COL732 ASSIGNMENT 3 VIRTUALISATION AND CLOUD COMPUTING

K Laxman 2018CS50408

1.Page table benchmarks

a. Experimental setup. Exact commands/programs that were run for the measurement.

Host: nc -w 3 192.168.241.2 1234 < page.out

Vm : nc -l -p 1234 > page.out

In Vm:

cd home

chmod +x page.out

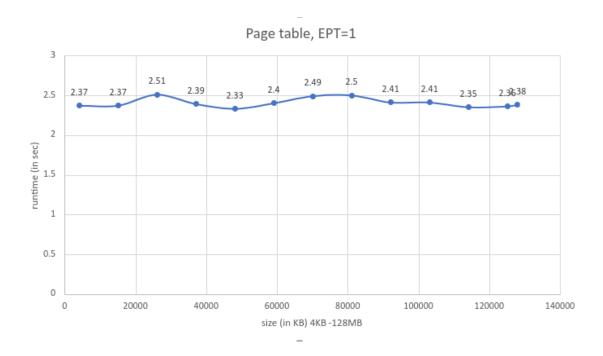
time ./page.out 4096 here i have given the size as argument in KB with 11MB gap in each one and took total of 13 readings to analyse the benchmark.

For enable/disable EPT I have used:

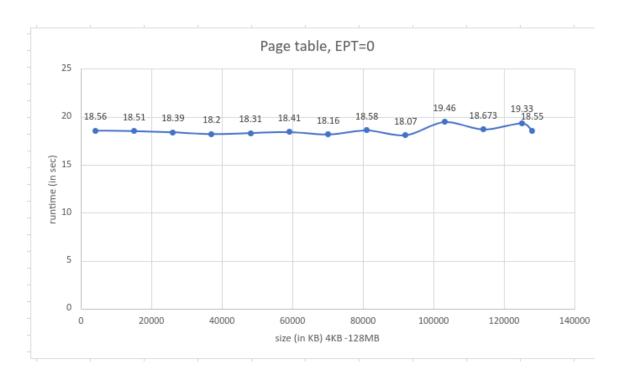
sudo modprobe -r kvm_intel

sudo modprobe kvm_intel ept=0/1

b.Relationship of runtime (with EPT=1) with the size of the resident memory



c.Relationship of runtime (with EPT=0) with the size of the resident memory



d.Justification of observations

Here we have to traverse the whole page table whether we find the cache or not ,which takes the constant time for each traversal

As this is the shadow page table technique, it requires more memory so page table uses more time to fork the processes.

From the above graphs of pagetable we can say that it takes almost constant amount of time for traversal because it need constant time.

The TLB is a cache that holds (likely) recently used pages. It says that the pages referenced in the TLB are likely to be used again soon. This is the underlying idea for all caching. When these pages are needed again, it takes minimal time to find the address of the page in the TLB. The page table itself can be enormous, so walking it to find the address of the needed page can get very expensive.

Therefore ept = 1 is better than shadow pagetable(ept =0) from the above graph 1,2

2.TLB benchmark

a. Experimental setup. Exact commands/programs that were run for the measurement.

Host: nc -w 3 192.168.241.2 1234 < a.out

Vm : nc -l -p 1234 > a.out

In Vm:

cd home

chmod +x a.out

./a.out 4096 here i have given the size as argument in KB with 22MB gap in each one and took a total 12 readings to make a analysis.

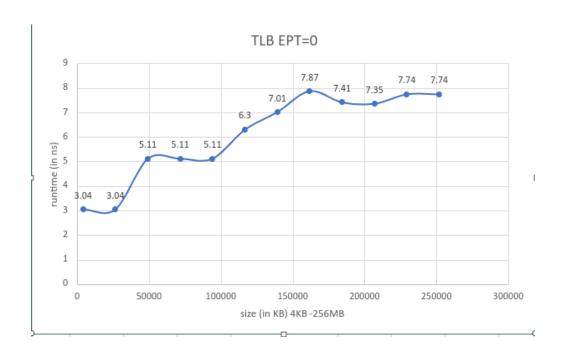
For enable/disable EPT I have used in host:

sudo modprobe -r kvm_intel

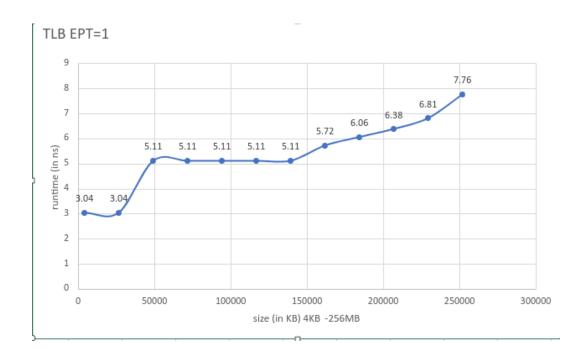
sudo modprobe kvm_intel ept=0

cat /sys/module/kvm_intel/parameters/ept used this for checking whether ept is Y or N

b.Relationship of runtime (with EPT=0) with the map size (4KB – 256M)



c.Relationship of runtime (with EPT=1) with the map size (4KB – 256M)



d.Justification of observations:

If we get hit

From Graph 1:

It is increasing drastically because we have two pagetable as we visit, we need to visit both pagetables so there are chances of higher cache miss rate.

In the case of tlb it is increasing drastically because if the translational lookaside buffer

doesnt get any cache hits and with high miss rates .It takes time to search in the already filled tlb.

which makes the time complexity higher comparatively.

In this case we can see from above graph that as we are using EPT =0 which is shadow page table, it will be using single pagetable there are less chances of cache miss rate.

Screenshots:

