Current Status of the Xenon Secure Hypervisor

John McPermott Center for High-Assurance Computer Systems Naval Research Laboratory john.mcdermott@nrl.navy.mil



* investigate higher-assurance open source

investigate run-time security of VMMs



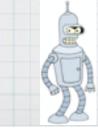
Increasing Run-Time Security of a VMM

- * add external run-time integrity verification
- * add internal run-time integrity verification
- additional self-protection mechanisms, to increase tamper-resistance
- * refactor the software, to decrease the number of residual security flaws
- * use formal methods to decrease the number of residual security flaws



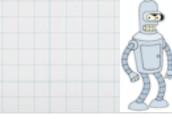


- ceteris paribus, adding software adds flaws and increases attack volume
- integrity verification challenged by sampling rate, coverage, assurance, and tamper resistance
- segment register rant (self-protection mechanisms)





- new self-protection mechanisms challenged by performance, restrictions on system programming, and reference monitor properties
- refactoring challenged by complexity of hardware and guests, performance, commodity, and lack of bling
- formal methods challenged by complexity of hardware and guests, performance, commodity, and size of target system





- * NoHype (Princeton)
- * HyperSafe (NC State)
- * NOVA (Tech. U. Dresden)
- * CloudVisor (Fudan U.)
- * Xoar (UBC, NSA)
- * L4.verified (UNSW NICTA)
- * embedded device separation kernel (NRL)





- * simplification
- * code base reduction
- * subsetting
- * must be able to run unmodified Windows7 guests



Simplification Patterns

- * use complexity as a guide not a rule
- * apply special patterns for Xen code
- * replace/remove gotos
- * static always_inline functions
- * replace complex logic with simple state machines





- * Order of magnitude reduction from
 - * 2954 (Xen) to
 - * 112 (Xenon)
- * Will be lower as work progresses



Code Base Reduction

- * avoid high-security-risk features
- reduce cost and scope of 3rd party assessment
- reduce number of residual flaws



Significant Reductions

- * dropped all CPU but x86_64
- * dropped Intel HTT
- * dropped transcendent memory
- * dropped NUMA
- removed miscellaneous chunks of code
- * dropping 32-bit VMM
- replacing XSM with MSM





* Xen - 181,174 SLOC

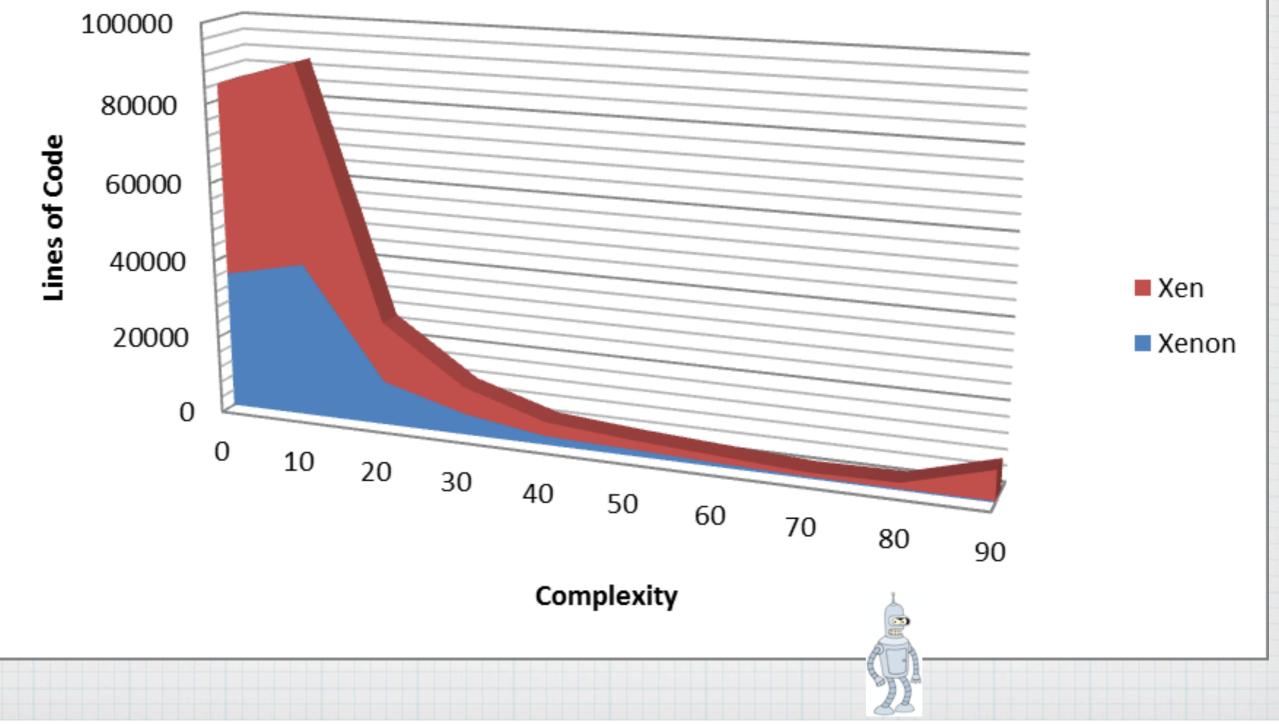
* Xenon - 128,082 SLOC

* measured by SciTools Understand





Code Complexity Comparison





- * no apparent penalty (slight gain)
- * kcbench -j 2 -n 10 # HAP enabled HVM Fedora 14 * 3
- * Xeon E31270 3.4 GHz, 16 GiB memory
- * Xenon/Xen 258 sec / 270 sec
- similar results for Windows 7 guests





- * need to keep pace with Xen community
 - * Xen development benefits
 - * keep up with hardware evolution
- * adapted 194 patches from 13 April 2011 to 27 July 2011



- * vi, emacs, cscope, hg, dot, bash, benchmarking tools
- * mini-0S
- * Understand (SciTools)
- * CodeSurfer, CodeSonar (GrammaTech)
- * CZT, Circus (formal methods)



Questions?

