

# Virtual Switching Without a Hypervisor for a More Secure Cloud

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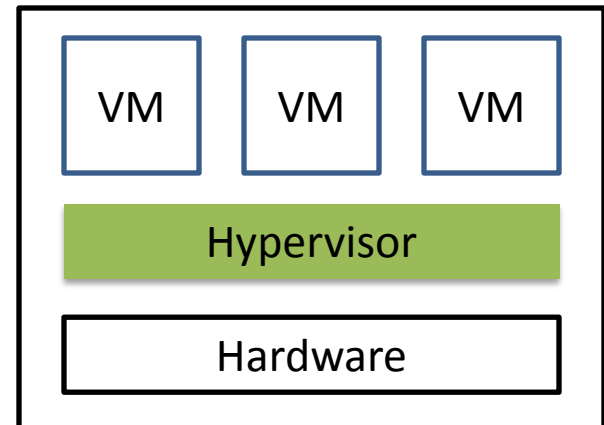
# Public Cloud Infrastructure

- Cloud providers offer computing resources on demand to multiple “tenants”
- Benefits:
  - Public (any one can use)
  - Economies of scale (lower cost)
  - Flexibility (pay-as-you-go)



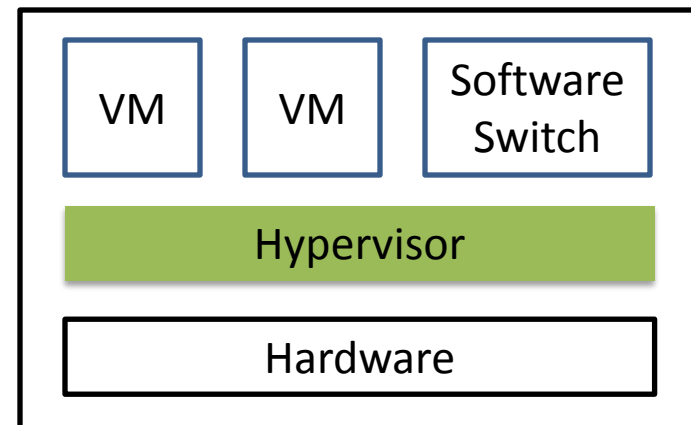
# Server Virtualization

- Multiple VMs run on the same server
- Benefits
  - Efficient use of server resources
  - Backward compatibility
- Examples
  - Xen
  - KVM
  - VMware



# Network Virtualization

- Software switches
  - Run in the hypervisor or the control VM (Dom0)
- Benefits: Flexible control at the “edge”
  - Access control
  - Resource and name space isolation
  - Efficient communication between co-located VMs
- Examples
  - Open vSwitch
  - VMware’s vSwitch
  - Cisco’s Nexus 1000v Switch

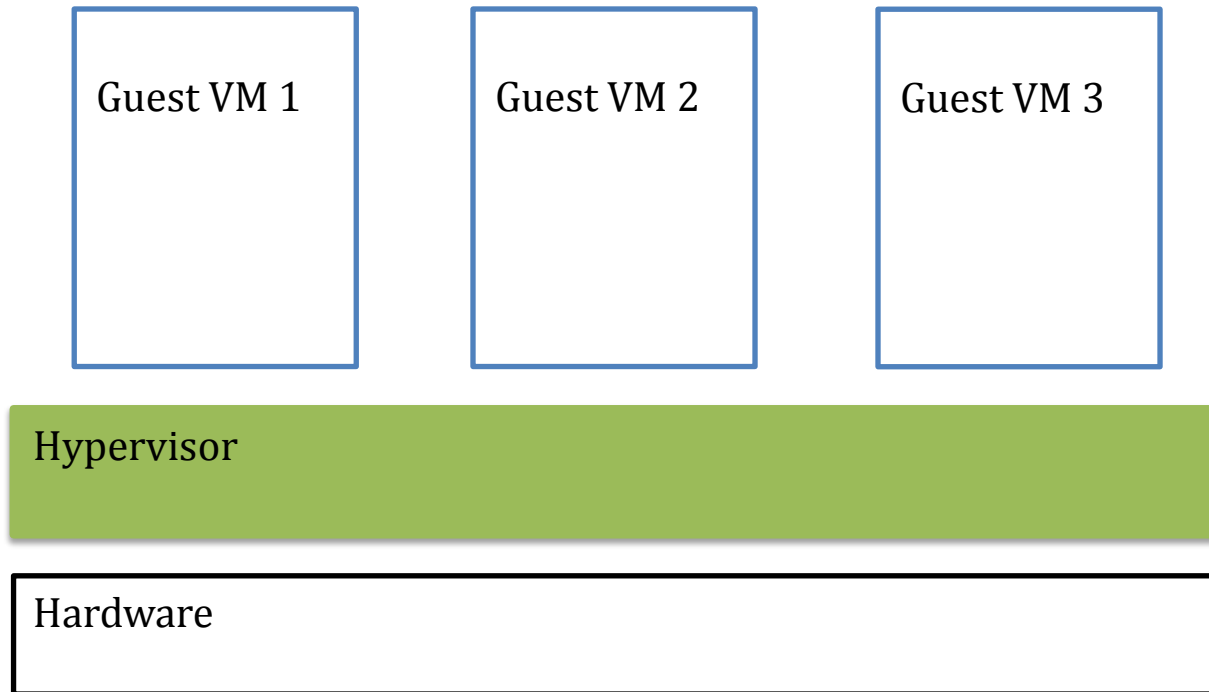




Security: a major impediment for  
moving to the cloud!

