Working Draft
MEF W143 v0.3

LSO Allegro, LSO Interlude and LSO Legato Performance Monitoring API - Developer Guide

This draft represents MEF work in progress and is subject to change.

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Table of Contents

List of Contributing Members

The following members of the MEF participated in the development of this document and have requested to be included in this list.

Member

Table 1. Contributing Members

1. Abstract

This standard is intended to assist the implementation of the Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) for the Performance Monitoring functionality of the Service Orchestration Function at the LSO Allegro, LSO Interlude and LSO Legato Interface Reference Points (IRPs), for which requirements and use cases are defined in MEF W133.1 [MEF133.1]. The requirements and use cases are the same for all IRPs. This standard consists of this document and complementary API definitions for Performance Monitoring and Performance Notification.

This standard normatively incorporates the following files by reference as if they were part of this document from the GitHub repository:

MEF-LSO-Allegro-SDK

- `serviceApi/pm/performanceMonitoring.api.yaml`
- `serviceApi/pm/performanceNotification.api.yaml`

MEF-LSO-Interlude-SDK

- `serviceApi/pm/performanceMonitoring.api.yaml`
- `serviceApi/pm/performanceNotification.api.yaml`

MEF-LSO-Legato-SDK

- `serviceApi/pm/performanceMonitoring.api.yaml`
- `serviceApi/pm/performanceNotification.api.yaml`

The Performance Monitoring API is defined using OpenAPI 3.0 [OAS-V3]

2. Terminology and Abbreviations

This section aims to clarify the terminology used throughout this document. In many cases, the authoritative definitions of terms can be found in separate documents. To ensure accuracy and consistency, the third column of this document serves to provide the appropriate references from MEF or external sources that govern these definitions.

In addition, terms defined in the standards referenced below are included in this document by reference and are not repeated in the table below:

- MEF W133.1 *Allegro, Interlude and Legato Fault Management and Performance Monitoring BR&UC* February 2023 [MEF 133.1]
- MEF 55.1, *Lifecycle Service Orchestration (LSO): Reference Architecture and Framework* February 2021 [MEF 55.1]

Term	Definition	Source
API Endpoint	The endpoint of a communication channel (the complete URL of an API Resource) to which the HTTP-REST requests are addressed to operate on the *API Resource*.	rapidapi.com This document
API Resource	A REST Resource. In REST, the primary data representation is called Resource. In this document, *API Resource* is defined as an OAS *SchemaObject* with specified *API Endpoints*.	restfulapi.net This document
Notification	A notification is a representation of an event that is exchanged between interested parties. An event is a significant occurrence or change in system state that is important from the perspective of system administration.	MEF W133.1
On-Demand	Performance Monitoring Job actions that are initiated for a limited time to carry out the Performance Monitoring Job or measurements.	MEF W133.1
OpenAPI	The OpenAPI 3.0 Specification, formerly known as the Swagger specification is an API description format for REST APIs.	spec.openapis.org
Operation	An interaction between the Server and Client, potentially involving multiple back-and-forth transactions.	This document
Passive	Performance Monitoring Job action to support the collection and reporting of network and service statistics. The statistics collections include but are not limited to telemetry associated with an interface, (Net/Application) Flow, VLAN, bridging/Ethernet, IP, TCP, and UDP layers.	MEF W133.1
PM Metric	A metric that is measured or calculated as a part of Performance Monitoring.	MEF W105
Proactive	Performance Monitoring Job actions that are carried on continuously to permit timely reporting of fault and/or performance status.	MEF W133.1

Term	Definition	Source
REST API	Representational State Transfer. REST provides a set of architectural constraints that, when applied as a whole, emphasizes scalability of component interactions, generality of interfaces, independent deployment of components, and intermediary components to reduce interaction latency, enforce security, and encapsulate legacy systems.	REST API
SchemaObject	The construct that allows the definition of input and output data types. These types can represent object classes, as well as primitives and array specifications.	spec.openapis.org

Table 2. Terminology

Term	Definition	Source
API	Application Programming Interface. In this document, API is used synonymously with REST API.	This document
BUS	Business Applications	MEF 55.1
CUS	Customer Application Coordinator	MEF 55.1
IRP	Interface Reference Point	MEF 55.1
OAS	OpenAPI Specification	openapis.org
PM	Performance Monitoring	MEF W133.1
SOF	Service Orchestration Functionality	MEF 55.1

Table 3. Abbreviations

3. Compliance Levels

The key words **"MUST"**, **"MUST NOT"**, **"REQUIRED"**, **"SHALL"**, **"SHALL NOT"**, **"SHOULD"**, **"SHOULD NOT"**, **"RECOMMENDED"**, **"NOT RECOMMENDED"**, **"MAY"**, and **"OPTIONAL"** in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119 [RFC2119], RFC 8174 [RFC8174]) when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here. All key words must be in bold text.

Items that are **REQUIRED** (contain the words **MUST** or **MUST NOT**) are labeled as **[Rx]** for required. Items that are **RECOMMENDED** (contain the words **SHOULD** or **SHOULD NOT**) are labeled as **[Dx]** for desirable. Items that are **OPTIONAL** (contain the words MAY or OPTIONAL) are labeled as **[Ox]** for optional.

A paragraph preceded by **[CRa]<** specifies a conditional mandatory requirement that **MUST** be followed if the condition(s) following the "<" have been met. For example, **"[CR1]<[D38]"** indicates that Conditional Mandatory Requirement 1 must be followed if Desirable Requirement 38 has been met. A paragraph preceded by **[CDb]<** specifies a Conditional Desirable Requirement that **SHOULD** be followed if the condition(s) following the "<" have been met. A paragraph preceded by **[COc]<**specifies a Conditional Optional Requirement that **MAY** be followed if the condition(s) following the "<" have been met.

4. Introduction

The Service Level Specification describes the performance objectives for the performance of conforming traffic (i.e., frames, packets) that flow over a VC (i.e., EVC, IPVC, etc.). For example, objectives in the SLS might be specified for frame or packet delay (latency). The performance objectives specified in the SLS often form part of a Service Level Agreement (SLA), which can also specify penalties for the SP or Operator providing the service if the objectives are not met. The Performance Monitoring API allows managing Performance Profiles, Performance Jobs, and collecting Performance Reports, as well as receiving notifications related to these entities. This allows managing the performance objectives that are typically associated with an SLS.

This standard specification document describes the Application Programming Interface (API) for Performance Monitoring functionality of the LSO Allegro Interface Reference Point (IRP), LSO Interlude Interface Reference Point (IRP) and LSO Sonata IRP as defined in the *MEF 55.1 Lifecycle Service Orchestration (LSO): Reference Architecture and Framework* [MEF55.1]. The LSO Reference Architecture is shown in Figure 1 with the three IRPs highlighted.

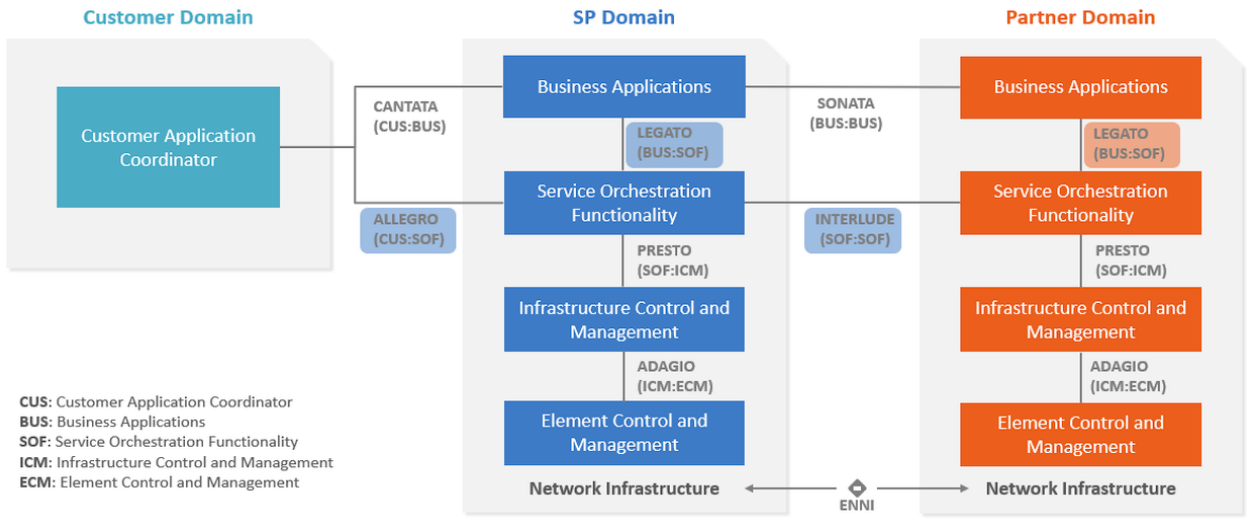


Figure 1. The LSO Reference Architecture

Note: The use cases and business requirements in this document assume a two-actor relationship based on the set of actors in the LSO architecture. The names of the relationships are specific to the Interface Reference Point. For both Allegro and Interlude there is a Buyer and Seller. For Allegro the Buyer is the Customer and the Seller is the Service Provider. In Interlude the Buyer is the Service Provider and the Seller is the Partner. In the case of the Legato IRP, given this is within a single Service Provider or Partner, the relationship is between Client and Server, where the Business Application (BA) is the Client, and the Service Orchestration Functionality (SOF) is the Server. Considering this duality, actors in the document are referred to as Buyer/Client and Seller/Server.

4.1. Description

This standard is scoped to cover APIs for following Service Orchestration Functionalities:

- Performance Monitoring
  - Includes management of Performance Profiles, Performance Jobs and collecting Performance Reports
- Performance Notification
  - Includes Event Subscription/Hub and Listener notification functions

This document supports interactions over the Legato interface within a single operator as well as interaction with Partner Domain and Customer Domain through Interlude and Allegro interfaces respectively.

Business Applications (BUS), Customer Application Coordinator (CUS) and Service Orchestration Functionality (SOF) systems use the information contained within this document.

This standard is intended to support the design of API implementations that enable interoperable SOF operations (in the scope of this standard) across the Allegro IRP, Interlude IRP, and Legato IRP.

This standard is based on TMF Open API (v5.0) for Performance Management TMF 628.

The Performance Monitoring API allows the Buyer (CUS/SOF) or Client (BUS) to provision performance objectives in the Server (intra-operator SOF) or in the Seller (inter-operator SOF) and collect performance data from Server/Seller.

4.2. Conventions in the Document

- Code samples are formatted using code blocks. When notation `<< some text >>` is used in the payload sample it indicates that a comment is provided instead of an example value, and it might not comply with the OpenAPI definition.
- Model definitions are formatted as in-line code (e.g. `PerformanceJob`).
- In UML diagrams the default cardinality of associations is `0..1`. Other cardinality markers are compliant with the UML standard.
- In the API details tables and UML diagrams required attributes are marked with a `*` next to their names.
- In UML sequence diagrams `{{variable}}` notation is used to indicate a variable to be substituted with a correct value.

4.3. Relation to Other Documents

This API implements the Performance Monitoring related requirements and use cases that are defined in MEF W133.1 [MEF133.1]. The API definition builds on *TMF 628 Performance Management API REST Specification v5.0* [TMF628]. Performance Monitoring Use Cases must support the use of MEF service performance specifications as payload.

4.4. Approach

As presented in Figure 2. the Allegro, Interlude, and Legato API frameworks consist of three structural components:

- Generic API framework
- Service-independent information (Function-specific information and Function-specific operations)
- Service-specific information (MEF service specification data model)

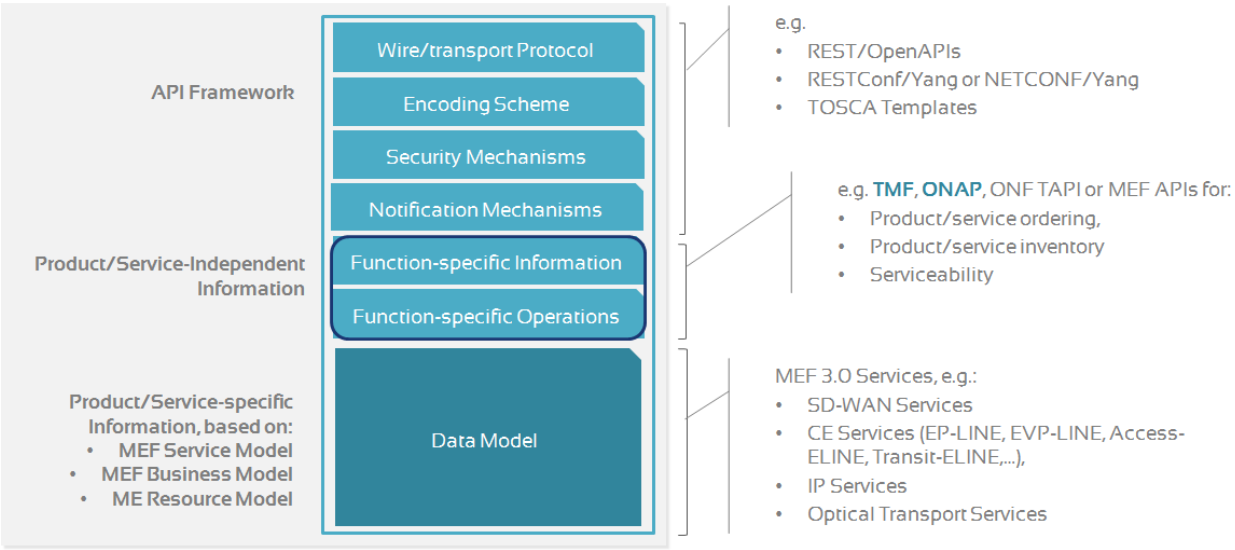


Figure 2. Allegro, Interlude and Legato API Structure

The essential concept behind the framework is to decouple the common structure, information, and operations from the specific service information content. Firstly, the Generic API Framework defines a set of design rules and patterns that are applied across all Allegro, Interlude, and Legato APIs. Secondly, the service-independent information of the framework focuses on a model of a particular Allegro, Interlude, or Legato functionality and is agnostic to any of the service specifications. For example, this standard is describing the Performance Monitoring model and operations that allow provisioning of the performance objectives of any service. Finally, the service-specific information part of the framework focuses on performance-related attributes and requirements for provisioning intra-provider or inter-provider performance objectives.

This Developer Guide does not define MEF service performance specifications but can be used in combination with any performance specifications defined by or compliant with MEF. MEF Service Performance schemas are defined by:

- MEF 152: Carrier Ethernet Payload Schema/Guide for SOAM [MEF152]
- MEF 153: IP/IPVPN Schema/Guide for SOAM [MEF153]
- MEF 154: SD-WAN Schema/Guide for SOAM [MEF154]

Figure 3 presents the relationship between the Performance Monitoring API entities and the service performance specification model. The `ServiceSpecificPayloadAttribute` serves as an extension point for configuring service-specific performance parameters. On the other hand, the `ResultPayload` acts as an extension point for capturing and representing the outcome of performance monitoring.

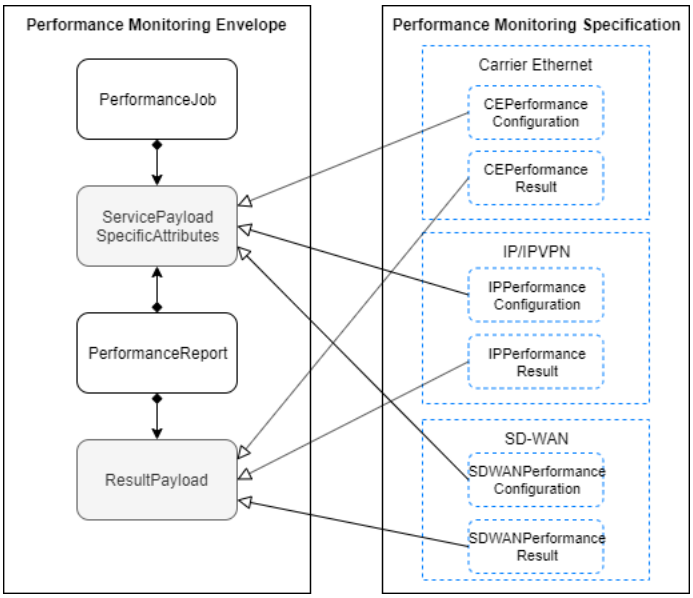
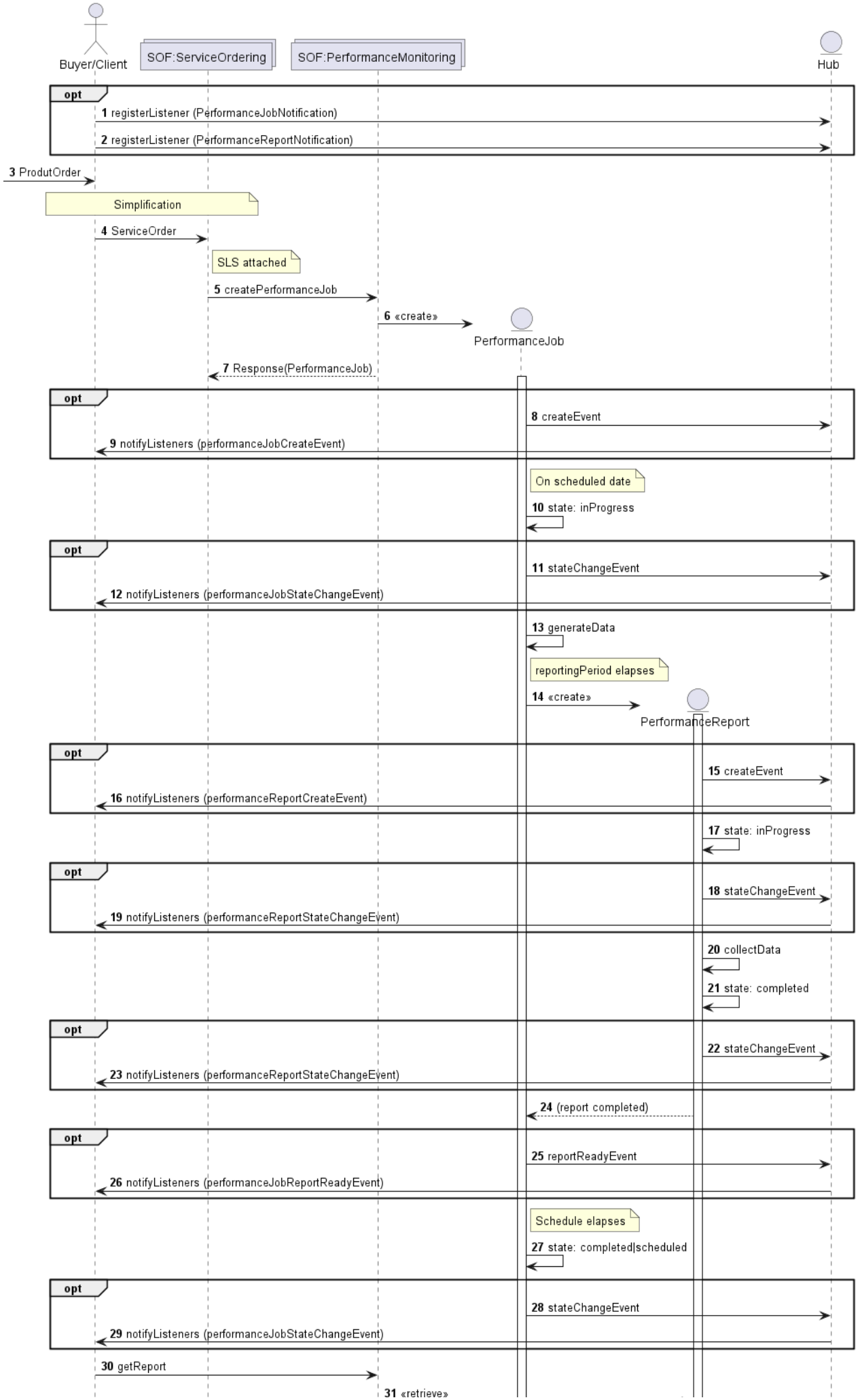


Figure 3. Performance specification for Allegro, Interlude, Legato

4.5. High-Level Flow

The Performance Monitoring API in essence allows the Buyer/Client to request SOF to provision measurement intervals, schedules, and performance objectives between one or more ordered pairs. An ordered pair is an association between two endpoints. Performance objectives are typically associated with an SLS but can be used for on-demand measurements in case the SLS is not attached to a service order. The Performance Notification API provides a means to exchange information about significant changes in the system state between interested parties. Figure 4 presents an exemplary high-level flow of performance monitoring provisioning for SLS cases.


Buyer/Client
SOF:ServiceOrdering
SOF:PerformanceMonitoring
Hub
opt
1 registerListener (PerformanceJobNotification)
2 registerListener (PerformanceReportNotification)
3 ProdutOrder
Simplification
4 ServiceOrder
SLS attached
5 createPerformanceJob
6 «create»
PerformanceJob
7 Response(PerformanceJob)
opt
8 createEvent
9 notifyListeners (performanceJobCreateEvent)
On scheduled date
10 state: inProgress
opt
11 stateChangeEvent
12 notifyListeners (performanceJobStateChangeEvent)
13 generateData
reportingPeriod elapses
14 «create»
PerformanceReport
opt
15 createEvent
16 notifyListeners (performanceReportCreateEvent)
17 state: inProgress
opt
18 stateChangeEvent
19 notifyListeners (performanceReportStateChangeEvent)
20 collectData
21 state: completed
opt
22 stateChangeEvent
23 notifyListeners (performanceReportStateChangeEvent)
24 (report completed)
opt
25 reportReadyEvent
26 notifyListeners (performanceJobReportReadyEvent)
Schedule elapses
27 state: completed|scheduled
opt
28 stateChangeEvent
29 notifyListeners (performanceJobStateChangeEvent)
30 getReport
31 «retrieve»

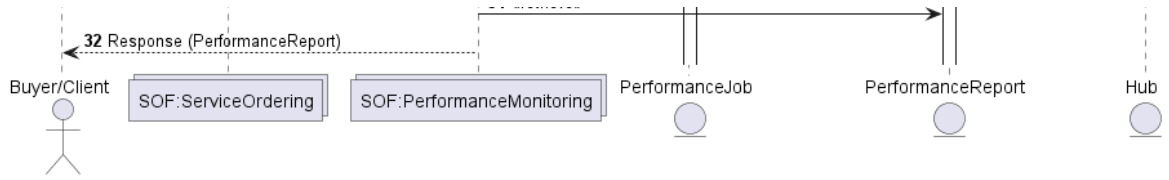


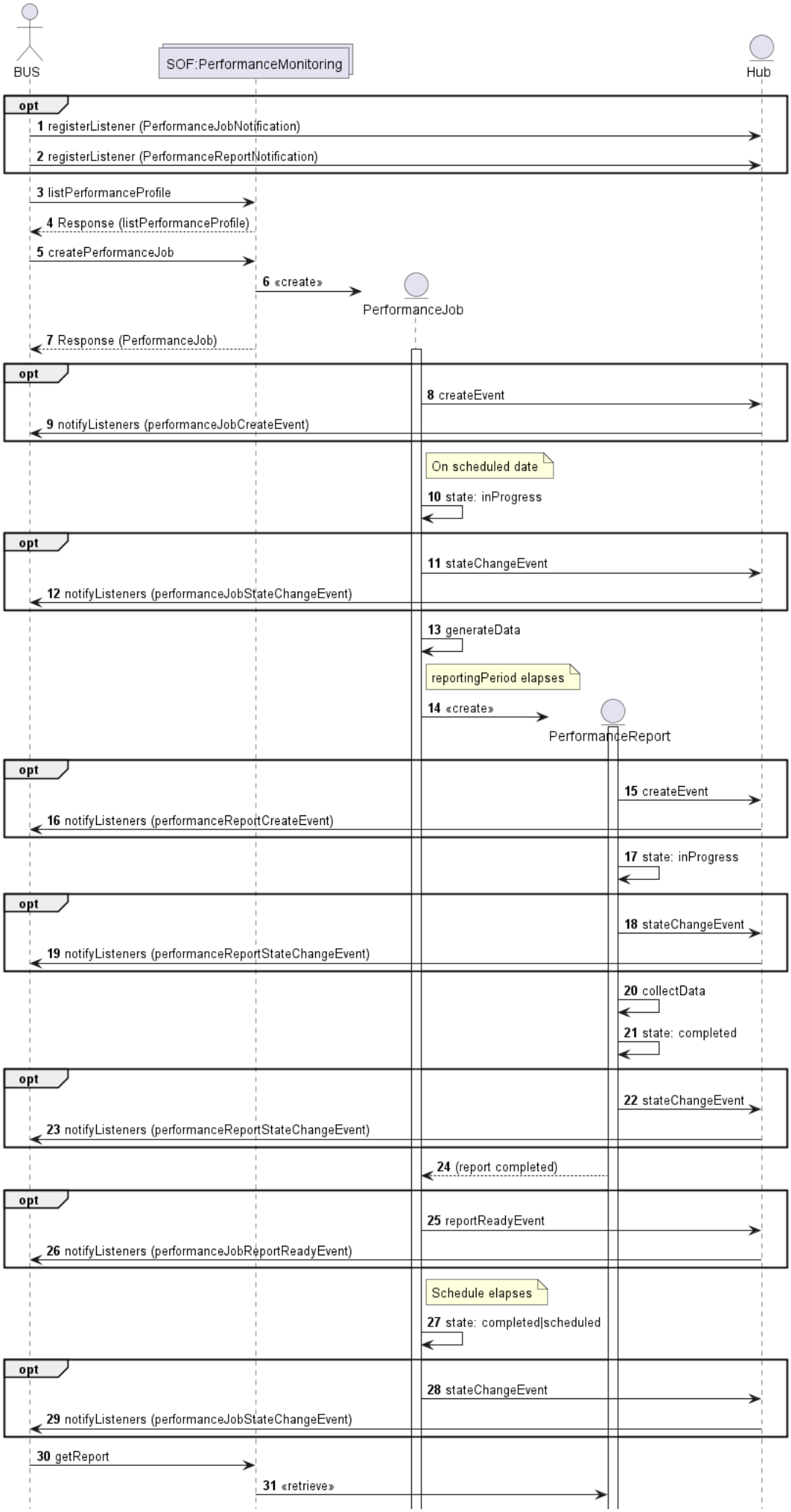
Figure 4. High-Level Flow for SLS case

The following steps describe the high-level flow:

- (optional) The BUS system registers for notifications.
  Note1: Performance Notifications are optional and do not impact end-to-end flow
- As part of the ordering flow, the BUS system receives the product order (through Cantata or Sonata) which triggers the fulfillment processes in the BUS system.
- Service ordering flow in the diagram is simplified and is only supposed to show that in case of SLS attached to the service, a corresponding `PerformanceJob` is provisioned internally.
- During provisioning of performance monitoring, the SOF internally instantiates the 'PerformanceJob'
  Note2: Process of identification of applicable service performance specification schema is out of scope for this standard. ***Note3***: `PerformanceJob` can be provisioned using `PerformanceProfile`, but this is not depicted in the sequence diagram.
  - The SOF provisions performance monitoring by creating a `PerformanceJob` which contains the configuration of performance objectives and related subject (service).
  - `PerformanceJob` also carries a configuration including granularity, reporting period, schedule definition, and output format.
  - The `PerformanceJob` is processed by the SOF as per the state transition rules described in 6.6.4.
  - (optional) The SOF reports the `PerformanceJob` state changes.
  - On a scheduled date according to schedule definition, performance data generation is started.
  - When the configured reporting period elapses, a `PerformanceReport` entity is created to collect the performance data.
  - `PerformanceReport` is processed as per the state transition rules described in 6.18.4.
  - (optional) The SOF reports the `PerformanceJob` state change.
  - The BUS system can collect `PerformanceReport` through *Performance Monitoring API*

The same *Performance Monitoring API* is used by the BUS to create **new** `PerformanceJob` instances, as well as update **existing** ones or trigger state transitions (e.g. cancel **existing** `PerformanceJob` instance)

Figure 5 presents a high-level exemplary flow of performance monitoring provisioning for non-SLS use cases.


BUS
SOF:PerformanceMonitoring
Hub
opt
1 registerListener (PerformanceJobNotification)
2 registerListener (PerformanceReportNotification)
3 listPerformanceProfile
4 Response (listPerformanceProfile)
5 createPerformanceJob
6 «create»
PerformanceJob
7 Response (PerformanceJob)
opt
8 createEvent
9 notifyListeners (performanceJobCreateEvent)
On scheduled date
10 state: inProgress
opt
11 stateChangeEvent
12 notifyListeners (performanceJobStateChangeEvent)
13 generateData
reportingPeriod elapses
14 «create»
PerformanceReport
opt
15 createEvent
16 notifyListeners (performanceReportCreateEvent)
17 state: inProgress
opt
18 stateChangeEvent
19 notifyListeners (performanceReportStateChangeEvent)
20 collectData
21 state: completed
opt
22 stateChangeEvent
23 notifyListeners (performanceReportStateChangeEvent)
24 (report completed)
opt
25 reportReadyEvent
26 notifyListeners (performanceJobReportReadyEvent)
Schedule elapses
27 state: completed|scheduled
opt
28 stateChangeEvent
29 notifyListeners (performanceJobStateChangeEvent)
30 getReport
31 «retrieve»

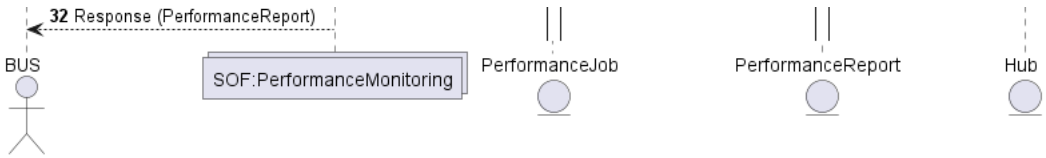


Figure 5. High-Level Flow for non-SLS case

The difference from the previous flow is because in this case service does not define the attached SLS. This requires the BUS to provision `PerformanceJob` in a step separate from service ordering.

- The BUS can provision performance monitoring by selecting a `PerformanceProfile`which is a template containing common configuration shared by multiple `PerformanceJob` entities.
- When querying `PerformanceProfile` instances the BUS system uses the *Performance Monitoring API*.
- The rest of the flow is the same as described previously.

Figure 6 presents relations between entities that are managed through *Performance Monitoring API*. The diagram is simplified and does not contain all types of objects.

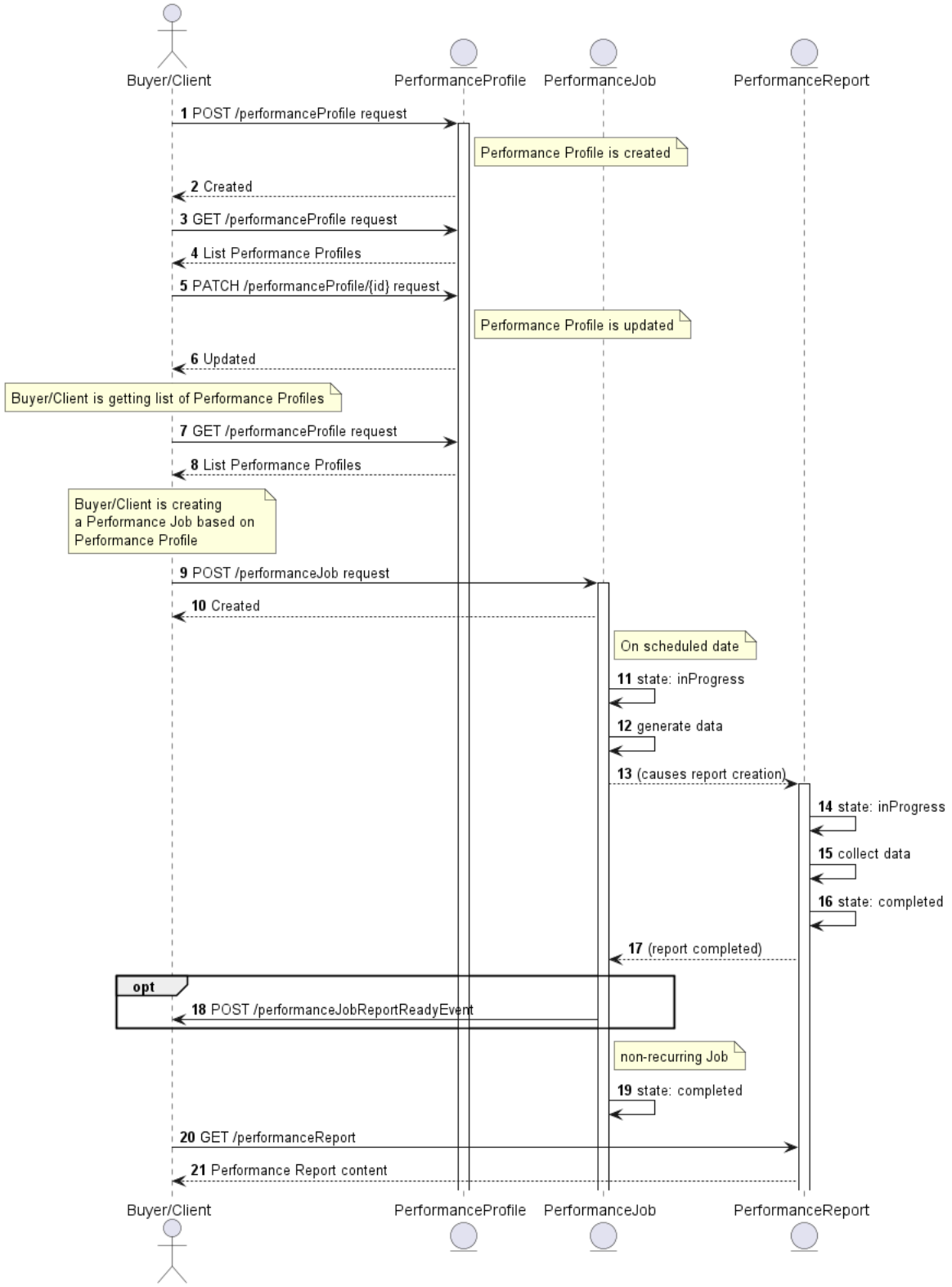


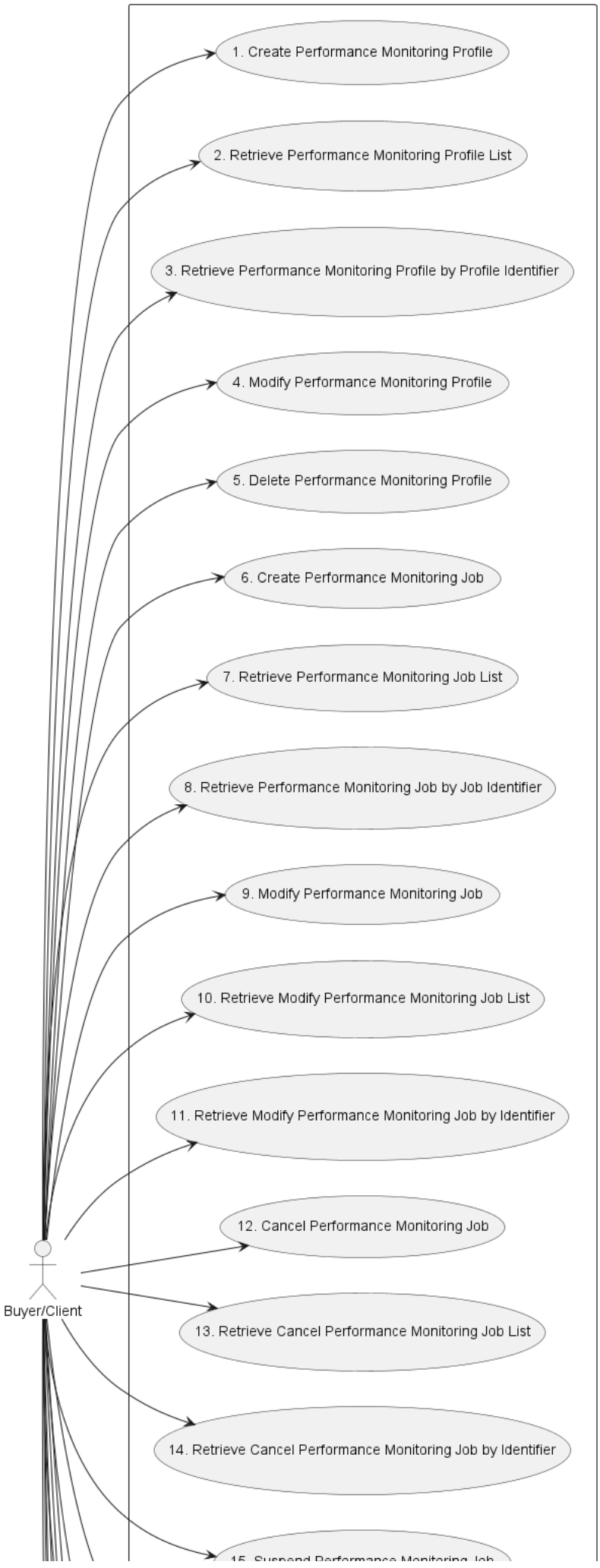
Figure 6. The flow between API endpoints

5. API Description

This section presents the API structure and design patterns. It starts with the high-level use cases diagram. Then it describes the REST endpoints with use case mapping. Next, it explains the design pattern that is used to combine service-agnostic and service-specific parts of API payloads. Finally, payload validation and API security aspects are discussed.

