

Hypervisor-based Background Encryption

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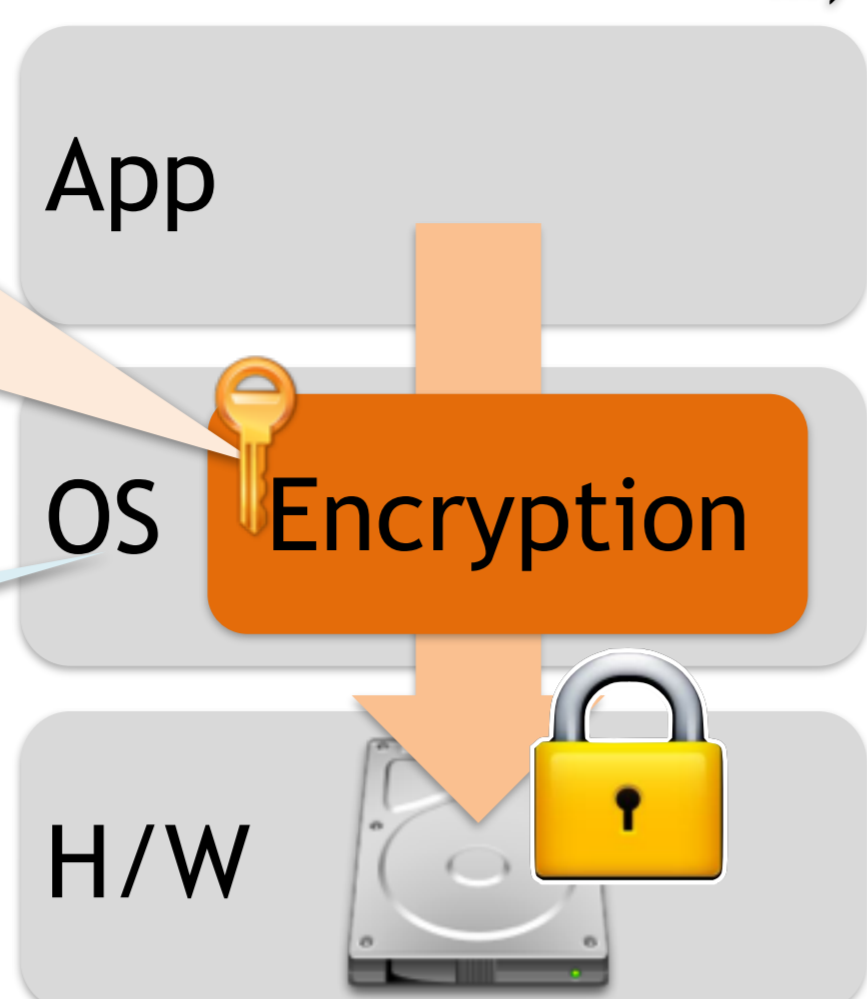
Background & Problem

Full-Disk Encryption (FDE) is an effective technique for prevention of data breach!

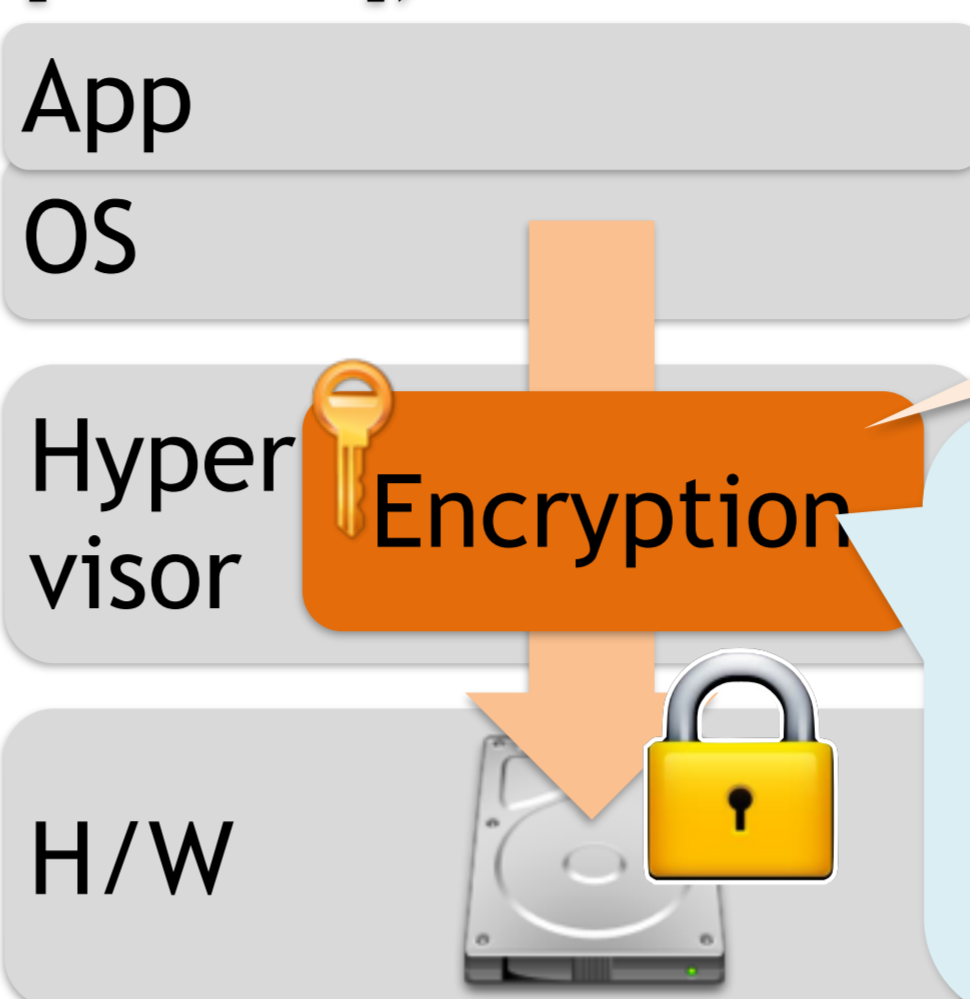
OS-based Approach (BitLocker, CompuSec, ...)

