

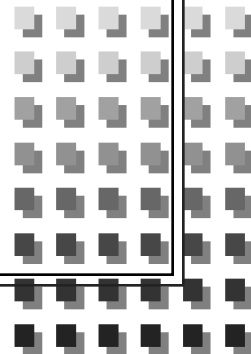


IETF Structure and Internet Standards Process

*Scott Bradner
67th IETF
San Diego, CA, USA*



I E T F



The IETF

Internet Engineering Task Force

formed in 1986

evolved out of ARPA's Internet Configuration Control Board (ICCB) (1979) and Internet Activities Board (1983)

was not considered important for a long time - good!!

not government approved - great!!

people not companies

“We reject kings, presidents and voting. We believe in rough consensus and running code”

Dave Clark (1992)



IETF Overview

Internet standards R us

does not exist (in a legal sense), **no** members, **no** voting

1K to 2K people at 3/year meetings

many more on mail lists

121ish **working groups** (where the stuff happens)

8 **areas** (for organizational convenience) with **ADs**

APS, GEN, INT, O&M, RAI, RTG, SEC, TSV

IESG: management (ADs + IETF Chair)

IAB: architectural guidance & liaisons

produces **standards** and other documents

I E T F

IETF “Standards”

standards only when people **use** them

formal SDOs can create legally mandated standards

no formal recognition for IETF standards

by governments or “approved” standards organization

lack of formal government input “a problem”

at least to some governments

no submitting to “traditional” bodies

some keep trying to “help”



I E T F

The Role & Scope of the IETF

“above the wire and below the application”

IP, TCP, email, routing, IPsec, HTTP, FTP, ssh, LDAP,
SIP, mobile IP, ppp, RADIUS, Kerberos, secure email,
streaming video & audio, ...

but wires are getting fuzzy

MPLS, GMPLS, pwe3, VPN, ...

generally hard to clearly define IETF scope

constant exploration of edges



I E T F

Scope of Other SDOs

Internet (and Internet protocols) very interesting to other standards development organizations (SDO)

other SDOs trying “fix” or “extend” IETF protocols

trying to figure out how to proceed when extensions break underlying protocol assumptions

