RootViz: visualizing real-time monitoring of Root and TLD servers

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OARC 46
Edinburgh, Scotland
2026-05-17

Outline

Introduction

RootViz Pipeline

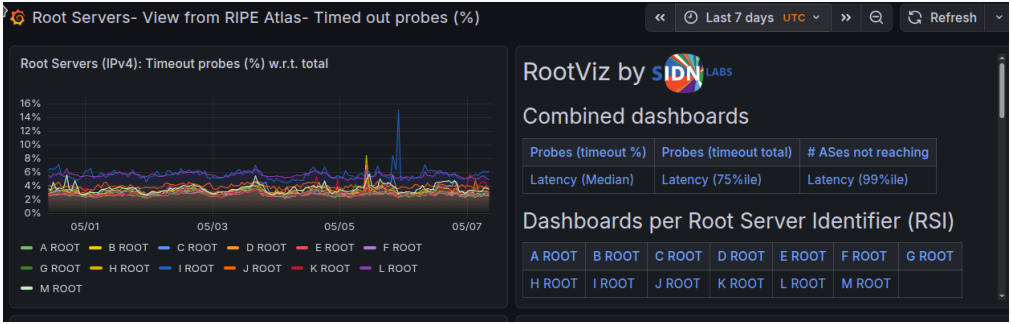
Dashboards

Findings

Case study: L-ROOT Jan 2026 event

RootViz dashboard

https://rootviz.sidnlabs.nl



The Root Server System

13 Root Server Identifier (RSIs)

`[a-m].root-servers.net`

- **12 independent operators**

  (Verisign runs both A and J)
- Self-funded, voluntary
- Each operator: **full autonomy**

RSI	Operator	
A		Verisign
B		USC-ISI
C		Cogent
D		U. Maryland
E		NASA OCIO
F		ISC
G		US DoD (DISA)
H		US Army (ARL)
I		Netnod
J		Verisign
K		RIPE NCC
L		ICANN
M		WIDE Project

Why monitor the Root?

The **Root DNS** and TLDs are the foundation of the DNS.

- Every uncached lookup eventually depends on them
- If the Root breaks ⇒ **the entire DNS suffers**, globally

You can't measure global reachability from *inside* the system.

You need external vantage points.

External VPs probing Root servers (RIPE Atlas Probes)

https://atlas.ripe.net

What are RIPE Atlas probes?

The largest active Internet measurement network.

Probes are diverse: hardware, VMs, rack servers

- Run by **RIPE NCC** since 2010
- **∼14K probes** in 180 countries
- Continuously measure DNS, ping, traceroute
- Data is **public & free**

A RIPE Atlas (v3) hardware probe

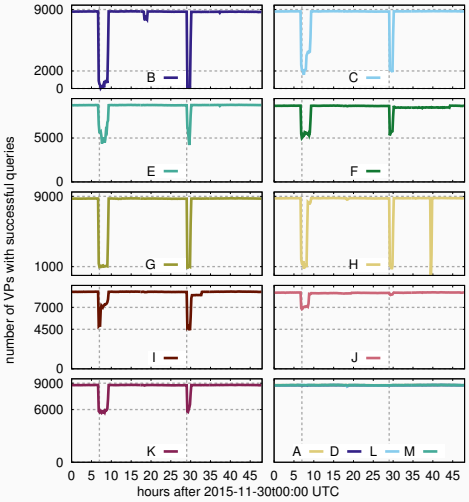
Context

Ten years ago, we published:

> **Anycast vs. DDoS: Evaluating the November 2015 Root DNS Event**
>
> https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/2987443.2987446

RootViz uses the same data sources — now visualized in real time.

- RIPE Atlas probes (All of them)

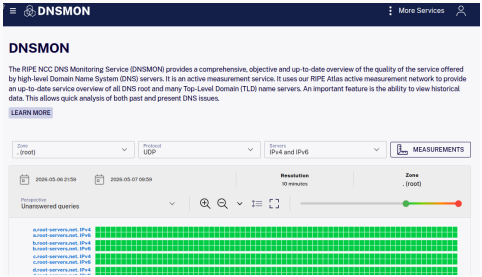


Motivation

The data is already there — but it's *dark data*.

- RIPE Atlas continuously measures Root servers from **all Atlas probes** (∼14K worldwide)
- Most operators only look at **DNSMON**
- But DNSMON uses only **anchors**

Why not use *all* of them? and have more metrics? and Grafana?



