



An Empirical Analysis of the Internet Engineering Task Force with Computational Methods

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Internet Engineering Task Force

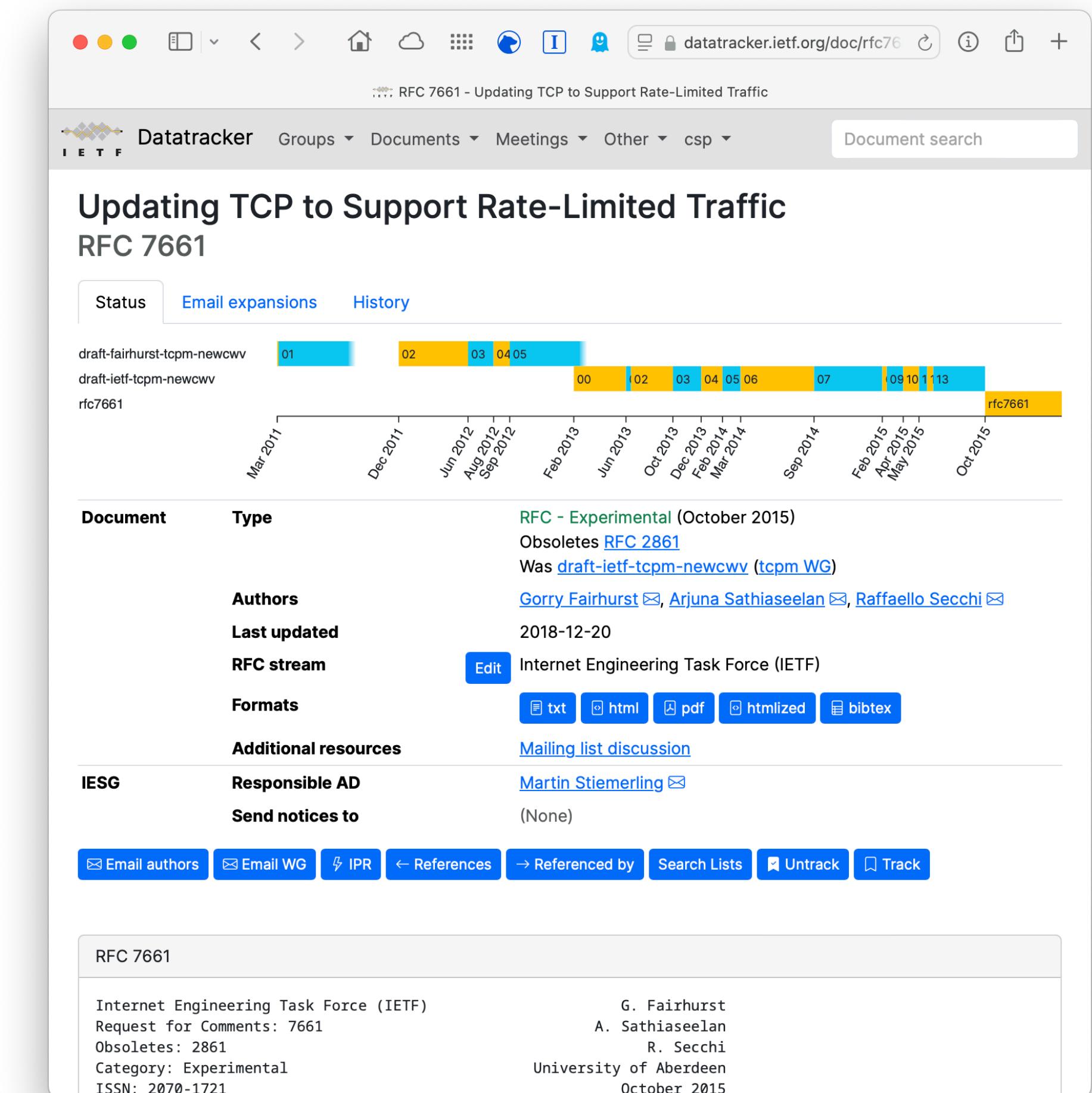


- The IETF is the premier technical standards development organisation for the Internet
- Formed in the mid-1980s from the ARPANET project that created the precursor to the Internet
- Develops open, public, voluntary consensus standards – **RFCs** – that describe how the Internet works
 - TCP/IP, HTTP, email, WebRTC, TLS, BGP, ...



IETF – Open Processes and Open Data

- IETF follows a policy of **aggressive openness**
 - Anyone may participate, no fixed membership
 - Email, teleconferences, in-person meetings (3x per year)
 - Makes public all RFCs, drafts, meeting recordings, minutes, presentations, review comments, approval ballots, patent declarations, participant lists, email discussion archives, ...
 - Also available in machine readable form via a public API
- Unique dataset for studying collaborative online decision making, social dynamics, interpersonal communications, and development of Internet technologies





Goals of this Research

- **Enhance understanding of Internet standards**
 - Is the IETF effective at developing standards?
 - Who develops IETF standards?
 - Has the IETF transcended its US-centric origins to become a global standards organisation?
 - How do participants interact and communicate? Does the IETF show healthy organisational dynamics? Are those in leadership roles open to input from the wider community?
- **Enhance understanding of online decision making**
 - Improve understanding of social network analysis and natural language processing
 - Develop techniques to model decision making in a large online community
 - Informed by domain knowledge relating to IETF standards, Internet governance

