



Cloud Computing

Introduction to virtualization

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Introduction (cont.)

- **Virtualization** is often **synonymous** with **hardware virtualization**.
- Plays a fundamental role in efficiently delivering **Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)** solutions for cloud computing.



<https://www.javatpoint.com/infrastructure-as-a-service>

Introduction (cont.)

- Virtualization techs have a long trail in the history of computer science.

- In many flavors by providing Virtual Environments (VE) at the:
 - Operating system level
 - Programming language level
 - Application level

- Virtualization technologies provide a VE for not only **executing applications** but also for **storage, memory, and networking**.

Major components of a virtualized environment

➤ Guest

- The system component that interacts with the virtualization layer rather than with the host, as would normally happen.

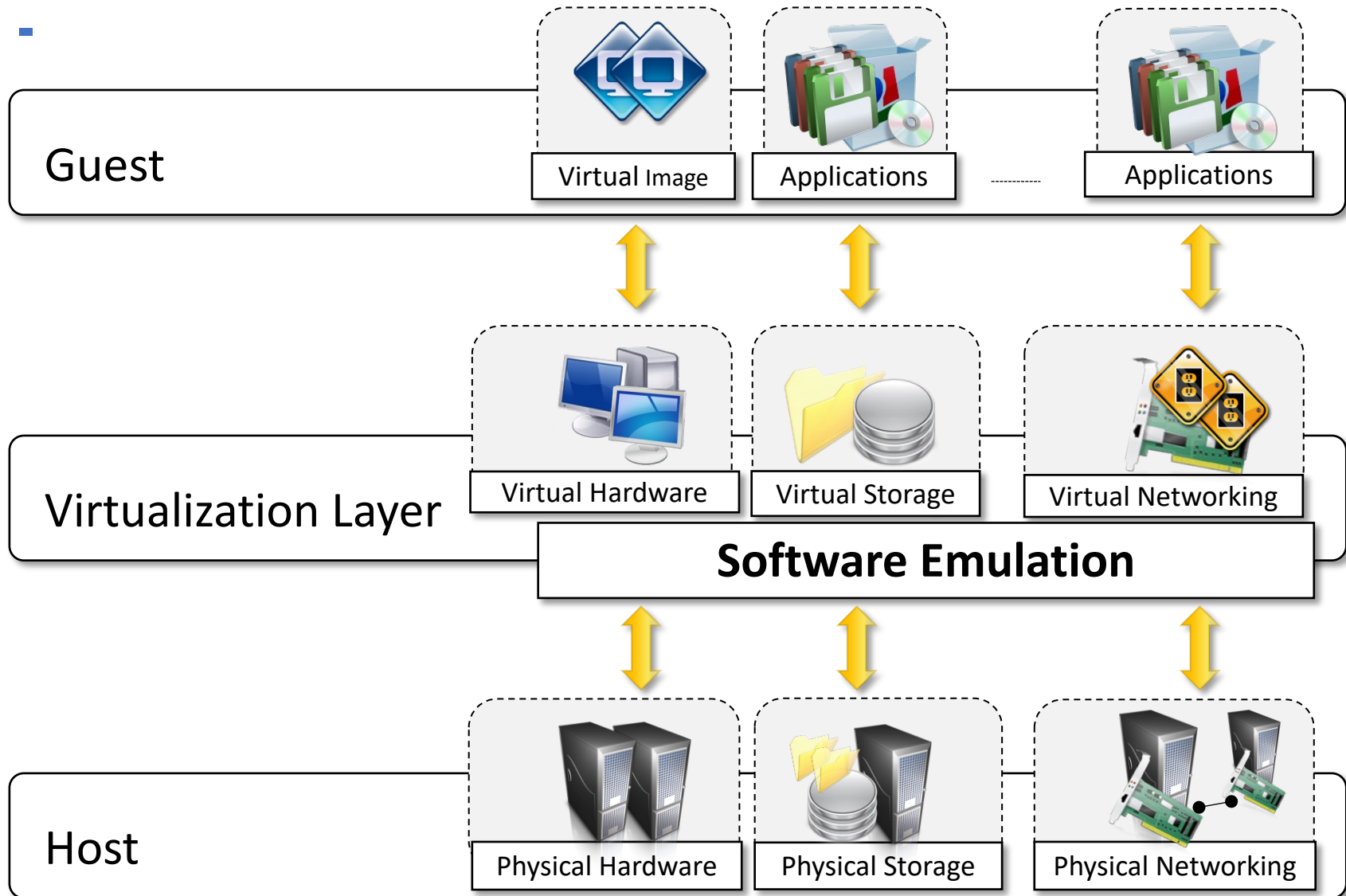
➤ Host

- The original env. where the guest is supposed to be managed.

