My VM is Lighter (and Safer) than your Container

SOSP 2017

Background

	Virtual Machine	Container
Pro:	 Secure. Resource isolation via CPU and memory 	 Light-weight. Fast boot-time. Can provision thousands of containers on a single physical server.
Cons:	 Relatively heavy-weight. Long boot-time. Large memory footprint. 	 Insecure. Isolation at process level. Vulnerable to attacks.

Background

VM is evolving.

- Unikernels, (Mirage, Osv, Rampkernel).
 - They are light-weight, they bootup faster.
 - They are hard to manage.

LightVM

- Decrease the size of the VM image.
 - Use unikernel.
 - Design a dediated tool (Tinyx) for creating minimalistic Linux VM images.
- Remove overhead in VM create/boot.
 - Remove XenStore.
 - Pre-initialize some parts of the VM.
 - Remove script execution during VM bootup.

Decrease VM Image Size

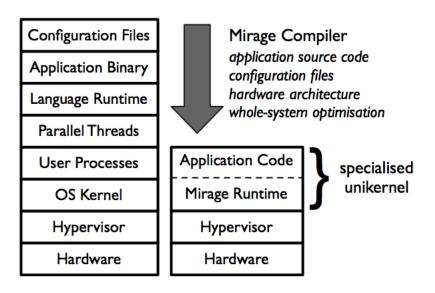


Figure 1: Contrasting software layers in existing VM appliances vs. unikernel's standalone kernel compilation approach.

Decrease VM Image Size

Mirage is great!

But you need to learn OCaml.

And you need to learn LWT.

And you need to learn to write functional programs.

Decrease VM Image Size

• The authors propose Tinyx.

A tool for creating lightweight VM images.

• Currently only support Debian distributions (Ubuntu...).

Xen Background

A hypervisor developed at Cambridge.

- Important notations:
 - Dom0: a monitoring VM for management task
 - XenStore: Store important information about the VM
 - Paravirtualization: VM runs native code on physical CPU.
 - Virtual device: virtualized devices used by VM kernels, virtual NIC, virtual disk.

Remove Overhead in Xen VM Create/Boot

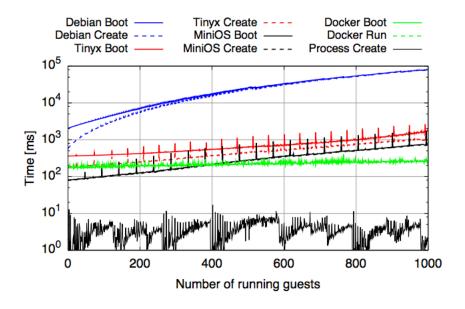


Figure 4: Comparison of domain instantiation and boot times for several guest types. With small guests, instantiation accounts for most of the delay when bringing up a new VM.

Remove Overhead in Xen VM Create/Boot

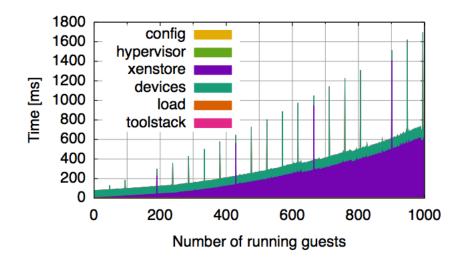


Figure 5: Breakdown of the VM creation overheads shows that the main contributors are interactions with the XenStore and the creation of virtual devices.

Overhead analysis

- XenStore Interaction during creation
 - XenStore uses complicated protocol, multiple read-write, multiple contextswitches.
 - Linearly scan all the names to prevent duplicating names.
 - Concurrent updating records leads to failed transactions.

Virtual device creation.

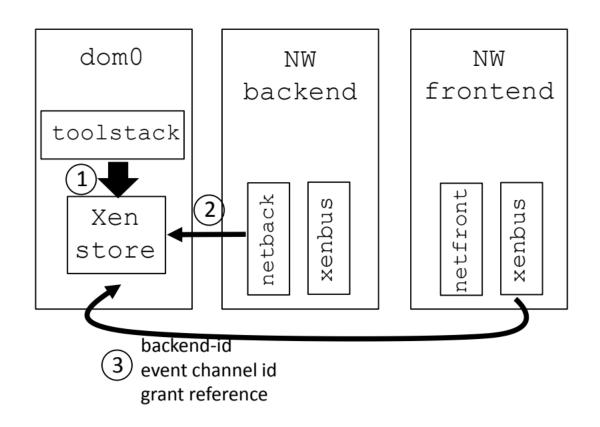
LightVM

Remove XenStore interaction during VM creation and migration.

Pre-calculate VM templates.

Remove script execution when VM boots.

