### Hyper-Hyper-Local Root Ray Bellis, Internet Systems Consortium, Inc.

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## Local Root Mirroring

- RFC 7706 too prescriptive (IMHO)
- There's no need to put the root zone in <u>every</u> resolver

• A single local root server instance can support large numbers of resolvers

## Fast Root ("froot")

- Root zone only
- Pre-compiled answers, with DNSSEC
- Pre-calculated compression offsets
- Linux raw sockets
- Saturate a 10GE NIC with four x86 CPU cores

- No .arpa or root-servers.org zone support
  - MUST NOT be used on a root server Anycast address
  - Use "static-stub" support in BIND to forward root zone queries

## Zone Support

## **Pre-compiled Answers**

- Root zone is loaded and parsed
- Every possible answer is generated, assuming minimum possible valid query length (per QNAME Minimisation)
- Data structure allows for closest-match for serving relevant NSEC3 records
- Each answer record contains a table of the wire offset of every compression pointer

### Raw Sockets

- To avoid interference from the kernel, uses a separate IPv4 address
  - Requires answering ARP requests
  - Also responds to ICMPv4 ping
- Also does IPv6 "link local"
  - Neighbour Discovery
  - ICMPv6 ping

- Full TCP is non-trivial
- implements Geoff and George's "Stateless TCP"
  - "Good enough" TCP support for low-loss local networks
  - Not capable of serving AXFRs
- It works!
- It might still be a bad idea...

TCP

# Fast Root on a Raspberry Pie

- 15,000 QPS on a RPi 3B
  - Probably more on a 3B+
- 13 MB RAM footprint
- 43 MB SD card image built with Nard SDK
  - Edit the config file to assign static IP
  - Turn it on!



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### Source Repos

### https://github.com/isc-projects/froot-src

### https://gitlab.isc.org/isc-projects/froot-pi

### "isc" branch - pre-compiled binaries coming soon

### **Linux Performance Considerations**

# Multi Queue NIC Handling Raw Sockets and CPU affinity

### Multi-Queue NICs

- High speed NICs have multiple RX and TX queues
- Optimum RX performance from one queue IRQ assigned per CPU core
- NICs use a hash on the packet header to chose the queue
- Insufficient packet header entropy causes queue imbalance
- Queue imbalance negatively impacts performance

## Linux IPv4 Packet Steering

- Use multiple sockets with SO\_REUSEPORT (Kernel 3.9+)
  - Let the kernel wake up a single listener
- Assign sockets to cores (Kernel 4.4+)
  - Let the kernel wake up the right listener
  - setsockopt(fd, SOL\_SOCKET, SO\_INCOMING\_CPU, &cpu, sizeof(cpu));

### Linux Raw Packet Steering

- Use packet fanout so packets only go to one socket
- Use packet fanout cpu mode:

"selects the socket based on the CPU that the packet arrived on"

### New Linux Tools

dnsgen ethq

- Raw (AF PACKET) sockets so Linux only
- 4096 source ports per thread (default)
  - High entropy ensures good queue distribution on server
- Loads dnsperf files, but prefers pre-compiled binary packet format
- Includes a DNS packet echo server for benchmarking
- https://github.com/isc-projects/dnsgen

### dnsgen



- top for NICs
- Displays real-time per-queue NIC statistics - show queue imbalances
- Uses Linux-only ethtool API
- Needs per-driver support please contribute sample ethtool output
- https://github.com/isc-projects/ethg

# ethq

	14:56:22	NIC	TX pkts	RX pkts	TX bytes	RX bytes	TX Mbps	
	enp	5s0f1	726672	747035	69965286	57557174	559.722	
		0	59320	62775	5709083	4836621	45.673	
		1	59466	62792	5725248	4837914	45.802	
		2	59066	62679	5687140	4829276	45.497	
		3	60860	62710	5860540	4831605	46.884	
5		4	61286	62720	5899417	4832451	47.195	
		5	61321	62679	5904821	4829247	47.239	
		6	61070	62794	5880085	4838078	47.041	
		7	60945	62767	5869452	4836078	46.956	
		8	61439	61273	5915464	4720914	47.324	
		9	60114	61286	5787753	4721987	46.302	
		10	61132	61289	5884760	4722195	47.078	
		11	60653	61271	5841523	4720808	46.732	

### RX Mbps 460.457 38.693 38.703 38.634 38.653 38.660 38.634 38.705 38.689 37.767 37.776 37.778 37.766

### Questions?