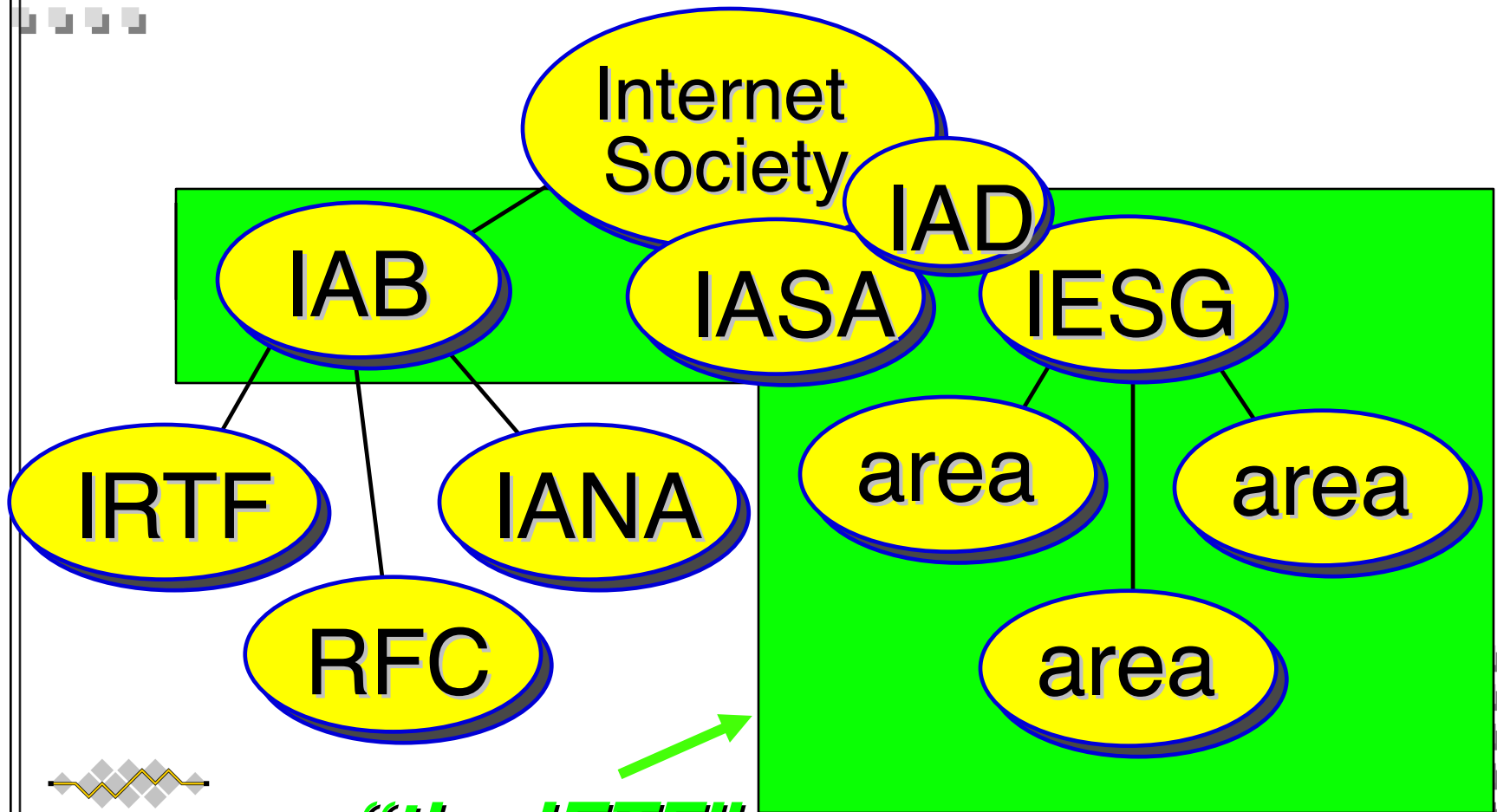
see note to ITU-T

https://datatracker.ietf.org/public/liaison_detail.cgi?detail_id=127



I E T F

Top Level View of Organization



“the IETF”

The Internet Society (ISOC)

non-profit, non-governmental, international,
professional membership organization

more than 100 organizational and more than 20,000
individual members in over 180 countries

organizational and administrative home for IETF

legal umbrella, insurance, IASA home, etc

ISOC BoT part of appeal chain

ISOC president appoints chair of nomcom

IAB chartered by ISOC

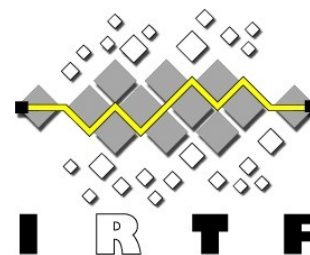
ISOC president is on the IAB list & calls

IETF (through IAB) appoints 3 ISOC trustees

join at www.isoc.org



Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)



focused on **long term** problems in Internet

Anti-Spam Research Group (ASRG)

Crypto Forum Research Group

Delay-Tolerant Networking Research Group (DTNRG)

End-to-End Research Group

Host Identity Protocol (HIP)

Internet Measurement Research Group

IP Mobility Optimizations (Mob Opts) Research Group

Network Management Research Group Charter (NMRG)





IRTF, contd.

