**3GPP TSG-SA5 Meeting #131eS5-203258**

**e-meeting, 25 May – 3 June 2020**

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| *CR-Form-v11.4* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **28.530** | **CR** | **0027** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.1.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HELP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network | **X** |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | update slice NRM to align with refined slice definitions |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | S5 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | TEI16 |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-05-08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | network slice instance (or NSI) is used in many places of this specification, but for different purposes. 1. In some places, NSI is used to represent network slice2. In other places, NSI is used to represent Managed Object Instance (MOI) of NetworkSlice Information Object Class (IOC). |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. Replace “network slice instance (or NSI)” with “network slice” if the NSI is used to represent network slice2. Replace “network slice instance (or NSI)” with NetworkSlice instance or MOI of NetworkSlice if the NSI is used to represent Managed Object Instance (MOI) of NetworkSlice Information Object Class (IOC). |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Mis-using network slice instance caused conceptual issues inside and outside 3GPP, and let existing specification not implementable. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.5 - 4.1.8, 4.3.2 - 4.3.5, 4.4.1, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.4, 5.4.6, 5.4.8 - 5.4.15 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
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| ***Other comments:*** |  |

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| **Start of 1st modification** |

# 3 Definitions and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions 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].

**network slice:** Defined in 3gpp TS 23.501 v1.4.0 [3].

**network slice instance:** Defined in 3GPP TS 23.501 V1.4.0 [3].

**network slice subnet:** a representation of the management aspects of a set of Managed Functions and the required resources (e.g. compute, storage and networking resources).

**network slice subnet instance:** an instance of Network Slice Subnet representing the management aspects of a set of Managed Function instances and the used resources (e.g. compute, storage and networking resources).

**Service Level Specification:** a set of service level requirements associated with a Service Level Agreement to be satisfied by a Network Slice

Note: Network Slice Subnet Information Object Class describes the structure (i.e. contained components and connectivity between them) and configuration of a Network Slice subnet, as well as network capability.

## 3.2 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].

CSC Communication Service Customer

CSP Communication Service Provider

DN Data Network

MNO Mobile Network Operator

NOP Network Operator

NSaaS Network Slice as a Service

NSaasC Network Slice as a Service Customer

NSaaSP Network Slice as a Service Provider

NSC Network Slice Customer

NSP Network Slice Provider

NSSI NetworkSliceSubnet instance

SLA Service Level Agreement

SLS Service Level Specification

TN Transport Network

# 4 Concepts and background

## 4.1 General concepts

### 4.1.1 Management of 5G networks and network slicing

5G system consists of 5G Access Network (AN), 5G Core Network and UE, see TS 23.501 [3].

5G system is expected to be able to provide optimized support for a variety of different communication services, different traffic loads, and different end user communities, see clause 4 of TS 22.261 [2]. For example, the communication services using network slicing may include:

- V2X services

 The 5G system aims to enhance its capability to meet KPIs that emerging V2X applications require. For these advanced applications, the requirements, such as data rate, reliability, latency, communication range and speed, are made more stringent, see clause 4 of TS 22.261 [2].

- 5G seamless eMBB service with FMC

 As one of the key technologies to enable network slicing, fixed mobile convergence (FMC) which includes wireless-to-the-everything (WTTx) and fibre-to-the-everything (FTTx), is expected to provide native support for network slicing. For optimization and resource efficiency, the 5G system will select the most appropriate 3GPP or non-3GPP access technology for a communication service, potentially allowing multiple access technologies to be used simultaneously for one or more services active on a UE, see clause 6.3 of TS 22.261 [2].

- massive IoT connections

 Support for massive Internet of Things (mIoT) brings many new requirements in addition to MBB enhancements, see clause 4 of TS 22.261 [2]. Communication services with massive IoT connections such as smart households, smart grid, smart agriculture and smart meter will require the support of a large number and high density IoT devices to be efficient and cost effective, see TS 23.501 [3]. Operators can use one or more network slices to provide these communication services, which require similar network characteristics, to different vertical industries.

The next generation 3GPP management system is expected to support the management of 3GPP 5G system and 3GPP legacy systems.

3GPP management system directly manages 3GPP managed network components (e.g. 5G RAN, 5G CN). For non-3GPP domains (e.g. DCN, TN), 3GPP management system needs to coordinate with the corresponding management systems of the non-3GPP domains.

### 4.1.2 Types of communication services

Communication services offered by Communication Service Providers (CSPs) to Communication Service Customers (CSCs) are of various categories, among which:

- Business to consumer (B2C) services, e.g. mobile web browsing, 5G voice, Rich Communication Services, etc.

- Business to business (B2B) services, e.g. Internet access, LAN interconnection, etc.

- Business to household (B2H) services, e.g. Internet access, MBMS, VOIP, VPN, etc.

- Business to business to everything (B2B2X) services: e.g. services offered to other CSPs (e.g. international roaming, RAN sharing, etc.) offering themselves communication services to their own customers. B2B2X service type includes B2B2 applied recursively, i.e. B2B2B, B2B2B2B, etc.

NOTE: How to derive different network slice related requirements from different categories of communication services is not in the scope of the present document.

A communication service offered by CSPs can include a bundle of specific B2C, B2B, B2H or B2B2X type of services. Taking as an example the B2C type of services, a bundle could include: data (for mobile web browsing), voice (through 5G voice), and messaging (via Rich Communication Services). In this case, each one of the individual B2C may be fulfilled by different PDU connectivity services provided via corresponding PDU sessions.

### 4.1.3 Communication services using network slices

As an example, a variety of communication services instances provided by multiple NetworkSlice instance(s) are illustrated in the figure 4.1.3.1. Figure 4.1.3.1 is only for illustrative purposes to highlight the combination and relationship of Communication Services to network slices without depicting any UE. An actual network slice deployment offering communication services to UEs will need to comply with the 5G system architecture defined in TS 23.501 [3] and TS 38.401 [4].



