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Deliverable 6.3

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Explanation
5G	5 th Generation
Al	Artificial Intelligence
Al Virt	Al Virtualizer
AINQM	Al Network Quality Module
API	Application Programming Interface
ASL	American Sign Language
AR/VR	Augmented Reality/ Virtual Reality
BC	Blockchain Component
B5G	Beyond 5 th Generation
BSS	Business Support System
B-RAN	Blockchain RAN
CA	Certificate Authority
CI/CD	Continuous Integration/ Continuous Delivery
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
COW	Coherent-One-Way
CSV	Comma-separated values
CV-QKD	Continuous-Variable Quantum Key Distribution
DAC	Digital Agreement Creator
D-ADM	Distributed Anomaly Detection and Mitigation
DevOps	Development and Operations
DID	Decentralised Identifier
DT	Digital Twin
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
FL	Federated Learning
FL-IDS	Federated Learning-Intrusion Detection System
GRPC	gRPC Remote Procedure Call
НА	Highly Available
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
ID Mgnt	Identity Management
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
K8s	Kubernetes
K8s-aaS	Kubernetes-as-a-Service
KMS	Key Management System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LaaS	Localisation-as-a-Service
LLM	Large Language Model
MARL	Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning
MEC	Multi-Access Edge Computing
ML	Machine Learning
MLOps	Machine Learning Operations
MRAT-NCP	Multi Radio Access Technologies – Nomadic Connectivity
	Provider
MTG-RM	Memory Traffic Generator-Resource Monitor
NAOMI	Network AI Workflow Democratisation
NBI	Northbound Interface
NFVO	Network Functions Virtualisation Orchestrator
NI	NANCY Interface



NIS	NANCY Interface Set	
NIF	Network Information Framework	
OBU	Onboard Unit	
OP-TEE	Open Trusted Execution Environment	
OSS	Operations Support System	
oqs	Open Quantum Safe	
P2P	Point-to-Point	
PQC	Post-Quantum Cryptography	
PC5 / Uu	Interfaces from 3GPP context (i.e., Device-to-Device,	
	Cellular UE-to-Network link)	
QBER	Quantum Bit Error Rate	
QKDSim	Quantum Key Distribution Network Simulator	
RAN	Radio Access Network	
RIC	RAN Intelligent Controller	
RICMngr	RAN Intelligent Controller Manager	
RSU	Roadside Unit	
SAE	Secure Application Entity	
SEMR	Self-Evolving Model Repository	
SLA	Service Level Agreement	
SM	Slice Manager	
SO	Service Orchestrator	
SP	Smart Pricing	
SPP	Smart Pricing Policies	
SSI	Self-Sovereign Identity	
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer	
TEE	Trusted Execution Environment	
TLS	Transport Layer Security	
TFS	Traffic Forecasting Service	
TMF	TeleManagement Forum	
UE	User Equipment	
V2X	Vehicle-to-Everything	
VNF	Virtual Network Function	
vOBU	Virtual Onboard Unit	
VPN	Virtual Private Network	
XAI	Explainable Al	
YAML	YAML Ain't Markup Language	
IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Identity	
SMF	Session Management Function	



Executive summary

This deliverable presents in detail the final results of *T6.3 - Interoperability check and joint-optimization* related to NANCY integration activities, which aim to incorporate the outcomes of the development tasks (WP2-WP5) into the final release of the NANCY unified platform. To this end, this deliverable builds on the outcomes of T6.1 and T6.2 relative to the integration points specifications and the associated functional and integration testing plans, as well as the platform's initial deployment view (reported in [1]and [2]). More specifically, it initially describes how the interconnection among NANCY platform's operation domains and the different testbeds/demonstrators was achieved. Then it delves into the specifics of functional and bilateral integration tests (initially described in [2]) providing their detailed execution specifications. The test specifications follow a common template including information on the test objectives, configuration and detailed description of the testing steps. In this context, the updates with respect to [2] concerning the initially envisioned integration points are also highlighted providing the details about newly identified or dropped integration points.

Moreover, D6.3 provides the implemented system level validation workflows, as the advanced validation/verification of selected NANCY integrated system operations to be demonstrated within the different testbeds/demonstrators. These workflows, often horizontal (i.e., common) across different NANCY use cases, represent end-to-end processes which involve multiple steps among multiple NANCY integration points towards a specific objective (e.g., get authenticated and authorized to use a specific service, or create a Service Level Agreement (SLA) between the end-users and different operators).

To this end, the final release of the NANCY unified platform, validated through comprehensive tests at different levels, provides a prototype suitable for the final use-case specific tests and evaluation at the different NANCY pilots.



1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the Document

This document presents the final version of the NANCY integrated system. It illustrates how NANCY brings together secure and intelligent resource management and flexible networking using cutting-edge research in Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Orchestration, etc. In terms of networking, novel architectures, namely point-to-point (P2P) connectivity for device-to-device communication, mesh networking, and relay-based communications, are introduced to build a secure core platform for B5G communications.

The project realizes its ambitious approach to the provision of the necessary Beyond 5G functionalities, bringing together a multitude of disparate and complex technologies to create its core platform, on top of five unique experimental testbeds. The deployment view of the core platform is presented herein, along with results from the functional, integration, and end-to-end testing that was performed by the Consortium in order to validate the NANCY workflows "from start to finish".

1.2. Relation to Other Tasks and Deliverables

This document concludes the integration work that was first presented in D6.2 "NANCY Integrated System – Initial Version". The first iteration showcased the progress up to M25 of the project, while the current version provides the details of the final version of the NANCY Core Platform.

As also stated in [2], the Integration task received inputs from the key technical work packages, namely:

- WP2 "Usage Scenario and B-RAN Modelling, Network Requirements and Performance assessment" for requirements and modelling of B-RAN and Network Information Framework,
- WP3 "NANCY Architecture and Orchestration" for the core artificial intelligence and orchestration components,
- WP4 "Dynamic Resource Management and Smart Pricing" for the components implementing the computational off-loading, caching, resource elasticity, cell-free cooperative access, smart pricing and beyond-Shannon performance, and
- WP5 "Security, Privacy and Trust Mechanisms" for the quantum key distribution, blockchain-based security and privacy, self-healing/self-recovery, and explainable AI.

The remaining integration activities that took place after the initial release of the NANCY integrated system, following the integration timeline presented in [2] and in conjunction with the guidelines delineated in [3], were strongly related to the initial validation/testing activities carried-out at the different testbeds and demonstrators (T6.5-T6.9), and thus they provided valuable feedback for refinements with respect to NANCY components and integration points. These activities led to the final release of the NANCY integrated system, described analytically in the current deliverable. This release serves as a prototype ready to be further tested, validated and evaluated within the use cases of the different testbeds and demonstrators (T6.5-T6.9). The results of this evaluation will be analytically reported in D6.10: "NANCY Pilots' Documentation and Evaluations".



1.3. Structure of the Deliverable

This document is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1 Introduction defines the structure and purpose of the document.
- Chapter 2 Deployment View of NANCY Reference Architecture describes the central management and inter-operator domains, as well as their connection to the NANCY testbeds and demonstrators.
- Chapter 3 Functional Testing of NANCY Components details the specification and results of the functional testing of each component of the project's platform to ensure that they work according to their requirements and within their specifications.
- Chapter 4 Updates on Integration of NANCY Components and Services provides an update
 on the project integration points, the specifications, and results of inter-component integration
 tests
- Chapter 5 NANCY Platform System-Level Validation Workflows provides the results of system-level tests to verify the readiness of the NANCY platform for execution at the different demonstrations.
- Chapter 6 Conclusions summarizes and concludes the document.



2. Deployment View of NANCY Reference Architecture

In the current section, information is provided regarding the interconnection of NANCY's main operation domains: *Central Management, Inter-Operator* and *Testbeds/Demonstrators sites* (Figure 1). The objective is to provide a high-level view of the components of each domain invoked at each testbed or demonstrator, as well as information on how the networking/interfacing among these components is implemented (e.g., VPN setups, etc.).

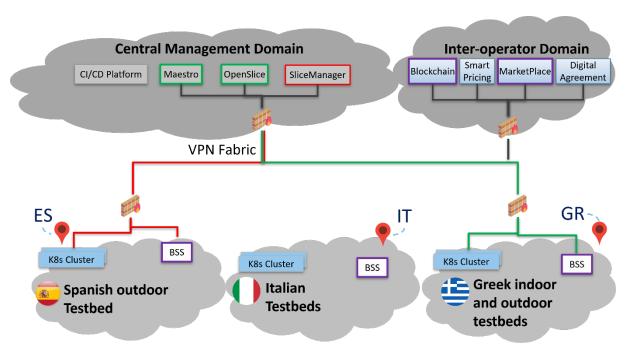


Figure 1: NANCY platform operation domains and deployment of the NANCY architecture.

2.1. Central Management Domain and Testbeds/Demonstrators

2.1.1. Maestro and OpenSlice Connection with Greek testbeds/demonstrators

Maestro acts as the NANCY service orchestrator and OpenSlice acts as the NANCY resource orchestrator as per the NANCY integration architecture introduced in [1]. Both orchestrators serve the Greek indoor testbed and Greek outdoor demonstrator in applying the SLAs and corresponding service configurations and automating the deployment of the corresponding components at the subsequent Kubernetes clusters (indoor testbed or outdoor demonstrator). This integration is depicted in Figure 1. Maestro and OpenSlice (outlined with green color) reside in the NANCY Central Management Domain, establishing a connection (also outlined with green color) with the Greek facilities at the bottom right part in Figure 1. As part of this integration, Maestro interacts with the BSS components of the two experimental sites. To do so, two private network connections are established from the Maestro location (hosted by INTRA under Hetzner's cloud) towards (i) the UOWM Greek indoor testbed over OpenVPN (see Figure 2) and (ii) the OTE Greek outdoor demonstrator over an IPSec tunnel (see Figure 3). The integration specifics are provided in Section 5.2



Figure 2: OpenVPN client connected to UOWM Greek indoor testbed site.

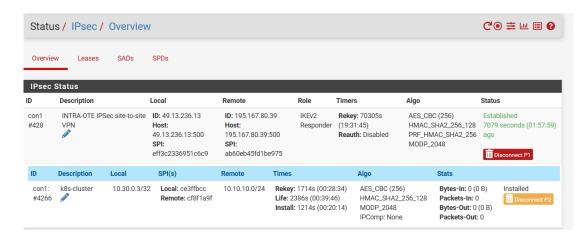


Figure 3: IPSec tunnel established with OTE Greek outdoor demonstrator site.

Figure 4 visualizes the Maestro services provisioned in INTRA's Hetzner cloud premises. These services are instantiated as Kubernetes pods in a Kubernetes cluster acting as a management cluster where both Maestro and OpenSlice are deployed.

maestro	maestro-grafana-7b554f4f4b-2j2dq	3/3	Running	20 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-infinispan-549697d6f6-58jwq	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-kafka-controller-0	1/1	Running	Θ	2d5h
maestro	maestro-keycloak-0	1/1	Running	675 (10d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-kube-prometheus-st-operator-67f4654d6d-gtl2t	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-kube-state-metrics-6b9d6f9548-mxl4m	1/1	Runn ing	879 (10d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-loki-0	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-loki-chunks-cache-0	2/2	Running	12 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-loki-gateway-f6d6b45d5-l7mhg	1/1	Running	7 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-mongodb-0	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-otel-collector-76df67c7c7-l8tx7	1/1	Running	3489 (10d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-peering-api-6b695845dd-c8tdl	1/1	Running	20 (10d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-pgadmin-756c6bc6c9-652tp	1/1	Running	158 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-portal-cart-6849c74c7c-flpfz	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-postgresql-db-0	1/1	Running	16 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-prometheus-node-exporter-pdzpf	1/1	Running	2453 (10d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-promtail-rxdzd	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-registry-api-6b864545b4-bjxvf	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-registry-server-bc655ff67-2fsb2	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-registry-ui-796c66fb69-l5lv9	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-sonata-core-58c79597d9-tnxpg	1/1	Running	1 (15d ago)	40d
maestro	maestro-sonata-helm-engine-599fb5db9c-vktdd	1/1	Running	405 (2d5h ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-sonata-oss-client-5964fcd548-8srmm	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-telemetry-api-9666bdff9-5zcf5	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-tempo-0	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-tmfs-api-845655b694-lsq7p	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-vault-server-55948f8c88-tc6v8	1/1	Running	6 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	maestro-ztc-client-574478d56b-w4759	1/1	Running	362 (2d5h ago)	107d
maestro	prometheus-maestro-kube-prometheus-st-prometheus-0	2/2	Running	609 (15d ago)	107d
maestro	tmf-api-hook-onboard-spec-7qf79	0/1	Completed	0	107d
1 ' 01 0 '					

Figure 4: Maestro pods deployed in a Kubernetes cluster in the NANCY Central Management domain.



Figure 5 depicts a snapshot of Maestro's swagger API showing a set of TMF Service Management APIs relevant to NANCY.

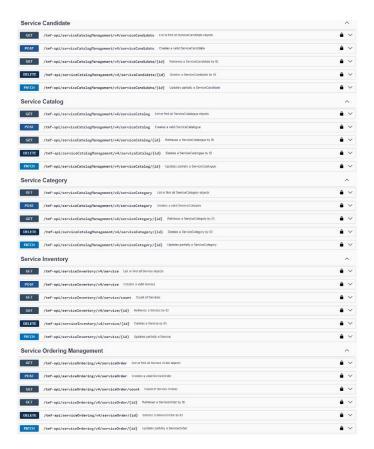


Figure 5: Maestro swagger API showing a set of TMF Service Management APIs relevant for NANCY.

Figure 6 visualizes an existing service order made by Maestro towards the Greek outdoor demonstrator testbed of OTE. The JSON body of this service order shows a service order made in October 2025 for the Minds AR/VR application (Viewcube) that participates in the Greek outdoor demonstrator hosted by OTE.



Figure 6: Maestro swagger API with a service order request towards the Greek outdoor demonstrator at OTE premises.

2.1.2. SliceManager Connection with Spanish demonstrator

In the Spanish demonstrator, the SliceManager orchestrator is responsible for enforcing the SLA of requested services by deploying the corresponding applications in the MEC and applying relevant radio network configurations, involving reconfiguring their allocated resources (e.g., CPU, memory, PRB). The demonstrator's testbed in EHU and the SliceManager in i2CAT premises reach each other via a VPN established in a MEC server in EHU towards the corporate Cloudflare VPN server in i2CAT (outlined in red color in Figure 1), allowing the Kubernetes cluster in the MEC and the srsRAN-based 5G to be registered in SliceManager. The connection is established using the Warp CLI, which sets up a CloudflareWARP interface in the MEC server (Figure 7).

```
ubuntu@sm-131:~$ warp-cli status
Status update: Connected
ubuntu@sm-131:~$ warp-cli debug network
IPv4: [eno4; 10.98.1.131; Ethernet; Gateway: Some(10.98.1.1)]
DNS servers:
    127.0.2.2:0
    127.0.2.3:0
    [::ffff:127.0.2.2]:0
    [::ffff:127.0.2.3]:0
    158.227.98.25:0
    10.10.13.107:0
    8.8.8.8:0

WARP Tunnel Interface:
Interface Index: 37893
Interface Name: CloudflareWARP
Interface Addresses: IPv4: 100.96.2.63, IPv6: 2606:4700:cf1:1000::1a
```

Figure 7: Warp CLI interface in the MEC server

SliceManager provides a REST API in an instance listening at 192.168.123.67:8989 as shown in the following figure:



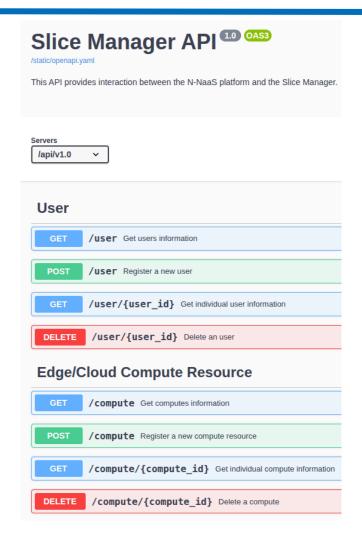


Figure 8: Slice Manager API

This API is reachable from EHU using the VPN tunnel. As part of the initial setup, the Kubernetes cluster is first registered using the /compute/post endpoint, which accepts the cluster's kubeconfig file.



Figure 9: Compute post API from Slice Manager

The helm charts used by EHU's services are uploaded using the /network_service/post endpoint. Then, upon a user request, the corresponding service is instantiated using the /network_service_instance/post endpoint.



Figure 10: network_service_instance post endpoint from Slice Manager

2.2. Inter-Operator Domain and Testbeds/Demonstrators

The Inter-operator Domain typically includes the NANCY Blockchain together with its smart contracts (deployed on-chain), its oracles (deployed off-chain), and the Smart Pricing and DAC components. The set of these components is utilized for the use cases of the Greek in-lab testbed. Specifically, the NANCY Blockchain is a NEC-hosted, Hyperledger Fabric v2.2.0-based blockchain, with some security and privacy improvements. Both the Marketplace and the SLARegistry smart contracts are deployed on the NANCY Blockchain (thus, hosted by NEC in its Heidelberg laboratory), together with the Blockchain oracles; while the Smart Pricing and DAC components are deployed at 8Bells and DRAXIS premises respectively, in Greece. Oracles and off-chain components communicate using HTTPS requests.

As indicated in [4], the NANCY wallet is a Kotlin gRPC server that exposes calls for working with the NANCY blockchain, the PQC component, and the SSI infrastructure. This means that the Greek in-Lab testbed, which is *the one that demonstrates operations in the Inter-operator Domain*, must be – and is – equipped with NANCY wallets, specifically for the service orchestrator and business support system (BSS) of the operators working inside the in-Lab testbed.



By adding resources in the Marketplace, the BSS of a given operator can make them available to other domains. Consequently, any local operator, by means of the wallet of its service orchestrator, can search for available resources in *other* domains that are able to fulfill an SLA that the local operator's capabilities cannot fulfill. More information can be found again in [4] and later in this deliverable (Section 5.4).

There is no VPN fabric between the Greek in-Lab testbed and the Inter-operator Domain. The NANCY wallet stores user identities, which typically include "(1) X.509 certificates as issued by the Fabric's Certificate Authority (CA) to authenticate a user or organization's identity, (2) the user's self-generated DIDs, and (3) private keys used to sign transactions on behalf of the user". Therefore, communication between the wallet and the blockchain is secured under TLS and said certificates/keys. Requests are visible in the transaction history in the ledger.



3. Functional Testing of NANCY Components

This section presents the functional testing activities performed on all NANCY components integrated within the NANCY reference architecture. Each subsection corresponds to a distinct component and provides its objectives, testing configuration, preconditions, test sequence, and final verdict. The testing activities aim to verify that each module operates according to its technical specifications and achieves functional readiness for system-level integration.

3.1. Multi Radio Access Technologies – Nomadic Connectivity Provider (MRAT-NCP)

The MRAT-NCP component, as described in [5], is responsible for extending coverage and optimizing connectivity in 5G networks, particularly in rural or densely populated urban areas where traditional infrastructure is limited or costly. It leverages PC5 links for direct device-to-device (D2D) and multihop communications, allowing data to be relayed through nearby nodes until it reaches the 5G infrastructure or the MRAT-NCP itself, enhancing network coverage, resilience, and reliability. In addition, it integrates Identity Management and secure data storage mechanisms using encrypted caching to ensure authentication, data integrity, and low latency in dynamic multi-hop scenarios. Furthermore, MRAT-NCP works in conjunction with machine learning models to continuously select the optimal network operator for each UE and to infer the location of remote UEs based on network metrics, enabling more efficient resource allocation and improved service quality. Table 1 summarizes the functional tests, while Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13 illustrate the test results.

Table 1: MRAT-NCP functional tests summary

			ible 1. With the rational tests sainmai	,	
Functiona	l Test II)	Objective		pleted, Dropped, I completed)
MRAT-NCP_	F001	Test PC5 lin	k reliability and requirements.	Cor	npleted
MRAT-NCP_	_F002	Test the tar	ndem connection for PC5 and 5G y.	Cor	npleted
MRAT-NCP_	_F003	Test intra-r nodes.	etwork connectivity to compute	Cor	npleted
			Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Functional			
Identifier		MRAT-NCP_F00	1, MRAT-NCP_F002, MRAT-NCP_F003	,	
Tester		UMU			
Test Purpos	e	Allow access to !	G network for a remote non-5G subs	criber, but NAN(CY subscriber.
References	[5], Section 3.2 "Multi-hop Coverage Extension" [5], Section 3.6 Trustworthy Grant/Cell-free Cooperative Access Workflow"				
Configuration	on	Cohda MK6, Ras	pberry Pi 5 and LattePanda		
Pre-test conditions			thernet connectivity between each of Ile (Raspberry Pi or Lattepanda).	the Cohda devid	ces and their
		The provider mo	dule must have connectivity with at le	east one of the 5	G operators.
		The Cohda devic	es must have GPS signal and PC5 cove	rage between tl	nem.
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result
1	1	Stimulus	Measure and verify latency, bandwic	lth, and packet	Pass



	2	Check	Test connection stability and reliability.	Pass
2	3	Check	Validate that the connectivity between the MRAT-NCP and both operators is properly established and functioning.	Pass
	4	Check	Confirm that the tandem configuration can switch between provider operators correctly, according to the selected interface.	Pass
	5	Check	Ensure that this tandem connection functions correctly, without service interruptions and with a smooth user experience (Figure 11 - Figure 13).	Pass
	6	Check	Verify that data transmission through the selected operator occurs without errors or interruptions.	Pass
	7	Check	Verify that there is end-to-end connectivity from the PC5 link to each of the operators.	Pass
	8	Check	Integrate the ML models to select the optimal operator, the throughput forecast estimation and the models to infer the UE ubication.	On going
Test Verdict The PC5 connection and tandem configuration operate stably and continuously, with correct switching between operators, error-free transmission, and the integration of machine learning models to optimise UE performance and location.				Pass

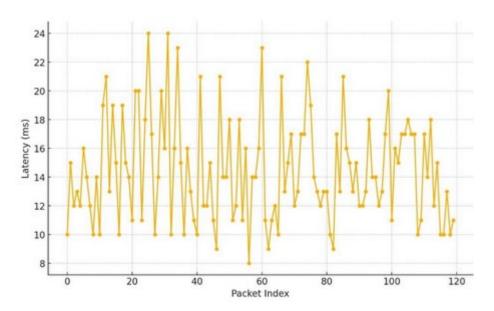


Figure 11: Latency Analysis for PC5 Interface



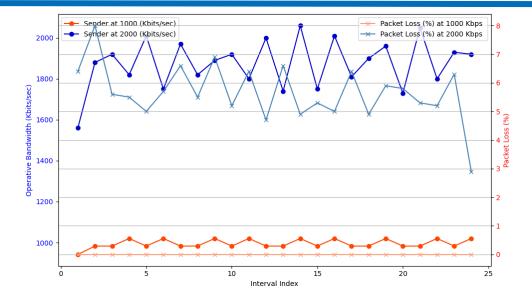


Figure 12: Comparison of bandwidth and packet loss at different data rates

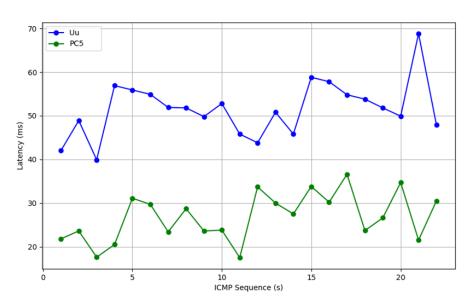


Figure 13: Latency comparison using Uu and PC5 interfaces

3.2. Identity Management

The Identity Management, as described in [5] and [4], is responsible for ensuring secure device authentication. It integrates with MRAT-NCP so that a remote user can reliably and privately access the services offered by the provider. In this context, the remote UE generates a credential using its p-ABC wallet, ensuring it complies with the format and requirements specified by the provider. The MRAT-NCP then verifies this credential by checking its authenticity against the issuer's public key stored on the blockchain. Only after successful verification is the UE granted access to the requested services, maintaining both security and privacy throughout the process. Table 2 summarizes the functional tests.



Table 2: ID Management functional tests summary

Functional	Functional Test ID			Objective		pleted, Dropped, I completed)
ID_Mgnt _F001			Test key de credentials.	rivation and generation of	Cor	npleted
ID_Mgnt _F	002		Test Config	uration of the wallet.	Cor	npleted
ID_Mgnt _F	003		Test verifica	ation of credentials.	Cor	npleted
				Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Fund	ctional			
Identifier		ID_I	Mgnt _F001,	ID_Mgnt _F002, ID_Mgnt _F003		
Tester		UM	U			
Test Purpos	e	The	main purpos	se of the test is to validate the entire	verification flow	N.
References				Frustworthy Grant/Cell-free Cooperater. Further Mechanisms for Ensuring the		
Configuration	on	Coh	da MK6, Ras	oberry Pi 5 and LattePanda		
Pre-test conditions		(bot	h of them) a	nd the MRAT-NCP have correctly cornd blockchain wallet (only the MRAT-ivity between the MRAT-NCP and the	-NCP)	n p-ABC wallet
Test Sequence	Step		Туре	Description		Result
1	1		Check	Correct configuration of the wallet.		Pass
	2		Check	Credential generation.		Pass
	3		Check	Credential validation		Pass
Test Verdict					Pass	

3.3. Digital Agreement Creator (DAC)

The DAC component is responsible for generating and managing smart contracts within the NANCY framework. It exposes a RESTful interface built in Spring Boot, allowing the creation of SLA-based smart contracts for the Hyperledger Fabric Ledger. Specifically, it:

- Accepts structured JSON input describing service-level agreements.
- Dynamically generates chain code files.
- Stores them locally using a hash of the contract as a unique filename.
- Supports downloading these smart contract files via a REST endpoint.
- Interacts with the NANCY marketplace and NANCY Blockchain.

Table 3 summarizes the functional tests of the Digital Agreement Creator.

Table 3: DAC functional tests summary

Functional Test ID	Objective	Status (Completed, Dropped, New and completed)			
DAC _F001	Test API endpoint for creating smart contracts with valid input.	Completed			
DAC _F002	Test API endpoint with invalid or missing input data.	Completed			
DAC_F003	Test API response time and ensure it meets performance criteria.	Completed			
Analytic Functional Test Description					



Test type		Functional				
Identifier		DAC_F001, DAC_F002, DAC_F003				
Tester		DRAXIS				
Test Purpos	е		rrectness, robustness, and performance of the API endition and retrieval.	lpoints for smart		
References		[7], paragraph 2	4.3.1			
Configuration	on	- DAC service de	eployed as Spring Boot REST API (Docker containerized Swagger/OpenAPI interface)		
Pre-test conditions		- Java runtime a	ice is deployed and reachable and Docker environment running uest JSON available for testing			
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
·	1	Stimulus	Call POST /DAC/createSLA with a valid SLARequest payload	Chaincode generated		
	2	Stimulus	Call GET /DAC/getSmartContract/{hash} using returned hash	File is downloaded		
	3	Check	Call POST /DAC/createSLA with malformed JSON or missing fields	Error 400 or 500		
	4	Check	Response times consistently < 500ms, all contracts created	Pass		
5		Check	Downloaded file content matches the generated smart contract	Pass		
	6	Check	Error message returned, no file is created	Pass		
	7	Stimulus	Repeat POST /DAC/createSLA for 100 valid inputs (performance test)	Monitor API timing		
Test Verdict				Pass		

3.4. Blockchain

Blockchain provides a shared platform for different users and partners to publish, verify, and look up information. Its decentralized nature avoids a single point of failure and allows any partner to validate a request and reach consensus on the updated data state. More specifically, validation is conducted by smart contracts as small applet copies deployed on each user/partner's blockchain client, and the consensus protocol run by all blockchain clients helps them to reach an agreement on the latest system state.

NANCY Blockchain is a permissioned blockchain maintained by the consortium of NANCY partners, where a user can only access the blockchain by providing the certificates acquired from the CA of the blockchain. This provides the first level of access control to the blockchain. On the NANCY blockchain, we deployed several smart contracts used for our different use cases as follows:

- Marketplace: allows posts of 5G services and automates the process of service search and proposes initial SLA contracts for matched services with smart pricing.
- SLARegistry: manages SLA creation and SLA signature verification process.
- DIDRegistry: manages DID document registration.



- VCRegistry: manages VC (verifiable credentials) revocation registration.

Table 4 summarizes the functional tests of the Blockchain.

Table 4: Blockchain functional tests summary

Functional Te	st ID		Objective	Status (Complet New and co	
BC_F001		identity to rea	administrator uses their admin gister a new user with the CA. This es the new user with a specific role	Completed	
BC _F002		Smart contractors the functions	ct unit tests: tionalities in each smart contract	Comple	eted
			nalytic Functional Test Description		
Test type	Function	onal			
Identifier	BC_F0	01			
Tester	NEC				
Test Purpose	Verify	the access to t	he blockchain network.		
References			nponent interaction described in [4]	 l.	
Configuration	allowe TLSCA)	d organization	nain network has been set up and t I list is configured in the CA service as well as admin credentials are	in the affiliation at	tribute. CA (and
Pre-test conditions	Not ap	plicable			
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result
1	1	Stimulus	Send a request to the CA service user using the admin credentials	to register a new	
	2	Check	If the enrollment ID of the n registration is successful the returned.	•	Pass
	3	Check	If the enrollment ID of the new us registration fails, and the cormessage is returned.	•	Pass
	4	Check	If the enrollment ID is malformed and corresponding error message	_	Pass
2	1	Stimulus	Send a request to the CA ser unregistered user.		Pass
	2	Check	Registration fails and an error me		Pass
3	1	Stimulus	Send a request to the CA service to enroll the newly registered user providing a random password.		
	2	Check	User receives the enrollment cert the corresponding enrollment ID.		Pass
4	1	Stimulus	Send a request to the CA service t registered user without providing	password.	Pass
	2	Check	User receives the enrollment cert the corresponding enrollment I random password supplied by the	ID and returns a	Pass
Test Verdict					Pass



3.5. Wallet

NANCY wallet provides SSI capabilities to users and devices of NANCY partners, and at the same time, simplifies the interaction between the partner applications and the blockchain. Table 5 summarizes the functional tests of the Wallet component.

