

DNS/DNSSEC Workshop

Anycast DNS

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The problem

- Only 13 nameservers in DNS design
 - Design constraint of original spec as results fit in a single UDP packet in less than 512 bytes
- Changing the DNS system to fix this is not feasible
- Internet politics at work as well
 - Many countries felt left out as most root servers in USA

The solution

- Use the routing system to deploy more servers
- BGP4 is a Path Vector protocol
 - Uses the concept of an Autonomous System to make decisions about the best way to route packets
 - Shortest AS path wins



Routing relativity

- We can look at how the best route to Victoria University of Wellington is seen in different parts of the Internet
 - At each of these locations the route selected as 'best' has a very different AS path
- <https://stat.ripe.net/widget/looking-glass>
- Enter the IPv4 address: 130.195.0.0
- Repeat with: 2404:2000::/32



Anycast details

- At various locations we deploy DNS servers that serve up duplicate content and advertise their address into the global routing system
- Local traffic is kept local



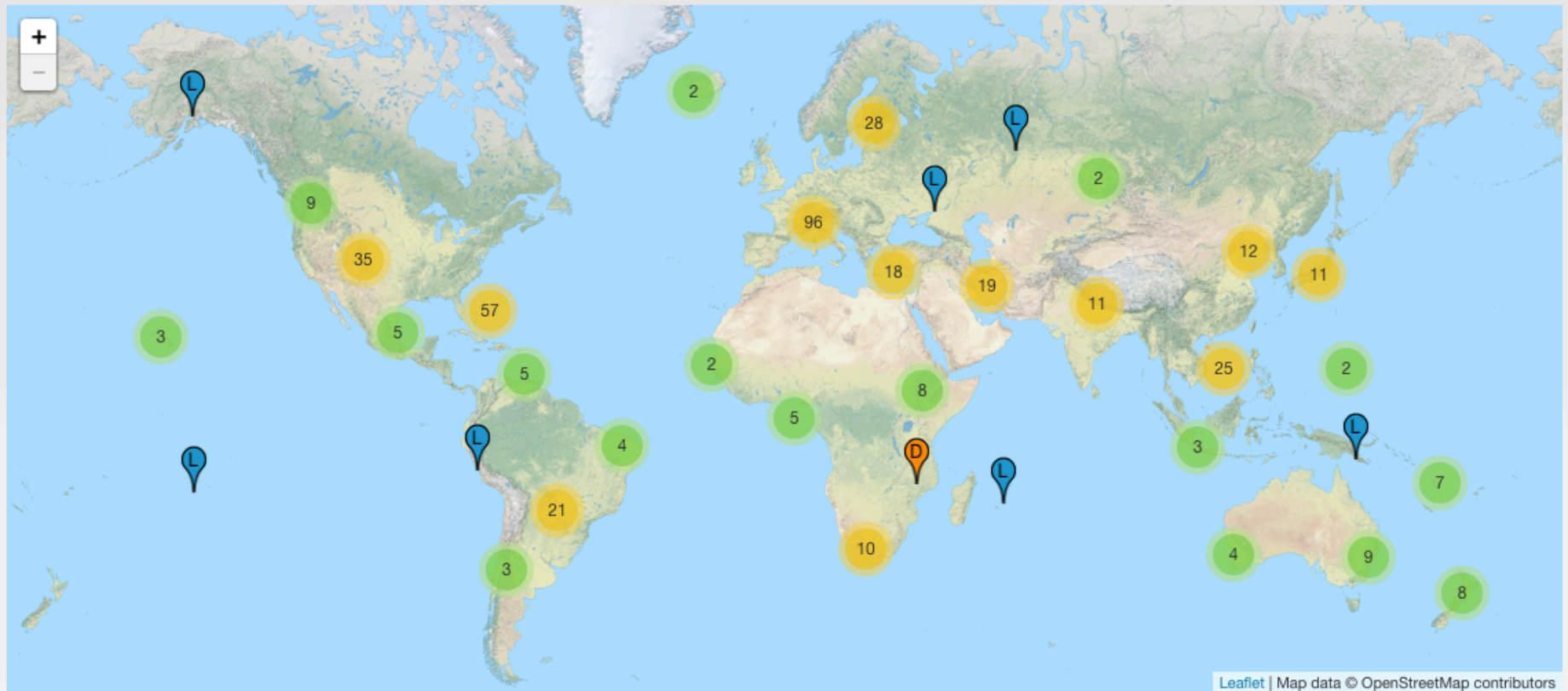
Routing relativity again

- We can look at how the best route to l.root-servers.net is seen in different parts of the Internet
 - At each of these locations the route selected as 'best' has a very different AS path
- <https://stat.ripe.net/widget/looking-glass>
- Enter the IPv4 block: 199.7.83.42
- Repeat with: 2001:500:3::42/32



Root Server deployment

<http://www.root-servers.org/>



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Which I-root node am I using?