VM Creation with XenStore

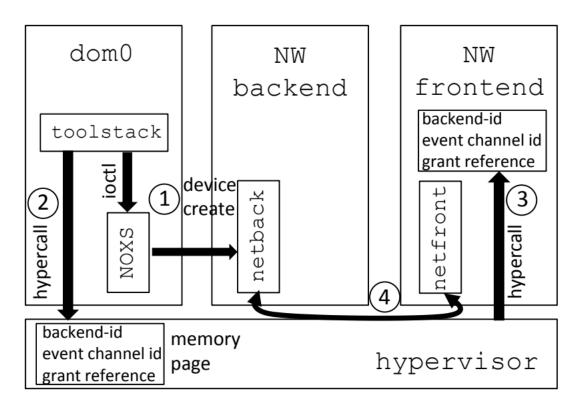


VM Creation without XenStore

Xen hypervisor already stores useful information for VM creation.

• Use shared-memory and hypercall to speed up VM creation.

VM Creation without XenStore



(b) noxs

Split ToolStack

Pre-calculate VM templates.

• Initialize over VM templates.

Split ToolStack

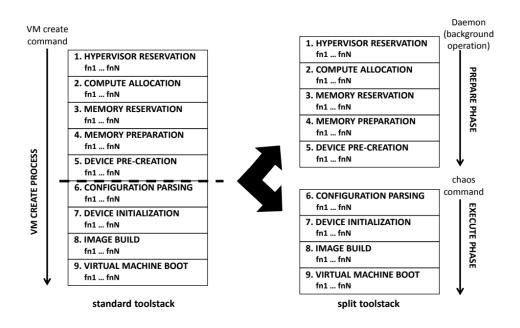


Figure 8: Toolstack split between functionality belonging to the prepare phase, carried out periodically by the chaos daemon, and an execute phase, directly called by chaos when a command is issued.

Remove Script Execution

• After a VM is created, it needs to boot.

 When booting, VM kernel needs to execute some scripts, which is slow.

Merge script execution into the boot process.

Performance evaluation

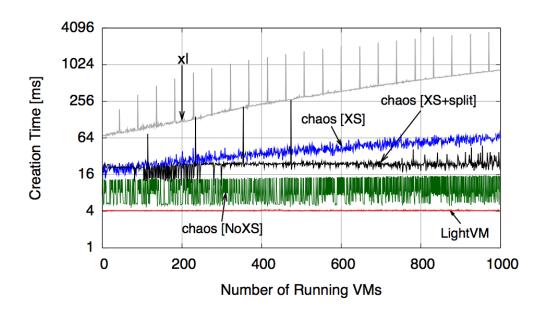


Figure 9: Creation times for up to 1,000 instances of the daytime unikernel for all combinations of LightVM's mechanisms. "xl" denotes standard Xen with no optimizations.

Performance evaluation

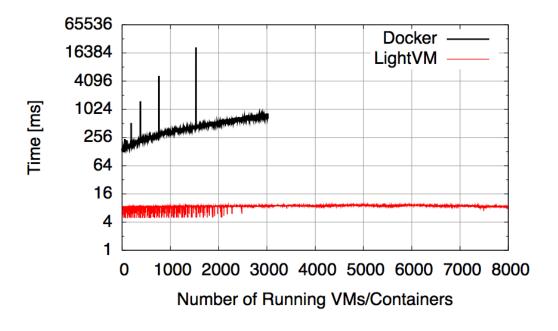


Figure 10: LightVM boot times on a 64-core machine versus Docker containers.

Performance Evaluation

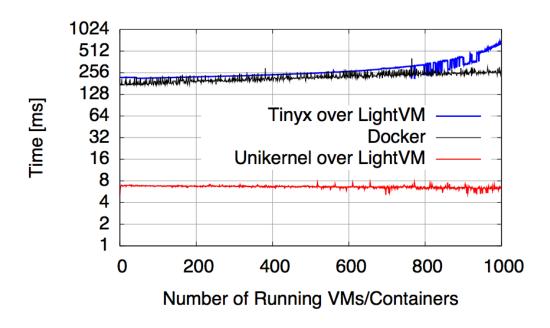


Figure 11: Boot times for unikernel and Tinyx guests versus Docker containers.

Performance Evaluation

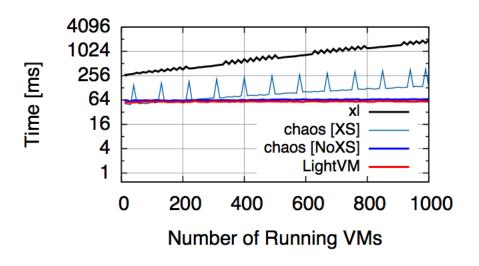


Figure 13: Migration times for the daytime unikernel.

Limitations

Xen only, how about KVM/QEMU

- Is it really faster than container?
 - If VM runs unikernel, then yes.
 - If VM runs a minimalistic Linux distribution, then probably not.
- Intrusive modification to Xen toolstacks.
 - How about optimizing Xenstore?