

SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION

[RTAS 2016]

- Integrating security in Real-Time CPS
 - Prevent attacks by randomizing schedule
- “is it possible to reduce the regularity in real-time task schedules while still guaranteeing that the timing constraints (deadlines) are met?”*

REAL-TIME SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION

1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			

REAL-TIME SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION

1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			
1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2			1		2	2		1	3	3	2	2	1				2	1	2			



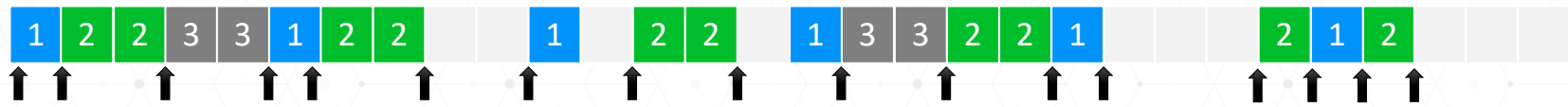
Obfuscate

2	1	2		3	1	3	2	2		1		2	2		1		2			1	2	3	3	2	2	1			
1		2	2		3	2	2		2	3		1	2	2		3	1	3	2	1	2			1	2		2		
3	2	1	3	2	1			2	2		1	2	2		1			2	2		3	3	1	2			2	1	
3	2	2		1	3	1			2	1	2				2	2	3	1	2	3	2			1	2	2			1
2			1	2		1		2	3	2	3	2	1		2	1		3	3	2	2	1		2	2	1		2	

SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT

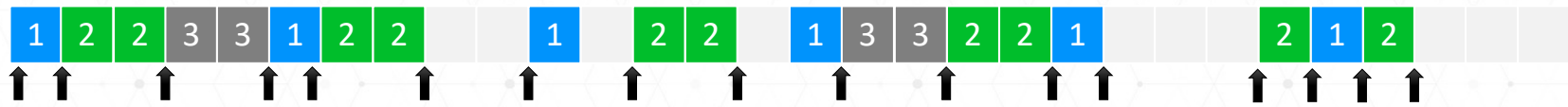


SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT



↑ At each scheduling point

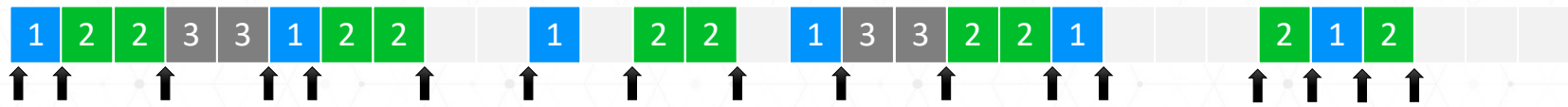
SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT



↑ At each scheduling point

- Pick a **random task** from the ready queue
- Not always the highest priority one

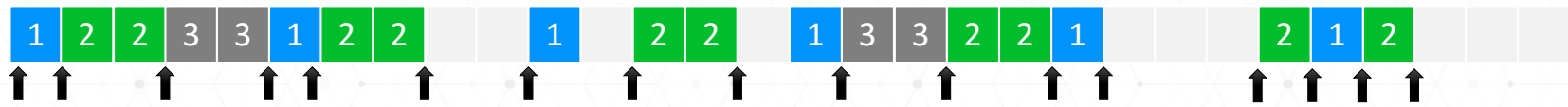
SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT



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- **Allow priority inversion**

SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT



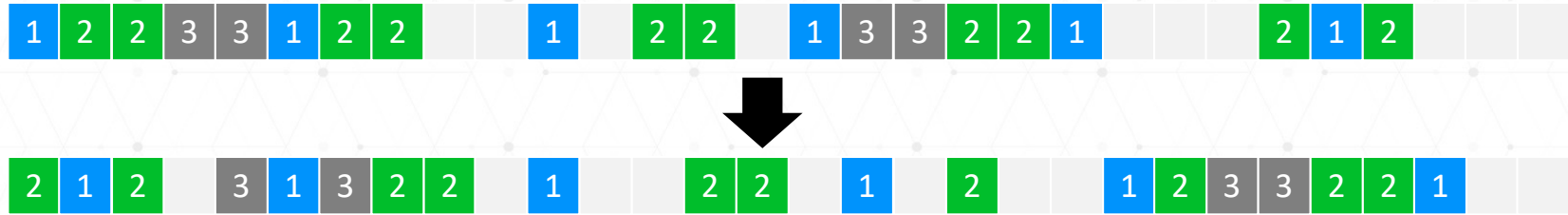
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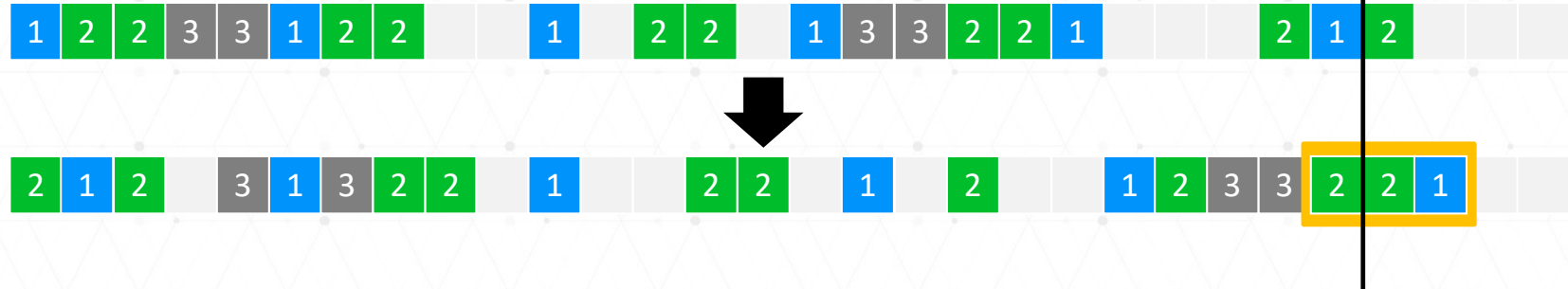
SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT

- Hang on a minute...what about deadlines?



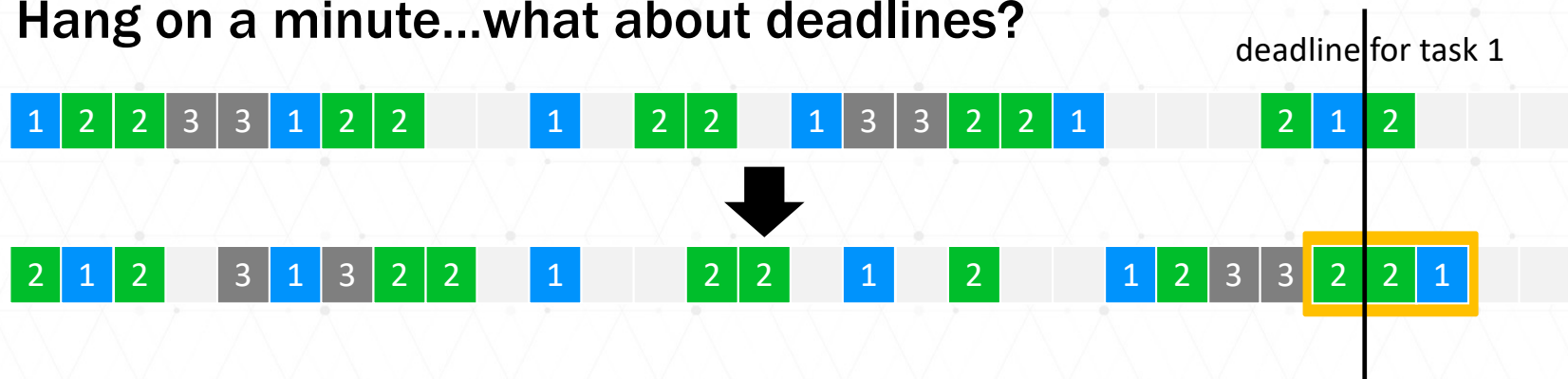
SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT

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SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION: CONCEPT

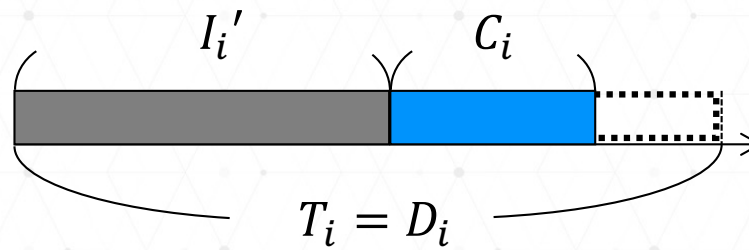
- Hang on a minute...what about deadlines?