- `tracert L.ROOT-SERVERS.NET`
 - The route your packets take to reach the nearest L root nameserver
- `dig +norec @L.ROOT-SERVERS.NET
HOSTNAME.BIND CHAOS TXT`
 - Sends a query to the L root nameserver, asking it to reveal the name of the particular server which answers the query.



<http://erg.wand.net.nz/amp/matrix.php/ipv4/latency/NZ/root+DNS>

Source:	a.root-servers.net	b.root-servers.net	c.root-servers.net	d.root-servers.net	e.root-servers.net	f.root-servers.net	g.root-servers.net	h.root-servers.net	i.root-servers.net	j.root-servers.net	k.root-servers.net	l.root-servers.net	m.root-servers.net	
auckland	192	126	133	195	11	139 ↓	186	212	11	13	274	2	193	
catalyst	147	147	150 ↓	210	2	52	194	211	2	3	177	8	238	
citylink	147	147	151	209	2	51 ↓	204	214	2	2	222	8	238	
csotago														
fx-aknr	135	132	139	224	13	41	191	198	13	12	210	0.8	189	
inspire	143	144	<div>fx-aknr to b.root-servers.net</div> <div>1 Hour (average)24 Hour (average)7 Day (average)</div> <div>Latency (ms)132135135</div> <div>Packet Loss (%)000</div>					196	207	3	11 ↓	218	5 ↑	191
massey-pn	277	136						210	221	3	11	247	10 ↑	247
maxnet	135 ↓	136						191	203	230	14	210	2 ↓	232
netspace	148	147	155	244	2	172	205	213	1	2	246	8	199	
ns2b-digiweb	283 ↓	189	168	219	7	54	217	211 ↓	6	7	258	1	231 ↓	
ns3a-avalon	146 ↓	143	152	220	1	172 ↓	204	212	1	2	244	8	195	
ns3b-iconz	135	136	139	198	2	41	191	201	10	12	210	1	231	
ns4a-orcon	141	132	142	206	12	182	187	237	12 ↑	12	186	17	183 ↓	
rurallink	138	138	142	200	15	44	194	204	13	15	213	3	192 ↓	
vuw														
waikato	139	168 ↑	143	197 ↓	4	45	193	210	14	14	214	4	196	
wxc-aki	135	176 ↑	139	198	1	41	191	200 ↓	13	12	210	0.3	231	