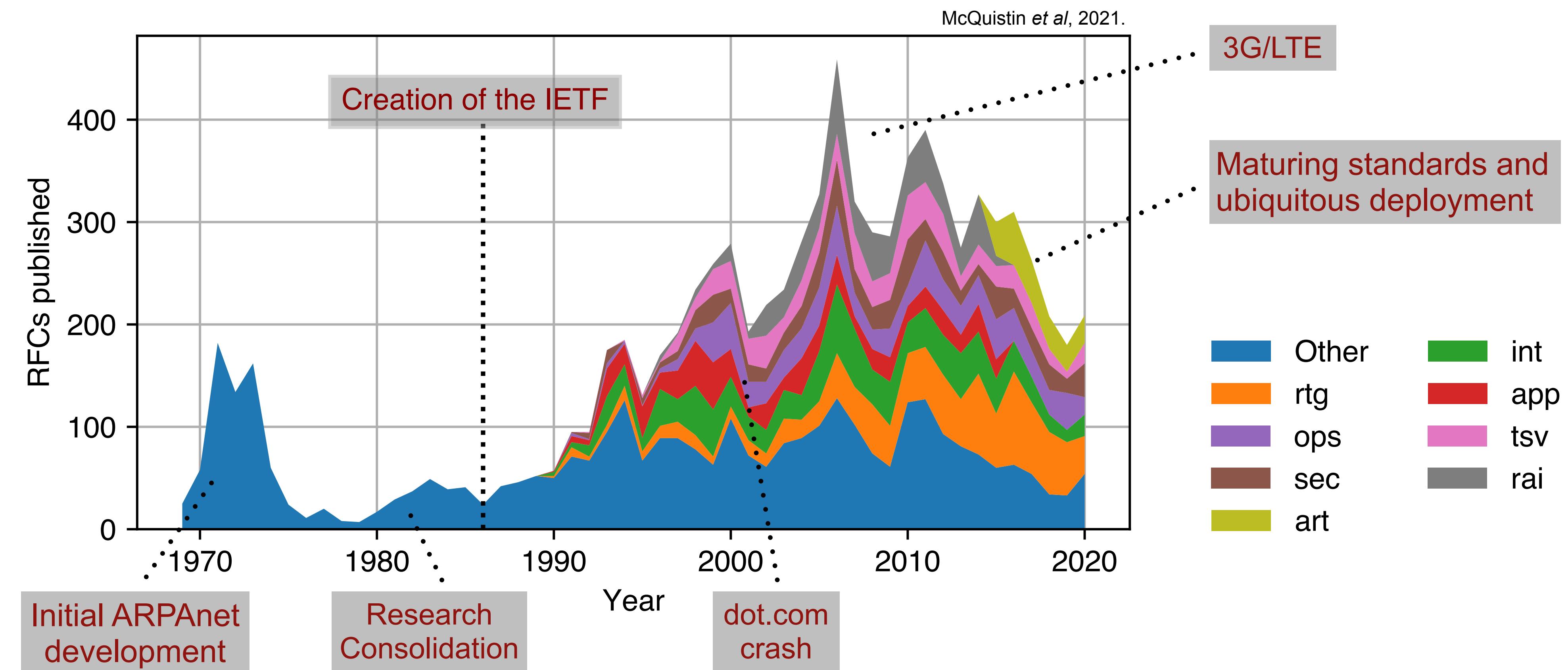


Methodology

- Download from IETF datatracker, mail archive, and RFC index:
 - Metadata on 38,400 people, 140,000 documents
 - 2.5M emails, 75k addresses, 1,200 mailing lists
 - 8,711 RFCs from 6,200 authors
 - 6,759 RFC errata reports
- Perform entity resolution to find set of unique people and their affiliations
- Build social graph of email interactions
 - Labelled with dates, participant roles, documents mentioned, working groups; centrality (influence) and connectedness metrics
 - Linguistic analysis of communication patterns
- Based on this collected data, we studied:
 - RFC publication, complexity, and correctness trends over time
 - Trends in demographics and participant affiliation
 - Interaction between participants, trends in who is influential
 - Interaction style and use of language
 - Factors that affect success of documents and authors



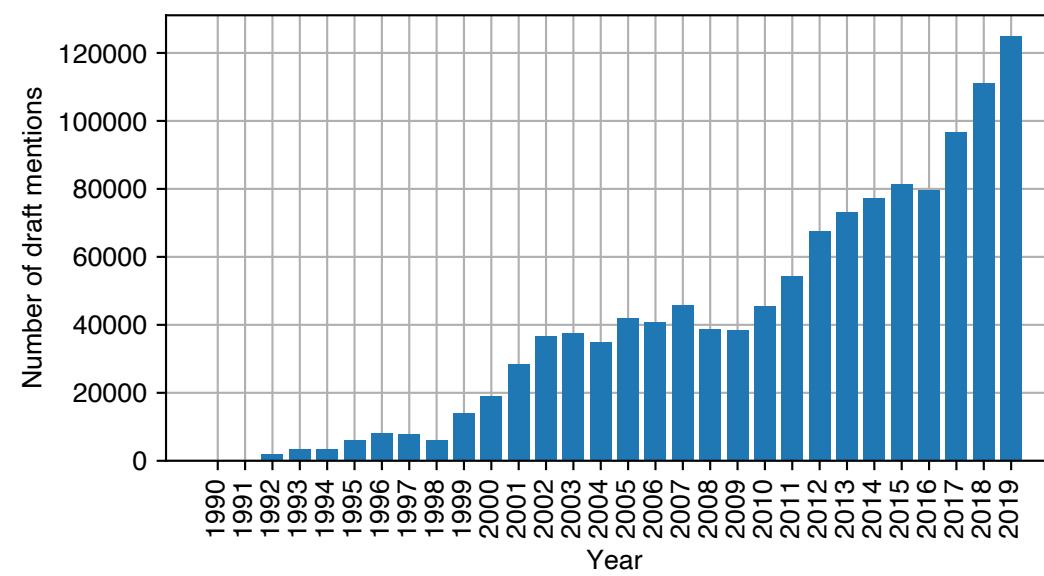
Trends in RFC Publication



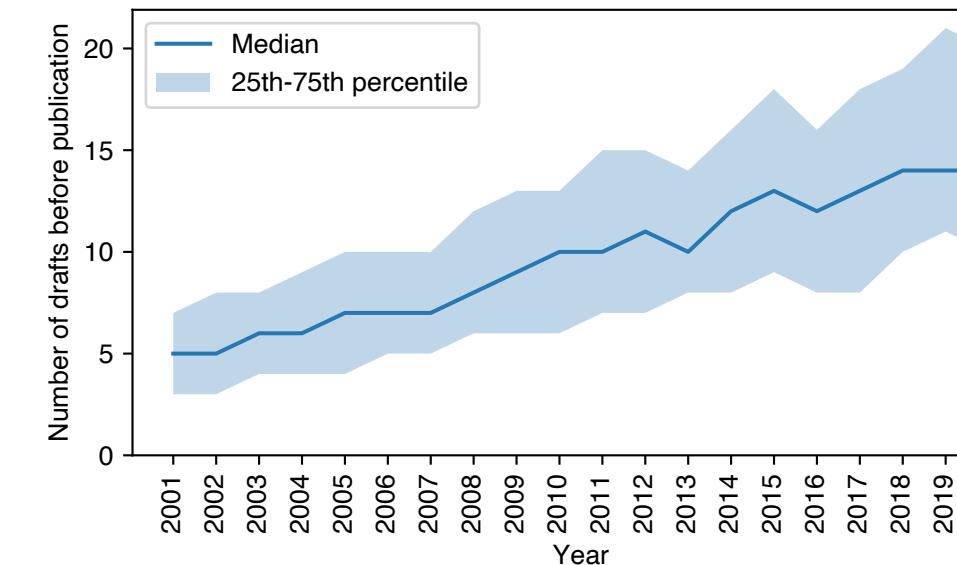


Complexity of Standards

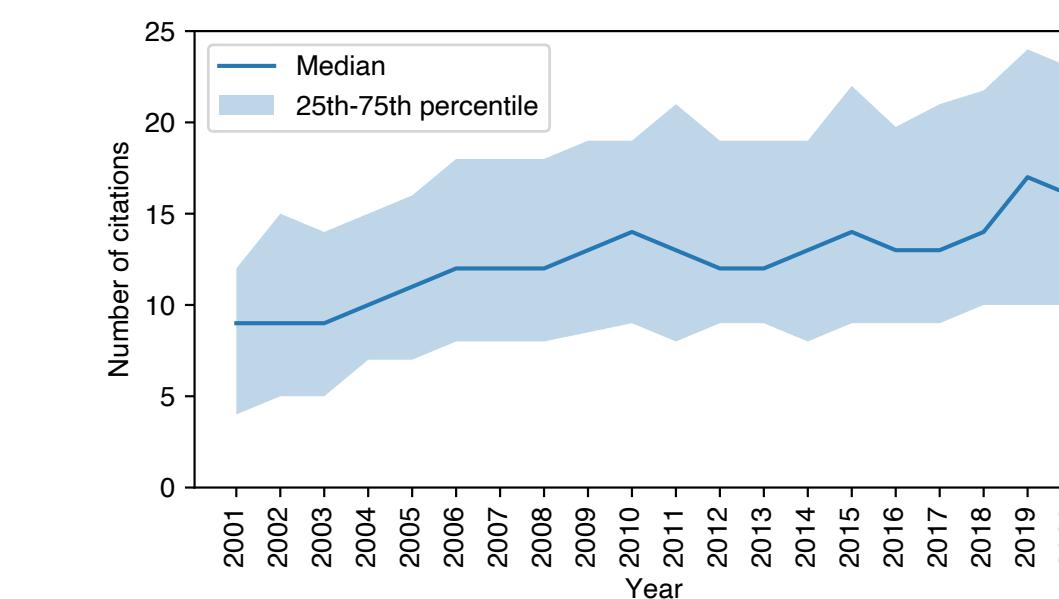
- Standards are taking longer to publish, but page counts remain broadly constant
 - The median number of days to publication was 469 in 2001, rising to 1170 in 2022
- The IETF is getting slower at publishing RFCs
 - Technical debt and increasing complexity?
 - Or natural progression in a maturing ecosystem?



