# Akamai DNS

# **Providing Authoritative Answers to the World's Queries**

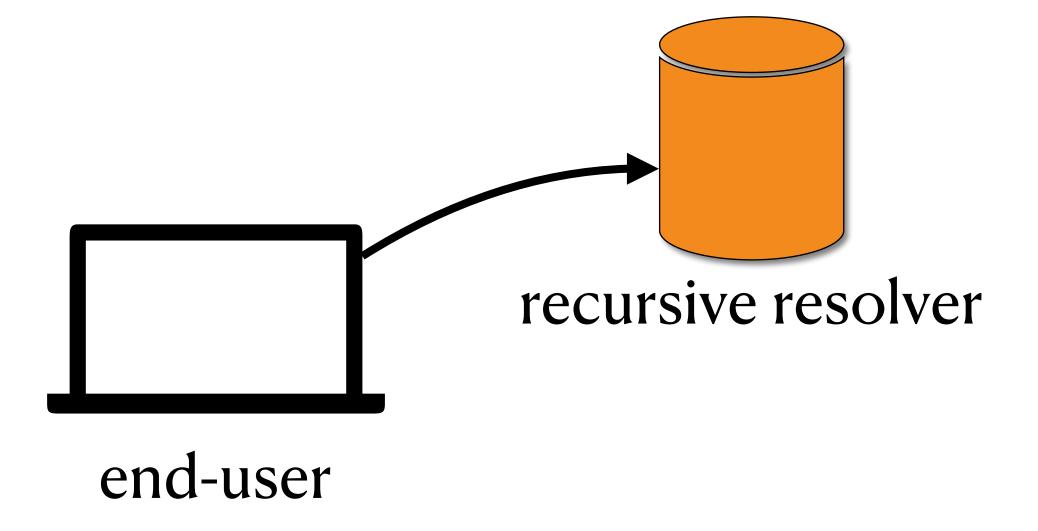


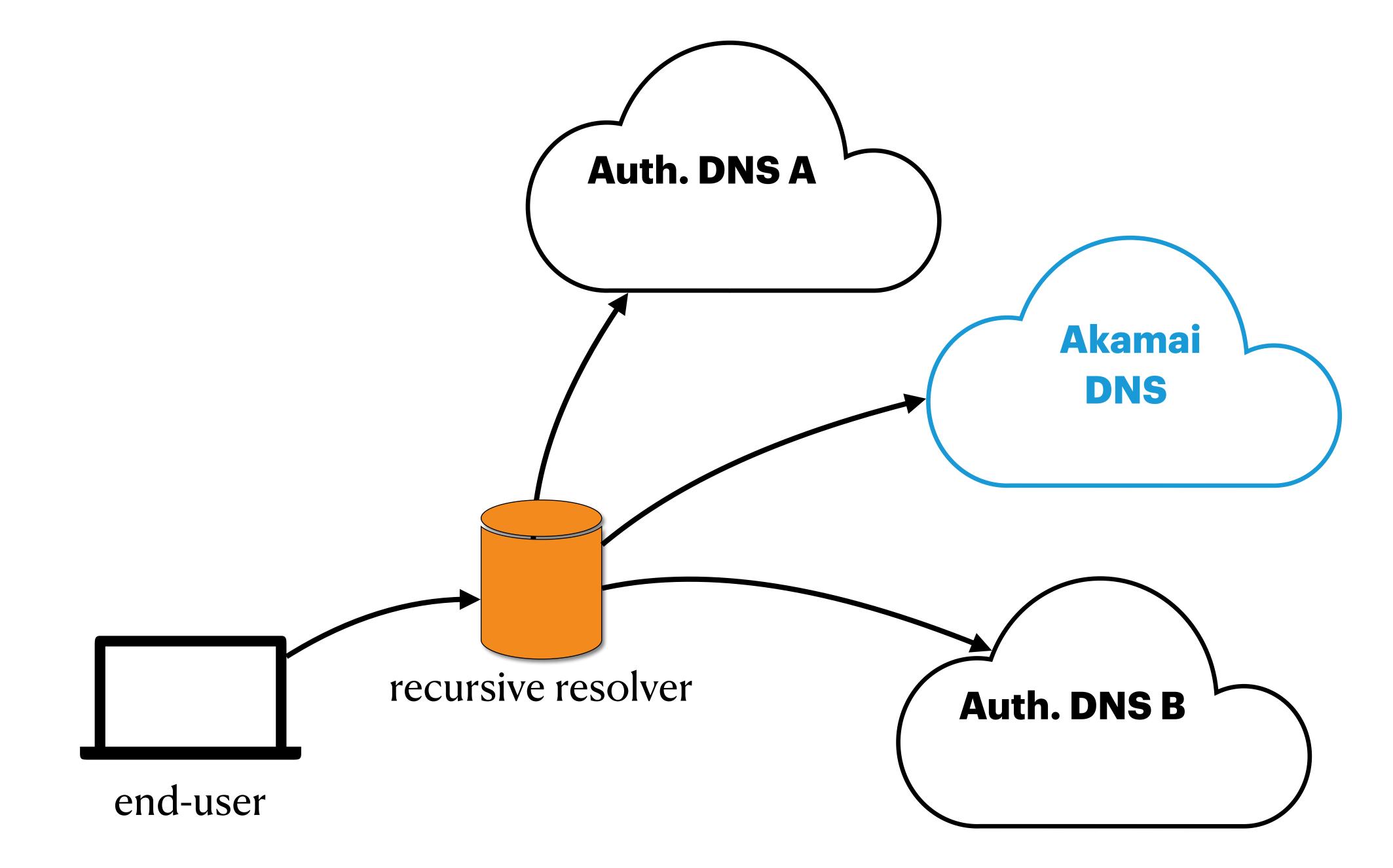
Kyle Schomp, Onkar Bhardwaj, Eymen Kurdoglu, Mashooq Muhaimen, Ramesh K. Sitaraman

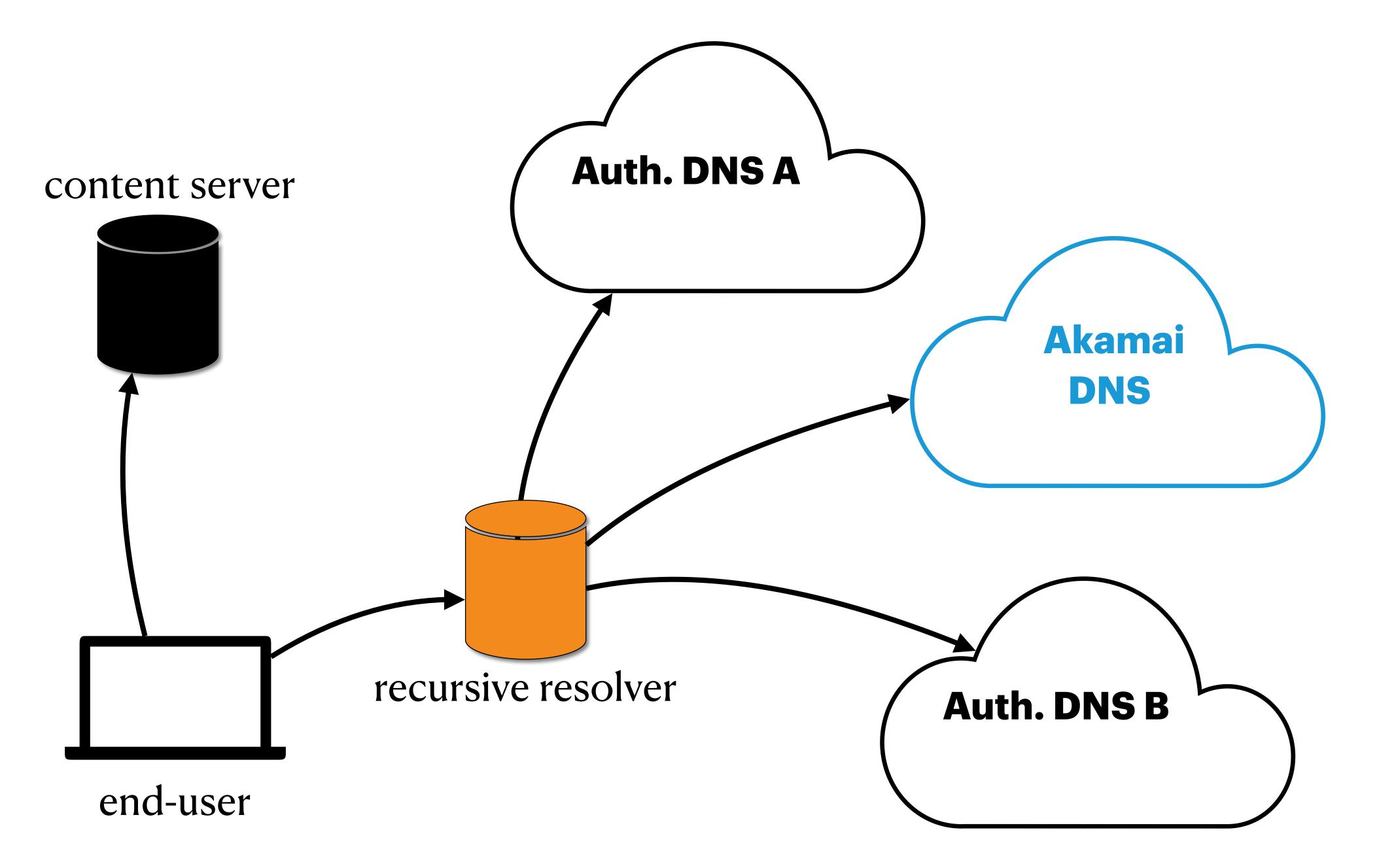


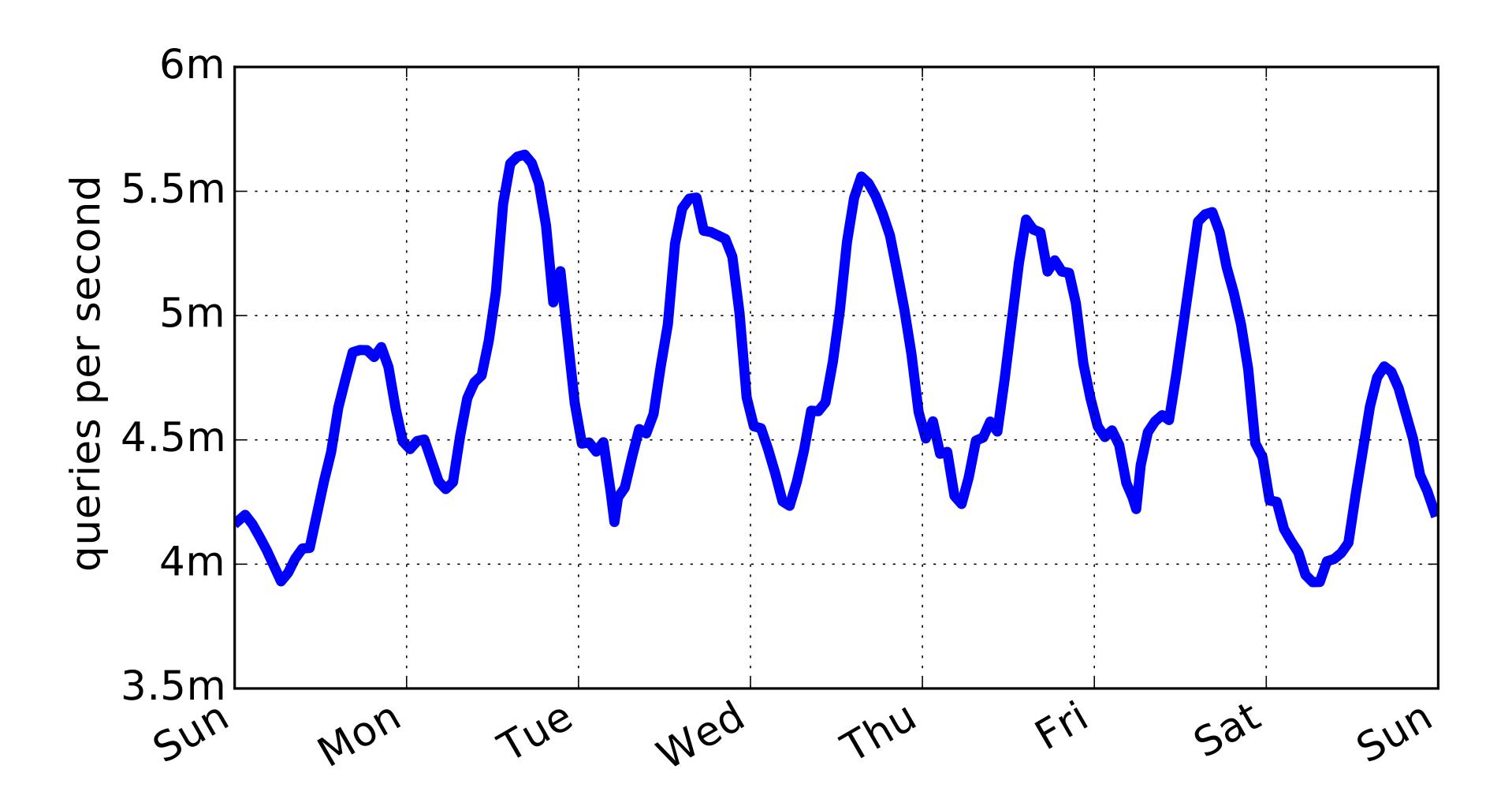
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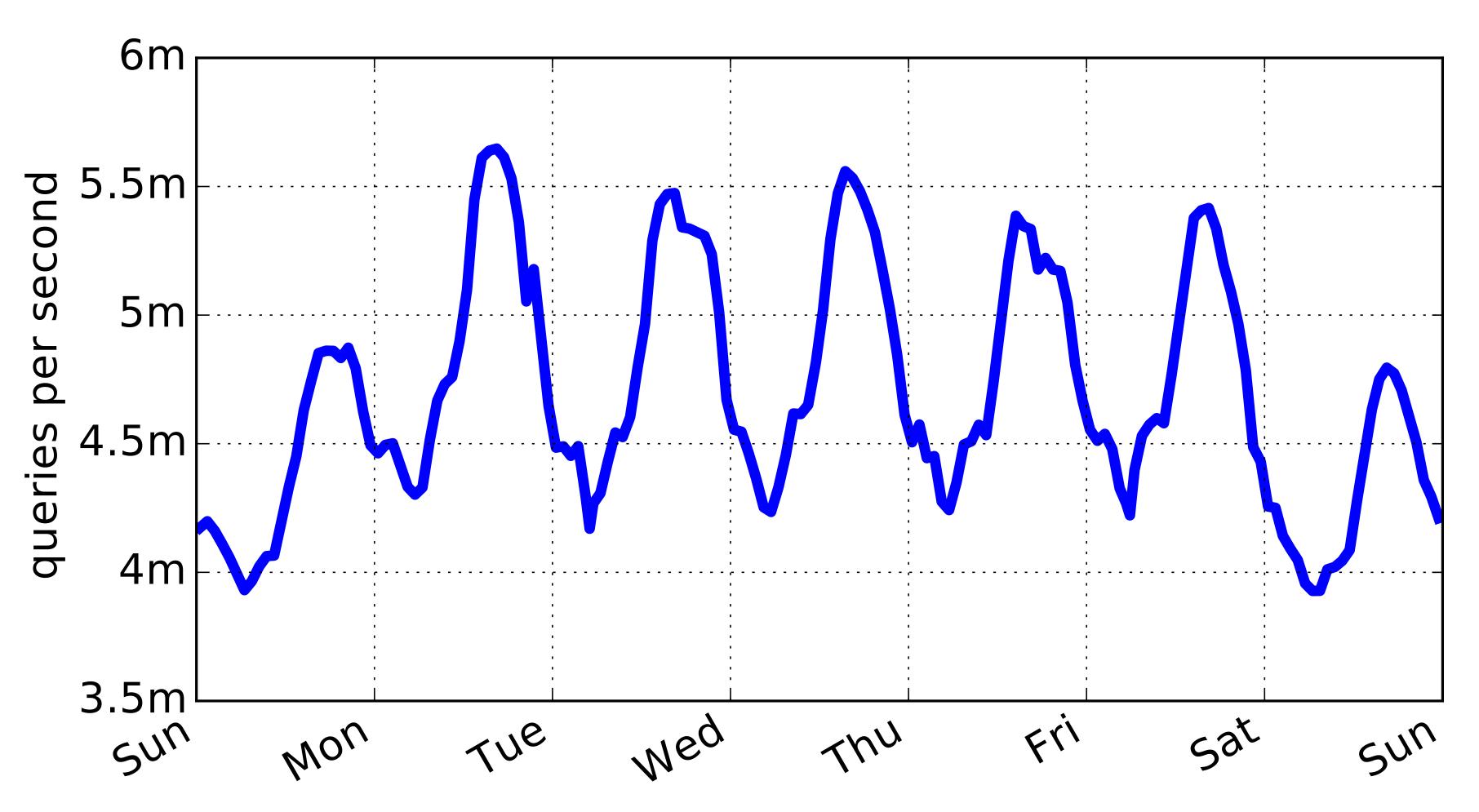
#### end-user



