International Telecommunication Union

ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375

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TELECOMMUNICATION
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Protocol-neutral management information model for the MPLS-TP network element

Recommendation ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375

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Recommendation ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375

Protocol-neutral management information model for the MPLS-TP network element

Summary

Recommendation ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 contains the protocol neutral unified modelling language (UML) model for multi-protocol label switching – transport profile (MPLS-TP) network element (NE) management.

This Recommendation provides a representation of the MPLS-TP technology using the methodologies that have been used for other transport technologies (e.g., SDH, OTN and Ethernet).

History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group	Unique ID*
1.0	ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375	2016-12-22	15	11.1002/1000/13104

Keywords

Information model, MPLS-TP, protocol-neutral, transport resource, UML.

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FOREWORD

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The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

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In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/.

Table of Contents

Introduction

This Recommendation contains the object classes for the MPLS-TP NE management. It includes the termination points (TP), maintenance entity group (MEG) end point (MEP), MEG intermediate point (MIP), traffic conditioning and shaping (TCS), loss measurement (LM), delay measurement (DM), and the general performance monitoring (PM) current data (CD) and history data (HD).

The TP, MEP, MIP, LM, DM, and TCS object classes support the configuration and fault management functions as specified in [ITU-T G.8151].

The MPLS-TP TPs are modelled as subclasses of the generic GlobalClass defined in [ITU-T G.7711] and extending the LTP and LP classes of [ITU-T G.7711].

The MPLS-TP general PM CD and HD object classes are modelled as subclasses of the generic current data and history data defined in [ITU-T Q.822].

The MPLS-TP general CD and HD object classes support only the quality of service (QoS) directly related PM parameters, i.e., severely errored second (SES) and unavailable second (UAS), for service level agreement (SLA) verification. The additional PM object classes for supporting loss measurement and delay measurement monitoring uses the general CD and HD object classes as super classes.

The object model defined in this Recommendation is protocol-neutral with respect to management protocols. The model could be used as the base for further defining the information model for any specific management protocol.

The model in this Recommendation has been specified using the open source UML modelling tool "Papyrus".

Recommendation ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375

Protocol-neutral management information model for the MPLS-TP network element

1 Scope

This Recommendation provides a management-protocol-neutral information model for managing network elements in the MPLS-TP transport network as defined in [ITU-T G.8110.1]. It identifies the telecommunications management network (TMN) managed entities required for the management of MPLS-TP transport network elements. These entities are relevant to information exchanged across standardized interfaces defined in the [ITU-T M.3010] TMN architecture. The management protocol-neutral information model should be used as the base for defining management protocol-specific information models, for example XML (web service or Netconf/Yang) information model, common object request broker architecture (CORBA) interface definition language (IDL) model, and simple network management protocol (SNMP) management information base (MIB).

The information model defined in this Recommendation is an augmentation to the generic code model specified in [ITU-T G.7711] for managing Ethernet transport resources. The core information model defined in [ITU-T G.7711] can be used as the base for the extension of Ethernet-specific information models.

The specific mapping of the management protocol-neutral model into management-protocol-specific model is the decision of the management-protocol-specific solution design. For example, an object class defined in this Recommendation may be mapped into multiple tables in a SNMP MIB. Protocol-specific solutions and their mapping from the protocol-neutral model may be described in other Recommendations and is out of the scope of this Recommendation.

This Recommendation applies to MPLS-TP transport network elements and those systems in the TMN that manage such network elements. Functional capabilities of MPLS-TP transport equipment are defined in [ITU-T G.8121], [ITU-T G.8121.1], [ITU-T G.8121.2] and requirements of the management of MPLS-TP transport equipment are provided in [ITU-T G.7710] and [ITU-T G.8151]. The information model specified in this Recommendation applies to the element management system network element (EMS-NE interface, as shown in Figure 1-1, specifically for managing the MPLS-TP functional capabilities of the NE.

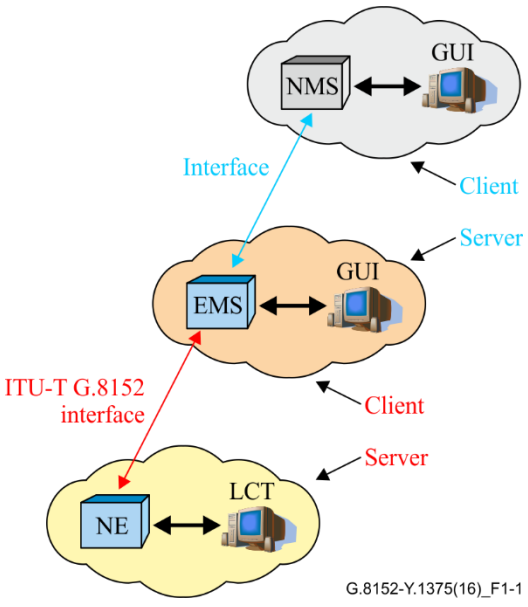


Figure 1-1 – Scope of ITU-T G.8152 Interface

The object classes defined in this Recommendation cover the areas of fault management, configuration management, and performance management.

There are several different perspectives from which management information may be defined for management purposes. The network element viewpoint is concerned with the information that is required to manage a network element. This refers to information required to manage the network element function and the physical aspects of the network element. This Recommendation addresses only the network element view of Ethernet transport network management.

The management-protocol-neutral information model specified in this Recommendation consists of a set of transport-technology-specific managed object classes, i.e., MPLS-TP-specific managed object classes. These MPLS-TP-specific managed object classes are inherited from the generic managed object classes defined in other ITU-T Recommendation such as [ITU-T M.3160], including managed element, termination point and its subclasses, subnetwork, and subnetwork connection. Because of object class inheritance, the MPLS-TP management information model also inherits the generic object management capabilities, such as object creation/deletion, notification of object creation/deletion, attribute value retrieval/modification, notification of attribute/state value change, scoped and filtered retrieval of object instances, and abortion of outstanding operations. The description of these generic object management capabilities is provided in other ITU-T Recommendations, such as the M.3700 series, and therefore is outside the scope of this Recommendation.

The object classes defined in this Recommendation cover the areas of fault management, configuration management, and performance management.

This Recommendation provides a representation of the MPLS-TP technology using the methodologies that have been used for other transport technologies (e.g., SDH, OTN and Ethernet).

2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published. The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

[ITU-T G.7710] Recommendation ITU-T G.7710/Y.1701 (2012), *Common equipment management function requirements,* plus Amendment 1 (2016).

[ITU-T G.7711] Recommendation ITU-T G.7711/Y.1702 (2016), *Generic protocol-neutral information model for transport resources*.

[ITU-T G.8001] Recommendation ITU-T G.8001/Y.1354 (2016), *Terms and definitions for Ethernet frames over transport*.

[ITU-T G.8052] Recommendation ITU-T G.8052/Y.1346 (2016), *Protocol-neutral management information model for the Ethernet transport capable network element.*

[ITU-T G.8101] Recommendation ITU-T G.8101/Y.1355 (2015), *Terms and definitions for MPLS transport profile.*

[ITU-T G.8110.1] Recommendation ITU-T G.8110.1/Y.1370.1 (2011), *Architecture of the Multi-Protocol Label Switching transport profile layer network.*

[ITU-T G.8113.1] Recommendation ITU-T G.8113.1/Y.1372.1 (2016), *Operations, administration and maintenance mechanism for MPLS-TP in packet transport network.*

[ITU-T G.8113.2] Recommendation ITU-T G.8113.2/Y.1372.2 (2015), *Operations, administration and maintenance mechanisms for MPLS-TP networks using the tools defined for MPLS.*

[ITU-T G.8121] Recommendation ITU-T G.8121/Y.1381 (2016), *Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks.*

[ITU-T G.8121.1] Recommendation ITU-T G.8121.1/Y.1381.1 (2016), *Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks supporting ITU-T G.8113.1/Y.1373.1 OAM mechanisms.*

[ITU-T G.8121.2] Recommendation ITU-T G.8121.2/Y.1381.2 (2016), *Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks supporting ITU-T G.8113.2/Y.1373.2 OAM mechanisms.*

[ITU-T G.8131] Recommendation ITU-T G.8131/Y.1382 (2014), *Linear protection switching for MPLS transport profile*, plus Amendment 1 (2016).

[ITU-T G.8151] Recommendation ITU-T G.8151/Y.1374 (2015), *Management aspects of the MPLS-TP network element*, plus Amendment 1 (2016).

[ITU-T M.3010] Recommendation ITU-T M.3010 (2000), *Principles for a telecommunications management network.*

[ITU-T M.3160] Recommendation ITU-T M.3160 (2008), *Generic protocol-neutral management information model.*

[ITU-T Q.822] Recommendation ITU-T Q.822 (1994), *Stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 description for the Q3 interface – Performance management.*

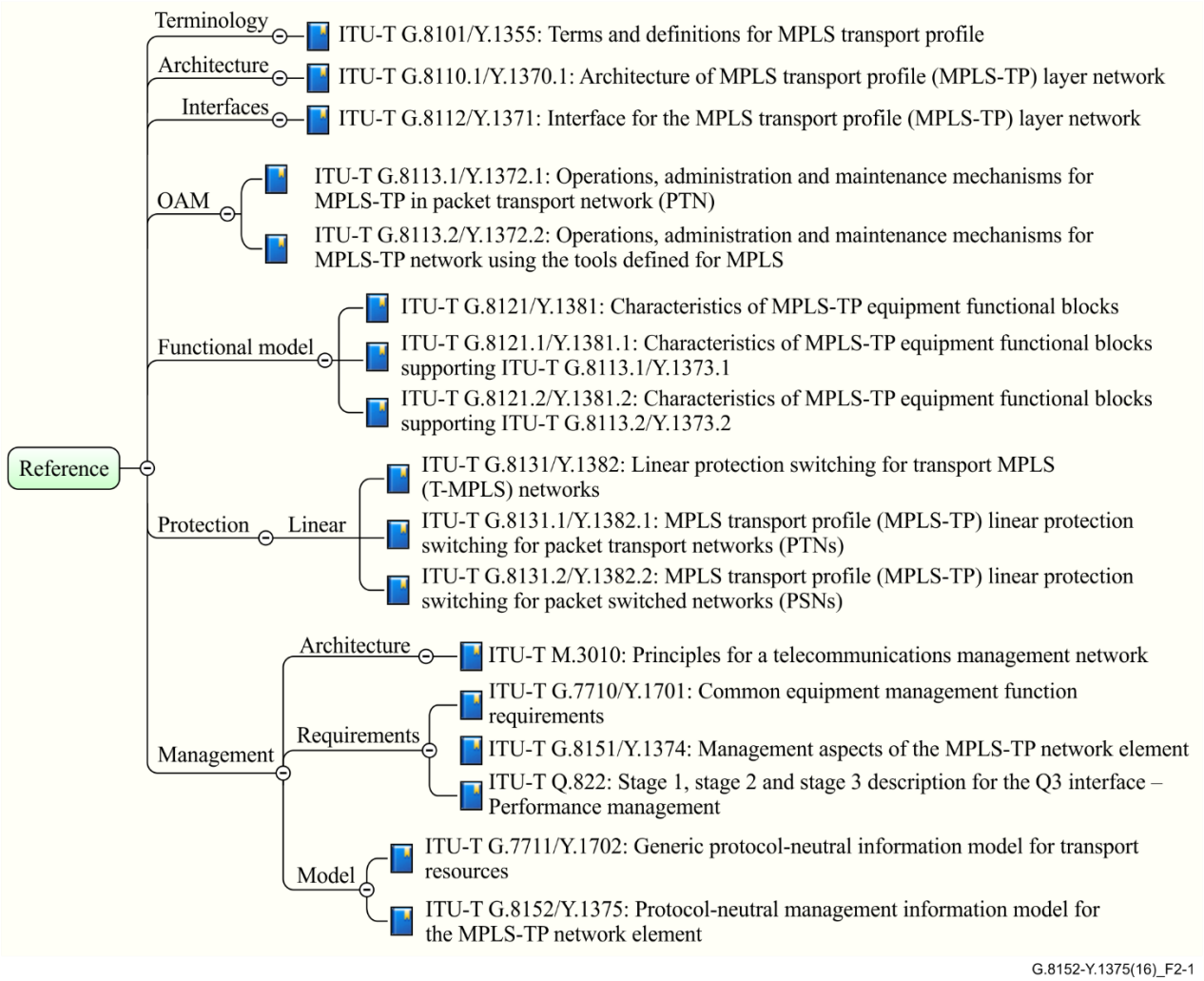


Figure 2-1 – Structure of references

3 Definitions

3.1 Terms defined elsewhere

This Recommendation uses the following terms defined elsewhere:

3.1.1 maintenance entity (ME): [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.2 maintenance entity group (MEG): [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.3 maintenance entity group end point (MEP) compound source function: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.4 maintenance entity group intermediate point (MIP) compound function: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.5 on-demand monitoring: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.6 proactive monitoring: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.7 dual-ended: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.8 one-way: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.9 single-ended: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.1.10 two-way: [ITU-T G.8001]

3.2 Terms defined in this Recommendation

None.

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

1DM	One-way Delay Measurement
1DMo	On-demand one-way Delay Measurement
1DMp	Proactive one-way Delay Measurement
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
APS	Automatic Protection Switching
CCM	Continuity Check Message
CD	Current Data
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
CTP	Connection Termination Point
CW	Control Word
DEG	Degraded
DM	Delay Measurement
DMo	On-demand Delay Measurement
DMp	Proactive Delay Measurement
DP	Data Plane
ECC	Embedded Communication Channel
EMS	Element Management System
ETH	Ethernet MAC layer network
G-ACh	Generic Associated Channel
GAL	Generic Associated Channel (G-ACh) Label
GFP	Generic Framing Procedure
HD	History Data
IDL	Interface Definition Language
LCK	Locked
LM	Loss Measurement
LMo	On-demand Loss Measurement
LMp	Proactive Loss Measurement
LMR	Loss Measurement Reply
LOC	Loss of Continuity
LSP	Label Switched Path
LT	Link Trace
MAC	Medium Access Control

MCC	Management Communication Channel
ME	Maintenance Entity
MEG	Maintenance Entity Group
MEP	Maintenance entity group End Point
MI	Management Information
MIB	Management Information Base
MIP	Maintenance entity group Intermediate Point
MPLS	Multi-Protocol Label Switching
MPLS-TP	Multi-Protocol Label Switching – Transport Profile
MT	Multi-Protocol Label Switching – Transport Profile
MTD	MPLS-TP Diagnostic function
MTDi	MPLS-TP Diagnostic function within MTx MIP
MTS	MPLS-TP Section
NC	Network Connection
NCM	Network Connection Monitoring
NE	Network Element
OAM	Operation, Administration and Maintenance
PHB	Per Hop Behaviour
PM	Performance Monitoring
PRI	Priority
PSC	PHB Scheduling Class
QoS	Quality of Service
RDI	Remote Defect Indication
SCC	Signalling Communication Channel
SCC Type	Signalling Communication Channel Type
SES	Severely Errored Second
Sk	Sink
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SL	Synthetic Loss Measurement
SLp	Proactive Synthetic Loss Measurement
SLo	On-demand Synthetic Loss Measurement
SN	Sub-Network
SNC	Sub-Network Connection
SNCP	Sub-Network Connection Protection
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
So	Source
SQ	Sequence

TC Traffic Class

TCM Tandem Connection Monitoring

TCS Traffic Conditioning and Shaping

TH Throughput

TMN Telecommunications Management Network

TP Termination Point

TSNUM Tributary Slot Number

TT Trail Termination

TTL Time-To-Live

TTP Trail Termination Point

UAS Unavailable Second

UML Unified Modelling Language

5 Conventions

5.1 Information modelling conventions

See clause 5.1 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.1 UML modelling conventions

See clause 5.1 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.2 Model Artefact Lifecycle Stereotypes conventions

See clause 5.2 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.3 Forwarding entity terminology conventions

See clause 5.3 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.4 Conditional package conventions

See clause 5.4 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.5 Pictorial diagram conventions

See clause 5.5 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.2 Equipment function conventions

5.2.1 Maintenance entity group end point (MEP) [ITU-T G.8121]

MEG end points (MEPs) terminate maintenance entities (MEs) which can span the end-to-end network connection or a portion of the network connection defined as a tandem connection.

