SDO and Open Source Partnership

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Standardization and OS Inter-working

Open source implements the standards to ensure interoperability between implementations

Open Source

Implementation and validation

Standardization

Specification of architecture and IF's





Provide uniform, comprehensive platform for orchestration and automation



Provide VNF certification for ONAP



Provide Edge stack open source and platform for managing critical services at the edge



Provide standard
API's for RAN
management and
orchestration
Develop RAN stack
Open Source



Define service APIs for OSS/BSS, conduct PoC's



Architecture and solutions for management of mobile networks and services

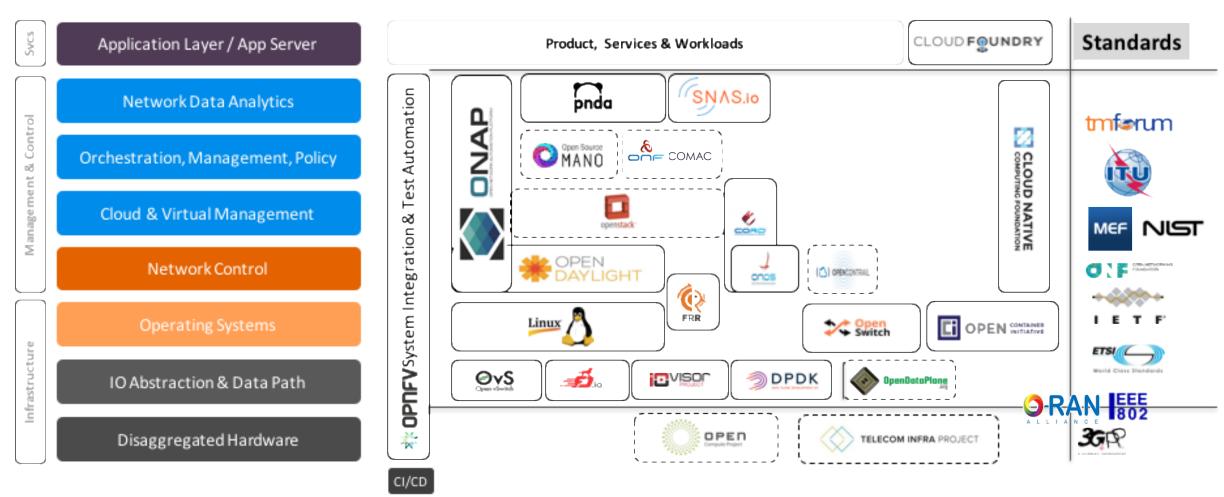




Architecture and solutions for automated management and orchestration of VNFs and NS's



Open Networking – Open Source & Standards MAP



Automation of Network + Infrastructure + Cloud + Apps + IOT





Standards Usage Outline - ONAP

Open Source	SDO Partner	Standards	Affected Components
	ETSI NFV	VNF and NS descriptors: IFA011/IFA014 SOL001; VNF/PNF packaging and onboarding: SOL004; NS packaging and onboarding SOL007	SDC, SO, VF-C
		3-rd party VNFM interface: SOL003 3-rd party NFV-O and OSS interface: SOL005	SO: VNF-M adapter SO: NFVO adapter, External API
OFEN NETWORK AUTOMATION PLATFORM		VNF control, events, KPI's etc.: SOL002	EMS adapter
	OASIS TOSCA	ONAP Internal model: TOSCA/YAML Spec v1.2	SDC, AAI, DCAE
	TMForum	Service Order, Catalogue and Inventory: TMF API's: 641, 633, 638	External API to BSS (NB), SO, AAI, DCAE
	ETSI ZSM	Leveraging ETSI ZSM multi-domain architecture	SO, SO adapters
	3GPP	Network Slicing Mngmt & Info Model: 3GPP SA2 and SA5	SDC, DCAE, APPC, AAI
		3GPP 5G Configuration SA5	SDC, APPC
		3GPP FM/PM SA5	SDC, DCAE
	ETSI OSM Interworking	Based on YANG to TOSCA translation and ETSI NFV- SOL005	NF-SDK, SDC

Standards Usage Outline - ORAN

Open Source	SDO Partner	Standards	Affected Components
O-RAN	3GPP	Same as for ONAP support of 5G and Network Slicing	O-RAN O1 Interface
A L L I A N C E	ETSI ZSM	O-RAN OAM architecture	O-RAN O1* interface
	ETSI NFV	O-RAN Service management and Orchestration Spec	O-RAN O1* interface
	ONAP Inter- working	O-RAN Service management and Orchestration Spec	A1 interface, Non-RT RIC, near- RT RIC

Standards Usage Outline - AKRAINO

Open Source	SDO Partner	Standards	Affected Components
AKRAINO	ETSI MEC	ETSI MEC Open API's to be used by Akraino	Micro-MEC Akraino architecture
	ONAP	Akraino Edge orchestrated by ONAP	
	O-RAN	Radio Edge Cloud (REC) placing RAN NF's on the edge	O-RAN architecture also considering