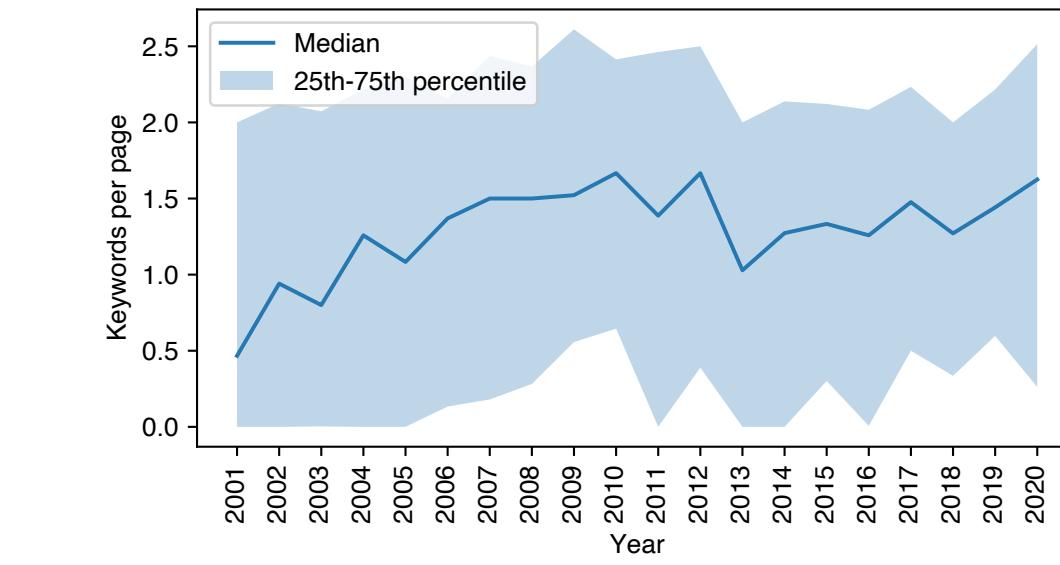
Number of emails mentioning drafts prior to publication



Median number of revisions made prior to publication has doubled



New drafts are citing increasing numbers of prior RFCs

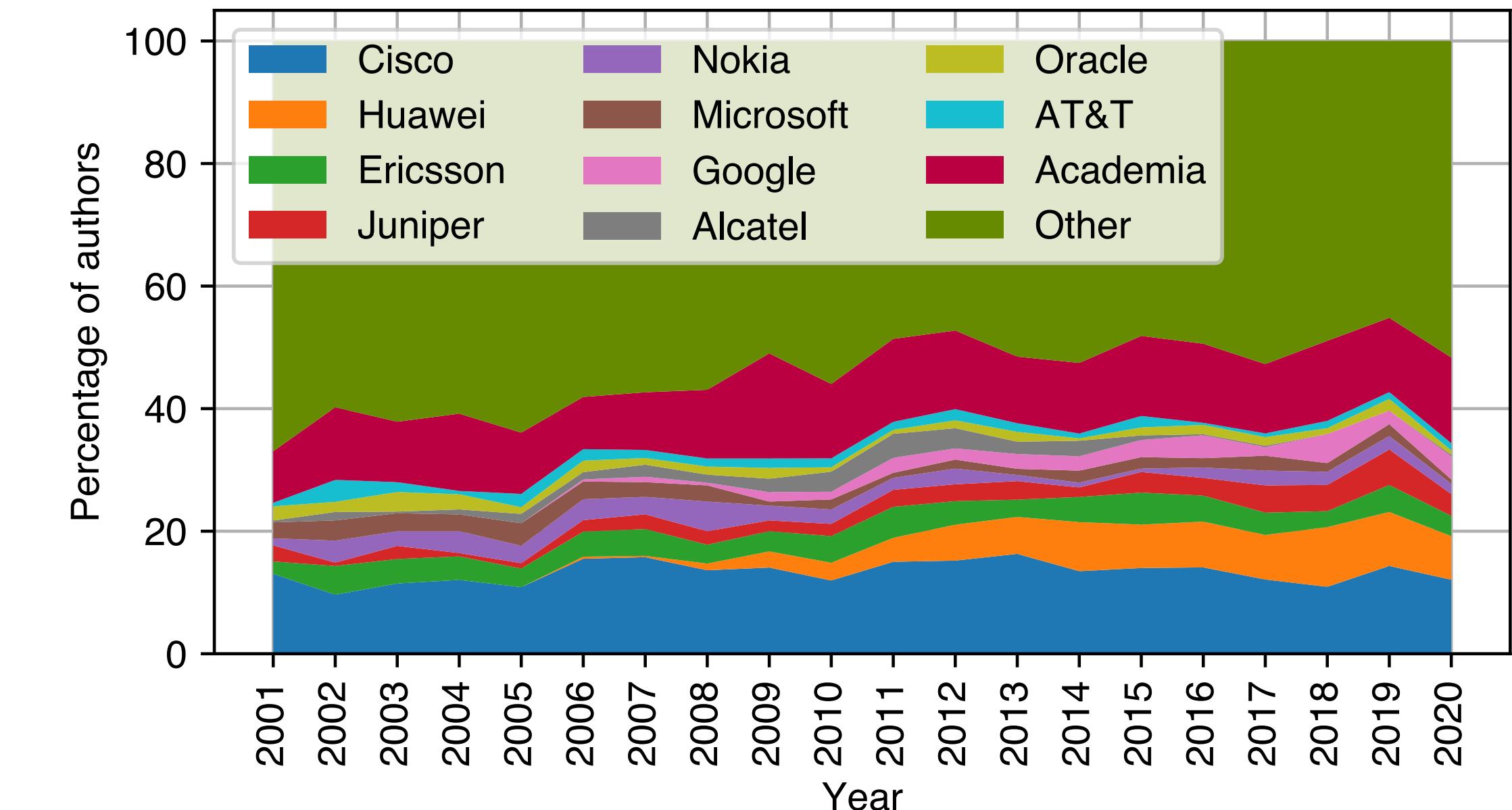
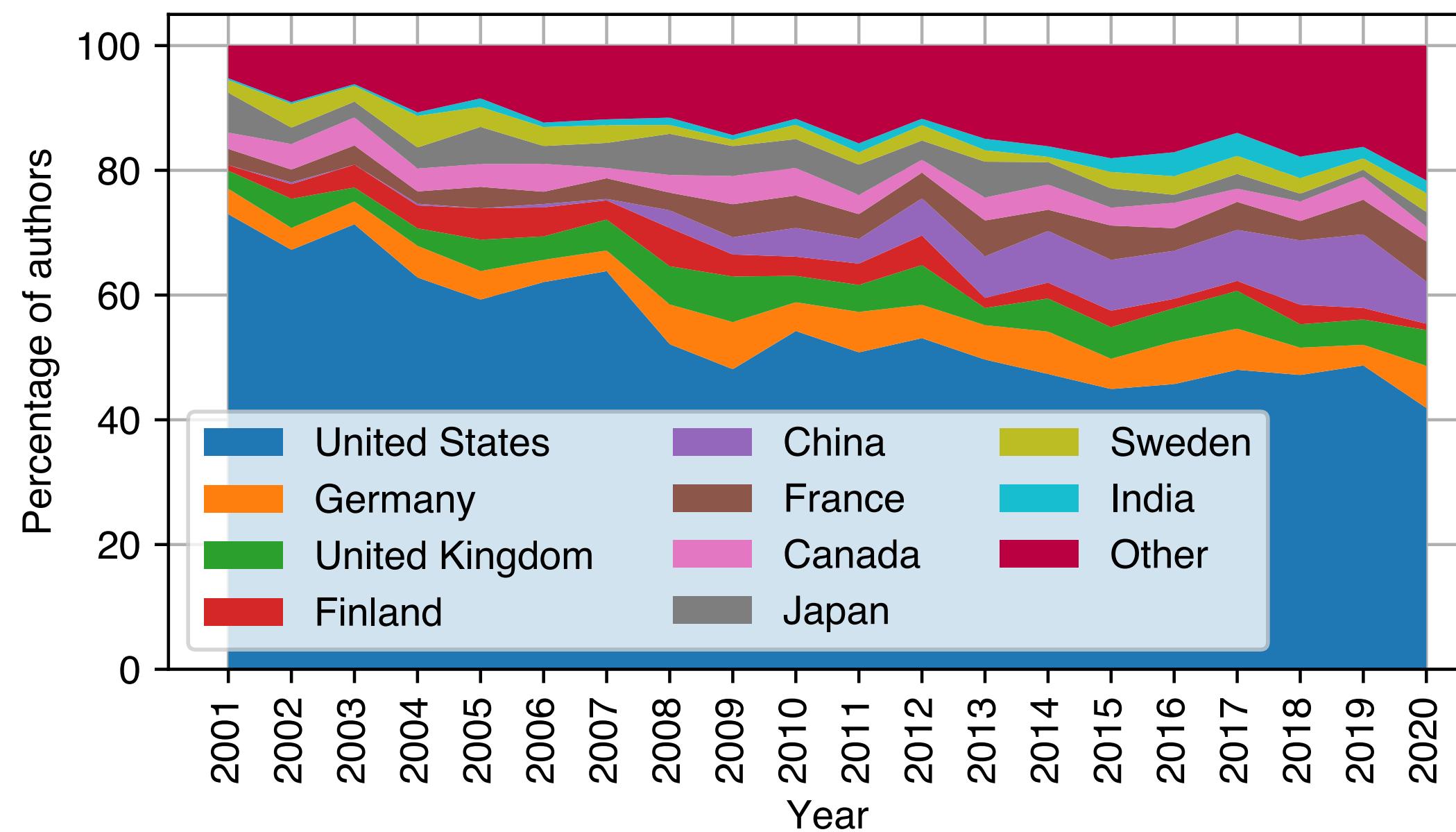


Drafts are increasingly using normative language

McQuistin et al, 2021.



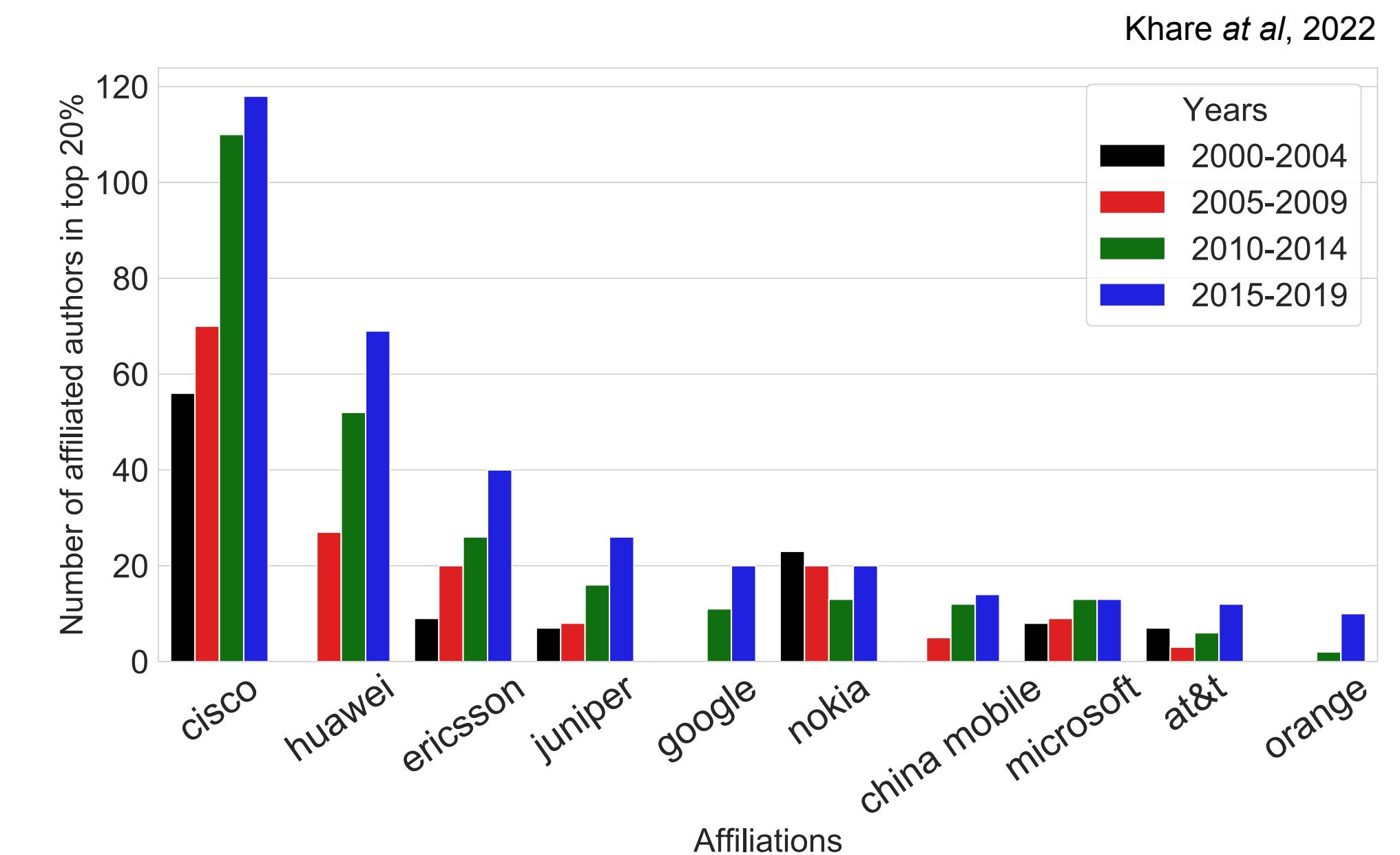
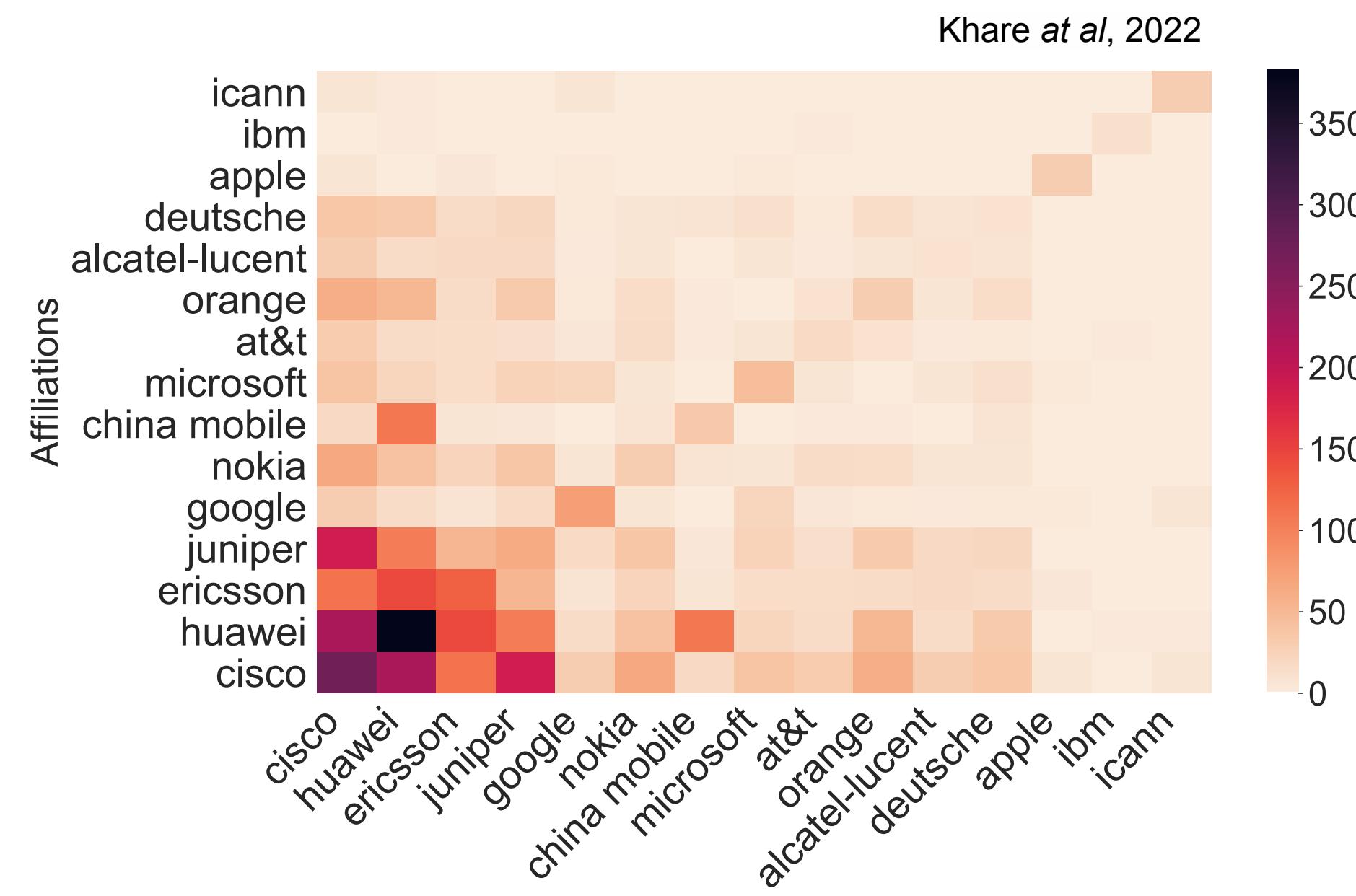
Demographic and Affiliation Shifts