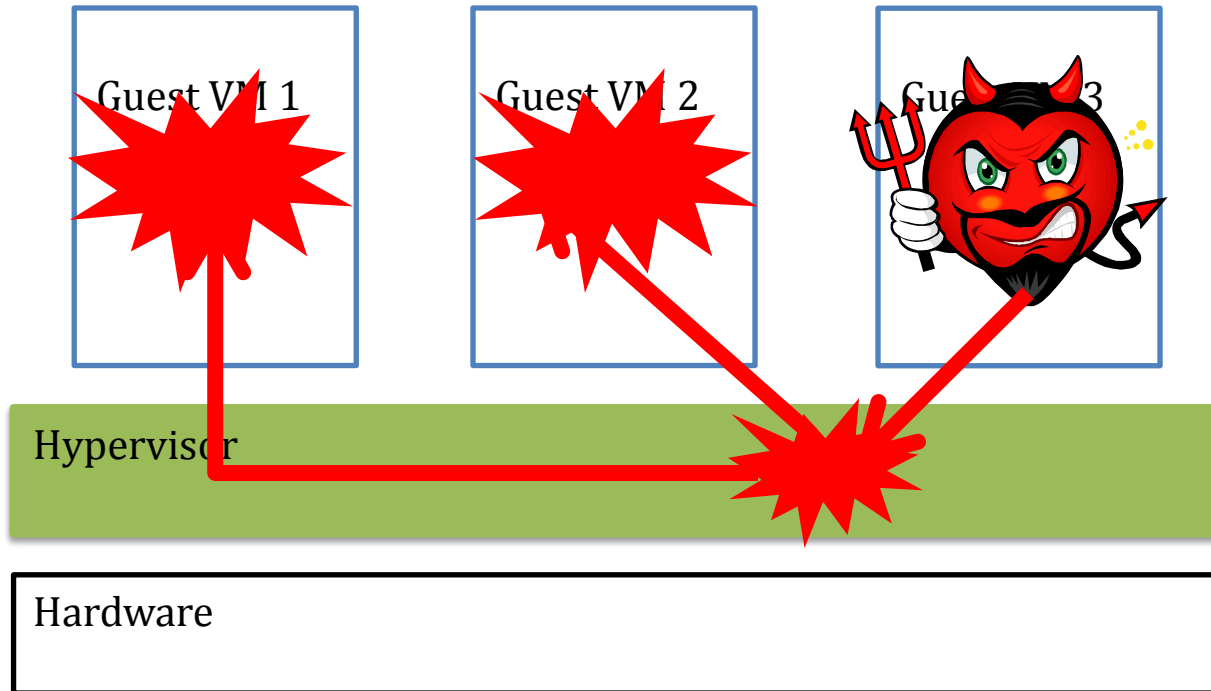
Let's take a look at where the  
vulnerabilities are...

# Vulnerabilities in Server Virtualization



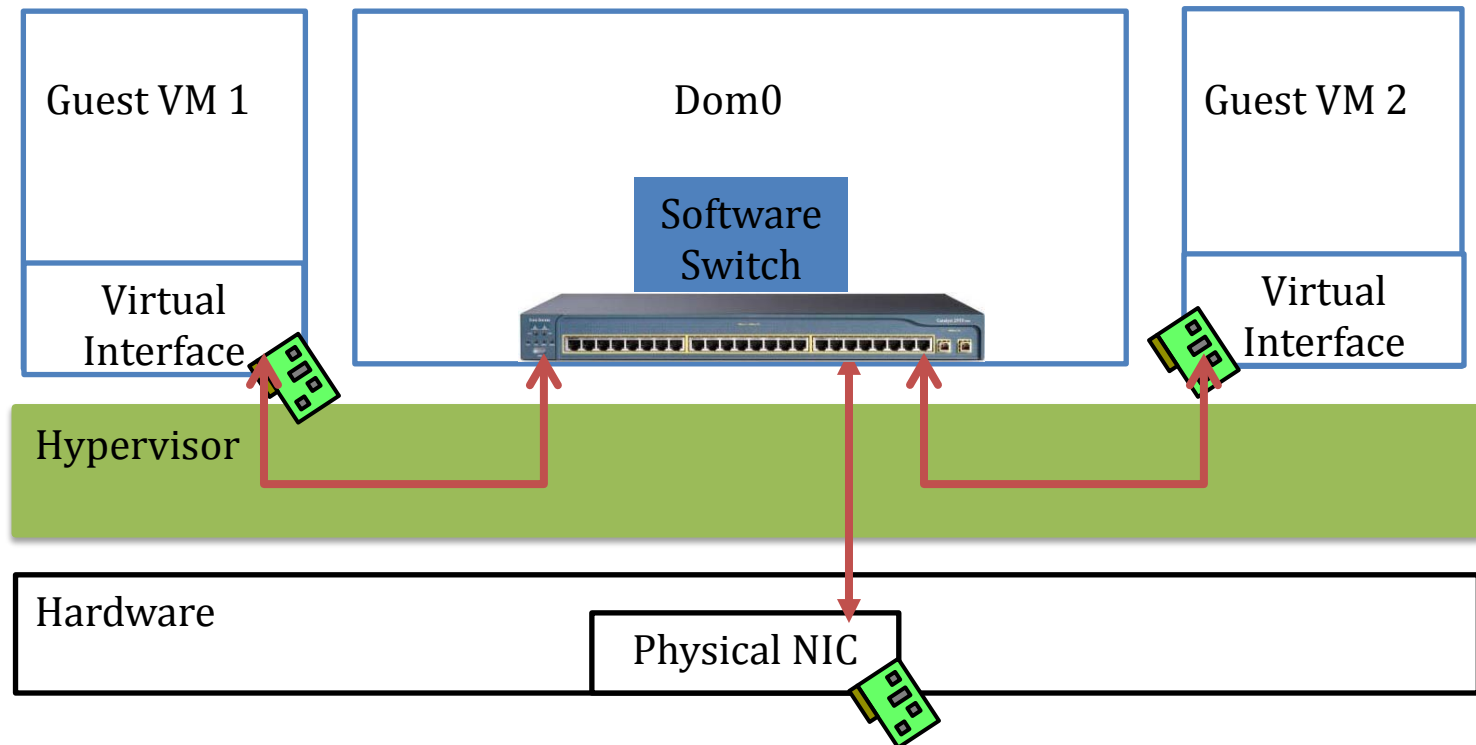
- The hypervisor is quite complex
- Large amount of code —> Bugs (NIST's National Vulnerability Database)

