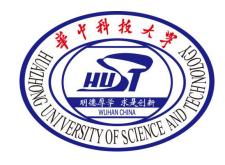
Hardware-Based Domain Virtualization for Intra-Process Isolation of Persistent Memory Objects

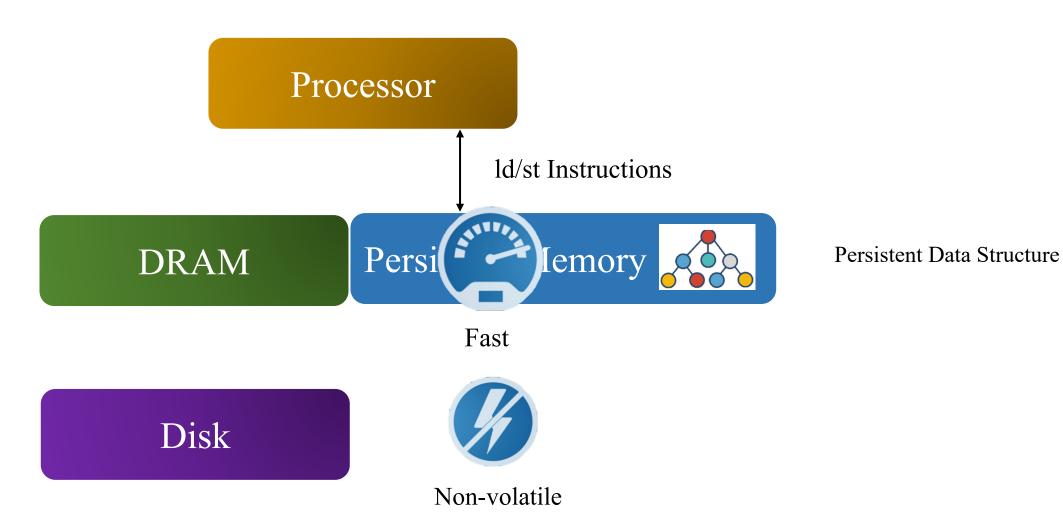
Yuanchao Xu, ChenCheng Ye, Yan Solihin, Xipeng Shen







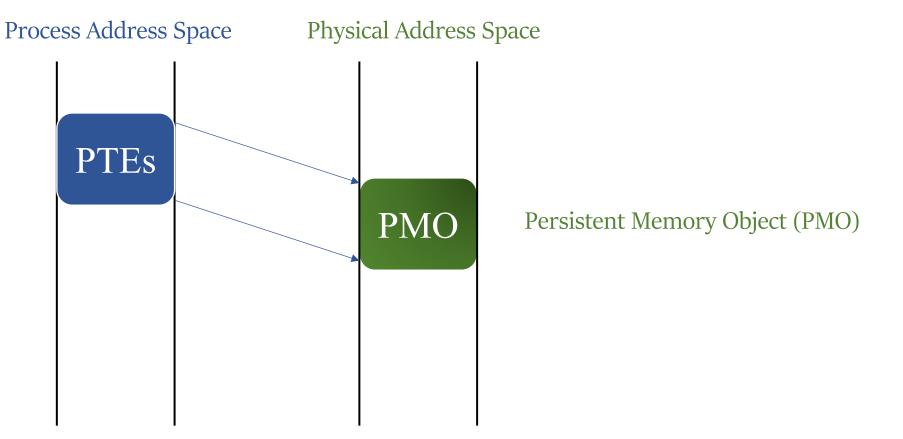
Persistent Memory (PM)



Attach & Detach Programing Model

Attach (PMO ID, Permission)

