

Anycast Latency: How Many Sites are Enough?

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IP Anycast: Why?



IP anycast lets **you (a user)** find a **nearby service**

the **service** has **one IP address** announced from **many places**; **BGP** routing finds “nearby”

used for DNS and some CDNs

Does Anycast Work?



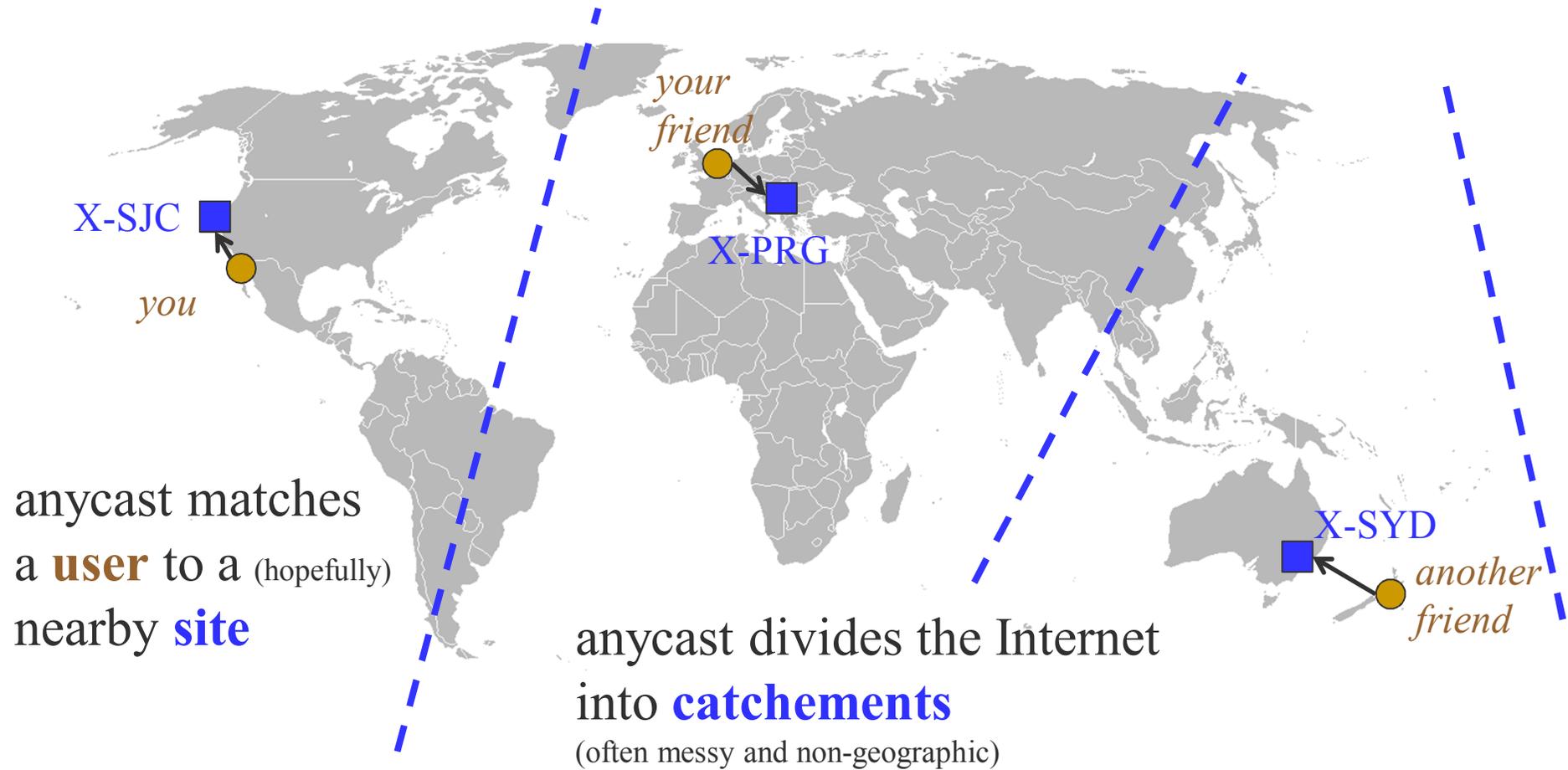
561 root DNS locations
for 13 services (in 2016-01)
large capex and opx

but does it work?
what does “work” mean?

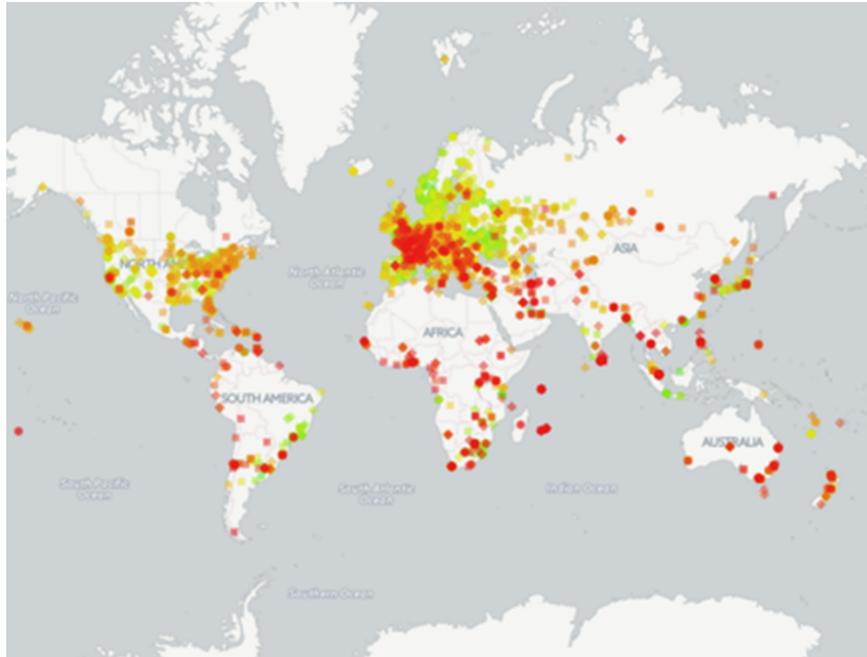
What does “Anycast Works” Mean?