- Participation is increasingly multinational – shift towards Europe, China
- Strong tech company presence, but also academia, civil society, governments



IETF Participation and Diversity

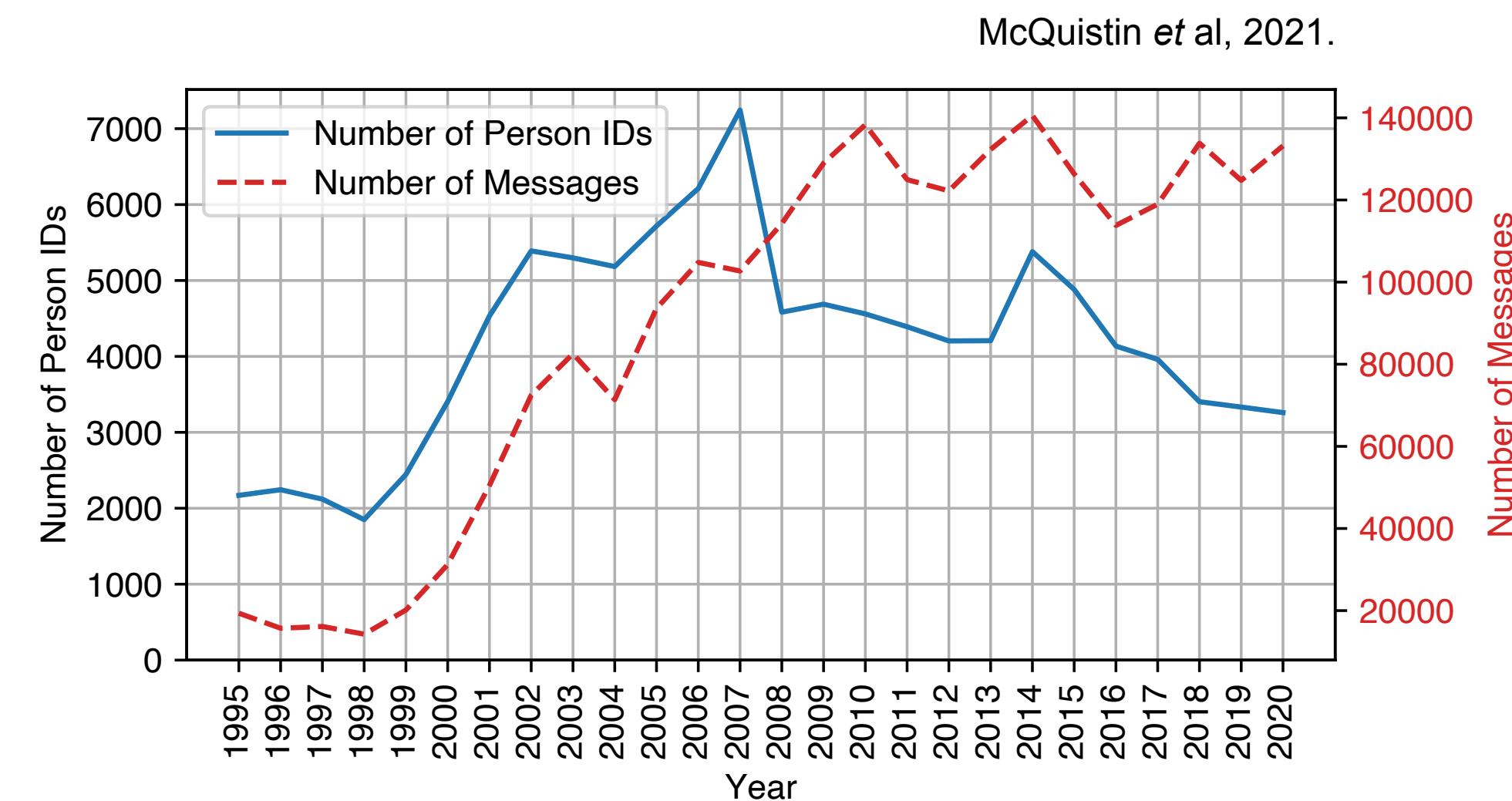


Authors mostly write with colleagues from same company, but strong cross-company collaborations (e.g., strong Cisco-Huawei co-authorship)

