IETF Structure and Internet Standards Process

Margaret Wasserman 60th IETF San Diego, CA



The IETF

Internet Engineering Task Force

Formed in 1986

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

Not government approved - great!!

People not companies

"rough consensus and running code"



IETF Overview

IETF has no members, no voting 1,200 to 2000 at 3/year meetings, *more* on mail lists 130ish working groups (where real work happens) If it matters to the Internet, it matters to us 8 areas (for organizational convenience) APS, GEN, INT, O&M, RTG, SEC, SUB, TSV SUB "temporary" since 2001, almost finished now Management: IESG (ADs, chosen by community) Architectural guidance & liaisons: IAB (also chosen) Produces standards and other documents



IETF "Standards"

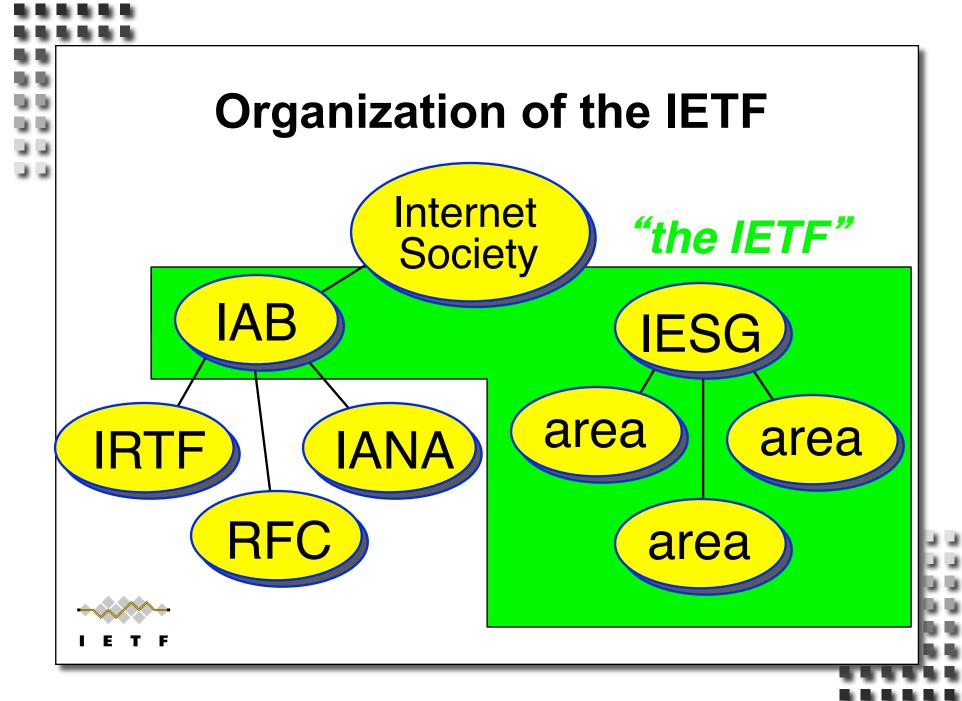
IETF standards not standards "because we say so"

Only standards when people use them

No formal recognition

No submitting to "traditional" standards bodies





Internet Society (ISOC)

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

150 organization and 16,000 individual members in over 180 countries

Provides organizational home for IETF Legal umbrella, insurance, etc.

ISOC BoT part of IETF appeal chain

ISOC president appoints chair of IETF nomcom

IAB chartered by ISOC

ISOC president is on the IAB mailing 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 Some examples:

- Anti-Spam
- Delay-Tolerant Networking
- End-to-End
- Internet Measurement
- Network Management
- Routing

For more information see http://www.irtf.org



Internet Architecture Board (IAB)

Provides overall architectural advice to IESG, IETF & ISOC

Advises IESG on IETF working group formation

Deals with IETF external liaisons

Appoints IRTF chair

Selects IETF-IANA

Oversees RFC Editor

Hosts workshops

Chartered by ISOC

IAB plenary session Wednesday night



IAB Members

Bernard Aboba

Rob Austein

Harald Alverstrand

IETF Chair

Leslie Daigle

IAB chair

Patrik Fältström

Sally Floyd

Mark Handley

Bob Hinden

Geoff Huston

Jun-ichiro Itojun Hagino

Eric Rescorla

Pete Resnick

Jonathan Rosenberg



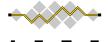
Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA)

Assigns parameters and keeps them from colliding

- protocol numbers
- IP addresses
 mostly delegated to IP Address registries
- domain names
 mostly delegated to DNS name registries

Functions split with the creation of ICANN

- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- Independent corporation to take over IANA functions
- Contract with US government
- Now IETF-IANA and non-IETF-IANA



RFC Editor

Historically Jon Postel and helpers

Now a small group funded by ISOC

– rfc-editor@rfc-editor.org

Semi-independent

- Gets requests to publish IETF IDs from IESG
- Gets requests to publish independent IDs for info or exp 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 Chair

Harald Alvestrand harald@alvestrand.no

also chair of IESG

also director of General Area

also ex officio member of IAB

Nominated by IETF community - this includes you

Selected by nomcom

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



Area Directors (ADs)

Nominated by the community – this includes <u>you</u> Selected by nomcom

Responsible for setting direction in Area

Responsible for managing process in Area

- approve BOFs & working group charters
- then go to IESG & IAB for final approval

Reviews working group documents

Most Areas have 2 ADs

all but General Area



Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG)

IETF Chair + rest of ADs

IETF process management and RFC approval body

Approves WG creation

Reviews & approves publication of IETF documents

reviews and comments on non-IETF submissions

Multi-disciplinary technical review group

Subject of IESG plenary session Wednesday night



IETF Areas

IETF Chair & IESG Chair & AD for General Area (gen)

Harald Alvestrand <chair@ietf.org>

Applications (app)

Scott Hollenbeck <shollenbeck@verisign.com> (new since IETF 58)
Ted Hardie <hardie@qualcomm.com>

Internet (int)

Thomas Narten <narten@us.ibm.com>
Margaret Wasserman <margaret@thingmagic.com>

Operations & Management (ops)

David Kessens david.kessens@nokia.com Bert Wijnen bwijnen@lucent.com



IETF Areas (cont.)

Routing (rtg)

Bill Fenner <fenner@research.att.com>
Alex Zinin <zinin@psg.com>

Security (sec)

Steve Bellovin <smb@research.att.com>
Russ Housley <housley@vigilsec.com>

SUB-IP (sub) - Ad Hoc Area

Transport Services (tsv)

Allison Mankin <mankin@psg.com>
Jon Peterson <jon.peterson@neustar.biz>



IETF Secretariat

Organizes/Coordinates

- plenary meetings
- mailing lists hosted by IETF
- Internet-Draft directory
- IESG teleconferences
- day to day work of IESG and working groups

Provided by Foretec – Reston, Virginia Funded from IETF meeting fees



Selecting IETF Management

IESG & IAB members normally have 2-year terms Picked by a nominations committee (nomcom)

- nomcom chair appointed by ISOC president
 nomcom selects community nominees for each job
 - reviews one half IESG, half IAB each year
 - includes IETF chair
- IESG approved by IAB, IAB approved by ISOC BoT
 nomcom selected randomly from list of volunteers
 - volunteers have to have been at 2 of last 3 IETF meetings
 - very random selection process (RFC 3777 describes "random")



Dots

- IAB member (red)
- IESG member (yellow)
- Working Group chair (blue)
- nomcom (orange) they came to listen to you...
- Local host (green)
- People who are willing to help!



Working Groups

This is where the IETF primarily get its work done Working group focused by charter agreed between chair(s) and area director

- restrictive charters with deliverables and milestones
- working groups closed when their work is done

Charter approved by IESG with IAB advice AD with IESG has final say on charter & chair(s)



Working Groups (continued)

"rough consensus and running code..."