ONAP – ETSI NFV Interworking





Scope of ETSI Relative to Scope of ONAP

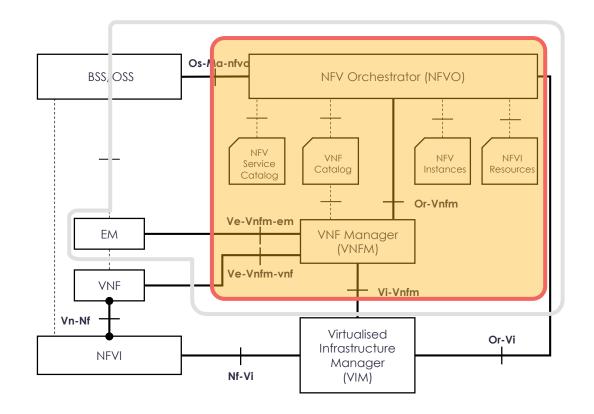




ONAP and ETSI have differing scopes, with ETSI scope being a subset of ONAP scope

ONAP scope includes OSS/EM features:

- PNF Orchestration/Provisioning (though SOL004 onboarding for PNF is part of ETSI)
- Services/Apps configuration
- Services/Apps FCAPS



ONAP Functional Scope

ETSI Functional Scope

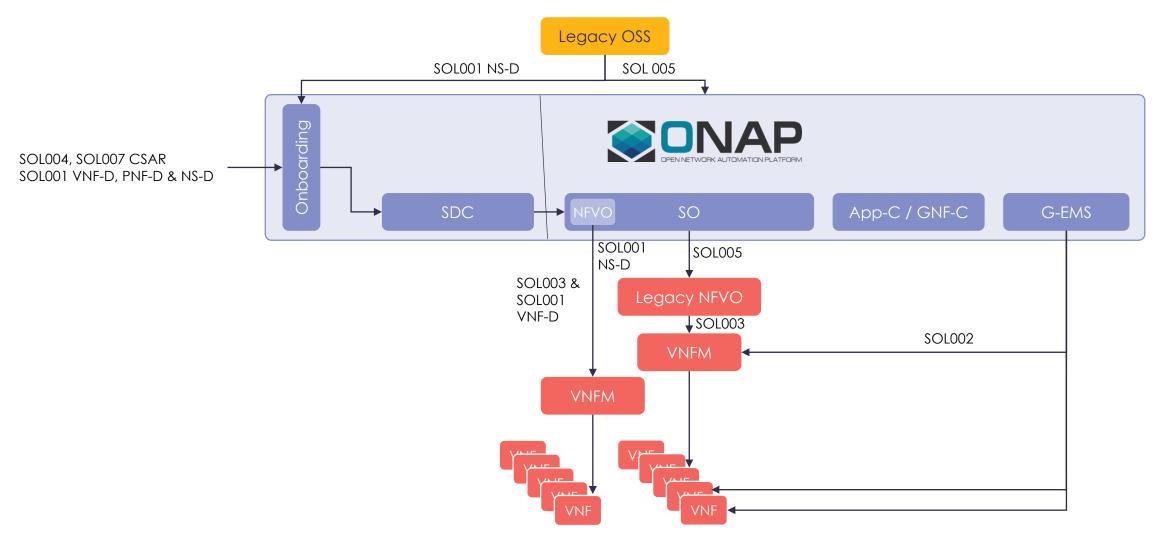
Intersecting Scope



ONAP with external NFVO, VNFM and OSS





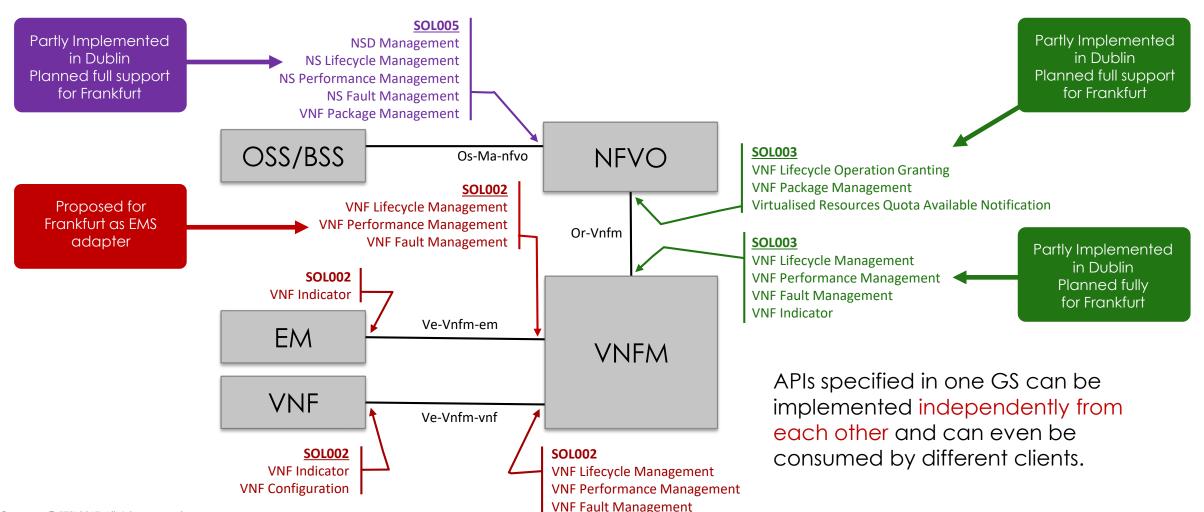




