

(Slides from Scott Bradner / Brian Carpenter)

IETF

(Internet Engineering Task Force)

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目次

1. 歴史と概要 (history & overview)
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4. 管理方式と選定方式 (management & selection)
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7. 知的財産の管理 (IPR)

IETF

- Name : Internet Engineering Task Force
- Established 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!!
 - was not government approved - great!!
 - but funding support from U.S. Government until 1997



The IETF

- people not companies
- *“We reject kings, presidents and voting. We believe in rough consensus and running code”*

By Dr. Dave Clark
(INET92 at Kobe, Japan)

IETF Overview

Internet standards by IETF

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

100-120 **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”
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

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

Internet, and 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

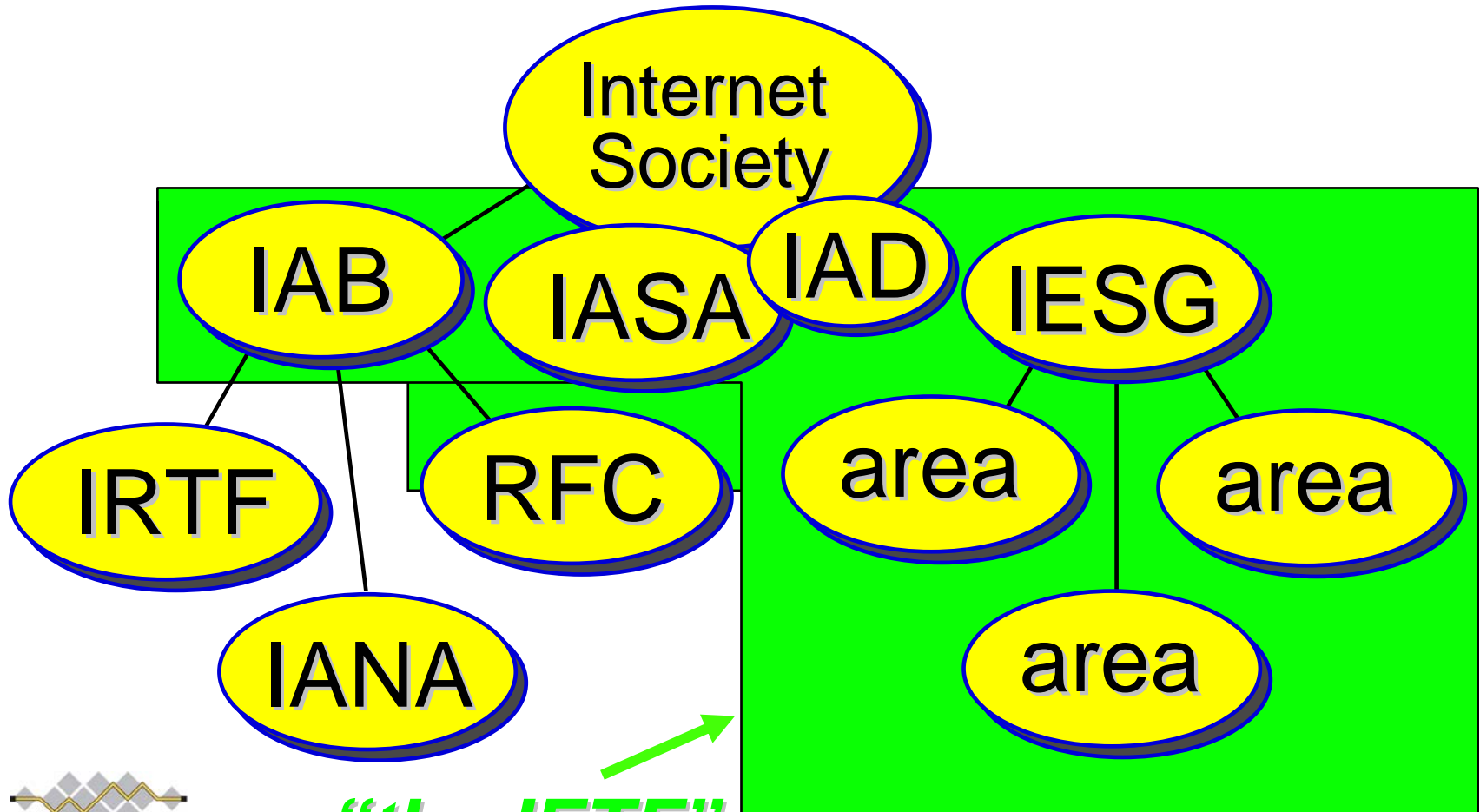
problem: what happens when these extensions break underlying protocol assumptions or make non-interoperable versions?

