



IETF Structure and Internet Standards Process

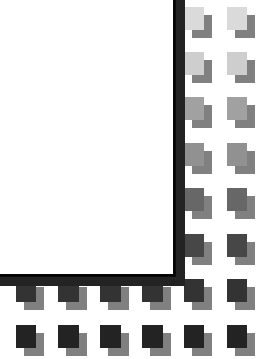
Scott Bradner

78th IETF

Maastricht, Netherlands



I E T F[®]



Agenda

history & overview

role & scope

structure & associated groups

management & selection

process & procedure

working group session

IPR



The IETF

Internet Engineering Task Force
formed in 1986

evolved out of US government activities

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!!

although funding support from U.S. Government until 1997

people not companies

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

Dave Clark (1992)



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IETF Overview

Internet standards R us

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

The IETF is an organized activity of the Internet Society

1K to 2K people at 3/year meetings

many many more on mail lists

126ish **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

IETF produces **standards** and other documents



IETF “Standards”

IETF standards: not standards “because we say so”

they are standards only if people **use** them

formal SDOs can create legally mandated standards

no formal recognition for IETF standards

by governments or “approved” standards organization

but some government standards refer to IETF standards

lack of formal government input “a problem”

at least to some governments

no submitting to “traditional” bodies



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

IETF is constantly exploring the edges



Scope of Other SDOs

the Internet (& the Internet protocols) are very interesting to other standards development organizations (SDO)

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

they may be trying to solve a different problem

or are making different assumptions

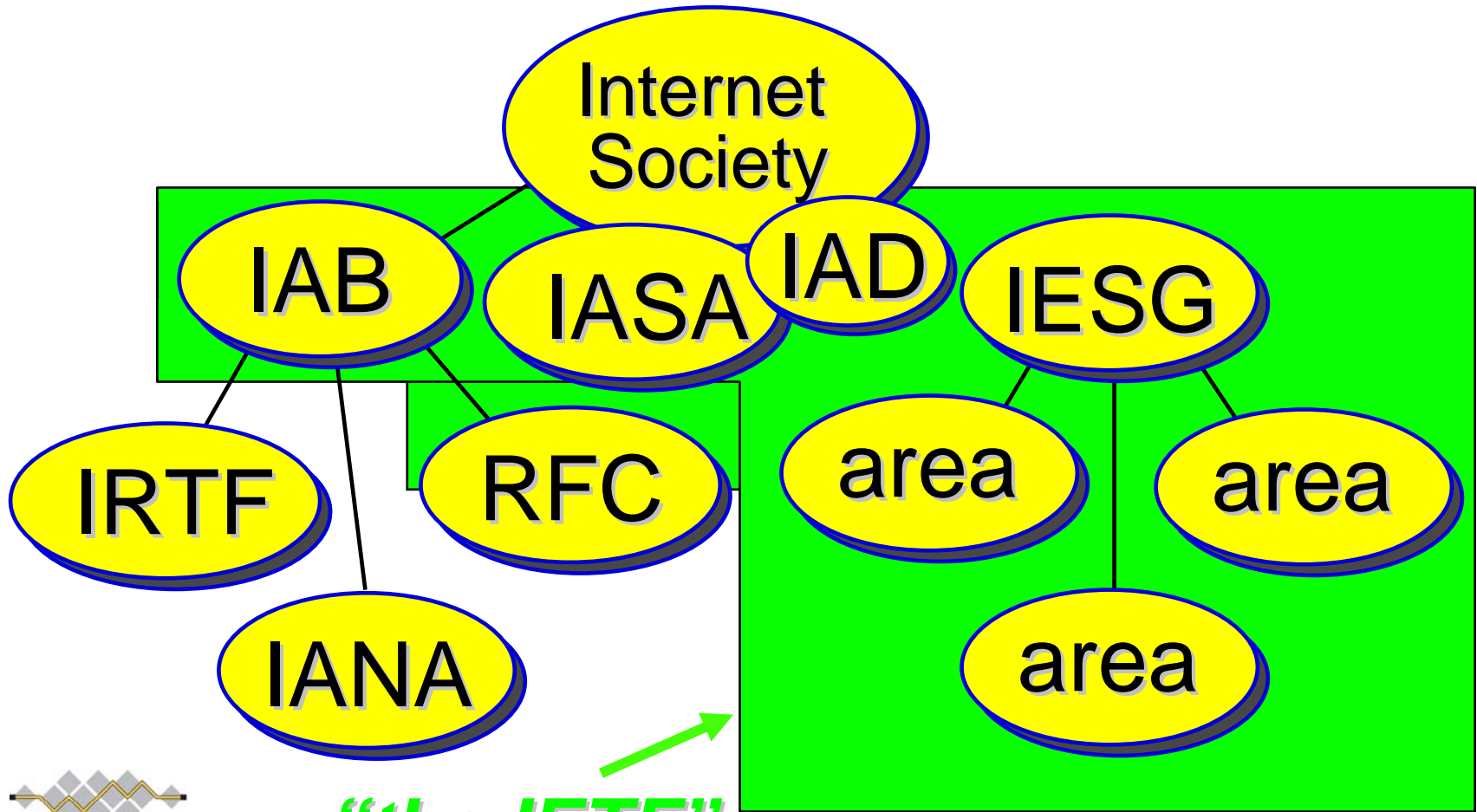
problem: what happens when these extensions break underlying protocol assumptions or make non-interoperable versions?