Peer-to-Peer Research Group

Routing Research Group

Transport Modeling Research Group

Internet Congestion Control Research Group

Scalable Adaptive Multicast Research Group

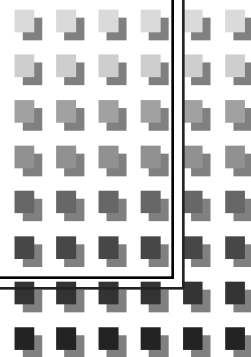
**most groups are open, some invitation
only**

IRTF Chair: Aaron Falk

for more information see



<http://www.irtf.org>



Internet Architecture Board (IAB)

provides overall **architectural advice & oversight**

to IESG, IETF & ISOC

approves IESG slate from nomcom

step in appeals chain

provides “oversight” of IETF standards process

deals with IETF external liaisons

appoints IRTF chair

selects IETF-IANA

appoints & oversees RFC Editor



I E T F



IAB Oversight Mechanisms

review BOFs

provide input to IESG on WG formation & charters

sponsor & organize IRTF

convene topic-specific workshops

mostly **invitation** only

organize ad-hoc expert groups to adjudicate technical disputes

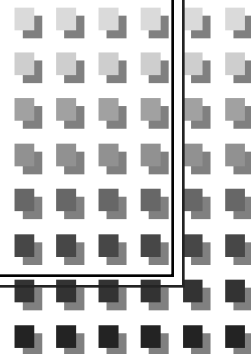
write IDs/RFCs stating IAB opinion

community & IESG review

participate in WG discussions



I E T F



IAB Members

Bernard Aboba

Loa Andersson

Brian Carpenter

(as IETF Chair)

Leslie Daigle

(IAB chair)

Elwyn Davies

Kevin Fall

Olaf Kolkman

Kurtis Lindqvist

David Meyer

David Oran

Eric Rescorla

Dave Thaler

Lixia Zhang



I E T F



Internet Assigned Number Authority (**IANA**)

assigns numbers and keeps them from colliding

protocol numbers

IP addresses

mostly delegated to 5 regional IP Address registries

domain names

deals with top level domains (TLDs - e.g., .com, .ca, .us, ...)

mostly delegated to DNS name registries

functions split from IETF with the creation of **ICANN**

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

(semi) independent corp. to take over IANA functions

(continuing) contract with US government



I E T F



IETF-IANA

operates under MoU between ICANN and IETF

RFC 2860

assigns protocol parameters for IETF protocols

but not paid for by IETF

IP protocol numbers

well known TCP/UDP ports

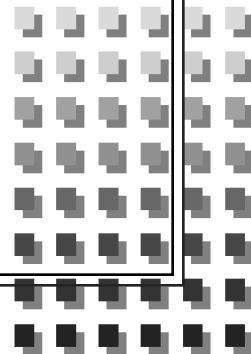
PPP protocol ids

MIME types

etc.



I E T F





IETF Management

IETF Chair

AD for General Area, chief spokesman

Area Directors (ADs)

manage individual areas

Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG)

ADs sitting as a body (includes IETF Chair)

Internet Architecture Board

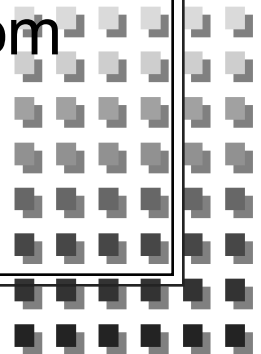
IETF chair also

IETF Chair, ADs & IAB members selected by nomcom

two year terms



I E T F



IETF Management, contd.

all volunteers

AD job: half to 3/4 time

IAB job: 1/3 time

IETF Chair job: full time

IETF does not pay ADs, IAB members, IAOC members, or IETF Chair a salary or expenses
company or self-supported
secretariat personnel are paid



I E T F

IETF Chair

Brian Carpenter <chair@ietf.org>

also chair of the **IESG**

also AD of the **General Area**

also ex officio member of the **IAB**

nominated by IETF community - this now includes you
selected by nomcom

IETF's "CTO" - "Chief Talking (& Traveling) Officer"

Area Directors (**ADs**)