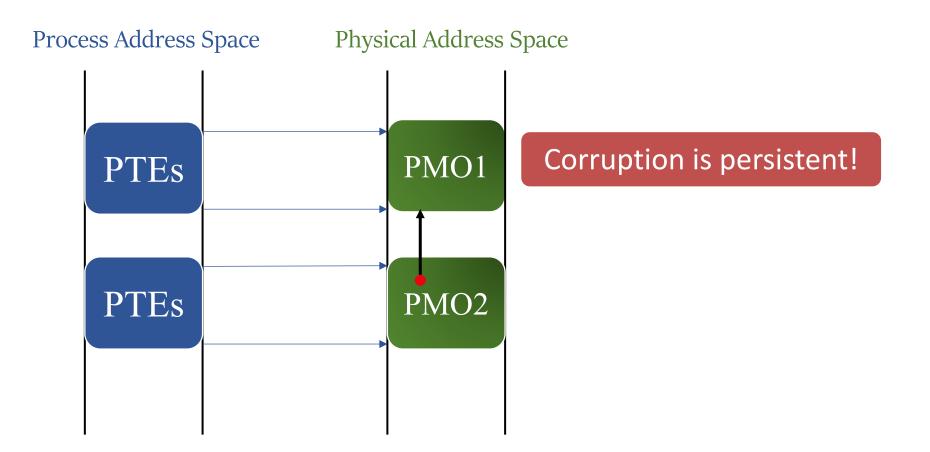
Detach(PMO ID)



Security is more Important for PM

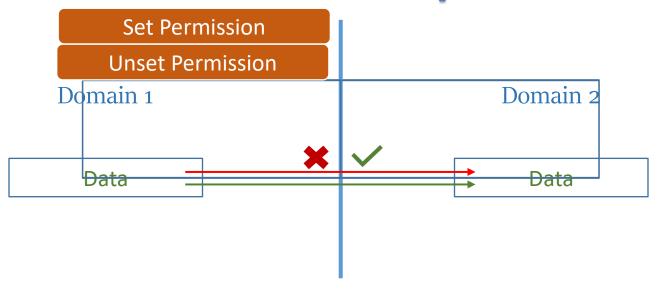
Thread 1: Attach(PMO1, RW)

Thread 2: Attach(PMO2, RW)



