HyperShell:

A Practical Hypervisor Layer Guest OS Shell for Automated In-VM Management

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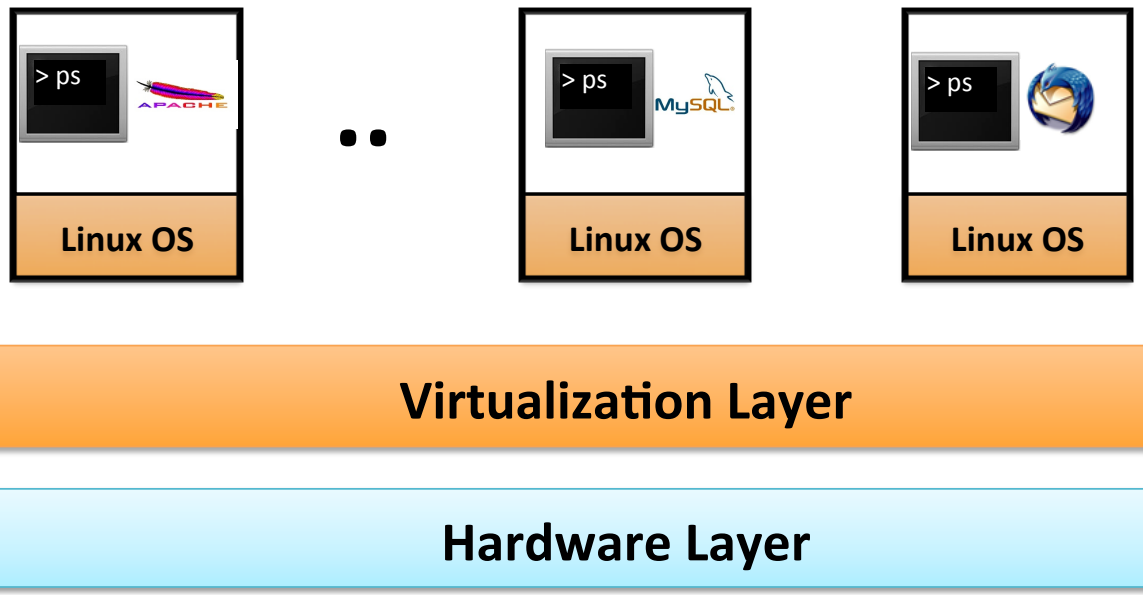
How to manage the guest OS?

How to manage the guest OS?

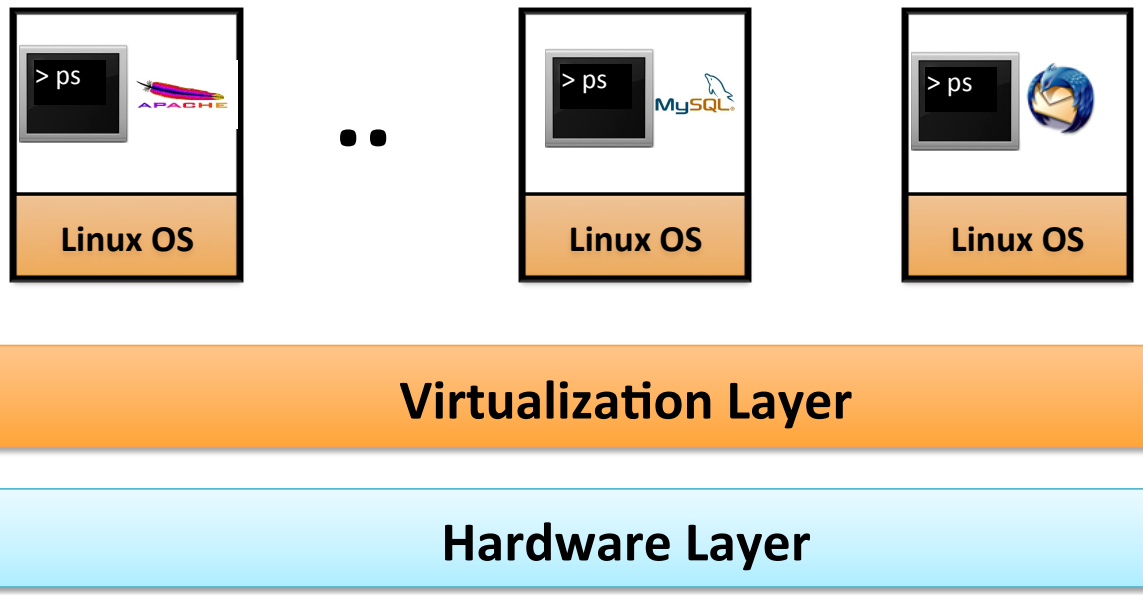
Requiring Large Scale, Automated Management

- Private, Public Cloud, Data Centers
- Usually hosts tens of thousands of virtual machines

Approach-I


> ps
APACHE
Linux OS
> ps
MySQL
Linux OS
> ps
Linux OS
Virtualization Layer
Hardware Layer

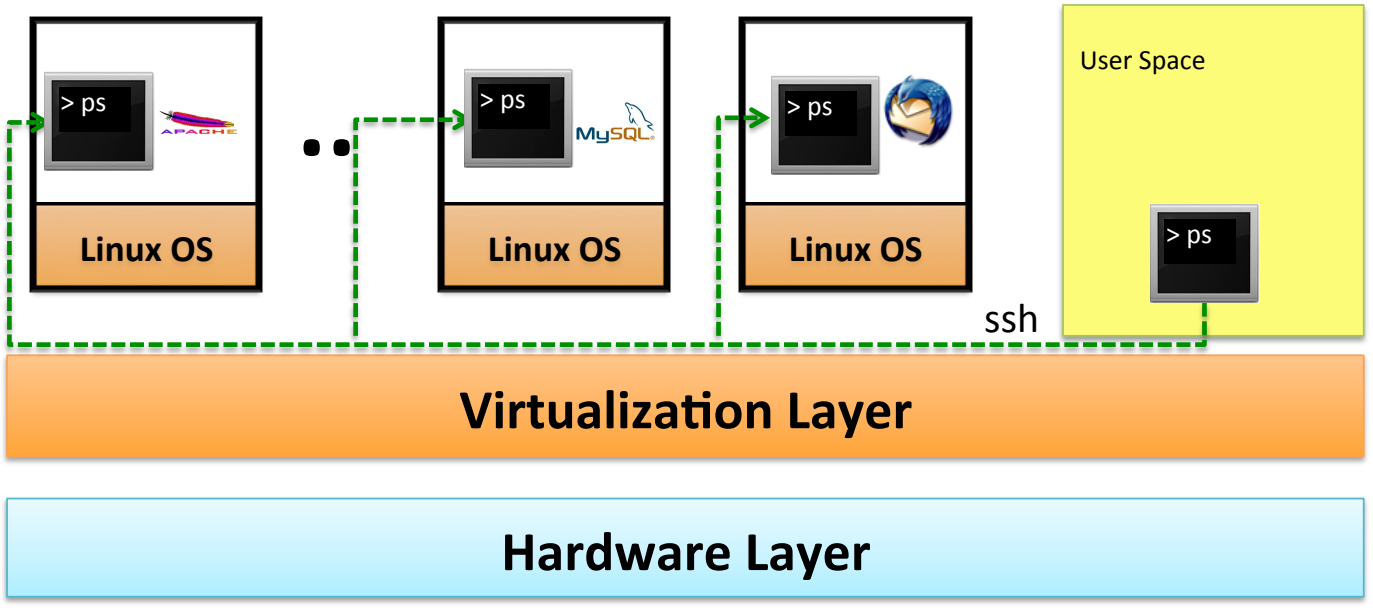
Approach-I



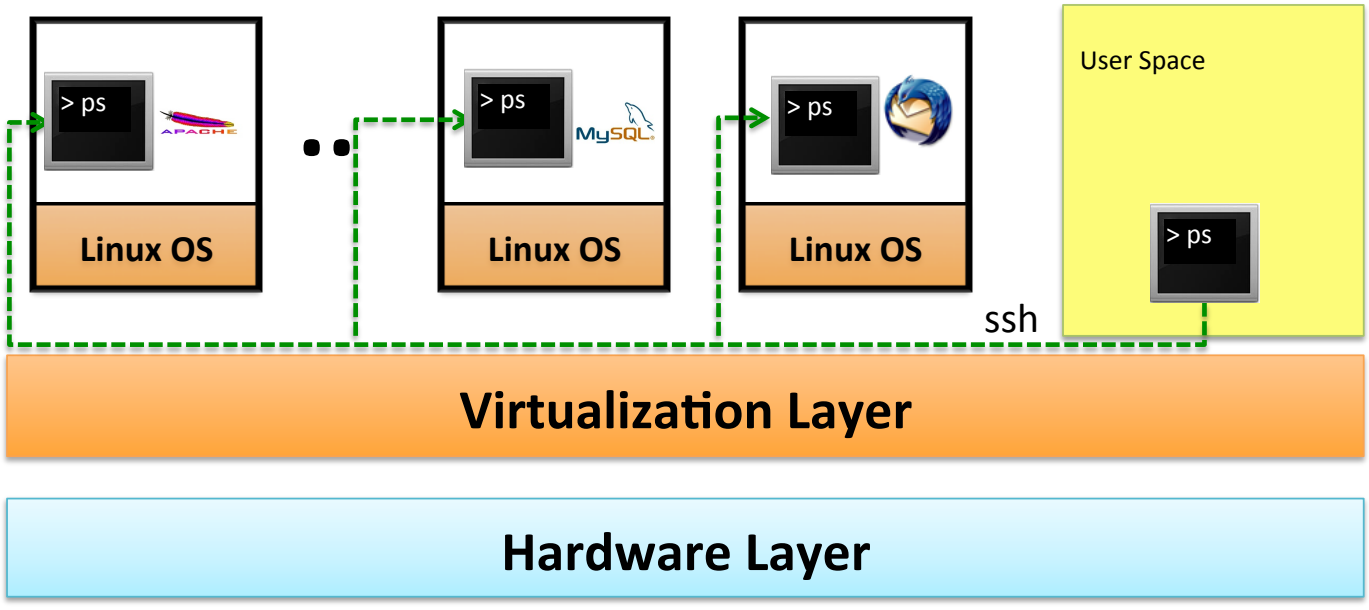
Disadvantages

- Scattered, distributed
- Install, update, and execute in each VM

Approach-II


> ps
APACHE
Linux OS
> ps
MySQL
Linux OS
> ps
Linux OS
User Space
> ps
ssh
Virtualization Layer
Hardware Layer

