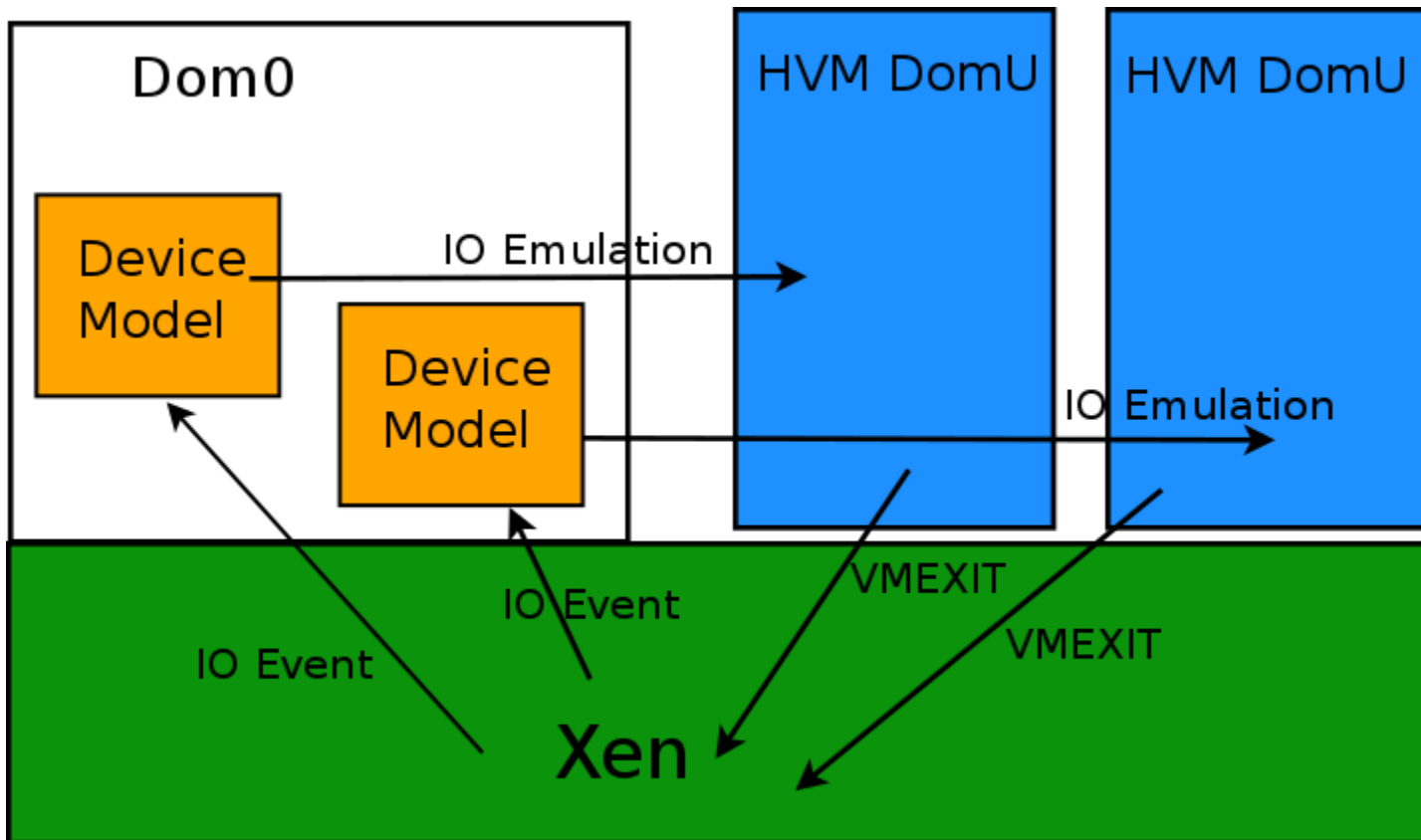


# Linux based Stub-domain

why, how and benchmark

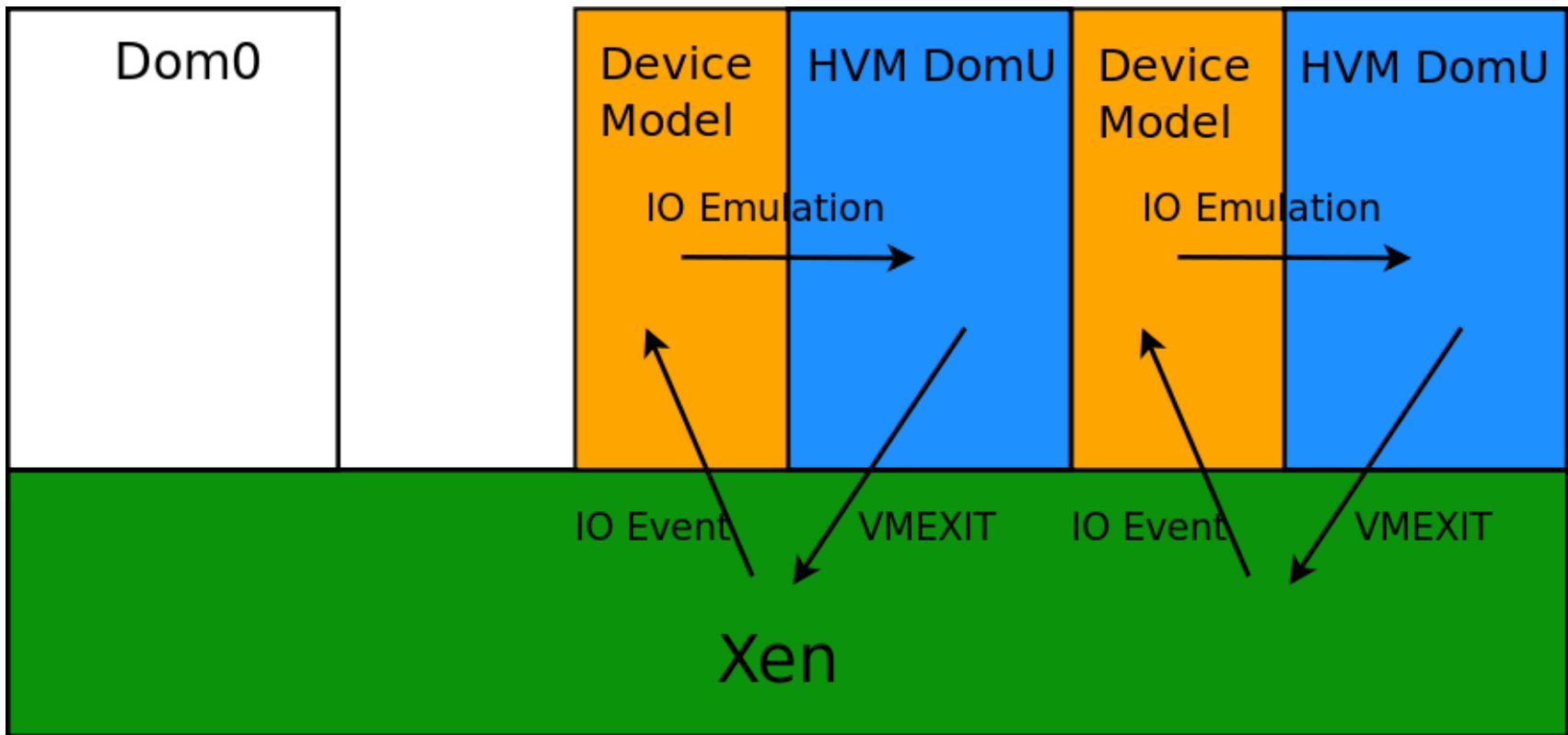
# "Normal" case

- Device Model (QEMU) in dom0



# Solution: stub-domain

- The Device Model in its own domain



# How to do it?

- Current one based on mini-os
  - use newlib
- But QEMU upstream need more
- So, two solutions:
  - Port another libc to mini-os
  - Linux based stubdom

