

Working Spaces: Virtual Machines in the Grid

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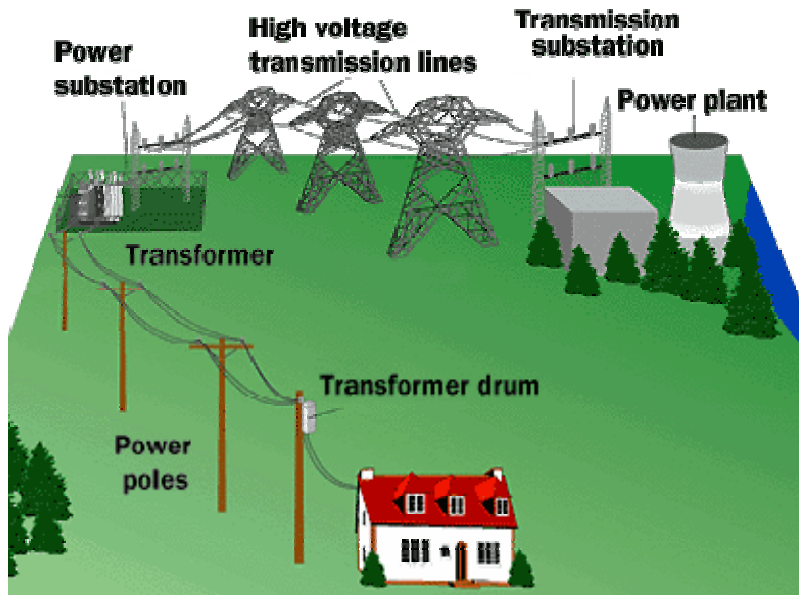
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Towards Realizing the Grid Vision



- Quality of Service
 - ◆ Dynamically controlled enforcement of various qualities
 - ◆ Not just per-process enforcement
- Quality of Life
 - ◆ Being able to find the right configuration on the Grid

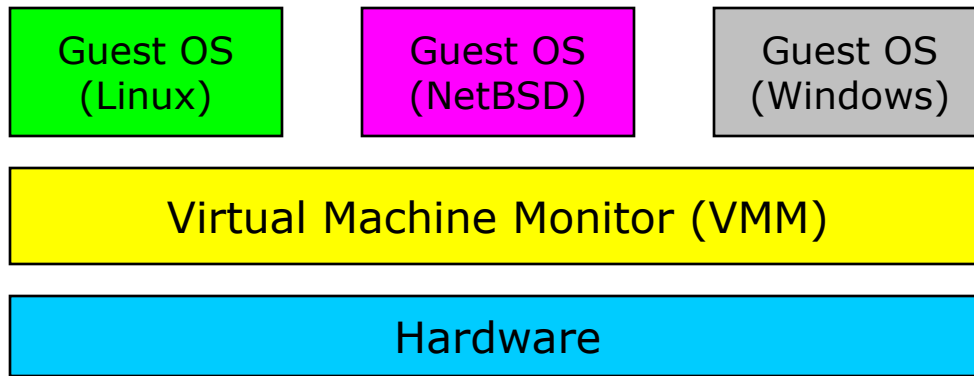
We Need a Workspace!

- A configurable execution environment, container
 - ◆ Good isolation properties
 - ◆ Good enforcement potential
 - ◆ Customizable software configuration
 - Library signature, OS, maybe even 64/32-bit architectures
- We need to be able to create, manage and deploy it
 - ◆ We need to be able to negotiate/renegotiate an environment shape with a VO
 - ◆ A broker would then be able to negotiate resource allocations and map these workspaces onto

Virtual Machines (VMs)

