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| 3GPP TS 28.105 V17.3.0 (2023-03) |
| Technical Specification |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;Management and orchestration;Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning (AI/ML) management (Release 17) |
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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;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

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.

In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

**shall** indicates a mandatory requirement to do something

**shall not** indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

**should** indicates a recommendation to do something

**should not** indicates a recommendation not to do something

**may** indicates permission to do something

**need not** indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

**can** indicates that something is possible

**cannot** indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

**will** indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**will not** indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might** indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might not** indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

**is** (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

**is not** (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

# 1 Scope

The present document specifies the Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning (AI/ML) management capabilities and services for 5GS where AI/ML is used, including management and orchestration (e.g. MDA, see 3GPP TS 28.104 [2]) and 5G networks (e.g. NWDAF, see 3GPP TS 23.288 [3]).

The present document also describes the functionality and service framework for AI/ML management.

# 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 28.104: "Management and orchestration; Management Data Analytics".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.288: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support network data analytics services".

[4] 3GPP TS 28.552: "Management and orchestration; 5G performance measurements".

[5] 3GPP TS 32.425: "Telecommunication management; Performance Management (PM); Performance measurements Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN)".

[6] 3GPP TS 28.554: "Management and orchestration; 5G end to end Key Performance Indicators (KPI)".

[7] 3GPP TS 32.422: "Telecommunication management; Subscriber and equipment trace; Trace control and configuration management".

[8] 3GPP TS 32.423: "Telecommunication management; Subscriber and equipment trace; Trace data definition and management".

[9] 3GPP TS 28.405: "Telecommunication management; Quality of Experience (QoE) measurement collection; Control and configuration".

[10] 3GPP TS 28.406: "Telecommunication management; Quality of Experience (QoE) measurement collection; Information definition and transport".

[11] 3GPP TS 28.532: "Management and orchestration; Generic management services".

[12] 3GPP TS 28.622: "Telecommunication management; Generic Network Resource Model (NRM) Integration Reference Point (IRP); Information Service (IS)".

[13] 3GPP TS 32.156: "Telecommunication management; Fixed Mobile Convergence (FMC) Model repertoire".

[14] 3GPP TS 32.160: "Management and orchestration; Management service template".

[15] 3GPP TS 28.533: "Management and orchestration; Architecture framework".

# 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].

**ML entity:** an entity that is either an ML model or contains an ML model and ML model related metadata, it can be managed as a single composite entity.

NOTE 1: Metadata may include e.g. the applicable runtime context for the ML model.

**AI decision entity**: an entity that applies a non-ML based logic for making decisions that can be managed as a single composite entity.

**ML model:** mathematical algorithm that can be "trained" by data and human expert input as examples to replicate a decision an expert would make when provided that same information.

**ML model training:** capabilities of an ML training function to take data, run it through an ML model, derive the associated loss and adjust the parameterization of that ML model based on the computed loss.

**ML training:** capabilities and associated end-to-end processes to enable an ML training function to perform ML model training (as defined above).

NOTE 2: ML training capabilities may include interaction with other parties to collect and format the data required for ML model training.

**ML training function**: a function with ML training capabilities; it is also referred to as MLT function.

**AI/ML inference function**: a function that employs an ML model and/or AI decision entity to conduct inference.

## 3.2 Symbols

Void.

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and TS 28.533 [15]. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1] and TS 28.533 [15].

AI Artificial Intelligence

ML Machine Learning

# 4 Concepts and overview

## 4.1 Overview

The AI/ML techniques and relevant applications are being increasingly adopted by the wider industries and proved to be successful. These are now being applied to telecommunication industry including mobile networks.

Although AI/ML techniques in general are quite mature nowadays, some of the relevant aspects of the technology are still evolving while new complementary techniques are frequently emerging.

The AI/ML techniques can be generally characterized from different perspectives including the followings:

- **Learning methods**

The learning methods include supervised learning, semi-supervised learning, unsupervised learning and reinforcement learning. Each learning method fits one or more specific category of inference (e.g. prediction), and requires specific type of training data. A brief comparison of these learning methods is provided in table 4.1-1.

Table 4.1-1: Comparison of Learning methods

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Supervised learning | Semi-supervised learning | Unsupervised learning | Reinforcement learning |
| **Category of inference** | Regression (numeric), classification | Regression (numeric), classification | Association,Clustering | Reward-based behaviour |
| **Type of training data** | Labelled data (Note) | Labelled data (Note), and unlabelled data | Unlabelled data | Not pre-defined |
| NOTE: The labelled data means the input and output parameters are explicitly labelled for each training data example. |

**- Learning complexity:**

- As per the learning complexity, there are Machine Learning (i.e. basic learning) and Deep Learning.

**- Learning architecture**

- Based on the topology and location where the learning tasks take place, the AI/ML can be categorized to centralized learning, distributed learning and federated learning.

**- Learning continuity**

- From learning continuity perspective, the AI/ML can be offline learning or continual learning.

Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML) capabilities are used in various domains in 5GS, including management and orchestration (e.g. MDA, see 3GPP TS 28.104 [2]) and 5G networks (e.g. NWDAF, see 3GPP TS 23.288 [3]).

The AI/ML-inference function in the 5GS uses the ML model and/or AI decision entity for inference.

Each AI/ML technique, depending on the adopted specific characteristics as mentioned above, may be suitable for supporting certain type/category of use case(s) in 5GS.

To enable and facilitate the AI/ML capabilities with the suitable AI/ML techniques in 5GS, the ML model and AI/ML inference function need to be managed.

The present document specifies the AI/ML management related capabilities and services, which include the followings:

- ML training.

# 5 AI/ML management functionality and service framework

## 5.1 Functionality and service framework for ML training

An ML training Function playing the role of ML training MnS producer, may consume various data for ML training purpose.

As illustrated in Figure 5.1-1 the ML training capability is provided via ML training MnS in the context of SBMA to the authorized consumer(s) by ML training MnS producer.



Figure 5.1-1: Functional overview and service framework for ML training

The internal business logic of ML training leverages the current and historical relevant data, including those listed below to monitor the networks and/or services where relevant to the ML model, prepare the data, trigger and conduct the training:

- Performance Measurements (PM) as per 3GPP TS 28.552 [4], 3GPP TS 32.425 [5] and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as per 3GPP TS 28.554 [6].

- Trace/MDT/RLF/RCEF data, as per 3GPP TS 32.422 [7] and 3GPP TS 32.423 [8].