RESTful APIs in the ETSI NFV MANO architecture



An NFV-SOL GS contains specifications for multiple APIs, each of which realizes one of the interfaces produced on the reference point covered by this GS.



ONAP – ETSI ZSM Interworking

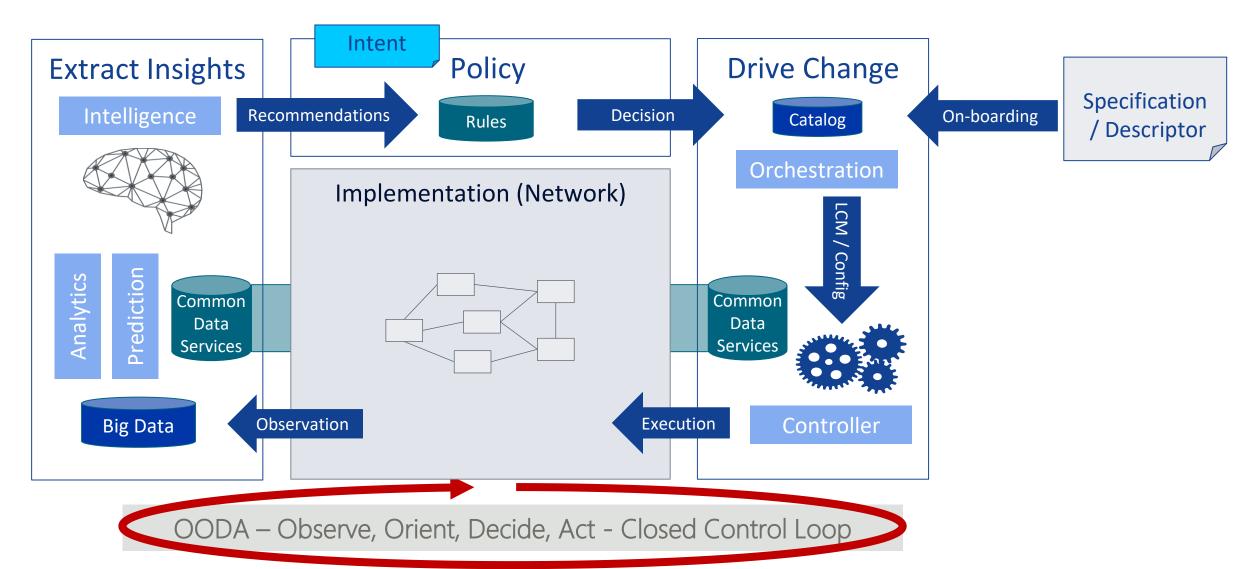




ZSM 002 Architecture feature

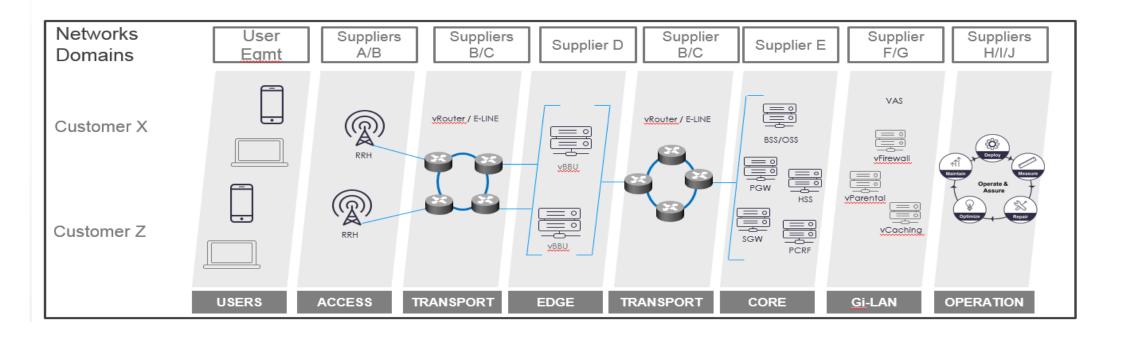
- Enabling Automation Based on Closed Loops





ZSM – Domain Exposure for Network Slicing





Each domain expose capabilities via unified interfaces: Config & Activation, Service Catalogue, inventory