Figure 4.1.3.1: A variety of communication services instances provided by multiple NetworkSlice instances

NOTE: In Figure 4.1.3.1, “NSI A” represents “NetworkSlice instance A”, “NSI B” represents “NetworkSlice instance B”, “NSI C” represents “NetworkSlice instance C”

Figure 4.1.3.1 illustrates the relationship between Communication Services, network slices, and network slice subnets:

- NSSI AN-1 and NSSI AN-2 each contain distinct sets of instances of AN NFs. NSSI CN-1, NSSI CN-2 and NSSI CN-3 each contain distinct sets of instances of CN NFs. The TN supporting connectivity facilitates the communication between CN and AN NFs. NSSI A combines NSSI AN-1 with NSSI CN-1 and corresponding TN connectivity. NSSI B combines NSSI AN-2 and NSSI CN-2 and corresponding TN connectivity. NSSI C combines NSSI AN-2 with NSSI CN-3 and corresponding TN connectivity. The NSSI AN-2 is shared between NSSI B and NSSI C, while NSSI AN-1 is dedicated to NSSI A.

- NOP offers NSSI A as a NetworkSlice instance A, in this relationship NetworkSlice instance A represents NSSI A with associated Service Level Specification (SLS). NOP also offers NSSI B as NetworkSlice instance B and NSSI C as NetworkSlice instance C. The SLS of NetworkSlice instance A satisfies the service requirements of Communication Service Instance 1 and Communication Service Instance 2. The SLS of NetworkSlice instance B satisfies the service requirements of Communication Service Instance 2. The SLS of NetworkSlice instance C satisfies the service requirements of Communication Service Instance 3.

- The Communication Service Instance 1 is supported by NetworkSlice instance A. The Communication Service Instance 2 may be supported by either NetworkSlice instance A or NetworkSlice instance B. The Communication Service Instance 3 is supported by NetworkSlice instance C.

### 4.1.4 Communication services requirements

eMBB service type aims at supporting high data rates and high traffic densities as outlined in TS 22.261 [2], Table 7.1-1 "Performance requirements for high data rate and traffic density scenarios". URLLC service type aims at supporting the requirements in TS 22.261 [2], Table 7.2.2-1 "Performance requirements for low-latency and high-reliability services." related to high reliability and low latency scenarios. mIoT service type aims at supporting a large number and high density of IoT devices efficiently and cost effectively, see TS 23.501 [3].

Depending on the service type (eMBB, URLLC, mIoT), different service types may include different network slice related requirements, for example:

- Area traffic capacity requirement

- Charging requirement

- Coverage area requirement

- Degree of isolation requirement

- End-to-end latency requirement

- Mobility requirement

- Overall user density requirement

- Priority requirement

- Service availability requirement

- Service reliability requirement

- UE speed requirement

### 4.1.5 NetworkSlice instance Lifecycle and relationship to service instances

An NetworkSlice instance may support multiple service instances if it satisfies their service level requirements or has been modified to support these requirements. When a service instance is to be supported, it may trigger an operation phase of the NetworkSlice instance lifecycle for activation or modification(s) of an existing NetworkSlice instance, or it may trigger a commissioning phase of the NetworkSlice instance lifecycle for creation of a new NetworkSlice instance. When a service instance no longer needs to be supported by an NetworkSlice instance, it may trigger an operation phase of the NetworkSlice instance lifecycle for de-activation or modification(s) of an existing NetworkSlice instance, or it may trigger a decommissioning phase of the NetworkSlice instance lifecycle for termination of an existing NetworkSlice instance.

### 4.1.6 Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS)

Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) can be offered by a CSP to its CSC in the form of a service. This service allows CSC to use the NetworkSlice instance as the end user or optionally allows CSC to manage the NetworkSlice instance as manager via management interface exposed by the CSP. In turn, these CSC can play the role of CSP and offer their own services (e.g. communication services) on top of the NetworkSlice instance obtained from the CSP. For example, a network slice customer can also play the role of NOP and could build their own network containing the network slice obtained from the CSP as a "building block". In this model, both CSP offering NSaaS and CSC consuming NSaaS have the knowledge of the existence of NetworkSlice instances. Depending on service offering, CSP offering NSaaS may impose limits on the NSaaS management capabilities exposure to the CSC, and the CSC can manage the NetworkSlice instance according to NSaaS management capabilities exposed and agreed upon limited level of management by the CSP.

The NSaaS offered by the CSP could be characterized by certain properties (capabilities to satisfy service level requirements), e.g.

- radio access technology,

- bandwidth,

- end-to-end latency,

- reliability,

- guaranteed / non-guaranteed QoS,

- security level, etc.

Figure 4.1.6.1 illustrates some examples on how network slices can be utilized to deliver communication services, including network slice as a Service. For simplicity this figure omits the details of how NFs are being managed and does not show their groupings into network slice subnet:

a) A Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) is provided to CSC-A by CSP-A. Unlike the communication service delivered to end customers, in NSaaS, the offered service is the actual network slice.

b) CSC-A can use the NetworkSlice instance obtained from CSP-A to support own Communication Services or may add additional network functions to the obtained NSaaS and offer the resulting combination as a new NetworkSlice instance to CSP-B. In this case, CSC-A plays the role of NOP-B and builds his own network. The NetworkSlice instance obtained by CSC-A from CSP-A becomes a "building block" or an network slice subnet of CSC-A in its role of NOP-B. The NOP-B (a.k.a. CSC-A) combines this network slice subnet with other network slice subnets and offers the new network slice subnet as NetworkSlice instance to CSP-B.

c) CSP-B can use the NetworkSlice instance obtained from CSC-A / NOP-B to deliver Communication Services to its end customers (as CSC-B).