5.1. High-level use cases

Figure 7 presents a high-level use case diagram. It aims to help understand the endpoint mapping. Use cases are described extensively in chapter 6.


1. Create Performance Monitoring Profile
2. Retrieve Performance Monitoring Profile List
3. Retrieve Performance Monitoring Profile by Profile Identifier
4. Modify Performance Monitoring Profile
5. Delete Performance Monitoring Profile
6. Create Performance Monitoring Job
7. Retrieve Performance Monitoring Job List
8. Retrieve Performance Monitoring Job by Job Identifier
9. Modify Performance Monitoring Job
10. Retrieve Modify Performance Monitoring Job List
11. Retrieve Modify Performance Monitoring Job by Identifier
12. Cancel Performance Monitoring Job
13. Retrieve Cancel Performance Monitoring Job List
14. Retrieve Cancel Performance Monitoring Job by Identifier
Buyer/Client

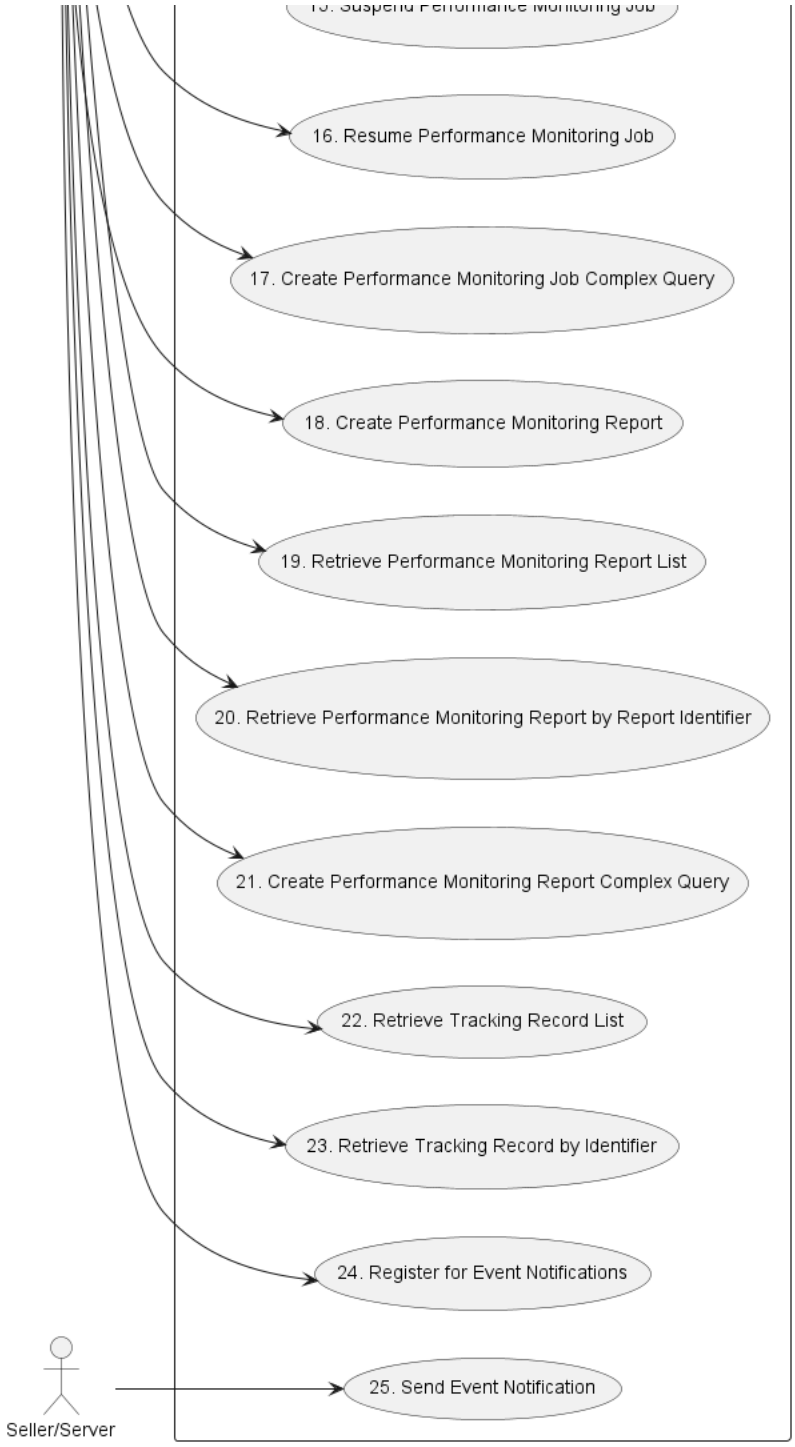


Figure 7. Use cases

5.2. API Endpoint and Operation Description

5.2.1. Seller/Server (SOF) side Performance Monitoring API Endpoints

Base URL for Allegro:

```
https://{{serverBase}}:{{port}}
{{?/sof_prefix}}/mefApi/allegro/performanceMonitoring/v3/
```

Base URL for Interlude:

```
https://{{serverBase}}:{{port}}
{{?/sof_prefix}}/mefApi/interlude/performanceMonitoring/v3/
```

Base URL for Legato:

```
https://{{serverBase}}:{{port}}
{{?/sof_prefix}}/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/
```

The following API endpoints are implemented by the Seller/Server (SOF) and allow the Buyer/Client (SOF/CUS/BUS) to create, retrieve and modify `PerformanceJob`, `PerformanceProfile` and `PerformanceReport` instances. The endpoints and corresponding data model are defined in `serviceApi/pm/performanceMonitoring.api.yaml`.

API Endpoint	Description	MEF W133.1 Use Case Mapping
POST /performanceProfile	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Profile in the Seller/Server system.	11
GET /performanceProfile	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Performance Monitoring Profiles based on a set of filter criteria.	12
GET /performanceProfile/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Performance Monitoring Profile.	13
POST /performanceJob	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.	19,36
GET /performanceJob	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Performance Monitoring Jobs based on a set of filter criteria.	24
GET /performanceJob/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Performance Monitoring Job.	25
POST /modifyPerformanceJob	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to modify a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.	20,37
GET /modifyPerformanceJob	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Modify Performance Monitoring Job based on a set of filter criteria.	20,37
GET /modifyPerformanceJob/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Modify Performance Monitoring Job.	20,37
POST /cancelPerformanceJob	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to cancel a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.	21,38
GET /cancelPerformanceJob	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Cancel Performance Monitoring Job based on a set of filter criteria.	21,38
GET /cancelPerformanceJob/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Cancel Performance Monitoring Job.	21,38

API Endpoint	Description	MEF W133.1 Use Case Mapping
POST /performanceJob/{{id}}/suspend	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to suspend a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.	22
POST /performanceJob/{{id}}/resume	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to resume a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.	23
POST /performanceJobComplexQuery	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Job Complex Query in the Seller/Server system.	24
POST /performanceReport	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to collect data points existing in the Seller/Server system in the form of an ad-hoc Performance Monitoring Report.	30,40
GET /performanceReport	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Performance Monitoring Reports based on a set of filter criteria.	29,39
GET /performanceReport/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Performance Monitoring Report, including the content of the report.	30,40
POST /performanceReportComplexQuery	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Report Complex Query in the Seller/Server system.	29,39
GET /trackingRecord	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Tracking Records based on a set of filter criteria.	
GET /trackingRecord/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Tracking Record.	

Table 4. Seller/Server (SOF) Performance Monitoring mandatory API endpoints

[R1] Seller/Server (SOF) **MUST** support all API endpoints listed in Table 4. [MEF133.1 R38, R42, R52, R73, R106, R108]

[R2] The Buyer/Client **MUST** support the retrieval of a PM Profile List Use Case. [MEF133.1 R39]

[R3] The Buyer/Client **MUST** support the retrieval of a PM Profile Use Case. [MEF133.1 R43]

API endpoints listed in Table 5 are optional and may be exposed by the SOF.

API Endpoint	Description	MEF W133.1 Use Case Mapping

API Endpoint	Description	MEF W133.1 Use Case Mapping
PATCH /performanceProfile/{{id}}	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to modify a Performance Monitoring Profile in the Seller/Server system based on a Performance Monitoring Profile Identifier.	14
DELETE /performanceProfile/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests deletion of Performance Monitoring Profile by specifying Performance Monitoring Profile Identifier.	15
POST /hub	The Buyer/Client requests to subscribe to the Performance Monitoring Profile, Performance Monitoring Job, and/or Performance Monitoring Report Notifications.	16,26
GET /hub/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client retrieves a specific `EventSubscription` from the SOF, that matches the *`id`* value provided as *`path`* parameter.	16,26
DELETE /hub/{{id}}	The Buyer/Client requests to unsubscribe from the Performance Monitoring Profile, Performance Monitoring Job, and/or Performance Monitoring Report Notifications.	18,27

Table 5. Seller/Server (SOF) Performance Monitoring optional API endpoints

[O1] The implementation **MAY** support API endpoints listed in Table 5. [W133 O5, O6, O7, O8, O9, O10, O13, O14]

5.2.2. Buyer/Client (CUS, BUS, SOF) side Performance Monitoring API Endpoints

Base URL for Allegro:

```
https://{{serverBase}}:{{port}}
{{?/sof_prefix}}/mefApi/allegro/performanceNotification/v3/
```

Base URL for Interlude:

```
https://{{serverBase}}:{{port}}
{{?/sof_prefix}}/mefApi/interlude/performanceNotification/v3/
```

Base URL for Legato:

```
https://{{serverBase}}:{{port}}
{{?/sof_prefix}}/mefApi/legato/performanceNotification/v3/
```

The following API Endpoints are used by SOF to post notifications to registered CUS, BUS, or SOF listeners. The endpoints and corresponding data model are defined in `serviceApi/pm/performanceNotification.api.yaml`

API Endpoint	Description	MEF W133.1 Use Case Mapping

API Endpoint	Description	MEF W133.1 Use Case Mapping
POST /listener/performanceJobCreateEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on `PerformanceJob` instance creation.	28
POST /listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on the `PerformanceJob` instance state change.	28
POST /listener/performanceJobAttributeValueChangeEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on the `PerformanceJob` instance attribute value change.	28
POST /listener/performanceJobReportReadyEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client that `PerformanceReport` was generated for the `PerformanceJob` instance.	28
POST /listener/performanceJobReportPreparationErrorEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client that `PerformanceReport` was not generated for the `PerformanceJob` instance due to an error.	28
POST /listener/cancelPerformanceJobStateChangeEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on the `CancelPerformanceJob` instance state change.	28
POST /listener/modifyPerformanceJobStateChangeEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on the `ModifyPerformanceJob` instance state change.	28
POST /listener/performanceProfileCreateEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on `PerformanceProfile` instance creation.	17

API Endpoint	Description	MEF W133.1 Use Case Mapping
POST /listener/performanceProfileAttributeValueChangeEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on the `PerformanceProfile` instance attribute value change.	17
POST /listener/performanceProfileDeleteEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on `PerformanceProfile` instance deletion.	17
POST /listener/performanceReportCreateEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on `PerformanceReport` instance creation.	28
POST /listener/performanceReportStateChangeEvent	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify Buyer/Client on the `PerformanceReport` instance state change.	28

Table 6. Buyer/Client (CUS, BUS, SOF) Performance Monitoring API endpoints

[O2] The Buyer/Client (CUS, BUS, SOF) **MAY** support API endpoints listed in Table 6. [MEF133.1 O10]

[O3] The Buyer/Client (CUS, BUS, SOF) **MAY** register to receive performance monitoring notifications. [MEF133.1 O9]

[R4] The Seller/Server **MUST** support sending notifications to API endpoints listed in Table 6 to the registered Buyer/Client. [MEF133.1 R70]

5.3. Integration of Service Monitoring Specification into Performance Monitoring API

Performance Monitoring API discussed in this document is a generic envelope that allows for the lifecycle management of relevant performance monitoring objects. The API itself does not provide explicit definitions for configuring performance monitoring or prescribing the structure of output data. However, it offers flexible extensibility to accommodate the configuration of service-specific performance objectives and results. This allows for customization and adaptation to various monitoring requirements and desired data formats. This monitoring configuration and result schemas are defined using JsonSchema (draft 7) format JSON Schema draft 7 and can be integrated into the `PerformanceJob` and `PerformanceReport` using the TMF extension pattern.

The extension hosting types in the API data model are:

- `ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes` - this type is extended with Service monitoring configuration schema
- `ResultPayload` - this type is extended with Service monitoring result schema

The `@type` attribute of those extension hosting types must be set to a value that uniquely identifies the service monitoring configuration. A unique identifier for MEF standard service schemas is in URN format and is assigned by MEF. This identifier is provided as root schema `$id`. Use of non-MEF standard service monitoring configuration is allowed. In such a case the schema identifier must be agreed upon between the Buyer/Client and the Seller/Server.

The example below shows a header of a schema, which describes the IP service performance monitoring configuration, where `"$id": urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all` is the above-mentioned URN:

```
'$schema': http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#
'$id': urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all
title: MEF LSO Legato - IP Performance Monitoring Configuration
```

Payload for configuring service performance monitoring is used in multiple PM API entities through a `servicePayloadSpecificAttributes` attribute of type `ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes`. It is an extension point for configuration attributes.

In terms of monitoring results, the appropriate payload is introduced via `ReportContent`. This entity has a `measurementDataPoints` array of items of type `ResultPayload` which is used as an extension point for service-specific output content.

Implementations might choose to integrate selected performance monitoring specifications into the data model during development. In such a case an integrated data model contains monitoring specifications which are in an inheritance relationship accordingly with either `ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes` or `ResultPayload` as described in the OAS specification. This pattern is called **Static Binding**. The snippets below present an example of a static binding of the envelope API with exemplary MEF monitoring specifications, for both extension points.

```
ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes:
  type: object
  description: ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes is used as an extension point
    for MEF-specific service performance monitoring configuration.
    The `@type` attribute is used as a discriminator
  discriminator:
    mapping:
                                        urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all:
'#/components/schemas/IpPerformanceMonitoringConfiguration'
    propertyName: '@type'
  properties:
    '@type':
      type: string
      description:
        Uniquely identifies the type of performance monitoring
        configuration that specifies PM objectives. In the case of MEF services,
        this is the URN provided in the performance monitoring configuration
        specification. The named type must be a subclass of
        ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes.
```

```
IpPerformanceMonitoringConfiguration:
  allOf:
    - $ref: '#/components/schemas/ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes'
    - type: object
      description: IP Performance Monitoring Configuration Schema.
```

```
ResultPayload:
  type: object
  description:
    ResultPayload is used as an extension point for MEF specific service
```

```
    performance monitoring results. The `@type` attribute is used as a discriminator
  discriminator:
    mapping:
                                              urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-results:v0.0.1:all:
'#/components/schemas/IpPerformanceMonitoringResults'
    propertyName: '@type'
  properties:
    '@type':
      type: string
      description:
        The name that uniquely identifies type of performance monitoring
        results that are returned by the Performance Report. In case of MEF services this
        is the URN provided in performance monitoring results specification.
        The named type must be a subclass of ResultPayload.
```

```
IpPerformanceMonitoringResults:
  allOf:
    - $ref: '#/components/schemas/ResultPayload'
    - type: object
      description: IP Performance Monitoring Results Schema.
```

Alternatively, implementations might choose not to build an integrated model and choose a different mechanism allowing runtime validation of service-specific fragments of the payload. In this case systems can validate a given monitoring configuration against a new schema without redeployment. This pattern is called **Dynamic Binding.**

Regardless of the chosen implementation pattern, the HTTP payload is
the same. Both implementation approaches must conform to the requirements specified below.

[R5] `ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes` and `ResultPayload` types are extension points that **MUST** be used to integrate service performance properties into a request/response payload.

[R6] The `@type` property of `ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes` and `ResultPayload` **MUST** be used to specify the type of the extending entity.

[R7] Attributes specified in the payload must conform to the performance definition specified in the `@type` property.

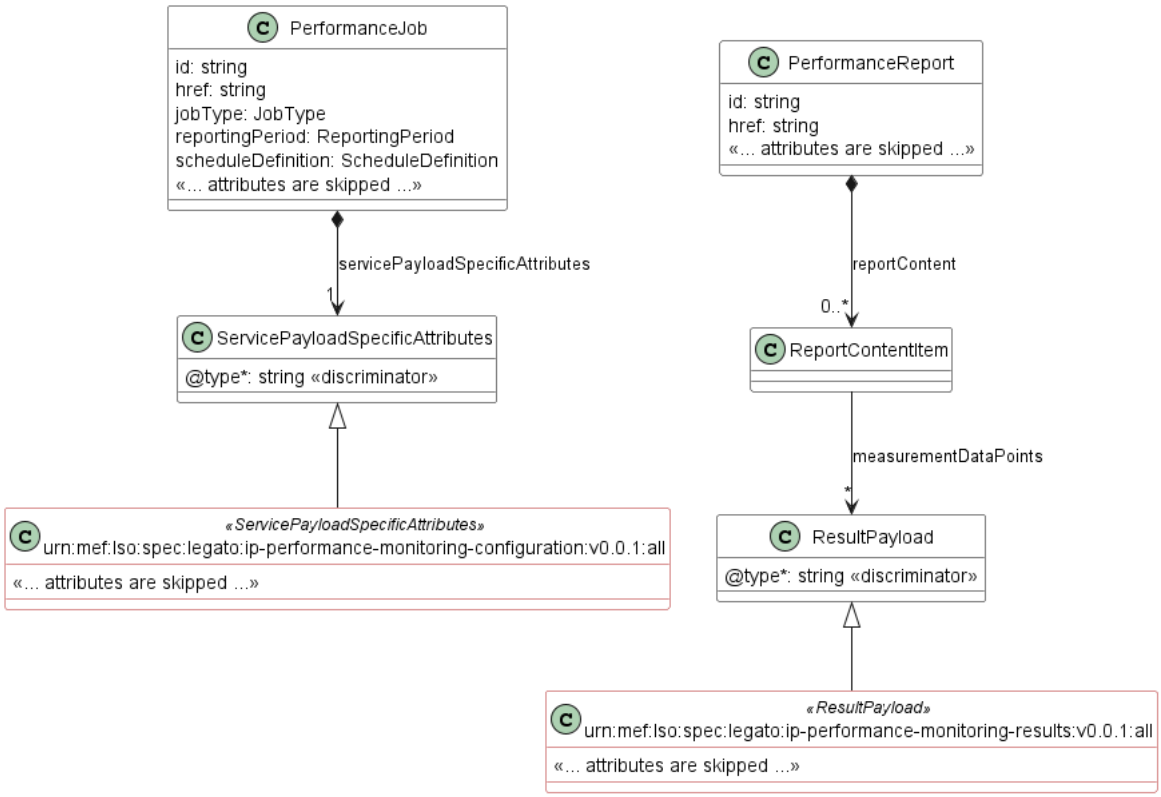


Figure 8. The Extension Pattern with Sample Service-Specific Extension

Figure 8 presents two MEF performance monitoring schemas that represent configuration and result for IP services. When these schemas are used, the `@type` of `ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes` takes value of `"urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all"` to indicate which performance specification should be used to interpret a set of service-specific attributes included in the payload. Similarly, for `ResultPayload`, the `@type` attribute takes `"urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-results:v0.0.1:all"` value which indicates how the output performance collection should be interpreted.

5.4. Model structure and validation

The structure of the payloads exchanged via Allegro, Interlude, and Legato Performance Monitoring API endpoints is defined using:

- OpenAPI version 3.0 for the service-agnostic part of the payload
- JsonSchema (draft 7) for the service-specific part of the payload

[R8] Implementations **MUST** use payloads that conform to these definitions.

[R9] The Buyer/Client and the Seller/Server **MUST NOT** use any operation, entity or attribute that is not explicitly defined or allowed by this standard.

5.5. Security Considerations

Although the Legato IRP is internal to a Service Provider/Operator business boundary, it is expected that some minimal security mechanisms are in place for any communication over this IRP. There must also be authorization mechanisms in place to control what a particular Buyer/Client or SOF is allowed to do and what information may be obtained. For Allegro and Interlude IRPs, security should follow rules for external communication. The definition of the exact security mechanism and configuration is outside the scope of this document. The LSO Security mechanisms are defined by MEF 128 *LSO API Security Profiles* [MEF128].

6. API Interactions and Flows

This section provides a detailed insight into the API functionality, use cases, and flows. It starts with Table 7 showing a list and short description of all business use cases, then presents the variants of end-to-end interaction flows, and in the subchapters describes the API usage flows and examples for each of the use cases.

Use Case #	Use Case Name	Use Case Description
1	Create Performance Monitoring Profile	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Profile in the Seller/Server system.
2	Retrieve Performance Monitoring Profile List	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Performance Monitoring Profiles based on a set of filter criteria. The Seller/Server returns a summarized list of PM Profiles.
3	Retrieve Performance Monitoring Profile by Profile Identifier	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Performance Monitoring Profile based on the Performance Monitoring Profile Identifier.
4	Modify Performance Monitoring Profile	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to modify a Performance Monitoring Profile in the Seller/Server system based on a Performance Monitoring Profile Identifier.
5	Delete Performance Monitoring Profile	The Buyer/Client requests deletion of the Performance Monitoring Profile by specifying the Performance Monitoring Profile Identifier.
6	Create Performance Monitoring Job	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system to indicate performance monitoring objectives.
7	Retrieve Performance Monitoring Job List	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Performance Monitoring Job based on a set of filter criteria. The Seller/Server returns a summarized list of PM Jobs.
8	Retrieve Performance Monitoring Job by Job Identifier	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Performance Monitoring Job based on the Performance Monitoring Job Identifier.
9	Modify Performance Monitoring Job	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to modify a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.
10	Retrieve Modify Performance Monitoring Job List	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Modify Performance Monitoring Job based on a set of filter criteria.
11	Retrieve Modify Performance Monitoring Job by Identifier	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Modify Performance Monitoring Job based on the Modify Performance Monitoring Job Identifier.
12	Cancel Performance Monitoring Job	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to cancel a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.

Use Case #	Use Case Name	Use Case Description
13	Retrieve Cancel Performance Monitoring Job List	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Cancel Performance Monitoring Job based on a set of filter criteria.
14	Retrieve Cancel Performance Monitoring Job by Identifier	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Cancel Performance Monitoring Job based on the Cancel Performance Monitoring Job Identifier.
15	Suspend Performance Monitoring Job	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to suspend a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.
16	Resume Performance Monitoring Job	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to resume a Performance Monitoring Job in the Seller/Server system.
17	Create Performance Monitoring Job Complex Query	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Job Complex Query in the Seller/Server system.
18	Create Performance Monitoring Report	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to collect data points existing in the Seller/Server system in the form of an ad-hoc Performance Monitoring Report.
19	Retrieve Performance Monitoring Report List	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Performance Monitoring Reports based on a set of filter criteria. The Seller/Server returns a summarized list of PM Reports .
20	Retrieve Performance Monitoring Report by Report Identifier	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information, including generated content, about a single Performance Monitoring Report based on the Performance Monitoring Report Identifier.
21	Create Performance Monitoring Report Complex Query	A request initiated by the Buyer/Client to create a Performance Monitoring Report Complex Query in the Seller/Server system.
22	Retrieve Tracking Record List	The Buyer/Client requests a list of Tracking Records based on a set of filter criteria. The Seller/Server returns a summarized list of Tracking Records.
23	Retrieve Tracking Record by Identifier	The Buyer/Client requests detailed information about a single Tracking Record based on the Tracking Record Identifier.
24	Register for Event Notifications	The Buyer/Client requests to subscribe to Performance Monitoring Profile, Performance Monitoring Job, and/or Performance Monitoring Report Notifications.
25	Send Event Notification	A request initiated by the Seller/Server to notify the Buyer/Client.

Table 7. Use cases description

6.1. Use case 1: Create a Performance Monitoring Profile

Performance Monitoring Profile is a template that is used to simplify the Performance Monitoring Job provisioning. Common attributes can be defined in the Performance Monitoring Profile

which can be centralized and leveraged across multiple Performance Jobs.

6.1.1. Interaction flow

The flow of this use case is described in Figure 9.

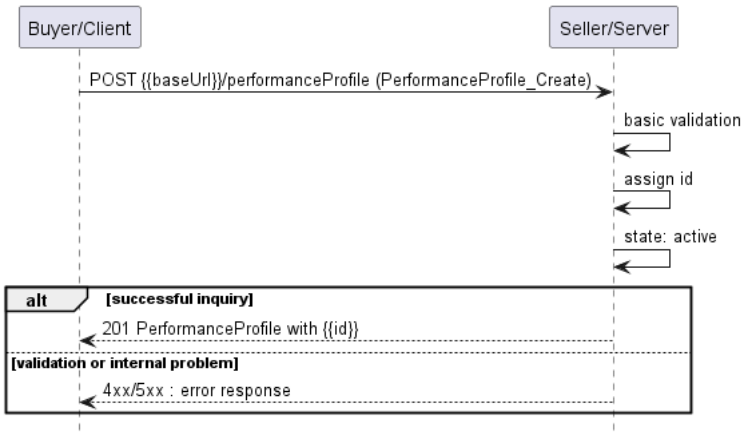


Figure 9. Use Case 1 - Performance Monitoring Profile create request flow

The Buyer/Client sends a request with a `PerformanceProfile_Create` type in the body. The SOF performs request validation, assigns an `id`, and returns `PerformanceProfile` type in the response body, with a `state` set to `active`.

6.1.2. Create Performance Monitoring Profile Request

Figure 10 presents the most important part of the data model used during the Create Performance Profile request (`POST /performanceProfile`) and response. The model of the request message - `PerformanceProfile_Create` is a subset of the `PerformanceProfile` model and contains only attributes that can (or must) be set by the requestor. The Seller/Server then enriches the entity in the response with additional information.

Note: `PerformanceProfile_Create` is an entity used by the Buyer/Client to make a request. `PerformanceProfile` is an entity used by the Seller/Server to provide a response. The request entity has a subset of attributes of the response entity. Thus for the visibility of these shared attributes `PerformanceProfile_Common` has been introduced. However, this class is not to be used directly in the exchange.

A `PerformanceProfile_Create` defines configuration details of the `PerformanceJob` that will use the profile as a template. This allows to setup parameters that can be shared by multiple Performance Monitoring Jobs.

The full list of attributes is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

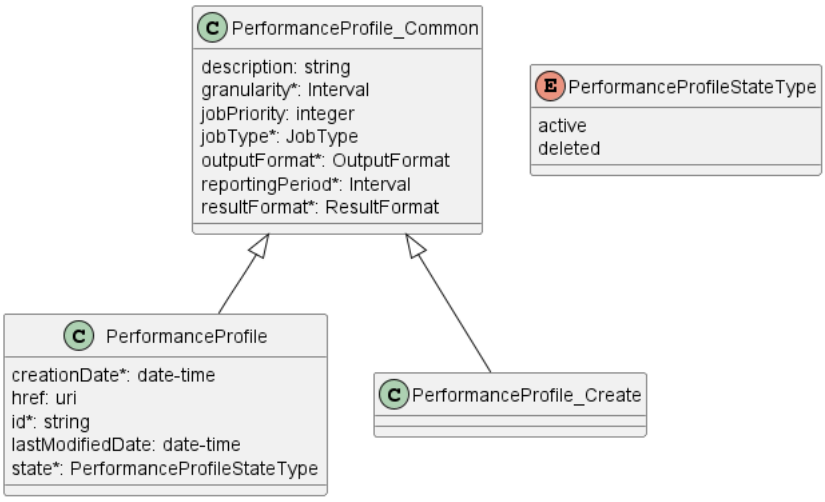


Figure 10. Performance Profile Key Entities

To send a request the Buyer/Client uses the `createPerformanceProfile` operation from the API. The snippet below presents an example of a Create Performance Profile request:

`Performance Profile` Create Request

```
{
  "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Profile request",
  "granularity": "10 seconds",
  "jobPriority": 5,
  "jobType": "proactive",
  "outputFormat": "json",
  "reportingPeriod": "1 hour",
  "resultFormat": "payload"
}
```

[R10] The Buyer/Client's Create Performance Profile **MUST** support the following attributes: [MEF133.1 R37]

- PM Job Type
- Granularity
- Reporting Period
- Output Format
- Result Format

[O4] The Buyer/Client's Create Performance Profile **MAY** contain the following attributes: [MEF133.1 O2]

- Description
- PM Job Priority

[R11] The Buyer/Client's Create Performance Profile request **MUST** include the following attributes:

- `outputFormat`
- `resultFormat`

[R12] Performance Profile is unique on the envelope level within the Seller/Server's network.

6.1.3. Create Performance Monitoring Profile Response

Entities used for providing a response to the Create Performance Profile request are presented in Figure 10. The Seller/Server responds with a `PerformanceProfile` type, which adds some attributes to the `PerformanceProfile_Create` that was used in the Buyer/Client request.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

The following snippet presents the Seller/Server response. It has the same structure as in the retrieve by identifier operation.

`Performance Profile` Create Response

```
{
  "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Profile request",
  "granularity": "10 seconds",
  "jobPriority": 5,
  "jobType": "proactive",
  "outputFormat": "json",
  "reportingPeriod": "1 hour",
  "resultFormat": "payload",
  "creationDate": "2023-06-12T17:47:50.399Z", << added by SOF >>
  "href": "{{baseUrl}}/performanceMonitoring/v3/8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002", << added by SOF >>
  "id": "8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002", << added by SOF >>
  "lastModifiedDate": "2023-06-12T17:47:50.399Z", << added by SOF >>
  "state": "active" << added by SOF >>
}
```

Attributes that are set by the Seller/Server in the response are marked with the `<< added by SOF >>` tag.

[R13] The Seller/Server's response **MUST** include all and unchanged attributes' values as provided by the Buyer/Client in the request.

[R14] The Seller/Server **MUST** specify the following attributes in a response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `state`

[R15] The `id` **MUST** remain the same value for the life of the Performance Profile.

6.1.4. Performance Monitoring Profile State Machine

Figure 11 presents the Performance Profile state machine:

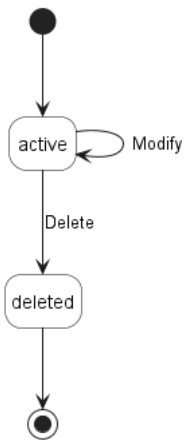


Figure 11. Performance Profile State Machine

After receiving the request, the Seller/Server (SOF) performs basic checks of the message. If any problem is found an Error response is provided. If the validation passes a response is provided with `PerformanceProfile` in `active` status.

Table 8 presents the mapping between the API `status` names and the MEF W133.1 naming, together with the statuses' description.

state	MEF W133.1 name	Description
`active`	Active	A Performance Monitoring Profile is active and can be used as a template for Performance Monitoring Job creation.
`deleted`	Deleted	A Performance Monitoring Profile that does not have any Performance Monitoring Jobs attached is deleted.

Table 8. Performance Profile states

[R16] The Seller/Server **MUST** support all Performance Profile statuses and their associated transitions as described in Figure 11 and Table 8.

6.2. Use Case 2: Retrieve List of Performance Profile

The Buyer/Client can retrieve a list of `PerformanceProfile_Find` by using a `GET /performanceProfile` operation with desired filtering criteria.