Firstly, the wallet creates and manages the DIDs and their credentials for the partner applications and takes care of the DID registration to the NANCY blockchain, which serves as the public data registry to look up DID authentication methods. It further implements the VC issuance and verification procedure so that the authorization process for application services follows the VC data model defined by W3C standards.

Secondly, the wallet also wraps the blockchain queries with gRPC APIs that simplify communication with the Blockchain. The wallet serves as a registrar for NANCY partners to register and enroll each of their users and devices to access the blockchain. All access credentials are bound to their DID, so that smart contracts will apply access control checks on DID-related operations such as DID records update or SLA signature verification.

Table 5: Wallet functional tests summary

Functional Test ID	Objective	Status
Wallet_F001	SSI capabilities: User DID creation and registration: Start the wallet gateway provided with a specified uid. A unique and anonymous DID is created for this uid and a certificate corresponding to the created DID is acquired from the CA of this organisation. The public DID document is registered to the DIDRegistry smart contract in the blockchain, so that other users are able to look up for the verification methods of this DID.	Completed
Wallet _F002	SSI capabilities II: acquire and verify verifiable credentials (Provided Wallet_F001) Start a wallet gateway on an ID holder, a credential issuer, and a service verifier. respectively. The holder acquires a verifiable credential from the issuer by means of their wallets, then the holder wallet generates a verifiable presentation from the acquired verifiable credential and delivers it to the verifier's wallet service for verification. The verification returns successfully.	Completed
Wallet _F003	SSI capabilities III: revoke the verifiable credential Same setup as in Wallet_F002, but the issuer revokes the previous verifiable credential issued to the holder. The last verification step then fails. Completed	
	Analytic Functional Test Description	
Test type	Functional	
Identifier	Wallet_F001, Wallet_F002, Wallet_F003	
Tester	NEC	
Test Purpose	Test the SSI capabilities of the wallet	
References	The wallet functions and interfaces are described in D5.2.	
Configuration	The blockchain network, which is used as the public data regis set up and the access credentials are available for the walle required smart contracts, i.e., DIDRegistry and VCRegist blockchain.	t service. Additionally, the



Pre-test conditions		Unit tests for th	e deployed smart contracts are passed successfully.	
Tool	Chan	Turns	Description	Result
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
1	1	Stimulus	Start the wallet gateway service on a given port with a specified new uid in non-UE (PQC) mode.	
	2	Check	The wallet has created a new DID derived from the provided ui and a corresponding ECDSA keypair is generated for the DID.	Pass
	3	Check	The wallet has successfully enrolled the DID in the blockchain and acquired and saved the enrolment certificate locally.	Pass
	4	Check	The wallet has registered the corresponding DID document in the DIDRegistry smart contract.	Pass
	5	Check	The wallet has saved the generated keypairs of the new DID locally.	Pass
	6	Check	Invoke listDIDs API calls to the wallet service returns all saved DID ids in the wallet.	Pass
	7	Check	Invoke lookDID API calls with the new DID id to any wallet service returns the DID document information.	Pass
	8	Check	The wallet gateway service started listening on the given port.	Pass
2	1	Stimulus	Start the wallet gateway service with an existing uid on a given port.	
	2	Check	The corresponding DID of the existing uid is loaded as the default DID of the wallet.	Pass
	3	Check	The wallet gateway service started listening on the given port.	Pass
3	1	Stimulus	Start the wallet gateway service with a specified new uid in EU (PQC) mode in simulation mode on a given port.	
	2	Check	The wallet has created a new DID derived from the provided ui and a corresponding PQC keypair is generated from the simulation library.	Pass
	3	Check	Same check as in 1.3-1.8	Pass
4	1	Stimulus	Start a holder wallet service and an issuer wallet service, invoke the requestCredential API call to the holder wallet service by providing the holder DID information and the issuer wallet service address.	
	2	Check	If referred holder DID information does not exist in the holder wallet, holder wallet returns error with a corresponding error message.	Pass
	3	Check	If the issuer wallet service is not accessible at the referred address, holder wallet returns error with corresponding error message.	Pass
	4	Check	If provided information in the request is all correct and valid, holder wallet returns a VC (verifiable credential) acquired from the issuer wallet service.	Pass
	5	Check	The returned VC contains the correct information, e.g., issuer DID, holder DID, holder claims, issuer signature, etc.	Pass



	6	Check	Invoke listVCs API call to the holder wallet and the	Pass
	0	CHECK	issuer wallet service returns the newly created VC overview.	1 433
5	1	Stimulus	Keep the holder wallet service in test 5 running and start a verifier wallet service, invoke the requestAuthorization API call to the holder wallet service by providing the holder DID information, the VC used for authorization and the verifier wallet address.	
	2	Check	Check 4.2 and 4.3 (with verifier address)	Pass
	3	Check	If referred VC does not exist in the holder's wallet, holder wallet returns error with a corresponding error message.	Pass
	4	Check	If provided information in the request is all correct and valid, holder wallet returns the VC verification result acquired from the verifier wallet service.	Pass
	5	Check	Invoke listAuthorizationResults API call to the verifier wallet service, the returned authorization results show a successful authorization record regarding this test with a correct timestamp.	Pass
6	1	Stimulus	Invoke the revokeVC API call to the issuer wallet service referring to the VC used in test 5. Repeat test 5 to invoke the requestAuthorization API call to the holder wallet service with the same input.	
	2	Check	The holder wallet returns error with an error message that the authorization failed because of revoked VC.	Pass
	3	Check	Invoke listAuthorizationResults API call to the verifier wallet service, the returned authorization results show a failed authorization record regarding this test with a correct timestamp.	Pass
Test Verdict				Pass

3.6. Al Virtualizer

The developed AI-Virtualizer is a Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning (MARL) model that enables adaptive and conflict-free orchestration of shared computing resources across multiple network slices. Each slice is represented by an autonomous agent that observes local traffic conditions and resource states and jointly learns optimal CPU allocation policies through interaction with the environment. The agents operate under a cooperative reward scheme that penalizes resource conflicts and latency, thereby promoting balanced performance across services. To improve learning efficiency and coordination, the model integrates two key mechanisms: an Information Bottleneck (IB) encoder that compresses observations into task-relevant latent representations, and an emergent communication layer through which agents exchange discrete coordination messages. Together, these mechanisms allow agents to develop lightweight communication protocols and context-aware decisions, achieving faster convergence and higher stability. The AI-Virtualizer model has been fully integrated with the Slice Manager via REST APIs, enabling real-time enforcement of learned policies over Kubernetes namespaces in a cloud-native testbed. Table 6 summarizes the functional tests of the AI Virtualizer.



Table 6: AI Virtualizer functional tests summary

		101	Die 6: Al Virtualizer functional tests summ	ury		
Functional Test ID			Uniective		tus (Completed, Dropped, New and completed)	
Al-virtualizer _F001		Test the Kaagents.	fka bus communication between	Cor	npleted	
Al-virtualizer _F002		Test the Slice remote call	lice Manager API response to IJS Ils. Com		npleted	
Al-virtualizer _F003		Test Grafan	a visualisation.	Cor	npleted	
	Analytic Functional Test Description					
Test type	Test type Functional					
Identifier	lentifier AI-Virtualizer_F001 - AI-Virtualizer_F003					
Tester		i2CAT				
Test Purpos		Test the minimization of conflicts during the training of the Al-Virtualizer using a cloud- native environment.				
References [8]						
6 6 6 6		each representing a network slice with default CPU shares of th =15,15,10 Gcycles/s. The agents were trained for 500 episodes, exchanging discrete messages via a Kafka message bus at every reinforcement-learning cycle. The shared infrastructure capacity was fixed at 40 Gcycles/s, ensuring that contention could occur when cumulative allocations exceeded this limit. Conflicts were automatically logged whenever the aggregated CPU demand surpassed the total available capacity. All metrics, including the conflict rate per episode, were collected through Prometheus and visualized in Grafana dashboards, enabling real-time monitoring of convergence behavior and the effectiveness of interagent communication in reducing contention across slices.				
Pre-test conditions		Before executing the conflict-rate evaluation, the cloud-native testbed must be fully operational, with all components correctly deployed and interconnected. The Kubernetes cluster should be running with at least three active namespaces, each corresponding to an instantiated slice-agent Pod. The Slice Manager must be reachable through its REST API and properly configured to modify the CPU quotas of each namespace via the ResourceQuota mechanism.				
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result	
	1	Stimulus	Use Simulated traffic to train the mo	odels	Pass	
	2	Check	Obtain training results after the fina	l episode	Pass	
	3	Check	Visualize the conflicts for both mo		Pass	
Test Verdict		ccessfully traine odels conflicts t	ed the model with the simulated traffi	c and gathered	Pass	

3.7. B-RAN Model

The NANCY's B-RAN analytical model described in [9], evaluates both single-chain and Hierarchical (with a nested secondary) blockchain. The model allows configuration of multiple key parameters, including the number of requests in a block, incoming request traffic rate, mining rate, and service rate across multiple scenarios. The model finally provides the average latency metrics for performance analysis of the system. Table 7 summarizes the functional tests of the B-RAN Model.



Table 7: B-RAN Model functional tests summary

Functional Test ID			Objective		Status (Completed, Dropped, New and completed)		
BRAN-model _F001			RAN model estimated performance system configurations.	Completed			
BRAN-model _F002		,	nctionality of the B-RAN model for reme cases.	Completed			
	Analytic Functional Test Description						
Test type	Functional						
Identifier		BRAN-model _F	001 & BRAN-model _F002				
Tester INN		INNO	NO .				
Test Purpose Eva		Evaluation of the	aluation of the B-RAN architecture's performance and robustness across dynamic				
ne		network loads a	etwork loads and resource capacities				
References [9]		[9]					
Configuration This test focuses on the single-chain B-RAN architectur				_ :			
			ierarchical B-RAN (HB-RAN) model (BRAN-model_F002), which uses nested blockchains				
	for coverage expansion scenarios						
Pre-test	Applytic programicitor require establishing naturally stability (excited rate must be less than						
		Analytic prerequisites require establishing network stability (arrival rate must be less than					
		ervice capacity), defining the initial request processing states, and configuring all network rates, including the necessary number of confirmations					
		network rates, i	ncluding the necessary number of cor	IIIIIIIations			
Test	Step	Туре	Description		Result		
Sequence	Step	туре	Description		Nesuit		
Sequence	1	Stimulus	Define transition rate matrix Q	from R-PAN	Pass		
		Stilliulus	configuration and solve for steady-st	-	rass		
			distribution P.	tate probability			
	2	Check	Calculate expected number of wa	aiting requests	Pass		
	_	CHECK	using steady-state probabilities.	and requests	. 402		
	3	Stimulus	Vary key parameters (traffic in	* *	Pass		
			capacity, service links, confirmation multiple scenarios.	ations) across			
	4	Check	Compute average latency using qu	nening models	Pass		
	7	CHECK	with confirmation delays.	acania models	. 400		
Test		-			Pass		
Verdict							

3.8. SemCom

The SemCom model, which is described in [10], consists of two main architectures. The first model demonstrates the enhanced performance and data efficiency in a DT model for V2X communications, where semantic encoders on the devices (car, RSU, drone) extract only the essential information from the videos and transfer them to a semantic decoder on an edge server for the DT reconstruction. The second model evaluates the SemCom efficiency for ASL transmission, using a CNN semantic encoder, to extract and modulate meaningful symbols from source images with a custom modulation scheme (24QAM). Both configurations support resource utilization measurement in order to compare performance against conventional methods. Table 8 summarizes the SemCom functional tests.

Table 8: SemCom functional tests summary

Functional Test ID	Objective	Status (Completed, Dropped, New and completed)
SemCom_F001	Test SemCom performance for V2x and DT creation.	Completed



SemCom _F002			Com energy and data efficiency Corent for ASL transmission.	npleted	
		mproveme	Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Functional	,		
Identifier		SemCom F001			
Tester		INNO			
Test Purpos	۵		ne enhanced performance and data efficiency of Sen	nCom in successful	
rest i di pos			creation for Vehicle-to-Everything (V2x) communic		
References		[10]	y creation for vernole to Everything (VZX) communic	utions:	
Configuration	n		emCom architecture deployed for V2x DT creation. Ser	mantic encoders on	
Comigaratio	-		(car, RSU, drone cameras) extract only essential object		
			transferring this minimal data to an edge server		
			er for DT reconstruction. The configuration supports		
		measurement.	or to 2 i reconstruction in the common curpor to		
Pre-test		Semantic encod	lers must be trained and deployed on V2x source de	evices for effective	
conditions			and semantic information extraction. A precise quant		
			ust be established using conventional systems tran		
			e the measurement of SemCom data efficiency gains.	Similar full video	
		maines to enabl	e the measurement of semiconfluata efficiency gains.		
Test	Cton	Type	Description	Result	
	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
Sequence	1	Ctimulus	Notwork devices centuring vides of the observed	Pass	
	1	Stimulus	Network devices capturing video of the observed	Pass	
			location (e.g., car, RSU, drone cameras) activate the		
			SemCom encoder module via a request (e.g.,		
	_	0	through task offloading to the base station)	D	
	2	Stimulus	The semantic encoder processes the video frames	Pass	
			and extracts only the essential semantic		
			information, such as the coordinates of detected		
	2	Chaal	objects, for transmission	Pass	
	3	Check	Verify that this minimal semantic information is	Pd55	
			successfully transferred through the network to the		
	1	Check	semantic decoder deployed on the edge server	Pass	
	4	Check	Confirm the data efficiency increases by comparing	Pd55	
			the volume of transferred semantic against the		
	Г	Check	established baseline of full frames.	Doce	
	5	Спеск	Confirm that the semantic decoder successfully	Pass	
			reconstructs the Digital Twin scene (a top view map showing the cameras and identified objects)		
Test			showing the cameras and identified objects)	Pass	
Verdict				1 433	
7 CI GICC			Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Functional	This particular rest sesting from		
Identifier					
Tester		SemCom _F002 INNO			
Test Purpose	е		emantic Communications (SemCom) system's efficie	ncy by confirming	
iest Ful pose		Evaluate the Semantic Communications (SemCom) system's efficiency by confirming improved data and energy performance for American Sign Language (ASL) transmission			
References		[10]	and and a few services of the control of the contro		
Configuration	n		emCom architecture deployed for ASL transmission.	This configuration	
Comiguiatio	···		antic encoder to extract and modulate meaningful sy	_	
			source images, utilizing a specialized modulation sche		
		•	eady to measure resource usage for comparison		
		methods.	cady to mediate resource asage for companison	with Conventional	
		memous.			



Pre-test	The CNN semantic encoder must be trained and deployed for ASL image processing. A					
conditions	precise quantitative baseline for data volume and power consumption must be					
	established using conventional systems that transmit the full, unprocessed source image					
	data.					

Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	Input ASL image data into the Semantic Communications (SemCom) system; the CNN-based semantic encoder processes the image data and extracts the essential semantic information, which corresponds to one of the 24 distinct letters in the ASL alphabet	Pass
	2	Stimulus	The extracted semantic information (e.g., requiring 5 bits) is converted into symbols and modulated using the proposed 24QAM scheme for transmission over the physical channel	Pass
	3	Check	Measure the required data volume and power consumption for transmitting the semantic information and compare it against the established quantitative baseline of conventional full-image transmission.	Pass
	4	Check	The received signal is decoded and demodulated at the destination using the 24-QAM decision regions, identifying the corresponding symbol and bit representation	Pass
	5	Check	The semantic decoder interprets the extracted message (the identified letter) based on its knowledge base and converts it into its ASL image representation, verifying that the system achieved semantic equivalence	Pass
Test Verdict				Pass

3.9. Quantum Key Distribution Network Simulator (QKDSim)

The QKDSim model described in [11] verifies the successful deployment and operability of a containerized QKD simulator that exposes the classical KMS layer via the ETSI-014 REST API, enabling Secure Application Entities (SAEs) to authenticate and retrieve cryptographic keys. The simulation deploys QKDSim and SAEs (such as Base Station demonstrators BS1/BS2) using Docker containers, configured to run protocols like COW, with SAEs initiating key requests via the ETSI-014 KMS interface. Additionally, the model evaluates QKDSim performance under extreme conditions infeasible in laboratory settings by simulating maximum physical degradation through extreme fiber distances and high loss, measuring impacts on QBER and key generation rates, while stressing security mechanisms through maximum eavesdropping interference using the CV-QKD simulation environment. The model supports comprehensive resource utilization and performance analysis under both operational and extreme degradation scenarios. Table 9 summarizes the QKDSim functional tests.



Table 9: QKDSim functional tests summary

Functional	Test I	D	Objective Stat		leted, Dropped, completed)
QKDSim _F0	01		eployment and communication with ised QKDSim.		pleted
QKDSim _F002		Test the for	unctionality of QKDSim for various ses	Completed	
			Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Functional			
Identifier		QKDSim _F001			
Tester		INNO			
Test Purpos	e	technology. Co (KMS) layer via	Verify the successful deployment and operability of the QKDSim running in a container technology. Confirm that the QKDSim exposes the classical Key Management System (KMS) layer via the ETSI-014 REST API. Validate that Secure Application Entities can authenticate and retrieve cryptographic material keys.		
References		[11]			
Configuration	on	(BS1/BS2), usin protocol, such ETSI-014 KMS in		configure nitiate a k	d to run a specific ey request via the
conditions co		communication certificate used	must be operational, mocking the KMS stack. The SAE Docker container must be for mutual TLS authentication with the QKD ave the same IP.	nave a pr	re-deployed client
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result
•	1	Stimulus	Start the QKDSim and a Secure Applicatio (SAE), such as BS1 or BS2, as Docker contain	-	Pass
	2	Stimulus	The SAE (e.g., BS1) initiates a key request QKDSim via the ETSI-014 REST API	t to the	Pass
	3	Check	The QKDSim/KMS must successfully authorship the SAE using the pre-deployed client certification mutual TLS.		Pass
	4	Check	The SAE must receive the requested cryptomaterial key and key identifier (KeyID) fr QKDSim, confirming the KMS layer is opera	om the	Pass
	5	Check	The SAE (BS1) uses the received key to en payload via AES256, and subsequently, a SAE (BS2) requests the same key fro QKDSim/KMS to successfully decrypt the pattern that the storing the clear text.	ncrypt a second om the	Pass
	6	Check	Deployment and communication are successive the key request, authentication, and subsence the key request, authentication, and subsence the key request, authentication, and subsence the key request.	sequent	Pass
Test Verdict					Pass
			Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Functional			
Identifier		QKDSim _F002			
Tester		INNO			
•		Evaluate the QKDSim's performance under conditions that are challenging or unfeasible to replicate in a laboratory setting. Simulate maximum physical degradation by setting			



extreme fiber distance and high loss. Measure the resulting impact on Bit Error Rate) and key generation rate. Additionally, Stress the promechanisms by simulating maximum eavesdropping interference.				
References D5.1 Configuration Utilize the Continuous-Variable QKD (CV-QKD) simulation environment. Configuration following parameters for maximum degradation: Distance set to an extreme length, set to maximum value, and Eve Presence set to exclude.			_	
Pre-test conditions		(e.g., low dista should display a	ust be initialized for CV-QKD simulation. A clear base nce/loss) must be established for comparison. The an anticipated high average QBER, reflecting that high QBER regardless of eavesdropping.	simulation output
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
·	1	Stimulus	Configure the QKDSim to run the Continuous- Variable QKD (CV-QKD) simulation. Set the Distance parameter to an extreme length (longest possible) and the Loss parameter to its maximum value.	Pass
	2	Stimulus	Run the simulation for a defined Number of Transmissions	Pass
	3	Check	Observe the output chart for QBER (Quantum Bit Error Rate). The QBER value must be unacceptably high, reflecting that high fiber loss causes a significant rise in QBER regardless of eavesdropping	Pass
	4	Check	Observe the output chart for Key Generation Rate. The rate must be severely degraded or approach zero, consistent with the high QBER	Pass
	5	Check	Simulation is successful if the measured QBER is near the maximum possible value and the Key Generation Rate is minimal due to the extreme physical channel degradation	Pass
	6	Stimulus	Configure the QKDSim for Discrete-Variable QKD (DV-QKD), selecting a protocol like BB84 or B92.	Pass
	7	Stimulus	Enable Eve Presence and set the Eve Scale parameter to its maximum interference level	Pass
	8	Stimulus	Run the simulation for a defined Number of Transmissions	Pass
	9	Check	Observe the output chart for Key Generation Rate. The rate, particularly for the 32-bit key length, must plummet to practically nil (values around 0), confirming substantial interruption due to eavesdropping combined with large key size	Pass
	10	Check	Observe the output chart for QBER. The QBER value must register a significant increase, generally higher than in the non-eavesdropping scenario, indicating the intruder successfully intercepted the quantum states.	Pass
	11	Check	Simulation is successful if the combination of maximum eavesdropping and the large key size results in the lowest possible Key Generation Rate (near 0), highlighting the sensitivity of performance to large key lengths under attack	Pass
Test Verdict		-		Pass



3.10. VoSysMonitor

The VOSySmonitor is a low-level firmware that accommodates the consolidation of multiple, isolated bare-metal Operating Systems or Compartments in a single ARMv8 board. VOSySmonitor serves as core component of NANCY and is detailed in [8], in [12] and in [5]. VOSySmonitor is part of two concrete NANCY solutions:

1. A novel, bare-metal virtualization solution for VNFs execution at the network edge

Extensions to VOSySmonitor have been provided to NANCY to realize this solution, namely the **vManager** (result reported in [8]) and the **Cross-compartment Virtio-loopbak** (result reported in [12]). The first two functional tests will address the vManager and the Cross-compartment Virtio-loopback testing, respectively. The solution is validated at the Italian Inlab testbed [T6.7].

2. A secure data store solution with OPTEE and VOSySmonitor

This result has been reported in [5]. The third functional test will address the Secure data storage with VOSySmonitor. The solution is validated at the Spanish Extension In-lab testbed.

Table 10 summarizes the functional tests of VoSysMonitor.

Table 10: VoSysMonitor functional tests summary

Functiona	l Test II	D	Objective	St	tatus	
VOSySmoni	tor _F0	deploy, des	• •	Con	npleted	
VOSySmoni	tor _F0	partitions	bility of virtio devices inside the for deploying VNFs (Crossent Virtio-loopback solution testing)	Con	npleted	
VOSySmoni	tor _F0		Secure Storage service functions ySmonitor (store, load sensitive	Con	npleted	
		vi	Manager Partitions Operations Testir	ng		
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		VOSySmonitor_F001				
Tester		VOS				
Test Purpos	ie	The purpose of the test is to validate the behaviour of the vManager when it comes to operations carried out on the partitions.				
References		[8], Section 3: "Al Virtualiser and Edge-level Resource Exploitation"				
Configuration			cenario we need an ARMv8 board with VOSySmonitor firmware deployed and agement partition (a Linux OS) booted.			
Pre-test			ing, we load the vManager driver on t	_		
conditions		/dev/vmanager controller binary	available) and we verify the avail	ability of the v	manctl vManager	
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result	
	1	Stimulus	<pre>vmactl create-partition <number_of_cores> -memsi <partition_memory_gb> -se <true false=""></true></partition_memory_gb></number_of_cores></pre>	ze		



	2	Check	New device /dev/vmanX appears (X: new partition ID)	Pass
	3	Check	vManager marks partition as READY	Pass
	4	Stimulus	<pre>vmactl deploy -kernel path/to/kernel_image -dtb path/to/device_tree_blob <partition_id></partition_id></pre>	
	5	Check	vManager marks partition as DEPLOYED	Pass
	6	Stimulus	vmactl reboot <partition_id></partition_id>	
	7	Check	vManager stops CPUs execution, reloads the partition's assets and executes again. Partition is marked as DEPLOYED in the end.	Pass
	8	Stimulus	vmactl suspend <partition_id></partition_id>	
	9	Check	vManager marks partition as SUSPENDED.	Pass
	10	Stimulus	vmactl restore <partition_id></partition_id>	
	11	Check	vManager marks a previously SUSPENDED partition as DEPLOYED.	Pass
	12	Stimulus	vmactl shutdown <partition_id></partition_id>	
	13	Check	vManager marks a previously DEPLOYED partition as READY. Partition can be re-deployed afterwards on the same resources.	Pass
	14	Stimulus	<pre>vmactl destroy-partition <partition_id></partition_id></pre>	
	15	Check	vManager releases the resources of a previously READY partition. Note that a DEPLOYED partition cannot be destroyed.	Pass
Test Verdict		nanctl tool and p	tions on vManager's partitions are tested through provided the expected outcomes.	Pass
			ss-compartment Virtio-loopback Testing	
Test type		Functional		
Identifier		VOSySmonitor	_F002	
Test Purpos	Tester VOS Test Purpose The purpose of the test is to validate the availability of virtio devices inside an AR bare-metal partition/compartment, when the Cross-compartment Virtio-loop technology (solution that extends VOSySmonitor) is employed. This test will focuparticular on a virtio block device, to test operations on this device.		nt Virtio-loopback	
		[12], Section 2.5 management"	5: "Resource handling at the edge" and Section 3.2	.8: "Edge-resource
two partitions/c one (or "server		For this scenarion two partitions/coone (or "server	o, we need an ARMv8 board with VOSySmonitor firms ompartments up and running. One of the two partitio side") and the other one will be a secondary one (or access to all peripherals of the board.	ns will be the main
Pre-test conditions		"loopback_drive	the testing, on the server side, we need to have available the k_driver_server" module and the "crossworld" driver module. lient side, we need to have available the "loopback_driver_client" module and "crossworld" driver module.	



Also, on the server side, the "vhost-user-blk" executable should be available, as well as the "adapter" executable. Last but not least, on the server side, a demo.img" disk image should be ready to use.

	should be ready to use.				
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
	1	Stimulus	<pre>insmod loopback_driver_client.ko (client side)</pre>	Pass	
	2 Stimu		insmod crossworld.ko (client side)	Pass	
	3	Stimulus	<pre>insmod loopback_driver_server.ko (server side)</pre>	Pass	
	4	Stimulus	<pre>insmod crossworld.ko (server side)</pre>	Pass	
	5	Stimulus	<pre>vhost-user-blk -s <socket_path> -b demo.img (server side). The <socket path=""> is to connect with the adapter through the following command.</socket></socket_path></pre>	Pass	
	6	Stimulus	<pre>adapter -s <socket_path> -d vhublk (server side)</socket_path></pre>	Pass	
	7	Check	New device /dev/vdX is now available on the client side.	Pass	
	8	Stimulus	<pre>mount /dev/vdX <mount_path> && ls <mount_path> (client side)</mount_path></mount_path></pre>	Pass	
	9	Check	Able to see the contents of the demo.img on the client side (secondary partition)	Pass	
	10	Check	Able to create new files, write data into files, delete files or data of the demo.img from the client side. Verified that the status persists when unmounting the device and mounting it again, either in the client or in the server side.	Pass	
Test Verdict			itions on vManager's partitions are tested through produced the expected outcomes.	Pass	
		VOSyS	monitor and OPTEE Secure Storage Testing		
Test type		Functional			
Identifier		VOSySmonitor	_F003		
Tester		vos			
			of the test is to validate the Secure Storage solution with OPTEE and r for secure data caching at the edge.		
		D4.3			
fi		For this scenario we need a Trustzone-capable ARMv8 board with VOSySmonitor firmware deployed with one main, non-Secure partition with Linux OS booted and an OPTEE OS deployed at the Secure world.			
Pre-test conditions		are established i	ing, the REE_FS Secure Storage Service should be avail n the main, Non-Secure OS (e.g., TEE Supplicant modure established in the Secure OS (e.g., the Trusted Appli	le to be available)	



Regarding the workflow, a Client Application on the Non-Secure OS is the starting point to invoke Secure Storage Operations towards the Trusted Application on the Secure OS. Each operation always passes through the secure firmware (VOSySmonitor), ensuring the security of the operations.

For this test, we employ two Client Applications on the Non-Secure OS: a "store" application and a "load" application, that respectively store and load a secure asset to/from the data store. The storage happens on a key-value fashion.

Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result
equence				
	serviceC"		(Invoke the client application to store a user in the data store with specific capabilities on NANCY	Pass
	2	Check	Prepare session with the TASession ready!	Pass
	3	Check	Store object in the TA secure storageObject stored!	Pass
	4	Check	Session closed	Pass
	5	Stimulus	load "userA" (Invoke the client application to load the capabilities of a specific user from the data store)	Pass
	6	Check	Prepare session with the TASession ready!	Pass
	7	Check	Find and load object "userA"	Pass
	8	Check	Object Found. Id=userA, Value=serviceA, serviceB, serviceC	Pass
	9	Check	Session closed	Pass
	10	Stimulus	load "userB" (Invoke the client application to load the capabilities of a specific user that is not part of the data store)	Pass
	11	Check	Prepare session with the TASession ready!	Pass
	12	Check	Find and load object "userB"	Pass
	13	Check	load: Failed to read an object from the secure storage	Pass
	14	Check	Session closed	Pass
	15	Stimulus	ls /var/lib/tee (Check the persistent data)	Pass
	16	Check	0 1 2 dirf.db (Expected amount of items, in encrypted format)	Pass



Test	The REE_FS Secure Storage service of OPTEE is validated to work fine	Pass
Verdict	with the new Client Applications "load" and "store", to store data assets	
	in a key-value format.	

3.11. Marketplace

The marketplace is the NANCY component where all the details about available operators and services are gathered for allowing offloading processes. It is based on smart contracts having been deployed in the NANCY Blockchain network and, consequently, all the interactions happen through the NANCY Blockchain wallets. The operation of the marketplace for an offloading process requires internal interactions with the Smart Pricing and Digital Agreement Creator. The marketplace and its operation have been deeply described in [4]. Table 11 summarizes the Marketplace functional tests.

