example, all titles are available in SD and HD quality. Often, not all titles are available in 4K quality. Thus, a device with a 4K subscription can only activate reqception of the HD or SD representations.

 

Figure A.2.1‑1: Subscription Levels for Premium QoS

The bit rate required to sustain a certain quality varies from title to title. In the figure, the bit rate needed for Title4 in HD is in the same range as SD quality of Title3.

The various consumer-facing Network Subscription Levels define a set of bounded Operation Ranges, as illustrated on the right side of the figure. Each such Operation Range is conveniently modelled in the 5GMS architecture as a Policy Template. The Policy Template for SD subscription level (SD Operation Range) is authorized to activate a maximal bit rate of btr#1. The Policy Template for 4K subscription level is authorized to activate between any low bit rate and a maximal bit rate of btr#3.

When activating a Dynamic Policy instance, the 5GMSd Client provides a desired bit rate for the selected title. The desired bit rate can be smaller than the maximal bit rate allowed by the Policy Template. The 5GMSd Client always activates a Dynamic Policy instance from its assigned Network Subscription Level, even when the desired bit rate justifies a different Policy Template.

When activating a QoS Flow for a certain subscription level and title, the 5GMSd Client should preferably select a desired bit rate matching the quality needed. For example, a device with an HD Operation Range subscription needs a higher desired bit rate when consuming Title3 in HD quality and a lower desired bit rate when consuming Title4 in HD quality.

In some cases, the system rejects a requested QoS Flow or drops an established QoS Flow due to insufficient available network resource. The 5GMSd Client can then try to activate a different QoS Flow with a lower desired bit rate.

### A.2.2 Procedure

The procedure for activating a Premium Qos dynamic policy is illustrated in figure A.2.2‑1 below.



Figure A.2.2-1: Procedure for activating Premium QoS dynamic policy

Steps:

1. The 5GMS Application Provider interacts with the 5GMS AF to set up one or more Policy Templates (using M1). Each Policy Template is identified by a Policy Template identifier and contains information about how to activate the corresponding policy within the 5G System (e.g. N5 URLs and parameters).

2. The 5GMS Application Provider interacts with its DASH content generation function (e.g. an MPD provider) to annotate the DASH MPD with Service Descriptions (using P1). The Service Descriptions define the Operational Ranges within the Media Player should operate. The DASH MPD and the DASH Media Segments are then ingested by the 5GMS AS.

3.The 5GMS-Aware Application is configured via M8 (step 3) with information about the available content catalogue (e.g. resolving MPD URLs), the available subscription identifiers (e.g. the user has a 4K subscription or the user has an SD subscription), device type identifiers and network policy identifiers.

The subscription identifiers and the device type identifiers are collectively referred to as Service Description Filters in the following.

NOTE 1: It is for further study whether network policy identifiers are embedded in the MPD Service Descriptions or derived from the Service Descriptions.

NOTE 2: The network policy identifier can be equal to a Policy Template identifier when the 5GMS-Aware Application is aware about its usage (e.g. for QoS streaming or background download). It is assumed here, that a unique Network Policy identifier is assigned to each subscription level.

4. When the user selects an item via the User Interface (U1), the 5GMS-Aware Application translates the input to the needed 5GMSd API calls.

5. The 5GMS-Aware Application provides input (via C1) on the selected presentation entry (i.e. MPD URL) together with a Network Policy Identifier (the value indicates here a “HD Premium QoS” policy (alternative Network Policy Identifiers can refer to e.g. 4K quality), i.e. make the Media Session Handler request a QoS Flow) and Service Description Filters. The Service Description Filter is used by the Media Player to identify the usable Service Descriptions from the MPD. The Network Policy Identifier is used by the Media Session Handler to find the according Policy Description containing information on the Dynamic Policy instantiation method (i.e. procedure and parameters such as Policy Template identifier).