- QoE and service experience data as per 3GPP TS 28.405 [9] and 3GPP TS 28.406 [10].

- Analytics data offered by NWDAF as per 3GPP TS 23.288 [3].

- Alarm information and notifications as per 3GPP TS 28.532 [11].

- CM information and notifications.

- MDA reports from MDA MnS producers as per 3GPP TS 28.104 [2].

- Management data from non-3GPP systems.

- Other data that can be used for training.

# 6 AI/ML management use cases and requirements

## 6.1 General

The use cases and requirements for AI/ML management are specified in the following clauses.

## 6.2 ML training

### 6.2.1 Description

In operational environment before the ML entity is deployed to conduct inference, the ML model associated with the ML entity needs to be trained (e.g. by ML training function which may be a separate or an external entity to the AI/ML inference function).

NOTE: In the present document, ML entity training refers to ML model training associated with an ML entity.

The ML Entity is trained by the ML training (MLT) MnS producer, and the training can be triggered by request(s) from one or more MLT MnS consumer(s), or initiated by the MLT MnS producer (e.g. as result of model evaluation).

### 6.2.2 Use cases

#### 6.2.2.1 ML training requested by consumer

The ML training capabilities are provided by an MLT MnS producer to one or more consumer(s).



Figure 6.2.2.1-1: ML training requested by MLT MnS consumer

The ML training may be triggered by the request(s) from one or more MLT MnS consumer(s). The consumer may be for example a network function, a management function, an operator, or another functional differentiation To trigger an ML training, the MLT MnS consumer requests the MLT MnS producer to train the ML model. In the ML training request, the consumer should specify the inference type which indicates the function or purpose of the ML entity, e.g. CoverageProblemAnalysis. The MLT MnS producer can perform the training according to the designated inference type. The consumer may provide the data source(s) that contain(s) the training data which are considered as inputs candidates for training. To obtain the valid training outcomes, consumers may also designate their requirements for model performance (e.g. accuracy, etc) in the training request.

The MLT MnS producer provides a response to the consumer indicating whether the request was accepted.

If the request is accepted, the MLT MnS producer decides when to start the ML training with consideration of the request(s) from the consumer(s). Once the training is decided, the producer performs the followings:

- selects the training data, with consideration of the consumer provided candidate training data. Since the training data directly influences the algorithm and performance of the trained ML Entity, the MLT MnS producer may examine the consumer's provided training data and decide to select none, some or all of them. In addition, the MLT MnS producer may select some other training data that are available;

- trains the ML entity using the selected training data; and

- provides the training results (including the location of the trained ML model or entity, etc.) to the MLT MnS consumer(s).

#### 6.2.2.2 ML training initiated by producer

The ML training may be initiated by the MLT MnS producer, for instance as a result of performance evaluation of the ML model, based on feedback or new training data received from the consumer, or when new training data which are not from the consumer describing the new network status/events become available.

When the MLT MnS producer decides to start the ML training, the producer performs the followings:

- selects the training data;

- trains the ML entity using the selected training data; and

- provides the training results (including the location of the trained ML entity, etc.) to the MLT MnS consumer(s) who have subscribed to receive the ML training results.

#### 6.2.2.3 ML model and and ML entity selection

For a given machine learning-based use case, different entities that apply the respective ML model or AI/ML inference function may have different inference requirements and capabilities. For example, one consumer with specific responsibility and wish to have an AI/ML inference function supported by an ML model or entity trained for city central business district where mobile users move at speeds not exceeding 30 km/hr. On the other hand, another consumer, for the same use case may support a rural environment and as such wishes to have an ML model and AI/ML inference function fitting that type of environment. The different consumers need to know the available versions of ML entities, with the variants of trained ML models or entities and to select the appropriate one for their respective conditions.

Besides, there is no guarantee that the available ML models/entities have been trained according to the characteristics that the consumers expect. As such the consumers need to know the conditions for which the ML models or ML entities have been trained to then enable them to select the models that are best fit to their conditions and needs.

The models that have been trained may differ in terms of complexity and performance. For example, a generic comprehensive and complex model may have been trained in a cloud-like environment but when such a model cannot be used in the gNB and instead, a less complex model, trained as a derivative of this generic model, could be a better candidate. Moreover, multiple less complex models could be trained with different level of complexity and performance which would then allow different relevant models to be delivered to different network functions depending on operating conditions and performance requirements. The network functions need to know the alternative models available and interactively request and replace them when needed and depending on the observed inference‑related constraints and performance requirements.

#### 6.2.2.4 Managing ML training processes

This machine learning capability relates to means for managing and controlling ML model/entity training processes.

To achieve the desired outcomes of any machine learning relevant use-case, the ML model applied for such analytics and decision making, needs to be trained with the appropriate data. The training may be undertaken in managed function or in a management function.

In either case, the network (or the OAM system thereof) not only needs to have the required training capabilities but needs to also have the means to manage the training of the ML models/entities. The consumers need to be able to interact with the training process, e.g. to suspend or restart the process; and also need to manage and control the requests related to any such training process.

#### 6.2.2.5 Handling errors in data and ML decisions

Traditionally, the ML models/entities (e.g. ML entity1 and ML entity2 in figure 6.2.2.5-1) are trained on good quality data, i.e. data that were collected correctly and reflected the real network status to represent the expected context in which the ML entity is meant to operate. Good quality data is void of errors, such as:

- Imprecise measurements, with added noise (such as RSRP, SINR, or QoE estimations).

- Missing values or entire records, e.g. because of communication link failures.

- Records which are communicated with a significant delay (in case of online measurements).

Without errors, an ML entity can depend on a few precise inputs, and don't need to exploit the redundancy present in the training data. However, during inference, the ML entity is very likely to come across these inconsistencies. When this happens, the ML entity shows high error in the inference outputs, even if redundant and uncorrupted data are available from other sources.



Figure 6.2.2.5-1: The propagation of erroneous information

As such the system needs to account for errors and inconsistencies in the input data and the consumers should deal with decisions that are made based on such erroneous and inconsistent data. The system should:

1) enable functions to undertake the training in a way that prepares the ML entities to deal with the errors in the training data, i.e. to identify the errors in the data during training;

2) enable the MLT MnS consumers to be aware of the possibility of erroneous input data that are used by the ML entity.