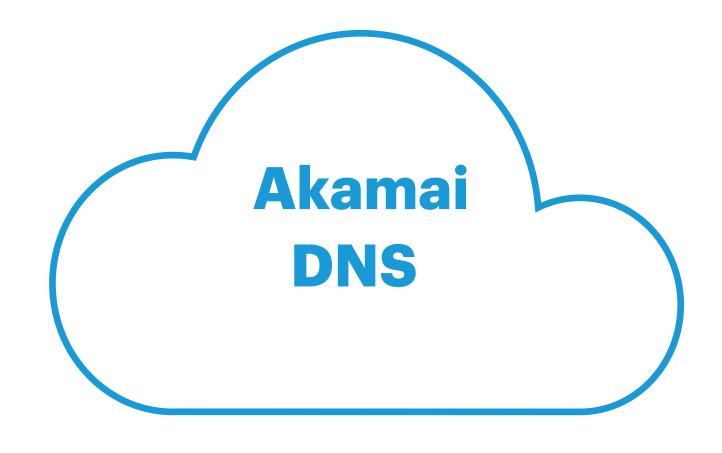




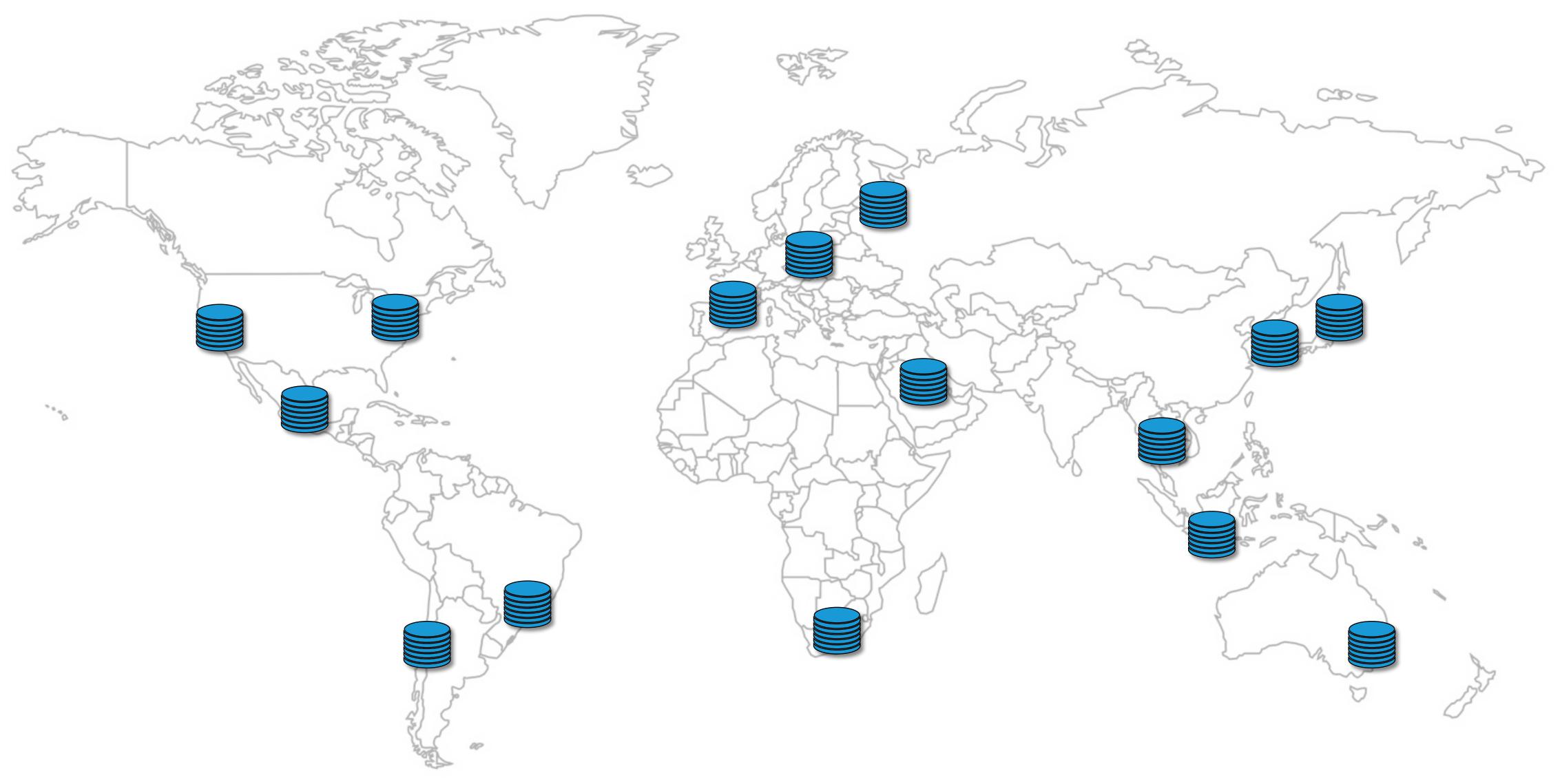




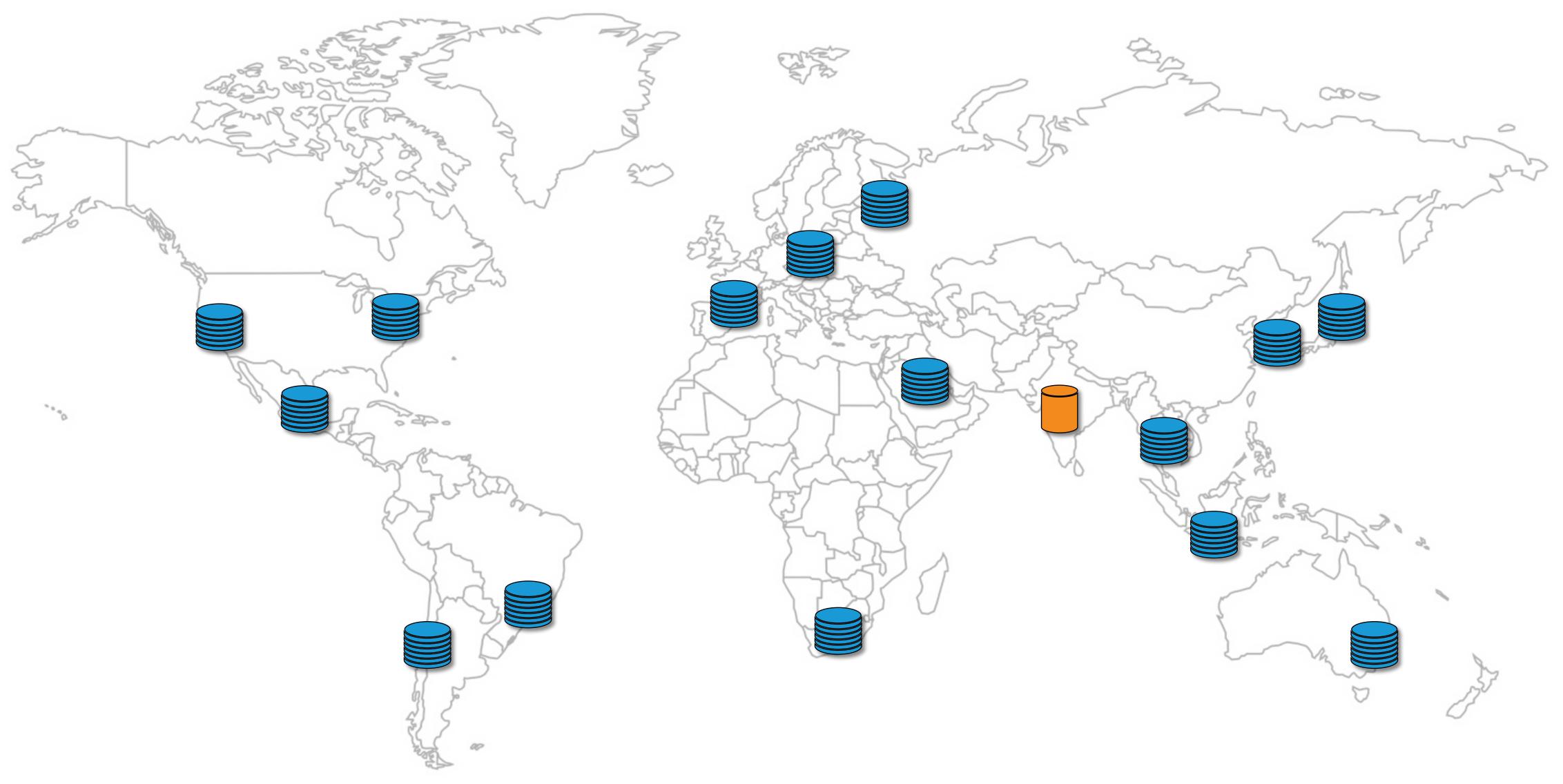
#### Akamai DNS is the starting point for a significant fraction of the world's Internet interactions and has a critical role in the Internet ecosystem



#### Deployed Points of Presence (PoPs) distributed around the world



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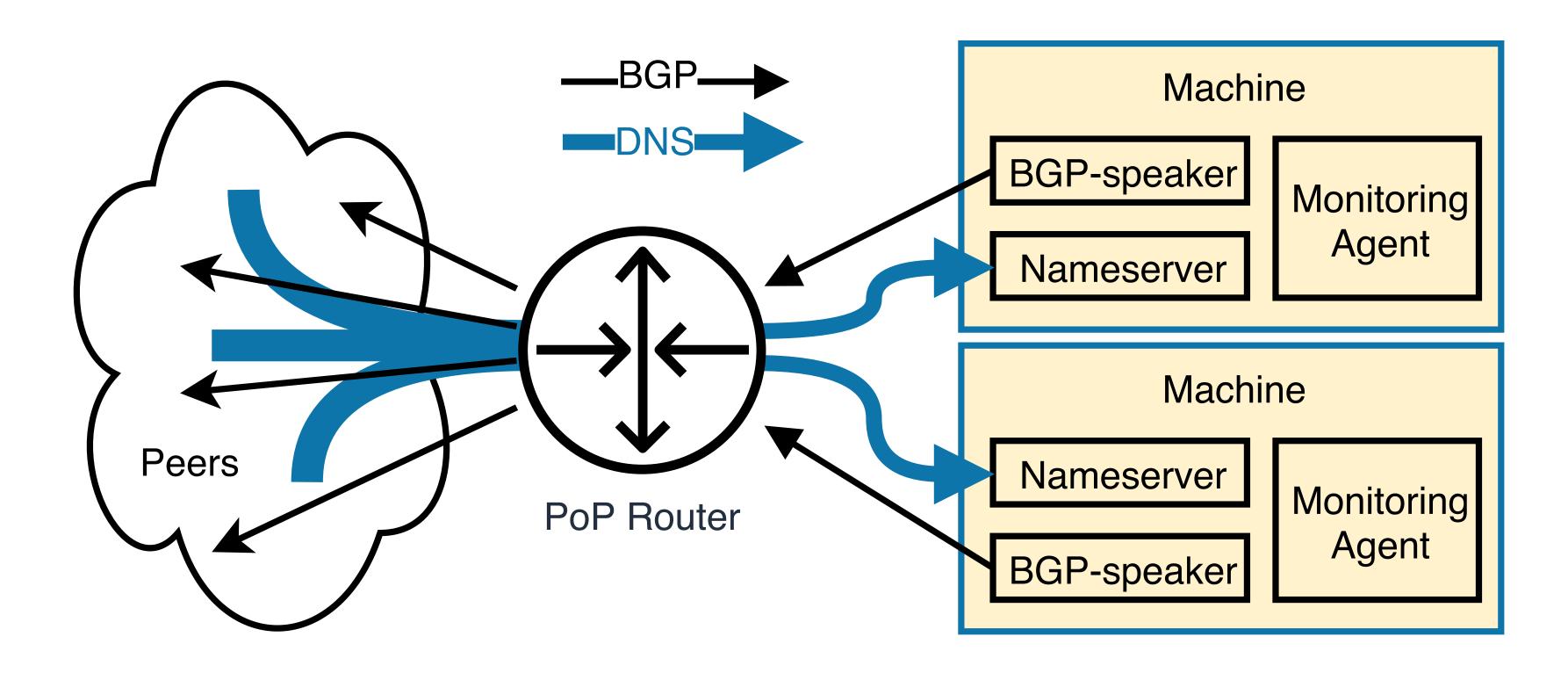


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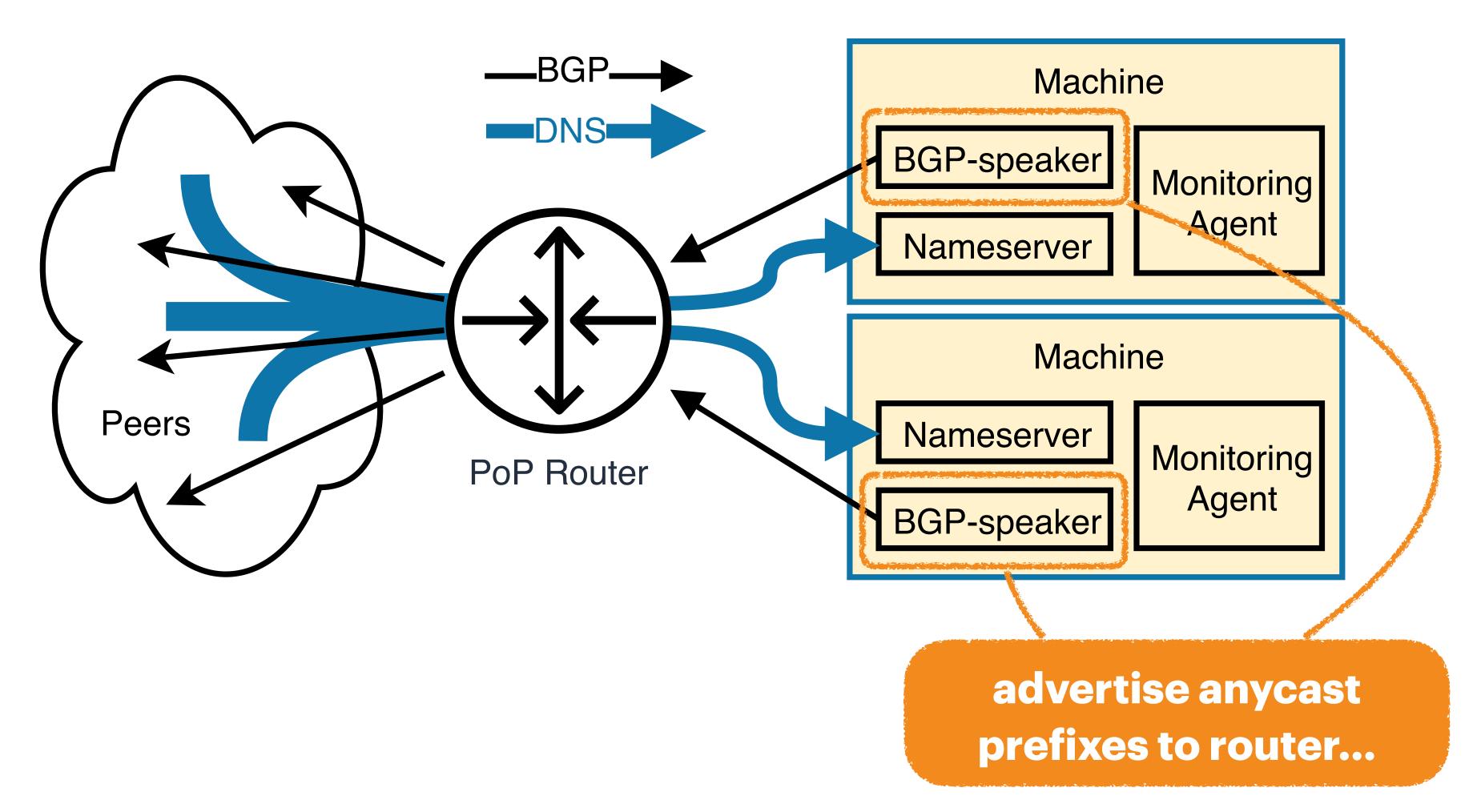
#### **IP Anycast routes Recursive Resolvers to a PoP**