# Vulnerabilities in Server Virtualization



- The hypervisor is an attack surface (bugs, vulnerable)
  - > **Malicious customers attack the hypervisor**

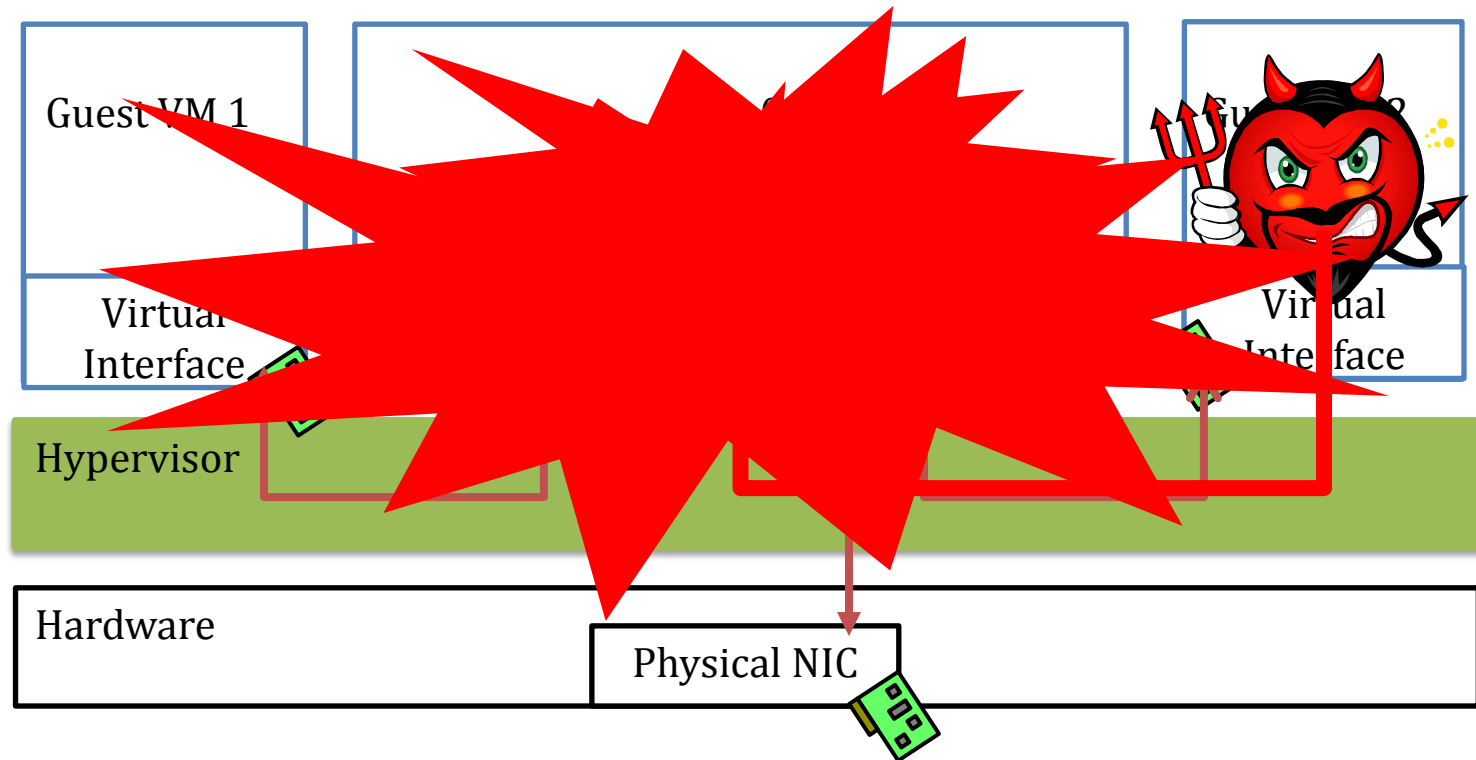
# Vulnerabilities in Network Virtualization



