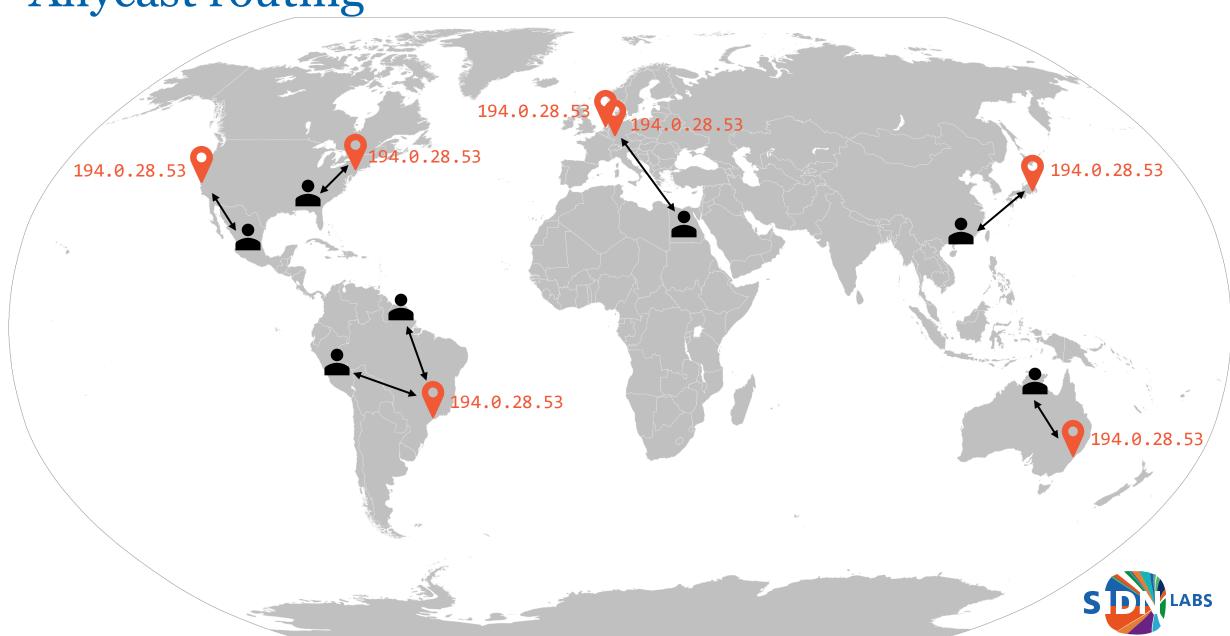
Autocast: automatic anycast site optimization