- Alignment from suppliers of all domains
- Monitoring of services originating from different domains (NFVI, IP / SDN network, Front haul, Radio).
- Closed-loop assurance.
- Managing the lifecycle of the services/capabilities exposed per domain providing an interface that hides internal details

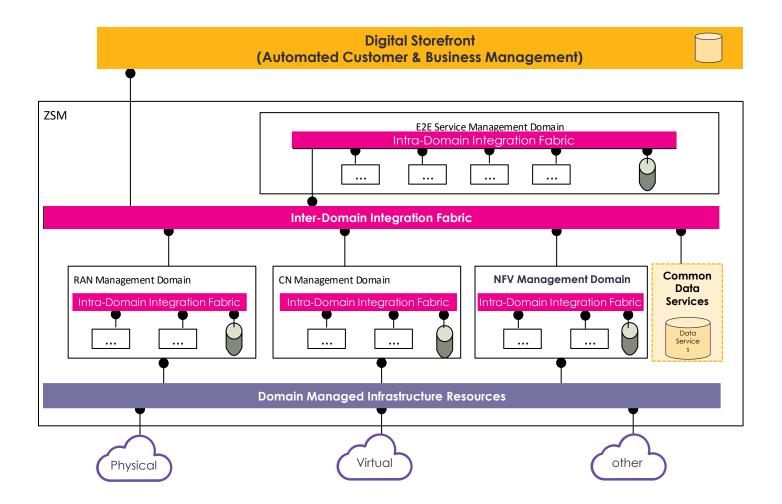


ONAP to Support ETSI ZSM









- Cross-domains E2E Network slicing management
- Management domains for E2E Service: RAN, Core and transport are provided by different providers.
- Direct interworking between domains is also assumed







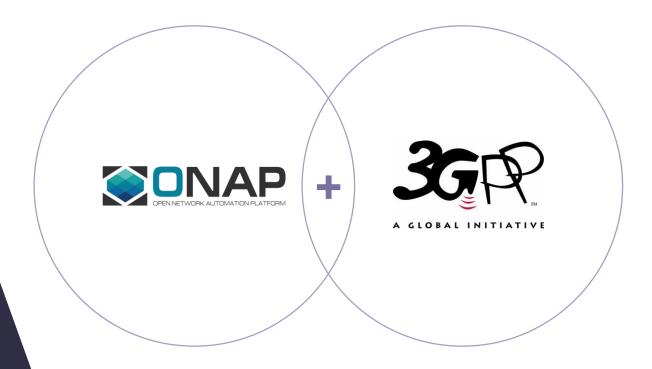








ONAP - 3GPP Interworking



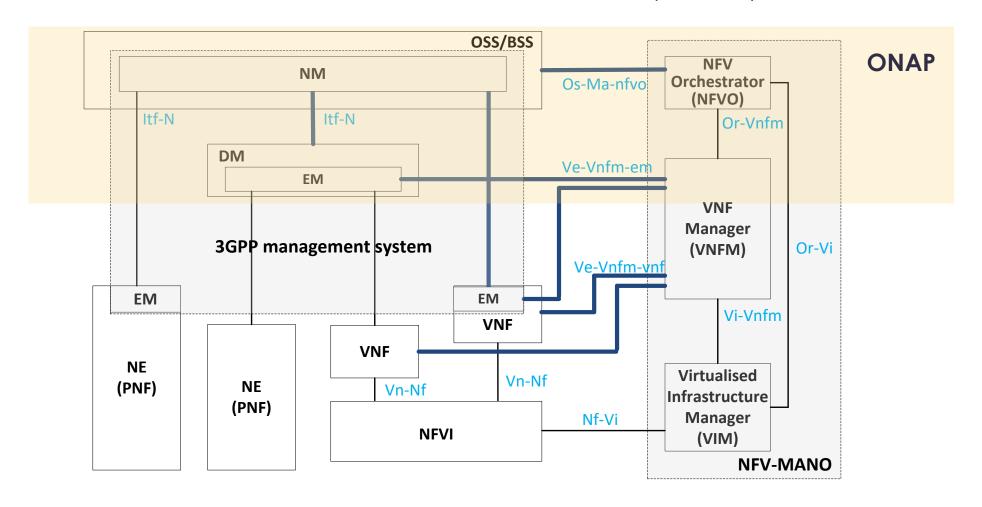


Aspects of NFV related to Mobile Networks





The mobile network management architecture mapping relationship between 3GPP and NFV-MANO architectural framework (TS 28.500)





How 3GPP Leverages ONAP DCAE Collectors





3GPP Performance Assurance services	Candidate consumers in ONAP	Candidate 3GPP Rel-16 solution sets
Performance data file	VES JSON Collector (for FileReady notification)	Protocol: REST Payload: JSON
reporting services	Data File Collector (for PM file upload)	Protocol: FTP File content: XML
De ferre de la	VES JSON Collector for low-medium volume PM	Protocol: REST Payload: JSON
Performance data streaming services	HV Collector for real-time (less than 1 minute) high volume PM (TCP, GPB)	Protocol: TCP Payload: ASN.1 Binary (TBC)