Areas have 2 ADs

except General Area

responsible for setting direction in Area

responsible for managing process in Area

approve BOFs & working groups

charters then go to IESG & IAB for final approval

review working group documents

prior to IESG review



IESG

Internet Engineering Steering Group

ADs + IETF Chair

process management and RFC approval body

approves WG creation (with IAB advice)

provides technical review & approves publication of IETF documents

reviews and comments on non-IETF submissions

multi-disciplinary technical review group



I E T F

Selecting IETF Management

picked by a nominations committee (nomcom)

nomcom chair appointed by ISOC president

process described in RFC 3777

members selected randomly from list of **volunteers**

requirement: you were at 3 of last 5 IETF meetings

very random process to select from volunteers: RFC 3797

get list of jobs to fill from IETF chair

IETF Chair, IESG, IAB & IAOC members

nominate one person for each job

IESG & IETF Chair approved by IAB, IAB approved by

ISOC BoT, IAOC approved by IESG



I E T F

IETF Areas

IETF Chair & AD for General Area (**gen**) (2 WGs)

Brian Carpenter <chair@ietf.org>

Applications (**app**) (12 WGs)

Lisa Dusseault

Ted Hardie

Internet (**int**) (28 WGs)

Jari Arrko

Mark Townsley

Operations & Management (**ops**) (20 WGs)

David Kessens

Dan Romascanu



I E T F

IETF Areas (cont.)

Real-time Applications and Infrastructure (14 WGs)

Cullen Jennings

Jon Peterson

Routing (**rtg**) (16 WGs)

Ross Callon

Bill Fenner

Security (**sec**) (17 WGs)

Sam Hartman

Russ Housley

Transport Services (**tsv**) (15 WGs)

Magnus Westerlund

Lars Eggert



I E T F



IETF Secretariat

NeuStar Secretariat Services - Sterling Virginia, USA
managed by IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA)

runs

plenary meetings, mailing lists,

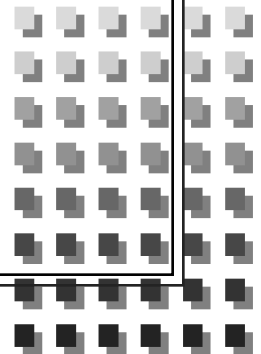
Internet-Draft directory, IESG teleconferences

coordinates

day to day work of IESG and working groups



I E T F



IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA)

provides the administrative structure required to support the IETF standards process

has no authority over the standards process

housed within the Internet Society

creates budget for IETF

money from ISOC (support from IETF meeting fees)

responsible for IETF finances

contracts for IETF support functions

Secretariat functions, RFC Editor & IETF-IANA

deals with IETF IPR



I E T F

IASA, contd.

includes

IETF Administrative Director (**IAD**) - Ray Pelletier

ISOC employee

day to day operations oversight

IETF Administrative Oversight Committee (**IAOC**)

8-member body

IAB & IETF chairs & ISOC president (ex officio)

plus

members selected by nomcom (2), IAB, IESG & ISOC

IASA Membership

Lucy Lynch, appointed by the IAB [Initial Chair]

Kurtis Lindqvist, appointed by the IESG

Steve Crocker, appointed by the ISOC Board of Trustees

Jonne Soininen, appointed by the NomCom (2 year term, appointed 2005)

Ed Juskevicius, appointed by the NomCom (2 year term, appointed 2006)

ex officio

Brian Carpenter, the IETF Chair

Leslie Daigle, the IAB Chair

Lynn St.Amour, the ISOC President/CEO

non voting

Ray Pelletier, IETF Administrative Director



I E T F

IETF Trust

created Dec 2005 to hold IETF IPR
copyrights (on RFCs etc)
domain names (e.g., ietf.org)
software paid for by IETF
databases
etc

IPR licensed to NeuStar Secretariat Services

IPR created during contract goes to Trust

not a patent pool

see <http://koi.uoregon.edu/~iaoc/docs/TrustFAQv1.2.txt>



I E T F

Dots

-  IAB member (red)
-  IESG member (yellow)
-  Working Group chair (blue)
-  nomcom (orange)
-  Local host (green)



I E T F

Standards Procedure

generally Birds of a Feather (BOF) first

most work done in a Working Group

proposals published as Internet Drafts

proposal reviewed by AD

can be sent back to working group

IETF Last-Call (4-week if no Working Group)