The diagrammatic convention for network connection monitoring MEP (NCM MEP) compound functions is shown in Figure 5-1:

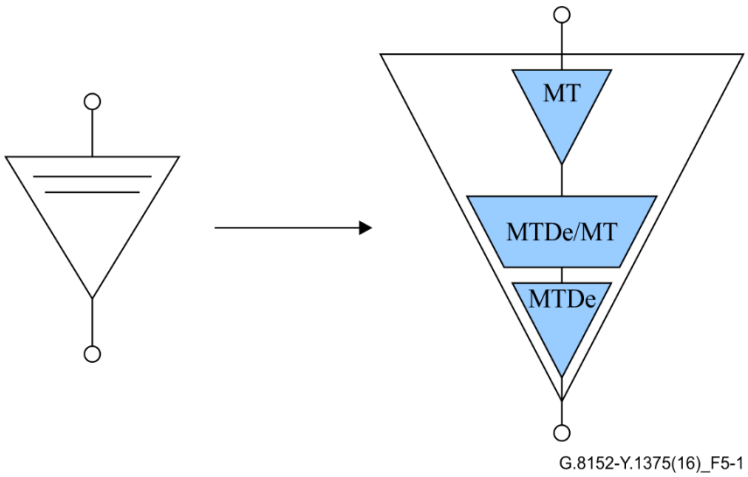


Figure 5-1 – MT NCM MEP compound functions
(Same as Figure 9-39 of [ITU-T G.8121])

The diagrammatic convention for tandem connection monitoring MEP (TCM MEP) compound functions is shown in Figure 5-2:

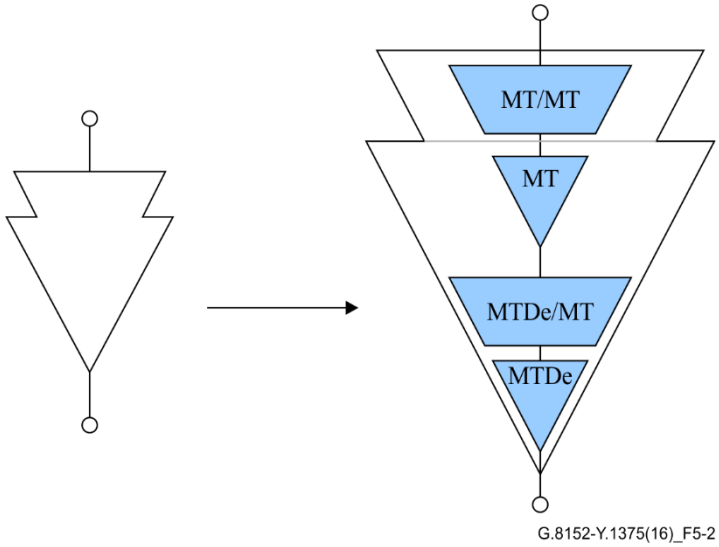


Figure 5-2 – MT TCM MEP compound functions
(Same as Figure 9-40 of [ITU-T G.8121])

NOTE – Unlike the Ethernet technology, the same MT/MT atomic function defined in [ITU-T G.8121] can be used either within the optional TCM MEP (i.e., not "stand alone") or at the layer boundary (i.e., "stand alone" and not be a part of a MEP), regardless of the number of client signals (even in case of only one signal when there is no multiplexing).

5.2.2 Maintenance entity group intermediate point (MIP) [ITU-T G.8121]

The diagrammatic convention for MIP compound functions is shown in Figure 5-3:

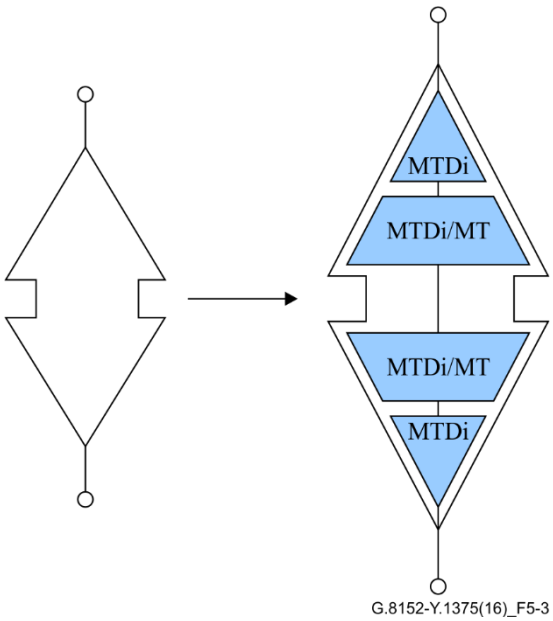


Figure 5-3 – MT MIP compound functions
(Same as Figure 9-41 of [ITU-T G.8121])

The diagrammatic convention for half MIP compound functions is shown in Figure 5-4:

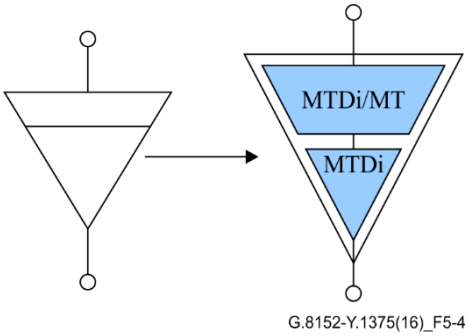


Figure 5-4 – MT half MIP compound functions
(Same as [Figure 9-42 of ITU-T G.8121])

5.2.3 MEPs and MIPs along a Maintenance Entity

The diagrammatic convention for MEPs and MIPs along an individual ME as shown in Figure 5-5:

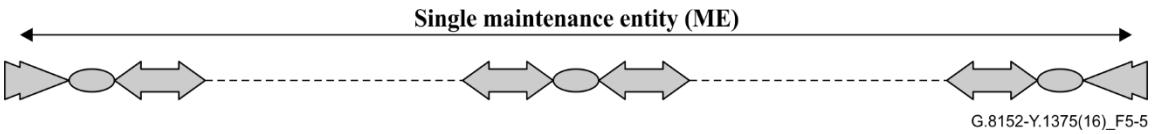


Figure 5-5 – MEPs and MIPs along a maintenance entity (ME)

Note that the ME can span the whole end-to-end network connection or a portion of it called a tandem connection.

5.3 Conventions defined in this Recommendation

This Recommendation uses the following conventions:

5.3.1 Colour code convention

The following "colour code" is used in this Recommendation:

Table 5-1 – Colour code convention

"colour code"	ITU-T G.8152 object class
	MaintenanceEntityGroupEndPoint
	MT_TrailTerminationPoint
	MT_ConnectionTerminationPoint
	OnDemandMeasurementJob
	ProActiveMeasurementJob
	MaintenanceJob
	TerminationPointPool
	specific highlighting
	not in scope

5.3.2 Modelling convention for adaptation functions

Every adaptation function has a MI_Active parameter. This is not modelled since it will always be active in the MPLS-TP technology.

5.3.2.1 MPLS-TP server adaptation modelling

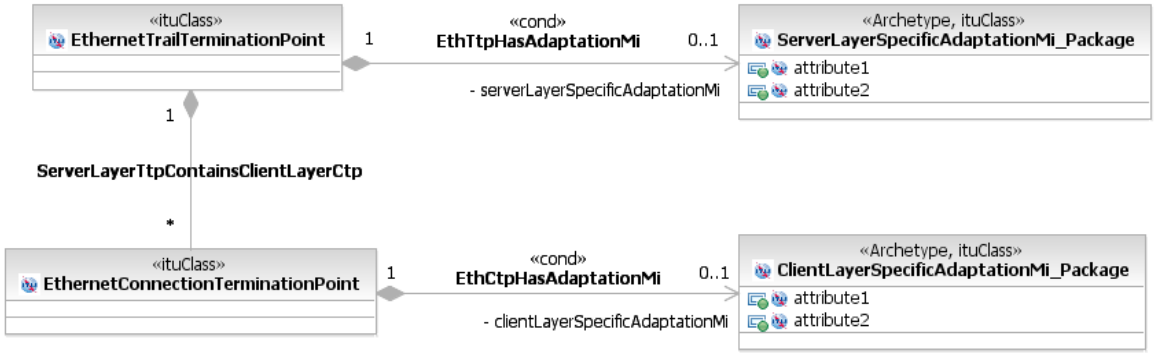


Figure 5-6 – Illustrative diagram for MPLS-TP server adaptation modelling

5.3.2.2 Non-MPLS-TP server adaptation modelling

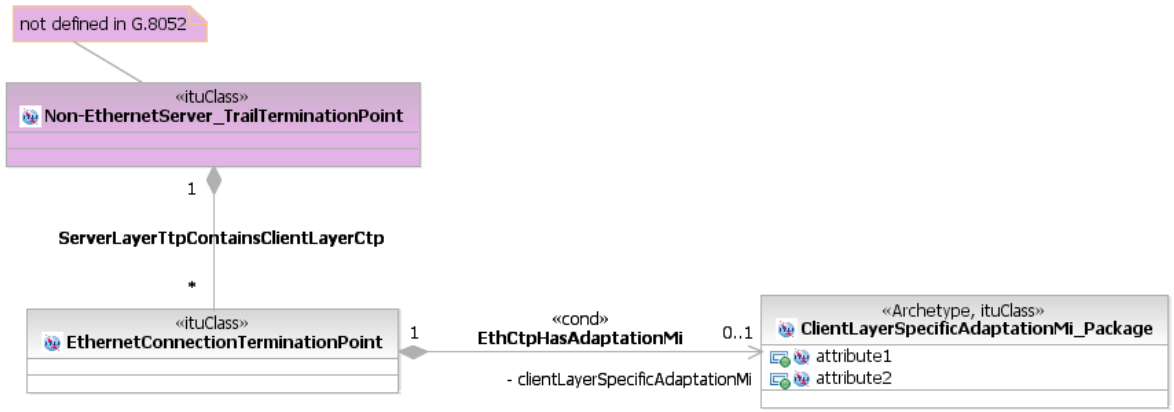


Figure 5-7 – Illustrative diagram for non-MPLS-TP server adaptation modelling

6 Overview of the model

Figure 6-1 below shows the mapping between the object classes and the MPLS-TP atomic functions based on Figure 1 of [ITU-T G.8121].