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

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



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 (CRFG)

Delay-Tolerant Networking Research Group (DTNRG)

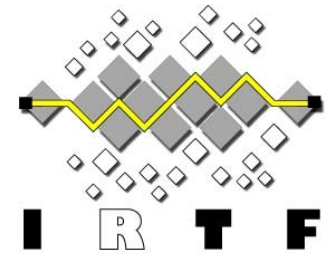
End-to-End Research Group

Host Identity Protocol Research Group

Internet Congestion Control Research Group

IP Mobility Optimizations Research Group (MobOpts)

Network Management Research Group



IRTF, contd.

Peer-to-Peer Research Group (P2PRG)

Public Key Next-Generation Research Group

Routing Research Group

Scalable Adaptive Multicast Research Group

Transport Modeling Research Group

IRTF chair appointed by IAB

most groups are open, some are by invitation only

for more information see <http://www.irtf.org>

Internet Architecture Board (IAB)

provides overall **architectural advice** & **oversight**

to IESG, IETF, IRTF & 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 on architectural issues

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., in fact any sort
of predefined parameter value)

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



IANA Contd.

functioned sort of under IETF after IETF formed (1986)

but paid for by US government

functions split from IETF with the creation of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) in 1998

took over IANA functions under contract with US government

now IETF-IANA and non-IETF-IANA

US now releasing ICANN from direct oversight: soon to be independent corporation

separate US government contract with ICANN for IANA functions not going away for a while



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 & 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"



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

(* that is, RFCs from the IETF)



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 from IETF chair

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

IETF Chair & AD for General Area (**gen**) - 0 WGs

Applications (**app**) - 13 WGs

Internet (**int**) - 30 WGs

Operations & Management (**ops**) - 15 WGs

Real-time Applications and Infrastructure (**rai**) - 17 WGs

Routing (**rtg**) - 15 WGs

Security (**sec**) - 17 WGs

Transport Services (**tsv**) - 13 WGs



IETF Secretariat

Association Management Solutions, LLC
Fremont, CA, USA



managed by IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA)

runs

plenary meetings, mailing lists,

Internet-Draft publication & directory, IESG
teleconferences

coordinates

day to day work of IESG and working groups



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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 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

copyrights (on RFCs etc)

