

# Virtualization & Xen's Approach

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# Outline

- Virtualization
- Xen

# Virtualization?

- Inspired by IBM (VM/370) in 1970s
- Multiple OS instances run concurrently on a single computer
- OS instances shares the available common hardware resources



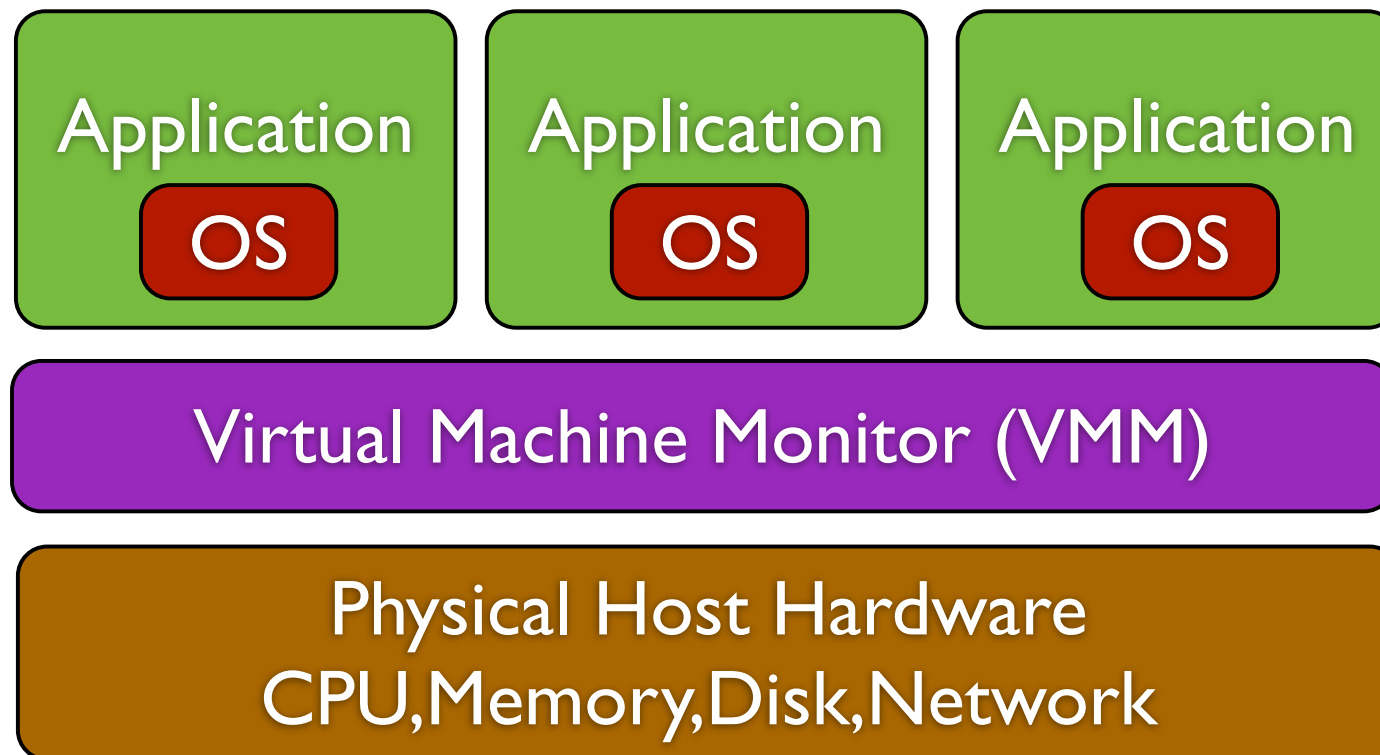
# Virtualization?