- Software switch in control VM (Dom0)
- Hypervisor is involved in communication

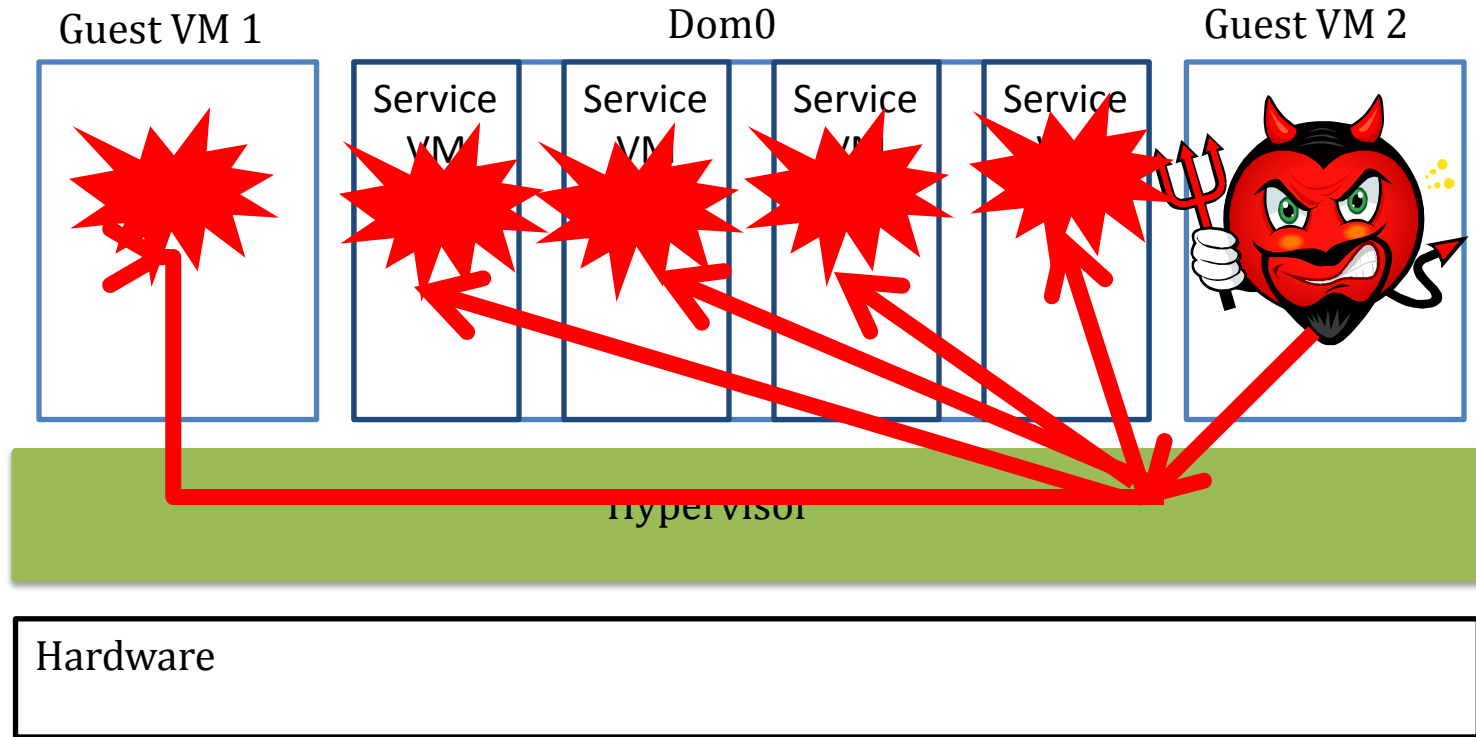


# Vulnerabilities in Network Virtualization



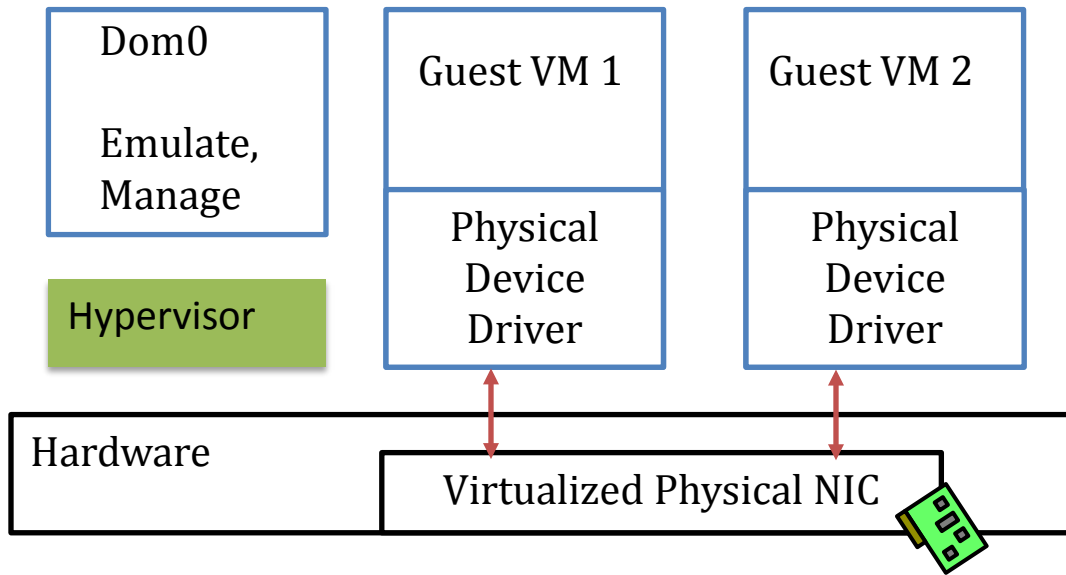
- Software switch is coupled with the control VM
  - > e.g., **software switch crash can lead to a complete system crash**