Thijs van den Hout

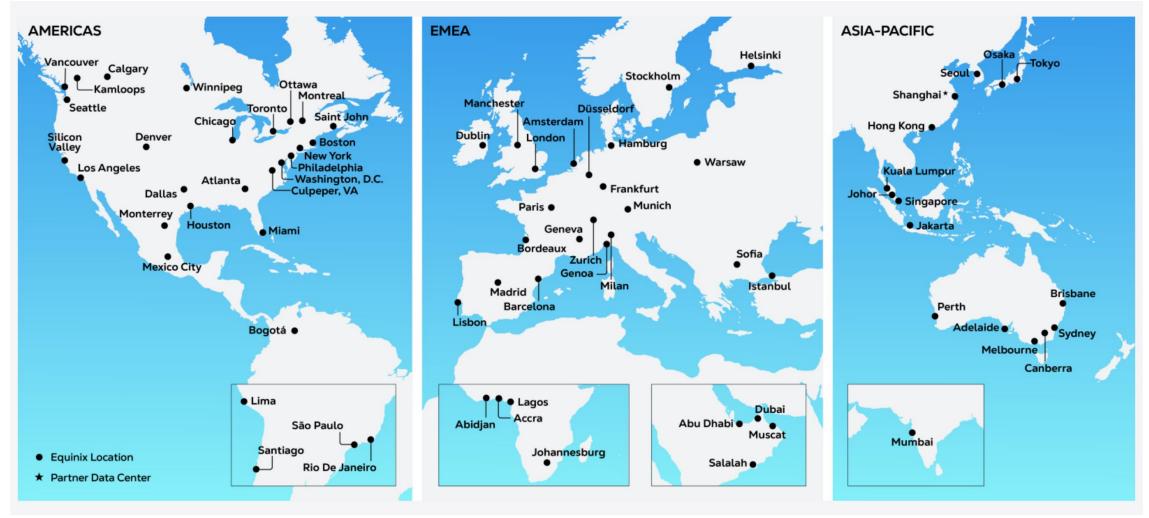
DNS Week, Stockholm | October 8, 2025



Anycast routing

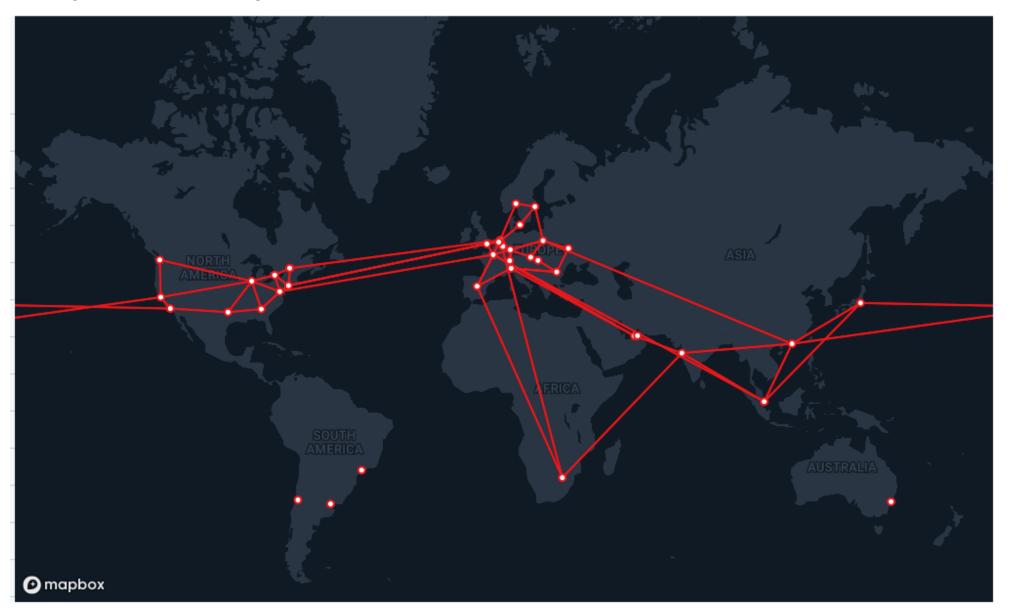


Anycast, anywhere: Equinix



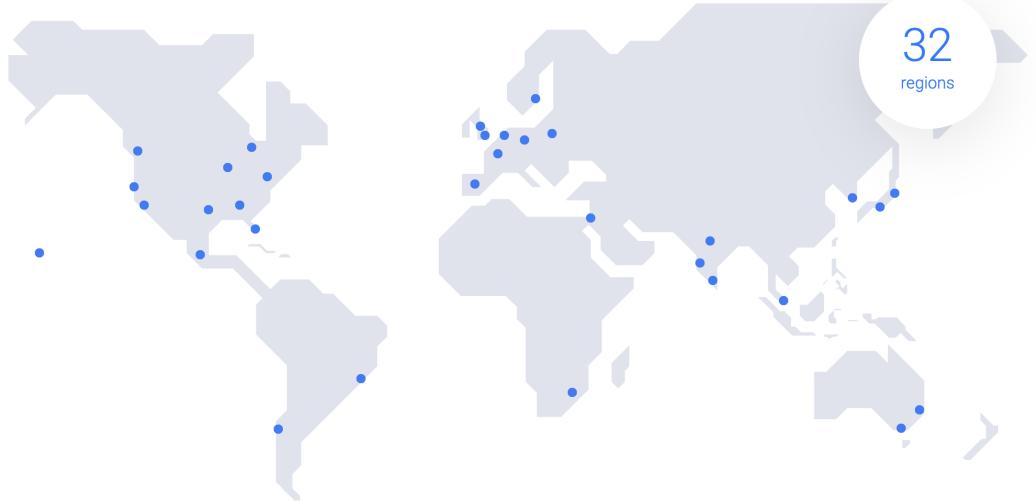


Anycast, anywhere: i3D.net





Anycast, anywhere: Vultr





Which anycast locations do we choose?

We want to: minimize latency, ensure resilience, save on costs

- Best practices, literature, constant tweaking
- All the locations?!

- Can we do it based on measurements? Data-driven
- Select 10 sites from 40 points of presence => <u>847M combinations</u>
- Performance of all possible anycast configurations <u>cannot be measured</u>



Autocast (automating anycast)

A measurement-based anycast site selection method to minimize client latency

Requirements:

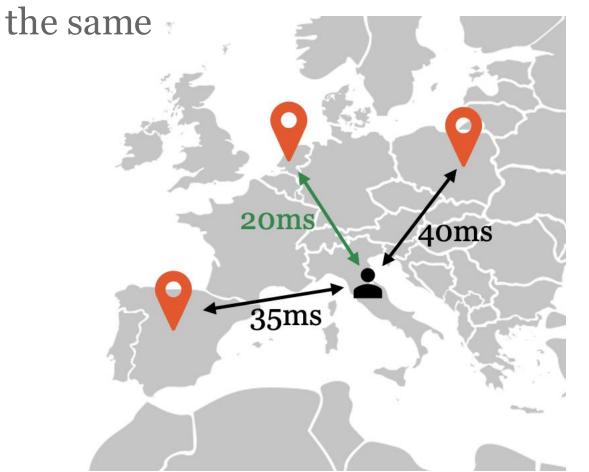
- Fast results
- Accurate predictor
- Rooted in operations

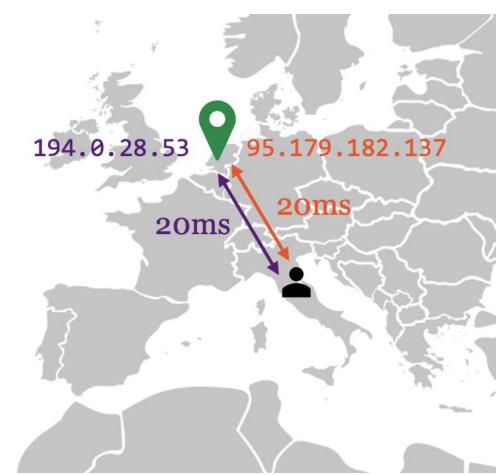


Autocast assumptions

Assumption 1: clients are routed to the anycast site with the lowest latency

Assumption 2: anycast and unicast latencies to the same anycast site are





Method: Measuring the unmeasurable

Step 1: measure the latency from all possible anycast PoPs to all clients

Ping RTT	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	•••
Client 1	14.3ms	65.6ms	22.1ms	6.7ms	•••
Client 2	21.0ms	84.1ms	9.2ms	26.1ms	•••
Client 3	40.5ms	9.3ms	38.5ms	31.1ms	•••
•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••



Measuring the unmeasurable

Step 1: measure the latency from all possible anycast PoPs to all clients

Step 2: simulate anycast site selections and compute expected latency.

Ping RTT	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	•••
Client 1	14.3ms	65.6ms	22.1ms	6.7ms	•••
Client 2	21.0ms	84.1ms	9.2ms	26.1ms	•••
Client 3	40.5ms	9.3ms	38.5ms	31.1ms	•••
•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••



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Measuring the unmeasurable

Step 1: measure the latency from all possible anycast PoPs to all clients

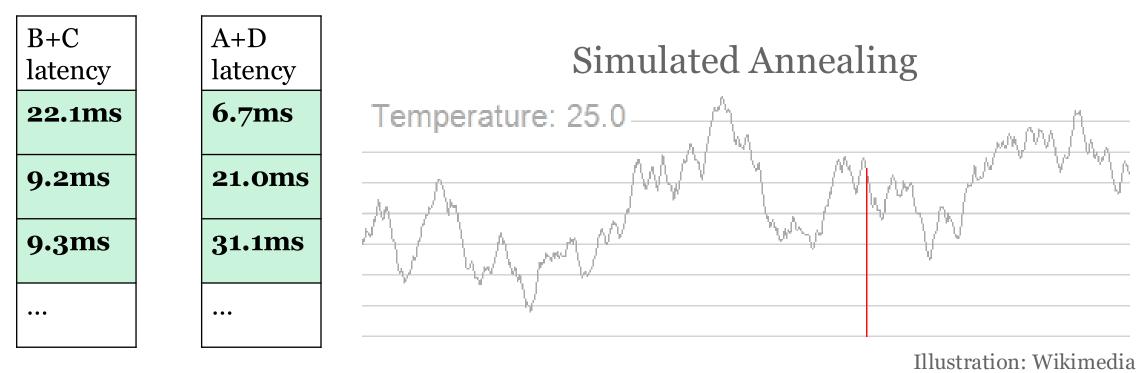
Step 2: simulate anycast site selections and compute expected latency.

Ping RTT	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	•••		A+D latency
Client 1	14.3ms	65.6ms	22.1ms	6.7ms	•••		6.7ms
Client 2	21.0ms	84.1ms	9.2ms	26.1ms	•••		21.0ms
Client 3	40.5ms	9.3ms	38.5ms	31.1ms	•••		31.1ms
•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••		•••



Optimization

- Millions/billions of possible anycast site selections
- Metric to optimize: median resolver latency weighted by nr queries



15.3ms 21.1ms



Putting it to the test on Vultr

Measurement

• Automatic infrastructure deployment on Vultr (32 PoPs)

• Client hitlist of .nl-querying resolvers (230K IPv4 addresses and 73K IPv6)

• Unicast ping measurement from all PoPs to all clients (73% response)



Putting it to the test

Optimization

• Generate anycast deployments for 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 sites

