IETF Structure and Internet Standards Process

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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



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

124ish 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



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"



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



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



Top Level View of Organization Internet Society **IAB** IASA IESG area area **IANA RFC** area "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

I E T F

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
some groups open, some invitation only
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



IAB, contd.

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how IAB provides architectural advice & oversight:
   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
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IAB Members

Bernard Aboba
Loa Andersson
Brian Carpenter
(as IETF Chair)
Leslie Daigle
(IAB chair)
Elwyn Davies
Kevin Fall

Olaf Kolkman
Kurtis Lindqvist
Dave Meyer
David Oran
Eric Rescorla
Dave Thaler
Lixia Zhang



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



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.



IETF Management

IETF Chair

AD for General Area, chief spokesman

Area Directors (ADs)

manage individual areas

Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG)

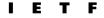
ADs sitting as a body (includes IETF Chair)

Internet Architecture Board

IETF chair also

IETF Chair, ADs & IAB members selected by nomcom

two year terms



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



IETF Chair

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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 includes you
selected by nomcom
IETF's "CTO" - "Chief Talking (& Traveling) Officer"
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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



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



IETF Areas

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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
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IETF Areas (cont.)

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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
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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



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



IASA, contd.

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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 offico)
plus
members selected by nomcom (2), IAB, IESG & ISOC
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IETF Trust

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created Dec 2005 to hold IETF IPR
  copyrights
  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 <a href="http://koi.uoregon.edu/~iaoc/docs/TrustFAQv1.2.txt">http://koi.uoregon.edu/~iaoc/docs/TrustFAQv1.2.txt</a>
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Dots

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

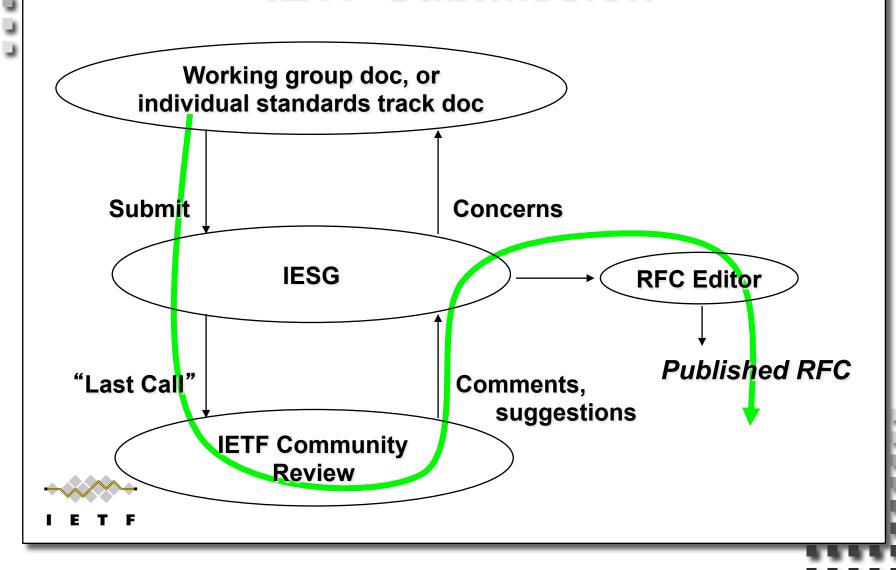


Standards Procedure

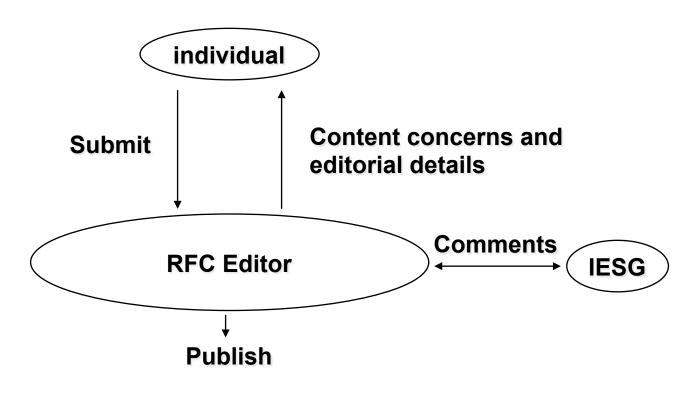
generally Birds of a Feather (BOF) first most work done in a Working Group proposals published as Internet Drafts proposal reviewed by AD can be sent back to working group IETF Last-Call (4-week if no Working Group) **IESG** review last call comments + own technical review can be sent back to working group publication as RFC