NSI

NSI

Figure 4.1.6.1: Examples of Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) being utilized to deliver communication services to end customers

NOTE: In Figure 4.1.6.1, NSI represent NetworkSlice instance

### 4.1.7 network slices as NOP internals

In the "network slices as NOP internals" model, network slices are not part of the CSP service offering and hence are not visible to CSCs. However, the NOP, to provide support to communication services, may decide to deploy network slices, e.g. for internal network optimization purposes. This model allows CSC to use the network as the end user or optionally allows CSC to monitor the service status (assurance of the SLA associated with the internally offered network slice).

The CSP should be able to provide the service status information (e.g. service performance, fault information, traffic data, etc) to CSC via the management exposure interface.

Figure 4.1.7.1 illustrates an example on how network slices can be utilized to deliver communication services:

a) A network slice is used as NOP internal, and CSP delivers communication services to end customers (CSC).

b) The CSC should be able to monitor the network and service status information (e.g. service performance, fault information, traffic data, etc.) provided by CSP.

DN

NF

NF

Network Slice

Network view

Management view

CSP

NOP

CSC

offer

a)

Figure 4.1.7.1: Examples of network slice as NOP internals

NOTE: In Figure 4.1.7.1, NSI represent NetworkSlice instance

### 4.1.8 Network slice delivery concepts

network slices are provided in different compositions to the customer which may include access to different management capabilities and network slice provisioning procedures for the customer.

For example, a network slice may be delivered

a) to meet customer's communication service requirements without any exposure of internal network slice structures (applicable to both individual subscribers and NSaaS); or

b) to meet the network slice requirements, with some exposure of the internal network slice structures (e.g. NFs, topology, etc.) and with some network monitoring capability as enabled by the provider; or

c) to meet the network slice requirements with some exposure of the internal network slice structures (e.g. NFs) with some management capabilities as enabled by the provider.

### 4.1.9 Tenant information concept

Tenant information purpose is to support multiple tenant environment in 5G network management. The 3GPP management system may use tenant information for the following:

- Associating communication services with the tenant.

- Controlling management capabilities access by the tenant.

## 4.2 Principles

## 4.2.1 General Principles

The 5G network management framework is built upon the following principles:

a. Support management of 5G networks with or without network slicing features.

b. Support management across multiple operator's scenario.

c. Support interaction with non-3GPP management system.

d. Support service-based management.

## 4.2.2 Principles of network slicing management framework

The 5G network slicing management framework is built upon the following principles:

1. Standardized management service interfaces of the network slicing management services.

2. Standardized management service interfaces of network function management services.

3. Multi-vendor interaction utilizing the standardized management service interfaces of the network slicing management services, as well as the standardized management service interfaces of the network function related management functions.

4. A simple network slicing set of management functions to simplify the management of network function(s) from the slicing management point-of-view.

5. Network slicing management services are capable to support various Network Operator deployment options to support diverse use cases, and a set of generic management services applicable to all kinds of network functions.

Figure 4.2.2.1 illustrates the basic principle of standardized management services for network slicing management related capabilities.



Figure 4.2.2.1: Standardized network slicing management services and network function management services

## 4.3 Management aspects of network slicing

### 4.3.1 Introduction

This clause describes management aspects of network slicing, which can be described by the four phases shown in Figure 4.3.1.1, the phases are:

- Preparation

- Commissioning

- Operation

- Decommissioning



Figure 4.3.1.1: Management aspects of network slicing

Each phase, described in subsequent clauses, defines high level tasks and should include appropriate verification of the output of each task.

### 4.3.2 Preparation

In the preparation phase the NetworkSlice instance does not exist. The preparation phase includes network slice design, network slice capacity planning, on-boarding and evaluation of the network functions, preparing the network environment and other necessary preparations required to be done before the creation of an NetworkSlice instance.

### 4.3.3 Commissioning

NetworkSlice instance provisioning in the commissioning phase includes creation of the NetworkSlice instance. During NetworkSlice instance creation all needed resources are allocated and configured to satisfy the network slice requirements. The creation of an NetworkSlice instance can include creation and/or modification of the NetworkSlice instance constituents.

### 4.3.4 Operation

The Operation phase includes the activation, supervision, performance reporting (e.g. for KPI monitoring), resource capacity planning, modification, and de-activation of an NetworkSlice instance.

Activation makes the NetworkSlice instance ready to support communication services.

Resource capacity planning includes any actions that calculates resource usage based on an NetworkSlice instance provisioning, and performance monitoring and generates modification polices as a result of the calculation.

NOTE: Automation of resource capacity planning is out of scope of the present document.

NetworkSlice instance modification could be including e.g. capacity or topology changes. The modification can include creation or modification of NetworkSlice instance constituents. NetworkSlice instance modification can be triggered by receiving new network slice requirements or as the result of supervision/reporting

The deactivation includes actions that make the NetworkSlice instance inactive and stops the communication services.

Network slice provisioning actions in the operation phase involves activation, modification and de-activation of an NetworkSlice instance.

### 4.3.5 Decommissioning

NetworkSlice instance provisioning in the decommissioning phase includes decommissioning of non-shared constituents if required and removing the NetworkSlice instance specific configuration from the shared constituents. After the decommissioning phase, the NetworkSlice instance is terminated and does not exist anymore.

## 4.4 Managed network slice concepts

### 4.4.1 General

From a management point of view a network slice is complete in the sense that it includes all the managed functions, with their supporting resources, to provide a certain set of communication services to serve a certain business purpose. In other words, the network slice is complete because it completely satisfies the associated SLS.

The following concepts are related to network slicing management:

a. Services which are supported by network slices (services whose service level requirements are satisfied by the SLS associated with the network slices).

b. network slice subnets and networks composed of PNF, VNF or both and offered as network slices.

c. Network function (PNFs, VNFs) grouped into network slice subnets.

d. Resources which support the network (e.g. virtualized resource, non-virtualized resource)

The management aspects of the network slice are represented by management of the CN part, and AN part which are directly managed by the 3GPP management system, and management of non-3GPP part which is not directly managed by the 3GPP management system. The non-3GPP part includes TN parts. The 3GPP management system provides the network slice requirements to the corresponding management systems of those non-3GPP parts, e.g. the TN part supports connectivity within and between CN and AN parts. For the TN part, the 3GPP management system provides the TN topology requirements and individual TN links' QoS attributes requirements to the TN management system.