SDO (including IETF) assumption: each SDO modifies its own protocols --- but - see note to ITU-T

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



Top Level View of IETF Organization



The Internet Society (ISOC)

non-profit, non-governmental, independent, international, organization

more than 100 organizational members & more than 28,000 individual members & over 80 chapters around the world

formed 1992 to:

provide legal umbrella over IETF

continue Landwebber developing country workshops

now:

“dedicated to ensuring the open development and use of the Internet for the benefit throughout the world”



join at www.isoc.org



ISOC, contd.

IETF agreed to come under IETF umbrella in 1996
after an open working-group-based discussion

ISOC is now the organizational and administrative
home for IETF

legal umbrella, insurance, IASA home, IAD employer,
etc

ISOC Board of Trustees 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



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)

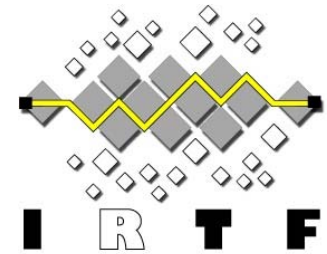
Host Identity Protocol (HIP) Research Group

Internet Congestion Control Research Group

IP Mobility Optimizations (Mob Opts) Research Group

Network Management Research Group (NMRG)

Peer-to-Peer Research Group



IRTF, contd.

Public Key Next-Generation Research Group

Routing Research Group

Scalable Adaptive Multicast Research Group

Transport Modeling Research Group

Virtual Networks Research GROUP (VNRG)

IRTF chair appointed by IAB

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

chartered by the ISOC



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



Internet Assigned Number Authority (**IANA**)

assigns numbers and keeps them from colliding
protocol numbers (ports, MIME types, etc)

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

IANA predates IETF



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IANA Contd.

functions generally came under IETF after IETF formed

but paid for by US government

functions split from IETF with the creation of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

independent corporation, took over IANA functions

now IETF-IANA and non-IETF-IANA

separate US government contract with ICANN for IANA functions

to be reviewed soon by 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 spokesperson

Area Directors (ADs)

manage individual areas (two per area)

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, WG chairs or IETF Chair a salary or expenses

company or self-supported

secretariat personnel, RFC Editor support & IAD are paid



IETF Chair

Russ Housley <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"



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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 cross-area technical review & approves
publication of IETF documents

reviews and comments on non-IETF submissions

multi-disciplinary technical review group



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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

gets list of jobs to fill

can include IETF Chair, IESG, IAB & IAOC members

nominate one person for each job

IAOC approved by IESG, IESG & IETF Chair approved
by IAB, IAB approved by ISOC BoT