IESG review

last call comments + own technical review

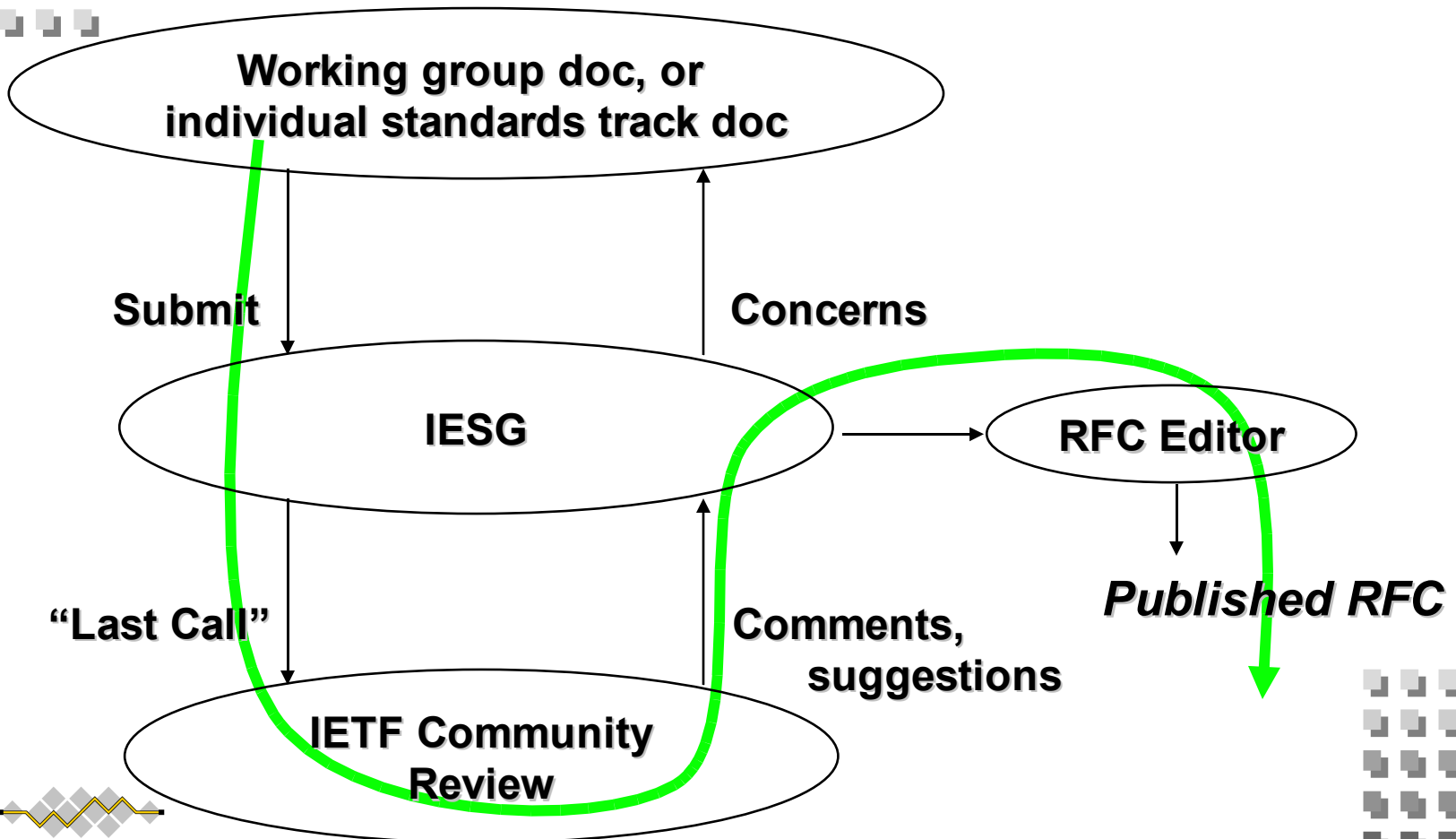
can be sent back to working group

publication as RFC



I E T F

IETF Submission



Non-IETF Submissions



Birds of a Feather Sessions (BOF)