# What do we need?

- Change in Linux
  - Need to use dom0 privileged command (memory mapping)
- QEMU
  - set\_hvm\_param DM\_DOMAIN
  - no backend initialisation
- libXenLight
- initramfs

# Status

- Can start a domain with both console and network
- Stubdom memory: 40MB

# TODO

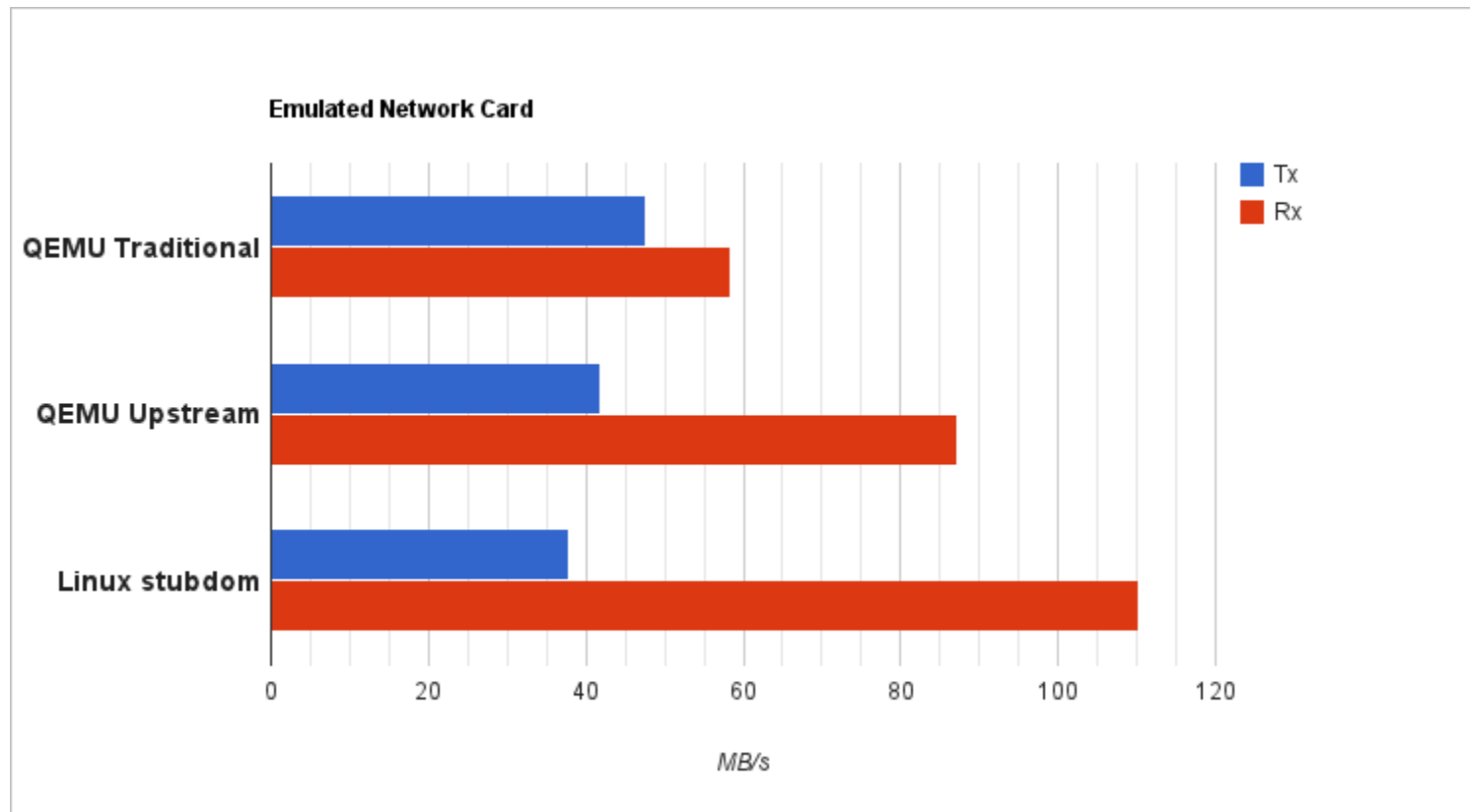
- upstream those patches
- integrate it in Xen build system
- have a video working
- could reduce the size of the stubdom