DNSMON — anchors only

https://dnsmon.ripe.net/

Anchors vs. probes: trade-offs

Anchors

datacenters · controlled

✓ Pros

- Datacenter-grade, clean networks
- Highly reliable individually

× Cons

- Few (∼1K), concentrated
- Miss the “messy” real Internet

Rest of probes

homes, offices · messy reality

✓ Pros

- Many (∼13K), wide coverage
- See the *real* user experience

× Cons

- Local quirks, DNS hijacking[1]
- Islands/peninsulas[2]
- Single probe = unreliable

[1] Intercept and Inject (Nosyk et al. (2023)
[2] Saluja et al.(2022)

Anchors vs. all probes: how much do we gain?

	Anchors (DNSMON)	All probes (RootViz)	Gain
Vantage points	999	14,528	**14.5×**
ASNs (IPv4)	743	4,505	**6.1×**
ASNs (IPv6)	681	2,304	**3.4×**
Prefixes (IPv4)	964	9,911	**10.3×**
Prefixes (IPv6)	858	3,496	**4.1×**
Countries	109	180	**1.7×**

Source: RIPE Atlas probe file, 2026-05-06

Using all probes: *a wider view of reachability.*

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Using all probes: *a wider view of reachability.*

Our approach: crowdsourcing reachability

Same idea as those airport restroom **HappyOrNot** terminals[1]:

- One press is noise

If many probes agree something's wrong — something *is* wrong.

HappyOrNot dashboard

[1] D. Owen, "The Happiness Button," *The New Yorker*, Feb. 8, 2018

RootViz: goals

Light up dark data

Atlas measures all RSIs from ∼14 K probes — most results are never seen.

Real-time monitoring

30-min aggregates, live Grafana dashboard.

Crowdsourced reachability

All probes, not just anchors — **14.5**× more vantage points.

Not a blame tool. Failures can be at the probe, in-network, or at the server location — not necessarily **the root server operator**.

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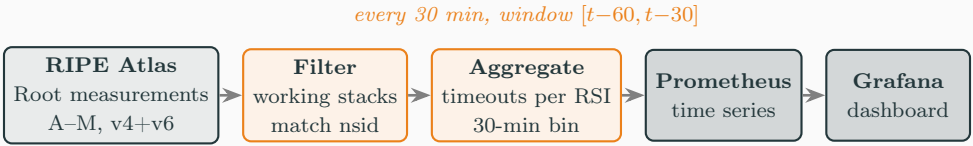
RootViz pipeline



Input

- `chaos TXT hostname.bind`
- Sent direct to each RSI (no resolver)
- All probes, IPv4 & IPv6

Reduction

- Keep probes with working stack `system-ipv{4,6}-works`
- Drop responses with mismatched `nsid`
  - queries being intercepted
- Count unique `prb_id` timeouts within 30min

