

# The Day the DNS Died

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https://tinyurl.com/spdnstalk

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That requires a lot of DNS:

- 8,000 queries/second.
- 20Mb/s+ sustained traffic just for DNS queries.
- Several different resolution paths.



But DNS is easy, right?



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### Outline

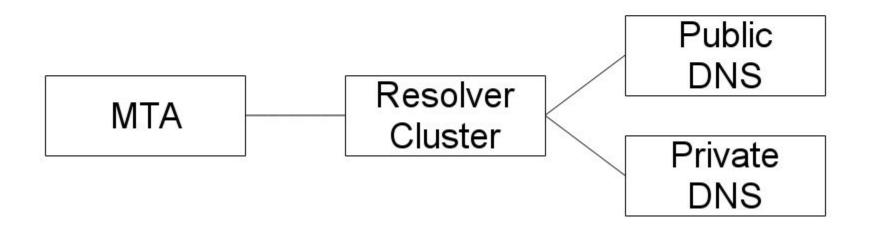
- Introduction
- Previous DNS Design(s)
- May 2017 Outage
- New DNS Design
- Lessons Learned / Remembered
- References
- Questions?



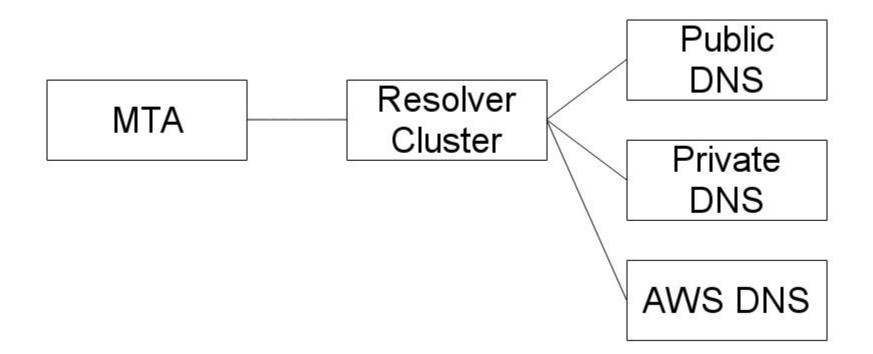
**Previous DNS Design(s)** 



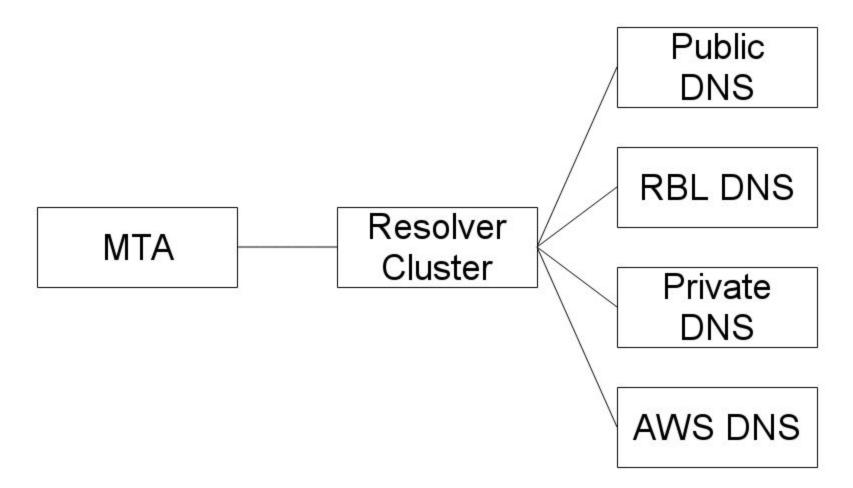




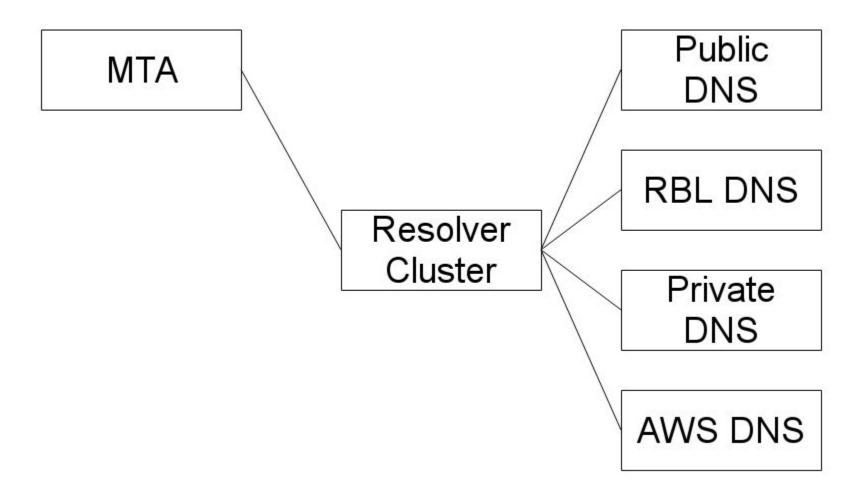