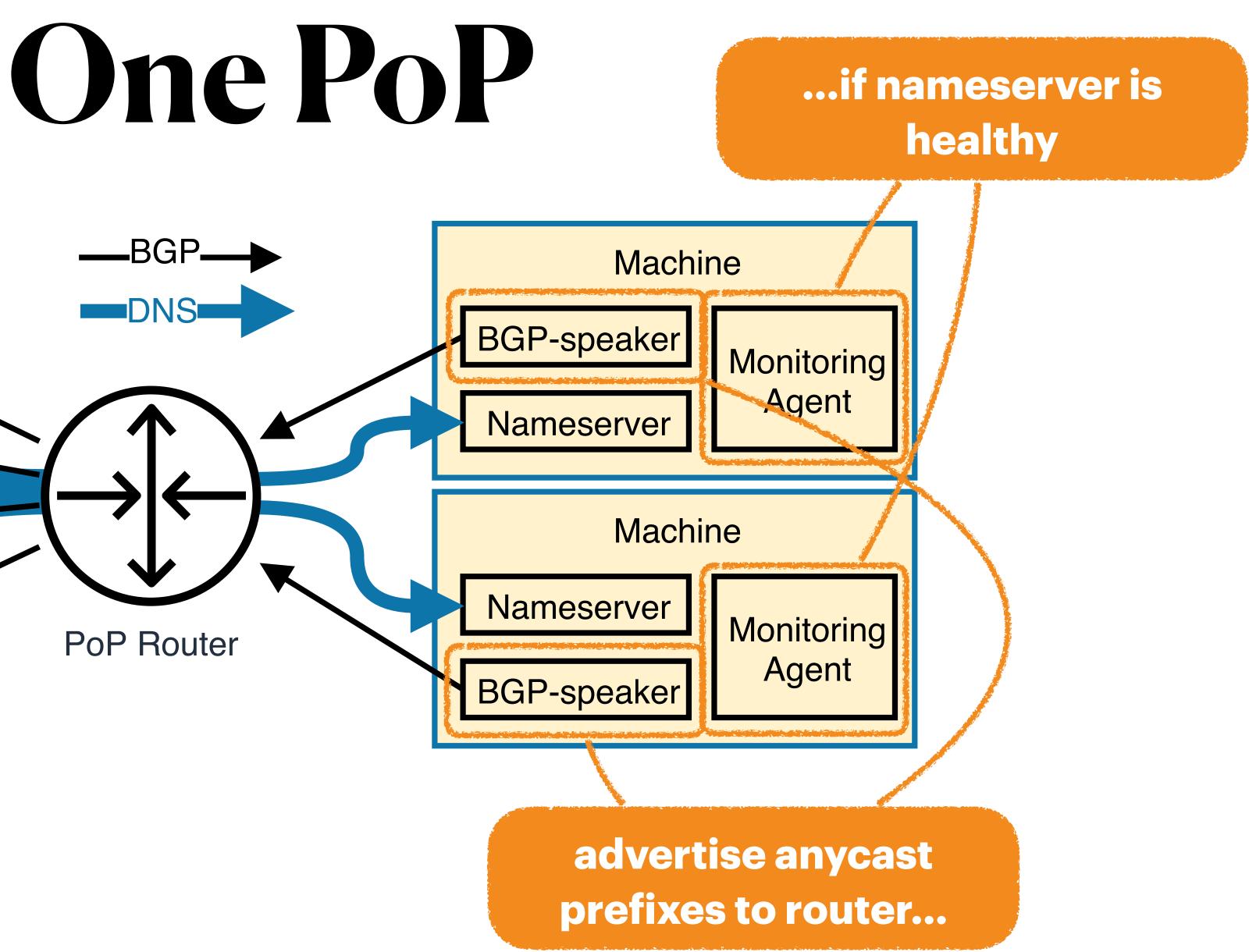


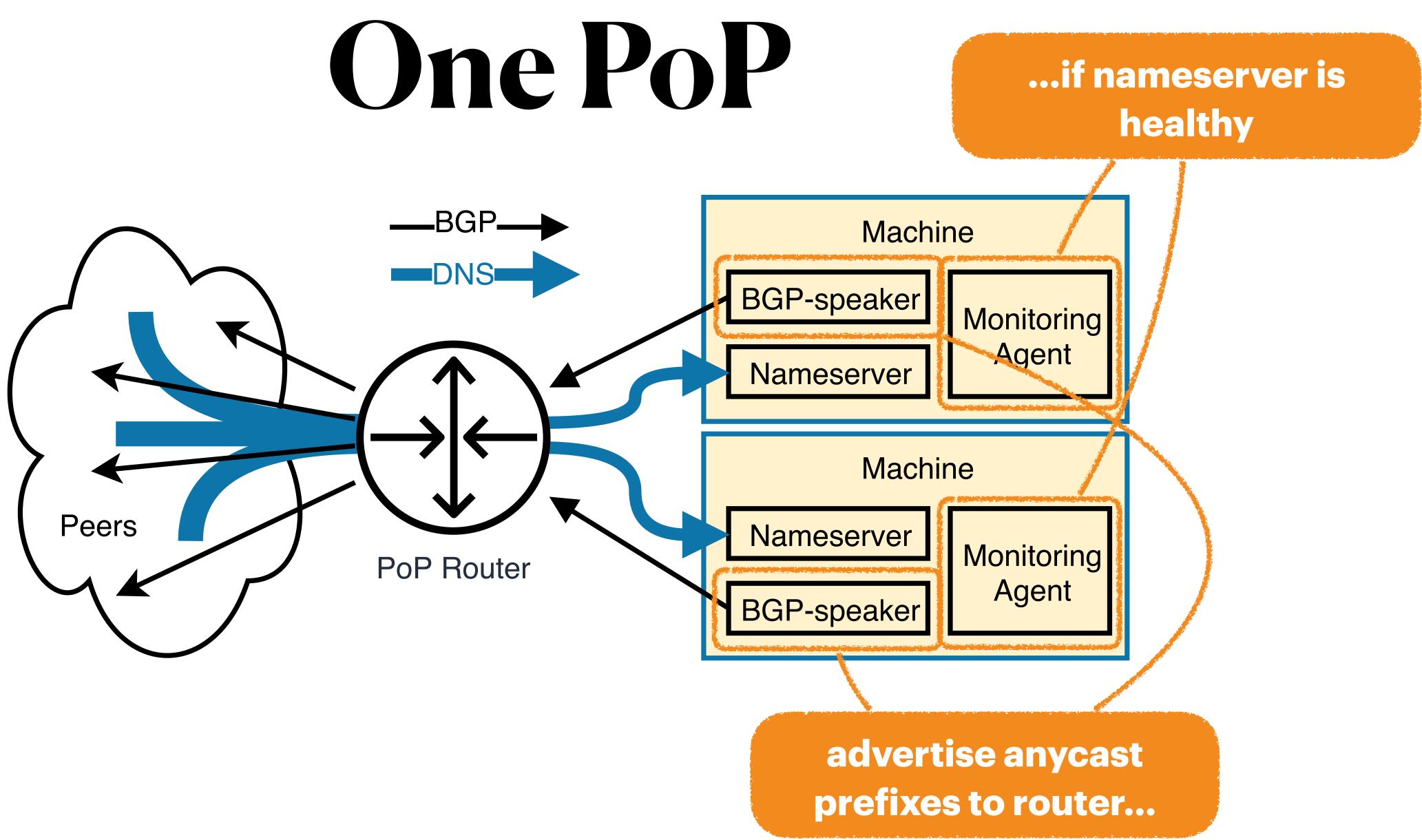
### One PoP



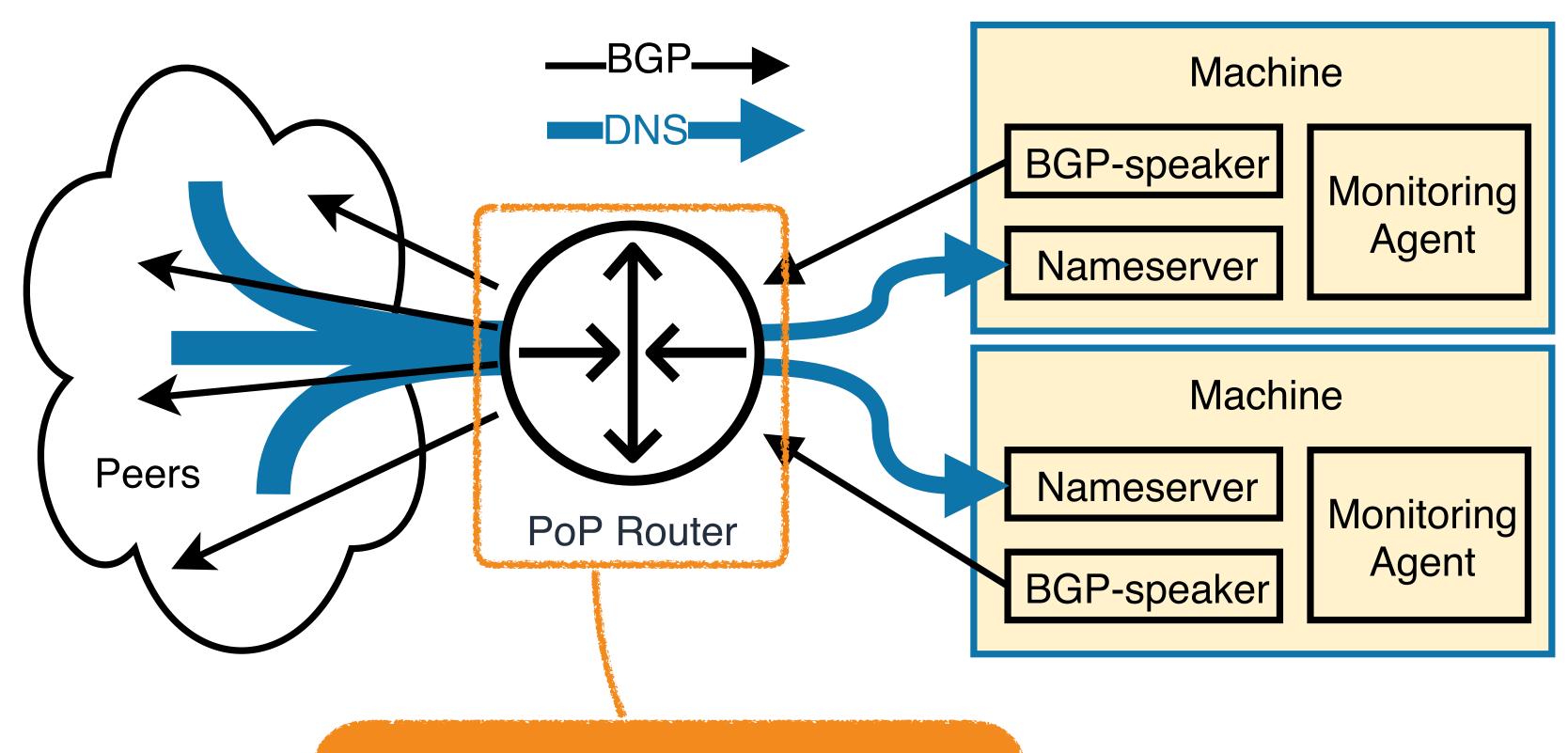


#### One PoP





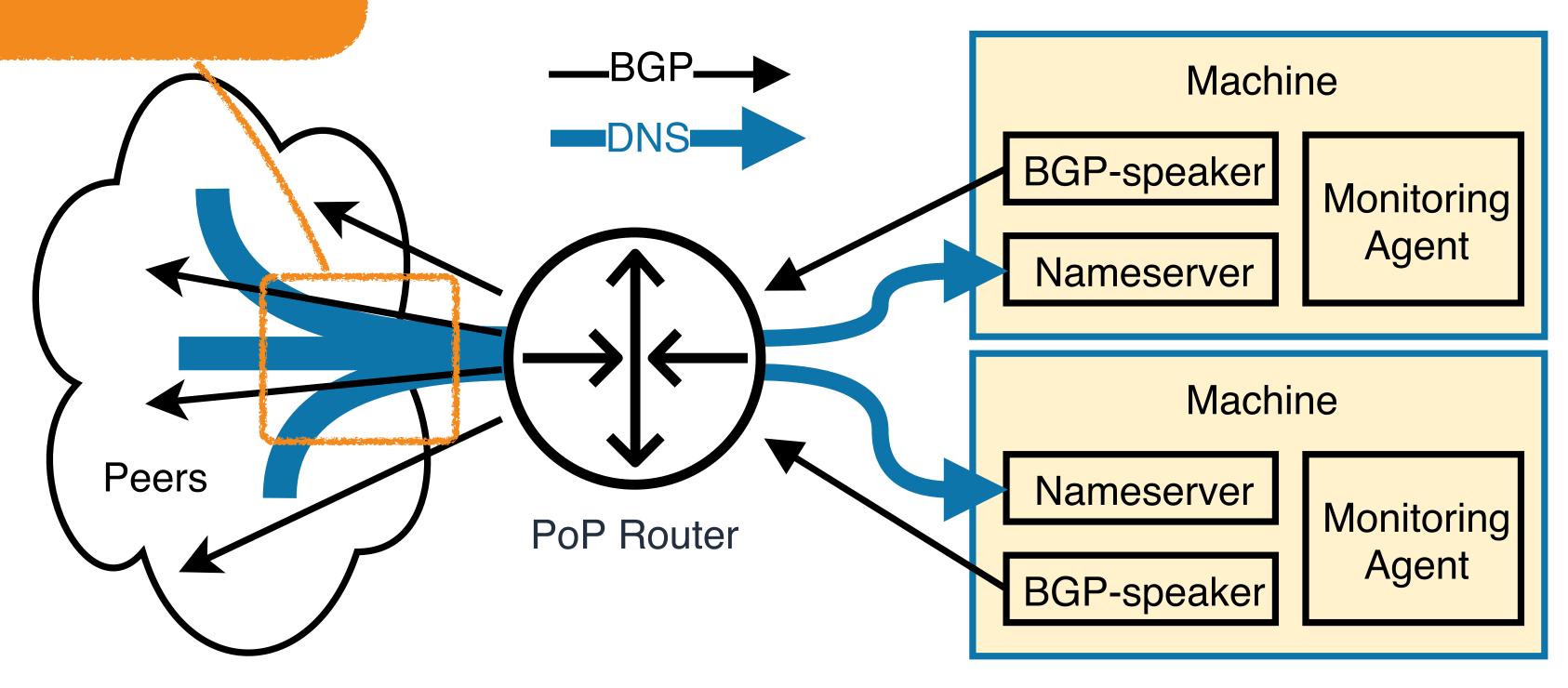
#### One PoP



#### router advertises anycast prefixes to N peers



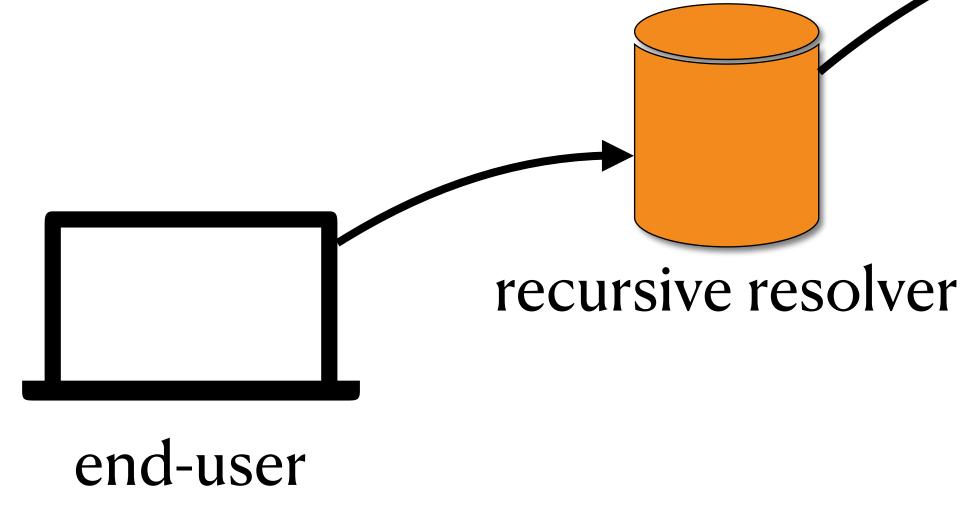
DNS traffic from peers spread using Equal-Cost-MultiPath (ECMP)