6. The DASH player fetches the MPD.

7. The Media Player selects the Service Description and applies the Service Description Filter.

8The DASH player indicates to the Media Session Handler (M6) that a “HD Premium QoS” network service should be activated (value of the Network Policy Identifier). The DASH player provides input on bit rate ranges (which may depend on the device type and the title quality). The Media Session Handler has received one or more Policy Descriptions together with matching Service Access Information (via M5\_1). When the Media Session Handler has received the policy indication, the Media Session Handler uses the Network Policy Identifier to find the procedure and the parameters to activate the Dynamic Policy instance (i.e. find the matching Policy Description). The Media Session Handler activates a Dynamic Policy instance in the 5GMS AF, providing Service Data Flow Templates identifying the DASH media flows (audio, video, etc) and to provide the desired bit rate of the video.

9. The Media Session Handler activates a Dynamic Policy instance with the 5GMS AF. The 5GMS AF uses the Policy Template identifier to look up the matching Policy Template in order to create the PCF or NEF API invocation. As result, the Media Session Handler receives the enforcement bit rate in the 5GMS AF response. The 5GMS Client should not exceed this bit rate threshold.

The Service Access Information (via M5\_1) includes a list of recommended traffic detection methods. The Media Session Handler selects a Service Data Flow description method (e.g. 5-Tuples). When the Media Session Handler selects:

- 5-Tuples: For each new TCP connection, the Media Session Handler updates the Dynamic Policy instances and adds a new 5-Tuple. For each closed TCP connection, the Media Session Handler updates the Dynamic Policy instances and removes the 5-Tuple of the closed TCP connection.

- TOS or Traffic Class: The Media Session Handler sets the TOS or Traffic Class for each new TCP connection.

-Domain name: The Media Session Handler provides the domain name with the Dynamic Policy Instance.

### A.2.3 Example parameters

Table A.2.3‑1: M5\_1 parameters for Policy Descriptions (used by the Media Session Handler)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Type | Purpose | Example Values |
| Policy Description | Object |  |  |
| Network Policy Idenfitier | String | Identifies the Policy Description. | “4K Premium QoS”,“HD Premium QoS”. |
| Service Access Information URL | URL | References the associated Service Access Information. |  |

Table A.2.3‑2: M5\_1 parameters for Service Access Information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Type | Purpose |  |
| Service Access Information | Object |  |  |
| Policy Template identifier | String | Identifies the Policy Template. | “HD QoS”. |
| 5GMS AF URL | URL | Used to invoke the 5GMS AF. |  |
| Mandatory Request M5 information | List | Desired bit rate, which should be provided by the network for the application. | Policy Template identifier,Desired Bit Rate,Packet Detection Filters. |
| M5 Response information | List | Information to the Media Session Handler on the response parameters. | OK (requested bit rate is accepted),Proposed Lower Bit rate (requested bit rate cannot be provided). |
| sdfMethod | [String] | Indicates which Service Data Flow Description methods are recommended to be used by the Media Session Handler. | “5-Tuple”,“domainName”,“TOS=xx”, etc. |

## A.3 (Conditional) Zero Rating dynamic policy

### A.3.1 General

In the case of (Conditional) Zero Rating, the quality of a video streaming service must not exceed a certain bit rate threshold (called the policy threshold). This can be realized by deploying a traffic shaper in the network (e.g. a policing function in the UPF) or by instructing the DASH Player not to exceed a certain policy threshold bit rate. The policy threshold may be network-specific, i.e. depending on the 5G System. The following realization assumes the latter, i.e. the DASH Player is not exceeding the bit rate policy and the UPF is just monitoring the compliance of the application flows (one or more TCP and/or UDP flows). The MPD is annotated using DASH Service Descriptions in such a way that the DASH Player can identify which maximal representation bit rates still comply with the policy threshold.