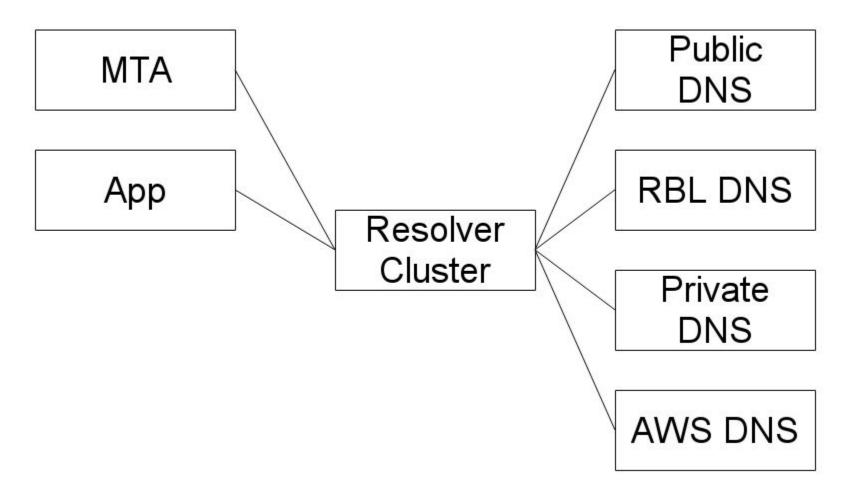




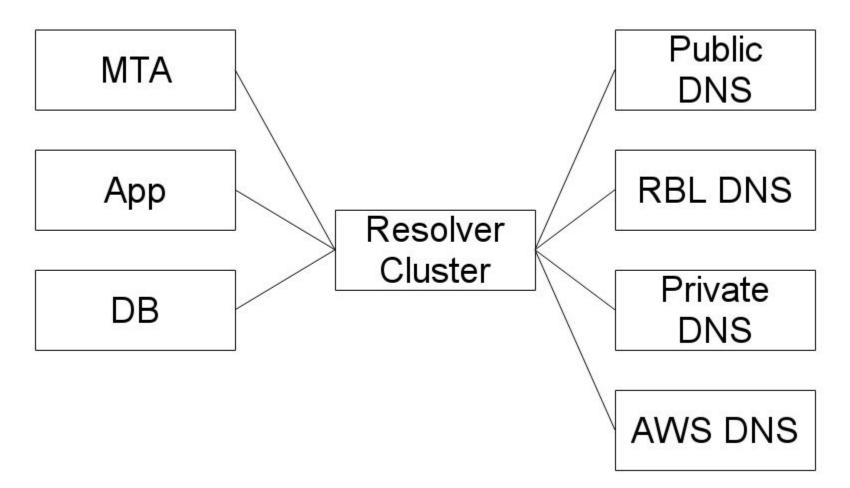


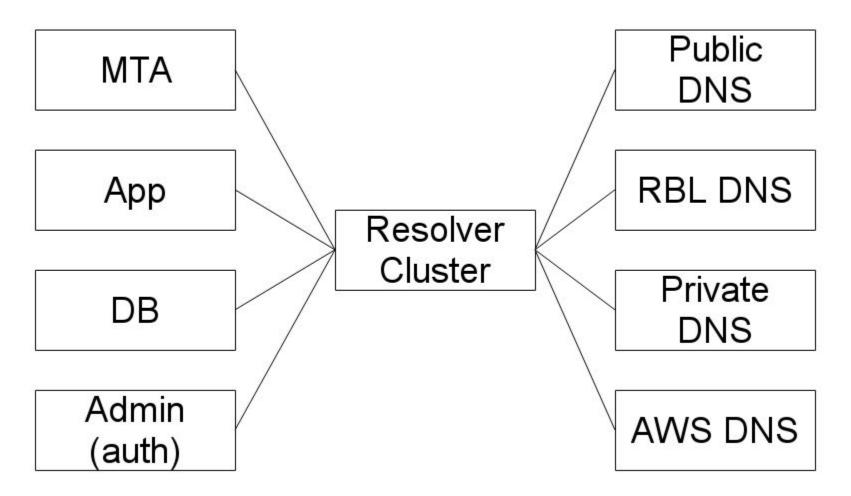


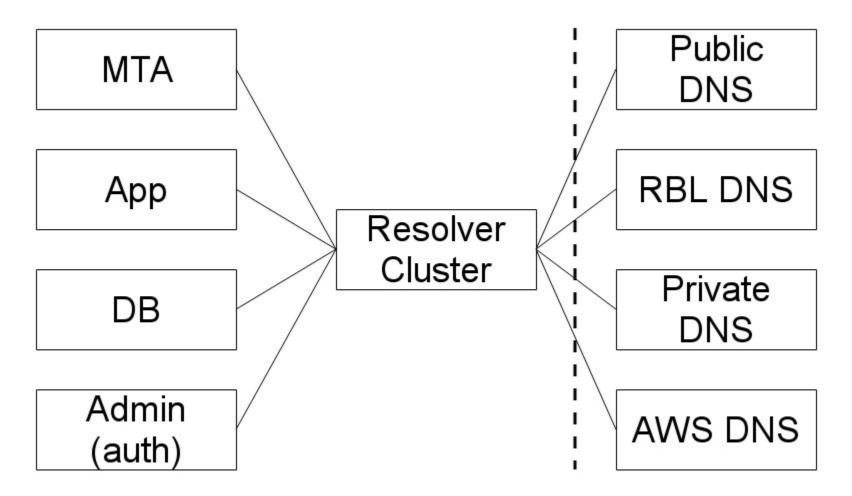


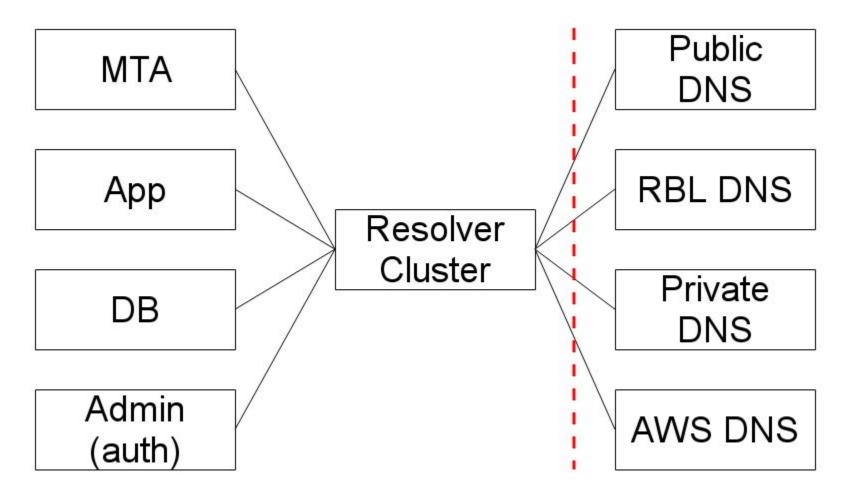


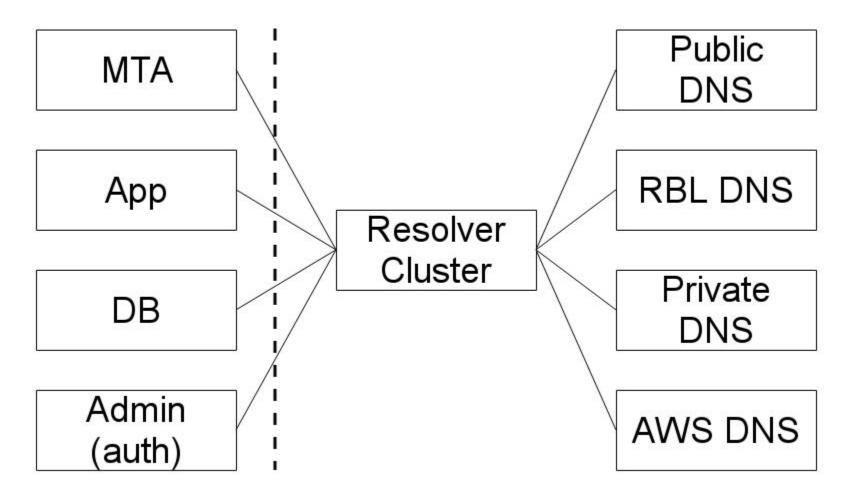


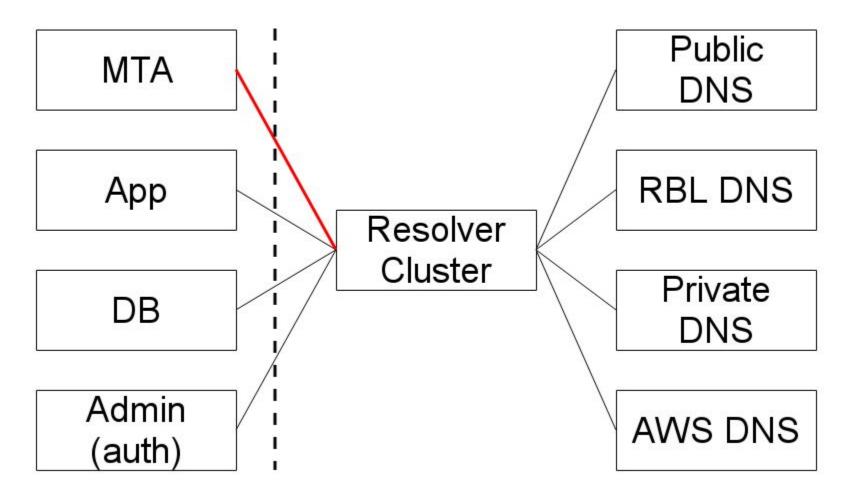






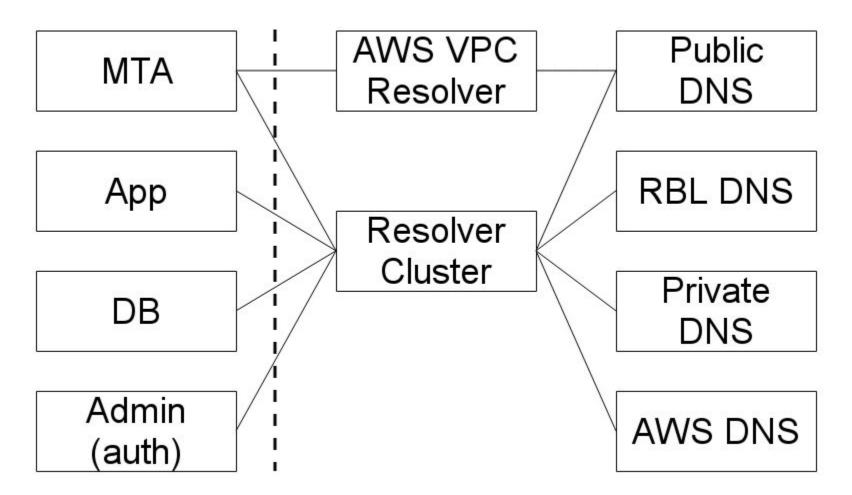




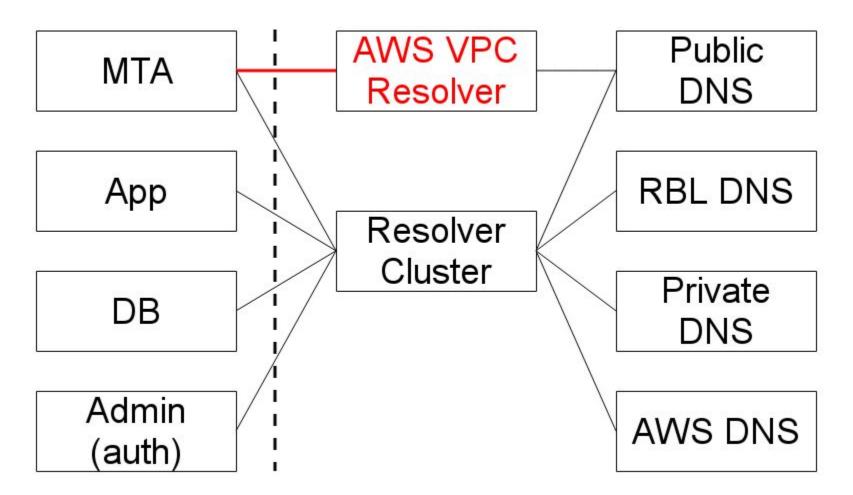