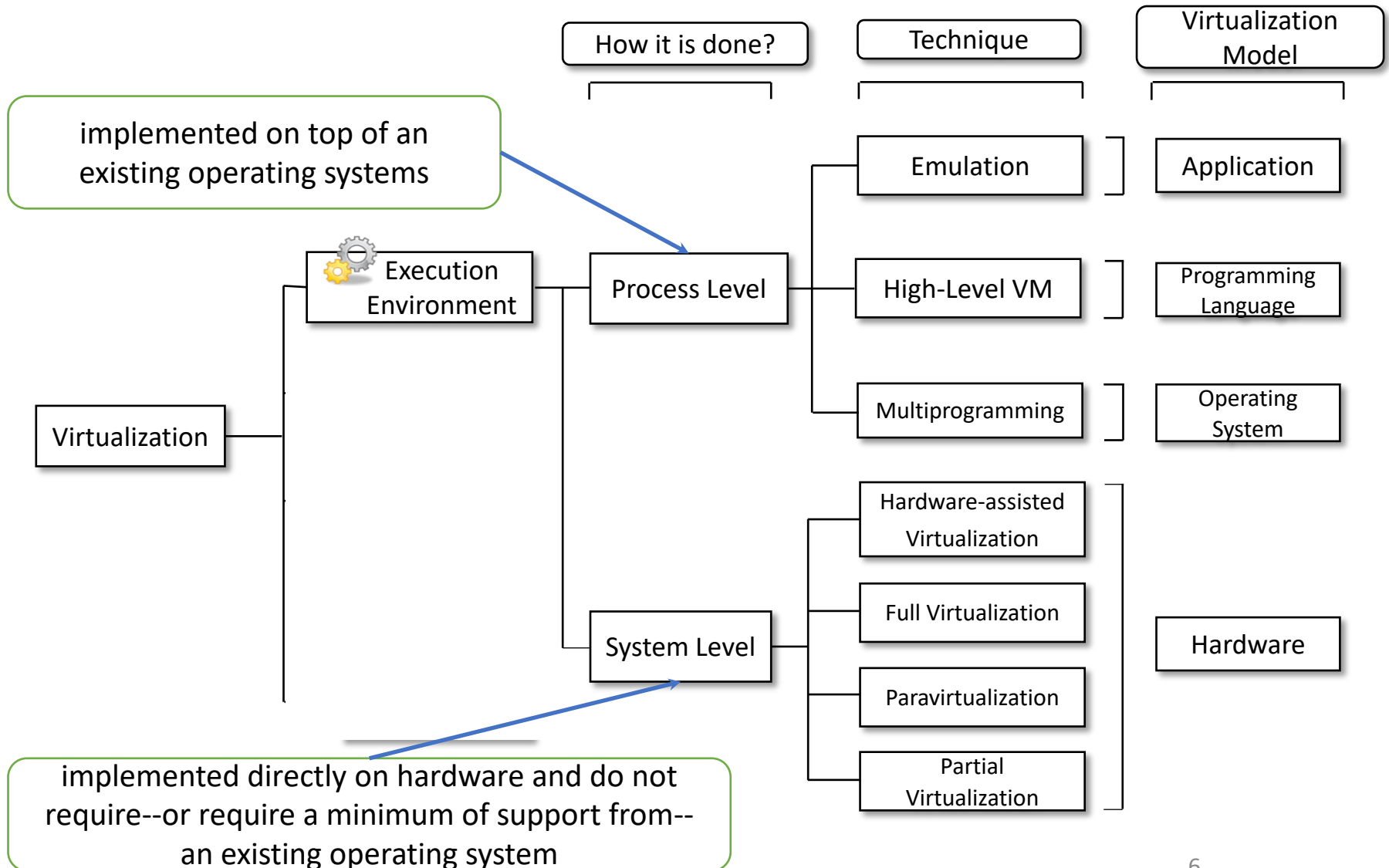
➤ Virtualization layer

- Recreate the same or a different env. where the guest will operate.

Major components of a virtualized environment (cont.)