IETF Areas

General Area (**gen**) - 0 WGs

Applications (**app**) - 17 WGs (as of 6/26/2010)

Internet (**int**) - 26 WGs

Operations & Management (**ops**) - 14 WGs

Real-time Applications and Infrastructure (**rai**) - 21 WGs

Routing (**rtg**) - 18 WGs

Security (**sec**) - 16 WGs

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



IETF Secretariat

Association Management Solutions, LLC - Fremont, CA,
USA

managed by IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA)

runs

plenary meetings, mailing lists,

Internet-Draft & directory, RFC editing, production,
publication & 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: see RFCs 4071 & 4371

has no authority over the standards process

housed within the Internet Society

creates budget for IETF

money from meeting fees & from ISOC

responsible for IETF finances

contracts for IETF support functions

Secretariat functions, RFC Editor & IETF-IANA

deals with IETF IPR



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

IETF Trust

created in Dec 2005 to hold IETF IPR

copyrights (on RFCs etc)

domain names (e.g., ietf.org)

trademarks

software paid for by IETF

databases


etc

IPR created during secretariat contract goes to Trust

not a patent pool



Dots

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

Standards Process

technical proposals published as Internet Drafts (ID)

worked on in a Working Group

WG sends IESG request to publish an ID 'when ready'

proposal reviewed by AD

can be sent back to working group for more work

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

IESG review

last call comments + own technical review

can be sent back to Working Group for more work

publication as RFC



Working Groups

this is where the IETF primarily get its work done

most discussions on a WG mailing list

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

note: face-to-face meetings generally quite short

generally “bottoms up”

i.e., proposed by IETF participants, not management

sometimes preceded by a BOF



Birds of a Feather Sessions (BOF)

often precedes the formation of a Working Group
group of people interested in a topic

convince an AD that they have a good idea - one
worth exploring & there are enough interested
people to do the work

need description and agenda before a BOF can be
scheduled

and sometimes a draft charter for a working group

BOFs generally only meet once

can lead to a WG or can be a one time thing



Working Groups

Working Groups are focused by charters agreed between WG chair(s) and area director

- restrictive charters with milestones
- charter approved by IESG with IAB advice
- after public announcement for comments
- announcement goes to other SDOs to check for overlaps