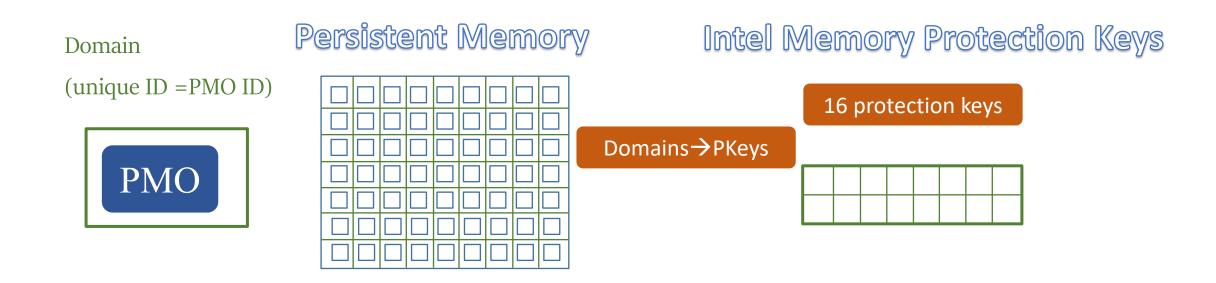
Intra-process Isolation

Process Address Space



Intentional or accidental access

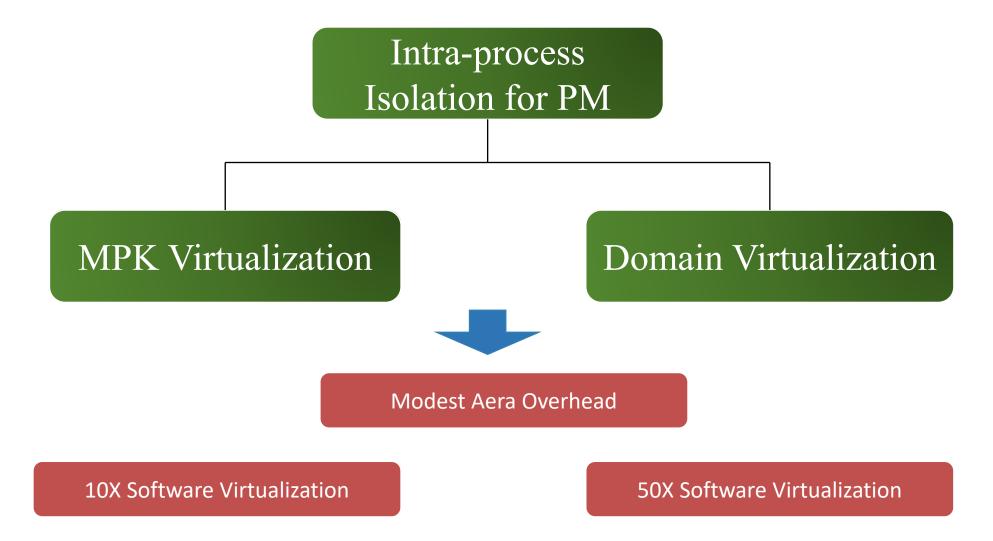
Intra-process Isolation for PM



Intra-process Isolation for PM

Persistent Memory Intel Memory Protection Keys Domain (unique ID =PMO ID) 16 protection keys Domains → Keys **PMO** Application (process) Hundreds of active domains Client Client Client Client Client Client

Contribution

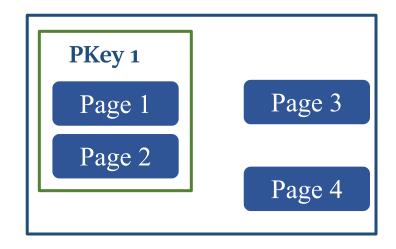


Outline

- Intel Memory Protection Keys (MPK)
- Virtualization Analysis
- MPK Virtualization
- Domain Virtualization
- Evaluation

Intel Memory Protection Keys (MPK)

Memory



Thread 1

WRPKRU (PKey 1, RW)

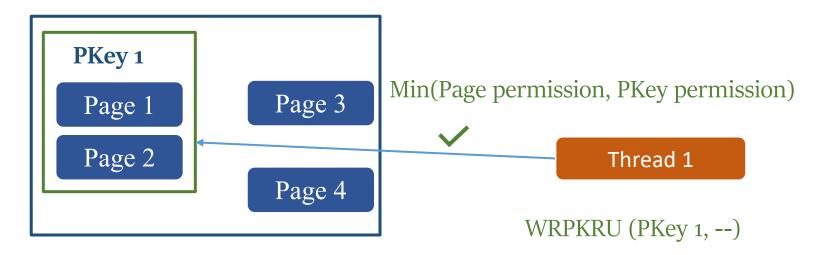
Thread 1 PKRU Register

PKey 1 Permission (--) ...
Thread 2 PKRU Register

PKey 1 Permission (--) ...

Intel Memory Protection Keys (MPK)

Memory



Thread 1 PKRU Register



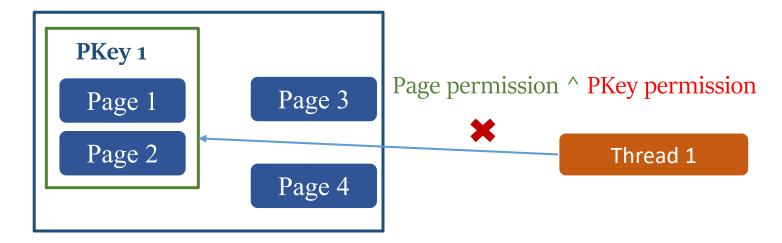


Page permission ^ PKey permission

Thread 2

Intel Memory Protection Keys (MPK)