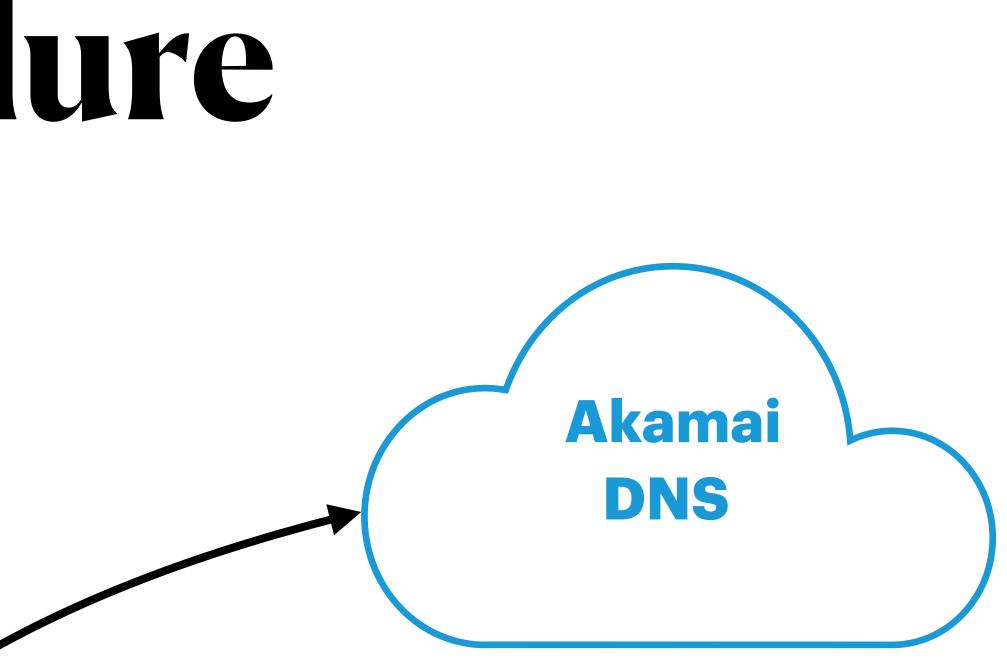


### One PoP

## Akamai DNS Failure Resiliency Attack Resiliency

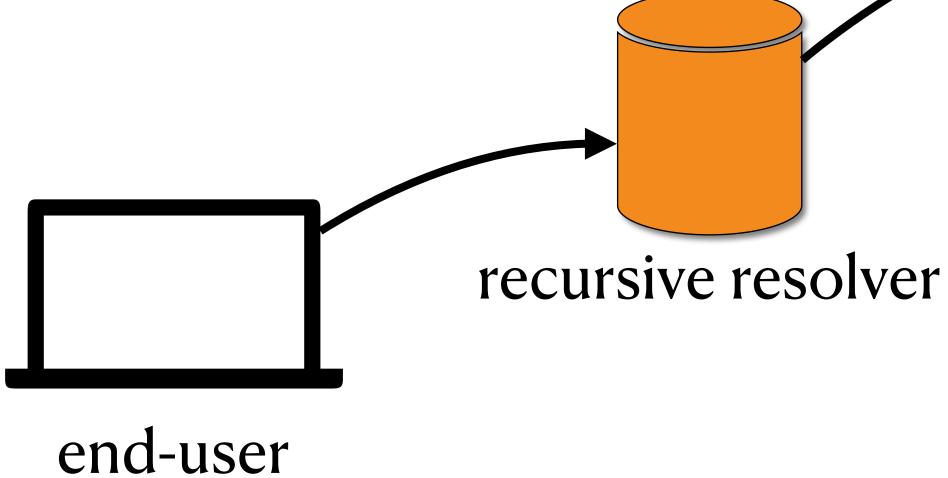
### Sources of Failure

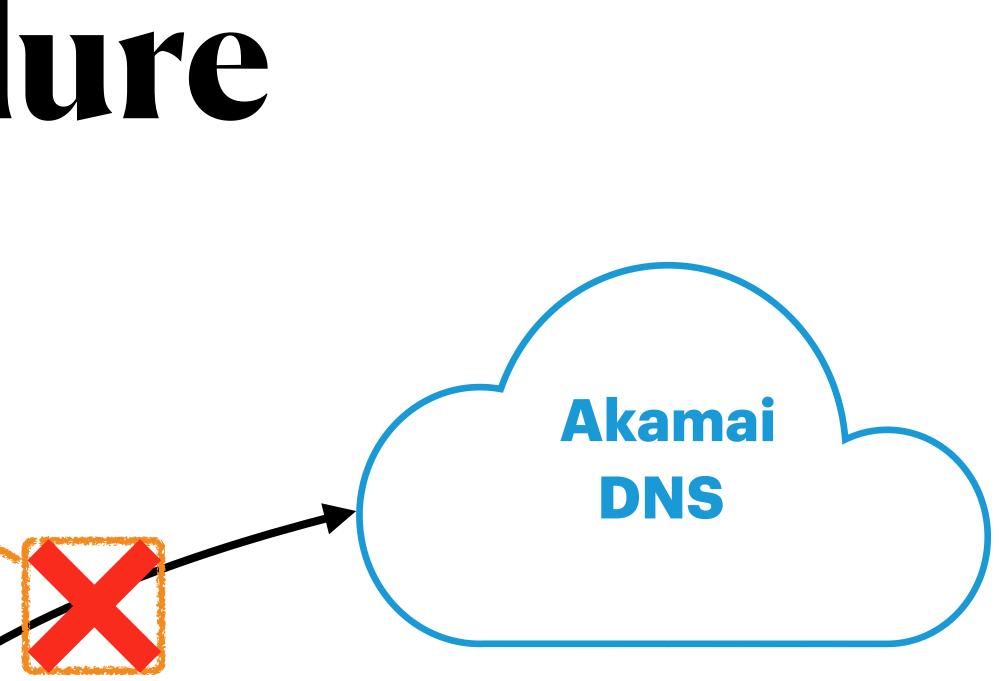


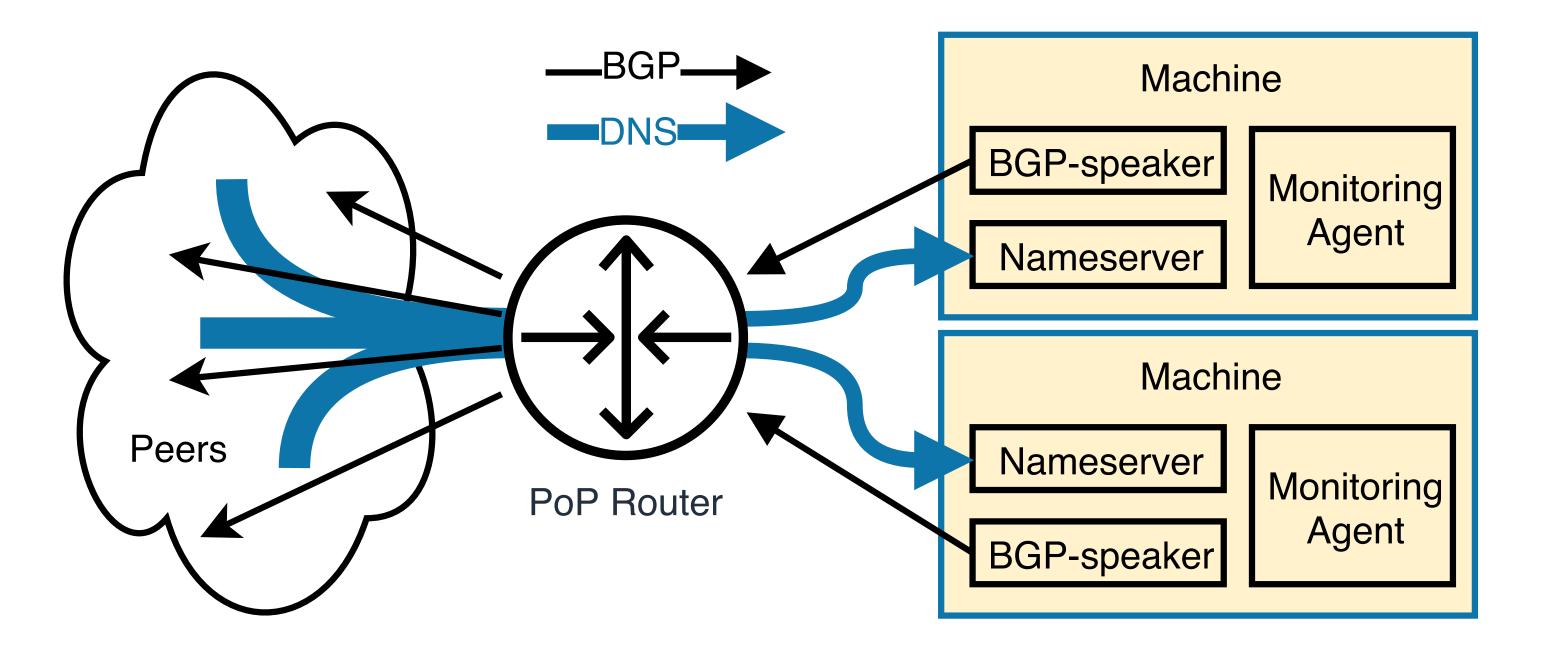


### Sources of Failure

nameserver returning incorrect responses

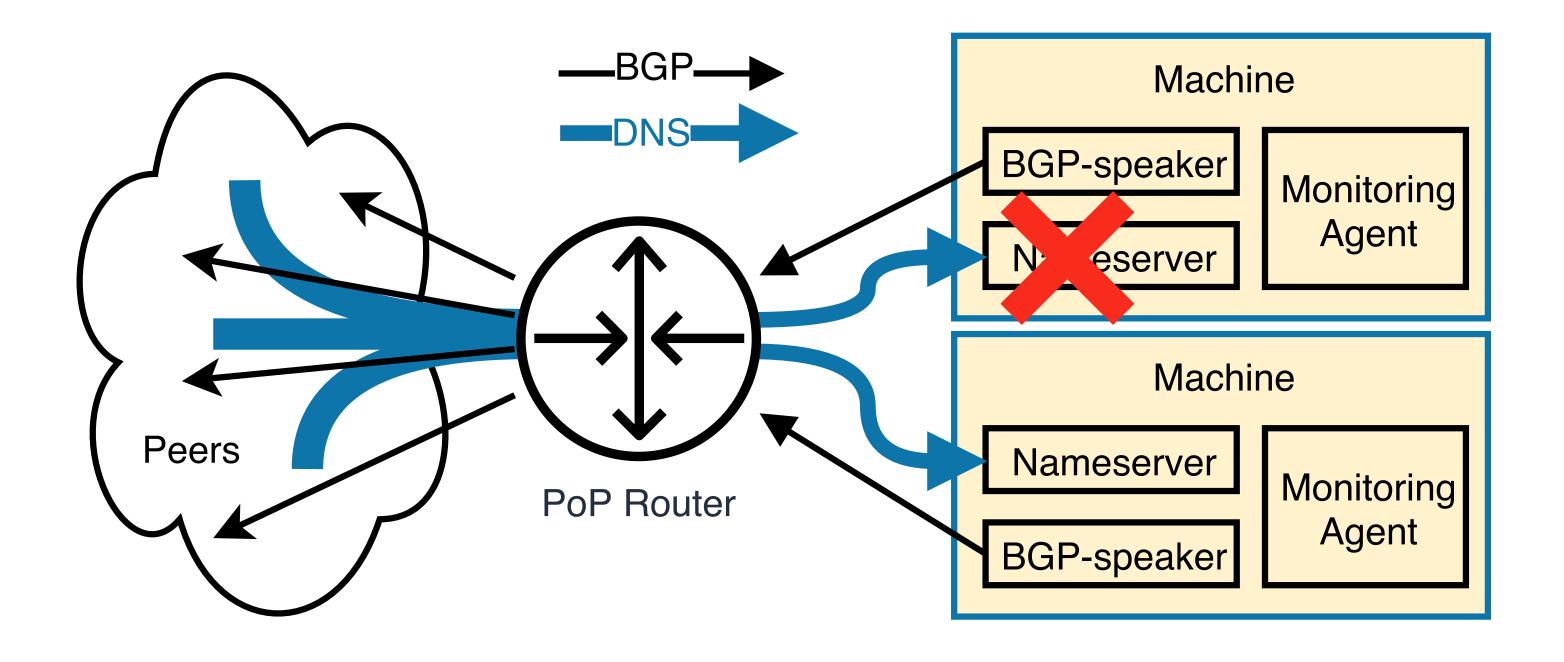






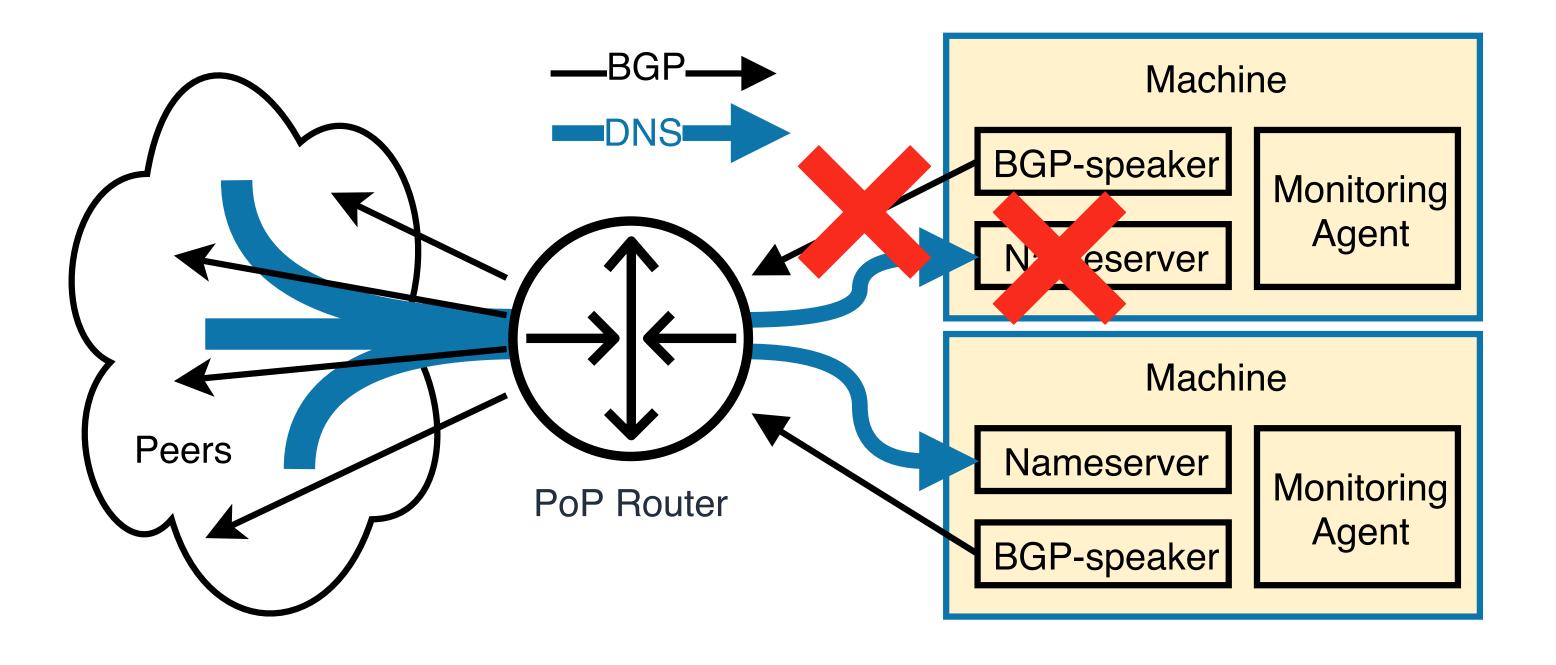


1. monitoring agent detects issue



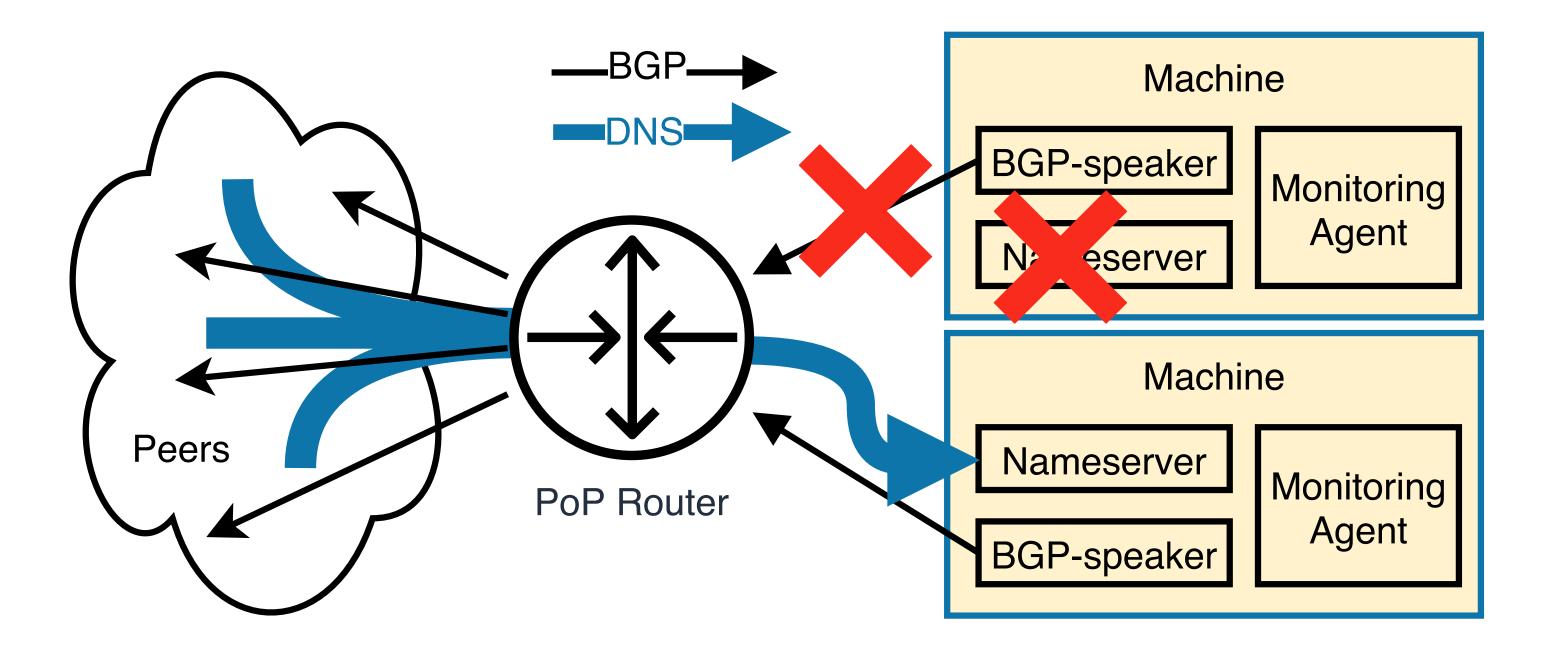


- 1. monitoring agent detects issue
- 2. withdraws BGP advertisement



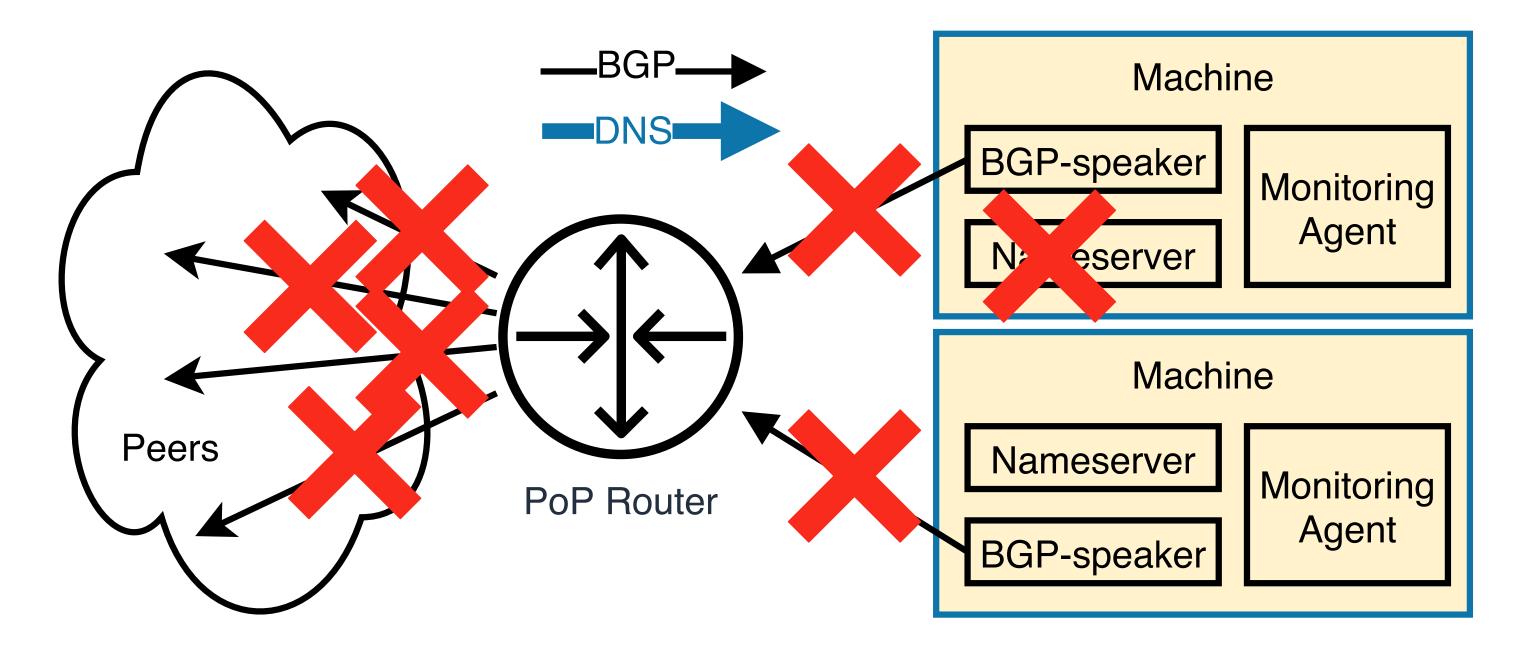