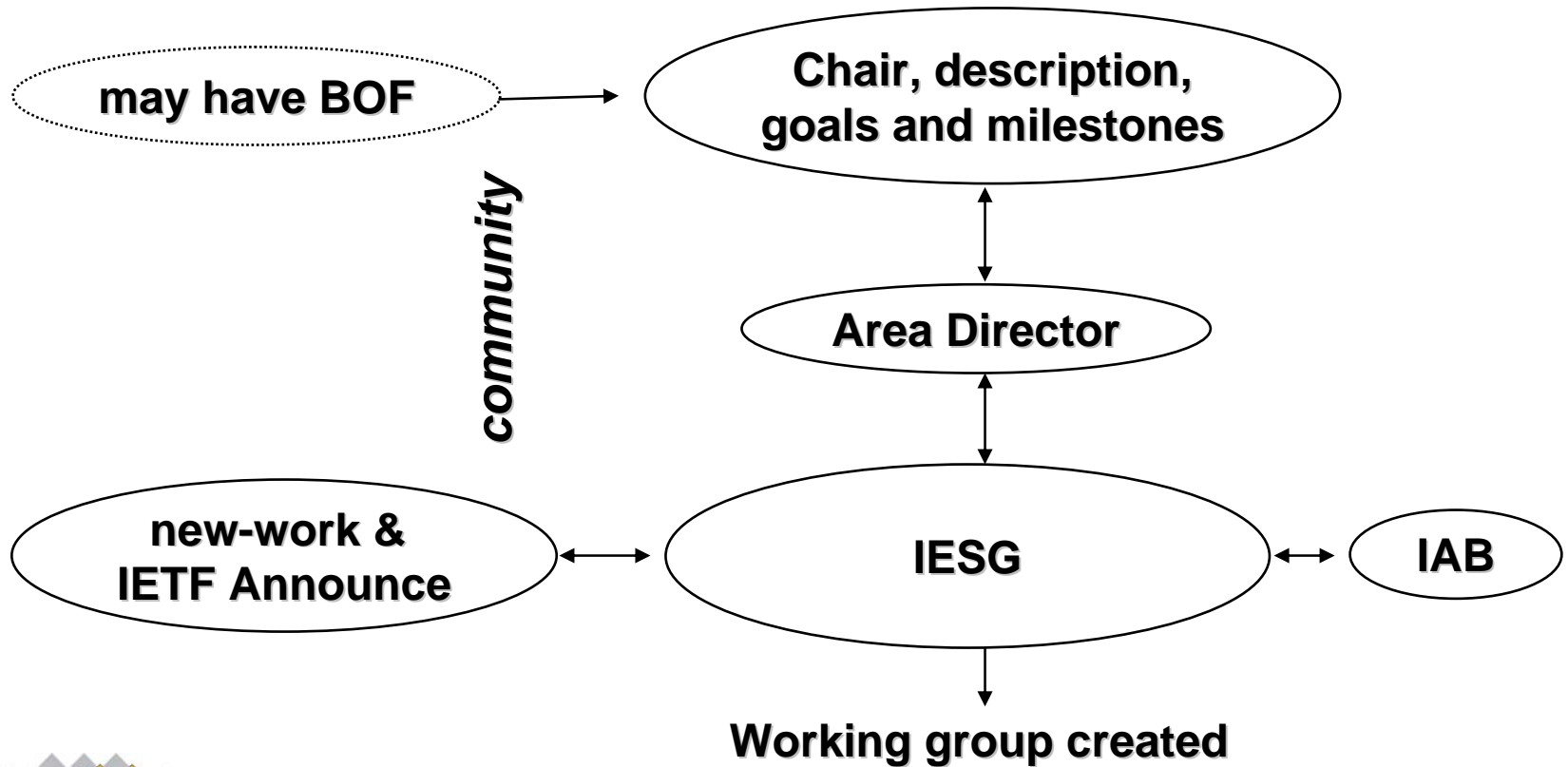
AD with IESG has final say on charter

working groups are closed when their work is done

at least in theory



Working Group Creation



Working Groups. contd.

no defined membership

just participants

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

no formal voting (can not define the constituency)

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

does **not** require unanimity

chair determines if there is consensus

disputes resolved by discussion

mailing list and face-to-face meetings

final decisions must be verified on mailing list

to ensure those not present at face-to-face are included

but 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
(in total) into any language for any reason

ASCII is the mailing list and document format

constant discussion of alternate formats

IETF seen as “behind the times” - e.g., (almost) no
drawings - but no consensus on alternative format

note that the current format is still readable after 41 years
(see RFC 20 for an example)

how many other SDOs can claim that?



IETF Documents

all IETF documents are **open**

i.e., anyone can download and make copies (in full)

Internet Draft

IETF working documents

some I-Ds are working group documents

RFC

archival publications (never changed once published)

update or correction gets new RFC number

many different types of RFCs



IETF Working Documents

Internet-Draft

random or non-random thoughts

input to the process

no admissions control other than boilerplate (see IPR)

in theory, removed from **IETF** ID directory after 6 months

unless under IESG consideration

but many mirrors exist, including in IETF Tools

all RFCs must pre-exist as IDs

to deal with IPR handoff, etc

(other than some 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 5000 RFCs

not all RFCs are standards!

see RFC 1796

though some vendors sometimes 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

IETF publication arm

was one person, then one function

now multiple parts

oversight (RFC Series Editor - RSE)

interim RSE appointed by IAB

editing (RFC Production) - done by Secretariat

publishing (RFC Publisher) - done by Secretariat

independent submissions (Independent Stream Editor - ISE)

