

OpenINTEL

an infrastructure for long-term, large-scale and high-performance active DNS measurements

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Why measure DNS?

- (Almost) **every networked service relies on DNS**
- DNS translates human readable names into machine readable information
 - e.g. IP addresses, but also: mail hosts, certificate information, ...
- Measuring **what is in the DNS over time** provides information about the **evolution of the Internet**
- (we started this because we were interested in the rise of DDoS Protection Services)

Goals and Challenges

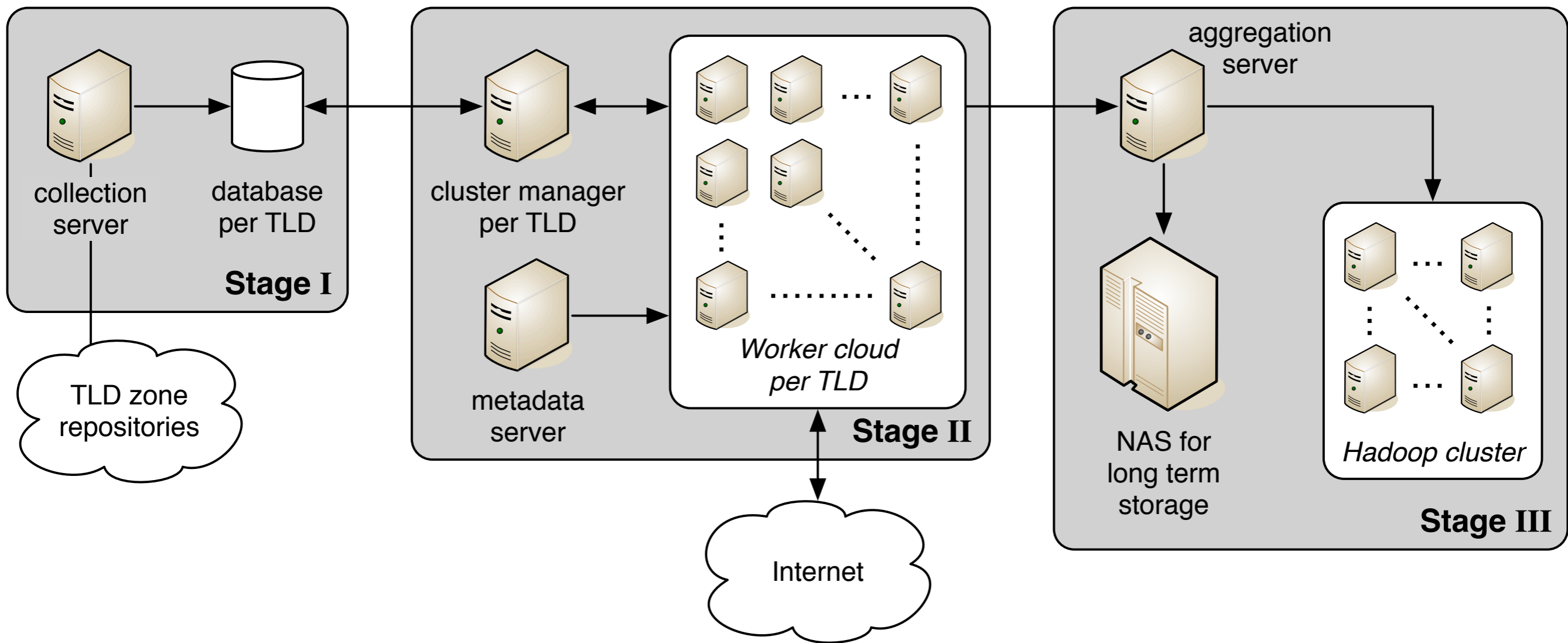
- Send a **comprehensive set of DNS queries for every name** in a TLD, **once per day**
- But can we do this at **scale**? How does this **impact** the global DNS?

.com + .net + .org ≈ over 150 million names
(about 50% of the global DNS namespace)
- How do we store and analyse this data efficiently?