- 1. monitoring agent detects issue
- 2. withdraws BGP advertisement
- 3. router forwards traffic to other nameservers in PoP



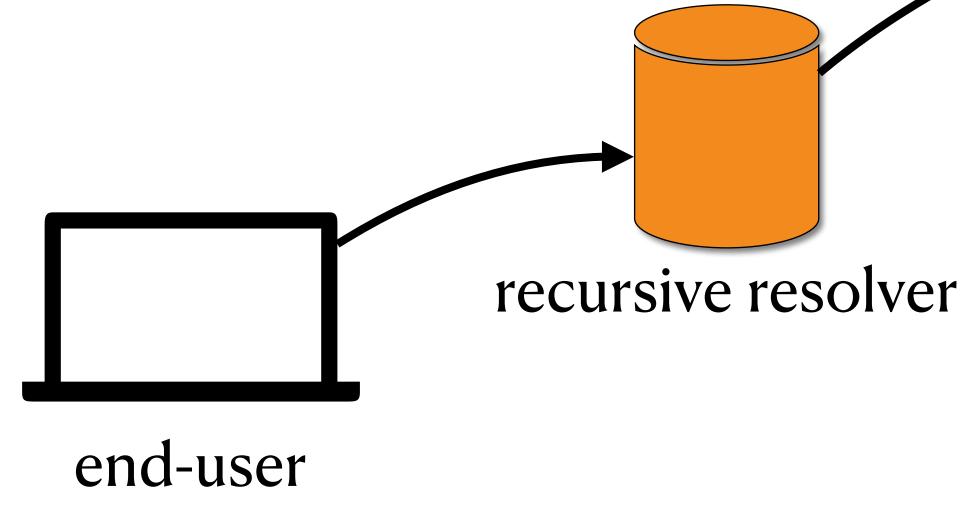


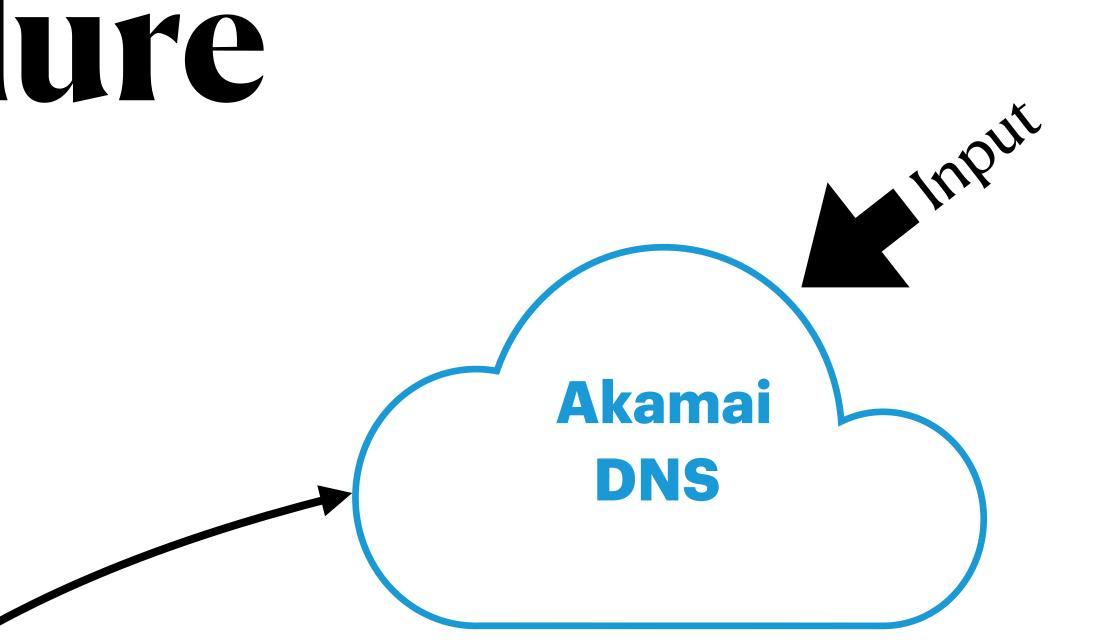
- 1. monitoring agent detects issue
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- 3. router forwards traffic to other nameservers in PoP
- 4. if all nameservers withdraw advertisement, router withdraws advertisement from peers



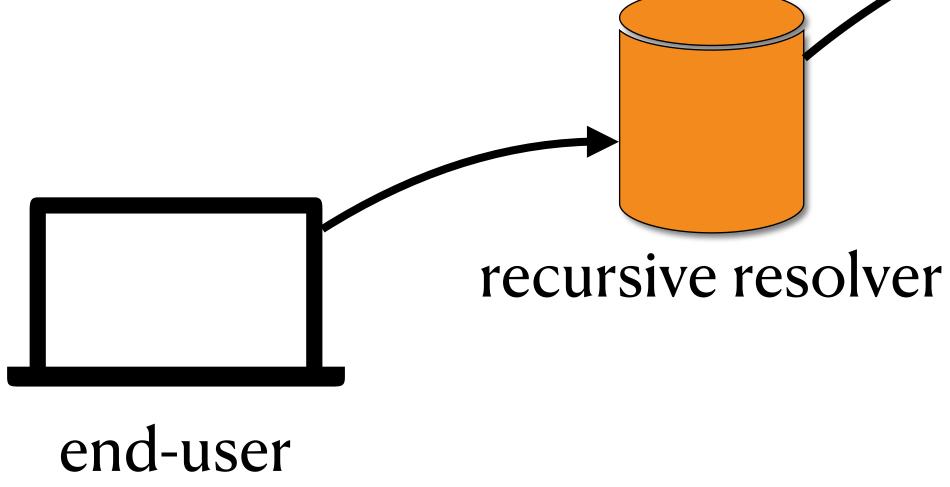


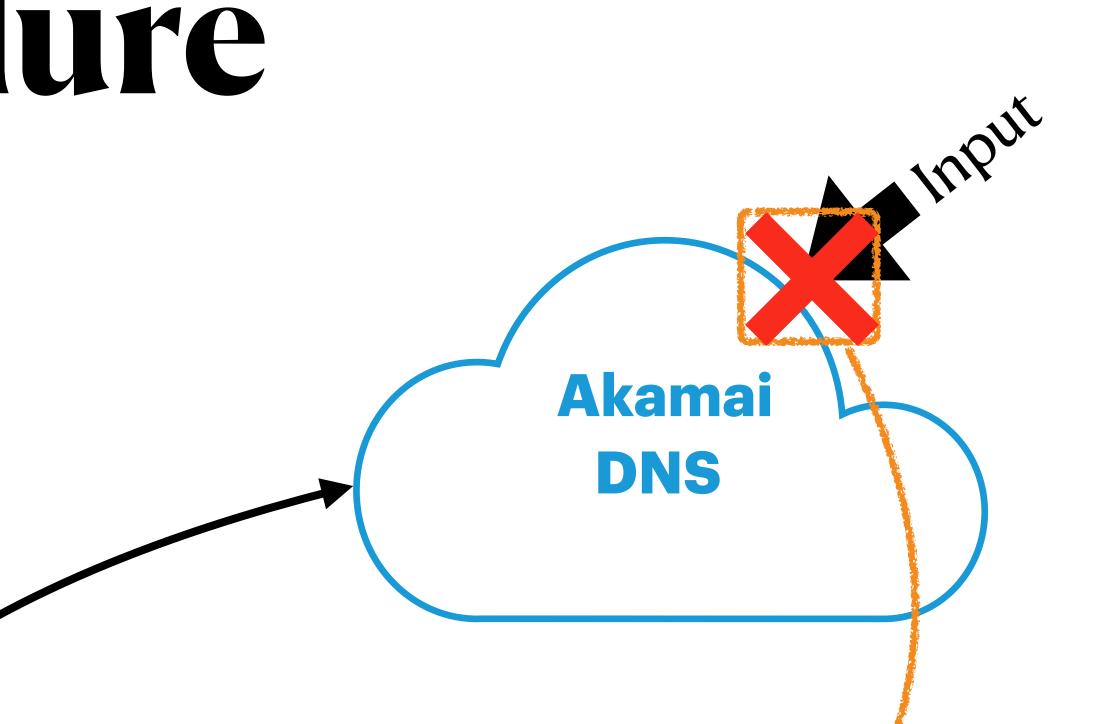
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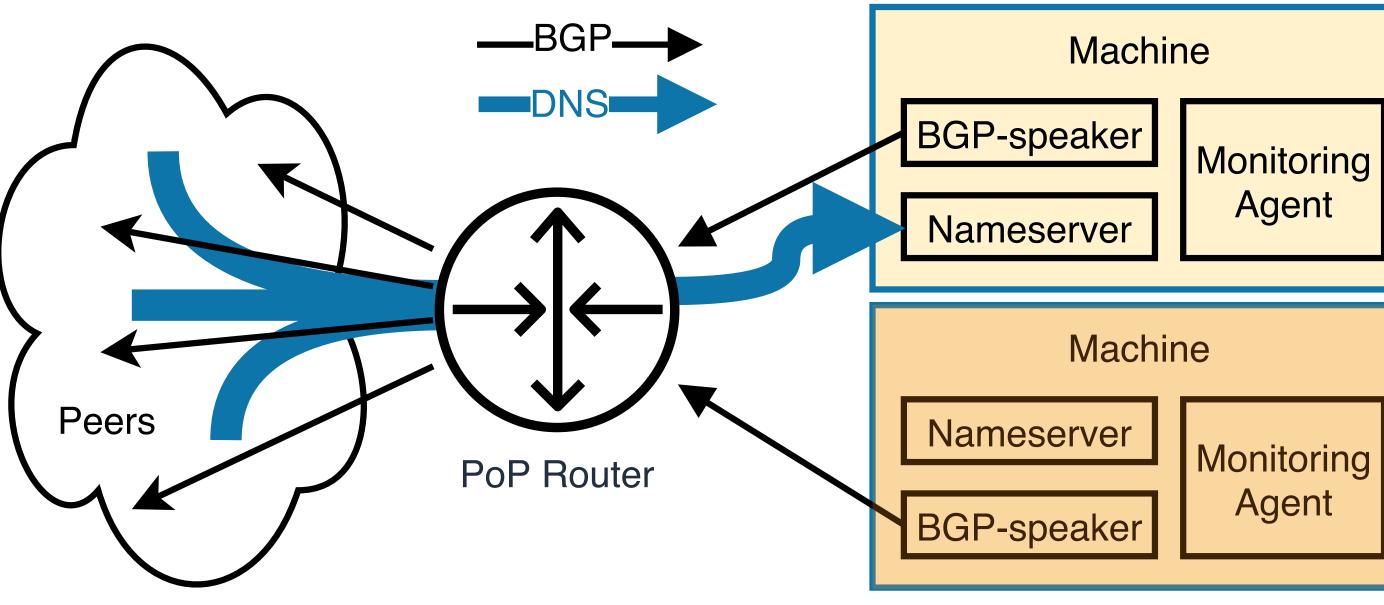