- often precede formation of a Working Group
- group of people interested in a topic
- convince an AD that they have a good idea - one worth exploring
- need description and agenda before a BOF can be scheduled
 - and sometimes a draft charter
- BOFs generally only meet once
- can lead to a WG or can be a one time thing



I E T F

Working Groups

this is where the IETF primarily get its work done

on mailing list

face-to-face meetings focused on key issues (ideally)

note: face-to-face meetings generally very short

working group focused by charter agreed between
chair and area director

restrictive charters with milestones

working groups closed when their work is done

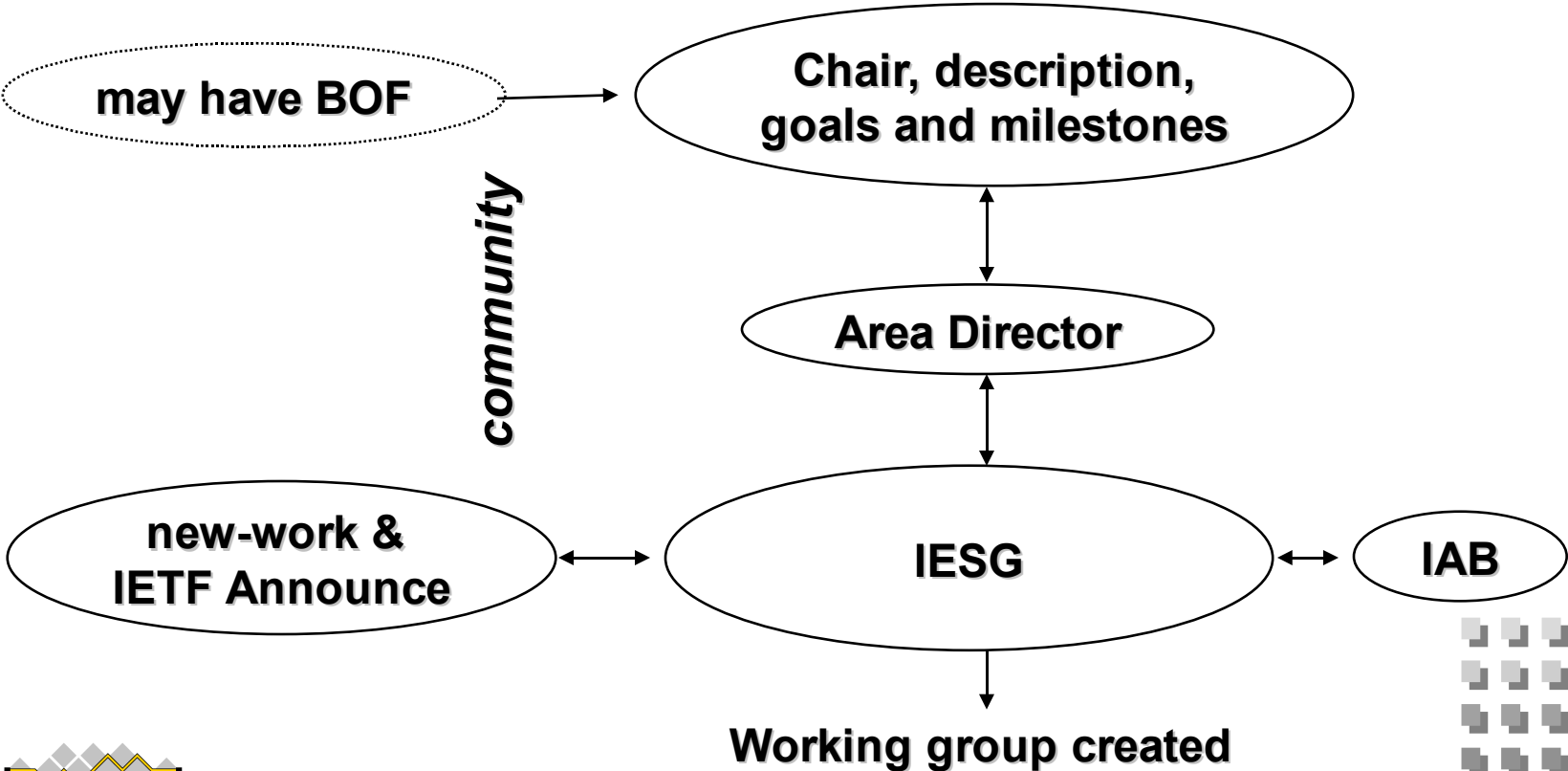
charter approved by IESG with IAB advice

