

High-Proof Data

TSDB Distillation of Recursive DNS Metrics

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PCH Packet Clearing House

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1

Introduction

Our networks

- Authoritative Resolvers
- Public Recursors (pilot)



154 POPs around the world



Introduction

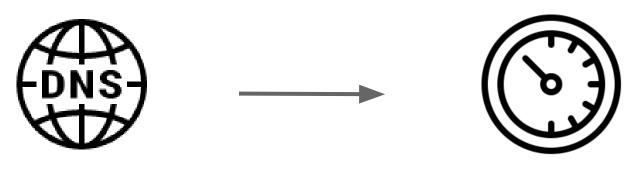


PCH running pilot for anycast public DNS recursor

- Improving DNS security (optional RPZ/blocklist from >20 threat providers, DNSSEC, etc.)
- Provide user privacy (PII never transmitted/sold, not a commercial project with profit motives, encryption support)
 Performance (large footprint, "close" to most Internet users)



Introduction



DNS Traffic

Monitoring needs

- Understand the routed nature of queries coming (transit, origin)
- Keep track of unique DNS records for easier malware domains detection
- Domain name monitoring (experimental operational req's)



The challenges

- Scalability
 - Many resolver clusters
 - Lots of queries how to process without bottlenecks?

• Resources

- Hardware/network limitations
- Human resources and cost
- Structured databases not well suited for this scale

• Encryption

PCAP monitoring of DNS becomes obsolete (we hope!)

PII Constraints

No client IP addresses stored to disk or transmitted outside POP



The solution

Answer pre-defined questions at the edge

• Specific uses cases not necessarily easy to solve

- Difficulties in joining BGP and DNS data
- Look at the entire feed of data

• Data retention

- Avoid an overgrown logging system
- Allow distillation of data at the edges
 - Fewer resources needed at core
 - Less flexibility for future questions



How to store data? TSDB



• Great for live monitoring

- Simple querying and easy visualisation
- Simple data retention
- Tagging becomes very important on the front end
- Relatively easy to maintain
 - Picking important metrics is critical
 - Scaling issues with long-term storage (data must be averaged)



How to move data?

Streaming protobuf!

POWERDNS

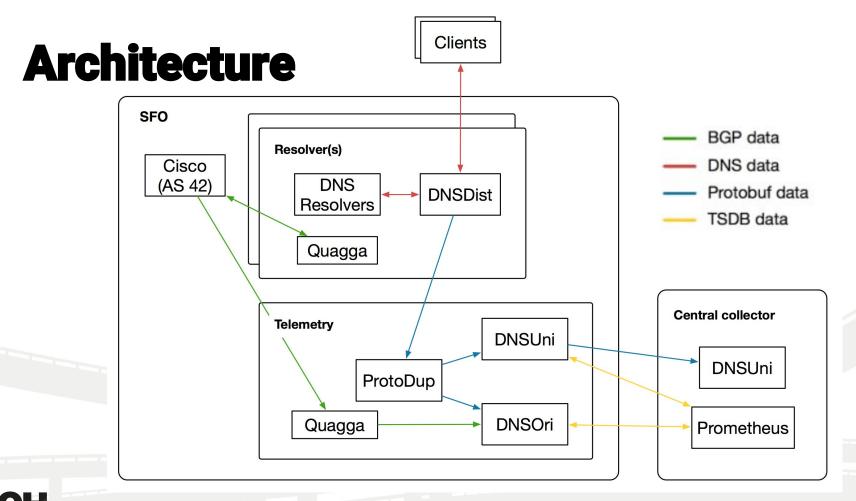
• DNSDist

- DNS load balancer
- Stream DNS queries through protocol buffers

Protocol buffer duplication

- Multiple applications consuming the DNS pbuf stream
- Custom middleware





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Results and current progress DNSOri

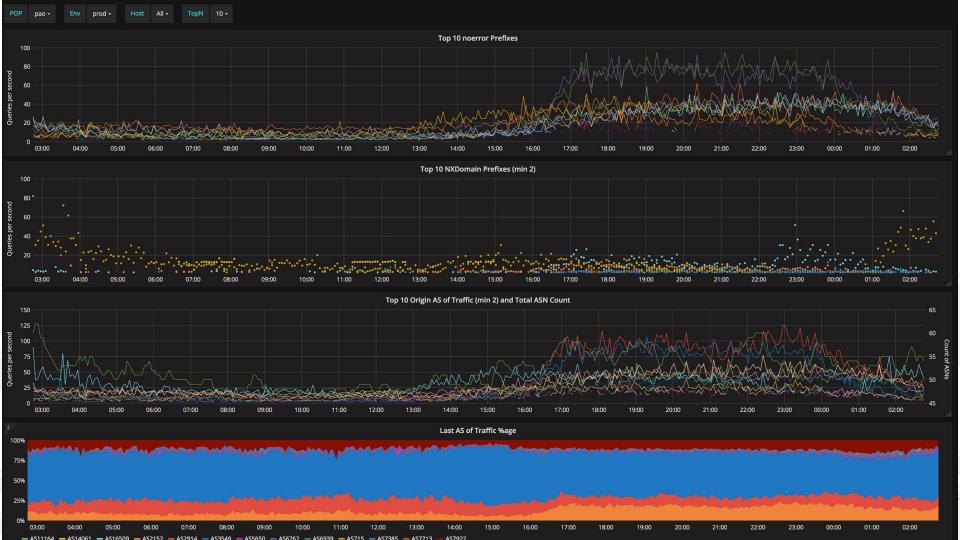
• Resolving BGP data in each POP

- Greatly distills the amount of data to move around
- Manual de-aggregation if desired
- High cardinality!
 - Turns billions of points into low thousands series
 - Still hard on TSDBs might need more than 1 central instance

Questions this data answers:

- Who should we peer with?
- What are our changes in traffic?
- Are we seeing split origin traffic? How often?
- What auths send us the most garbage?





Results and current progress DNSUni

• Aggregation at edges

- We need to look at the whole feed of DNS answers
- Memory caching at edges
- Disk caching at central pop

• Still too much data

- Need for graceful restart process at edges
- Which means discarding some uniques queries
- Feed of unique DNS records



Conclusion/Lessons Learned

- Specific architecture are a benefit in specific conditions
 - Allows edge distillation/aggregation of data
 - Lose some ad-hoc ability; gain speed
 - Gain in scalability and decrease in cost
- TSDBs
 - Can also be used for complex monitoring needs
 - Names are important; decide between metric names and tags on the first version.
- Design the codebase so it's flexible enough
 - Reusable components
 - Not too much



Future projects

• Future work for TSDB ingestion in the same model:

- Alternate ingestion protocols (DNSTAP)
- Domain name monitoring (volume stats for zones)
- Selected PCAP data into TSDB that is not specific to DNS using same summarization model
- Future work for metrics management/display:
 - The neverending dashboard creation process
 - Alerting/integration with monitoring apps that have "AI"



Thank you



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