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

trademarks

software paid for by IETF

databases

IPR created under secretariat contract


etc

not a patent pool



I E T F®

Dots

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



Standards Procedure

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

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



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

BOFs generally only meet once

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



Working Groups

this is where the IETF primarily get its work done

most discussions on WG mailing list

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

note: face-to-face meetings generally quite short

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

restrictive charters with milestones

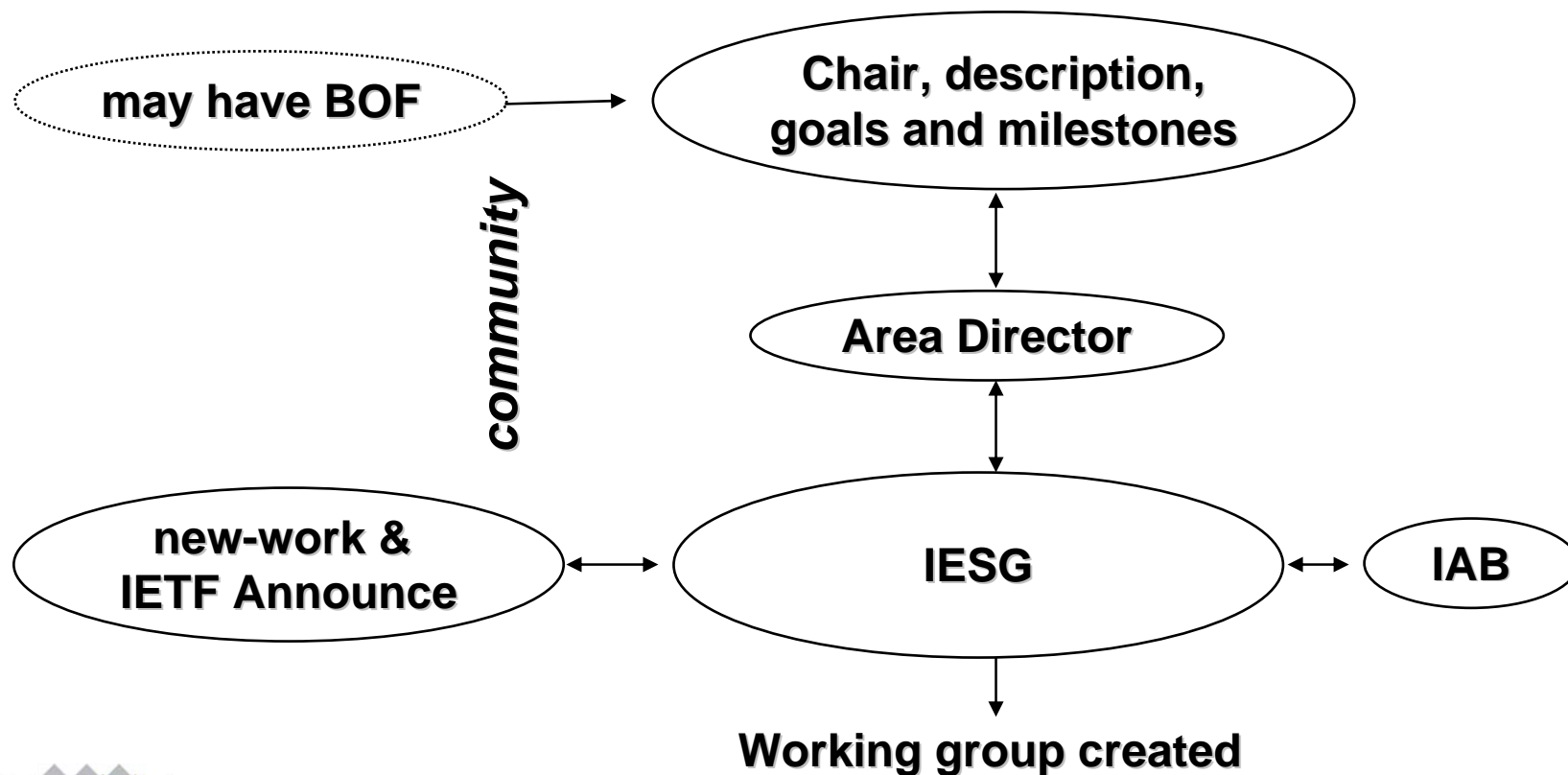
working groups are closed when their work is done

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

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 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 into any language

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 40 years (see RFC20 for example)

how many other formats can claim that?