- Creation of virtual machine that acts like a real computer with an operating system.
- Software executed on these virtual machines are separated from the underlying hardware resources.
- Add a layer of abstraction between the applications and the hardware

From wiki:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtualization>

# Virtualization?



# Virtualization?

- Types of Virtualization
  - Full Virtualization
  - Para-Virtualization (Guest OS need modified)

# Virtualization?

- Why Virtualization?
  - Increase server utilization
  - Legacy software migration
  - Mixed environments per physical system
  - Isolation (Fault,performance)

# Virtualization?

Virtualization  
Physical Consolidation

Reduce the  
server  
footprint

Multiplexer  
Logical Consolidation

Consolidate  
workloads on  
shared servers

System rationalization

Eliminate  
redundant  
Modules

System Optimization

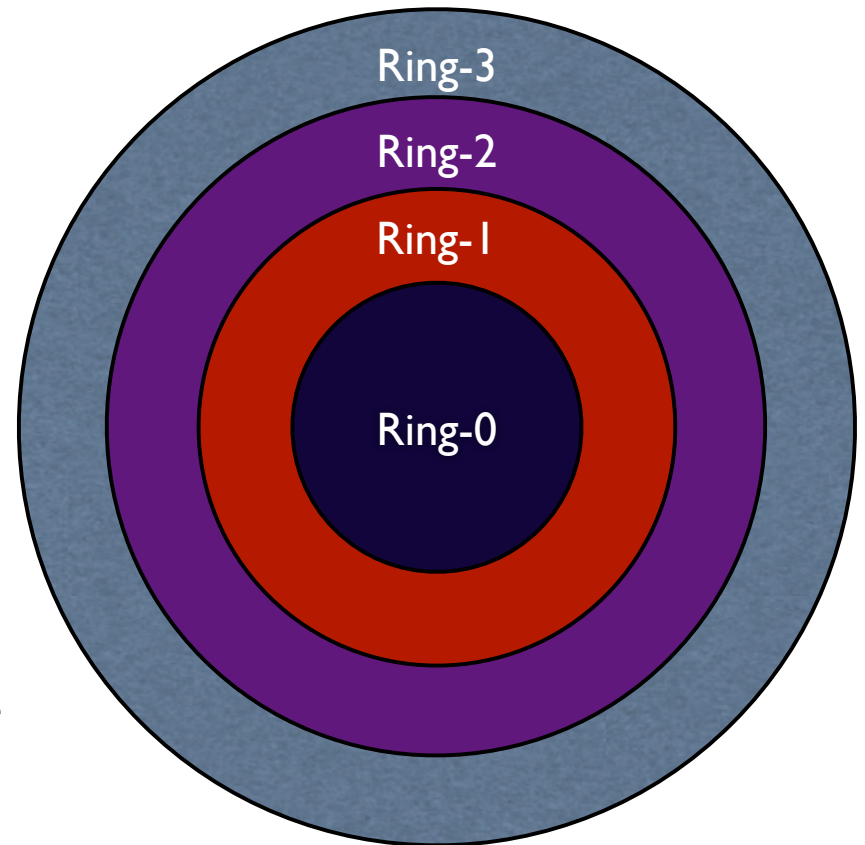


# Challenges?

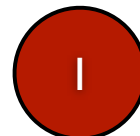
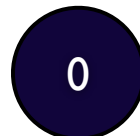
- The Popek and Goldberg Requirements
  - “Formal Requirements for Virtualizable Third Generation Architectures”, 1974
  - Equivalence (Fidelity)
  - Resource control (Safety)
  - Efficiency (Performance)

# Challenges?

- CPU Architecture
- Protection rings originated from MULTICS
- X86's protected mode