Table 11: Marketplace functional tests summary

Functiona	Tost	<u> </u>	Objective	C+	tatus	
Marketplac			Test connection with SP.		Completed	
Marketplac			ction with DAC.		npleted	
			ction with Blockchain wallet	Con	ipieteu	
Marketplace _F003		(receive rec		Com	Completed	
Marketplac	e _F00	4 Test connec	ction with other smart contracts.	Com	npleted	
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		Marketplace _F0	001, Marketplace _F002, Marketplace	_F003, Marketp	place _F004	
Tester		TECNALIA, NEC				
Test Purpos	e	The marketplace	complete operation is validated for	an offloading pr	ocess following	
		the inter-operat	or flow described in [4].			
References		[4] describes the	complete inter-operator flow as well	as wallet, marke	tplace and DAC	
		interactions.				
		[13] describes th	e smart pricing operation.			
Configuration	Configuration Not needed					
Pre-test		Different operat	ferent operators and services have already been registered in the marketplace.			
conditions						
Test	Step	Type	Description		Result	
Sequence						
	1	Stimulus	A suitable service request is received	I from the	Pass	
			wallet in the marketplace			
	2	Check	The marketplace automatically selec		Pass	
			services according to the search defi			
	3	Check	The marketplace makes a request to		Pass	
			most suitable service and price: http	s://nancy-		
			smart-			
		CI. I	pricing.8bellsresearch.com/price_ca			
	4	Check	The marketplace sends the selected		Pass	
			to the DAC for the agreement creation			
	_	Chl	http://188.245.61.44:8090/DAC/crea		D	
	5	Check	The marketplace automatically sends		Pass	
			agreement to the signature manager	nent smart		
			contract			



Test	Pass
Verdict	

3.12. Maestro

Maestro [14] is a service orchestration platform for managing the lifecycle of end-to-end services atop geo-distributed heterogeneous infrastructures. At the northbound, Maestro exposes a set of open, standardized service and resource management APIs based on TMForum, to facilitate interaction with stakeholders (e.g., end-users, service providers, etc.), while at the southbound Maestro peers with one or more Operations Support Systems (OSS), such as ETSI OpenSlice [15], i.e., the NANCY Resource Orchestrator, to consume resource-as-a-service APIs for accommodating end-to-end services atop compute and network (e.g., 5G) resources. A detailed description of Maestro can be found in [16].

A summary of functional tests conducted for Maestro's integration into the NANCY platform is provided in Table 12. All these integration activities are now concluded as Maestro demonstrates readiness for the final NANCY use case demonstration and validation activities.

Table 12: Maestro functional tests summary

Functional	Test I	D	Objectiv	'e			oleted, Dropped,	
						New and	completed)	
Maestro	_F001		onnection v or via NIS2	with R	Resource	Completed		
Maestro	_F002	Test conno via NIS6.	ection with Co	mpute Co	ontroller	Con	npleted	
Maestro	_F003	Test conne NIS5.	ection with ser	vice Telen	netry via	Con	npleted	
Maestro	_F004		pute enforce Controller and		PIs via	Con	npleted	
Maestro	_F005		onnection /Registry via N	with IIS3.	Service	Con	npleted	
Maestro	F006	Test Conne	ection with BSS	via NIS1.		Con	npleted	
			Analytic Functio	nal Test D	escription		•	
Test type		Functional	•		•			
Identifier		Maestro_F001						
Tester		UBITECH						
Test Purpose	е	Test connection	st connection with the NANCY Resource Orchestrator (OpenSlice) via interface NIS2					
References		[16], [1], and [2]						
Configuration	n	-						
Pre-test		Maestro and Op	enSlice instance	s deployed	d. IP conne	ctivity between N	Maestro and	
conditions		OpenSlice alread	dy established. C	penSlice h	as availabl	le services in its s	ervice catalogue.	
Test	Step	Туре		Descr	iption		Result	
Sequence								
	1	Stimulus	User login to N	laestro poi	rtal or swa	gger API	Pass	
	2	Check	POST common Management organization	API to		TMF Party an OpenSlice	Pass	
	3	Check			-	g API to initiate ration added in	Pass	



	4	Check	POST command to OpenSlice TMF Party	Pass
	-	CHECK	Management API to initiate peering with Maestro	, 455
	5	Check	GET command to OpenSlice TMF Service Catalog	Pass
			API to fetch all available service specifications	
	6	Check	User selects the desired specifications to import from the OpenSlice catalog	Pass
	7	Check	GET command to Maestro TMF Service Catalog API	Pass
			to verify that the selected service specifications	
			from the OpenSlice service catalog are now	
			onboarded into the Maestro service catalog	
Test	Maes	tro successfully	peers with OpenSlice and fetches services from the	Pass
Verdict	Open	Slice service cata	alog	
			Analytic Functional Test Description	
Test type		Functional		
Identifier		Maestro_F002		
Tester		UBITECH		
Test Purpos	e	Test connection	with the NANCY Compute Controller (Kubernetes) via	interface NIS6
References		[16], [1], and [2		
Configuration	n	-		
Pre-test		Test Maestro_F	001 already conducted, thus Maestro is already peer	red with OpenSlice
conditions		and relevant (OpenSlice services are already in Maestro's services	ce catalogue. The
		Kubernetes clus	ster exposed by OpenSlice (to Maestro) is reachable	from the Maestro
		instance.		
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result
Sequence	<u>-</u>		·	
	1	Stimulus	POST command to Maestro TMF service order API	Pass
			to order a K8saaS service from OpenSlice	
	2	Check	POST command to OpenSlice TMF service order	Pass
			API to order this service	
	3	Check	GET command to OpenSlice TMF service order API	Pass
			to periodically check the status of this order (until	
			state=COMPLETED)	
	4	Check	GET command to OpenSlice TMF Service Inventory	Pass
			API to fetch the kubeconfig service characteristic	
	5	Check	GET command to Maestro TMF service order API	Pass
			to verify that the service order is now completed	
	6	Check	Get command to Maestro TMF Service Inventory	Pass
			API to verify that the kubeconfig file is also	
	-	CI I	reflected in Maestro	Dava
	7	Check	POST command to Maestro TMF service order API	Pass
		Ch!	to order a K8saaS service from OpenSlice	Dage
	8	Check	Maestro establishes a connection with the	Pass
			Kubernetes cluster via the terminal window on its	
	9	Check	portal Maestro issues a test 'kubectl' command to verify	Pass
	9	CHECK	that the exposed cluster offers the right	газэ
			permissions	
Test	Маес	tro successfully	orders a K8saaS and connects to the Kubernetes	Pass
Verdict	cluste		oracio a nosado ana connecto to the nabellietes	. 235
	Claste		Analytic Functional Test Description	
Test type		Functional	This year another rest sestingtion	
Identifier		Maestro_F003		
Tester		UBITECH		
I COLCI		ODITECTI		



Toot Durings	_	Tost souppostion	with the NANCY Telementury country via intenfere NIC	-				
Test Purpos	е	Test connection with the NANCY Telemetry service via interface NIS5 [16], [1], and [2]						
References Configuration		[= 0]) [= 1]) with [= 1						
Configuration)rı	-						
Pre-test		Test Maestro_F002 already conducted, thus Maestro has already onboarded a compute						
conditions			telemetry service already there). An end user serv	•				
Conditions				ice specification is				
		already availabl	e on Maestro's service catalogue.					
Test	Step	Туре	Result					
Sequence	Step	Турс	Description	neoune				
Sequence	1	Stimulus	POST command to Maestro TMF service order API	Pass				
	-	Stilliaias	to order an end user service on top of an existing					
			Kubernetes cluster					
	2	Check	Maestro ensures that the Kubernetes cluster to	Pass				
	_	0.1001	host the end user's service is accessible and offers					
			enough resources for this service					
	3	Check	Maestro Package Manager validates that the end	Pass				
		5551.	user service is a valid (deployable) service package					
	4	Check	Maestro Package Manager connects to the	Pass				
		Circon	underlying Kubernetes cluster					
	5	Check	Maestro Package Manager performs end user	Pass				
		Check	service deployment (e.g., helm install) on the					
			Kubernetes cluster					
	6	Check	Maestro pulls the necessary container images	Pass				
U		CHECK	from the service repository/registry	1 433				
			(Maestro_F0005 via NIS3)					
	7		Maestro Package Manager activates the deployed	Pass				
	7 Check		service	. 435				
	8	Check	Check Maestro dispatches a request to the Maestro telemetry service to create a telemetry dashboard					
	U	CHECK						
	9	Check	Pass					
	,	Circon	Maestro telemetry service instructs the Telemetry service of the cluster to federate specific service-					
			level metrics to the Maestro Telemetry engine					
	10	Check	Validate that the service metrics are correctly	Pass				
		Circon	federated to Maestro Telemetry service					
	11	Check	Maestro creates telemetry dashboards and	Pass				
		CHECK	exposes the dashboard endpoints to the user via a	- 500				
			Portal view and the TMF Service Inventory API					
			(customer facing service exposed to the user)					
Test	Maes	tro successfully	creates service-level telemetry dashboards using	Pass				
Verdict		ace NIS5	3, 4.4					
			Analytic Functional Test Description					
Test type		Functional						
Identifier		Maestro_F004						
Tester		UBITECH						
Test Purpos	е	Test compute enforcement APIs via Compute Controller and NIS1						
References		[16], [1], and [2]						
Configuration	n	-						
Pre-test		Test Maestro F	002 already conducted, thus Maestro has already on	boarded a				
conditions		compute cluste						
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result				
Sequence		- , , ,	200.1640					



		CIT I	DATCH L. NA . TNAF .	Dana
	1	Stimulus	PATCH command to Maestro TMF service	Pass
			inventory API using the K8saaS service ID as a	
			service identifier. The PATCH command requires	
			to update certain service characteristics of the	
			K8saaS service, such as the number of worker	
			nodes of the cluster.	
	2	Check	Maestro translates this TMF API request to an	Pass
			action towards the Compute Controller, which	
			requests a new worker node to join the compute	
			cluster	
	3	Check	Compute controller verifies the new state of the	Pass
			cluster by checking that the number of worker	
			nodes is indeed increased	
	4	Check	Maestro reflects the cluster's new state on its API	Pass
			by showing an increased number of working nodes	
			at the TMF API level	
Test	Maes	tro successfully	enforces a compute cluster decision (e.g., cluster	Pass
Verdict	scale	out) through the	e compute controller	
			Analytic Functional Test Description	
Test type		Functional		
Identifier		Maestro_F005		
Tester		UBITECH		
Test Purpose	2	Test connection	with Service Repository/Registry via NIS3	
References		[16], [1], and [2		
Configuratio	n	-		
0				
Pre-test				
LIE-LESI		Test Maestro F	002 already conducted, thus Maestro, has already onb	poarded a compute
		-	002 already conducted, thus Maestro has already onb	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
conditions		cluster (with a	telemetry service already there). An end user servi	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		cluster (with a		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
conditions	Sten	cluster (with a already available	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog.	ice specification is
conditions	Step	cluster (with a	telemetry service already there). An end user servi	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
conditions		cluster (with a already available	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description	ice specification is Result
Test Sequence	1	cluster (with a already available Type Stimulus	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6	Result Pass
Test Sequence	1 Maes	Type Stimulus tro successfully	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description	ice specification is Result
Test Sequence	1 Maes	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict	1 Maes	Type Stimulus tro successfully pitory/registry	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type	1 Maes	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier	1 Maes	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection	telemetry service already there). An end user service on Maestro's service catalog. Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1	Result Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2]	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1	Result Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] Repeats Maestr	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay	Result Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] Repeats Maestr BSS) which trans	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1	Result Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] Repeats Maestr	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay	Result Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] - Repeats Maestr BSS) which transthis product.	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay slates a product order to the order of one or more service	Result Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] Repeats Maestr BSS) which trans	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay	Result Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] Repeats Maestr BSS) which transthis product. Type	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay slates a product order to the order of one or more service Description	Result Pass Pass Pass Result Result Result
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] - Repeats Maestr BSS) which transthis product.	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay slates a product order to the order of one or more service Description Execute a service order from BSS towards Maestro	Result Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] - Repeats Maestr BSS) which transthis product. Type Stimulus	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay slates a product order to the order of one or more service as per Maestro_F003	Result Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] Repeats Maestr BSS) which transthis product. Type	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay slates a product order to the order of one or more service as per Maestro_F003 BSS periodically performs a GET command	Result Pass Pass Pass Pass Result Result
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] - Repeats Maestr BSS) which transthis product. Type Stimulus	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay slates a product order to the order of one or more service as per Maestro_F003 BSS periodically performs a GET command towards Maestro TMF Service Order API to get the	Result Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
Test Sequence Test Verdict Test type Identifier Tester Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	1 Maes repos	Type Stimulus tro successfully itory/registry Functional Maestro_F006 UBITECH Test connection [16], [1], and [2] - Repeats Maestr BSS) which transthis product. Type Stimulus	Description Repeat test Maestro_F003 up until step 6 pulls service artefacts from a service Analytic Functional Test Description with the NANCY BSS via interface NIS1 o_F003 but now the request comes from an upper lay slates a product order to the order of one or more service as per Maestro_F003 BSS periodically performs a GET command	Result Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass



Test	BSS verifies the outcome of the service order	Pass
Verdict		

3.13. Models

The tested component consists of three machine learning models offering inference capabilities as API endpoints. These include:

- Localization model
- Anomaly detection model
- Spectrum sensing model

Each model is packaged as a containerized service for flexible deployment across cloud or edge infrastructures. The APIs provide access to infeorence routines, returning predictions for supplied input features. The models rely on pre-trained weights stored in serialized Python pickle files. This test verifies the basic functionality, availability, and inference capability of these APIs. The functional tests are summarized in Table 13, while Figure 14 illustrates a snapshot of the test.

Table 13: Models functional tests summary

Functional	Test II		Objective		pleted, Dropped, I completed)	
Models _F00	01	Cor	npleted			
Models_F00	2	_	algorithms to detect anomaly in the ith key network performance	Cor	npleted	
Models_F00	3		the spectrum occupancy with ML- o spectrum sensing techniques.	Cor	npleted	
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		Models _F001, I	Models_F002, Models_F003			
Tester		IJS				
Test Purpos	е	Test FastAPI End	dpoint for localization (e.g., Figure 14), anomaly detec	tion and spectrum	
		sensing services				
References			description in [17] and [18] It description in [2]]		
Configuration	n		PI for model inference has to be cont	ainerized so that	we are able to	
Comigaratio	"	deploy it on different operating infrastructure.				
		acpidy it on ani	c. c operating initiatit detaile.			
Pre-test conditions		A valid pickle file	e containing a trained model exists at	the given path.		
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result	
	1	Stimulus	User runs push or pull request com	mand		
	2	Check	Checkout code for test-localization-	api	Finished	
	3	Check	Spawn docker container	Pass		
Test Verdict	Step-	by-step report o	f the executed steps and elapse time	e in github.	Pass	



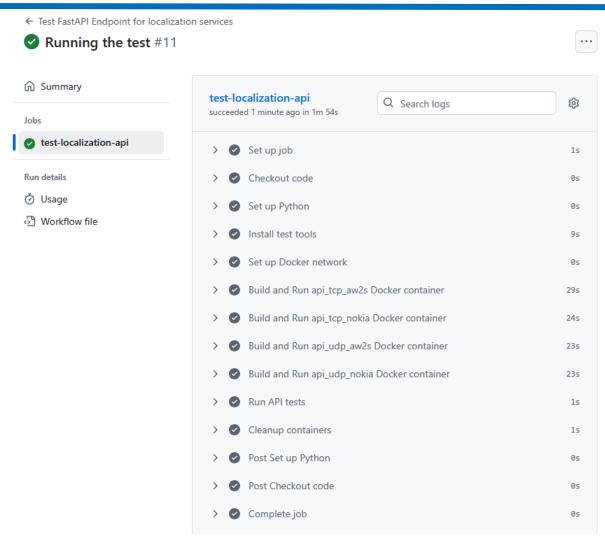


Figure 14: Snapshot of the expected outcome of one of the tests (localization service)

3.14. Self-Evolving Model Repository (SEMR)

The Self-Evolving Model Repository (SEMR) is a key component in the NANCY system, enabling the lifecycle management of deployed AI/ML models. SEMR automates model evolution, tracks performance metrics, and supports retraining workflows. It is deployed on the NAOMI orchestration framework [19] using Kubernetes (K8s) and Helm. Table 14 summarizes the functional tests, while Figure 15 illustrates an instance of the k8s cluster.

		•						
Functional Test	ID Objective	Status						
SEMR_F001	Testing on NAOMI [19] for AI workflow orchestration.	Completed						
	Analytic Functional Test Description							
Test type	Functional							
Identifier	SEMR_F001							
Tester	IJS							
Test Purpose	Verify deployment and scalability of the SEMR (Figure	e 15)						
References	Detailed description in [18]							

Table 14: SEMR functional tests summary



Configuration	n	Scenario assumption: Deployment of SEMR on k8s cluster.					
Pre-test HELM chart description file. conditions							
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result			
Sequence							
	1	Stimulus	Run HELM chart				
	2	2 Check Status of all SEMR components Running					
Test Verdict	Man	Manual inspection of running components in k8s cluster console. Pass					

(h)	bbertalanic@e6-	-lana. A balm l						
(base) NAME	NAMESPACE	REVISION	UPDATED STATUS	CHART	APP VERSIO	NAT.		
	bbertalanic@e6-			CHARI	APP VERSIO	/IV		
(Dase)	NAMESPACE	REVISION	UPDATED			STATUS	CHART	APP VERSION
	slice	7			221202 :010		NAOMI-0.1.0	0.1.0
naom (base)			2025-03-19 07:46		321303 +010	de CET deployed	NAOMI-0.1.0	0.1.0
(Dase)	ppertatanic@e6-	mtops:~\$ kubect	t get pous -n stree	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	
	anagor-naom-kuba	-promothous-sta	ck-alertmanager-0	2/2	Running	0	4d23h	
Acres de la constante de la co	y-operator-579d69		CK-ater tillarlager-0	1/1	Running	1 (4d23h ago)	4d23h	
	lyte-binary-6d77!			1/1	Running	1 (4u23ii ago)	4d23h	
	rafana-69c8bd7c7			3/3	Running	0	4d23h	
_	ube-prometheus-si		Shehd440-ezpmy	1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	ube-prometheus s ube-state-metric			1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	inio-fbf7f844-b9		740	1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	lflow-run-7dd6f6			1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	lflow-tracking-5			1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	ostgresql-0	Dai 1 40000 433011		1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	rometheus-node-e	vnorter-2h5sg		1/1	Running	1 (4d22h ago)	4d23h	
	rometheus-node-ex			1/1	Running	0	4d22h	
	rometheus-node-ex			1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	rometheus-node-ex			1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	rometheus-node-ex			1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	es-85c95cb987-jt			1/1	Running	0	4d23h	
	heus-naom-kube-pi		-prometheus-0	2/2	Running	0	4d23h	
	rve-raycluster-5			1/1	Running	0	3h2m	
	rve-raycluster-5			1/1	Running	0	3h2m	
	rve-raycluster-5			1/1	Running	0	3h2m	
	rve-raycluster-5			1/1	Running	0	3h2m	
	rve-raycluster-5			1/1	Running	0	3h2m	
	rve-raycluster-5			1/1	Running		3h2m	
	rve-raycluster-54			1/1	Running	0	3h2m	

Figure 15: Report on running components in k8s cluster console

3.15. Elasticity

Table 15 summarizes the functional tests. Specifically, the Elasticity_F001 test verifies the ability of the Localization-as-a-Service (LaaS) deployment to dynamically adapt compute resources based on fluctuating inference demand. The resource scaling is managed by a reinforcement learning-based elasticity model. This test checks whether the system can elastically scale CPU usage up and down in response to real-time changes in inference load (from 10 to 1000 concurrent requests and back). This test confirms the core functionality and stability of dynamic resource allocation.

Functional Test II	Objective Objective	Status			
Elasticity _F001	Testing the developed computing resource elasticity techniques.	Completed			
	Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type	Functional				
Identifier	Elasticity _F001				

Table 15: Elasticity functional tests summary



Tester		IJS		
Test Purpos	ce (LaaS) model			
References		Model describe	d in detail in [16]	
Configuration	on	• •	zation-as-a-service model as a docker container in k8s inging number of localization inference requests.	cluster,
Pre-test conditions K8s cluster Reinforcement learning elasticity model.				
		C-adviser in the	localization service to monitor CPU consumption.	
Test Seguence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
- Sequence	1	Stimulus	API request to the localization service	
	2	Check	Increase the number of inferences from 10 to 1000 concurrent requests and check if it is dynamically increasing the CPU resources.	Pass
	3	Check	Lower the concurrent tests from 1000 to 10 and check if it is dynamically decreasing CPU resources.	Pass
Test Verdict	Verif	y adapting resou	rces and stability of the process.	Pass

A detailed performance evaluation of this test is presented in Table 16, summarizing averaged results over 20 runs. The comparison includes three algorithms: MARLISE-Continuous, a multi-agent reinforcement learning algorithm based on the Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) approach; MARLISE-Discrete, which follows the Deep Q-Network (DQN) paradigm; and a heuristic policy-driven method that adjusts resource allocation using CPU and memory usage trends with predefined scaling thresholds. The Continuous approach achieves the best performance, with the lowest violations (12.05%) and fastest response time (0.14 s) for microservice 3, compared to Discrete (24.53%, 0.31 s) and the heuristic (25.99%, 0.28 s). However, the heuristic allocates the fewest resources (578 mc), while Discrete and Continuous allocate 648 mc and 667 mc, respectively. This demonstrates a tradeoff: MARLISE-Discrete and especially MARLISE-Continuous achieve faster responses at the cost of higher resource usage, while the heuristic remains more conservative but less responsive.

Table 16: Averaged performance metrics for dynamic load

Metrics/Algorithm	Heuristic			MAF	MARLISE-Discrete			MARLISE-Continuous		
Microservices	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Violations (%)	10.43	19.60	25.99	7.14	21.12	24.53	8.67	19.26	12.05	
Mean Response time (s)	0.09	0.22	0.28	0.08	0.24	0.31	0.08	0.22	0.14	
Mean resource delta (mc)	415	488	578	645	615	648	532	709	667	

3.16. Post Quantum Cryptography Signature (PQCSig)



PQCSig is a middleware and smartcard provided by TDIS that will generate and verify signatures with ML_DSA key. This package will bring the possibility to guarantee the authenticity of data. Table 17 summarizes the PQCSig functional tests.

Table 17: PQCSig functional tests summary

Functional Test ID				Objective	Status (Completed, Dropped, New and completed)
TC_NE_C_Si	gnInit:	::testCKM_ML_D	SA	Initialisation of Signature sequence.	Completed
TC_NE_C_Si	gn::tes	stCKM_ML_DSA		Signature single-part creation using ML_DSA keys.	Completed
TC_NE_C_Si	gnUpd	late::testCKM_M	IL_DSA	Signature update of multiple- part signature operation using ML_DSA keys .	Completed
TC_NE_C_Si	gnFina	il::testCKM_ML_	DSA	Signature finalisation of a multiple-part signature operation using ML_DSA keys.	Completed
TC_NE_C_V	erifyIn	it::testCKM_ML_	_DSA	Initialisation of Verification sequence.	Completed
TC_NE_C_V	erify::t	estCKM_ML_DS/	A	Signature single-part data verification using ML_DSA keys.	Completed
TC_NE_C_V	erifyU _l	pdate::testCKM_	ML_DSA	Signature multiple-part update verification using ML_DSA keys.	Completed
TC_NE_C_VerifyFinal::testCKM_ML_DSA			L_DSA	Signature multiple -part data verification using ML_DSA	Completed
				keys.	
			Analytic Func	keys. tional Test Description	
Test type		Functional	·	tional Test Description	CVM MI DSA
Test type Identifier		TC_NE_C_Sign	Init::testCKIV		
Identifier Tester		TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS	Init::testCKV fyInit::testCK	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify::	testCKM_ML_DSA
Identifier	e	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing	Init::testCKIV fyInit::testCK gle-part creat	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test	testCKM_ML_DSA
Identifier Tester	e	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS	Init::testCKIV fyInit::testCK gle-part creat	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify::	testCKM_ML_DSA
Identifier Tester	e	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct	Init::testCKIV fyInit::testCK gle-part creat ions	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify::	testCKM_ML_DSADSA keys using the
Tester Test Purpos References		TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat cions MECHANISM	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML	testCKM_ML_DSADSA keys using the
Identifier Tester Test Purpos		TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat cions MECHANISM	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML	testCKM_ML_DSADSA keys using the
Tester Test Purpos References		TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat ions MECHANISM onalized	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML	testCKM_ML_DSADSA keys using the
Tester Test Purpos References Configuration Pre-test conditions	on	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N Smartcard person	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat ions MECHANISM onalized	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML INVALID if mechanism is not s ader and personalized	testCKM_ML_DSADSA keys using the upported.
Tester Test Purpos References Configuration		TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N Smartcard person	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat ions MECHANISM onalized	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML INVALID if mechanism is not s	testCKM_ML_DSADSA keys using the
Tester Test Purpos References Configuration Pre-test conditions Test	on	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N Smartcard person	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat ions MECHANISM onalized	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML INVALID if mechanism is not s ader and personalized	testCKM_ML_DSADSA keys using the upported.
Tester Test Purpos References Configuration Pre-test conditions Test	Step	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N Smartcard perso Smartcard insert	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat cions MECHANISM onalized ted into the re	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML INVALID if mechanism is not s adder and personalized Description	testCKM_ML_DSA _DSA keys using the upported.
Tester Test Purpos References Configuration Pre-test conditions Test	Step	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N Smartcard perso Smartcard insert Type Stimulus	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat cions MECHANISM onalized ted into the re C_SignInit	tional Test Description I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: tion and verification using ML INVALID if mechanism is not s adder and personalized Description	testCKM_ML_DSA DSA keys using the upported. Result Pass
Tester Test Purpos References Configuration Pre-test conditions Test	Step	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N Smartcard perso Smartcard insert Type Stimulus Check	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat cions MECHANISM onalized ted into the re C_SignInit Check the AF	I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test IM_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: Ition and verification using ML INVALID if mechanism is not s ader and personalized Description	testCKM_ML_DSA DSA keys using the upported. Result Pass Pass
Tester Test Purpos References Configuration Pre-test conditions Test	Step 1 2 3	TC_NE_C_Sign TC_NE_C_Veri TDIS Signature sing PKCS#11 funct Returns CKR_N Smartcard perso Smartcard insert Type Stimulus Check Stimulus	Init::testCKM fyInit::testCK gle-part creat cions MECHANISM onalized ted into the re C_SignInit Check the AF C_Sign	I_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Sign::test I_M_ML_DSA, TC_NE_C_Verify:: Ition and verification using ML INVALID if mechanism is not s ader and personalized Description Planswer	testCKM_ML_DSA DSA keys using the upported. Result Pass Pass Pass Pass



	7	Stimulus	C_Verify	Pass
	8	Check	Check the API answer	Pass
Test Verdict				Pass
Verdice			Analytic Functional Test Description	
Test type		Functional		
Identifier				
Tester		TDIS		
Test Purpos	se	PKCS#11 funct	lti-part creation and verification using ML_DSA ions MECHANISM_INVALID if mechanism is not suppor	,
References				
Configuration	on	Smartcard perso	onalized	
Pre-test conditions		Smartcard inser	ted into the reader and personalized	
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result
Sequence	ССР	.,,,,	Jessi ipilon	
	1	Stimulus	C_SignInit	Pass
	2	Check	Check the API answer	Pass
	3	Stimulus	C_SignUpdate	Pass
	4	Check	Check the API answer	Pass
	5	Stimulus	C_SignFinal	Pass
	6	Check	Check the API answer	Pass
	7	Stimulus	C_VerifyInit	Pass
	8	Check	Check the API answer	Pass
	9	Stimulus	C_VerifyUpdate	Pass
	10	Check	Check the API answer	Pass
	11	Stimulus	C_VerifyFinal	Pass
	12	Check	Check the API answer	Pass
Test Verdict				Pass

3.17. Traffic Forecasting Service (TFS)

TFS is an Al-driven tool provided by CERTH, which aims to provide a real-time prediction of near near-future actual bitrate, that is, throughput values. The Throughput Forecasting Service has not only been delineated but also analyzed in depth and breadth in [17]. It is actually a tool tightly connected to two distinct functionalities, namely analytics and decision-making. There is a connection between TFS and



the software MRAT-NCP component. Also, TFS is a part of the Telemetry and AI/Analytics NANCY architectural element. Table 18 summarizes the functional tests of the Traffic Forecasting Service.

Table 18: TFS functional tests summary

Functiona	al Test	ID		Objective		oleted, Dropped, l completed)
TFS_F001			Throughput analytics pu	t forecasting intended for network urposes.	Con	npleted
TFS_F002	Throughput forecasting for assessment of upcoming network performance and mitigation of anticipated performance degradation					npleted
				Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Func	tional			
Identifier			F001, TFS_F0	002		
Tester		CERT				
Test Purpo	se	Veri	fy the receip	t and plausibility of forecasts for an in	mmediate futur	e time horizon
References	;	[17]				
Configurati	High-end commercial workstation or Docker Container API Environment Pre-processed Dataset available, comprising of 118 separate time-series Al model complete with fine-tuning and testing via validation and testing data					S
Pre-test conditions				ainer RESTful API has already been bui the workstation, which has been prep		
Test Sequence	Step	o	Туре	Description		Result
	1		Stimulus	Docker Component/service is execut the testing environment	ed/run within	Completed
	2		Stimulus	A value is inserted for the android wanted number	alk time-series	Completed
	3		Stimulus	A value is inserted for the number of forecasting has to take place and bot POSTMAN or curl tool)	•	Completed
	n		Check			Pass
Test Verdict						Pass

3.18. RAN Intelligent Controller Manager (RICMngr)

The RIC Manager in NANCY acts a Non-RT RIC which exposes A1 policies to external entities, such as the Slice Manager. Particularly, once receiving a request of the Slicer Manager (via REST API) to modify the priority of a given RAN slice, it generates O-RAN-compliant slice SLA policy which is sent to the O-RAN Near-RT RIC from O-RAN Software Community (version adapted for srsRAN deployments¹). Once receiving the policy, the Near-RT RIC follows it to the Slicing xApp, which applies slicing prioritization by modifying the PRB allocation of the UEs available in the slice (E2 RAN Control Service Model). The

¹ https://docs.srsran.com/projects/project/en/latest/tutorials/source/near-rt-ric/source/index.html



RICMngr functional tests are summarized in Table 19, while Figure 16 to Figure 21 showcase athe the steps of deploying a near-RT RIC.