### 6.2.3 Requirements for ML training

Table 6.2.3-1

| Requirement label | Description | Related use case(s) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **REQ-ML\_TRAIN-FUN-01** | The MLT MnS producer shall have a capability allowing the consumer to request ML training. | ML training requested by consumer (clause 6.2.2.1) |
| **REQ- ML\_TRAIN-FUN-02** | The MLT MnS producer shall have a capability allowing the consumer to specify the data sources containing the candidate training data for ML training. | ML training requested by consumer (clause 6.2.2.1) |
| **REQ- ML\_TRAIN-FUN-03** | The MLT MnS producer shall have a capability allowing the consumer to specify the inference type of the ML model entity to be trained. | ML training requested by consumer (clause 6.2.2.1) |
| **REQ- ML\_TRAIN-FUN-04** | The MLT MnS producer shall have a capability to provide the training result (including the location of the trained ML model entity) to the consumer. | ML training requested by consumer (clause 6.2.2.1), /ML training initiated by producer (clause 6.2.2.2) |
| **REQ-ML\_SELECT-01** | 3GPP management system shall have the capability to enable an authorized consumer to discover the characteristics of available models including the contexts under which each of the models was trained. | ML model and ML entity selection (clause 6.2.2.3) |
| **REQ-ML\_SELECT-02** | 3GPP management system shall have the capability to enable an authorized consumer to select an ML model. | ML models and ML entity selection (clause 6.2.2.3) |
| **REQ-ML\_SELECT-03** | The MLT MnS producer shall have the capability to enable an authorized consumer to request for a model to be trained to satisfy the consumer's expectations. | ML training requested by consumer (clause 6.2.2.1), ML model and ML entity selection (clause 6.2.2.3) |
| **REQ-ML\_SELECT-04** | 3GPP management system shall have the capability to enable an authorized consumer to request for information and be informed about the available alternative models of differing complexity and performance. | ML model and ML entity selection (clause 6.2.2.3) |
| **REQ-ML\_SELECT-05** | 3GPP management system shall have the capability to enable an authorized consumer to request one of the known or available alternative models of differing complexity and performance to be used for inference. | ML model and ML entity selection (clause 6.2.2.3) |
| **REQ-ML\_SELECT-06** | The 3GPP management system shall have a capability to provide a selected ML model/entity to the consumer. | ML model and ML entity selection (clause 6.2.2.3) |
| **REQ-ML\_TRAIN- MGT-01** | The MLT MnS producer shall have a capability allowing an authorized consumer to manage and configure one or more requests for the training of specific ML models or ML entities, e.g. to modify the characteristics of the request or to delete a request.  | ML training requested by consumer (clause 6.2.2.1),Managing ML Training Processes (clause 6.2.2.4) |
| **REQ-ML\_TRAIN- MGT-02** | The MLT MnS producer shall have a capability allowing an authorized consumer to manage and configure one or more training processes, e.g. to start, suspend or restart the training; or to adjust the training conditions and/or characteristics. | ML training requested by consumer (clause 6.2.2.1),Managing ML training processes (clause 6.2.2.4) |
| **REQ-ML\_TRAIN- MGT-03** | 3GPP management system shall have the capability to enable an authorized consumer (e.g. the function/entity different from the function that generated a request for ML model/entity training) to request for a report on the outcomes of a specific training instance. | Managing ML training processes (clause 6.2.2.4) |
| **REQ-ML\_TRAIN- MGT-04** | 3GPP management system shall have the capability to enable an authorized consumer to define the reporting characteristics related to a specific training request or training instance. | Managing ML training processes (clause 6.2.2.4) |
| **REQ-ML\_TRAIN- MGT-05** | 3GPP management system shall have the capability to enable the MLT function to report to any authorized consumer about specific ML Training process and/or report about the outcomes of any such ML training process. | Managing ML training processes (clause 6.2.2.4) |
| **REQ-ML\_ERROR-01** | The 3GPP management system shall enable an authorized consumer of data services (e.g. an MLT function) to request from a producer of data services a Value Quality Score of the data, which is the numerical value that represents the dependability/quality of a given observation and measurement type. | Handling errors in data and ML decisions (clause 6.2.2.5) |
| **REQ-ML\_ERROR-02** | The 3GPP management system shall enable an authorized consumer of AI/ML decisions (e.g. a controller) to request ML decision confidence score which is the numerical value that represents the dependability/quality of a given decision generated by an AI/ML-inference function. | Handling errors in data and ML decisions (clause 6.2.2.5) |
| **REQ-ML\_ERROR-03** | The 3GPP management system shall enable a producer of data services (e.g. a gNB) to provide to an authorized consumer (e.g. an MLT function) a Value Quality Score of the data, which is the numerical value that represents the dependability/quality of a given observation and measurement type. | Handling errors in data and ML decisions (clause 6.2.2.5) |
| **REQ-ML\_ERROR-04** | The 3GPP management system shall enable a producer of ML decisions (e.g. an AI/ML inference function) to provide to an authorized consumer of AI/ML decisions (e.g. a controller) an AI/ML decision confidence score which is the numerical value that represents the dependability/quality of a given decision generated by the inference function. | Handling errors in data and ML decisions (clause 6.2.2.5) |

# 7 Information model definitions for AI/ML management

## 7.1 Imported and associated information entities

### 7.1.1 Imported information entities and local labels

Table 7.1.1-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Label reference | Local label  |
| 3GPP TS 28.622 [12], IOC, Top | Top |
| 3GPP TS 28.622 [12], IOC, SubNetwork | SubNetwork |
| 3GPP TS 28.622 [12], IOC, ManagedElement | ManagedElement |
| 3GPP TS 28.622 [12], IOC, ManagedFunction | ManagedFunction |

## 7.2 Class diagram

### 7.2.1 Relationships

This clause depicts the set of classes (e.g. IOCs) that encapsulates the information relevant to ML model training. For the UML semantics, see TS 32.156 [13].



Figure 7.2.1-1: NRM fragment for ML training

### 7.2.2 Inheritance



Figure 7.2.2-1: Inheritance Hierarchy for ML training related NRMs

## 7.3 Class definitions

### 7.3.1 MLTrainingFunction

#### 7.3.1.1 Definition

The IOC MLTrainingFunction represents the entity that undertakes ML training and is also the container of the MLTrainingRequest IOC(s).

The entity represented by MLTrainingFunction MOI supports training of one or more MLEntity(s).

#### 7.3.1.2 Attributes

Table 7.3.1.2-1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Support Qualifier | isReadable | isWritable | isInvariant | isNotifyable |
| mLEntityList | M | T | F | F | F |

#### 7.3.1.3 Attribute constraints

None.