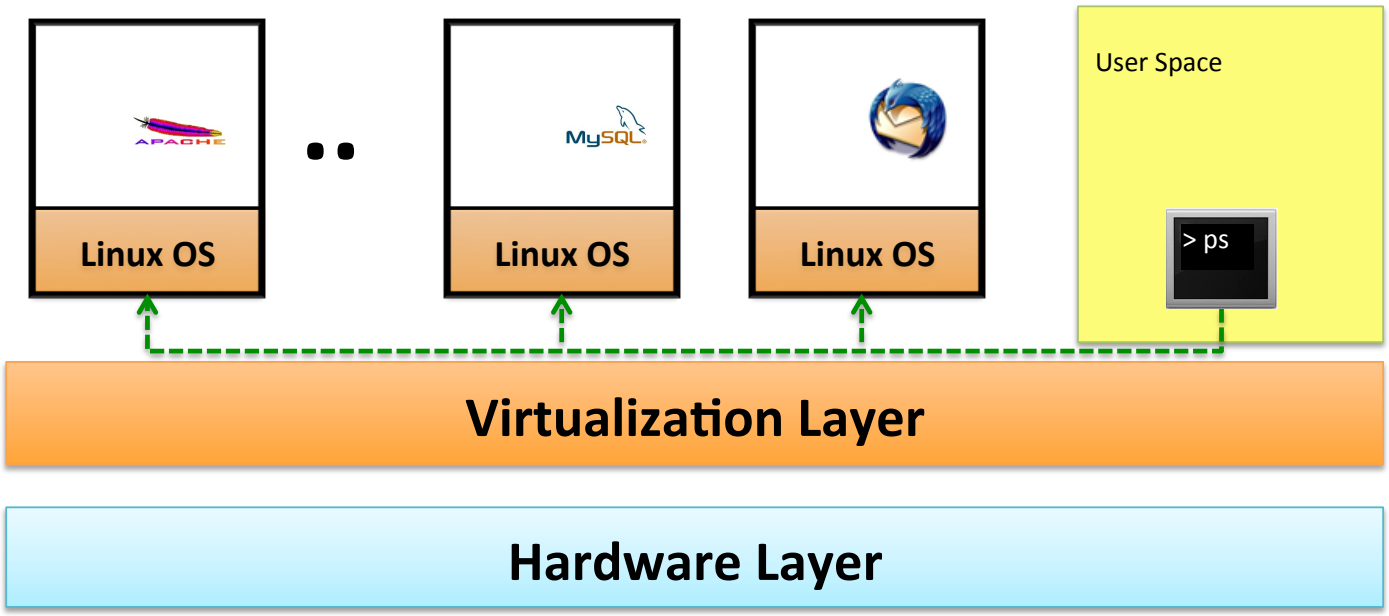
Approach-II



Disadvantages

- Requiring the (admin) login password.
- Requiring install the management utilities in each VM.

Our Approach



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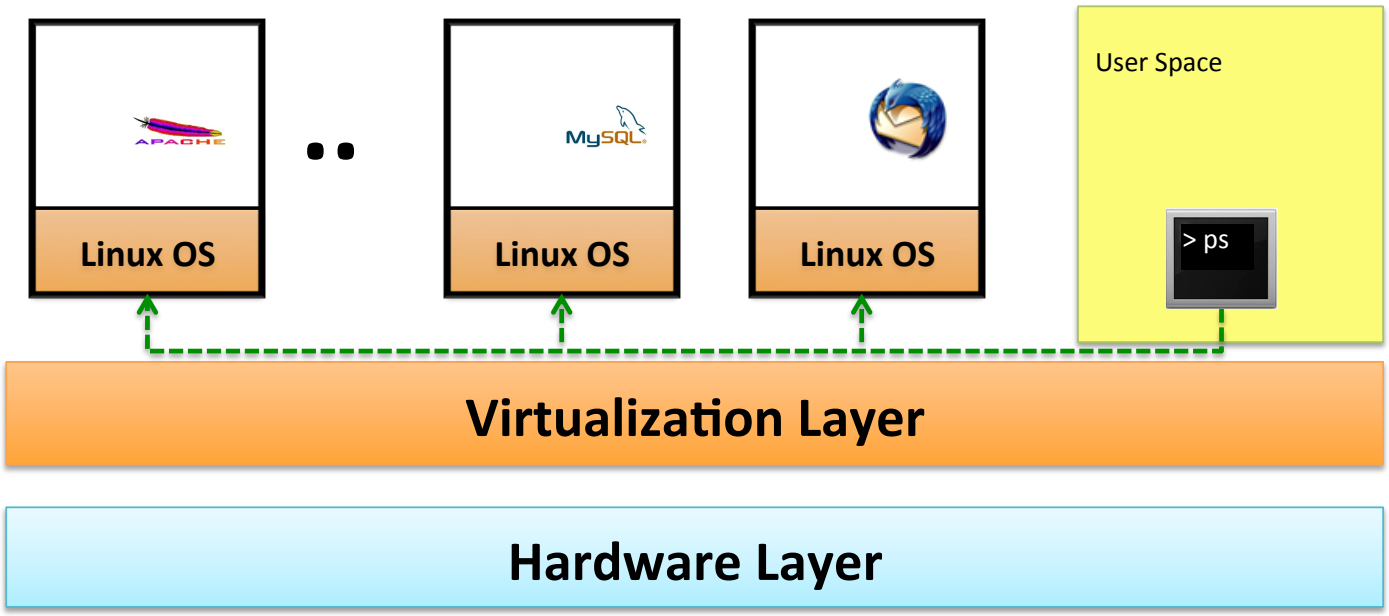
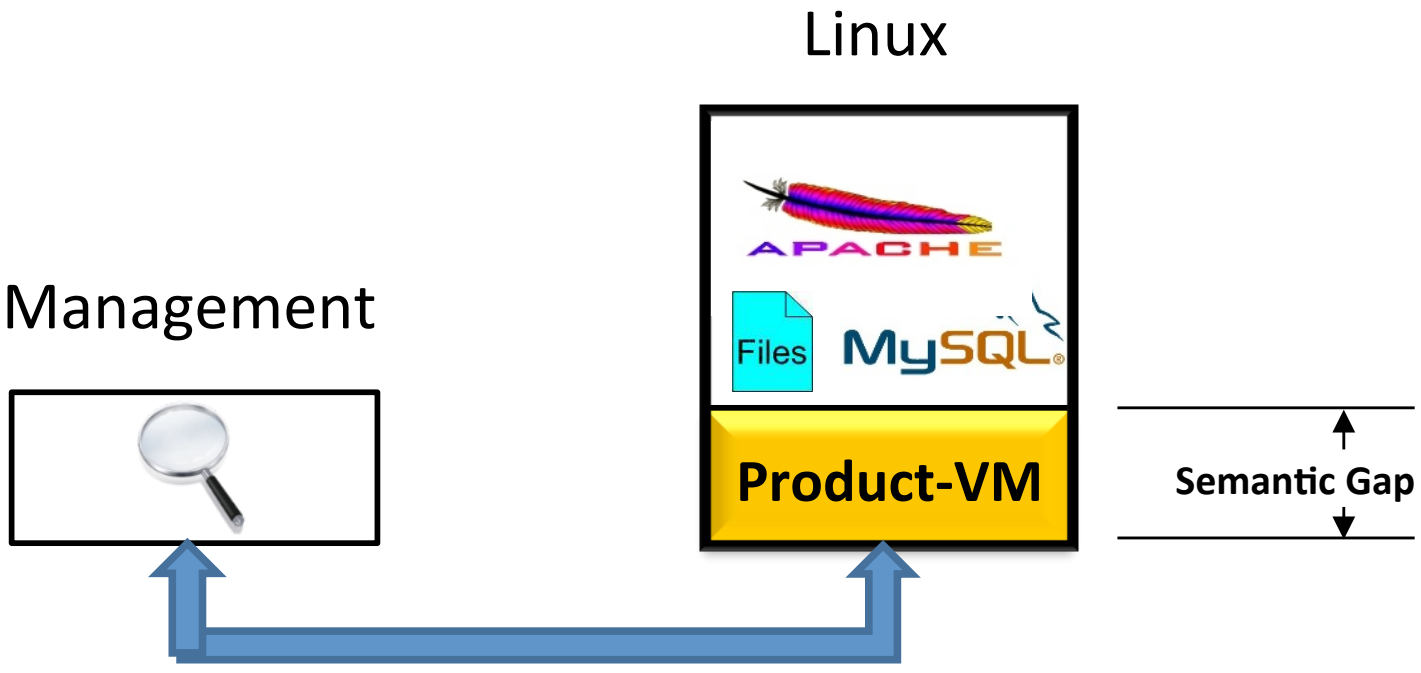


Advantages

- Only install the management utilities at hypervisor layer.
- Automated, uniformed, and centralized management.

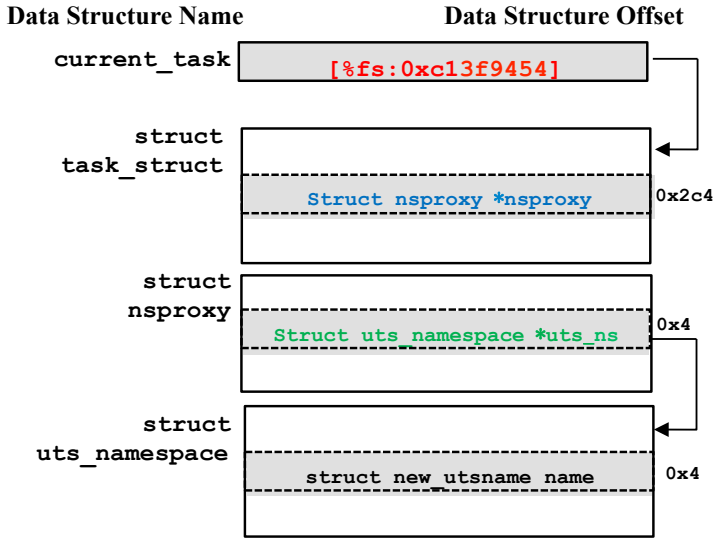
The Semantic Gap [HotOS'01]



Observation: Reuse Existing Code?

```
 1. execve("/bin/hostname", ["hostname"], ...) = 0
 2. brk(0)                                     = 0x8113000
 3. access("/etc/ld.so.nohwcap", F_OK)         = -1 ENOENT
 4. mmap2(NULL, 8192, ..., -1, 0) = 0xb7795000
...
36. uname({sys="Linux", node="debian", ...}) = 0
...
40. write(1, "debian\n", 7)                   = 7
41. exit_group(0)
```

System call trace of "hostname"