Supervisor



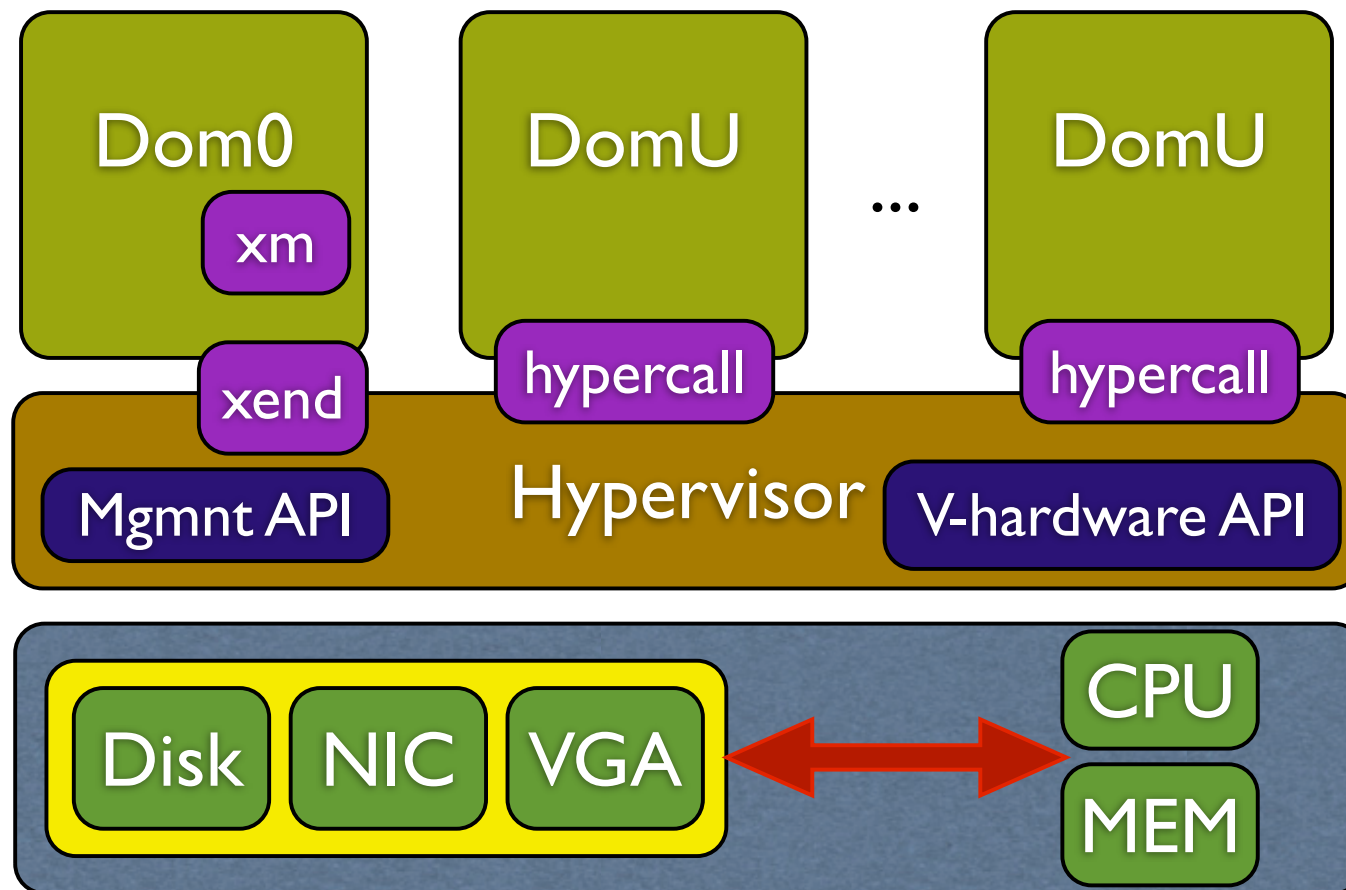
User



# Xen

- Xen is an open-source VMM, or hypervisor, for both 32 and 64-bit processor architectures.
- Runs directly on top of hardware
- Near-native performance
- Live, zero-downtime migration
- Support both para-virtualization and hardware-assisted full virtualization

# Xen



- The management VM (Dom0) is responsible for interacting with hypervisor
- Other VMs (DomU) are called guests