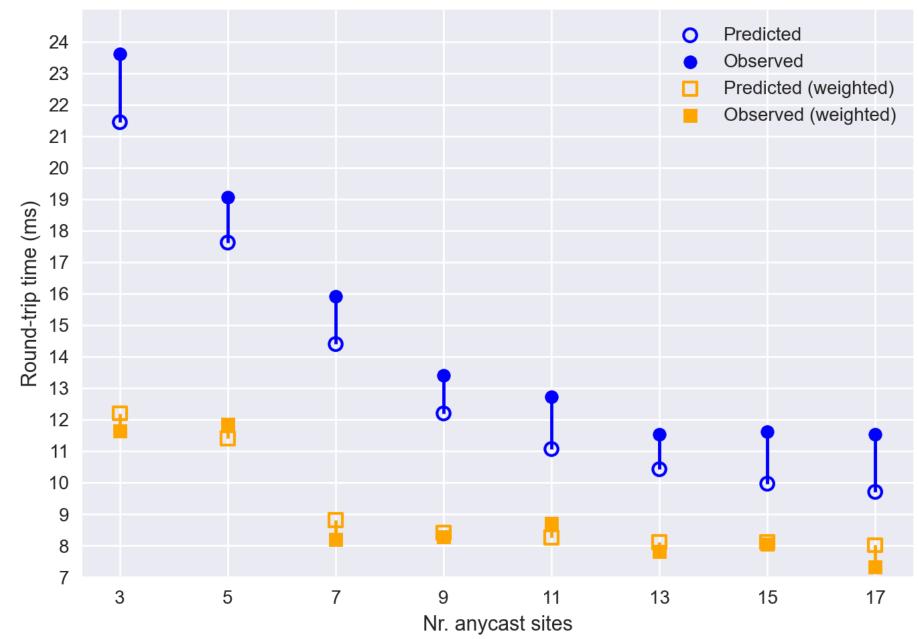
- Run <u>optimization</u> algorithm for each number of sites => 8 deployments
- Generate 5 <u>random</u> configuration for each number => 40 deployments

Deploy them with anycast and evaluate!



Results: Autocast-suggested deployments

Predicted vs. observed RTTs

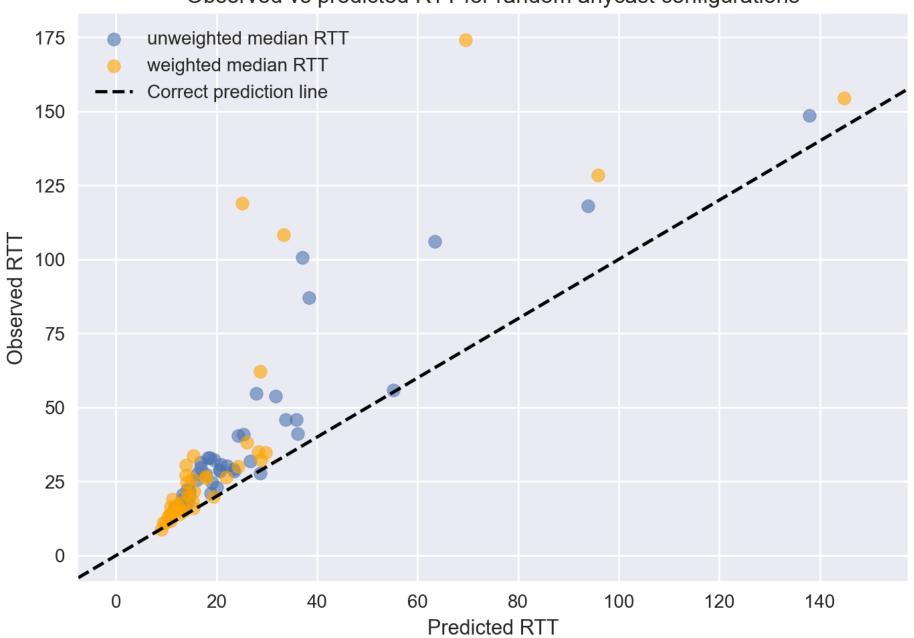


Predicted vs observed latency diff: <u>1.57ms</u>

Weighted by nr queries: <u>0.19ms</u>



Results: random configurations Observed vs predicted RTT for random anycast configurations





Re: Assumptions (or shortcuts)

Assumption 1 violations

Optimal deployment: 26.8% of clients, 11.8% of queries

Random deployment: 40.8% of clients, 34.5% of queries



Assumption 2

Median difference: 0.06ms

 μ =0.29ms, σ =14.6ms, Cohen's d=0.02, sample size of 284K



40ms

20ms

35ms

Conclusions

It seems to work quite well!

Assumption 1 holds well enough to predict performance

Fast results and accurate predictions

Use in production