Memory



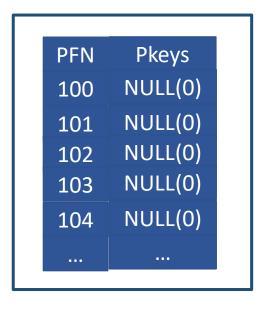
Thread 1 PKRU Register

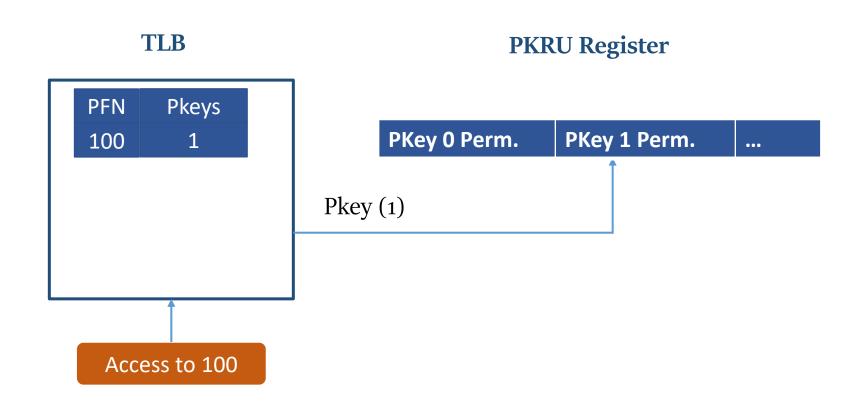
```
PKey 1 Permission (--) ...
Thread 2 PKRU Register

PKey 1 Permission (--) ...
```

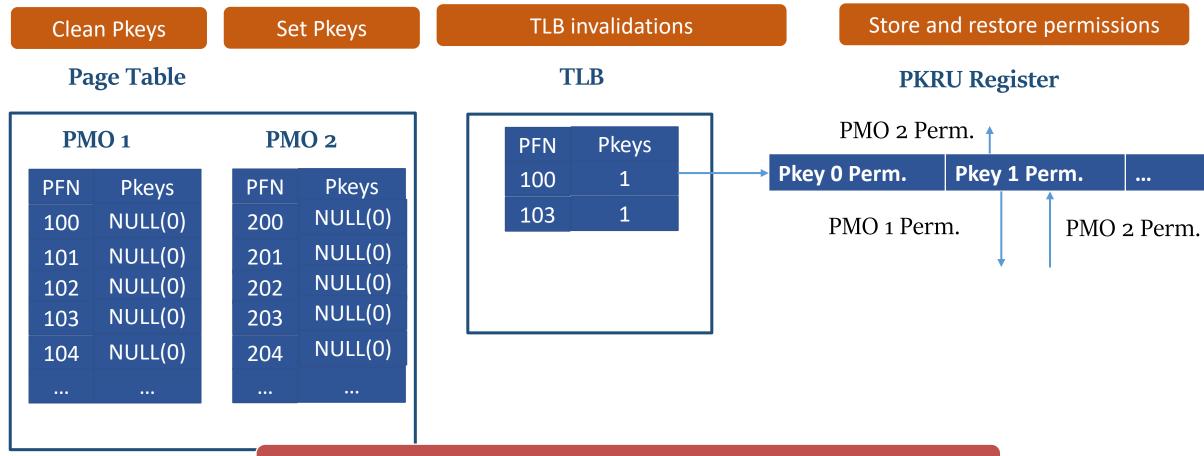
Intel MPK Workflow

Page Table





Inefficiency of Software Virtualization



All steps are needed when access evicted domain/PMO!