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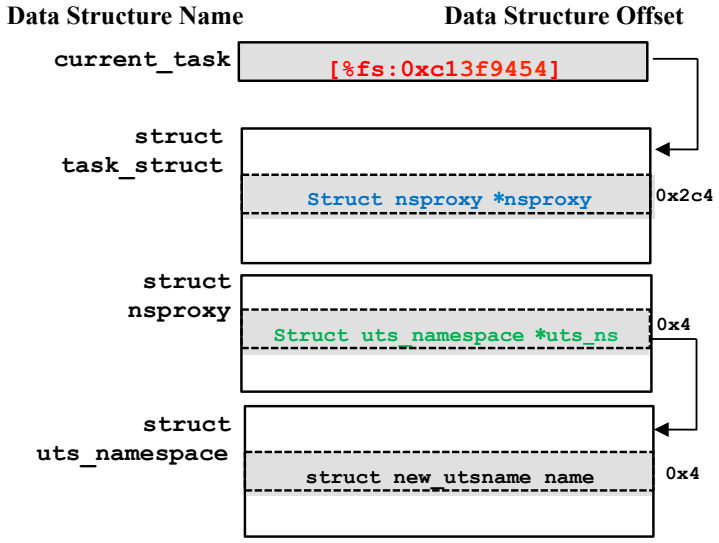
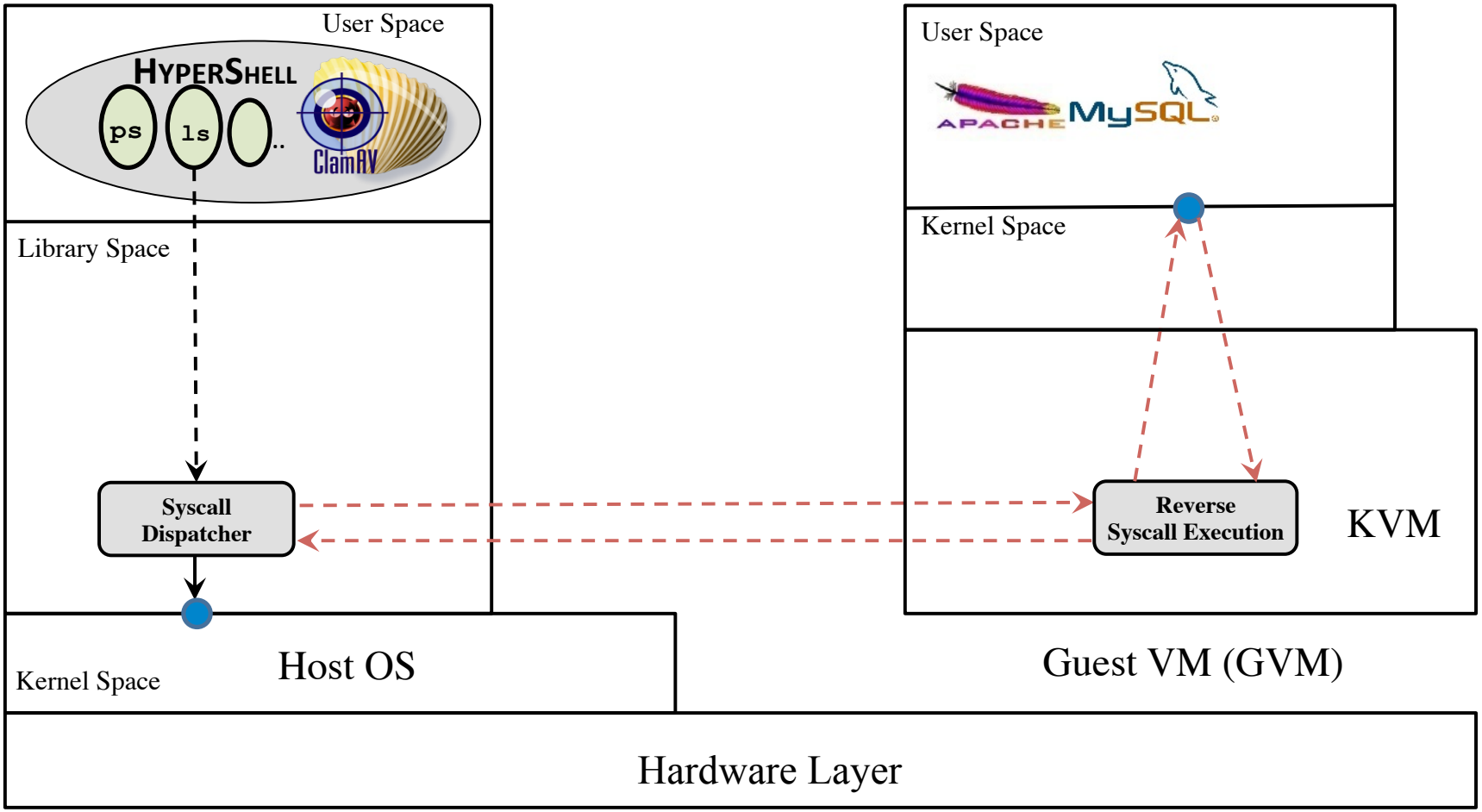


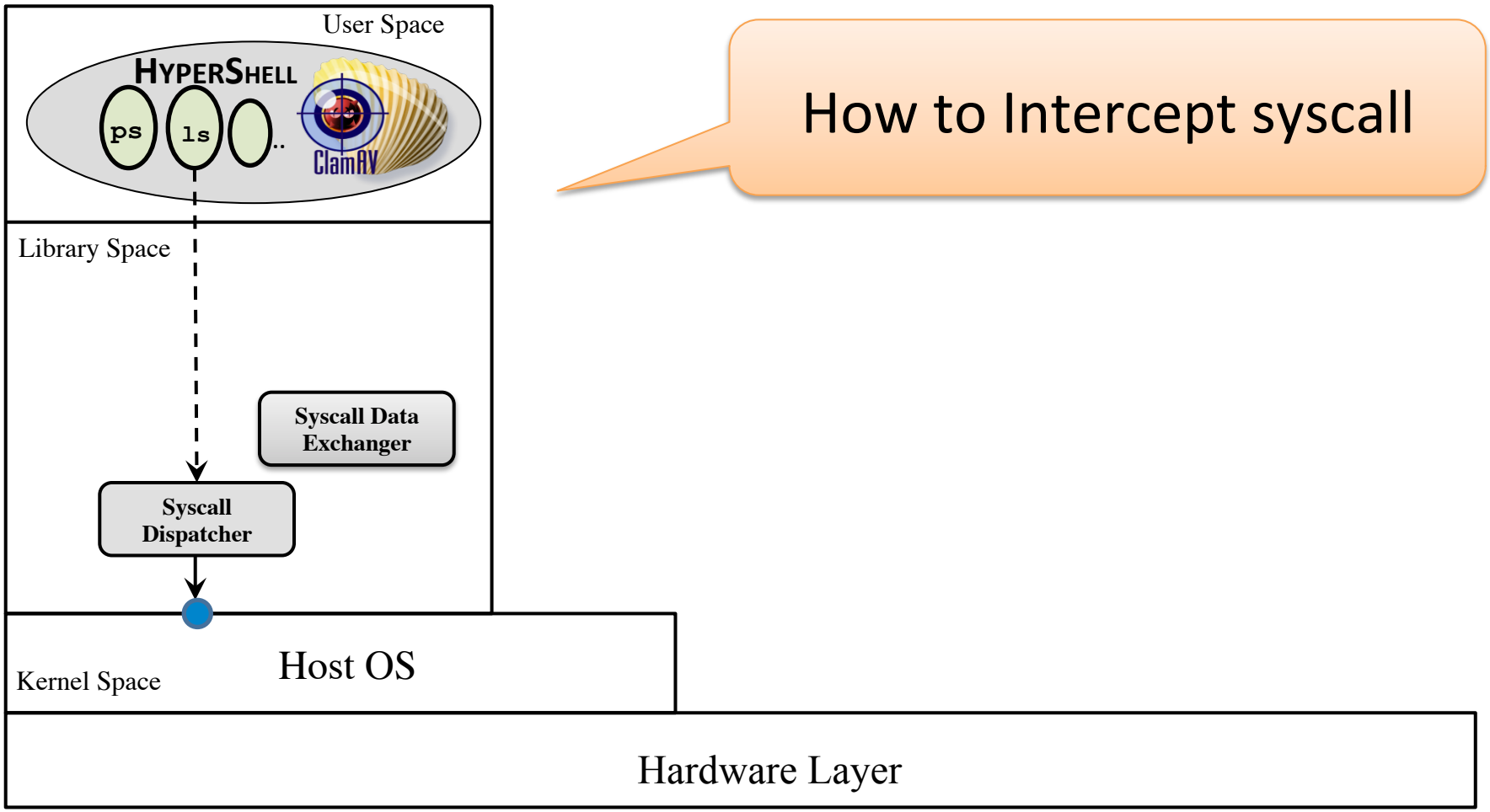
Key Insight

- System call is the only interface to request OS service.
- Redirecting the system call execution from one VM to the other.

Introducing Our HyperShell

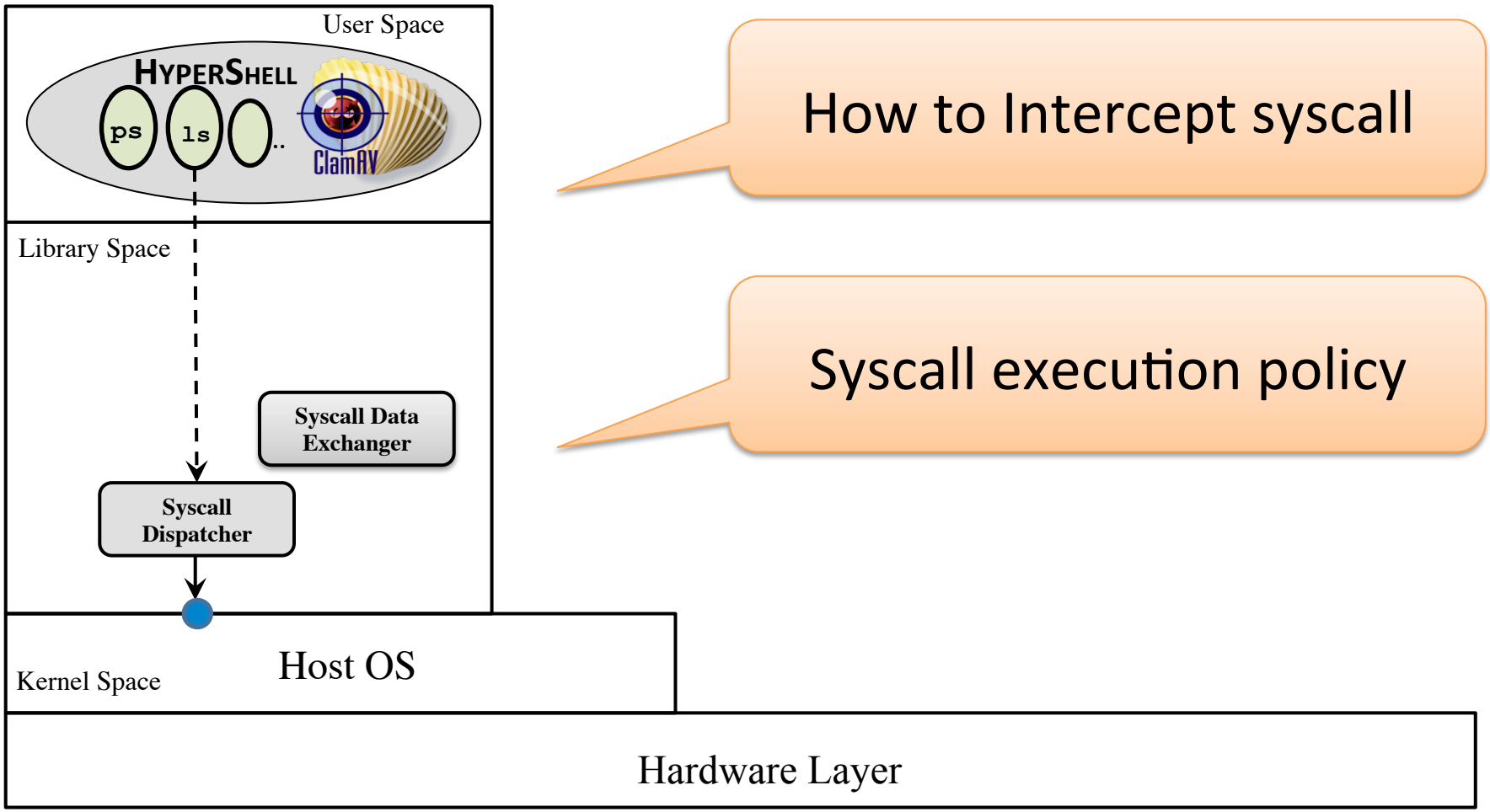


Host OS side design



How to Intercept syscall

Host OS side design



How to Intercept syscall

Syscall execution policy

Syscall Execution Policy

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System call trace of command "hostname"