Data collection stages

- We distinguish **three stages** for data collection:
 - **Stage 1:**
Collection of zone files for TLDs to scan, compute daily deltas
 - **Stage 2:**
Main measurement, perform queries for each names, collect meta data, store results
 - **Stage 3:**
Prepare data for analysis

High-level architecture

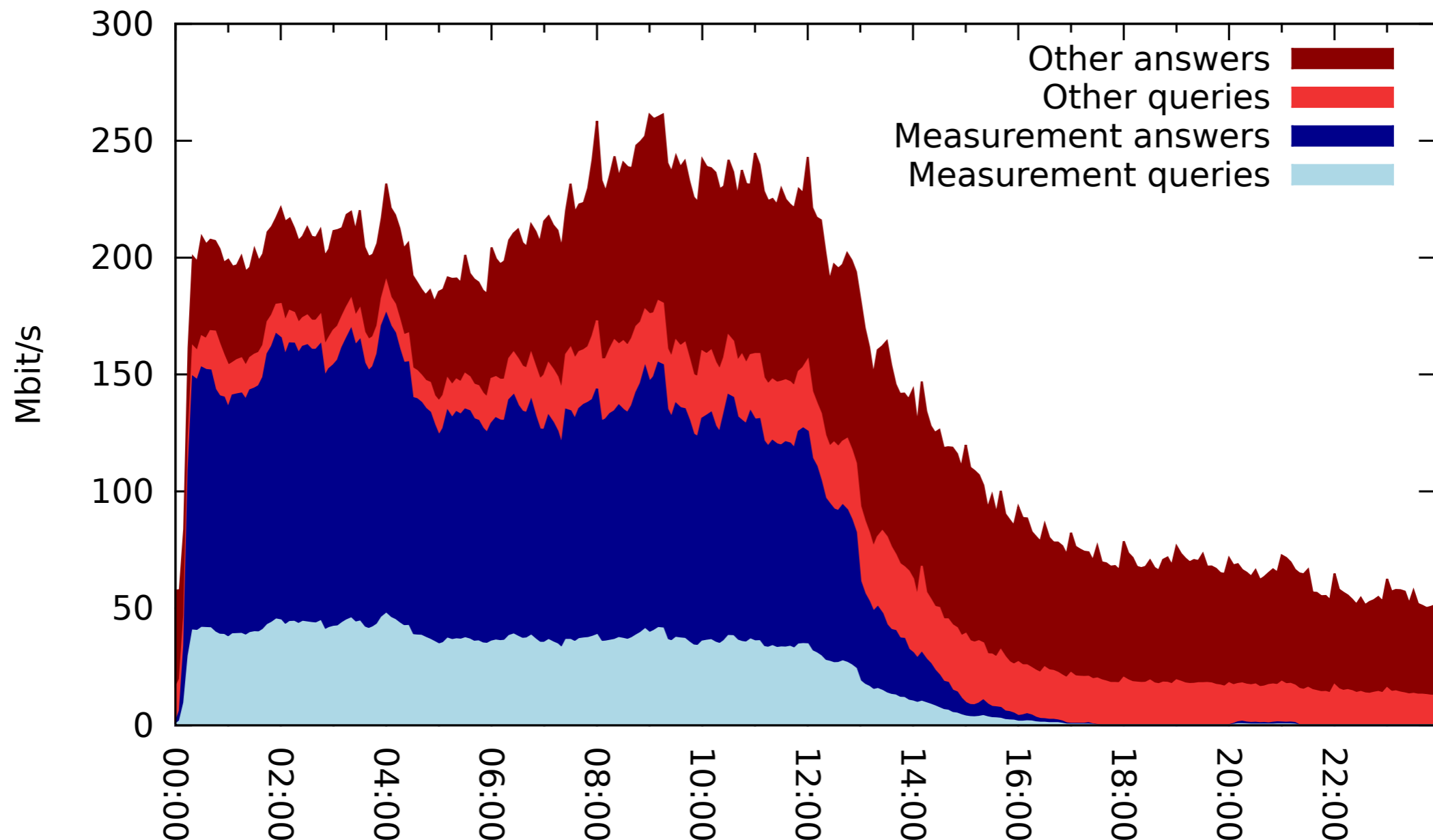


What do we query and store?