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 W G or can be a one time thing



Working Groups

this is where the IETF primarily get its work done on mailing list

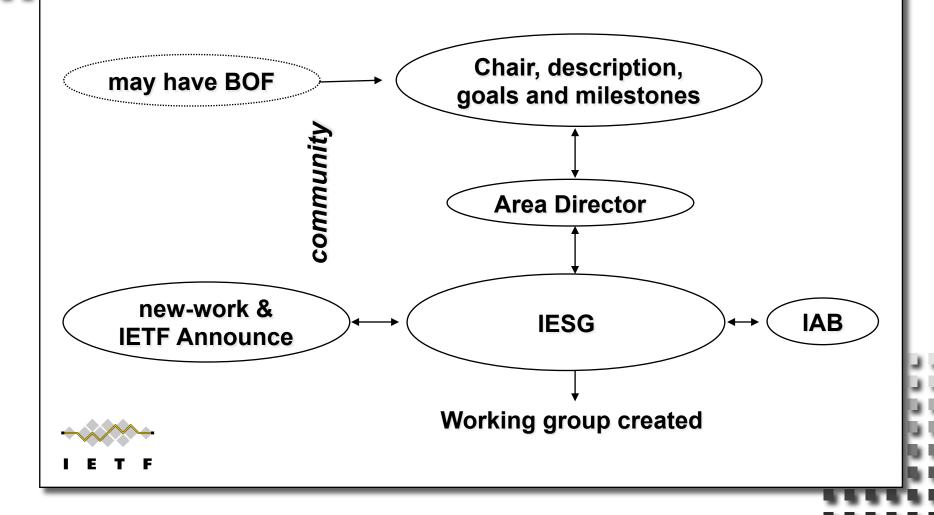
face-to-face meetings focused on key issues (ideally) note: face-to-face meetings generally very short

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



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 if the official language of the IETF

but formal permission given to translate any IETF document to 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 37 years



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!)



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)



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



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

RFC Editor

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



Standards Track RFCs:

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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
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Other RFC Types

Informational

Experimental

Historical



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



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?



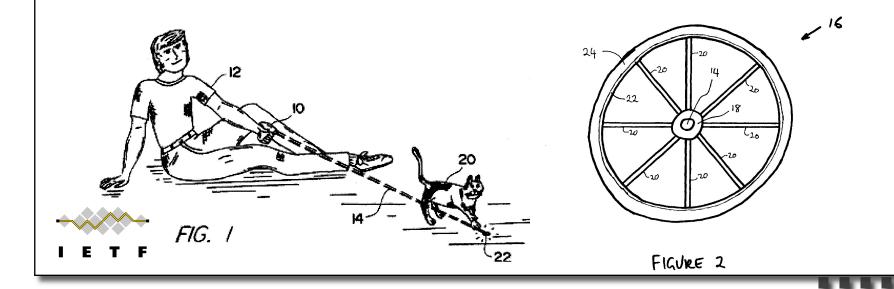
Patents - Issues

getting pressure from the open source folk for standards with no (known?) IPR

maybe in some parallel universe

see AU "Innovation Patent" AU 2001100012 A4 (8/01)

also U.S. Patent 5,443,036 (8/95)



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

now working on an update of RFC 3979



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



IPR (Copyright)

author(s) need to give non-exclusive publication rights to ISOC (IETF) 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 ...



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."



Other IETF Training/Tutorials

- 1300 1445 New Comers (you are here)
- 1300 1445 Editing an RFC Tutorial
- 1300 1445 What MIB Document Editors Need to Know
- 1500 1645 Introduction to xml2rfc
- 1500 1645 Routing, Bridging and Switching 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



Questions?