Taxonomy of Virtualization Techniques



Taxonomy of Virtualization Techniques

➤ Execution Virtualization

- Hardware Level
- Operating System Level
- Programming Language Level

➤ Network Virtualization

➤ Storage Virtualization

➤ Desktop Virtualization



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Execution Virtualization

- *Emulation of an execution environment (**env.**)*

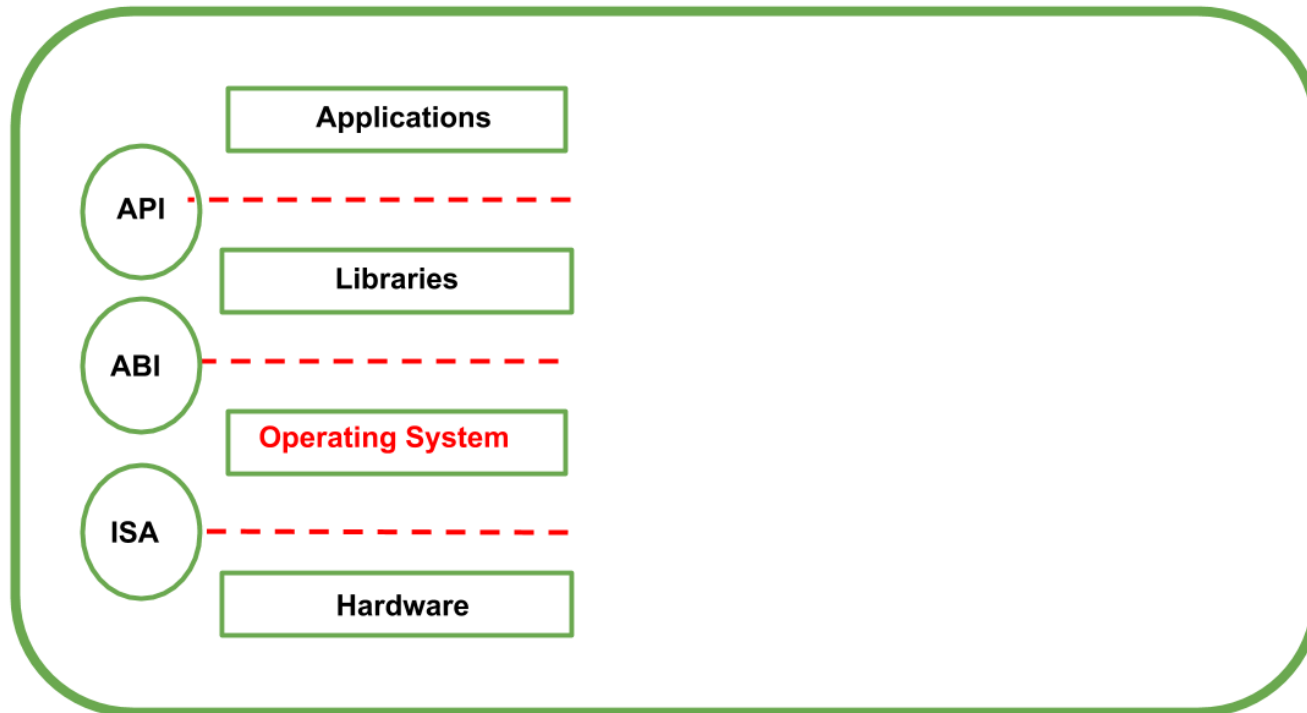
- ***The env. is separate** from the one hosting the virtualization layer.*

- Providing support for the execution of programs, such as:
 - An operating system
 - A binary specification of a program compiled against an abstract machine model
 - An application.

Machine Reference Model

- Consider ***different levels*** of the computing stack
- We need A reference model that defines ***the interfaces between the levels of abstractions, which hide implementation details.***
- Virtualization techniques ***replace*** one of the layers ***and intercept the calls*** that are directed toward it.

Machine Reference Model (cont.)