No formal voting

can do show of hands or hum

Does not require unanimity

Disputes resolved by discussion

Mailing list and face-to-face meetings

- most work happens on mailing lists
- all decisions must be verified on mailing list
- face-to-face discussion to resolve disagreements



IETF Documents

All open - no "confidential contributions" Developed as Internet-Drafts

- anyone can submit "expire" in 6 months
- some I-Ds are working group documents

Published as RFCs

- archival publications (never changed once published)
- different types: (not all RFCs are standards!)
 informational, experimental, BCP, standards track, historic
- 3-stage standards track, under review in NEWTRK Proposed Standard, Draft Standard, Internet Standard

Interoperability not conformance



What is a RFC?

IETF document publication series
RFC used to stand for Request for Comments

- now just a name
- now tend to be more formal documents than early RFCs

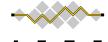
Now nearly 3700 RFCs

- RFC 1 Host Software - Apr 7 1969

"Not all RFCs are standards"

- see RFC 1796
- though some vendors imply otherwise

Many types of RFCs



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

Working Documents

Internet-Draft

- input to the process or for background information
- no admissions control other than IPR statements
- anyone can submit an ID
- zapped from IETF directory after 6 months but many mirrors exist
- almost all RFCs must pre-exist as IDs
 some RFCs created by IANA or RFC Editor exceptions



Standards Track RFCs:

Start at Proposed Standard (PS)
good idea, no known problems
implementation required at AD discretion
Advance to Draft Standard (DS)

stable Proposed Standard (DS)

multiple interoperable implementations
note IPR restriction

Advance again to Internet Standard (STD)

Draft Standard with wide deployment and use

Best Current Practices (BCP)
generally policies or IETF procedures
(best way we know how)



IETF Standards Process

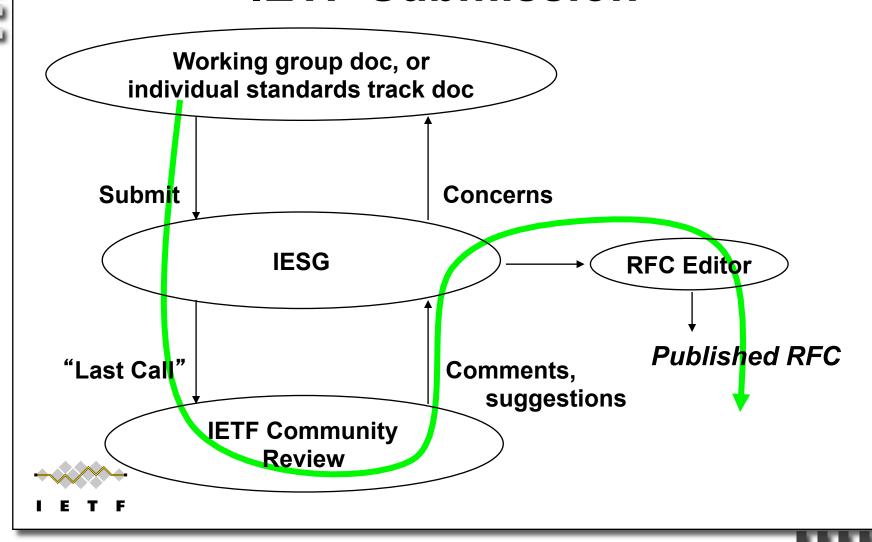
Specification published as Internet Draft
Discussed in a working group - creates revised IDs
ID sent to IESG after working group consensus
IESG issues IETF Last Call (2 weeks)

- anyone can comment
- IESG considers comments and its own review may approve publication as standards track RFC may point out issues to working group & return ID

