|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Input Contribution |
| Meeting ID\* | RDM#59 |
| Title:\* | Introduction of TR-0059 |
| Source:\* | JaeSeung Song, Sejong University & KETI, jssong@sejong.ac.kr  |
| Date:\* | 2023-04-18 |
| Input related to\* | TR-0059 (Rel-5) |
| Intended purpose ofdocument:\* | [x]  Decision[ ]  Discussion[ ]  Information[ ]  Other <specify> |
| Impacted other TS/TR(s) |  |
| Decision requested or recommendation:\* | Agree for inclusion in TR-0059 Services and platforms discovery |
| Template Version: January 2017 (Do not modify) |

**oneM2M Notice**

The document to which this cover statement is attached is submitted to oneM2M. Participation in, or attendance at, any activity of oneM2M, constitutes acceptance of and agreement to be bound by terms of the Working Procedures and the Partnership Agreement, including the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Principles Governing oneM2M Work found in Annex 1 of the Partnership Agreement.

# Introduction

This contribution introduces contents to the Introduction section.

### -----------------------Start of change 1-------------------------------------------

5 Introduction

oneM2M currently provides a discovery function for various resources stored in the oneM2M platform as one of the main Common Service Functions. However, in a large-scale IoT service environment composed of tens of thousands of IoT devices and one or more IoT service providers, such as a smart city, searching for data stored in the platform is not the only requirement. Searching for available IoT devices and IoT service platforms is also an essential function. In addition, services that increase user convenience by automatically searching for and registering objects and services, such as UPnP and Zeroconf, seem to be a function that oneM2M can consider applying. Therefore, this technical report analyzes the discovery function of the IoT platform and oneM2M service and discusses possible solutions.

### -----------------------End of change 1-------------------------------------------