- here: latency from user to service
 - (other reasons: DDoS defense, collaboration)
- questions
 - does anycast give good *absolute* latency?
 - does *instance location* matter?
 - does *BGP routing policy* interfere?
 - what about *the tail*?
 - *how many instances* do you need?
- contribution: answering these with measurement

The Anycast Ideal



Anycast's Reality



latency is often high (red: $>200\text{ms}$)

(Data: Ray Bellis, mid-2015 F-Root, from https://labs.ripe.net/Members/ray_bellis/researching-f-root-anycast-placement-using-ripe-atlas)

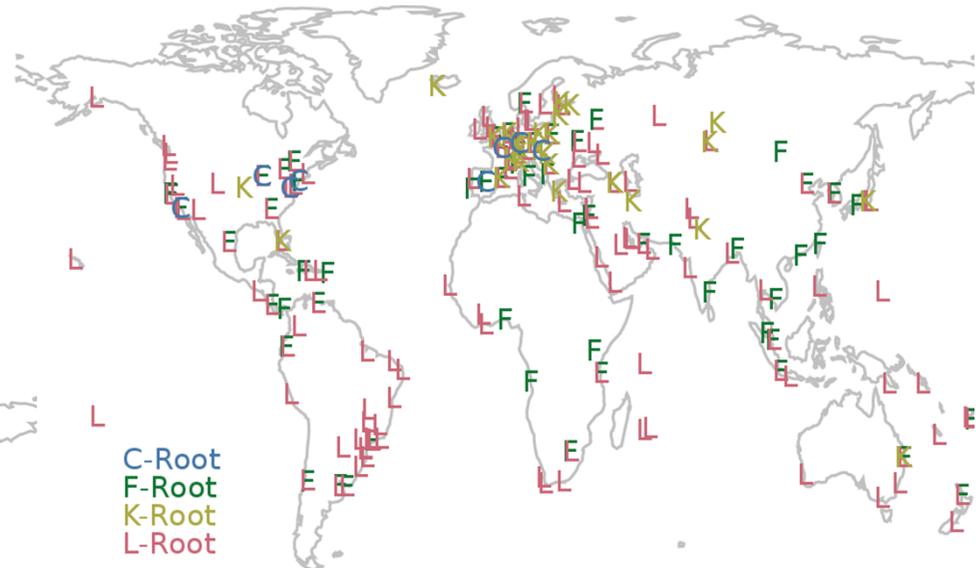
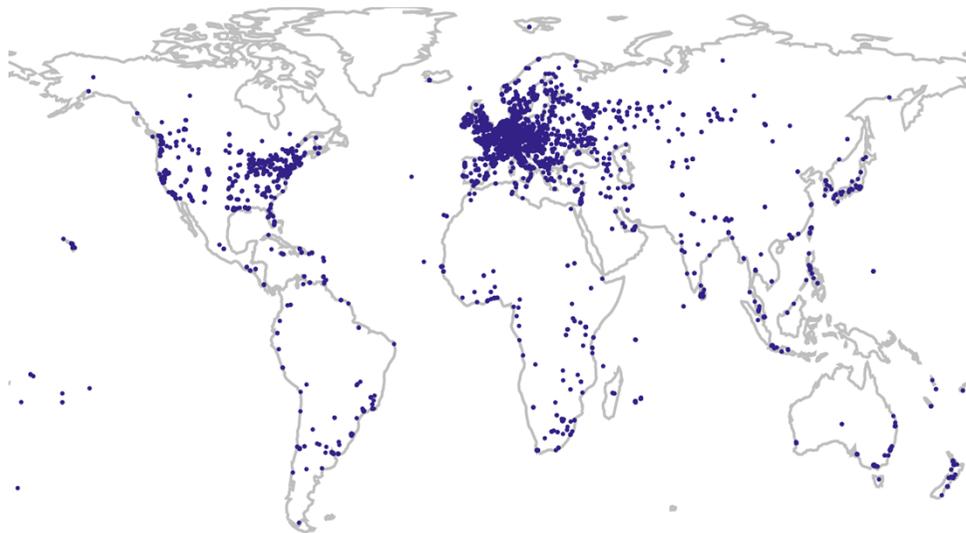


because routing is hard
(*correct* is easy,
but *performance* bugs
are obscure and
easy to overlook)

What We Measure

Sources:

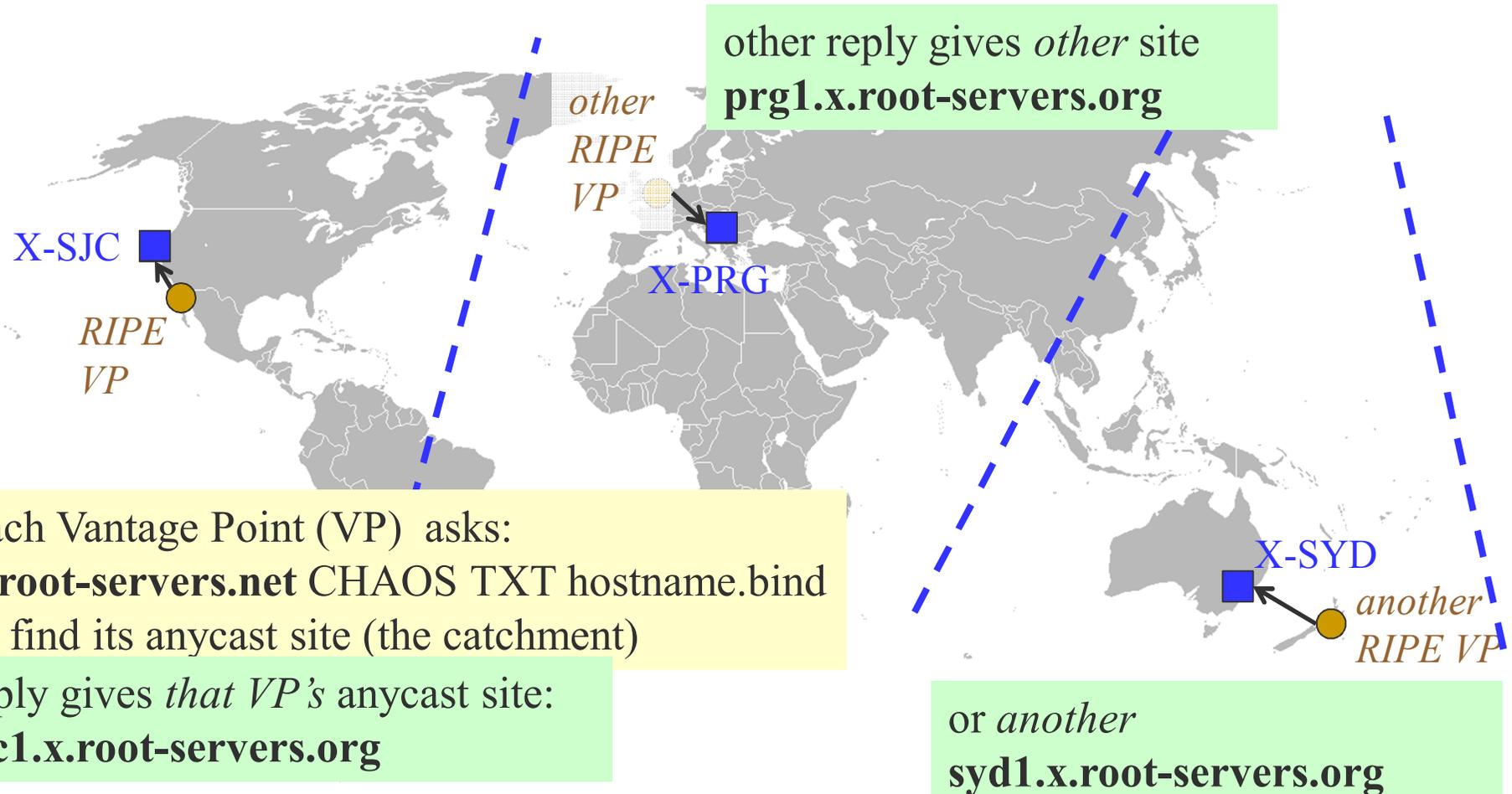
~7000 RIPE Atlas instances
sending pings and traceroutes
to estimate latency