In Host

In Guest

Syscall Execution Policy

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System call trace of command "hostname"

In Host

In Guest

Syscall Executuion Policy

The Syscall Trace of "cp /etc/shadow /outside/shadow"	Host OS	GVM
execve("/bin/cp",["cp","/etc/shadow","/tmp/shadow"],…= 0	✔	
brk(0) = 0x8824000	✔	
access("/etc/ld.so.nohwcap", F_OK) = -1 ENOENT	✔	
…	✔	
stat64('/etc/shadow',{st_mode=S_IFREG|0640,st_size=713, ...})=0		✔
stat64("/outside/shadow", 0xbf9bad78) = -1 ENOENT	✔	
open("/etc/shadow", O_RDONLY|O_LARGEFILE) = 0		✔
fstat64(0, {st_mode=S_IFREG|0640, st_size=713, ...}) = 0		✔
open("/outside/shadow", O_WRONLY|O_CREAT|…|O_LARGEFILE, 0640)=3	✔	
fstat64(3, {st_mode=S_IFREG|0640, st_size=0, ...}) = 0	✔	
read(0, "root::15799:0:99999:7:::\ndaemon:"..., 32768) = 713		✔
write(3, "root::15799:0:99999:7:::\ndaemon:"..., 713) = 713	✔	
read(0, "", 32768) = 0		✔
close(0)		✔
close(3)	✔	

Syscall Executuion Policy

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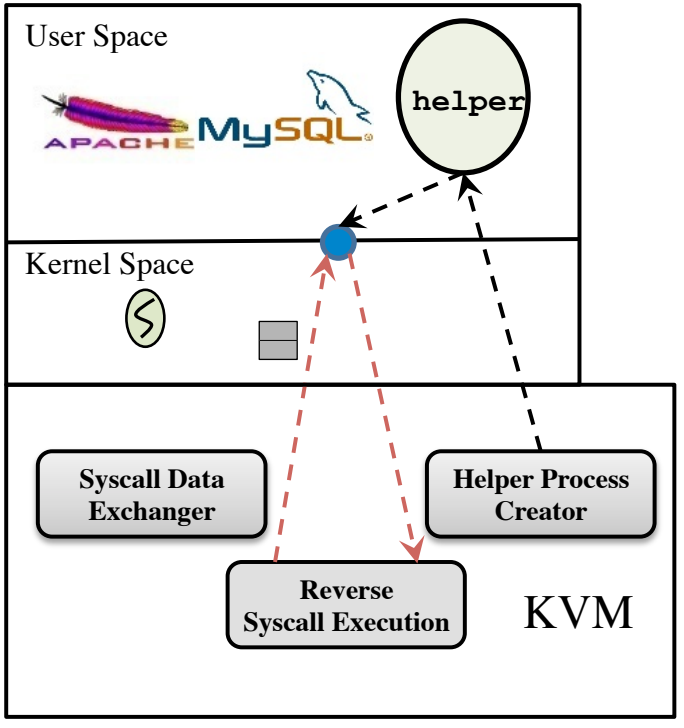
read(0, "", 32768) = 0		✔
close(0)		✔
close(3)	✔	

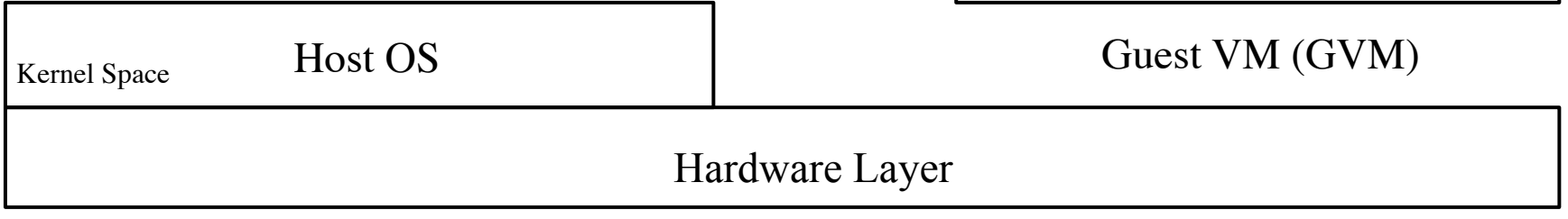
Solution

- File descriptor is just an index and has a limited maximum value. We can add an extra value to differentiate it.

Guest VM Side Design

Helper process creator

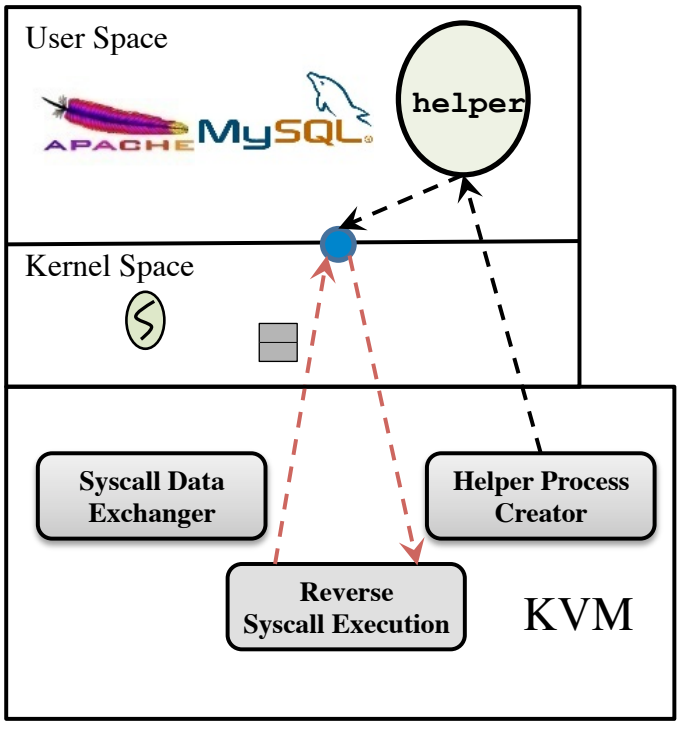




Guest VM Side Design

Helper process creator

00000001: cd 80 int 0x80
_loop:
00000003: cc int 0x3
00000004: eb fd jmp _loop



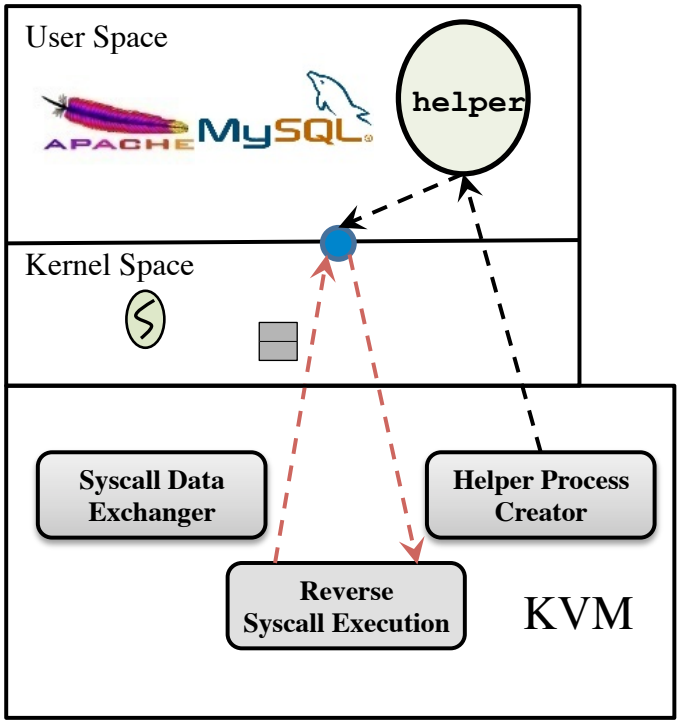
Kernel Space Host OS

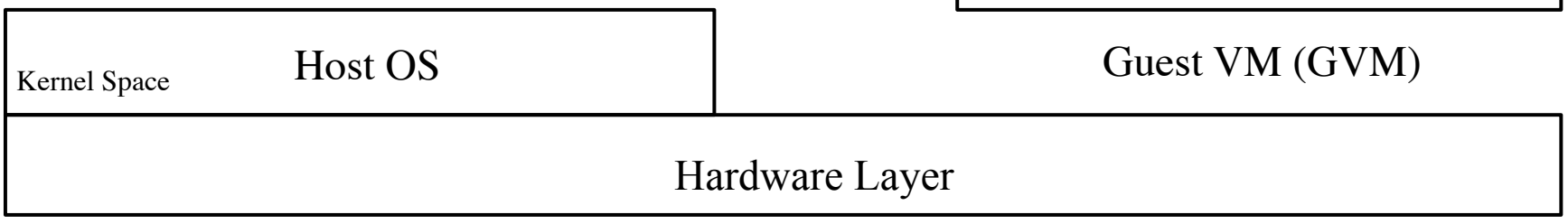
Guest VM (GVM)

Hardware Layer

Guest VM Side Design

Reverse Syscall Execution

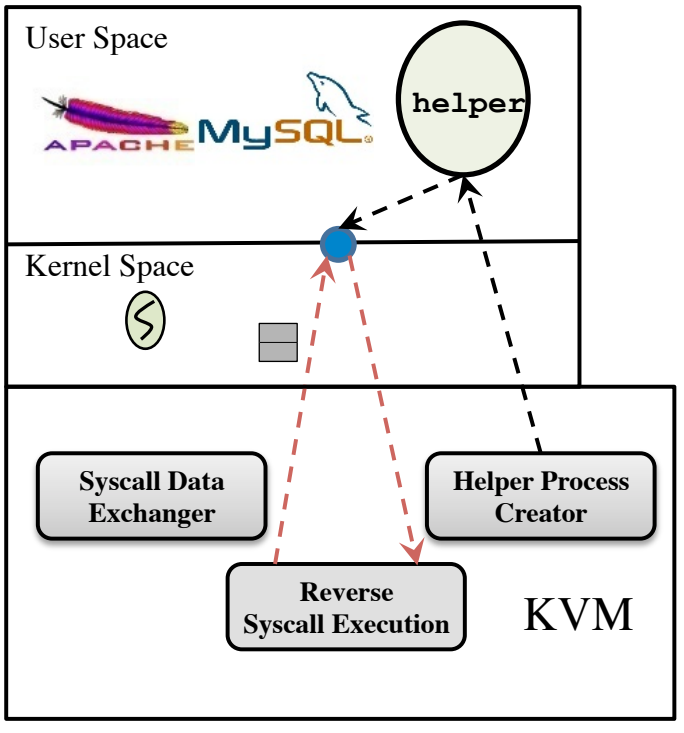




Guest VM Side Design

Reverse Syscall Execution

When to inject the syscall?