# Dom0 Disaggregation [e.g., SOSP'11]



- Disaggregate control VM (Dom0) into smaller, single-purpose and independent components
- Malicious customer can still attack hypervisor!<sup>10</sup>

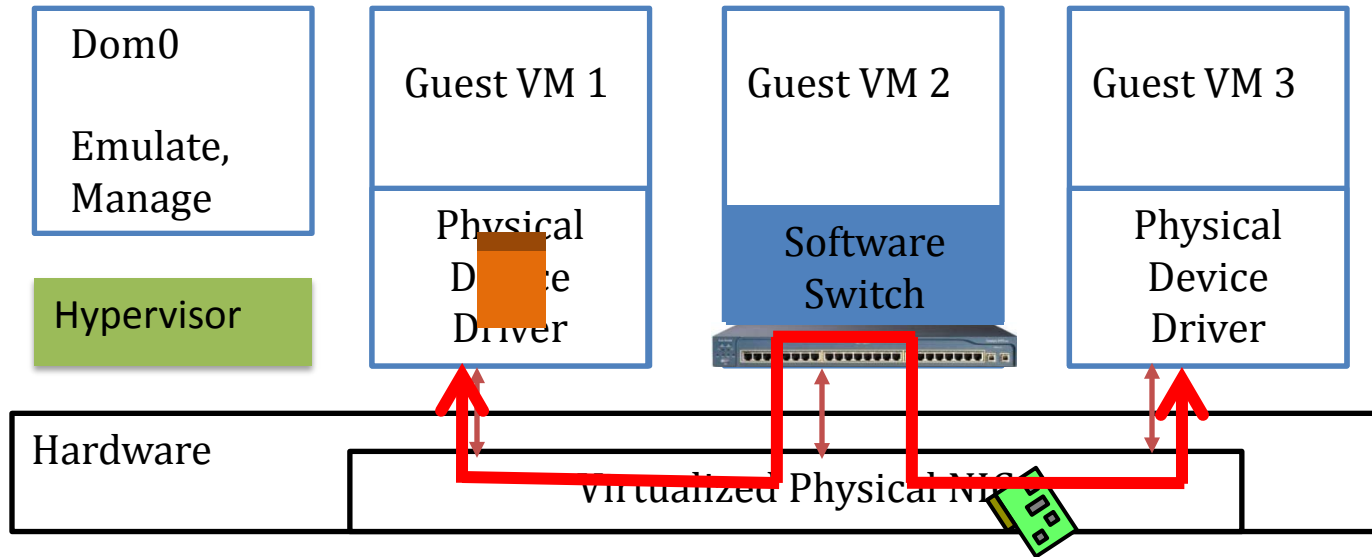
# NoHype [ISCA'10, CCS'11]



- Pre-allocating memory and cores
- Using hardware virtualized I/O devices
- Hypervisor is only used to boot up and shut down guest VMs.

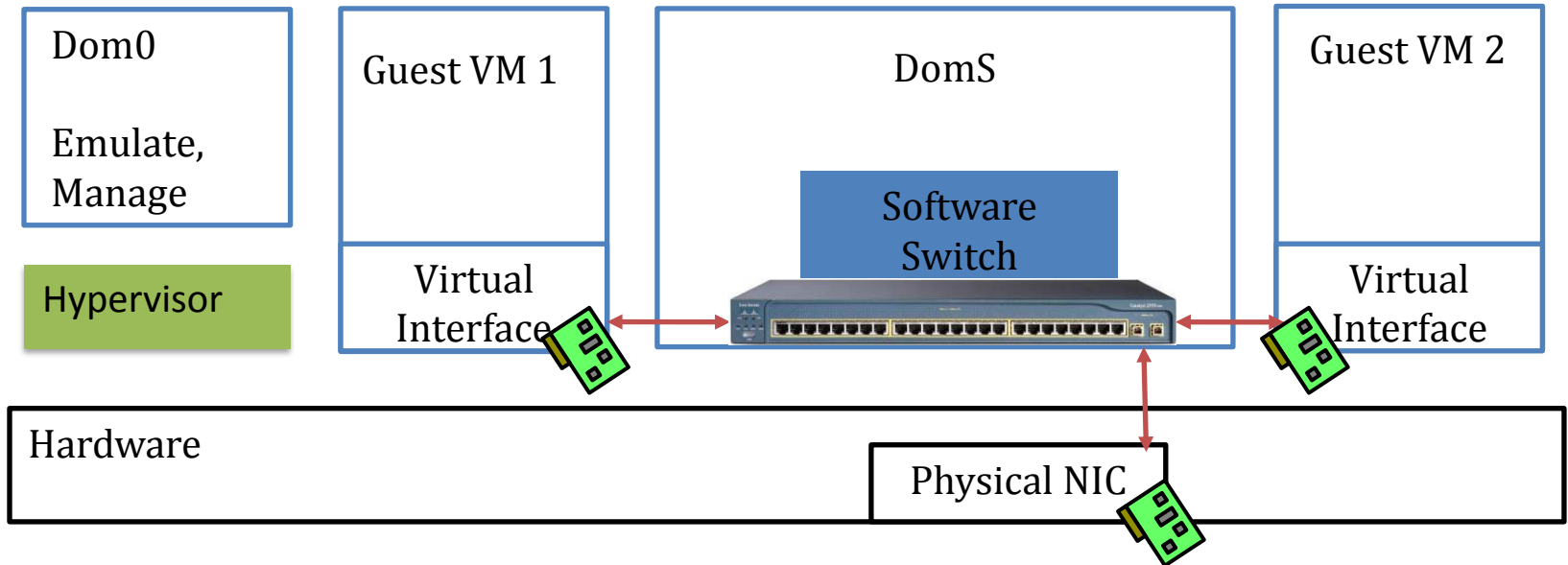
- Eliminate the hypervisor attack surface
- What if I want to use a software switch?