Hypervisor-based Approach (BitVisor [VEE'09], TCVisor [ICITST'10])

Common today!
Easy installation &
Background encryption.



OS vulnerability!
OS dependency!



Enhanced security!
OS independency!

High deployment cost!
No background encryption!
(Partitioning, P2V, Manual Encryption for hours...)

Goal Quick deployment of hypervisor-based encryption.

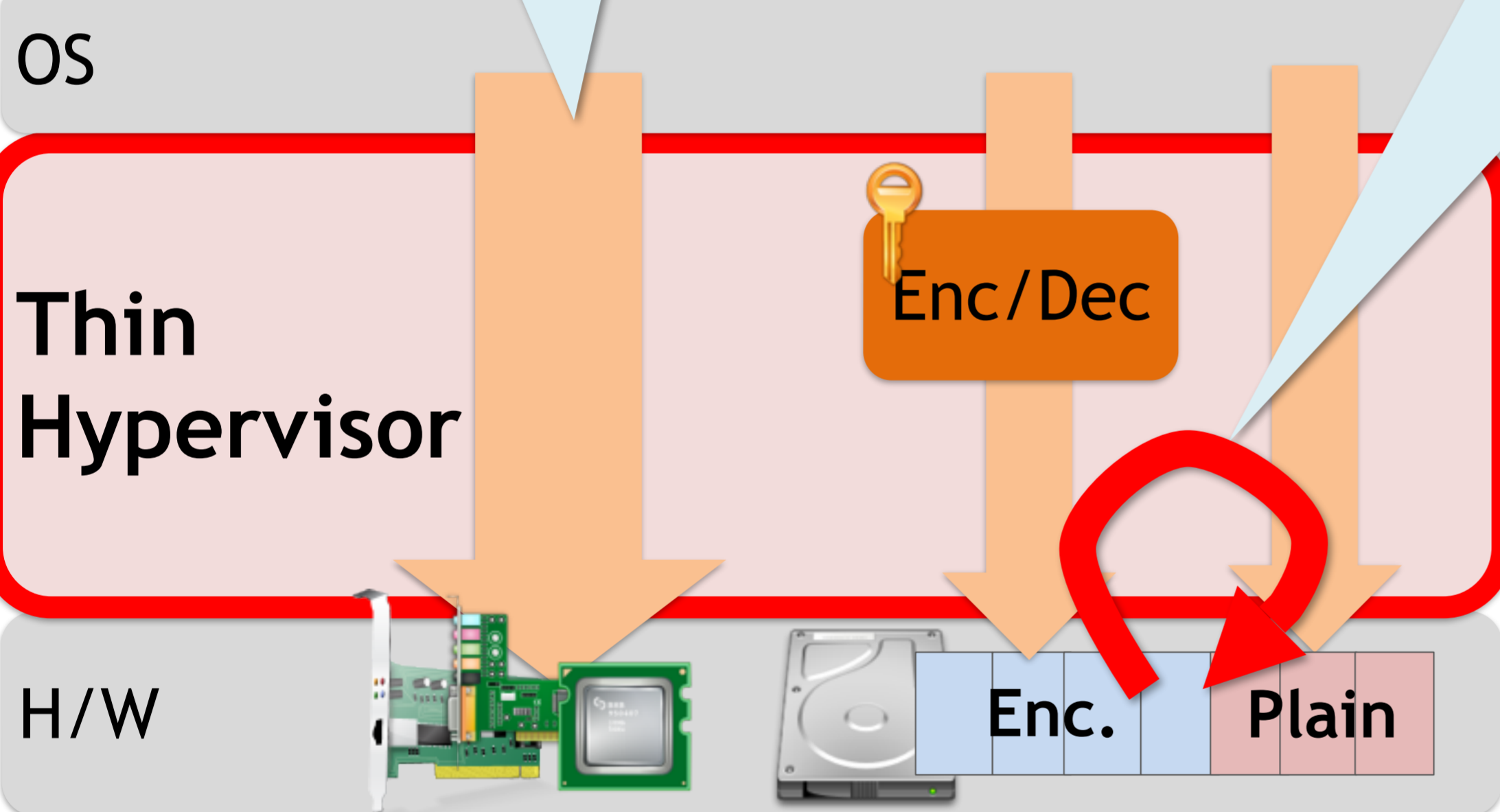
Approach

Pass-through-based
Thin Hypervisor.

No P2V!
No Partitioning!

Hypervisor-based
Background Encryption!

No Manual Encryption!