The 3GPP management system maintains the network topology and the related QOS requirements.



Figure 4.4.1.1: Example of an network slice

## 4.5 Network slice subnet concepts

The network slice subnet represents a group of network functions (including their corresponding resources) that form part or complete constituents of a network slice. The grouping of the network functions allows the management of each group of network functions to be conducted independently of the network slice.

The network slice subnet concepts include the following aspects:

- An NSSI constituent may include Managed Function(s) and other constituent NSSI(s).

- An NSSI may be shared by two or more NetworkSlice instances, this is called a shared constituent of NetworkSlice instance. This sharing may be direct or indirect. The direct sharing implies that the NSSI is offered as NetworkSlice instance multiple times. The indirect sharing implies that the NSSI is either a constituent of a NSSI shared by two or more NetworkSlice instances, or is shared by two or more NSSI(s) which are in turn offered as different NetworkSlice instances.

- An NSSI may be shared by two or more NSSI(s), this is also called a shared constituent of NSSI. The sharing may be direct or indirect. The direct sharing implies that NSSI is a constituent of two or more NSSIs. The indirect sharing implies that NSSI is a constituent of a shared NSSI.

- An NSSI that is dedicated to one NetworkSlice instance and is not shared as a constituent by two or more NSSI(s) is called a non-shared NSSI.

- An NSSI may contain instances of CN Managed Functions only, or instances of AN Managed Functions only, or any combination thereof.

- An NSSI may additionally have information representing a set of links with capacities to provide connection between managed functions. This information is also known as TN requirements of the NSSI.

- The resources used, and whose management aspects are represented by an NSSI comprise physical and logical resources. In case of virtualization, virtualized resources may be used.

## 4.6 Slice profile and service profile concepts

### 4.6.1 Slice profile

The network slice subnet has an associated set of requirements (e.g. those derived from communication service requirements) that are applicable to the NSSI constituents, such set is called Slice Profile. TN requirements (e.g. set of QoS attributes for the links interconnecting NSSI constituent MFs) is an example of requirements that may be included in the Slice Profile. The slice profile may be common (applicable to all NSSI constituents, regardless of their types) or specific (applicable to only AN MF or only to CN MF NSSI constituents)..

### 4.6.2 Service profile

The concept of service profile is described in TS 28.531[5].

## 4.7 Coordination with management systems of non-3GPP parts

When providing an end to end communication service, the network may use non-3GPP parts (e.g. Data centre network (DCN), Transport network (TN)) in addition to the network components defined in 3GPP. Therefore, in order to ensure the performance of a communication service according to the business requirements, the 3GPP management system has to coordinate with the management systems of the non-3GPP parts (e.g., MANO system) when preparing a network slice for this service. This coordination may include obtaining capabilities of the non-3GPP parts and providing the slice specific requirements and other requirements on the non-3GPP parts. Figure 4.7.1 illustrates an example for the coordination with management of TN part (e.g., directly or via MANO system).

The 3GPP management system identifies the requirements on involved network domains, such as RAN, CN and non-3GPP parts of a slice by deriving them from the customer requirements to the services supported by the network slice. The derived requirements are sent to the corresponding management systems. The coordination may also include related management data exchange between those management systems and the 3GPP management system.



Figure 4.7.1: Example of coordination between 3GPP and TN management systems

## 4.8 Roles related to 5G networks and network slicing management

In the context of next generation networks, responsibilities regarding operations have to be clearly defined and assigned to roles. The roles related to 5G networks and network slicing management include:

- Communication Service Customer (CSC): Uses communication services.

- Communication Service Provider (CSP): Provides communication services. Designs, builds and operates its communication services. The CSP provided communication service can be built with or without network slice.

- Network Operator (NOP): Provides network services. Designs, builds and operates its networks to offer such services.

- Network Equipment Provider (NEP): Supplies network equipment to network. For sake of simplicity, VNF Supplier is considered here as a type of Network Equipment Provider. This can be provided also in the form of one or more appropriate VNF(s).

- Virtualization Infrastructure Service Provider (VISP): Provides virtualized infrastructure services. Designs, builds and operates its virtualization infrastructure(s). Virtualization Infrastructure Service Providers may also offer their virtualized infrastructure services to other types of customers including to Communication Service Providers directly, i.e. without going through the Network Operator.

- Data Centre Service Provider (DCSP): Provides data centre services. Designs, builds and operates its data centres.

- NFVI Supplier: Supplies network function virtualization infrastructure to its customers.

- Hardware Supplier: Supplies hardware.

Depending on actual scenarios:

- each role can be played by one or more organizations simultaneously;

- an organization can play one or several roles simultaneously (for example, a company can play CSP and NOP roles simultaneously).

Communication Service Customer

Communication Service Provider

Network Operator

Virtualization Infrastructure Service Provider

Client

E.g.: End user,

 Small & Medium Entreprise,

 Large entreprise,

 Vertical,

 Other CSP, etc.

Provider

Client

Client

Provider

Provider

Data Center Service Provider

Client

Provider

Network Equipment Provider

(incl. VNF Supplier)

NFVI Supplier

Hardware Supplier

Client

Provider

Client

Provider

Client

Provider

Figure 4.8.1: High-level model of roles

In case of Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) (cf. clause 4.1.6), the Communication Service Provider (CSP) role can be refined into NSaaS Provider (NSaaSP) role – or, in short, Network Slice Provider (NSP) - and the Communication Service Customer (CSC) role can be refined into NSaaS Customer (NSaaSC) role – or, in short, Network Slice Customer (NSC). A NSC can, in turn, offer its own communication services to its own customers, being thus CSP at the same time.