Figure A.3.11 below illustrates the per-title quality and the policy threshold. For Titles1 and Title2, the 5GMSd Client can activate the SD and HD representations. For Title3, the 5GMSd Client can activate the 480p and the SD representations. For Title4, the 5GMSd Client can activate all available representations (i.e. SD and HD).



Figure A.3.1‑1: Policy threshold versus quality

When the 5GMSd Client receives the bit rate of the policy threshold from the network, the 5GMSd Client filters the MPD for policy-compliant representations (i.e. those that lie at or below the policy threshold).

### A.3.2 Procedure

The procedure for activating a (Conditional) Zero Rating dynamic policy is illustrated in figure A.3.2‑1 below.

Figure A.3.2‑1: Procedure for activating (Conditional) Zero Rating dynamic policy

Steps:

1.The 5GMS Application Provider interacts with the 5GMS AF to set up one or more Policy Templates. Each Policy Template is identified by a Policy Template identifier and contains information about how to activate the corresponding policy within the 5G System (e.g. N5 URLs and parameters).

2. The 5GMS Application Provider interacts with its DASH content generation function (e.g. an MPD provider) to annotate the DASH MPD with Service Descriptions (step 2). The intention of the Service Descriptions here is that the DASH Player can identify those representation combinations which do not exceed the bit rate requirement.

3.The 5GMSAware Application is configured via M8 with information about the available content catalogue (e.g. resolving MPD URLs), the available subscription identifiers (e.g. the user has a 4K content subscription or the user has an SD subscription), device type identifiers.

The 5GMSd-Aware Application is configured via M8 about the available (Conditional) Zero Rating policy. This includes the Network Policy Ids.

4. When a user selects an item via the User Interface (U1), the 5GMS-Aware Application translates the input to the needed 5GMSd API calls.

5. The 5GMS Aware Application provides input (via C1) on the selected presentation entry (i.e. MPD URL) and also on the Network Policy Id (the value in this case indicates a (Conditional) Zero-Rating policy, i.e. make the Media Session Handler request the policy threshold parameter from the network).

NOTE: C1 is an abstract interface and indicates that the 5GMS-Aware Application may either first use M6 or M7 for the interactions with the 5GMS Client.

6. The Media Session Handler uses the Network Policy Identifier to find the procedure and the parameters to activate the Dynamic Policy Instance (here a (Conditional) Zero Rating policy). The Media Session Handler has received one or more Policy Descriptions together with matching Service Access Information (via M5\_1). The Media Session Handler uses the Network Policy Identifier as a key to find the correct Policy Description. Here, the Network Policy Identifier indicates a (Conditional) Zero Rating policy. The Media Session Handler should activate a dynamic policy in the 5GMS AF, providing Service Data Flow Template information about the DASH media flows (audio, video, etc.) and retriving the bit rate threshold, which cannot be exceeded to comply with the policy. The Media Session Handler receives (as result of the Dynamic Policy activation) some information on the policy enforcement (enforcementMethod and/or enforcementBitrate), so that the representation selection logic (bit rate adaptation function) in the DASH Player can consider the effects of the enforcement scheme.

7. The Media Session Handler activates the Dynamic Policy instance on M5, providing a Policy Template identifier. Upon positive response, the Media Session Handler notifies the DASH Player, providing Service Descriptor Filters. The Media Session Handler may receive these Service Descriptor Filters with the response, or it may look up the Service Descriptor Filter values by a response value. Alternatively, the Media Session Handler receives a maximum bit rate with the response and the Media Session Handler derives the Service Descriptor Filter. The Media Session Handler may also receive information about Policy Enforcement, e.g. what type of traffic shaper will throttle the bit rate.

The Media Session Handler may need to update the Dynamic Policy instance, depending on the selected traffic detection method. For example, when the Media Session Handler uses 5-Tuples, the Media Session Handler needs to update the Dynamic Policy instance with every newly opened and every closed TCP connection.