- We ask for:
 - SOA
 - A, AAAA
 - (apex, 'www' and 'mail')
 - NS
 - MX
 - TXT
 - SPF
 - DS
 - DNSKEY
 - NSEC(3)
- We store:
 - All records in the *answer* section
 - CNAME expansions
 - DNSSEC signatures (RRSIG)
 - Metadata (Geo IP, AS)

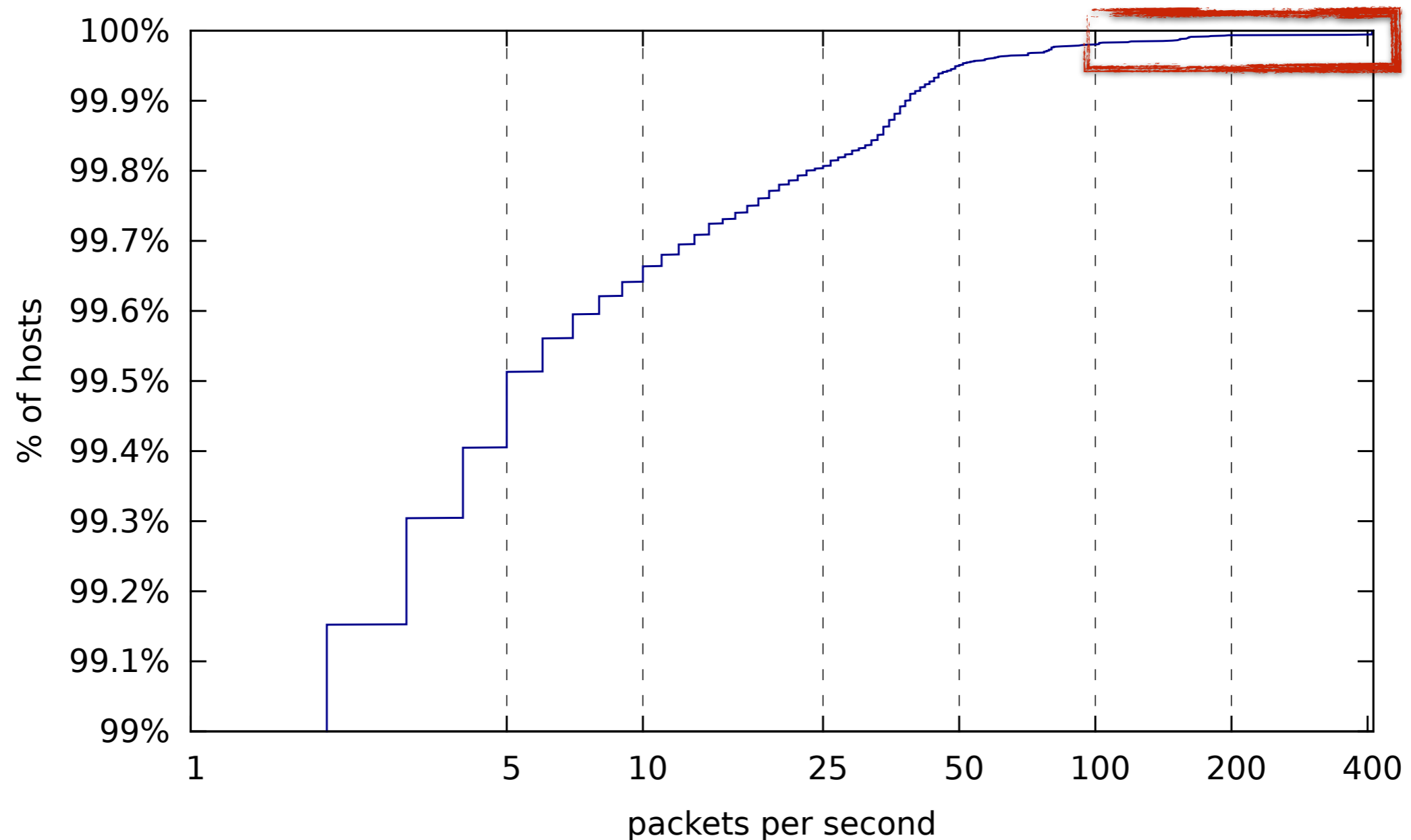
Impact on the global DNS

- Our measurement is clearly visible in SURFnet's traffic flows



Impact on the global DNS

- Deeper analysis shows very few top talkers (less than 35 receive more than 100 packets/sec.)



Big data? Yes!

- Calling your research “big data” is all the rage
- So would our work qualify as big data?
- The **human genome** is about **$3 \cdot 10^9$** base pairs
- We collect around **$1.8 \cdot 10^9$** DNS records **per day**
- Since February 2015, through December 31st we collected **$511 \cdot 10^9$** (**511 billion**) results



Some numbers

- Workers: 1 CPU core, 2GB RAM, 5 GB disk

TLD	#domains	workers	measure time
.org	10.9M	10	7h19m
.net	15.6M	10	14h29m
.com	123.1M	80	17h10m
.nl	5.6M	3	3h09m

- Data collected daily:

TLD	#domains	(failed)	#results	Avro	Parquet	uncompressed
.org	10.9M	(1.2%)	125M	2.6GB	3.2GB	18.5GB
.net	15.6M	(0.9%)	166M	3.5GB	4.3GB	24.4GB
.com	124.0M	(0.6%)	1419M	30.0GB	36.8GB	213.4GB
.nl	5.6M	(0.5%)	112M	8.5GB	11.8GB	27.8GB
total	156.1M	(0.6%)	1.8B	43.3GB	54.7GB	284.1GB

- We collect almost **16TB** of **compressed** data **per year**

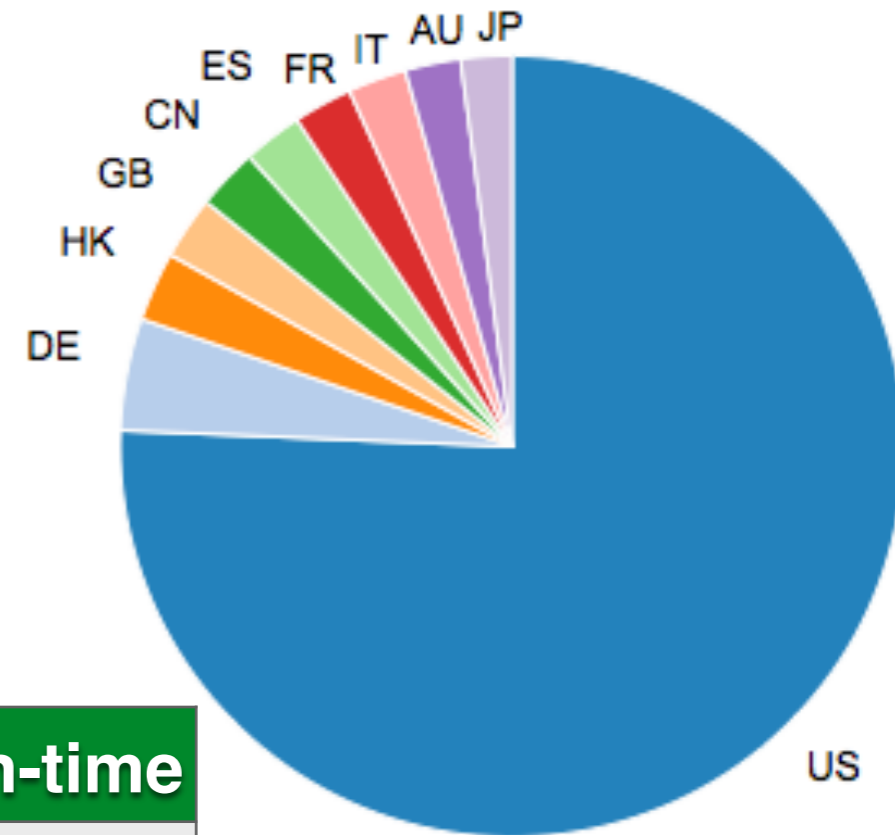
Big data? Use the right tools

- With 3 partners invested in a Hadoop cluster (SURFnet, SIDN, UTwente)
- Use latest & greatest tools for analysis, **Impala, Spark, Flume, ...**
- Working on making datasets accessible to other network researchers