Table 19: RICMngr functional tests summary

Functional	Test II	D	Objective	S	tatus	
RICMngr_F0	01		communication with the Slice ia the defined interface.	Completed		
RICMngr_F0	02	Successful RIC via A1 i	communication with the near-RT nterface.	Con	npleted	
RICMngr_F0	03		implementation of the required p workflow.		be completed in lemonstrator	
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		RICMngr_F001,	RICMngr_F002			
Tester		I2CAT				
Test Purpos	e	specific xApp, o RIC Manager/rA	this test if to validate the workflow re nce generated by the Slice Manager: i App, the rApp creates an A1 policy and forwards it to the xApp.	.e., Slice Manage	er sends request to	
References						
Configuration	on		We have two RAN slices pre-deployed, with equal priority. We have the Slicing SLA A1 policy type defined in both the Non-RT and Near-RT RIC			
Pre-test conditions		srRAN with two slices, Slice Manager reaches RIC Manager, which reaches the OSC Near-RT RIC.				
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result	
	1	Stimulus	The Slice Manager requests a modif slice priority (update or delete)	ication of the	Pass	
	2	Check	The rApp receives the request, decogenerates an A1 policy.	des it and	Pass	
	3	Check	The A1 policy is received by the Non-RT RIC, evaluated and forwarded to the Near-RT RIC.		Pass	
	4	Check	The A1 policy is received by the Nea evaluated and forwarded to the xAp	•	Pass	
	5	Check	The xApp executes the policy accord number of UEs in the slice.	ling to the	Pass	
Test Verdict					Pass	



Figure 16: Definition of the Near-RT RIC in the Non-RT RIC framework



Figure 17: Definition of the A1 policy type in the Non-RT RIC

```
received policy with sliceid 1-000001-001-02

[CREATE] Creating new policy instance<main.SlicePolicy object at 0x72354e644e50>

[ACTION] Sending policy instance

INFO: 127.0.0.1:42228 - "PUT /policyupdate HTTP/1.1" 200 OK

received policy with sliceid 1-000001-001-02

[UPDATE] Updating new policy instance<main.SlicePolicy object at 0x72354e644e50>

[ACTION] Sending policy instance

INFO: 127.0.0.1:32768 - "PUT /policyupdate HTTP/1.1" 200 OK

[UPDATE] Updating new policy instance<main.SlicePolicy object at 0x72354e644e50>

[ACTION] Sending policy instance

[ACTION] Deleting policy instance

INFO: 127.0.0.1:36728 - "DELETE /policyupdate HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
```

Figure 18: Reception of Slice Manager requests by the rApp (create, update, delete)



```
In the face ready

defined friendly_names' sraBAN' ip='192.186.00.1809 port=5000 al_protocol='REST' al_topics='policytypes' ol_topics='ol' xapps=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN' policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN' ip='192.186.00.1809 port=5000 al_protocol='REST' ol_protocol='REST' al_topics='policytypes' ol_topics='ol' xapps=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN' policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN' policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN' policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN', prival_id=None ric_types' sraBAN', policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN', policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN', policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN', policy_instances=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types' sraBAN', policy_types=[] nont_ric_id=None ric_types*[] nont
```

Figure 19: Reception of the A1 policy by the Non-RT RIC and forwarding to the Near-RT RIC

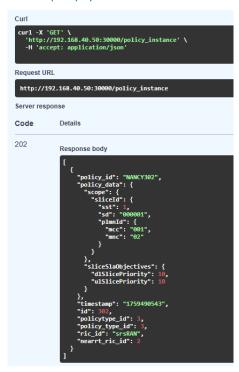


Figure 20: Generated A1 policy instance in the Non-RT RIC



Figure 21: Near-RT RIC and xApp validation and application of the A1 policy

3.19. Artificial Intelligence Network Quality Module (AINQM)

Configuration

The Artificial Intelligence Network Quality Module is a module designed to carry out predictions about upcoming network outages. Outages are essentially events and intervals of highly dissatisfactory service. The AINQM in the form of its Docker Container API in fact delivers probability outputs, which measure how probable the event of an outage is. Additionally, post-processing was put to use, so that the final output of the module is in actuality binary: outage (1) or uptime/available (0). The work carried out in this framework is meticulously laid out in [20]. Table 20 summarizes the AINQM functional tests.

	Table 20. Anyqivi functional tests summary				
Functional Tes	t ID Objective	Status			
AINQM_F001	Prediction of network outage probability for analytics.	Completed			
AINQM_F002	Prediction of network outage probability to anticipate network events and support decision-making.	Completed			
	Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type	Functional				
Identifier	AINQM_F001, AINQM_F002				
Tester	CERTH				
Test Purpose	Verify the receipt and plausibility of probability predictions for upcoming network outages.				
References	[20]				

High-end commercial workstation or Docker Container API Environment

Pre-processed Dataset (COLOSSEUM) [21] available

Table 20: AINQM functional tests summary



Pre-test conditions Al model complete with fine-tuning and testing via validation and testing data The Docker Container RESTful API has already been built, alongside with its multitude of dependencies, in the workstation, which has been prepared for execution.					
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
	1	Stimulus	Docker Component/service is executed/run within the testing environment	Completed	
	2	Stimulus	Values are inserted as body arguments/payload parameters (CSV, range) and both sent (via the POSTMAN or curl tool)	Completed	
	3	Check	Get a prediction that is plausible for upcoming outages	Pass	
Test Verdict		-		Pass	

3.20. Network Information Framework (NIF)

This component describes the development and validation of the **Network Information Framework** (NIF), a comprehensive system designed to assess and optimize **Blockchain-based Radio Access Networks**. The framework incorporates **three Al-driven predictive models** addressing key performance indicators:

- Coverage Probability Prediction Model Estimates network coverage reliability across urban environments, leveraging datasets such as the University of Murcia's 5G deployment produced by NANCY.
- Outage Probability Prediction Model Predicts the likelihood of network outages using datasets like the Colosseum urban simulation [21].
- Latency Prediction Model Evaluates blockchain consensus-induced latency across multiple consensus mechanisms, enabling comparison and optimization of performance and security trade-offs.

The **NIF** is integrated into an **interactive web-based platform**, allowing users to upload datasets, execute model predictions, and visualize performance outcomes in real time. More information can be found in [20]. The functional tests for the Network Information Framework are summarized in Table 21.

Functional Test ID	Objective Objective	Status			
NIF_F001	Al model testing with synthetic data to ensure reasonable predictions.	Completed			
NIF_F002	Ensure the AI model's loss function converges without overfitting.	Completed			
NIF_F003	Successful creation of users and data upload process.	Completed			
Analytic Functional Test Description					
Test type	Functional				
Identifier	NIF_F001, NIF_F002, NIF_F003				

Table 21: NIF functional tests summary



Tester	8BELLS
Test Purpose	Verify the NIF's AI models training, prediction quality, and user/data handling functionalities.
References	[20]
Configuration	 Test environment deployed with default system settings Al models configured with baseline hyperparameters (batch size, learning rate, epochs) Synthetic dataset stored in designated test data directory Database schema applied and connection strings configured User management and authentication modules enabled Logging and monitoring services configured for test runs
Pre-test	•Services running
conditions	•Test accounts created and accessible
	•Synthetic dataset available and valid
	Database initialized and empty
	Admin credentials verified
	Logging and monitoring enabled
	Network connectivity verified
	Compute resources allocated (GPU/CPU/memory)

Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	Start services and verify endpoints are reachable.	Completed
	2	Stimulus	Load synthetic dataset into the test environment.	Completed
	3	Check	Dataset format and validity confirmed.	Pass
	4	Stimulus	Train AI models (all three) using synthetic dataset with baseline hyperparameters.	Completed
	5	Check	Training losses decrease and converge within expected range for all models.	Pass
	6	Stimulus	Create new user account.	Completed
	7	Check	User record stored in database and accessible.	Pass
	8	Stimulus	Upload sample dataset via user account.	Completed
	9	Check	Data upload completes successfully and is retrievable.	Pass



Test	Pass
Verdict	

3.21. Smart Pricing Policies (SPP)

The Smart Pricing Module (SPM) is part of Task 4.5 "Smart Pricing Policies" and is described in detail in [13] - Smart Pricing Policies. It provides Al-driven pricing and resource allocation mechanisms for the B-RAN, leveraging Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning (MARL) and multi-round blind reverse auctions to ensure fair and competitive pricing. Within the NANCY framework, the SPM interacts closely with the NANCY Marketplace through a dedicated API service, enabling dynamic price discovery. Table 22 summarizes the functional test for the Smart Pricing Policies component. Moreover, Figure 26 illustrate indicative instances of the tests.

Table 22: SPP functional tests summary

Functional Te	st ID	Obje	ective	Status (Completed, I comple		
SPP_F001			ironment testing ions, auction rules data.	Comple	eted	
SPP_F002	!	Ensure the neu function converges	ural network loss without overfitting.	Comple	eted	
SPP_F003			ing under load to prove latency and	Comple	eted	
SPP_F004	ļ	Reinforcement lea with synthetic reasonable behavio	rning model testing data to ensure our.	Comple	eted	
Analytic Functional Test Description						
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		SPM_F001				
Tester		8BELLS				
Test Purpose		Validate that the SPM simulation PettingZoo environment correctly enforces boundary conditions and auction rules using synthetic data.				
References		[13] (Section 3.2 N Environment Para		erse Auction, Section 3.3	Training	
Configuration		PettingZoo-based MARL environment with randomized providers, 10 auction rounds, bid limits 20–100.				
Pre-test condit	ions	Environment initia	ılized, at least 3 synth	etic providers defined.		
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Desc	ription	Result	
	1	Stimulus	Initialize auction envisynthetic providers		Environment setup succeeds	
	2	Check	Boundary conditions number of rounds) a	•	Constraints respected	
	3	Check	Auction completes after fixed number of rounds without invalid states Auction terminates correctly			
Test Verdict					Pass	
		Analy	tic Functional Test De	escription		



Identifier SPM_F002 + SPM_F004	Test type		Functional				
Test Purpose Ensure that the neural network loss converges without overfitting and that the reinforcement learning agents display reasonable, sustainable bidding strategies under synthetic data. References [13], (Section 3. 3 Training Process, Section 3.3.3 Reward Function, Section 5 Performance Evaluation) PPO training with PettingZoo MARL environment, 500 training steps, 2–10 providers, randomized bid limits between 20–100. Pre-test conditions Training environment initialized, RL agents seeded with default hyperparameters. Test Step Type Description Result Stant PPO training in auction environment Training begins 2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within Loss converges threshold 3 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (~30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Test Verdict Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Step Type Description Result Test Step Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable			SPM_F002 + SPM_	F004			
reinforcement learning agents display reasonable, sustainable bidding strategies under synthetic data. References [13], (Section 3.3 Training Process, Section 3.3.3 Reward Function, Section 5 Performance Evaluation) Configuration PPO training with PettingZoo MARL environment, 500 training steps, 2–10 providers, randomized bid limits between 20–100. Pre-test conditions Training environment initialized, RL agents seeded with default hyperparameters. Test Step Type Description Result Stand PPO training in auction environment Training begins Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within Loss converges threshold Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Test Verdict SPM_F003 Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerized SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable	Tester						
under synthetic data. References [13], (Section 3.3 Training Process, Section 3.3.3 Reward Function, Section 5 Performance Evaluation) Configuration PPO training with PettingZoo MARL environment, 500 training steps, 2–10 providers, randomized bid limits between 20–100. Pre-test conditions Training environment initialized, RL agents seeded with default hyperparameters. Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Start PPO training in auction environment Training begins 2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents produce competitive degenerate strategies Pass Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test Verdict SPM_F003 Tester BBELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerized SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Sequence Page Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable acce	Test Purpose		Ensure that the ne	ural network loss converges without overfitting and	d that the		
Tailing Process, Section 3.3 Reward Function, Section 5					g strategies		
Performance Evaluation) PPO training with PettingZoo MARL environment, 500 training steps, 2–10 providers, randomized bid limits between 20–100. Pre-test conditions Training environment initialized, RL agents seeded with default hyperparameters. Test Step Type Description Result Stant PPO training in auction environment Training begins Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30–35 range on average, Figure 23) Figure 23) Analytic Functional Test Description Test Verdict SPM_F003 Tester BBELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized processed parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput of acceptable Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput with no acceptable Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput with acceptable	- 6		•				
PPO training with PettingZoo MARL environment, 500 training steps, 2–10 providers, randomized bid limits between 20–100. Pre-test conditions	References			•	ction 5		
Pre-test conditions Training environment initialized, RL agents seeded with default hyperparameters. Test Sequence 1 Stimulus Start PPO training in auction environment Training begins 2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold 3 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerized SPM live, Load generator active Test Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized processed parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable acceptable acceptable Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput with no dropped auctions	Configuration			•	2–10 providers,		
Test Step Sequence 1 Stimulus Start PPO training in auction environment Training begins 2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold 1 Stable pricing behavior strategies 1 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (≈30−35 range on average, Figure 23)			randomized bid lim	its between 20–100.			
Test Step Sequence 1 Stimulus Start PPO training in auction environment Training begins 2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold 1 Stable pricing behavior strategies 1 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (≈30−35 range on average, Figure 23)							
Sequence 1 Stimulus Start PPO training in auction environment Training begins 2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold 3 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Step Type Description Results Found Sequence Parameters Parameters Parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable acceptable acceptable Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable	Pre-test condit	ions	Training environme	ent initialized, RL agents seeded with default hyper	parameters.		
Sequence 1 Stimulus Start PPO training in auction environment Training begins 2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold 3 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Test Verdict Prunctional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Step Type Description Results Foundations with randomized provider parameters. 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable acceptable acceptable Troughput with no dropped auctions Trroughput acceptable							
2 Check Training loss decreases and stabilizes within threshold 3 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable 1 Throughput 2 Throughp		Step	Туре	Description	Result		
threshold 3 Check Agents produce competitive but not excessively low bids (=30—35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Test Verdict Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized provessed parameters processed 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable 1 Throughput acceptable		1	Stimulus	Start PPO training in auction environment	Training begins		
excessively low bids (≈30–35 range on average, Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized processed 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable		2	Check	<u> </u>	Loss converges		
Figure 23) 4 Check Agents avoid collusion or repetitive degenerate strategies Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized processed 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable		3	Check	• .			
Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable Latency acceptable Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable Throughput acceptable					Deliavio		
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Identifier SPM_F003 Tester 8BELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters.	Test Verdict				Pass		
Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters.			Analyt	ic Functional Test Description			
Tester BBELLS Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters processed parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable	Test type		Functional				
Test Purpose Evaluate the SPM's latency and throughput when subjected to high-frequency auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable	Identifier		SPM_F003				
auction simulations. References [13] (Section 5.1 Results from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Performance Benchmarks). Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters processed 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) Latency acceptable 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable	Tester		8BELLS				
Configuration Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with randomized provider parameters. Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active	Test Purpose				requency		
Pre-test conditions Containerised SPM live, Load generator active Test	References			esults from Testing and Simulations, Section 5.2 Pe	rformance		
Pre-test conditions	Configuration		Containerized SPM testbed running 100 simulated auctions/minute with				
Test Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable			randomized provid	ler parameters.			
Test Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable	Dro tost condit	ions	Containerised CDM	Llive Lead generator active			
Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable	rie-test condit	IUIIS	Containeriseu SPIV	i live, Loau gellerator active			
Sequence 1 Stimulus Run bulk auction simulations with randomized parameters 2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable	Test	Sten	Type	Description	Result		
parameters processed Check Average response time (Figure 26) Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable		Step	i ype	Description	Result		
2 Check Average response time (Figure 26) 3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable		1	Stimulus				
3 Check Throughput with no dropped auctions Throughput acceptable		2	Check				
		3	Check	Throughput with no dropped auctions	Throughput		
	T + \/ - +						



```
=== Reverse Auction Env Initialized ===
Number of bidders: 4
Bid limits: [Provider_0: 32–95, Provider_1: 28–91, Provider_2: 37–99, Provider_3: 22–84]
Initial bids: [67.4, 72.1, 80.9, 45.2]
Max rounds: 10

Bids within constraints
[Round 1] Lowest bid: Provider_3 @ 45.2
Bids within constraints
[Round 2] Lowest bid: Provider_0 @ 44.8
Bids within constraints
[Round 3] Lowest bid: Provider_0 @ 43.6
Bids within constraints
[Round 4] Lowest bid: Provider_1 @ 42.9
Bids within constraints
[Round 5] Lowest bid: Provider_1 @ 42.1
Bids within constraints
[Round 6] Lowest bid: Provider_0 @ 41.7
Bids within constraints
[Round 7] Lowest bid: Provider_0 @ 41.2
Bids within constraints
[Round 7] Lowest bid: Provider_2 @ 40.6
Bids within constraints
[Round 8] Lowest bid: Provider_2 @ 40.6
Bids within constraints
[Round 9] Lowest bid: Provider_0 @ 40.1
Bids within constraints
[Round 9] Lowest bid: Provider_0 @ 40.1
Bids within constraints
[Round 9] Lowest bid: Provider_0 @ 39.7

=== Auction Complete ===
Winner: Provider_0
Final winning bid: 39.7
Constraints respected, env terminated
```

Figure 22: Environment test terminal output

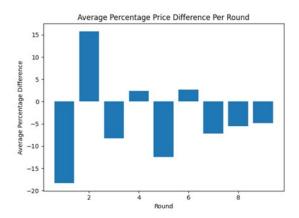


Figure 23: Average Agent Behavior



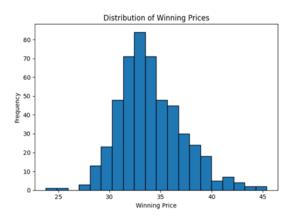


Figure 24: Winning Prices Distribution



Figure 25: Training Rewards

```
Starting load test: 100 auctions/min

[Batch 1] 103 requests | Avg latency: 790.7 ms | Success: 100% (0 dropped)
[Batch 2] 108 requests | Avg latency: 787.4 ms | Success: 100% (0 dropped)
[Batch 3] 112 requests | Avg latency: 811.9 ms | Success: 100% (0 dropped)
[Batch 4] 105 requests | Avg latency: 799.3 ms | Success: 100% (0 dropped)
[Batch 5] 107 requests | Avg latency: 778.6 ms | Success: 100% (0 dropped)

=== Load Test Summary ===

Total requests: 535
Successful: 535 (100%)
Dropped: 0 (0.0%)
Average response time: 793.58 ms
```

Figure 26: Load test terminal output



3.22. Explainable AI (XAI)

The NANCY Explainable AI (XAI) Component is a core building block of the NANCY framework, designed to enhance transparency and interpretability of AI models across multiple network domains. As detailed in [22], the component integrates several state-of-the-art explainability techniques including SHAP for global interpretability, LIME for local instance level explanations, and GradCAM/SHAP hybrid methods for vision based semantic communication scenarios. These techniques produce both visual artifacts such as plots, bar charts, and heatmaps, and structured JSON outputs, enabling explanations to be consumed by other NANCY components.

The XAI Component interacts with:

- FL IDS: Provides explainability for intrusion detection models, including those trained using federated learning approaches.
- AINQM: Offers interpretability for outage prediction in 5G networks, clarifying the influence of performance metrics such as PRBs, CQI, and buffer sizes.
- Semantic Communications models (ASL recognition and V2X object detection): Applies GradCAM and SHAP to highlight how CNN and YOLO models focus on semantic features within images.
- XAI Dashboard: Feeds structured explanations in both visual and JSON formats into the interactive visualization platform for operator use.
- LLM Powered Analysis Component: Passes SHAP-derived feature attributions to the LLM, which generates natural language explanations suitable for human decision makers.

Through this integration, the component ensures that AI driven predictions within NANCY are explainable, auditable, and actionable. It serves as the central explainability layer, connecting model outputs to human operators via dashboards and LLM interpretation. The functional tests of the XAI component are summarized in Table 23.

Table 23: XAI functional tests summary

Functional Test I	D Objective	Status			
XAI_F001	Validation of system ability to load a saved model and retain its prediction methods.	Completed			
XAI_F002	Check that traffic data is preprocessed correctly.	Completed			
XAI_F003	Validation of system generation of SHAP-based global explanations.	Completed			
XAI_F004	Validation of system generation of LIME-based local explanations.	Completed			
	Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type	Functional				
Identifier	XAI_F001	XAI_F001			
Tester	MINDS				
Test Purpose	Verifies that a pre-trained model can be loaded successfully and works as expected. The goal is to confirm that the model remains usable after loading, keeping its ability to make predictions with both predict and predict_proba.				
References	From anomaly_detection_explainer.py module, the load_model method.				
Configuration	 A mock RandomForestClassifier is trained on random synthetic data. The trained model is serialized and saved as a pickle file in a temporary directory. 				



	Required libraries (scikit-learn, numpy, pickle, pytest framework) are installed				
	in the test environment.				
Pre-test			pickle file containing a trained model exists at the give	en path.	
conditions	The environment permits reading the model file from disk.				
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
	1	Stimulus	Call <u>load model</u> method with the path to the saved model file.	Model object returned	
	2	Check	Verify that the loaded object is not None.	Pass	
	3	Check	Verify that the loaded object has the method predict.	Pass	
	4	Check	Verify that the loaded object has the method predict_proba.	Pass	
Test Verdict				Pass	
			Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type		Functional			
Identifier		XAI_F002			
Tester		MINDS			
Test Purpos	e	This test verifies that the <u>preprocess_data</u> method correctly prepares network traffic data for machine learning models. The goal is to ensure that irrelevant columns are removed, missing or infinite values are handled, and numerical features are properly scaled using a provided pre-trained scaler, while preserving the target labels.			
References			detection_explainer.py module the preprocess_data r		
•		Label) A pre-t simula Requir	simulate the original scaler used.		
Dro tost		- The car	male data and scalar file oviet and are assessible		
Pre-test conditions	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Test	Chan			rom disk.	
Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	rom disk.	
	1	Type Stimulus	Description Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler.		
		Stimulus Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and	
	1 2 3	Stimulus Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass	
	1 2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series. Verify non-feature columns (Flow ID, Src IP, Dst IP, Protocol, Label) are removed from X_scaled.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass Pass	
	1 2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series. Verify non-feature columns (Flow ID, Src IP, Dst IP, Protocol, Label) are removed from X_scaled. Ensure that X_scaled contains no NaN values.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass Pass Pass	
Sequence	1 2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series. Verify non-feature columns (Flow ID, Src IP, Dst IP, Protocol, Label) are removed from X_scaled.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass	
	1 2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series. Verify non-feature columns (Flow ID, Src IP, Dst IP, Protocol, Label) are removed from X_scaled. Ensure that X_scaled contains no NaN values. Ensure that X_scaled contains no infinite values.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass Pass Pass	
Test Verdict	1 2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series. Verify non-feature columns (Flow ID, Src IP, Dst IP, Protocol, Label) are removed from X_scaled. Ensure that X_scaled contains no NaN values.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass	
Test Verdict	1 2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check Check Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series. Verify non-feature columns (Flow ID, Src IP, Dst IP, Protocol, Label) are removed from X_scaled. Ensure that X_scaled contains no NaN values. Ensure that X_scaled contains no infinite values.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass	
Test Verdict	1 2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check Check Check	Call preprocess_data with the sample dataset and mock scaler. Verify X_scaled is a pandas DataFrame. Verify y_true is a pandas Series. Verify non-feature columns (Flow ID, Src IP, Dst IP, Protocol, Label) are removed from X_scaled. Ensure that X_scaled contains no NaN values. Ensure that X_scaled contains no infinite values.	Result Returns X_scaled DataFrame and y_true Series Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass	



Test Purpose	e	Verifies that the global_explain function can successfully generate global feature importance explanations for a machine learning model using SHAP. The test ensures that the function can process input data, calculate SHAP values, and save both visual (PNG) and JSON outputs without raising exceptions.			
References		From anomaly_detection_explainer.py module the preprocess_data, load_model and global_explain methods.			
 Raw sample_data DataFrame containing network traffic features. A mock RandomForestClassifier saved as a pickle file (mock_model). A mock StandardScaler saved as a joblib file (mock_scaler), used for preprocessing the numeric features. Temporary path (tmp_path/global_output) where explanation files (plo JSON) are stored. Required packages (shap, matplotlib, pandas, numpy, pytest framework installed and available. 			model). sed for on files (plots and		
Pre-test conditions					
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
Sequence	1	Stimulus	Preprocess the sample_data using preprocess_data and the mock scaler	Returns X_scaled DataFrame	
	2	Check	Load the mock model from file using load_model.	Returns the trained model object	
	3	Check	Call global_explain method to generate explanations	Generates PNG plots and JSON files in the output directory	
	4		Verify that no exceptions are raised during the execution of global_explain.	Pass	
Test Verdict				Pass	
			Analytic Functional Test Description		
Test type	Test type Functional				
Identifier XAI_F004					
Tester MINDS					
Test Purpose Verifies that the local_explain function can generate local explanations for a network provided and the function are also as a second of the purpose of the			ns for a network		

Verdict				
	Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type	Functional			
Identifier	XAI_F004			
Tester	MINDS			
Test Purpose	Verifies that the local_explain function can generate local explanations for a network flow without raising exceptions. The test ensures that the function executes properly.			
References	From anomaly_detection_explainer.py module the preprocess_data, load_model and local_explain methods.			
Configuration	 Sample data (raw network flow dataset, not scaled). A mock model pretrained RandomForestClassifier and saved. A Mock Scaler used in preprocessing to scale numeric features. Flow ID set to 0 (first row of the dataset). Temporary directory tmp_path / "local_output" for storing PNG and JSON files. Required packages (LIME, matplotlib, json, pandas, numpy, pytest framework) are installed and available. 			



Pre-test conditions

- Sample data has been created (DataFrame with 50 network flows and relevant features).
- The mock model has been trained and saved to disk.
- The mock scaler has been trained and saved to disk.
- The environment has write access to the temporary output directory (tmp_path) and read access to load the model and scaler.

Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	Preprocess the sample_data using preprocess_data and the mock scaler.	Returns X_scaled DataFrame
	2	Stimulus	Load the mock model from file using load_model.	Returns the trained model object
	3	Stimulus	Call local_explain method to generate explanations for the first flow.	Generates PNG plots and JSON files in the output directory
	4	Check	Verify that no exceptions are raised during the execution of local_explain.	Pass
Test Verdict				Pass

3.23. Federated Learning Intrusion Detection System (FL-IDS)

The FL-IDS component provides a privacy-preserving and scalable security mechanism for detecting anomalies and cyber threats in Beyond 5G (B5G) and 6G networks. It leverages Federated Learning (FL) to train intrusion detection models collaboratively across distributed clients, without centralizing sensitive network traffic data. This approach aligns with the O-RAN distributed architecture, minimizing bandwidth consumption and reducing privacy risks, while maintaining strong detection performance.

The system, first detailed in [6], is implemented on the Flower (Flwr) framework and supports flexible aggregation strategies (e.g., FedAdagrad), dynamic client scaling, containerized deployment, and robust error handling. It includes a streaming-based preprocessing pipeline that transforms raw network traffic into ML-ready features, ensuring consistency across clients and preserving privacy.

Beyond the FL-IDS neural network-based architecture, a second methodology has also been developed for Federated Random Forest (FedRF) anomaly detection in cellular networks. This consensus-based approach, as described in [6] and related publications, enables fully decentralized feature selection and improves resilience against central points of failure.

Interactions with other NANCY components:

- Data Processing Pipelines: FL-IDS integrates with NANCY's data collection and traffic preprocessing components to extract flows and features.
- Orchestration & Deployment: Its Docker/Kubernetes-based deployment ensures smooth integration with NANCY's orchestration layer for scalable, distributed environments.

The tests for the FL-IDS are summarized in Table 24.



Table 24: FL-IDS functional tests summary

Functional Test ID			Objective		Status	
FL-IDS_F001		S E001	Validation that the client returns the	Completed		
LF-1D2_L001			correct model parameters.	Completed		
FL-IDS_F002			Validation that the client model fit works as expected.	С	ompleted	
F 1 1-2 1-2-5			Validation of the client model			
FL-IDS_F003			evaluation (loss, evaluation metrics).		completed	
			Validation that the client saves the			
FL-IDS_F004			model and handles the directory creation correctly.	C	completed	
			Validation that the server initializes			
FL-IDS_F005			without starting a real server	C	ompleted	
	FL-ID	3_F003	(mocked model and server	C	ompieteu	
			functions). Validation that the client initializes,			
	FI-ID	S_F006	without connecting to a server	C	completed	
		<u>-</u> . •••	(mocked data and start function).	Č	ompiecea	
	FI-ID	S_F007	Validation that the run_experiment		ompleted	
		••,	script can be imported.		piccca	
	FL-ID	S_F008	Verify that the weighted average of metrics is calculated correctly.	С	ompleted	
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional	Analytic Full Chomai Test Description			
Identifier		FL-IDS_F001				
Tester		MINDS				
Test Purpose	e		lient can return its model parameters in the e	expected for	ormat	
References	_	•	nt class in the src.client.client module, the get	-		
Configuration	n	<u> </u>	vironment using unittest with numpy package			
J			raining data with 100 samples, 10 features, ar			
Pre-test			Client instance initialized with training and test	ting data.		
conditions		 Randor 	m seed set to ensure reproducibility.			
		_			- I.	
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result	
	1	Stimulus	Call get_parameters method with the argum	nent	List of parameters returned	
	2	Check	({}). Verify output is a list	returned		
	3	Check	Verify each parameter is a numpy.ndarray.		Pass	
Test	3	check verify each parameter is a multipy.mairay.			Pass	
Verdict						
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type						
Identifier FL-IDS_F002						
Tester MINDS						
			lient can fit its local model and return update	d paramet	ters, number of	
examples, and metrics						
				ass in the src.client.client module, the fit method.		
=			vironment using unittest and numpy package	installed.		
Training dataset of 100 samples and 10 features.						
Pre-test			nitialized with data and 1 training epoch.			
conditions	conditions • Initial parameters obtained via get_parameters.					



Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
	1	Stimulus	Call fit method with initial_params and 1 epoch.	Returns updated parameters, number of examples, and metrics		
	2	Check	Verify updated parameters are a list.	Pass		
	3	Check	Verify num_examples equals to 100.	Pass		
	4	Check	Verify returned metrics is a dict containing "loss" and "accuracy".	Pass		
Test Verdict				Pass		
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		FL-IDS_F003				
Tester		MINDS				
Test Purpose	е	Verify that the cand evaluation	lient can evaluate its model and return loss, number on metrics.	of test examples,		
References		From NancyClie	nt class in the src.client.client module, the evaluate m	ethod.		
Configuratio	n	 Test en 	vironment using unittest.			
		 Test da 	taset of 50 samples.			
Pre-test		Client initialized with data.				
conditions		 Model parameters obtained via get_parameters. 				
Test Sequence			Description	Result		
	1	Stimulus	Call evaluate method with retrieved parameters.	Returns loss, number of examples, and metrics		
	2	Check	Verify loss is a float.	Pass		
	3	Check	Verify num examples equals to 50.	Pass		
	4	Check	Verify metrics is a dict.	Pass		
	5	Check	Verify metrics include "accuracy", "tpr", "fpr", "f1",	Pass		
		G. I. G. I.	"auc".			
Test Verdict				Pass		
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		FL-IDS_F004				
Tester		MINDS				
Test Purpose		Verify that the client can save its model to a specified path.				
References		From NancyClient class in the src.client.client module, the save_model method.				
Configuratio	n	 Test environment using unittest with unittest.mock.patch to replace Sequential.save and os.makedirs. TensorFlow must be installed, because the model is instantiated in the client constructor. 				
Pre-test conditions		• Sequer	Client initialized with mock data. Itial.save patched to prevent actual file writing. edirs patched to prevent directory creation.			



Test	Stor	Туре	Doscrintian	Result
Sequence	Step	туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	Call save_model with "test/path" input.	Model save function invoked
	2	Check	Verify mock_save was called once with "test/path" as input.	Pass
Test			as mpan	Pass
Verdict			Analytic Functional Test Description	
Test type		Functional	Analytic Functional rest Description	
Identifier		FL-IDS_F005		
Tester		MINDS		
Test Purpose	5	Verify that the F	lower server can be initialized without actually startin	g a real server.
References			dule in the src.server directory, the start_server meth	
Configuratio	n	creatio	vironment using unittest and unittest.mock.patch to rn (create_model) and Flower server start (flwr.server. r, Tensorflow, Flwr packages installed.	
Pre-test		MagicN	Nock model with get_weights method returning samp	le numny arrays
conditions		_	model patched to return the mock model.	ic nampy arrays.
		_	ver.start_server patched to prevent real server startu	p.
			-	•
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result
Sequence				
	1 Stimulus		Call start_server with test parameters	Server initialization function called successfully
Test				Pass
Verdict				
			Analytic Functional Test Description	
Test type		Functional		
Identifier		FL-IDS_F006		
Tester		MINDS		
Test Purpose	ا د	Verify that a Flo	wer client can be initialized without actually connecting	ng to a server.
References	_	•	lula in tha are aliant directory the start aliant and lac	
		From client mod	lule in the src.client directory, the start_client and loa	
Configuratio		From client mod Test en	vironment with unittest	d_data methods.
		From client mod Test en Package	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed	d_data methods.
		From client mod Test en Package	vironment with unittest	d_data methods.
		• Test en • Packag • Mocks • Mock lo	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed	d_data methods. d. ain, 50 test
Configuratio		• Test en • Packag • Mocks • Mock lo	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed for load_data and flwr.client.start_numpy_client pad_data returns synthetic train/test datasets (100 tra s, 10 features, 3 classes) ent.start_numpy_client patched to avoid real server co	d_data methods. d. ain, 50 test
Pre-test conditions Test		• Test en • Packag • Mocks • Mock lo	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed for load_data and flwr.client.start_numpy_client pad_data returns synthetic train/test datasets (100 tra s, 10 features, 3 classes) ent.start_numpy_client patched to avoid real server co	d_data methods. d. ain, 50 test
Pre-test conditions	Pn	Test en Packag Mocks Mock losample flwr.clie	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed for load_data and flwr.client.start_numpy_client oad_data returns synthetic train/test datasets (100 tra s, 10 features, 3 classes) ent.start_numpy_client patched to avoid real server co	d_data methods. d. ain, 50 test communication Result
Pre-test conditions Test	Step	Test en Packag Mocks Mock losample flwr.clie Type	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed for load_data and flwr.client.start_numpy_client pad_data returns synthetic train/test datasets (100 tra s, 10 features, 3 classes) ent.start_numpy_client patched to avoid real server co 1 Description	d_data methods. d. din, 50 test communication Result Client initialization
Pre-test conditions Test	Step 1	Test en Packag Mocks Mock los sample flwr.clie Type Stimulus	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed for load_data and flwr.client.start_numpy_client bad_data returns synthetic train/test datasets (100 tra s, 10 features, 3 classes) ent.start_numpy_client patched to avoid real server of 1 Description Call start_client with test parameters.	d_data methods. d. din, 50 test communication Result Client initialization function called
Pre-test conditions Test	Step 1 3	Test en Packag Mocks Mock losample flwr.clie Type Stimulus Check	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed for load_data and flwr.client.start_numpy_client pad_data returns synthetic train/test datasets (100 tra s, 10 features, 3 classes) ent.start_numpy_client patched to avoid real server or 1 Description Call start_client with test parameters. Verify start_numpy_client is called once Verify server_address argument matches	d_data methods. d. din, 50 test communication Result Client initialization function called Pass
Pre-test conditions Test Sequence	Step 1 3	Test en Package Mocks Mock los sample flwr.clie Type Stimulus Check Check	vironment with unittest es numpy, pandas, joblib, tensorflow and flwr installed for load_data and flwr.client.start_numpy_client pad_data returns synthetic train/test datasets (100 tra s, 10 features, 3 classes) ent.start_numpy_client patched to avoid real server or 1 Description Call start_client with test parameters. Verify start_numpy_client is called once Verify server_address argument matches	d_data methods. d. din, 50 test communication Result Client initialization function called Pass Pass



lala satifia s		EL IDC 5007				
Identifier		FL-IDS _F007				
Tester		MINDS				
Test Purpose	е	<u> </u>	un_experiment script can be imported and contains a	main function.		
References		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ectory the run_experiment module.			
Configuration	n	 Test en 	vironment with unittest.			
Pre-test		 Script r 	un_experiment.py exists in the expected location.			
conditions						
Test	Step	Type	Description	Result		
Sequence						
	1	Stimulus	From scripts import run_experiment.	Module imported		
				successfully		
	2	Check	Verify the module has a main attribute.	Pass		
Test			Pass			
Verdict						
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		FL-IDS_F008				
Tester		MINDS				
Test Purpose	е	Verify that the v	veighted_average function correctly computes a weight	hted average of a		
		list of metric values.				
References		From server module in the src.server directory, the weighted_average method.				
Configuration	n	Test environment with unittest and numpy package installed.				
			1,1			
Pre-test		• Sample	e list of metrics, corresponding weights and the expect	ed weighted		
conditions		average pre-computed.				
	210.200 k. c combatos.					
Test Step		Туре	Description	Result		
Sequence		7,75	2 222. 16 4.0			
1		Stimulus	Call weighted average with sample metrics and	Returns a numeric		
_			weights.	result		
	2	Check	Verify the result is approximately equal to the	Pass		
			expected average.			
Test		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pass		
Verdict						

3.24. Memory Traffic Generator - Resource Monitor (MTG-RM)

The Memory Traffic Generator – Resource Monitor (MTG-RM) component is designed to evaluate, stress, and control system behavior under memory traffic conditions. It provides a controlled framework for generating and monitoring high levels of memory activity, which are representative of both legitimate high-performance workloads and potentially malicious memory-bound applications.

The MTG-RM module serves a dual purpose:

- 1. **Memory Traffic Generation (MTG):** This subsystem is capable of producing intense and configurable memory access patterns to simulate interference scenarios or denial-of-service (DoS) conditions at the memory subsystem level.
- 2. **Resource Monitoring (RM):** The monitoring subsystem provides fine-grained insight into CPU-level resource utilization and memory traffic intensity through the use of Performance Monitoring Units (PMUs).



The MTG-RM framework is therefore used for assessing the resilience of computing systems to improve real-time performance and security. Table 25 summarizes the MTG-RM functional tests.

Table 25: MTG-RM functional tests summary

MTG-RM_F001 Demonstrate capability of generating intense memory traffic to simulate malicious behavior. Completed MTG-RM_F002 Monitor the system resource usage at the CPU level as provided by Performance Measurement Units. Completed MTG-RM_F003 Limit the CPU resources assigned to malicious application. Completed Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Identifier Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F001 Tester SS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of generating intense memory traffic by continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test Configuration Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period -P \$period 0 -/dos-attack-sim-encless -m 131072 Pass Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description
MTG-RM_F002
ATG-RM_F002 level as provided by Performance Measurement Units.
Measurement Units. Limit the CPU resources assigned to malicious application. Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F001 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of generating intense memory traffic by continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test conditions None. Test Step Type Description Result Pre-test conditions Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c Score chrt -d -T Sruntime -D Speriod -P Speriod 0./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test verdict Pass Pass Prest Verdict MTG-RM_F002 Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive Test type The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Limit the CPU resources assigned to malicious application. Analytic Functional Test Description
Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F001 Tester SSS The test aims to demonstrate the capability of generating intense memory traffic by continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test None. Pre-test Conditions None. Test Step Type Description Result Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F001 Tester SSS The test aims to demonstrate the capability of generating intense memory traffic by continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test None. None. Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1
Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F001 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of generating intense memory traffic by continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test
Identifier
Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of generating intense memory traffic by continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test conditions None. Test Step Type Description Result Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of generating intense memory traffic by continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test conditions None. Test Step Type Description Result Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
continuously accessing memory areas with a limit-case access pattern that maximizes interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test Conditions None. Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command:
interference. The memory traffic generator application is further protected by SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test conditions None. Test Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
SCHED_DEADLINE to control its impact. References Configuration Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE Pre-test conditions None. Test Step Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test Verdict Test type Inuctional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
References Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE
Selection of amount of memory to be accessed, selection of period and runtime for SCHED_DEADLINE
Pre-test conditions Test Step Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Indicational Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Pre-test conditions Pre-test conditions
Test Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Test Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Test Step Type Description Result Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass Pass Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Sequence 1 Stimulus Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass Pass Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Launch a script with the following command: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 ./dos-attack-sim-endless -m 131072 2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass Pass Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
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2 Check The test is successful when a meaningful slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass
Slowdown of any other memory-bound application is observed. Pass
Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Test Verdict Analytic Functional Test Description Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Company
Test type Functional Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Identifier MTG-RM_F002 Tester SSS Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Tester Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
Test Purpose The test aims to demonstrate the capability of the memory traffic monitor tool to analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
analyze the memory traffic of any application. The test consists in running the memory traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
traffic analyzer tool to read the ARM performance counters of a memory-intensive
onglication
application. References
Configuration The application to be monitored is selected from the IsolBench benchmark suite,
specifically the "latency" application.
Pre-test None.



Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result			
	1	Stimulus	The script used to test the monitor is "test-monitor.sh" in the "sss_malicious_appl/monitor" folder. What it does is launching the following command: taskset -c 1 chrt -r 99/appl/dos-attack-sim -m 1 -i 1000000000 & ./start-monitor.sh \$!				
	2		The test is successful when the monitor creates a .csv file in the "results" folder named with the PID of the monitored application containing the value of the counters read by the monitor, thus proving that the monitor is able to read the performance counter of the PMU.				
Test Verdict				Pass			
			Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type		Functional	tional				
Identifier		MTG-RM_F003					
Tester		SSS					
Test Purpos			assessing the capability of SCHED_DEADLINE Linux's scheduling class of mount of CPU interference generated by software tasks.				
References							
Configuration		Selection of a CP pair and target p	U-eager application (yes), as well as SCHED_DEADLING processor core.	INE period, runtime			
Pre-test conditions		None					
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result			
·	1	Stimulus	Launch the following command to execute "yes" protected by SCHED_DEADLINE: taskset -c \$core chrt -d -T \$runtime -D \$period -P \$period 0 yes > /dev/null				
	2	Check	Monitor the CPU interference (i.e., usage) of 'yes' and corresponding impact of other processes.				
Test Verdict			and a second of the processes.	Pass			

3.25. Post Quantum Cryptography – Secure Communications (PQC-SC)

This component enables MQTT communication secured with TLS through the Mosquitto broker, leveraging OpenSSL for cryptographic operations. It supports both classical and post-quantum algorithms, with the OpenSSL provider facilitating modular integration of PQC algorithms from the Open Quantum Safe (OQS) library. This setup ensures encrypted, authenticated, and quantum-resistant communication between MQTT clients and the broker. Further details can be found in [11]-Section 5: PQC for Secure Communications.



Table 26: PQC-SC functional tests summary

			rable 20.1 Qe 3e functional tests summary				
Functional	Test II		Objective	Status			
PQC-SC_	F001	Successful OpenSSL lik	integration of PQC algorithms into prary.	Con	npleted		
PQC-SC_	F002		communication using TLS of a Completed		npleted		
. 4000_		specific MC	QTT application.		·p·ccca		
			Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type		Functional					
Identifier		PQC-SC_F001					
Tester	_	TEI					
Test Purpose	е	considering Ope	•	signatures with	in the TLS protocol		
References			PQC for Secure Communications				
Configuration	n	Containerized to	estbed environment with docker.				
Pre-test conditions		Network conne	ctivity among the various elements of t	the testbed.			
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result		
	1	Stimulus	Run a container using modified version of OpenSSL integrated with OQS (Open Quantum Safe) as a specific provider.		Pass		
	2	Check	Use the specific "openss! list" command to check if post-quantum cryptography (PQC) signature algorithms are available.		Pass		
	3	Check	Run the appropriate "openssl list" command to verify that post-quantum cryptography (PQC) Key Encapsulation Mechanism (KEM) algorithms are available		Pass		
Test Verdict					Pass		
			Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type		Functional					
Identifier		PQC-SC_F002					
Tester		TEI					
Test Purpos	e	Demonstrate PQC algorithms integrated in OpenSSL TLS library in an MQTT protocol					
		communication scenario.					
References		[11] - Section 5 PQC for Secure Communications					
Configuration Containerized testbed environment with docker.							
Pre-test conditions	Network connectivity among the various element of the testbed.						
Test	Step	Туре	Description		Result		
Sequence			·				
	1	Stimulus	Run Mosquitto MQTT broker integrated with OpenSSL PQC enabled library		Pass		
	2	Stimulus	Run the Mosquitto client (publisher of with OpenSSL and the PQC library en connect to the broker.		Pass		
	3	Check	Capture the communication using th utility to generate a pcap file, then ve		Pass		



	handshake that post-quantum cryptography algorithms are being used.	
Test		Pass
Verdict		

3.26. Distributed Anomaly Detection and Mitigation (D-ADM)

This component enables distributed anomaly detection and compensation on the edge. For the anomaly detection part, it is based on machine learning models to detect anomalies in the edge servers' workload (e.g., CPU, RAM, disk, network usages), while for the anomaly compensation part it is based on a game-theory algorithm for balancing network and computing resources in order to dynamically equalize a certain metric (defined by the operator) among the different users, to reach a so-called Wardrop User Equilibrium. Both components are detailed in [6], and in particular in sections 2.3 and 2.7 respectively. A summary of the functional tests of the FL-IDS is included in Table 27.

Table 27: FL-IDS functional tests summary

Functional Test ID		Objective	e	Status			
D-ADM_F001	anom	cation and validation ally detection methed with data from cations.	odology within a	Complete	d		
D-ADM_F002		ng of anomaly compensibed for load balancing	•	Completed			
Analytic Functional Test Description							
Test type	Fur	Functional					
Identifier	D-A	ADM_F001					
Tester	CR	AT					
Test Purpose		monstrate the correctr interfaces	ness of the implemen	tation of the compone	nts and of		
References		[6], Section 2.3: "Federated Learning Algorithm for Improved Anomaly Detection in Cellular Networks"					
Configuration	(res	The machine learning models have been trained using ITL datasets 2 and 3 (respectively for normal operation and under attack). The configuration is taken by a Docker Compose script associated with an ENV file					
Pre-test conditions		ceiving metrics from thomalies.	e testbed or syntheti	c data for the prediction	on of		
Test	Step	Туре	Desc	ription	Result		
Sequence							
	1	Stimulus	Send a normal oper (unseen at training anomaly detection	stage) to the			
	2		Check that the anormodules classify it a and send the correct visualization dashbot (Figure 27)	as normal execution at data to the	Pass		



		3	Stir	mulus	Send a normal operation sample (unseen at training stage) to the anomaly detection module		
4			Cł	neck	Check that the anomaly detection modules classify it as anomaly and set the correct data to the visualization dashboard (if connected) (Figure 28)		Pass
Test Verdict	•						Pass
			Ana	lytic Functio	nal Test Description		
Test type		Functional		•	·		
Identifier		D-ADM_F0	002				
Tester		CRAT					
Test Purpos	e	Demonstra interfaces	Demonstrate the correctness of the implementation of the components and of the interfaces				l of the
References		[6], Section 2.7 "Adversarial Dynamic Healing based on Wardrop Equilibrium"					
Configuration	on	The configu	uration is	on is passed at class instantiation time by the caller module			
Pre-test		Receiving metrics from the testbed or synthetic data for load balancing					
conditions							
T	Chara	-	_		Da a suivati a sa		Result
Test Sequence	Step	Туре			Description		Result
	1	Stimul	ra		palancing module to get the data IT device towards the different e servers		
	2	Chec	tł	Check that the defined metric is equalized among the different edge servers (e.g., load of the servers in terms of received requests/s)			Pass
	3	Stimul		Reduce the load capacity of a server (by altering its reported metric) at timestep 400			
	4	Chec		Check that a new equilibrium is reached considering the new capacity of the edge server			Pass
Test Verdict							Pass

Figure 27 and Figure 28 show specific steps of the tests, while the respective test results are illustrated in Figure 29.



```
| anomalydetectionmodule-1 | 2025-09-29 10:05:56,062 - waitress - INFO - Serving on http://0.00.0:8080 | 2025-09-29 10:06:29,092 - AnomalyDetectionModule - DEBUG - b'{lr\n "timestamp": 2,\r\n "sensitivity": 0.6 | 2025-09-29 10:06:29,092 - AnomalyDetectionModule - DEBUG - b'{lr\n "cpu3": 0.001,\r\n "cpu3": 0.001,\r\n "cpu4": 0.004,\r\n "disk_a": 0.0148,\r\n "disk_u": 0.59,\r\n "mem_u": 0.22,\r\n" "mem_u": 0.2263,\r\n "mem_c": 0.7728,\r\n "mem_f": 0.00555,\r\n "ret_d": 0.0017,\r\n "net_d": 0.0017,\r\n "net_d":
```

Figure 27: Step 2 of the FL-ADM_001 test

Figure 28: Step 4 of the FL-ADM_001 test

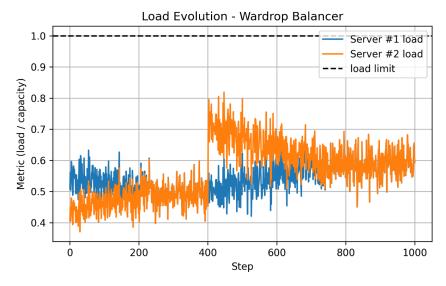


Figure 29: Results of steps 2 and 4 of D-ADM_F002



3.27. ETSI Openslice

A summary of functional tests conducted for OpenSlice integration into the NANCY platform is provided in Table 28. All these integration activities are now concluded as OpenSlice demonstrates readiness for the final NANCY use case demonstration and validation activities.

Table 28: OpenSlice functional tests summary

Functional Test ID			Objective S		tatus		
OSL_F	001	Test conne NIS2.	ection with Service Orchestrator via		npleted		
OSL_F002			Test connection with Service Repository/Registry via NIS3.		npleted		
OSL_F	003	Test conne NIS5.	ection with resource Telemetry via	Con	npleted		
OSL_F	004	Test conne NIS6.	ction with Compute Controller via	Con	npleted		
OSL_F	005	Test connec	ction with NFVO.	NFVO in the	o no availability of Greek testbeds nSlice was used		
			Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type		Functional					
Identifier		OSL_F001					
Tester		UBITECH					
Test Purpose	9		with the NANCY Service Orchestrator	(Maestro) via ir	nterface NIS2		
References		[16], [1], and [2]				
Configuratio	n	-					
Pre-test		=	estro and OpenSlice instances deployed. IP connectivity between Maestro and				
conditions		OpenSlice alrea	enSlice already established. OpenSlice has available services in its service catalogue.				
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result		
	1	Stimulus	Repeat Maestro_F001		Pass		
Test Verdict		tro successfully Slice service cata					
			Analytic Functional Test Description				
Test type		Functional					
Identifier		OSL_F002	_				
Tester		UBITECH	-				
Test Purpose	9	Test connection	est connection with the NANCY service repository/registry via interface NIS3				
References		[16], [1], and [2]]				
Configuratio	n	-					
Pre-test conditions OpenSlice and the NANCY service registry instances are deployed. A service specification is onboarded onto the OSL catalogue and a Kubernetes cluster is already linked with OpenSlice's resource and service catalogues.							
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description		Result		
	1	Stimulus	User logins to OSL portal		Pass		
	2	Check	User orders the deployment of a hel service (located in the NANCY servic atop an existing Kubernetes cluster		Pass		



	3	Check	OpenSlice initiates order and pulls service artifact	Pass		
			(i.e., helm chart) from the service registry			
	4	Check	OpenSlice successfully deploys service on the test	Pass		
	_	CITCOR	cluster			
Test	Onen	Slice successfully	pulls service artefacts from the NANCY service	Pass		
Verdict	regist	•	pulls service arteracts from the NAINCT service	7 433		
Verdict	regist	•	Analysis Francisco Took Description			
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		OSL_F003				
Tester		UBITECH				
Test Purpos	е	Test connection	with resource telemetry via interface NIS5			
References						
Configuration	n	-				
Pre-test		Maestro F002 i	s already done, therefore a Kubernetes cluster is alrea	dy created by		
conditions		OpenSlice	•	,		
Орензисе						
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
Sequence	Just	Туре	Description	1.004.1		
Jequence	1	Stimulus	OpenSlice orders a Prometheus helm service atop	Pass		
	1	Stillulus	the created Kubernetes cluster	1 433		
	2	Chaali		Dose		
	2	Check	Prometheus get deployed on a specific port of the	Pass		
			cluster	_		
	3	Check	OpenSlice exposes the Prometheus port through	Pass		
			ingress			
	4	Check	User verifies that Prometheus API is indeed	Pass		
			exposed			
Test			instantiates resource-level telemetry on existing	Pass		
Verdict	Kubei		ing interface NIS5			
			Analytic Functional Test Description			
Test type		Functional				
Identifier		OSL_F004				
Tester		UBITECH				
Test Purpos	e	Test connection	with compute controller via interface NIS6			
References		[16], [1], and [2]	.6], [1], and [2]			
Configuration	n	-				
Pre-test		OpenSlice instar	nce already deployed. An OpenStack instance already	deployed. IP		
conditions		·				
		conditions connectivity between OpenSlice and OpenStack				
I						
Tost	Stan	Type	Description	Result		
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
Test Sequence						
	Step 1	Type Stimulus	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute	Result Pass		
			OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource			
	1	Stimulus	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API	Pass		
			OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an			
	2	Stimulus	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an OpenStack Virtual Infrastructure Manager	Pass Pass		
	2	Stimulus Check Check	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an OpenStack Virtual Infrastructure Manager OpenSlice requests an OpenStack VM	Pass Pass Pass		
	2	Stimulus	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an OpenStack Virtual Infrastructure Manager OpenSlice requests an OpenStack VM OpenSlice attaches VM resource characteristics	Pass Pass		
	2	Stimulus Check Check	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an OpenStack Virtual Infrastructure Manager OpenSlice requests an OpenStack VM OpenSlice attaches VM resource characteristics (e.g., flavour info, IP, ssh key, etc.) to a resource	Pass Pass Pass		
	2	Stimulus Check Check	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an OpenStack Virtual Infrastructure Manager OpenSlice requests an OpenStack VM OpenSlice attaches VM resource characteristics (e.g., flavour info, IP, ssh key, etc.) to a resource entry in its TMF Resource Inventory Management	Pass Pass Pass		
	2 3 4	Stimulus Check Check Check	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an OpenStack Virtual Infrastructure Manager OpenSlice requests an OpenStack VM OpenSlice attaches VM resource characteristics (e.g., flavour info, IP, ssh key, etc.) to a resource entry in its TMF Resource Inventory Management API	Pass Pass Pass		
	2	Stimulus Check Check	OpenSlice user issues an order of a compute resource (e.g., a VM) via the OpenSlice Resource Order API OpenSlice establishes connection with an OpenStack Virtual Infrastructure Manager OpenSlice requests an OpenStack VM OpenSlice attaches VM resource characteristics (e.g., flavour info, IP, ssh key, etc.) to a resource entry in its TMF Resource Inventory Management	Pass Pass Pass		



Test	OpenSlice successfully instantiates a compute resource using interface	Pass
Verdict	NIS6	



4. Updates on Integration of NANCY Components and Services

This section presents the integration activities conducted to combine the diverse NANCY components. Building upon the outcomes of the functional testing described in Section 3, the integration work focused on ensuring the correct interaction among the NANCY components. The section first outlines the final set of NANCY integration points, providing their final implementation status and possible updates in their descriptions compared to the previous platform version documented in [2]. Subsequently, it provides a detailed description of the integration tests performed for each interaction between components, including objectives, configuration details, execution steps, and test results. Finally, the section reports the monitoring and coordination mechanisms used to oversee the integration process, ensuring stability and consistency across all domains of the NANCY architecture. The results confirm that the NANCY system has reached a high level of integration maturity, enabling its readiness for end-to-end platform validation and deployment in the project.

4.1. Integration Points Updates

Table 29 is the updated NANCY integration matrix, which was initially presented in [2]. In this table, there are a few integration points which have been dropped (marked with a strikethrough), as well as new ones (highlighted in yellow) compared to what was shown in [2]. Table 30 provides the updated summary of integration points specifications (initially identified and fully specified in [2]). For the integration points that were dropped compared to [2], a justification is provided.



Table 29: NANCY integration matrix

Integration	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Points																											
1. MRAT-NCP		1,2						1,8					1,13				<mark>1,17</mark>										
2. ID-Mngt					2,5					2,10																	
3. DAC											3,11																
4. BC					4,5						4,11																
5. Wallet											5,11	5,12															5,27
6. Al Virtualizer										6,10				6,14													
7. BRAN-model																											
8. SemCom																											
9. QKDSim																											
10. VOSyS																											
Monitor																											
11. Marketplace																					11,21						
12. Maestro																											<mark>12,27</mark>
13. Models														13,14	13,15		13,17										
14. SEMR																			14,19				14,23				
15. Elasticity																											
16. PQC Sign.																									16,25		
17. TFS																											
18. RIC-mngr																						_					
19. AINQM																				19,20		19, 22					
20. NIF																											
21. SPP																											
22. XAI																							22,23				
23. FL-IDS																											
24. MTG-RM																											
25. PQC-																											
SecCom																											
26. D-ADM																											
27. BSS																											



Table 30: Integration points specification summary

NANCY Integration Points	NANCY Platfor m Interfac e	Objective	Protoc ol	Integration in testbeds/demon strators	Status
MRAR-NCP-ID Mngnt (1,2)	NIS13, Uu, PC5	Allow access for 5G network usage for a remote non-5G subscriber.	HTTP over PC5	Spanish expansion	Completed
MRAT-NCP – SemCom (1,8)	Uu, S1, NIS7, NIS5, NIS8	Send encoded video and decode at the edge	Offline data transfe r	Spanish expansion	Completed
MRAT-NCP – Models – TFS (1,13, 1,17)	Uu, S1, NIS7, NIS5, NIS8	Infer location and coverage depending on radio metrics extracted from the UE. Throughput forecast based on radio metrics extracted from the UE.	Offline transfe r	Spanish expansion	Completed
ID Mngnt – Wallet (2,5)	N/A	Configure the wallet with NANCY ID credentials, use credential to authenticate towards NANCY services.	gRPC	Spanish expansion	To be completed during final integration at Spanish expansion testbed
ID Mngnt – VoSyS Monitor (2,10)	N/A	Instantiate OP-TEE solution ² for caching mechanisms on ARM-based far-edge device included in the MRAT-NCP. This will be used to securely store the access token of NANCY subscriber to accelerate authorisation times.	API based on Global Platfor m TEE Client API	Spanish expansion	Completed
DAC – Marketplace (3,11)	NI11	 Provide the required information for creating the digital agreement. Receive the generated digital 	REST API over HTTPS	All	Completed

² Introduced in D4.3: Trustworthy Grant/cell-free Cooperative Access Mechanisms



NANCY Integration Points	NANCY Platfor m Interfac e	Objective	Protoc ol	Integration in testbeds/demon strators	Status
		agreement to be signed			
BC – Wallet (4,5)	NIS13	Once the identity is in the wallet, the user connects to the Fabric network using a connection profile (YAML or JSON file). Once connected, the user can submit transactions or query the ledger through the smart contract API.	gRPC	All	Completed
BC – Marketplace (4,11)	NI10	Deploy the Smart Contracts of the marketplace on the Blockchain network	N/A	All	Completed
Wallet – Marketplace (5,11)	NI9	Send the required transactions to the Blockchain based marketplace for any operation (both read and write). All the interactions with the marketplace happen through the wallet (or the oracles in specific cases)	gRPC	All	Completed
Wallet – Maestro (5, 12)	N/A	Query the blockchain-based marketplace for potential service providers and sign SLA transactions. All the interactions with the blockchain happen through the wallet (which acts as a client app).	gRPC	All	Dropped, because the wallet is deployed at the BSS, which then interacts with Maestro (section 5.2)
Wallet – BSS (5,27)	TBD	Publish services in the blockchain-based marketplace and become aware of signed SLAs involving current clients. All the interactions with the	gRPC	All	Dropped because it's not really an integration but rather an independent app (wallet)



NANCY Integration Points	NANCY Platfor m Interfac e	Objective	Protoc ol	Integration in testbeds/demon strators	Status
		blockchain happen through the wallet (which acts as a client app).			deployed at the BSS side
MAESTRO – BSS (12,27)	NIS1	Issue service orders to MAESTRO to trigger the instantiation of the corresponding services at the remote target Kubernetes cluster ³ .	REST API	Greek In-lab testbed and Outdoor demonstrator.	New and Completed
AI_Virt – VoSyS Monitor (6,10)	N/A	Allow to deploy VNFs from OpenStack Nova into vManager partitions	Libvirt API	Italian InLab testbed	Completed
AI_Virt – SEMR (6,14)	NIS5	Integrate NAOMI in Slice Manager and further provide MLOps to models that are deployed on NAOMI.	REST API	N/A	Completed
Marketplace – SPP (11,21)	NI12	 Provide the information used for calculating the most suitable price for the better service. Receive the most suitable price for the most suitable service fulfilling the given features. 	REST API over HTTPS	Greek in-lab testbed	Completed
Models – SEMR (13,14)	N/A	Network AI Workflow Democratisation (NAOMI) can provide MLOps for the models that are going to be deployed in repo	REST API	Spanish expansion	Completed
Models – Elasticity (13,15)	NIS5	In-place resource elasticity technique allocating computing resources within a slice	REST API	Spanish expansion	Dropped as all key parameters are already measured as part of the "elasticity"

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³ The integration testing among the BSS and MAESTRO is covered in section 3.12 and through the description of the workflow in section 5.2 involving the Greek outdoor demonstrator's BSS.



