Virtualization Technology

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Virtualization: rejuvenation

• 1960’s: first track of virtualization
  – Time and resource sharing on expensive mainframes
  – IBM VM/370

• Late 1970’s and early 1980’s: became unpopular
  – Cheap hardware and multiprocessing OS

• Late 1990’s: became popular again
  – Wide variety of OS and hardware configurations
  – VMWare

• Since 2000: hot and important
  – Cloud computing
IBM VM/370

• Robert Jay Creasy (1939-2005)
  – Project leader of the first full virtualization hypervisor: IBM CP-40, a core component in the VM system
  – The first VM system: VM/370
IBM VM/370

Virtual machines
- Conversational Monitor System (CMS)
- Specialized VM subsystem (RSCS, RACF, GCS)
- Mainstream OS (MVS, DOS/VSE etc.)
- Another copy of VM

Hypervisor
- Control Program (CP)

Hardware
- System/370
IBM VM/370

• Technology: trap-and-emulate
Virtualization on x86 architecture

• Challenges
  – Correctness: not all privileged instructions produce traps!
    • Example: popf
  – Performance:
    • System calls: traps in both enter and exit (10X)
    • I/O performance: high CPU overhead
    • Virtual memory: no software-controlled TLB
Virtualization on x86 architecture

• Solutions:
  – Dynamic binary translation & shadow page table
  – Hardware extension
  – Para-virtualization (Xen)
Dynamic binary translation

- Idea: intercept privileged instructions by changing the binary
- Cannot patch the guest kernel directly (would be visible to guests)
- Solution: make a copy, change it, and execute it from there
  - Use a cache to improve the performance
Dynamic binary translation

• Pros:
  – Make x86 virtualizable
  – Can reduce traps

• Cons:
  – Overhead
  – Hard to improve system calls, I/O operations
  – Hard to handle complex code
Shadow page table

*) 32 bits aligned to a 4-KByte boundary
Shadow page table

Guest page table

Guest A

Guest Virtual AS

Guest Physical AS

Machine Memory

Guest B

Shadow page table
Shadow page table

• Pros:
  – Transparent to guest VMs
  – Good performance when working set fit into shadow page table

• Cons:
  – Big overhead of keeping two page tables consistent
  – Introducing more issues: hidden fault, double paging ...
Hardware support

• First generation - processor
• Second generation - memory
• Third generation – I/O device
First generation: Intel VT-x & AMD SVM

- Eliminating the need of binary translation
Second generation: Intel EPT & AMD NPT

- Eliminating the need to shadow page table

**EPT: Overview**

- Intel® 64 page tables
  - Map guest-linear to guest-physical (translated again)
  - Can be read and written by guest

- New EPT page tables under VMM control
  - Map guest-physical to host-physical (accesses memory)
  - Referenced by new EPT base pointer

- No VM exits due to page faults, INVLPG, or CR3 accesses
Third generation: Intel VT-d & AMD IOMMU

• I/O device assignment
  – VM owns real device

• DMA remapping
  – Support address translation for DMA

• Interrupt remapping
  – Routing device interrupt
Para-virtualization

• Full vs. para virtualization
Xen and the art of virtualization

- SOSP’03
- Very high impact

Citation count in Google scholar
Overview of the Xen approach

• Support for unmodified application binaries (but not OS)
  – Keep Application Binary Interface (ABI)
• Modify guest OS to be aware of virtualization
  – Get around issues of x86 architecture
  – Better performance
• Keep hypervisor as small as possible
  – Device driver is in Dom0
Xen architecture
Virtualization on x86 architecture

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CPU virtualization

• Protection
  – Xen in ring0, guest kernel in ring1
  – Privileged instructions are replaced with hypercalls

• Exception and system calls
  – Guest OS registers handles validated by Xen
  – Allowing direct system call from app into guest OS
  – Page fault: redirected by Xen
CPU virtualization (cont.)

- Interrupts:
  - Lightweight event system
- Time:
  - Interfaces for both real and virtual time
Memory virtualization

- Xen exists in a 64MB section at the top of every address space
- Guest sees real physical address
- Guest kernels are responsible for allocating and managing the hardware page tables.
- After registering the page table to Xen, all subsequent updates must be validated.
I/O virtualization

- Shared-memory, asynchronous buffer descriptor rings
Porting effort

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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>(Portion of total x86 code base)</td>
<td>1.36%</td>
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Table 2: The simplicity of porting commodity OSes to Xen. The cost metric is the number of lines of reasonably commented and formatted code which are modified or added compared with the original x86 code base (excluding device drivers).
Evaluation

Figure 3: Relative performance of native Linux (L), XenoLinux (X), VMware workstation 3.2 (V) and User-Mode Linux (U).
Evaluation

Figure 4: SPEC WEB99 for 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 concurrent Apache servers: higher values are better.

Figure 5: Performance of multiple instances of PostgreSQL running OSDB in separate Xen domains. 8(diff) bars show performance variation with different scheduler weights.
Evaluation

Figure 6: Normalized aggregate performance of a subset of SPEC CINT2000 running concurrently on 1-128 domains
Conclusion

• x86 architecture makes virtualization challenging
• Full virtualization
  – unmodified guest OS; good isolation
  – Performance issue (especially I/O)
• Para virtualization:
  – Better performance (potentially)
  – Need to update guest kernel
• Full and para virtualization will keep evolving together