CMPE 283: Virtual Technologies

Assignment 4: Shadow Paging vs Nested Paging

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Environment Setup

The same environment setup as assignments 2 &3

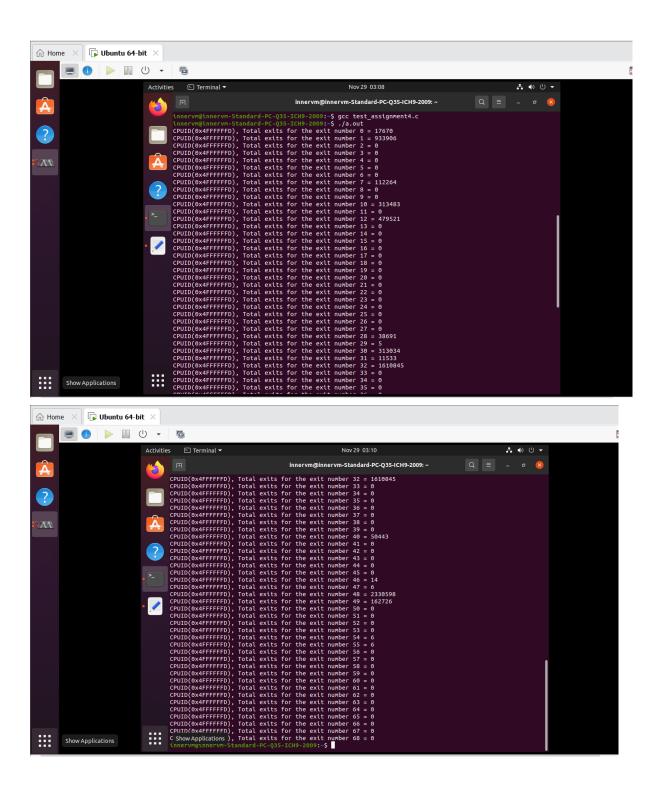
Steps followed

- Boot the inner VM and note the exit count.
- Now, reboot the inner VM and note the exit count.
- Shutdown the inner VM and remove the 'kvm-intel-module' from the existing kernel using the command below
 - rmmod kvm-intel
- Now, put ept=0 and reload the kvm-intel-module to enable shadow paging and disable the nested paging using the below command
 - Insmod lib/modules/{present linux kernel version}/kernel/arch/x86/kvm/kvm-intel.ko ept-0
- Now, boot and reboot the inner VM and note the total number of exits respectively.

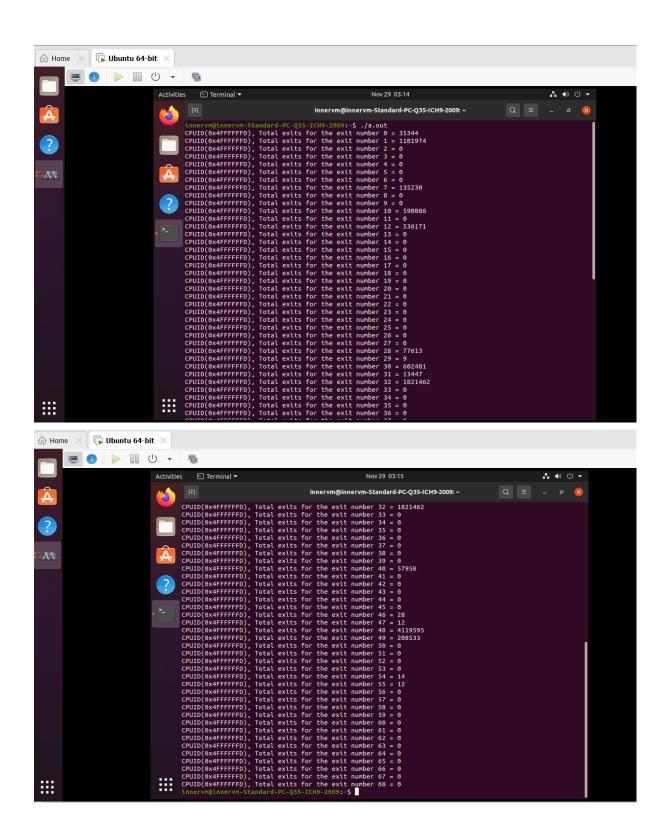
Output screenshots:

Nested Paging

Before reboot

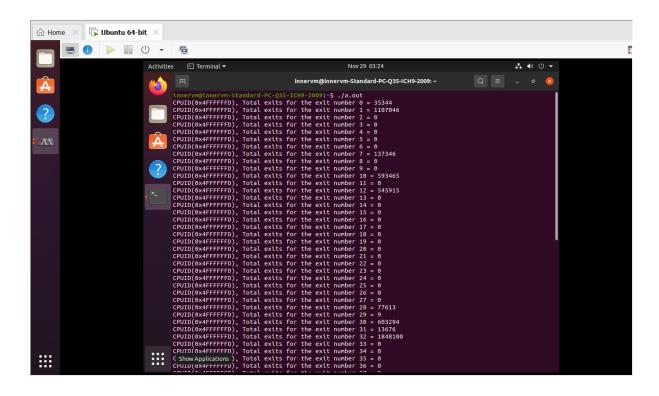


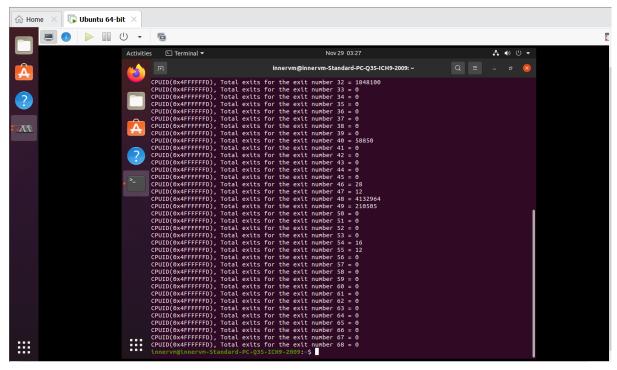
After reboot



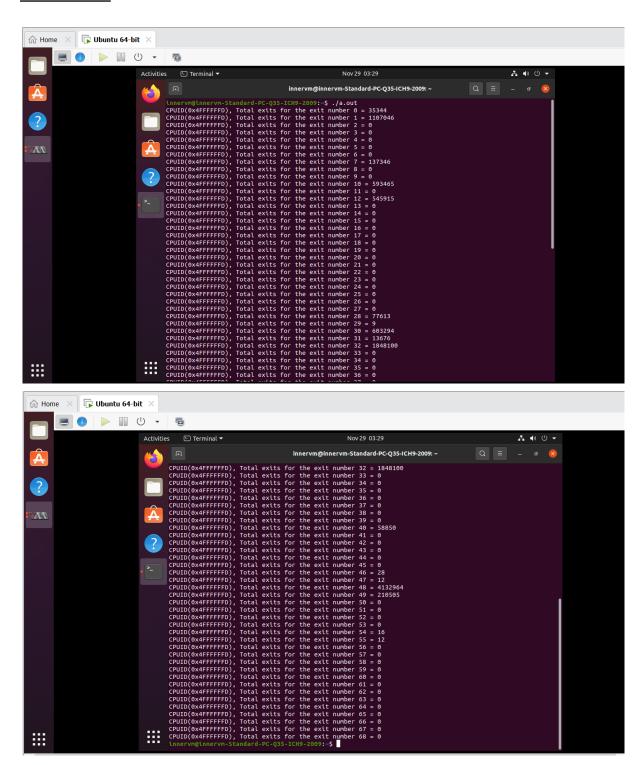
Shadow Paging

Before reboot





After reboot



Observations

What did you learn from the count of exits? Was the count what you expected? If not, why not?

 The total number of exits in shadow paging is more when compared to nested paging. The reason behind this nested paging will do only VM exit whenever an EPT violation occurs. But in shadow paging, when VM executes CR0, CR3, CR4, or any other related exits, it can exit every time.

What changed between the two runs (ept vs no-ept)?

EPT Mode

 There is no need to exit in EPT mode as the translation from guest VM to guest PA to host PA is done with a two-layer page table and more page access is required. So then the guest VM has to own the page table and so the operation on CR3 is done natively.

No EPT Mode

 In shadow paging, the guest VM does not own the page table. So to do this CR3 should be simulated by the VMM.