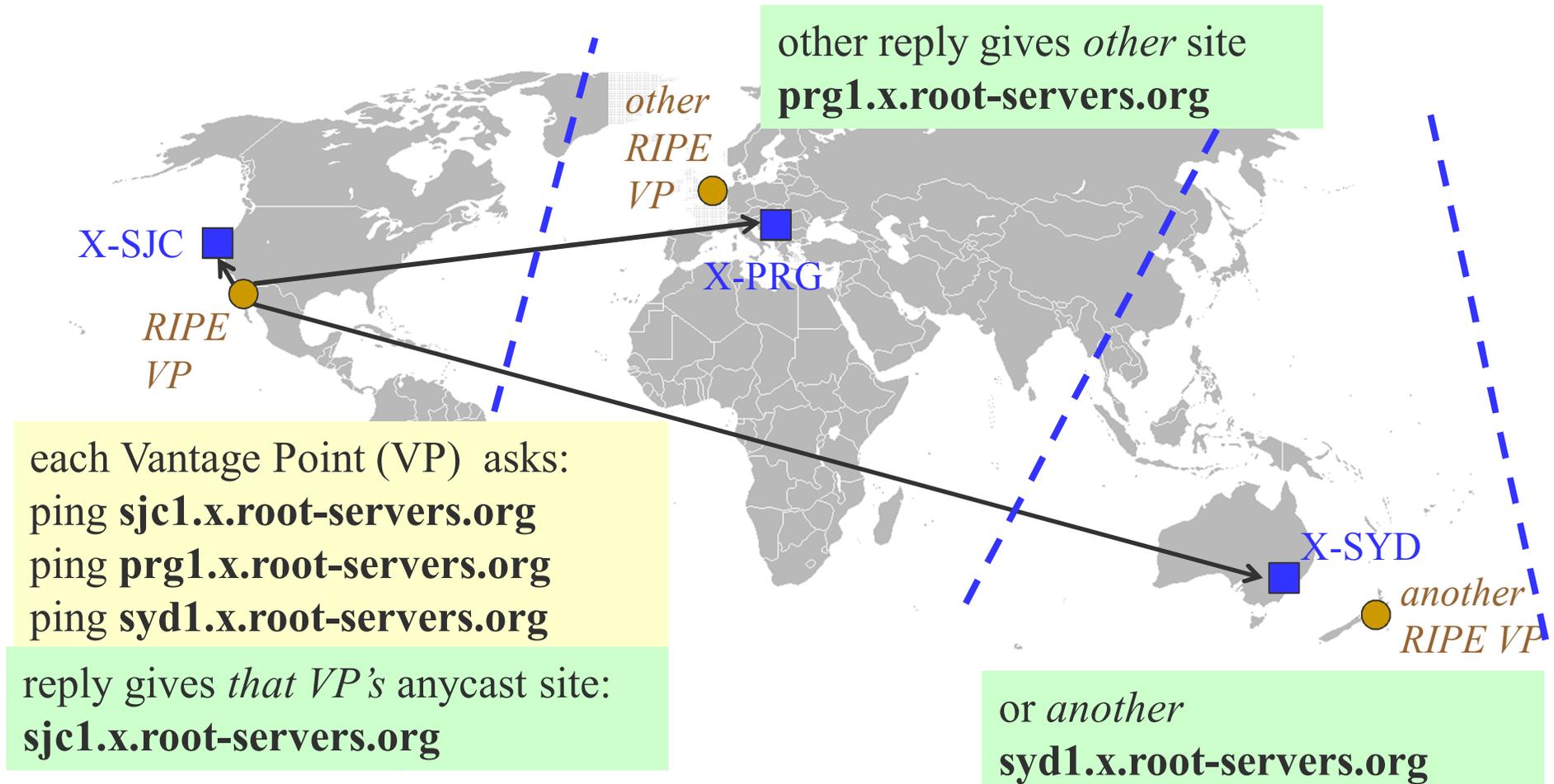
Destinations: 4 DNS Root Letters

letter	sites (local)	date
C	8 (0)	2015-09
F	58 (53)	2015-12
K	33 (14)	2015-11
NK*	36 (1)	2016-04
L	144 (0)	2015-12