[O5] The Buyer/Client Retrieve List of Performance Profiles request **MAY** contain none or more of the following attributes as filter criteria:

- `state`
- `creationDate.gt`
- `creationDate.lt`
- `jobType`
- `granularity`
- `reportingPeriod`
- `jobPriority`

```
https://serverRoot/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/performanceProfile?state=active&limit=10&offset=0
```

The example above shows a Buyer/Client's request to get all Performance Profile objects that are in the `active` state. Additionally, the Buyer/Client asks only for a first (`offset=0`) pack of 10 results (`limit=10`) to be returned. The correct response (HTTP code `200`) in the response body contains a list of `PerformanceProfile_Find` objects matching the criteria. To get all the details, the Buyer/Client has to query a specific `PerformanceProfile` by its `id`. Details related to pagination are described in section 7.1.2

If the quantity of the records requested to be returned exceeds a Seller/Server policy, the Seller/Server must choose to respond with either:

- An empty list and message that indicates the result set is too large or
- A response that indicates the result is too large and includes a subset of the matching PM Profiles.

[R17] The Seller/Server **MUST** support the retrieval of a Performance Profile List Use Case. [MEF133.1 R38]

[R18] The Buyer/Client **MUST** support the retrieval of a Performance Profile List Use Case. [MEF133.1 R39]

[R19] The Seller/Server's response to the Buyer's/Client's retrieve List of PM Profiles **MUST** include the following attribute as applicable: [MEF133.1 R40] • PM Profile ID

[R20] In case no items matching the criteria are found, the Seller/Server **MUST** return a valid response with an empty list. [MEF133.1 R41]

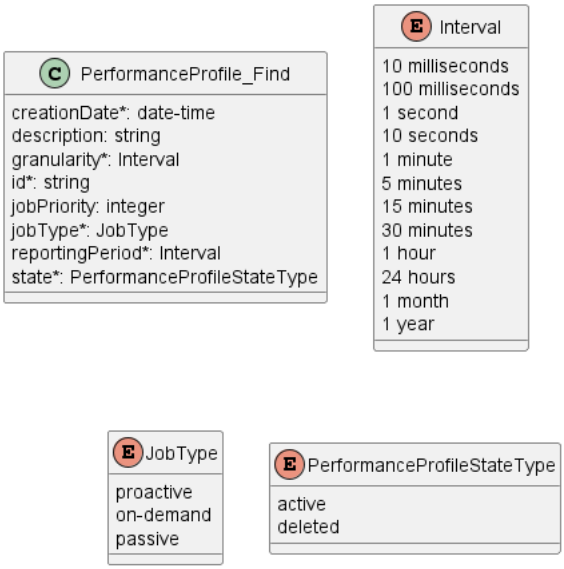


Figure 12. Use Case 2: Retrieve Performance Profile List - Model

6.3. Use Case 3: Retrieve Performance Monitoring Profile by Profile Identifier

The Buyer/Client can get detailed information about the Performance Profile from the Seller/Server by using a `GET /performanceProfile/{{id}}` operation. The payload returned in the response is a full representation of the Performance Profile and includes all attributes the Buyer/Client has provided while sending a Performance Profile create request, together with additional attributes set by Seller/Server.

Get List and Get by Identifier operations return different representations of Performance Profile. Get List returns `PerformanceProfile_Find` object which is a subset of `PerformanceProfile` returned by the Get by Identifier operation. A response to a Get by Identifier for a `PerformanceProfile` with `id=8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002` would return the same response as presented in section 6.1.3.

[R21] The Seller/Server **MUST** support the retrieval of a Performance Profile by Identifier Use Case. [MEF133.1 R42]

[R22] The Buyer/Client **MUST** support the retrieval of a Performance Profile by Identifier Use Case. [MEF133.1 R43]

[R23] In case `id` does not allow finding a `PerformanceProfile` in Seller/Server's system, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R24] The Seller/Server **MUST** include all attributes of Performance Monitoring Profile.

6.4. Use Case 4: Modify Performance Monitoring Profile

The update operation is realized with the use of the REST PATCH operation (`PATCH /performanceProfile/{{id}}`). For that purpose, a specialized type `PerformanceProfile_Update`

is provided. It consists of attributes limited to a subset that includes only the updateable attributes. The Performance Profile cannot be in use by a Performance Job, otherwise Performance Profile will not be modified.

The PATCH usage recommendation follows RFC 7386 json/merge (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7386).

Figure 13 presents the model used in the PATCH request. The Seller/Server responds with a `PerformanceProfile` type which is a full representation of Performance Profile instance.

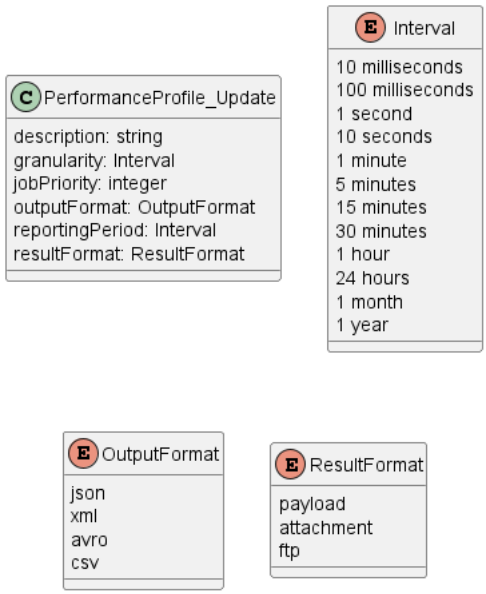


Figure 13. Patch request Model

[O6] The Seller/Server **MAY** support the modification of a Performance Profile Use Case. [MEF133.1 O4]

[O7] The Buyer/Client **MAY** modify all Buyer/Client settable attributes. [MEF133.1 O3]

[R25] In case `id` does not allow to find a `PerformanceProfile` that is to be updated in Seller/Server's system, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

The example below shows a request to patch a `PerformanceProfile` that was created in section 6.1.2.

The request below aims to:

- update `description`
- modify the `granularity` of the performance measurements collection
- change `reportingPeriod` which is the frequency of report generation

```
{
  "description": "updated description",
  "granularity": "5 minutes",
  "reportingPeriod": "1 hour",
}
```

Modification of Performance Profile is allowed only for profiles created by the Buyer.

6.5. Use Case 5: Delete Performance Monitoring Profile

The Buyer/Client may request to delete a Performance Profile by using `DELETE /performanceProfile/{{id}}` endpoint. This operation only requires providing the `id` in the path and has an empty `204` confirmation response.

The sequence diagram below presents this use case in detail.

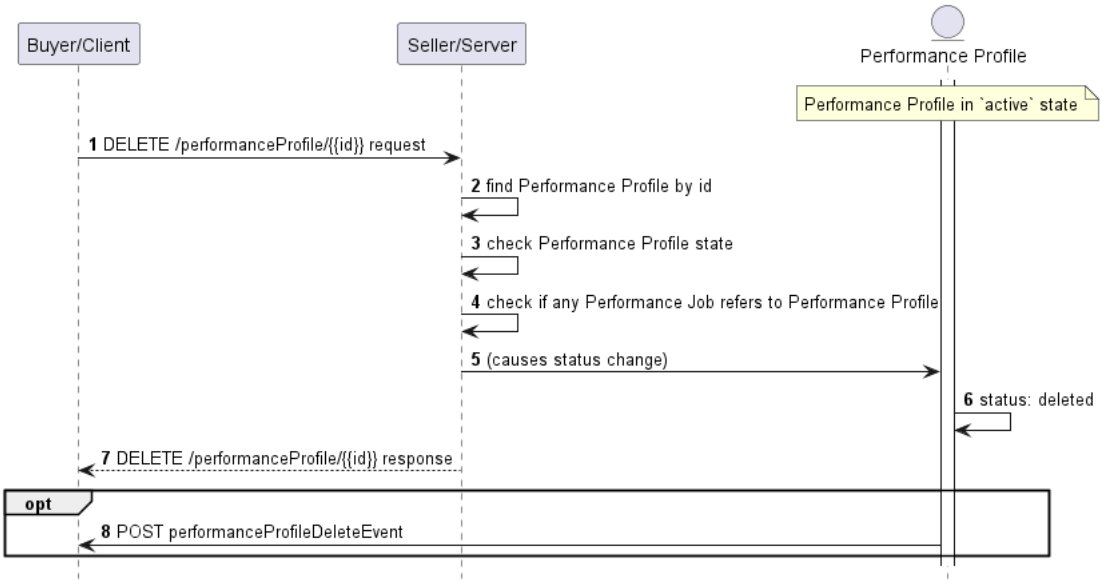


Figure 14. Delete Performance Profile Flow

The Seller/Server verifies the request, then searches for a Performance Profile to be deleted by the given `id`. If found, the status is verified (`active`). The Seller/Server checks also if there are any active Performance Job objects that refer to the Performance Profile (active means state of `PerformanceJob` is different from `rejected`, `completed`, `cancelled`, or `resourcesUnavailable`). If everything is verified correctly, the Seller moves the Performance Profile to the `deleted` status, sends a successful response to a request followed by `performanceProfileDeleteEvent` in case the Buyer/Client subscribed for relevant notifications.

[O8] The Seller/Server **MAY** support the deletion of a Performance Profile Use Case. [MEF133.1 O5]

[O9] The Buyer/Client **MAY** support the deletion of a Performance Profile Use Case. [MEF133.1 O6]

[R26] The Seller/Server **MUST** return an error (`Error422`) if the Performance Profile is referenced by an active `PerformanceJob` (active means a state of `PerformanceJob` is different from `rejected`, `completed`, `cancelled`, or `resourcesUnavailable`)

[R27] In case there is no `PerformanceProfile` with provided `id`, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

Deletion of Performance Profile is allowed only for profiles created by the Buyer.

6.6. Use Case 6: Create a Performance Monitoring Job

A Performance Monitoring Job is used by the client to specify the performance monitoring objectives specific to each measurement point which could be an ordered pair (an association between two endpoints, e.g. UNIs) or an entity (defined as an object other than a service that can be monitored and has associated telemetry, e.g. port). Examples of performance objectives encompass various metrics such as frame/packet delay, frame/packet loss ratio, inter-frame/packet delay variation, and more. These objectives serve as measurable criteria for assessing the

performance characteristics of a service. Performance Jobs are responsible for provisioning these measurement points, and performance objectives, together with measurement intervals and schedules. Performance objectives are typically associated with an SLS but can be used for an On-Demand Job for taking measurements as part of a troubleshooting procedure.

The Performance Monitoring Job also provides the capability to provision and collect passive statistics. These statistics encompass various telemetry data associated with interfaces, (Net/Application) Flows, VLANs, bridging/Ethernet, IP, TCP, and UDP layers. It is important to note that these measured statistics fall outside the scope of measuring and responding to performance objectives. Nevertheless, the same set of APIs is employed to manage both types of data.

The Performance Monitoring Jobs should result in Performance Monitoring Collections (Reports) that will provide the Buyer/Client with performance results.

There are three types of Performance Job:

- Proactive - carried on continuously to permit timely reporting of performance status and to support SLS measurement. Typically, it runs indefinitely.
- On-Demand - initiated for a limited time, typically a single run or non-continual run, to carry out the performance measurement tests and support troubleshooting during service assurance.
- Passive - supports the collection and reporting of network and service statistics. The statistics collections include but are not limited to telemetry associated with an interface, (Net/Application) Flow, VLAN, bridging/Ethernet, IP, TCP, and UDP layers.

In case of services with SLS attached, Proactive Performance Job is created by the service provisioning process. This should use the same operation as described in 6.6. Use Case 6: Create a Performance Monitoring Job.

Proactive, On-Demand, and Passive Performance Jobs can use Performance Monitoring Profiles as templates for the provisioning. In case Performance Monitoring Job is created without relationship to Performance Profile, all necessary attributes have to be provided in Performance Job creation request. Create Performance Job request can refer to attributes of the Performance Profile by:

- reference - direct reference to existing Performance Profile by its id, or
- value - assigning characteristics typically associated with the Performance Profile model directly at the Performance Job level.

[O10] Performance Job **MAY** use Performance Monitoring Profile as a template.

6.6.1. Interaction flow

The flow of this use case is shown in Figure 15.

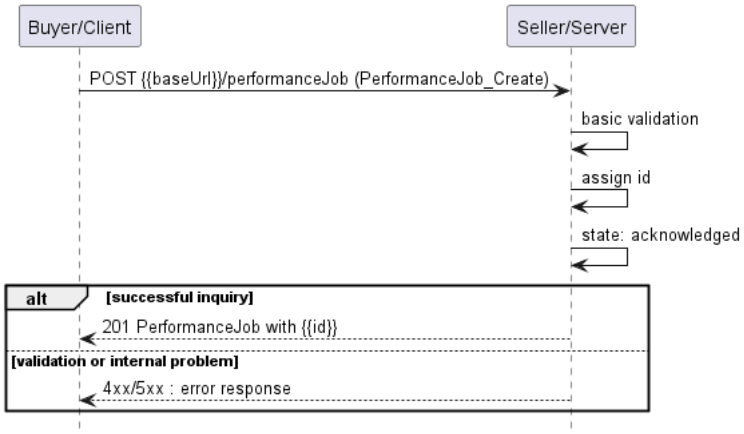


Figure 15. Use Case 6 - Performance Monitoring Job create request flow

The Buyer/Client sends a request with a `PerformanceJob_Create` type in the body. The Seller/Server performs request validation, assigns an `id`, and returns the `PerformanceJob` type in the response body, with a `state` set to `acknowledged`. From this point, the Performance Job is ready for further processing. The Buyer/Client can track the progress of the process either by subscribing for notifications or by periodically polling the `PerformanceJob`. The two patterns are presented in the following diagrams.

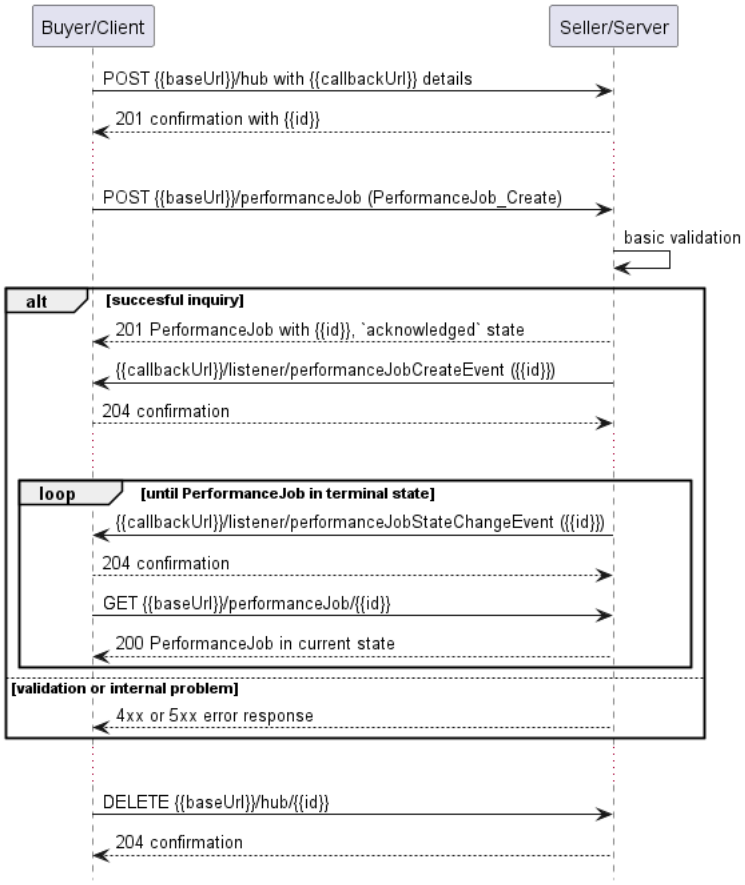


Figure 16. Performance Job progress tracking - Notifications

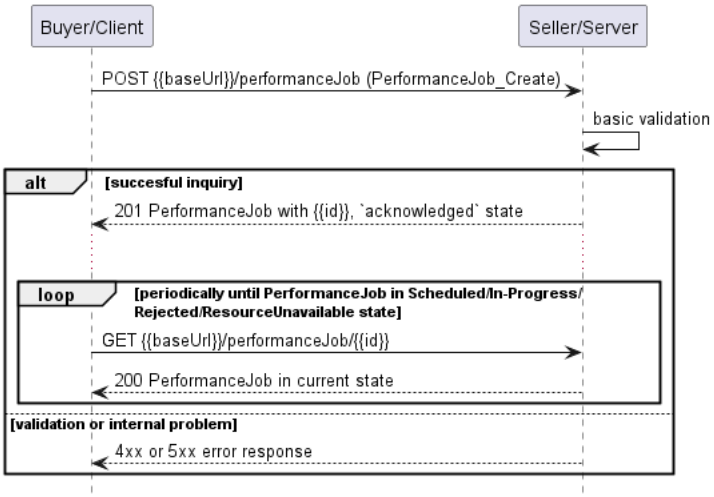


Figure 17. Performance Job progress tracking - Polling

Note: The context of notifications is not a part of the considered use case itself. It is presented to show the big picture of end-to-end flow. This applies also to all further use case flow diagrams with notifications.

6.6.2. Create Performance Monitoring Job Request

Figure 18 presents the most important part of the data model used during the Create Performance Job request (`POST /performanceJob`) and response. The model of the request message - `PerformanceJob_Create` is a subset of the `PerformanceJob` model and contains only attributes that can (or must) be set by the Buyer/Client. The Seller/Server (SOF) then enriches the entity in the response with additional information.

Note: `PerformanceJob_Create` is an entity used by the Buyer/Client to make a request. `PerformanceJob` is an entity used by the Seller/Server to provide a response. The request entity has a subset of attributes of the response entity. Thus for visibility of these shared attributes `PerformanceJob_Common` has been introduced (this class is not supposed to be used directly in the exchange).

A `PerformanceJob_Create` defines subject, measurement intervals, schedules, and objectives of performance monitoring (in `servicePayloadSpecificAttributes` section). It also refers to the existing `PerformanceProfile` by its `id` or directly provides values of attributes defined by the `PerformanceProfile` type. See chapter section 6.6.5 for more details.

Section `servicePayloadSpecificAttributes` of the Create Performance Job request allows for the introduction of service-specific properties of performance monitoring as the API payload. The extension mechanism is described in detail in Section 5.3.

The full list of attributes is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

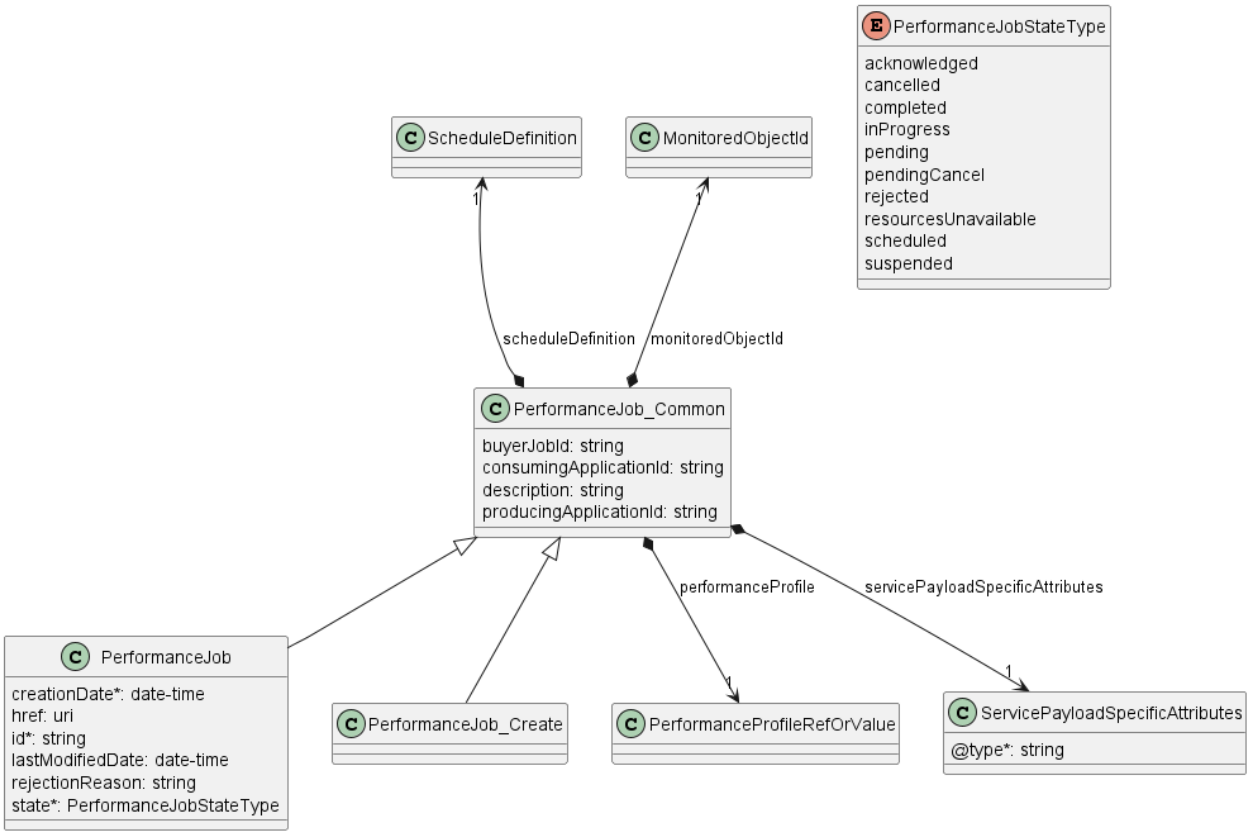


Figure 18. Performance Job Key Entities

To send a create Performance Job request the Buyer/Client uses the `createPerformanceJob` operation from the API: `POST /performanceJob`. For clarity, some of the create Performance Job payload's attributes might be omitted to improve examples' readability.

`Performance Job` Create Request

```
{
  "buyerJobId": "TestJob12345",
  "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
  "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Job request",
  "monitoredObjectId": {
    "@type": "Service",
    "serviceIdFrom": "d6c998f0-c723-4754-81fe-ad3ef7c15683",
    "serviceIdTo": "e02ee8c7-b6ec-4ab7-8307-b1c4cdba2891"
  },
  "performanceProfile": {
    "@type": "PerformanceProfileRef",
    "performanceProfileId": "8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002"
  },
  "producingApplicationId": "SOF",
  "scheduleDefinition": {
    "scheduleDefinitionStartTime": "2024-12-01T08:02:01.370Z"
  },
  "servicePayloadSpecificAttributes": {
    "@type": "urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all"
  }
}
```

[R28] The Buyer's/Client's Create Performance Job **MUST** support the following attributes: [MEF133.1 R44, R100]

- PM Job Type (only present when no PM Profile ID is referenced)
- Reporting Period (only present when no PM Profile ID is referenced)
- Granularity (only present when no PM Profile ID is referenced)

- PM Profile ID (if used)
- Output Format
- Result Format
- Schedule Definition
- Service ID
- Service Specific Attributes (Payload)

[R29] If the Buyer/Client request includes a Service, it **MUST** contain the following: [MEF133.1 R45]

- Service ID From (Envelope)
- Service ID To (Envelope)

[R30] If the Buyer/Client request includes an Entity, it **MUST** contain an Entity Identifier [MEF133.1 R46]

[O11] The Buyer's/Client's Create Performance Job **MAY** contain the following attributes: [MEF133.1 O13, O18]

- Description
- PM Job Priority

[O12] A Performance Job **MAY** be scheduled as reoccurring. [MEF133.1 O14, O15]

6.6.3. Create Performance Monitoring Job Response

Entities used for providing a response to Create Performance Job requests are presented in Figure 18. The Seller/Server responds with a `PerformanceJob` type, which adds some attributes (like `id` or `state`) to the `PerformanceJob_Create` that was used in the Buyer/Client request.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

The following snippet presents the Seller/Server response. It has the same structure as in the retrieve by identifier operation.

`Performance Job` Create Response

```
{
  "buyerJobId": "TestJob12345",
  "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
  "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Job request",
  "monitoredObjectId": {
    "@type": "Service",
    "serviceIdFrom": "d6c998f0-c723-4754-81fe-ad3ef7c15683",
    "serviceIdTo": "e02ee8c7-b6ec-4ab7-8307-b1c4cdba2891"
  },
  "performanceProfile": {
    "@type": "PerformanceProfileRef",
    "performanceProfileId": "8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002"
  },
  "producingApplicationId": "SOF",
  "scheduleDefinition": {
    "scheduleDefinitionStartTime": "2024-12-01T08:02:01.370Z"
  },
  "servicePayloadSpecificAttributes": {
    "@type": "urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all"
  },
  "creationDate": "2024-12-01T00:00:00.000Z", << added by SOF >>
  "href": "{{baseUrl}}/performanceMonitoring/v3/755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691", << added by SOF >>
  "id": "755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691", << added by SOF >>
  "lastModifiedDate": "2024-12-01T00:00:00.000Z", << added by SOF >>
  "state": "acknowledged" << added by SOF >>
```

```
}
```

Attributes that are set by the Seller/Server in the response are marked with the `<< added by SOF >>` tag.

[R31] The Seller/Server **MUST** assign a Job Identifier to the Performance Job that is unique within the network. [MEF133.1 R47, R101]

[R32] The Performance Job Identifier supplied by the Seller/Server **MUST** be unique within the Seller/Server's network. [MEF133.1 R48, R102]

[R33] The Performance Job **MUST** use the attributes included in the Buyer's/Client's Create Performance Job request. [MEF133.1 R49, R103]

[R34] The Seller/Server's response **MUST** include all and unchanged attributes' values as provided by the Buyer/Client in the request.

[R35] The Seller/Server **MUST** specify the following attributes in a response:

- `id`
- `state`
- `creationDate`

[R36] The `id` **MUST** remain the same value for the life of the Performance Job.

6.6.4. Performance Monitoring Job State Machine

Figure 19 presents the Performance Job state machine:

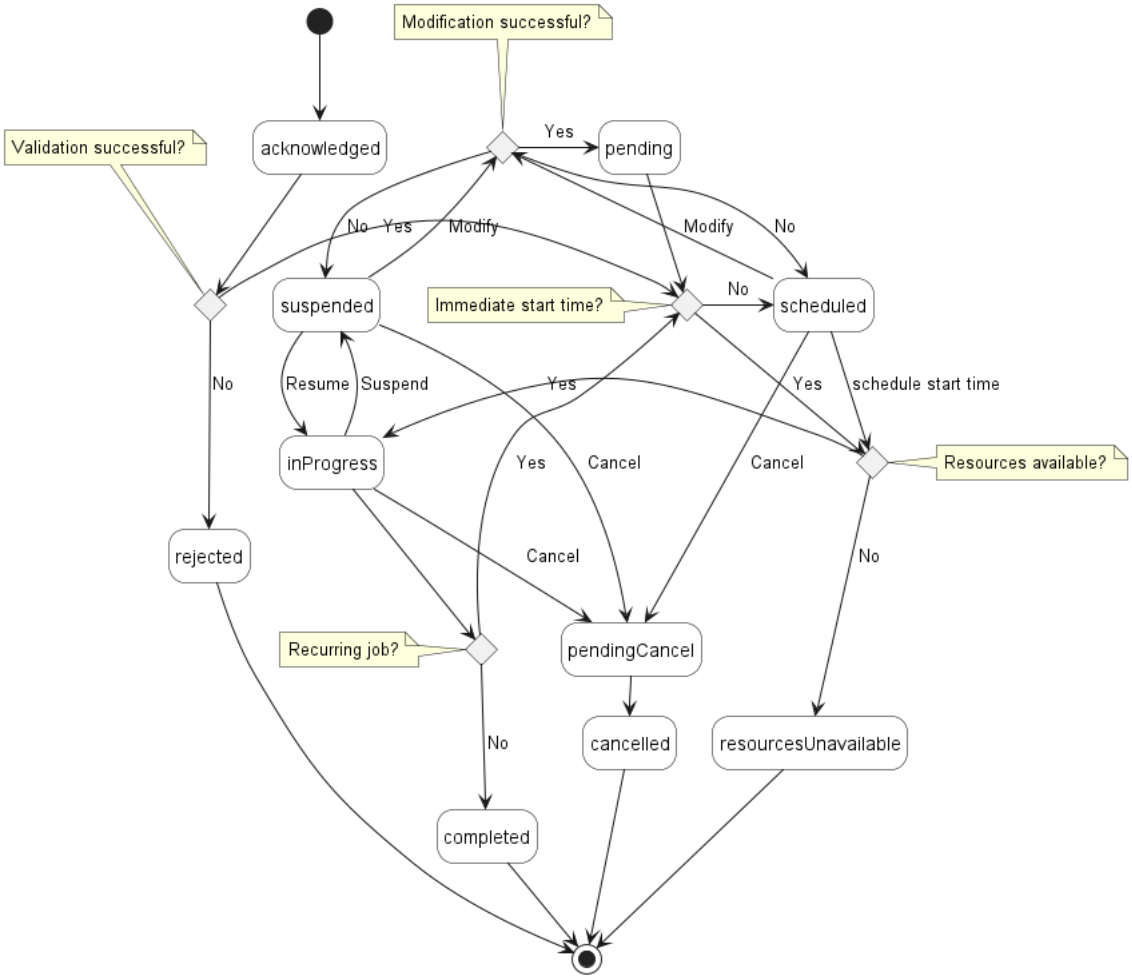


Figure 19. Performance Job State Machine

After receiving the request, the Seller/Server (SOF) performs basic checks of the message. If any problem is found an Error response is provided. If the validation passes a response is provided with `PerformanceJob` in `acknowledged` status. Next, the Seller/Server performs all the remaining business and time-consuming validations. At this point, an Error response cannot be provided anymore, so the profile moves to a `rejected` state if some issues are found. The `performanceJob.rejectionReason` acts as a placeholder to provide a detailed description of what caused the problem. `PerformanceJob` moves to either the `scheduled` or `inProgress` state depending on the assigned schedule. `PerformanceJob` remains `scheduled` state until the scheduled start time is reached. `PerformanceJob` that is starting needs appropriate resources on Seller/Server side. If required resources cannot be assigned, `PerformanceJob` moves to `resourcesUnavailable` state. After completion, the Seller/Server verifies if `PerformanceJob` is recurring. If yes, `PerformanceJob` moves to either `scheduled` or `inProgress` state depending on the schedule definition. Otherwise, it moves to a `completed` state. `PerformanceJob` can be cancelled when in `scheduled`, `inProgress` or `suspended`. When cancellation is successful, `PerformanceJob` moves to `cancelled` state. Cancellation includes an intermediary `pendingCancel` state. `PerformanceJob` can be modified only in the `scheduled` or `suspended` state. Modification includes an intermediary `pending` step.

Table 9 presents the mapping between the API `status` names and the MEF W133.1 naming, together with the statuses' description.

state	MEF W133.1 name	Description

state	MEF W133.1 name	Description
acknowledged	Acknowledged	A Create Performance Monitoring Job request has been received by the Seller/Server and has passed basic validation. Performance Monitoring Job Identifier is assigned in the Acknowledged state. The request remains in the Acknowledged state until all validations as applicable are completed. If the attributes are validated the Seller/Server determines if the start time is immediate or scheduled. If immediate, the Performance Monitoring Job moves to the In-progress state. Otherwise, the Performance Monitoring Job moves to the Scheduled state. If not all attributes are validated, the request moves to the Rejected state.
cancelled	Cancelled	A Performance Monitoring Job that was In-Progress, Suspended, or Scheduled is cancelled.
completed	Completed	A non-recurring Performance Monitoring Job finished execution.
inProgress	In-Progress	A Performance Monitoring Job is running. Upon completion of the Job, a determination if the Performance Monitoring Job is a one-time Job or is recurring is performed. If the Performance Monitoring Job is a one-time Job, the state of the Performance Monitoring Job moves to the Completed state. If the Performance Monitoring Job is recurring, the Performance Monitoring Job circles back to determine if it has an immediate start time or a scheduled start time. If the PM job has an immediate start time it moves back to In-Progress state, otherwise it moves to Scheduled. In case a Suspend Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Suspended state. If a Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Cancelled state.
pending	Pending	A Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been accepted by the Seller/Server. The Performance Monitoring Job remains in the Pending state while updates to the Job are completed. Once updates are complete, the Job returns to the Scheduled or In-Progress status depending on the schedule definition.
pendingCancel	Pending Cancel	A Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request has been accepted by the Seller/Server. The Performance Monitoring Job remains Pending Cancel while resources used by the Job are being released. Once updates are complete, the Job moves to the Cancelled status.
rejected	Rejected	A Create Performance Monitoring Job request fails validation and is rejected with error indications by the Seller/Server.

state	MEF W133.1 name	Description
`resourcesUnavailable`	Resource Unavailable	A Performance Monitoring Job cannot be allocated with necessary resources when moving to execution (In-Progress state).
`scheduled`	Scheduled	A Performance Monitoring Job is created that does not have an immediate start time. The Performance Monitoring Job stays in the Scheduled state until the start time is reached. The Performance Monitoring Job then moves to In-Progress. If the Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Cancelled state. If the Modify Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Pending state.
`suspended`	Suspended	A Suspend Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted by the Seller/Server. The Job remains in the Suspended state until a Resume Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted by the Seller/Server at which time the Job returns to the In-Progress state. If the Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Cancelled state. If the Modify Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Pending state.

Table 9. Performance Job State Machine states

[R37] The Seller/Server **MUST** support all Performance Job statuses and their associated transitions as described in Figure 19 and Table 9.

6.6.5. Relationship to Performance Monitoring Profile

Performance Profile is a template defining common attributes for multiple Performance Jobs. There are two options for the creation of a Performance Job:

- specify the relationship to existing `PerformanceProfile` by its `id`
- provide required attributes that are typically defined by `PerformanceProfile` model directly in the create Performance Job request.

`PerformanceJob_Create` class used as a payload for `createPerformanceJob` operation supports both options in the `performanceProfile` attribute which is of type `PerformanceProfileRefOrValue`. Depending on the value of the `@type` attribute (discriminator) it is possible to refer to the existing `PerformanceProfile` object (`@type=PerformanceProfileRef`) or specify attributes that describe `PerformanceProfile` (`@type=PerformanceProfileValue`). ***Note***: Defining attributes related to `PerformanceProfile` in create Performance Job request does not create a new `PerformanceProfile` object.

Figure 20 presents `PerformanceJob_Create` and related entities that allow for referencing to Performance Profile or specifying corresponding attributes.