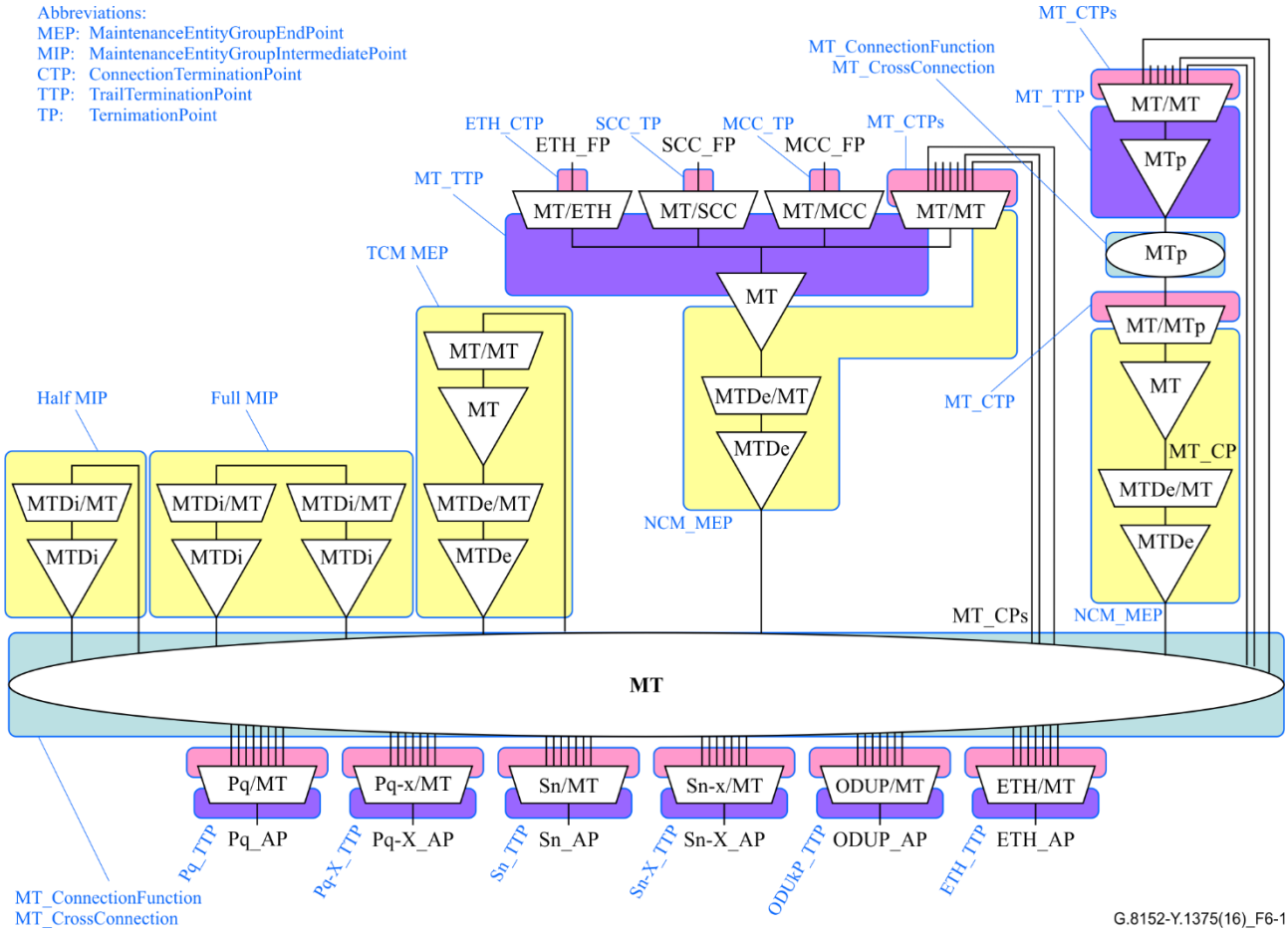
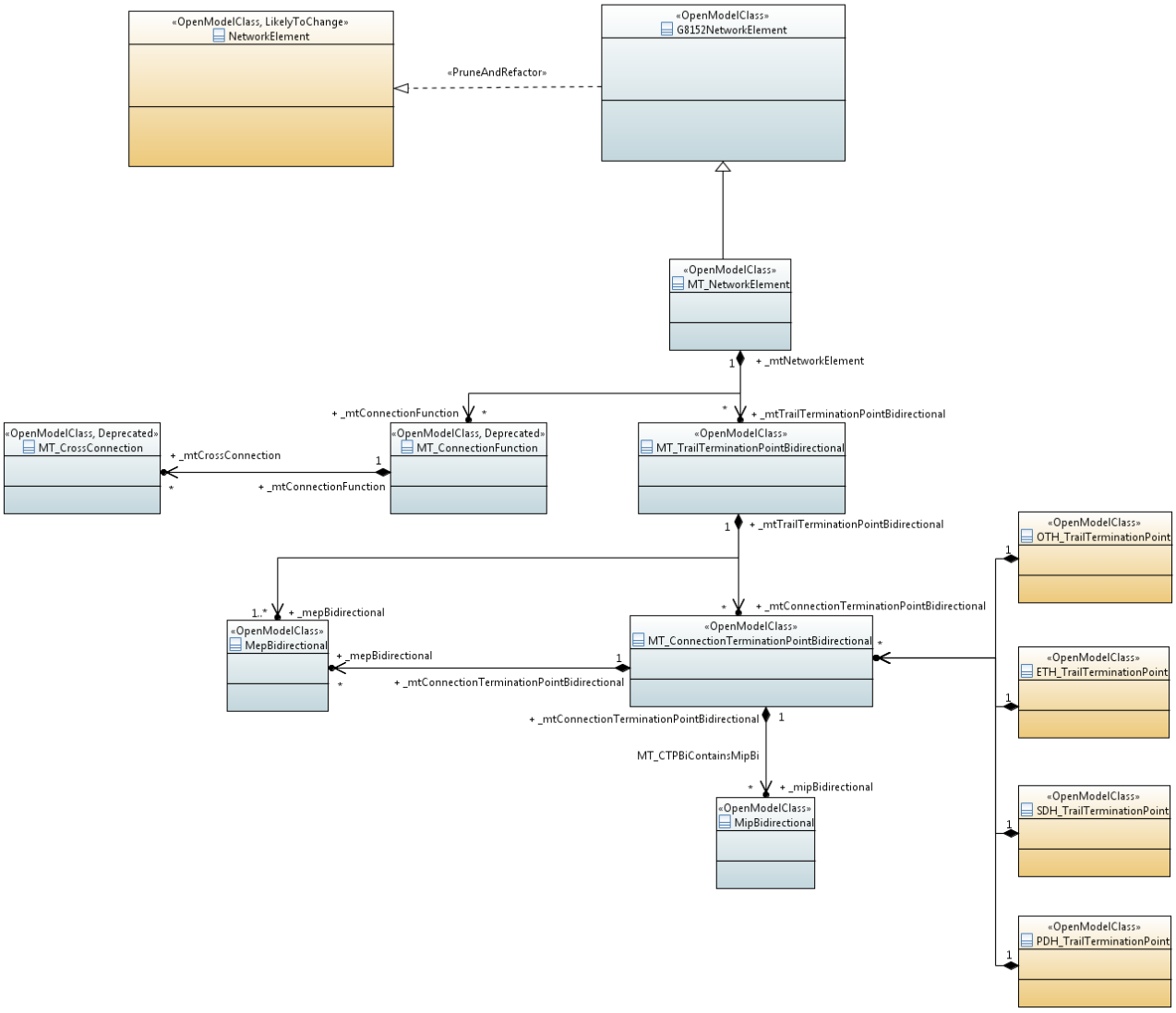


Figure 6-1 – Overview of object class mapping to ITU-T G.8121 atomic functions (Based on Figure 1 of [ITU-T G.8121])

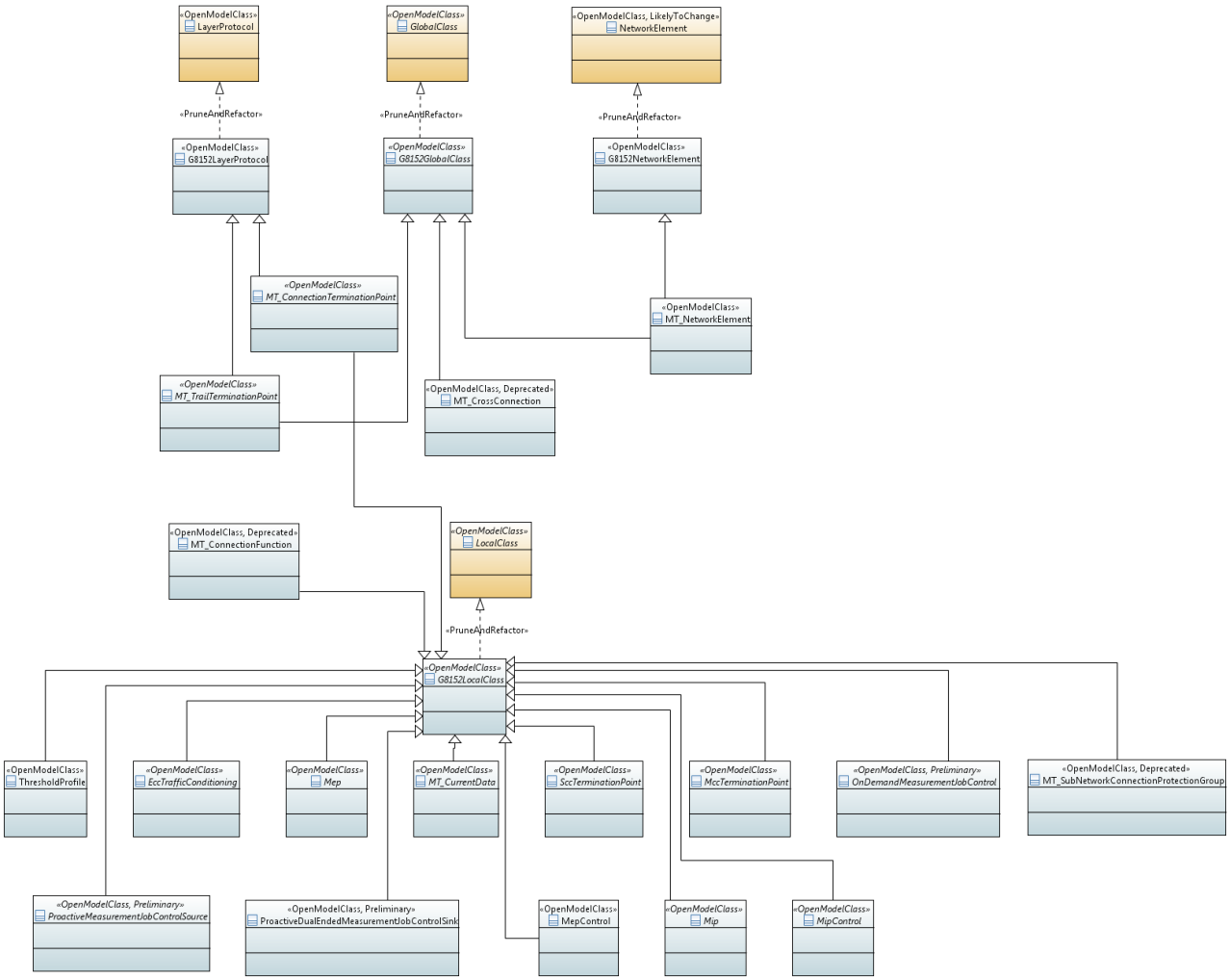
Figure 6-2 below shows the containment relationship among the MPLS-TP object classes defined in this Recommendation. The containment relationship reflects the lifecycle dependency between object instances.



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-2 – MPLS-TP object class containment relationship

Figure 6-3 below shows the relationship of the MPLS-TP object classes to the GlobalClass and LocalClass objects defined in the Recommendation [ITU-T G.7711] Core Model for inheriting the uuid or the localIdList attributes. See [ITU-T G.7711] Annex C for how the identifier attributes uuid and localIdList are used for identifying object instance.



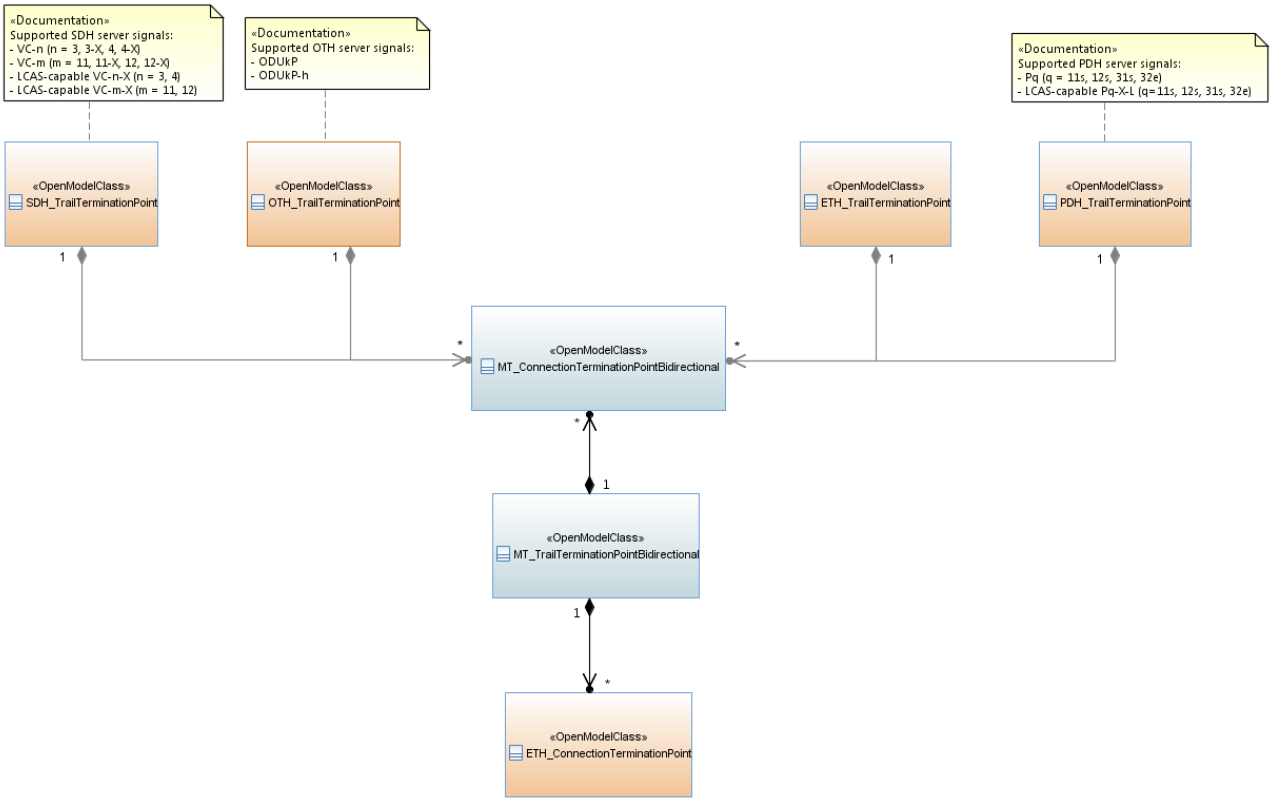
NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-3 – MPLS-TP object class identifier

6.1 Basic configuration structure

This clause contains the initial high level class diagrams. Once completed, they will be moved to the corresponding sections in the Recommendation.

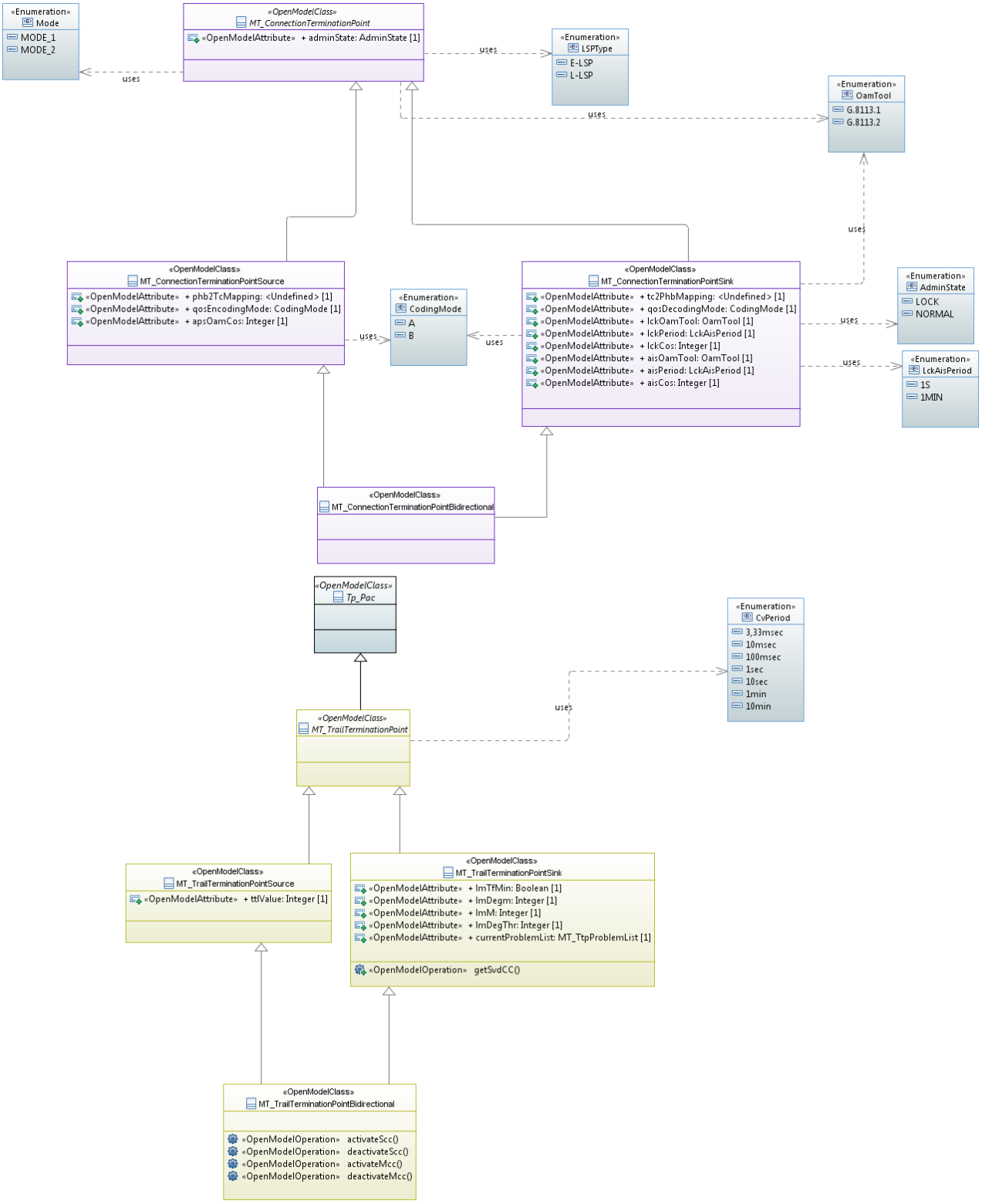
6.1.1 High-level TP containment class diagram