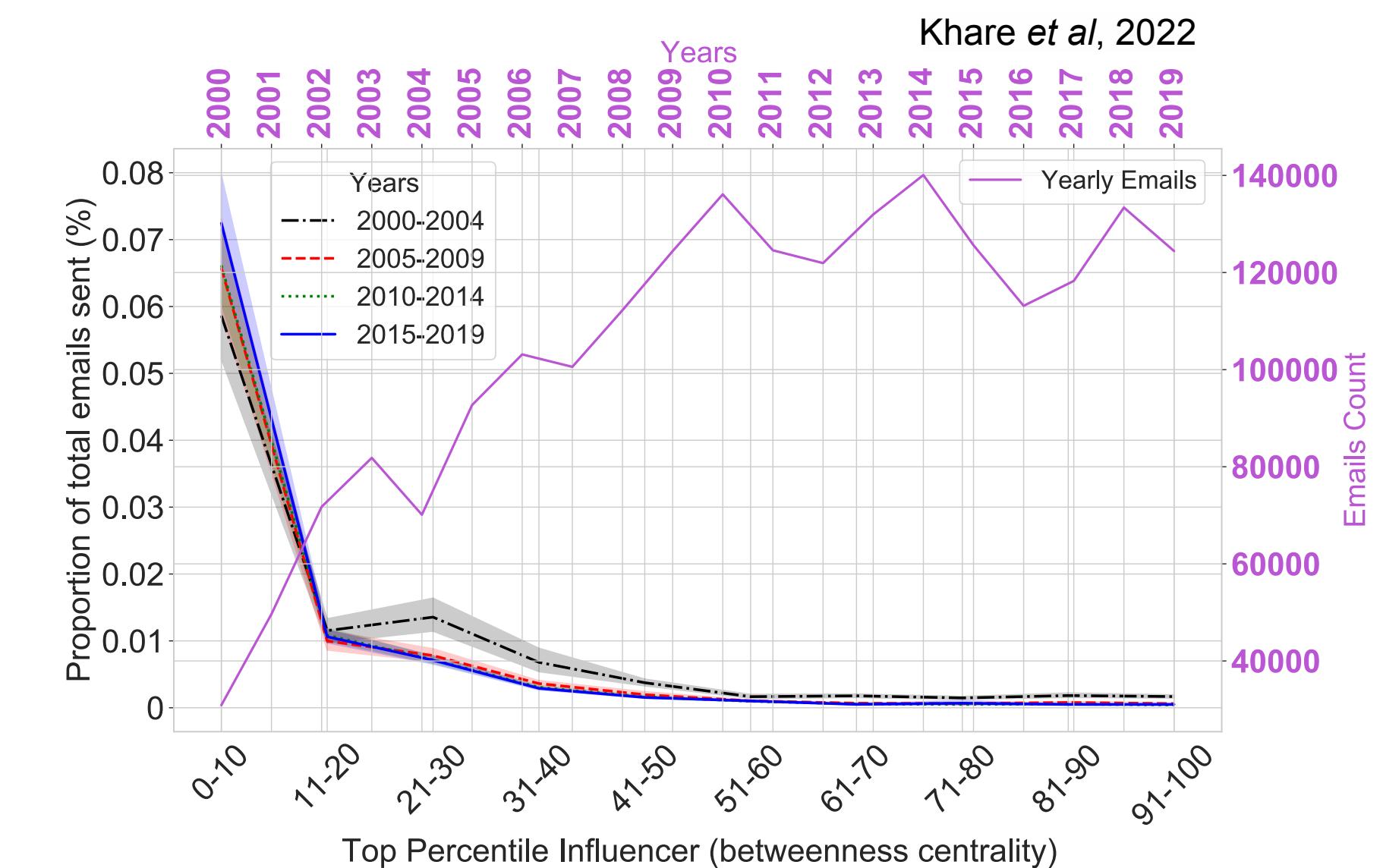
A small number of organisations employ an increasing fraction of prolific authors



Social Graph – Communication Patterns



Number of people involved peaked in 2006, when the number of RFCs published peaked, but number of emails sent has not declined



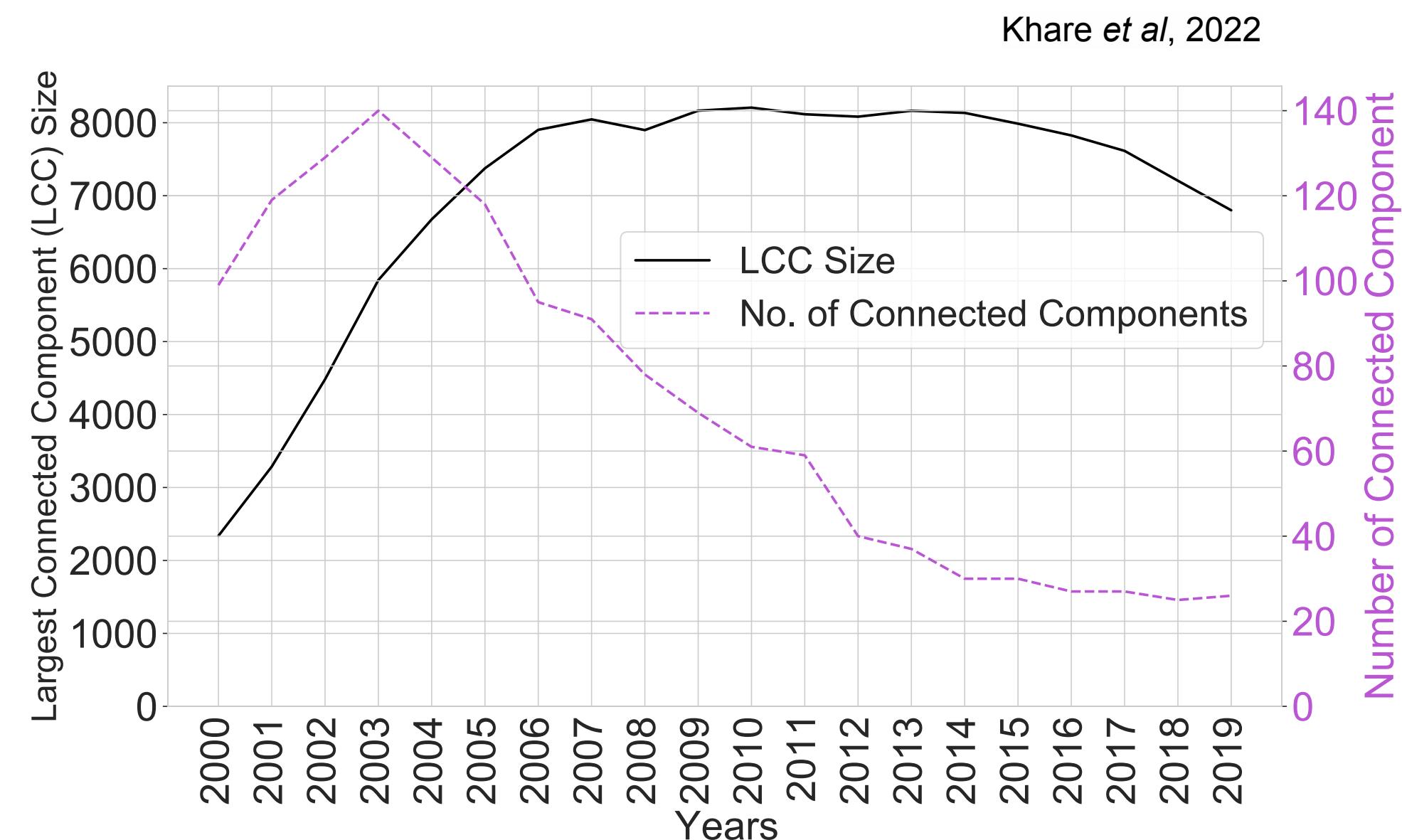
The most connected 10% of participants, by betweenness centrality, send 60% of emails