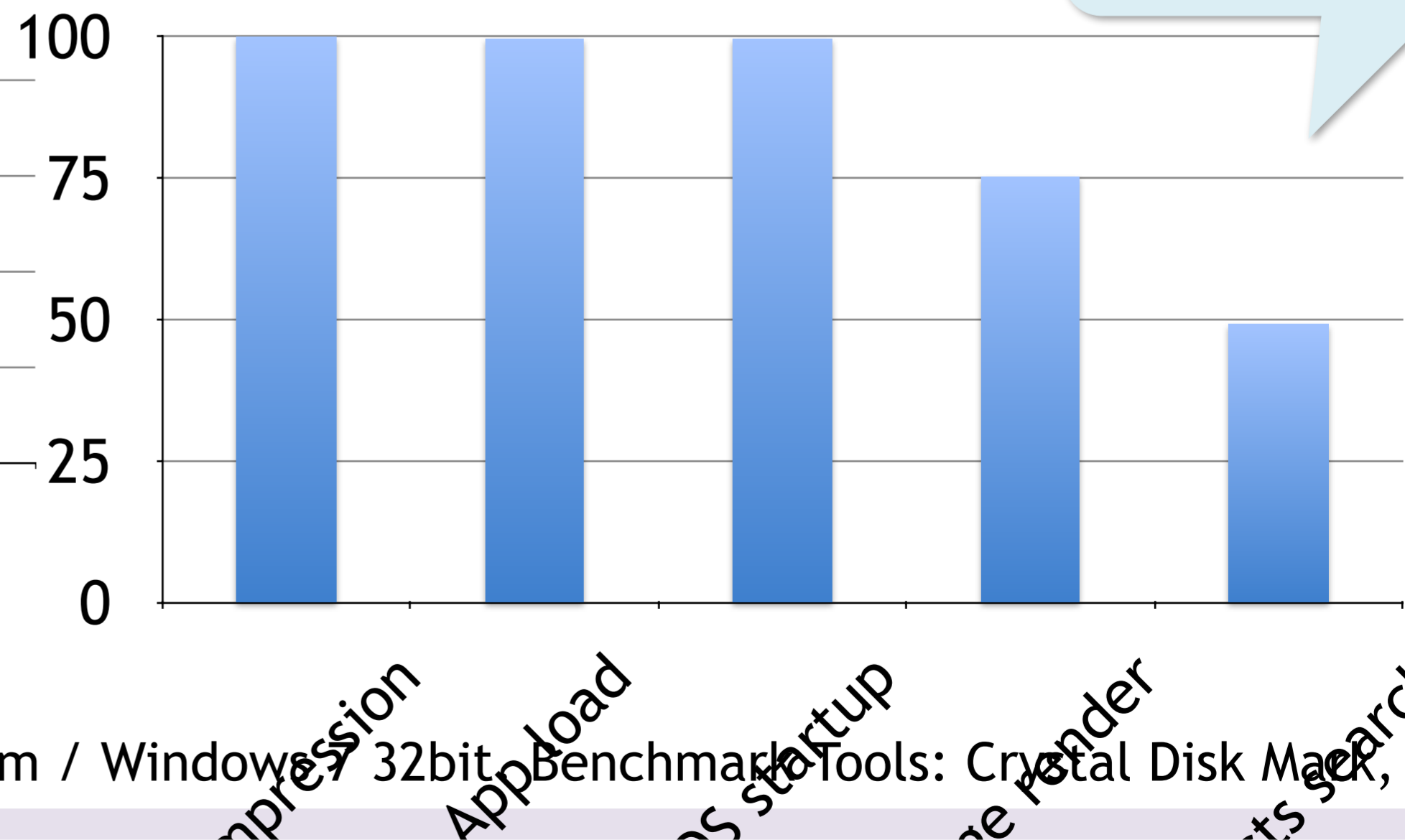
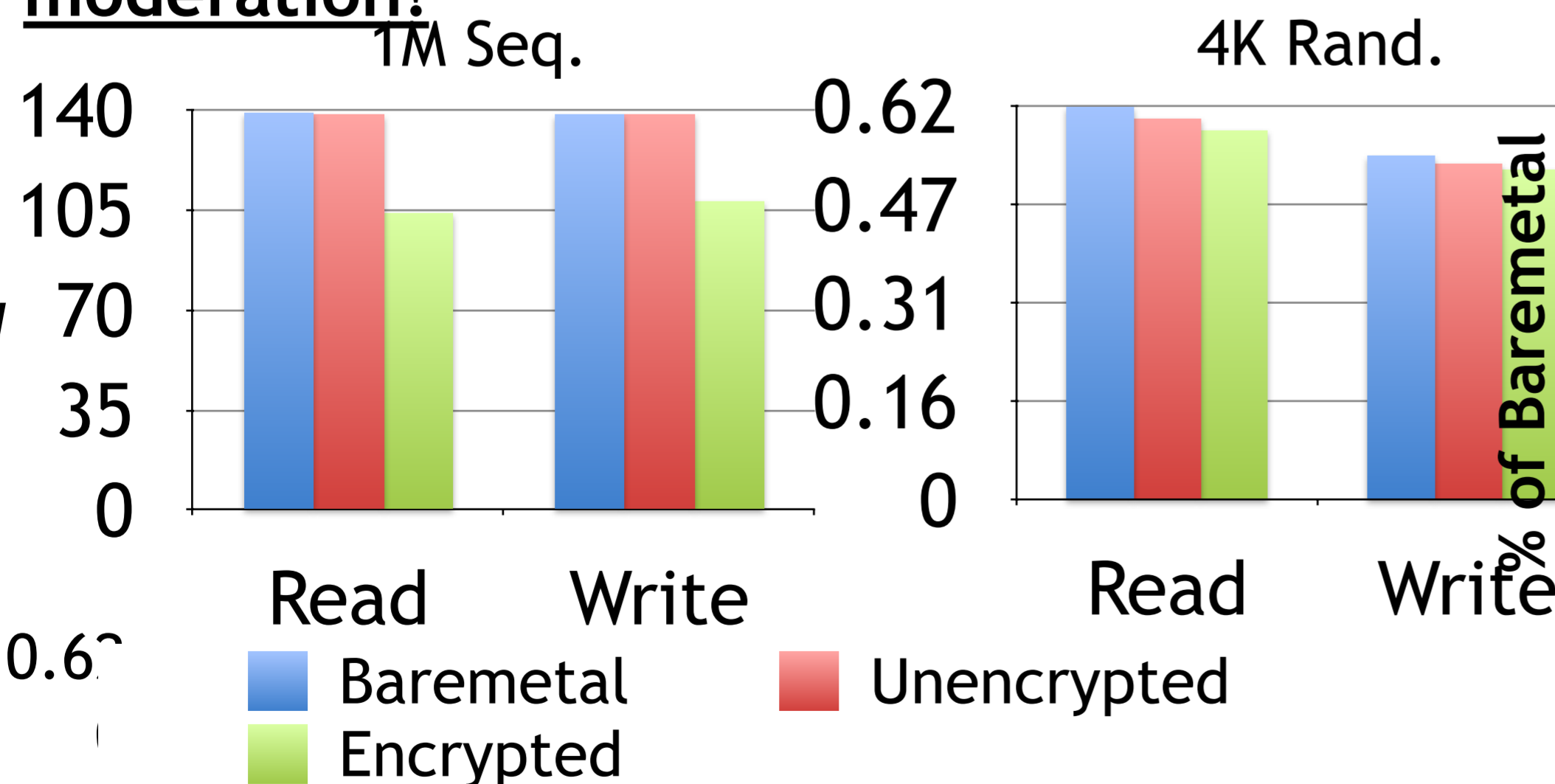
Challenge 1 Storage sharing with guest OS
1.) Carefully insert hypervisor's I/O requests between guest's I/O requests.
2.) Prevent data corruption by I/O scheduling.

Challenge 2 Encryption-speed moderation.
Monitor guest activities from the hypervisor layer (Interrupt freq., I/O freq.) to determine the encryption speed.

Evaluation Results

1.) Several minutes installation of hypervisor-based encryption!
2.) Reasonable disk throughput with moderation!
3.) Good application benchmark result!

Overhead of hypervisor impl. (BitVisor)



Intel Core 2 Quad Q9550 2.83GHz / 4GB RAM / 1TB HDD 7200rpm / Windows 7 32bit Benchmark Tools: Crystal Disk Mark, PCMark

Future work Auto optimization of criteria for encryption-speed moderation.