

Distributed ECS Measurement with Ark

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- Why look at ECS at authoritative nameservers?
 - Uncovers infrastructure
 - Evaluate load balancing properties
 - Distributed platforms do not cover enough client networks to account for all possible responses
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- Our contributions:
 - We developed a response-aware ECS scanner (ECSplorer)
 - Analyzed the current ECS landscape
 - Available on arXiv and submitted to *CoNEXT*
 - Hackaton to implement it using Ark for distributed scanning

- Defined in RFC7871 with EDNS OPTION-CODE 8
- Resolver forwards the client IP address to the authoritative name server
- Sends:
 - IP address family
 - IP address
 - Source prefix length (number of relevant bits in the IP address)
 - Scope prefix length (number of bits the response covers)

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- The first scanner to support IPv6 probing
- Code is public github.com/tumi8/ecexplorer

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- Full address space scan for selected domains
 - Meta uses 137-140 IPv4 and IPv6 addresses (Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp)
 - Google uses different deployments for Google.com (~2.1k) and YouTube (~1.8k)
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 - AWS Route 53 always returns 24 scope prefix lengths
 - Customer can apply their custom mapping
 - Cloudflare is the largest provider with such domains (99,7 % of all probed domains with a Cloudflare authoritative nameserver)
 - It seems to always return the same RRset using an ECS scope length of 24
- [Perform distributed measurements](#)

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→ [Hackaton topic on distributed ECS measurements with Ark](#)

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- Google and Wikipedia provide consistent ECS-based responses within these 30 queries across all VPs

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- Distributed measurements are still necessary
- Distributed ECS scans are the next step to high quality data
- We have indicators that ECS is used to collect fine-grained data on the nameserver side
- More analysis load balancing algorithms needed

Domain	Total RRsets	Per VP RRsets	# VPs	NSIDs
Domain on Cloudflare 1	11	1	130	130
Domain on Cloudflare 2	11	1	130	130
Domain on Cloudflare 3	2	1	130	125

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	58	20	9	37
	58	21	42	37
	58	22	77	37
	58	23	1	37

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www.facebook.com	22	21	1	3899
	22	22	129	3899
www.wikipedia.org	6	6	130	3
www.google.co.jp	28	28	130	0
www.google.com	29	29	130	0

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