### Sources of Failure



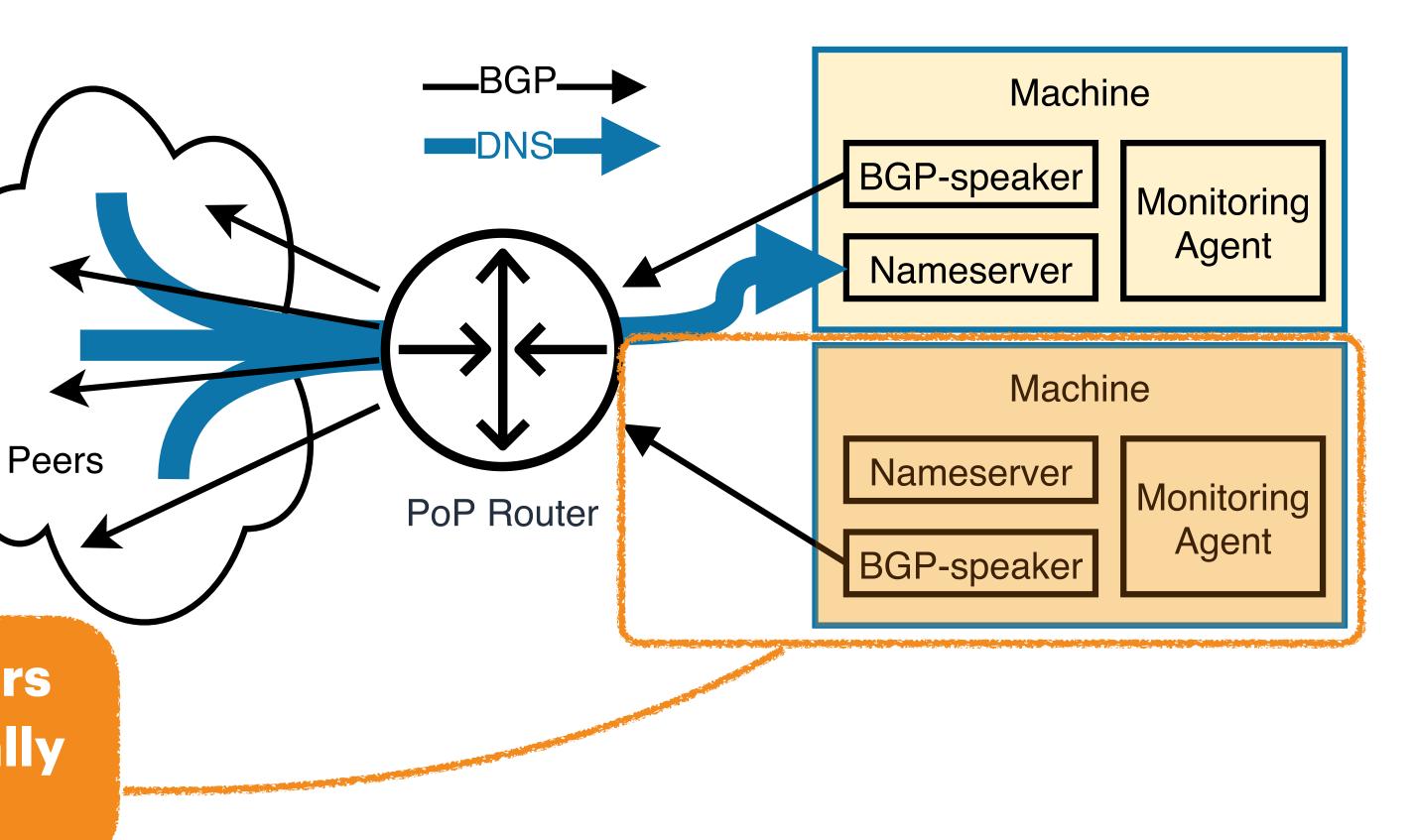


#### nameservers crash upon receiving a new input



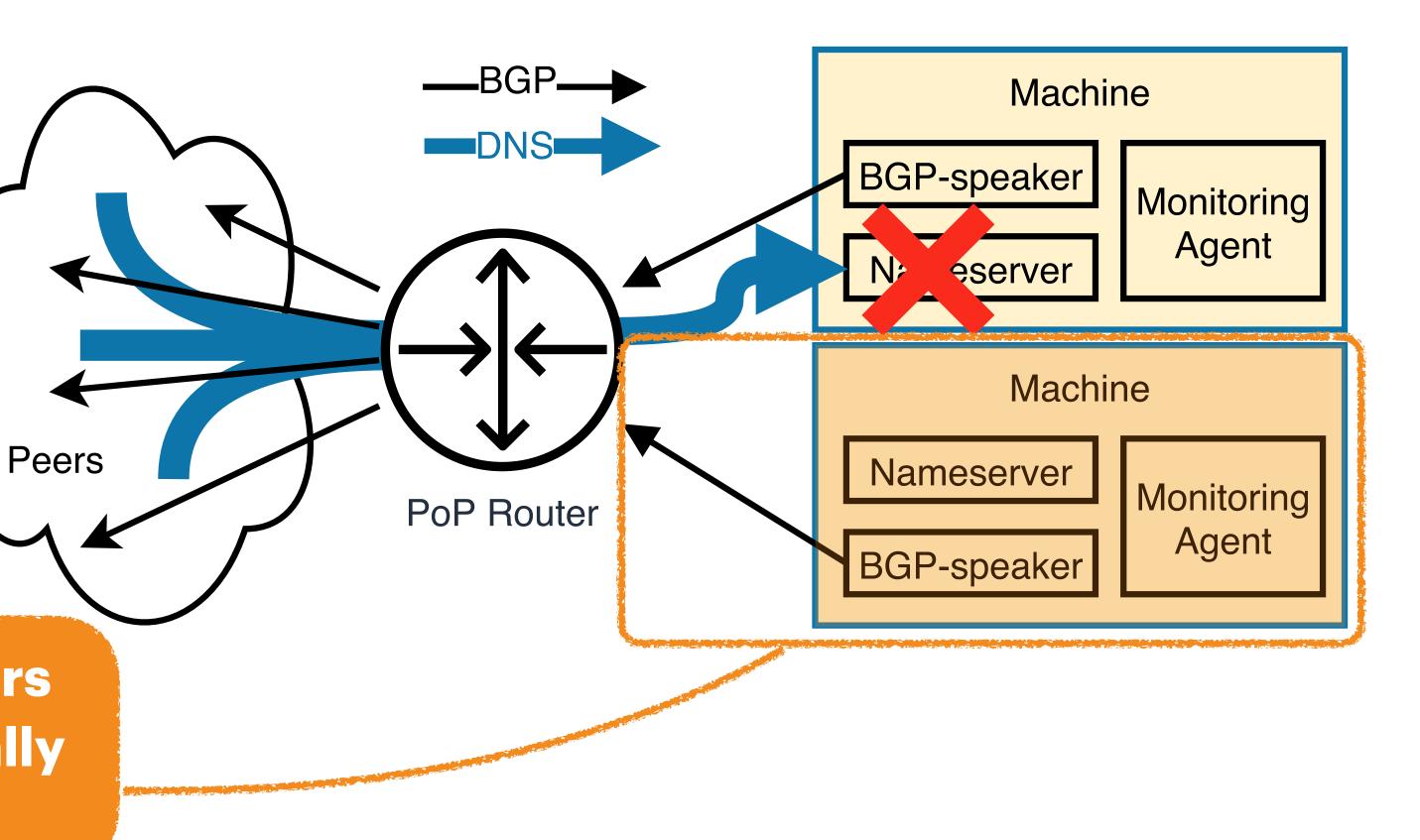






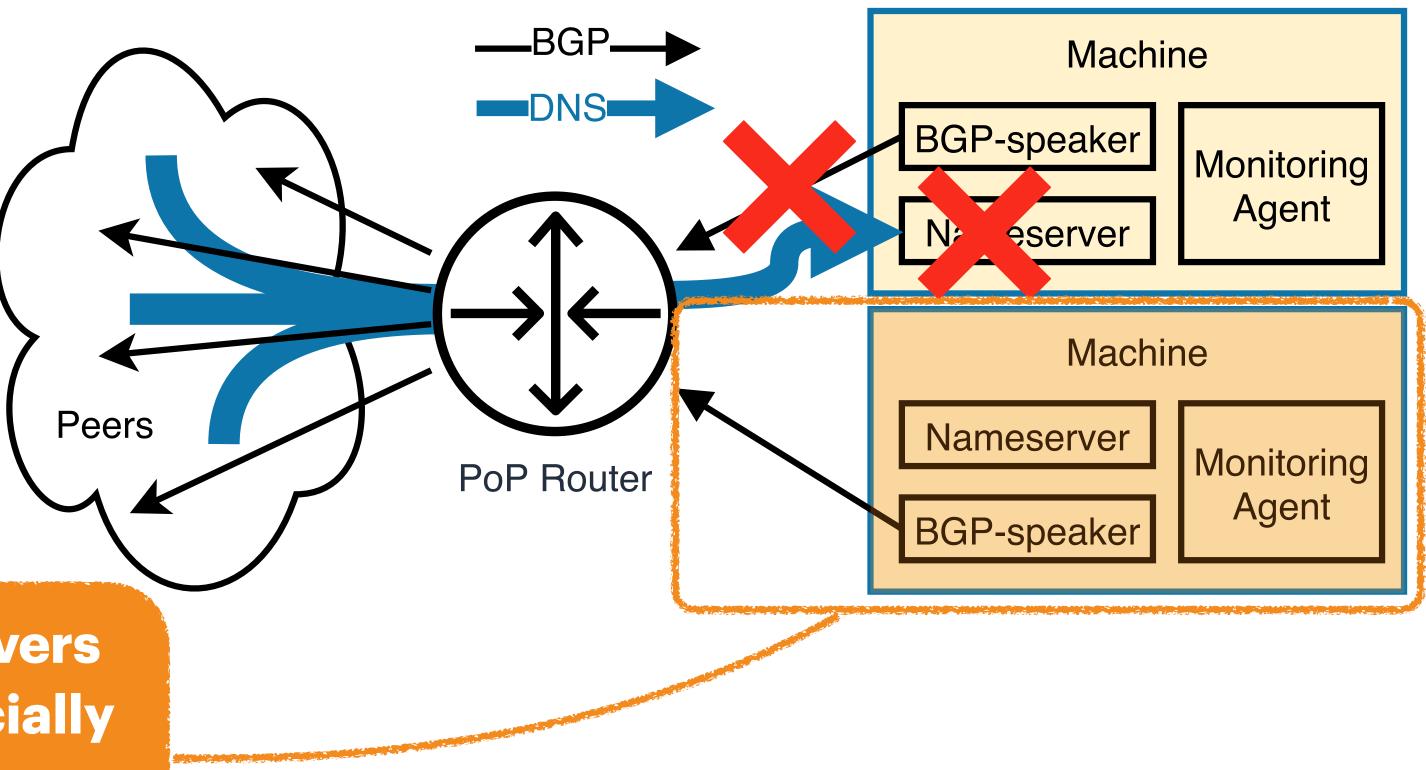


#### 1. nameserver crashes



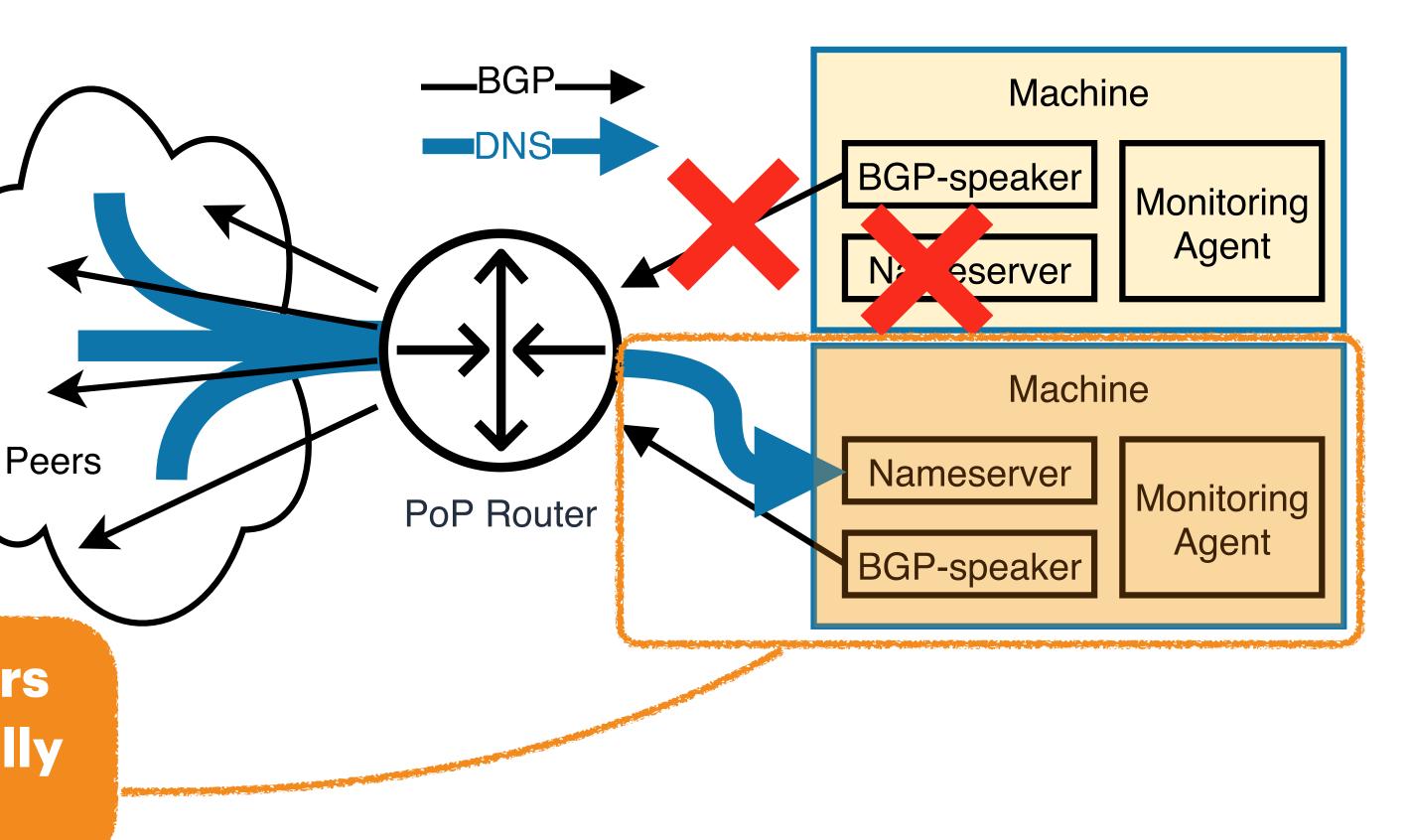


- 1. nameserver crashes
- 2. monitoring agent withdraws BGP advertisement



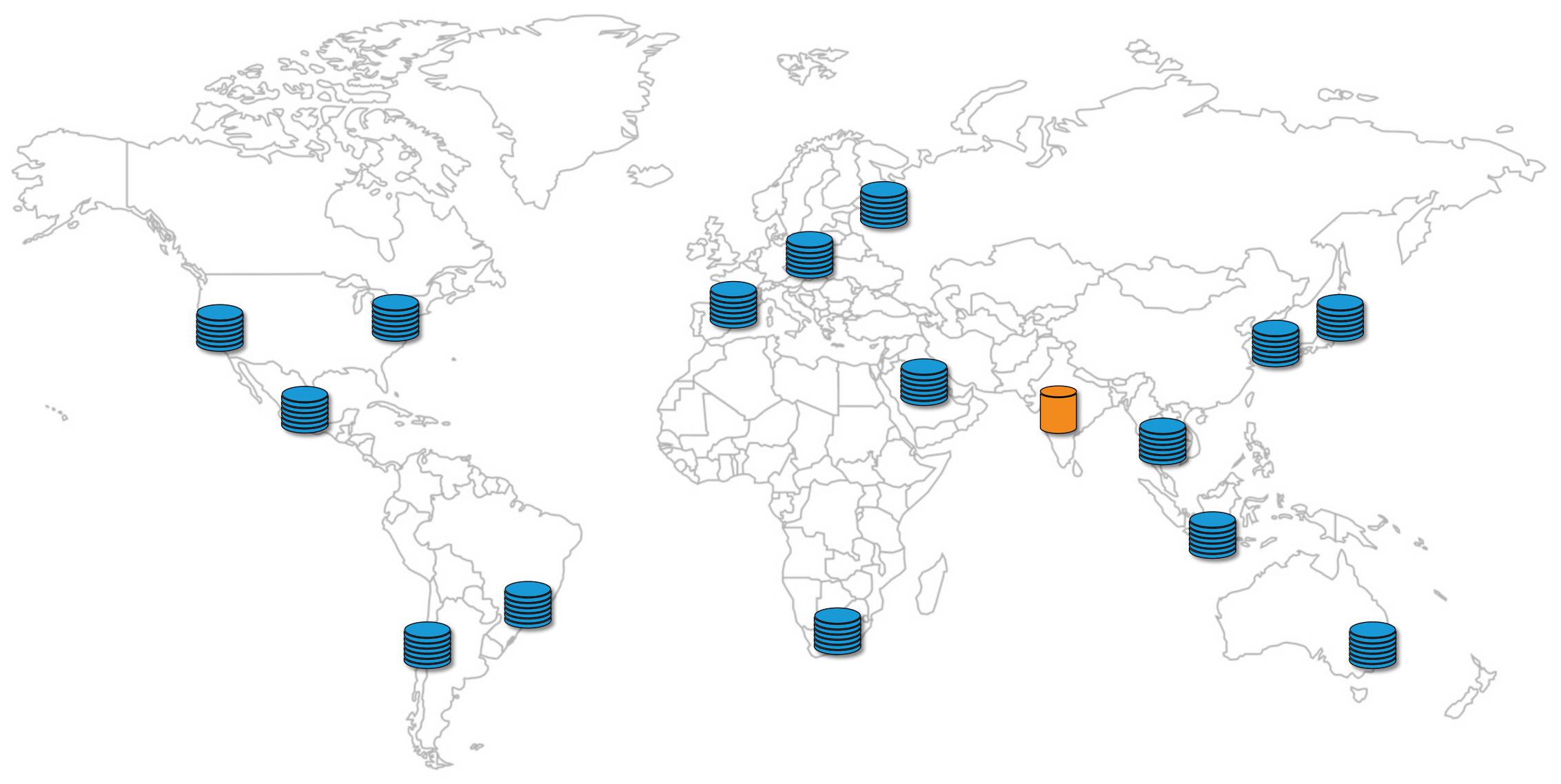


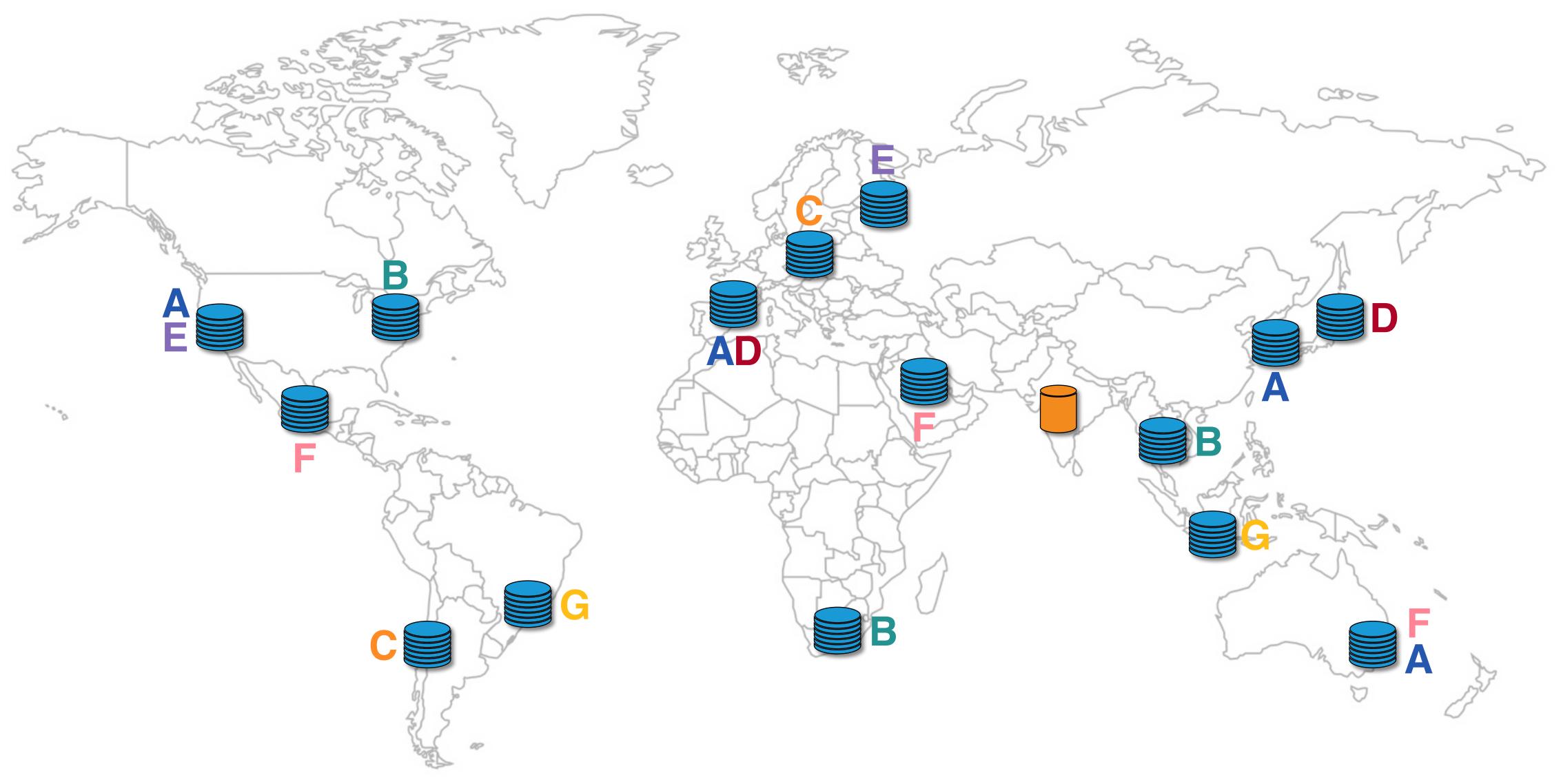
- 1. nameserver crashes
- 2. monitoring agent withdraws **BGP** advertisement
- 3. router forwards traffic to inputdelayed nameserver

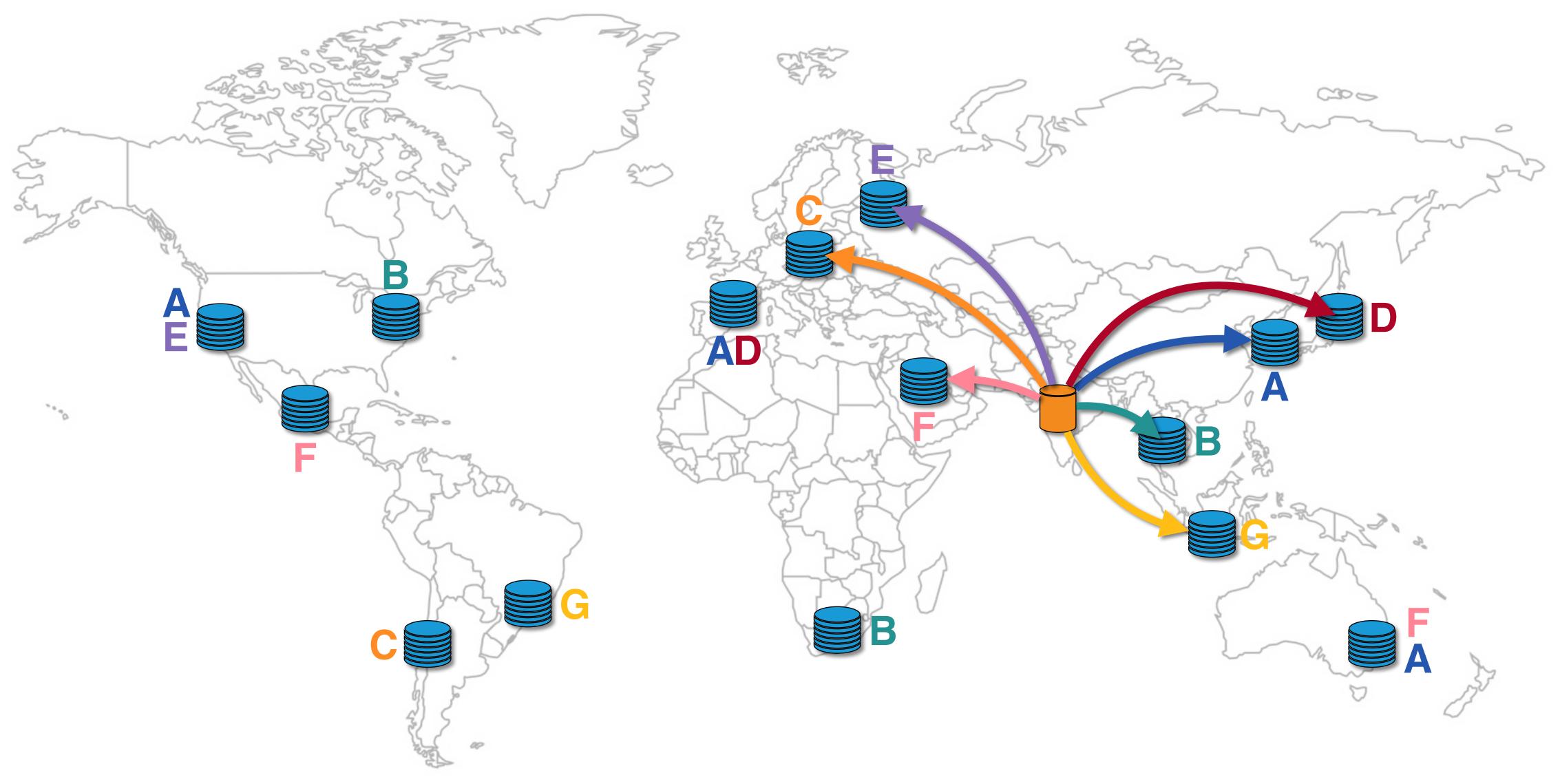


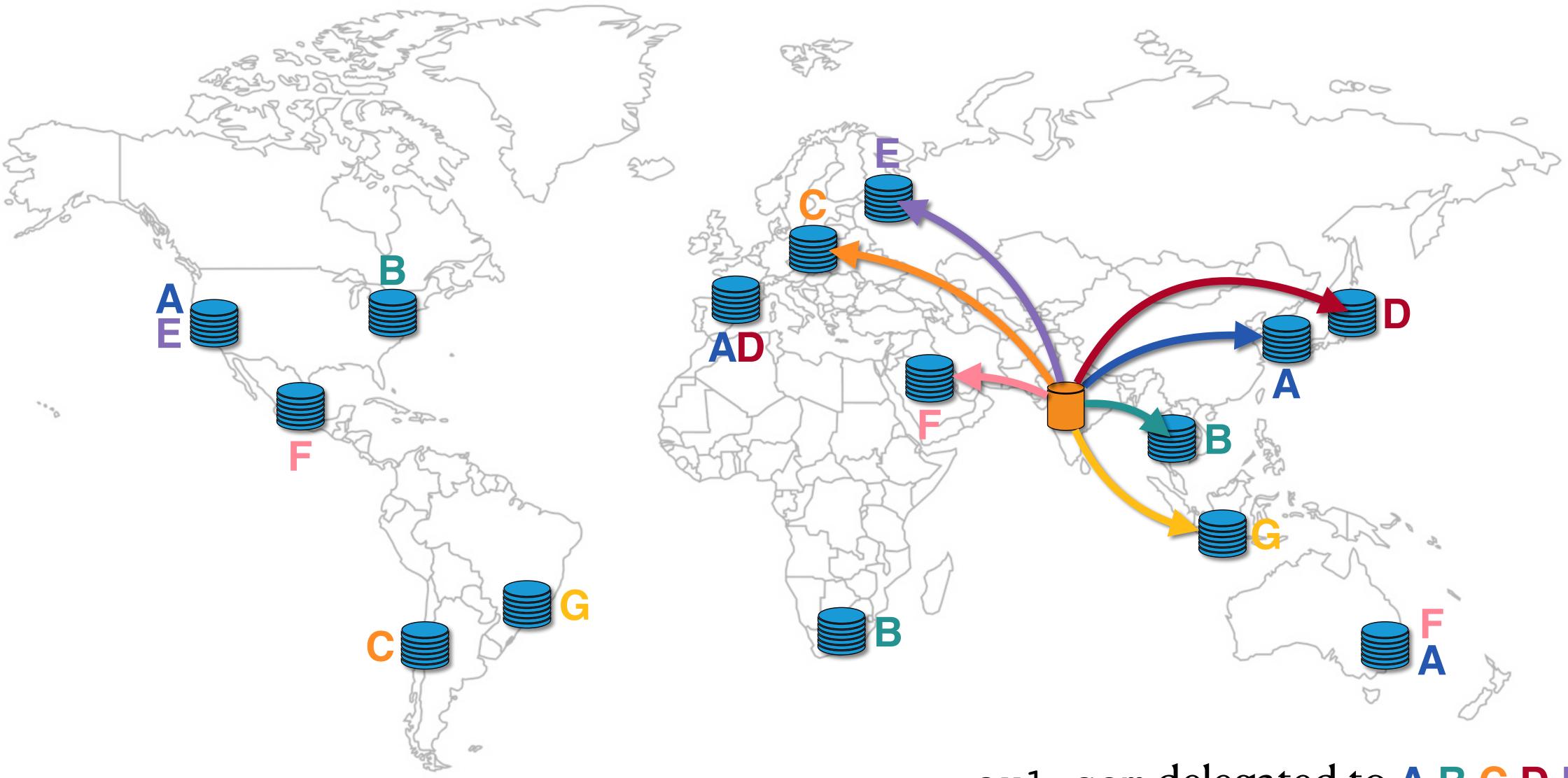


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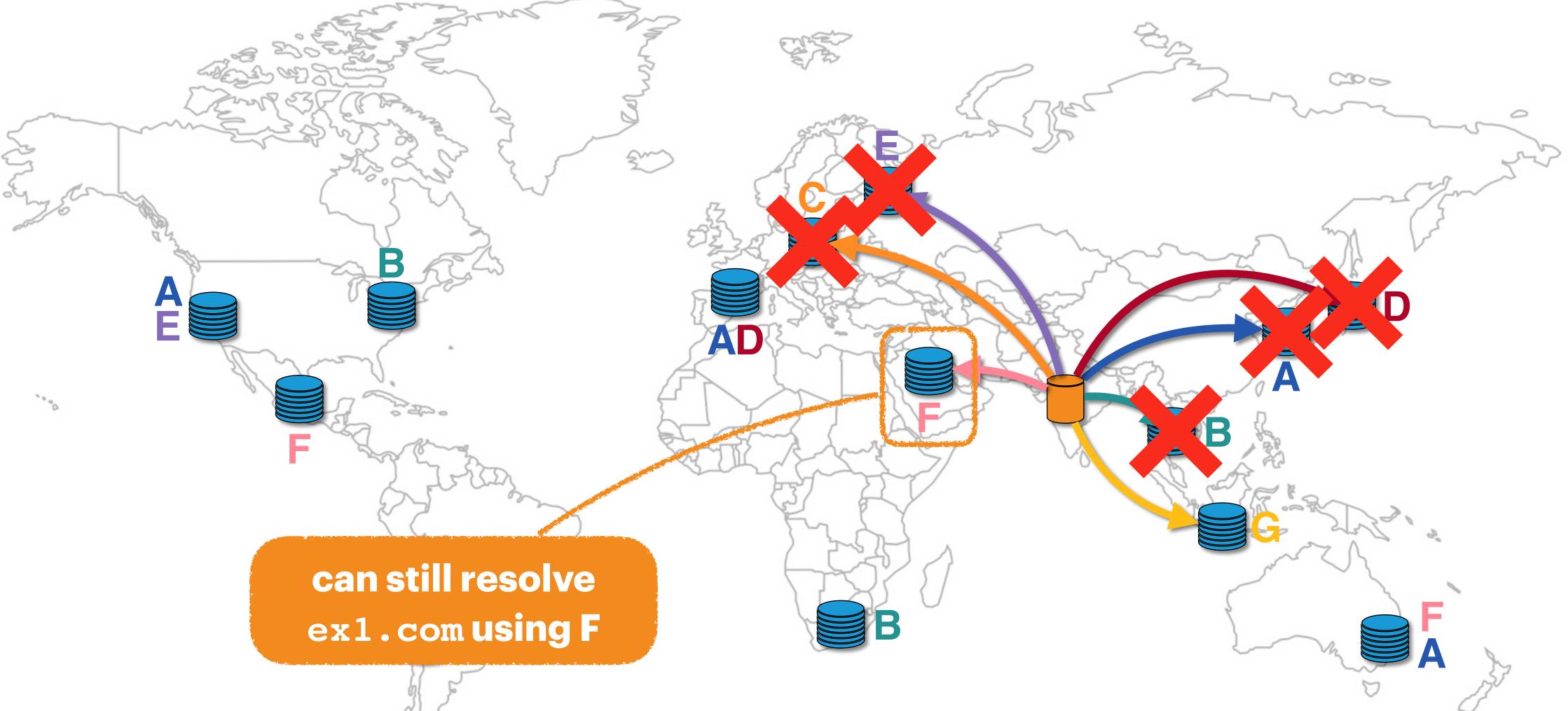




ex1.com delegated to A B C D E F ex2.com delegated to A B C D E G