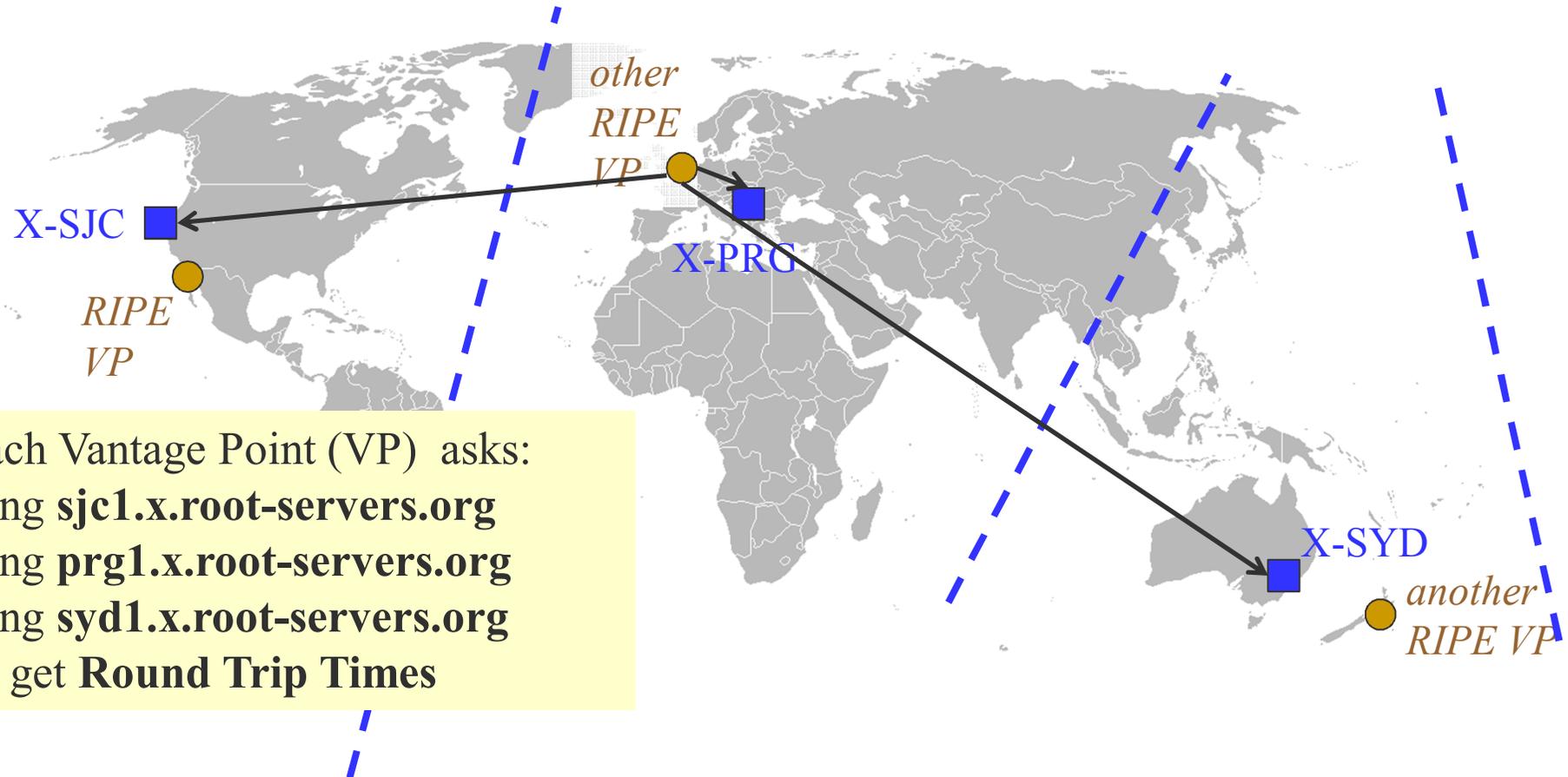
Measurement Step 1: Your *Current* Site



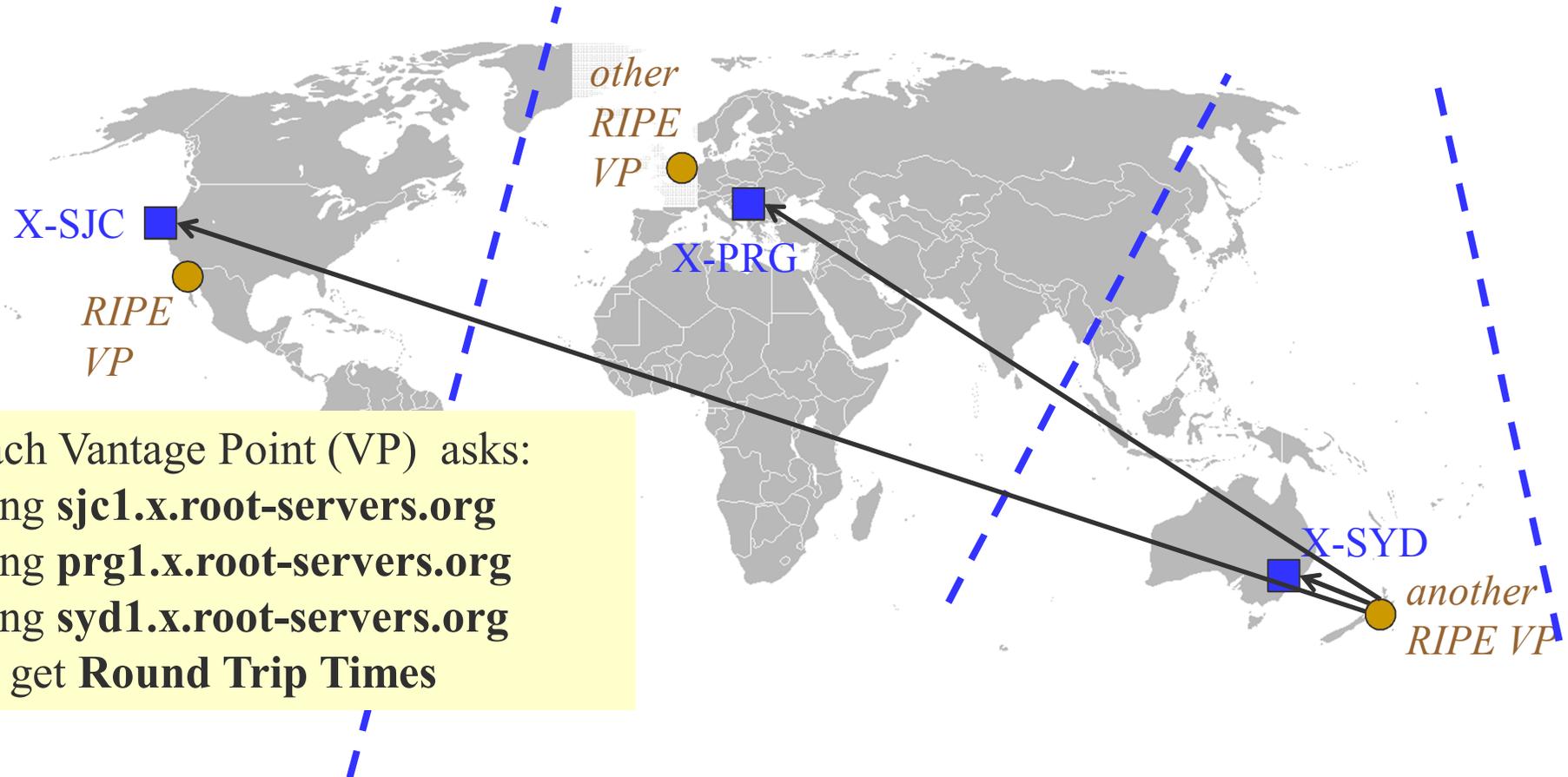
Measurement Step 2: Distance to *All Possible Sites*



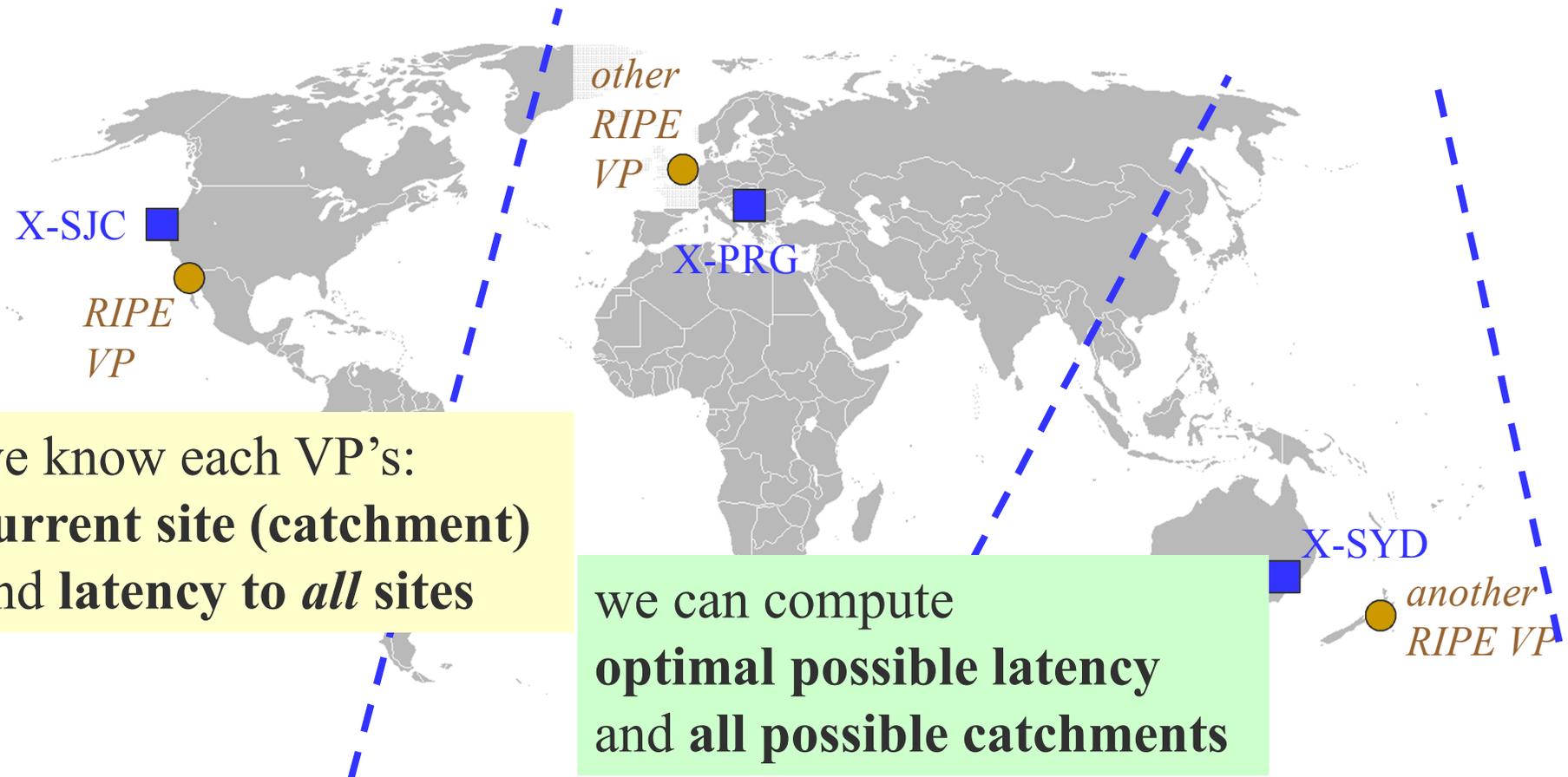
Measurement Step 2: Distance to *All Possible Sites*