4.9 Management data analytics for 5G networks

The 5G networks have capability to support a variety of communication services, such as IoT and eMBB. The increasing flexibility of the networks to support services with diverse requirements may present operational and management challenges. 5G networks management system can therefore benefit from management data analytics for improving networks performance and efficiency to accommodate and support the diversity of services and requirements. The management data analytics utilize the collection of network data (including e.g. service, slicing and/or network functions related data) to perform analytics in order to assist and complement management services for an optimum network performance and service assurance.

# 5 Business level requirements

## 5.1 Requirements

### 5.1.1 General requirements

**REQ-5GNS-CON-01** The network slicing management architecture shall allow any deployment options within the Network Operator's domain.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-02** The set of network slicing management functions shall be generic to all kinds of network function and network function provider.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-05** The network slicing management architecture shall provide capabilities to manage the total view of all created slice instances.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-06** The network slicing management architecture should provide management capabilities that are dedicated to each network slice. The management dedicated to a network slice shall work independently from the management dedicated to another network slice.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-07** The network slicing management architecture shall allow managing multiple network slices simultaneously or independently along with their lifecycle.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-08** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to determine to use network with or without slicing based on network related requirements.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-09** The 3GPP management system shall, when given the capacity increase or decrease of a network slice, be able to calculate the capacity increase or decrease of a RAN slice subnet, CN slice subnet and derive corresponding requirements for the TN part that support the network slice.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-10** The 3GPP management system shall be able to modify the capacity of a RAN slice subnet to a given value.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-11** The 3GPP management system shall be able to modify the capacity of a CN slice subnet to a given value.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-12** The 3GPP management system shall be able to communicate the TN requirements corresponding to the network slice capacity change.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-13** The 3GPP management system shall be able to provide management data analytics to authorized consumers.

**REQ-5GNS-CON-14** The 3GPP management system shall be able to collect and analyse relevant management data.

**REQ-MnSD-FUN-15** The MnS producer shall have the capability allowing its authorized consumer to obtain information about MnS capabilites.

### 5.1.2 Network slicing management

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-01** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to create a new or use an existing NetworkSlice instance according to the communication service requirements.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-02** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to translate the communication service requirements to network slice related requirements.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-**03 The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to create a new or use an existing NetworkSlice instance according to the network slice related requirements.

NOTE: The network slice related requirements include requirements such as: area traffic capacity, charging, coverage area, degree of isolation, end-to-end latency, mobility, overall user density, priority, service availability, service reliability, UE speed.

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-04** The 3GPP management system shall be able to create a NetworkSlice instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-05** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to monitor the network slice related data and provide the agreed data to an authorized consumer.

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-06** The 3GPP management system shall be able to create a NetworkSliceSubnet instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-07** The 3GPP management system shall be able to evaluate the feasibility of providing a new NetworkSlice instance which does not impact with the existing NetworkSlice instance(s).

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-07a** The 3GPP management system should have the capability of allocating the resources of NetworkSlice instances according to the priority.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-08** The 3GPP management system should have the capability of re-allocating the resources of NetworkSlice instances according to the priority.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-09** The 3GPP management system shall be able to manage the NetworkSlice instance lifecycle.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-10** The 3GPP management system shall be able to provide link requirements related to the network slice (e.g. topology, QOS parameters) to the appropriate management system that handles the TN part related to the slice (e.g. via NFV MANO).

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-11** The 3GPP management system shall be able to report performance measurement data of a NetworkSlice instance to the NOP.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-12** The 3GPP management system shall be able to report performance measurement data of a NetworkSliceSubnet instance to the NOP.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-13** The 3GPP management system shall be able to report fault management data of a NetworkSlice instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-14** The 3GPP management system shall be able to report fault management data of a NetworkSliceSubnet instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-15** The 3GPP management system shall be able to activate a NetworkSlice instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-16** The 3GPP management system shall be able to de-activate a NetworkSlice instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-17** The 3GPP management system shall be able to modify a NetworkSlice instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-18** The 3GPP management system shall be able to terminate a NetworkSlice instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-19** The 3GPP management system shall be able to activate a NetworkSlicesubnet instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-20** The 3GPP management system shall be able to modify a NetworkSlicesubnet instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-21** The 3GPP management system shall be able to de-activate a NetworkSlicesubnet instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-22** The 3GPP management system shall be able to terminate a NetworkSlicesubnet instance.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-23** The 3GPP management system shall support slice capacity management.

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-24** The 3GPP management system shall support inter-slice orchestration (e.g., orchestrated provisioning of multiple slices and resolving issues on quality, fault, and anomaly, among multiple slices).

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-25** The 3GPP management system shall support collection and analysis of the status and events of the NetworkSlice instance resources for the purpose of fault management.

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-26** The 3GPP management system shall support collection and analysis of the status and events of the NetworkSlice instance resources for the purpose of performance management.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-27** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability of exposing network slice management data for Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) to the authorized consumer.

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-28** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to differentiate communication services provided by a single NetworkSlice instance when the NetworkSlice instance is used to support multiple communication services.

**REQ-3GPPMS -CON-29** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to perform network slice related operations (e.g., performance monitoring) considering requirements for each communication service when the network slice is used to support multiple communication services.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-30** The 3GPP management system shall be able to expose the network slice management services such as performance management, fault supervision and provisioning management to the authorized consumer based on the mutual agreement between consumer and operator.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-31** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to expose, based on the mutual agreement between consumer and operator, the network slice assurance services to the authorized consumers.

**REQ-3GPPMS-CON-32** The 3GPP management system shall have the capability to expose, based on the mutual agreement between consumer and operator, the network slice control and configuration services to the authorized consumers and to resolve potential conflicts

### 5.1.3 CM requirements

**REQ-3GPPCM-CON-01** The 3GPP management system shall have a capability to configure NF instances.

## 5.2 Actor roles

Consumers of a network management service. A consumer can be a Network Operator (NOP) or Communication Service Provider (CSP).