8. The DASH Player fetches the MPD of the selected content.

9.The Service Descriptor Filter is used by the DASH Player to filter policy-compliant Service Descriptions from the MPD. The DASH Access Engine or Selection Logic (see ISO/IEC 23009-1 [32] figure K.1) selects only adaptation sets and representations according to the filter. Here, the DASH Player fetches the MPD after the notification from the Media Session Handler.

### A.3.3 Example parameters

Table A.3.3‑1: M5\_1 parameters for Policy Descriptions (used by the Media Session Handler)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Type | Purpose | Example Values |
| Policy Description | Object |  |  |
| Network Policy Id | String | Identifies the Policy Description. | “(Conditional) Zero Rating”. |
| Service Access Information URL | URL | References the associated Service Access Information. |  |

Table A.3.3.‑2: M5\_1 parameters for Service Access Information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Type | Purpose |  |
| Service Access Information | Object |  |  |
| Policy Template Id | String | Identifies the Policy Template. | “not exceed bit rate” |
| 5GMS AF URL | URL | Used to invoke the 5GMS AF. |  |
| sdfMethods | [String] | Indicates which Service Data Flow Description methods are recommended for use by the Media Session Handler. | “5-Tuple”,“domainName”,“TOS=xx”, etc. |
| Mandatory M5 Request information | List |  | Policy Template identifier,Service Data Flow Template. |
| M5 Response information | List | Information to the Media Session Handler on the response parameters. | Bit rate Policy Threshold (upper bit rate bound, which should not be exceeded). |

## A.4 Background Download

### A.4.1 General

In the case of Background Download, the asset is acquired in the background, prior to viewing. Many application services offer the capability of acquring a VoD item for later consumption. The 5GMS-Aware Application triggers the Media Session Handler to acquire the item, providing a background download network policy id.

NOTE: Here, the DASH Player is handling the acquisition, since the DASH Player contains the MPD processing and the DASH Access engine parts. Other realizations would use a separate background download agent, which is not even try to decode and render the video.

Figure A.4.1‑1 below illustrates the representation marking for background download. The MPD may be annotated with Service Descriptions clearly identifying representations intended for download. Here, Title1 should be downloaded in Full HD quality and all other titles in regular HD quality.



Figure A.4.1‑1: Background Download Representations

### A.4.2 Procedure

The procedure for activating a Background Download dynamic policy is illustrated in figure A.3.2‑1 below.



Figure A.3.2‑1: Procedure for activating Background Download dynamic policy

Steps:

1. The 5GMS Application Provider interacts with the 5GMS AF to set up one or more Policy Templates (M1). Each Policy Template is identified by a Policy Template identifier and contains information about how to activate the according policy within the 5G System (e.g. N5 URLs and parameters).

2. The 5GMS Application Provider also interacts with its DASH content generation function (e.g. an MPD provider) to annotate the DASH MPD with Service Descriptions, e.g. to identify, which representation is intended for background download.

3. The 5GMS-Aware Application is configured via M8 with information about the available content catalogue (e.g. resolving MPD URLs), the available subscription identifiers (e.g. the user has a 4K subscription or the user has an SD subscription), device type identifiers.

The 5GMSd-Aware Application is configured via M8 about the available background download policy. This includes the Network Policy Id which hints a background download policy.

4. When a user selects an item via the User Interface (U1), the 5GMS-Aware Application translates the input to the needed 5GMSd API calls.

4. When a user selects an item via the User Interface (U1) for Background Download the 5GMS-Aware Application translates the input to the needed 5GMSd API calls.

5. The 5GMS-Aware Application provides input (via C1) on the selected presentation entry (i.e. MPD URL) and also on the Network Policy Identifier (indicating a background download policy, i.e. make the Media Session Handler request a bearer suitable for Background Download).

NOTE: C1 is an abstract interface and indicates that the 5GMS-Aware Application may either first use M6 or M7 for the interactions with the 5GMS Client.