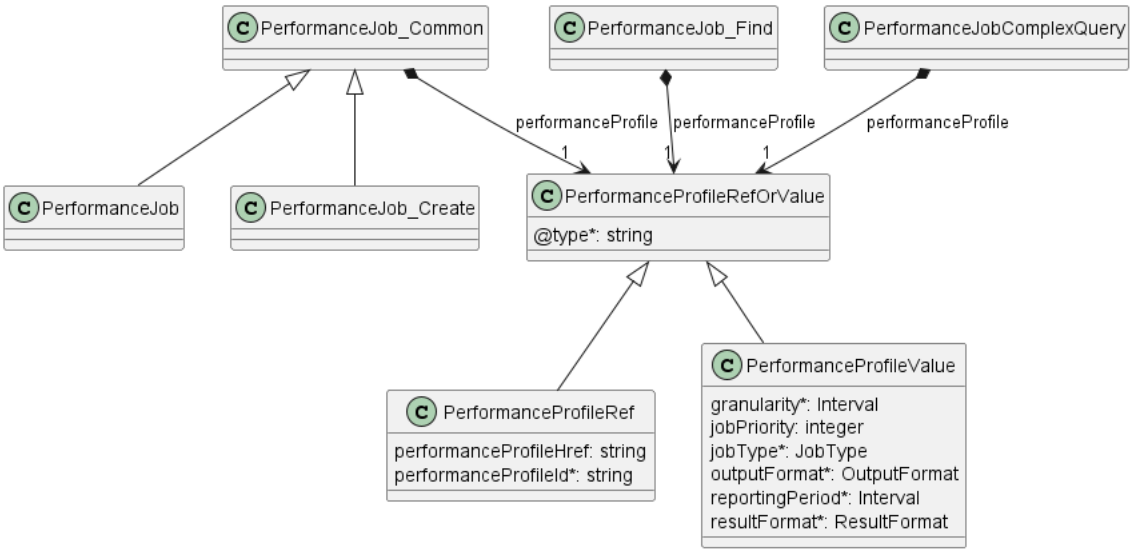


Figure 20. Relationship to Performance Profile

6.7. Use Case 7: Retrieve List of Performance Monitoring Job

The Buyer/Client can retrieve a list of `PerformanceJob` by using a `GET /performanceJob` operation with desired filtering criteria.

[O13] The Buyer/Client Retrieve List of Performance Jobs request **MAY** contain zero or more of the following attributes as filter attributes:

- `buyerJobId`
- `serviceIdFrom`
- `serviceIdTo`
- `entityId`
- `performanceProfileId`
- `state`
- `creationDate.gt`
- `creationDate.lt`
- `jobType`
- `granularity`
- `reportingPeriod`
- `consumingApplicationId`
- `producingApplicationId`
- `jobPriority`

```
https://serverRoot/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/performanceJob?state=suspended&limit=10&offset=0
```

The example above shows a Buyer/Client's request to get all Performance Job objects that are in the `suspended` state. Additionally, the Buyer/Client asks only for a first (`offset=0`) pack of 10 results (`limit=10`) to be returned. The correct response (HTTP code `200`) in the response body contains a list of `PerformanceJob_Find` objects matching the criteria. To get all the details, the Buyer/Client has to query a specific `PerformanceJob` by its `id`. Details related to pagination are described in section 7.1.2

If the quantity of the records requested to be returned exceeds a Seller/Server policy, the Seller/Server must choose to respond with either:

- An empty list and message that indicates the result set is too large or

- A response that indicates the result is too large and includes a subset of the matching PM Jobs.

[R38] The Seller/Server's response to the Buyer's/Client's Retrieve List of Performance Jobs **MUST** include the following attributes as applicable:

- `buyerJobId`
- `consumingApplicationId`
- `creationDate`
- `description`
- `id`
- `monitoredObjectId`
- `performanceProfile`
- `producingApplicationId`
- `scheduleDefinition`
- `state`

[R39] If the Seller/Server validates the Buyer's/Client's request but finds no matching Performance Jobs, the Seller/Server **MUST** return an empty list.

Figure 21 presents entities related to the use case.

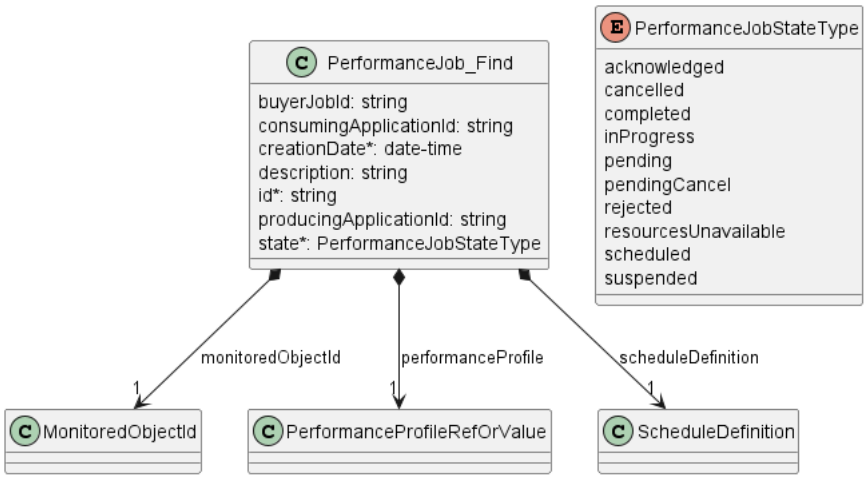


Figure 21. Use Case 7: Retrieve Performance Job List - Model

6.8. Use Case 8: Retrieve Performance Monitoring Job by Job Identifier

The Buyer/Client can get detailed information about the Performance Job from the Seller/Server by using a `GET /performanceJob/{{id}}` operation. The payload returned in the response is a full representation of the Performance Job and includes all attributes the Buyer/Client has provided while sending a Performance Job create request, together with additional attributes set by Seller/Server.

Get List and Get by Identifier operations return different representations of Performance Job. Get List returns the `PerformanceJob_Find` object which is a subset of `PerformanceJob` returned by Get by Identifier operation. A response to a Get by ID for a `PerformanceJob` with `id=755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691` would return exactly the same response as presented in section 6.6.3.

[R40] The Buyer/Client's Retrieve Performance Job by Job Identifier request **MUST** contain the Performance Job Identifier. [MEF133.1 R67]

[R41] In case `id` does not allow finding a `PerformanceJob` in Seller/Server's system, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R42] The Seller/Server's response **MUST** contain all the PM Job attributes. [MEF133.1 R68]

6.9. Use Case 9: Modify Performance Monitoring Job

Due to the need for provisioning and resource reservation on the SOF side, the modification operation associated with the Performance Monitoring Job may involve a prolonged duration. Consequently, this operation is implemented through a separate lifecycle process.

6.9.1. Interaction flow

The flow of this use case is shown in Figure 22.

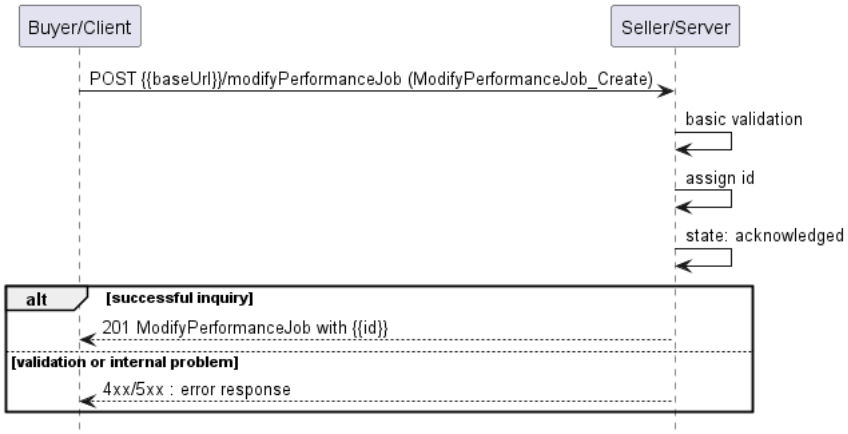


Figure 22. Use Case 9 - Modify Performance Monitoring Job create request flow

The Buyer/Client sends a request with a `ModifyPerformanceJob_Create` type in the body. The Seller/Server performs request validation, assigns an `id`, and returns the `ModifyPerformanceJob` type in the response body, with a `state` set to `acknowledged`. Further processing is performed by Seller/Server which will in case of success update the Performance Monitoring Job. The Buyer/Client can track the progress of the process either by subscribing for notifications or by periodically polling the `ModifyPerformanceJob`. The two patterns are presented in the following diagrams.

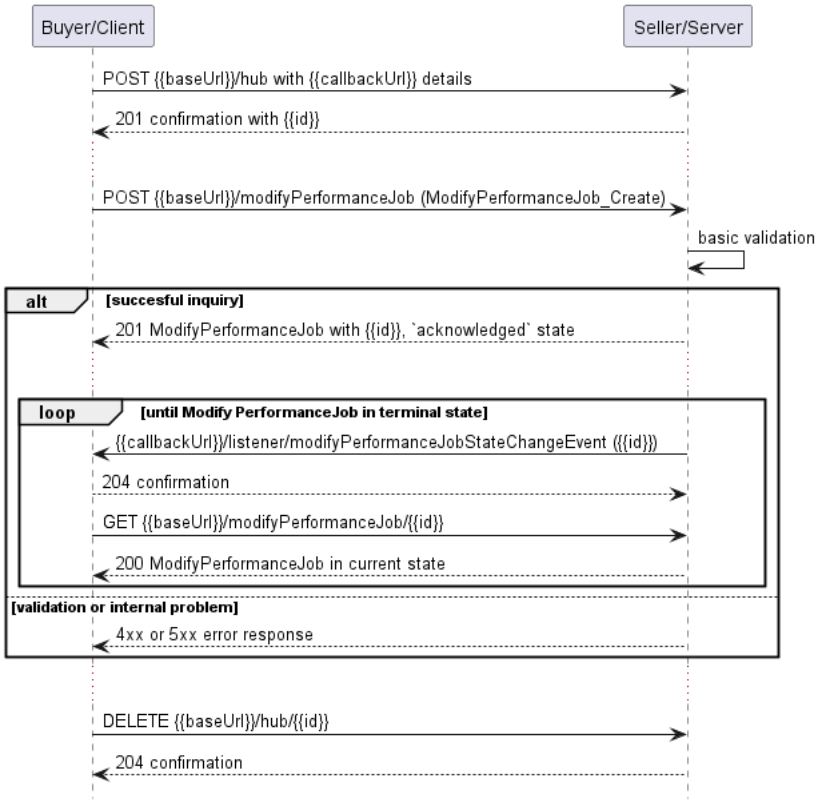


Figure 23. Modify Performance Job progress tracking - Notifications

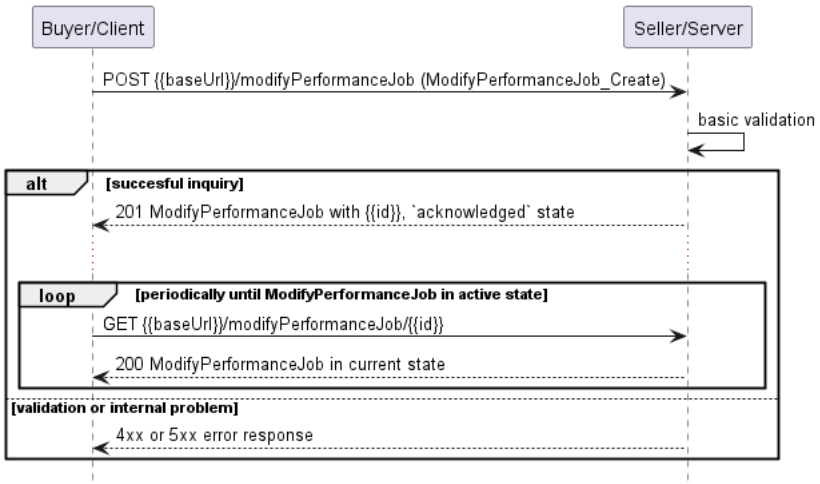


Figure 24. Modify Performance Job progress tracking - Polling

Note: The Modify Performance Job process is altering the state of the PM job itself. It is important to note that notifications resulting from changes in the state of the Performance Job are not represented in Figures 23 and 24.

Note: The context of notifications is not a part of the considered use case itself. It is presented to show the big picture of end-to-end flow. This applies also to all further use case flow diagrams with notifications.

[R43] The Seller/Server **MUST** support Performance Job modifications. [MEF133.1 R52]

[R44] The Seller/Server **MUST** support Statistics Collection Job modifications. [MEF133.1 R106]

6.9.2. Modify Performance Monitoring Job Request

Figure 25 presents the most important part of the data model used during the Modify Performance Job request (`POST /modifyPerformanceJob`) and response. The model of the request message - `ModifyPerformanceJob_Create` is a subset of the `ModifyPerformanceJob` model and contains only attributes that can (or must) be set by the Buyer/Client. The Seller/Server (SOF) then enriches the entity in the response with additional information.

Note: `ModifyPerformanceJob_Create` is an entity used by the Buyer/Client to make a request. `ModifyPerformanceJob` is an entity used by the Seller/Server to provide a response. The request entity has a subset of attributes of the response entity. Thus for visibility of these shared attributes `ModifyPerformanceJob_Common` has been introduced (this class is not supposed to be used directly in the exchange).

A `ModifyPerformanceJob_Create` is a subset that includes only the updateable attributes. It is important to note that updating the reference to the Performance Profile must not be possible. To change this assignment, the existing Performance Job must be cancelled and replaced by a new Job that relates to the relevant Profile. Modification of Performance Job allows for changing attributes defined directly by the `PerformanceJob` type and attributes from Performance Profile model that are defined directly by value in Performance Job. These attributes are contained in the `performanceProfile` group.

The `performanceJobId` attribute of `ModifyPerformanceJob_Create` is used to specify which Performance Job object is a subject of the modification process.

Note: Only attributes of the Performance Job that are supposed to be modified, should be included in the Modify Performance Job Request.

Section `servicePayloadSpecificAttributes` of the Modify Performance Job request allows for the introduction of service-specific properties of performance monitoring as the API payload. The extension mechanism is described in detail in Section 5.3.

The full list of attributes is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

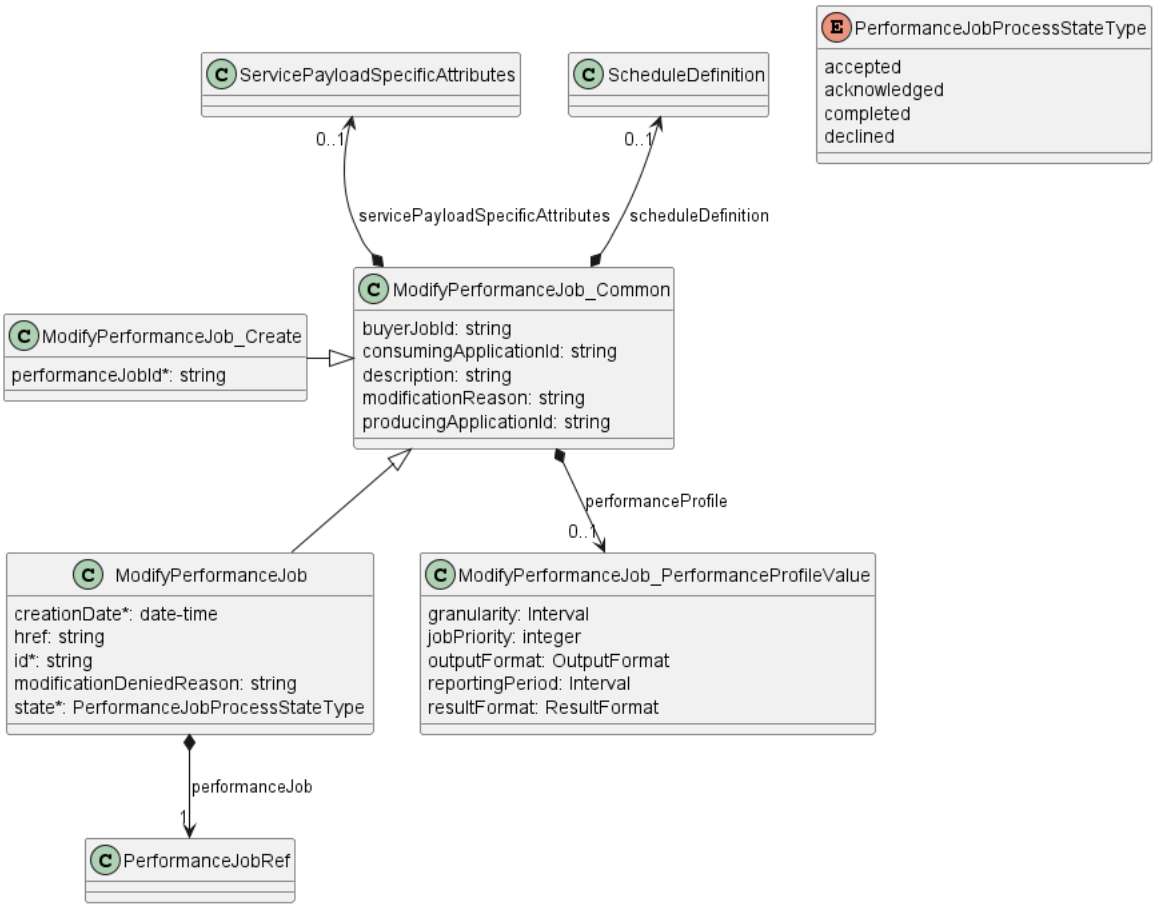


Figure 25. Modify Performance Job Key Entities

To send a Modify Performance Job request the Buyer/Client uses the `modifyPerformanceJob` operation from the API: `POST /modifyPerformanceJob`. Some of the payload's attributes might be omitted to improve examples' readability.

The example below shows a request to create a modification process for `PerformanceJob` that was created in section 6.6.2.

The request below aims to:

- update `buyerJobId`
- change `description` of the Performance Job

```
{
  "buyerJobId": "TestJob54321",
  "description": "Performance Job after modification",
  "modificationReason": "Modify Performance Job sample",
  "performanceJobId": "755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691"
}
```

[R45] The Buyer's/Client's Modify PM Job request **MUST** include the PM Job Identifier. [MEF133.1 R51, R105]

[O14] The Buyer/Client **MAY** include one or more of the following attributes of `ModifyPerformanceJob_Create` in the request: [MEF133.1 O16, O19]

- `buyerJobId`
- `consumingApplicationId`
- `description`

- granularity
- jobPriority
- modificationReason
- outputFormat
- producingApplicationId
- reportingPeriod
- resultFormat
- scheduleDefinition
- servicePayloadSpecificAttributes

6.9.3. Modify Performance Monitoring Job Response

Entities used for providing a response to Modify Performance Job requests are presented in Figure 25. The Seller/Server responds with a ModifyPerformanceJob type, which adds some attributes (like id or state) to the ModifyPerformanceJob_Create that was used in the Buyer/Client request.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where 2xx indicates *Success* and 4xx or 5xx indicate *Failure*.

The following snippet presents the Seller/Server response. It has the same structure as in the retrieve by identifier operation.

```
{
  "buyerJobId": "TestJob54321",
  "description": "Performance Job after modification",
  "modificationReason": "Modify Performance Job sample",
  "performanceJob": {
    "@type": "PerformanceJobRef",
    "href": "{{baseUrl}}/performanceMonitoring/v3/755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691",
    "id": "755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691"
  },
  "creationDate": "2023-06-19T12:58:17.088Z", << added by SOF >>
  "href": "{{baseUrl}}/performanceMonitoring/v3/9c51d971-185d-403e-952f-2110f33a9628", << added by SOF >>
  "id": "9c51d971-185d-403e-952f-2110f33a9628", << added by SOF >>
  "state": "acknowledged" << added by SOF >>
}
```

Attributes that are set by the Seller/Server in the response are marked with the << added by SOF >> tag.

[R46] The Seller/Server's response **MUST** include all and unchanged attributes' values as provided by the Buyer/Client in the request.

[R47] The Seller/Server **MUST** specify the following attributes in a response:

- id
- state
- creationDate

[R48] The id **MUST** remain the same value for the life of the Modify Performance Job.

In case Seller/Server cannot successfully validate the request, Modify Performance Job process fails, which results in setting the state to declined with a proper explanation in modificationDeniedReason. This includes situation when:

- id does not allow to find a PerformanceJob that is to be updated in Seller/Server's system
- requested attributes cannot be modified

- Performance Job is in a state that does not allow for modification.

6.9.4. Modify Performance Monitoring Job State Machine

Figure 26 presents the Modify Performance Monitoring Job state machine:

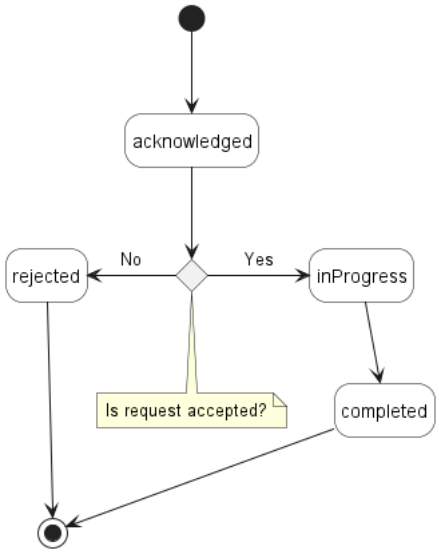


Figure 26. Modify Performance Job State Machine

After receiving the request, the Seller/Server (SOF) performs basic checks of the message. If any problem is found an Error response is provided. If the validation passes a response is provided with `ModifyPerformanceJob` in `acknowledged` status. Next, the Seller/Server performs all the remaining business and time-consuming validations. At this point, an Error response cannot be provided anymore, so the process moves to a `rejected` state if some issues are found. The `modifyPerformanceJob.modificationDeniedReason` acts as a placeholder to provide a detailed description of what caused the problem. If validation is successful, `ModifyPerformanceJob` moves to the `inProgress` state. At this point, the related `PerformanceJob` moves to a pending state, and the Seller/Server starts all necessary arrangements to provision modification request. `PerformanceJob` remains in the `pending` state until the Modify Performance Job process is finished and moved to the `completed` state. This causes the `PerformanceJob` state to change to `scheduled` or `inProgress` depending on the `ScheduleDefinition`.

Table 10 presents the mapping between the API `status` names and the MEF W133.1 naming, together with the statuses' description. The list of statuses is the same for all processes related to Performance Job (cancel/modify).

state	MEF W 133.1 name	Description
`acknowledged`	Acknowledged	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been received by the Seller/Server and has passed basic validation. Performance Monitoring Job Process Identifier is assigned in the Acknowledged state. The request remains Acknowledged until all validations as applicable are completed. If the attributes are validated, the request moves to the In-Progress state. If not all attributes are validated, the request moves to the Rejected state.
`completed`	Completed	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been completed by the Seller/Server.

state	MEF W 133.1 name	Description
`inProgress`	In-Progress	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been validated and accepted by the Seller/Server and is in-progress.
`rejected`	Rejected	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has failed validation and has been declined by the Seller/Server.

Table 10. Performance Job Process State Machine states

[R49] The Seller/Server **MUST** support all Modify Performance Job statuses and their associated transitions as described in Figure 26 and Table 10.

6.10. Use Case 10: Retrieve Modify Performance Monitoring Job List

The Buyer/Client can retrieve a list of Modify Performance Job objects by using a `GET /modifyPerformanceJob` operation with desired filtering criteria.

[O15] The Buyer/Client Retrieve List of Modify Performance Jobs request **MAY** contain none or more of the following attributes:

- `performanceJobId`
- `state`
- `creationDate.gt`
- `creationDate.lt`

```
https://serverRoot/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/modifyPerformanceJob?state=acknowledged&limit=10&offset=0
```

The example above shows a Buyer's/Client's request to get all Modify Performance Job objects that are in the `acknowledged` state. Additionally, the Buyer/Client asks only for a first (`offset=0`) pack of 10 results (`limit=10`) to be returned. The correct response (HTTP code `200`) in the response body contains a list of `ModifyPerformanceJob_Find` objects matching the criteria. Details related to pagination are described in section 7.1.2.

[R50] The Seller **MUST** include following attributes (if set) in the `ModifyPerformanceJob_Find` object in the response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `performanceJobId`
- `state`

[R51] In case no items matching the criteria are found, the Seller/Server **MUST** return a valid response with an empty list.

Figure 27 presents entities related to the use case.

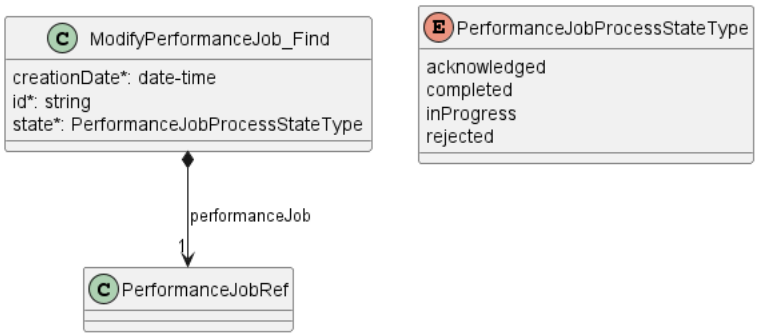


Figure 27. Use Case 10: Retrieve Modify Performance Job List - Model

6.11. Use Case 11: Retrieve Modify Performance Monitoring Job by Identifier

The Buyer/Client can get detailed information about the Modify Performance Job from the Seller/Server by using a `GET /modifyPerformanceJob/{{id}}` operation. The payload returned in the response is a full representation of Modify Performance Job and includes all attributes the Buyer/Client has provided while sending a Modify Performance Job create request, together with additional attributes set by Seller/Server.

Get List and Get by Identifier operations return different representations of Modify Performance Job. Get List returns the `ModifyPerformanceJob_Find` object which is a subset of the `ModifyPerformanceJob` returned by the Get by Identifier operation. A response to a Get by Identifier for a `ModifyPerformanceJob` with `id=9c51d971-185d-403e-952f-2110f33a9628` would return exactly the same response as presented in section 6.9.3.

[R52] In case `id` does not allow finding a `ModifyPerformanceJob` in Seller/Server's system, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R53] The Seller/Server **MUST** include following attributes in the `ModifyPerformanceJob` object in the response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `performanceJob`
- `state`

[R54] The Seller **MUST** provide all remaining optional attributes if they were previously set by the Buyer or the Seller.

6.12. Use Case 12: Cancel Performance Monitoring Job

Due to the need for deprovisioning of the Performance Monitoring Job on the SOF side, the cancel operation associated with the Performance Monitoring Job may involve a prolonged duration. Consequently, this operation is implemented through a separate lifecycle process.

[R55] If the PM Job is In–Progress, Suspended, or Scheduled the Seller/Server **MUST** allow the Client to cancel the PM Job. [MEF133.1 R54]

6.12.1. Interaction flow

The flow of this use case is shown in Figure 28.

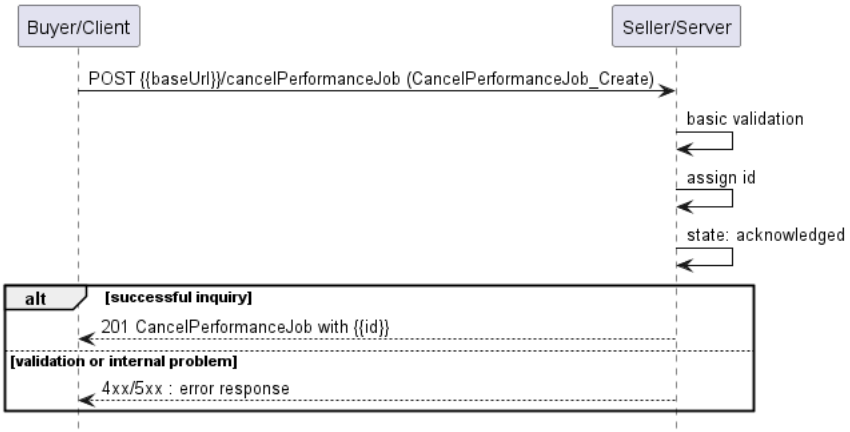


Figure 28. Use Case 12 - Cancel Performance Monitoring Job create request flow

The Buyer/Client sends a request with a `CancelPerformanceJob_Create` type in the body. The Seller/Server performs request validation, assigns an `id`, and returns the `CancelPerformanceJob` type in the response body, with a `state` set to `acknowledged`. Further processing is performed by Seller/Server which will in case of success cancel the Performance Monitoring Job. The Buyer/Client can track the progress of the process either by subscribing for notifications or by periodically polling the `CancelPerformanceJob`. The two patterns are presented in the following diagrams.

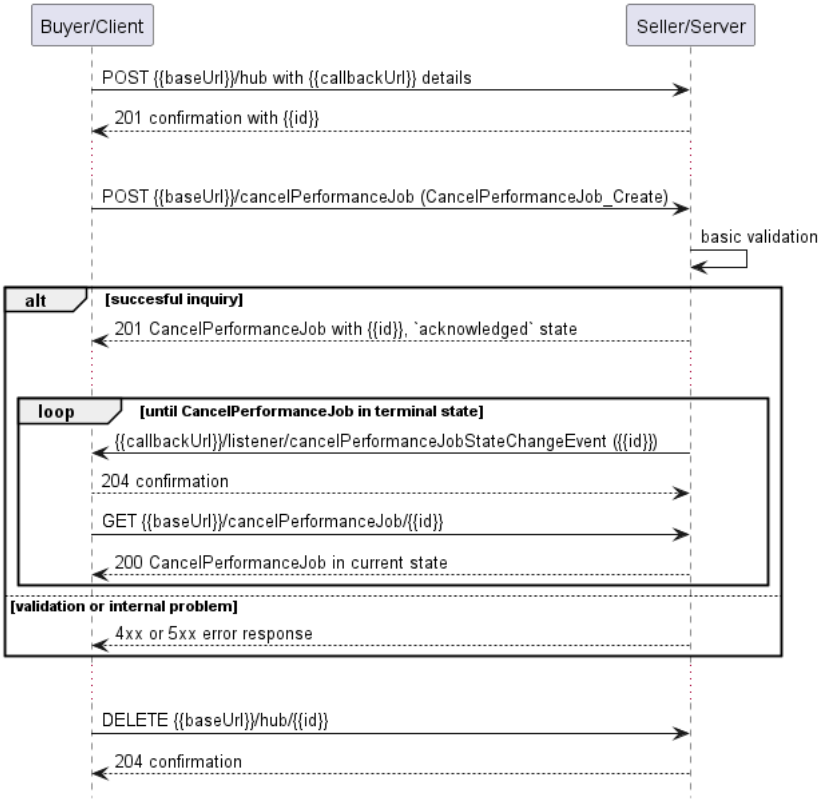


Figure 29. Cancel Performance Job progress tracking - Notifications

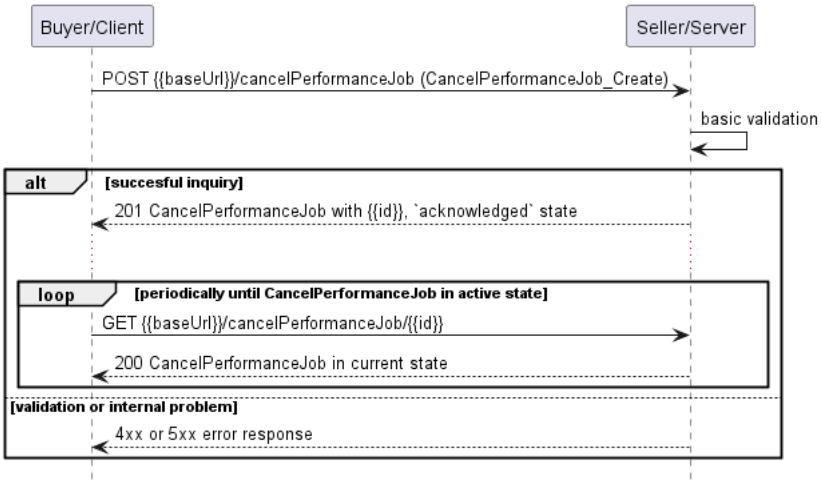


Figure 30. Cancel Performance Job progress tracking - Polling

Note: The Cancel Performance Job process is altering the state of the job itself. It is important to note that notifications resulting from changes in the state of the Performance Job are not represented in Figures 29 and 30.

Note: The context of notifications is not a part of the considered use case itself. It is presented to show the big picture of end-to-end flow. This applies also to all further use case flow diagrams with notifications.

6.12.2. Cancel Performance Monitoring Job Request

Figure 31 presents the most important part of the data model used during the Cancel Performance Job request (`POST /cancelPerformanceJob`) and response. The model of the request message - `CancelPerformanceJob_Create` is a subset of the `CancelPerformanceJob` model and contains only attributes that can (or must) be set by the Buyer/Client. The Seller/Server (SOF) then enriches the entity in the response with additional information.

Note: `CancelPerformanceJob_Create` is an entity used by the Buyer/Client to make a request. `CancelPerformanceJob` is an entity used by the Seller/Server to provide a response. The request entity has a subset of attributes of the response entity. Thus for visibility of these shared attributes `CancelPerformanceJob_Common` has been introduced (this class is not supposed to be used directly in the exchange).

The `performanceJobId` attribute of `CancelPerformanceJob_Create` is used to specify which Performance Job object is a subject of the cancellation process.

The full list of attributes is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

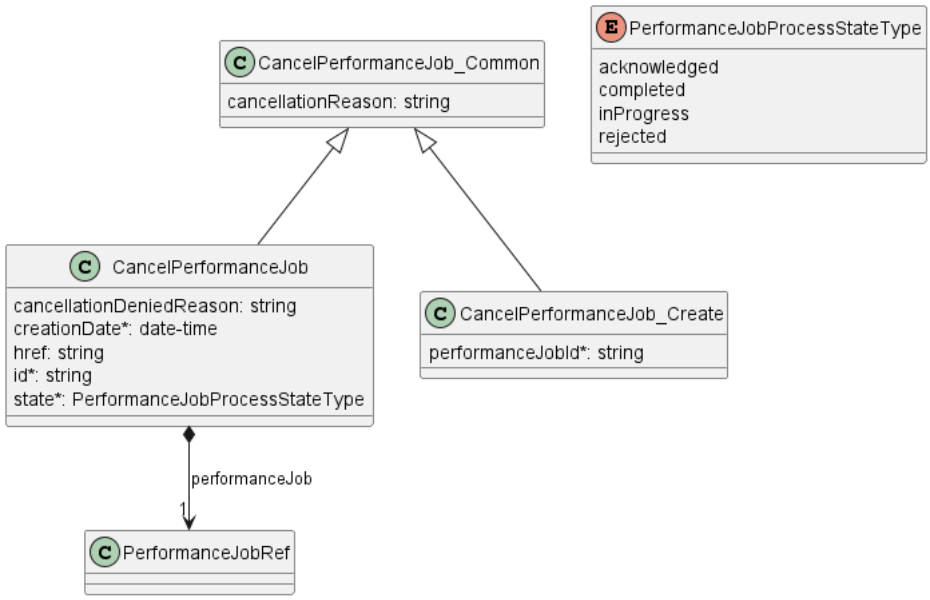


Figure 31. Cancel Performance Job Key Entities

To send a Cancel Performance Job request the Buyer/Client uses the `cancelPerformanceJob` operation from the API: `POST /cancelPerformanceJob`.