~4000 cycles, 1 eviction per 1000 instructions ~ 400% overhead

Two Hardware Virtualization Design

Clean Pkeys

Set Pkeys

TLB invalidations

Store and restore permissions

Two Hardware Virtualization Design

Clean Pkeys

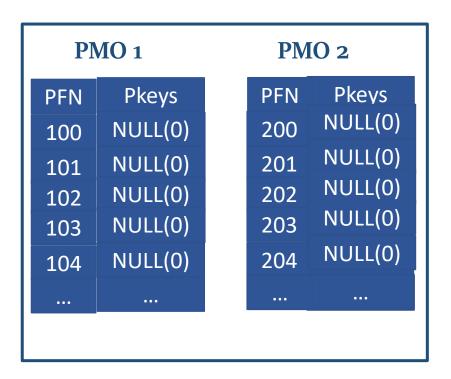
Set Pkeys

TLB invalidations

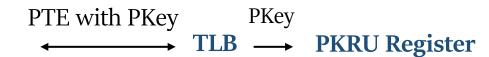
Store and restore permissions

Domain Virtualization

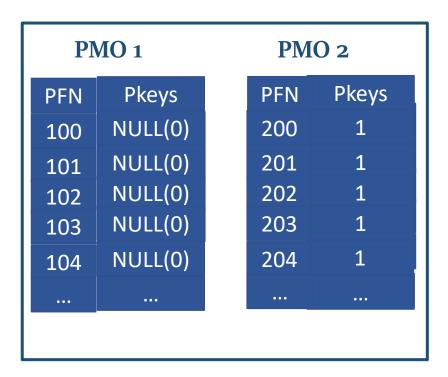
Page Table



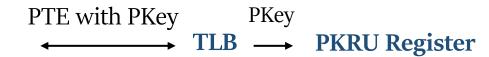