# Lies, damned lies, and benchmarks

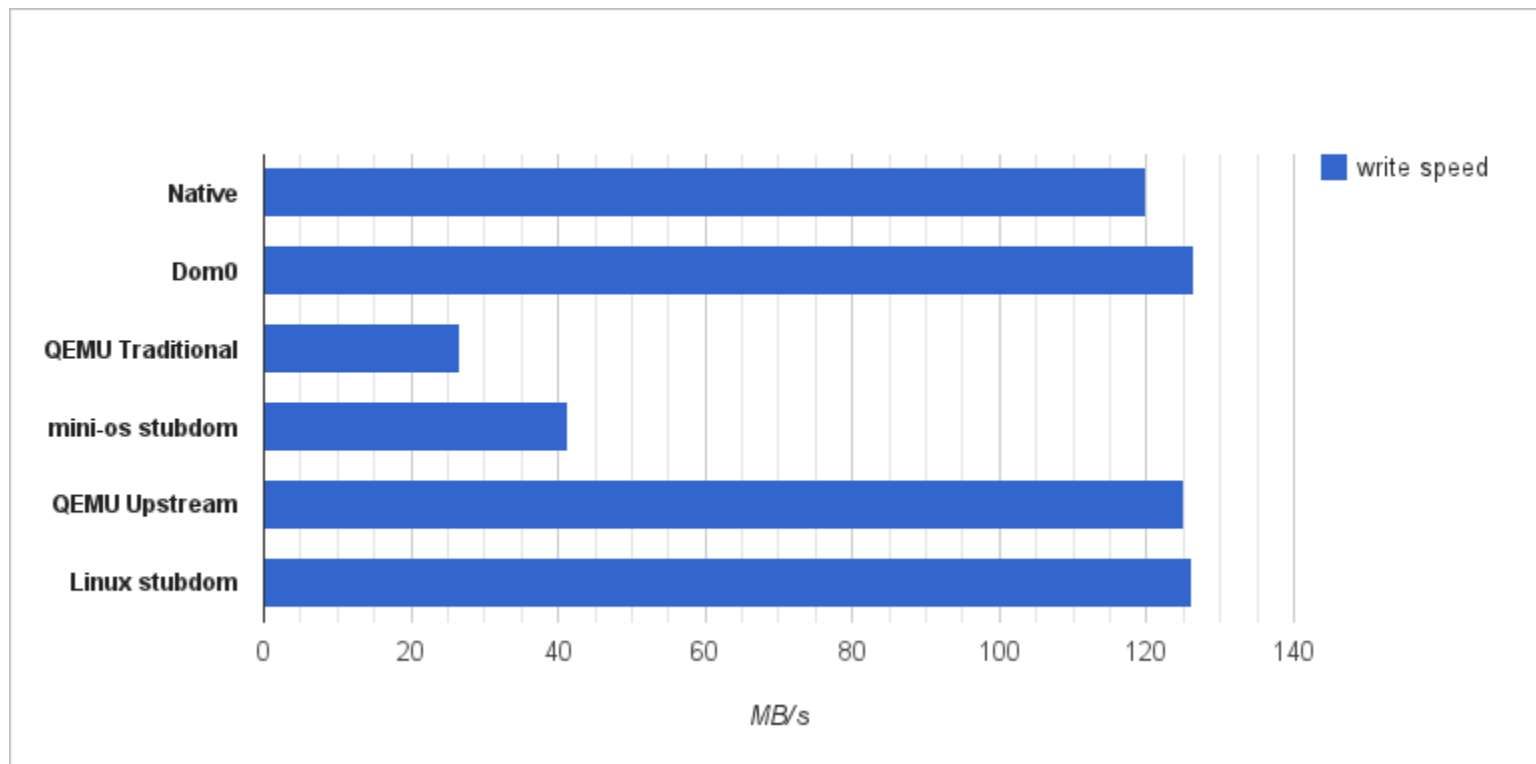
- With 8 CPU AMD Opteron, 8GB
  - dom0: Arch Linux 64bit
  - domU: Arch Linux 64bit, 2GB of RAM
  - (kernel Linux 3.4.8)
- 
- iperf for network
  - dd for disk