### Anycast prefixes (A B C D E F G ...) advertised from different PoPs



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ex1.com delegated to A B C D E F ex2.com delegated to A B C D E G

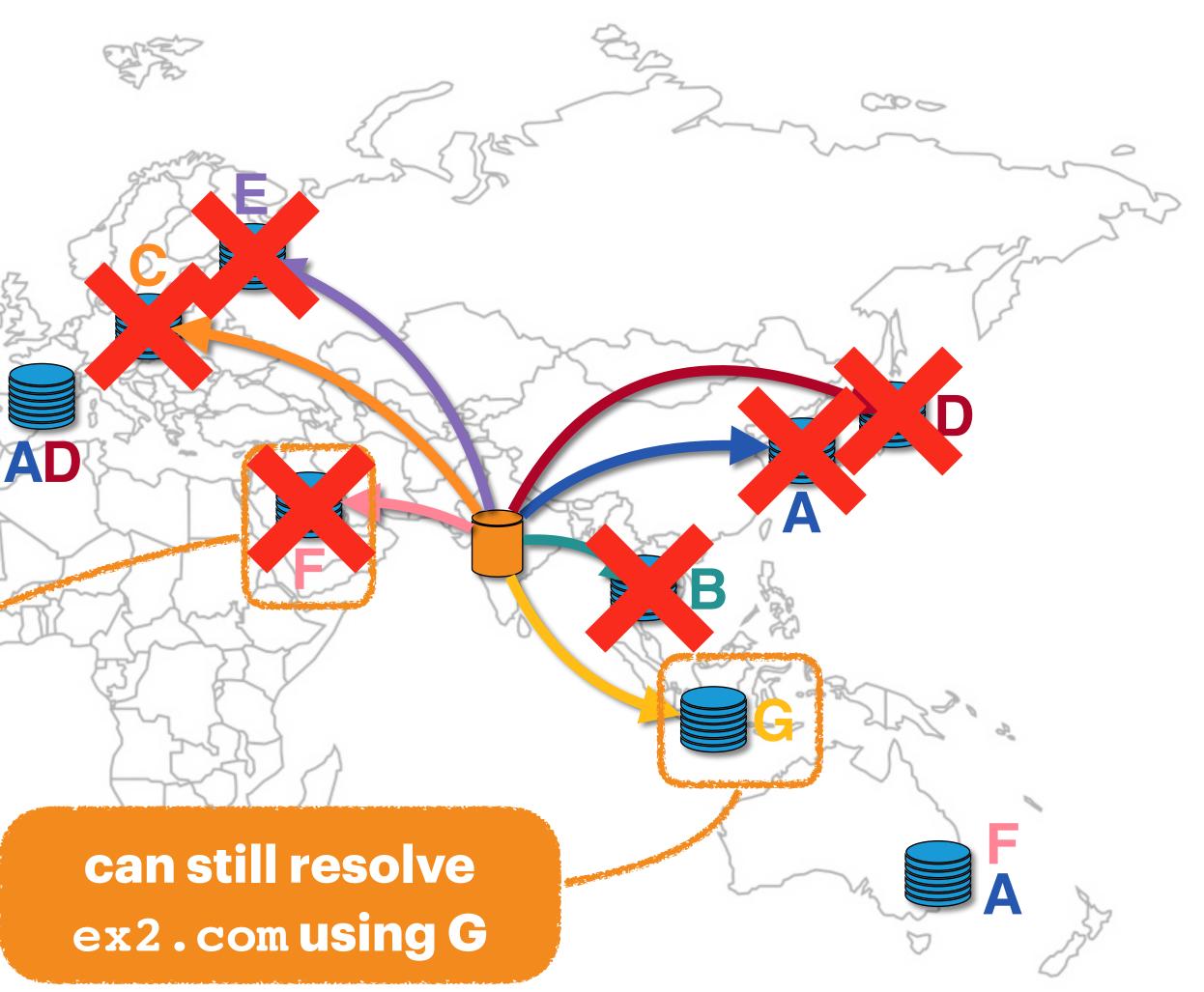


### Anycast prefixes (A B C D E F G ...) advertised from different PoPs



### can still resolve ex1.com using F

00



ex1.com delegated to A B C D E F ex2.com delegated to A B C D E G



# Automated Mitigations Authoritative nameservers prioritize answering legitimate queries over suspicious ones



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# Query Scoring

- 1. each query passes through multiple filters
- 2. each filter adds a penalty
- 3. query added to queue according to total penalty
- 4. large penalty queries dropped outright