Communication overheads are increasingly a concern – how to make the process more efficient?

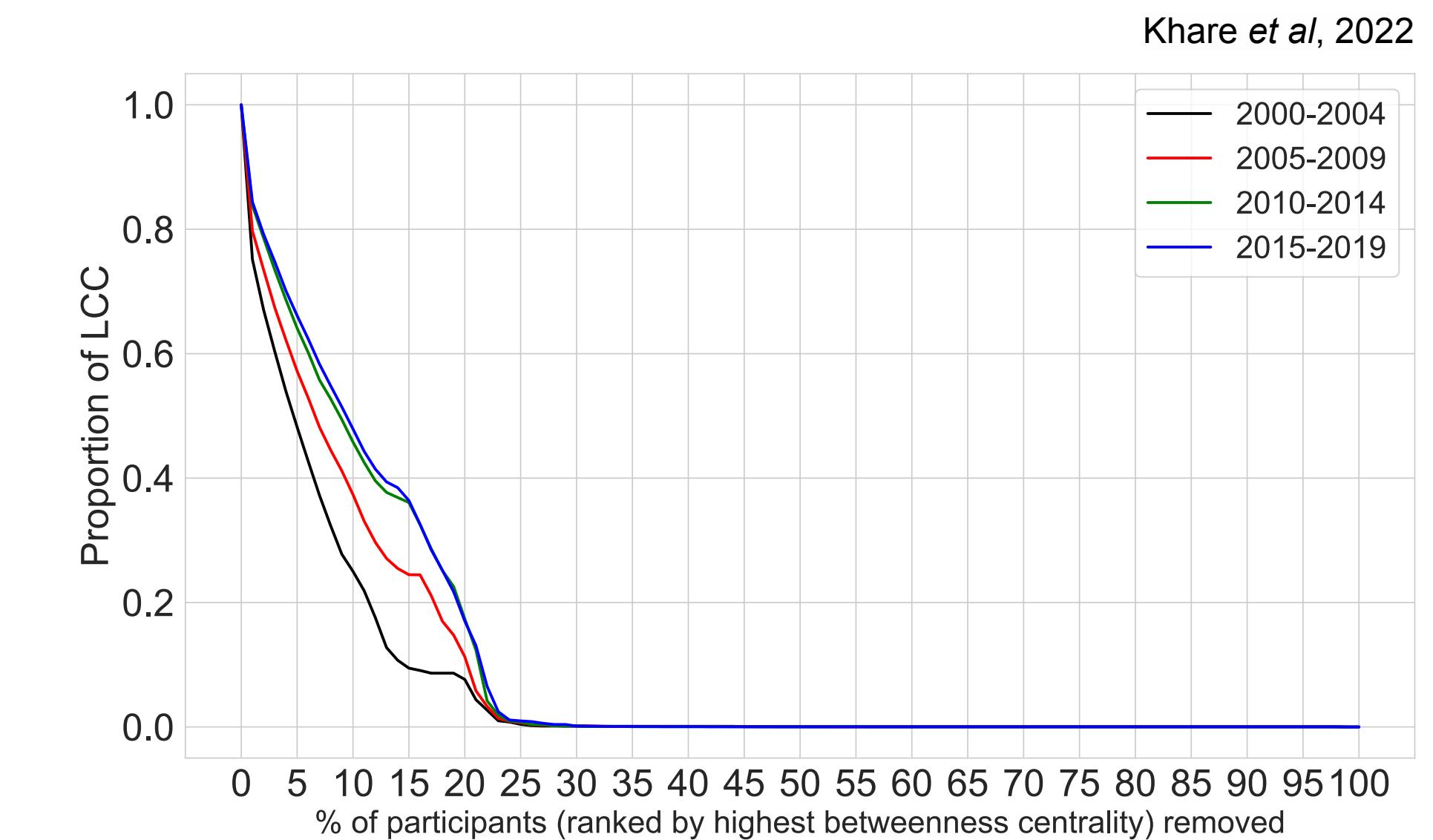
IETF appears strongly dependent on a small number of influential participants



Social Graph – Communication Patterns



Fewer separate components of the email communication graph; largest connected component (LCC) is growing

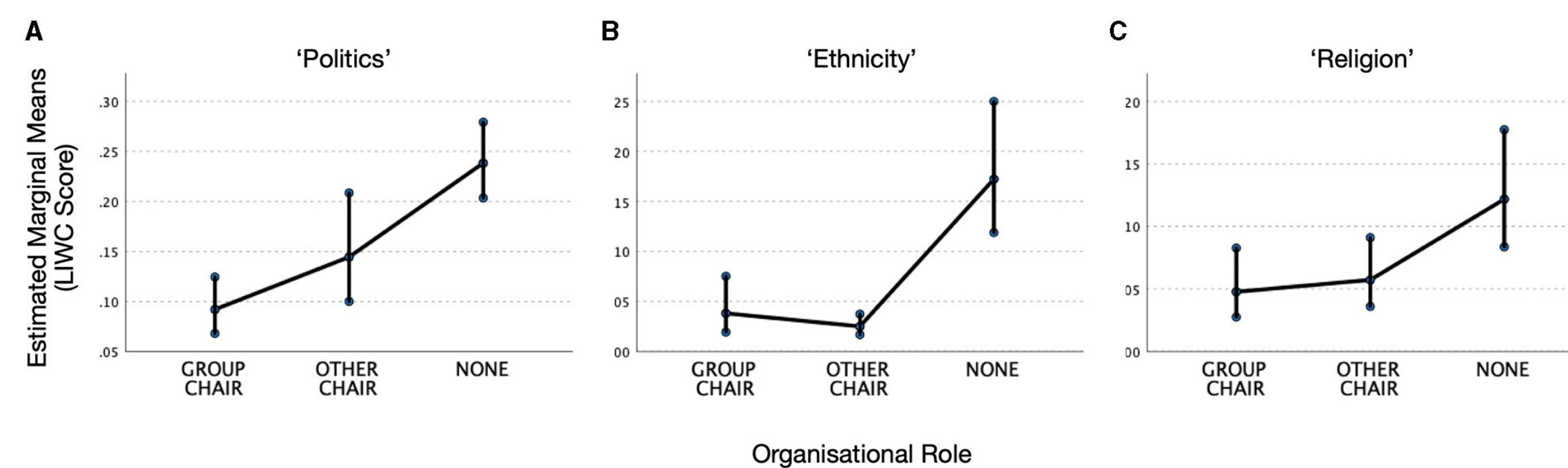


Removing the top 10% most connected people reduced size of LCC to 30% of original in 2000 but resilience has improved over time