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-4 – High-level TP containment class diagram

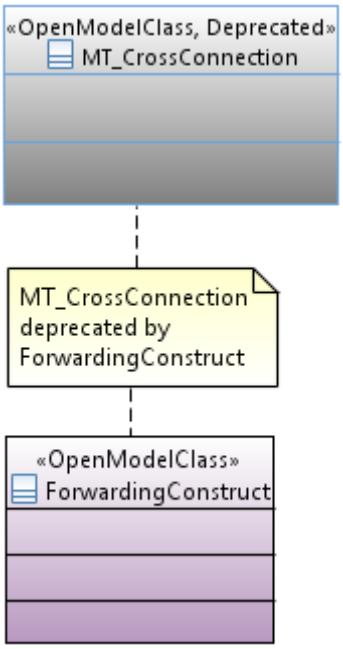
6.1.2 TP inheritance class diagram



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-5 – TP inheritance class diagram

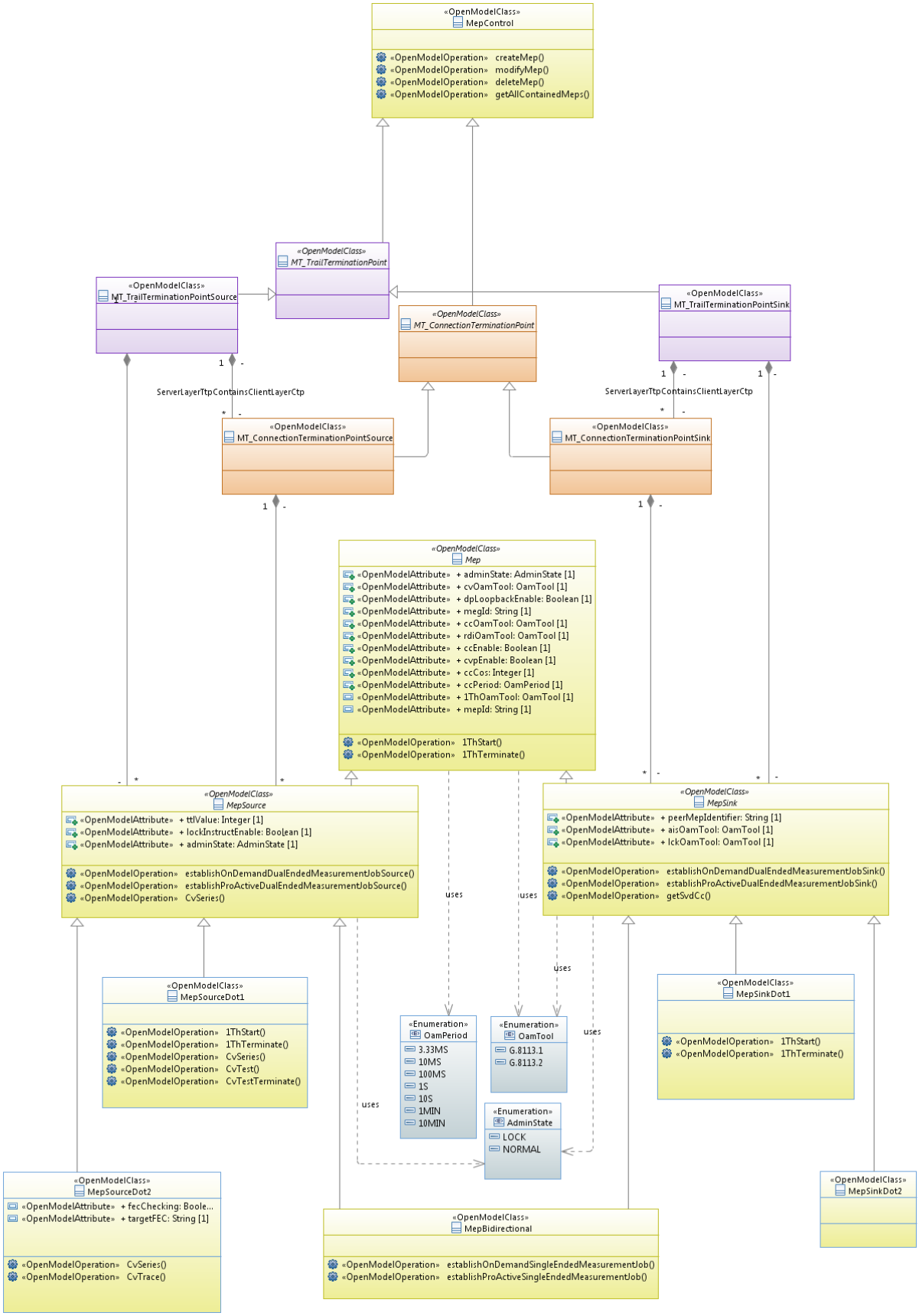
6.1.3 Connection fragment class diagram



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-6 – Connection fragment class diagram

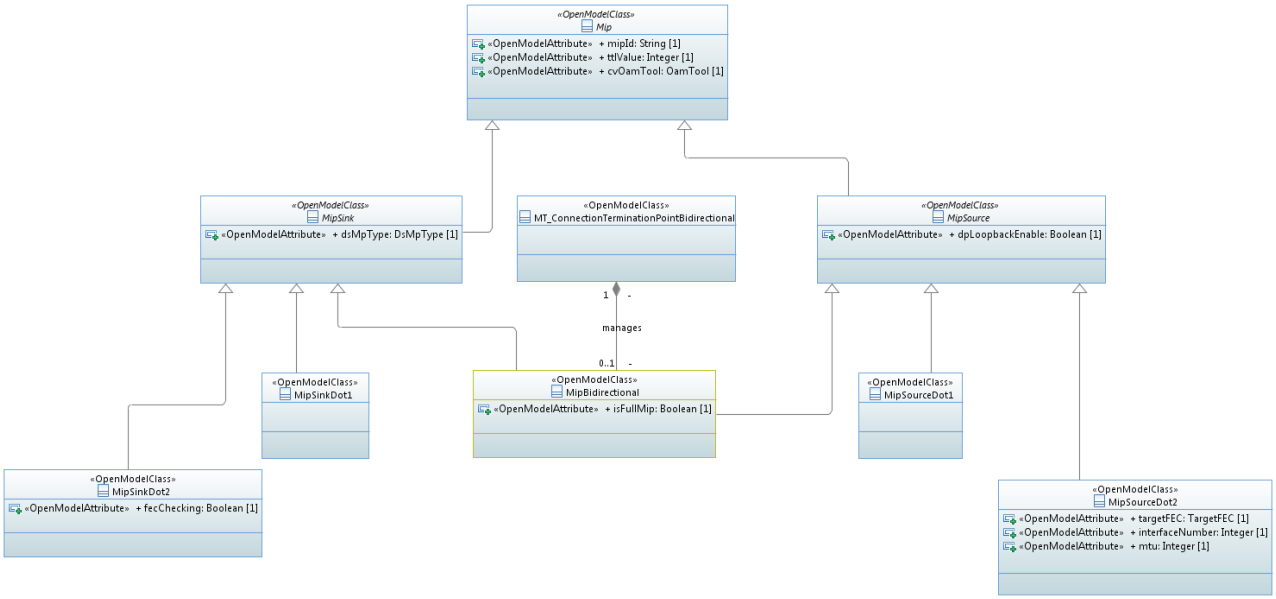
6.1.4 MEP class diagram



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-7 – MEP class diagram

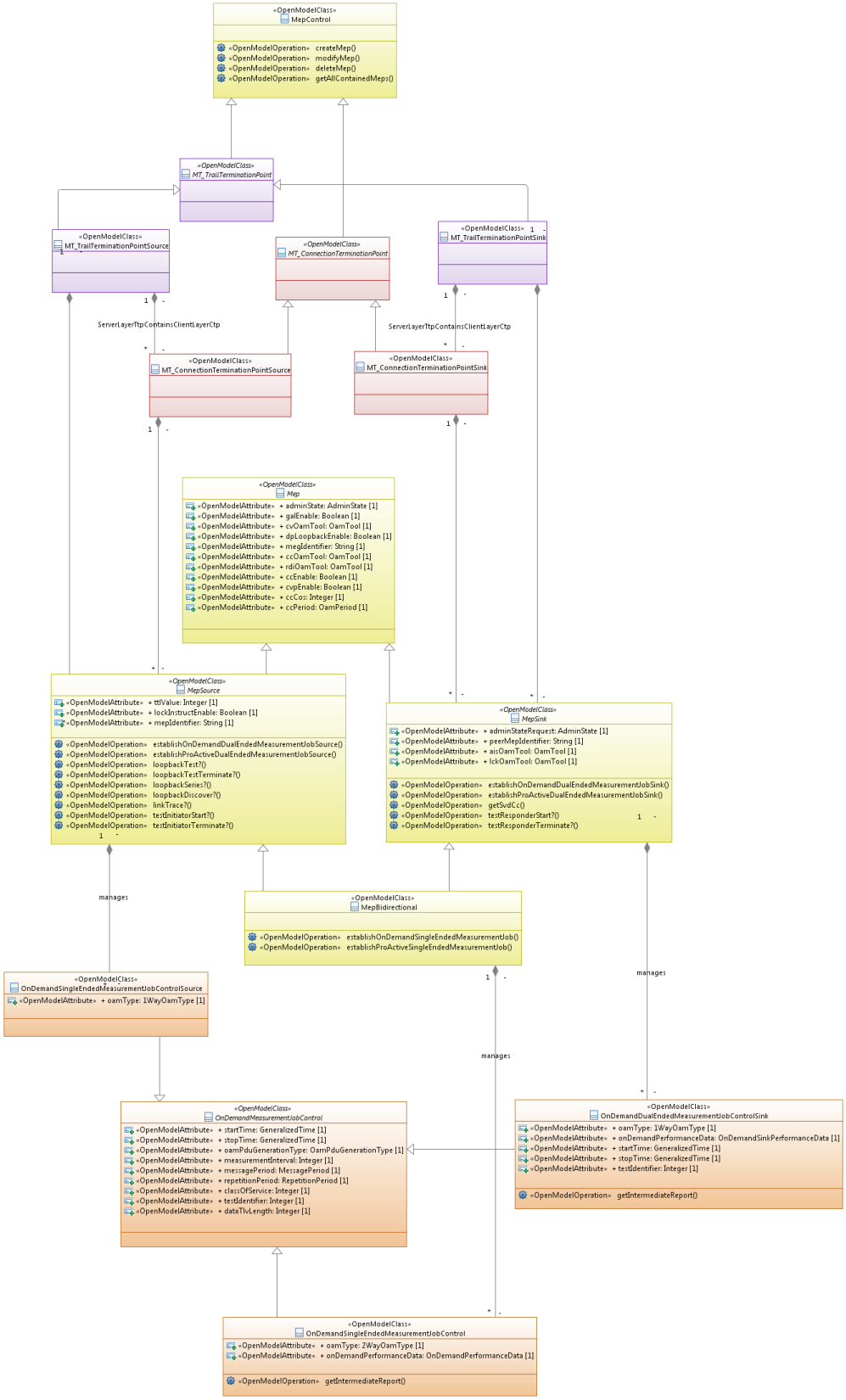
6.1.5 MIP class diagram



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-8 – MIP and Dot1 & Dot2 class diagram

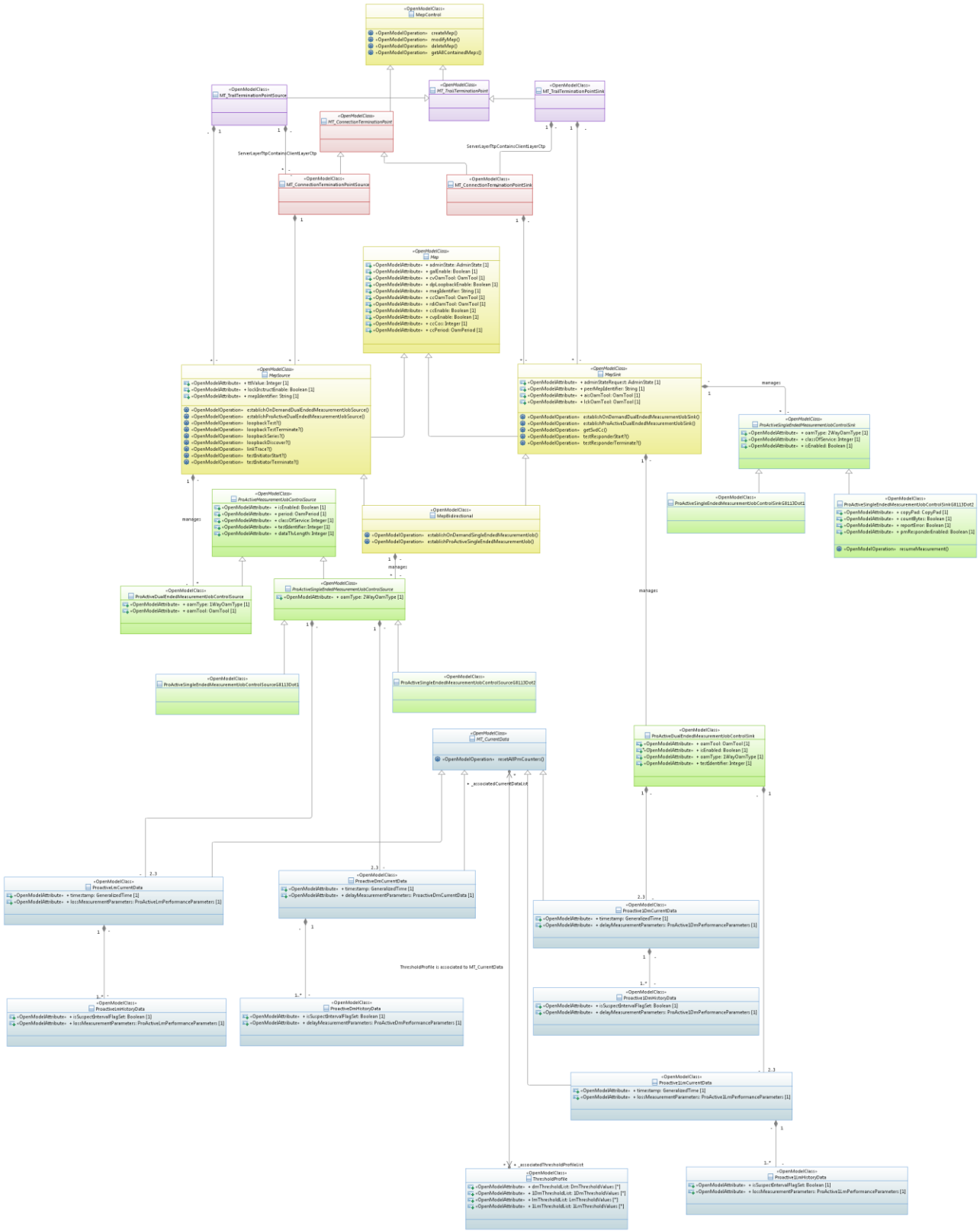
6.1.6 On-demand measurement class diagram



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-9 – On-demand measurement class diagram

6.1.7 Proactive measurement class diagram



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-10 – Proactive measurement and generic class diagram

6.2 MI grouping and mapping

This section lists (from [ITU-T G.8121]) all atomic functions together with their MI. It is structured according to the clause 9 of [ITU-T G.8121]:

Conventions used in the tables:

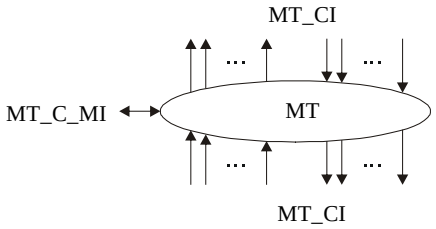
– Atomic functions having the same list of MI are grouped.