6. The Media Session Handler uses the Network Policy Identifier to find the procedure and the parameters to activate the Dynamic Policy Instance (here a Background Download policy). The Media Session Handler has received one or more Policy Descriptions together with matching Service Access Information (via M5\_1). The Media Session Handler uses the Network Policy Identifier as a key to find the correct Policy Description. The Media Session Handler should activate a Dynamic Policy in the 5GMS AF, providing Service Data Flow Template information of the media flows (audio, video, etc). The Media Session Handler can also receive information on a bit rate policing (enforcementMethod and/or enforcementBitrate), e.g. that the bit rate is actively limited.

7. The Media Session Handler activates the Dynamic Policy instance on M5, providing the Policy Template identifier and additional parameters. Upon positive response, the Media Session handler notifies the DASH Player to start the Background Download. The notification contains a Service Descriptor Filters, which is used by the DASH Player to filter policy-compliant Service Descriptions from the MPD. The Media Session Handler may receive the Service Descriptor Filters with the response or may look up the Service Descriptor Filter values by a response value (e.g. derived from a maximum bit rate indication).

The Media Session Handler may need to update the Dynamic Policy instance, depending on the selected traffic detection method. For example, when the Media Session Handler uses 5-Tuples, it needs to update the Dynamic Policy instance with every newly opened and every closed TCP connection.

8. The DASH Player fetches the MPD of the selected content.

9. The DASH Access Engine / Selection Logic (see ISO 23009-1 [32] figure K.1) selects only adaptation sets and representations according to the filter (i.e. suitable for Background Download). Here, the DASH Player fetches the MPD after the notification from the Media Session Handler.

### A.4.3 Example parameters

Table A.4.3‑1: M5\_1 Parameters for Policy Descriptions (used by the Media Session Handler)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Type | Purpose | Example Values |
| Policy Description | Object |  |  |
| Network Policy Id | String | Identifies the Policy Description. | “Background Download”. |
| Service Access Information URL | URL | References the associated Service Access Information. |  |

Table A.4.3‑2: M5\_1 Parameters for Service Access Information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Type |  |  |
| Service Access Information | Object |  |  |
| Policy Template Id | String | Identifies the Policy Template. | “backgrounddata”. |
| 5GMS AF URL | URL | Used to invoke the 5GMS AF. |  |
| sdfMethods | [String] | Indication, which Service Data Flow Description methods are recommended to use by the media session handler. | “5-Tuple”, “domainName”, “TOS=xx”, etc. |
| Mandatory M5 Request information | List | Desired bit rate, to be provided by the network for the application. | Policy Template Id,Average Bit rate,Service Data Flow Template. |
| M5 Response information | List | Information to the Media Session Handler on the response parameters. |  |

# Annex B (informative) Content Hosting Configuration examples

## B.1 Pull-based content ingest example

### A.1.1 Overview

1. The 5GMSd Client on the UE requests a media resource via M4d.

2. The 5GMSd AS determines that it doesn't have a cached copy of the requested media resource.

3. The 5GMSd AS transforms the M4d request URL into a request to the 5GMSd Application Provider’s origin server via M2d.

### B.1.2 Desired URL mapping

In the example shown in table B.1.2‑1 below, media resources are exposed at M4d from a default canonical domain 5gmsd-as.mno.net determined by the 5GMSd System operator, and also from a custom domain name alias mno‑cdn.5gmsd-ap.com that has been configured by the 5GMSd Application Provider.

Table B.1.2‑1: Example URL mapping for pull-based ingest

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| M4d request from 5GMSd Client | Mapped M2d request to origin serveron 5GMSd AS cache miss |
| https://**5gmsd-as.mno.net**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video1**/segment1000.mp4 | https://origin.5gmsd-ap.com/media/**asset123456**/**video1**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://**mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video1**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://**5gmsd-as.mno.net**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video2**/segment1000.mp4 | https://origin.5gmsd-ap.com/media/**asset123456**/**video2**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://**mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video2**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://**5gmsd-as.mno.net**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**audio1**/segment1000.mp4 | https://origin.5gmsd-ap.com/media/**asset123456**/**audio1**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**audio1**/segment1000.mp4 |

### B.1.3 Content Hosting Configuration

Table A.1.3‑1 below shows the relevant Content Hosting Configuration parameters needed to achieve the example mapping described in table B.1.2‑1 above.