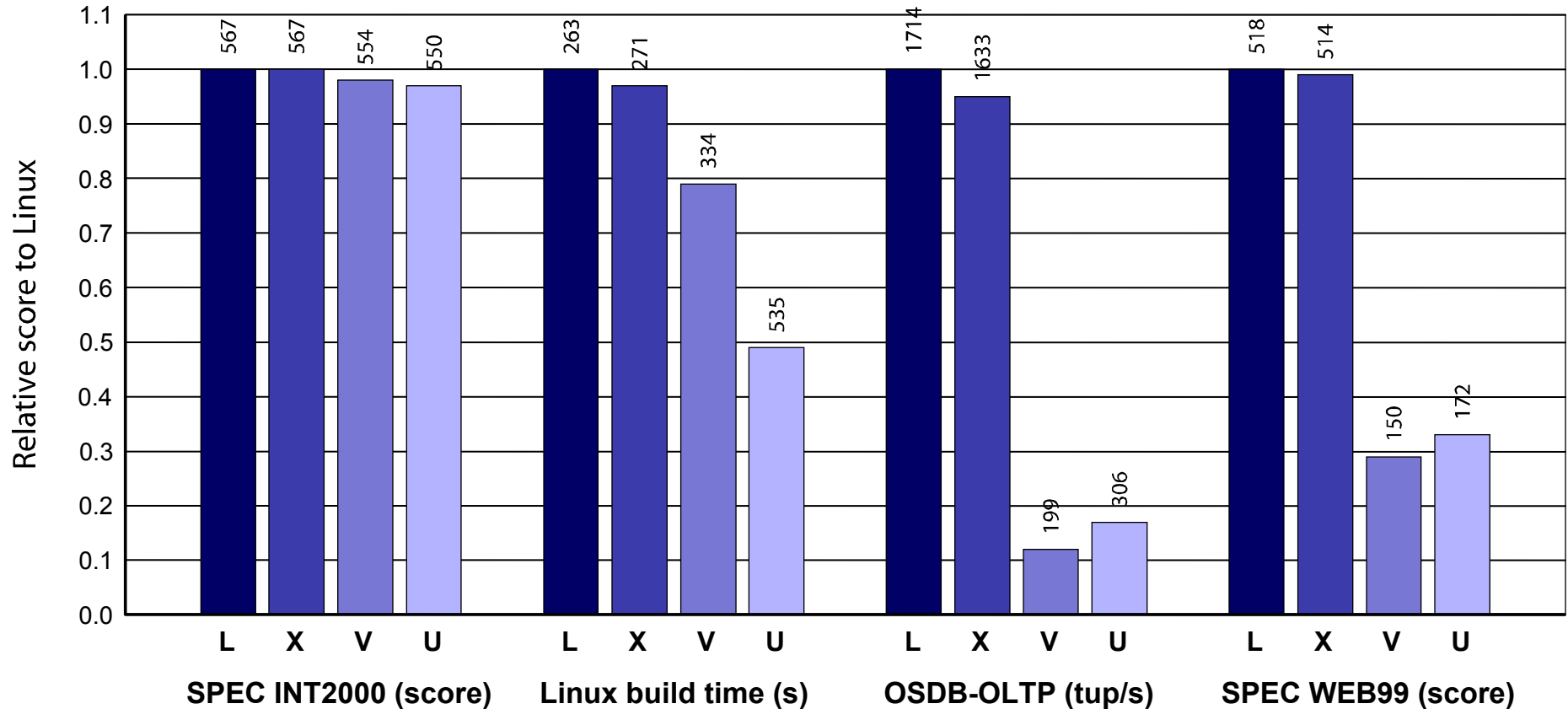
- VMs happen to have:
 - ◆ Good isolation properties
 - Generally enhanced security, audit forensics
 - ◆ Good enforcement potential
 - ◆ Customizable software configuration
 - Library signature, OS, maybe even 64/32-bit architectures
 - ◆ **Serialization property**
 - VM images (include RAM), can be copied
 - ◆ **The ability to pause and resume computations**
 - Allow migration
- **Common concern:**
 - ◆ **Overhead: application, startup, resource usage**

Virtual Machines Primer



- Different types of virtual machines
 - ◆ Full virtualization (VMware)
 - Run multiple unmodified guest OSs
 - ◆ Para-virtualization (Xen, UML, Denali)
 - Run multiple guest OSs ported to a special architecture
 - ◆ Single OS image (Vserver)
- Paper: *"From Sandbox to Playground: Dynamic Virtual Environments in the Grid"*, Grid 2004