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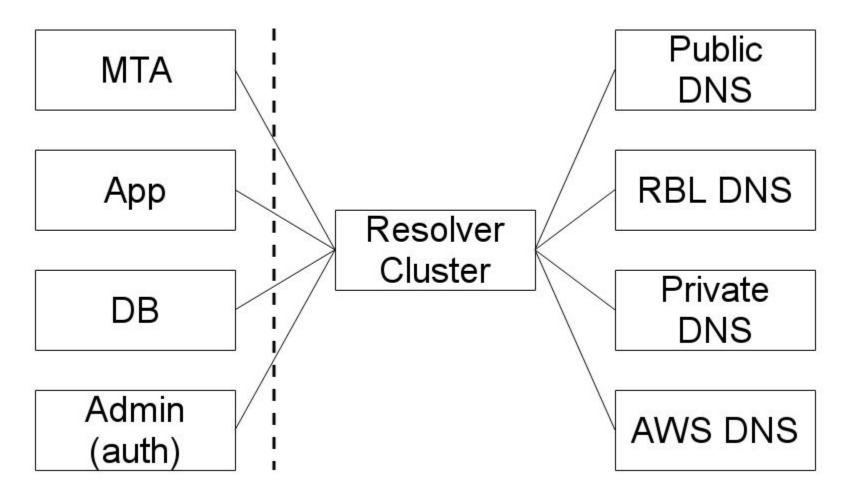
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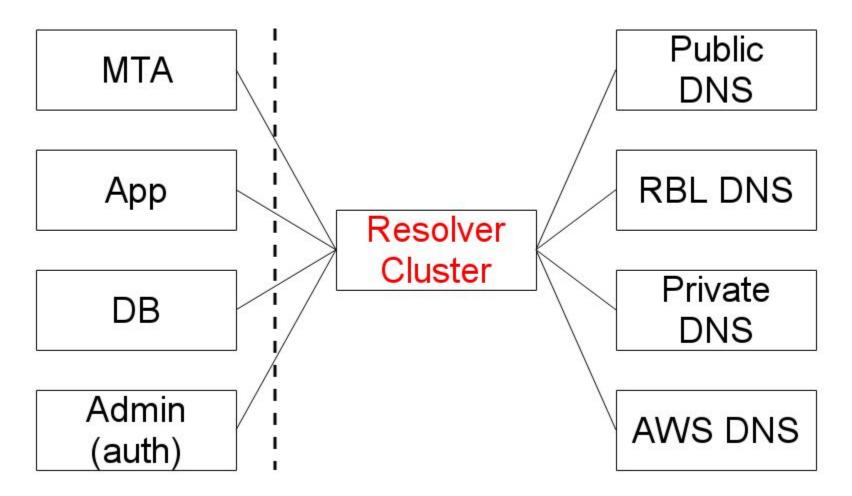


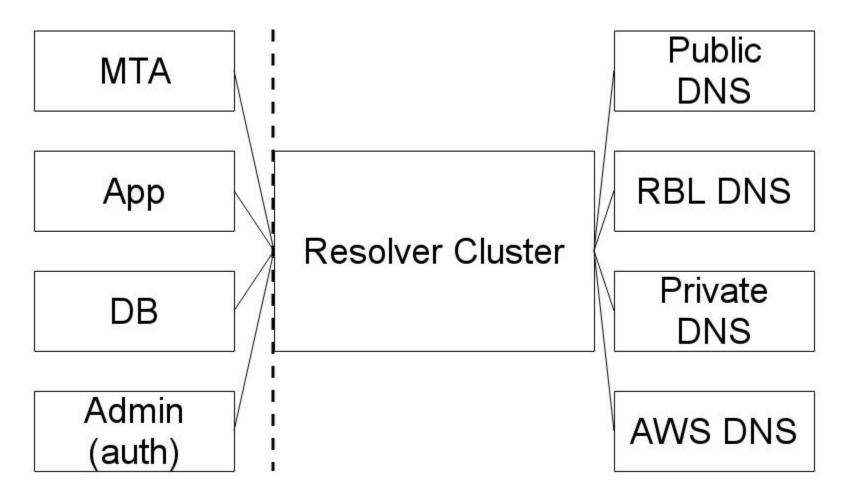
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• A day like any other day until...