Kernel Space Host OS

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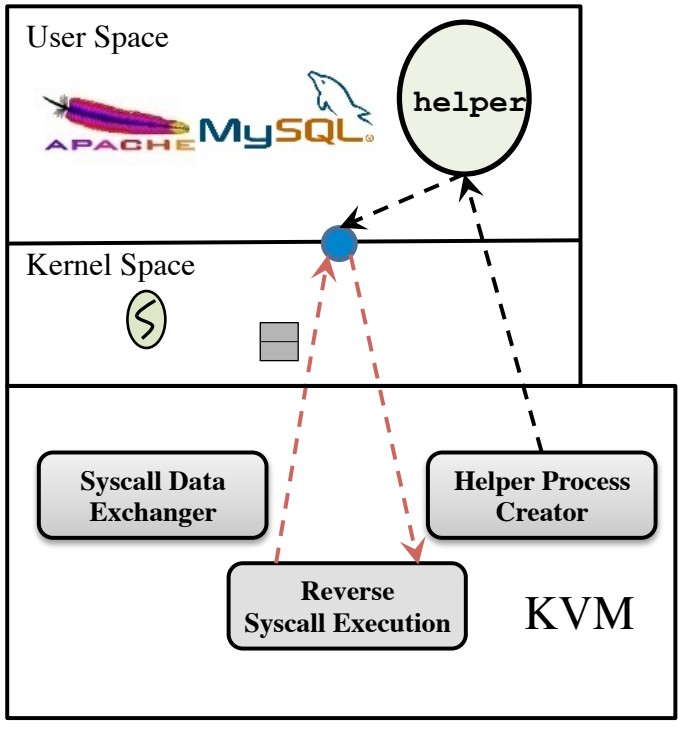
Hardware Layer

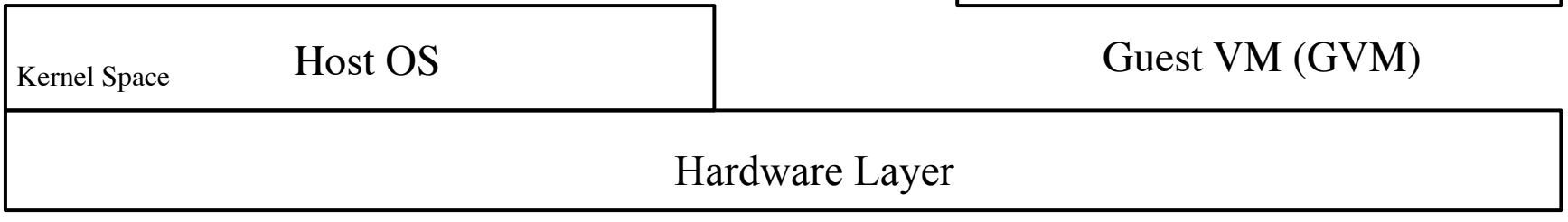
Guest VM Side Design

Reverse Syscall Execution

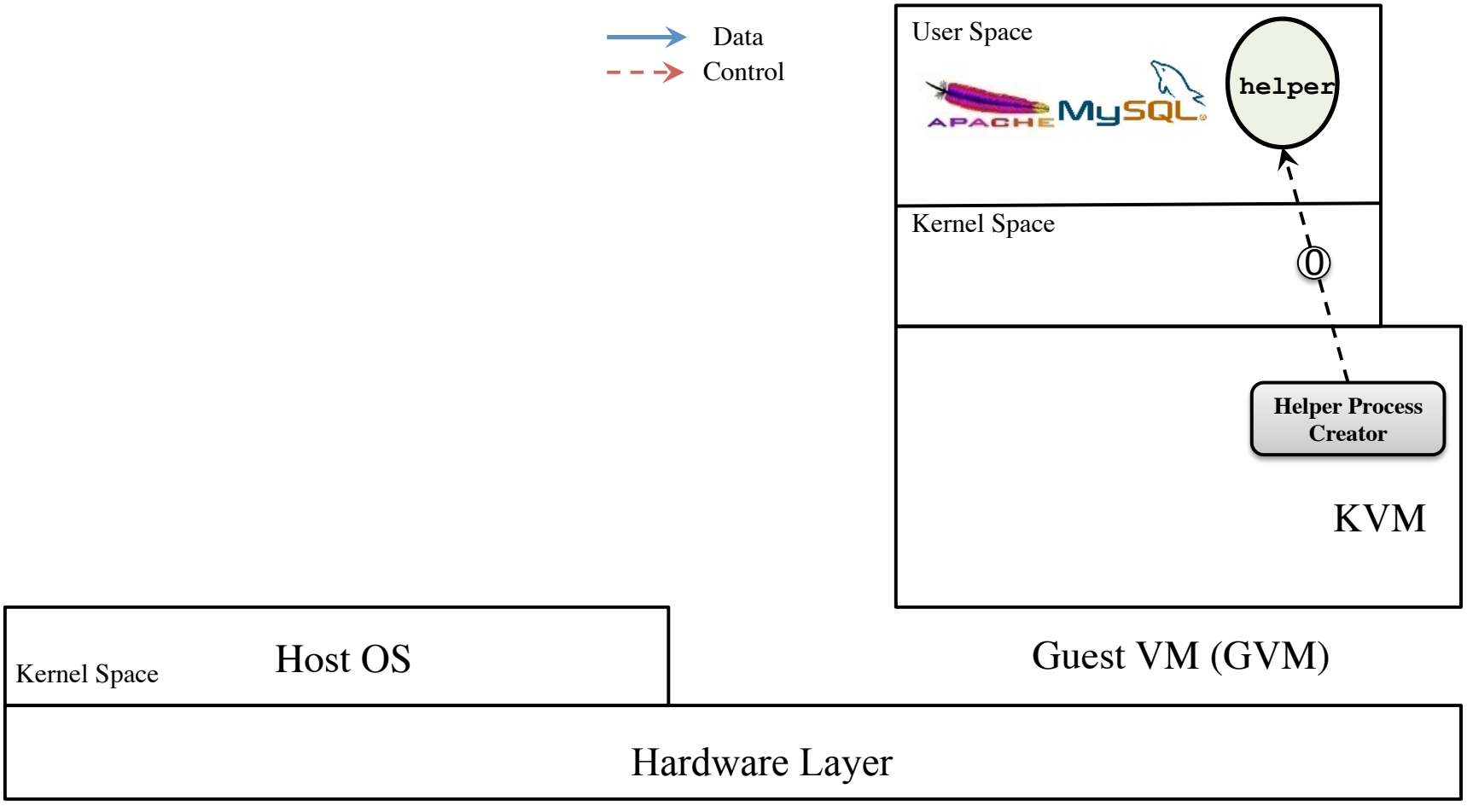
When to inject the syscall?

Right before entering the kernel space , or exiting to the user space





HyperShell Overview



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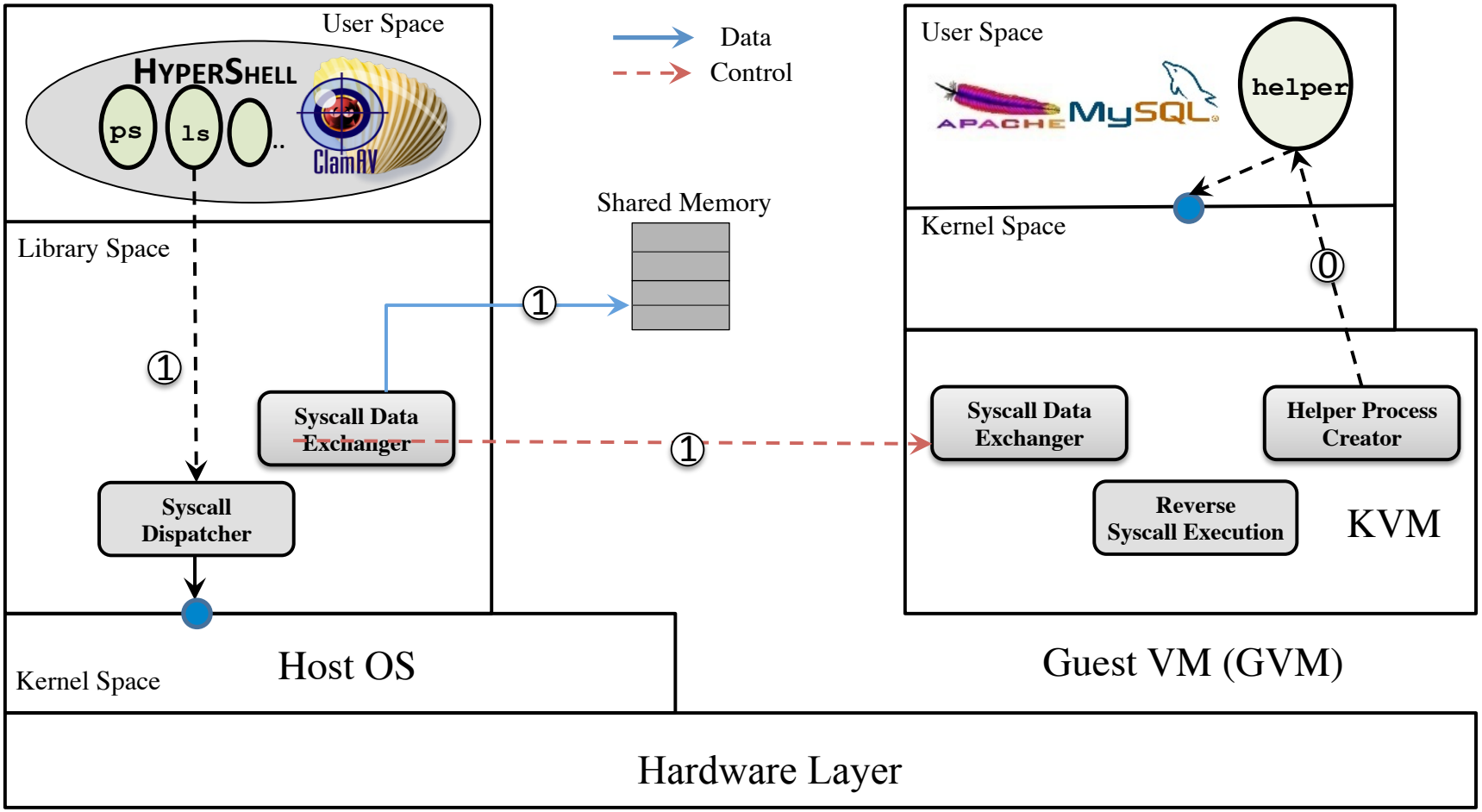