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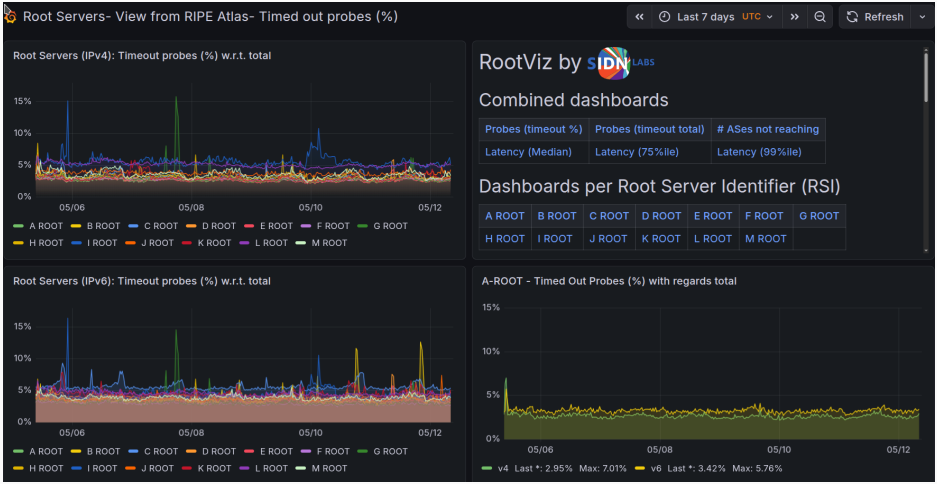
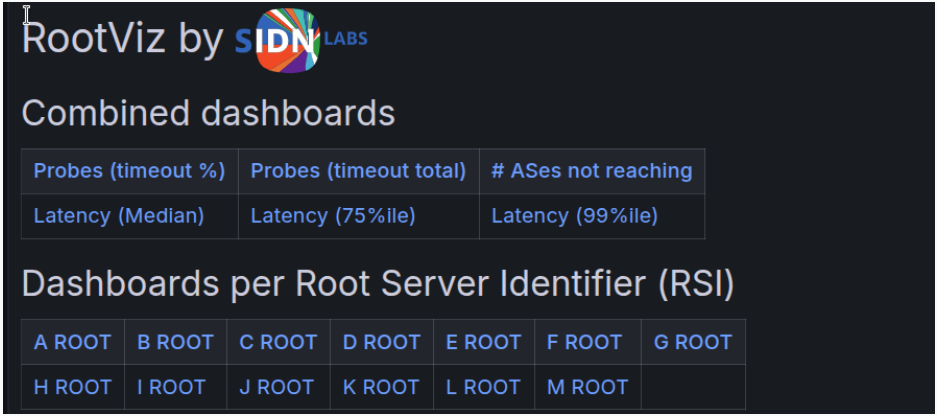
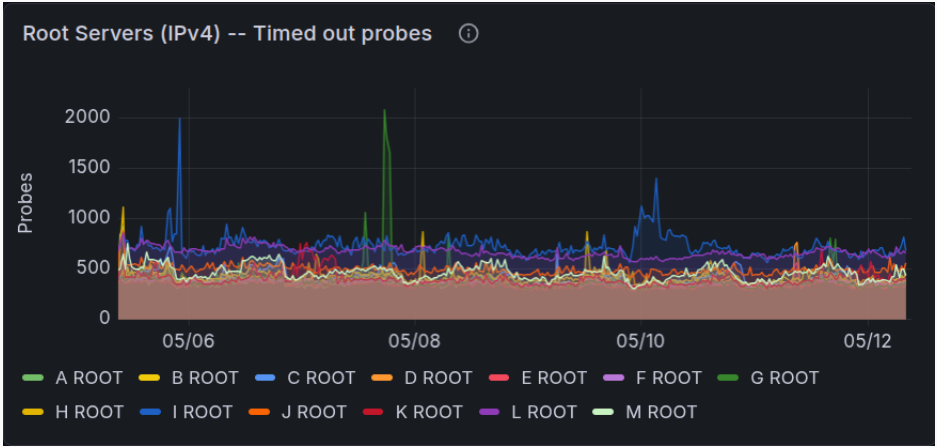

Root Servers- View from RIPE Atlas- Timed out probes (%)
Last 7 days UTC
Refresh
Root Servers (IPv4): Timeout probes (%) w.r.t. total
15%
10%
5%
0%
05/06
05/08
05/10
05/12
A ROOT B ROOT C ROOT D ROOT E ROOT F ROOT G ROOT
H ROOT I ROOT J ROOT K ROOT L ROOT M ROOT
RootViz by SIDN LABS
Combined dashboards
Probes (timeout %)
Probes (timeout total)
ASes not reaching
Latency (Median)
Latency (75%ile)
Latency (99%ile)
Dashboards per Root Server Identifier (RSI)
A ROOT B ROOT C ROOT D ROOT E ROOT F ROOT G ROOT
H ROOT I ROOT J ROOT K ROOT L ROOT M ROOT
Root Servers (IPv6): Timeout probes (%) w.r.t. total
15%
10%
5%
0%
05/06
05/08
05/10
05/12
A ROOT B ROOT C ROOT D ROOT E ROOT F ROOT G ROOT
H ROOT I ROOT J ROOT K ROOT L ROOT M ROOT
A-ROOT - Timed Out Probes (%) with regards total
15%
10%
5%
0%
05/06
05/08
05/10
05/12
v4 Last *: 2.95% Max: 7.01%
v6 Last *: 3.42% Max: 5.76%