ISA: Instruction Set Architecture

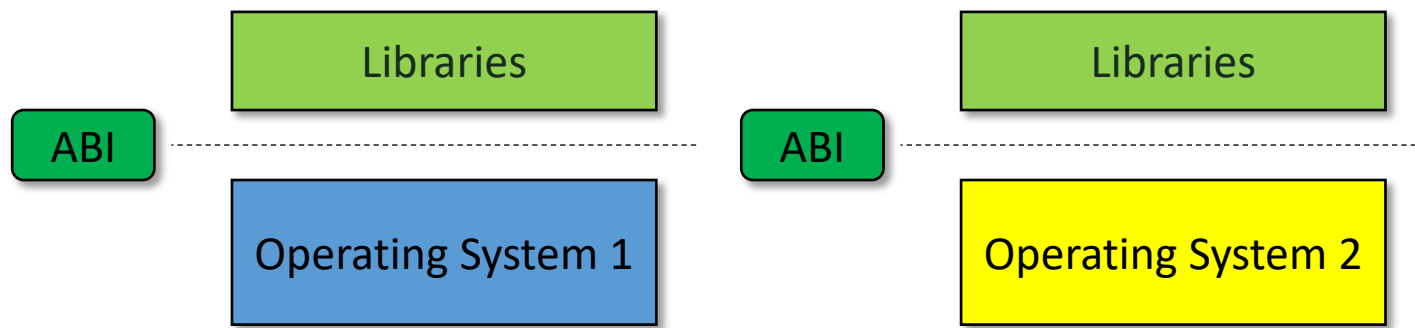
ABI: Application Binary Interface

API: Application Programming Interface

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/virtualization-a-machine-reference-model/>

Machine Reference Model (cont.)

- Hardware is expressed in terms of ISA
 - ISA for processor, registers, memory and the interrupt management.
- ABI separates the OS layer from the application and libraries
 - System Calls defined
 - Allows portabilities of applications and libraries across OS.



Instruction Set

➤ **Non-privileged** instructions

- Can be used without interfering with other tasks.
- They do not access shared resources.
- All the floating, fixed-point, and arithmetic instructions.

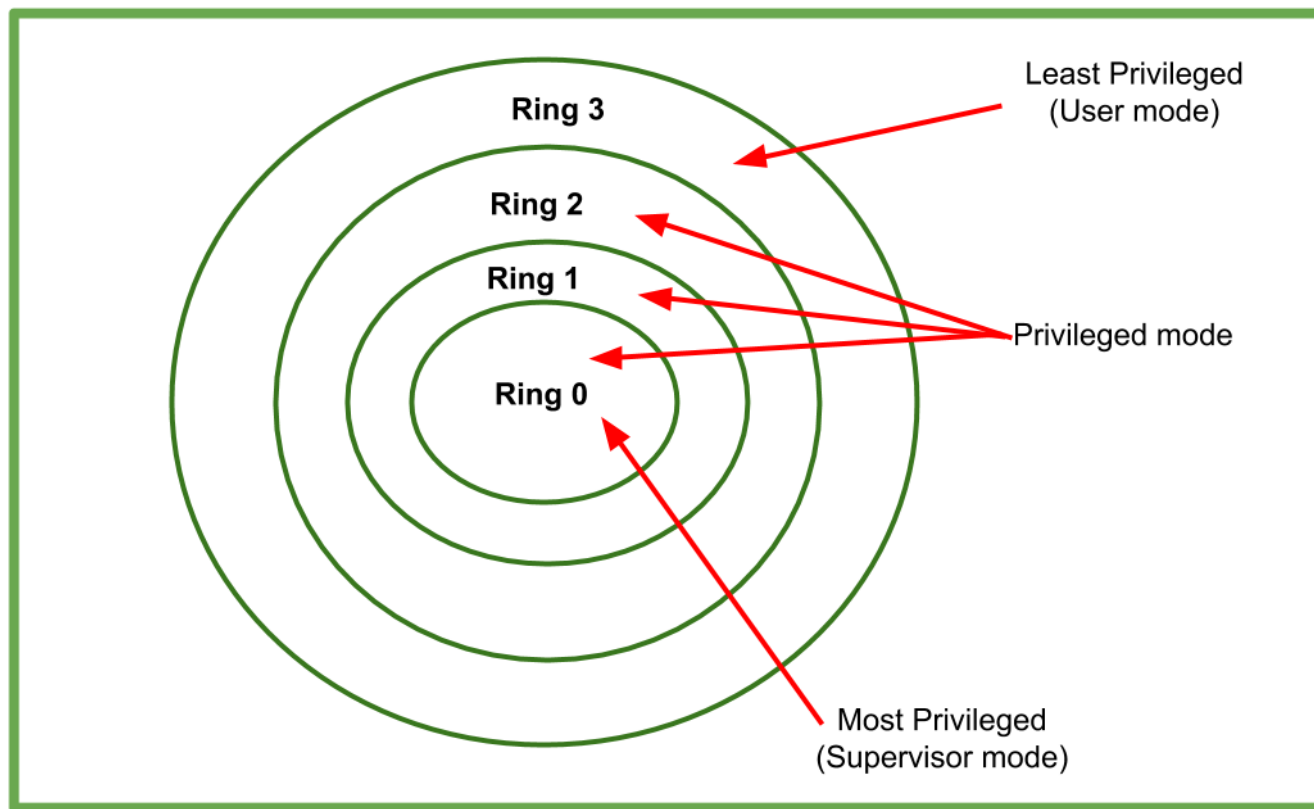
➤ **Privileged** instructions

- Executed under specific restrictions
- Behavior-sensitive instructions that operate on the I/O.
- Control-sensitive instructions that alter the state of the CPU registers.