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### 🍓 cmay

i am seeing some non-paging dns\_check alerts in email for 3 of the IPs from d and f ns1 boxes... they're are also firing and clearing quickly.

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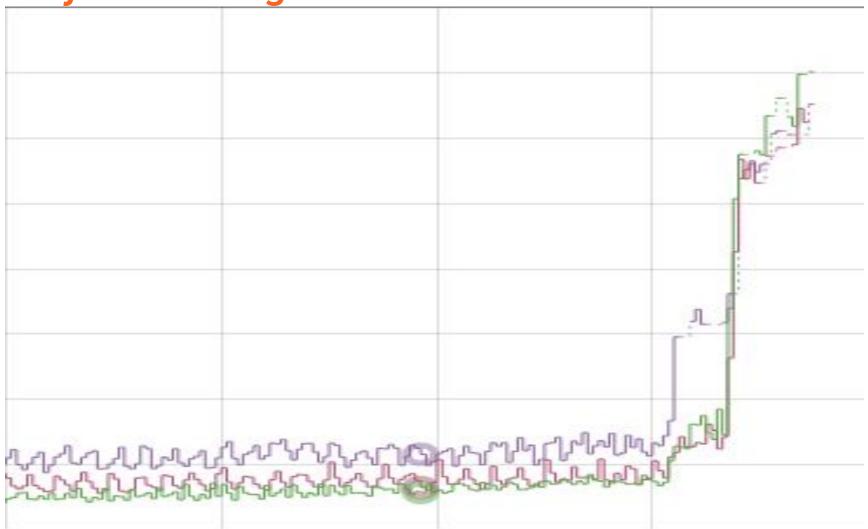
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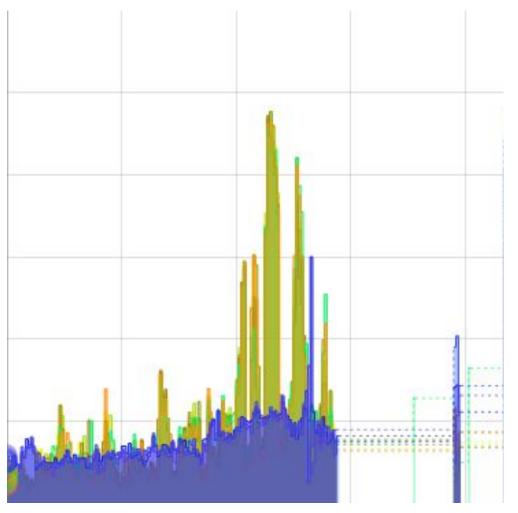