Table B.1.3‑1: Content Hosting Configuration properties relevant to pull-based ingest

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Example value | Set by |
| IngestConfiguration |
|  protocol | urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol:**http-pull-ingest** | 5GMSd Application Provider |
|  pull | true |
|  entryPoint | https://origin.5gmsd-ap.com/ |
|  path | *(Not used)* | *(Not applicable)* |
| DistributionConfiguration |
|  canonicalDomainName | 5gmsd-as.mno.net | 5GMSd AF |
|  domainNameAlias | mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com | 5GMSd Application Provider |
|  PathRewriteRules[0].requestPathPattern | ^/m4d/provisioning-session[^/]+/ |
|  PathRewriteRules[0].mappedPath | /media/ |
| NOTE: The 5GMSd Application Provider needs prior knowledge of the path structure exposed at M4d in order to supply the requestPathPattern regular expression. In this example, the Provisioning Session identifier is included in the M4d distribution path as a discriminator (*c.f.* “Content Provider code” concept in a commercial CDN). |

## B.2 Push-based content ingest example

### B.2.0 Overview

1. The 5GMSd Application Provider uploads content to the 5GMSd AS via M2d.

2. The 5GMSd AS rewrites the M2d upload URL to an M4d downlink URL that is exposed to the 5GMSd Client on the UE.

### B.2.1 Desired URL mapping

In the example shown in table A.2.1‑1, media resources are pushed into the 5GMSd AS at M2d by the 5GMSd Application Provider and exposed to the 5GMSd Client at M4d using the canonical name of the 5GMSd AF 5gmsd-as.mno.net and an additional domain name alias mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com configured by the 5GMSd Application Provider.

Table B.2.1‑1: Example URL mapping for pull-based ingest

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| M2d ingest URL pushed to 5GMSd AS | M4d URL exposed to 5GMSd Client |
| https://5gmsd-as.mno.net/m2d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video1**/segment1000.mp4 | https://**5gmsd-as.mno.net**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video1**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://**mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video1**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://5gmsd-as.mno.net/m2d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video2**/segment1000.mp4  | https://**5gmsd-as.mno.net**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video2**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://**mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**video2**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://5gmsd-as.mno.net/m2d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**audio1**/segment1000.mp4  | https://**5gmsd-as.mno.net**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**audio1**/segment1000.mp4 |
| https://**mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com**/m4d/provisioning-session9876/**asset123456**/**audio1**/segment1000.mp4 |

### B.2.2 Content Hosting Configuration

Table B.2.2‑1 below shows the relevant Content Hosting Configuration parameters needed to achieve the example mapping described in table B.2.1‑1 above.

Table B.2.2‑1: Content Hosting Configuration properties relevant to push-based ingest