# Software Switching in NoHype



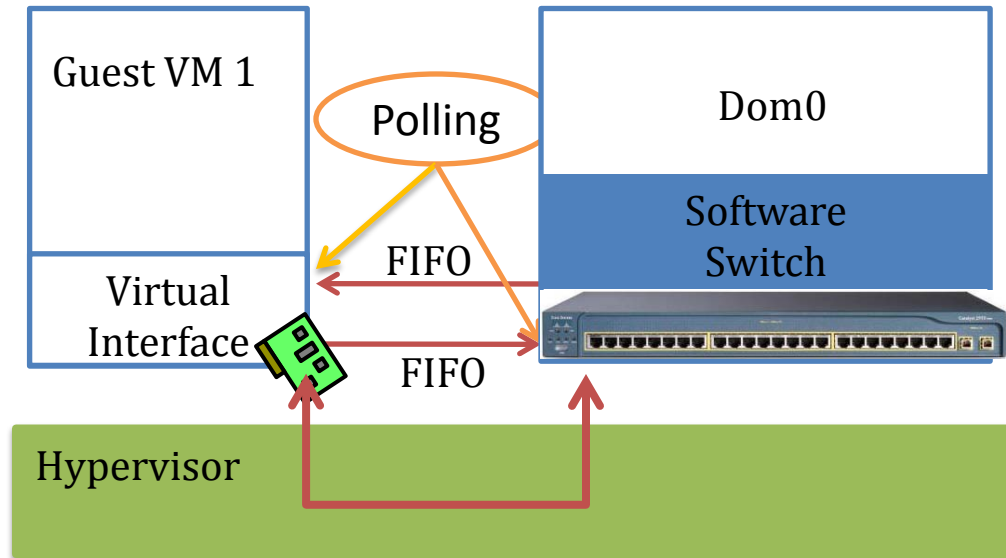
- Bouncing packets through the physical NIC
- Consumes excessive bandwidth on PCI bus and the physical NIC!

# Our Solution Overview



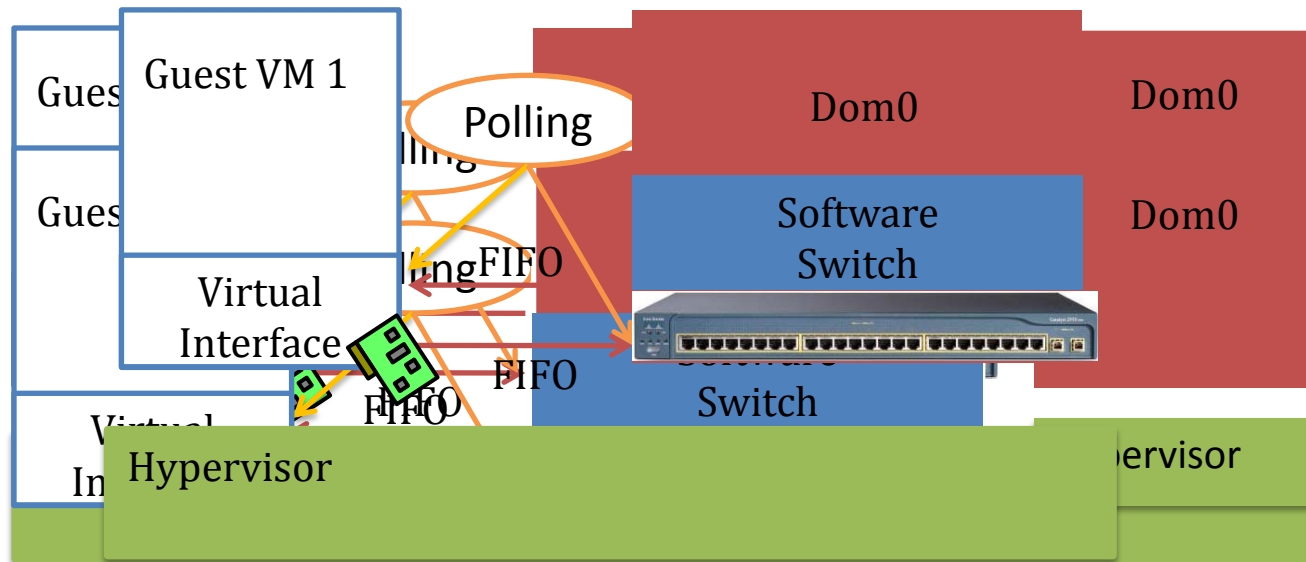
- Eliminate the hypervisor attack surface
- Enable software switching in an efficient way