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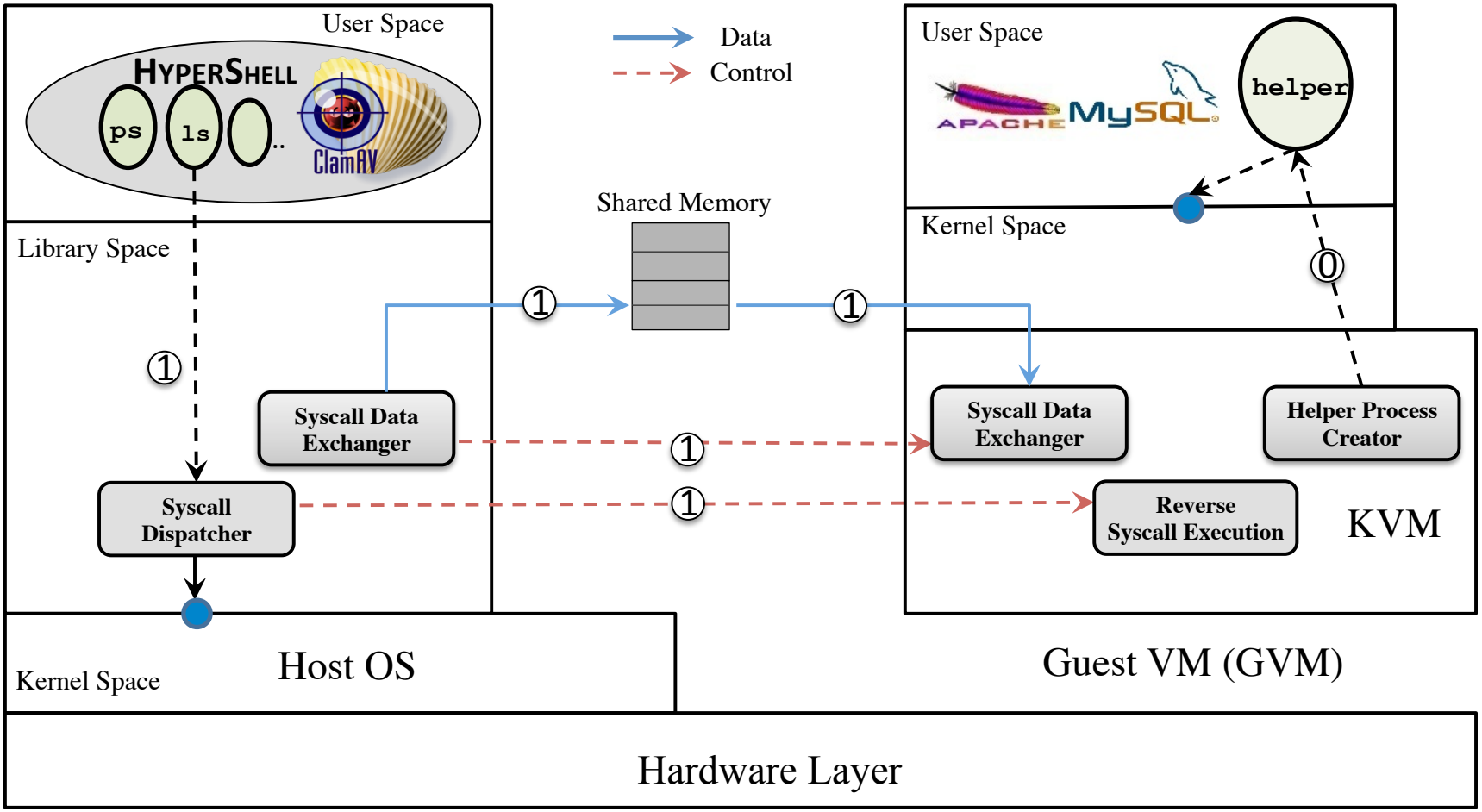

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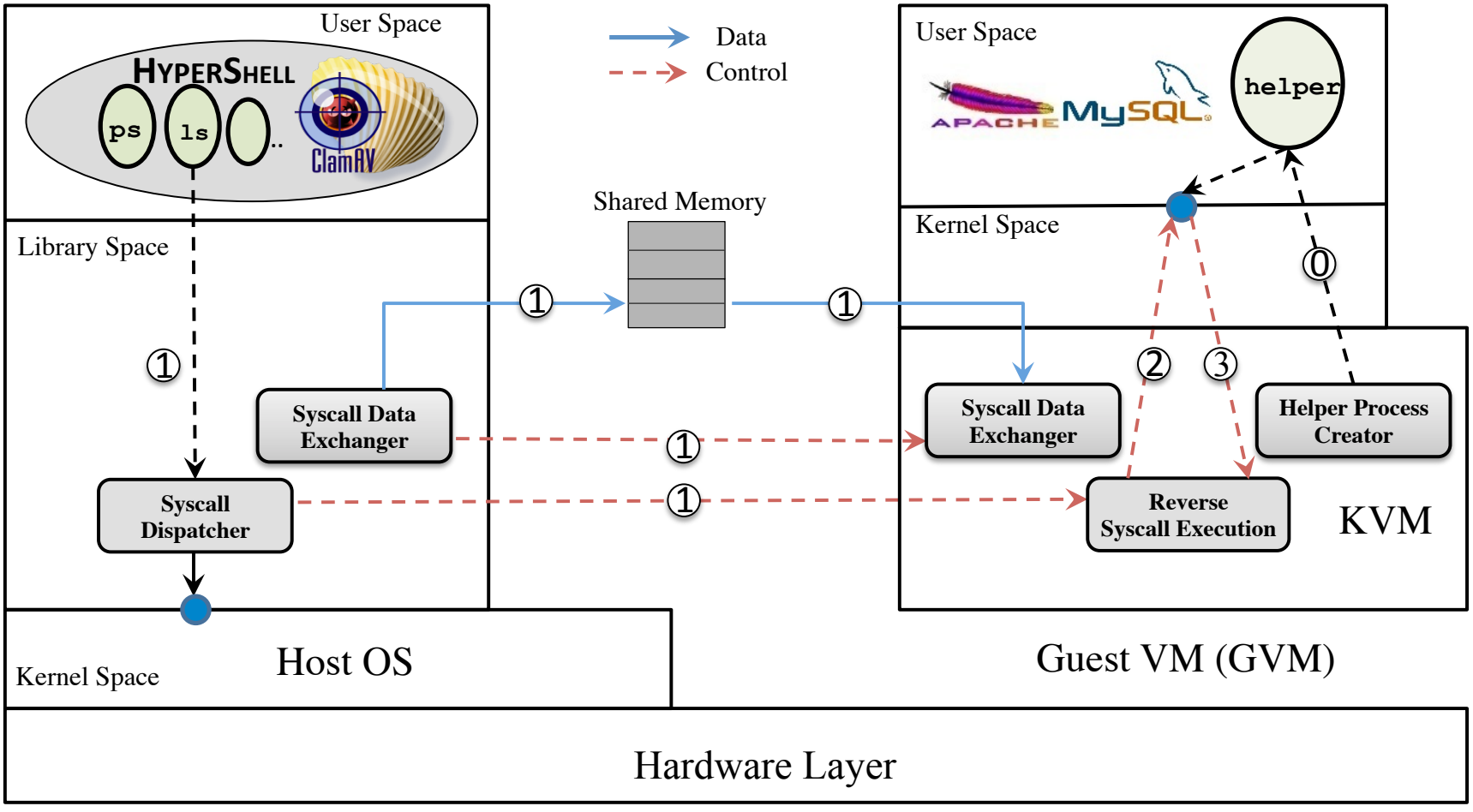

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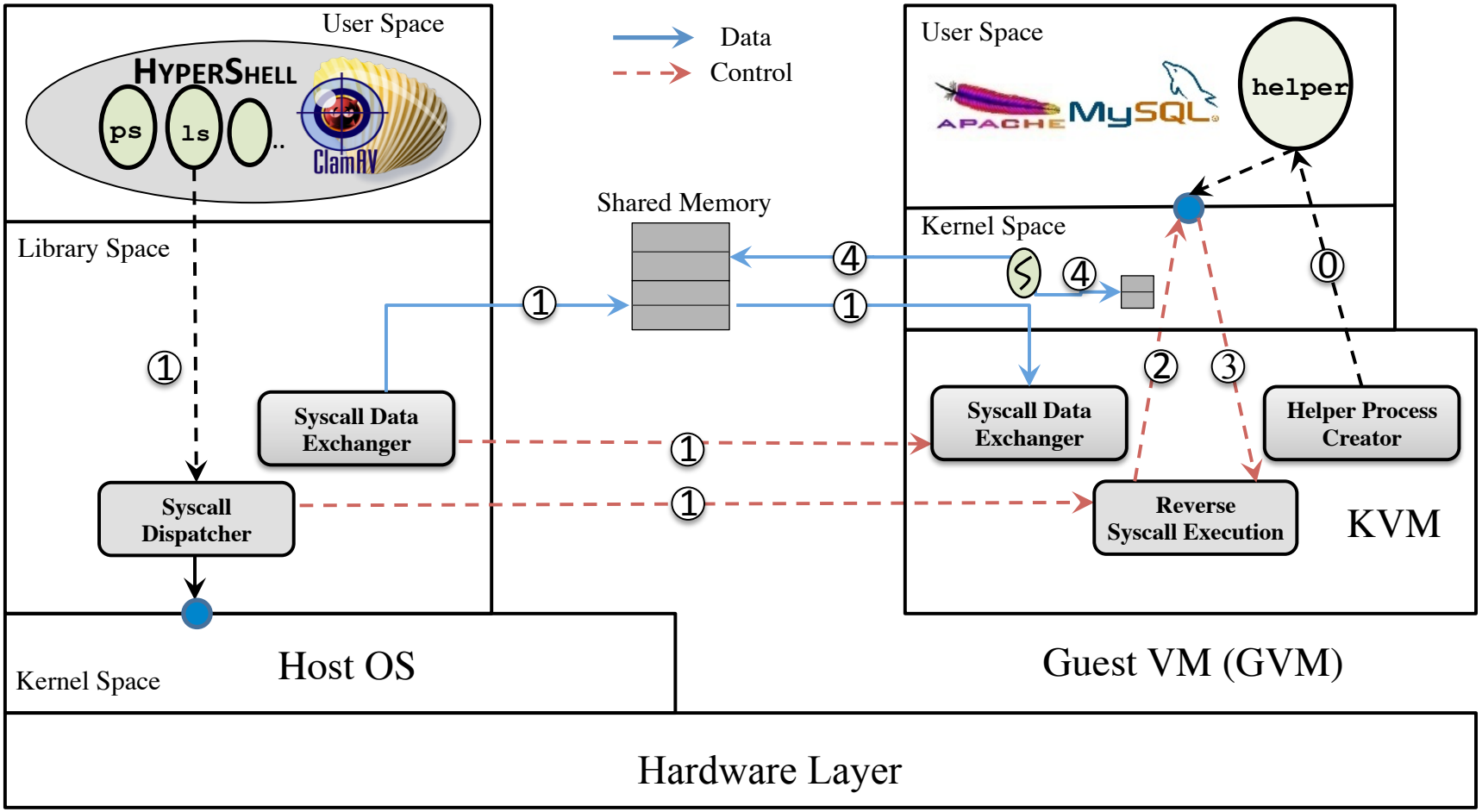