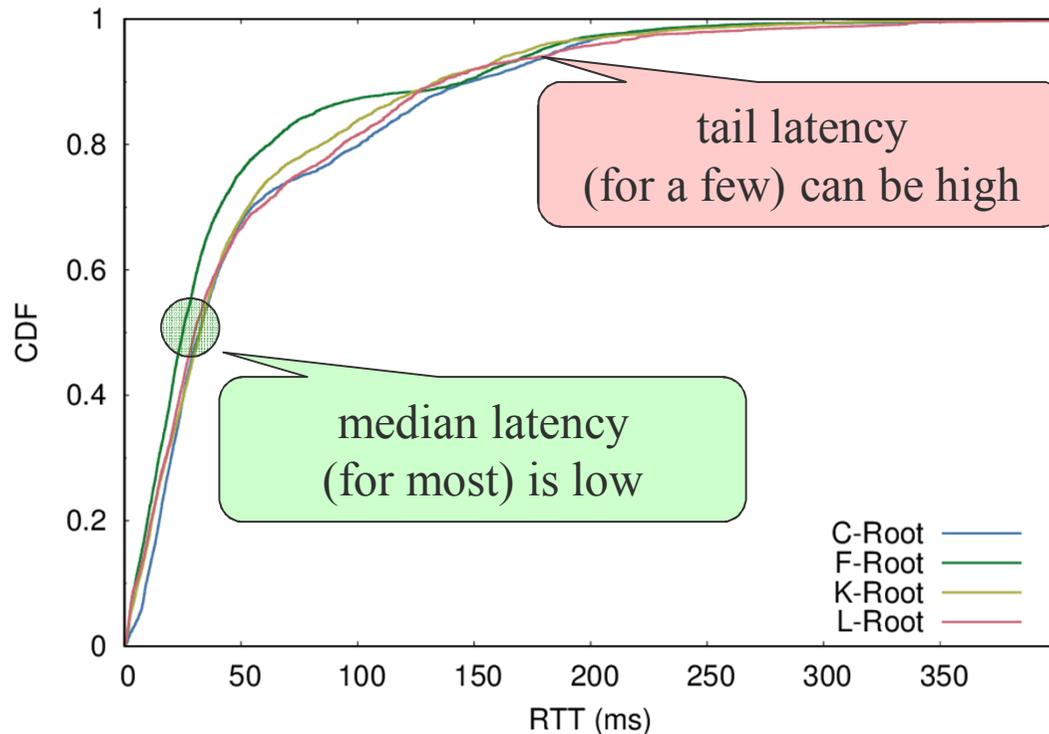
Measurement Step 2: Distance to *All Possible Sites*



Measurement Outcome



Is Absolute Latency Good?



yes (usually)

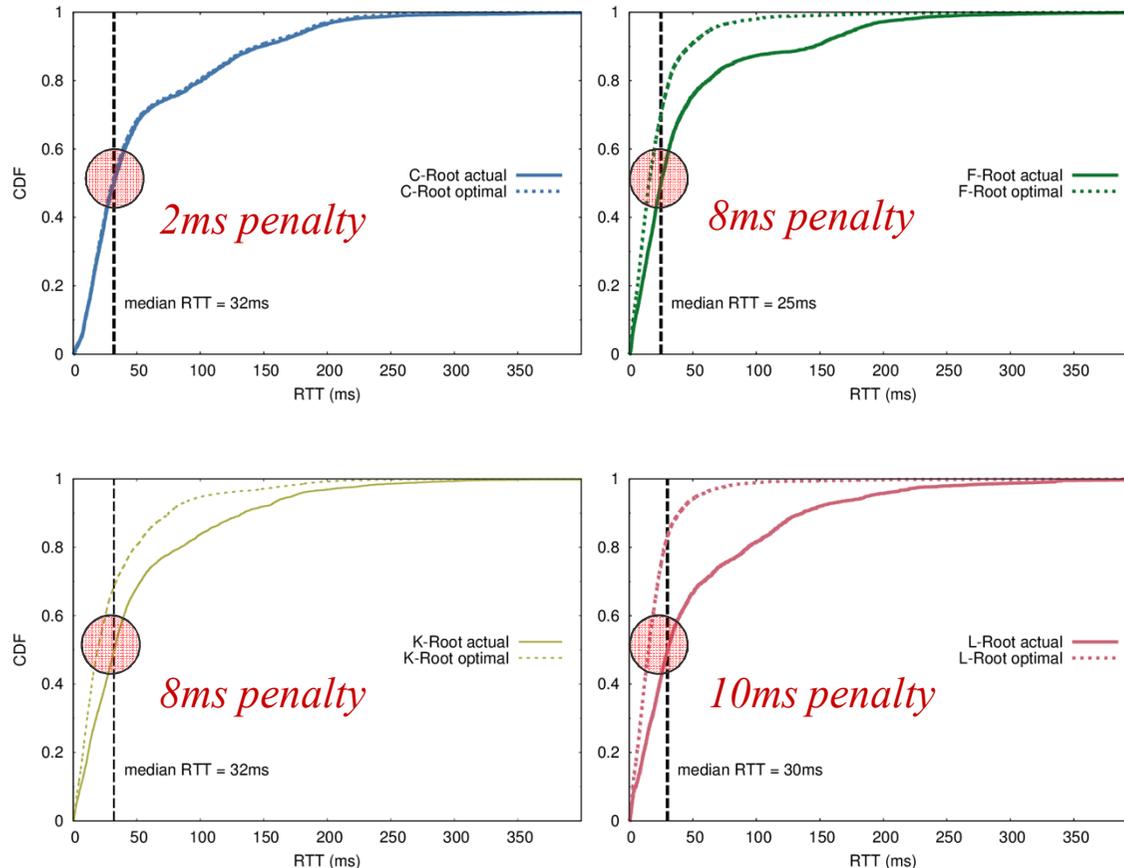
median latency is low

F: 25ms

L: 30ms

C and K: 32 ms

Is Absolute Latency *Optimal*?