#### 7.3.1.4 Notifications

The common notifications defined in clause 7.6 are valid for this IOC, without exceptions or additions.

### 7.3.2 MLTrainingRequest

#### 7.3.2.1 Definition

The IOC MLTrainingRequest represents the ML model training request that is created by the ML training MnS consumer.

The MLTrainingRequest MOI is contained under one MLTrainingFunction MOI. Each MLTrainingRequest is associated to at least one MLEntity.

The MLTrainingRequest may have a source to identify where it is coming from, and which may be used to prioritize the training resources for different sources. The sources may be for example the network functions, operator roles, or other functional differentiations.

Each MLTrainingRequest may indicate the expectedRunTimeContext that describes the specific conditions for which the MLEntity should be trained for.

In case the request is accepted, the ML training MnS producer decides when to start the ML training. Once the MnS producer decides to start the training based on the request, the ML training MnS producer instantiates one or more MLTrainingProcess MOI(s) that are responsible to perform the followings:

- collects (more) data for training, if the training data are not available or the data are available but not sufficient for the training;

- prepares and selects the required training data, with consideration of the consumer’s request provided candidate training data if any. The ML training MnS producer may examine the consumer's provided candidate training data and select none, some or all of them for training. In addition, the ML training MnS producer may select some other training data that are available in order to meet the consumer’s requirements for the MLentity training;

- trains the MLEntity using the selected and prepared training data.

The MLTrainingRequest may have a requestStatus field to represent the status of the specific MLTrainingRequest:

- The attribute values are "NOT\_STARTED", "TRAINING\_IN\_PROGRESS", "SUSPENDED", "FINISHED", and "CANCELLED".

- When value turns to "TRAINING\_IN\_PROGRESS", the ML training MnS producer instantiates one or more MLTrainingProcess MOI(s) representing the training process(es) being performed per the request and notifies the MLT MnS consumer(s) who subscribed to the notification.

When all of the training process associated to this request are completed, the value turns to "FINISHED".

#### 7.3.2.2 Attributes

Table 7.3.2.2-1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Support Qualifier | isReadable  | isWritable | isInvariant | isNotifyable |
| mLEntityId | M | T | T | F | T |
| candidateTrainingDataSource | O | T | T | F | T |
| trainingDataQualityScore | O | T | T | F | T |
| trainingRequestSource | M | T | T | F | T |
| requestStatus | M | T | F | F | T |
| expectedRuntimeContext | O | T | T | F | T |
| performanceRequirements | M | T | T | F | T |
| cancelRequest | O | T | T | F | T |
| suspendRequest | O | T | T | F | T |
| **Attribute related to role** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### 7.3.2.3 Attribute constraints

None.

#### 7.3.2.4 Notifications

The common notifications defined in clause 7.6 are valid for this IOC, without exceptions or additions.

### 7.3.3 MLTrainingReport

#### 7.3.3.1 Definition

The IOC MLTrainingReport represents the ML model training report that is provided by the training MnS producer.

The MLTrainingReport MOI is contained under one MLTrainingFunction MOI.

#### 7.3.3.2 Attributes

Table 7.3.3.2-1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Support Qualifier | isReadable  | isWritable | isInvariant | isNotifyable |
| mLEntityId | M | T | F | F | T |
| areConsumerTrainingDataUsed | M | T | F | F | T |
| usedConsumerTrainingData | CM | T | F | F | T |
| confidenceIndication | O | T | F | F | T |
| modelPerformanceTraining | M | T | F | F | T |
| areNewTrainingDataUsed | M | T | F | F | T |
| **Attribute related to role** |  |  |  |  |  |
| trainingRequestRef | CM | T | F | F | T |
| trainingProcessRef | M | T | F | F | T |
| lastTrainingRef | CM | T | F | F | T |

#### 7.3.3.3 Attribute constraints

Table 7.3.3.3-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Definition |
| usedConsumerTrainingData Support Qualifier | Condition: The value of areConsumerTrainingDataUsed attribute is ALL or PARTIALLY.  |
| trainingRequestRef Support Qualifier | Condition: The MLTrainingReport MOI represents the report for the ML model training that was requested by the MnS consumer (via MLTrainingRequest MOI). |
| lastTrainingRef Support Qualifier | Condition: The MLTrainingReport MOI represents the report for the ML model training that was not initial training (i.e. the model has been trained before). |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#### 7.3.3.4 Notifications

The common notifications defined in clause 7.6 are valid for this IOC, without exceptions or additions.

### 7.3.4 MLTrainingProcess

#### 7.3.4.1 Definition

The IOC MLTrainingProcess represents the ML training process.

One MLTrainingProcess MOI may be instantiated for each MLTrainingRequest MOI or a set of MLTrainingRequest MOIs.

For each MLEntity under training, a MLTrainingProcess is instantiated, i.e. an MLTrainingProcess is associated with exactly one MLEntity.The MLTrainingProcess may be associated with one or more MLTrainingRequest MOI.

The MLTrainingProcess does not have to correspond to a specific MLTrainingRequest, i.e. a MLTrainingRequest does not have to be associated to a specific MLTrainingProcess. The MLTrainingProcess may be managed separately from the MLTrainingRequest MOIs, e.g. the MLTrainingRequest MOI may come from consumers which are network functions while the operator may wish to manage the MLTrainingProcess that is instantiated following the requests. Thus, the MLTrainingProcess may be associated to either one or more MLTrainingRequest MOI.

Each MLTrainingProcess instance needs to be managed differently from the related MLEntity, although the MLTrainingProcess may be associated to only one MLEntity. For example, the MLTrainingProcess may be triggered to start with a specific version of the MLEntity and multiple MLTrainingProcess instances may be triggered for different versions of the MLEntity. In either case the MLTrainingProcesse instances are still associated with the same MLEntity but are managed separately from the MLEntity.

Each MLTrainingProcess has a priority that may be used to prioritize the execution of different MLTrainingProcesse instances. By default, the priority of the MLTrainingProcess may be related in a 1:1 manner with the priority of the MLTrainingRequest for which the MLTrainingProcess is instantiated.

Each MLTrainingProcess may have one or more termination conditions used to define the points at which the MLTrainingProcess may terminate.

The "progressStatus" attribute represents the status of the ML model training and includes information the ML training MnS consumer can use to monitor the progress and results. The data type of this attribute is "ProcessMonitor" (see 3GPP TS 28.622 [12]). The following specializations are provided for this data type for the ML training process:

- The "status" attribute values are "RUNNING", "CANCELLING", "SUSPENDED", "FINISHED", and "CANCELLED". The other values are not used.