– Fault and performance MIs are not shown.

– MI of adaptation functions are identified as "client layer related" (blue) or "server layer related" (red).

6.2.1 MPLS-TP connection function (MT_C)

Table 6-1 – MI groupings of the MPLS-TP connection function

Symbol	Management information	Managed object class
MPLS-TP connection function		
	MI_MatrixControl *per matrix connection:* MI_ConnectionType MI_Return_CP_ID MI_ConnectionPortIds *per SNC pProtection group:* MI_PS_WorkingPortId MI_PS_ProtectionPortId MI_PS_ProtType MI_PS_OperType MI_PS_HoTime MI_PS_WTR MI_PS_ExtCMD MI_PS_BridgeType MI_PS_SD_Protection	

6.2.2 MPLS-TP termination function (MT_TT)

Table 6-2 – MI groupings of the MPLS-TP termination function

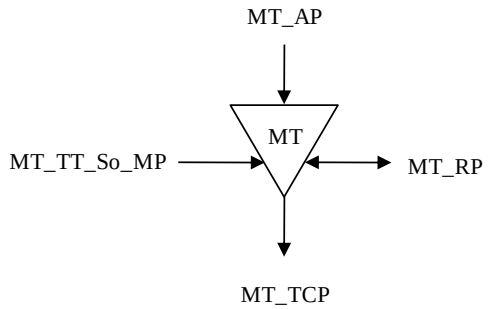
Symbol	Management information	Managed object class
MPLS-TP (MT) trail termination source function		
	MI_GAL_Enable MI_TTLVALUE MI_MEG_ID MI_MEP_ID MI_CC_OAM_Tool MI_RDI_OAM_Tool MI_CC_Enable MI_CVp_Enable MI_CC_CoS MI_CC_Period MI_LMp_OAM_Tool	

Table 6-2 – MI groupings of the MPLS-TP termination function

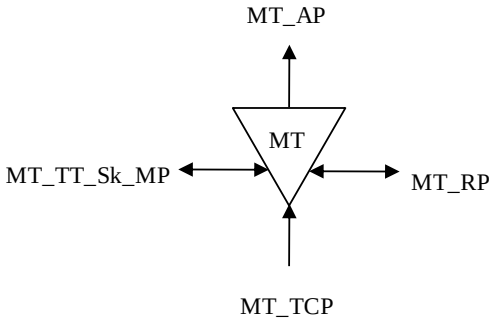
Symbol	Management information	Managed object class
	MI_LMp_Enable[i] MI_LMp_Period[i] MI_LMp_CoS[i] MI_DMp_OAM_Tool MI_DMp_Enable[i] MI_DMp_Period[i] MI_DMp_Test_ID[i] MI_DMp_CoS[i] MI_DMp_Length[i] MI_1DMp_OAM_Tool MI_1DMp_Enable[i] MI_1DMp_Period[i] MI_1DMp_Test_ID[i] MI_1DMp_Length[i] MI_1DMp_CoS[i] MI_SLp_OAM_Tool MI_SLp_Enable[i] MI_SLp_Period[i] MI_SLp_Test_ID[i] MI_SLp_Length[i] MT_TT_So_MI_SLp_CoS[i]	
G.8121.1 specific	MI_LMC_Enable	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_CCCV_Mode[i] MI_Local_Discr MI_DMp_CopyPad[i] MI_LMp_Test_ID[i] MI_LMp_LMType[1...MLMp] MI_LMp_CountBytes[i]	
MPLS-TP (MT) trail termination sink function		
	MI_GAL_Enable MI_MEG_ID MI_PeerMEP_ID MI_CC_OAM_Tool MI_RDI_OAM_Tool MI_CC_Enable MI_CVp_Enable MI_CC_Period MI_CC_CoS MI_Get_SvdCC MI_LMp_OAM_Tool MI_LMp_Enable[i] MI_LMp_CoS[i] MI_LM_DEGM MI_LM_M	

Table 6-2 – MI groupings of the MPLS-TP termination function

Symbol	Management information	Managed object class
	MI_LM_DEGTHR MI_LM_TFMIN MI_DMp_OAM_Tool MI_DMp_Enable[i] MI_DMp_CoS[i] MI_1DMp_OAM_Tool MI_1DMp_Enable[i] MI_1DMp_Test_ID[i] MI_SLp_OAM_Tool MI_SLp_Enable[i] MI_SLp_CoS[i] MI_AIS_OAM_Tool MI_LCK_OAM_Tool MI_1second	
G.8121.1 specific	MI_LMC_Enable	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_CCCV_Mode[i] MI_Remote_Discr[i] MI_PM_ClearError MI_PM_Responder_Enable	

6.2.3 MPLS-TP to MPLS-TP adaptation function (MT/MT_A)

Table 6-3 – MI Groupings of the MPLS-TP to MPLS-TP adaptation function

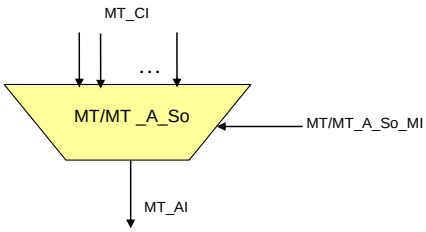
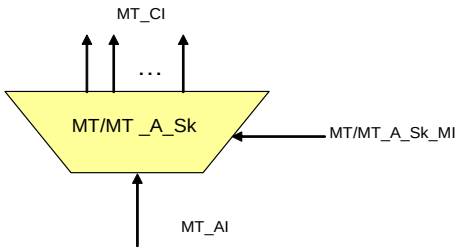
Symbol	Management information (**blue: client layer related red: server layer related**)	Managed object class
MPLS-TP to MPLS-TP adaptation source function		
	MI_Active MI_Admin_State MI_Label[i] MI_LSPType[i] MI_CoS[i] MI_PHB2TCMapping[i] MI_QoSEncodingMode[i] MI_Mode MI_LCK_Period[i] MI_LCK_CoS[i] MI_LCK_OAM_Tool[i] MI_GAL_Enable[i] (Note: should be MI_GAL_Enable set double (Server and clinet)?) MI_APS_CoS MI_APS_OAM_Tool	
MPLS-TP to MPLS-TP adaptation sink function		

Table 6-3 – MI Groupings of the MPLS-TP to MPLS-TP adaptation function

Symbol	Management information (blue: client layer related red: server layer related)	Managed object class
	MI_Active MI_AdminState MI_Label[i] MI_LSPType[i] MI_CoS[i] MI_TC2PHBMapping[i] MI_QoSDecodingMode[i] MI_Mode MI_AIS_Period[i] MI_AIS_CoS[i] MI_AIS_OAM_Tool[i] MI_LCK_Period[i] MI_LCK_CoS[i] MI_LCK_OAM_Tool[i] MI_APS_OAM_Tool MI_GAL_Enable [i] (Note: should be MI_GAL_Enable set double (Server and clinet)?)	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_Local_Defect[i]	

6.2.4 MT diagnostic functions (MTDe and MTDi)

Table 6-4 – MI Groupings of the MT diagnostic functions

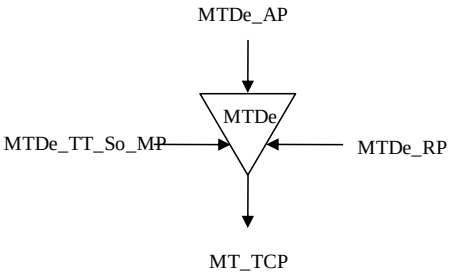
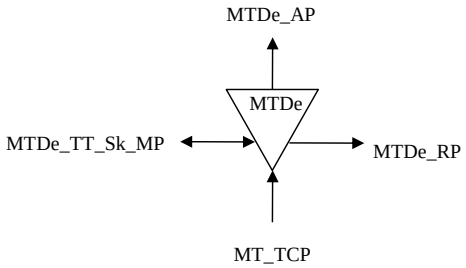
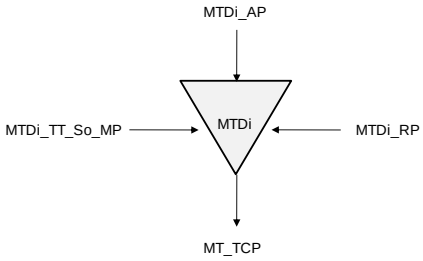
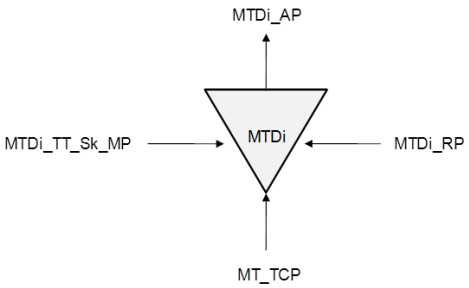
Symbol	Management information	Managed object class
MT diagnostic trail termination source function for MEP (MTDe_TT_So)		
	MI_GAL_Enable MI_TTLVALUE MI_CV_OAM_Tool MI_CV_Series () MTDe_TT_So_MI_1TH_OAM_Tool MI_1TH_Start (CoS,Length,Period) MI_1TH_Terminate MI_LMo_OAM_Tool MI_LMo_Start(CoS,Period) [i] MI_LMo_Terminate[i] MI_DMo_OAM_Tool MI_DMo_Start (CoS,Test_ID,Length,Period)[i] MI_DMo_Terminate[i] MI_1DMo_OAM_Tool	

Table 6-4 – MI Groupings of the MT diagnostic functions

Symbol	Management information	Managed object class
	MI_1DMo_Start(CoS,Test_ID,Length,Period)[i] MI_1DMo_Terminate[i] MI_SLo_OAM_Tool MI_SLo_Start (CoS,Test_ID,Length,Period)[i] MI_SLo_Terminate[i] MI_Admin_State MI_Lock_Instruct_Enable MI_DP_Loopback_Enable	
G.8121.1 specific	MI_MEP_ID MI_CV_Series (Target MEP/MIP ID, CoS, N, Length, Period) MI_CV_Test(CoS, Pattern, Length, Period)	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_CV_Series (Session_ID, Count, Period, CoS, Size, ValidateFEC, ValidateReverse, TargetFECStack) MI_CV_Trace (Session_ID, CoS, ValidateFEC, ValidateReverse, TargetFECStack) MI_FEC_Checking MI_Target_FEC MI_Ifnum MI_MTU MI_DMo_Start(CoS, Test_ID, Length, Period, CopyPad)[i] MI_LMo_Start(CoS, Test_ID, Period, LMType,CountBytes)[i] LMDMo_Start(CoS, Test_ID, Length, Period, LMType, CountBytes, CopyPad)[i] MI_LMDMo_Terminate [i] MI_LI_Period MI_LI_MEPID MI_LI_CoS	
MT diagnostic trail termination sink function for MEP (MTDe_TT_Sk)		

Table 6-4 – MI Groupings of the MT diagnostic functions

Symbol	Management information	Managed object class
	MI_ GAL_Enable MI_CV_OAM_Tool MI_1TH_OAM_Tool MI_1TH_Start MI_1TH_Terminate MI_ LMo_OAM_Tool MI_ DMo_OAM_Tool MI_ 1DMo_OAM_Tool MI_1DMo_Start(Test_ID)[i] MI_1DMo_Terminate[i] MI_SLo_OAM_Tool MI_DP_Loopback_Enable	
G.8121.1 specific	MI_MEP_ID MI_1TH_Start(Period)	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_FEC_Checking PM_Responder_Enable	
MT diagnostic trail termination source function for MIP (MTDi_TT_So)		
	MI_GAL_Enable MI_TTLVALUE MI_MIP_ID MI_CV_OAM_Tool MI_DP_Loopback_Enable	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_Target_FEC MI_Ifnum MI_MTU	
MT diagnostic trail termination sink function for MIP (MTDi_TT_Sk)		
	MI_GAL_Enable MI_MIP_ID MI_CV_OAM_Tool MI_DP_Loopback_Enable	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_FEC_Checking	

6.2.5 MPLS-TP to non-MPLS-TP client adaptation functions

Table 6-5 – MI groupings of the MPLS-TP to non-MPLS-TP client adaptation functions