# Eliminate the Hypervisor-Guest Interaction



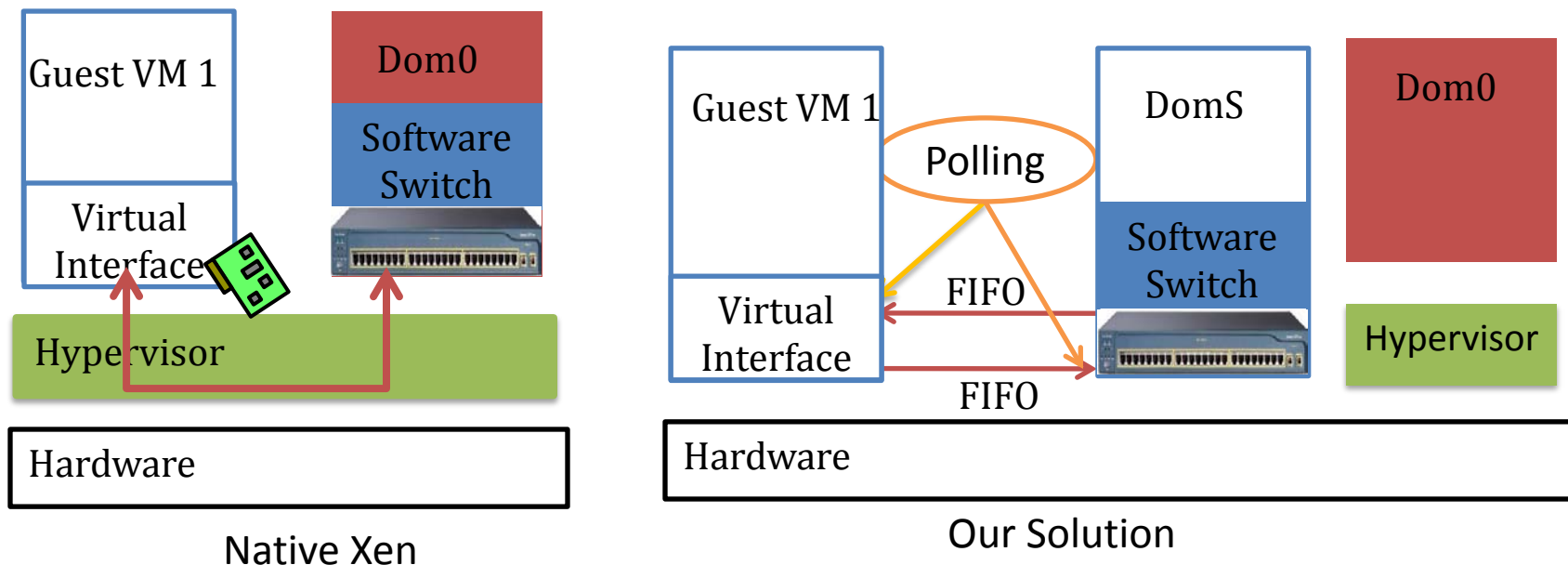
- Shared memory
  - Two FIFO buffers for communication
- Polling only
  - Do not use event channel; no hypervisor involvement

# Limit Damage From a Compromised Switch



- Decouple software switch from Dom0
  - Introduce a Switch Domain (DomS)
- Decouple software switch from the hypervisor
  - Eliminate the hypervisor attack surface

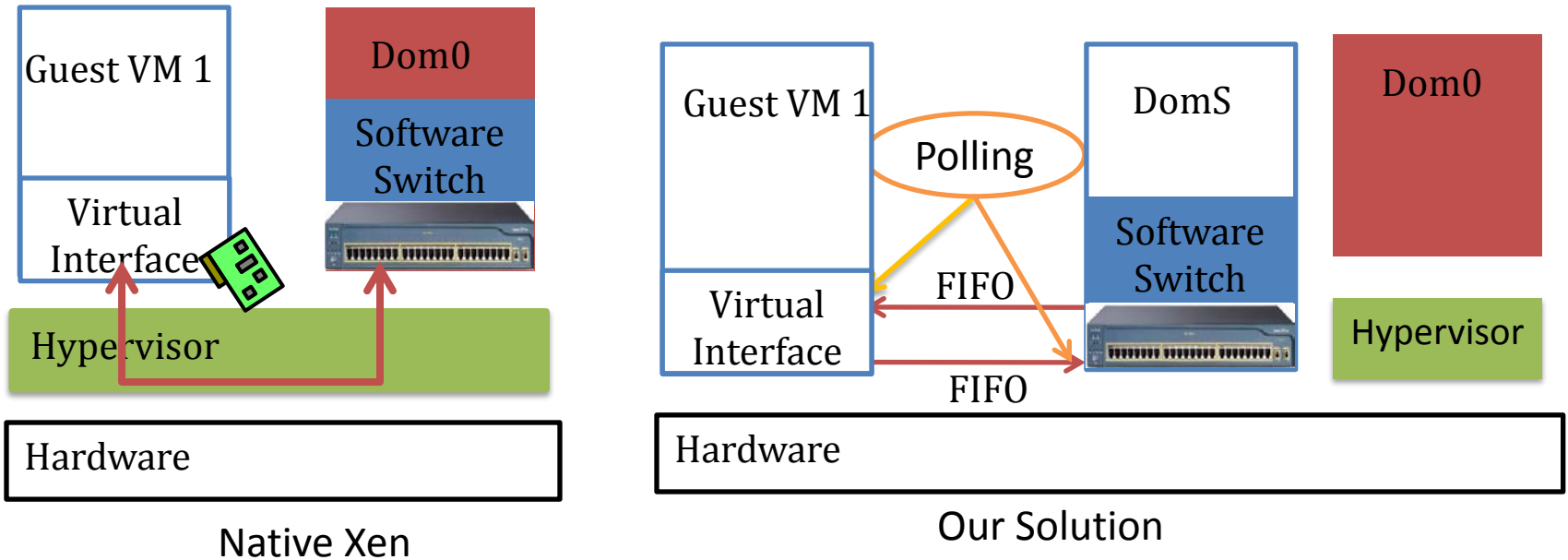
# Preliminary Prototype



- Prototype based on
  - Xen 4.1: used to boot up/shut down VMs
  - Linux 3.1: kernel module to implement polling/FIFO
  - Open vSwitch 1.3



