

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

APIGA 2024: Governance of the Internet, 9 July 2024

Dhruv Dhody (dhruv.ietf@gmail.com)



Making the Internet work better!

IETF Mission

Make the Internet work better by producing high quality, relevant technical documents that influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.

[RFC 3935]



IETF Ethos



Everyone may participate



Make all work available for **free**



Judge contributions on **technical merits**



Determine success by voluntary deployment



Work Areas and Key Protocols

Internet Applications

(W3C, OASIS, etc.)

Operations & Management (OPS)

network management & operational best practices

> YANG NETCONF **SNMP RADIUS**

Applications & Realtime Media (ART)

application protocols over end-to-end transports Voice & video, SIP, RTP, email

Web & Internet Transport (WIT)

end-to-end transmission mechanisms over network paths HTTP, TCP, UDP, QUIC, congestion control

Routing (RTG)

stable paths across dynamically interconnected networks BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, MPLS, RSVP, VPNs, SFC, multicast

Internet (INT)

how to carry IP packets over different link layers IPv6, IPv4, DNS, DHCP, NTP, mobility, multihoming

Security (SEC)

security & privacy at all layers & for all protocols

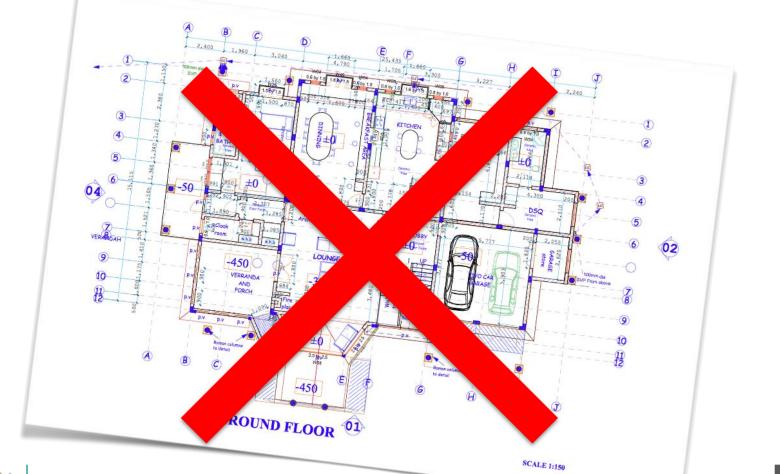
TLS **IPsec PGP** S/MIME PKIX

cryptography

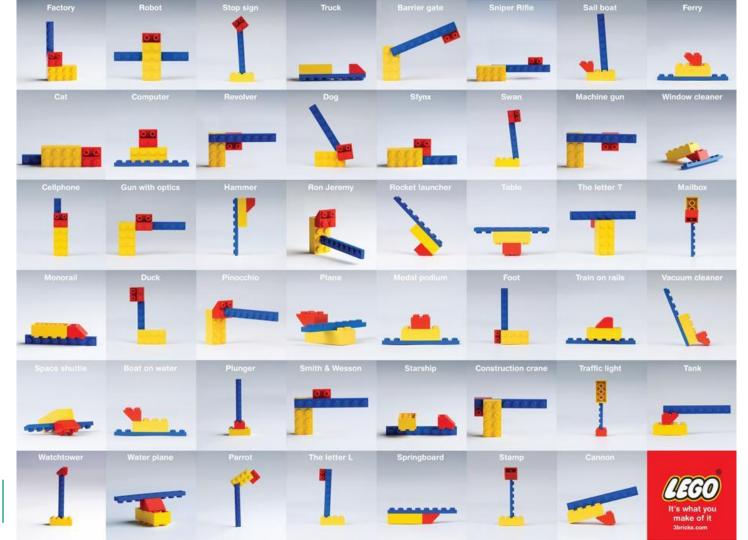
Link Layers

(IEEE, 3GPP, etc.)





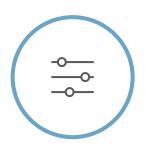






page 06

IETF Examples of Relevant, On-going Work



Improvements on media transport

E.g. **Media over QUIC (MoQ)** develops a simple low-latency media delivery solution for ingest and distribution of media





Improving security and privacy

E.g. **TLS1.3** to ensure the Internet is trusted as a medium for communications and collaboration



Performance optimizations

Low Latency, Low Loss, and Scalable Throughput (L4S) Service supports both high bandwidth and low latency



Developing new transport technology

E.g. **QUIC and HTTP3** to enhance the ability of applications to send data across a growing and diverse Internet



Open Internet Standards

- Open standards are key to allow devices, services, and applications to interoperate across
 a interconnected, heterogeneous, and global network of networks
 - All IETF standards are available **online at no charge**, thus facilitating adoption of them.
 - The IETF determines its success by technical quality and voluntary deployment
- The IETF process is open, transparent, and relies on a bottom-up consensus-building
 - Everybody may participate, no membership
 - All work like Internet-Drafts and email archives are **publicly available**
 - Decisions are based on rough consensus
- **Openness** in both the technical standards itself as well as the standards development process is the basis for **innovation** in and on top of the Internet and **key to its success**.



