Strong Cache Consistency Support for Domain Name System

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Motivation

TTL-Based Cache Consistence:
- Originally designed for static domain name mapping
- Only weak consistency provided

Current DNS Cache Updates:
- Set a short TTL before update (2-3 days)
- Resume to a normal TTL after update (2-3 days)
- Long update delays even changes are anticipated!

Problems: (in the changing world!)
- Unpredictable mapping changes: many changes are unexpected while critical services need always-on availability
- Dynamic domain name mapping: widely deployed dynamic DNS solution sets up servers on temporal IPs from DHCP
- Emergence events to support: Web servers are closed/moved at emergence (e.g. 911, nature disaster, etc.)
- Redundant DNS traffic: Content Delivery Network providers use small TTLs to achieve load balance among their surrogates

Objective

An effective solution for DNS cache consistency !

DNS Dynamics Measurement

❖ How often does a domain name to IP address mapping change?

SOA:	*authority indication for a zone;*
A:	*hostnames to IP address mappings;*
PTR:	*IP addresses to hostname mappings;*
NS:	*domain name server reference lists for a zone;*
MX:	*mail exchangers for a domain.*

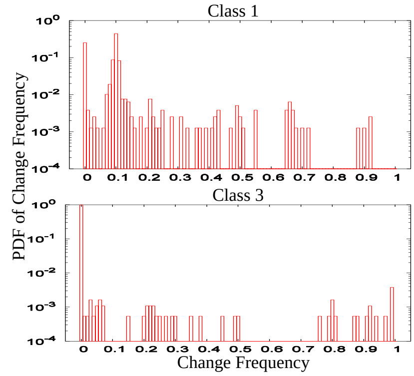
- DNS resource records are changed for different purposes
  - 'A' records -- most used, have significant effects if changed
  - our measurements are focused on 'A' records

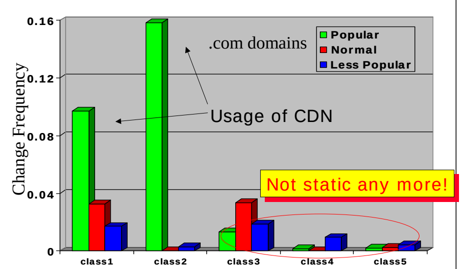
Methods

- Domain Name Collection
  - IRcache: Nov. 5 – Nov. 11, 2003
- Domain Name Classification
  - TLDs: .com, .net, .org, .edu, cc domains
  - CDNs: identified by specific strings of CDN providers
  - Dyns: identified by specific strings of dynamic DNS providers
  - 5 classes: based on domains' TTLs
- Measurement Period
  - Nov. 30, 2003 – Jan. 3, 2004

Class	TTL	Resolution	Duration	Domain number
1	[0,1m)	20 sec	1 day	803
2	[1m, 5m)	1 min	3 days	934
3	[5m,1h)	5 min	3 days	2020
4	[1h,1d)	1 hour	7 days	7217
5	[1d,inf)	1 day	1 month	4473

Measurement Results



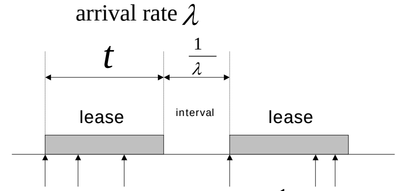


Dynamic Lease

Lease: a combination of polling and invalidation

Challenge: lease length selection
- long leases: more storage overhead
- short leases: more network traffic

Assumption: request intervals follow Poisson distribution with average arrival rate λ



Storage overhead: $P = t/(t + \frac{1}{\lambda})$

Communication overhead: $M = 1/(t + \frac{1}{\lambda})$

Problem definition:

Storage-constrained lease: minimize the communication overhead given the storage allowance

Analysis: equivalent to a Knapsack problem

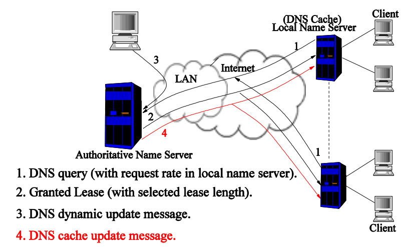
Optimal solution: maximal lease length granted to the caches with the highest query rate (dynamic lease), because: $\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta P} = \lambda$

Communication-constrained lease can be defined and solved in a similar way.

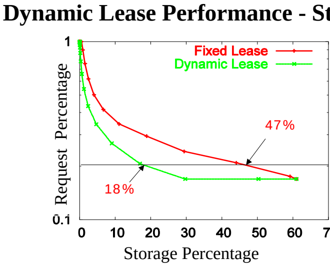
Our Solution -- DNScup

DNS Cache Update Protocol

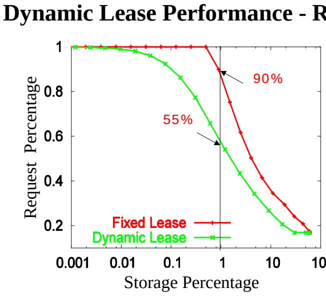
Basic idea: an authoritative name server uses dynamic lease technique to notify relevant caches when its resource record changes.



Dynamic Lease Performance - Storage

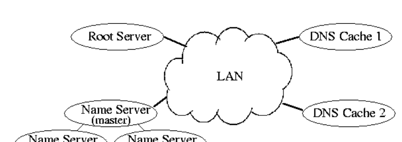


Dynamic Lease Performance - Request



Implementation

- Efficiency
  - UDP: first choice
  - Update propagation without NOTIFY
- Robustness
  - Name server repeats sending until ACK received
  - DNS cache validates all records after reboot
- Compatibility
  - Name server supports both TTL and DNScup mechanisms
  - DNS cache can use both TTL and lease
- Security
  - Name server uses TSIG to control updates
  - DNS cache uses ACK to verify updates



Implementation test bed

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http://www.cs.wm.edu/~xinchen/DNScup.html