## 5.3 Telecommunication resources

The Telecommunication resources include network management functions and/or the managed network functions/resources.

## 5.4 High-level use cases

### 5.4.1 Network slicing supporting communication services

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | A communication service provider (CSP) uses the network slicing service provided by operator to offer communication services to end users. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A CSP request a NOP to provide a network slice |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | The CSP and the operator negotiate and sign the communication service requirements contract a.k.a. Service Level Agreement (SLA). |  |
| **Begins when**  | The CSP declares communication service(s) requirements to the operator. These requirements are called Service Level Specification (SLS). The operator triggers the NetworkSlice instance preparation phase which includes the on-boarding and verification of network function products, feasibility check, preparing the necessary network environment, which are used to support the lifecycle of NetworkSlice instances and any other preparations that are needed in the network. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | Based on the SLS (e.g. coverage area, number and distribution of users, traffic demand, mobility, latency, etc.) , the operator prepares the corresponding NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | After the NetworkSlice instance preparation phase, the operator triggers the deployment of an NetworkSlice instance.1) If the CSP plans to operate services across multiple operators' administrative domains, this may require cross-country operations. The operator management system will perform cross-domain collaboration with the management systems from other administrative domains for NetworkSlice instance deployment.2) If customization of TN is required, the operator management system and TN management system will first cooperate on network planning of TN. 3) The operator management system performs overall mapping and coordination among different technical domains in order to provide the end-to-end services via the NetworkSlice instance. If CSP uses the NSaaS provided by operator to offer multiple communication services to end users, related operations (e.g., performance monitoring) are performed considering requirements for each communication service. |  |
| **Step 3 (O)** | If requested, the operator provides management data of the NetworkSlice instance to the authorized CSP according to the communication service requirements. Examples of management data that could be provided to CSP include service availability and reliability, UE traffic information, etc. |  |
| **Ends when** | The operator maintains the NetworkSlice instance during the lifecycle of the NetworkSlice instance.  |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The NetworkSlice instance(s) is provided by the operator to the CSP to support one or more communication services. |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-01, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-02, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-03, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-04, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-05, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-07, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-08, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-09, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-10, REQ-3GPPMS -CON-28, REQ-3GPPMS -CON-29 |  |

### 5.4.2 Provisioning of a NetworkSlice instance

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To perform operations of the provisioning of a NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Network Operator (NOP) plays the role of a Network Slice Provider (NSP). |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | None |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | Preparation for the NetworkSlice instance is done.For creation, NetworkSlice instance is not existing. For activation, modification, de-activation or termination, the NetworkSlice instance is existing. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The 3GPP management system has received a request from the Network Operator.  |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The 3GPP management system assesses the feasibility of executing the request, e.g., checks the inventory and the required NetworkSlice instance constituents, and reserves available resources.  |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system performs the LCM operations required according to the request (create, activate, modify, de-activate, or terminate) on one or more NSSI(s). For shared NSSI(s), the 3GPP management system performs required actions. | 5.4.3 Provisioning of a NetworkSlicesubnet instance |
| **Step 3 (M)** | The 3GPP management system replies to the Network Operator that the requested operation is completed. |  |
| **Ends when** | All the mandatory steps have passed. |  |
| **Exceptions** | In case the feasibility check fails, the use case fails and the 3GPP management system rejects the request with the reason included in the reply.In case any of the LCM operations fail, the use case fails and the 3GPP management system replies to the Network Operator that the requested operation is failed with the reason included in the reply. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | An NetworkSlice instance has been provisioned.  |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-04, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-15, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-16, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-17, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-18.  |  |

### 5.4.3 Provisioning of a NetworkSlicesubnet instance

| **Use case stage** | **Evolution/Specification** | **<<Uses>>Related use** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To perform operations of the provisioning of a NetworkSlicesubnet instance. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Network Operator (NOP) plays the role of a Network Slice Provider (NSP) responsible for the network slice subnet.  |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | None |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | Preparation for the NSSI is completed.For the creation use case an NSSI does not exist. For activation, modification, de-activation or termination use cases, the NSSI exists. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The 3GPP management system has received a request from the Network Operator.  |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The 3GPP management system assesses the feasibility of executing the request, e.g., checks the inventory and the required NSSI constituents, and reserves available resources. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system performs the LCM operations required according to the request (activate, modify, de-activate, or terminate) on one or more NSSI(s) constituents. In case the required LCM operation is create a new NSSI constituent is created. |  |
| **Step 3 (M)** | The 3GPP management system replies to the Network Operator that the requested operation is completed. |  |
| **Ends when** | All the mandatory steps have passed. |  |
| **Exceptions** | In case the feasibility check fail, the use case fails and the 3GPP management system rejects the request with the reason included in the reply.In case any of the LCM operations fail, the use case fails and the 3GPP management system replies to the Network Operator that the requested operation has failed with the reason included in the reply. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | An NSSI has been provisioned.  |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-06, REQ-3GPPMS-19, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-20, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-21, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-22 |  |

### 5.4.4 Performance management of a NetworkSlice instance

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To report performance measurement data of a NetworkSlice instance to the NOP. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Network Operator (NOP) plays the role of a Network Slice Provider (NSP) |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | An NetworkSlice instance has been activated. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The NOP requests performance measurement and monitoring on the NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | For each NSSI associated with the NetworkSlice instance the 3GPP management system fetches NSSI-level performance measurement data.  | Performance management of an NSSI |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system generates the network slice-level performance measurement data and sends the network slice-level performance measurement data to the NOP.  |  |
| **Ends when**  | The performance measurement and monitoring ends as scheduled or when requested by the NOP. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The NOP receives the network slice-level performance measurement data from the 3GPP management system. |  |
| **Traceability**  | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-11  |  |

NOTE: Steps 1 and 2 may be executed on demand, or repeatedly according to a schedule.