The example below shows a request to create a cancellation process for `PerformanceJob` that was created in section 6.6.2.

```
{
  "cancellationReason": "Cancel Performance Job sample",
  "performanceJobId": "755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691"
}
```

[R56] The Buyer's/Client's Cancel PM Job request **MUST** include the PM Job Identifier. [MEF133.1 R53]

[R57] The Buyer's/Client's Cancel Statistics Collection Job request **MUST** include the following attributes: [MEF133.1 R107]

- `performanceJob`

Note: If action arrives when Performance Job is running, it is recommended to run until the end and only afterward action should be applied. [MEF133.1 O26]

6.12.3. Cancel Performance Monitoring Job Response

Entities used for providing a response to Cancel Performance Job requests are presented in Figure 31. The Seller/Server responds with a `CancelPerformanceJob` type, which adds some attributes (like `id` or `state`) to the `CancelPerformanceJob_Create` that was used in the Buyer/Client request.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

The following snippet presents the Seller/Server response. It has the same structure as in the retrieve by identifier operation.

```
{
  "cancellationReason": "Cancel Performance Job sample",
```

```
  "performanceJob": {
    "@type": "PerformanceJobRef",
    "href": "{{baseUrl}}/performanceMonitoring/v3/755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691",
    "id": "755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691"
  },
  "creationDate": "2023-06-19T12:58:17.088Z", << added by SOF >>
  "href": "{{baseUrl}}/performanceMonitoring/v3/aea2769a-23f3-4ddc-b095-542a63b12481", << added by SOF >>
  "id": "aea2769a-23f3-4ddc-b095-542a63b12481", << added by SOF >>
  "state": "acknowledged" << added by SOF >>
}
```

Attributes that are set by the Seller/Server in the response are marked with the `<< added by SOF >>` tag.

[R58] The Seller/Server's response **MUST** include all and unchanged attributes' values as provided by the Buyer/Client in the request.

[R59] The Seller/Server **MUST** specify the following attributes in a response:

- `id`
- `state`
- `creationDate`

[R60] The `id` **MUST** remain the same value for the life of the Cancel Performance Job.

In case Seller/Server cannot successfully validate the request, Cancel Performance Job process fails, which results in setting the state to `rejected` with a proper explanation in `cancellationDeniedReason`. This includes situation when:

- `id` does not allow to find a `PerformanceJob` that is to be cancelled in Seller/Server's system
- Performance Job is in a state that does not allow for cancellation.

6.12.4. Cancel Performance Monitoring Job State Machine

Figure 32 presents the Cancel Performance Monitoring Job state machine:

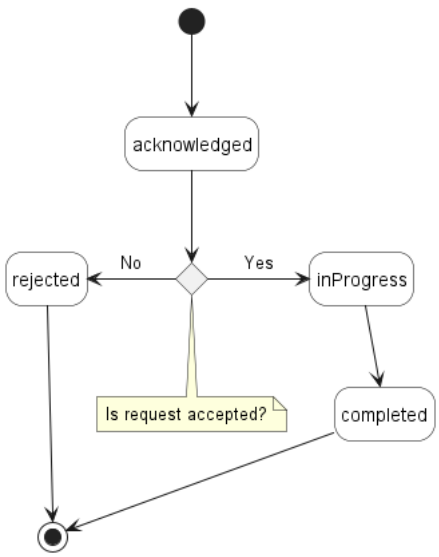


Figure 32. Cancel Performance Job State Machine

After receiving the request, the Seller/Server (SOF) performs basic checks of the message. If any problem is found an Error response is provided. If the validation passes a response is provided with `CancelPerformanceJob` in `acknowledged` status. Next, the Seller/Server performs all the remaining business and time-consuming validations. At this point, an Error response cannot be

provided anymore, so the profile moves to a `rejected` state if some issues are found. The `cancelPerformanceJob.cancellationDeniedReason` acts as a placeholder to provide a detailed description of what caused the problem. If validation is successful, `CancelPerformanceJob` moves to the `inProgress` state. At this point, the related `PerformanceJob` moves to a `pendingCancel` state, and the Seller/Server starts all necessary arrangements to deprovision resources. `PerformanceJob` remains in the `pendingCancel` state until the Cancel Performance Job process is finished and moved to the `completed` state. This causes the `PerformanceJob` state to change to `cancelled`.

Description and mapping of the Cancel Performance Job States are the same as in table 10.

6.13. Use Case 13: Retrieve Cancel Performance Monitoring Job List

The Buyer/Client can retrieve a list of Cancel Performance Job objects by using a `GET /cancelPerformanceJob` operation with desired filtering criteria.

[O16] The Buyer/Client Retrieve List of Cancel Performance Jobs request **MAY** contain none or more of the following attributes:

- `performanceJobId`
- `state`
- `creationDate.gt`
- `creationDate.lt`

```
https://serverRoot/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/cancelPerformanceJob?state=acknowledged&limit=10&offset=0
```

The example above shows a Buyer/Client's request to get all Cancel Performance Job objects that are in the `acknowledged` state. Additionally, the Buyer/Client asks only for a first (`offset=0`) pack of 10 results (`limit=10`) to be returned. The correct response (HTTP code `200`) in the response body contains a list of `CancelPerformanceJob_Find` objects matching the criteria. Details related to pagination are described in section 7.1.2.

[R61] The Seller **MUST** include following attributes in the `CancelPerformanceJob_Find` object in the response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `performanceJobId`
- `state`

[R62] In case no items matching the criteria are found, the Seller/Server **MUST** return a valid response with an empty list.

Figure 33 presents entities related to the use case.

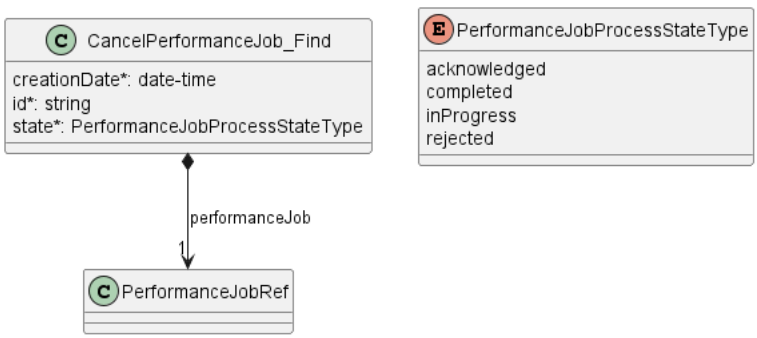


Figure 33. Use Case 13: Retrieve Cancel Performance Job List - Model

6.14. Use Case 14: Retrieve Cancel Performance Monitoring Job by Identifier

The Buyer/Client can get detailed information about the Cancel Performance Job from the Seller/Server by using a `GET /cancelPerformanceJob/{{id}}` operation. The payload returned in the response is a full representation of the Cancel Performance Job and includes all attributes the Buyer/Client has provided while sending a Cancel Performance Job create request, together with additional attributes set by Seller/Server.

Get List and Get by Identifier operations return different representations of Cancel Performance Job. Get List returns the `CancelPerformanceJob_Find` object which is a subset of the `CancelPerformanceJob` returned by the Get by Identifier operation. A response to a Get by Id for a `CancelPerformanceJob` with `id=aea2769a-23f3-4ddc-b095-542a63b12481` would return exactly the same response as presented in section 6.12.3.

[R63] In case `id` does not allow finding a `CancelPerformanceJob` in Seller/Server's system, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R64] The Seller/Server **MUST** include following attributes in the `CancelPerformanceJob` object in the response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `performanceJob`
- `state`

[R65] The Seller **MUST** provide all remaining optional attributes if they were previously set by the Buyer or the Seller.

6.15. Use Case 15: Suspend Performance Monitoring Job

The Buyer/Client may request to suspend a Performance Monitoring Job by using `POST /performanceJob/{{id}}/suspend` endpoint. This operation only requires providing the `id` of the Performance Job in the path and has an empty `204` confirmation response.

[R66] The Buyer/Client's Suspend PM Job request **MUST** include the PM Job Identifier. [MEF133.1 R55]

The sequence diagram in Figure 34 presents this use case in detail.

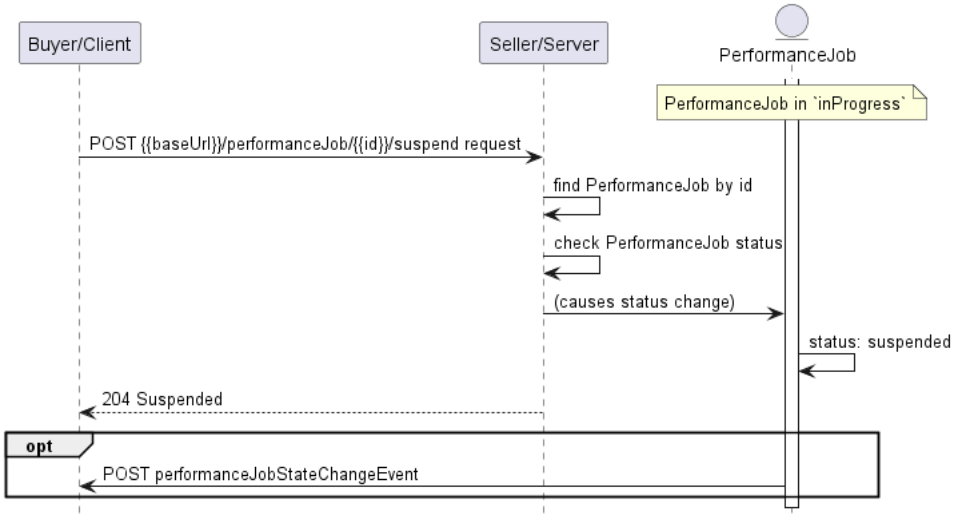


Figure 34. Use Case 15 - Suspend Performance Monitoring Job Flow

The Buyer/Client sends a request specifying `id` of the Performance Monitoring Job to be suspended. The Seller/Server performs request validation, then searches for Performance Monitoring Job. If found, the status is verified (`inProgress`). If everything is verified correctly, the Seller/Server moves the Performance Monitoring Job to the `suspended` status, and sends a successful response to a suspension request followed by `performanceJobStateChangeEvent`.

When the Performance Job is suspended, it does not generate Performance Reports.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

[R67] In case `id` does not allow to find a `PerformanceJob` that is to be suspended, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R68] The Performance Job **MUST** be in the In-Progress state to be suspended. [MEF133.1 R56]

[R69] The Seller/Server's response to the Buyer/Client's suspend Performance Job request **MUST** indicate if the request is Accepted or Declined. [MEF133.1 R57]

[R70] In case of a successful validation of the suspend request, the Seller **MUST** move the Performance Job to `suspended` status. [MEF133.1 R58]

[R71] If the Seller/Server declines the Buyer/Client's suspend Performance Job request, the Performance Job **MUST NOT** be suspended. [MEF133.1 R59]

[R72] If the Seller/Server declines the Buyer/Client's suspend Performance Job request, they **MUST** provide a reason why the request was declined. [MEF133.1 R60]

[O17] In case the Performance Job is running e.g., once a day for a short period of time, it may be difficult to change its state. If action arrives when Performance Job is running, it is recommended to run until the end and only afterwards action should be applied. [MEF133.1 O26]

6.16. Use Case 16: Resume Performance Monitoring Job

The Buyer/Client may request to resume a Performance Monitoring Job by using `POST /performanceJob/{{id}}/resume` endpoint. This operation only requires providing the `id` of the Performance Job in the path and has an empty `204` confirmation response.

The sequence diagram in Figure 35 presents this use case in detail.

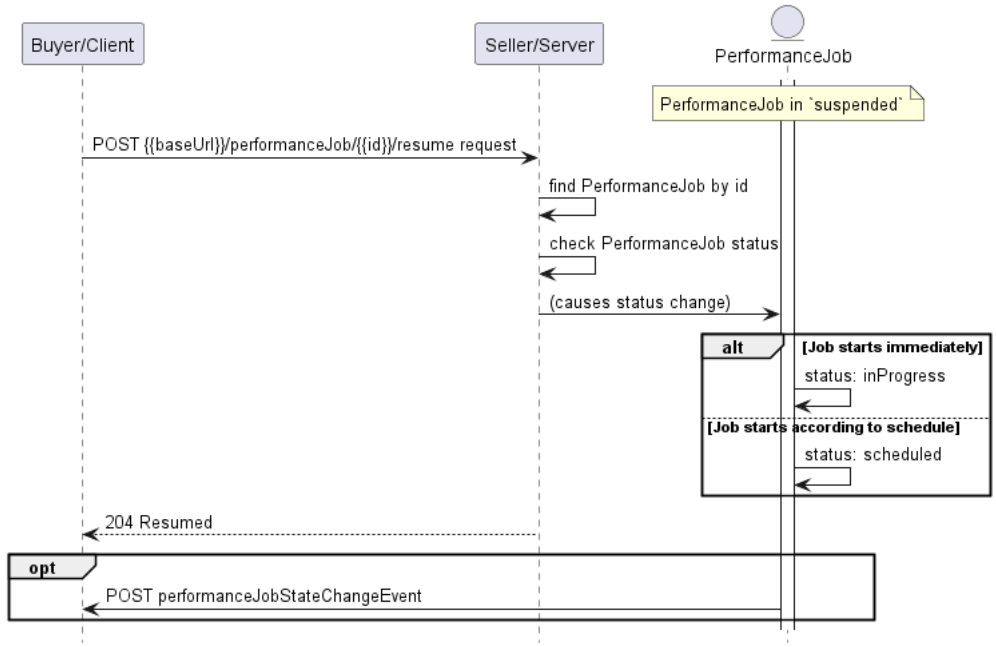


Figure 35. Use Case 16 - Resume Performance Monitoring Job Flow

The Buyer/Client sends a request specifying `id` of the Performance Monitoring Job to be resumed. The Seller/Server performs request validation, then searches for Performance Monitoring Job. If found, the status is verified (`suspended`). If everything is verified correctly, the Seller/Server moves the Performance Monitoring Job to `scheduled` or `inProgress` status depending on the schedule, and sends a successful response to a resumption request followed by `performanceJobStateChangeEvent`.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

[R73] The Buyer/Client Resume Performance Job request **MUST** include the performanceJobId. [MEF133.1 R61]

[R74] In case `id` does not allow to find a `PerformanceJob` that is to be resumed, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R75] The Performance Job **MUST** be in the Suspended state in order to be resumed. [MEF133.1 R62]

[R76] The Seller/Server's response to the Buyer/Client's resume Performance Job request **MUST** indicate if the request is Accepted or Declined. [MEF133.1 R63]

[R77] In case of a successful validation of the resume request, the Seller **MUST** move the Performance Job to `inProgress` or `scheduled` status depending on the schedule. [MEF133.1 R64]

[R78] If the Seller/Server declines the Buyer/Client's Resume Performance Job request, the Performance Job **MUST NOT** be resumed. [MEF133.1 R65]

[R79] If the Seller/Server declines the Buyer/Client's Resume Performance Job request, they **MUST** provide a reason why the request was declined. [MEF133.1 R66]

6.17. Use Case 17: Create Performance Monitoring Job Complex Query

The `PerformanceJob` defines complex structures with multiple levels of nesting, such as `scheduleDefinition`. To facilitate filtering based on these structures, the API provides an additional endpoint `POST /performanceJobComplexQuery`. This endpoint allows filtering by values

defined by the `PerformanceJob` and `PerformanceProfile` types and returns a list of `PerformanceJob` objects that match the specified filters.

6.17.1. Create Performance Monitoring Job Complex Query Request

Figure 36 depicts the key components of the data model utilized in the Create Performance Job Complex Query request (`POST /performanceJobComplexQuery`) and its corresponding response. The request message model, `PerformanceJobComplexQuery_Create`, is a subset of the `PerformanceJobComplexQuery` model and includes only attributes that can be specified by the Buyer/Client, representing filtering options. In response, the Seller/Server provides a list of `PerformanceJobComplexQuery` entities that contain the matched PM Job objects.

The full list of attributes is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

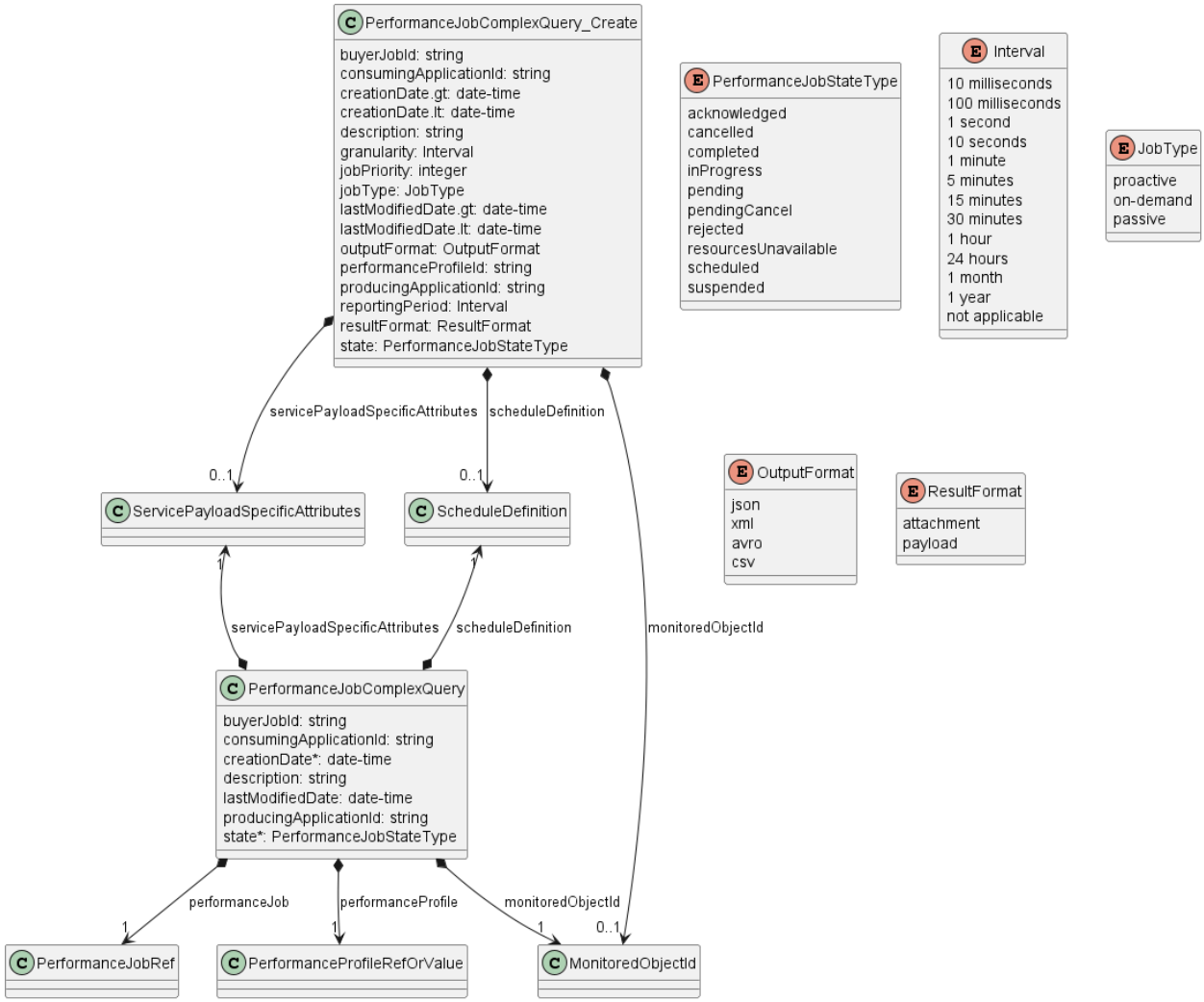


Figure 36. Performance Job Complex Query Key Entities

To send a request the Buyer/Client uses `createPerformanceJobComplexQuery` operation from the API and provides `PerformanceJobComplexQuery_Create` as payload. The snippet below presents an example of a Create Performance Job Complex Query request. It lists `PerformanceJob` objects that:

- have `consumingApplicationId` set to `CUS`
- are based on the `performanceProfile` with `id=8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002`
- run on a schedule with the recurring frequency set to 1 hour
- are in a `scheduled` state

`Performance Job Complex Query` **Create Request**


```
{
  "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
  "performanceProfileId": "8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002"
  "scheduleDefinition": {
    "recurringSchedule": {
      "second": "0",
      "minute": "0",
      "hour": "*/1",
      "dayOfMonth": "*",
      "month": "*",
      "dayOfWeek": "*"
    },
  },
  "state": "scheduled"
}
```


6.17.2. Create Performance Monitoring Job Complex Query Response

Entities used for providing a response to Create Performance Job Complex Query request are presented in Figure 36. The Seller/Server responds with a list of `PerformanceJobComplexQuery` objects, which represent matched Performance Jobs.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

The following snippet presents the Seller/Server response.

`Performance Job Complex Query` **Create Response**


```
[
  {
    "buyerJobId": "TestJob12345",
    "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
    "creationDate": "2023-06-01T08:02:01.370Z",
    "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Job request",
    "lastModifiedDate": "2023-06-01T08:02:01.370Z",
    "monitoredObjectId": {
        "@type": "Service",
        "serviceIdFrom": "d6c998f0-c723-4754-81fe-ad3ef7c15683",
        "serviceIdTo": "e02ee8c7-b6ec-4ab7-8307-b1c4cdba2891"
    },
    "performanceJob": {
      "@type": "PerformanceJobRef",
      "performanceJobId": "755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691"
    },
    "performanceProfile": {
      "@type": "PerformanceProfileRef",
      "id": "8df0981a-0949-11ee-be56-0242ac120002"
    },
    "producingApplicationId": "SOF",
    "scheduleDefinition": {
      "scheduleDefinitionStartTime": "2023-06-01T08:02:01.370Z"
    },
    "servicePayloadSpecificAttributes": {
      "@type": "urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all"
    },
    "state": "scheduled"
  }
]
```


6.18. Use Case 18: Create a Performance Monitoring Report

The execution of all types of Performance Monitoring Jobs results in the generation of Performance Monitoring Reports, which deliver comprehensive performance or statistics

collections to the Buyer/Client. In certain scenarios, performance data can be collected by creating an ad-hoc Performance Report. This functionality can be useful for retrieving PM data from a dataset that is already available on the Server (e.g., historical statistics).

6.18.1. Interaction flow

The flow of this use case is illustrated in Figure 37. A Performance Report can be generated either by SOF as an outcome of processing a Performance Job or by executing a Create Performance Report request. The latter option is particularly useful for generating ad-hoc reports based on existing data. Both of these options are depicted in the figure.

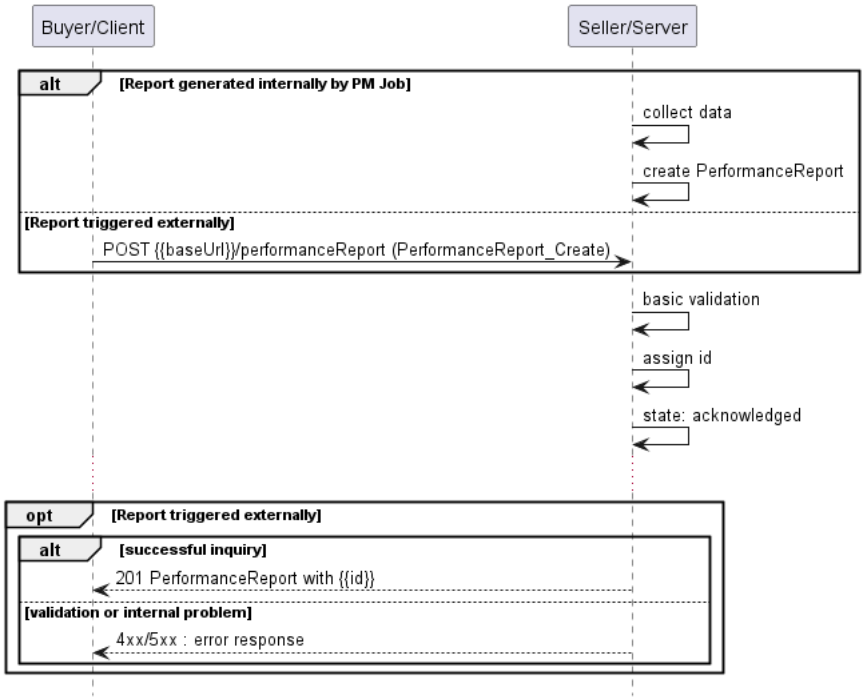


Figure 37. Use Case 18 - Create Performance Monitoring Report flow

In order to create a report, the Buyer/Client sends a request with a `PerformanceReport_Create` type in the body. The Seller/Server performs request validation, assigns an `id`, and returns `PerformanceReport` type in the response body, with a `state` set to `acknowledged`. From this point, the Performance Report is ready for further processing. The Buyer/Client can track the progress of the process either by subscribing for notifications or by periodically polling the `PerformanceReport`. The two patterns are presented in the following diagrams.

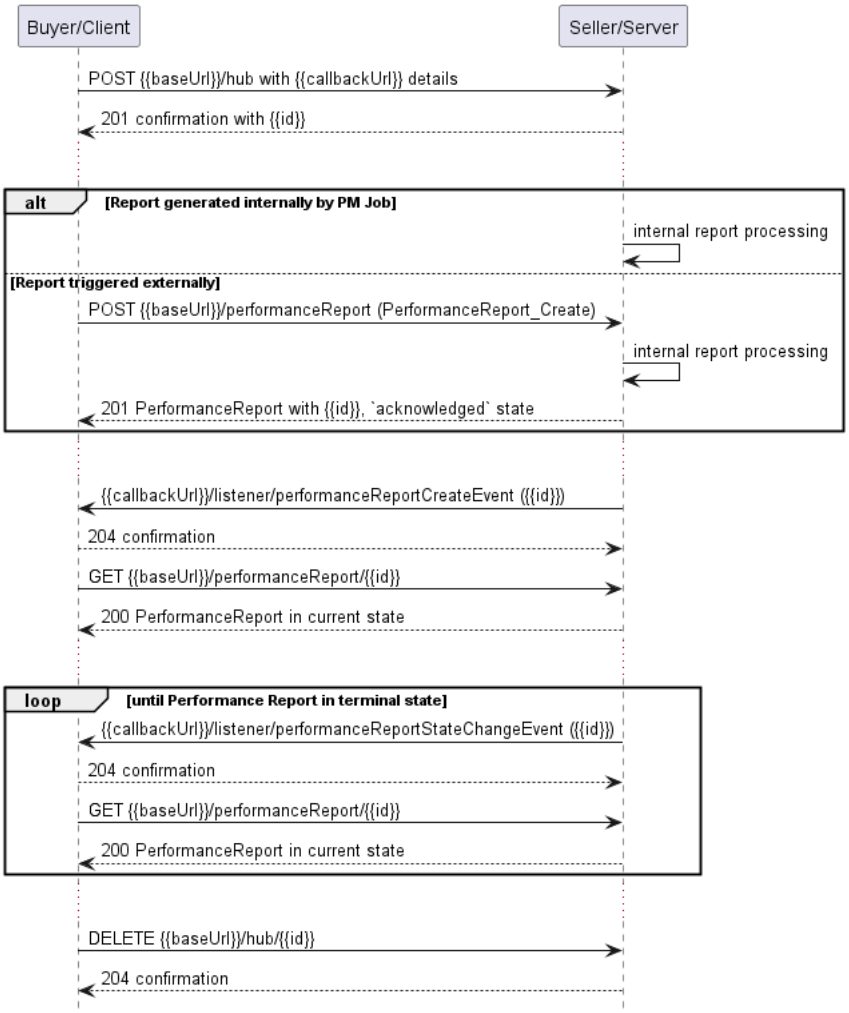


Figure 38. Performance Job progress tracking - Notifications

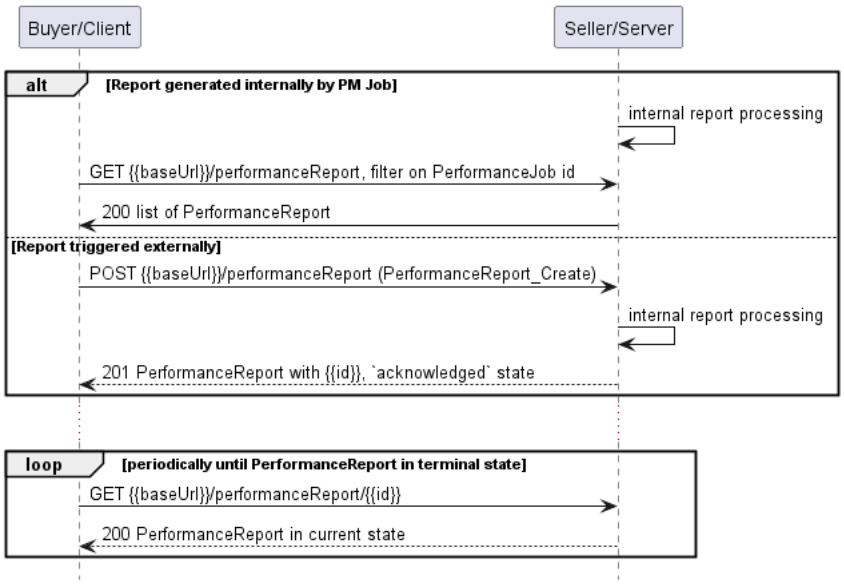


Figure 39. Performance Job progress tracking - Polling

Note: To provide clarity, the figures illustrate only successful scenarios, omitting any error or failure conditions.

Note: In the case of a Performance Report created by a Performance Job, the Buyer/Client can obtain the `id` of the `PerformanceReport` object either through a notification or by utilizing the Retrieve List operation with the `performanceJobId` filter.

Note: The context of notifications is not a part of the considered use case itself. It is presented to show the big picture of end-to-end flow. This applies also to all further use case flow diagrams with notifications.

6.18.2. Create Performance Monitoring Report Request

Figure 40 presents the most important part of the data model used for the Create Performance Report request (`POST /performanceReport`) and response. The model of the request message - `PerformanceReport_Create` is a subset of the `PerformanceReport` model and contains only attributes that can (or must) be set by the Buyer/Client. The Seller/Server (SOF) then enriches the entity in the response with additional information including collected measurements (link to the generated file or content of the report).

Note: `PerformanceReport_Create` is an entity used by the Buyer/Client to make a request. `PerformanceReport` is an entity used by the Seller/Server to provide a response. The request entity has a subset of attributes of the response entity. Thus for visibility of these shared attributes `PerformanceReport_Common` has been introduced (this class is not supposed to be used directly in the exchange).

Creation of Performance Report involves providing reporting timeframe, output format, subject of reporting (Service or Entity), type of statistics to be taken, and other attributes. Part of the `PerformanceReport` model is defined through the `PerformanceJob` type and is described in details in section 6.18.5.

The full list of attributes is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

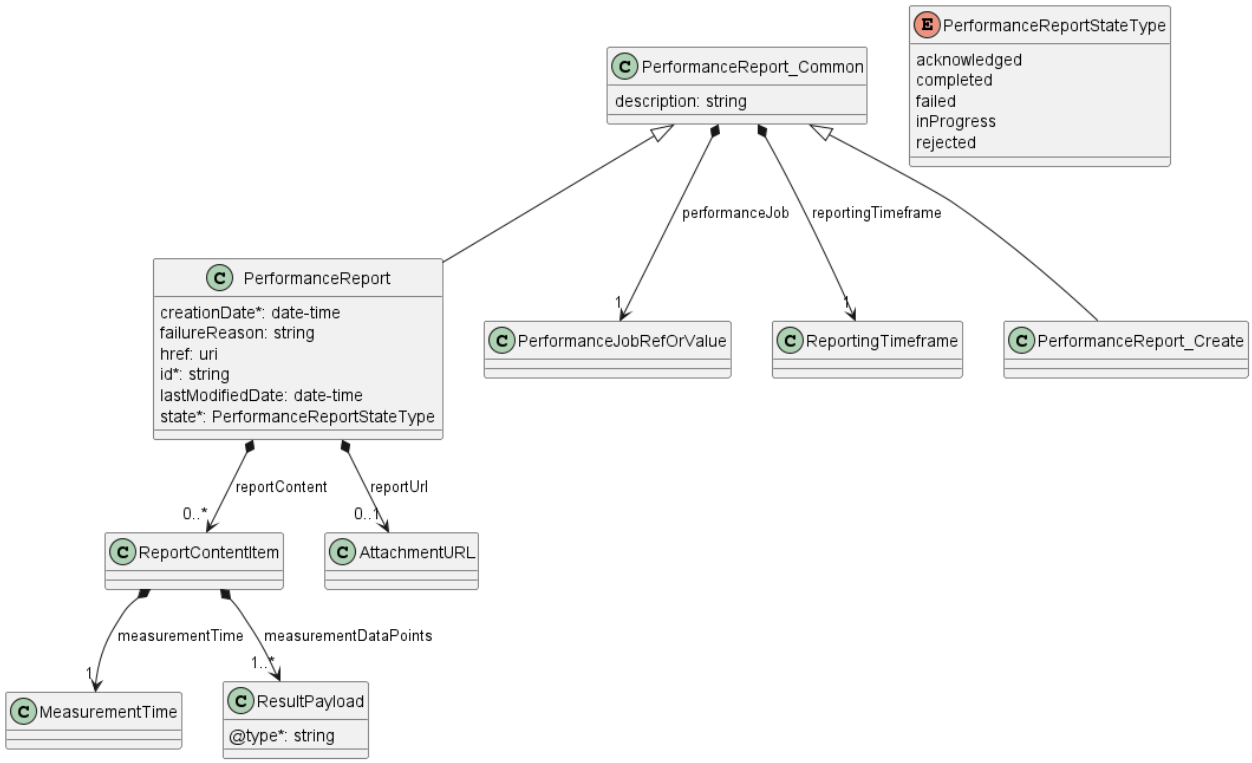


Figure 40. Performance Report Key Entities

To send a Create Performance Report request the Buyer/Client uses the `createPerformanceReport` operation from the API: `POST /performancReport`. For clarity, some of create Performance Report request attributes might be omitted to improve readability.