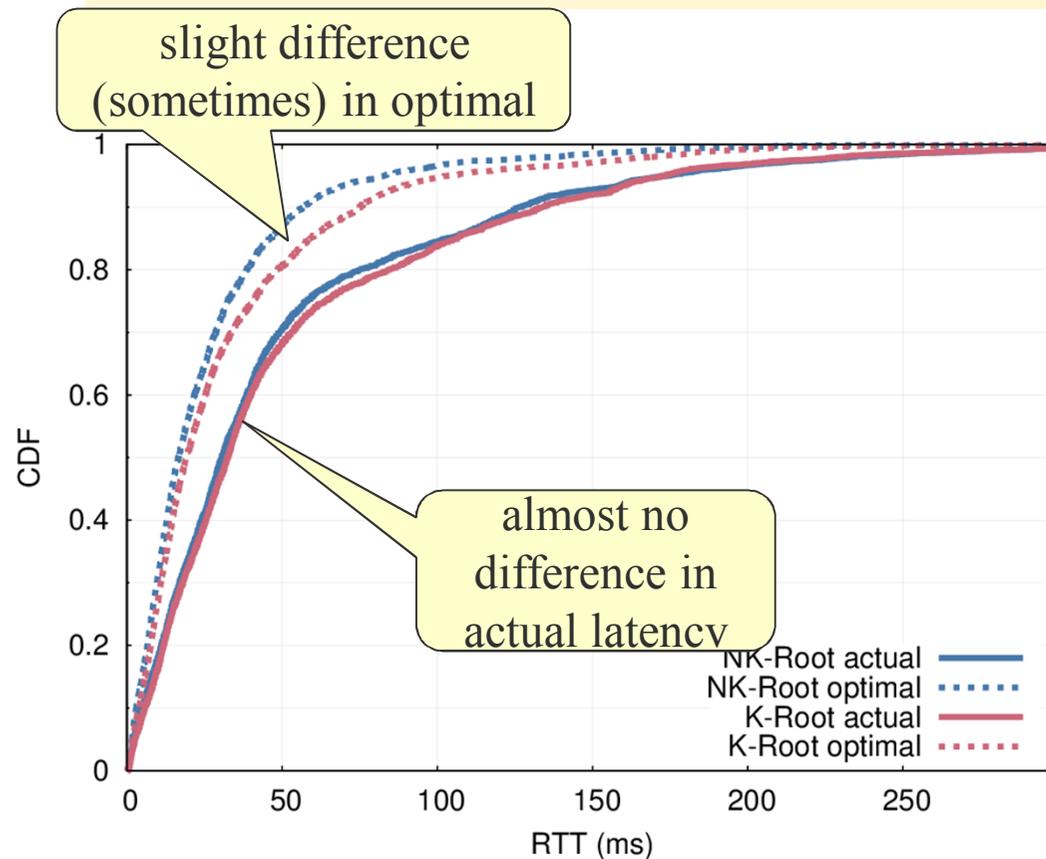


yes (nearly)

actual latency
within 2-10ms
of *best possible*
(at median)

(compare solid vs.
dotted lines of same
color)

Does Routing Policy Interfere?



local policy sites
only serve *their*
AS

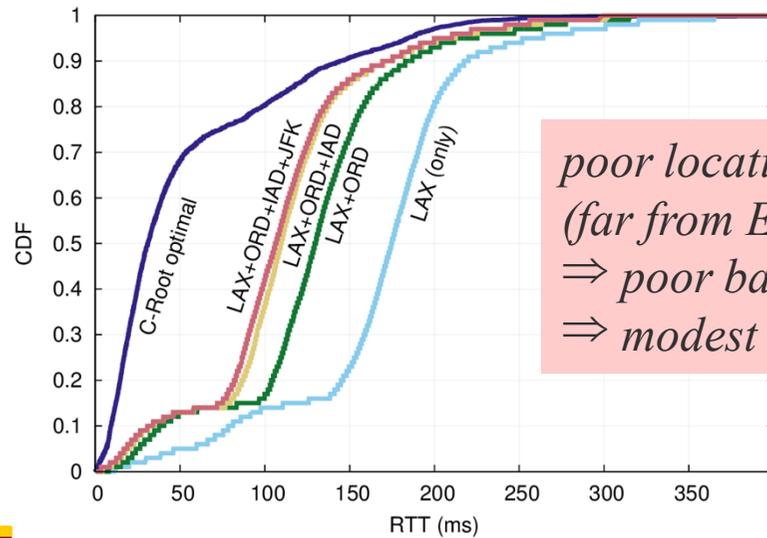
not much penalty

(compare
pink: K in 2015, with half
local nodes vs.
blue: NK in 2016 with all but
one global)

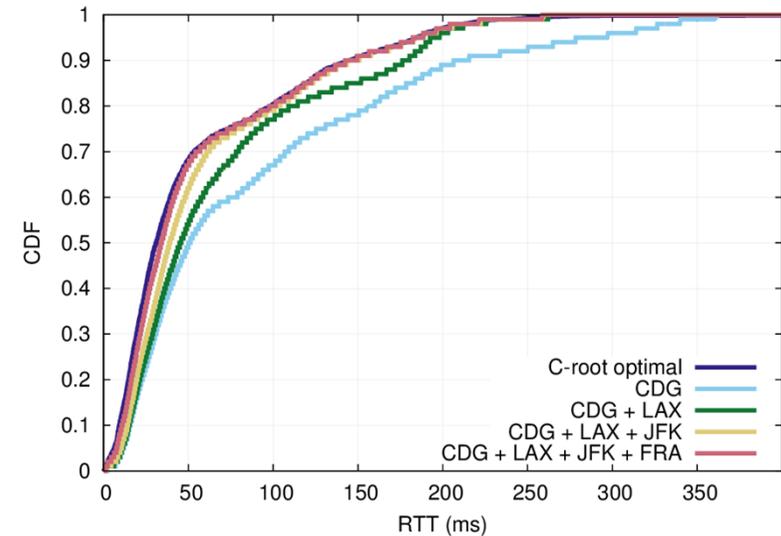
Does Location Matter?

yes (a lot!)

simulate 1-4-node anycast services
experimental measurements from C-Root
measure from RIPE Atlas (bias to Europe)