Consecutive Virtual Address



Page Table

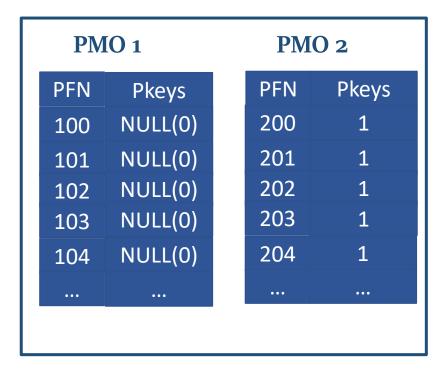


Consecutive Virtual Address



Page Table

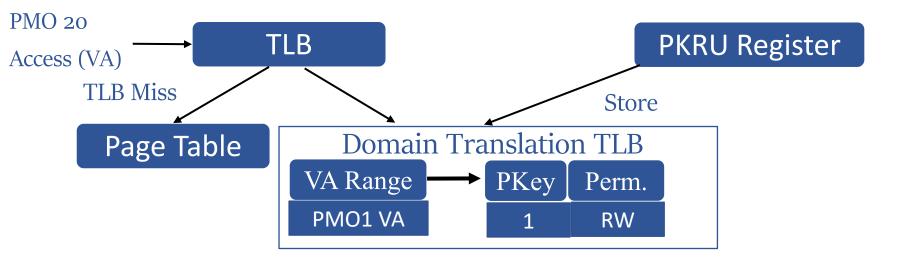


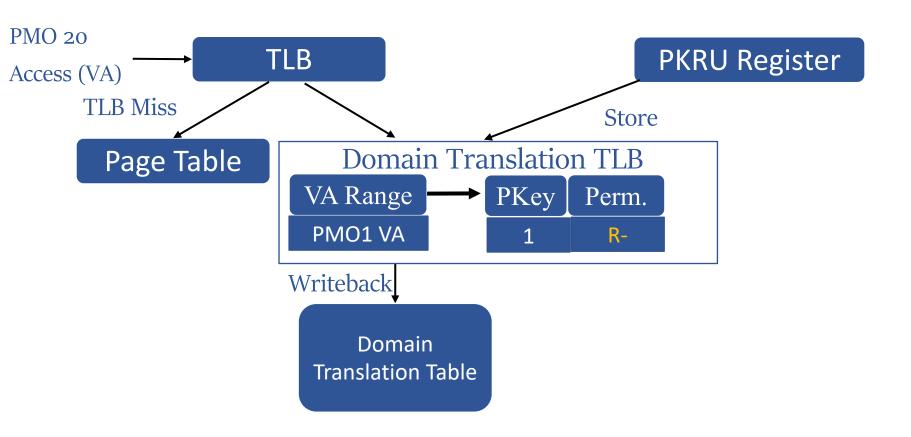


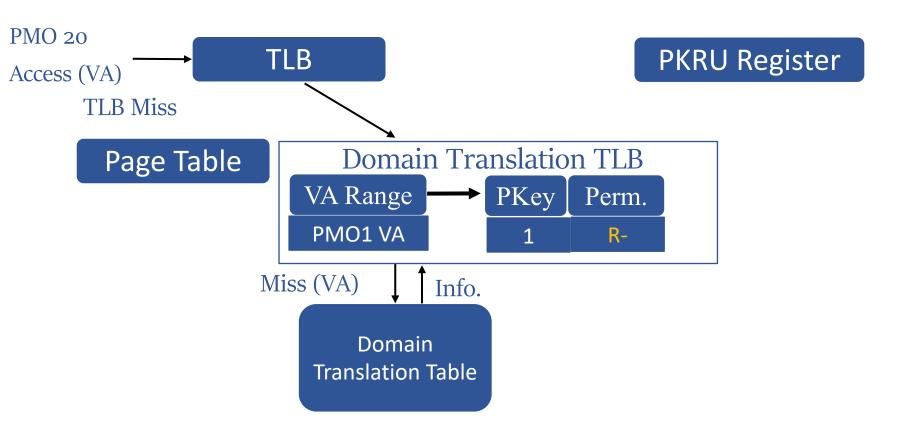
Virtual Address Range

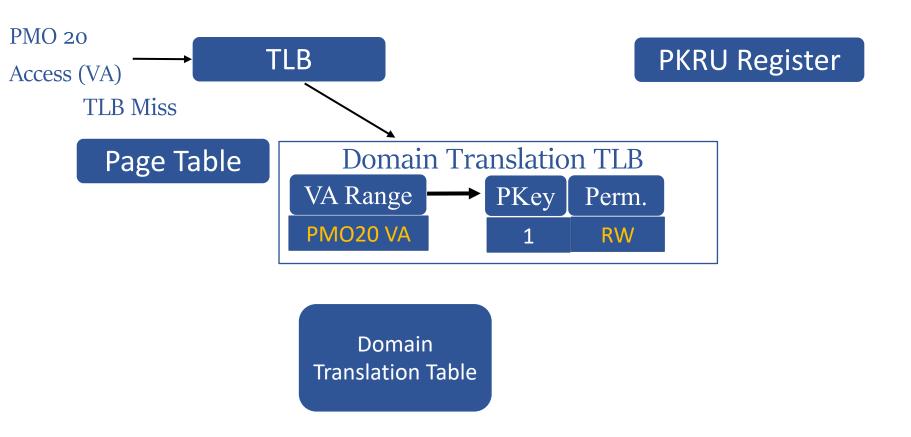
Pkey

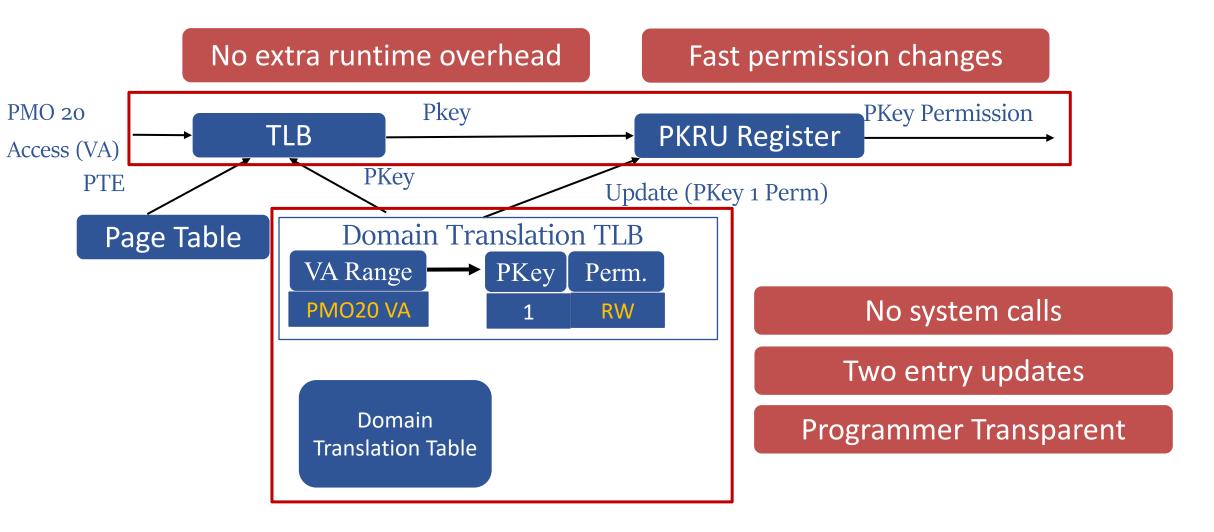
Consecutive Virtual Address











Second Hardware Virtualization Design

Clean Pkeys

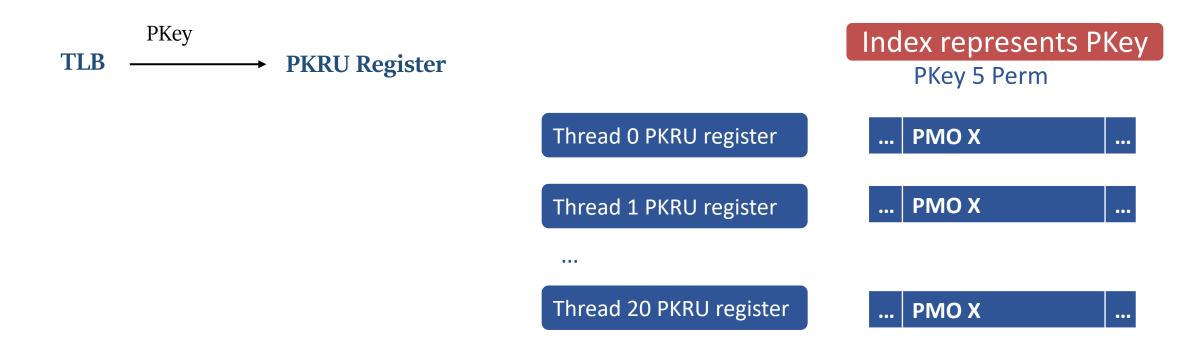
Set Pkeys

