**3GPP TSG-SA5 Meeting #142e S5-222484**

**e-meeting, 4-12 April 2022**

**Source: NEC, Intel, Huawei**

**Title: pCR draft TS28.104, clarifications on MDA Context**

**Document for: Approval**

**Agenda Item: 6.6.5**

# 1 Decision/action requested

***For approval***

# 2 References

[1] 3GPP TS 28.104, v1.0.0; "Management and orchestration; Management Data Analytics (MDA)".

# 3 Rationale

MDA Context description needs further clarification. For example, it is not clear whether MDA Context and network context terms are equivalent or different.

In S5-221615, it was agreed that MDA context should not be part of the MDA outputs. However, existing text in clause 7.3.2.2 was not considered and should have been removed.

# 4 Detailed proposal

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| **1st modification** |

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## 5.4 Network Context

An MDA MnS producer provides analytics with respect to a particular network context, i.e., network status, under which data is collected to produce analytics. For example, the prediction of the load in an area of interest may differ when all gNBs and potential additional RATs are operating compared to case where certain gNBs or other RATs are experiencing a fault or are powered off to save energy. The analytics conducted and produced by the MDA MnS producer for these two example scenarios would be different and directly affected by the specific status of network. Although the network status (context) affects the produced analytics conducted by the MDA producer, awareness of the network context would fall on the consumer side to complement the obtained analytics results. This network context, reflecting network status at the time of enabling data collection, is important for the MDA MnS consumer to understand the network conditions related to the obtained analytics and hence be able to use such analytics more efficiently.

The MDA MnS consumer cannot expect the MDA producer to provide the network context, because the network context interest of each MDA MnS consumer may differ depending on the usage. The usage can include a proprietary algorithm that assist a decision-making process. For example, a load balancing algorithm may require the load and mobility information among neighbouring gNB whereas other load balancing algorithms may also require load and mobility information from a greater geographical area.

In addition, the selection of the parameters and their combinations may prove to be impractical for the MDA MnS producer to prepare and provide. Hence, it is efficient for the MDA MnS producer to prepare only the MDA output without including any network context and allow the MDA MnS consumer to obtain the required network context, to complement the obtained analytics, using conventional configuration management procedures as described in TS 28.511 [20] and TS 28.531 [21].

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| **2nd change** |

7.3.2.2 Use case

The MDA MnS consumer can obtain MDA output when the conditions indicated in the MDA request are met. An MDA output can contain one or more MDA results, which may be: (i) numeric, e.g., average, etc., (ii) recommendation options, e.g., potential handover target cells, or (iii) root case analysis, e.g., alarm prediction. These results may be related to one or more MDA types, which corresponds to MDA use cases, and can also contain information regarding the time schedule or the validity time of the provided MDA output.

MDA MnS consumers can request and obtain different MDA output results. The MDA MnS consumer may also obtain information regarding the geographic location and/or the target objects, e.g., managed elements, related to the provided MDA result – from the corresponding element.

The MDA MnS consumer may obtain MDA output results either by pulling or pushing mechanisms. Any MDA output may be obtained once it is prepared or when the specified MDA request and control conditions are met.

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| **End of modification** |