### 5.4.5 Performance management of a NetworkSliceSubnet instance (NSSI)

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To report performance measurement data of a NetworkSliceSubnet instance (NSSI) to the NOP.  |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Network Operator (NOP) plays the role of a Network Slice Provider (NSP) responsible for the network slice subnet. |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | An NSSI has been activated. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The NOP requests performance measurement and monitoring on the NSSI. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | For each component of the NSSI the 3GPP management system fetches performance measurement data on the components of the NSSI.  |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system generates the NSSI-level performance measurement data and sends the NSSI-level performance measurement data to the NOP.  |  |
| **Ends when**  | The performance measurement and monitoring ends as scheduled or when requested by the NOP. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The NOP receives the NSSI-level performance measurement data from the 3GPP management system. |  |
| **Traceability**  | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-12  |  |

NOTE: Steps 1 and 2 may be executed on demand, or repeatedly according to a schedule.

### 5.4.6 Report fault management data of a NetworkSlice instance

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To report fault management data of a NetworkSlice instance to the NOP. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | Network Operator (NOP) |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | An NetworkSlice instance is created. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The 3GPP management system detects a fault on the NetworkSlice instance that needs NOP intervention. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The 3GPP management system generates fault management data of the NetworkSlice instanceand reports the fault management data to the NOP. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | When the fault is recovered, the 3GPP management system updates the fault management data of the NetworkSlice instance to the NOP. |  |
| **Ends when** | The NOP has the fault management data of NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Exceptions** | In case any of the mandatory steps fail, the use case fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | N/A  |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-13  |  |

### 5.4.7 Report fault management data of a NetworkSlicesubnet instance

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To report fault management data of a NetworkSlicesubnet instance to the NOP. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | Network Operator (NOP) |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | An NSSI is created.  |  |
| **Begins when**  | The 3GPP management system detects a fault on the NSSI that needs operator intervention.  |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The 3GPP management system generates fault management data of the NSSI and reports to the NOP. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | When the fault is recovered, the 3GPP management system updates the fault management data of the NSSI to the NOP. |  |
| **Ends when** | The NOP has the fault management data of NSSI. |  |
| **Exceptions** | In case any of the mandatory steps fail, the use case fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | N/A  |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-14  |  |

### 5.4.8 Multiple operator support for network slicing

| Use Case | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | Create a communication service spanning multiple NetworkSlice instance hosted across multiple operators |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | Communication service provider (CSP)Network Operator (NOP) A, Network Operator (NOP) B |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | The business level agreement(s) between CSP and NOPs to support the management system interaction is done |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | None |  |
| **Begins when**  | Communication service provider receives a request to deploy a 5G Communication service  |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The CSP requests NOP A to create the NetworkSlice instance and NOP B to create another NetworkSlice instance to support the communication service |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | NOP A and NOP B's 3GPP management system evaluates if they can support the respective NetworkSlice instances, and, if they can, the 3GPP management systems create the corresponding NetworkSlice instance and respond positively to the CSP |  |
| **Step 3 (M)** | The communication services provider instantiates the service over the multiple NetworkSlice instances  |  |
| **Ends when** | Ends when all mandatory steps identified above are successfully completed or when an exception occurs. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | A communication service across multiple operators is created |  |
| **Traceability** |  REQ-3GPPMS-CON-01, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-02 |  |

### 5.4.9 Manage network slice with agreed performance

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To manage network slice with agreed performance to CSP |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Communication Service Provider (CSP) requests the Network Operator (NOP) to provide a NetworkSlice instance |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** |  |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | The NOP has the capability to manage network slices. |  |
| **Begins when**  | A set of service requirements (e.g. business scenario, isolation, throughput, latency, coverage, etc.) have been provided by the CSP. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | NOP creates a customized NetworkSlice instance with performance that meet CSP's requirements. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | NOP make use of 3GPP management system to monitor the NetworkSlice instance performance.  |  |
| **Step 3 (M)** | When NOP detects that the monitored NetworkSlice instance performance does not meet the agreed performance requirement, the NOP requests the 3GPP management system to executes some actions (e.g. scale in/out, modification, etc.), so that the NetworkSlice instance performance requirements are fulfilled.NOTE: The step 2 and 3 are executed continuously until the "ends when". |  |
| **Ends when** | The NetworkSlice instance is terminated. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The NetworkSlice instance performance requirements requested by CSP are fulfilled. |  |
| **Traceability** |  |  |

### 5.4.10 Communication services using network with or without slicing

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | A communication service provider (CSP) uses the 5G network and network slicing service provided by operator to offer communication services to end users. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | Communication Service Provider (CSP) requests the Network Operator (NOP) to support its network requirements |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | CSP derives the network related requirements (e.g. isolation, latency, coverage) from the communication service related requirements. |  |
| **Begins when**  | CSP provides the network related requirements to the NOP. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | NOP decides to use network with or without slicing based on the network related requirements received and/or pre-configured network planning or optimization policies. For example, If CSP requires an isolated network, NOP may decide to use a network slice. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | In case of using network with slicing, NOP create a new NetworkSlice instance or reuse an existing NetworkSlice instance to satisfy the network related requirements.Otherwise, NOP deploys a new network without slicing or utilize the existing network without slicing to satisfy the network related requirements.  |  |
| **Step 3 (M)** | NOP notifies CSP that the network is ready. |  |
| **Ends when** | Ends when all mandatory steps identified above are successfully completed or when an exception occurs. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | Network with or without slicing can be utilized to provide communication service. |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-5GNS-CON-08 |  |