Query performance

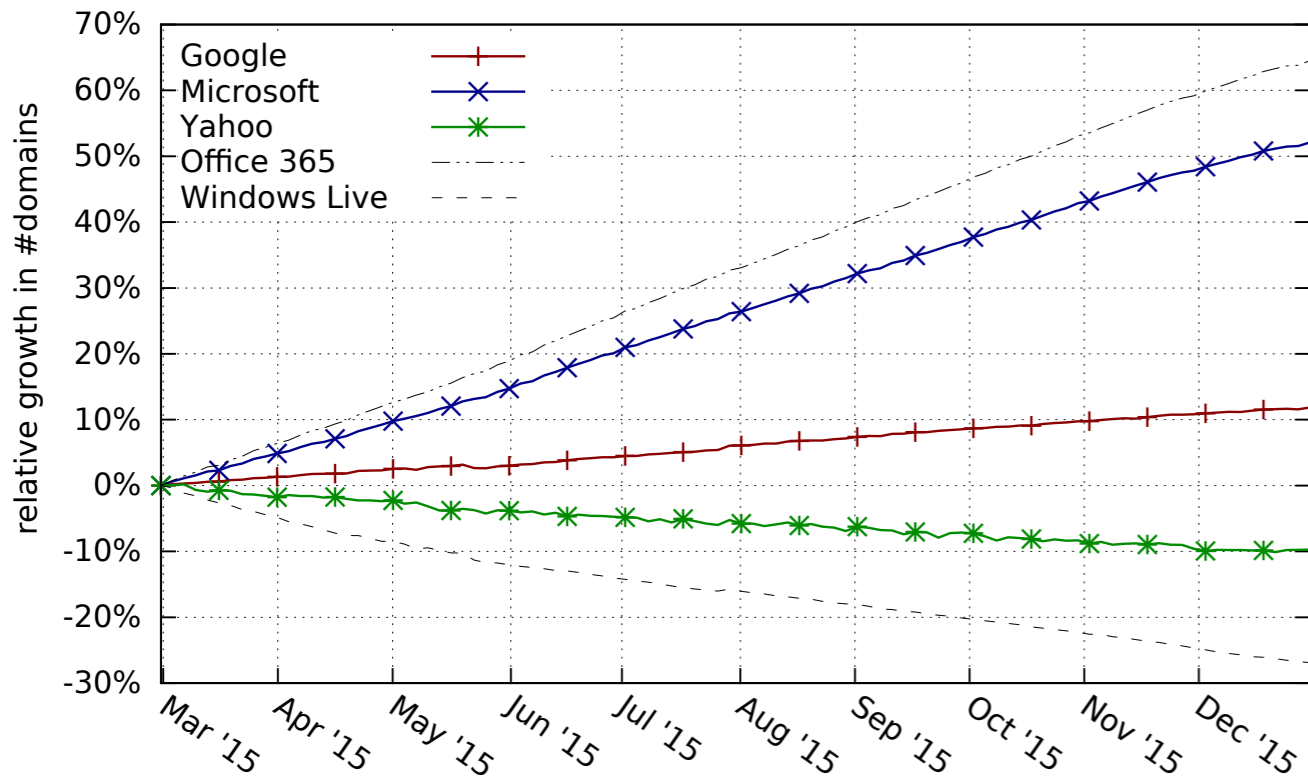
- Example query:
top 10 countries A records
geo-locate to in the .com TLD
- Storage format matters a lot!