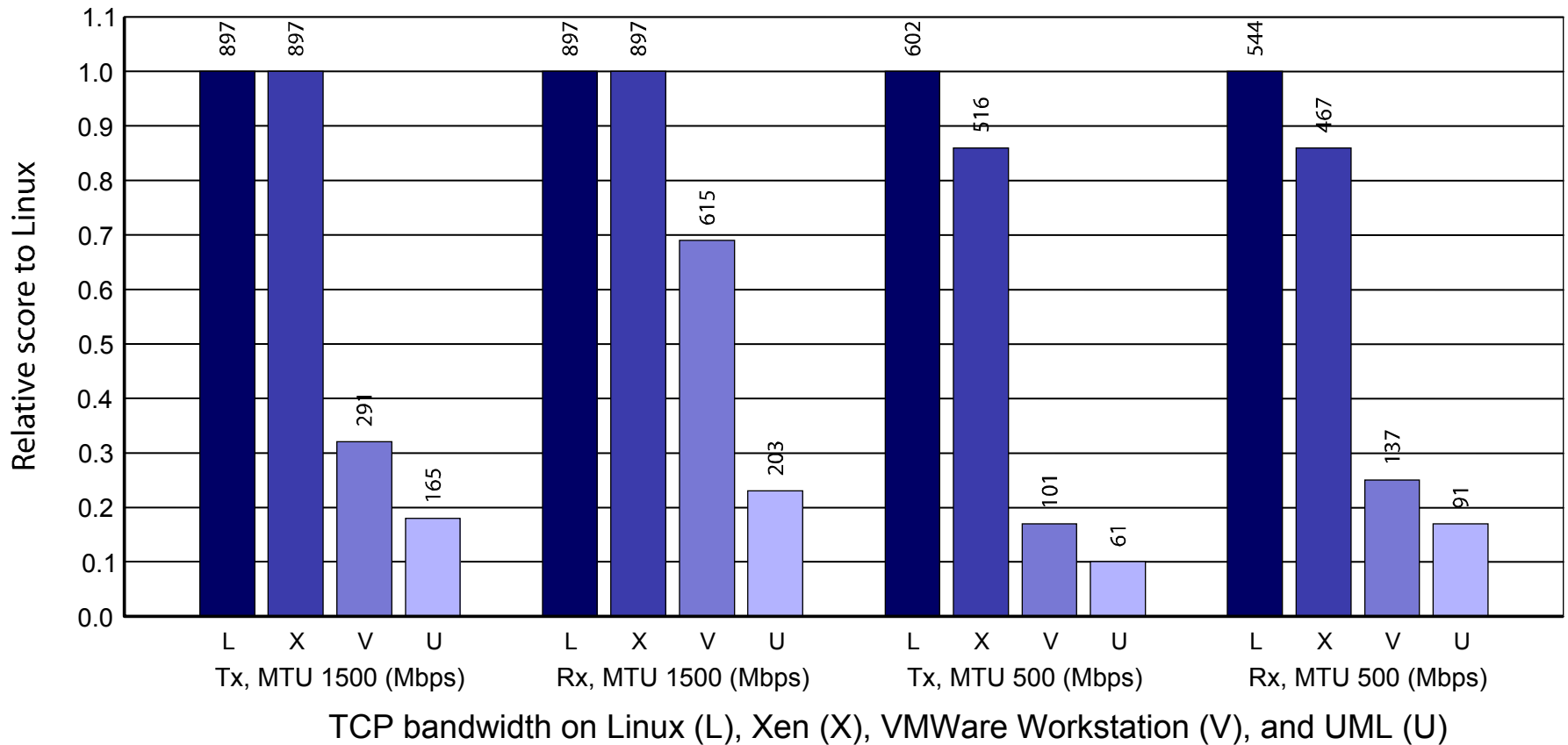
The Need for Speed



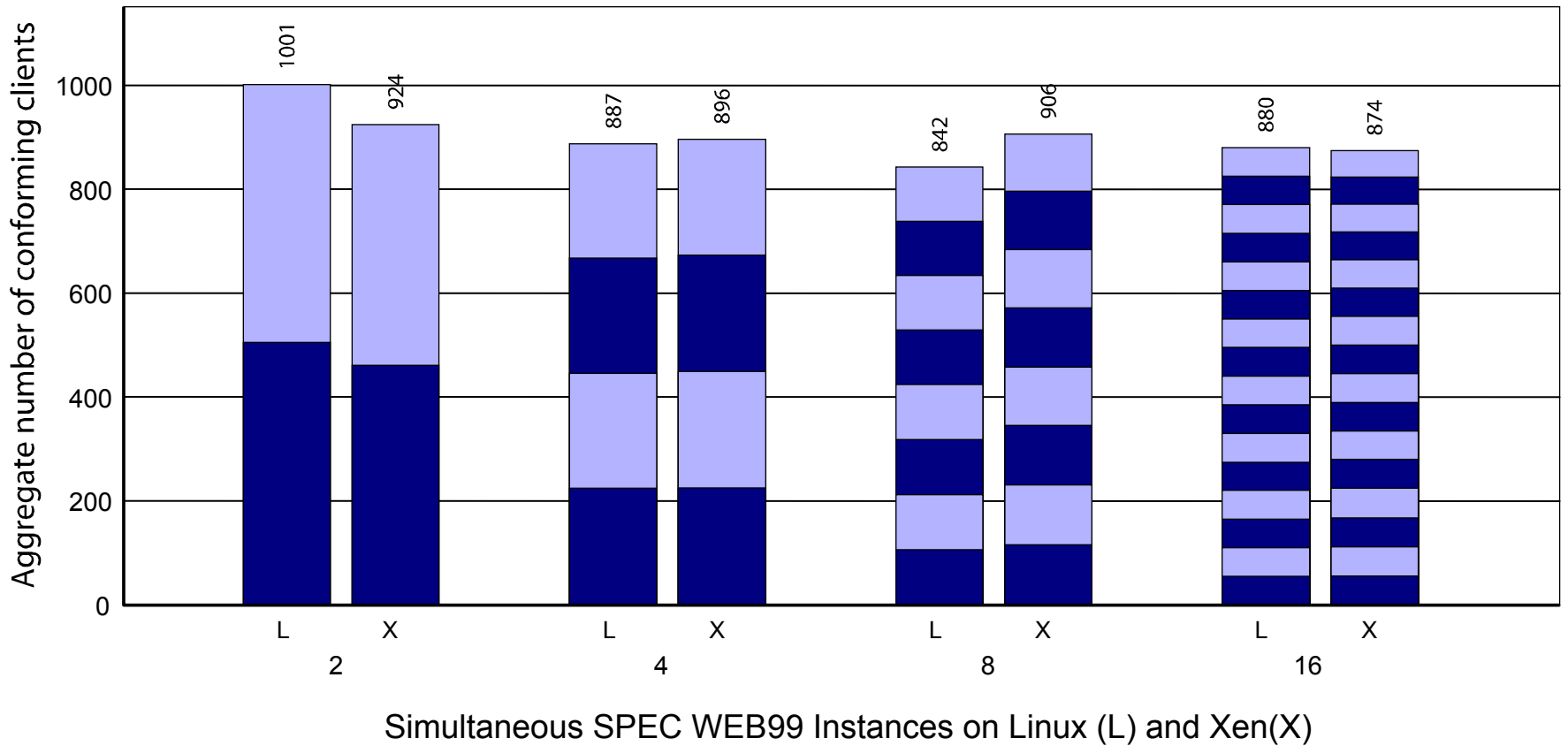
Benchmark suite running on Linux (L), Xen (X), VMware Workstation (V), and UML (U)