ISE appointed by IAB



RFC Production & Publishing

receives requests to publish IDs from multiple streams

IETF (via IESG)

IRTF

IAB

Independent Stream (via ISE)

edits IDs for publication

publishes RFCs



Independent Stream Editor

ISE gets requests to publish IDs

can publish informational or experimental
RFCs

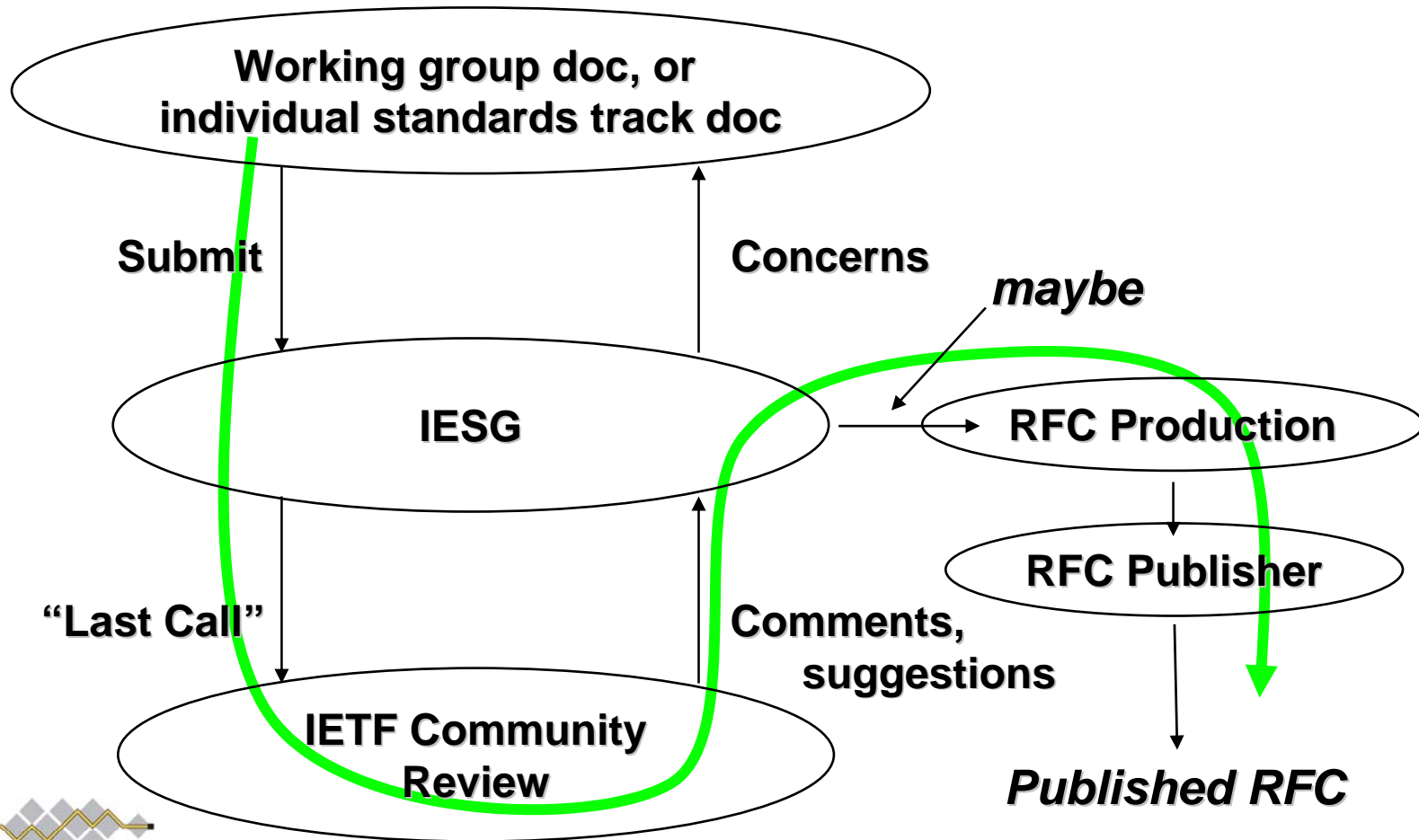
asks IESG for advice

but can exercise own discretion to publish
or not

presumption is to publish technically
competent and useful IDs

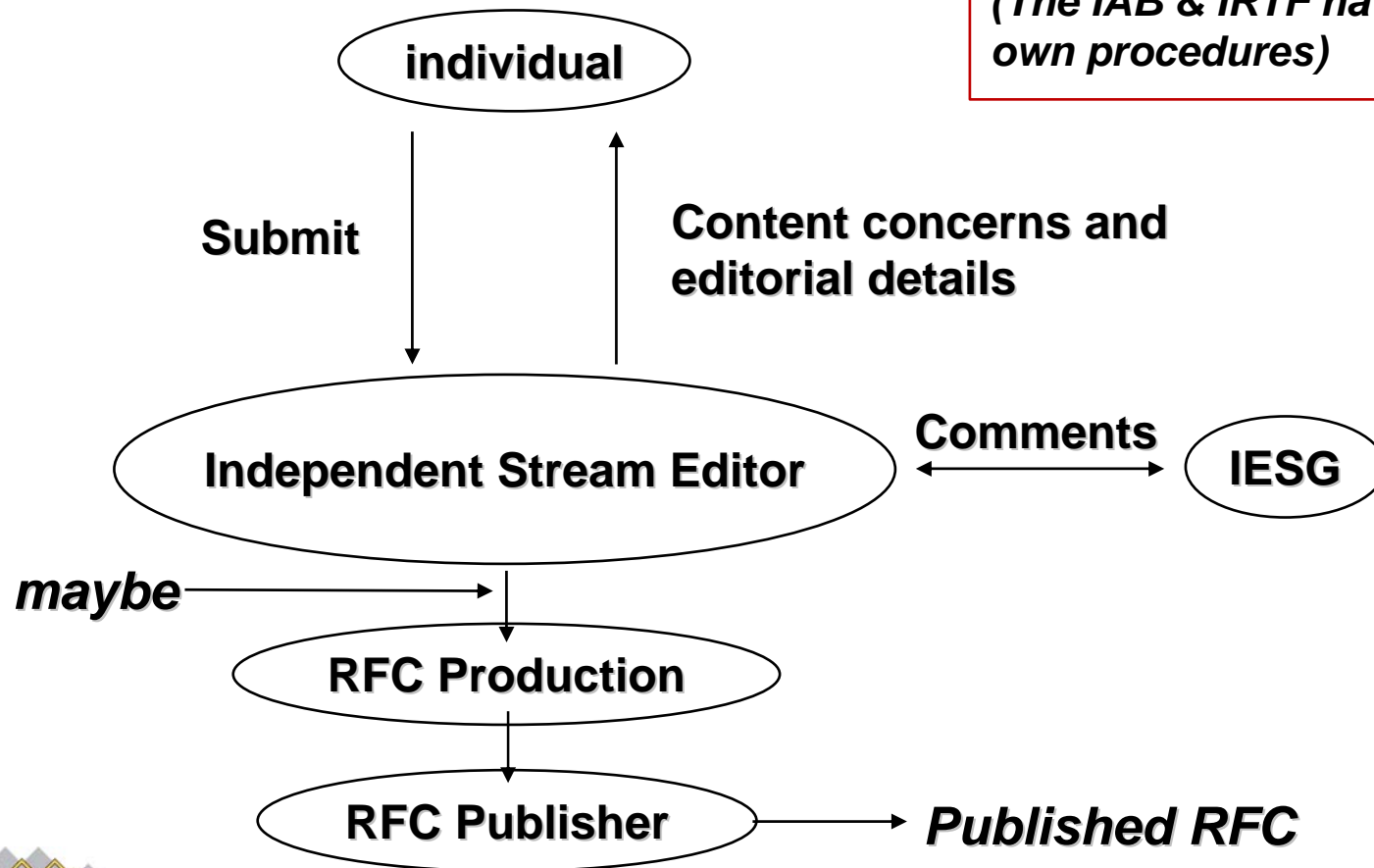
which sometimes is a conflict with IESG

IETF Submission



Non-IETF Submissions

(The IAB & IRTF have their own procedures)