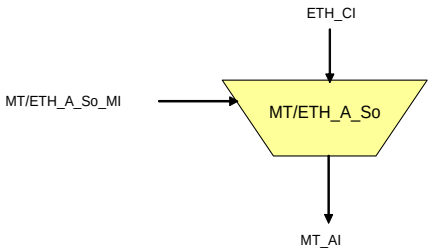
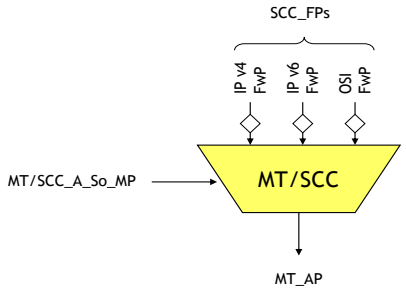
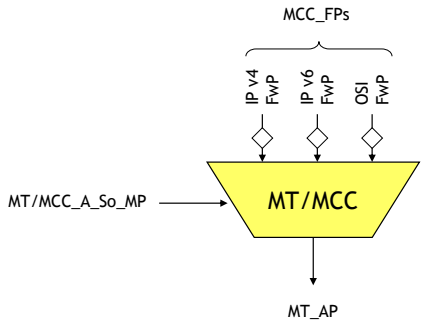
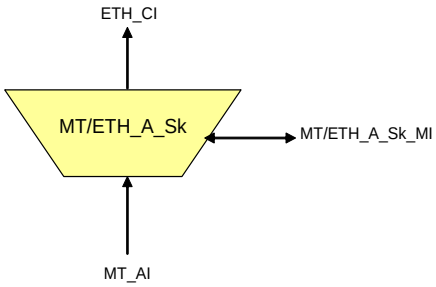
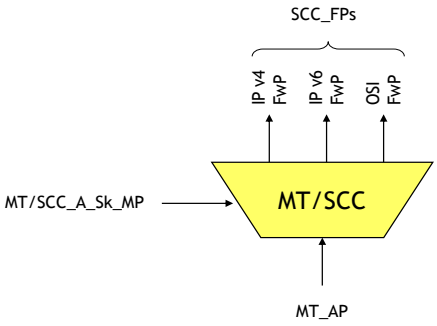
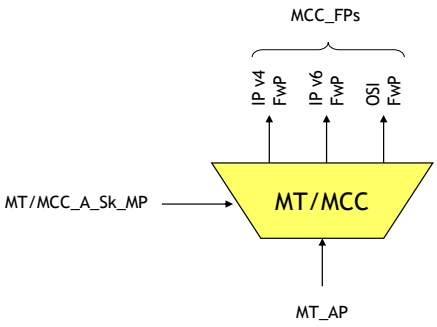
Symbol	Management information (**blue: client layer related red: server layer related**)	Managed object class
MPLS-TP to non-MPLS-TP client adaptation **source** functions		
	MI_AdminState MI_FCSEnable MI_CWEnable MI_SQUse MI_PRI2PSCMapping MI_MEP_MAC* MI_Client_MEL* MI_LCK_Period* MI_LCK_Pri* MI_MEL* * ETH OAM related	
	MI_Active MI_ECC_CoS MI_GAL_Enable	
	MI_Active MI_ECC_CoS MI_GAL_Enable	
MPLS-TP to non-MPLS-TP client adaptation **sink** functions		

Table 6-5 – MI groupings of the MPLS-TP to non-MPLS-TP client adaptation functions

Symbol	Management information (blue: client layer related red: server layer related)	Managed object class
	MI_Admin_State MI_LCK_Period * MI_LCK_Pri * MI_Client_MEL * MI_MEP_MAC * MI_AIS_Pri * MI_AIS_Period * MI_MEL MI_FCSEnable MI_CWEnable MI_SQUse MI_GAL_Enable MI_CoS2PRIMapping ~~MI_PRI2PSCMapping~~ ~~MI_PSC2CoSMapping~~ * ETH OAM related	
	MI_Active MI_GAL_Enable	
	MI_Active MI_GAL_Enable	

6.2.6 Non-MPLS-TP server to MPLS-TP adaptation functions

Table 6-6 – MI groupings of the non-MPLS-TP server to MPLS-TP adaptation functions

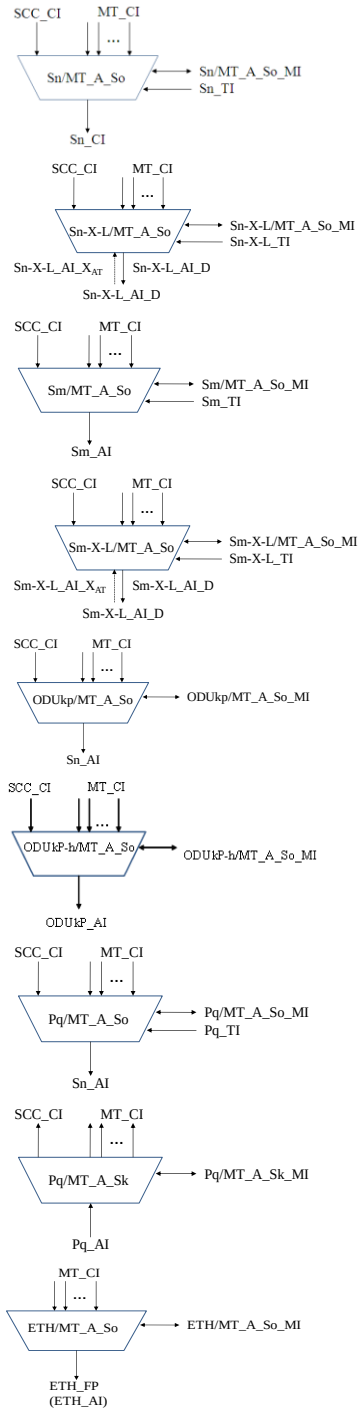
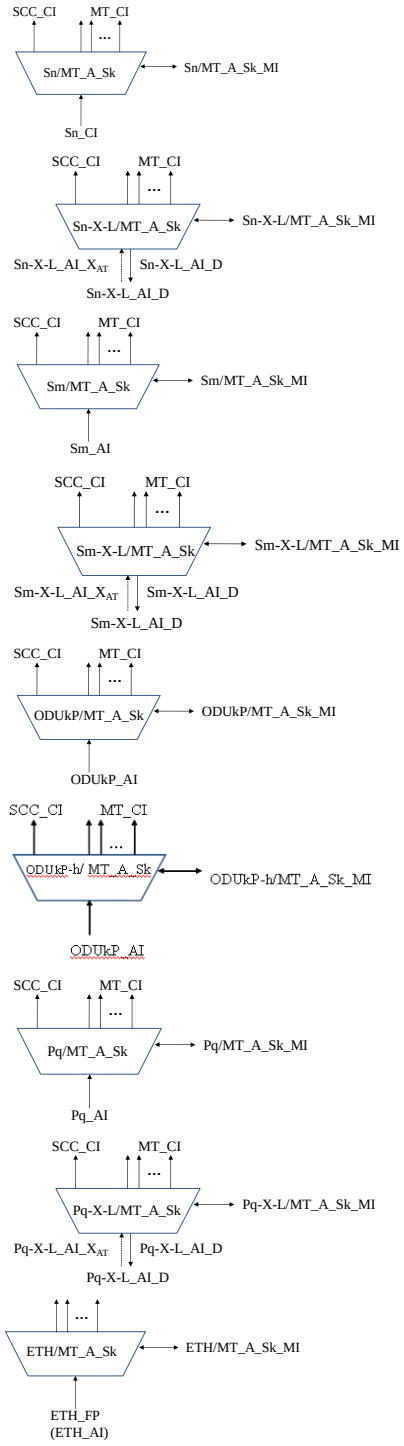
Symbol	Management information (blue: client layer related red: server layer related)	Managed object class
Non-MPLS-TP server to MPLS-TP adaptation **source** functions		
	MI_Active MI_SCCType (not in ETH/MT) MI_Etype (only in ETH/MT) MI_Label[1…M] MI_LSPType[1…M] MI_CoS[1…M] MI_PHB2TCMapping[1…M] MI_QoSEncodingMode[1…M] MI_Mode[1…M] MI_GAL_Enable[1…M] Only in ODUkP-h/MT: MI_INCREASE MI_DECREASE MI_TSNUM MI_ODUflexRate	
Non-MPLS-TP server to MPLS-TP adaptation **sink** functions		

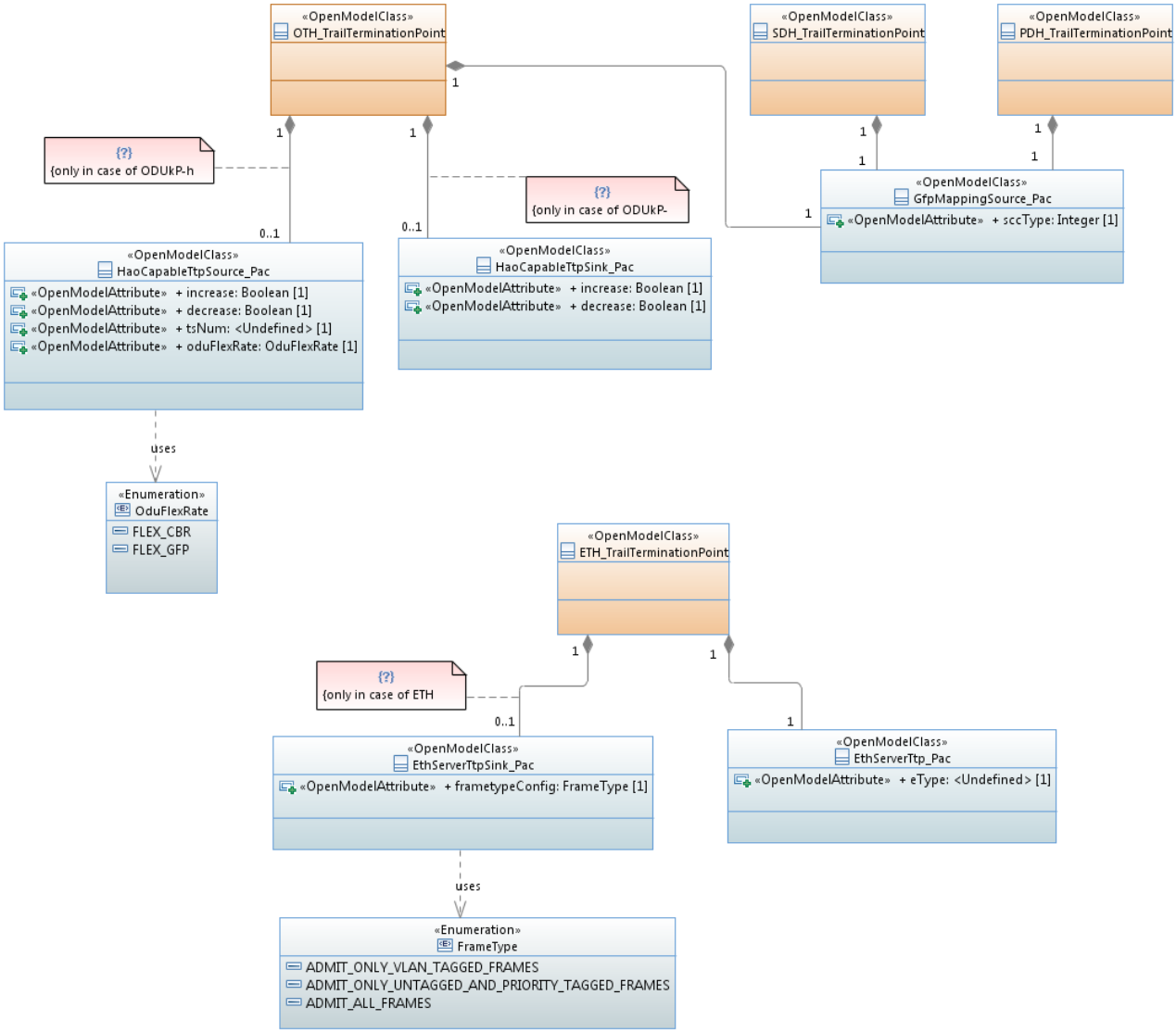
Table 6-6 – MI groupings of the non-MPLS-TP server to MPLS-TP adaptation functions

Symbol	Management information (blue: client layer related red: server layer related)	Managed object class
	MI_Active MI_SCCType (not in ETH/MT) MI_Etype (only in ETH/MT) MI_Frame_Type_Config (only in ETH/MT) MI_Label[1…M] MI_LSPType[1…M] MI_CoS[1…M] MI_TC2PHBMapping[1…M] MI_QoSDecodingMode[1…M] MI_Mode MI_LCK_Period[1…M] MI_LCK_CoS[1…M] MI_Admin_State MI_AIS_Period[1…M] MI_AIS_CoS[1…M] MI_GAL_Enable[1…M] MI_LCK_OAM_Tool [1…M] MI_AIS_OAM_Tool[1…M] Only in ODUkP-h/MT: MI_INCREASE MI_DECREASE MI_AcSL MI_AcEXI MI_LastInvalidUPI MI_cPLM MI_cLFD MI_cEXM MI_cUPM (not ETH/MT)	
G.8121.2 specific	MI_Local_Defect[i]	

Based on the groupings above the following packages have been identified.

Table 6-7 – Derived MI groupings of the MPLS-TP functions

MI groupings	Package/Object class name
TTP MI source grouping	
MI_Active	
MI_INCREASE MI_DECREASE MI_TSNUM MI_ODUflexRate	HaoCapableTtpSource_Pac
TTP MI sink grouping	
MI_Active	
MI_Frame_Type_Config	EthServerTtpSink_Pac
MI_INCREASE MI_DECREASE	HaoCapableTtpSink_Pac
TTP MI grouping	
MI_SCCType	GfpMapping_Pac
MI_Etype	EthServerTtp_Pac
MT_CTP MI source grouping	
MI_PHB2TCMapping[1…M] MI_QoSEncodingMode[1…M] MI_APS_OAM_CoS[1…M]	MT_ConnectionTerminationPointSource
MT_CTP MI sink grouping	
MI_TC2PHBMapping[1…M] MI_QoSDecodingMode[1…M] MI_LCK_Period[1…M] MI_LCK_CoS[1…M] MI_Admin_State MI_AIS_Period[1…M] MI_AIS_CoS[1…M] MI_LCK_OAM_Tool [1…M] MI_AIS_OAM_Tool[1…M]	MT_ConnectionTerminationPointSink
MT_CTP MI grouping	
MI_Label[1…M] MI_LSPType[1…M] MI_CoS[1…M] MI_Mode[1…M] MI_GAL_Enable[1…M] MI_APS_OAM_Tool[1…M]	MT_ConnectionTerminationPoint



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 6-11 – Modelling of non-MPLS-TP server adaptation MI groupings

7 Modelling of MPLS-TP functions

7.1 OAM compound functions

OAM is done in the network by creating maintenance entities (ME). In multipoint services multiple MEs are grouped together forming a maintenance entities group (MEG); see definitions in clause 8 (MPLS-TP OAM Architecture) of [ITU-T G.8110.1].

Each MEG is terminated by a set of MEG end points (MEPs). It is also possible to perform OAM functions on a MEG by MEG intermediate points (MIPs) which allow a limited set of OAM functions along the MEs.