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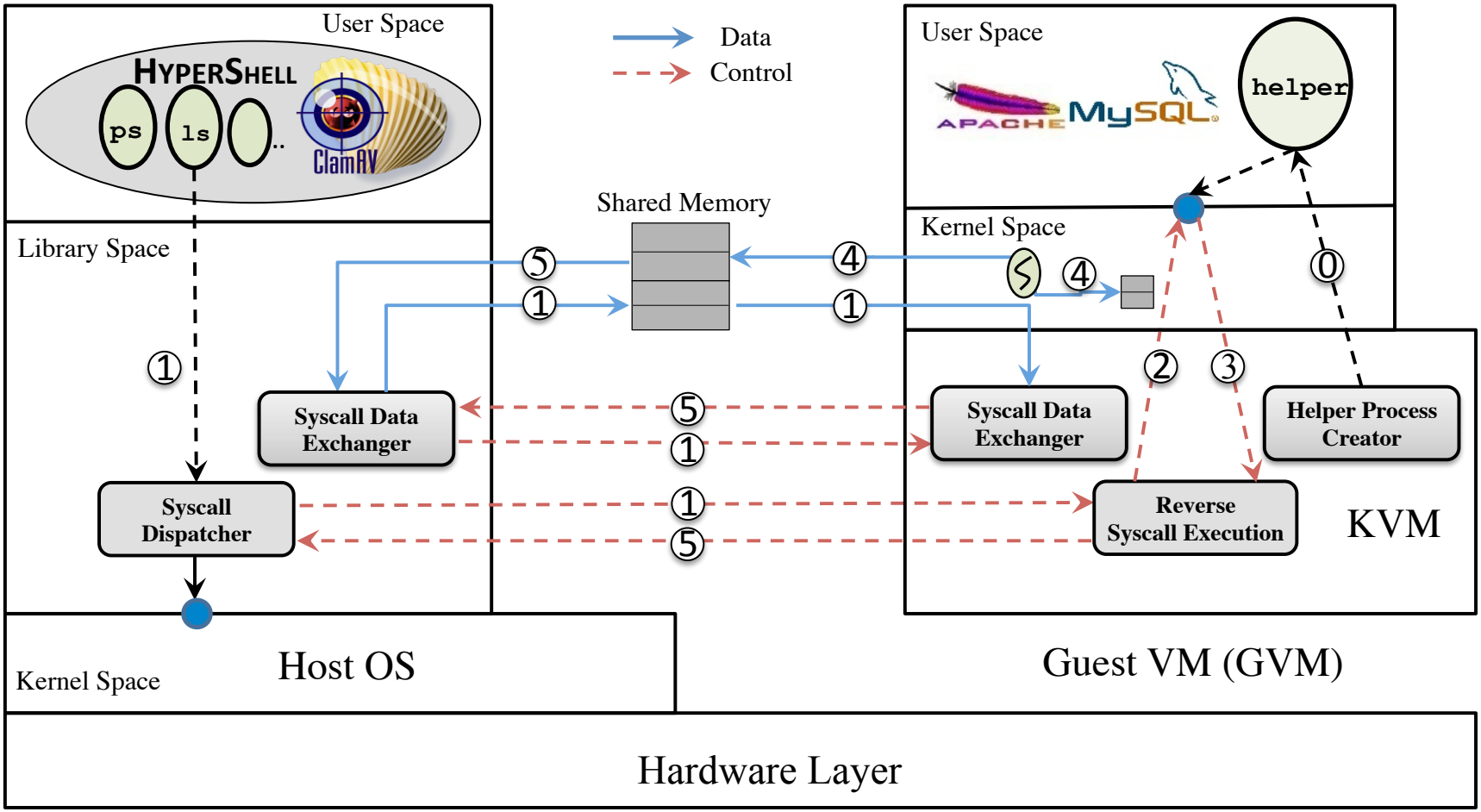


Performance Impact to the Native Utilities

Process	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
ps	✗	1.33	5.42	4.08
pidstat	✗	1.95	7.56	3.88
nice	✓	0.07	0.11	1.57
getpid	✓	0.01	0.02	2.00
mpstat	✗	0.29	0.66	2.28
pstree	✗	0.69	6.03	8.74
chrt	✓	0.11	0.16	1.45
renice	✓	0.11	0.18	1.64
top	✗	504.92	510.85	1.01
nproc	✓	0.07	0.26	3.71
sleep	✓	1.27	1.28	1.01
pgrep	✓	0.89	4.72	5.30
pkill	✓	0.87	4.33	4.98
snice	✓	0.17	0.65	3.82
echo	✓	0.07	0.09	1.29
pwdx	✓	0.05	0.07	1.40
pmap	✓	0.16	0.36	2.25
kill	✓	0.01	0.04	4.00
killall	✓	0.62	3.03	4.89
Memory	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
free	✗	0.04	0.08	2.00
vmstat	✗	0.19	0.33	1.74
slabtop	✗	0.22	0.36	1.64
Modules	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
rmmod	✓	0.51	3.14	6.16
modinfo	✓	0.48	1.54	3.21
lsmod	✓	0.10	0.17	1.70
Environment	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
who	✓	0.14	0.72	5.14
env	✓	0.07	0.11	1.57
printenv	✓	0.07	0.1	1.43
whoami	✓	0.19	0.45	2.37
stty	✓	0.11	0.46	4.18
users	✓	0.09	0.53	5.89
uname	✓	0.09	0.11	1.22
id	✓	0.26	0.85	3.27
date	✗	0.11	0.12	1.09
w	✗	0.95	6.62	6.97
hostname	✓	0.04	0.06	1.50
groups	✓	0.21	0.62	2.95
hostid	✓	0.16	0.56	3.50
locale	✓	0.09	0.17	1.89
getconf	✓	0.09	0.34	3.78
System Utils	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
uptime	✗	0.07	0.47	6.71
sysctl	✓	8.5	42.72	5.03
arch	✓	0.07	0.11	1.57
dmesg	✓	0.38	0.51	1.34
lscpu	✓	0.26	1.21	4.65
mcookie	✗	0.29	0.49	1.69
Disk/Devices	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
blkid	✓	0.14	0.61	4.36
badblocks	✓	0.35	0.44	1.26
lspci	✓	31.40	36.52	1.16
iostat	✓	0.45	1.04	2.31
du	✓	0.11	0.53	4.82
df	✓	0.16	0.35	2.19
Filesystem	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
sync	✓	8.07	6.53	0.81
getcap	✓	0.04	0.08	2.00
lsof	✓	3.31	6.12	1.85
pwd	✓	0.07	0.11	1.57
Files	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
chgrp	✓	0.19	0.47	2.47
chmod	✓	0.07	0.14	2.00
chown	✓	0.19	0.47	2.47
cp	✓	0.11	0.27	2.45
uniq	✓	0.09	0.35	3.89
file	✓	0.87	1.72	1.98
find	✓	0.20	0.58	2.90
grep	✓	0.35	2.14	6.11
ln	✓	0.08	0.14	1.75
ls	✓	0.14	0.27	1.93
mkdir	✓	0.10	0.19	1.90
mkfifo	✓	0.10	0.19	1.90
mknod	✓	0.10	0.19	1.90
mv	✓	0.15	0.31	2.07
rm	✓	0.08	0.15	1.88
od	✓	0.12	0.35	2.92
cat	✓	0.07	0.18	2.57
link	✓	0.07	0.13	1.86
comm	✓	0.08	0.22	2.75
shred	✗	0.72	0.92	1.28
truncate	✓	0.07	0.26	3.71
head	✓	0.07	0.15	2.14
vdir	✓	0.63	3.95	6.27
nl	✓	0.08	0.17	2.13
tail	✓	0.08	0.20	2.50
namei	✓	0.07	0.13	1.86
whereis	✓	2.05	4.86	2.37
stat	✓	0.27	0.78	2.89
readlink	✓	0.07	0.12	1.71
unlink	✓	0.07	0.13	1.86
cut	✓	0.08	0.17	2.13
dir	✓	0.07	0.20	2.86
mktemp	✓	0.09	0.18	2.00
rmdir	✓	0.07	0.13	1.86
ptx	✓	0.12	0.45	3.75
chcon	✓	0.06	0.12	2.00
Network	**S**	$B(ms)$	$D(ms)$	$T(X)$
ifconfig	✗	0.32	1.15	3.59
ip	✓	0.10	0.20	2.00
route	✓	138.65	150.32	1.08
ipmaddr	✓	0.13	0.34	2.62
iptunnel	✓	0.09	0.29	3.22
nameif	✓	0.10	0.21	2.10
netstat	✗	0.25	0.37	1.48
arp	✓	0.14	0.24	1.71
ping	✗	15.02	18.2	1.21
Avg.	-	7.27	8.45	2.73