Global IETF Community





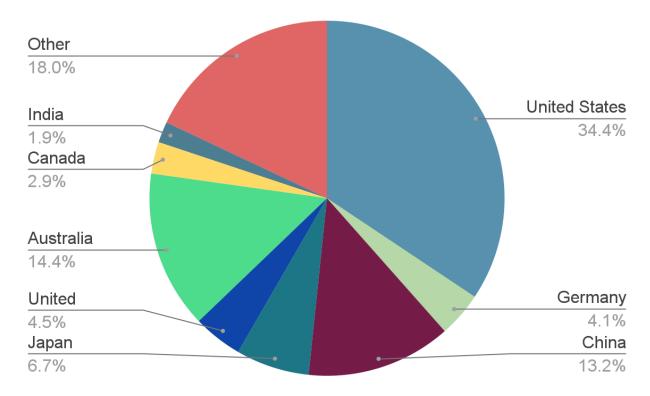








| IETF 119 Brisbane, March 2024 | 1460 onsite and remote participants





IETF Snapshot 2023

https://www.ietf.org/blog/ietf-snapshot-2023

7,859 Participants

in all IETF activities (mailing list posters, meeting participants, I-D authors)*

5,128 Registered

IETF Meeting participants

Documents

1066 Internet-Drafts (I-D) submitted[†]

2832 I-D authors

173 RFCs published

138,303 Messages

sent to IETF mailing lists

3,177 Individuals

posting to IETF mailing lists

Working groups

126 Active Working groups

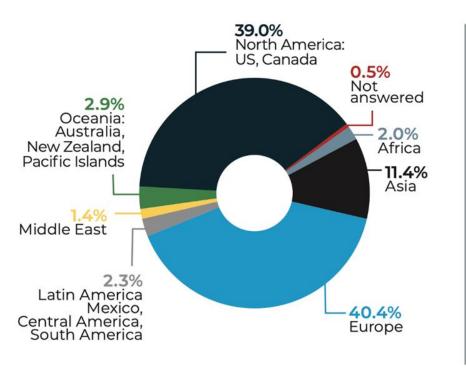
8 of new Working Groups chartered during 2023

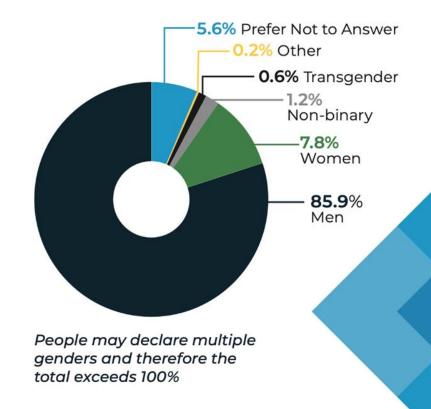
8 IETF Working Groups concluded during 2023

^{*} based on unique email address used to register for IETF events, submit I-Ds, and post to IETF mailing lists † Unique I-D names not counting different versions of the same I-D submitted to the IETF I-D archive

IETF Community by Geography

IETF Community by Gender









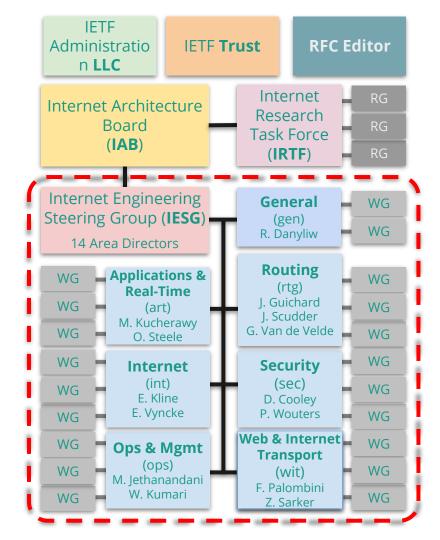
We believe in: Rough consensus and running code

David Clark, 1992

IETF Organizational Structure

- IETF is structured into seven areas
 - Each with area directors (ADs)
- Areas are structured into working groups (WGs)
 - Each with WG chairs
- Internet Engineering Steering Group(IESG) = all ADs
 - Approves all Internet Standards
 - Manages technical work
 - Starts/ends WGs





| IETF | Processes and Safeguards

- Open participation, transparent processes, and distributed decision-making
- Rough consensus, no voting
- Judgments on the basis of technical merit and architectural alignment
 - Leadership judges consensus rather than offering personal opinions
- Leadership nominations committee ("NomCom")
 - Randomized selection of committee members from pool of active IETF volunteers
 - Two-per-organization limit on committee members
 - Decisions on the basis of community feedback
- Leadership diversity norms; soft per-company limits

 Making the Internet work better

| IETF | Document Types

Internet-Draft (I-D)

- Active working documents
 - Not finalized and not stable
- Anyone can submit an I-D
 - o draft-yourname-...
- Only some I-Ds are Working
 Group documents
 - o draft-**ietf**-wgname-...

Making the Internet work better

RFC (Request For Comments)

- Archival publication series
 - RFCs never change once published
- Not all RFCs are standards
 - Also: Informational, Experimental
- Not all RFCs are IETF documents
 - Also Internet Architecture Board
 (IAB), Internet Research Task Force
 (IRTF), others

IETF How To Engage

- Working groups and materials
 - All working groups are open to anyone and free to join
 - All working materials are freely available online
 - Most work is conducted online
- Meetings and events
 - IETF plenary meetings are held three times a year (rotating around the globe)
 - Some working groups schedule interim meetings at various times and places
 - Full remote participation is available for all meetings (since before the pandemic)
 - Open source IETF Hackathons are collocated with plenary meetings
- Get started at: www.ietf.org/participate



Ways to participate in the IETF















Thank You!

Join us at IETF 120 20-26 July 2024 in Vancouver! Fee waiver for Remote Participation is available...