IETF is becoming more cohesive – a small group of well-connected individuals still dominates, but the community as a whole is becoming better connected



Language and Communication



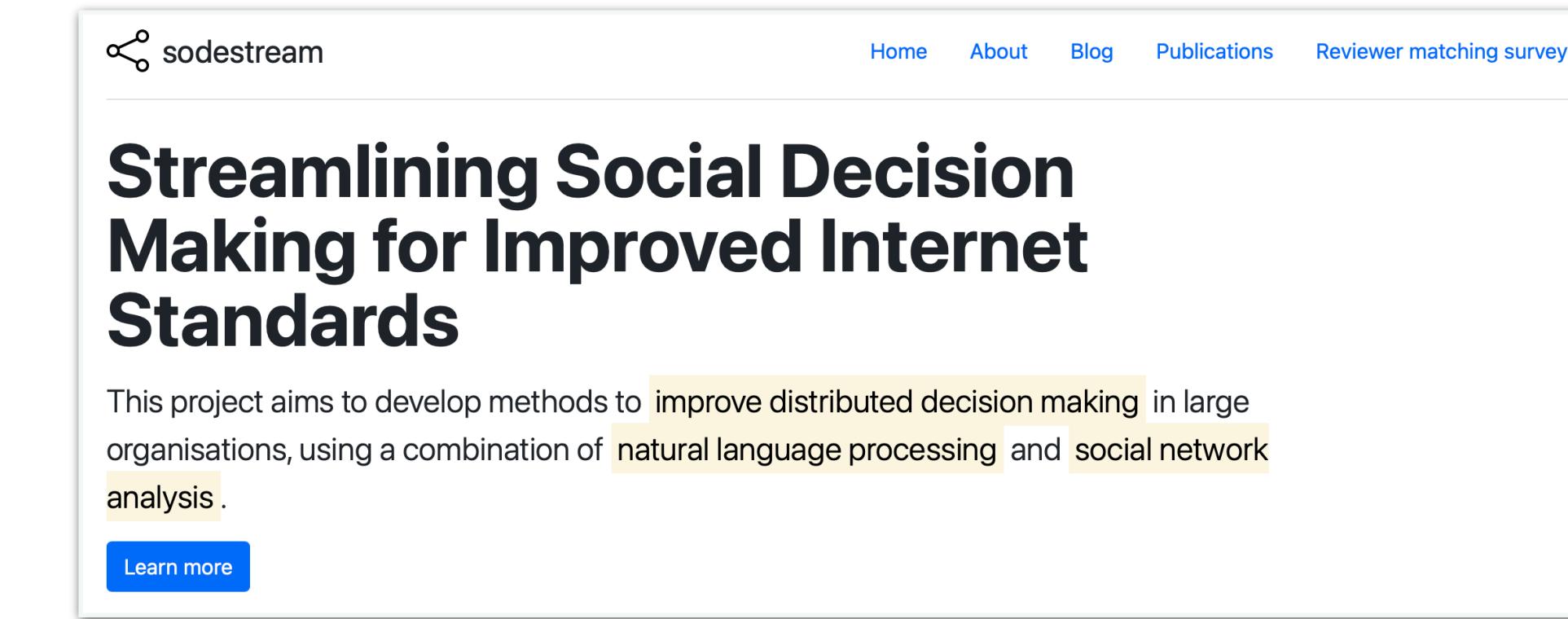
Language and influence	High influence	BIO, WE, INFORMAL, THEY, NEGEMO, ANGER, RISK, ADJECTIVE
	Low influence	SEXUAL, DEATH, INGEST, NETSPEAK, HEALTH, FEMALE, BODY, AFFILIATION, CONJ
Language and role	WG Chair influence	TENTAT, IPRON, SOCIAL, SEE, FEEL, WE
	non-WG Chair	COGPROC, RELATIV, AFFILIATION, I, REWARD
Changes in Language	Top 10 percentile	ADVERB, PREP, ANGER, AUXVERB, MALE, COGPROC, ACHIEV, RISK, FOCUSPRESENT
	Below 50 th percentile	FUNCTION, PPRON, SHEHE, IPRON, NUMBER, CERTAIN, SEXUAL, INFORMAL

Table 7: LIWC categories where $p < 0.05$.

- Use of language reflects organisational hierarchy – how people communicate shifts as they assume leadership roles
- Working group chairs less likely to use sensitive language, more collaborative and social
- Well connected people in the social graph are less formal, more social, but can also be more forceful
 - c.f., Cath: “Loud men, talking loudly”

Conclusions

- IETF standards are essential for the operation of the Internet – but the itself IETF not well studied understood and differs significantly from some other SDOs
- Data reveals complex community dynamics, shifts in company influence and demographics, as the community grows away from its highly US-centric roots
- Our ongoing work considers community resilience and cross-SDO interactions
- Next directions:
 - Study the impact of non-commercial actors and consultants
 - Impact of patents on the IETF process



The screenshot shows a GitHub page for a project titled "Streamlining Social Decision Making for Improved Internet Standards". The page includes a navigation bar with links to Home, About, Blog, Publications, and a Reviewer matching survey. The main content area features the project title in large bold letters, followed by a description: "This project aims to develop methods to improve distributed decision making in large organisations, using a combination of natural language processing and social network analysis." A "Learn more" button is located at the bottom of this section.

<https://sodestream.github.io/>



Advertisement: IRTF RASPRG

- The Internet **Research Task Force** helps make connections between researchers and the IETF standards community
- **Research and Analysis of Standard-setting Processes Research Group** aims to connect those studying Internet standards processes with those developing the standards
- Keen to make connections – to both help improve the way IETF works and to understand the Internet standardisation ecosystem more broadly

The screenshot shows the homepage of the IRTF RASPRG website. The header includes the IRTF logo and navigation links for Home, Scottish P..., Looking Beyond th..., Standardization, E..., and IRTF Research and... The main content area features a section titled "Research and Analysis of Standard-Setting Processes Research Group RASPRG" with a sub-section about standard-setting and its influence. It also includes sections for "Chairs", "Mailing List", and "Datatracker".

22:37 Tue 22 Oct

irtf.org

Home | Scottish P... Looking Beyond th... Standardization, E... IRTF Research and...

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Research and Analysis of Standard-Setting Processes Research Group RASPRG

Standard-setting is an influential aspect in the shaping of information societies. Research into standardization is done in a wide range of academic disciplines and using a variety of methods that could benefit from learning from each other's insights. The [IETF](#), as an international Standards Developing Organization (SDO), hosts a diverse set of data on the organizational history, development, and current standardization activities, including Internet protocols. A large portion of this data is publicly available, yet it is underutilized as a tool to inform the work in the [IETF](#) or the broader research community focused on topics like Internet governance and trends in ICT standard-development.

Chairs

The RASPRG is chaired by [Ignacio Castro](#) and [Alvaro Retana](#).

Mailing List

The RASPRG mailing list is rasprg@irtf.org. To subscribe or access the list archives, visit the [mailman page](#).

Datatracker

Documents and meeting materials for the RASPRG can be found on the [IETF datatracker](#).

<https://www.irtf.org/rasprg.html>



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