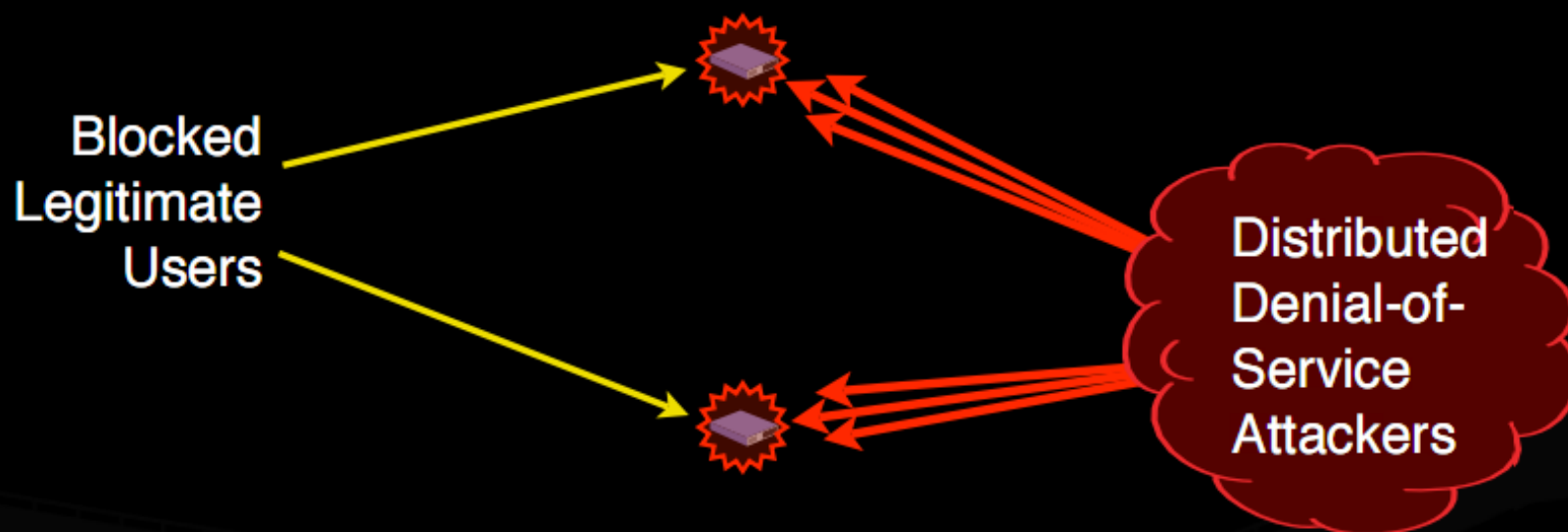


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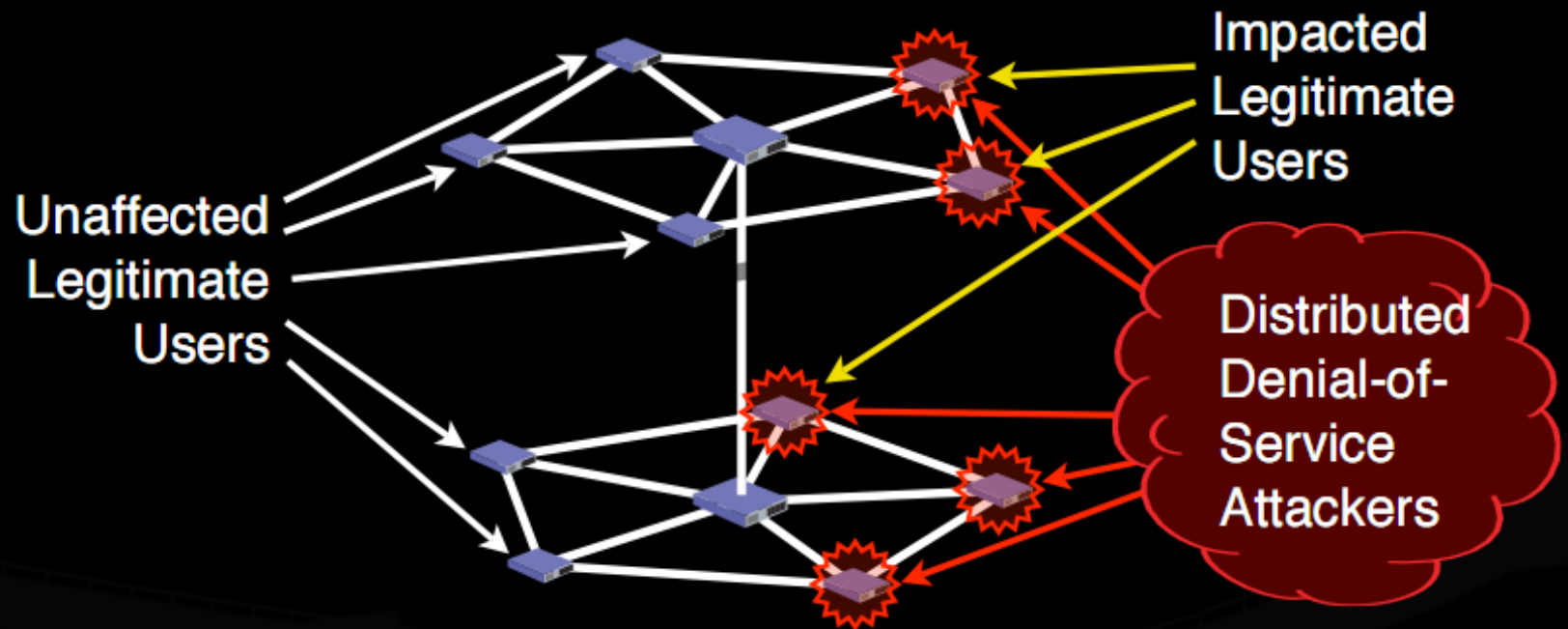
Unicast Attack Effects

Traditional unicast server deployment...



...exposes all servers to all attackers,
leaving no resources for legitimate users.

Anycast Attack Mitigation



The benefits

- Reduce single points of failure in name server instances
- Faster response
- Reduce DDOS impact on DNS service
- Simple scaling for users



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The trade offs

- More complexity in management of servers
- Need out of band channel to update information and gather statistics
- Widely deployed as benefits seem to outweigh downsides



Some reading

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anycast>
- f-root
 - <https://www.isc.org/f-root/f-root-resources/>
- l-root
 - <http://www.dns.icann.org/>



Further reading

- <http://ftp.isc.org/isc/pubs/tn/isc-tn-2003-1.txt>
- <http://www.pch.net/resources/papers//anycast/Anycast-v07.pdf>
- <http://www.sanog.org/resources/sanog8/sanog8-dns-service-architecture-gaurab.pdf>
- <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3258.txt>