Table 7-1 – OAM capability support

OAM function			OAM mechanism
Compound function	MEP	Network connection monitoring	
		Tandem connection monitoring	
	MIP		(on-demand) CV
	TCS		--
Proactive measurement	Loss measurement	1-way	CCM (G.8121.1)
		2-way	LM (G.8121, G.8121.2), *LMDM (G.8121.2)*
		1-way synthetic	--
		2-way synthetic	SLM (G.8121) LM (G.8121.2) *LMDM (G.8121.2)*
	Delay measurement	1-way	1DM (G.8121)
		2-way	DM (G.8121, G.8121.2) *LMDM (G.8121.2)*
On-demand measurement	Loss measurement	2-way	LM (G.8121, G.8121.2), LMDM (G.8121.2)
		1-way synthetic	--
		2-way synthetic	SLM (G.8121) LM (G.8121.2) *LMDM (G.8121.2)*
	Delay measurement	1-way	1DM (G.8121, G.8121.1)
		2-way	DM (G.8121, G.8121.1, G.8121.2) *LMDM (G.8121.2)*
	Maintenance	1-way throughput test	1TH (G.8121, G.8121.1)
		On-demand loop back	CV (G.8121, G.8121.1, G.8121.2)
		On-demand link trace	CV (G.8121) CV (G.8121.2)
Proactive fault management	Continuity check and connectivity verification		CC/CV (G.8121, G.8121.2) CCM (G.8121.1)
	Remote defect indication		RDI (G.8121, G.8121.1, G.8121.2)
	Alarm indication signal		AIS (G.8121, G.8121.1, G.8121.2)
	Locked signal (Lock report)		LCK (G.8121, G.8121.1, G.8121.2)
On-demand fault management	Connectivity verification		CV (G.8121, G.8121.1, G.8121.2)
	Lock instruction		LKI (G.8121.2)
	Automatic protection switching		APS (G.8121)
	Management communication channel/ Signalling communication channel		MCC/SCC (G.8121)

NOTE 1 – OAM mechanisms for MEP are all the OAMs defined in [ITU-T G.8121] series. (The exception is APS. NCM MEP does not support APS.)
NOTE 2 – OAM mechanism for MIP is (on-demand) CV only.

7.1.1 MEP compound function

There are two different types of MEP compound functions:

– mandatory NCM MEPs at the boundary of a layer network, monitoring a network connection

– optional TCM MEPs in the middle of a layer network, monitoring a tandem connection.

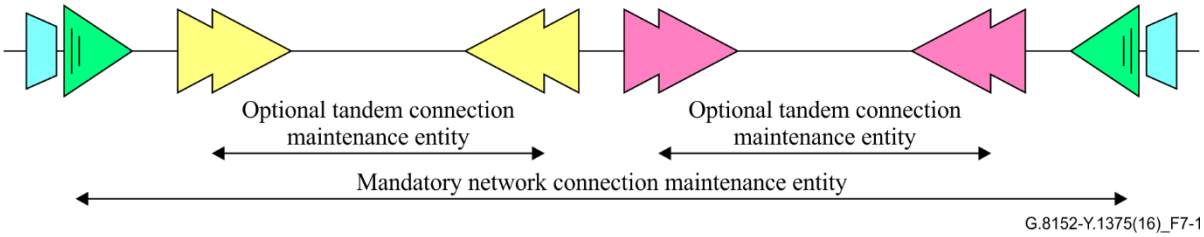


Figure 7-1 – Mandatory and optional MEPs

From management point of view a MEP has the following constraints:

– A MEP can be unidirectional or bidirectional; unidirectional MEPs have a limited set of OAM functionality.

– A MEP belongs to one, and only one, MEL. MEPs terminate MEGs and each MEG is associated to one MEL.

– A MEP is addressed by one, and only one, MAC address. The MAC address (or more precise the EUI-48) is bound to a physical subsystem and one physical subsystem can hold thousands of MEP functions, and all those MEP functions share in such case one MAC address.

The MEP compound function supports three applications which are organised in "jobs":

– On-demand measurement job.

– Proactive measurement job.

– Maintenance job.

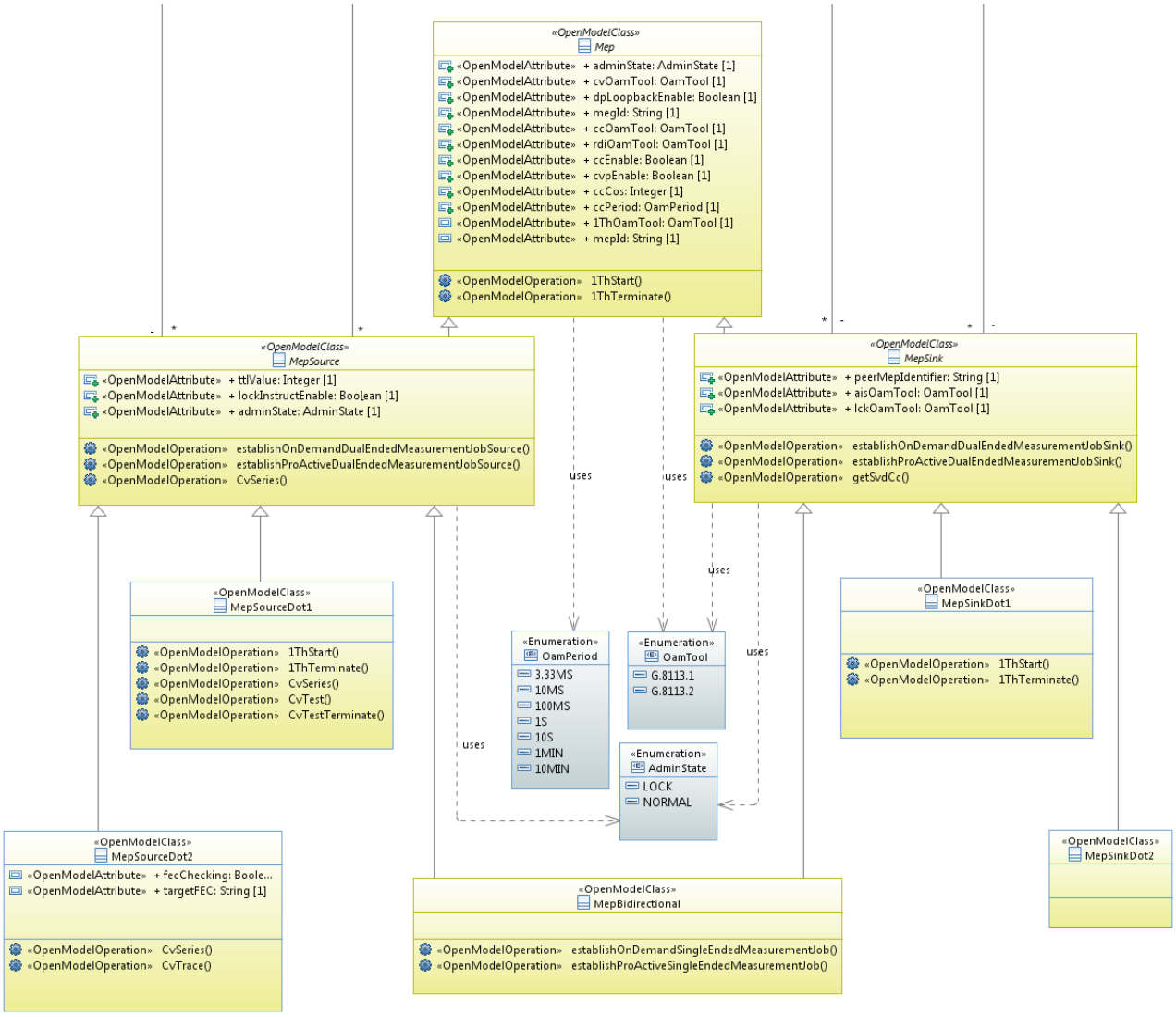


Figure 7-2 – MEP class diagram

Also see lower part of Figure 6-7.

NOTE – Figure 7-3 is later on divided into Figures 7-5, 7-7 and 7-9 below describing the individual segments of the MEP model.

The management information (MI) of the compound functions (defined in [ITU-T G.8121]) needs to be mapped to ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 artefacts. The following sections list all the MIs defined for the MEP compound function in tables and associate them to applications (coloured background). The corresponding part of the model is shown below the table.

7.1.1.1 MEP on-demand diagnostic function

The MEP on-demand diagnostic function exists in NCM and TCM MEPs.

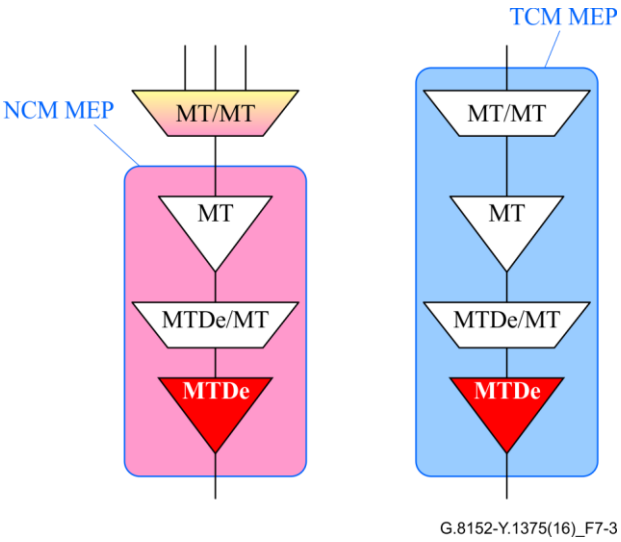


Figure 7-3 – MEP on-demand diagnostic function

7.1.1.2 MEP proactive measurement function

The MEP proactive measurement function exists in NCM and TCM MEPs.

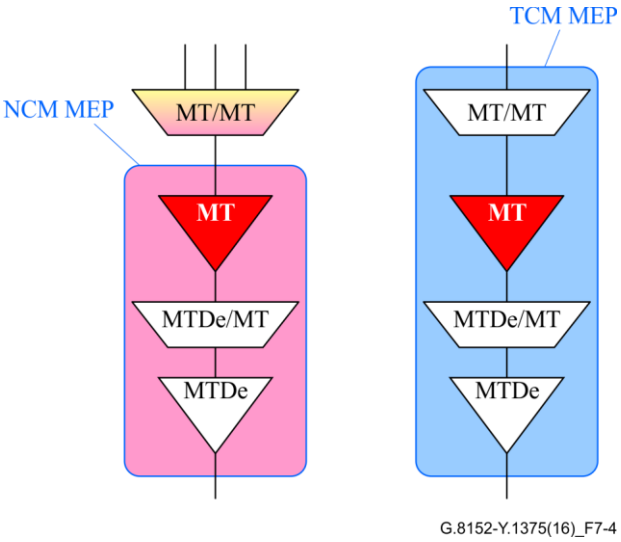


Figure 7-4 – MEP proactive measurement function

7.1.1.3 MEP configuration function

The MEP configuration function exists in NCM and TCM MEPs.

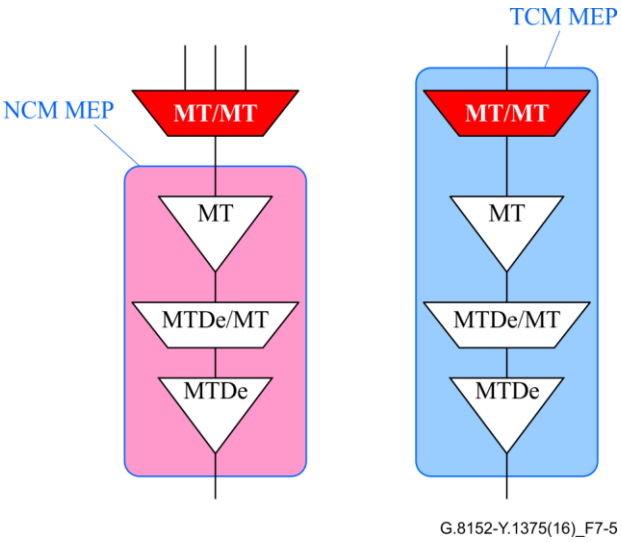


Figure 7-5 – MEP configuration function

7.1.2 MIP compound function

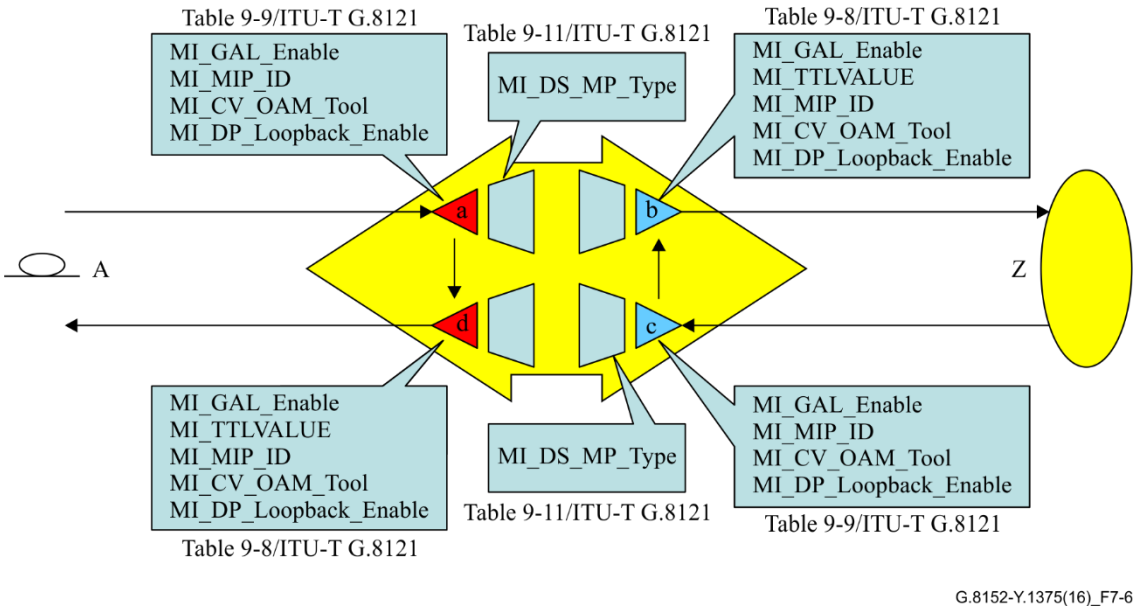


Figure 7-6 – MIP configuration parameters

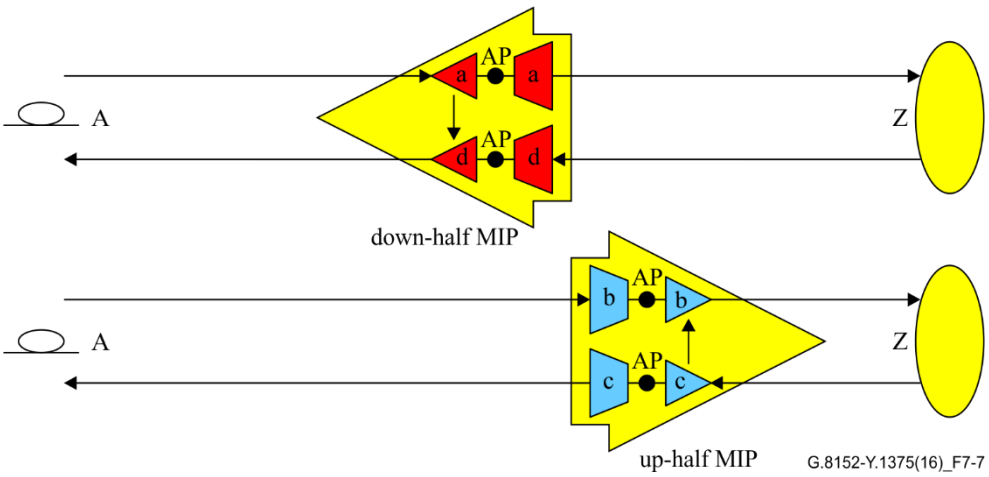


Figure 7-7 – "half MIP" compound function

The management information (MI) of the MIP compound function (defined in [ITU-T G.8121/Y.1381]) is mapped to the MipBidirectional object class.