NANCY Integration Points	NANCY Platfor m Interfac e	Objective	Protoc ol	Integration in testbeds/demon strators	Status
Models – TFS (13,17)	NIS8	Integration of the Throughput forecasting service will assist in predicting upcoming throughput optimizing Al-based network functionalities for different scenarios measuring speed and latency of model serving.	REST API	TBD	Dropped as it was identified that the two components don't need to interact directly. Both of them separately interact with MRAT-NCP, in the framework of the Spanish inlab testbed.
SEMR – FL-IDS (14,23)	NIS5	SEMR will provide a set of functionalities that cover the full ML pipeline through NAOMI tool in order to streamline the deployment of the FL-IDS model to the Greek In-lab Testbed	REST API	Greek In-lab Testbed	Completed
SEMR – AINQM (14,19)	NIS8	The SEMR will be continuously monitoring the performance of the AINQM module, thus triggering and overall optimizing retraining processes in changing network conditions.	REST API	TBD	Dropped as it was identified that the two components don't need to interact directly.
PQC Sign – PQC SecCom (16,25)	Internal UE interfac e	Integration of the HW signature token into secure communication infrastructure to use PQC HW signing capabilities	API calls	Italian Massive IoT testbed	Completed
AINQM – NIF (19,20)	NIS8	Integration of Outage Probability Model in order to predict network outages for different scenarios	direct code integra tion	None	Completed
AINQM– XAI (19,22)	NIS8	AINQM will be utilised to calculate the	REST API	Greek In-lab Testbed	Completed



NANCY Integration Points	NANCY Platfor m Interfac e	Objective	Protoc ol	Integration in testbeds/demon strators	Status
		outage probability, and XAI will provide the rationale behind the decisions of the respective AI model.			
XAI – FL-IDS (22,23)	NIS8	The output of the distributed FL Training will be the Al-enabled Intrusion Detection System that the Greek in-lab testbed will utilize to identify different attacks	TBD	Greek In-lab Testbed	Completed

4.2. Integration Testing of NANCY Integration Points

The current section provides the analytic integration test descriptions for each one of the NANCY integration points in Sections 4.2.1 - 4.2.18.

4.2.1. Multi Radio Access Technologies & ID Management (MRAT-NCP & ID-Mngnt)

Table 31 summarizes the MRAT-NCP - ID-Mngnt integration tests.

Table 31: MRAT-NCP - ID-Mngnt integration tests summary

Integration Test	D Objective	Status					
MRAT-NCP_ID- Mngnt_I001	Test Issuer to generate credentials	Completed					
MRAT-NCP_ID- Mngnt_I002	Test p-abc cryptographic operations with retrieved keys for verifier	Completed					
MRAT-NCP_ID- Mngnt_I003	Test p-abc cryptographic operations with retrieved keys for pseudonym generation	Completed					
	Analytic Integration Test Description	on					
Test type	Integration						
Identifier	MRAT-NCP_ID-Mngnt_I001, MRAT-NCP_ID-M	RAT-NCP_ID-Mngnt_I001, MRAT-NCP_ID-Mngnt_I002, MRAT-NCP_ID-					
	Mngnt_I003	Ingnt_I003					
Testers	UMU						
The main purpose of the test is to validate that the entire verification flow allow Remote OBU, with no 5G network connectivity of its own, to access the service by the provider or MRAT-NCP. To do this, the correct performance of each phasidentity management process must be verified, ensuring that the wallet proper generates the credential and that the MRAT-NCP can verify it correctly in order establish a secure connection.							
References	[5], [4]						
Configuration	Cohda MK6, Raspberry Pi 5 and LattePanda						



Pre-test	-	There must be e	thernet connectivity between each of the Cohda devic	es and their			
conditions	1	respective modu	lle (Raspberry Pi or Lattepanda).				
	-	The provider mo	dule must have connectivity with at least one of the o	perators.			
	The Cohda devices must have GPS signal and PC5 coverage between t						
	n p-abc wallet						
		(Both of them) a	nd blockchain wallet (only the MRAT-NCP)				
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result			
Sequence	эсер	1,460	Description				
1	1	Stimulus	Provider (MRAT-NCP) broadcast via PC5 the required format of the credentials.	Pass			
	2	Check	The remote vOBU consults its own p-abc wallet to obtain a credential that complies with the format and requirements specified by the provider.	Pass			
	3		The remote vOBU sends the credential and indicated the desired service to the provider.	Pass			
	4	Check	The MRAT-NCP receives and validates the credential using the p-abc wallet and collects from the blockchain the issuer's public key needed to validate the remote UE credential with the blockchain wallet.	Pass			
2	5	Check	After validation, the consumer and provider establish an encrypted communication, one per each consumer authenticated.	Pass			
Test Verdict	mecha an en	anism via MRAT crypted and sec	e credential authentication and validation -NCP works correctly and that, after verification, ure communication is established between each ner and the provider.	Pass			

4.2.2.Multi Radio Access Technologies & SemCom (MRAT-NCP – SemCom)

Table 32 summarizes the MRAT-NCP – Semcom integration tests, while Figure 30 and Figure 31 illustrate the respective results.

Table 32: MRAT-NCP – Semcom integration tests summary

Integration Test ID	Objective	Status (Completed, Dropped, New and completed)
MRAT- NCP_SemCom_I001	Test the provisioning of the data from different video sources to the SemCom encoder.	Completed
MRAT- NCP_SemCom_I002	Test the transmission of the extracted semantic information.	Completed
MRAT- NCP_SemCom_I003	Test the accuracy of the DT created at the edge server	Completed
	Analytic Integration Test Description	
Test type I	ntegration	
	/IRAT-NCP_SemCom_I001, MRAT-NCP_SemCon ICP_SemCom_I003	n_I002, MRAT-
Testers L	MU, INNO	

transmission.



				NANC			
Test Purpos	se		of SemCom in a realistic vehicular scenario and evaluat	te the performance			
Deferences		improvement attained in comparison with regular data transmission.					
Configurati	References [10] Configuration The SemCom component is comprised of two entities, namely the ser						
Comigurati	OII	the semantic de nodes (cars, RSU semantic inform	c decoder. In the simulated setup, the former is deployed on the network RSUs, drones, etc.) capturing video of the observed location. The extracted ormation will be transmitted through the network to the edge server, where decoder will be deployed in order to create a DT.				
Pre-test conditions		activated. It request is forward	access to a DT service. It has the SemCom encode uests the activation of the DT service from the 1st BS the arded to the SemCom encoder of all nodes in proximadside camera are identified.	nat it connects. The			
Test	Ston	Typo	Description	Result			
Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result			
	1	Stimulus	The vehicle, the RSU, and the UAV receive a request to initiate their SemCom encoders.	Pass			
	2	Check	The data captured by the vehicle camera are provided to the onboard SemCom encoder.	Pass			
	3	Check	The data captured by the RSU camera are provided to the onboard SemCom encoder.	Pass			
	4	Check	The data captured by the UAV camera are provided to the onboard SemCom encoder.	Pass			
	5	Check	All SemCom encoders extract the semantic information from the local video data that are available at each node.	Pass			
	6	Check	Only the extracted semantic information is transmitted through the network to the simulated edge server.	Pass			
	7	Check	The SemCom decoder at the edge server receives the semantic information from all nodes.	Pass			
	8	Check	The SemCom decoder at the edge server creates the DT scene.	Pass			
Test Verdict	vehic recor	cular scenario, en	at SemCom is successfully validated in a realistic abling efficient semantic transmission and DT scene improved performance over regular data	Pass			



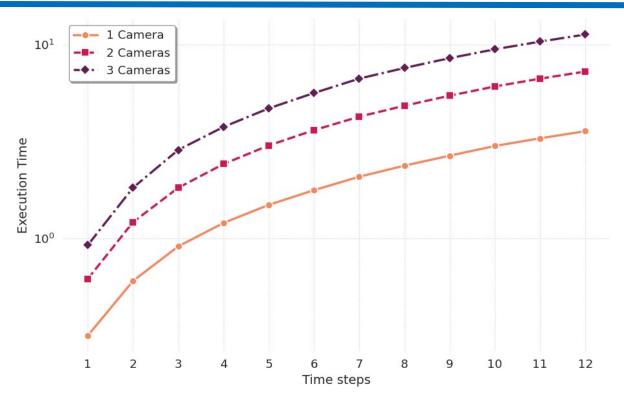


Figure 30: Execution time as a function of the number of multi-view frames (UMU dataset)

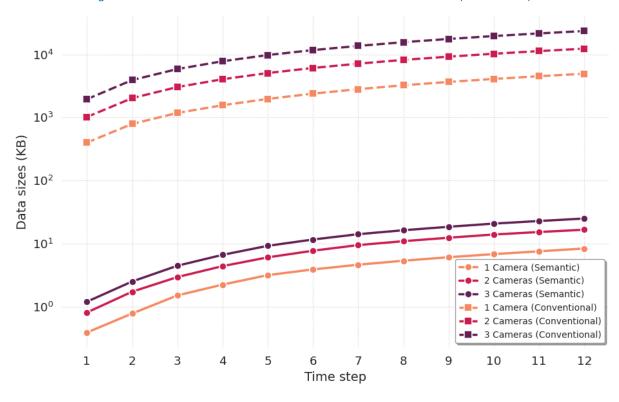


Figure 31: Required data as a function of the number of multi-view frames for conventional and SemCom systems (UMU dataset)



4.2.3. Multi Radio Access Technologies, Models & Traffic Forecasting Service (MRAT-NCP – Models –TFS)

Table 33 summarizes the MRAT-NCP — Models -TFS integration tests, while Figure 32 and Figure 33 show the respective results.

Table 33: MRAT-NCP – Models -TFS integration tests summary

Integration	n Test	ID	Objective	Status				
MRAT- NCP_Mode	els_100	Evaluate reconfigu status	•	mpleted				
			Analytic Integration Test Description					
Test type		Integration						
Identifier		MRAT-NCP_Models_I001						
Testers		UMU, IJS, CERT						
	Test Purpose Test the accuracy of the different ML models generated from the date the Spanish extension testbed. Decision making in terms of the option selection will be supported, via real-time ML model inference.							
References		[5], [17], [20]						
Configuration	on	information and	from UMU's testbed. Such data included several uplind were used to test the ML models. Thus, the ML models and using real-world data.					
Pre-test conditions	els and other Signal centralised server s.							
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result				
1	1	Stimulus	(JSI)Pinging containerized version of the localization model with new test data:	Pass				
	2	Check	(JSI)Inference with the localization model (LaaS)	Pass				
	3	Check	(JSI)Comparing results to the ground truth and evaluating the error between model error and new test data error with statistical t-test	Pass				
	4	Stimulus	(CERTH)A value is inserted for the android walk time-series number	Pass				
	5	Stimulus	(CERTH)A value is inserted for the number of steps the forecasting has to take place and both sent (via POSTMAN or curl tool)	Pass				
	6	Check	(CERTH)Receipt of results and their plausibility to justify operator selection	Pass				
2	1	Stimulus	(BI2S) Feeding the model with data which are collected from the field (UMU's testbed)	Pass				
	2	Check	(BI2S) Check the model outputs, after inference is completed	Pass				
	3	Check	(BI2S) Assess the model's outputs against the ground truth that is available from the collected data.	Pass				
Test Verdict	Base	d on computed s	statistical significance, the test was passed.	Pass				



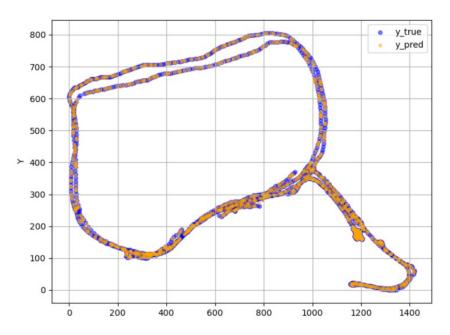


Figure 32: Example of localization experiment with ~2m average error. Horizontal and vertical axis represent longitude and latitude, and y_true and y_pred are the location vectors containing x and y coordinate.

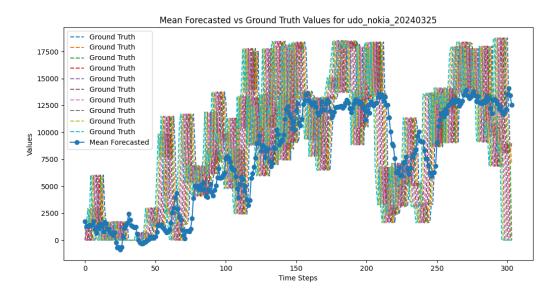


Figure 33: Graph derived from retrained TFS model for UDP protocol, tested with Nokia operator data; Ground Truth lines stem from separate forecasting horizon steps (step=1 to 10)

4.2.4. ID Management & Wallet (ID-Mngnt - Wallet)

Table 34 summarizes the ID-Mngnt - Wallet integration tests.

Table 34: ID-Mngnt - Wallet integration tests summary

Integration Test ID	Objective	Status
ID	Test configuration of the wallet with ID	Completed
Mngnt_Wallet_I001	credentials	Completed



ID			Test verifi	cation o	f credential	s provided by	Con	npleted
Mngnt_Wa	allet_l	002	a wallet				COI	ripieteu
ID Mngnt_Wa	allet K	003	Generation		privacy	preserving	Con	npleted
ID			Verification	on of	privacy	preserving	Cor	npleted
Mngnt_Wa	allet_l	004	attributes		_			
ID Mngnt_Wa	allet_l	005	PSK key d	erivatior	from 5G r	oot key	Or	n going
ID Mngnt_Wa	allet K	006	Credentia on subscr	•		suance based	Partially	completed
ID					al from blo	ckchain	Or	n going
Mngnt_Wa	allet_l	007						
_				analytic I	ntegration T	est Description		
Test type			ration					
Identifier			-	_			ID Mngnt_Wal Mngnt Wallet	-
		_	nt_Wallet	-	6		82	
Testers			I, NEC	_				
Test Purpos	e			for ID ma	anagement	purposes such	n as Authentica	tion and
•			orisation.					
References		[5], [6]					
Configuration	on	Cohd	a MK6, Ras	berry Pi	5 and LatteP	anda		
Pre-test		5G ke	ey user					
conditions			-	nd the M	RAT-NCP ha	ve correctly cor	figured their ow	n p-abc wallet
		(both	of them) a	nd blocko	hain wallet (only the MRAT	-NCP)	
Test Sequence	Step		Туре		l	Description		Result
1	1	S	Stimulus		er and Issue h a secure ch	r derives key fro nannel	om 5G key to	On going
	2		Check	Consum	er request V	erifiable Creder	ntial to issuer	On going
	3		Check	Issuer ge Consum		d sends credent	ial to	Pass
	4		Check			edential on its w	allet	Pass
2	1	9	Stimulus	Consum	er receives p	proximity servic	e notification	Pass
	2		Check	Consum		with required in	nformation to	Pass
	3		Check			suer's pK from l	olockchain	On going
	4		Check		r verifies the			Pass
Test	The f	low is		secure.	as it establis	hes a protected	d channel	Pass
Verdict	The flow is proper and secure, as it establishes a protected channel through 5G key derivation, enables the consumer to reliably receive and store the credential, and ensures that the provider can verify its authenticity and validity using the issuer's public key recorded on the blockchain.							



4.2.5. ID Management & VoSysMonitor (ID-Mngnt – VoSySMonitor)

Table 35 summarizes the ID-Mngnt - VoSySMonitor integration tests.

Table 35: ID-Mngnt - VoSySMonitor integration tests summary

Integra	tion Te	st ID	Objective	Status		
	ID	Т	est read and write access of ID system on	Completed		
Mngnt_VoS	SySMon	itor_I001	P-TEE-based cache.	Completed		
			Analytic Integration Test Description			
Test type		Integration				
Identifier		ID Mngnt_V	oSySMonitor_I001			
Testers		UMU, VOS				
Test Purpos	e	Instantiate (Open Trusted Execution Environment (O	PTEE) solution for caching		
		mechanism	s on ARM-based far-edge device include	n ARM-based far-edge device included in the MRAT-NCP.		
References		[12]				
Configuration		with VOSySm scenario and	ario we need an ARMv8 board with Trustzon onitor firmware installed. This board will ac will be deployed at the network edge. The be main non-secure partition, while in the Seed.	t as the "relay node" in the V2X poard will feature a fully-fledged		
Pre-test		Pogarding the	e workflow, a Client Application on the Non-	Socuro OS is the starting point		
conditions			ure Storage Operations towards the Trusted			
Conditions			on always passes through the secure firmwa			
			of the operations.	re (vosysmomtor), ensuring		
		•	•	e Client Application will request secure storage operations from the TEE		
			pseudonyms and their capabilities in the system.			
		related to do	production and their capabilities in the c	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
Sequence	-					
	1	Stimulus	V2X relay node request to securely storuser with pseudonym "abc" that associate with NANCY services "A,B,C" to the OP-REE_FS secure storage	ates		
	2	Check	Client application opens a trusted session offloads the "store" request to the Trus			
	3	Check	Application through VOSySmonitor Information successfully stored into the	Pass		
	J	CHECK	secure data store in an encrypted forma			
	4	Stimulus	V2X relay node request to quickly retrie			
			the capabilities of the user with pseudo			
			"abc" from the relay node			
	5	Check	Client application opens a trusted session	on and Pass		
			offloads the "load" request to the Trust	ed		
			Application through VOSySmonitor			
	6	Check	Response is ready at the V2X relay node			
			associates the user with pseudonym "ak	oc"		
			with the NANCY services "A,B,C"	-		
Test		_	re Storage service of OP-TEE is validat			
Verdict		-	e operations in the V2X relay node that q	-		
			sed on their pseudonyms with associated Na secure data cache at the network edge.	IANCI		
	SCI VIC	cs. actilizeds				



4.2.6. Digital Agreement Creator & Marketplace (DAC – Marketplace)

Table 36 summarizes the ID-Mngnt - VoSySMonitor integration tests.

Table 36: ID-Mngnt - VoSySMonitor integration tests summary

Integr	ation	Test ID	Objective	Status		
DAC_ Marketplace_I001			Test the correct generation and reception of a digital agreement based on the information from the marketplace.	ompleted		
	Analytic Integration Test Description					
Test type		Integration				
Identifier		DAC_ Marke	tplace_I001			
Testers		TECNALIA, DR	AXIS			
Test Purpos	e		ct generation and reception of a digital agreement base om the marketplace.	d on the		
References		[4]				
Configuration	on	Not needed				
Pre-test conditions						
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
	1	Stimulus	The marketplace makes a request to the DAC for the suitable agreement creation: http://188.245.61.44:8090/DAC/createSLA.	Pass		
	2	Check	The DAC creates and returns the agreement to the marketplace	Pass		
Test Verdict				Pass		

4.2.7.Blockchain Component & Wallet (BC – Wallet)

Table 37 summarizes the Blockchain and Wallet integration tests.

Table 37: BC - Wallet integration tests summary

Integration Test ID		Objective	Status		
BC_Wallet	_1001	Test correct user connection to the Fabric network using a connection profile (YAML or JSON file).	Completed		
BC_Wallet_I002		Test correct submission of transactions or queries to the ledger through the smart contract API.	Completed		
	Analytic Integration Test Description				
Test type	Integration				
Identifier	BC_Wallet_I	001, BC_Wallet_I002			
Testers	NEC				
Test Purpose	Test if the wa	allet can communicate with the blockchain.			
References Architecture and components description can be found in [4].		in [4] .			
Configuration	Blockchain is wallet.	Blockchain is up and running, connection profile of the blockchain is available to the			



Pre-test conditions		Blockchain is up	and running.	
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	Start the wallet service providing the connection profile.	
	2	Check	Wallet returns no error and listening on the designated port.	Pass
Test Verdict				Pass

4.2.8. Blockchain Component & Marketplace (BC – Marketplace)

Table 38 summarizes the Blockchain and Marketplace integration tests.

Table 38: BC - Marketplace integration tests summary

Integr	ation ⁻	Test ID	Objective	Status	
			Test the correct deployment of the		
BC_ Mai	rketpla	ace_I001	smart contracts on the Blockchain	Completed	
			network.		
			Analytic Integration Test Description		
Test type		Integration			
Identifier		BC_ Market	place_I001		
Testers		TECNALIA, N	EC		
Test Purpos	e	Test the corre	ect deployment of the smart contracts on the Blo	ockchain network.	
References		[4]			
Configuration	on	The Hyperled	ger Fabric Blockchain network configuration is d	escribed in [4].	
Pre-test		Not applicable	e		
conditions					
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
Sequence					
	1	Stimulus	Deployment of the marketplace smart control	acts in Pass	
			the Blockchain network		
	2	Check	The marketplace API is accessible	Pass	
Test				Pass	
Verdict					

4.2.9. Wallet – Marketplace

Table 39 summarizes the Wallet - Marketplace integration tests.

Table 39 Wallet - Marketplace integration tests summary

Integration Test ID	Objective	Status
Wallet_Marketplace_I001	Test the correct execution of functions in the marketplace from the wallet.	Completed
Wallet_Marketplace _I002	Integration with the smart contract marketplace: (Provided Wallet_F001) Test all wallet interfaces related to marketplace	Completed



			operations to manage providers, services and searches.			
Wallet_Marketplace_I003			Integration with PQC signing: (Provided Wallet_F001) Unit test for the correctness of the wallet PQC signing function and the verification function on SLARegistry chaincode.	Completed		
Wallet _Marketplace _I004			Integration with the smart contract SLA: (Provided Wallet_F001 and Wallet_F005) Test wallet signSLA interface to see if the SLA is correctly signed and updated (also with PQC signature) and if the subscribers for SLASigning events get notified. Test wallet getSLA and getSLAByConsumerId to look up SLAs in the blockchain.	Completed		
Wallet _M	Wallet _Marketplace _I005		Integration with the oracle: (Provided Wallet_F001, Wallet_F004 and Wallet_F006) Test wallet createSearch interface to see if the oracle triggers SLA creation correctly and if the subscriber for SLASigning events get notified.	Completed		
			Analytic Integration Test Description			
Test type		Integration				
Identifier		Wallet Ma	rketplace_I001, Wallet_Marketplace_I002			
		Wallet_Mar	ketplace_I003, Wallet_Marketplace_I004,			
_			ketplace_I005			
Testers		TECNALIA, N				
Test Purpos	е		ect execution of functions in the marketplace from the			
References			ace workflow and corresponding wallet API calls are described in [4] lace and the SLARegistry smart contracts are deployed. The smart pricing			
Configuration	on	service and the with the corre	he DAC service are up and running. The oracle services are up and running ect configuration to communicate with the blockchain network as well as the and DAC services.			
Pre-test		Unit tests for	the deployed smart contracts are passed successfully. Oracle services are all			
conditions		registered an	d enrolled successfully in the blockchain. Start the walle	t gateway service on		
		a given port.				
1	1	Stimulus	Invoke wallet API call to create a sample provider.			
	2	Check	If provided malformed call parameters, call fails, and wallet returns corresponding error message.	Pass		
	3	Check	If the 'id' attribute in the call parameters is present and there is no DID in the called wallet that matches this value, call fails, and wallet returns corresponding error message.	Pass		
	4	Check	If call parameter are well formatted, further checks refer to the test of createProvider call on the marketplace smart contract. If successful, the wallet returns the newly created provider information. If failed, the wallet returns the corresponding error message from the blockchain.	Pass		



	5	Check	When the creation in step 1.4 is successful, call	Pass
			listProviders from the wallet and returns the just	
2	1	Stimulus	created provider. Test to update and delete a provider similar to test	
2		Stilliulus	1.	
3	1	Stimulus	Invoke wallet API call to create a sample service.	
	2	Check	If provided malformed call parameters, call fails,	Pass
	2	Check	and wallet returns corresponding error message. If the 'provider_id' attribute in the call parameters	Pass
		CHECK	is present and there is no DID in the called wallet	r ass
			that matches this value, call fails, and wallet	
			returns corresponding error message.	
	3	Check	If call parameter are well formatted, further	Pass
			checks refer to the test of createService call on the	
			marketplace smart contract. If successful, the	
			wallet returns the newly created service information. If failed, the wallet returns the	
			corresponding error message from the blockchain.	
4	1	Stimulus	Test to update and delete a service similar to test	
			3.	
5	1	Stimulus	Invoke wallet API call to create a sample search.	D
	2	Check	If provided malformed call parameters, call fails, and wallet returns corresponding error message.	Pass
	3	Check	If the 'consumer_id' attribute in the call	Pass
			parameters is present and there is no DID in the	
			called wallet that matches this value, call fails, and	
			wallet returns corresponding error message.	
	4	Check	If call parameter are well formatted, further	Pass
			checks refer to the test of createSearch call on the marketplace smart contract. If successful, the	
			wallet returns the search result. If failed, the	
			wallet returns the corresponding error message	
			from the blockchain.	
6	1	Stimulus	Call the wallet service to subscribe the SLAInit event.	
	2	Check	Invoke the createSearch call with valid	Pass
			parameters. The wallet returns an SLAInit event	
			with the matched consumer_id as in the	
7		Ct.	createSearch call	
7	1	Stimulus	Call the wallet service to subscribe the SLASigning event. Invoke the signSLA call to the wallet.	
	2	Check	If provided malformed call parameters, call fails,	Pass
			and wallet returns corresponding error message.	
	3	Check	If the 'slald' in the signSLA call parameters does	Pass
			not exist in the SLARegistry, call fails and wallet	
	4	Check	returns error message. If the 'uid' in the signSLA call parameters cannot	Pass
	4	CHECK	be found in the wallet, call fails and wallet returns	1 433
			error message.	
	5	Check	If the corresponding DID of the 'uid' call parameter	Pass
			does not match either the 'provider_id' or the	
			'consumer_id' in the SLA of the provided "slaid",	
			call fails and wallet returns corresponding error message.	
	6	Check	When 'uid' matches either provider_id or	Pass
			consumer_id of the corresponding SLA, if the DID	



Test Verdict				Pass
			0	
	8	Check	If check 7.6 and 7.7 fails, the wallet returns the error message from the blockchain and receives no corresponding notification.	Pass
	7	Check	producer signature or consumer signature field is now a PQC signature. When 'uid' matches either provider_id or consumer_id of the corresponding SLA, if the DID corresponds to the 'uid' parameter uses non-PQC signature scheme as the verification method, when the signSLA call from the wallet is successfully validated and stored by the blockchain, the wallet returns empty. Meanwhile, wallet that subscribed to the SLASigning event receives a notification of the signed SLA, in which either the producer signature or consumer signature field is the transaction ID of the corresponding successful signSLA transaction.	
			corresponds to the 'uid' parameter uses PQC signature scheme as the verification method, when the PQC signature produced by the wallet is successfully verified and stored by the blockchain, the wallet returns empty. Meanwhile, wallet that subscribed to the SLASigning event receives a notification of the signed SLA, in which either the	

4.2.10. Al Virtualiser & VoSysMonitor (AlVirt- VoSySMonitor)

Table 40 summarizes the AlVirt– VoSySMonitor integration tests.

Table 40: Al Virt - VoSySMonitor integration tests summary

Integration	Test ID	Objective	Status	
AIVirt_VoSySMonitor_I001		Test response of VoSySMonitor to Libvirt commands (virsh define, virsh start, virsh create, virsh shutdown, virsh destroy, virsh reboot, virsh suspend, virsh resume) triggered from AlVirt through OpenStack	Completed	
		Analytic Integration Test Description		
Test type	Integration			
Identifier	AIVirt_VoSy	SMonitor_I001		
Testers	I2CAT, VOS			
Test Purpose		The purpose of this test is to validate the operations on vManager's partitions initiated from the Libvirt tool, as integration point with the Al Virtualiser.		
References	[8]			
Configuration		For this scenario we need an ARMv8 board with VOSySmonitor firmware deployed and one management partition (a Linux OS) booted.		
Pre-test conditions	/dev/vmanag	irt "virtvmand" service must be ready and acce tem" URI. The vManager user-space daemon "v	essible through the	



Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	./vmand	Pass
	2	Stimulus	Spawning the vManager daemon as the first step virsh –c vman:///system define <xml_file> Libvirt xml_file points to <kernel> image, <disk> image and <device tree=""> file</device></disk></kernel></xml_file>	Pass
	3	Check	Domain <domain> defined from <xml_file> (Libvirt output)</xml_file></domain>	Pass
	4	Check	Partition #X created (vManager daemon output)	Pass
	5	Check	Is /dev/vmanX Partition device is available at Linux management partition	Pass
	6	Stimulus	virsh –c vman:///system list –all Check available partitions through Libvirt	Pass
	7	Check	List shows partition with ID #X, Name <domain> and State "shut off"</domain>	Pass
	8	Stimulus	virsh –c vman:///system start <domain> Libvirt command to start the partition execution</domain>	Pass
	9	Check	Domain <domain> started (Libvirt output)</domain>	Pass
	10	Check	vManager daemon shown messages that DTB and Kernel images were loaded successfully	Pass
	11	Check	Partition boot-up messages appear on the partition's serial console	Pass
Test Verdict		gh Libvirt com	on and startup of a vManager partition is tested mands, simulated as being instructed by the Al	Pass

4.2.11. Al Virtualiser & Self-Evolving Model Repository (AlVirt –SEMR)

The autoscaling benchmark was designed to evaluate the performance and responsiveness of the inference service under varying concurrency levels. The test sequentially launched batches of HTTP POST requests to the QoE endpoint deployed through Ray Serve, sending a fixed inference payload while progressively increasing the number of concurrent requests from 1 up to 1024. Each batch was executed in parallel using a thread pool, measuring the round-trip time (RTT) of each individual request. The resulting latencies were stored for statistical analysis and aggregated into mean, percentile, and standard deviation metrics. Between experiments, a cooldown period of 160 seconds was introduced to allow the underlying autoscaler to adjust the number of replicas and stabilize. The collected data, exported to inference_all.csv, was later processed using a custom plotting script that visualizes the mean latency and percentile bands across concurrency levels, along with boxplots and jittered scatter distributions. This methodology enables a clear assessment of how the inference



system scales under load and how effectively autoscaling mechanisms maintain latency within acceptable bounds. Table 41 summarizes the AI Virt - SEMR integration tests.