3GP	P Fault Supervision services	Candidate consumers in ONAP R3	Candidate 3GPP Rel-16 solution sets
Fault supervision dat report services	upervision data	VES JSON Collector for alarm notifications under normal conditions	Protocol: REST Payload: JSON
	-	HV Collector for alarm notifications under alarm flooding conditions	Protocol: TCP Payload: ASN.1 Binary (TBC)

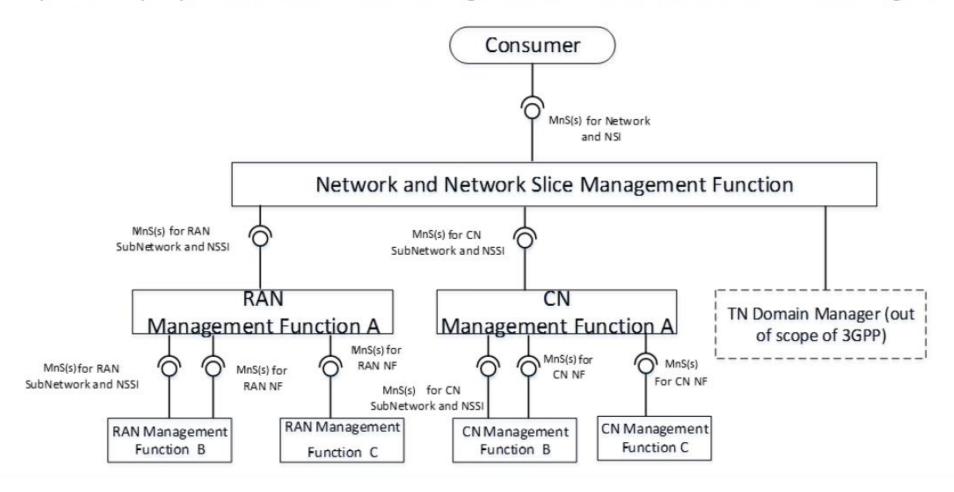


3GPP Management Framework





Example of deployment scenario for management of a mobile network including network slicing



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Key 5G Management Specifications







5G Management

- Concepts, use cases, requirements architecture: 3GPP TS 28.530, 28.533
- Provisioning: TS 28.531
- Generic management services (incl. Prov, FM,PM): TS 28.532
- Network resource Model (NRM): TS 28.540, 28.541 (incl. Network Slicing)
- PM/KPI's and assurance: TS 28.550/552/554

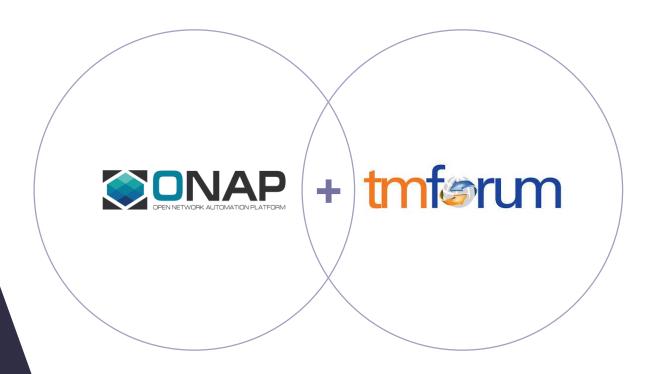


Network Slicing

- Service requirements for next generation new services and markets TS 22.261
- Feasibility Study on Business Role Models for Network Slicing TR 22.830
- Definition, concepts and terms are defined by SA2 in 3GPP TS 23.501, 23.502
- Study on management and orchestration of network slicing in 3GPP TR 28.801