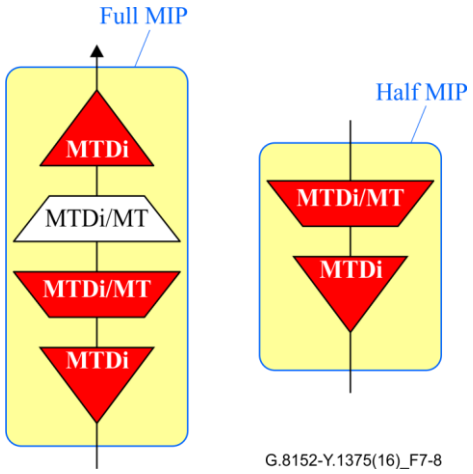


Figure 7-8 – MIP/half MIP configuration function

7.2 Fault management

FFS.

7.3 Performance monitoring

Performance monitoring allows measurement of different performance parameters like frame loss ratio, frame delay and frame delay variation.

7.3.1 Loss Measurement

The frame loss measurement (LM) provides performance data that is based on the lost frames between the ingress and the egress of a maintenance entity (ME); i.e., between two maintenance group end points (MEPs).

LM is restricted to MEGs which have only a single ME.

The following LM functions are defined:

– 2-way on-demand LM
– 1-way on-demand synthetic LM
– 2-way on-demand synthetic LM
– 2-way proactive LM
– 1-way proactive synthetic LM
– 2-way proactive synthetic LM.

The single-ended on-demand LM function is managed only at the source MEP. The sink MEP does not need any management.

The dual-ended pro-active LM function is managed at source and sink MEP.

7.3.2 Delay measurement

The frame delay measurement (DM) provides performance data that is based on the delay of the frames between the ingress and the egress of a maintenance entity (ME); i.e., between two maintenance group end points (MEPs).

The following DM functions are defined:

– 1-way on-demand DM

– 2-way (round-trip) on-demand DM.

– 1-way proactive DM

– 2-way (round-trip) proactive DM.

The 1-way DM function is started at the source MEP and enabled at the sink MEP.

The 2-way DM function is managed only at the source MEP. The sink MEP does not need any management.

7.4 MPLS-TP multiplexing

This clause maps the MPLS-TP multiplexing related MIs to the corresponding object classes.

The MPLS-TP multiplexing configuration function exists only in MT TTP and MT CTP.

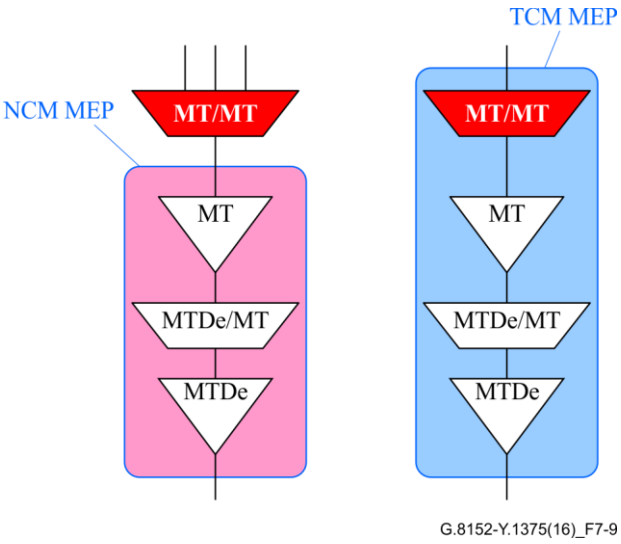


Figure 7-9 – MPLS-TP multiplexing configuration function

7.5 Connection function

This clause maps the connection function related MIs to the corresponding object classes.

Table 7-6 – Mapping of connection function related MI to ITU-T G.8152 artefacts

Functionality	MT_C_MI	ITU-T G.8152
General connection management	Create_MC	
	Modify_MC	
	Delete_MC	
Individual connection point management	MT_C_MP per input and output connection point	
	for further study	
Individual connection management	MT_C_MP per matrix connection:	
	MT_C_MI_ConnectionType	
	MT_C_MI_Return_CP_ID	
	MT_C_MI_ConnectionPortIds	

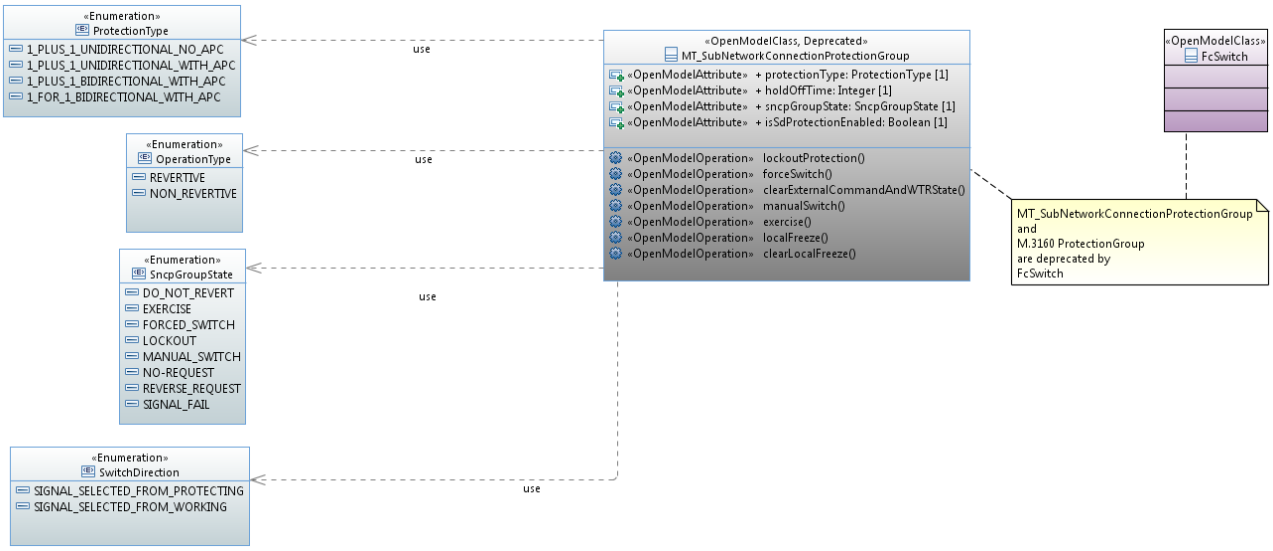
Table 7-6 – Mapping of connection function related MI to ITU-T G.8152 artefacts

Functionality	MT_C_MI	ITU-T G.8152
SNCP configuration	MT_C_MP per SNC/S protection process:	
	for further study	

7.5.1 Linear protection function

The MPLS-TP linear protection function is defined in [ITU-T G.8131]. The related "Management Information" is listed in [ITU-T G.8121].

This function is modelled by the MT_SNCP_Group object class.



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 7-10 – MPLS-TP linear protection

7.6 SCC/MCC access function

Signalling communication channel (SCC) and management communication channel (MCC) can be accessed when the containing LSP is terminated. Each channel is able to transport IPv4, IPv6 and OSI structured signals. The diamonds in Figure 7-11 represent traffic shaping and conditioning functions that may be needed to prevent the SCC/MCC forwarding points from exceeding their committed bandwidth in congestion situations.

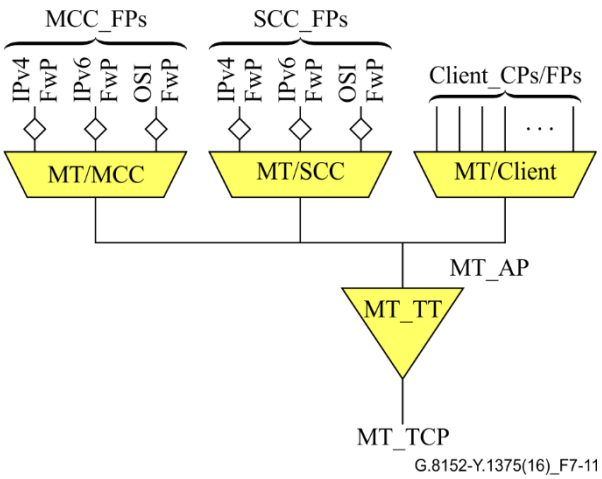
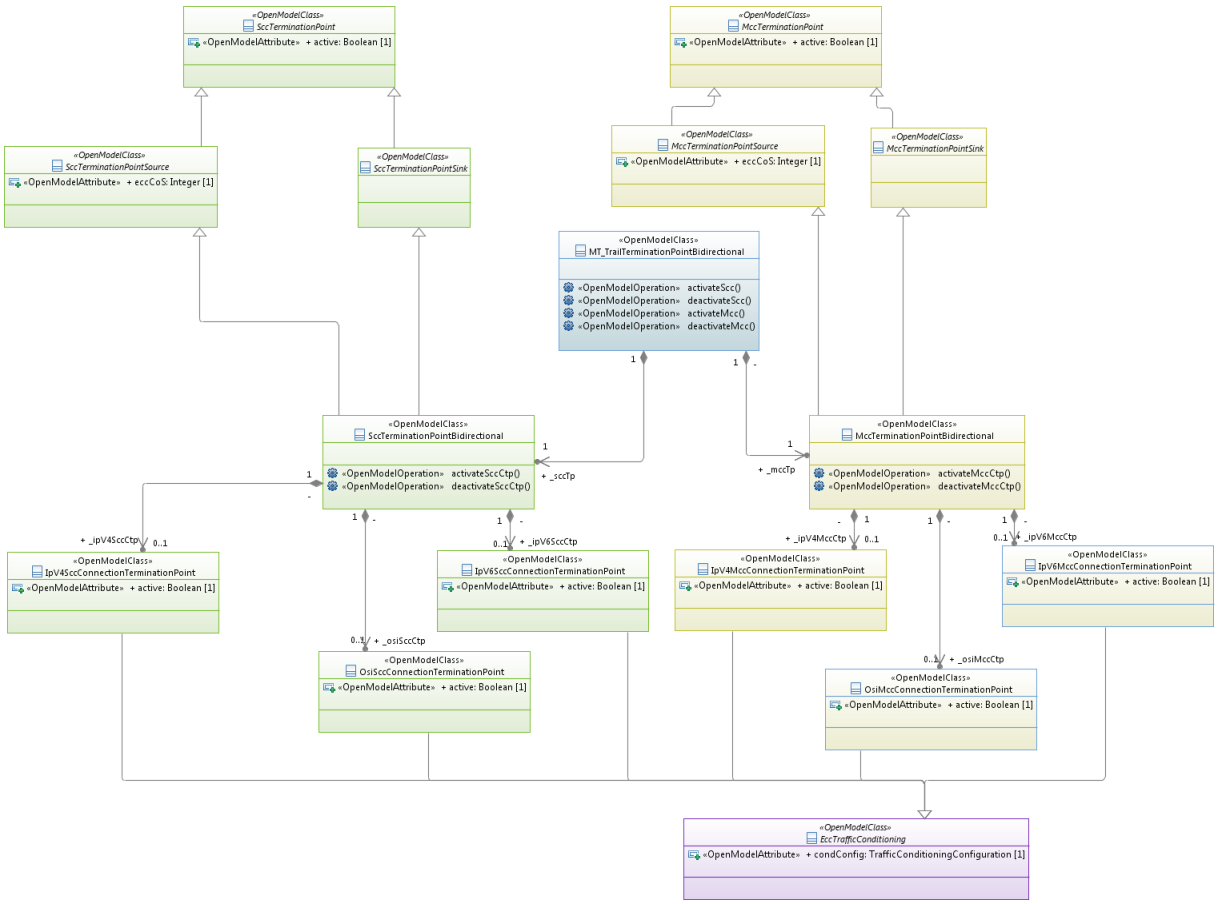


Figure 7-11 – MT/SCC_A function, MT/MCC_A function, and MT/client_A function (Copy from Figure 10-5 [ITU-T G.8121/Y.1382])

SCC and MCC access are modelled using the same pattern. Only the bidirectional SCC/MCC termination point (TP) can be instantiated. Each termination point contains one connection termination point (CTP) for IPv4 access, one CTP for IPv6 access and one CTP for OSI access. These CTPs have the capability to shape and condition the communication signals.

The management of the SCC/MCC access function has been added to the bidirectional MT TTP.

Figure 7-12 contains the related class diagram.



NOTE – This figure is also available from the ITU website here.

Figure 7-12 – SCC/MCC access class diagram

8 UML model file

The ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 UML model is contained in a repository website. The following links provide the pointers to the ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 UML model files and supporting materials.

– G.8152_v1.00_PAP-AR.zip

  This contains the ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 model files, i.e., the .project, .di, .notation, and .uml files.

– G.8152_v1.01_DD-AR.zip

  This is the data dictionary

– G.7711_v2.00_PAP.zip

  This is the ITU-T G.7711 model files. In order to use the ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 model, one also needs to install the ITU-T G.7711 base model and the Open Model Profile

– OpenModelProfile_v0.2.2.zip

  This is the Open Model Profile. In order to use the ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 model, one also needs to install the ITU-T G.7711 base model and the Open Model Profile

NOTE – The ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 UML information model and the Open Model Profile are specified using the Papyrus open source modeling tool. In order to view and further extend or modify the information model, one will need to install the open source Eclipse software and the Papyrus tool, which are available at [b-Eclipse-Papyrus]. The installation guide for Eclipse and Papyrus can be found in [b-IISOMI-515].

Appendix I

UML model data dictionary

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

The data dictionary contains, in MS Word document format, the details of the OTN NE management-protocol-neutral information model, including the description and properties of the object classes and their attributes and operations. These details information are generated automatically by a Gendoc tool from the UML model.

The ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 data dictionary is provided in the G.8152_v1.00_DD.zip file at the repository website mentioned in clause 8 above.

Appendix II

Mapping of ITU-T G.8121 atomic functions to ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 model artefacts

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

This appendix provides further detailed mapping between the [ITU-T G.8121] atomic functions and the ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 UML model artefacts. Note that in some cases a 1:1 mapping is not possible.

Table II.1 – Mapping between ITU-T G.8121 Ethernet atomic functions and UML model Artefacts

[ITU-T G.8121] section	[ITU-T G.8121] atomic function	ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 model artefact	Note

For further study.

Appendix III

UML modelling guidelines

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

See Annex A of [ITU-T G.7711].

Bibliography

[b-Eclipse-Papyrus] Papyrus Eclipse UML Modelling Tool <https://www.eclipse.org/papyrus/>

[b-IISOMI-515] IISOMI-515_Papyrus-Guidelines.docx <https://community.opensourcesdn.org/wg/EAGLE/document/171>

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