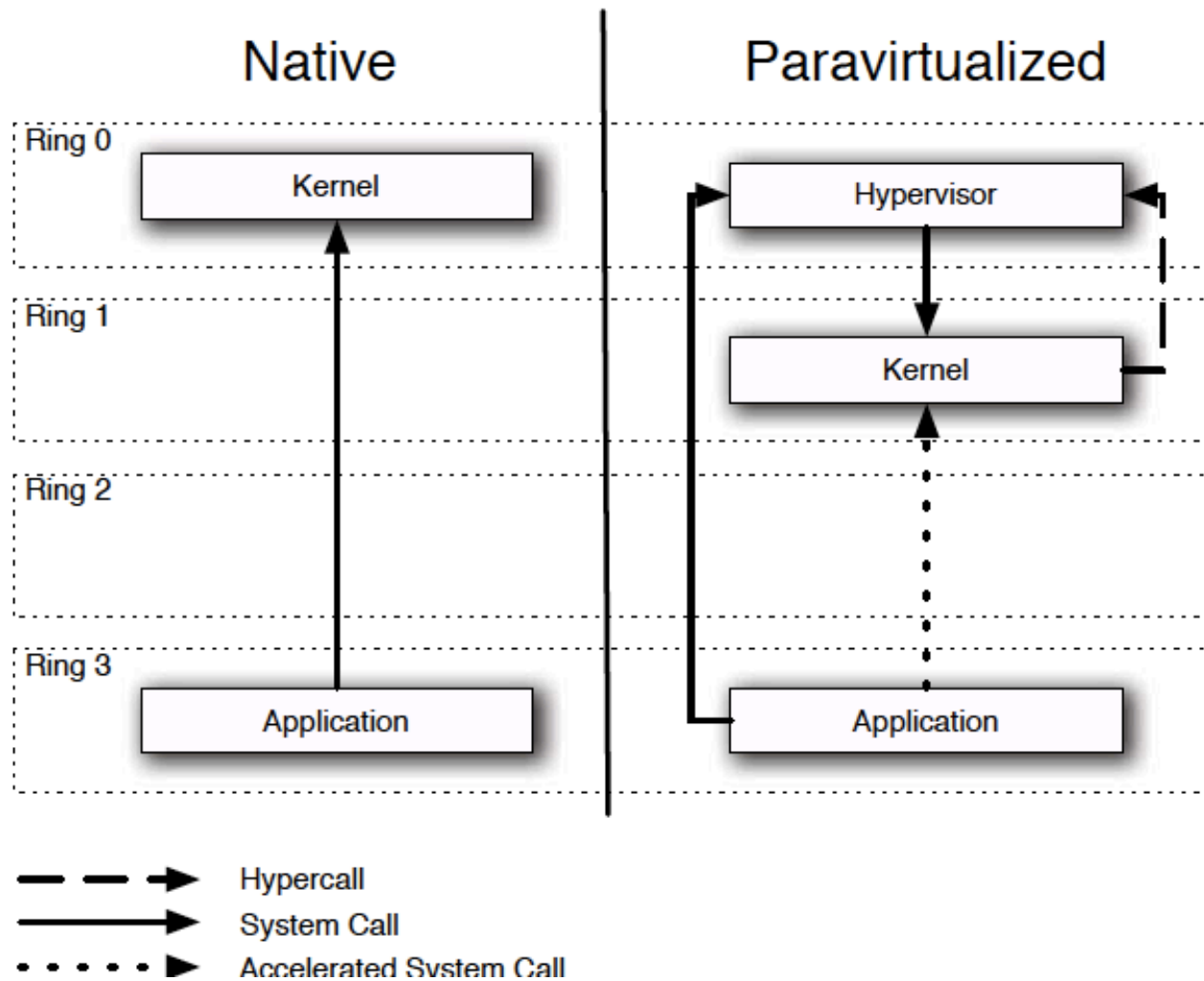
# Xen's ParaV

- Other implementations of x86 VMMs place too much burden on the hypervisor.
- Deal with only low-level complexity and leave high-level operations to the guest OS
- Virtualization on CPU, MEM, Device I/O

# Xen's ParaV

- CPU Virtualization
  - The guest operating system must run at a more restricted privilege level than Xen
  - The Xen-aware guest operating system registers a table for exception trap handlers.
  - Exceptions are catered to system calls in the guest OS or performed by Xen.