- The "timer" attribute is not used.

- When the "status" is equal to "RUNNING" the "progressStateInfo" attribute shall indicate one of the following states: "COLLECTING\_DATA", "PREPARING\_TRAINING\_DATA", "TRAINING".

- No specifications are provided for the "resultStateInfo" attribute. Vendor specific information may be provided though.

When the training is completed with "status" equal to "FINISHED", the MLT MnS producer provides the training report, by creating an MLTrainingReport MOI, to the MLT MnS consumer.

#### 7.3.4.2 Attributes

Table 7.3.4.2-1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Support Qualifier | isReadable  | isWritable | isInvariant | isNotifyable |
| mLTrainingProcessId | M | T | T | F | T |
| priority | M | T | T | F | T |
| terminationConditions | M | T | T | F | T |
| progressStatus | M | T | F | F | T |
| cancelProcess | O | T | T | F | T |
| suspendProcess | O | T | T | F | T |
| **Attribute related to role** |  |  |  |  |  |
| trainingRequestRef | CM | T | F | F | T |
| trainingReportRef | M | T | F | F | T |

#### 7.3.4.3 Attribute constraints

Table 7.3.5.3-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Definition |
| trainingRequestRef Support Qualifier | Condition: The MLTrainingReport MOI represents the report for the ML model training that was requested by the training MnS consumer (via MLTrainingRequest MOI). |

#### 7.3.4.4 Notifications

The common notifications defined in clause 7.6 are valid for this IOC, without exceptions or additions.

## 7.4 Data type definitions

### 7.4.1 ModelPerformance <<dataType>>

#### 7.4.1.1 Definition

This data type specifies the performance of an ML entity when performing inference. The performance score is provided for each inference output.

#### 7.4.1.2 Attributes

Table 7.4.1.2-1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Support Qualifier | isReadable  | isWritable | isInvariant | isNotifyable |
| inferenceOutputName | M | T | F | F | T |
| performanceScore | M | T | F | F | T |
| performanceMetric | M | T | F | F | T |
| decisionConfidenceScore | O | T | F | F | T |

#### 7.4.1.3 Attribute constraints

None.

#### 7.4.1.4 Notifications

The notifications specified for the IOC using this <<dataType>> for its attribute(s), shall be applicable.

### 7.4.2 MLEntity <<dataType>>

#### 7.4.2.1 Definition

This data type represents the properties of an ML entity ML training may be requested for either an ML model or ML entity. The algorithm of ML model or ML entity is not to be standardized.

For each MLEntity under training, one or more MLTrainingProcess are instantiated.

The MLEntity may contain 3 types of contexts - TrainingContext which is the context under which the MLEntity has been trained, the ExpectedRunTimeContext which is the context where an MLEntity is expected to be applied or/and the RunTimeContext which is the context where the MLmodel or entity is being applied.

#### 7.4.2.2 Attributes

Table 7.4.2.2-1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Support Qualifier | isReadable  | isWritable | isInvariant | isNotifyable |
| mLEntityId | M | T | F | F | T |
| inferenceType | M | T | F | F | T |
| mLEntityVersion | M | T | F | F | T |
| expectedRunTimeContext | O | T | T | F | T |
| trainingContext | CM | T | F | F | T |
| runTimeContext | O | T | F | F | T |

#### 7.4.3.3 Attribute constraints

Table 7.4.3.3-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Definition |
| trainingContext Support Qualifier | Condition: The trainingContext represents the status and conditions related to training and should be added when training is completed. |

#### 7.4.3.4 Notifications

The notifications specified for the IOC using this <<dataType>> for its attribute(s), shall be applicable.

### 7.4.3 MLContext <<dataType>>

#### 7.4.3.1 Definition

The MLContext represents the status and conditions related to the MLEntity. Specially it may be one of three types of context - the ExpectedRunTimeContext, the TrainingContext and the RunTimeContext.

#### 7.4.3.2 Attributes

Table 7.4.3.2-1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute name | Support Qualifier | isReadable  | isWritable | isInvariant | isNotifyable |
| inferenceEntityRef | CM | T | F | F | F |
| dataProviderRef | M | T | F | F | F |

#### 7.4.3.3 Attribute constraints

Table 7.4.3.3-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Definition |
| inferenceEntityRef Support Qualifier | Condition: The MLContext is used for ExpectedRunTimeContext or RunTimeContext.  |

#### 7.4.3.4 Notifications

The notifications specified for the IOC using this <<dataType>> for its attribute(s), shall be applicable.

