Static System Partitioning and KVM
Static System Partitioning and KVM

Agenda

Motivation & requirements
- Jailhouse – a new partitioning approach
- Combining partitioning and virtualization
- Going open source
- Summary and outlook
Gimme all your CPUs!

The need for full resource dedication

- **High-speed control tasks (>10 kHz)**
  - Every μs overhead reduces achievable frequency
  - Small, infrequent disturbances can have significant impact
    => Cache pollutions
    => Deadline misses

- **High-performance computing**
  - Long-running tasks don't want interruptions
    => Keep caches hot
**CONFIG_NO_HZ* – the solution?**

CPU domination with Linux

- **Goal: dominate CPU with a single task**
  - No interrupts, including timer ticks
  - No housekeeping work (RCU, load measurement etc.)
  - Standard application programming model
  - But do not break Linux!

- **Important steps made in upstream**
  - Reduce ticks to 1 HZ if only one task present
  - Offload RCU work to other CPUs

- **But...**
  - not yet 100%
  - more tasks/interrupts may have to run (on_each_cpu...)
What if you need asymmetric multiprocessing?
Latencies Achievable in KVM-only Setups

Measuring I/O latency of an RT Guest

- **Host setup**
  - KVM on x86 PREEMPT-RT Linux
  - Virtual machine on **dedicated core**
  - Intel NIC (E1000 family) as I/O device, directly assigned to guest
  - Permanent disk I/O load

- **Guest setup**
  - Proprietary RTOS
  - Real-time network stack

- **Measurement setup**
  - Linux/Xenomai (native installation)
  - Real-time network stack RTnet
  - Periodic ICMP ping messages sent to target
  - Record round-trip latency (error <50 µs)

=> Worst-case latency after 16h: **330 µs**
Small is Beautiful

Validation efforts correlate with code sizes

- **Demanding security & safety scenarios**
  - Often require certification (Common Criteria, IEC 61508, …)
  - Need to look closely at hardware & software
    - Review / testing
    - (Formal) validation

- **The larger your system, the higher your effort**
  - Split critical from non-critical components
  - Keep critical components small

- **Virtualization can help with segregation**
  - ...if it remains simpler than non-critical parts
1st Approach: Micro-Hypervisor

Small, bare-metal hypervisor separates workloads

- **Focused on guest isolation**
  - Spatial
  - Temporal
- **Reduced complexity (& features)**
  - Reduces validation effort
  - Reduces guest latencies
- **No standard available yet**
  - Niche market
  - Many commercial hypervisors
  - Few open source projects
    - Hardware restrictions
    - Not targeting industrial use
A bare-metal hypervisor has to boot its guest

Classic type-1 hypervisor boot-up

1. Boot phase

2. Operational phase
Static System Partitioning and KVM

Agenda

Motivation & requirements

Jailhouse – a new partitioning approach

Combining partitioning and virtualization

Going open source

Summary and outlook
What about postponing the hypervisor start?

Basic concept of late partitioning

1. Boot phase
2. Partitioning phase
3. Operational phase
Choosing the Right Balance

Jailhouse focuses on simplicity
Jailhouse Architecture

- **Cell Image**
- **Jailhouse Image**
- **Jailhouse Management Tool**
- **Jailhouse Loader Module**
- **Linux Kernel**
- **Jailhouse Hypervisor**

**CPU**
- CPU 1
- CPU 2
- CPU 3
- CPU 4
- CPU 5
- CPU 6

**Device**
- Device 1
- Device 2
- Device 3
- Device 4
- Device 5

RT
- App 1
- App 2
Access Control instead of Virtualization

Limits of exclusive resource assignment

- **Intercept and filter access to sensitive resources**
  - Physical addresses (unless hardware filters)
  - I/O interrupt & IPI destination programming
  - Cross-cell impact (e.g. system reset)

- **1:1 resource assignment**
  - No overcommitment, no scheduling
    => Better predictability, less complexity

- **Do not hide hypervisor existence**
  - No emulation of lacking resources
  - Expose assigned resource (widely) unmodified
  - Linux won't notice (already booted), other cells need awareness
Jailhouse does not overlap with KVM

You need more? Use KVM!
Linux is Our Friend

Reuse Linux for management tasks

• **Bootstrap**
  • System boot-up, hardware pre-configuration
  • Hypervisor loading and configuration
    • `jailhouse enable CONFIG-FILE`
  • RT partition creation & image loading
    • `jailhouse cell create CONFIG-FILE IMAGE-FILE`
  • Linux unplugs resources for new cell (CPU, devices, memory)

=> Reduced hypervisor complexity

=> UNIX-like look & feel
Reuse Linux for management tasks

- **Operation**
  - Reconfigurations (while in non-operational mode)
    - `jailhouse cell destroy NAME`
  - Monitoring, logging etc.
  - Shutdown
    - `jailhouse disable`