Table 41: AI Virt - SEMR integration tests summary

1.1	T - 1 1				
Integration			Objective Statu		
AIVirt_SEMR_I001			Fest connectivity between the AI Virt Compand JSI SEMR cluster	oleted	
AIVirt_SEMR_I002		:	Fest triggering the AI Virt (through the Composite Manager API end point) after provisioning it with the JSI SEMR kubeconfig file	oleted	
AIVirt_SEMR_I003			Test capacity threshold for latency New	and Completed	
Analytic Integration Test Description					
Test type		Integration			
Identifier		AIVirt_SEMR_I003			
Testers		i2CAT, IJS			
Test Purpose			apacity increments affect the latency and how this could help us reach a e depending on the final use case.		
References					
Kubernetes, v api/qoe/. The and matplotl Grafana were			with the QoE inference endpoint exposed at http:// <cluster-ip>/ray-eclient used Python 3.10 in a virtual environment with requests, pandas, ib, sending concurrent POST requests to measure latency. Prometheus and econfigured for observability, and autoscaling was enabled with a 160-own between tests to allow the system to stabilize before the next level.</cluster-ip>		
All Ray lactive. The clie limits (u Require installed Monitor resourc The infe		 All Ray he active. The client limits (ulir Required linstalled a Monitorin resource u The infere 	y Serve cluster was fully deployed and operational, with the QoE saible via the API gateway. and and worker pods were in a <i>Running</i> state and the autoscaler was machine had network connectivity to the cluster and sufficient system init -n ≥ 65535) for concurrent HTTP connections. Python dependencies (requests, pandas, numpy, matplotlib) were not the benchmark_autoscaling.py script was executable. If years a services (Prometheus, Grafana, and MLflow) were running to observe usage, scaling activity, and log experiment metrics. Ince payload was validated through a single manual request to confirm diness before starting the load test.		
_		_		5 10	
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
Sequence	1	Ctimulus	Environment checking	Pass	
	2	Stimulus Check	Client setup and initial warmup	Pass	
	3	Check	Benchmark execution	Pass	
	4	Check	Latency recording and results aggregation	Pass	
	5	Check	Confirm the threshold to increase the CPU capacity and minimize the latency	Pass	
Test			he plotting script to generate summary figures showi	ng Pass	
Verdict	latenc	y trends and va	riability across loads.		



Figure 34 illustrates the individual response times observed when sending increasing numbers of concurrent requests to the QoE inference endpoint. Each dot represents the latency of a single request. As the level of concurrency grows, the dispersion of latency values also increases, indicating higher variability and occasional performance degradation at higher loads. The trend highlights the system's scaling behavior and the impact of concurrent demand on end-to-end response times. With this test we obtain the threshold in which to activate more processing in order to reduce the CPU, depending on the final use case needs.

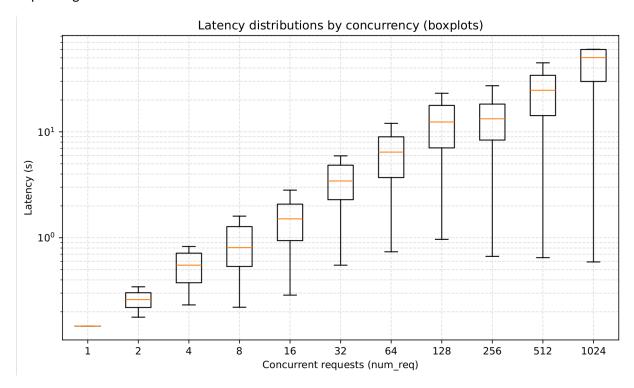


Figure 34: Concurrent requests vs latency in seconds

4.2.12. Marketplace & Smart Pricing Policies (Marketplace – SPP)

Table 42 summarizes the Marketplace – SSP integration tests.

Table 42: Marketplace - SPP integration tests summary

Integration Test ID		Objective	Status
Marketplace_SPP_I001		Test the correct reception of the most suitable price of the most suitable service from those available in the marketplace	Completed
		Analytic Integration Test Description	
Test type	Integration		
Identifier	Marketplace_SPP_I001		
Testers	TECNALIA, 8BELLS		
Test Purpose	Test the correct reception of the most suitable price of the most suitable service from those available in the marketplace		
References	[13], [4]		
Configuration	Not applicable		
Pre-test conditions	A service request should have been received in the marketplace which should have selected suitable services in terms of request definition.		



Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	The marketplace makes a request to the SP for the most suitable service in terms of price: https://nancy-smart-pricing.8bellsresearch.com/price_calculation	Pass
	2	Check	The smart pricing provides the most suitable service and the most suitable price.	Pass
	n	Check		
Test Verdict				Pass

4.2.13. Models – Self Evolving Model Repository (SEMR)

Self-Evolving Model Repository (SEMR) is a modular platform that manages the full lifecycle of AI/ML models—from training and storage to serving and monitoring. This test validates its integration capabilities and performance under realistic workflow orchestration scenarios. Table 43 summarizes the Models – SEMR integration tests.

Table 43: Models - SEMR integration tests summary

Integration Test ID			Objective	Status	
Models_SEMR_I001		R_I001	Testing the speed and latency of model serving	Completed	
			Analytic Integration Test Description		
Test type		Integration			
Identifier		Models_SEMR_I001			
Testers		IJS			
Test Purpose	е	The integration will evaluate the performance of the orchestration of the lifecycle of A based models and their serving.			
References		Detailed description in [18]			
Pre-test conditions	on	All configurations are set as helm values. Documentation and all configurations can be found in SEMR/helm_charts/values.yaml Project is modular with 5 main components: • Al/ML model store with MLflow • Distributed computing and Al/ML training with Ray • Workflow orchestration with Flyte • Data storage with MinIO • System monitoring with Prometheus & Grafana Minimal requirements • 12 CPU cores • 32GB RAM • 100GB Available disk space			
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
Sequence	1	Stimulus	Register, Trigger workflows		
	2	Check	Monitor, collect metrics	Pass	
	3	Check	Run training jobs	Pass	
	4	Check	Deploy models	Pass	
Pre-test conditions System Minimal requirements of the sequence of the seque		Syste Minimal requ 12 C 32GE 100G Type Stimulus Check Check	m monitoring with Prometheus & Grafana irements PU cores B RAM BB Available disk space Description Register, Trigger workflows Monitor, collect metrics Run training jobs	Pass Pass	



	5	Check	Store, fetch models	Pass
	6	Check	Save, load data	Pass
Test Verdict	Check	inference late	Manual inspection/monitoring	

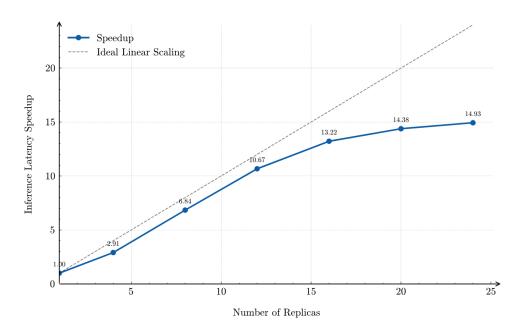


Figure 35: Inference speedup vs number of replicas

Figure 35_depicts mean inference latency speedup compared to the increasing number of model replicas when running 500 concurrent requests on a deployed QoE model. By increasing the number of replicas a linear latency reduction is expected. The ideal linear speedup is plotted on the graph for comparison.



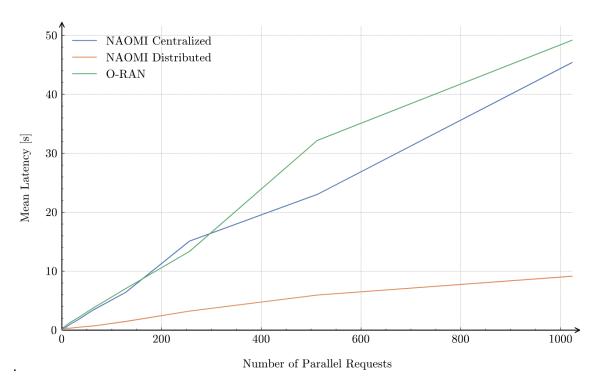
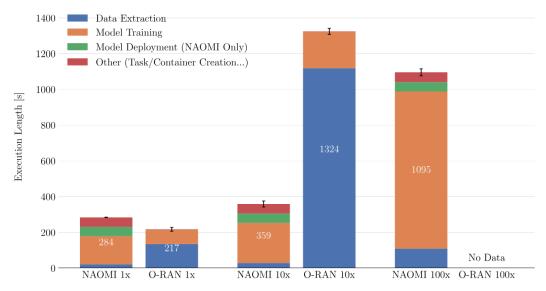


Figure 36: Mean latency vs. Number of parallel Requests

Figure 36 presents mean end-to-end latencies for concurrent inference requests on the deployed QoE prediction model. By increasing the number of concurrent requests ((x) axis) sent to the API endpoint, the mean latency increases (measured in seconds on (y) axis). The mean latencies for the O-RAN solution as well as both NAOMI solutions, centralised and when deployed on a distributed infrastructure, are plotted on the graph.





AI/ML Workflow Systems and Dataset Size (x) Multiplier

Figure 37: Execution time of different AI/ML workflow systems and dataset size

Figure 37 presents the execution times of the QoE prediction workflow on both solutions for a reference dataset (1x), a dataset with 10 times the size of the reference dataset (10x) and a dataset 100 times the size of the reference one (100x). Different dataset sizes and solutions are plotted on the (x) axis and execution time in seconds on the (y) axis for each of the experiments.

4.2.14. Self-Evolving Model Repository & Federated Learning Intrusion Detection System (SEMR – FL-IDS)

Table 44 summarizes the SEMR – FL-IDS integration tests.

Table 44: SEMR – FL-IDS integration tests summary

Integratio	on Test ID	Objective	Status (Completed, Dropped, New and completed)
SEMR_FL-IDS_I001		Validation of NAOMI full integration (MLflow model storage, Ray Serve, endpoint prediction functionality using mocked services).	Completed
SEMR_FL-IDS_I002		Validation of MLflow model storage integration (run directories, artifacts, MLmodel).	Completed
SEMR_FL	-IDS_I003	Validation of Ray Serve deployment functionality (mock predictor, async predictions).	Completed
		Analytic Integration Test Description	
Test type	Integration		
Identifier	SEMR_FL-IDS_I	001	
Testers	MINDS		
Test Purpose	Verify that the system integrates correctly with NAOMI by validating MLflow model storage, Ray Serve deployment, and REST API endpoint response with mock predictions.		_
References		odule deploy_model and test_endpoint test. I documentation.	

4

Check

files.



JO.S IVAIVE	inte	grat	eu system -	- Final Version		NANC
Configuration	1	•	Installed p Mocked de	onment with unittest framework. ackages: mlflow, ray[serve], requests, numpy. ependencies: mlflow.set_tracking_uri, mlflow.p y.serve.run, requests.post.	yfunc.load	_model,
Pre-test conditions		•	deploy_mo test_endpo Mock MLfl	ectory exists (MLflow default storage) odel.py script present in workspace oint.py script present in workspace ow model object prepared with predict method API response set to status_code=200 with JSO		on output
Test Sequence	Ste	ер	Туре	Description	F	Result
ocquerio:	1 2 3 4	<u>2</u>	Check Check Check Stimulus	Verify mlruns directory exists. Verify deploy_model.py script exists. Verify test_endpoint.py script exists. Send POST request to "http://localhost/ray-api/nancy/" with	Mocked AP	•
	5		Check Check	sample test data. Verify response status code = 200. Verify response JSON contains		successfully. Pass Pass
	7	7	Check	"predictions" key. Verify returned predictions match expected shape (3x7).		Pass
Test Verdict						Pass
Test type		Inte	gration	Analytic Integration Test Description		
Identifier			IR_FL-IDS_IO	02		
Testers		MIN				
Test Purpose		exis	-	ned model has been correctly saved to MLflow mlruns directory, run subdirectories, and mode	-	_
References			• Training	directory (default MLflow tracking storage). g pipeline output. documentation.		
Configuration • Test er • Requir			• Require	vironment with unittest framework. ed packages: mlflow, glob, os. v local tracking backend (file-based in mlruns/).		
Pre-test conditions			 "mlruns Run dire	one MLflow run has been executed before this "" directory exists and contains a subdirectory ectory should contain either "artifacts/model/" nodel" file with run metadata.	'mlruns/0"	
	Step		Туре	Description		Result
Sequence	1		Check	Verify mlruns directory exists.		Pass
	2		Check	Verify miruns/0 directory exists.		Pass
	3		Check	Collect run directories under mlruns/0 and en	sure	Pass
				there is at least one (so the latest run evists)		

there is at least one (so the latest run exists).

If artifacts/model/ exists, verify it contains model

1	ı	1	ı	1	ı
ч	L	J	L	ш	L

Pass (files found)



	5	Check	If artifacts/model/ does not exist, then, if	Pass (if files exists)		
			MLmodel file exists in run directory, verify its			
			presence.			
	6	Check	Else, if "artifacts/model/" and "MLmodel" do not	Pass		
			exist, verify run directory contains metadata files.			
Test		·		Pass		
Verdict						
			Analytic Integration Test Description			
Test type		Integration				
Identifier		SEMR_FL-IDS_I	003			
Testers		MINDS				
Test Purpos	e	Verify that the r	nodel can be loaded from MLflow, a Ray Serve predict	or can be		
		instantiated, an	d predictions can be returned in the expected format.			
References		The de	ploy_model module.			
		 MLflow 	and Ray Serve API documentation.			
Configuration	n	Test en	vironment with unittest framework.			
		Require	ed packages: mlflow, ray, numpy, fastapi, asyncio.			
		'	1 0 , 1, 1, 1,			
Pre-test		• mlflow	pyfunc.load model is patched to return a mock mode	el.		
conditions			and ray.serve.run are patched to avoid starting real R			
		•	model.py exists in the project root.	, p. 0000000		
		- acploy				
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
Sequence	July	.,,,,				
Sequence	1	Check	Verify that deploy model.py exists in the project	Pass		
	_	Circon	root.			
	2	Stimulus	Initialize mocked predictor object (MockPredictor).	Creates and		
			i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	returns predictor		
				object.		
	3	Stimulus	Generate predictions with test data through	Returns		
			predictor's predict method (async).	predictions JSON.		
	4	Check	Verify predictions include "predictions" key.	Pass		
	5	Check	Verify predictions item of JSON has length 1 (list).	Pass		
	6	Check	Verify predictions list contains 7 items (length=7).	Pass		
Test				Pass		
Verdict						

4.2.15. Post Quantum Cryptography Sign & Secure Communications (PQCSign – PQCSecCom)

Table 45 summarizes the PQC Sign – PQC SecCom integration tests.

Table 45: PQC Sign – PQC SecCom integration tests summary

Integration Test ID		Objective	Status
PQCSign_PQCSecCom_I001		Test the integration of the PQC Signature Token and the PQC secure communication component for Dilithium algorithm sign in hardware	Completed
		Analytic Integration Test Description	
Test type	Integration		
Identifier PQCSign_PQ		CSecCom _I001	
Testers	TEI		



Test Purpos	e	Evaluate the integration of the PQC Signature Token with the PQC secure communication component, with the Dilithium algorithm using hardware-based digital signing.				
References		[11]				
Configuration	on	•	with Raspberry Pi OS (Bookworm version) with installer 8.1.0-b01.00_raspberrypi.aarch64.deb library for inter			
Pre-test conditions		Physical smart c	card reader with TDIS token insert.			
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
	1	Stimulus	Run NancyTest app provided by TDIS with pkcs11 option and a proper string content to be signed in hardware	Pass		
	2	Check	The app successfully signs the content checking the results and the logs.	Pass		
	3	Stimulus	Run the PQC Secure Communication (PQC-SC) component with pkcs11 HW configuration to enable the signing in hardware.	Pass		
	4	Check	The PQC-SC successfully sign the content, using TDIS token, checking the results and the logs.	Pass		
Test Verdict				Pass		

4.2.16. Al Network Quality Module & Network Information Framework (AINQM – NIF)

Table 46 summarizes the AINQM – NIF integration tests.

Table 46: AINQM - NIF integration tests summary

Integration 1	Test ID		Objective Star	tus	
AINQM_NIF	_I001		Test the correct format for the input and output of the AI model	npleted	
	Analytic Integration Test Description				
Test type	ı	ntegration			
Identifier		AINQM_NIF_	1001		
Testers	8	BELLS			
Test Purpose		Test the correct format for the input and output of the Outage Probabilty Prediction AI model.			
References	[[20], Chapter 4			
Configuratio		•	prepared in JSON format ed in structured JSON with defined schema		
Pre-test conditions		-			
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result	
	1	Stimulus	Provide valid input JSON to AI model's input.	Completed	



	2	Check	Model returns output JSON in correct schema (fields present and typed).	Pass
	3	Stimulus	Send malformed input JSON (e.g., missing field).	Completed
	4	Check	Model returns error message with proper format.	Pass
	5	Stimulus	Send input with extra/unexpected fields.	Completed
	6	Check	Model ignores extra fields or returns warning without failure.	Pass
Test Verdict		-		Pass

4.2.17. Al Network Quality Module (AINQM) – XAI

Table 47 summarizes the AINQM - XAI integration tests.

Table 47: AINQM - XAI integration tests summary

Integration Test ID		Objective	Status	
AINQM_XAI_I001		Validation of connection to AINQM prediction component.	Completed	
AINQM_XAI_I002		Validation of outage prediction workflow by ensuring PredictionClient returns correct outage probability and time index.	Completed	
AINQM_XA	N_1003	Validation of XAI integration by checking IntegratedExplainer uses PredictionClient for predictions and enriches results.	Completed	
AINQM_XAI_I004		Validation of SHAP global explanations, ensuring proper output directory and success status.	Completed	
AINQM_XA	N_1005	Validation of LIME local explanations, confirming access status and correct handling of output directory.	Completed	
		Analytic Integration Test Description	on	
Test type	Integration			
Identifier	AINIQM_XAI_	_1001		
Testers	MINDS			
		ne system can successfully establish a connection to the AINQM prediction and detect its availability.		
References	From predicti	on_client module the PredictionClient	class.	
Configuration	 Test environment with unittest and requests package installed. The requests get method patched to return 200 OK. 			



Pre-test		• Mocke	d requests.get simulates service availability at http://le	ocalhost:5000.
conditions		 No real 	l service required.	
Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	Call PredictionClient.is_available() to check service availability.	Returns True
	2	Check	Verify is_available() result equals True.	Pass
Test				Pass
Verdict				
			Analytic Integration Test Description	
Test type		Integration		
Identifier -		AINIQM_XAI_IO	002	
Testers		MINDS	. It is a second of the second	
Test Purpose	е	expected fields.		M and contain
References		•	_client module the PredictionClient class.	
Configuratio	n		vironment with unittest and requests, pandas packag	
		The rec	quests.post method patched to return mock outage pr	ediction.
Pre-test conditions		tempoi • Mock r	e DataFrame (test_df) with required network features rary CSV. equests.post configured to return outage probability (_Outage=1 and Classification="Outage_Risk".	
		_		D la
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result
Sequence	1	Stimulus	Call PredictionClient.predict with test_df and time_index=2.	Returns mock prediction dict
	2	Chl	Verify time_index matches input (2).	Pass
		l neck		
		Check Check		Pass
Test	3	Check	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75.	Pass Pass
				1 1 1
		Check		1 1 1
		Check	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75.	1 1 1
Verdict		Check	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description	1 1 1
Test type Identifier Testers	3	Check Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description	Pass
Verdict Test type Identifier	3	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description	Pass edictionClient to pplies its own
Test type Identifier Testers	3	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description 103 IntegratedExplainer component correctly calls the Princedictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the IntegratedExplainer class.	Pass redictionClient to
Verdict Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose	3 e	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated • Test en	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description O3 IntegratedExplainer component correctly calls the Priredictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field dexplainer module the IntegratedExplainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas package	Pass redictionClient to
Verdict Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose	3 e	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated • Test en	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description 103 IntegratedExplainer component correctly calls the Princedictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the IntegratedExplainer class.	Pass redictionClient to
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio	3 e	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated Test en Patche	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description 103 Integrated Explainer component correctly calls the Pricedictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the Integrated Explainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas packaged requests.post for prediction.	Pass redictionClient to applies its own dis. es installed.
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio	3 e	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated • Test en • Patche	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description O3 IntegratedExplainer component correctly calls the Priredictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field dexplainer module the IntegratedExplainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas package	Pass redictionClient to applies its own dis. es installed.
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio	3 e	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated Test en Patche Mock F fields.	Analytic Integration Test Description O IntegratedExplainer component correctly calls the Priredictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the IntegratedExplainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas packaged requests.post for prediction.	Pass redictionClient to applies its own ds. es installed.
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio	3 e	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated Test en Patche Mock F fields.	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description 103 Integrated Explainer component correctly calls the Pricedictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the Integrated Explainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas packaged requests.post for prediction.	Pass redictionClient to applies its own ds. es installed.
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated Test en Patche Mock P fields. Integra	Analytic Integration Test Description O3 Integrated Explainer component correctly calls the Proceedictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a clogic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the Integrated Explainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas packaged requests. Prediction. Prediction Client service returns outage probability and inted Explainer initialized with prediction URL http://localeteexplainer initialized with prediction URL http://localeteexplainer.	Pass redictionClient to applies its own ds. es installed. classification alhost:5000.
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	3 e	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated Test en Patche Mock F fields.	Analytic Integration Test Description O IntegratedExplainer component correctly calls the Priredictions (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the IntegratedExplainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas packaged requests.post for prediction.	Pass redictionClient to applies its own ds. es installed.
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated Test en Patche Mock P fields. Integra	Analytic Integration Test Description O3 Integrated Explainer component correctly calls the Propertion (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a logic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field explainer module the Integrated Explainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas packaged requests. Prediction (Prediction Client service returns outage probability and Inted Explainer initialized with prediction URL http://local.com/prediction/Client/	Pass redictionClient to applies its own ds. es installed. classification alhost:5000. Result Returns enriche
Test type Identifier Testers Test Purpose References Configuratio Pre-test conditions	3 e on Step	Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO MINDS Ensures that the obtain outage p post-processing From integrated Test en Patche Mock F fields. Integra	Verify "Outage Probability" is equal to 0.75. Analytic Integration Test Description 103 IntegratedExplainer component correctly calls the Proposition (via the mocked HTTP response) and then a clogic to enrich the raw prediction with additional field description module the IntegratedExplainer class. Invironment with unittest and requests, pandas packaged requests. Post for prediction. PredictionClient service returns outage probability and intedExplainer initialized with prediction URL http://local.	redictionClient to applies its own ds. es installed. classification alhost:5000.



	4	Check	Verify "Classification" present in result.	Pass		
Test				Pass		
Verdict			Analysis Internation Test Description			
Tost tuno			Analytic Integration Test Description			
Test type Identifier		Integration AINIQM_XAI_IO	004			
Testers		MINDS	704			
Test Purpos	Δ .		IAP-based global feature importance explanations can	he generated for		
rest rui pos		outage prediction		be generated for		
References From integrated explainer module the IntegratedExplainer class.						
Configuration	n		nvironment with unittest and pandas, scikit-learn, xgbc	oost packages		
J		installe	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		 Patche 	d preprocess_data_robust, outage_prediction_explain	ner.global explain		
			regratedExplainer.model.	0 _ 1		
Pre-test		 Synthe 	tic dataset generated via sklearn.make_classification.			
conditions		 XGBoo 	st model trained on sample data.			
		 Patche 	s simulate data preprocessing and SHAP explanation g	eneration.		
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
Sequence						
	1	Stimulus	Call IntegratedExplainer.explain_global with	Returns		
			mock_df and output_dir arguments.	explanation result		
	2	Check	Verify status in explanation results equals to	dict Pass		
		CHECK	"success".	1 033		
	3	Check	Verify output_directory in explanation results	Pass		
	J	CHECK	matches the input path.	. 433		
Test			The second secon	Pass		
Verdict						
			Analytic Integration Test Description			
Test type		Integration				
Identifier		AINIQM_XAI_I0	05			
Testers		MINDS				
Test Purpos	e		ME-based local explanations are generated correctly for	or a specific		
prediction instance.						
References			d_explainer module the IntegratedExplainer class.			
Configuration	711		nvironment with unittest and pandas, scikit-learn, xgbo	оост раскаges		
		installed.				
		 Patched preprocess_data_robust, outage_prediction_explainer.local_explain and IntegratedExplainer.model. 				
		and mi	сърганса длуга почен.			
Pre-test		Synthe	tic dataset generated via sklearn.make_classification.			
conditions			st model trained on sample data.			
		 Patches simulate preprocessing and LIME explanation function. 				
		- ratelle	5 Simulate preprocessing and Livie explanation function	/II.		
Test	Step	Туре	Description	Result		
Sequence	Cicp	.,,,,	200.1000			
22-100.100	1	Stimulus	Call IntegratedExplainer.explain local with	Returns		
		2	mock_df, sample_id=2 and output_dir arguments.	explanation result		
				dict		
	2	Check	Verify status in explanations dict equalt to	Pass		
			"success".			
	3	Check	Verify output_directory in explanations dict	Pass		
			matches input path.			



Test	Pass
Verdict	

4.2.18. Explainable AI & Federated Learning Intrusion Detection System (XAI – FL-IDS)

Table 48 summarizes the XAI – FL-IDS integration tests.

Table 48: XAI – FL-IDS integration tests summary

Integration Test ID				Objective	Status			
XAI_FL-IDS_I001			into the XAI component.		Completed			
XAI_FL-IDS_I002				ation of expected explanations ration and storage.	Completed			
Analytic Integration Test Description								
Test type	Integration							
Identifier	XAI_FL-IDS_I001							
Testers	MINDS							
Test Purpose	Validate that a federated learning model (mock trained) is correctly transferred from the FL component to the XAI component and can be loaded successfully.							
References	From anomaly_detection_explainer.py module the load_model method.							
Configuration	 Test environment with unittest and sklearn, pandas, pickle, shutil packages installed. Trained RandomForestClassifier on sample random data. Mocked filesystem operations (os.makedirs, shutil.copy) and pickle.load. 							
Pre-test conditions	 Mock trained FL model serialized as .pkl. Mock destination directories in XAI component. 							
Test Sequence	Step	Туре		Description	Result			
	1	Stimulus	5	Call function to transfer FL model to XAI directory.	Mocked copy invoked			
	2	Check		Verify XAI model path exists.	Pass			
	3	Stimulus	S	Load model using mocked pickle.load.	Model loaded			
	4	Check		Verify loaded object has the expected methods.	Pass			
Test Verdict	Pass							
			Ana	alytic Integration Test Description				
Test type	Int	egration						
Identifier	XA	XAI_FL-IDS_I002						
Testers	MINDS							
Test Purpose	Validate that the XAI component can generate global and local explanations using the transferred FL model.							
References	From anomaly_detection_explainer.py module the load_model, global_explain and local_explain methods.							
Configuration	 Test environment with unittest and sklearn, pandas, shap, LIME packages installed. Mocked FL model (RandomForestClassifier). Mocked file I/O (os.makedirs, plt.savefig, json.dump). 							
Pre-test conditions	 Synthetic random dataset for test purposes created. XAI model directory contains mock FL model. 							



Test Sequence	Step	Туре	Description	Result
	1	Stimulus	Load the mock model from file using load_model.	Returns the trained model object
	2	Stimulus	Call global_explain with sample dataset.	Generates PNG plots and JSON files in the output directory
	3	Check	Verify the global explanation results are the expected.	Pass
	4	Stimulus	Call local_explain with a sample flow ID.	Generates PNG plots and JSON files in the output directory
	5	Check	Verify the local explanation results are the expected.	Pass
Test Verdict				Pass

4.3. Integration Monitoring

In the context of the integration activities, regular monitoring of the progress updates, issues reporting and planning for their resolution was performed. Specifically, as described in D6.2, the integration aspects were discussed during the weekly WP6 meetings and ad-hoc meetings were organized among the involved partners to deal with specific technical issues. To streamline the integration monitoring process and facilitate communication among the technical teams, a central management project based on GitHub was used for issue tracking and reporting on the progress of the integration activities. Through this tool, regular feedback was provided from the technical teams for all functional and integration testing activities (Figure 38 and Figure 39).