IETF Documents

all IETF documents are **open**

i.e., anyone can download and make copies

Internet Draft (I-Ds)

working documents

some I-Ds are intended for IETF discussion

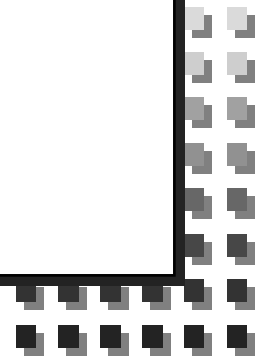
some I-Ds are working group documents

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

(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 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

RFC Editor

IETF publication arm

rfc-editor@rfc-editor.org

<http://www.rfc-editor.org>

semi-independent

gets requests to publish IETF IDs from IESG

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

asks IESG for advice on publishing such RFCs

but can exercise own discretion

presumption is to publish technically competent IDs

which sometimes is a conflict with IESG



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RFC Editor, contd.

RFC Editor being reorganized

split into multiple functions

- oversight (RFC Series Editor)

- editing (RFC Production)

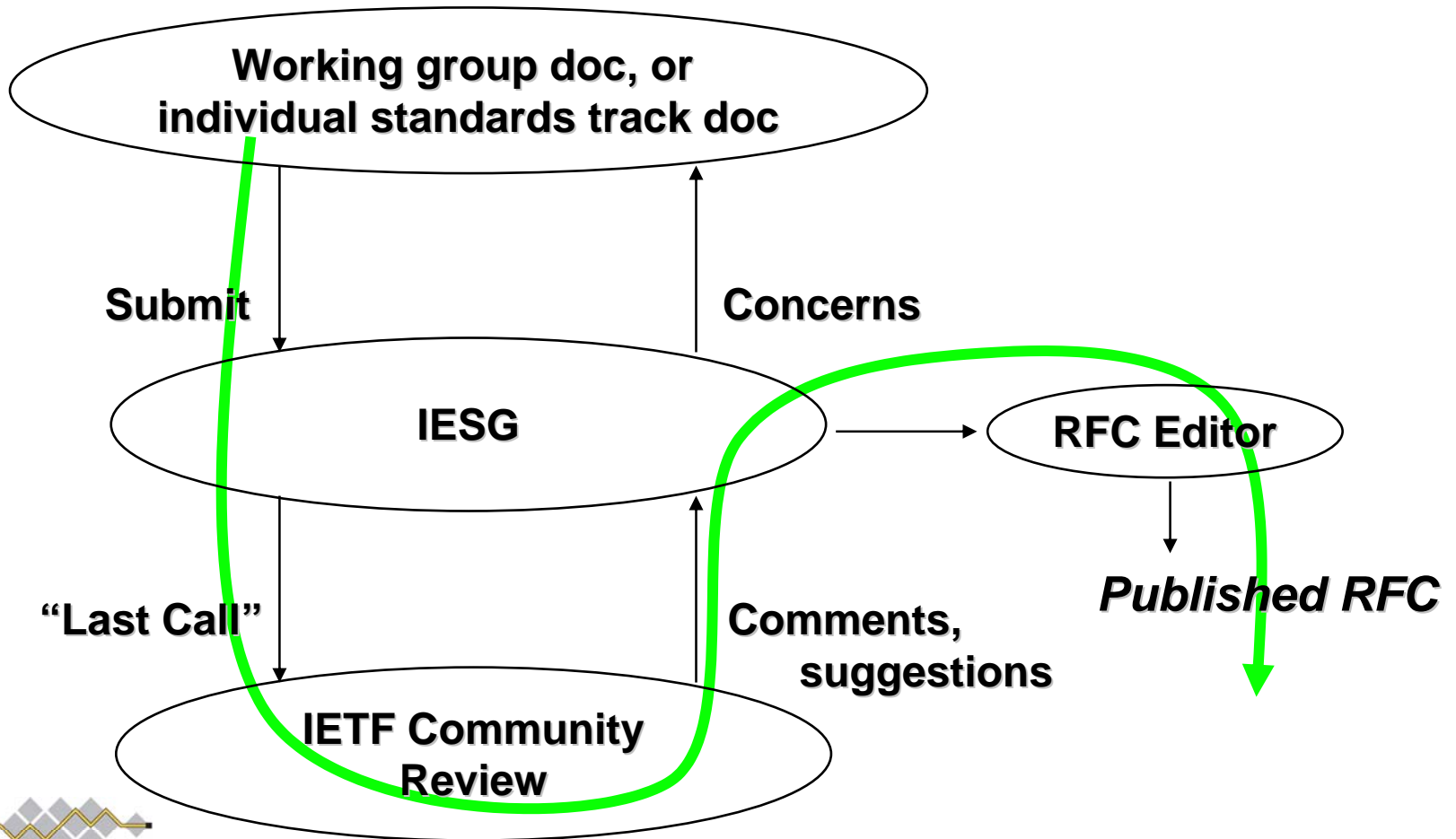
- publishing (RFC Publisher)

