

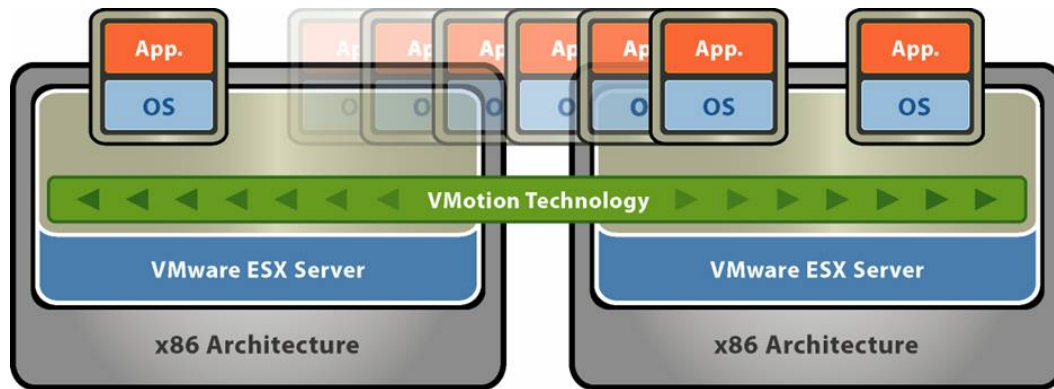
Risks and Challenges of Live Virtual Machine Migration

Presenter:
Jon Oberheide
University of Michigan



Live VM Migration

- Transfer of a VM from one physical machine to another with little or no service downtime



High Availability

Enhanced Mobility

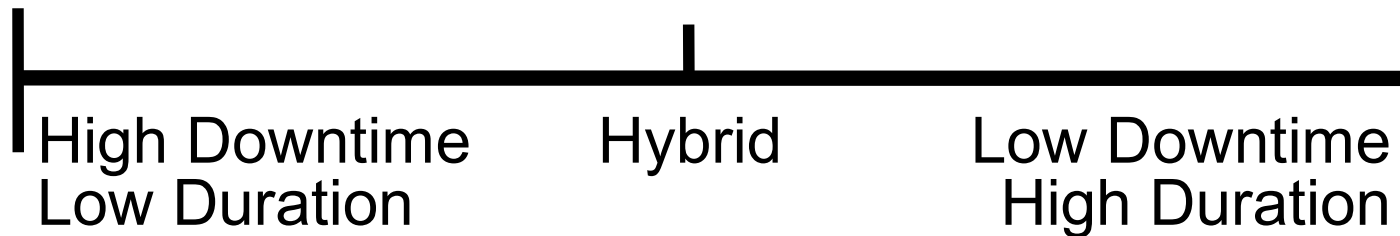
Dynamic Load Balancing

- Methodology
 - Copy machine state (memory) over network
- Goals
 - Minimize service downtime and migration duration
- Iterative Precopy
 - VMotion (Vmware VI3), XenMotion (Xen Server)

Stop and Copy

Iterative Precopy

Demand Migration



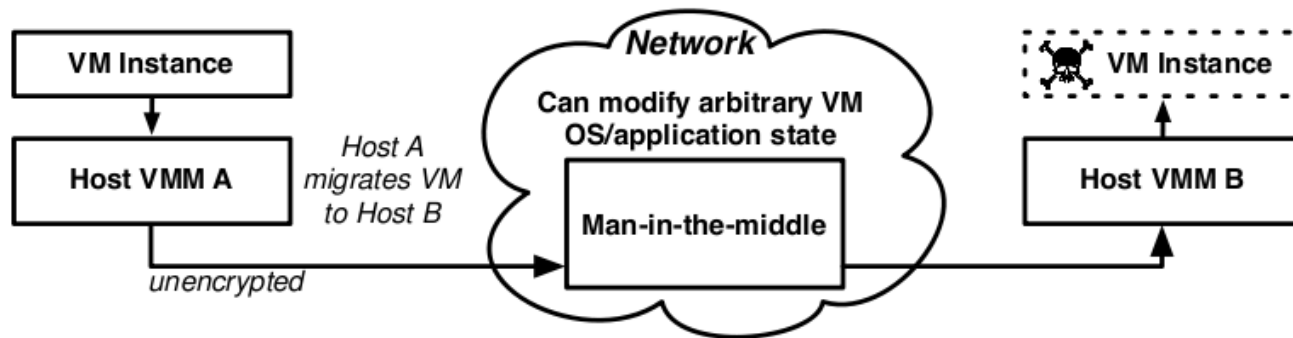
- Physical machines
 - Machine state protected by MMU/hardware
 - Physical attacks (firewire device DMA)
- Virtual Machines
 - VM state protected by VMM/hypervisor
 - Software attacks (weak VMM isolation)

Can we further weaken isolation boundaries?