Standards Track RFCs:

Best Current Practices (**BCP**)

policies or procedures (best way we know how)

3-stage standards track (not all that well followed)

Proposed Standard (**PS**)

good idea, no known problems


Draft Standard (**DS**)

PS + stable

multiple interoperable implementations to prove document clarity

note: **interoperability** not conformance

Internet Standard (**STD**)

 DS + wide use

Other RFC Types

Informational

Experimental

Historical

“The Internet runs on proposed standards” – perhaps first said by Fred Baker, IETF Chair 1996-2001

always check the current status of an RFC before relying on it. A new RFC may obsolete an old one you can find out by looking at the RFC index



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** itself is broken, (not that the process was not followed)

then an appeal can be made to the ISOC Board (after the above is complete)

it is OK to appeal decisions – people do (& succeed)

but appeals are not quick



starting “low” is the right thing to do

Working Group Session

WGs only meet for a few hours at an IETF meeting

most working group work must be done on mailing lists

often only specific unresolved issues discussed at meeting

so read the IDs before the session

advice: listen (and read) before speaking

sessions are being streamed & recorded

so speak directly into the mike (don't look at the questioner)

say your name - **every** time you get to the mike

for the people in audio-land & for the scribe(s)

sign the blue sheets

record of who is in the room - required for openness



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retained but not published



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:

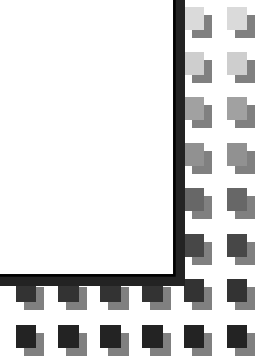
should you demand free rights to implement?

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

lots of patents in the world

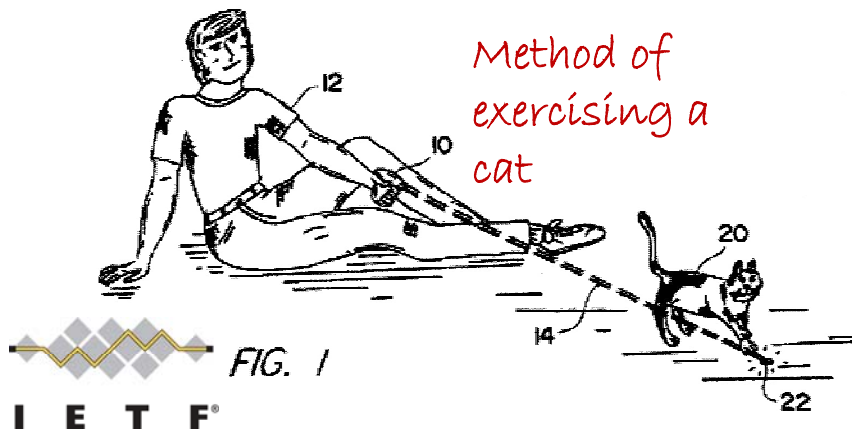
some very good, some not so good

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

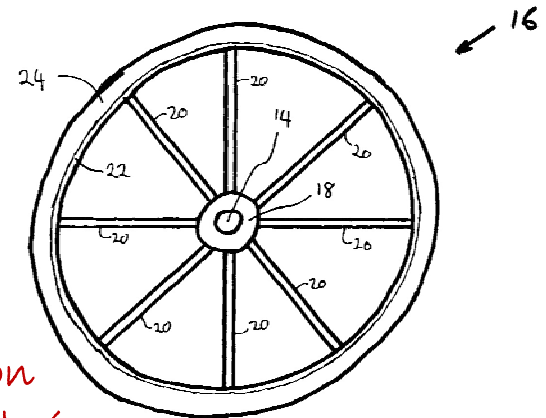
maybe in some parallel universe

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

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



Circular transportation facilitation device



IPR (Patents)