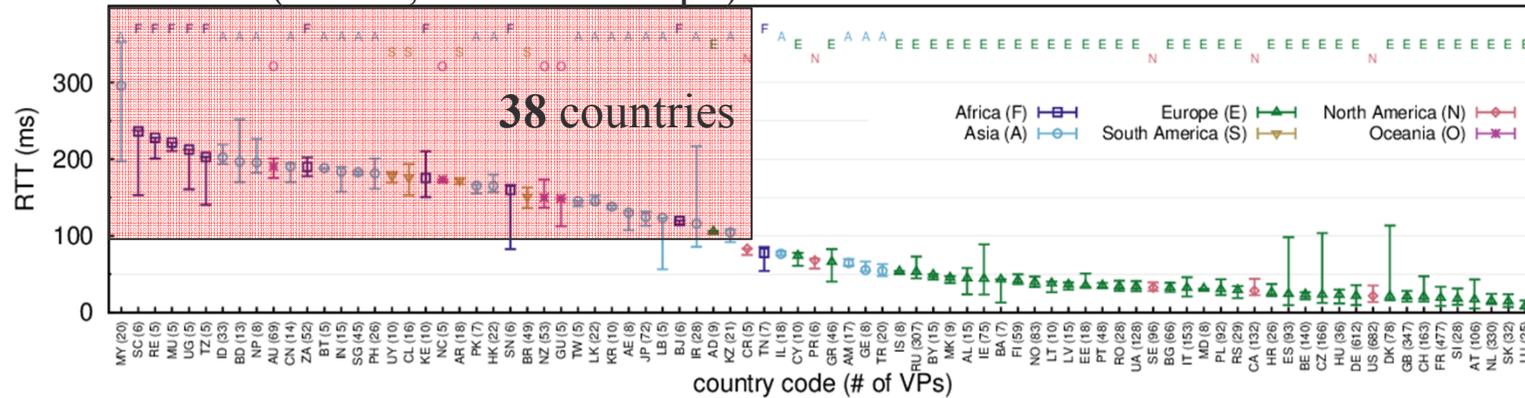
*poor locations
(far from EU)
⇒ poor base latency w/1
⇒ modest help w/2-4*



*optimal locations
(geographically dispersed)
⇒ 1 is good
⇒ 2-4 help “pull in tail”*

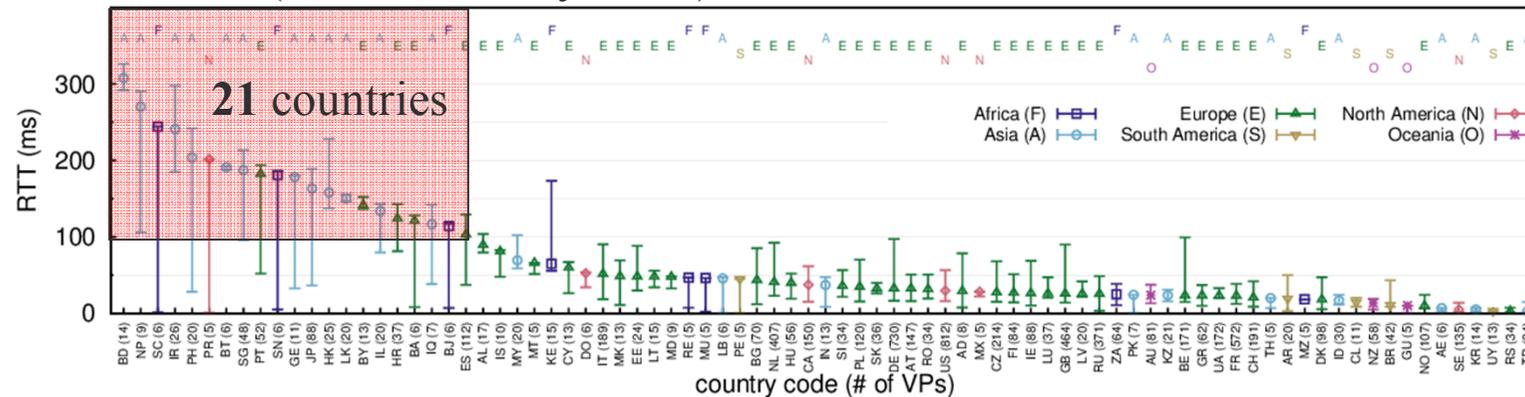
What About the Tail?

C-Root (6 sites, US and Europe)



show median and quartile RTTs per country

L-Root (144 sites, everywhere)



if median RTT >100ms is *high latency*:
 more sites => fewer high latency countries

more sites helps the tail (21 vs. 38)

Routing in the Tail?

routing shows *large* variation
(compare median vs. 25%ile)

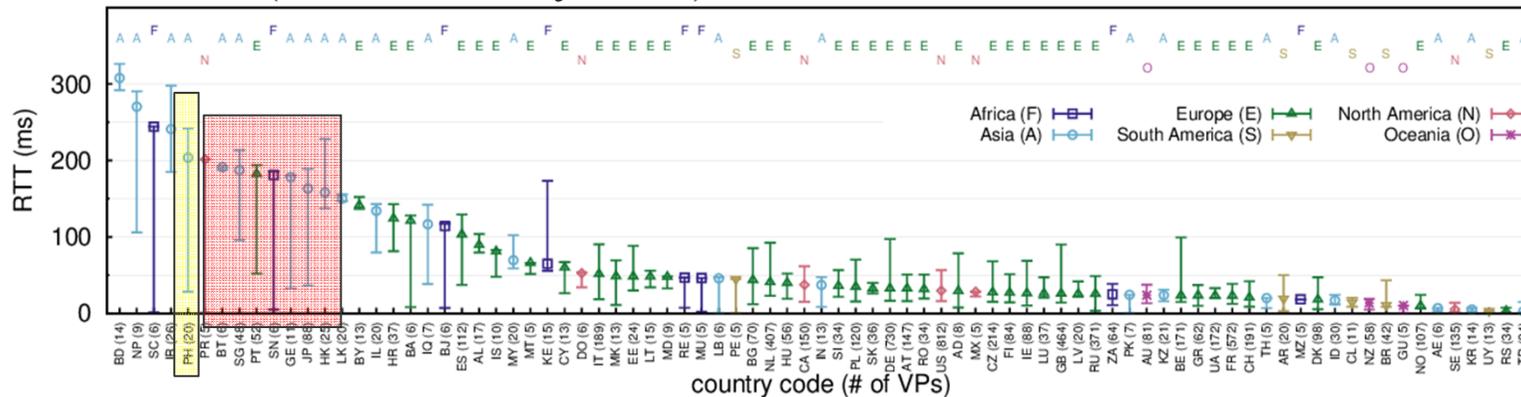
reason: site in country
doesn't reach all country ISPs

Phillipines (PH):