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# Query Scoring

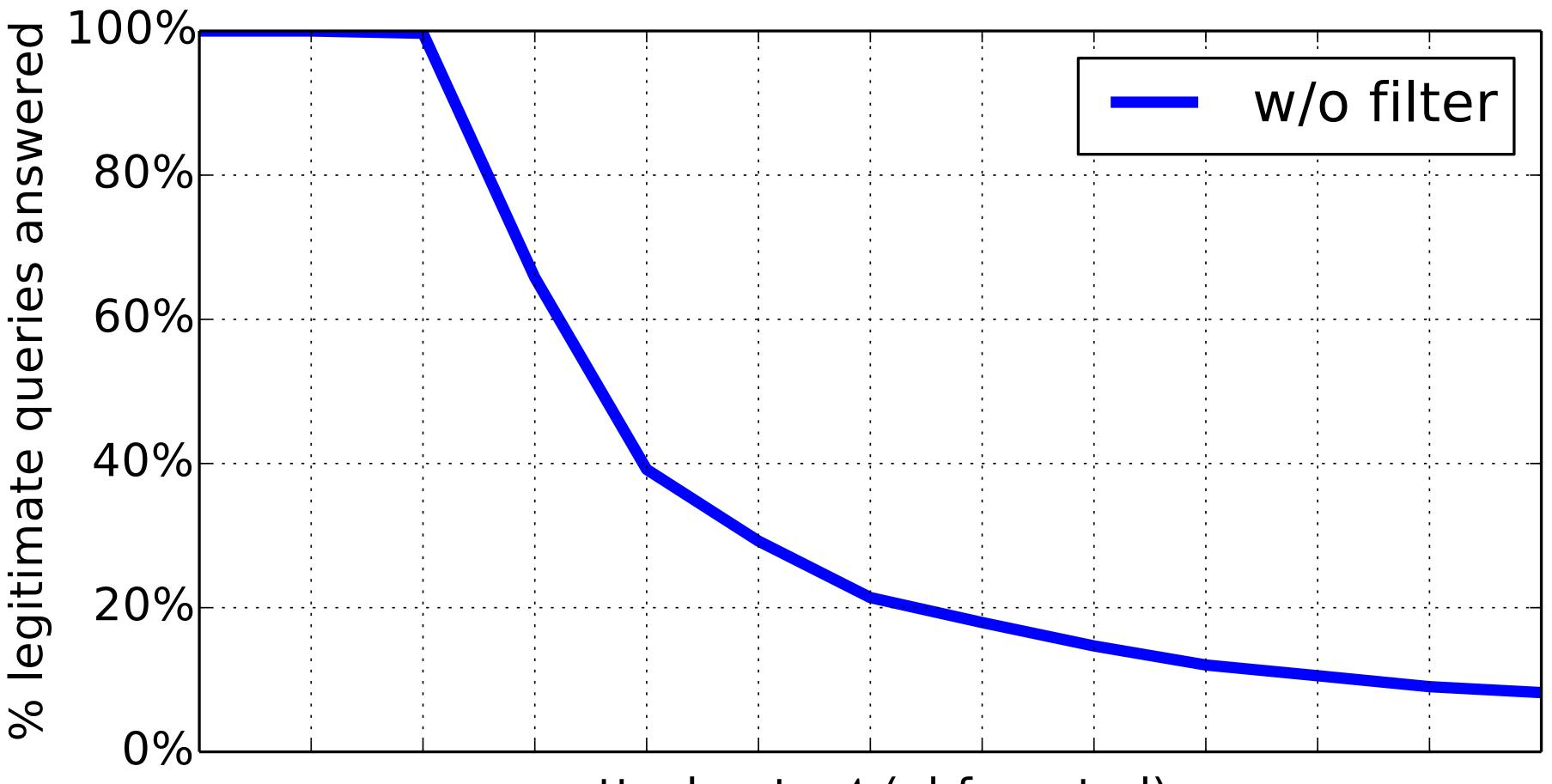
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# Query Processing

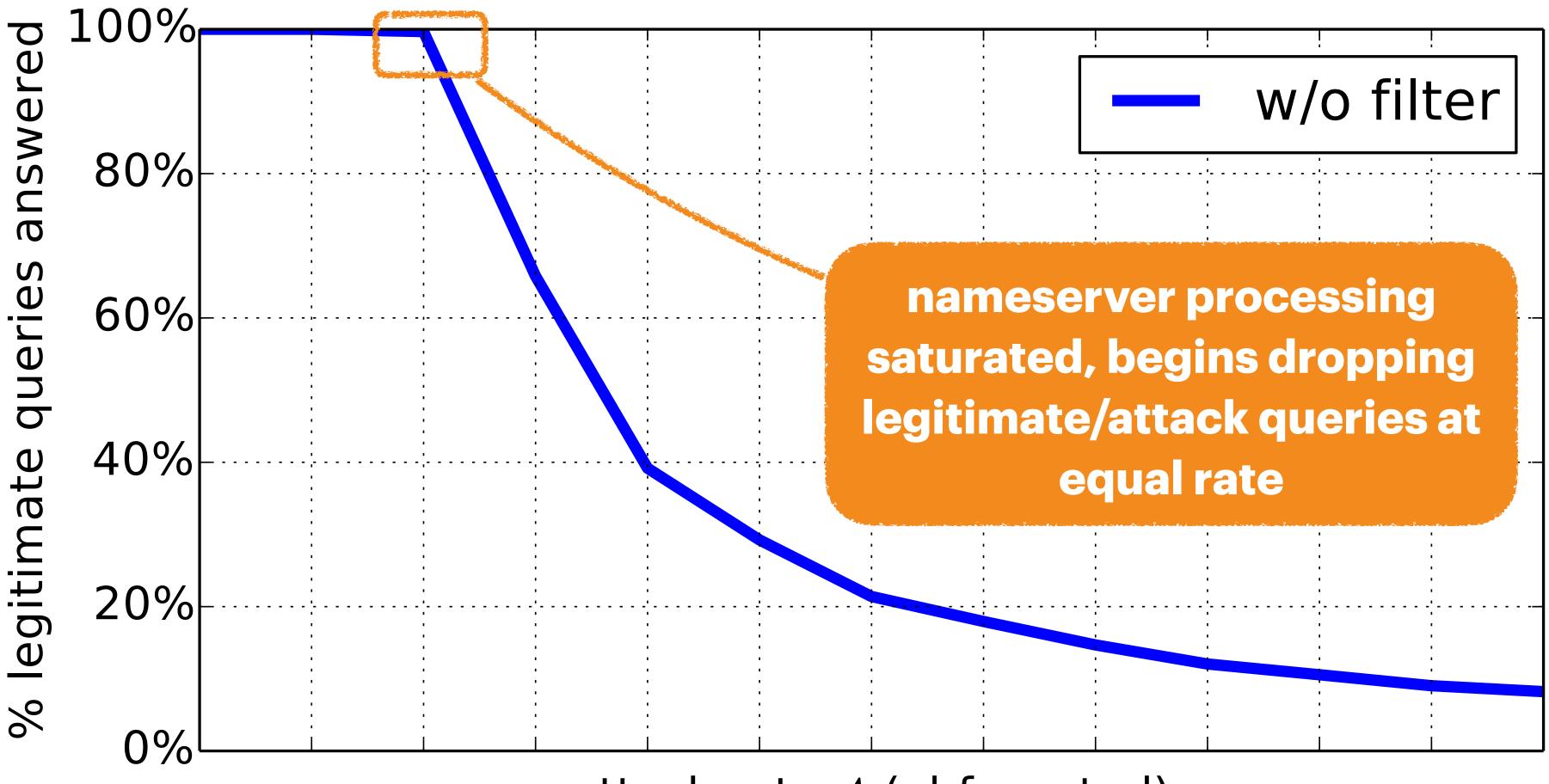
- 1. queues read in order of increasing penalty
- 2. low penalty queries preferred
- 3. high penalty queries potentially discard



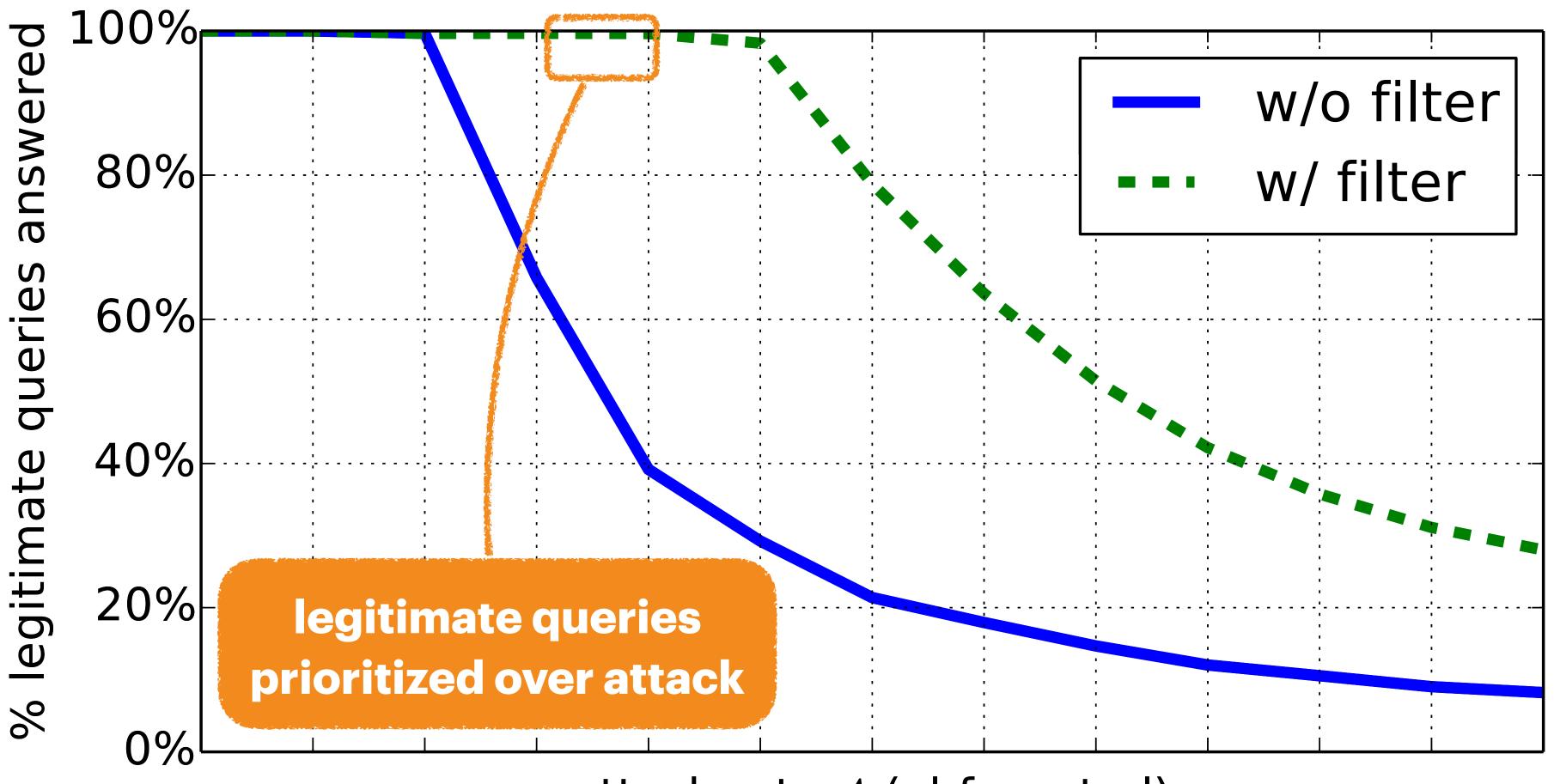




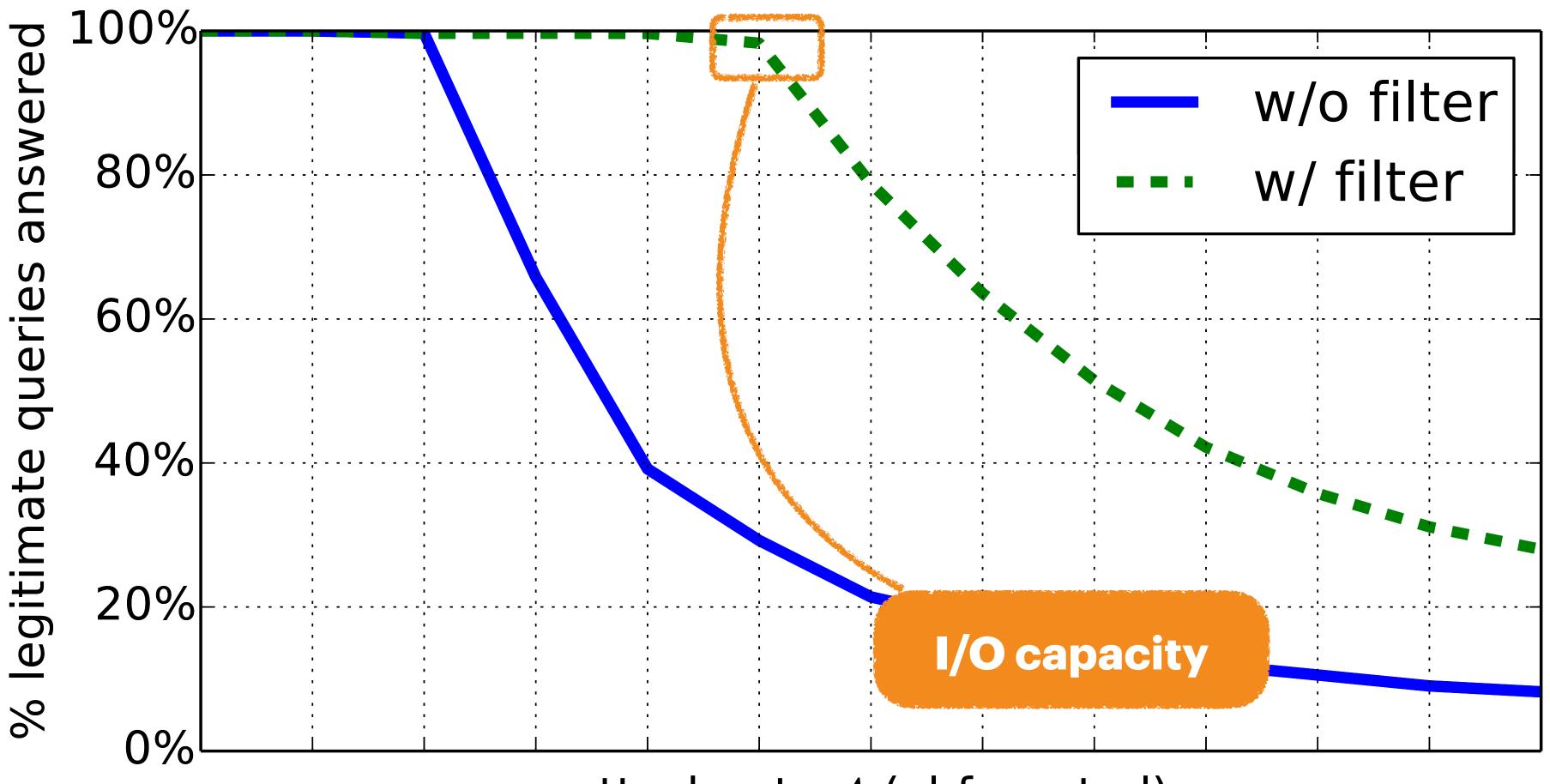
attack rate A (obfuscated)



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## In the worst case, an attack is indistinguishable from legitimate traffic.

So that Akamai DNS is always available, we build contingencies for even extremely unlikely but high impact scenarios.

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So that Akamai DNS is always available, we build contingencies for even extremely unlikely but high impact scenarios.

- 2. and compute in nameservers
- 3. compartmentalize infrastructure to minimize collateral damage

1. overprovision bandwidth in peering links

# Conclusion

architecting, deploying, and operating Akamai DNS.

We've shown how the architecture provides: 1.

2. Attack Resiliency

please read our paper for more!

We've presented design principles and experiential insights gleaned over two decades of

- Failure Resiliency