AD with IESG has final say on charter



I E T F

Working Group Creation



Working Groups. contd.

no defined membership

just participants

“***Rough consensus** and running code...*”

no formal voting - can not define constituency

can do show of hands or hum - but **no** count

does **not** require unanimity

disputes resolved by discussion

mailing list and face-to-face meetings

final decisions must be verified on mailing list

taking into account face-to-face discussion



IETF Document Format

English is the official language of the IETF

but blanket permission is given to translate any IETF document into any language

ASCII is the mailing list and document format

constant discussion of alternate formats

IETF seen as behind the times

but no consensus on alternative format

note that the current format is still readable after 38 years



I E T F

IETF Documents

all IETF documents are **open**

i.e., anyone can download and copy

Internet Draft

IETF working documents

some I-Ds are working group documents

RFC

archival publications (never changed once published)

different types: (**not all RFCs are standards!**)



I E T F



IETF Working Documents

Internet-Draft

random or non-random thoughts

input to the process

no admissions control other than boilerplate (see IPR)

removed from *IETF* directory after 6 months

but many mirrors exist

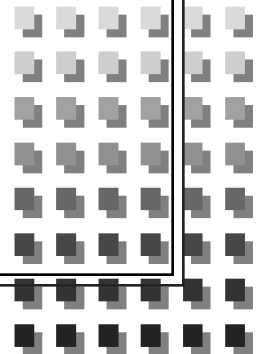
all RFCs must pre-exist as IDs

to deal with IPR handoff

(other than IANA or RFC Editor created ones)



I E T F



What is a **RFC**?

RFC used to stand for Request for Comments

now just a (brand) name

now tend to be more formal documents than early RFCs

IETF document publication series

RFC 1 *Host Software* - Apr 7 1969

now over 4400 RFCs

not all RFCs are standards!

see RFC 1796

though some vendors imply otherwise

many types of RFCs



I E T F

RFC Repository Contains:

standards track

OSPF, IPv6, IPsec ...

obsolete Standards

RIPv1

requirements

Host Requirements

policies

Classless InterDomain

Routing

april fool's day jokes

IP on **Avian Carriers** ...

... updated for QoS

poetry

'Twas the night before startup

white papers

On packet switches with
infinite storage

corporate documentation

Ascend multilink protocol
(mp+)

experimental history

Netblt

process documents

IETF Standards Process



I E T F

RFC Editor

IETF publication arm

rfc-editor@rfc-editor.org

funded by the Internet Society

semi-independent

gets requests to publish IETF IDs from IESG

also gets requests to publish independent IDs for informational or experimental RFCs

asks IESG for advice on publishing independent RFCs

but can exercise own discretion

presumption is to publish technically competent IDs

which sometimes is a conflict with IESG

IETF reviewing RFC Editor role



I E T F

Standards Track RFCs:

Best Current Practices (**BCP**)

policies or procedures (best way we know how)

3-stage standards track (currently under review)

