

More on Virtual Machines

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Live Migration

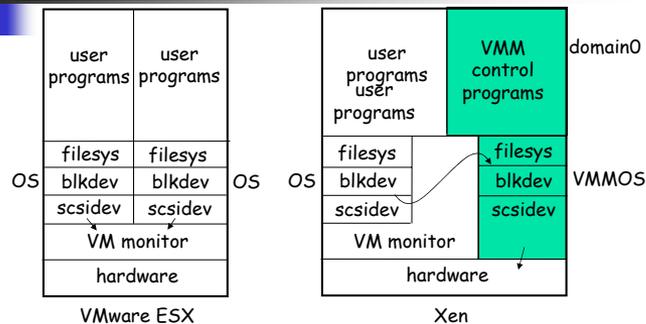
- Migrating a VM from one physical machine to another
 - minimal freeze time
- Migration approaches
 - stop the VM; move the VM state to the new machine; start it
 - stop the VM on the old machine; set up the skeleton on the new machine (all, or most, page table entries invalid) and then start it
 - keep the VM running on the old machine; move state over on the background; then repeatedly move dirty state until it is small; stop the VM on the old machine; move the final dirty state; start it on the new machine [Clark et al. NSDI'05]

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2

Virtual Machine I/O



- two-level I/O scheduling
- anomaly with anticipatory I/O scheduling
 - process context tracking [Jones et al. USENIX'06]

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3

VM-based Intrusion Diagnosis

- In a conventional system
 - a superuser has full trust of the machine
 - when an intruder assumes the superuser identity, he/she can erase all traces of the intrusion
- In a VM platform
 - even if an intruder assumes the superuser identity of a VM, he/she cannot erase information recorded by VM monitor
 - what information is recordable at the VM monitor?
- VM-based backtracking intrusions [King&Chen SOSP'03]

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4



VM-based Trusted Computing

- Modern OSes are complex and can be compromised
 - trusted computing systems using private/thin OSes with customized security/trust policies
- How can virtual machines help?
- Terra [Garfinkel et al. SOSP'03]
 - support multiple systems of different security/trust policies on one piece of hardware
 - customize hardware platforms with different security models

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5



VM-based Trusted Computing (cont.)

- What if a single system has parts with different security constraints?
 - secure browsing without leaking user behavior information
 - secure SSH server without leaking configuration information
- Proxos [Ta-Min et al. OSDI'06]
 - partition the system into two parts: secure part runs in a private with private OS; the rest runs in commodity OS
 - use system call routing to partition flexibly

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6



VM-based Trusted Computing (cont.)

- Can we run on commodity OS without trusting it?
- Overshadow [Chen et al. ASPLOS'08]
 - protecting application data from OS peeking (two sets of shadow page tables: one for application, the other for OS)
- but OS does need to access application data
 - swapping
 - encrypt/decrypt dynamically
 - execute a system call with a pointer parameter referencing a memory address

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7