TMF Open API's ONAP – BSS Interworking



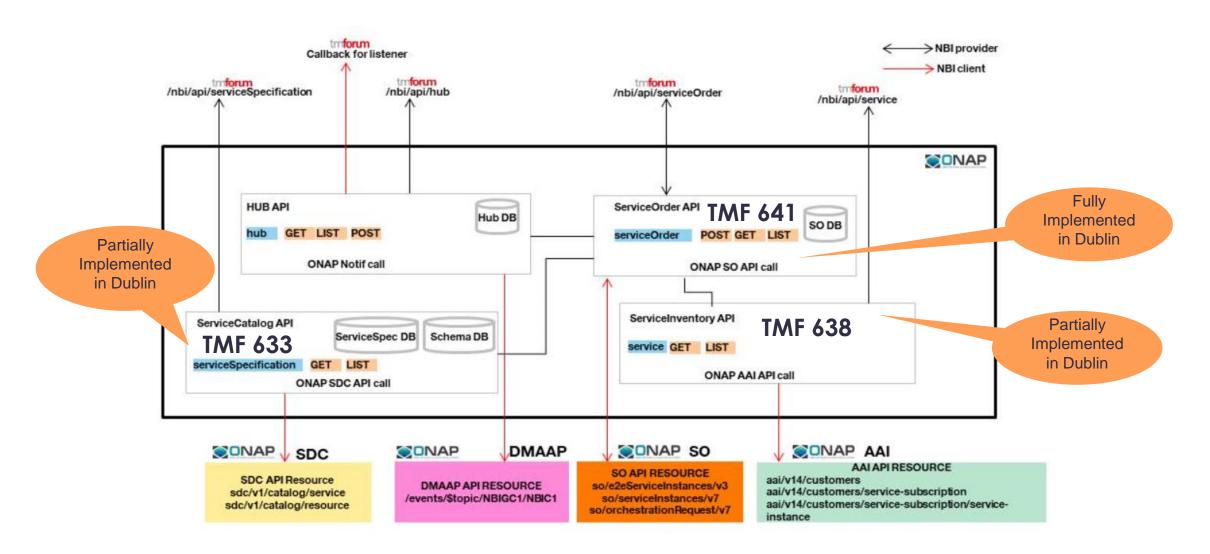


ONAP North Bound Interface with BSS

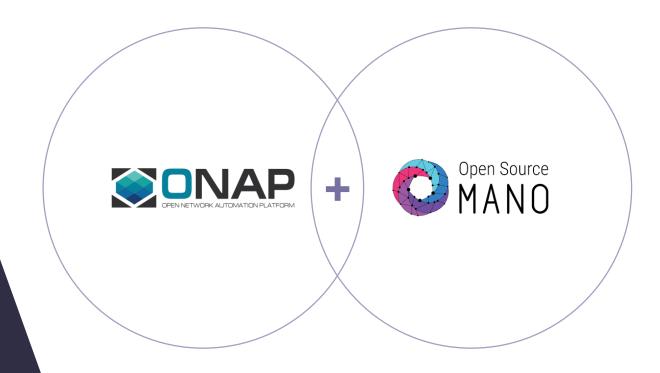




- Based on TMF Open API's



OSM Interworking

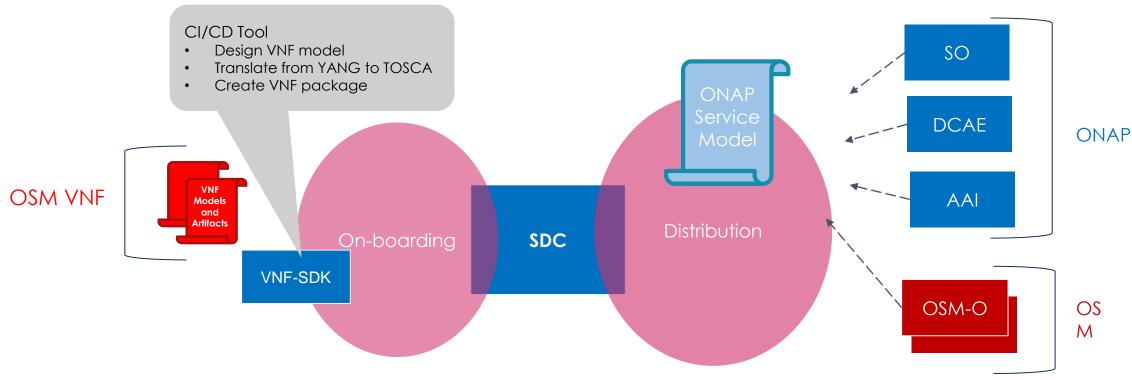




Interworking Scenario







- ✓ VNF-SDK creates the OSM VNF package
- ✓ SDC onboard and enrich OSM VNF models to design ONAP Service Model
- ✓ ONAP SDC distributes applicable models and other artifacts to
 - ONAP components
 - OSM components
- ✓ OSM-O to support ONAP service model for enrichment