RFC 2026 revised IETF IPR rules

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

now use standards sequence to check IPR issues

by requiring multiple implementations based on multiple licenses to progress to Draft Standard or Internet Standard

but a worry about “submarine patents”

patent rules part of RFC 2026 replaced by RFC 3979 & RFC 4879

mostly clarifications



IPR, contd.

IETF IPR (patent) rules (in RFC 3979)

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

disclosures published on IETF web site

“**reasonably and personally**” known to the WG participant

i.e., no patent search required

WG may take 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

or at least assumed to be IPR-free



Patents, Cases

“your IPR” = a issued patent or a patent application that is owned directly or indirectly, by you or your employer or sponsor (if any) or that you otherwise have the right to license or assert

example cases:

- A/ you want to submit an ID, some part of which covered by your IPR
- B/ you see that someone from your company submitted an ID, some part of which covered by your IPR
- C/ you discover your IPR that covers some part of a published ID or RFC from you or someone at your company

in these cases you or your company **MUST** make an IPR disclosure as soon as reasonably possible



Patents, Cases, contd.

example case:

D/ you find an ID or RFC submitted by someone else, some part of which covered by your IPR

two situations:

1/ you or someone from your employer or sponsor participates in any WG where the ID or RFC is discussed or otherwise participates in any discussion of the ID or RFC

in this situation you or your company **MUST** make an IPR disclosure as soon as reasonably possible

2/ situation #1 is not the case

in this situation, you **SHOULD** make an IPR disclosure as soon as reasonably possible



Patents, Cases, contd.

example case:

E/ you know of IPR, other than your own IPR, which covers some part of an ID or RFC

in this case you **MAY** make an IPR disclosure

the IETF Secretariat will attempt to contact the IPR holder and ask for an IPR disclosure

remember – by participating in the IETF, you are agreeing to abide by its IPR rules

if you are in any doubt, consult the WG chair *and* your employer's legal experts

the IETF will not give legal advice



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 required for standards track documents

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

updated by RFC 5378

expanded rights granted to IETF Trust

issue with text copied from older IDs and RFCs

IETF Trust released a FAQ on IETF copyright



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

continued ...



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Note Well (3)

All IETF Contributions are subject to the rules of RFC 5378 and RFC 3979 (updated by RFC 4879).

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 5378 and RFC 3979 for details.

continued ...



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Note Well (4)

A participant in any IETF activity is deemed to accept all IETF rules of process, as documented in Best Current Practices RFCs and IESG Statements.

A participant in any IETF activity acknowledges that written, audio and video records of meetings may be made and may be available to the public.”



Other IETF Training/Tutorials

1300 - 1450 Newcomer's Training (you are here)

1300 - 1450 Security Tutorial (you are not here)

1500 - 1650 Document Lifecycle Tutorial

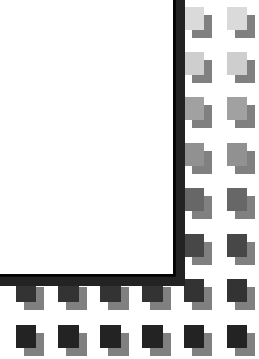
1500 - 1650 NAT and NAT Traversal Tutorial

1700 - 1900 Welcome Reception

(talking to IETF people is often quite an education!)



I E T F®



What next?

join mailing lists

this is where the work happens

but read (and understand) before writing

read the drafts & contribute

don't be shy (but do not come on too strong)

talk with (not just to) people

look for common ground

don't settle for second-rate discussion or technology



Questions?