Paper: "Xen and the Art of Virtualization", SOSP 2003

TCP results



Scalability



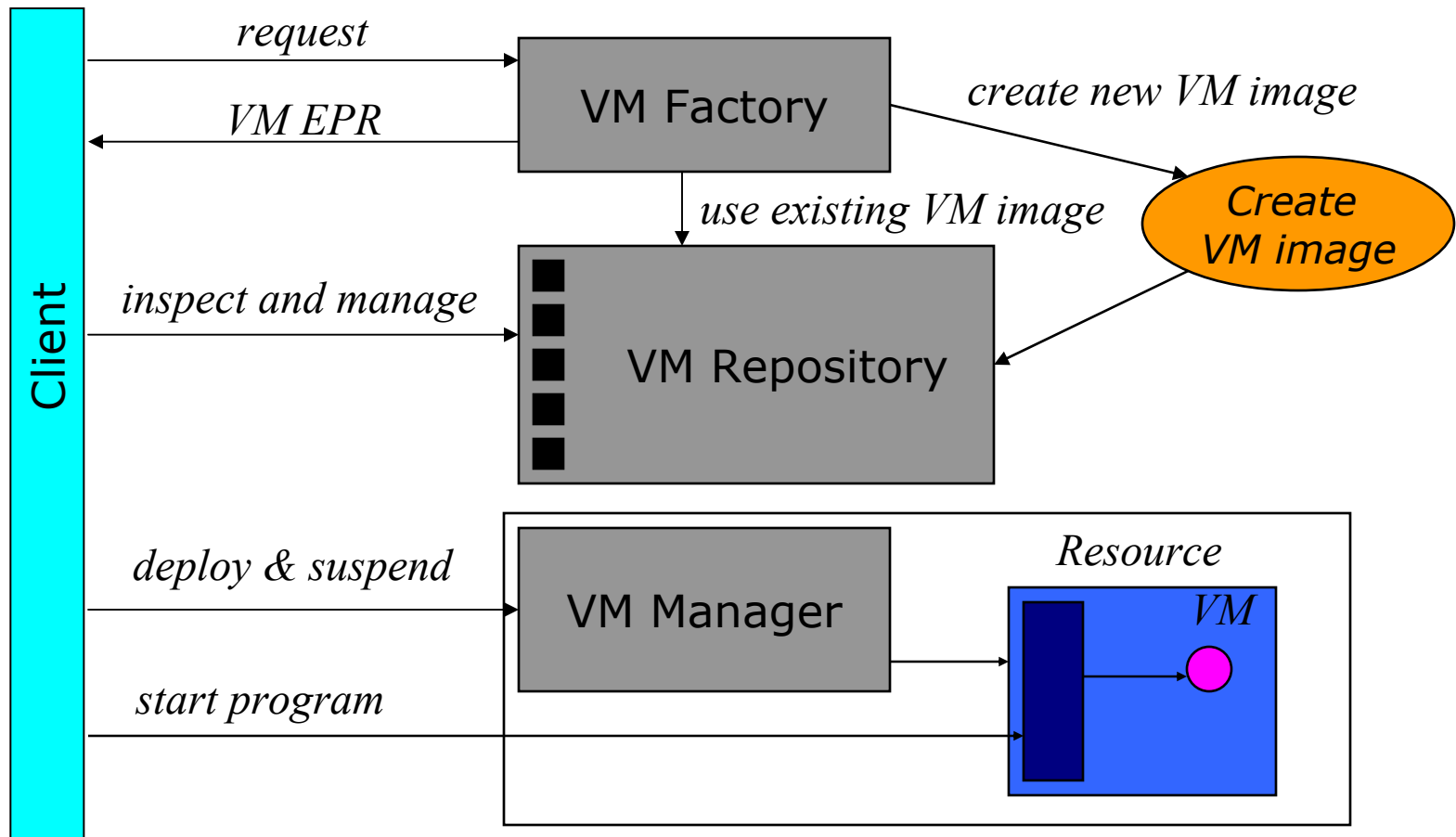
Other Concerns

- License
 - ◆ Open source (Xen, UML)
 - Visible effects of open source community work
 - ◆ Commercial (VMware)
 - Also, XenSource
- Distribution/Installation
 - ◆ Para-virtualization requires kernel modifications
 - Yes, but ... everything else stays the same
 - Xen is soon to be part of the Linux kernel, Fedora Core 4 (May '05), is in Debian unstable, unofficial: Gentoo, Mandrake and SUSE distributions
 - ◆ Privilege
 - Xen (root, patch kernel, domain 0 privileges setup)
 - VMware Workstation (root, installation only)

New Technology, New Challenges

- How can we leverage the benefits of VMs in Grid technology?
- How efficient will be this new technology?
- How can we ensure a secure environment under these new assumptions?
- How well will it all work in practice?
- What new scenarios will this enable?
- How will it change Grid computing?
- What new problems will it create?