# Preliminary Evaluation



- Evaluate the throughput between DomS and a guest VM, compared with native Xen
- Traffic measurement: Netperf
- Configuration: each VM has 1 core and 1GB of RAM

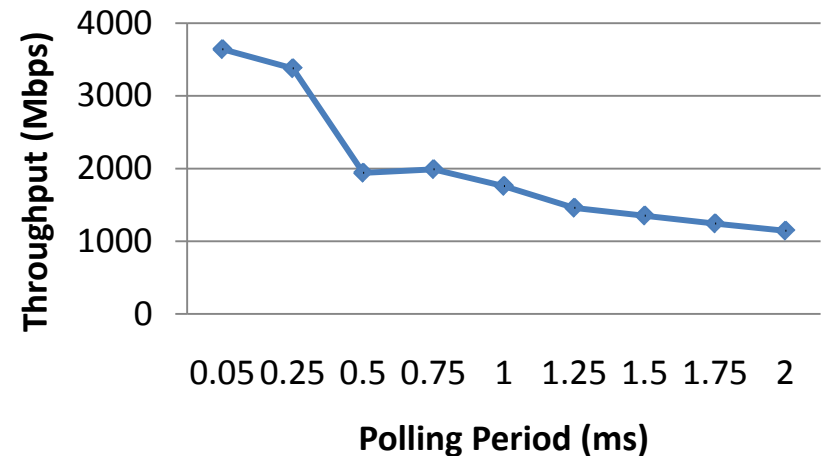
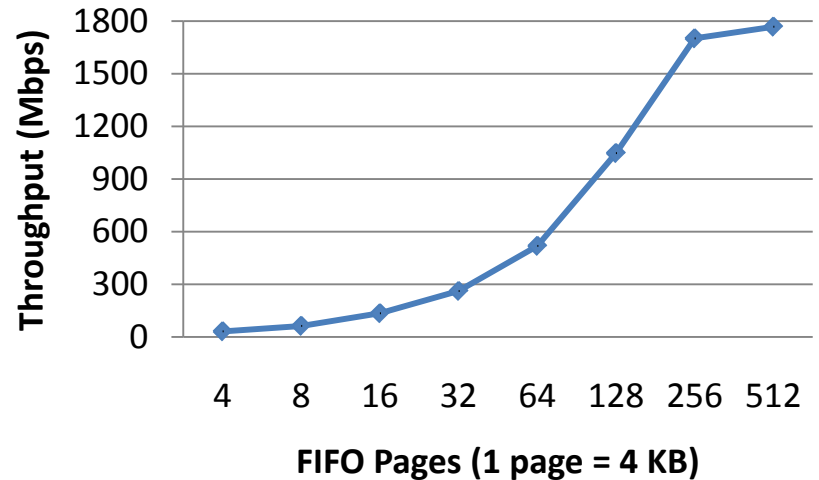
# Evaluation on Throughput

- FIFO Size

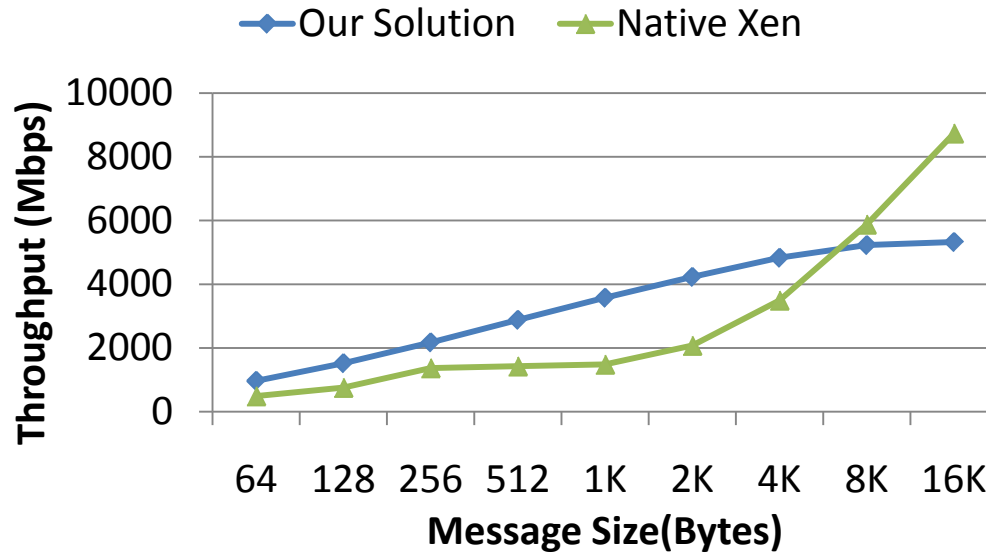
- Polling period is fixed to 1ms
- Reach high throughput with just 256 FIFO pages (Only 1MB)

- Polling Period

- Shorter polling period, higher throughput
- CPU resource consumption?  
—> Future work



# Comparison with Native Xen



- Outperforms native Xen when message size is smaller than 8 KB.
- Future work: incorporate more optimization

# Conclusion and Future Work

- Trend towards software switching in the cloud
- Security in hypervisor and Dom0 is a big concern
- Improve security by enabling software switching without hypervisor involvement
  
- Future work
  - Detection and remediation of DomS compromise

Thanks!

Q&A