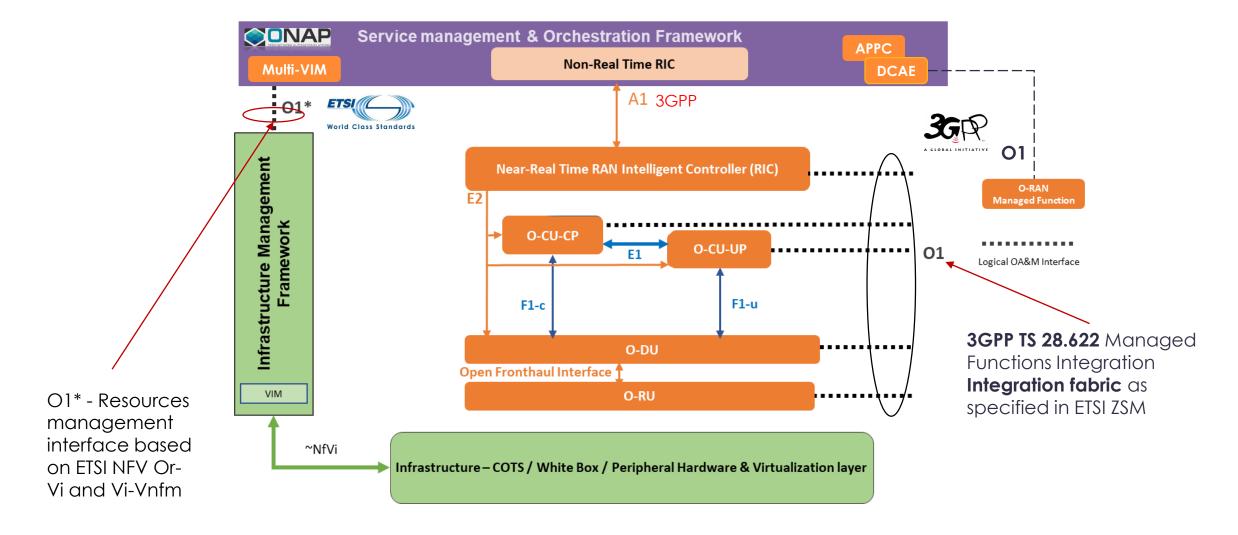
O-RAN Interworking 3GPP and ETSI NFV





O-RAN High Level Architecture







5G Management Standards for O-RAN OAM







5G O1 Reference point

- ✓ All 5G Management related standards are in scope
- ✓ 3GPP TS 28.622
 - <u>Managed Function (MF)</u> represent a network function either realized by software running on dedicated hardware (PNF) or realized by software running on NFVI (VNF)
 - Managed Element (ME) logically contains MF's and communicates with a manager (directly or indirectly) over one or more management interfaces for the purpose of being monitored and/or controlled



O-RAN Interworking ONAP

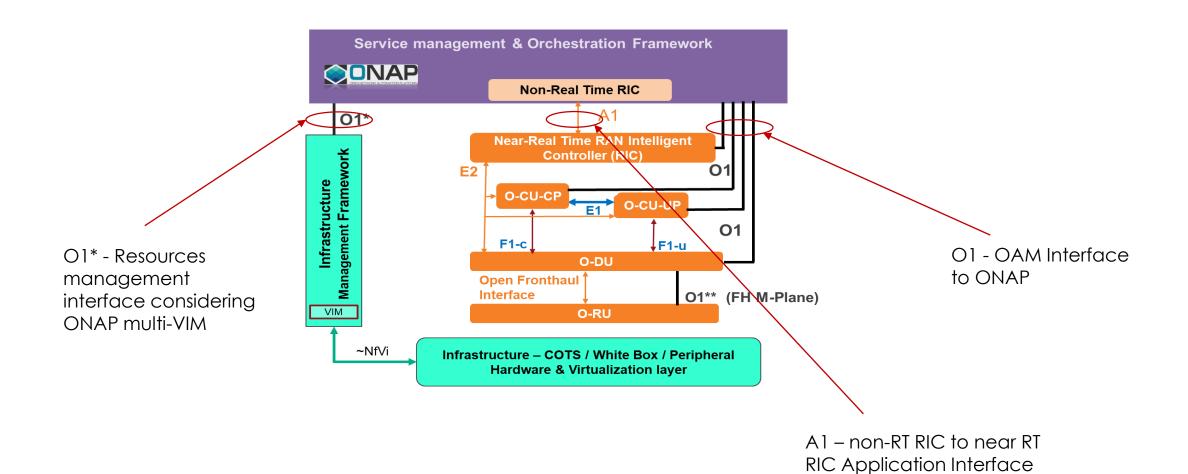




O-RAN Management and Orchestration





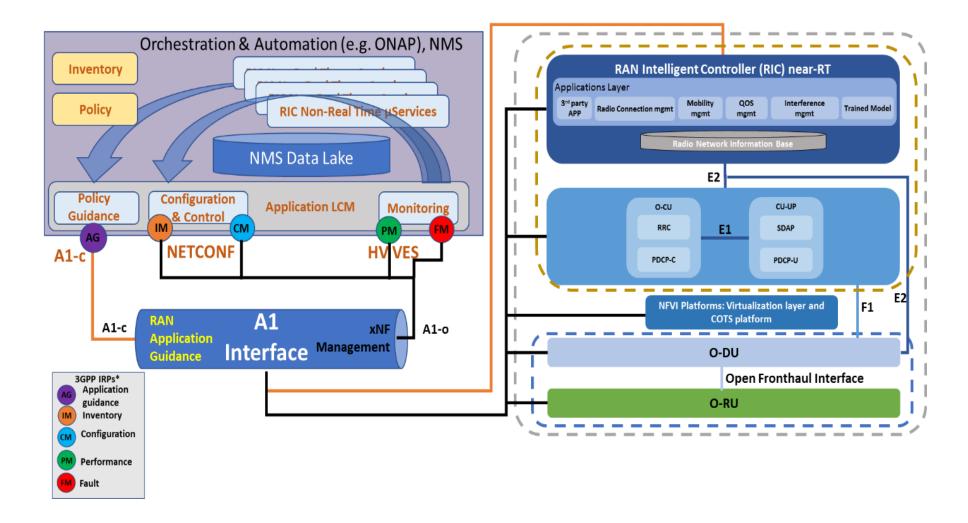


A1 Interface:





- Interworking Non-Real Time with Near-RT RIC

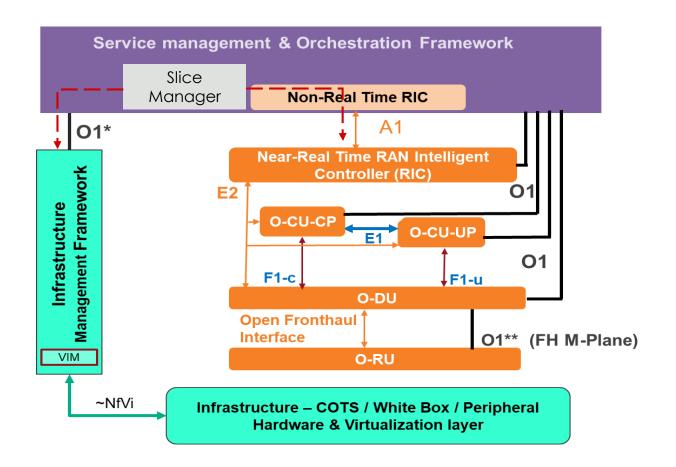




ONAP-based Slice Manager Requirements







Network Slices Life-Cycle Management

- Allocate and free unused resources e.g. for other slices use – Prioritization and semidedication
- Support common pool of resources for best effort not exceeding max threshold
- Down-Link/Up-Link separation
- Allocation, segmentation and prioritization to be configurable per carrier
- Pre-requisite for Slice as a Service
- Network Slicing Use Cases for Non-RT RIC



Akraino Interworking ETSI MEC

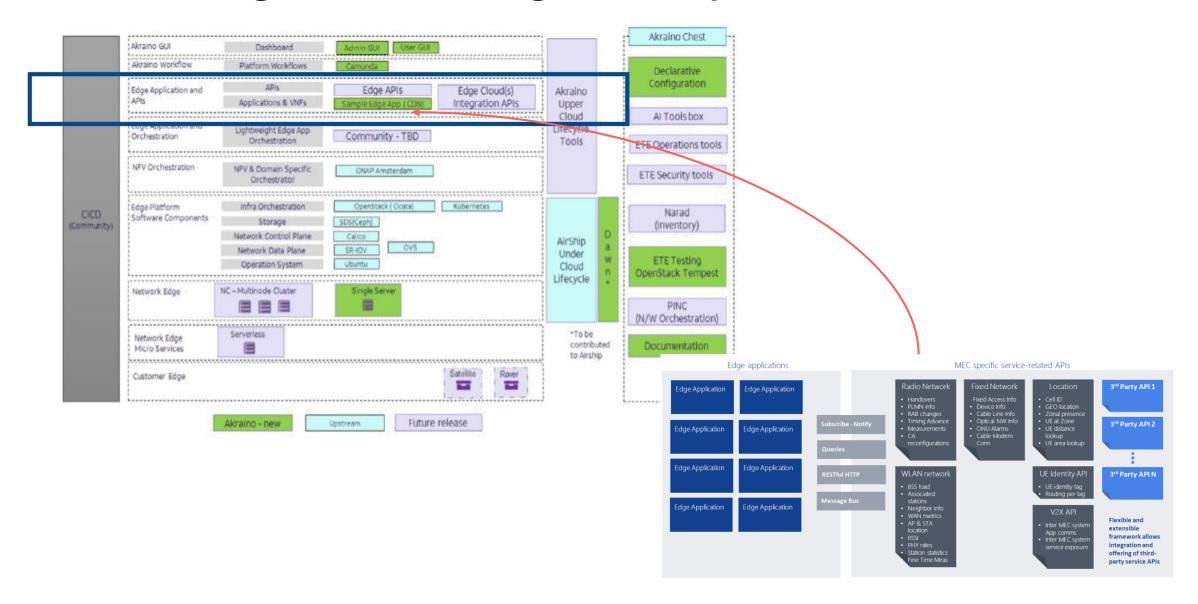




Akraino Edge API's Leverage MEC Open API's









Conclusion





Networking Standards and Open Source collaboration



Common ground for supporting the requirements of open standard based Networks



Working together results in less fragmentation, Interoperability, faster deployments and more streamlined innovation



Collaboration provides the standards community with a quick feedback loop on how standards specifications are being implemented



Contributes to faster adaption of both open source and standards by the market ecosystem composed of both vendors and service providers



Accelerate service providers networks transformation and services innovation