Metrics



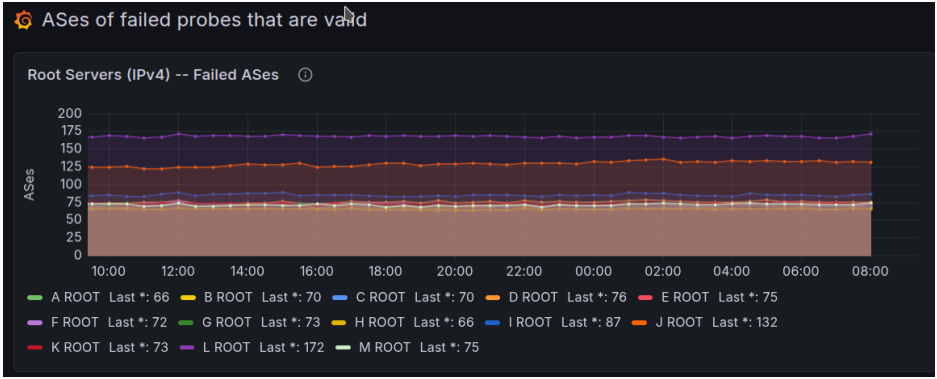
For Roots: timeout (reachability) is key

Timeout probes dashboard



15 graphs: combined and separated...

ASes of timedout probes



No root cause, only smoke detector...

RootViz — what we learned by looking

The data was always there.

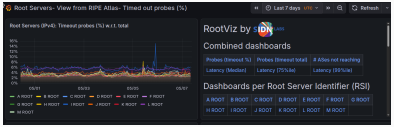
RootViz raises many questions:

- RSIs have **different baseline timeout levels** — why?

Every answer raises more questions.

Come look with us.

https://rootviz.sidnlabs.nl



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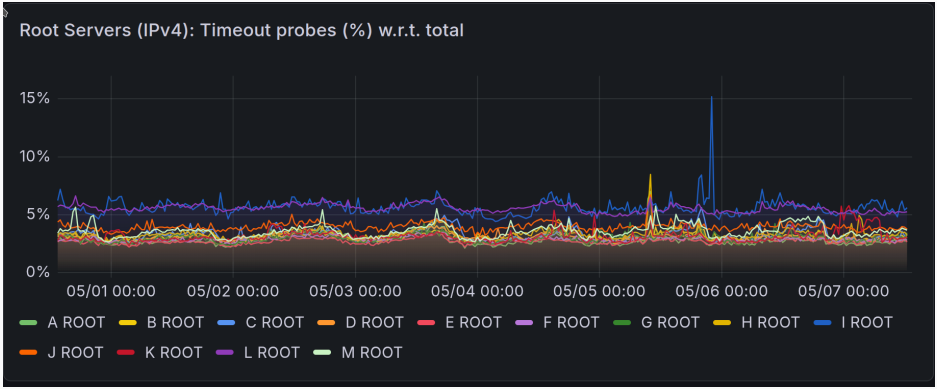
Finding 1: baseline timeouts differ per RSI



Each RSI has its **own steady-state** timeout level — not zero, and not equal.

Finding 2: stacks fail independently

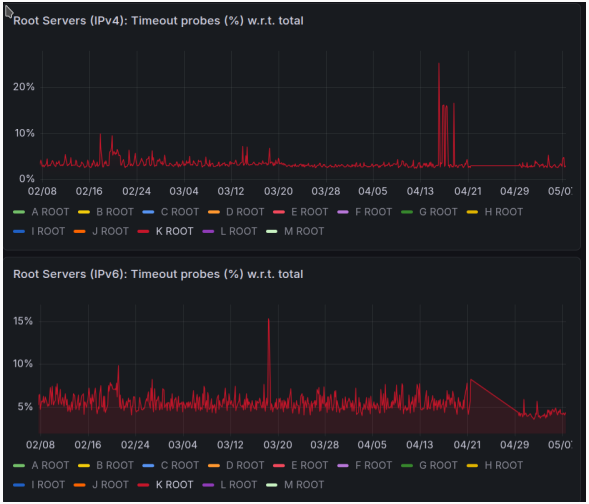
K-Root, April 26

IPv4 only — IPv6 unaffected

We reached out to **K-Root operators**.

> Issue with a **transit provider** connecting some Atlas probes to K-Root.

⇒ v4 and v6 paths fail independently.