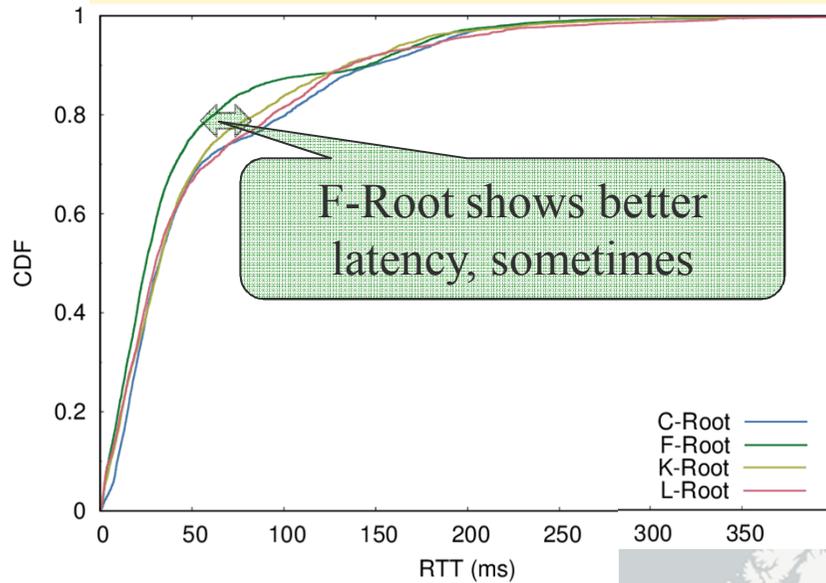
20 VPs

only 7 reach site in PH
13 to US and Australia

L-Root (144 sites, everywhere)

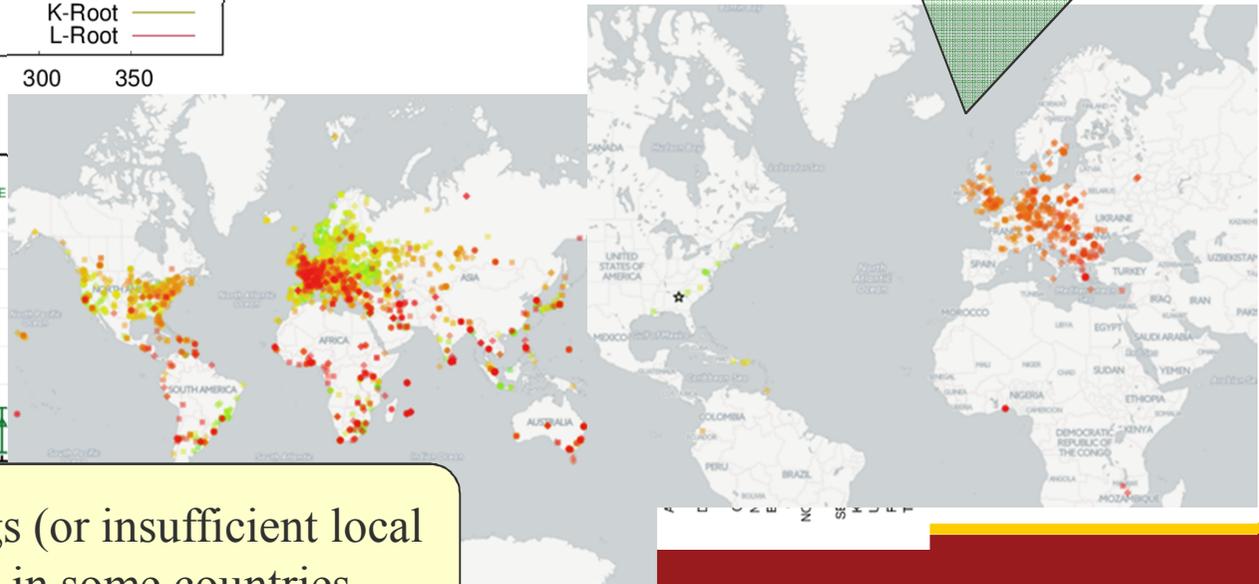
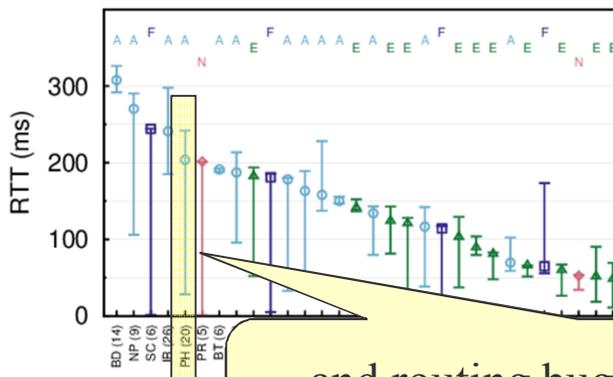


What Matters Most?

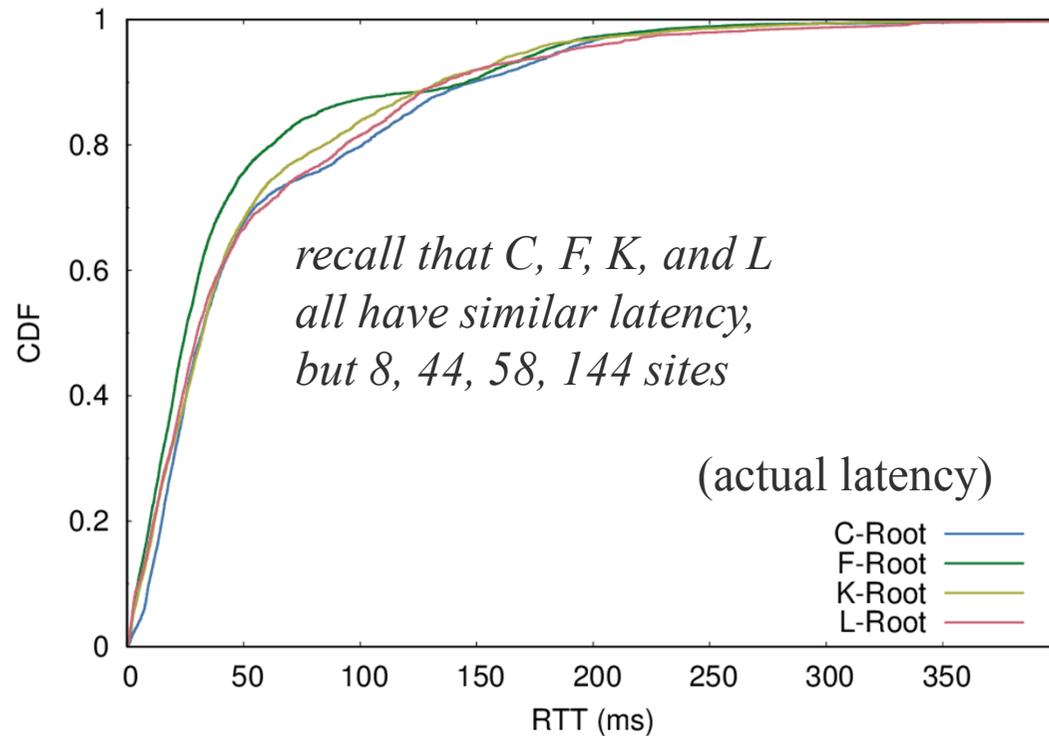


fixing routing bugs!

...they debugged routing with Ripe Atlas months before our measurements



So How Many Instances?



not very many!
12 would be good

for *an* anycast service
where caching works well
(*not a CDN w/5 min TTL*)

and only about **latency**
not DDoS resilience
nor policy concerns

and *location matters!*
and more help the tail

Conclusions

- first systematic study of anycast optimality
 - detailed paper: <http://www.isi.edu/~johnh/Schmidt16a>
- considerations for anycast design?
- data is available:
<https://ant.isi.edu/datasets/anycast/> and
<http://traces.simpleweb.org/>
- thanks to RIPE Atlas and U. Twente