`Performance Monitoring Report` Create Request

```
{
  "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Report request",
  "performanceJob": {
    "@type": "PerformanceJobValue",
    "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
    "granularity": "1 hour",
    "monitoredObjectId": {
      "@type": "Service",
      "serviceIdFrom": "d6c998f0-c723-4754-81fe-ad3ef7c15683",
      "serviceIdTo": "e02ee8c7-b6ec-4ab7-8307-b1c4cdba2891"
    },
    "outputFormat": "json",
    "producingApplicationId": "SOF",
    "resultFormat": "payload",
    "servicePayloadSpecificAttributes": {
      "@type": "urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all",
    }
  },
  "reportingTimeframe": {
    "reportingStartDate": "2023-06-01T00:00:00.00",
    "reportingEndDate": "2023-06-02T00:00:00.00"
  }
}
```


[R80] The Buyer/Client Create Performance Report request **MUST** include the following attributes:

- `performanceJob.@type`
- `performanceJob.id`
- `performanceJob.granularity` (if referenced `PerformanceJob` id not provided)
- `performanceJob.monitoredObjectId` (if referenced `PerformanceJob` id not provided)
- `performanceJob.outputFormat` (if referenced `PerformanceJob` id not provided)
- `performanceJob.resultFormat` (if referenced `PerformanceJob` id not provided)
- `performanceJob.servicePayloadSpecificAttributes` (if referenced `PerformanceJob` id not provided)
- `reportingTimeframe`

[R81] If the Buyer/Client desires to retrieve PM data for a service they **MUST** include the Service Identifier in the Retrieve PM Data from a PM Database request. [MEF133.1 R152]

[R82] If the Buyer/Client desires to retrieve PM data for an entity they **MUST** include the Entity Identifier in the Retrieve PM Data from a PM Database request. [MEF133.1 R153]

[R83] In addition to the Service or Entity Identifier, a Retrieve PM Data from a PM Database request **MUST** contain the following: [MEF133.1 R154]

- Service Specific Payload Attributes
- Start Time
- End Time

6.18.3. Create Performance Monitoring Report Response

Figure 40 showcases the entities involved in delivering a response to the Create Performance Report request. The Seller/Server provides a response of the `PerformanceReport` type, which introduces additional attributes to the original `PerformanceReport_Create` object used in the Buyer/Client request. Additional attributes in the response include: `id`, `state`, `reportUrl` for accessing the file with generated report, or `reportContent` for including measurement data in the response payload.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

Depending on the `resultFormat` attribute, Seller/Server will provide a link to the generated report (`resultFormat=attachment`), or include captured values inside the response body (`resultFormat=payload`). This applies to reports that were successfully processed by the Seller/Server (state is `completed`).

Section `reportContent` of the Performance Report response allows for the introduction of service-specific results of performance monitoring as the API payload. The extension mechanism is described in detail in Section 5.3.

The following snippet presents the Seller/Server response. It has the same structure as in the get by identifier operation.

Create `PerformanceReport` Response

```
{
  "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Report request",
  "performanceJob": {
    "@type": "PerformanceJobValue",
    "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
    "granularity": "1 hour",
    "monitoredObjectId": {
      "@type": "Service",
      "serviceIdFrom": "d6c998f0-c723-4754-81fe-ad3ef7c15683",
      "serviceIdTo": "e02ee8c7-b6ec-4ab7-8307-b1c4cdba2891"
    },
    "outputFormat": "json",
    "producingApplicationId": "SOF",
    "resultFormat": "payload",
    "servicePayloadSpecificAttributes": {
      "@type": "urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all",
    }
  },
  "reportingTimeframe": {
    "reportingStartDate": "2023-06-01T00:00:00.00",
    "reportingEndDate": "2023-06-01T01:00:00.00"
  },
  "reportContent": [
    {
      "measurementTime": {
        "measurementStartDate": "2023-06-01T00:00:00.00",
        "measurementEndDate": "2023-06-01T01:00:00.00"
      },
      "measurementDataPoints": [
        {
          "@type": "urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-results:v0.0.1:all",
        }
      ]
    }
  ], << added by SOF >>
  "creationDate": "2023-06-01T08:02:01.370Z", << added by SOF >>
  "href": "{{baseUrl}}/performanceMonitoring/v3/8ae5f9f3-554f-4d93-8314-1630f171da54", << added by SOF >>
  "id": "8ae5f9f3-554f-4d93-8314-1630f171da54", << added by SOF >>
  "lastModifiedDate": "2023-06-01T08:02:01.370Z", << added by SOF >>
  "state": "completed" << added by SOF >>
}
```

Attributes that are set by the Seller/Server in the response are marked with the `<< added by SOF >>` tag.

[R84] The Seller/Server's response **MUST** include all and unchanged attributes' values as provided by the Buyer/Client in the request.

[R85] The Seller/Server **MUST** specify the following attributes in a response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `state`

[R86] The `id` **MUST** remain the same value for the life of the Performance Report.

6.18.4. Performance Monitoring Report State Machine

Figure 41 presents the Performance Report state machine:

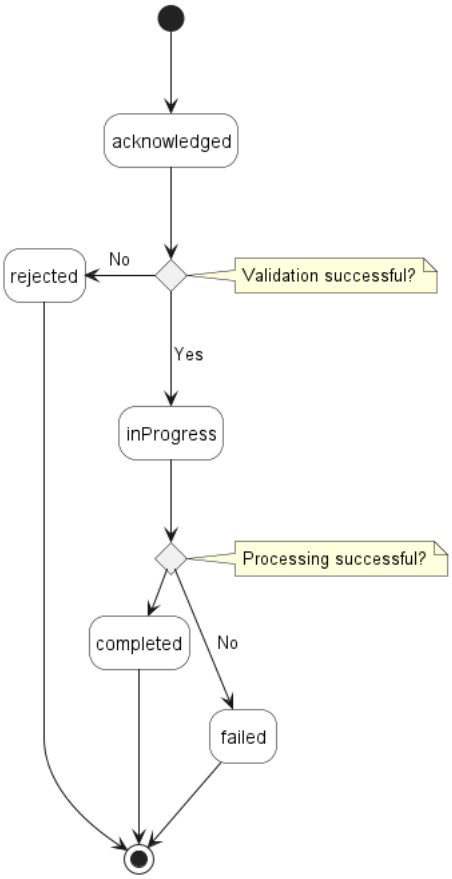


Figure 41. Performance Report State Machine

After receiving the request, the Seller/Server (SOF) performs basic checks of the message. If any problem is found an Error response is provided. If the validation passes a response is provided with `PerformanceReport` in `acknowledged` status. Next, the Seller/Server performs all the remaining business and time-consuming validations. At this point, an Error response cannot be provided anymore, so the profile moves to a `rejected` state if some issues are found. The `performanceReport.failureReason` acts as a placeholder to provide a detailed description of what caused the problem. `PerformanceReport` moves to `inProgress` state during which report content is collected into the report. Depending on the outcome of the processing, `PerformanceReport` moves to `completed` or `failed` state.

Table 11 presents the list of `status` names and their descriptions.

State	Description

State	Description
acknowledged	A Create Performance Report request has been received by the Seller/Server and has passed basic validations. Performance Report Identifier is assigned in the Acknowledged state. The report remains Acknowledged until all validations as applicable are completed. If the attributes are validated, the Performance Report moves to the In-Progress state. If not all attributes are validated, the report moves to the Rejected state.
completed	A Performance Report is completed and results are available.
failed	A Performance Report processing has failed.
inProgress	A Performance Report has successfully passed the validations checks and the report processing has started.
rejected	This state indicates that: - Invalid information is provided through the `PerformanceReport` request - The request fails to meet validation rules for `PerformanceReport` delivery (processing).

Table 11. Performance Report State Machine states

[R87] The Seller/Server **MUST** support all Performance Report statuses and their associated transitions as described in Figure 41 and Table 11.

6.18.5. Relationship to Performance Monitoring Job

`PerformanceReport_Create` class used as a payload for `createPerformanceReport` operation can use attributes defined in the `PerformanceJob` type either by refering to id of existing Performance Job, or directly assigning values for attributes defined by `PerformanceJob` model.

First option allows to reuse configuration of existing Performance Job, including the following attributes:

- `consumingApplicationId`
- `granularity`
- `monitoredObjectId`
- `outputFormat`
- `producingApplicationId`
- `resultFormat`
- `servicePayloadSpecificAttributes`

Second option allows for assigning values of abovementioned attributes in the Create Performance Report request.

In both cases, `performanceJob` section is used to provide required data. Assignment "by reference" should use `@type` discriminator set to `PerformanceJobRef`. In case of "by value" assignment, the `@type` discriminator has to be set to `PerformanceJobValue`.

Note: Defining attributes related to `PerformanceJob` in Create Performance Report request does not create a new `PerformanceJob` object.

Note2: Performance Job for a given Service/Entity and performance indicators still needs to exist, even if `PerformanceReport` is created using `PerformanceJobValue` relationship.

Figure 42 presents details of `PerformanceReport` model that allow for referencing to Performance Job or providing corresponding attributes.

Section `servicePayloadSpecificAttributes` allows for the introduction of service-specific properties of performance monitoring as the API payload. The extension mechanism is described in detail in Section 5.3.

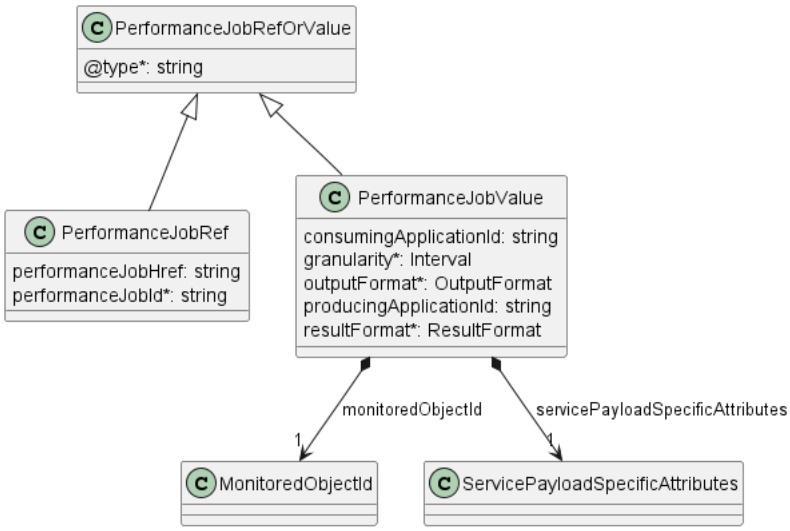


Figure 42. Relationship to Performance Job

6.19. Use Case 19: Retrieve Performance Monitoring Report List

The Buyer/Client can retrieve a list of `PerformanceReport` objects by using a `GET /performanceReport` operation with desired filtering criteria.

[O18] The Buyer's/Client's Retrieve List of Performance Reports request **MAY** contain none or more of the following attributes as filter criteria: [MEF133.1 O19]

- `performanceJobId`
- `serviceIdFrom`
- `serviceIdTo`
- `entityId`
- `state`
- `creationDate.gt`
- `creationDate.lt`
- `reportingTimeframe.startDate.gt`
- `reportingTimeframe.startDate.lt`
- `reportingTimeframe.endDate.gt`
- `reportingTimeframe.endDate.lt`
- `granularity`
- `jobType`
- `outputFormat`
- `resultFormat`

```
https://serverRoot/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/performanceReport?state=completed&limit=10&offset=0
```

The example above shows a Buyer/Client's request to get all Performance Report objects that are in the `completed` state. Additionally, the Buyer/Client asks only for a first (`offset=0`) pack of 10 results (`limit=10`) to be returned. Details related to pagination are described in section 7.1.2 The correct response (HTTP code `200`) in the response body contains a list of `PerformanceReport_Find` objects matching the criteria. `PerformanceReport_Find` object is a subset of all Performance Report attributes. In particular, it does not contain the collected

measurements. To get all details, the Buyer/Client has to query a specific `PerformanceReport` by its `id`.

[R88] The Seller/Server **MUST** support the retrieval of a List of Performance Monitoring Reports Use Case. [MEF133.1 R73, R108]

[R89] The Buyer/Client **MUST** support the retrieval of a List of Performance Monitoring Reports Use Case. [MEF133.1 R74, R109]

[R90] The Seller/Server's response to the Buyer's/Client's retrieve List of Performance Monitoring Reports **MUST** include the following attributes as applicable: [MEF133.1 R75, R110]

- `description`
- `id`

[R91] In case no items matching the criteria are found, the Seller/Server **MUST** return a valid response with an empty list. [MEF133.1 R111]

Figure 43 presents entities related to the use case.

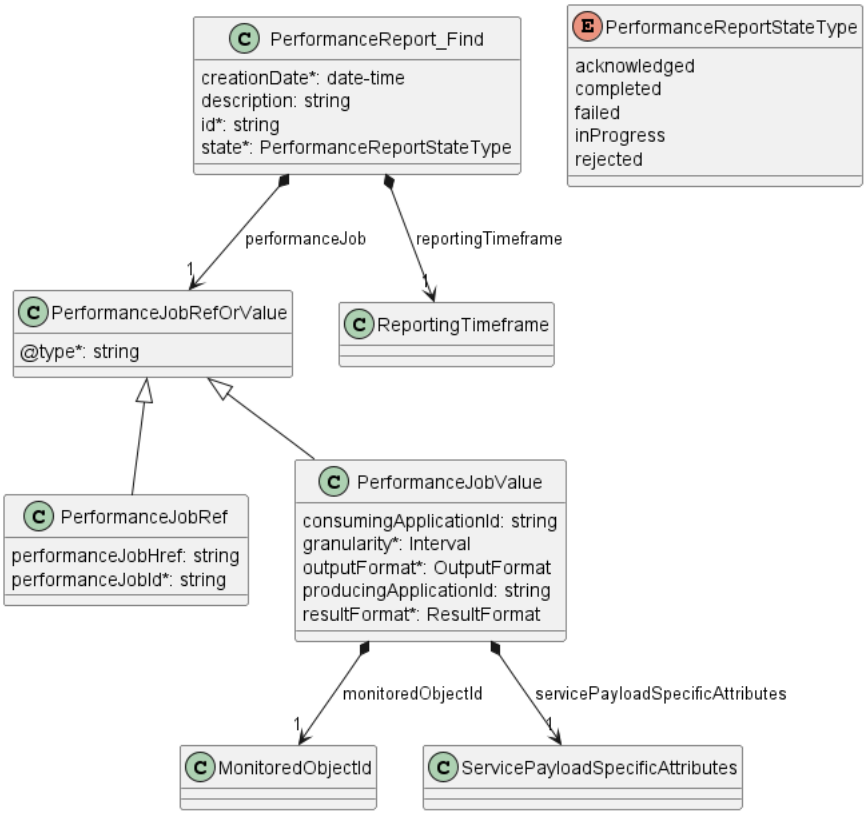


Figure 43. Use Case 19: Retrieve Performance Report List - Model

6.20. Use Case 20: Retrieve Performance Monitoring Report by Report Identifier

The Buyer/Client can get detailed information about a Performance Report from the Seller/Server by using a `GET /performanceReport/{{id}}` operation. The response payload provides a comprehensive representation of the Performance Report and encompass all attributes that the Buyer/Client has provided when submitting a Create Performance Report request (or attributes of the Performance Job that generated the report), together with any attributes added by the Seller/Server, including the results of performance measurements collection. In case the Performance Report was created by Performance Job, it contains a reference to the Performance Job.

Get List and Get by Identifier operations return different representations of Performance Report. Get List returns the `PerformanceReport_Find` object which is a subset of `PerformanceReport` returned by the Get by Identifier operation. A response to a Get by Identifier for a `PerformanceReport` with `id=8ae5f9f3-554f-4d93-8314-1630f171da54` would return exactly the same response as presented in section 6.18.3. Specifically, the object returned by the Get by Identifier operation contains a collection of measurement results, either in the form of reference to a file, or directly within the returned `PerformanceReport` object. Measurement results are not returned by the Get List operation.

[R92] The Seller/Server **MUST** support at least one of the two methods of retrieving results: [MEF133.1 R77, R112]:

- attachment
- payload

[O19] The Seller/Server **MAY** support multiple methods of retrieving results. [MEF133.1 O20]

[R93] The Buyer Retrieve Performance Monitoring Report by Report Identifier request **MUST** include the following: [MEF133.1 R76]

- Performance Report ID

[R94] The Retrieve Results in Service Payload request **MUST** include the following attributes in Performance Job Create: [MEF133.1 R78, R113]

- Report Format = Payload (always JSON format)

[R95] The Retrieve Results in Attachment request **MUST** include the following attributes in Performance Job Create: [MEF133.1 R79, R114]

- Report Format = Attachment
- Output Format = JSON/AVRO/CSV/XML

[R96] The Seller/Server **MUST** include following attributes in the `PerformanceReport` object in the response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `state`

[R97] The Seller/Server **MUST** provide all remaining attributes if they were previously set by the Buyer or the Seller.

[R98] The results regardless of the format **MUST** contain the PM Metric results as specified with PM Job request using the Output Format attribute. [MEF133.1 R80]

[R99] In case `id` does not allow finding a `PerformanceReport` in Seller/Server's system, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R100] The Seller/Server **MUST** provide the specified result in the API payload. [MEF133.1 R115]

[R101] The Seller/Server **MUST** provide the specified results as an attachment. [MEF133.1 R116]

6.21. Use Case 21: Create Performance Monitoring Report Complex Query

The `PerformanceReport` defines complex structures with multiple levels of nesting, such as `servicePayloadSpecificAttributes`. To facilitate filtering based on these structures, the API provides an additional endpoint `POST /performanceReportComplexQuery`. This endpoint allows filtering by values defined by the `PerformanceReport` and `PerformanceJob` types and returns a list of Performance Report objects that match the specified filters.

6.21.1. Create Performance Monitoring Report Complex Query Request

Figure 44 depicts the key components of the data model utilized in the Create Performance Report Complex Query request (`POST /performanceReportComplexQuery`) and its corresponding response. The request message model, `PerformanceReportComplexQuery_Create`, is a subset of the `PerformanceReportComplexQuery` model and includes only attributes that can be specified by the Buyer/Client, representing filtering options. In response, the Seller/Server provides a list of `PerformanceReportComplexQuery` entities that contain the matched Performance Report objects.

The full list of attributes is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

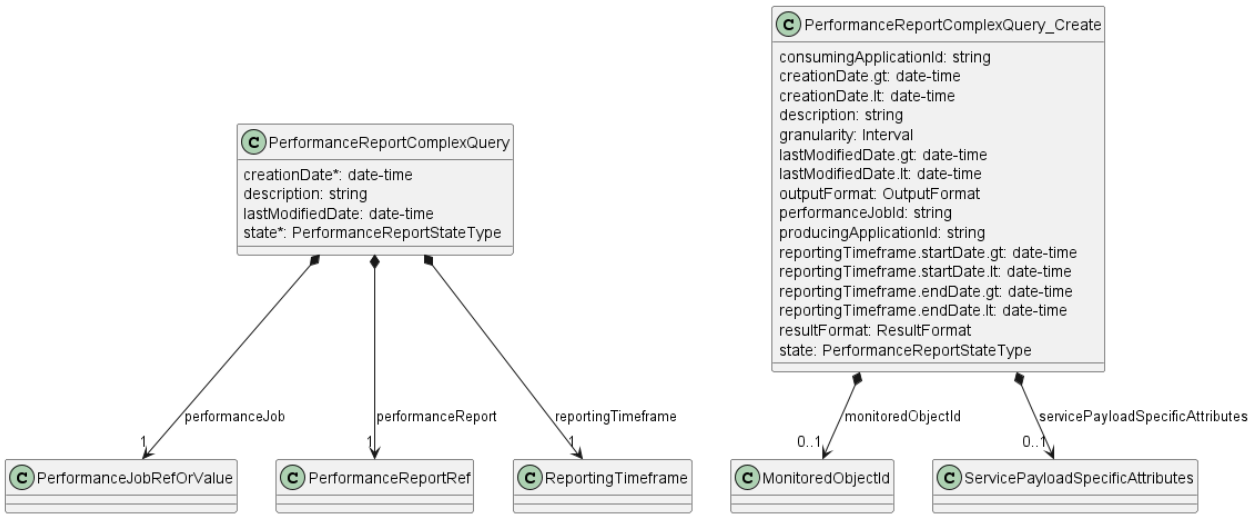


Figure 44. Performance Report Complex Query Key Entities

To send a request the Buyer/Client uses the `createPerformanceReportComplexQuery` operation from the API. The snippet below presents an example of a Create Performance Report Complex Query request. It searches for Performance Report objects that:

- have `consumingApplicationId` set to `CUS`
- were created between 2023-06-01 08:00:00 and 2023-06-01 09:00:00
- `outputFormat` is JSON
- relate to specific Service id
- are in `completed` state

`Performance Report Complex Query` Create Request

```
{
  "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
  "creationDate.gt": "2023-06-01T08:00:00.000Z",
  "creationDate.lt": "2023-06-01T09:00:00.000Z",
  "outputFormat": "json",
  "monitoredObjectId": {
    "@type": "Service",
    "serviceIdFrom": "d6c998f0-c723-4754-81fe-ad3ef7c15683",
    "serviceIdTo": "e02ee8c7-b6ec-4ab7-8307-b1c4cdba2891"
  },
  "state": "completed"
}
```

6.21.2. Create Performance Monitoring Report Complex Query Response

Entities used for providing a response to Create Performance Report Complex Query requests are presented in Figure 44. The Seller/Server responds with a list of `PerformanceReportComplexQuery` objects, which represent matched Performance Reports.

Note: The term "Response Code" used in the Business Requirements maps to HTTP response code, where `2xx` indicates *Success* and `4xx` or `5xx` indicate *Failure*.

The following snippet presents the Seller/Server response.

`Performance Report Complex Query` Create Response


```
[
  {
    "creationDate": "2023-06-01T08:02:01.370Z",
    "description": "Exemplary Create Performance Report request",
    "lastModifiedDate": "2023-06-01T08:02:01.370Z",
    "performanceJob": {
      "@type": "PerformanceJobValue",
      "consumingApplicationId": "CUS",
      "granularity": "1 hour",
      "monitoredObjectId": {
        "@type": "Service",
        "serviceIdFrom": "d6c998f0-c723-4754-81fe-ad3ef7c15683",
        "serviceIdTo": "e02ee8c7-b6ec-4ab7-8307-b1c4cdba2891"
      },
      "outputFormat": "json",
      "producingApplicationId": "SOF",
      "resultFormat": "payload",
      "servicePayloadSpecificAttributes": {
        "@type": "urn:mef:lso:spec:legato:ip-performance-monitoring-configuration:v0.0.1:all",
      }
    },
    "performanceReport": {
      "performanceReportId": "8ae5f9f3-554f-4d93-8314-1630f171da54"
    },
    "reportingTimeframe": {
      "reportingStartDate": "2023-06-01T00:00:00.00",
      "reportingEndDate": "2023-06-01T01:00:00.00"
    },
    "state": "completed"
  }
]
```


6.22. Use Case 22: Retrieve Tracking Record List

Tracking Records provide history of actions performed on main entities described in this document:

- Performance Monitoring Profile
- Performance Monitoring Job
- Performance Monitoring Report

Tracking Records store information regarding the timing and nature of actions performed on a specific object. The association with Performance Monitoring entities can be established through the `relatedObjectId` attribute of the `TrackingRecord` type.

The Buyer/Client can retrieve a list of `TrackingRecord` by using a `GET /trackingRecord` operation with desired filtering criteria.

[O20] The Buyer/Client Retrieve List of Tracking Record request **MAY** contain none or more of the following attributes:

- `relatedObjectId`
- `creationDate.gt`
- `creationDate.lt`
- `user`

```
https://serverRoot/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/trackingRecord?relatedObjectId=755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691&limit=10&offset=0
```

The example above shows a Buyer/Client's request to get all Tracking Record objects that are related to the object with `id=755e55e2-72b0-4e3b-af00-693e3beac691`. Additionally, the Buyer/Client asks only for a first (`offset=0`) pack of 10 results (`limit=10`) to be returned. The correct response (HTTP code `200`) in the response body contains a list of `TrackingRecord_Find` objects matching the criteria. To get all the details, the Buyer/Client has to query a specific `TrackingRecord` by its `id`. Details related to pagination are described in section 7.1.2

[R102] The Seller/Server **MUST** include following attributes (if set) in the `TrackingRecord_Find` object in the response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `relatedObjectId`

[R103] Optionally The Seller/Server **MAY** return :

- `description`
- `user`

[R104] In case no items matching the criteria are found, the Seller/Server **MUST** return a valid response with an empty list.

Figure 45 presents the main Tracking Record entities.

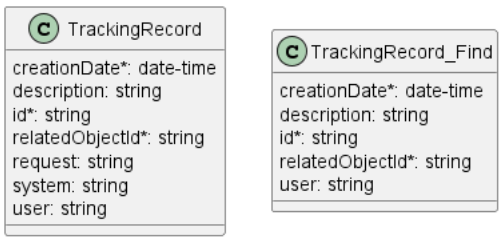


Figure 45. Tracking Record Model

6.23. Use Case 23: Retrieve Tracking Record by Identifier

The Buyer/Client can get detailed information about the Tracking Record from the Seller/Server by using a `retrieveTrackingRecord` operation (`GET /trackingRecord/{{id}}`). The payload returned in the response is a full representation of the Tracking Record.

Get List and Get by Identifier operations return different representations of the Tracking Record. Get List returns the `TrackingRecord_Find` object which is a subset of `TrackingRecord` returned by the Get by Identifier operation.

[R105] In case `id` does not allow finding a `TrackingRecord` in Seller/Server's system, an error response `Error404` **MUST** be returned.

[R106] The Seller/Server **MUST** include following attributes in the `TrackingRecord` object in the response:

- `creationDate`
- `id`
- `relatedObjectId`

The full list of attributes of the Tracking Record is available in Section 7 and in the API specification which is an integral part of this standard.

6.24. Use Case 24: Register for Notifications

The Buyer/Client can track the lifecycle of the PM API entities by subscribing to notifications. An exemplary use case for exchanging notifications is presented in Figure 46.

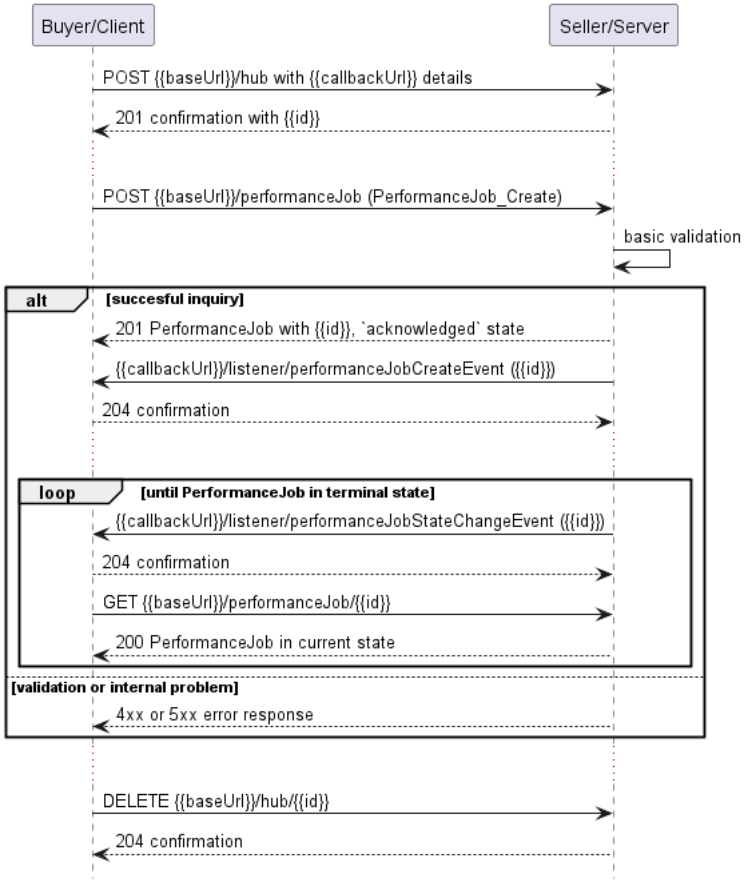


Figure 46. Performance Monitoring Notification Example

The Seller/Server communicates with the Buyer/Client with Notifications provided that:

- Buyer/Client supports a notification mechanism
- Buyer/Client has registered to receive notifications from the Seller/Server

To register for notifications the Buyer/Client uses the `registerListener` operation from the API: `POST /hub`. The request contains only two attributes:

- `callback` - mandatory, to provide the callback address the events will be sent to,
- `query` - optional, to provide the required types of event.

Figure 47 shows all entities involved in the Notification use cases.

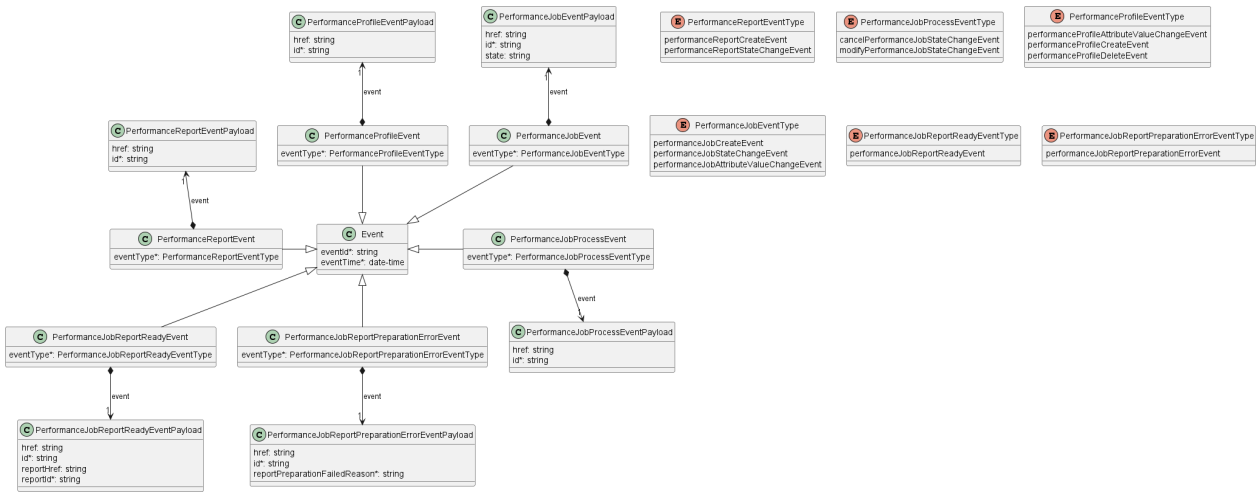


Figure 47. Performance Monitoring Notification Data Model

By using a request in the following snippet, the Buyer/Client subscribes for notification of all types of events. Those are:

- `performanceJobCreateEvent`
- `performanceJobStateChangeEvent`
- `performanceJobAttributeValueChangeEvent`
- `performanceJobReportReadyEvent`
- `performanceJobReportPreparationErrorEvent`
- `cancelPerformanceJobStateChangeEvent`
- `modifyPerformanceJobStateChangeEvent`
- `performanceProfileCreateEvent`
- `performanceProfileAttributeValueChangeEvent`
- `performanceProfileDeleteEvent`
- `performanceReportCreateEvent`
- `performanceReportStateChangeEvent`

```
{
  "callback": "https://bus.com/listenerEndpoint"
}
```

[O21] The Seller/Server **MAY** support subscription to Performance Profile Notifications Use Case. [MEF133.1 O7]

[O22] The Buyer/Client **MAY** support subscription to Performance Profile Notifications Use Case. [MEF133.1 O8]

[O23] The Seller/Server **MAY** support unsubscribing from Performance Profile Notifications Use Case. [MEF133.1 O11]

[O24] The Buyer/Client **MAY** support unsubscribing from Performance Profile Notifications Use Case. [MEF133.1 O12]

If the Buyer/Client wishes to receive only notifications of a certain type, a `query` parameter must be added to the request:

```
{
  "callback": "https://bus.com/listenerEndpoint",
```

```
  "query": "eventType=performanceJobStateChangeEvent"
}
```

[R107] The Buyer/Client's Subscribe to Performance Job Notifications request **MUST** include: [MEF133.1 R69]

- Notification target information
- List of notification types

If the Buyer/Client wishes to subscribe to two different types of events, there are to possible syntax variants [TMF630]:

```
eventType=performanceJobStateChangeEvent,performanceJobReportReadyEvent
```

or

```
eventType=performanceJobStateChangeEvent&eventType=performanceJobReportReadyEvent
```

The `query` formatting complies with RFC3986 RFC3986. According to it, every attribute defined in the Event model (from notification API) can be used in the `query`. However, this standard requires only `eventType` attribute to be supported.

The Seller/Server responds to the subscription request by adding the `id` of the subscription to the message that must be further used for unsubscribing.

```
{
  "id": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000678",
  "callback": "https://bus.com/listenerEndpoint",
  "query": "eventType=performanceJobStateChangeEvent"
}
```

Example of a final address that the Notifications to which the Buyer/Client subcribed with request in previous snippets will be sent to (for `performanceJobStateChangeEvent`):

- `https://bus.com/listenerEndpoint/mefApi/legato/performanceNotification/v3/listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent`

6.25. Use Case 25: Send Notification

Notifications are used to asynchronously inform the Buyer/Client about the respective objects and attributes changes.

Figure 48 presents notifications produced by Seller/Server during the lifecycle of `PerformanceJob` assuming that Buyer/Client subscribed to all event types.