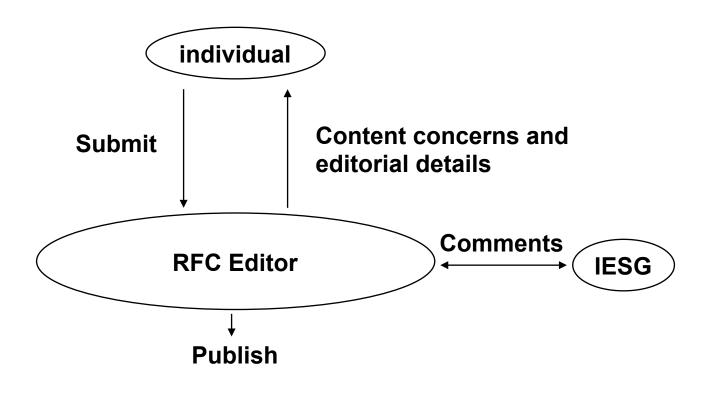
Similar process for non-WG drafts (with 4-week LC)



IETF Submission

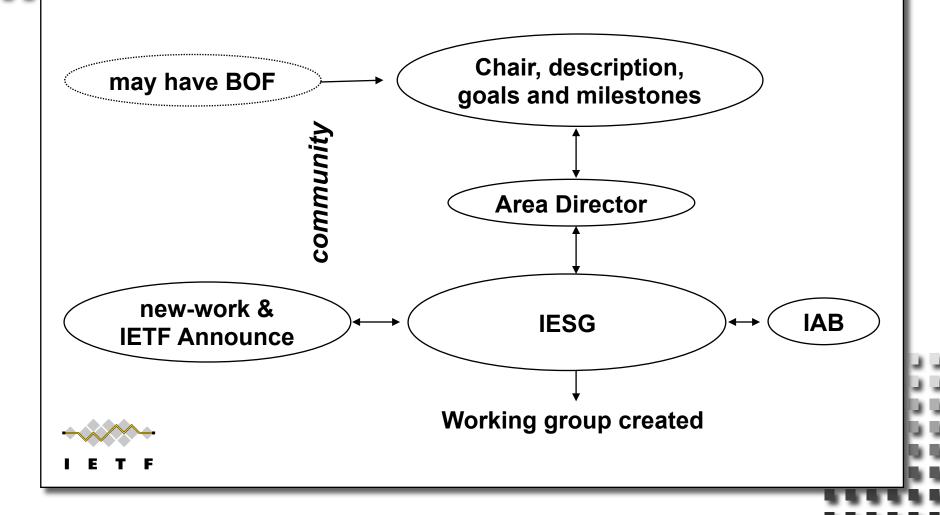


Non-IETF Submissions





Working Group Creation



Appeals Process

start level above decision being appealed

1st to WG chair

Only then to Area Director

Only then to IESG

Only then to 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



IPR (Patents)

IETF IPR rules in RFC 3667, 3668 Current IETF rules

require disclosure of your own IPR in your own submissions & submissions of others "reasonably and personally" known IPR no patent search required

WG takes IPR into account when choosing technology New 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



IPR (Copyright)

Author(s) need to give publication rights to ISOC (IETF) if document is to be published at all

But authors retain most rights

Mandatory ID statement

1/ subject to RFC 3667

2/ above but no right to produce derivative works

3/ just publish as ID

Recent RFC 2026 updates also clarified copyright see RFC 3668

Standards track requires IETF change control "subject to RFC 3667" with no other restrictions



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 ...



Note Well (3)

"All IETF Contributions are subject to the rules of RFC 3667 and RFC 3668.

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 3667 for details."



Other IETF Training/Tutorials

Provided by EDU-Team at each IETF see details at http://edu.ietf.org

1300-1500 Editor's Training - Marina 5

1500-1700 Intro WG Chairs Training – Harbor Island II

1500-1700 Security Tutorial - Grande Ballroom A

1700-1900 Welcome Reception - Harbor Island II (talking to IETF people is always 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 settle for second-rate



Questions?