

I/O Virtualization for Virtual Machines

WHAT?

I/O virtualization is a hypervisor-based mechanism that allows a VM Guest to interact with physical hardware devices such as network interfaces and storage controllers, balancing resource efficiency with performance across emulation, direct assignment and hardware-assisted methods.

WHY?

Use I/O virtualization to reduce latency and CPU overhead for performance-sensitive workloads by avoiding full device emulation.

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1 I/O virtualization

VM Guests not only share CPU and memory resources of the host system, but also the I/O subsystem. Because software I/O virtualization techniques deliver less performance than bare metal, hardware solutions that deliver almost “native” performance have been developed recently. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server supports the following I/O virtualization techniques:

Full virtualization

Fully Virtualized (FV) drivers emulate widely supported real devices, which can be used with an existing driver in the VM Guest. The guest is also called *Hardware Virtual Machine* (HVM). Since the physical device on the VM Host Server may differ from the emulated one, the hypervisor needs to process all I/O operations before handing them over to the physical device. Therefore all I/O operations need to traverse two software layers, a process that not only significantly impacts I/O performance, but also consumes CPU time.

Paravirtualization

Paravirtualization (PV) allows direct communication between the hypervisor and the VM Guest. With less overhead involved, performance is much better than with full virtualization. However, paravirtualization requires either the guest operating system to be modified to support the paravirtualization API, or availability of paravirtualized drivers. For a list of guest operating systems supporting paravirtualization, refer to the section *Availability of paravirtualized drivers* in the article [Virtualization Limits and Support \(https://documentation.suse.com/sles/16.0/html/SLES-virtualization-support/\)](https://documentation.suse.com/sles/16.0/html/SLES-virtualization-support/) ↗.

PVHVM

This type of virtualization enhances HVM (see *Full virtualization*) with paravirtualized (PV) drivers, and PV interrupt and timer handling.

VFIO

VFIO stands for *Virtual Function I/O* and is a new user-level driver framework for Linux. It replaces the traditional KVM PCI Pass-Through device assignment. The VFIO driver exposes direct device access to user space in a secure memory Input/Output Memory Management Unit (IOMMU) protected environment. With VFIO, a VM Guest can directly access hardware devices on the VM Host Server (pass-through), avoiding performance issues caused by emulation in performance critical paths. This method does not allow to share devices—each device can only be assigned to a single VM Guest. VFIO needs to be supported by the VM Host Server CPU, chipset and the BIOS/EFI.

Compared to the legacy KVM PCI device assignment, VFIO has the following advantages:

- Resource access is compatible with UEFI Secure Boot.
- Device is isolated and its memory access protected.
- Offers a user space device driver with more flexible device ownership model.
- Is independent of KVM technology, and not bound to x86 architecture only.

In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server the USB and PCI pass-through methods of device assignment are considered deprecated and are superseded by the VFIO model.

SR-IOV

The latest I/O virtualization technique, Single Root I/O Virtualization SR-IOV combines the benefits of the aforementioned techniques—performance and the ability to share a device with several VM Guests. SR-IOV requires special I/O devices, that are capable of replicating resources so they appear as multiple separate devices. Each such “pseudo” device can be directly used by a single guest. However, for network cards for example the number of concurrent queues that can be used is limited, potentially reducing performance for the VM Guest compared to paravirtualized drivers. On the VM Host Server, SR-IOV must be supported by the I/O device, the CPU and chipset, the BIOS/EFI and the hypervisor—.



Important: Requirements for VFIO and SR-IOV

To be able to use the VFIO and SR-IOV features, the VM Host Server needs to fulfill the following requirements:

- IOMMU needs to be enabled in the BIOS/EFI.
- For Intel CPUs, the kernel parameter `intel_iommu=on` needs to be provided on the kernel command line. For more information, see <https://github.com/torvalds/linux/blob/master/Documentation/admin-guide/kernel-parameters.txt#L1951>.
- The VFIO infrastructure needs to be available. This can be achieved by loading the kernel module `vfio_pci`.

2 For more information

For further steps in virtualization, refer to the following sources:

- Managing virtual machines with `libvirt` (<https://documentation.suse.com/smart/virtualization-cloud/html/concept-manage-virtual-machines-libvirt/concept-manage-virtual-machines-libvirt.html>)
- Configuring Virtual Machines with Virtual Machine Manager (<https://documentation.suse.com/smart/virtualization-cloud/html/task-configure-virtual-machine-manager/task-configure-virtual-machine-manager.html>)
- Assigning Host Devices to Virtual Machines (<https://documentation.suse.com/smart/virtualization-cloud/html/vm-assign-pci-device/vm-assign-pci-device.html>)
- Configuring a Virtual Disk Cache Mode (<https://documentation.suse.com/smart/virtualization-cloud/html/virtual-disk-cache-mode-configure/virtual-disk-cache-mode-configure.html>)

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