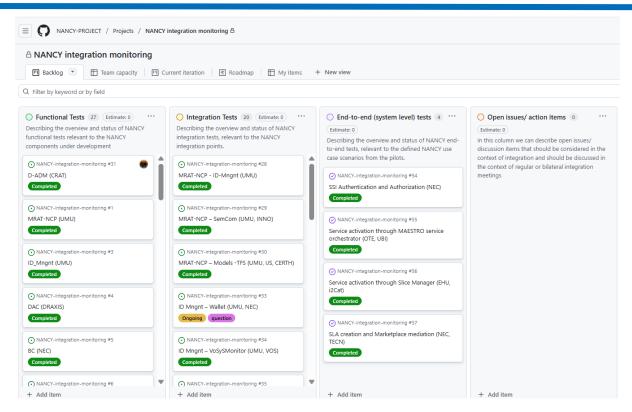
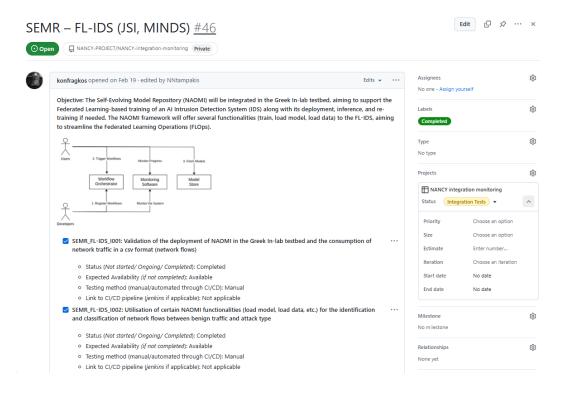


Figure 38: High-level view of dedicated Github project for NANCY integration monitoring





```
SEMR = FL-IDS (JSL MINDS) #46

NANCY-PROJECT/NANCY-integration-monitoring

Integration tests could be found here in 3 files:

test_full_naomi_integration.py | Add integration with NAOMI

test_miflow_storage.py

test_ray_deployment.py

Also screenshots:

E-Visers\130697\Desktop\WWKY\Github\nancy_federated_learning_framework\vern\Lib\site_packages\pydantic\fields.py:1011: Py

dantLirbeprecatedSince20: infi_Items_ is deprecated and will be removed, use infi_length_instead.Deprecated in Pydantic

V2.0 to be removed in V3.0. See Pydantic V2 Ripartion Golde at https://errors.pydantic.dev/2.10/migration/

worn(''sin_Items_is deprecated and will be removed, use infi_length_instead Deprecated in Pydantic

V0.0 be ployment is deprecated and will be removed, use infi_length_instead.Deprecated in Pydantic

V0.0 integration confirmed

V0.0 ployment script exists

V0.0 integration succeeded

WOWI Integration Test Results:

V0.0 Integration Test Results:

V0.
```

Figure 39: Example of integration point-specific reporting view



5. NANCY Platform – System-Level Validation Workflows

This section provides a detailed description of the end-to-end verification workflows designed to validate various aspects of the NANCY platform at a system level from an integration perspective. These workflows encompass operations across the central management, inter-operator, and testbed/demonstrator domains.

The selected workflows are largely horizontal, spanning multiple testbed and demonstrator use cases, and aim to assess the readiness of the corresponding procedures before their execution at the different demonstrations (T6.5–T6.9), following the integration plan presented in [2]. Accordingly, these system-level testing activities serve as a preliminary step to the more detailed test activities being conducted at the individual testbeds and demonstrators as per the approach outlined in [3] for evaluating and validating the expected results of the NANCY project. The analytical evaluation results of these test activities will be reported in D6.10.

5.1. Self Sovereign Identity (SSI) Authentication and Authorization

SSI (Self-Sovereign Identity) is a standardized distributed identity management approach to allow users to have full control of their own identities and credentials while authentication and authorization are processed in an anonymous way.

The objective of the SSI Authentication and Authorization workflow, horizontal to various NANCY test beds, is to provide the platform and its users with a distributed infrastructure for privacy management⁴ in service provisioning. This infrastructure allows users to authenticate themselves and be authorized to certain NANCY services using decentralized identities and verifiable credentials.

In other words, we provide a means for:

- A user to build and manage its own decentralized identity; what we call Decentralized Identifiers (DIDs).
- A user to provide a valid signature based on its decentralized identity (authentication)
- An issuer not necessarily the service provider to issue a credential to a given user, stating that such user should have access to service X. The user keeps the credential for itself (no centralized credentials) and when needed provides a verifiable presentation of said credential to a verifier entity in order to be authorised to service X (authorisation).
- Equip the system with a decentralized ledger on top of which the former procedures can be realised.

Prerequisites for the workflow:

To understand the prerequisites for this workflow to function, it is important to revisit what is indicated in [4]: "W3C has proposed corresponding standards for SSI systems ⁵, namely, the Decentralized Identifiers (DIDs) and the Verifiable Credentials (VCs). DID provides a standardized approach to uniquely identifying users or subjects in decentralized systems, and VC describes a way to manage credentials, i.e., digitally signed attestations regarding a subject's attributes or affiliations, by leveraging DIDs for trust and interoperability. The standards propose an architecture where a user

(https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gr/PDL/001_099/019/01.01.01_60/gr_PDL019v010101p.pdf)

⁴ See NANCY D5.2 and ETSI GR PDL 019

⁵ https://www.w3.org/TR/did-1.0/



holds DIDs and VCs in their own digital wallet, requests issuers to acquire VCs, and interacts with verifiers to get authenticated by presenting Verifiable Presentations (VPs) derived from his VCs without disclosing his credentials. Meanwhile, all parties upload the public part of their identifiers and schemas in a verifiable data registry for other parties to look up information.

Thus, the key prerequisites are:

- To deploy the NANCY blockchain as the verifiable data registry. This includes registering the
 DIDs and associated public keys of all parties in the blockchain. Also, revoked verifiable
 credentials if any should be listed in the blockchain too.
 - o From [4]: "As a verifiable data registry, the NANCY blockchain manages DID registration and VC revocation through two smart contracts. In NANCY, the DID registration is handled by smart contract DIDRegistry, which records DIDs and public keys associated with the DIDs. Meanwhile, another smart contract, VCRegistry, keeps a list of all revoked VCs for verifiers to look up during authentication."
- To equip all parties with the NANCY wallet: issuer/s, user/s, verifier/s and application service. The NANCY Wallet WALLETGATEWAY creates and holds the DIDs and credentials for said parties. In addition, the wallet runs a gRPC service to communicate with the blockchain. As explained in [4], the NANCY wallet gateway has defined specific gRPC methods to interact with the marketplace and the DID registry smart contracts. Also, as a gateway to the blockchain, the wallet serves as a registrar of the NANCY Certification Authority, and it registers as well as enrolls each user to the blockchain.

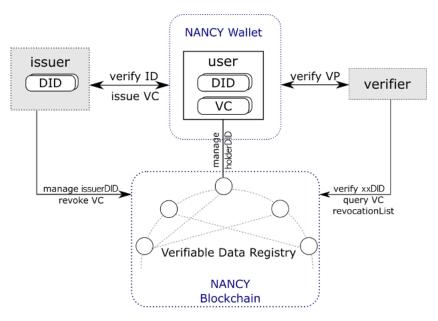


Figure 40: SSI Architecture with NANCY wallet and NANCY blockchain

The sequence diagram of the authentication & service authorization procedures is provided in Figure 41 and described analytically in the following.



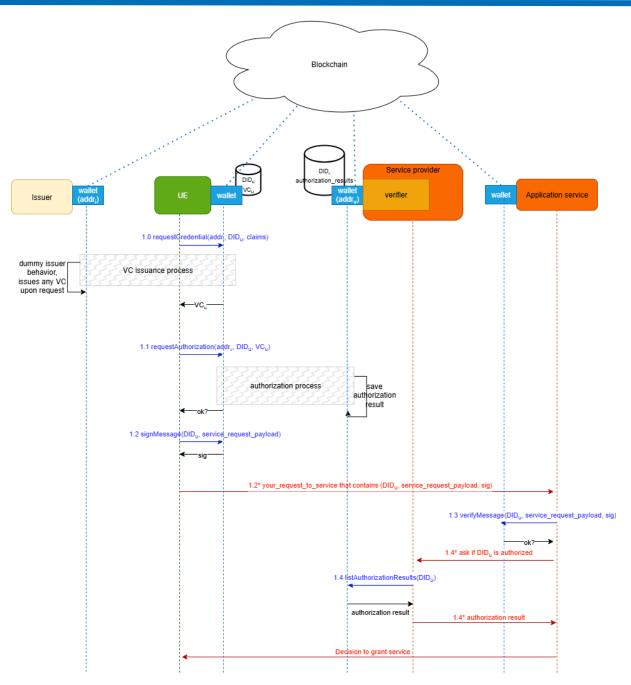


Figure 41: SSI authentication and authorization procedures

Setup: All entities, i.e., issuer, UE, service provider verifier, and the application service, start a wallet gateway service (Figure 42) that is connected to the NANCY blockchain, alongside their applications.

Note that upon the start of a wallet gateway service, at least one DID is created/retrieved for the wallet derived from the provided "uid". This DID is registered in the NANCY blockchain and its verification method (i.e., public key) can be looked up by all entities in the blockchain.



Figure 42: Start a UE wallet gateway service at address 'localhost:5000' with uid='UE' and corresponding DID='did:nancy:UE-7kb29s3uKveUdfkuGZeg9J'

Note that all wallet calls are defined as gRPC calls, which are described in [4]. The examples in the snapshots below use grpcurl as the grpc client to invoke the wallet calls.

Step 1.0: The UE acquires a verifiable credential (VC) from the issuer.

As preparation for the authorization process, the UE must first acquire a Verifiable Certificate (VC) from an issuer, who is known to/trusted by the (service provider) verifier. And here we describe how an UE acquire a VC from an issuer.

First the UE application invokes the *RequestCredential* gRPC call of the UE wallet service, providing its holder DID DID_u, the list of claims of the holder (e.g., attributes that the UE wants the issuer to acknowledge in the VC), and the address of the issuer wallet service (Figure 43). And then the UE wallet acquires the VC from the issuer wallet if the request is approved.

Figure 43: Invoke RequestCredential call to UE wallet with a claim of 'age:20' to issuer wallet service at '195.37.154.23:8881'.

Step 1.1: The UE triggers the authorization process to the verifier.

The UE application invokes the gRPC call *RequestAuthorization* to the UE wallet service., providing its holder DID DID_u, the credential VC ID used to acquire authorization, and the address of the verifier wallet service (Figure 44), and receives the authorization result from the verifier. In the authorization process, the UE wallet actually first asks the verifier wallet for a challenge nonce, then generates a



verifiable proof (VP) based on the challenge nonce and the VC, and the verifier wallet finally verifies the VP (Figure 45). After that, the verifier saves upon each authorization request, the validation results for later reference in its local database.

Figure 44: Invoke RequestAuthorization call to UE wallet with the acquired VC to verifier wallet service at '195.37.154.23:8881'

```
[2025-09-25T12:35:12.218279968] >>> getNonce request from 'did:nancy:UE-B9PQdE7zFi6yFZDUuASFy9'
[2025-09-25T12:35:12.419452716] >>> VP validation request from 'did:nancy:UE-B9PQdE7zFi6yFZDUuASFy9':*** Verification SUCCEED ***
```

Figure 45: Verifier wallet received and processed the authorization request from UE.

<u>Step 1.2:</u> The UE signs its service request messages and attaches its signature to all its future service requests (the service requests is UC specific outside of SSI scope).

Once the authorization is successful, meaning that the UE has proved to the verifier of the service provider that it possesses a valid credential, the UE can further request access to services from the service provider.

More specifically, if the UE wants to access an application service, the UE application first calls the UE wallet to sign its service request via gRPC call SignMessage using the credential of the DID_u (Figure 46), and the signature is sent along the service request to the application service.

Figure 46: UE application requests UE wallet to sign a request payload digest.

Step 1.3: The application service processes the request and verifies the signature sent from the UE.

The application service first authenticates the UE if the request sender is really DID_u as claimed in the request. To achieve this, the application invokes the gRPC call VerifyMessage on his wallet service, which looks up in the blockchain to retrieve the public key of the DID_u and verify the signature (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Verifier wallet verifies the request payload signature.

Step 1.4: The service provider queries the verifier about the authorization result of the UE.

When the signature validation is successful, the application service further queries the verifier application who authorizes all UEs in Step 1.2 for the authorization results. This call from the application service to the verifier application is use-case specific and out of scope. Then the verifier



application requests the verifier wallet to look up the authorization results of DID_u with call ListAuthorizationRequests or FindLatestAuthorizationResult and finally informs the result to the application service (Figure 48).

Figure 48: Look up authorization results of the UE DID on the verifier wallet service.

5.2. Service Activation through BSS and Maestro Service Orchestrator

5.2.1. Prerequisites to the Workflow

- **UE Connectivity:** The User Equipment (UE) is registered and connected to the 5G network, with the capability to initiate data sessions through the operator's access domain. This ensures that the UE can communicate with the BSS and subsequently access the instantiated AR/VR service.
- SLA Definition and Mapping: The Service Level Agreement (SLA) template for the AR/VR service is predefined, deployed within Maestro, and linked to the corresponding configuration file in the BSS that describes the AR/VR service parameters. The BSS utilizes this configuration to generate and issue service orders for the requested AR/VR service. An example of a preconfigured service order within the BSS with the predefined service specification is shown in Figure 49.



Figure 49: An example of a preconfigured service inside the BSS featuring all the necessary fields for a service order to Maestro.

5.2.2. Workflow Description

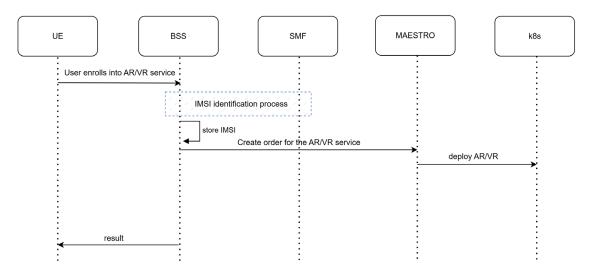


Figure 50: Service activation workflow

The workflow, that is shown in Figure 50, begins when the UE initiates a request to enroll in the AR/VR service through the Operator's BSS, by visiting a dedicated web page and selecting the desired service, as illustrated in Figure 51. This page displays the available preconfigured AR/VR services and includes information about the user's IP address and IMSI, which the BSS obtains through its interaction with the 5G SMF API of the 5G Core.



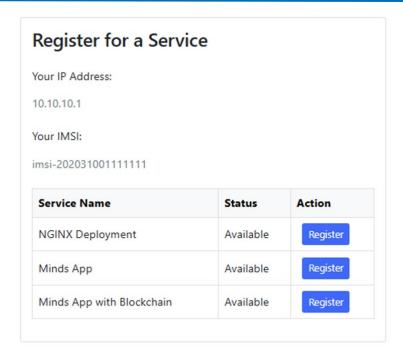


Figure 51: BSS user enrollment dedicated web page

Once the user selects a service, the BSS creates and stores a persistent association between the user's IMSI and the selected service, which will later be used as part of the authentication process of the AR/VR application server.

Subsequently, the BSS forwards the corresponding service order to Maestro via its northbound interface. Maestro receives and processes the order, instantiates the required AR/VR service components, and deploys them within the Kubernetes (K8s) cluster operated by OTE. Figure 52 shows the logs during a user service registration, including IMSI lookup and Mastro service deployment.



```
with Blockchain: 200 OK
                                                                                                : Finished registration for IMSI imsi-202031001111111 and service
```

Figure 52: BSS logs for user service registration

Through this automated orchestration, the AR/VR service is fully provisioned and made available for the end user, ensuring that the end-to-end activation is aligned with the predefined SLA parameters. Figure 53 shows the status of the Maestro service order as it appears in the web interface of the BSS after a user service registration.



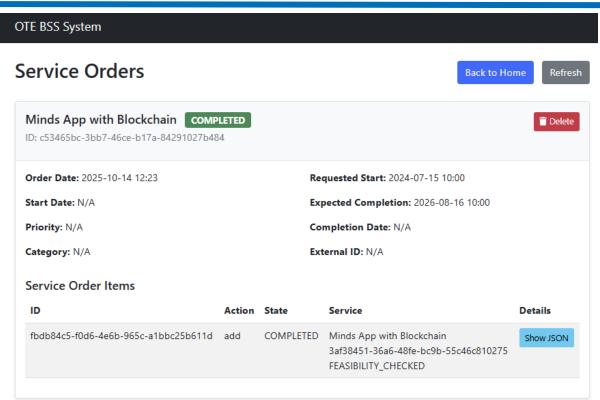


Figure 53: Service orders and their status as seen in the BSS.

5.3. Service Activation through BSS and Slice Manager

The goal of this workflow (Figure 54) is to enable the instantiation of services provided by the EHU operator using the Slice Manager orchestrator. Upon a service request, EHU's service manager is responsible for building an SLA that captures the service requirements and sends it to the Slice Manager to enforce it. According to this SLA, the Slice Manager configures compute and RAN resources through k8s and RIC Manager, respectively. Through this workflow, the EHU operator is able to provide services to requesting users, meeting the requested requirements and KPIs.

Prerequisites/Assumptions for the workflow: This workflow assumes that all the components necessary for the EHU operator to provide its services are operational, including the O-RAN 5G network and the MEC. In addition, the multi-hop network of vehicles is also deployed, with one of them being able to request a service. Lastly, SSI components are also running in order to carry out the authentication and authorization workflow.



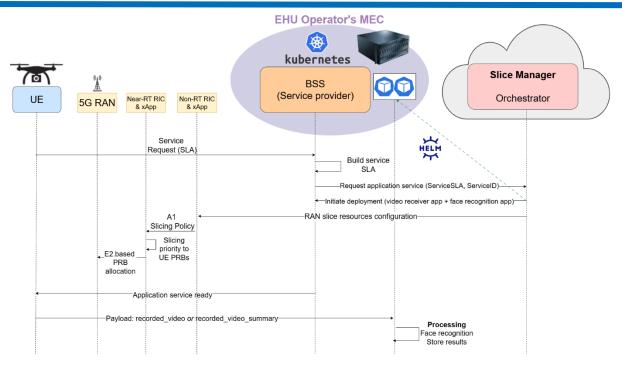


Figure 54: Service activation through BSS and Slice Manager workflow

Workflow description:

EHU's service provider uses Slice Manager's REST API for the lifecycle management of application services in the MEC. When the service provider receives a valid request, first it constructs the SLA to determine how that request will be relayed to the Slice Manager. Based on the SLA, the service provider determines the compute resources (CPU, RAM), slice priority in the RAN, and the functional characteristics of the application to deploy (i.e. whether the application processes a video stream or a summary of the video in text format).

In regards to compute, the artifacts of the application are uploaded using the /network_service/post/ endpoint, whereas the /network_service_instance/post/ request is used to instantiate an onboarded application. The content of this POST request depends on the SLA, as it impacts the kind of application to deploy and the compute resources to allocate to it. This results in the deployment of the corresponding helm chart in the Kubernetes cluster of EHU's MEC.

```
ubuntu@sm-131:~$ kubectl get alĺ
                                                            STATUS
                                                                       RESTARTS
ood/video-server-face-7f4b78c59c-zkcnh
ood/video-server-file-7f67478c49-l4wwk
                                                 1/1
1/1
                                                                                     9d
                                                           Running
                                                           Running
                                                                       0
                                                                                     9d
                                                                               EXTERNAL-IP
NAME
                                                           CLUSTER-IP
                                                                                                PORT(S)
                                             TYPE
service/udp-face-detection-service
service/udp-listener-service
                                            NodePort
                                                                                                5000:30500/UDP
                                                                                                                     9d
9d
                                                            10.115.142.43
                                                                                                6000/UDP
                                            ClusterIP
                                                                               <none>
NAME
                                           READY
                                                     UP-TO-DATE
                                                                     AVAILABLE
                                                                                    AGE
deployment.apps/video-server-face
                                                                                    9d
eployment.apps/video-server-file
NAME
                                                         DESIRED
                                                                     CURRENT
                                                                                 READY
                                                                                           AGE
 eplicaset.apps/video-server-face-7f4b78c59c
  olicaset.apps/video-server-file-7f67478c49
```

Figure 55: Deployment of target application's helm chart in Kubernetes cluster of EHU's MEC based on SLA specification

The dynamic modification of RAN resources is triggered by the reception of a slicing policy update from the Slicing rApp running in the RIC Manager. This update is received through a REST API request (PUT or POST), which identifies the target slice, either by a friendly name or by specifying its SST, SD,



MCC, MNC parameters (i.e., S-NSSAI and PLMNiD), and a slice priority. The slice priority is an integer between 1 (highest) and 100 (lowest), representing the relative share of Physical Resource Blocks (PRBs) among active slices. For instance, with two slices, priorities of 10–10 result in an even 50%-50% PRB split, while 1–2 leads to a 66%-33% distribution. Examples of REST API calls are shown below:

```
curl -X PUT http://ric-manager-service:8104/policyupdate -H "Content-
Type: application/json" -d
'{"sst":"1","sd":"000001","mcc":"001","mnc":"02","slice_prio":"2"}'

curl -X PUT http://ric-manager-service:8104/policyupdate -H "Content-
Type: application/json" -d
'{"sst":"1","sd":"000002","mcc":"001","mnc":"02","slice_prio":"1"}'

curl -X DELETE http://ric-manager-service:8104/policyupdate -H
"Content-Type: application/json" -d
'{"sst":"1","sd":"000002","mcc":"001","mnc":"02"}'
```

Policies can be updated or deleted (resetting the priority to its default value of 10) via the PUT/POST and DELETE methods, respectively. Once a request is received, the rApp generates a valid A1 SLA Slicing policy and forwards it to the Near-RT RIC. The Near-RT RIC validates the policy instance against the corresponding policy type schema (see Section 3.18) and then delivers it to the relevant xApp. The SLA Slicing xApp continuously monitors the number of slices and the UEs associated with each one, applying the received configuration by sending appropriate E2-RC messages to the srsRAN DU. These messages dynamically control PRB allocation per UE for each slice. The correct enforcement of PRB distribution can be verified through available Key Performance Metrics (KPMs) in srsRAN, such as DRB.UEThpDl. Once both the compute and networking resources are ready and configured, the user is notified and can begin using the service by interacting with the indicated IP address and port.

5.4. Service Level Agreement (SLA) Creation and Marketplace Mediation (Inter-Operator Domain)

The objective of the *SLA creation and Marketplace mediation* workflow, potentially horizontal to various NANCY test beds but currently being used in the Greek In-lab scenario, is to provide the platform with a business-layer chaincode where operators can engage in the secure exchange of resources to keep their quality of service for their customers. Here, we deliver to NANCY's interdomain a tool for operators to register (through their BSS) their available resources as well as to consume and offload available resources from other operators when needed. The reader should note that the initial assets to exchange (as described in [4]) were *services*, but after further discussions, it was decided that *resources* were more flexible and closer to the reality of service provisioning in a B5G system.

In other words, we provide a means for:

- Operators to provide information about themselves (as Provider Endpoints) and their resources (Resource Endpoints), and to make requests for searching for other available resources (Search Endpoints) from other operators.
- Oracles to allow automatic interaction with the Smart Pricing for the most suitable service selection in terms of price, as well as with the Digital Agreement Creator for the generation of the SLA between operators.
- Creating, signing, and registering SLAs between operators and end-users.



• Equip the system with a decentralized ledger containing the necessary chaincode so that the former procedures can be realised securely, accountably and with privacy guarantees.

Prerequisites for the workflow:

The key prerequisites are:

- To have at least two providers listed in the marketplace, including their available resources.
- To equip all relevant parties with the NANCY wallet: operators and end-users. As mentioned in Section 5.1, the NANCY Wallet WALLETGATEWAY creates and holds the DIDs and credentials for said parties. In addition, the wallet runs a gRPC service to communicate with the blockchain. As explained in [4], the NANCY wallet gateway has defined specific gRPC methods to interact with the marketplace (e.g., for listing or searching for resources) and the SLA Registry (e.g. for signing an SLA).
- <u>To equip the oracles with a wallet</u> so that they can interact with the NANCY blockchain and subscribe to events.
- For all parties to be subscribed through their wallets to the relevant events. See [4] for more details:
 - o Oracles:
 - initPricing event
 - initSLACreation event
 - initSLASignature event
 - Others:
 - SLAInit event
 - SLASigning event

The sequence diagram of the workflow is shown in Figure 56 and will be described analytically in the following.



Figure 56: SLA creation and Marketplace mediation workflow

<u>Step 0 (preparation):</u> Both providers and consumers run their wallet service that connects them to the blockchain which hosts the marketplace smart contract (Figure 57, Figure 58).



```
- "A/W/E/N/r/dlt-component/g/docker ) feature/impl-ssi-client f1 *1 14 75

LGATEMAY_PORT=5000 GATEMAY_UID=provider docker-compose — f docker-compose—wallet.yaml run —service—ports —name provider wal let-service

[4] Creating 1/0

Container docker-mongo—1 Running

8.05

Wallet service of NonUE starts listening on port 5000...

mongout:/ mongodb://admin:adminpw@mongo:27017/

[main] INFO org.mongodb.driver.client — MongoClient with metadata {"driver": "amad6", "version": "6.10.14—linuxkit"}, "platform": "3 ava/Ubuntu/21.0.746—Ubuntu-Qubuntu/22.04[Kotlin/2.0.0", "env": "(container": "runtime": "docker")}} created with settings from goClientSettings/freadfreference-primary, writectorcern=writeConcern(wernlul, wfineoutul ms, journal=null), reryWrites=true, retryReads=true, readConcern=ReadConcern=level=null), credential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=MongoCredential=Mong
```

Figure 57: Start provider wallet service at port 5000 and created DID 'did:nancy:provider-LAqUYpNi4zwj8VwUjA36N1'

```
- \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tex
```

Figure 58: Start consumer wallet service at port 6000 an created DID 'did:nancy:consumer-55pHm6at6WuwDKHN5BMK7F'



<u>Step 1:</u> Both provider application and consumer application call the wallet APIs to subscribe to all SLA events relevant to the user.

The wallet gateway provides subscription to two SLA events: *SLAInit* and *SLASigning*. A user can invoke his wallet gateway with gRPC method *SubscribeToSLAInit* and *SubscribeToSLASigning* to subscribe these two events respectively (Figure 59).

Figure 59: Call both provider and consumer wallet to subscribe to SLA events

<u>Step 2:</u> Provider application calls its wallet to create a new provider profile (CreateProvider) on the marketplace in blockchain (Figure 60). The provider ID must be an existing DID in the wallet.

Figure 60: Provider creates a provider profile on marketplace

<u>Step 3:</u> Provider application calls its wallet to create a new service profile under the previous created provider profile in the blockchain (Figure 61). The provider ID of the new service must match an existing provider ID.

Figure 61: Provider application creates a new service profile through its wallet

<u>Step 4:</u> Consumer application calls its wallet to create a new search in the marketplace given the search criteria (Figure 62).

When the marketplace finds multiple services that match the search criteria, the smart pricing service is triggered to find the winner service with a suggested price, then the DAC service is triggered to



create an initial SLA with the corresponding service for the consumer. The created SLA triggers an SLAInit event that will be received by all subscribers, and in this case, both the provider and consumer wallet service (Figure 63).

~/work/EU Projects/NANCY/repo/dlt-component/gateway/docker > feature/impl-ssi-client f1 *1 !4 ?5 — grpcurl -plaintext -d '{"value": "{\"consumer_id\": \"did:nancy:consumer-55pHm6at6WuwDKHN5BMK7F\", \"service_query\": { \"cp '\$gt\": 1}}, \"provider_query\": {\"available_resources\": {\"\$gt\": 40}}}"}' localhost:5000 dlt.DltGatewayService/CreateSearch

Figure 62: Consumer creates a search on the marketplace which returns matched services



Figure 63: Both provider and consumer received notification of new SLAInit event with SLA_ID=292

<u>Step 5:</u> After the reception of the SLAInit event, the provider or consumer application checks the SLA content, and if they agree on the contents of the SLA, it calls the wallet service to sign the SLA (slaSign) providing the slald and their DIDs (Figure 64).

The wallet signs the SLA and provides the signature to the SLARegistry smart contract. If the signature validation is successful, an SLASigning event is emitted to subscribers who can review the signed SLA (Figure 65).



Figure 64: Consumer signs the SLA ID=292

Figure 65: Both parties receive the SigningSLA event and SLA id=292 now has the consumer signature.

Inside the marketplace, two different kinds of operations take place:

- The first one is related to the registration of operators and services, which should be done as
 a starting point for the interdomain flow. The marketplace receives the CreateProvider or
 CreateService requests from the operators' wallets to register the details of the available
 operators and services.
- The second one is related to the new service search in an offloading process. The marketplace
 receives the CreateSearch request from the operator wallet to search for a suitable available
 service to offload its current service to. Internally, there are the following different steps:
 - The NANCY marketplace first searches among the registered services and operators to find those whose features fullfill the requirements defined in the request.
 - Once the suitable services are identified, the marketplace makes a price request to the Smart Pricing. The Smart Pricing calculates the most suitable service in terms of



- price as well as the suitable price. More details are gathered in [13]. This information is sent as response to the marketplace.
- The service identified by the Smart Pricing is the one to be considered for the offloading process. At this point, the marketplace obtains all the details about the selected service and sends them to the Digital Agreement Creator in an SLA creation request. Besides, the requester operator details are also sent in the request.
- The Digital Agreement Creator generates the SLA and sends it back to the marketplace.
- The marketplace receives the SLA and sends it to the SLA Signature smart contract for the signature management by the two involved operators: the requester and the one operating the identified service.



6. Conclusions

NANCY develops a secure and cutting-edge framework for Beyond 5G (B5G) wireless networks by integrating advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Quantum-safe technologies, MEC, and Orchestration. Its goal is to enable intelligent and secure resource management, adaptive networking, and enhanced orchestration performance.

This deliverable builds upon the results reported in [1] and [2] to provide the final version of the NANCY integrated system. It presents the specifics of the interconnection among NANCY operational domains and the testbeds/demonstrators, emphasizing the flexible instantiation of relevant NANCY components for different demonstration use cases. Detailed descriptions of the functional and integration test execution specifications and results for the final set of NANCY bilateral integration points are also provided. Finally, selected end-to-end validation workflows are described, including their specifications and corresponding results. These workflows serve to validate the readiness of the corresponding operations taking place among the different NANCY operational domains: Central Management, Inter-operator and testbeds/demonstrators. As described in section 5, these workflows are largely horizontal (i.e., replicated) across the different testbeds/demonstrators. D6.10 will extend this work by providing a comprehensive description of the NANCY final Pilots, namely the Italian Massive IoT, Spain Outdoor, and Greek Outdoor, together with the final validation and evaluation results. The latter will also build upon the defined evaluation methodology and the detailed planning of the final demonstrations, as outlined in [3].



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