Integrating VMs into the Grid Architecture



Supporting Services

- Factory
 - ◆ Creates VM images
 - Eventually it may have to support negotiation
 - ◆ Images may be created based on an already existing image
- VM Repository
 - ◆ Access to state describing a VM
 - ◆ Allows inspection, management, termination, potentially renegotiation, etc.
- VM Manager
 - ◆ Service deploying VMs on nodes
 - ◆ Operations: stage, start, pause, stop, checkin
- Once deployed, jobs may be executed in the virtual machines in a variety of ways

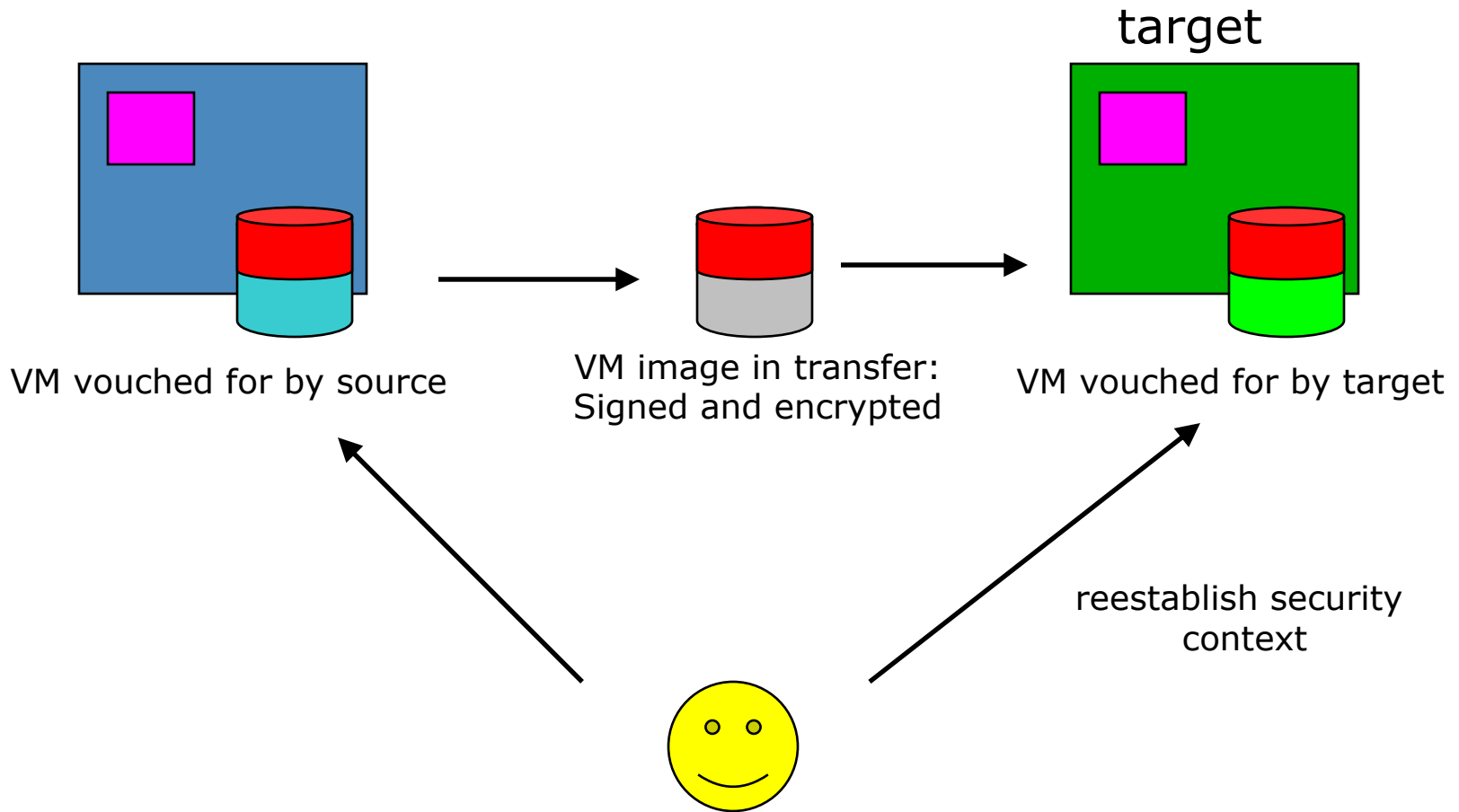
Workspace Structure

- Elements of a workspace
 - ◆ Workspace description (meta-data)
 - EPR/name, category, state, etc., also hardware, network, software configuration, etc.
 - ◆ Workspace implementation (VM image)
- Workspace “types”
 - ◆ Workspaces conforming to set configurations
 - ◆ Provenance of VM images
- Workspace instances
 - ◆ Workspace meta-data contains a name
 - ◆ Instance equality
 - ◆ Copying operation: copy image, meta-data, create a new name
 - ◆ Signing instances

Security: New Opportunities, New Problems

- VMs introduce a new layer of trust
 - ◆ VM monitor needs to be trusted as a technology
 - ◆ Trusted computing
- VMs can be serialized and transferred as data
 - ◆ The integrity of a VM image needs to be protected (signing)
 - ◆ Private information on a VM image need to be protected (encryption)
 - VM private key: should a VM be able to assert its identity?
 - Application private keys, security context
- VMs can be migrated (source --- > target)
 - ◆ Trust management: a VM image may be moved between parties that don't trust each other
 - A popular problem
 - ◆ Key management: target VM needs to verify the integrity and identity of a VM image in ways acceptable to the client: key management
 - ◆ Security context has to be preserved or renegotiated