paging Jer @SparkPost



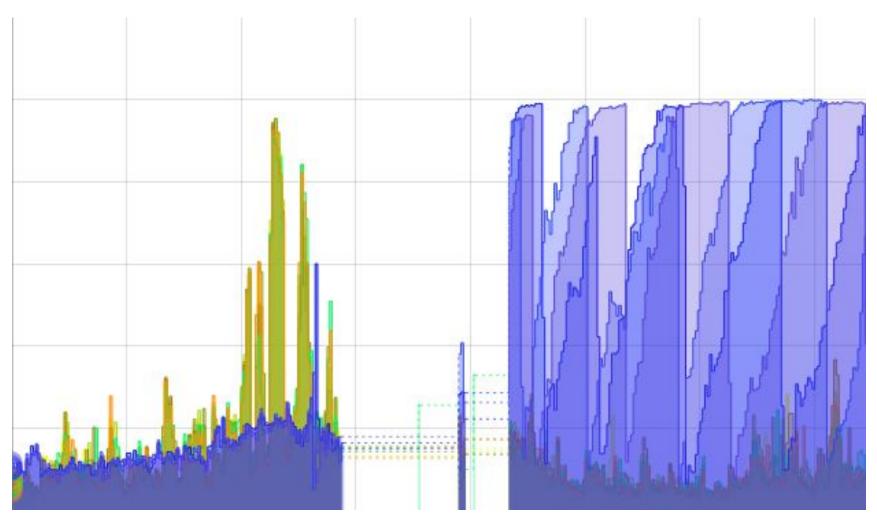
**DNS Cluster Aggregate CPU** 





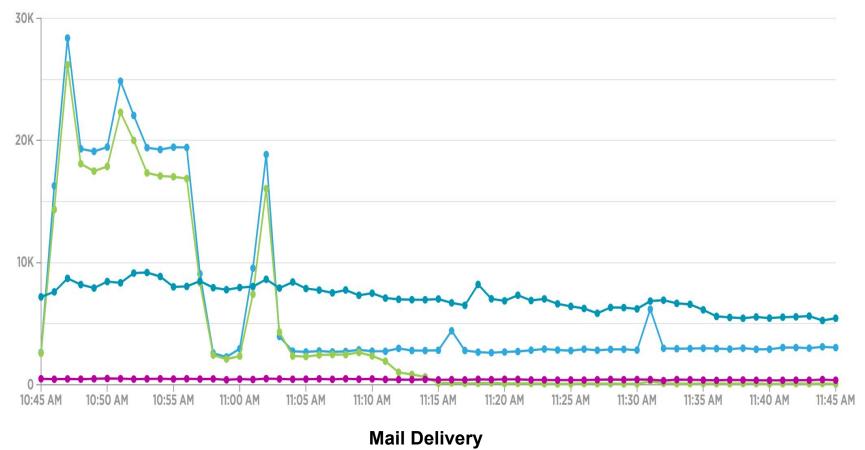
**MTA Cluster Aggregate CPU** 





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(one customer)



### (Near) Total Impact

• Sending mail



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  - (most) customer mail injection not impacted
- App/DB traffic
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### jpeacock

And to add to the damage, I can't get my VPN to come up...





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- Lack of insight into our DNS
- Unable to reach support systems



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- Is it throttling (again)?
- Is it capacity (again)?