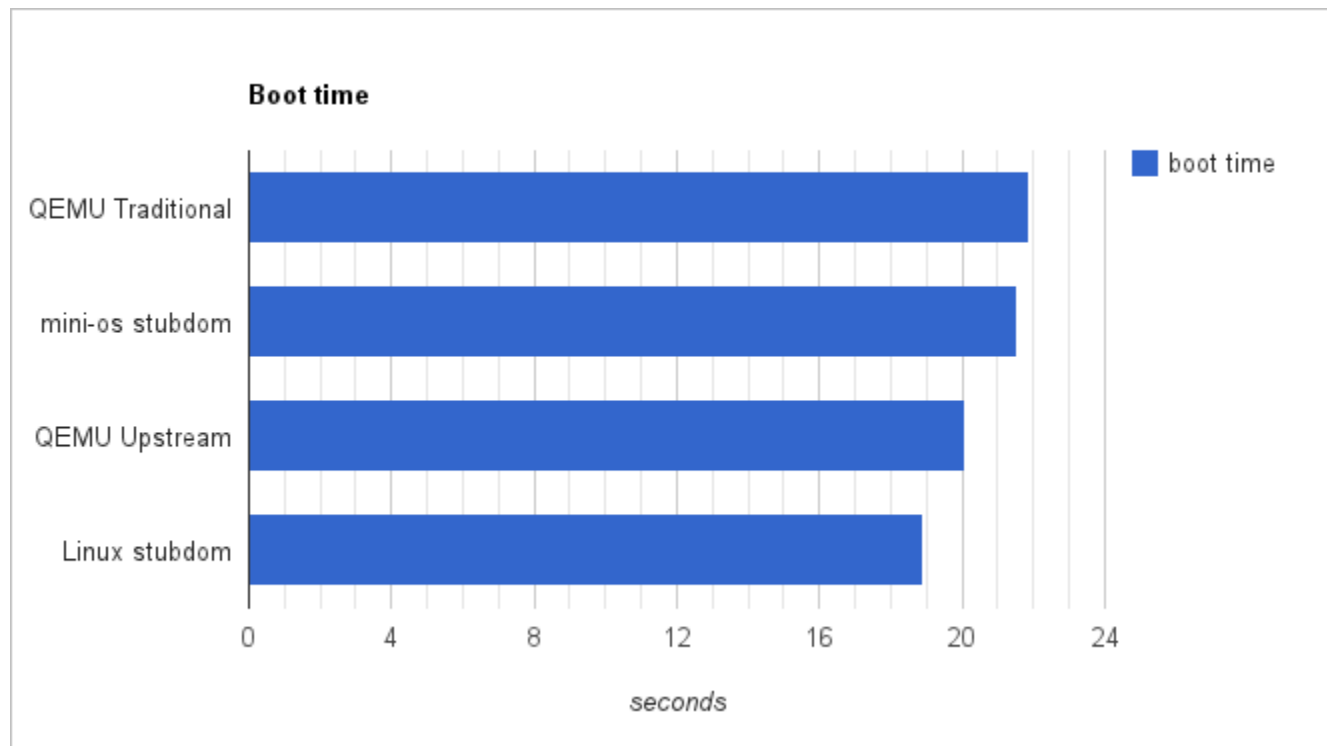
# benchmark - Network



# benchmark - Disk



# benchmark - Boot time



Between ``xl create vm`` and ``ssh guest true``

# Conclusion

- No more competition, priority inversion in dom0
- Extra layer against security vulnerability in QEMU
- Little impact on performance
- Should it be the default?

Question ?