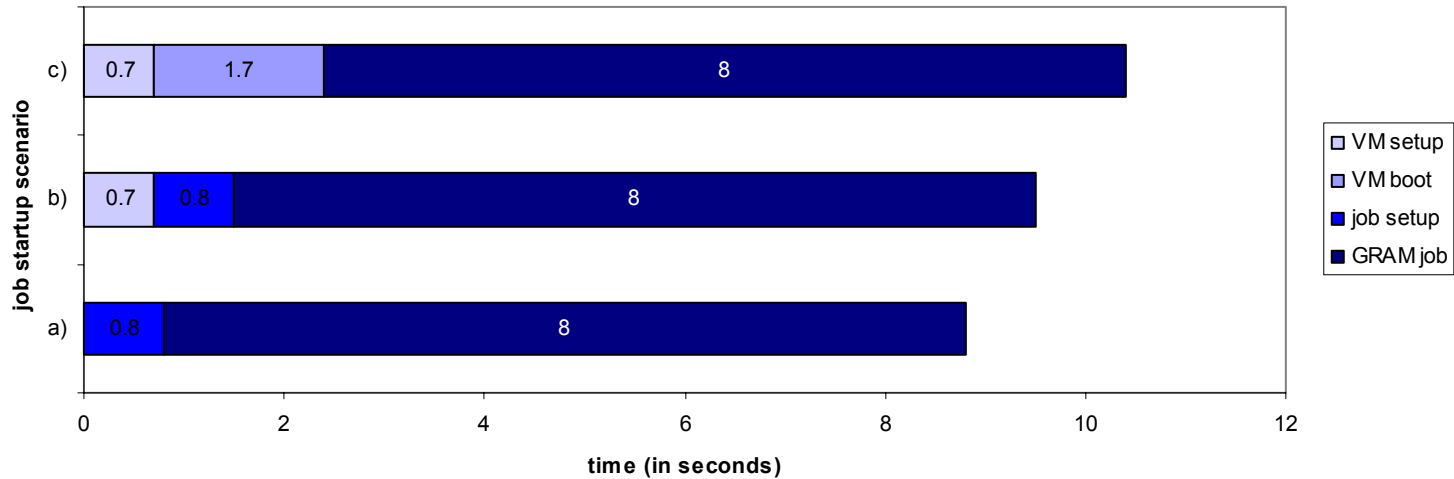
Migrating Securely



Security: New Twist on Old Problems

- Deployment problem
 - ◆ Protecting the VM from the world
 - VMs are only as secure as the software they run
 - Who maintains all those VMs? Local administrators would have to maintain too many images yet need to protect against vulnerabilities
 - ◆ Protecting the world from the VM
 - One could use one's privileges as root on a VM (for example to generate harmful network traffic)
 - Although audit works great by the time the damage is done it is too late!
- Deployment solutions
 - ◆ VO certification and authorization
 - Certification Authority to certify VM image
 - Site policies may require VMs to conform to site policies
 - ◆ Detection: Intrusion Detection Systems
 - ◆ Actions
 - Restricting network traffic: putting the good guys in jail
 - Right to take action

Job Startup



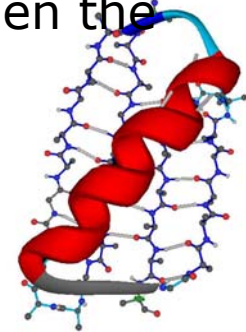
- a) job startup using a pre-configured job
- b) job startup using an unpaused VM
- c) job startup using GRAM

Things We Didn't Talk About

- Security
 - ◆ Processing of encryption and signing
- Moving images
 - ◆ Image size: 1MB, more typically 200 MB, and upwards
 - ◆ Image diff (Rosenblum)
 - ◆ Proximity of image as matching criterion (VMPlant)
 - ◆ Mounting partitions (general on-site assembly)
- Scalability
 - ◆ Distribute processes among existing VMs
 - ◆ Lightweight VMs: Denali
- Clusters
 - ◆ Currently in progress: work on virtual cluster, collaboration with the COD team at Duke

How does it work in practice?

- Recent project: combining VMs and Grids to create a platform for bioinformatics applications
- Some of the conclusions:
 - ◆ Use of virtual machines can significantly broaden the resource base
 - ◆ Saves installation time
 - EMBOSS installation: ~45 minutes
 - Deploying a 2GB VM image: ~6.5 minutes