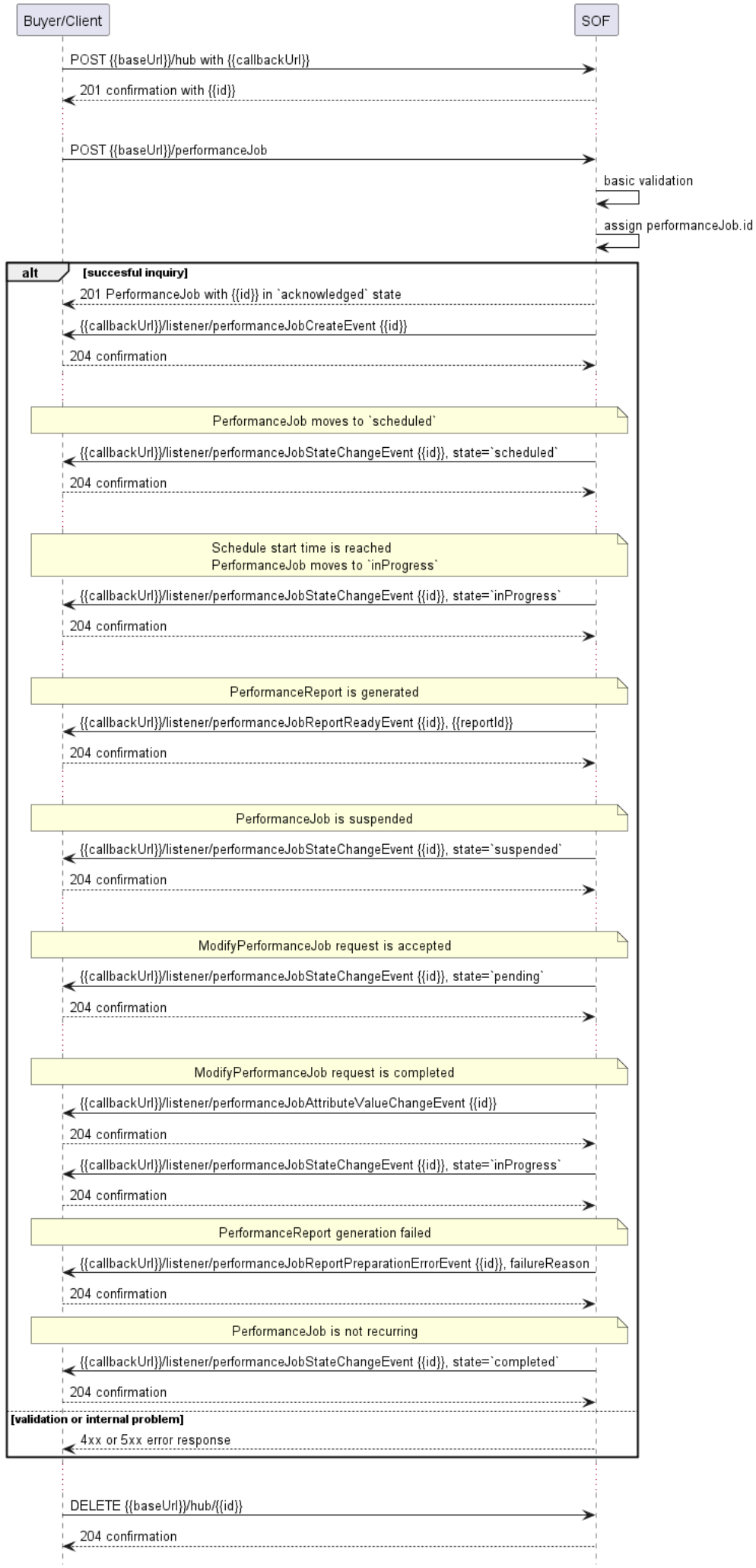

Buyer/Client
SOF
POST {{baseUrl}}/hub with {{callbackUrl}}
201 confirmation with {{id}}
POST {{baseUrl}}/performanceJob
basic validation
assign performanceJob.id
alt
[succesful inquiry]
201 PerformanceJob with {{id}} in `acknowledged` state
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobCreateEvent {{id}}
204 confirmation
PerformanceJob moves to `scheduled`
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent {{id}}, state=`scheduled`
204 confirmation
Schedule start time is reached
PerformanceJob moves to `inProgress`
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent {{id}}, state=`inProgress`
204 confirmation
PerformanceReport is generated
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobReportReadyEvent {{id}}, {{reportId}}
204 confirmation
PerformanceJob is suspended
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent {{id}}, state=`suspended`
204 confirmation
ModifyPerformanceJob request is accepted
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent {{id}}, state=`pending`
204 confirmation
ModifyPerformanceJob request is completed
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobAttributeValueChangeEvent {{id}}
204 confirmation
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent {{id}}, state=`inProgress`
204 confirmation
PerformanceReport generation failed
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobReportPreparationErrorEvent {{id}}, failureReason
204 confirmation
PerformanceJob is not recurring
{{callbackUrl}}/listener/performanceJobStateChangeEvent {{id}}, state=`completed`
204 confirmation
[validation or internal problem]
4xx or 5xx error response
DELETE {{baseUrl}}/hub/{{id}}
204 confirmation

Figure 48. Performance Job lifecycle with all Notifications

After a successful Notification subscription, the Seller/Server sends a `PerformanceJob` create request. The SOF responds with `PerformanceJob` in an `acknowledged` state. Creation of `PerformanceJob` is notified with a `performanceJobCreateEvent`. When the validation is successful and the Performance Job is not immediate, it moves to `scheduled` and a `performanceJobStateChangeEvent` with state=`scheduled` is sent. When the scheduled start time is reached, `PerformanceJob` moves to `inProgress` status and the `performanceJobStateChangeEvent` with state=`inProgress` is sent. Performance Job periodically produces a Performance Report. This is when the `performanceJobReportReadyEvent` including id of generated report is sent. Further actions, like suspension or modification trigger `performanceJobStateChangeEvent`. In addition, in the case of `PerformanceJob` modification, Seller/Server produces `performanceJobAttributeValueChangeEvent` notification. When report generation fails, `performanceJobReportPreparationErrorEvent` is generated providing failure reason.

The following snippets present an example of `performanceJobCreateEvent` and `performanceJobReportReadyEvent`.

```
{
  "eventId": "event-001",
  "eventTime": "2021-06-03T15:56:08.559Z",
  "eventType": "performanceJobCreateEvent",
  "event": {
    "id": "e1c4565f-8678-47d3-80a5-496597a8abe4"
  }
}
```

```
{
  "eventId": "event-002",
  "eventType": "performanceJobReportReadyEvent",
  "eventTime": "2023-01-15T20:45:24.796Z",
  "event": {
    "id": "e1c4565f-8678-47d3-80a5-496597a8abe4",
    "reportId": "b54e7020-0bca-11ee-be56-0242ac120002"
  }
}
```

Note: the body of the event carries only the source object's `id`. The Buyer/Client needs to query it later by `id` to get details.

Note: The state change notification is sent only when the state attribute changes its value. There are no status change notifications sent upon Performance Job creation.

[O25] The Seller/Server **MAY** support Performance Profile Notifications Use Case. [MEF133.1 O9]

[O26] The Buyer/Client **MAY** support Performance Profile Notifications Use Case. [MEF133.1 O10]

[R108] If the Buyer/Client registered for Performance Notifications, the Seller/Server **MUST** notify the Buyer/Client when Performance Job results are available. [MEF133.1 R50, R104]

[R109] The Seller/Server **MUST NOT** send Notifications to Buyer/Client that have not registered for them. [MEF133.1 R71]

[R110] The Seller/Server **MUST** send Notifications to the Buyer/Client that have registered for them. [MEF133.1 R70]

[R111] An event triggered by the Performance Report creation (`performanceJobReportReadyEvent`) **MUST** additionally contain the identifier of the Report. [MEF133.1 R72]

[R112] The Seller/Server **MUST** include the following attributes in the Performance Job State Change Notification: [MEF133.1 R72]

- Job Identifier
- Performance Job State

To stop receiving events, the Buyer/Client has to use the `unregisterListener` operation from the `DELETE /hub/{id}` endpoint. The `id` is the identifier received from the Seller/Server during the listener registration.

7. API Details

7.1. API patterns

7.1.1. Indicating errors

Erroneous situations are indicated by appropriate HTTP responses. An error response is indicated by HTTP status 4xx (for client errors) or 5xx (for server errors) and the appropriate response payload. The Performance Monitoring API uses the error responses as depicted and described below.

Implementations can use HTTP error codes not specified in this standard in compliance with rules defined in RFC 7231 [RFC7231]. In such a case, the error message body structure might be aligned with the `Error`.

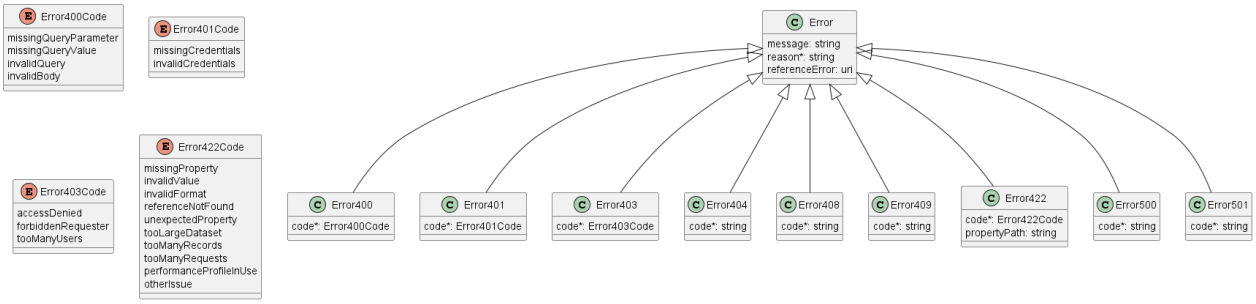


Figure 49. Data model types to represent an erroneous response

7.1.1.1. Type Error

Description: Standard Class used to describe API response error Not intended to be used directly. The `code` in the HTTP header is used as a discriminator for the type of error returned in runtime.

Name	Type	Description
message	string	Text that provides mode details and corrective actions related to the error. This can be shown to a client user.
reason*	string	Text that explains the reason for the error. This can be shown to a client user.
referenceError	uri	URL pointing to documentation describing the error.

7.1.1.2. Type Error400

Description: 'Bad Request. (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6.5.1)'

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	Error400Code	

7.1.1.3. `enum` Error400Code

Description: One of the following error codes:

- missingQueryParameter: The URI is missing a required query-string parameter
- missingQueryValue: The URI is missing a required query-string parameter value
- invalidQuery: The query section of the URI is invalid
- invalidBody: The request has an invalid body.

7.1.1.4. Type Error401

Description: 'Unauthorized. (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7235#section-3.1)'

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	Error401Code	

7.1.1.5. enum Error401Code

Description: One of the following error codes:

- missingCredentials: No credentials provided
- invalidCredentials: Provided credentials are invalid or expired.

7.1.1.6. Type Error403

Description: Forbidden. This code indicates that the server understood the request but refused to authorize it. (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6.5.3)

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	Error403Code	

7.1.1.7. enum Error403Code

Description: This code indicates that the server understood the request but refuses to authorize it because of one of the following error codes:

- accessDenied: Access denied
- forbiddenRequester: Forbidden requester
- tooManyUsers: Too many users.

7.1.1.8. Type Error404

Description: Resource for the requested path not found. (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6.5.4)

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	string	The following error code: - notFound: A current representation of the target resource not found.

7.1.1.9. Type Error408

Description: Request Time-out (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6.5.7)

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	string	List of supported error codes: - timeOut: Request Time-out - indicates that the server did not receive a complete request message within the time that it was prepared to wait.

7.1.1.10. Type Error409

Description: Conflict (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7231#section-6.5.8)

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	string	The following error code: - conflict: The client has provided a value whose semantics are not appropriate for the property.

7.1.1.11. Type Error422

Description: Unprocessable entity due to a business validation problem. (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc4918#section-11.2)

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	Error422Code	
propertyPath	string	A pointer to a particular property of the payload that caused the validation issue. It is highly recommended that this property should be used. Defined using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Pointer (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6901).

7.1.1.12. `enum` Error422Code

Description: One of the following error codes:

- missingProperty: The property that was expected is not present in the payload
- invalidValue: The property has an incorrect value
- invalidFormat: The property value does not comply with the expected value format
- referenceNotFound: The object referenced by the property cannot be identified in the target system
- unexpectedProperty: Additional, not expected property has been provided
- tooLargeDataset: The requested entity will produce too much data
- tooManyRecords: The number of records to be provided in the response exceeds the threshold
- tooManyRequests: The number of simultaneous requests from one API client exceeds the threshold
- performanceProfileInUse: Requested Performance Profile is being used by a Performance Job
- otherIssue: Other problem was identified (detailed information provided in a reason).

7.1.1.13. Type Error500

Description: Internal Server Error. (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6.6.1)

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	string	The following error code: - internalError: Internal server error - the server encountered an unexpected condition that prevented it from fulfilling the request.

7.1.1.14. Type Error501

Description: Not Implemented. Used in case Seller is not supporting an optional operation (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6.6.2)

Inherits from:

- Error

Name	Type	Description
code*	string	The following error code: - notImplemented: Method not supported by the server.

7.1.2. Response pagination

A response to retrieve a list of results (e.g. `GET /performanceJob`) can be paginated. The Buyer/Client can specify the following query attributes related to pagination:

- `limit` - number of expected list items
- `offset` - offset of the first element in the result list

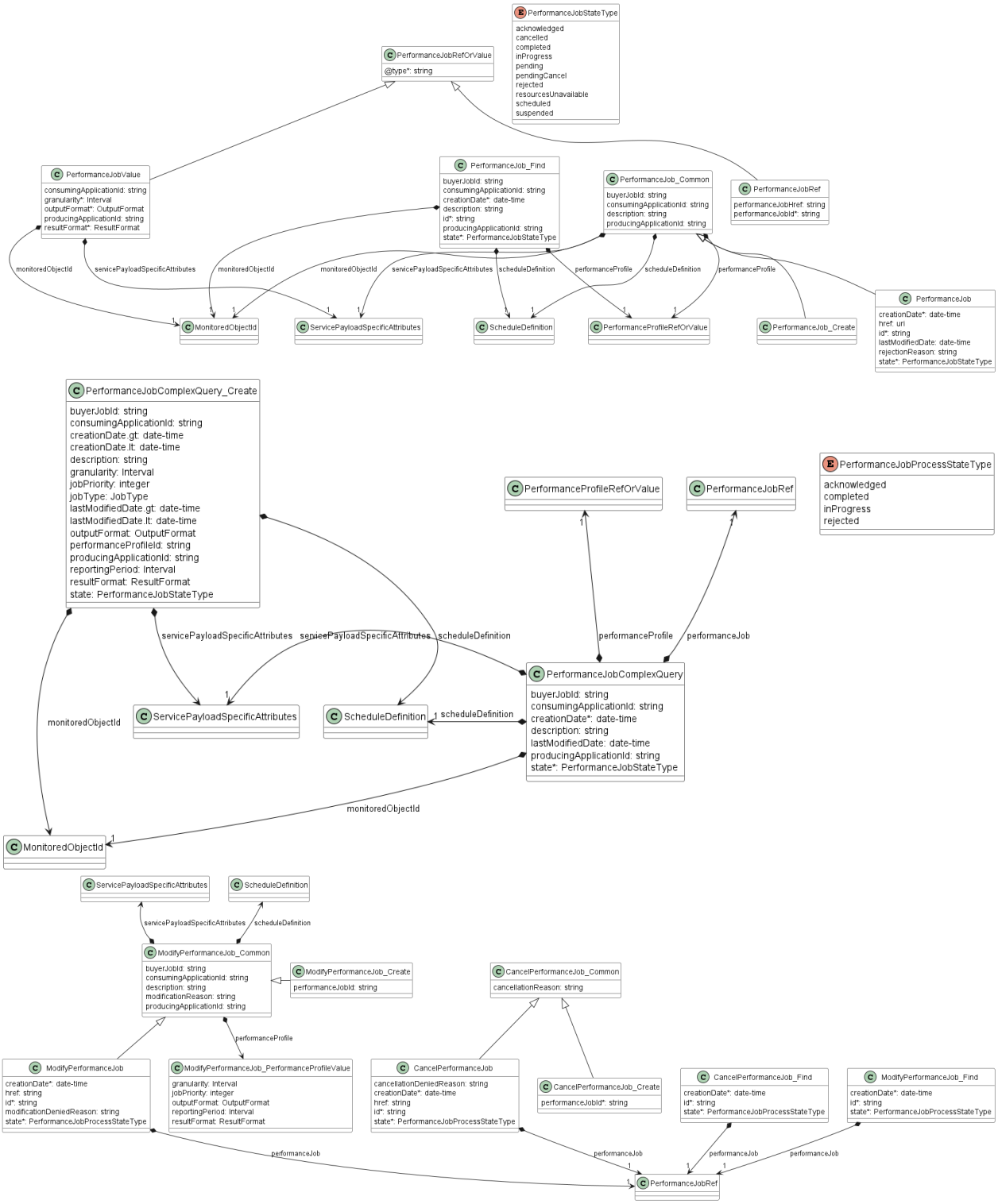
The filtering and pagination attributes must be specified in URI query format RFC3986.The Seller/Server returns a list of elements that comply with the requested `limit`. If the requested `limit` is higher than the supported list size the smaller list result is returned. In that case, the size of the result is returned in the header attribute `X-Result-Count`. The Seller can indicate that there are additional results available using:

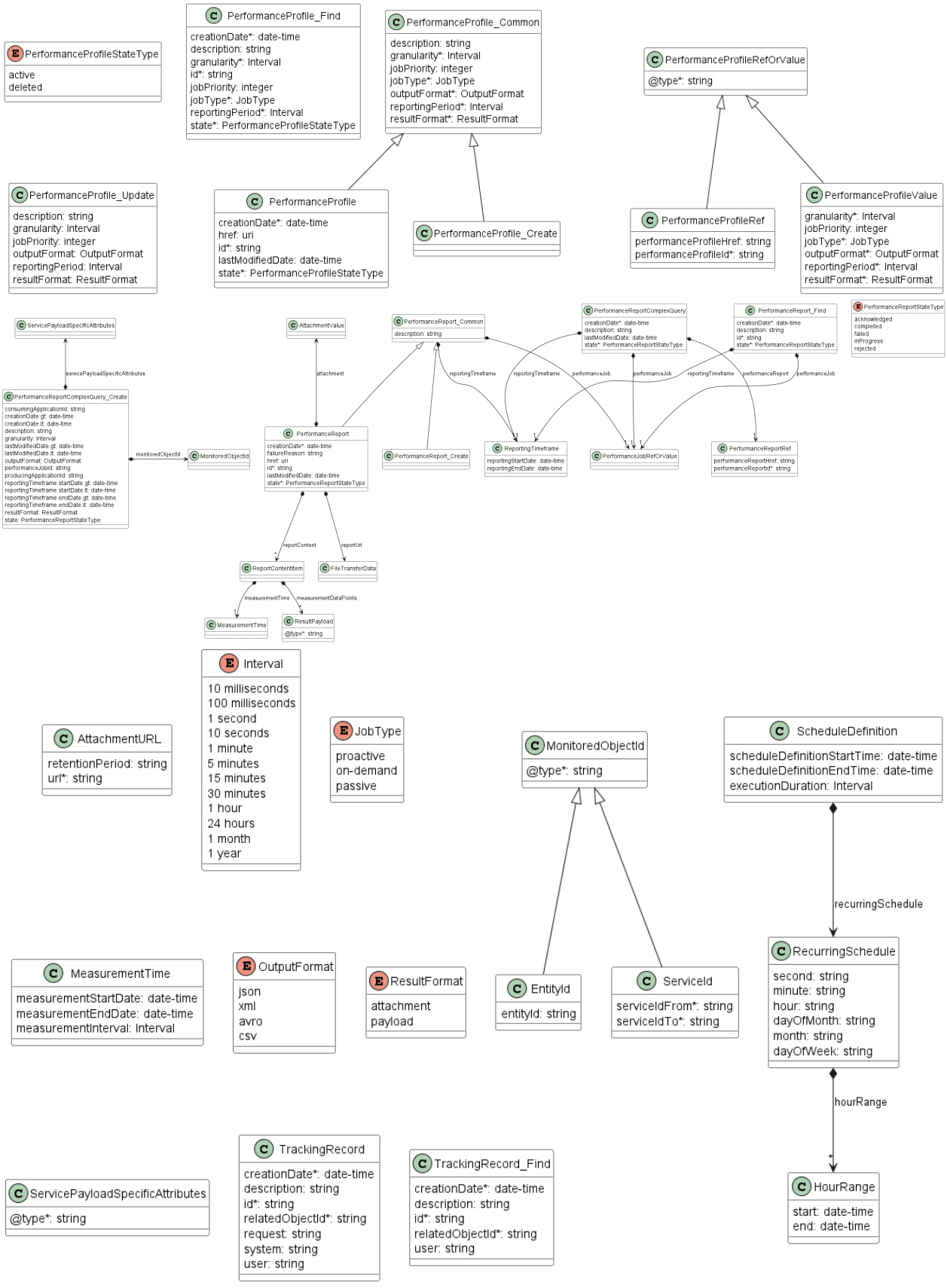
- `X-Total-Count` header attribute with the total number of available results
- `X-Pagination-Throttled` header set to `true`

[R113] Seller **MUST** use either `X-Total-Count` or `X-Pagination-Throttled` to indicate that the page was truncated and additional results are available.

7.2. Management API Data model

Figure 50 presents the full Performance Monitoring data model. The data types, requirements related to them, and mapping to MEF W133.1 specification are discussed later in this section.




PerformanceProfileStateType
active
deleted
PerformanceProfile_Find
creationDate*: date-time
description: string
granularity*: Interval
id*: string
jobPriority: integer
jobType*: JobType
reportingPeriod*: Interval
state*: PerformanceProfileStateType
PerformanceProfile_Common
description: string
granularity*: Interval
jobPriority: integer
jobType*: JobType
outputFormat*: OutputFormat
reportingPeriod*: Interval
resultFormat*: ResultFormat
PerformanceProfileRefOrValue
@type*: string
PerformanceProfile_Update
description: string
granularity: Interval
jobPriority: integer
outputFormat: OutputFormat
reportingPeriod: Interval
resultFormat: ResultFormat
PerformanceProfile
creationDate*: date-time
href: uri
id*: string
lastModifiedDate: date-time
state*: PerformanceProfileStateType
PerformanceProfile_Create
PerformanceProfileRef
performanceProfileHref: string
performanceProfileId*: string
PerformanceProfileValue
granularity*: Interval
jobPriority: integer
jobType*: JobType
outputFormat*: OutputFormat
reportingPeriod*: Interval
resultFormat*: ResultFormat
ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes
AttachmentValue
PerformanceReport_Common
description: string
PerformanceReportComplexQuery
creationDate*: date-time
description: string
lastModifiedDate: date-time
state*: PerformanceReportStateType
PerformanceReport_Find
creationDate*: date-time
description: string
id*: string
state*: PerformanceReportStateType
PerformanceReportStateType
acknowledged
completed
failed
inProgress
rejected
servicePayloadSpecificAttributes
attachment
reportingTimeframe
performanceJob
PerformanceReportComplexQuery_Create
consumingApplicationId: string
creationDate.gt: date-time
creationDate.lt: date-time
description: string
granularity: interval
lastModifiedDate.gt: date-time
lastModifiedDate.lt: date-time
outputFormat: OutputFormat
performanceJobId: string
producingApplicationId: string
reportingTimeframe.startDate.gt: date-time
reportingTimeframe.startDate.lt: date-time
reportingTimeframe.endDate.gt: date-time
reportingTimeframe.endDate.lt: date-time
resultFormat: ResultFormat
state: PerformanceReportStateType
monitoredObjectId
MonitoredObjectId
PerformanceReport
creationDate*: date-time
failureReason: string
href: uri
id*: string
lastModifiedDate: date-time
state*: PerformanceReportStateType
PerformanceReport_Create
ReportingTimeframe
reportingStartDate: date-time
reportingEndDate: date-time
PerformanceJobRefOrValue
PerformanceReportRef
performanceReportHref: string
performanceReportId*: string
reportContent
reportUrl
ReportContentItem
FileTransferData
measurementTime
measurementDataPoints
MeasurementTime
ResultPayload
@type*: string
Interval
10 milliseconds
100 milliseconds
1 second
10 seconds
1 minute
5 minutes
15 minutes
30 minutes
1 hour
24 hours
1 month
1 year
AttachmentURL
retentionPeriod: string
url*: string
JobType
proactive
on-demand
passive
MonitoredObjectId
@type*: string
ScheduleDefinition
scheduleDefinitionStartTime: date-time
scheduleDefinitionEndTime: date-time
executionDuration: Interval
recurringSchedule
RecurringSchedule
second: string
minute: string
hour: string
dayOfMonth: string
month: string
dayOfWeek: string
hourRange
HourRange
start: date-time
end: date-time
MeasurementTime
measurementStartDate: date-time
measurementEndDate: date-time
measurementInterval: Interval
OutputFormat
json
xml
avro
csv
ResultFormat
attachment
payload
EntityId
entityId: string
ServiceId
serviceIdFrom*: string
serviceIdTo*: string
ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes
@type*: string
TrackingRecord
creationDate*: date-time
description: string
id*: string
relatedObjectId*: string
request: string
system: string
user: string
TrackingRecord_Find
creationDate*: date-time
description: string
id*: string
relatedObjectId*: string
user: string

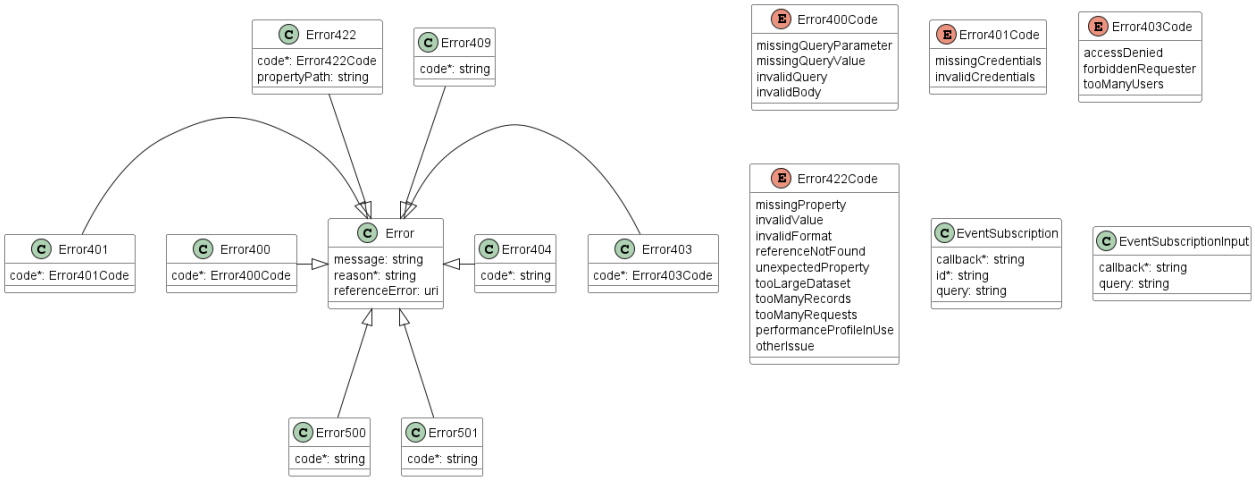


Figure 50. Performance Monitoring Data Model

7.2.1. PerformanceProfile

7.2.1.1. Type PerformanceProfile_Common

Description: A Performance Monitoring Profile specifies the common performance configuration that can be reused by multiple Performance Jobs.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
description	string	A free-text description of the Performance Profile.	Description
granularity*	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection or production of performance indicators.	Granularity
jobPriority	integer	The priority of the Performance Job. The way the management application will use the Job priority to schedule Job execution is application-specific and out the scope.	PM Job Priority
jobType*	JobType	The type of PM Job.	PM Job Type
outputFormat*	OutputFormat	List of possible output formats for the Performance Report.	Output Format
reportingPeriod*	Interval	Defines the interval for the report generation.	Reporting Period
resultFormat*	ResultFormat	List of possible result formats that define how Seller/Server will deliver Performance Report to the Buyer/Client.	Result Format

7.2.1.2. Type PerformanceProfile_Create

Description: A Performance Monitoring Profile specifies the common performance configuration that can be reused by multiple Performance Jobs.

Inherits from:

- PerformanceProfile_Common

7.2.1.3. Type PerformanceProfile

Description: A Performance Monitoring Profile specifies the common performance configuration that can be reused by multiple Performance Jobs.

Inherits from:

- PerformanceProfile_Common

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Performance Profile was created.	Not present
href	uri	Hyperlink reference	Not present
id*	string	Unique identifier	PM Profile ID
lastModifiedDate	date-time	Date when the profile was last modified.	Last Time Modified
state*	PerformanceProfileStateType	The state of the Performance Monitoring Profile.	State

7.2.1.4. Type PerformanceProfile_Find

Description: This class represents a single list item for the response of the `listPerformanceProfile` operation.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when the profile was created.	Not present
description	string	A free-text description of the Performance Profile	Description
granularity*	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection or production of performance indicators	Granularity
id*	string	Unique identifier	PM Profile ID
jobPriority	integer	The priority of the Performance Job. The way the management application will use the Job priority to schedule Job execution is application-specific and out the scope.	PM Job Priority
jobType*	JobType	The type of PM Job.	PM Job Type
reportingPeriod*	Interval	Defines the interval for the report generation.	Reporting Period
state*	PerformanceJobStateType	The state of the Performance Monitoring Profile.	State

7.2.1.5. Type PerformanceProfile_Update

Description: A Performance Monitoring Profile specifies the common performance configuration that can be reused by multiple Performance Jobs.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
description	string	A free-text description of the Performance Profile	Description
granularity	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection or production of performance indicators	Granularity
jobPriority	integer	The priority of the Performance Job. The way the management application will use the Job priority to schedule Job execution is application-specific and out the scope.	PM Job Priority
outputFormat	OutputFormat	List of possible output formats for the Performance Report.	Output Format
reportingPeriod	Interval	Defines the interval for the report generation.	Reporting Period
resultFormat	ResultFormat	List of possible result formats that define how Seller/Server will deliver Performance Report to the Buyer/Client.	Not present

7.2.1.6. Type PerformanceProfileRef

Description: A reference to a Performance Profile resource

Inherits from:

- PerformanceProfileRefOrValue

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
performanceProfileHref	string	Hyperlink to the referenced Performance Profile	Not present
performanceProfileId*	string	Identifier of the referenced Performance Profile	PM Profile ID

7.2.1.7. Type PerformanceProfileRefOrValue

Description: Defines the reference to Performance Monitoring Profile or defines values from PerformanceProfile type.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
@type*	string	This field is used as a discriminator to differentiate if an object relates directly to the Performance Profile entity or defines values from the PerformanceProfile type.	Not present

7.2.1.8. `enum` PerformanceProfileStateType

Description: The state of the Performance Monitoring Profile.

state	MEF 133.1 name	Description
`active`	Active	A Create Performance Monitoring Profile request has been received by the Server and has passed basic validation. Performance Monitoring Profile has been created by the Seller and allocated a unique `id`.
`deleted`	Deleted	A Performance Monitoring Profile that does not have any Performance Monitoring Jobs attached is deleted.

7.2.1.9. Type PerformanceProfileValue

Description: Direct assignment of values defined by PerformanceProfile type to PerformanceJob object. Necessary when PerformanceJob is created without reference to PerformanceProfile.

Inherits from:

- PerformanceProfileRefOrValue

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
granularity*	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection or production of performance indicators	Granularity
jobPriority	integer	The priority of the Performance Job. The way the management application will use the Job priority to schedule Job execution is application-specific and out the scope.	PM Job Priority
jobType*	JobType	The type of PM Job.	PM Job Type
outputFormat*	OutputFormat	List of possible output formats for the Performance Report.	Output Format
reportingPeriod*	Interval	Defines the interval for the report generation.	Reporting Period
resultFormat*	ResultFormat	List of possible result formats that define how Seller/Server will deliver Performance Report to the Buyer/Client.	Not present

7.2.2. PerformanceJob

7.2.2.1. Type PerformanceJob_Common

Description: A Performance Monitoring Job specifies the performance monitoring objectives specific to each subject of monitoring which could be an ordered pair (i.e., two UNIs) or an entity (i.e., port).

Name	Type	Description

Name	Type	Description
buyerJobId	string	Identifier of the job understoc and assigned by tl Buyer/Client.
consumingApplicationId	string	Identifier of consumir application
description	string	A free-text description of tl Performance Job
monitoredObjectId*	MonitoredObjectId	Defines the reference to obje which is a subject performance monitoring.
performanceProfile*	PerformanceProfileRefOrValue	Defines the reference Performance Monitoring Profi or defines values fro PerformanceProfile type.
producingApplicationId	string	Identifier of producir application
scheduleDefinition*	ScheduleDefinition	The schedule definition f running jobs.
servicePayloadSpecificAttributes*	ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttribut is used as an extension point f MEF-specific servi performance monitorir configuration.

7.2.2.2. Type PerformanceJob_Create

Description: A Performance Monitoring Job specifies the performance monitoring objectives specific to each subject of monitoring which could be an ordered pair (i.e., two UNIs) or an entity (i.e., port).

Inherits from:

- PerformanceJob_Common

7.2.2.3. Type PerformanceJob

Description: A Performance Monitoring Job specifies the performance monitoring objectives specific to each subject of monitoring which could be an ordered pair (i.e., two UNIs) or an entity (i.e., port).