TLB invalidations

Store and restore permissions

Domain Virtualization

Inefficiency from TLB invalidations



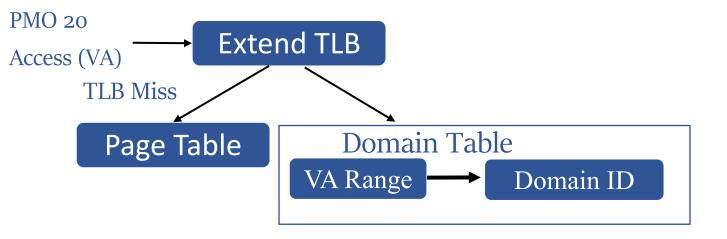
Inefficiency from TLB invalidations



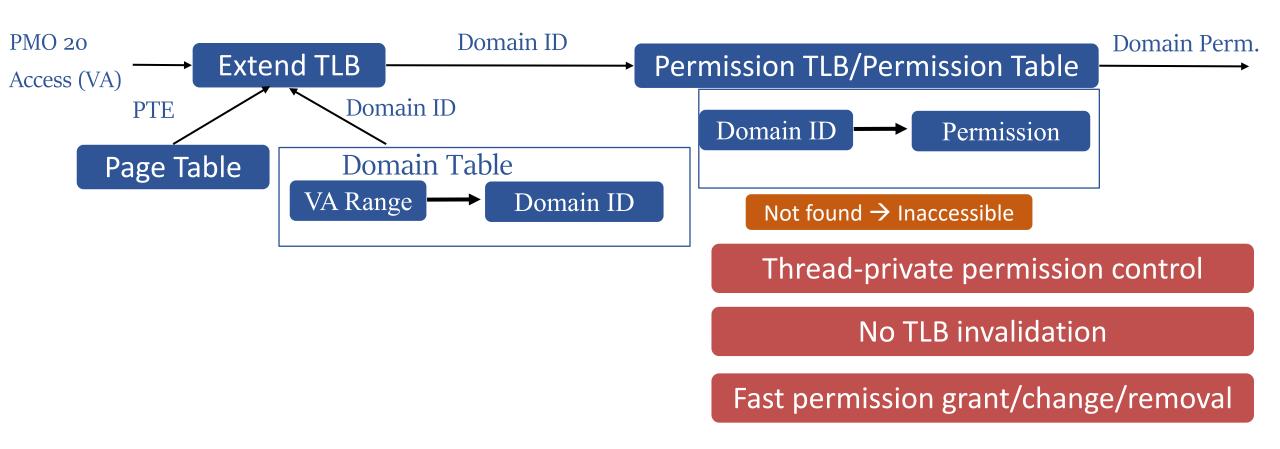
Inefficiency from TLB invalidations



Domain Virtualization



Domain Virtualization

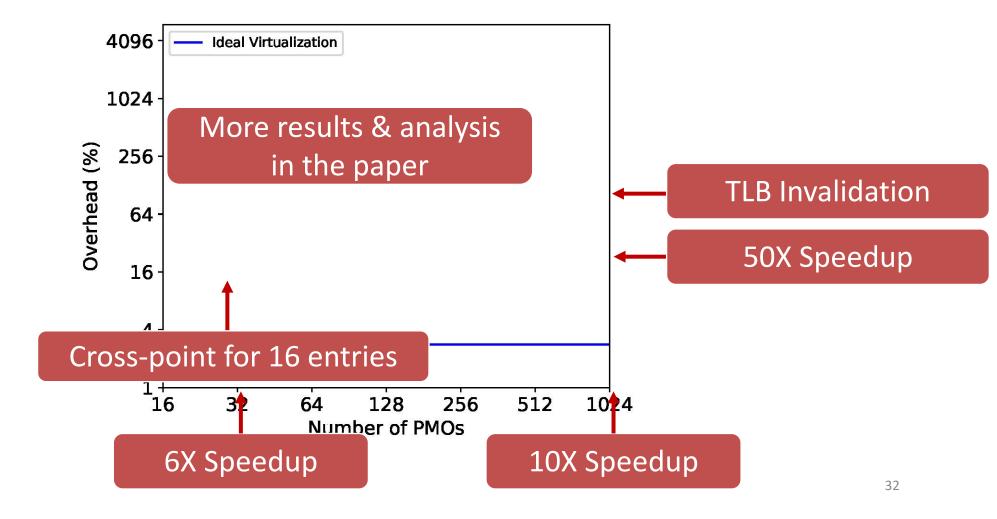


Evaluation Methodology

- Workloads:
 - WHISPER benchmarks for 1 PMO
 - Microbenchmarks with multiple PMOs
- Access pattern of multiple PMOs
 - Randomly choose a PMO ID to access
- Architectural Overhead:
 - Sniper Simulator (details in the paper)

Performance

Microbenchmarks for multiple PMOs



Conclusion

- Proposed protecting PMO by using intra-process isolation
- Uncovered scalability limitations of software MPK virtualization for PMOs
- Designed the hardware MPK virtualization that builds on top of MPK, achieving 10X speedup for 1024 domains
- Designed the domain virtualization that achieves 50X speedup for 1024 domains