Proposed Standard (**PS**)

good idea, no known problems

Draft Standard (**DS**)

stable

multiple interoperable implementations

note: **interoperability** not conformance

Internet Standard (**STD**)

wide use



I E T F

Other RFC Types

Informational

Experimental

Historical



I E T F

Appeals Process

IETF decisions can be appealed

start level above decision being appealed

1st to the WG chair(s)

only then to the Area Director

only then to the IESG

only then to the IAB

if claim is that **the process** has not been followed,

only then an appeal can be made to the ISOC Board

it is OK to appeal decisions – people do

but appeals are not quick

starting “low” is the right thing to do



I E T F



Intellectual Property Rights

IPR is a very big issue in standards bodies

what to do if there is a patent on the technology

what about patent applications?

what if you do not know until it's already a standard?

patent questions:

should you demand free rights to implement?

require "fair & non-discriminatory" licensing?

what if IPR claim is false?

e.g. an attempt to block the standard

should the standards body evaluate validity of patents?



IPR (Patents)

RFC 2026 revised IETF IPR rules

used to require “fair & non-discriminatory” licensing
some standards blocked using old process

now use standards sequence to check IPR issues

require multiple implementations based on multiple licenses
to progress to Draft Standard or Internet Standard

but a worry about “submarine patents”

IPR working group

clear up fuzzy language in RFC 2026

produced RFC 3978 and RFC 3979

tweaked by RFC 4748 to recognize the IETF Trust



I E T F

IPR, contd.

IETF IPR (patent) rules (in RFC 3979)

require timely **disclosure** of your own IPR in your own submissions & submissions of others

“**reasonably and personally**” known IPR

i.e., no patent search required

WG takes IPR into account when choosing solution

RFC 3669 gives background and guidance

push from open source people for RF-only process

consensus to not change to mandatory RF-only

but many WGs **tend** to want RF or IPR-free



I E T F

IPR (Copyright)

author(s) need to give non-exclusive publication rights to IETF Trust if to be published at all

also (normally) the right to make derivative works

author(s) **retain** all other rights

mandatory ID boilerplate statement

1/ agreement that IPR disclosures have been (or will be) made

2/ (optional) no right to produce derivative works
not permitted for standards track documents

3/ (optional) just publish as ID

4/ Copyright statement



Note Well (1)

The “Note Well” statement shows up a lot at the IETF.
Mailing lists, registration, meeting openings, etc.

“Any submission to the IETF intended by the Contributor for publication as all or part of an IETF Internet-Draft or RFC and any statement made within the context of an IETF activity is considered an “IETF Contribution”.

continued ...

Note Well (2)

“Such statements include oral statements in IETF sessions, as well as written and electronic communications made at any time or place, which are addressed to:

- **the IETF plenary session**
- **any IETF working group or portion thereof**
- **the IESG, or any member thereof on behalf of the IESG**
- **the IAB or any member thereof on behalf of the IAB**
- **any IETF mailing list, including the IETF list itself, any working group or design team list, or any other list functioning under IETF auspices**
- **the RFC Editor or the Internet-Drafts function”**

continued ...



I E T F

Note Well (3)

“All IETF Contributions are subject to the rules of RFC 3978 and RFC 3979.

Statements made outside of an IETF session, mailing list or other function, that are clearly not intended to be input to an IETF activity, group or function, are not IETF Contributions in the context of this notice.

Please consult RFC 3978 for details.”



I E T F



Other IETF Training/Tutorials

1300 - 1445 New Comers (you are here)

1300 - 1445 Writing an RFC: The Definitive Guide

1300 - 1445 What MIB Document Editors Need to Know

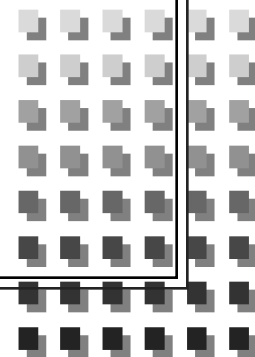
1500 - 1645 Bringing New Work to the IETF

1500 - 1645 Security Tutorial

1500 - 1645 Working Group Leadership Tutorial

1700 - 1900 Welcome Reception

(talking to IETF people is often an education!)



What next?

join mailing lists

this is where the work happens

read the drafts

don't be shy

talk to people

look for common ground

help people

don't settle for second-rate



I E T F

Questions?



I E T F