- independent submissions (Independent Stream Editor)

contract(s) to be awarded soon



IETF Submission



Non-IETF Submissions



(The IRTF has its own RFC procedure)

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

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.



Appeals Process

IETF decisions can be formally 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” and informally 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, take your turn

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

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:

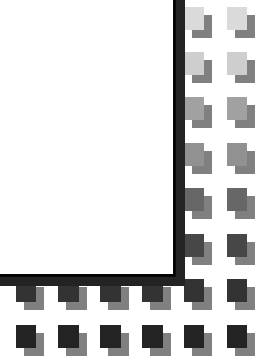
should you demand free rights to implement?

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

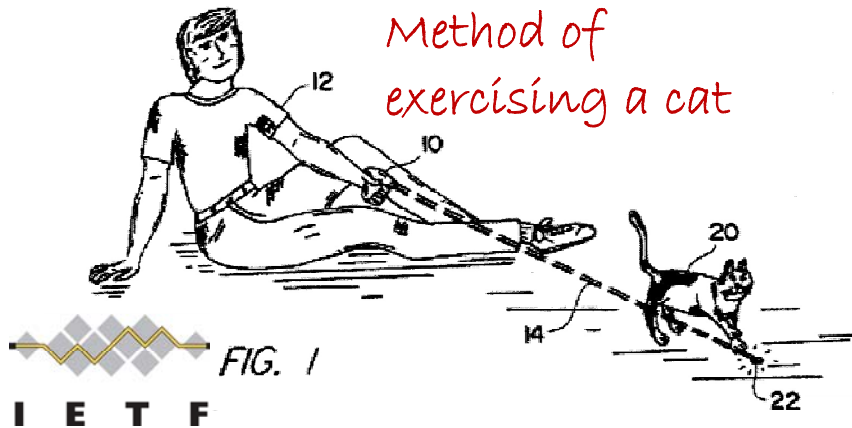
some very good, some not so good

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

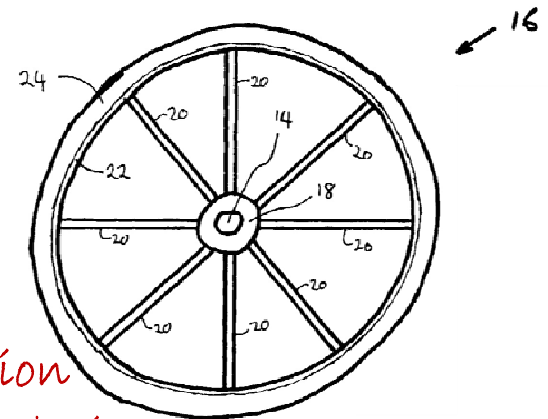
maybe in some parallel universe

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
some standards 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

“**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 assumed 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

Most companies insist that company lawyers do this.



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 automatically accept 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

extra legal text needed when words 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
- 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 ...



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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 ...

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 DNS for programmers (you are not here)

1300 - 1450 RFC tutorial (you are not here either)

1500 - 1650 Newcomer's Training (Japanese)

1500 - 1650 MIB

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

read (and understand) before writing

read the drafts

don't be shy

talk to people

look for common ground

help people

don't settle for second-rate



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Questions?