### 5.4.11 Exposure of network slice management data for Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) case

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To expose network slice management data to a Communication Service Provider (CSP) consuming Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) based on mutual agreement. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Communication Service Provider (CSP) provides limited management data to a Communication Service Customer (CSC) |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | Network slice management data of network slice can be exposed to the CSP consuming NSaaS according to the pre-defined agreements.  |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | 1. NSaaS level exposure has been agreed upon and the CSP offering the NSaaS is aware of it.2. An NetworkSlice instance used for NSaaS is created. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The CSP consuming NSaaS wants to get the management data of the NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The CSP consuming NSaaS sends requests to the 3GPP management system for the exposure management data of NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system provides the CSP consuming NSaaS of exposed management data for the NSaaS scenario. |  |
| **Ends when** | The network slice management data is provided. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The CSP consuming NSaaS is aware of the management data of the NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-27 |  |

### 5.4.12 Exposure of network slice management capability

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To expose limited network slice management capability to a Communication Service Customer (CSC) consuming Network Slice as a Service (NSaaS) based on mutual agreement. |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Communication Service Provider (CSP) provides limited management capability to a Communication Service Customer (CSC) |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | Network slice management capability of 3GPP management system can be partially exposed to the CSC consuming NSaaS according to the pre-defined agreements.  |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | Level of management exposure has been agreed upon and the CSP offering the NSaaS service is aware of it. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The CSC consuming NSaaS wants to get certain management capability to manage the NetworkSlice instance, e.g., PM, FM, CM, based on the mutual agreement between CSC and CSP. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The CSC consuming NSaaS sends requests to the 3GPP management system for the exposure of management capability of NetworkSlice instance. |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system provides the CSC consuming NSaaS with the requested capability via appropriate methods, e.g., exposing network slice management service to the CSC. |  |
| **Ends when** | The network slice management capability is provided. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The limited network slice management capability has been exposed to the CSC consuming NSaaS. |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS -CON-30, REQ-3GPPMS -CON-31, REQ-3GPPMS -CON-32 |  |

### 5.4.13 To modify the NetworkSlice instance due to changed demand

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To modify a NetworkSlice instance due to changed demand |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Network Operator (NOP) plays the role of a Network Slice Provider (NSP)  |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system  |  |
| **Assumptions** | None |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | A network slice is activated  |  |
| **Begins when**  | The NOP has received a request to modify the capacity of a NetworkSlice instance. For example, in case there is an increased demand in call capacity in specific geographical area, the request indicates the needed capacity increase amount in that specific geographical area |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The NOP initiates the 3GPP management system to process the request |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system analyses the request and identifies that one or more supporting network slice subnets need to be modified with X1 amount, X2 amount, X3 amount etc. |  |
| **Step 3 (M)** | 3GPP system derives new TN requirements |  |
| **Step 4 (M)** | The 3GPP management system initiates modification of the capacity of the identified supporting slice subnets with X1 amount, X2 amount, X3 amount etc |  |
| **Step 5 (M)** | 3GPP system communicates new TN requirements |  |
| **Ends when** | All capacity modification activities (of step 3) have been completed. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The NetworkSlice instance capacity is modified according to demand. |  |
| **Traceability** | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-17, REQ-3GPPMS-CON-20, REQ-5GNS-CON-9, REQ-5GNS-CON-10, REQ-5GNS-CON-11, REQ-5GNS-CON-12 |  |

### 5.4.14 Management data analytics for 5G networks

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To provide management data analytics services to authorized customers (e.g., re-configuring for more efficient operation and maintenance) |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | Network Operator (NOP) |  |
| **Telecom resources** | NetworkSlice instance3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | The 3GPP management system has the capability to collect the related network data for analysis. |  |
| **Begins when**  | The 3GPP management system receives network data analytics request. |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The 3GPP management system checks if the existing management data is sufficient to generate the network data analytics information.3GPP management system may trigger to obtain more network data for analytics purpose, such as new measurement jobs, subscriptions to alarm notifications.  |  |
| **Step 2 (M)** | For management data analytics purposes, 3GPP management system may request services (e.g., management data analytics, PM, FM) from the related NetworkSlice instance constituents. |  |
| **Step 3 (M)** | 3GPP management system sends the analytics results to the NOP.  |  |
| **Ends when**  | NOP has the required network data analytics information. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The NOP receives network data analytics information from the 3GPP management system, the information could be utilized for optimizing the network. |  |
| **Traceability**  | REQ-5GNS-CON-13,REQ-5GNS-CON-14 |  |

### 5.4.15 Capacity management of NetworkSlice instances and NetworkSliceSubnet instances (NSSIs)

| Use case stage | Evolution/Specification | <<Uses>>Related use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  | To support capacity management of NetworkSlice instances and NetworkSlicesubnet instances.  |  |
| **Actors and Roles** | A Network Operator (NOP) plays the role of a Network Slice Provider (NSP) responsible for the network slice capacity management. |  |
| **Telecom resources** | 3GPP management system |  |
| **Assumptions** | N/A |  |
| **Pre-conditions** | The capacity optimization objectives have been set by the NOP |  |
| **Begins when**  | The NOP requests capacity management process of the NetworkSlice instances and NSSIs when the pre-set resource optimization objectives need to be satisfied.  |  |
| **Step 1 (M)** | The 3GPP management system obtains information needed for the optimization process such as network slice provisioning requirements, existing active or non-active NetworkSlice instance and/or NSSI resource information, and performance measurement data by requesting the feasibility check operation.  | Feasibility check |
| **Step 2 (M)** | The 3GPP management system performs resource optimization process based on the information obtained in Step 1. The goal of the process is to find an optimal resource capacity availability against the target objective.  |  |
| **Step 3 (M)** | The 3GPP management system proceeds with network slice (NetworkSlice instance and/or NSSI) provisioning or modification processes until it meets the resource capacity optimization objective.  |  |
| **Step 4 (M)** | The 3GPP management system updates capacity availability information after provisioning or modification processes. |  |
| **Ends when**  | The capacity management ends as it meets the optimization objective. |  |
| **Exceptions** | One of the steps identified above fails. |  |
| **Post-conditions** | The NOP receives the updated capacity management information from the 3GPP management system. |  |
| **Traceability**  | REQ-3GPPMS-CON-23  |  |

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| **End of 1st modification** |