Multi-class of privileged instructions

➤ A hierarchy of privileges in the form of ring-based security:

- Ring 0, Ring 1, Ring 2, and Ring 3.



Least execution modes

➤ **Supervisor mode** (master mode or kernel mode)

- To perform sensitive operations on hardware-level resources.

➤ **User mode**

- There are ***restrictions to control*** the machine-level resources.

Least execution modes (cont.)

Invoking the privileged instructions is user mode



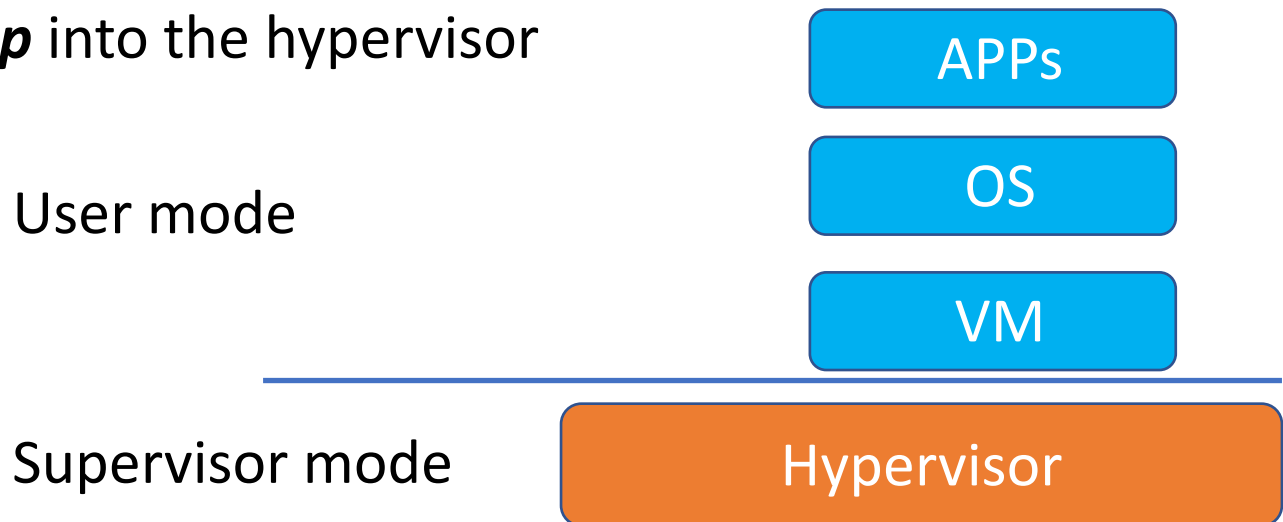
hardware interrupts occur and trap the potentially harmful execution of the instruction

What is hypervisor?

- **Conceptually, the hypervisor runs above the supervisor mode.**
 - From here the prefix **hyper-** is used.
- **In reality, hypervisors are run in supervisor mode.**
- The division between privileged and non-privileged instructions has posed ***challenges*** in designing virtual machine managers.

Historical approach for **efficient** virtualization

- ***Virtual machine & guest Operating System*** are run in ***user mode***
 - ***Direct execution of non-privileged instructions on the hardware***
- ***Hypervisor*** is run in ***supervisor mode***.
- Running sensitive instructions in user mode →
automatically trap into the hypervisor



A big challenge

- Sensitive instructions ***should only be*** executed in **privileged mode**.
- Original ISA lets ***17 sensitive instructions*** to be called in ***user mode***.
- ***Not able to isolate*** multiple operating systems from each other
 - They ***can access the privileged state of the processor and change it***.
- Recent ISA redesign such instructions as privileged ones.
 - Intel VT and AMD Pacifica

What is Intel Virtualization Technology (VT)?

- Intel VT is the company's hardware assistance for processors running virtualization platforms.
- On November 13, 2005, Intel released two models of Pentium 4 as the first Intel processors to support VT-x.

<https://searchservirtualization.techtarget.com/definition/Intel-VT>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardware-assisted_virtualization

Int VT extensions

- Intel VT-x adds migration, priority and memory handling capabilities.
- Intel VT-d adds virtualization support to Intel chipsets that can assign specific I/O devices to specific virtual machines.
- Intel VT-c brings better virtualization support to I/O devices such as network switches

<https://searchservirtualization.techtarget.com/definition/Intel-VT>