## 7.5 Attribute definitions

### 7.5.1 Attribute properties

Table 7.5.1-1

| Attribute Name | Documentation and Allowed Values | Properties |
| --- | --- | --- |
| mLEntityId | It identifies the ML entity.It is unique in each MnS producer.allowedValues: N/A. | type: Stringmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| candidateTrainingDataSource | It provides the address(es) of the candidate training data source provided by MnS consumer. The detailed training data format is vendor specific.allowedValues: N/A. | type: Stringmultiplicity: \*isOrdered: FalseisUnique: TruedefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| inferenceType | It indicates the type of inference that the ML model supports. allowedValues: the values of the MDA type (see 3GPP TS 28.104 [2]), Analytics ID(s) of NWDAF (see 3GPP TS 23.288 [3]), types of inference for RAN‑intelligence, and vendor's specific extensions. | type: Stringmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| areConsumerTrainingDataUsed | It indicates whether the consumer provided training data have been used for the ML model training.allowedValues: ALL, PARTIALLY, NONE. | type: Enummultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| usedConsumerTrainingData | It provides the address(es) where lists of the consumer-provided training data are located, which have been used for the ML model training.allowedValues: N/A. | type: Stringmultiplicity: \*isOrdered: FalseisUnique: TruedefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| trainingRequestRef | It is the DN(s) of the related MLTrainingRequest MOI(s).allowedValues: DN. | type: DN (see TS 32.156 [13])multiplicity: \*isOrdered: FalseisUnique: TruedefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| trainingProcessRef | It is the DN(s) of the related MLTrainingProcess MOI(s) that produced the MLTrainingReport.allowedValues: DN. | type: DN (see TS 32.156 [13])multiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| trainingReportRef | It is the DN of the MLTrainingReport MOI that represents the reports of the ML training.allowedValues: DN. | type: DN (see TS 32.156 [13])multiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| lastTrainingRef | It is the DN of the MLTrainingReport MOI that represents the reports for the last training of the ML model.allowedValues: DN. | type: DN (see 3GPP TS 32.156 [13])multiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| confidenceIndication | It indicates the confidence (in unit of percentage) that the ML model would perform for inference on the data with the same distribution as training data.allowedValues: { 0..100 }. | type: integermultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| mLEntityList | It describes the list of MLEntity. | type: MLEntitymultiplicity: \*isOrdered: FalseisUnique: TruedefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| trainingRequestSource | It describes the entity that requested to instantiate the MLTrainingRequest MOI. | type: integermultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| requestStatus | It describes the status of a particular ML training request.allowedValues: NOT\_STARTED, TRAINING\_IN\_PROGRESS, CANCELLING, SUSPENDED, FINISHED, and CANCELLED. | type: Enummultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| mLTrainingProcessId | It identifies the training process.It is unique in each instantiated process in the MnS producer.allowedValues: N/A. | type: Stringmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| priority | It indicates the priority of the training process.The priority may be used by the ML training to schedule the training processes. Lower value indicates a higher priority.allowedValues: { 0..65535 }. | type: DN (see TS 32.156 [13])multiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: 0 isNullable: False |
| terminationConditions | It indicates the conditions to be considered by the MLtraining MnS producer to terminate a specific training process.allowedValues: MODEL UPDATED\_IN\_INFERENCE\_FUNCTION, INFERENCE FUNCTION\_TERMINATED, INFERENCE FUNCTION\_UPGRADED, INFERENCE\_CONTEXT\_CHANGED. | type: Stringmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| progressStatus | It indicates the status of the ML training process.allowedValues: N/A. | type: ProcessMonitor (see TS 28.622 [12])multiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| mLEntityVersion | It indicates the version number of the ML entity.allowedValues: N/A. | type: Stringmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| performanceRequirements | It indicates the expected performance for a trained ML entity when performing on the training data.allowedValues: N/A. | type: ModelPerformancemultiplicity: \*isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| modelperformanceTraining | It indicates the performance score of the ML entity when performing on the training data.allowedValues: N/A. | type: ModelPerformancemultiplicity: \*isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: None isNullable: False |
| mLTrainingProcess.progressStatus.progressStateInfo | It provides the following specialization for the "progressStateInfo" attribute of the "ProcessMonitor" data type for the "MLTrainingProcess".When the ML training is in progress, and the " mLTrainingProcess.progressStatus.status " is equal to "RUNNING", it provides the more detailed progress information.allowedValues for " mLTrainingProcess.progressStatus.status " = "RUNNING":- COLLECTING\_DATA- PREPARING\_TRAINING\_DATA- TRAININGThe allowed values for " mLTrainingProcess.progressStatus.status " = "CANCELLED" are vendor specific. | Type: Stringmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| inferenceOutputName | It indicates the name of an inference output of an ML entity.allowedValues: the name of the MDA output IEs (see 3GPP TS 28.104 [2]), name of analytics output IEs of NWDAF (see TS 23.288 [3]), RAN-intelligence inference output IE name(s), and vendor's specific extensions. | Type: Stringmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| performanceMetric | It indicates the performance metric used to evaluate the performance of an ML entity, e.g. "accuracy", "precision", "F1 score", etc.allowedValues: N/A. | Type: Stringmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: TruedefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| performanceScore | It indicates the performance score (in unit of percentage) of an ML entity when performing inference on a specific data set (Note).The performance metrics may be different for different kinds of ML models depending on the nature of the model. For instance, for numeric prediction, the metric may be accuracy; for classification, the metric may be a combination of precision and recall, like the "F1 score".allowedValues: { 0..100 }. | Type: Realmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| cancelRequest | It indicates whether the ML training MnS consumer cancels the ML training request.Setting this attribute to "TRUE" cancels the ML training request. Cancellation is possible when the requestStatus is the "NOT\_STARTED", " TRAINING\_IN\_PROGRESS", and "SUSPENDED" state. Setting the attribute to "FALSE" has no observable result.Default value is set to "FALSE". allowedValues: TRUE, FALSE. | Type: Booleanmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: FALSEisNullable: False |
| suspendRequest | It indicates whether the ML training MnS consumer suspends the /ML training request.Setting this attribute to "TRUE" suspends the ML training request. Suspension is possible when the requestStatus is not the "FINISHED" state. Setting the attribute to "FALSE" has no observable result. Default value is set to "FALSE". allowedValues: TRUE, FALSE. | Type: Booleanmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: FALSEisNullable: False |
| cancelProcess | It indicates whether the ML training MnS consumer cancels the ML training process.Setting this attribute to "TRUE" cancels the ML training request. Cancellation is possible when the " mLTrainingProcess.progressStatus.status" is not the "FINISHED" state. Setting the attribute to "FALSE" has no observable result. Default value is set to "FALSE". allowedValues: TRUE, FALSE. | Type: Booleanmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: FALSEisNullable: False |
| suspendProcess | It indicates whether the ML training MnS consumer suspends the ML training process.Setting this attribute to "TRUE" suspends the ML training request. Suspension is possible when the " mLTrainingProcess.progressStatus.status" is not the "FINISHED", "CANCELLING" or "CANCELLED" state. Setting the attribute to "FALSE" has no observable result. Default value is set to "FALSE". allowedValues: TRUE, FALSE. | Type: Booleanmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: FALSEisNullable: False |
| inferenceEntityRef | It describes the target entities that will use the ML entity for inference. | Type: DN (see 3GPP TS 32.156 [13])multiplicity: \*isOrdered: FalseisUnique: TruedefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| dataProviderRef | It describes the entities that have provided or should provide data needed by the ML entity e.g. for training or inference | Type: DN (see 3GPP TS 32.156 [13])multiplicity: \*isOrdered: FalseisUnique: TruedefaultValue: None isNullable: True |
| areNewTrainingDataUsed | It indicates whether the other new training data have been used for the ML model training.allowedValues: TRUE, FALSE. | type: Booleanmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| trainingDataQualityScore | It indicates numerical value that represents the dependability/quality of a given observation and measurement type. The lowest value indicates the lowest level of dependability of the data, i.e. that the data is not usable at all. allowedValues: { 0..100 }. | Type: Realmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| decisionConfidenceScore | It is the numerical value that represents the dependability/quality of a given decision generated by the AI/ML inference function. The lowest value indicates the lowest level of dependability of the decisions, i.e. that the data is not usable at all.allowedValues: { 0..100 }. | Type: Realmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| expectedRuntimeContext | This describes the context where an MLEntity is expected to be applied or/and the RunTimeContext which is the context where the MLmodel or entity is being applied.allowedValues: NA | Type: MLContextmultiplicity: 0..1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| trainingContext | This specify the context under which the MLEntity has been trained.allowedValues: NA | Type: MLContextmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| runTimeContext | This specifies the context where the MLmodel or entity is being applied.allowedValues: NA | Type: MLContextmultiplicity: 1isOrdered: N/AisUnique: N/AdefaultValue: NoneisNullable: False |
| NOTE: When the performanceScore is to indicate the performance score for ML training, the data set is the training data set. |

### 7.5.2 Constraints

None.

## 7.6 Common notifications

### 7.6.1 Configuration notifications

This clause presents a list of notifications, defined in 3GPP TS 28.532 [11], that an MnS consumer may receive. The notification header attribute objectClass/objectInstance shall capture the DN of an instance of a class defined in the present document.

Table 7.6.1-1

| Name | Qualifier | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- |
| notifyMOICreation | O | -- |
| notifyMOIDeletion | O | -- |
| notifyMOIAttributeValueChanges | O | -- |
| notifyEvent | O | -- |

# 8 Service components

## 8.1 Service components for ML model training MnS

The components for ML model training MnS are listed in table 8.1-1.

Table 8.1-1: Components for ML model training MnS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Management service component type A | Management service component type B | Management service component type C |
| The operations and notifications for generic provisioning management service (see clause 11.1.1 of 3GPP TS 28.532 [11]). | MLTrainingFunction IOC; MLTrainingRequest IOC;MLTrainingReport IOC;MLTrainingProcess IOC. | N/A |

# 9 Solution Set (SS)

The present document defines the following NRM Solution Set definitions for ML management:

- YAML based Solution Set (Annex B).

Annex A (informative):
PlantUML source code for NRM class diagrams

# A.1 General

This annex contains the PlantUML source code for the NRM diagrams defined in clause 7.2 of the present document.

# A.2 PlantUML code for Figure 7.2.1-1: NRM fragment for ML model training

@startuml

skinparam ClassStereotypeFontStyle normal

skinparam ClassBackgroundColor White

skinparam shadowing false

skinparam monochrome true

hide members

hide circle

'skinparam maxMessageSize 250

class ManagedEntity <<ProxyClass>>

class MLEntity <<dataType>>

class MLTrainingFunction <<InformationObjectClass>>

class MLTrainingRequest <<InformationObjectClass>>

class MLTrainingReport <<InformationObjectClass>>

class MLTrainingProcess <<InformationObjectClass>>

ManagedEntity "1" \*-- "\*" MLTrainingFunction: <<names>>

MLTrainingFunction "1" -d-> "\*" MLEntity

MLTrainingFunction "1" \*-- "\*" MLTrainingProcess: <<names>>

MLTrainingFunction "1" \*-- "\*" MLTrainingRequest: <<names>>

MLTrainingFunction "1" \*-- "\*" MLTrainingReport: <<names>>

MLTrainingProcess "1" <-r-> "1" MLTrainingReport

MLTrainingReport "1" --> "1" MLTrainingReport

MLTrainingRequest "\*" -l-> "1" MLEntity

MLTrainingRequest "\*" -r-> "\*" MLTrainingProcess

note left of ManagedEntity

 Represents the following IOCs:

 Subnetwork or

 ManagedFunction or

 ManagedElement

 end note

@enduml

# A.3 PlantUML code for Figure 7.2.2-1: Inheritance Hierarchy for ML model training related NRMs

@startuml

skinparam ClassStereotypeFontStyle normal

skinparam ClassBackgroundColor White

skinparam shadowing false

skinparam monochrome true

hide members

hide circle

'skinparam maxMessageSize 250

class Top <<InformationObjectClass>>

class ManagedFunction <<InformationObjectClass>>

class MLTrainingFunction <<InformationObjectClass>>

class MLTrainingRequest <<InformationObjectClass>>

class MLTrainingProcess <<InformationObjectClass>>

class MLTrainingReport <<InformationObjectClass>>

ManagedFunction <|-- MLTrainingFunction

Top <|-- MLTrainingRequest

Top <|-- MLTrainingProcess

Top <|-- MLTrainingReport

@enduml

Annex B (normative):
OpenAPI definition of the AI/ML NRM

# B.1 General

This annex contains the OpenAPI definition of the AI/ML NRM in YAML format.

The information models of the AI/ML NRM are defined in clause 7.

Mapping rules to produce the OpenAPI definition based on the information model are defined in 3GPP TS 32.160 [14].

# B.2 Solution Set (SS) definitions

## B.2.1 OpenAPI document "TS28105\_AiMlNrm.yaml"

openapi: 3.0.1

info:

 title: AI/ML NRM

 version: 17.3.0

 description: >-

 OAS 3.0.1 specification of the AI/ML NRM

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externalDocs:

 description: 3GPP TS 28.105; AI/ML Management

 url: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/28\_series/28.105/

paths: {}

components:

 schemas:

#-------- Definition of types-----------------------------------------------------

 MLEntityList:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLEntity'

 MLEntity:

 type: object

 properties:

 mLEntityId:

 type: string

 inferenceType:

 type: string

 mLEntityVersion:

 type: string

 expectedRunTimeContext:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLContext'

 trainingContext:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLContext'

 runTimeContext:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLContext'

 MLContext:

 type: object

 properties:

 inferenceEntityRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/DnList'

 dataProviderRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/DnList'

 RequestStatus:

 type: string

 enum:

 - NOT\_STARTED

 - TRAINING\_IN\_PROGRESS

 - SUSPENDED

 - FINISHED

 - CANCELLED

 PerformanceRequirements:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/ModelPerformance'

 ModelPerformance:

 type: object

 properties:

 inferenceOutputName:

 type: string

 performanceMetric:

 type: string

 performanceScore:

 type: number

 format: float

 decisionConfidenceScore:

 type: number

 format: float

 TrainingProcessMonitor:

 description: >-

 This data type is the "ProcessMonitor" data type defined in “genericNrm.yaml” with specialisations for usage in the "MLTrainingProcess".

 type: object

 properties:

 mLTrainingProcessId:

 type: string

 status:

 type: string

 enum:

 - RUNNING

 - CANCELLING

 - CANCELLED

 - SUSPENDED

 - FINSHED

 progressPercentage:

 type: integer

 minimum: 0

 maximum: 100

 progressStateInfo:

 type: string

 enum:

 - COLLECTING\_DATA

 - PREPARING\_TRAINING\_DATA

 - TRAINING

 resultStateInfo:

 type: string

#-------- Definition of abstract IOCs --------------------------------------------

#-------- Definition of concrete IOCs --------------------------------------------

 SubNetwork-Single:

 allOf:

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/Top'

 - type: object

 properties:

 attributes:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/SubNetwork-Attr'

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/SubNetwork-ncO'

 - type: object

 properties:

 SubNetwork:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/SubNetwork-Multiple'

 ManagedElement:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/ManagedElement-Multiple'

 MLTrainingFunction:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingFunction-Multiple'

 ManagedElement-Single:

 allOf:

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/Top'

 - type: object

 properties:

 attributes:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/ManagedElement-Attr'

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/ManagedElement-ncO'

 - type: object

 properties:

 MLTrainingFunction:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingFunction-Multiple'

 MLTrainingFunction-Single:

 allOf:

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/Top'

 - type: object

 properties:

 attributes:

 allOf:

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/ManagedFunction-Attr'

 - type: object

 properties:

 mLEntityList:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLEntityList'

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/ManagedFunction-ncO'

 - type: object

 properties:

 MLTrainingRequest:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingRequest-Multiple'

 MLTrainingProcess:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingProcess-Multiple'

 MLTrainingReport:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingReport-Multiple'

 MLTrainingRequest-Single:

 allOf:

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/Top'

 - type: object

 properties:

 attributes:

 allOf:

 - type: object

 properties:

 mLEntityId:

 type: string

 candidateTrainingDataSource:

 type: array

 items:

 type: string

 trainingDataQualityScore:

 type: number

 format: float

 trainingRequestSource:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/Dn'

 requestStatus:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/RequestStatus'

 expectedRuntimeContext:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLContext'

 performanceRequirements:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/PerformanceRequirements'

 cancelRequest:

 type: boolean

 suspendRequest:

 type: boolean

 MLTrainingProcess-Single:

 allOf:

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/Top'

 - type: object

 properties:

 attributes:

 allOf:

 - type: object

 properties:

 mLTrainingProcessId:

 type: string

 priority:

 type: integer

 terminationConditions:

 type: string

 progressStatus:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/TrainingProcessMonitor'

 cancelProcess:

 type: boolean

 suspendProcess:

 type: boolean

 trainingRequestRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/DnList'

 trainingReportRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/Dn'

 MLTrainingReport-Single:

 allOf:

 - $ref: 'TS28623\_GenericNrm.yaml#/components/schemas/Top'

 - type: object

 properties:

 attributes:

 allOf:

 - type: object

 properties:

 mLEntityId:

 type: string

 areConsumerTrainingDataUsed:

 type: boolean

 usedConsumerTrainingData:

 type: array

 items:

 type: string

 confidenceIndication:

 type: integer

 modelPerformanceTraining:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/ModelPerformance'

 areNewTrainingDataUsed:

 type: boolean

 trainingRequestRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/DnList'

 trainingProcessRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/Dn'

 trainingReportRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/Dn'

 lastTrainingRef:

 $ref: 'TS28623\_ComDefs.yaml#/components/schemas/Dn'

#-------- Definition of JSON arrays for name-contained IOCs ----------------------

 SubNetwork-Multiple:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/SubNetwork-Single'

 ManagedElement-Multiple:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/ManagedElement-Single'

 MLTrainingFunction-Multiple:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingFunction-Single'

 MLTrainingRequest-Multiple:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingRequest-Single'

 MLTrainingProcess-Multiple:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingProcess-Single'

 MLTrainingReport-Multiple:

 type: array

 items:

 $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingReport-Single'

#-------- Definitions in TS 28.104 for TS 28.532 ---------------------------------

 resources-AiMlNrm:

 oneOf:

 - $ref: '#/components/schemas/SubNetwork-Single'

 - $ref: '#/components/schemas/ManagedElement-Single'

 - $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingFunction-Single'

 - $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingRequest-Single'

 - $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingProcess-Single'

 - $ref: '#/components/schemas/MLTrainingReport-Single'

Annex C (informative):
Change history

| **Change history** |
| --- |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2022-06 | SA#96 |  |  |  |  | Upgrade to change control version | 17.0.0 |
| 2022-09 | SA#97e | SP-220851 | 0003 | - | F | Corrections to the terms and definition description and corresponding updates | 17.1.0 |
| 2022-09 | SA#97e | SP-220850 | 0004 | 1 | F | fix incorrect yaml file name in TS28.105  | 17.1.0 |
| 2022-09 | SA#97e | SP-220851 | 0005 | 1 | F | Clarifications and corrections of Use cases  | 17.1.0 |
| 2022-09 | SA#97e | SP-220851 | 0006 | 1 | F | Clarifications and corrections into the Class definitions and Attribute properties | 17.1.0 |
| 2022-09 | SA#97e | SP-220851 | 0007 | 1 | F | Correction and clarifications of the Requirements | 17.1.0 |
| 2022-09 | SA#97e |  |  |  |  | Alignment with content with FORGE | 17.1.1 |
| 2022-12 | SA#98e | SP-221166 | 0008 | 2 | F | Adding missing attributes | 17.2.0 |
| 2022-12 | SA#98e | SP-221166 | 0009 | - | F | Correction of stage 3 openAPI | 17.2.0 |
| 2023-03 | SA#99 | SP-230193 | 0011 | - | F | Adding the missing definition of attributes Stage 2 and Stage 3  | 17.3.0 |
| 2023-03 | SA#99 | SP-230193 | 0013 | 1 | F | Correcting the attribute properties  | 17.3.0 |
| 2023-03 | SA#99 | SP-230193 | 0014 | 1 | F | Correction of the Handling errors in data and ML decisions  | 17.3.0 |
| 2023-03 | SA#99 | SP-230193 | 0015 | 1  | F | Correction of terminologies  | 17.3.0 |
| 2023-03 | SA#99 | SP-230193 | 0017 | 1 | F | Correct AI/ML related terms | 17.3.0 |
| 2023-03 | SA#99 | SP-230193 | 0018 | 1 | F | Correct formatting and spelling errors | 17.3.0 |
| 2023-03 | SA#99 | SP-230193 | 0019 | 1 | F | Correct attribute definitions | 17.3.0 |