IETF Update

Making the Internet Work Better

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Internet Society



The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

First, one important point:



No one really speaks FOR the IETF.

- I am speaking about the IETF as an individual participant.
- https://trac.tools.ietf.org/group/iesg/trac/wiki/SpeakingForletf



Mission of the IETF

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



The IETF is a global community

- First meeting in 1986
- Large open international community of network engineers, operators, vendors and researchers concerned with development and smooth operation of the Internet
- Volunteers participate on an individual basis to develop and refine protocols that are useful to operators, manufacturers and vendors utilising the Internet who support the work of the IETF
- Produce open standards known as Request for Comments (RFCs).



IETF standards make the Internet work

TCP/IP

- IPv4 (RFC791) and IPv6 (RFC2460...)
- TCP (<u>RFC675</u>...) and UDP (<u>RFC768</u>)

E-Mail

• SMTP (RFC5321), IMAP (RFC3501)...

Network and Routing

 MPLS (RFC3031), BGP (RFC4271), OSPF (RFC2178...) DNS (RFC1034,1035...)

Web

HTTP (RFC2616...)

VoIP

SIP (<u>RFC3261</u>...) and RTP (<u>RFC3550</u>...)

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The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

- http://www.ietf.org/
- Anyone can participate in the mailing lists and discussions
- Anyone can submit a "draft" document (called an "Internet Draft" or "I-D")





- Working Groups debate and discuss drafts
- Documents progress through the standards process to become RFCs
- Primary venue for all communication is email



Working Groups and Areas

- 135 working groups
 - Each working group has 2 or 3 "Chairs"
- Working Groups have a "Charter" that defines:
 - Purpose
 - Deliverables
 - Timeframe
- Working Groups are created, "re-chartered" and "concluded"
- Organized into 7 "Areas"
 - Each area has 2 or 3 "Area Directors" or "ADs"



IETF Areas - http://www.ietf.org/iesg/area.html

Applications and Real-Time (ART)

- Application protocols and architectures
- Real-time (communication) and non-real-time

Transport (TSV)

- Mechanisms related to data transport on the Internet
- Includes congestion control

Routing (RTG)

• Routing and signaling protocols

Internet (INT)

• IPv4/IPv6, DNS, DHCP, VPNs, mobility

Operations and Management (OPS)

- Network management
- Operations: IPv6, DNS, security, routing

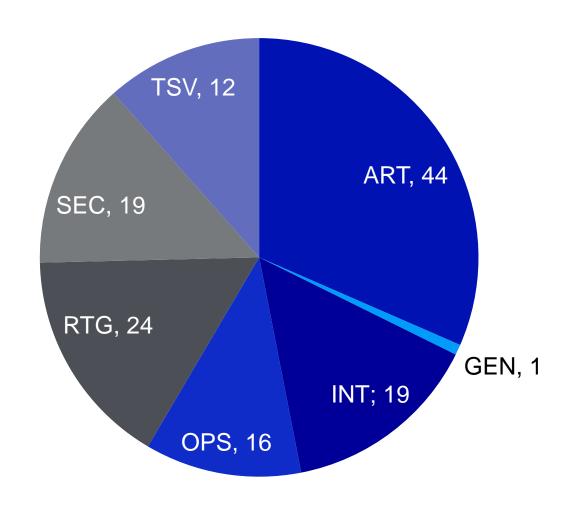
Security (SEC)

• Security protocols and mechanisms, including cryptography

General (GEN)

Activities focused on supporting and updating IETF processes

Working Groups – By Area



IETF Meetings

- Three times each year
- Move around the world to different locations
- Continuation of discussions on email lists





IETF Meetings – Recent/Upcoming Locations

- IETF 90 July 2014 Toronto, Canada
- IETF 91 November 2014 Honolulu, USA
- IETF 92 March 2015 Dallas, USA
- IETF 93 July 2015 Prague, Czech Republic
- IETF 94 November 2015 Yokohama, Japan
- IETF 95 April 2016 Buenos Aires, Argentina
- IETF 96 July 2016 Berlin, Germany
- IETF 97 November 2016 Seoul, South Korea
- IETF 98 March 2017 Chicago, USA



IETF 96: 17-22 July 2016, Berlin, Germany

http://www.ietf.org/meeting/96/

- 1,902 on-site participants from 65 countries
- Just 2 from RO!



IETF 96 Hackathon (16-17 July 2016)

Held to encourage developers to discuss, collaborate and develop utilities, ideas, sample code and solutions that show practical implementations of IETF standards.

ISOC posts about IETF 96 at:

- https://www.internetsociety.org/deploy360/blog/tag/ietf96/
- https://www.internetsociety.org/rough-guide-ietf96/



Next Meeting - IETF 97

13-18 November 2016, Seoul, Korea

http://www.ietf.org/meeting/97/

Remote participation available

- Audio streams
- Web conferencing systems
- Jabber chat rooms



IPv6 Activities

- IPv6 now common across most working groups
- Some key groups:
 - v6ops (IPv6 Operations) WG
 - 6man (IPv6 Maintenance) WG
 - homenet (Home Networking) WG
 - opsec (Operational Security) WG
 - sunset4 (Sunsetting IPv4) WG



DNS/DNSSEC Activities

- dnsop (DNS Operations) WG
 - Focus on automation of DNSSEC including communication between zones
- dane (DNS-based Authentication of Named Entities)
 WG
 - www.internetsociety.org/deploy360/resources/dane/
- DNS PRIVate Exchange (DPRIVE)
 - "mechanisms to provide confidentiality to DNS transactions, to address concerns surrounding pervasive monitoring."



Routing Activities

- sidr (Secure Inter-Domain Routing) WG
 - Focus on securing the routing infrastructure, RPKI, BGPSEC
- idr (Inter-Domain Routing Working Group) WG
- grow (Global Routing Operations) WG
 - operational problems associated with the global routing system, route leaks



Trust, Identity and Privacy

- uta (Using TLS in Applications) WG
 - Aim is to provide guidance to application developers
- dane (DNS-based Authentication of Named Entities)
 WG
 - Client Certificates in DANE TLSA Records, DANE and SMIME
- acme (Automated Certificate Management Environment)
 - automate certificate issuance, validation, revocation and renewal in WebPKI
- trans (Public Notary Transparency) WG
 - Certificate Transparence allows detection of the mis-issuance of certificates

IETF Fellows Program

- Fellowships available to enable people to attend IETF meetings
- http://bit.ly/ietf-fellows



"Regulators to the IETF" Program

- Fellowships available for regulators to attend IETF and learn about IETF standards process
- http://bit.ly/ietf-fellows



Summary

IETF makes the Internet work better

Fundamental role in Internet administration

Your participation is critical to the success of the IETF

International scope, local relevance

Open, inclusive, well established structure

Evolving together with the Internet

More information

http://www.ietf.org/newcomers.html



Thank You

http://www.internetsociety.org/deploy360/

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