- Lack of insight into our DNS
- Unable to reach support systems
- Is it throttling (again)?
  - Central forward to VPC Resolver
    - Immediately overrun
- Is it capacity (again)?
  - Add capacity
    - Immediately affected



## **Mitigation**

- Repoint individual instances to VPC Resolver
  - Edit resolv.conf



### resolv.conf

- Limited to 3 entries
- Always tried top to bottom
- Limited practical retry
- Read on app startup
  - Changes require restarts

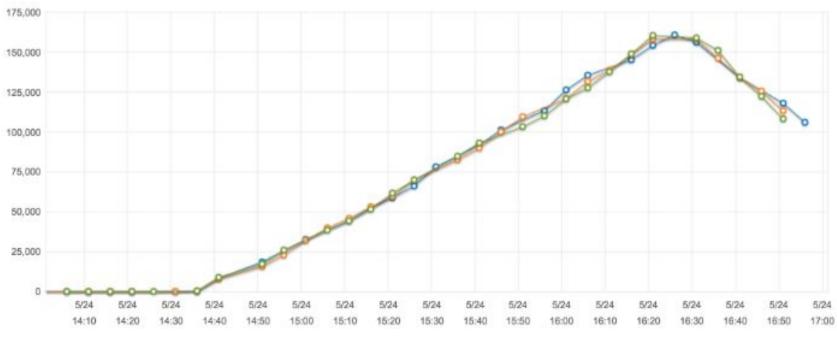


## **Mitigation**

- Repoint individual instances to VPC Resolver
  - Edit resolv.conf, with restarts
  - Provided breathing room
- Main resolver cluster recovered as load was removed
- App tier recovery: 2 hours
- Major customer mail recovery: 4-5 hours
- Time to full recovery: 7 hours



## **Mitigation**



Webhook SQS Queued Messages



## Diagnosis

- Asymmetric DNS packet flow
  - Tcpdump
  - AWS Network Flow Logs

```
tcpdump: listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 65535 bytes
5000 packets captured
5585 packets received by filter
476 packets dropped by kernel
outbound:4756
inbound:163
```

• Average 300 responses per 5000 queries (94% failure)

The Cause?



The Cause?

# **Connection Tracking**

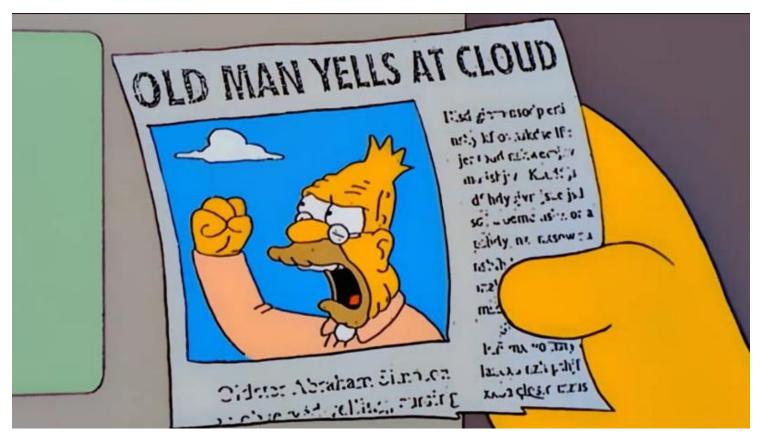


# The Cause? [Undocumented] Connection Tracking

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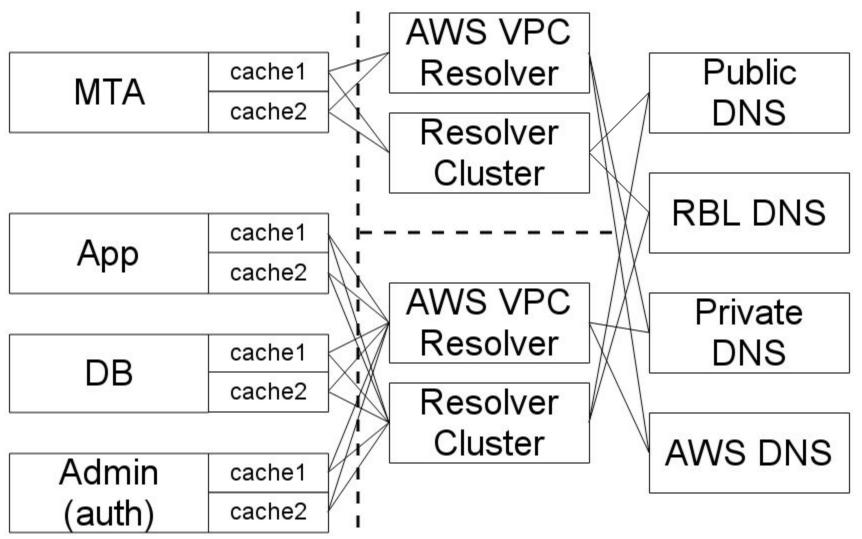
### **After Action Conclusions**

- Incident response process was functional
- Ability to respond via the process was compromised
- Limits of iteration
- New DNS design required