 - Peace of mind: priceless!
 - ◆ Enforcement capabilities
 - Depend on the implementation but are generally better than what we have now
- SC04 poster:
 - ◆ *"Quality of Life in the Grids: VMs meet Bioinformatics Applications", D. Galron et al*



Virtual Playgrounds

- Define a virtual Grid in terms of requirements
 - ◆ Virtual workspaces
 - ◆ Networking requirements, virtual network
 - ◆ Storage and other requirements
- Provide mechanisms to create a Grid
- Provide services for the deployment of such “virtual playgrounds” on real resources
- Ephemeral Grids built for a special purpose:
 - ◆ Scientists getting up a Grid for the purposes of a specific experiment run
 - ◆ A scientific simulation that gets discarded or interrupted but can potentially be restored later

Conclusions

- For Grids to scale we need a way to create and manage remote environments in the dynamically and effortlessly
- Virtual is the new Real!
 - ◆ VMs present a very compelling solution
 - Efficiency, flexibility, migration, etc.
 - ◆ ...and introduce some new challenges
 - New services, different models of sharing, security, etc.
- Watch out for emergent properties and behaviors!
- We need to work with the VM community to fine-tune requirements and features
 - ◆ Open Source helps!
- A growing role for Virtual Organizations
- Policy, Policy, Policy...
 - ◆ Policy of resource owners, VOs, users...
- Closer to the dream on seamlessly negotiating, provisioning, renegotiating...
- Status: a GT4 prototype that we keep evolving!

Related Efforts

- Condor
 - ◆ ClassAds, glide-ins
- In-Vigo (VMPlant)
- Virtuoso (VNET)
- VIOLIN (UML + private networks)
- Cluster on Demand
- Workspaces Project
 - ◆ www.mcs.anl.gov/workspace

Credits

- **Actively working:**
 - ◆ Tim Freeman
 - ◆ Frank Siebenlist
 - ◆ Xuehai Zhang
- **Past contributions:**
 - ◆ Karl Doering (UCSD)
 - ◆ Daniel Galron (OSU)