# CPU V

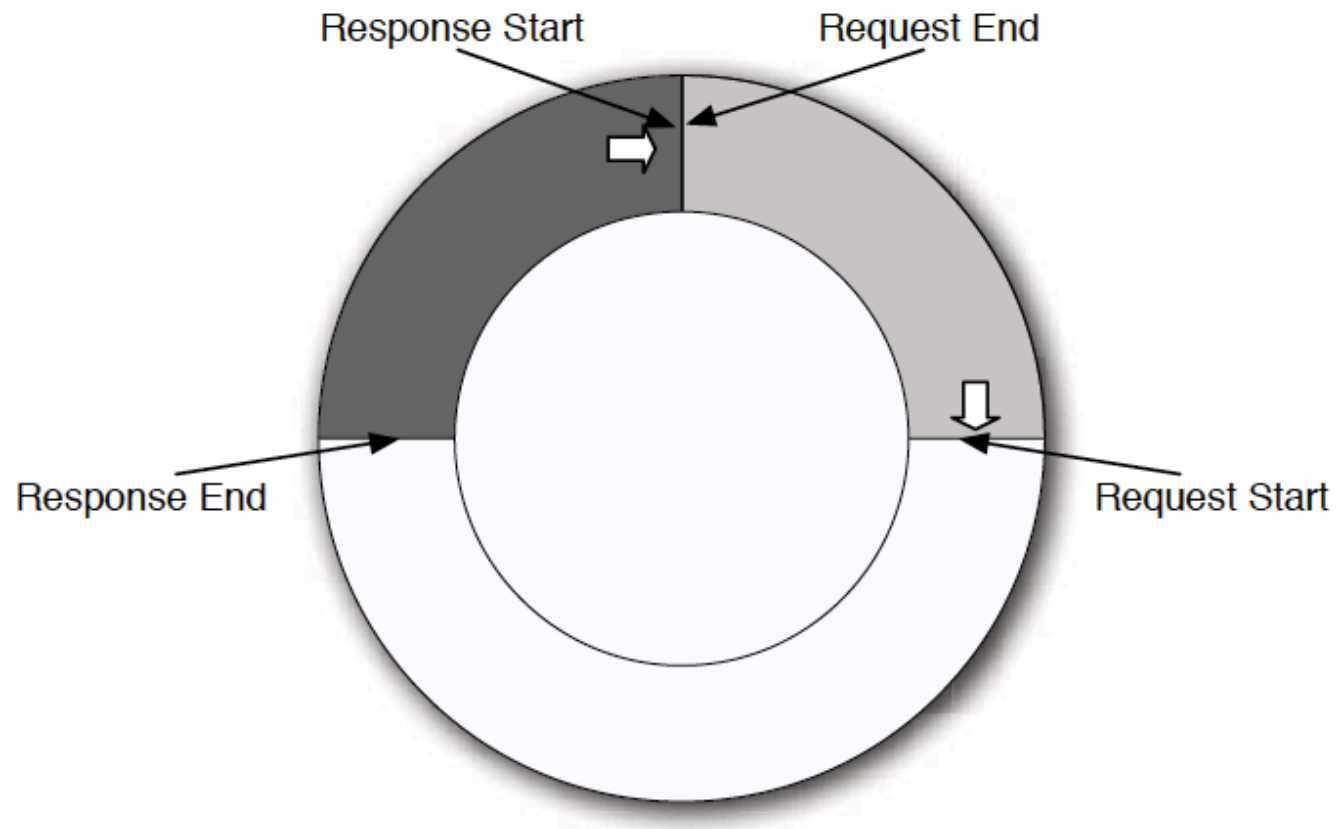


# I/O V

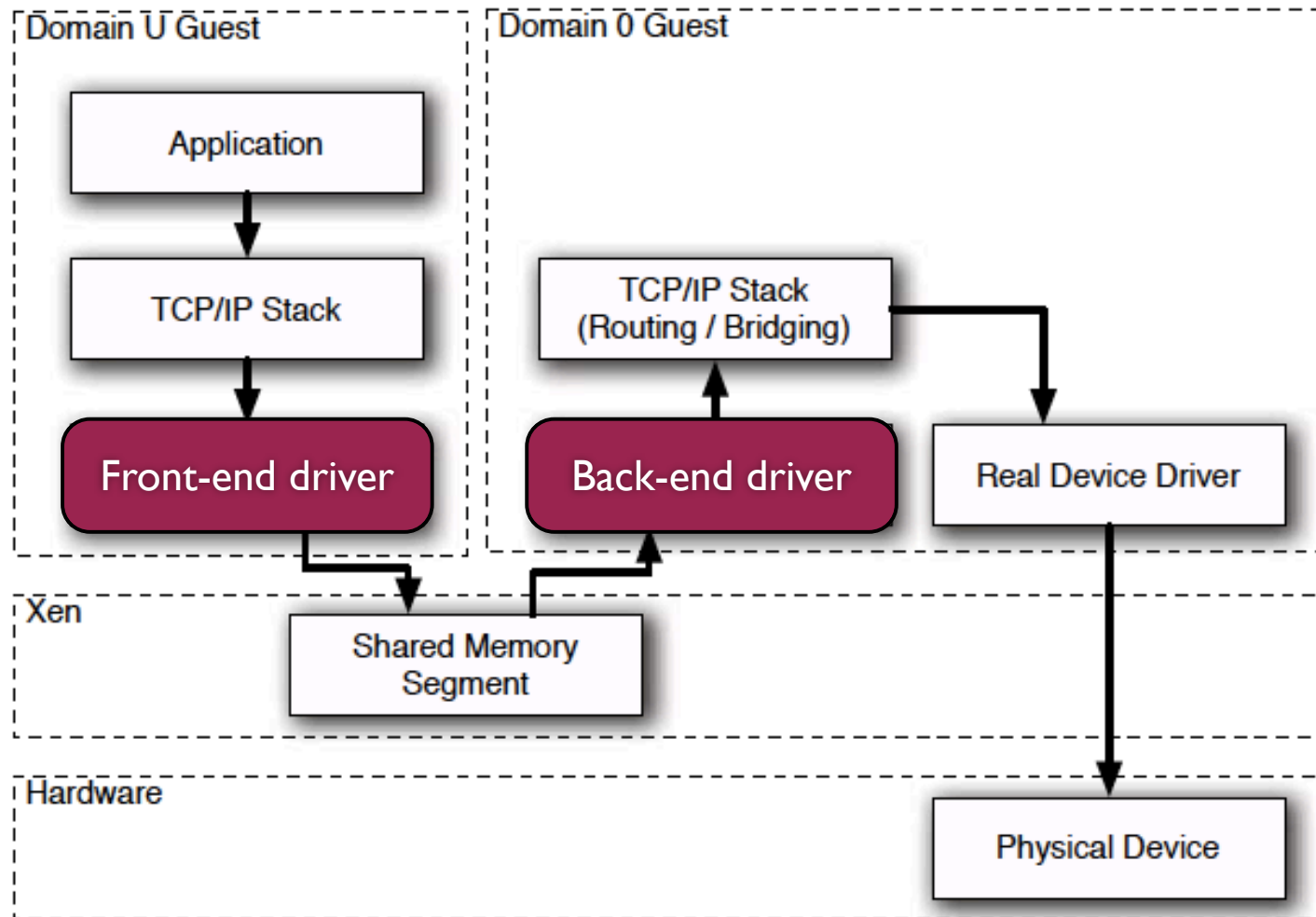
- Virtualize I/O devices, such as network interfaces and hard drivers
- Emulation? No. Split Drivers.
- Device I/O rings.



# I/O Ring



# Split Drivers



# Key References

- D.Chisnall.The Definitive Guide to the Xen Hypervisor. Prentice Hall. 2007
- Paul Barham, et.al. Xen and the art of virtualization, SOSP'03