- Virtual machine migration
 - Full VM state exposed to network
 - Trade off of increased risk for functionality and management
 - Authentication, confidentiality, isolation concerns



- (In)security of migration protocol
 - Unauthenticated, insecure migration data plane
 - VMotion/XenMotion susceptible to MITM attacks
- Full access granted to VM state
 - OS/kernel memory
 - Application state



- **Passive Attacks**
 - Snarf sensitive data, passwords, keys in memory
- **Active Attacks**
 - Manipulate auth. services
 - sshd, /bin/login, etc
 - Manipulate kernel structures
 - slip rootkits into memory

```

if (key != NULL)
    key_free(key);
xfree(pkalg);
xfree(pkblob);
#ifdef HAVE_CYGWIN
    if (check_nt_auth(0, authtxt->pw) == 0)
        authenticated = 0;
#endif
return authenticated;
}

/* return 1 if user allows given key */
static int
user_key_allowed2(struct passwd *pw, Key *key, char *file)
{
    char line[SSH_MAX_PUBKEY_BYTES];
    int found_key = 0;
    FILE *f;
    u_long linenum = 0;
    struct stat st;
Key 005da77: 0f 84 23 fd ff ff    je    005d7a0 <user_key_allowed2+0x80>
cha 005da7d: 89 3c 24             mov   %edi, (%esp)
    005da80: e8 37 e5 fe ff     call 004bfb0 <fclose@plt>
/* 005da85: 8d 85 8c df ff ff   lea  0xffffdf8c(%ebp), %eax
ter 005da8b: 89 44 24 04         mov   %eax, 0x4(%esp)
    005da8f: c7 04 24 15 0e 08 08 movl  $0x8080e15, (%esp)
deb 005da96: e8 d5 28 01 00     call 0070370 <logit>
    005da9b: e8 20 bd 01 00     call 00797c0 <restore_uid>
/* 005daa0: 81 c4 9c 20 00 00   add  $0x209c, %esp
if 005daa6: 31 c0              xor   %eax, %eax
    005daa8: 5b                pop   %ebx
    005daa9: 5e                pop   %esi
    005daaa: 5f                pop   %edi
    005daab: 5d                pop   %ebp
    005daac: c3                ret
    005daad: 8d 76 00          lea  0x0(%esi), %esi

005dab0 <user_key_allowed>:
005dab0: 55                push  %ebp
005dab1: 89 e5             mov   %esp, %ebp

```

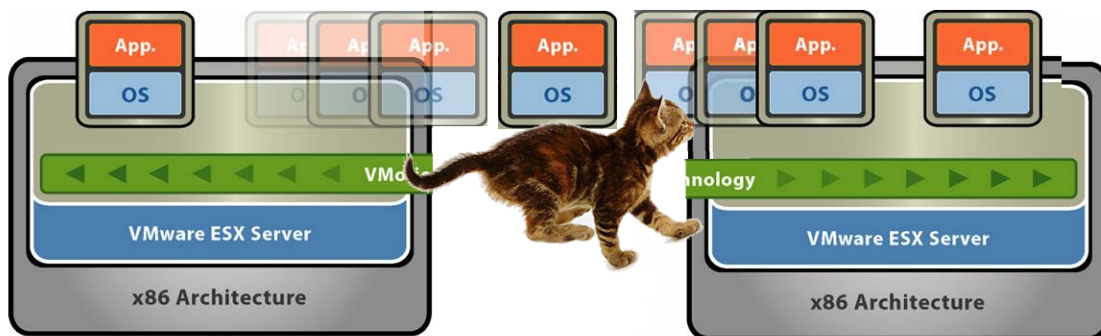

- Encrypt it?
 - Requires authentication to ensure integrity
 - PKI adds deployment and key management complexity
 - Not implemented by vendors
- Isolate it?
 - Separate networks for migration data
 - Physical or virtual (VLAN segmentation)
 - Recommended by VMware best practices guide

“Ok, I configured VLANs for isolation, hacked in PKI/TLS support myself, and trained kittens to migrate my VMs.

Am I still at risk? Is this even important any more?”

- Yes and no:
 - Isolation not a *feature* of virtualization, it's a *challenge*
 - Beware of hidden risks in new functionality
 - Best practices and configuration audits are key

Q&A



- Contact info:

- Jon Oberheide <jonojono@umich.edu>
- PhD candidate, University of Michigan
- Advisor: Farnam Jahanian
- Research Group: <http://www.eecs.umich.edu/fjgroup/>