=> Reduced hypervisor complexity

=> Short turn-around times, less reasons to reboot
Prototyping on x86

Jailhouse on Intel x86

• **Initial focus on Intel**
  - VT-x with EPT, unrestricted guest mode, x2APIC
  - VT-d with interrupt remapping

• **Direct interrupt delivery feasible**
  - Keep IRQs off while in hypervisor
  - Use NMIs + preemption timer for hypervisor IPIs

• **Minimalistic MMIO**
  - Enables IO-APIC, xAPIC, PCI mmconfig interception
  - Simple, unoptimized, slow-path only use cases

• **Work in progress**
  - Device assignment, management
  - Interrupt access control
Jailhouse development inside QEMU/KVM

- **Bootstrap development done inside QEMU/KVM**
  - Unbeatable turn-around times
    - <30 s from code fix over recompilation and deployment to execution
  - Source-level debugging of hypervisor
- **Found and fixed several nVMX deficits & bugs**
  - Direct IRQ delivery
  - nEPT stabilization
  - Unrestricted guest mode
  - Preemption timer
- **Unfortunately no virtual VT-d available yet...**
Static System Partitioning and KVM

Agenda

Motivation & requirements
Jailhouse – a new partitioning approach

Combining partitioning and virtualization
Going open source
Summary and outlook
What if more than Linux should run?

Hosting non-Linux guests

Linux Kernel  Extended Jailhouse?

Jailhouse Hypervisor

CPU 1  CPU 2  CPU 3  CPU 4  CPU 5  CPU 6

Device 1  Device 2  Device 3  Device 4  Device 5

RT App
How to minimize the complexity increase?

Nested virtualization will be more beneficial

- **Full OS boot over Jailhouse**
  - Less overhead for guest
  - Requires more device emulations
  - Requires more accurate virtualization
  - Requires virtual BIOS
  - ...

- **Enable KVM over Jailhouse**
  - Overhead of monitoring privileged KVM operations
  - Can focus on CPU virtualization features
  - No need to virtualize/emulate, just validate
  - Gain (almost) all features of QEMU/KVM, benefit from its stability
Nested Virtualization on Diet

Enabling Intel x86 KVM over Jailhouse

- Execute VMX instructions on behalf of KVM
- Monitor (shadow) VMCS accesses
  - Valid fields?
  - Physical addresses with limits?
  - Unsupported features disabled?
- We don't care if KVM crashes its CPU
  - ...as long as it doesn't affect other cells
- Deny EPT in 1st prototype
  - Slow but simple
- General need to establish feature restrictions
  - Pragmatic: load KVM after Jailhouse
  - Rediscover features on Jailhouse detection
Optimization: Nested EPT

Monitoring of Extended Page Table usage by KVM

- **1:1 mapping – no shadowing required**
- **Monitoring concept**
  - Full validation walk on new EPT
    - Note EPT internally as valid
  - Trap writes to known EPTs
    - Check if page belongs to known EPT (drop write-protection if not)
  - Declare EPT invalid if entry becomes invalid through write
  - Execute write
- **Use KVM’s EPT while running its guest**
- **Last resort: para-virtualization**
Static System Partitioning and KVM

Agenda

Motivation & requirements
Jailhouse – a new partitioning approach
Combining partitioning and virtualization

Going open source
Summary and outlook
Why Open Source?

Benefits of maintaining Jailhouse as open source

- “Just a few lines of code, easily maintainable.”
  - Hardware-assisted virtualization is non-trivial
    => Many-eyes principle
  - New CPUs and hardware features will keep us busy
    => Attract contributors, including silicon vendors

- Broaden the usage
  - Higher test coverage, faster stabilization
  - Additional use cases => more contributors

- Close cooperation with Linux kernel
  - Enable upstream changes of Linux (if required)
  - Keep the door open for integration

- GPL: Preserve openness
Static System Partitioning and KVM

Agenda

Motivation & requirements
Jailhouse – a new partitioning approach
Combining partitioning and virtualization
Going open source

Summary and outlook
Jailhouse – Static Partitioning as Linux Feature

Summary

• **Need for critical workload isolation**
  • Undisturbed from non-critical system parts
  • Low-latency access to I/O
  • Reduce validation efforts

• **Jailhouse provides building block for partitioning**
  • Allows full CPU isolation
  • Reduced to the minimum (goal: <10k lines of code)
  • Linux-based to reuse handy infrastructure
  • Optionally combine with KVM for full virtualization
What is next?

Outlook

x86 completion

Management features

KVM over Jailhouse

ARMv7 port

Linux + Linux?

Follow / join the development!
https://github.com/siemens/jailhouse
Any Questions?

Thank you!

Jan Kiszka <jan.kiszka@siemens.com>