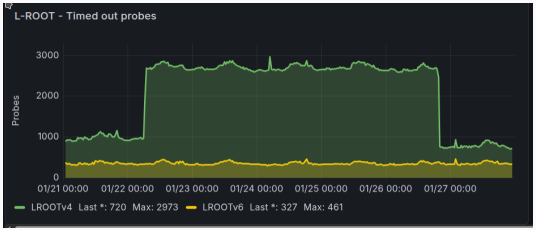


Finding 3: a starting point for deeper analysis

RootViz **flags** when something is off — but **not why**.
Once an event is detected, you can drill down:

- Which **probes** timed out?
- Which **anycast site** were they catching before?
- Which **ASNs / countries** are affected?

RootViz is the **smoke detector** — the investigation comes next.



LROOT Jan 2026 event

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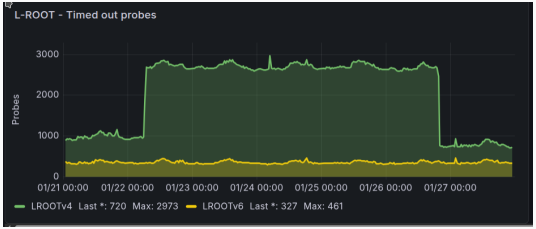
Case study: L-Root, January 2026

2026-01-22, ∼06:00 UTC

lasted until 01-26 20:00 UTC

- **∼2,000 Atlas probes** suddenly time out
- Reaching **L-Root over IPv4**
- IPv6 **unaffected**
- Other RSIs **unaffected**

Sharp spike, then back — not noise.

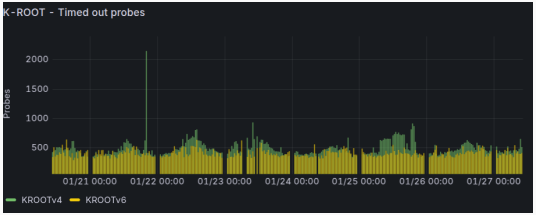


L-Root, IPv4 timeouts, Jan 21–27

“But probes are noisy — nothing to see here”

If it were just probe noise, *all* RSIs would spike together.
They didn’t.

- Same probes, same time window
- K-Root: **stable**
- Other RSIs: **stable**
- Probes weren’t offline — **timeouts only**
- IPv6 worked fine

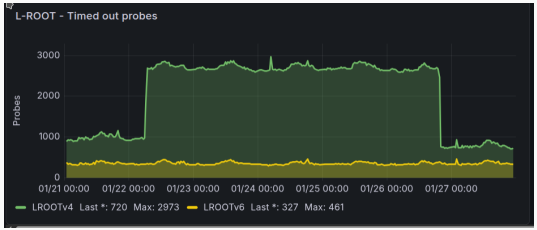


K-Root, same time window — flat

Drill down: who are the timing-out probes?

Compare two 10-min windows of the same measurement (https://atlas.ripe.net/measurements/10308):

- **Baseline**: Jan 22nd, 2026: 04:00–04:10 UTC (10min)
- **Event**: Jan 22nd, 2026: 13:00–13:10 UTC (10min)

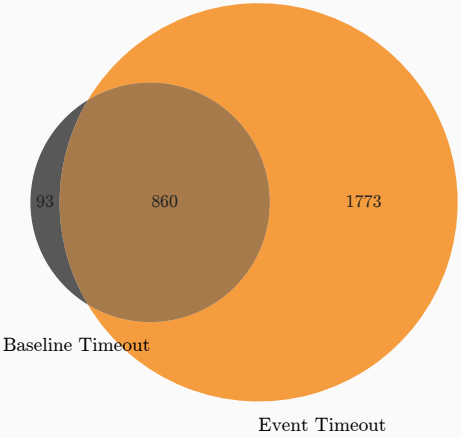


L-Root, IPv4 timeouts, Jan 21–27

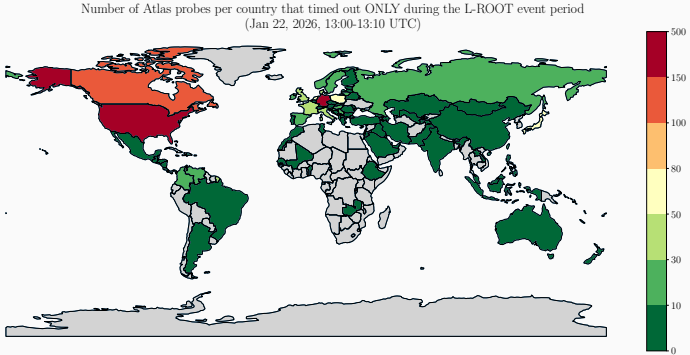
Drill down: event window

Same measurement, 9 hours later:

- 1,773 probes timed out only during the event



Where are these probes? (countries)



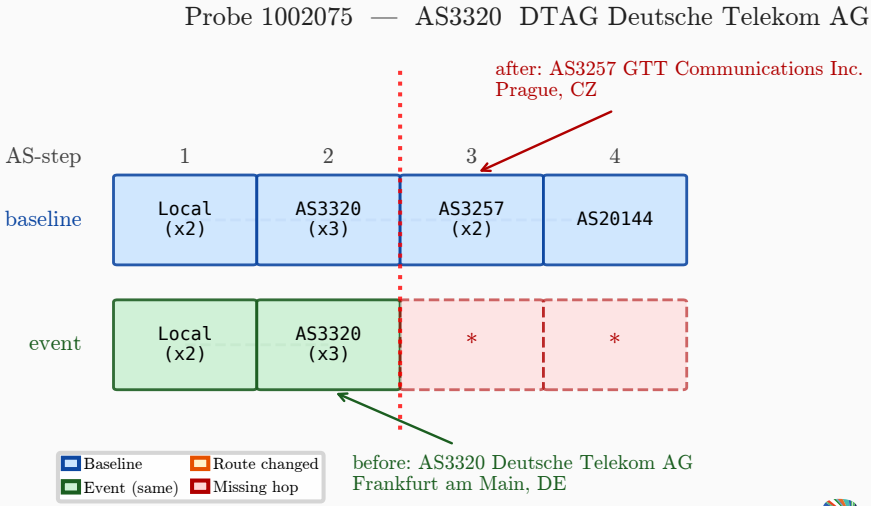
Country	Probes
Germany	464
United States	348
Canada	119
Japan	75

Spread across **97 countries** — not a localized issue.

Which networks? (top 10 ASNs)

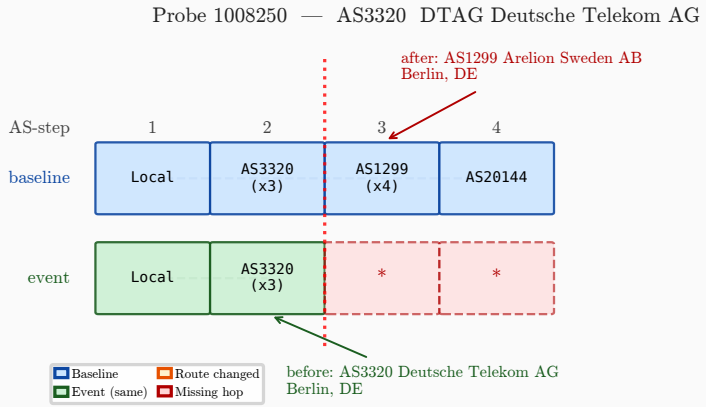
ASN	Network	Timed out	Reached OK	Ratio OK
3320	Deutsche Telekom (DTAG)	353	3	0.8%
33915	Vodafone Libertel (NL)	53	15	22.1%
396982	Google Cloud Platform	40	39	49.4%
16509	Amazon AWS	37	35	48.6%
36352	ColoCrossing	37	5	11.9%
14593	SpaceX Starlink	35	63	64.3%
3292	TDC (DK)	23	0	0.0%
5617	Orange Polska	23	0	0.0%
31898	Oracle Cloud	22	159	87.8%

DTAG AS Path (from traceroutes)



Atlas measurement: https://atlas.ripe.net/measurements/5008/

DTAG AS Path (from traceroutes)



- No route or path changes seen on BGP (RIPE RIS)
- Private peering (PNI) to blame?

Atlas measurement: https://atlas.ripe.net/measurements/5008/

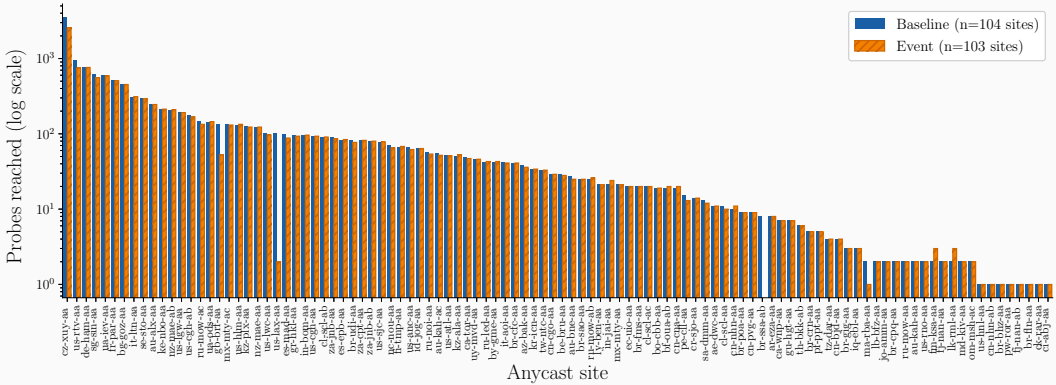
L-ROOT side: which anycast sites were they hitting?