Inherits from:

- PerformanceJob_Common

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Performance Job was created.	Creation Date
href	uri	Hyperlink reference	Href
id*	string	Unique identifier	PM Job Identifier
lastModifiedDate	date-time	Date when the job was last modified.	Last Modified Date
rejectionReason	string	Reason in case creation request was rejected.	Not present
state*	PerformanceJobStateType	The state of the Performance Monitoring Job.	State

7.2.2.4. Type PerformanceJob_Find

Description: This class represents a single list item for the response of the `listPerformanceJob` operation.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
buyerJobId	string	Identifier of the job understood and assigned by the Buyer/Client.	Buyer Job ID
consumingApplicationId	string	Identifier of consuming application	Consuming Application Indicator
creationDate*	date-time	Date when the job was created.	Creation Date
description	string	A free-text description of the Performance Job	Description
id*	string	Unique identifier	PM Job Identifier
monitoredObjectId*	MonitoredObjectId	Defines the reference to object which is a subject of performance monitoring.	
performanceProfile*	PerformanceProfileRefOrValue	Defines the reference to Performance Monitoring Profile or defines values from PerformanceProfile type.	PM Profile ID

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
producingApplicationId	string	Identifier of producing application	Producing Application Identifier
scheduleDefinition*	ScheduleDefinition	The schedule definition for running jobs.	Schedule Definition
state*	PerformanceJobStateType	The state of the Performance Monitoring Job.	State

7.2.2.5. Type CancelPerformanceJob_Common

Description: Request for cancellation of an existing Performance Job

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
cancellationReason	string	An optional attribute that allows the Buyer/Client to provide additional detail to the Seller/Server on the reason for cancelling Performance Job.	Not present

7.2.2.6. Type CancelPerformanceJob_Create

Description: Request for cancellation of an existing Performance Job

Inherits from:

- CancelPerformanceJob_Common

Name	Type	Description	MEF 133.1
performanceJobId*	string	Identifer of Performance Monitoring Job that is a subject of CancelPerformanceJob.	PM Job Identifier

7.2.2.7. Type CancelPerformanceJob

Description: Request for cancellation of an existing Performance Job

Inherits from:

- CancelPerformanceJob_Common

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
cancellationDeniedReason	string	If the Cancel Performance Job request is denied by the Seller/Server, the Seller/Server provides a reason to the Buyer/Client using this attribute.	Not present
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Cancel Performance Job was created.	Not present
href	string	Hyperlink to the Cancel Performance Job entity	Not present
id*	string	Unique identifier for the Cancel Performance Job that is generated by the Seller/Server when the Cancel Performance Job request `state` is set to `acknowledged`.	Not present
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRef	A reference to a Performance Job resource.	PM Job Identifier
state*	PerformanceJobProcessStateType	The state of the process related to the Performance Job.	State

7.2.2.8. Type CancelPerformanceJob_Find

Description: This class represents a single list item for the response of `listCancelPerformanceJob`

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Cancel Performance Job was created.	Not present

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
id*	string	Unique identifier for the Cancel Performance Job that is generated by the Seller/Server when the Cancel Performance Job request `state` is set to `acknowledged`.	Not present
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRef	A reference to a Performance Job resource.	PM Job Identifier
state*	PerformanceJobProcessStateType	The state of the process related to the Performance Job.	State

7.2.2.9. Type ModifyPerformanceJob_Common

Description: Request for modification of an existing Performance Job

Name	Type	Description
buyerJobId	string	Identifier of the and assigne Buyer/Client.
consumingApplicationId	string	Identifier o application
description	string	A free-text des Performance Job
modificationReason	string	An optional attr the Buyer/Clie additional de Seller/Server or modifying Perfo
performanceProfile	ModifyPerformanceJob_PerformanceProfileValue	Direct assignm defined by Pe type to Perform This class Performance Job update attribut PerformancePro
producingApplicationId	string	Identifier o application
scheduleDefinition	ScheduleDefinition	The schedule running jobs.

Name	Type	Description
servicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadS is used as an ex MEF-specific performance configuration.

7.2.2.10. Type ModifyPerformanceJob_Create

Description: Request for modification of an existing Performance Job

Inherits from:

- ModifyPerformanceJob_Common

Name	Type	Description	MEF 133.1
performanceJobId	string	Identifer of Performance Monitoring Job that is a subject of ModifyPerformanceJob.	PM Job Identifier

7.2.2.11. Type ModifyPerformanceJob

Description: Request for modification of an existing Performance Job

Inherits from:

- ModifyPerformanceJob_Common

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Modify Performance Job was created.	Not present
href	string	Hyperlink to the Modify Performance Job entity	Not present
id*	string	Unique identifier for the Modify Performance Job that is generated by the Seller/Server when the Modify Performance Job request `state` is set to `acknowledged`	Not present

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
modificationDeniedReason	string	If the Modify Performance Job request is denied by the Seller/Server, the Seller/Server provides a reason to the Buyer/Client using this attribute.	Not present
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRef	A reference to a Performance Job resource.	PM Job Identifier
state*	PerformanceJobProcessStateType	The state of the process related to the Performance Job.	State

7.2.2.12. Type ModifyPerformanceJob_Find

Description: This class represents a single list item for the response of `listModifyPerformanceJob`

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Modify Performance Job was created.	Not present
id*	string	Unique identifier for the Modify Performance Job that is generated by the Seller/Server when the Modify Performance Job request `state` is set to `acknowledged`.	Not present
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRef	A reference to a Performance Job resource.	PM Job Identifier
state*	PerformanceJobProcessStateType	The state of the process related to the Performance Job.	State

7.2.2.13. Type ModifyPerformanceJob_PerformanceProfileValue

Description: Direct assignment of values defined by PerformanceProfile type to PerformanceJob object. This class is used for Performance Job modification to update attributes defined by PerformanceProfile.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
granularity	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection or production of performance indicators	Granularity
jobPriority	integer	The priority of the Performance Job. The way the management application will use the Job priority to schedule Job execution is application-specific and out the scope.	PM Job Priority
outputFormat	OutputFormat	List of possible output formats for the Performance Report.	Output Format
reportingPeriod	Interval	Defines the interval for the report generation	Reporting Period
resultFormat	ResultFormat	List of possible result formats that define how Seller/Server will deliver Performance Report to the Buyer/Client.	Result Format

7.2.2.14. Type PerformanceJobComplexQuery_Create

Description: Performance Job Complex Query entity is used to perform searches on Performance Job entities, including clauses based on ScheduleDefinition and ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes.

Name	Type	Description
buyerJobId	string	Identifier of the job understood and assigned by the Buyer/Client.
consumingApplicationId	string	Identifier of consuming application
creationDate.gt	date-time	Date when Performance Job was created - greater than.
creationDate.lt	date-time	Date when Performance Job was created - lower than.
granularity	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection or production of performance indicators
jobPriority	integer	The priority of the Performance Job. The way the management application will use the Job priority to schedule Job execution is application-specific and out the scope.
jobType	JobType	The type of PM Job.
lastModifiedDate.gt	date-time	Date when the report was last modified - greater than.

Name	Type	Description
lastModifiedDate.lt	date-time	Date when the report was las modified - lower than.
monitoredObjectId	MonitoredObjectId	Defines the reference to objec which is a subject o performance monitoring.
outputFormat	OutputFormat	List of possible output format for the Performance Report.
performanceProfileId	string	Identifier of the referenced Performance Profile.
producingApplicationId	string	Identifier of producing application
reportingPeriod	Interval	Defines the interval for the repor generation.
resultFormat	ResultFormat	List of possible result format that define how Seller/Server wil deliver Performance Report t the Buyer/Client.
scheduleDefinition	ScheduleDefinition	The schedule definition fo running jobs.
servicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttribute is used as an extension point fo MEF-specific service performance monitoring configuration.
state	PerformanceJobStateType	The state of the Performance Monitoring Job.

7.2.2.15. Type PerformanceJobComplexQuery

Description: Performance Job Complex Query entity is used to perform searches on Performance Job entities, including clauses based on ScheduleDefinition and ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes.

Name	Type	Description
buyerJobId	string	Identifier of the job understoo and assigned by t Buyer/Client.
consumingApplicationId	string	Identifier of consumi application
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Performance Job w created.
description	string	A free-text description of t Performance Job

Name	Type	Description
lastModifiedDate	date-time	Date when the report was la modified.
monitoredObjectId*	MonitoredObjectId	Defines the reference to obje which is a subject performance monitoring.
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRef	A reference to a Performance Jo resource.
performanceProfile*	PerformanceProfileRefOrValue	Defines the reference Performance Monitoring Profi or defines values fro PerformanceProfile type.
producingApplicationId	string	Identifier of producir application
scheduleDefinition*	ScheduleDefinition	The schedule definition f running jobs.
servicePayloadSpecificAttributes*	ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttribut is used as an extension point f MEF-specific servi performance monitorir configuration.
state*	PerformanceJobStateType	The state of the Performanc Monitoring Job.

7.2.2.16. enum PerformanceJobProcessStateType

Description: The state of the process related to the Performance Job.

state	MEF 133 name	Description
acknowledged	Acknowledged	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been received by the Seller/Server and has passed basic validation. Performance Monitoring Job Process Identifier is assigned in the Acknowledged state. The request remains Acknowledged until all validations as applicable are completed. If the attributes are validated, the request moves to the In-Progress state. If not all attributes are validated, the request moves to the Rejected state.
completed	Completed	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been completed by the Seller/Server.
inProgress	In-Progress	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been validated and accepted by the Seller/Server and is in-progress.
rejected	Rejected	The Cancel/Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has failed validation and has been declined by the Seller/Server.

7.2.2.17. Type PerformanceJobRef

Description: A reference to a Performance Job resource.

Inherits from:

- PerformanceJobRefOrValue

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
performanceJobHref	string	Hyperlink to the referenced Performance Job	Href
performanceJobId*	string	Identifier of the referenced Performance Job	PM Job Identifier

7.2.2.18. Type PerformanceJobRefOrValue

Description: Defines the reference to Performance Monitoring Job or defines values from PerformanceJob type.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
@type*	string	This field is used as a discriminator to differentiate if an object relates directly to the Performance Job entity or defines values from the PerformanceJob type.	Not present

7.2.2.19. `enum` PerformanceJobStateType

Description: The state of the Performance Monitoring Job.

state	MEF 133 name	Description
`acknowledged`	Acknowledged	A Create Performance Monitoring Job request has been received by the Seller/Server and has passed basic validation. Performance Monitoring Job Identifier is assigned in the Acknowledged state. The request remains Acknowledged until all validations as applicable are completed. If the attributes are validated the request determines if the start time is immediate or scheduled. If immediate, the Performance Monitoring Job moves to the In-progress state. If scheduled, the Performance Monitoring Job moves to the Scheduled state. If not all attributes are validated, the request moves to the Rejected state.
`cancelled`	Cancelled	A Performance Monitoring Job that was In-Progress, Suspended, or Scheduled is cancelled.
`completed`	Completed	A non-recurring Performance Monitoring Job finished execution.

state	MEF 133 name	Description
inProgress	In-Progress	A Performance Monitoring Job is running. Upon completion of the Job, a determination if the Performance Monitoring Job is a one-time Job or is recurring is performed. If the Performance Monitoring Job is a one-time Job, the state of the Performance Monitoring Job moves to the Completed state. If the Performance Monitoring Job is recurring, the Performance Monitoring Job circles back to determine if it has an immediate start time or a scheduled start time. If a Suspend Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Suspended state. If a Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Cancelled state.
pending	Pending	A Modify Performance Monitoring Job request has been accepted by the Seller/Server. The Performance Monitoring Job remains Pending while updates to the Job are completed. Once updates are complete, the Job returns to the Scheduled or In-Progress status depending on the schedule definition.
pendingCancel	Pending Cancel	A Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request has been accepted by the Seller/Server. The Performance Monitoring Job remains Pending Cancel while resources used by the Job are being released. Once updates are complete, the Job moves to the Cancelled status.
rejected	Rejected	A create Performance Monitoring Job request fails validation and is rejected with error indications by the Seller/Server.
resourcesUnavailable	Resources Unavailable	A Performance Monitoring Job cannot be allocated necessary resources when moving to execution (In-Progress state).
scheduled	Scheduled	A Performance Monitoring Job is created that does not have an immediate start time. The Performance Monitoring Job stays Scheduled until the start time is reached. The Performance Monitoring Job then moves to In-Progress. If the Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Cancelled state. If the Modify Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Pending state.
suspended	Suspended	A Suspend Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted by the Seller/Server. The Job remains Suspended until a Resume Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted by the Seller/Server at which time the Job returns to the In-Progress state. If the Cancel Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Cancelled state. If the Modify Performance Monitoring Job request is accepted, the Job moves to the Pending state.

7.2.2.20. Type PerformanceJobValue

Description: Direct assignment of values defined by PerformanceJob type to PerformanceReport object. Necessary when PerformanceReport is not created by PerformanceJob.

Inherits from:

- PerformanceJobRefOrValue

Name	Type	Description
consumingApplicationId	string	Identifier of consumir application
granularity*	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection production of performanc indicators
monitoredObjectId*	MonitoredObjectId	Defines the reference to obje which is a subject performance monitoring.
outputFormat*	OutputFormat	List of possible output forma for the Performance Report.
producingApplicationId	string	Identifier of producir application
resultFormat*	ResultFormat	List of possible result forma that define how Seller/Server wi deliver Performance Report the Buyer/Client.
servicePayloadSpecificAttributes*	ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttribut is used as an extension point f MEF-specific servi performance monitorir configuration.

7.2.3. PerformanceReport

7.2.3.1. Type PerformanceReport_Common

Description: The execution of PM Job results in Performance Measurement collections that provide Buyer/Client with performance objectives results.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
description	string	A free-text description of the performance report	Not present
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRefOrValue	Defines the reference to Performance Monitoring Job or defines values from PerformanceJob type.	PM Job

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
reportingTimeframe*	ReportingTimeframe	Specifies the date range between which data points will be included in the report.	Not present

7.2.3.2. Type PerformanceReport_Create

Description: In some cases, performance statistics exist in the system. These statistics can be collected with an ad-hoc Performance Report creation.

Inherits from:

- PerformanceReport_Common

7.2.3.3. Type PerformanceReport

Description: The execution of PM Job results in Performance Measurement collections that provide Buyer/Client with performance objective results.

Inherits from:

- PerformanceReport_Common

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Performance Report was created.	Not present
failureReason	string	Reason in case report generation failed.	Not present
href	uri	Hyperlink reference	Not present
id*	string	Unique identifier	Report Identifier
lastModifiedDate	date-time	Date when the report was last modified.	Not present
reportContent	ReportContentItem[]		Not present
reportUrl	AttachmentURL	The URL pointing to an Attachment for download.	File Transfer Data
state*	PerformanceReportStateType	Possible values for the state of a Performance Report.	State

7.2.3.4. Type PerformanceReport_Find

Description: This class represents a single list item for the response of the `listPerformanceReport` operation.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when the report was created.	Not present
description	string	A free-text description of the Performance Report	Not present
id*	string	Unique identifier	Report Identifier
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRefOrValue	Defines the reference to Performance Monitoring Job or defines values from PerformanceJob type.	PM Job Identifier
reportingTimeframe*	ReportingTimeframe	Specifies the date range between which data points will be included in the report.	Not present
state*	PerformanceReportStateType	Possible values for the state of a Performance Report.	State

7.2.3.5. Type PerformanceReportComplexQuery_Create

Description: Performance Report Complex Query entity is used to perform searches on Performance Report entities, including clauses based on ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes.

Name	Type	Description
creationDate.gt	date-time	Date when Repor was created - greater than.
creationDate.lt	date-time	Date when Repor was created - lower than.
granularity	Interval	Sampling rate of the collection o production of performanc indicators
lastModifiedDate.gt	date-time	Date when the report was las modified - greater than.
lastModifiedDate.lt	date-time	Date when the report was las modified - lower than.
monitoredObjectId	MonitoredObjectId	Defines the reference to objec which is a subject o performance monitoring.
outputFormat	OutputFormat	List of possible output format for the Performance Report.
performanceJobId	string	Identifier of the referenced Performance Job.
reportingTimeframe.startDate.gt	date-time	Start date of reporting timefram - greater than.

Name	Type	Description
reportingTimeframe.startDate.lt	date-time	Start date of reporting timeframe - lower than.
reportingTimeframe.endDate.gt	date-time	End date of reporting timeframe - greater than.
reportingTimeframe.endDate.lt	date-time	End date of reporting timeframe - lower than.
resultFormat	ResultFormat	List of possible result formats that define how Seller/Server will deliver Performance Report to the Buyer/Client.
servicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes	ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes is used as an extension point for MEF-specific service performance monitoring configuration.
state	PerformanceReportStateType	Possible values for the state of a Performance Report.

7.2.3.6. Type PerformanceReportComplexQuery

Description: Performance Report Complex Query entity is used to perform searches on Performance Report entities, including clauses based on ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when Performance Report was created.	Not present
description	string	A free-text description of the performance report	Not present
lastModifiedDate	date-time	Date when the report was last modified.	Last Time Modified
performanceJob*	PerformanceJobRefOrValue	Defines the reference to Performance Monitoring Job or defines values from PerformanceJob type.	PM Job
performanceReport*	PerformanceReportRef	A reference to a Performance Report resource.	Report Identifier
reportingTimeframe*	ReportingTimeframe	Specifies the date range between which data points will be included in the report.	Not present
state*	PerformanceReportStateType		State

7.2.3.7. Type PerformanceReportRef

Description: A reference to a Performance Report resource

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
performanceReportHref	string	Hyperlink to the referenced Performance Report.	Not present
performanceReportId*	string	Identifier of the referenced Performance Report.	Report Identifier

7.2.3.8. enum PerformanceReportStateType

Description: Possible values for the state of a Performance Report.

State	Description
acknowledged	A Performance Report request has been received by Seller/Server and has passed basic validations. Performance Report Identifier is assigned in the Acknowledged state. The report remains Acknowledged until all validations as applicable are completed. If the attributes are validated, the Performance Report moves to the In-Progress state. If not all attributes are validated, the report moves to the Rejected state.
completed	A Performance Report is completed and results are available.
failed	A Performance Report processing has failed.
inProgress	A Performance Report has successfully passed the validations checks and the report processing has started.
rejected	This state indicates that: - Invalid information is provided in Create Performance Report request - The request fails to meet validation rules for Performance Report delivery (processing).

7.2.4. Common

Types described in this subsection are shared among two or more LSO APIs.

7.2.4.1. Type AttachmentURL

Description: The URL pointing to an Attachment for download.

Name	Type	Description	MEF 133.1
retentionPeriod	date-time	A date until which the file will be retained.	Retention Period
url	uri	The URL pointing to an Attachment for download.	File Location

7.2.4.2. Type EntityId

Description: Identifier of an Entity.

Inherits from:

- MonitoredObjectId

Name	Type	Description	MEF 133.1
entityId	string	Identifier of an Entity.	Entity ID

7.2.4.3. Type HourRange

Description: Defines start and end date,

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
start	date-time	Start date	Hour Range
end	date-time	End date	Hour Range

7.2.4.4. enum Interval

Description: Enumeration of applicable time intervals.

Value	MEF 133.1
10 milliseconds	10 milliseconds
100 milliseconds	100 milliseconds
1 second	1 second
10 seconds	10 seconds
1 minute	1 minute
5 minutes	5 MINUTES
15 minutes	15 minutes
30 minutes	30 minutes
1 hour	1 hour
24 hours	24 hours
1 month	1 month
1 year	1 year

7.2.4.5. enum JobType

Description: The type of PM Job.

Value	MEF W133.1
proactive	PROACTIVE
on-demand	ON-DEMAND
passive	PASSIVE

7.2.4.6. Type MeasurementTime

Description: Timeframe boundary for collected data. Provide measurementStartDate and measurementEndDate or measurementStartDate and measurementInterval.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
measurementStartDate	date-time	Start date of the period to which collected data points belong.	Not present
measurementEndDate	date-time	End date of the period to which collected data points belong.	Not present
measurementInterval	Interval	Length of the measurement interval.	Not present

7.2.4.7. Type MonitoredObjectId

Description: Defines the reference to object which is a subject of performance monitoring.

Name	Type	Description	MEF 133.1
@type*	string	This field is used as a discriminator to differentiate if monitored object is an Entity or a Service.	Not present

7.2.4.8. enum OutputFormat

Description: List of possible output formats for the Performance Report

Value	MEF W133.1
json	JSON
xml	XML
avro	AVRO
csv	CSV

7.2.4.9. Type RecurringSchedule

Description: A definition of recurring schedule to run a job based on the Cron utility in Linux-like systems. It defines how the job should periodically run at specified times, dates, or intervals.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1

second	string	A definition of time (seconds) to run a job. Allowed values: 0-59, and special characters: (,-*/), where:
		`- `*` -> any value`
		`- `,` -> value list seprator`
		`- `-` -> range of values`
		`- '/' -> step values`
		`For example:`
		`- */5 * * * * * -> run a job at every 5th second.`
		`- */30 */1 * * * * -> run a job at every 30 seconds past every minute.`
			Not present

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
minute	string	A definition of time (minutes) to run a job. Allowed values: 0-59, and special characters: (,-*/), where: - `*` -> any value - `,` -> value list seprator - `-` -> range of values - '/' -> step values For example: - 0 */10 * * * * -> run a job at every 10th minute. - 0 */30 0 * * * -> run a job at every 30th minute past midnight. - 0 */30 8 * * 1 -> run a job at every 30th minute past hour 8 on Monday.	Not present
hour	string	A definition of time (hours) to run a job. Allowed values: 0-23, and special characters: (,-*/), where: - `*` -> any value - `,` -> value list seprator - `-` -> range of values - '/' -> step values For example: - 0 0 10 10 * * -> run a job 10 am on 10th day of every month. - 0 * 1,2 * * * -> run a job at every minute past hour 1 and 2. - 0 0 */2 * * * -> run a job at every 2nd hour.	Not present
dayOfMonth	string	A definition of time (day of month) to run a job. Allowed values: 1-31, and special characters: (,-*/), where: - `*` -> any value - `,` -> value list seprator - `-` -> range of values - '/' -> step values For example: - 0 0 0 1,5,10,15 * * -> run a job at midnight on every 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th day of month. - 0 0 */1 1-10 1-3 * -> run a job at every full hour between 1st and 10th day of month in January, February, and March.	Not present

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1

month	string	A definition of time (month) to run a job. Allowed values: 1-12 or JAN-DEC, and special characters: (,-*/), where:
		`- `*` -> any value`
		`- `,` -> value list seprator`
		`- `-` -> range of values`
		`- '/' -> step values`
		`For example:`
		`- 0 5 0 * 8 * -> run a job at 00:05 on every day in August.`
		`- 0 0 0,12 1 */2 * -> run a job at midnight and noon on every 1st day of every 2nd month.`
			Not present

dayOfWeek	string	A definition of time (day of week) to run a job. Allowed values: 0-6 or SUN-SAT, and special characters: (,-*/), where:
		`- `*` -> any value`
		`- `,` -> value list seprator`
		`- `-` -> range of values`
		`- '/' -> step values`
		`For example:`
		`- 0 0 22 * * 1-5 -> run a job at 22:00 on every day between Monday and Friday.`
		`- 0 5 4 * * sun -> run a job at 04:05 on Sunday.`
			Not present

hourRange	HourRange[]	A list of time ranges within a specific day that the schedule will be active on, for example, 08:00-12:00, 16:00-19:00.	Hour Range

7.2.4.10. Type ReportContentItem

Description: Single item of the performance monitoring results in case result format was set to payload. Each item contains the timeframe of the collected data and a list of values measured in that timeframe.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
measurementTime*	MeasurementTime	Timeframe boundary for collected data.	Not present
measurementDataPoints	ResultPayload[]	List of performance monitoring values measured in the related timeframe.	Not present

7.2.4.11. Type ReportingTimeframe

Description: Specifies the date range between which data points will be included in the report.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
reportingStartDate	date-time	Start date of reporting timeframe.	Not present
reportingEndDate	date-time	End date of reporting timeframe.	Not present

7.2.4.12. enum ResultFormat

Description: List of possible result formats that define how Seller/Server will deliver Performance Report to the Buyer/Client.

Value	MEF W133.1
attachment	attachment
payload	payload

7.2.4.13. Type ResultPayload

Description: ResultPayload is used as an extension point for MEF-specific service performance monitoring results. The `@type` attribute is used as a discriminator.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
@type*	string	The name that uniquely identifies the type of performance monitoring results that are returned by the Performance Report. In the case of MEF services, this is the URN provided in the performance monitoring results specification. The named type must be a subclass of ResultPayload.	Not present

7.2.4.14. Type ScheduleDefinition

Description: The schedule definition for running jobs.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
scheduleDefinitionStartTime	date-time	The start time of the Schedule Definition. If the attribute is empty the Schedule starts immediately after provisioning of the Job.	Start Time
scheduleDefinitionEndTime	date-time	The end time of the Schedule Definition. If the attribute is empty the Schedule runs forever, not having a time constraint.	End Time
recurringSchedule	RecurringSchedule	A recurring frequency to run a job within a timeframe defined by schedule definition, for example, every 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day. If the attribute is empty, job runs non-stop.	Recurring Frequency

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
executionDuration	Interval	Total time for running one execution of a schedule. Depending on the reportingPeriod attribute, one execution of a schedule might produce multiple reports (e.g., when reporting period is 15 minutes and executionDuration is 1 hour, every execution of a schedule will produce 4 reports).	Not present

7.2.4.15. Type ServiceId

Description: Identifier of a Service.

Inherits from:

- MonitoredObjectId

Name	Type	Description	MEF 133.1
serviceIdFrom*	string	Identifier of a Service Endpoint.	Service ID From
serviceIdTo*	string	Identifier of a Service Endpoint.	Service ID To

7.2.4.16. Type ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes

Description: ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes is used as an extension point for MEF-specific service performance monitoring configuration. The `@type` attribute is used as a discriminator.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
@type*	string	Uniquely identifies the type of performance monitoring configuration that specifies PM objectives. In the case of MEF services, this is the URN provided in the performance monitoring configuration specification. The named type must be a subclass of ServicePayloadSpecificAttributes.	Not present

7.2.4.17. Type TrackingRecord

Description: Tracking Records allow the tracking of modifications of Performance Job, Profile, or Report.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when the record was created.	Creation Date
description	string	Free-text field describing the action that created the Tracking Record and its details.	Description

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
id*	string	Identifier of the Tracking Record	Identifier
relatedObjectId*	string	Identifier of Performance Job, Profile or Report	Related Object Identifier
request	string	Request that created the Tracking Record.	Request
system	string	Describes the system from which the action was done.	System
user	string	Describes the user doing the action.	User

7.2.4.18. Type TrackingRecord_Find

Description: This class represents a single list item for the response of the `listTrackingRecord` operation.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
creationDate*	date-time	Date when record was created.	Creation Date
description	string	Describes the action that created the Tracking Record, such as: create, update.	Description
id*	string	Identifier of the Tracking Record.	Identifier
relatedObjectId*	string	Identifier of Performance Job, Profile or Report.	Related Object Identifier
user	string	User that executed the action which created a Tracking Record.	User

7.2.5. Notification Registration

Notification registration and management are done through the `/hub` API endpoint. The below sections describe data models related to this endpoint.

7.2.5.1. Type EventSubscriptionInput

Description: This class is used to register for Notifications.

Name	Type	Description
callback*	string	This callback value must be set to the *host* property from (performanceNotification.api.yaml). This property is appended with the base pa specified in that API to construct a URL to which notification "https://buyer.co/listenerEndpoint", the performance job state change event `https://buyer.co/listenerEndpoint/mefApi/legato/performanceMonitoring/v3/listener/
query	string	This attribute is used to define which type of events to register to. performanceReportStateChangeEvent'. To subscribe for more than one event type, pu `eventType=performanceReportStateChangeEvent,performanceJobCreateEvent`. The Event type enums in performanceNotification.api.yaml. An empty query is treated subscription for all event types.

7.2.5.2. Type EventSubscription

Description: This resource is used to respond to notification subscriptions.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
callback*	string	The value provided by the `EventSubscriptionInput` during notification registration.	Notification Target Information
id*	string	An identifier of this Event Subscription assigned when a resource is created.	Not present
query	string	The value provided by the `EventSubscriptionInput` during notification registration.	List of Notification Types

7.3. Notification API Data model

Figure 51 presents the Performance Monitoring Notification data model.

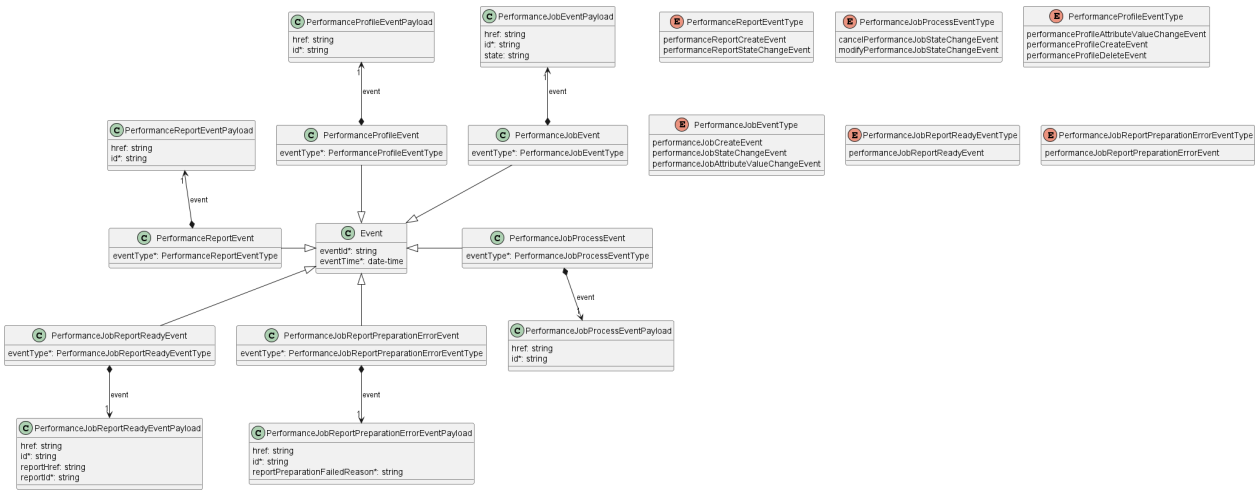


Figure 51. Performance Monitoring Notification Data Model

This data model is used to construct requests and responses of the API endpoints described in 5.2.2. Buyer/Client (CUS, BUS, SOF) side Performance Monitoring API Endpoints.

7.3.1. Type Event

Description: Event class is used to describe the information structure used for notification.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
eventId*	string	Id of the event	Not present
eventTime*	date-time	Date-time when the event occurred	Not present

7.3.2. Type PerformanceProfileEvent

Description:

Inherits from:

- Event

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
eventType*	PerformanceProfileEventType		Not present
event*	PerformanceProfileEventPayload		Not present

7.3.3. enum PerformanceProfileEventType

Description: Indicates the type of Performance Profile event.

Value	MEF W133.1
performanceProfileAttributeValueChangeEvent	PM Profile Modified
performanceProfileCreateEvent	PM Profile Created

Value	MEF W133.1
performanceProfileDeleteEvent	PM Profile Deleted

7.3.4. Type PerformanceProfileEventPayload

Description: The identifier of the Performance Profile being the subject of this event.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
href	string	Hyperlink to access the Performance Profile	Not present
id*	string	ID of the Performance Profile	PM Profile ID

7.3.5. Type PerformanceJobEvent

Description:

Inherits from:

- Event

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
eventType*	PerformanceJobEventType		Not present
event*	PerformanceJobEventPayload		Not present

7.3.6. enum PerformanceJobEventType

Description: Indicates the type of Performance Job event.

Value	MEF W133.1
performanceJobCreateEvent	PM Job Created
performanceJobStateChangeEvent	PM Job State Change
performanceJobAttributeValueChangeEvent	PM Job Attributes Modified

7.3.7. Type PerformanceJobEventPayload

Description: The identifier of the Performance Job being subject to this event and its state.

Name	Type	Description	MEF 133.1
href	string	Hyperlink to access the Performance Job	Href
id*	string	ID of the Performance Job	PM Job Identifier
state	string	State of the Performance Job	State

7.3.8. Type PerformanceJobProcessEvent

Description:

Inherits from:

- Event

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
eventType*	PerformanceJobProcessEventType		Not present
event*	PerformanceJobProcessEventPayload		Not present

7.3.9. enum PerformanceJobProcessEventType

Description: Indicates the type of Performance Job Process event.

Value	MEF W133.1
cancelPerformanceJobStateChangeEvent	Not present
modifyPerformanceJobStateChangeEvent	Not present

7.3.10. Type PerformanceJobProcessEventPayload

Description: The identifier of the Performance Job Process, including:

- Modify Performance Monitoring Job
- Cancel Performance Monitoring Job being the subject of this event.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
href	string	Hyperlink to access the Performance Job Process	Not present
id*	string	ID of the Performance Job Process	Not present

7.3.11. Type PerformanceJobReportPreparationErrorEvent

Description:

Inherits from:

- Event

Name	Type	Description
eventType*	PerformanceJobReportPreparationErrorEventType	
event*	PerformanceJobReportPreparationErrorEventPayload	

7.3.12. enum PerformanceJobReportPreparationErrorEventType

Description: Indicates the type of Performance Job event.

Value	MEF W133.1
performanceJobReportPreparationErrorEvent	PM Report Preparation Failed

7.3.13. Type PerformanceJobReportPreparationErrorEventPayload

Description: The identifier of the Performance Job being the subject of this event and reason for report preparation failure.

Name	Type	Description
href	string	Hyperlink to access the Performance Job

Name	Type	Description
id*	string	ID of the Performance Job
reportPreparationFailedReason	string	Reason for Report preparation failure

7.3.14. Type PerformanceJobReportReadyEvent

Description:

Inherits from:

- Event

Name	Type	Description	MEF W.133.1
eventType*	PerformanceJobReportReadyEventType		Not present
event*	PerformanceJobReportReadyEventPayload		Not present

7.3.15. enum PerformanceJobReportReadyEventType

Description: Indicates the type of Performance Job event.

Value	MEF W133.1
performanceJobReportReadyEvent	PM Job Results Available

7.3.16. Type PerformanceJobReportReadyEventPayload

Description: The identifier of the Performance Job and Report ID being the subjects of this event.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
href	string	Hyperlink to access the Performance Job	Href
id*	string	ID of the Performance Job	PM Job Identifier
reportHref	string	Hyperlink to access the Performance Report	Not present
reportId*	string	ID of generated Performance Report	Report Identifier

7.3.17. Type PerformanceReportEvent

Description:

Inherits from:

- Event

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
eventType*	PerformanceReportEventType		Not present
event*	PerformanceReportEventPayload		Not present

7.3.18. enum PerformanceReportEventType

Description: Indicates the type of Performance Report event.

Value	MEF W133.1
performanceReportCreateEvent	Not present
performanceReportStateChangeEvent	Not present

7.3.19. Type PerformanceReportEventPayload

Description: The identifier of the Performance Report being the subject of this event.

Name	Type	Description	MEF W133.1
href	string	Hyperlink to access the Performance Report	Not present
id*	string	ID of the Performance Report	Report Identifier

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