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Example value | Set by |
| IngestConfiguration |
|  protocol | urn:3gpp:5gms:content-protocol:**dash-if-ingest** | 5GMSd Application Provider*(first M1d request)* |
|  pull | false |
|  entryPoint | https://5gmsd-as.mno.net/ | 5GMSd AF*(first M1d response)* |
|  path | /m2d/provisioning-session9876/ |
| DistributionConfiguration |
|  canonicalDomainName | 5gmsd-as.mno.net |
|  domainNameAlias | mno-cdn.5gmsd-ap.com | 5GMSd Application Provider*(second M1d request)* |
|  PathRewriteRules[0].requestPathPattern | ^/m2d/provisioning-session9876/ |
|  PathRewriteRules[0].mappedPath | /m4d/provisioning-session9876/ |
| NOTE 1:The 5GMSd Application Provider needs knowledge of the M2d ingest path in order to set requestPathPattern. This requires a two-phase transaction when provisioning the Content Hosting Configuration at M1d. In the first request to create a Content Hosting Configuration at M1d, the 5GMSd Application Provider specifies the protocol and pull properties. In response, the 5GMSd AF sets the entryPoint and path. Then, in a second request at M1d, the 5GMSd Application Provider modifies the Content Hosting Configuration to add the necessary path rewrite rule.NOTE 2:The 5GMSd Application Provider needs knowledge of the path structure exposed at M4d in order to supply the mappedPath. In this example, the Provisioning Session identifier is included in the M4d path as a discriminator (*c.f.* “Content Provider code” concept in a commercial CDN). |

Annex <X> (informative):
Change history

|  |
| --- |
| **Change history** |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 25.6.2019 | SA4#104 | S4-190649 |  |  |  | Initial Version | 0.0.1 |
| 23.1.2020 | SA4#107 | S4-200077, S4-200238, S4-200239,S4-200318 |  |  |  | Updates during SA4#107 | 0.3.0 |
| 07.02.2020 | ConfCall | S4-AHI931, S4-AHI932 |  |  |  | Scope, editorial improvements and online edits from Conf Call (6th Feb 2020) | 0.3.1 |
| 11.02.2020 | offline |  |  |  |  | Editorial updates according to offline email discussions | 0.3.2 |
| 2020-02 | ConfCall | S4-AHI950 |  |  |  | Editorial updates from Conf Call (Online, 13th Feb 2020) | 0.4.0 |
| 2020-03 | - | SP-200237 |  |  |  | Specification to TSG: 5G Media Streaming (5GMS); ProtocolsTS 26.512, Version 1.0.0 | 1.0.0 |
|  |  | S4-AHI953 |  |  |  |  | 1.0.1 |
| 2020-04 | SA4#108e | S4-200513, S4-200514, S4-200633  |  |  |  | Renaming entities in the 5GMS Provisioning API, Additional clauses to specify procedures for manipulating Ingest Protocols, Content Preparation Templates and Server Certificates, Consumption Reporting Procedure API- M1d and M5d | 1.0.2 |
| 2020-05 | Conf Call | S4-AHI989 |  |  |  | New Structure | 1.1.0 |
| 2020-06 | SA4#109e | S4-200920, S4-200886,S4-200889,S4-200883 |  |  |  | 920: Consumption reporting in M7d interface, 886: RAN Signaling-based Network Assistance,889: API for Service Access information acquisition,883: APIs for Server Certificates, Content Preparation Templates and Ingest Protocols | 1.2.0 |
| 2020-08 | SA4#110e | S4-AHI996S4-AHI998S4-AHIA33 |  |  |  | 996: Completion of Content Preparation Template procedures,998: Completion of content distribution geofencing feature,A33:  | 1.3.0 |
| 2020-08 | SA4#110e | Cor of S4-AHI998 |  |  |  | Correction of S4-AHI998 implementation,Editorial Correction in Clause 11.2.4 | 1.3.1 |
| 2020-08 | SA4#110e | S4-201092S4-201114,S4-201210,S4-201208,S4-201213S4-201230S4-201004S4-201229S4-201221S4-201231S4-201225S4-201271 |  |  |  | 1092: Editorial Improvements1114: Specification structure – interfaces and APIs1210: Completion of Ingest Protocols API1208: Informative Annex on Parameter Population1213: Addition of General Sections1230: M6d APIs for 5GMS1004: Informative annex on Content Hosting Configuration examples1229: Correction of the Policy Template resource state transitions1221: DASH/CMAF in 5GMSd1231: M7d APIs1225: Update on consumption reporting1271: Update on Metrics Reporting | 1.4.0 |