Before the event, the affected probes' **anycast catchments** were:

L-Root site	**Probes**
`cz-xuy-aa` (Czechia)	962
`us-rtv-aa` (US)	390
`sg-sin-aa` (Singapore)	127
`us-lax-aa` (US)	94
`gb-brf-aa` (UK)	80

⇒ probes that *later* timed out used to reach **Czechia** or **US** sites.

Were these sites down? (Atlas sees 103 of 140)



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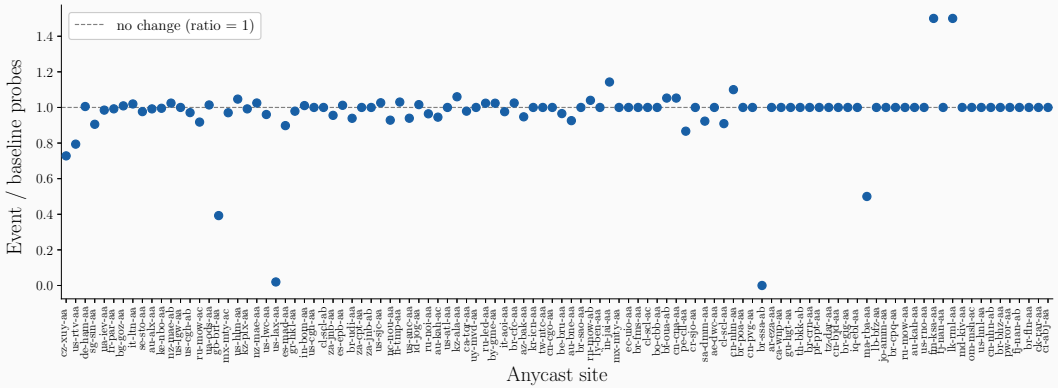
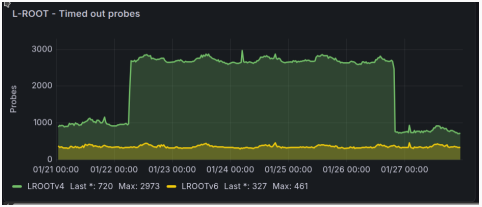


L-ROOT sites stayed up

L-Root event: conclusion

- RootViz timeouts $\neq$ **root server fault**
- Issue lived **in the network**, not at L-Root

Takeaway: a root server looking "down" from a Atlas/Rootviz can also mean that the **path is broken**, not the **server**.



L-Root, IPv4 timeouts, Jan 21–27

Recap

RootViz works for eyeballing.

- Real-time view across **all** RIPE Atlas probes
- Already **confirmed events** with Root operators
- Points to **where** to look: country, ASN, anycast site, v4/v6

Step	Done by
Spike detected	RootViz
IPv4 only?	RootViz
Which probes?	Manual
Which anycast sites?	Manual
BGP state check	Manual
Transit AS scan	Manual
Data plane failure	Manual

But the L-Root case shows the limit:

Detection was easy. Root cause took **hours of manual work**.

Ongoing work: two student groups @ TU Delft

Group 1: software project

Event detection &
automated reporting

- Automatic anomaly detection
- Trigger & generate reports
- Reduce manual eyeballing

Group 2: research project

Per-RSI deep dive

- Each member: **2 root letters**
- Some show periodic timeouts
- Others don't — why?

Roadmap: RootViz v2

- **Full automation** of event detection
- **Event labeling** & classification
- **Public datasets** for the community

From dashboard to a measurement service.

Try it

https://rootviz.sidnlabs.nl

Questions?

giovane.moura@sidn.nl

♥ Thanks to RIPE NCC for Atlas data
and feedback from Root Operators (A,B,G,J,K,L so far)