### Requirements

- Resolve all needed name sources
- Modifiable without changing resolv.conf
- Avoid throttling
- No conntrack
- Multi cluster / isolate components
- Distributed across resolver clusters
- Minimize latency
- Effective caching
- Respect TTLs
- Increase DNS profiling and monitoring

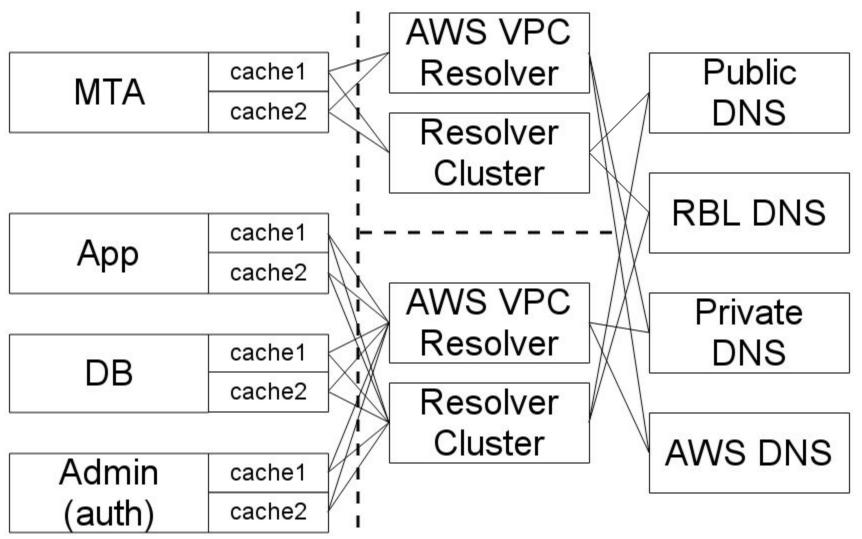




### **Network Configuration**

- Dedicated VPC for isolation
- Open Security Groups with stateless ACLs
- Separate resolver clusters to isolate impacts
- Query traffic favors same Availability Zone





### **Resolver (Unbound) Configuration**

- Instance and service tuning
- Multiple network interfaces per instance
- Multiple IPs per interface
- "serve-expired" enabled

## **OS Configuration**

- Two local cache services
- 127.0.0.1 routes to resolvers in same AZ
- 127.0.0.2 routes to resolvers in other AZs

## dnsmasq Configuration

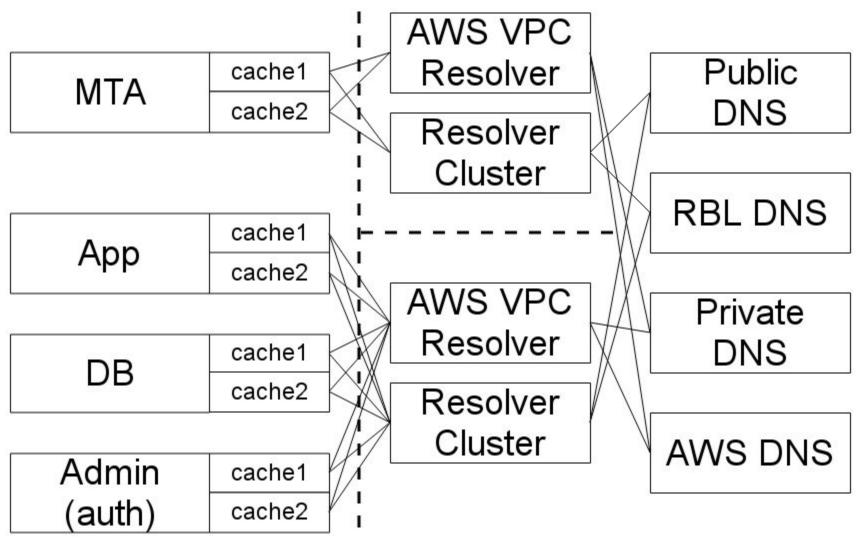
- Max concurrency
- Max cache size

## /etc/resolv.conf points to:

- 127.0.0.1
- 127.0.0.2
- direct resolver IP

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- Not all cloud provider limits are apparent
  - make sure they understand your business
- Instrument your support services
  - and protect them from each other
- resolv.conf is not agile
  - not even eventually consistent
- Iteration doesn't solve it all



• It's always a DNS problem



- It's always a DNS problem
  - unless it's a firewall problem



## References

- <u>https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/hybrid-cloud-dns-options-for-v</u> pc.pdf
- <u>https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-net</u> work-security.html#security-group-connection-tracking
- <u>http://unbound.net/</u>
- <u>https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-d</u> <u>ns.html</u>
- <u>http://www.thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/doc.html</u>



# **Questions?**

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