Storage format	Compression	Relative size	Query run-time
Avro (row oriented)	none	100%	25.1s
	deflate	17%	15.5s
	snappy	23%	9.3s
Parquet (columnar)	none	44%	17.5s
	gzip	10%	5.7s
	snappy	17%	4.3s

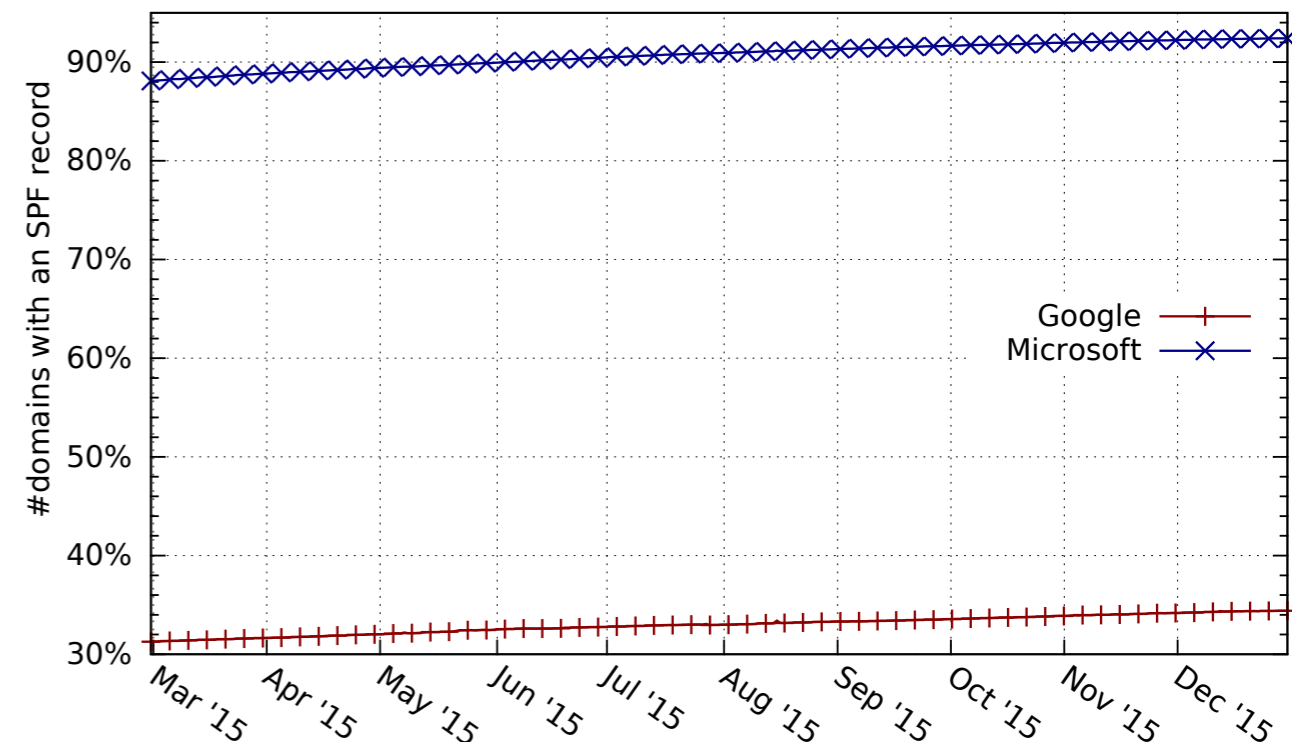
Sweet spot!

An example: cloud e-mail



- Google largest (4.57M)
- But Microsoft grows much faster!
- Yahoo in decline

- SPF protects against e-mail forgery
- Microsoft users show (near) ubiquitous SPF use
- Google users at only one third



Data access

- Working on ways to make this resource accessible to the measurement research community
- Problem: contracts for zone file access (com/net/org/nl/...) are (very) restrictive
- Current thinking:
 - Publishing aggregate data sets is OK
 - “Toy” cluster with open data (e.g. Alexa 1M) to allow others to write queries & scripts, then execute “on behalf”
 - Anonymisation of data?

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

(come see us for a live demo)



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