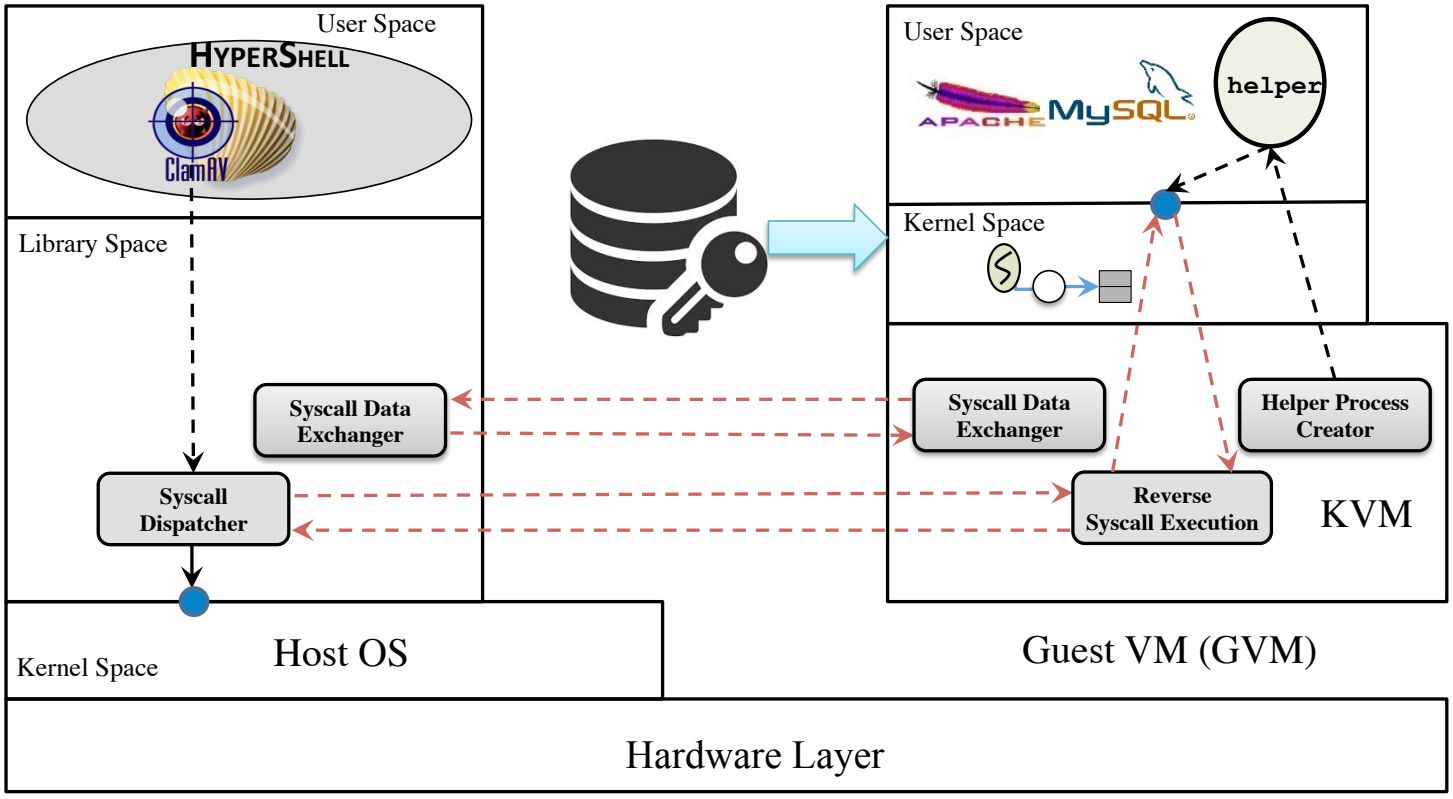
Micro-benchmark Test Result of GVM.

Tested Item	Native-KVM	GVM-RI-Phase	Slowdown (%)	GVM-RE-Phase	Slowdown (%)
stat (μs)	0.39	2.28	82.89	0.41	**4.88**
fork proc (μs)	47.20	147.26	67.95	47.54	**0.72**
exec proc (μs)	158.20	480.00	67.04	161.30	**1.92**
sh proc (μs)	384.90	1088.10	64.63	386.30	**0.36**
ctxsw (μs)	0.59	1.23	52.03	0.73	**19.18**
10K File Create (μs)	17.80	40.67	56.23	17.96	**0.89**
10K File Delete (μs)	4.64	7.16	35.20	4.65	**0.22**
Bcopy (MB/s)	5689.17	5647.71	0.73	5605.40	**1.47**
Rand mem (ns)	72.20	72.65	0.62	73.24	**1.42**
Mem read (MB/s)	10150.00	10000.00	1.48	10000.00	**1.48**
Mem write (MB/s)	8567.70	8543.00	0.29	8540.40	**0.32**

Macro-benchmark Test Result of GVM.

Benchmark Program	Native-KVM	GVM-RI-Phase	Slowdown (%)	GVM-RE-Phase	Slowdown (%)
bzip (s)	16.83	18.35	8.28	17.04	**1.23**
kbuild (s)	1799.00	2270.25	20.76	1889.97	**4.81**
memcached (s)	1.57	3.11	49.52	1.64	**4.27**
Apache (#request/s)	1104.60	904.12	18.15	1065.28	**3.56**

Full disk encryption (FDE) protected virus scanning



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Clamav successfully detect two viruses!!

Comparison with the most related work

Systems	Execution Context Reuse	wo/ Dual-VM Architecture	wo/ Identical Kernel	wo/ Trust to Guest Kernel	High Code Coverage	Fully Automated	Memory Introspection	Disk Introspection	Guest Management	Process Monitoring
VIRTUOSO	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
VMST	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
EXTERIOR	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
PI	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
POG	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
GEARS	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
HYPERSHELL	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Limitation and future work

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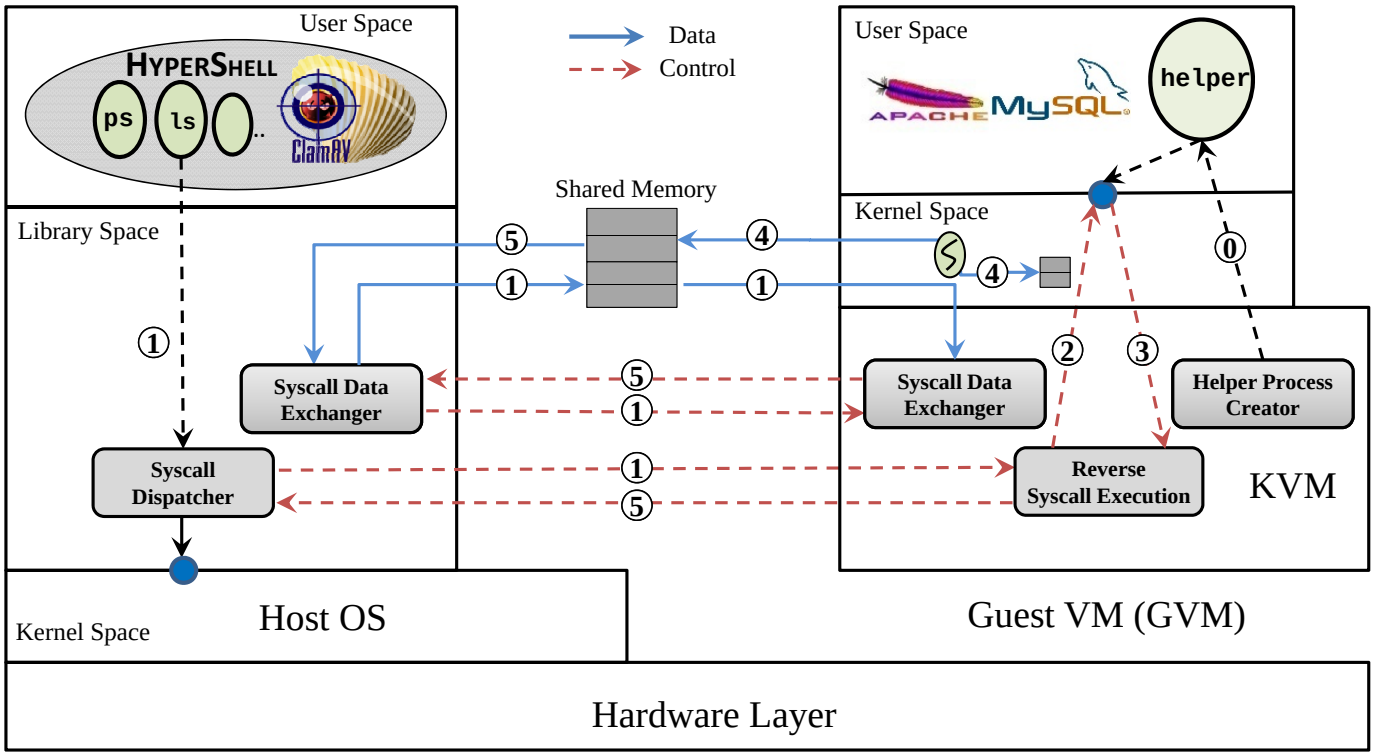
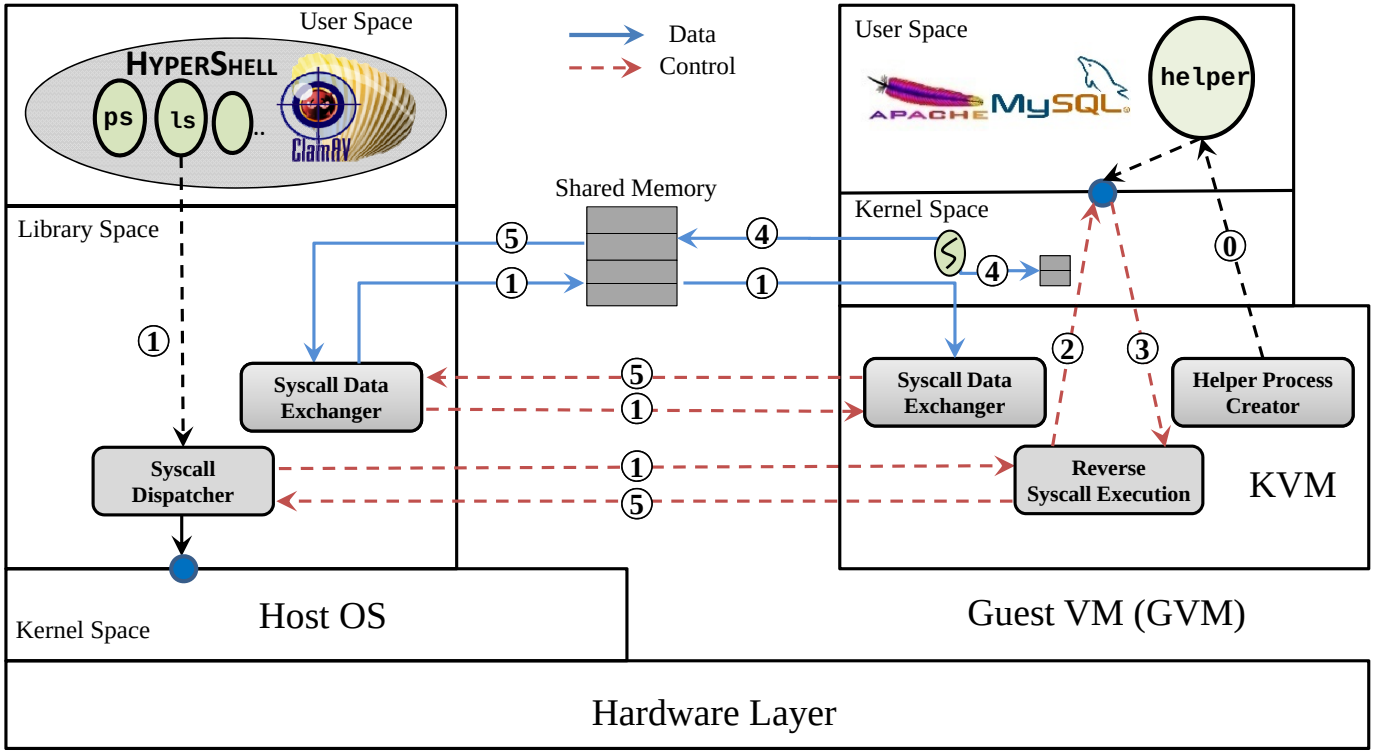
- Perform additional syscall translations can make it work for even larger set of OSes.

Summary



- HyperShell is practical, and can be used for automated, uniformed, and centralized guest OS management
- It automatically bridges the semantic-gap through system call execution redirection.

Thank you!



To contact us

firstname.lastname@utdallas.edu for questions and source code