- Allow **bounded** priority inversion
- Tasks should still meet their original deadlines
- We must calculate 'bounds'
 - how long can a higher priority task suffer inversion?

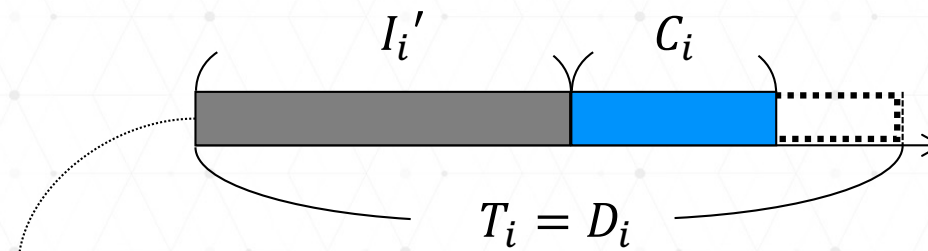
BOUNDING PRIORITY INVERSIONS

- Let's consider a periodic task τ_i



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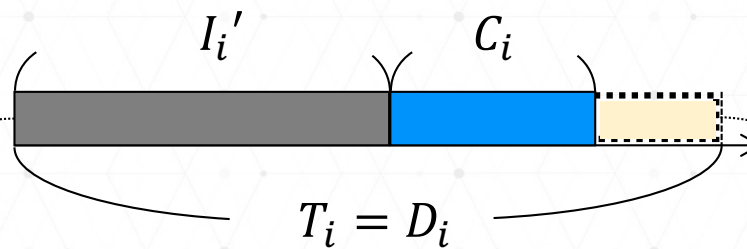


Interference induced by:
- higher priority tasks and
- priority inversion
needs to be taken into account

$$I'_i = \sum_{\tau_j \in hp(\tau_i)} \left(\left\lceil \frac{D_i}{T_j} \right\rceil + 1 \right) \cdot C_j$$

BOUNDING PRIORITY INVERSIONS

- Let's consider a periodic task τ_i



Interference induced by:
- higher priority tasks and
- priority inversion
needs to be taken into account

Extra delay that τ_i can tolerate
without missing its deadlines

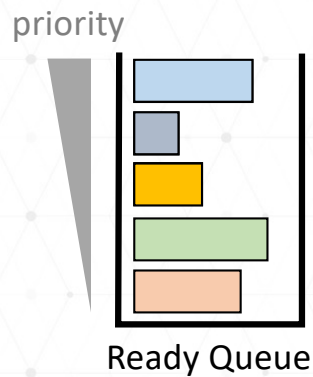
The worst-case inversion budget = V_i

$$I'_i = \sum_{\tau_j \in hp(\tau_i)} \left(\left\lceil \frac{D_i}{T_j} \right\rceil + 1 \right) \cdot C_j$$

TASKSHUFFLER RANDOMIZATION PROTOCOL

FIXED-PRIORITY SCHEDULING ALGORITHMS

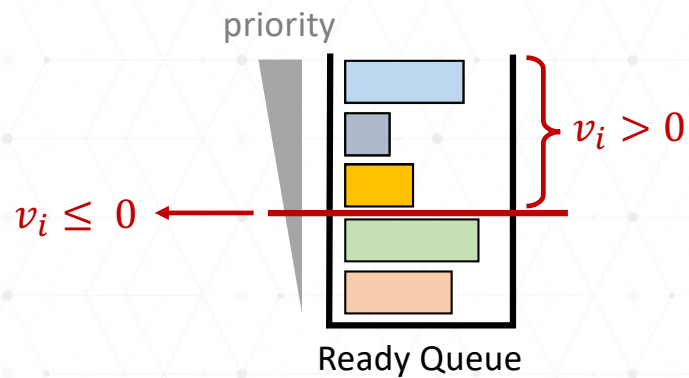
- At each scheduling point



TASKSHUFFLER RANDOMIZATION PROTOCOL

FIXED-PRIORITY SCHEDULING ALGORITHMS

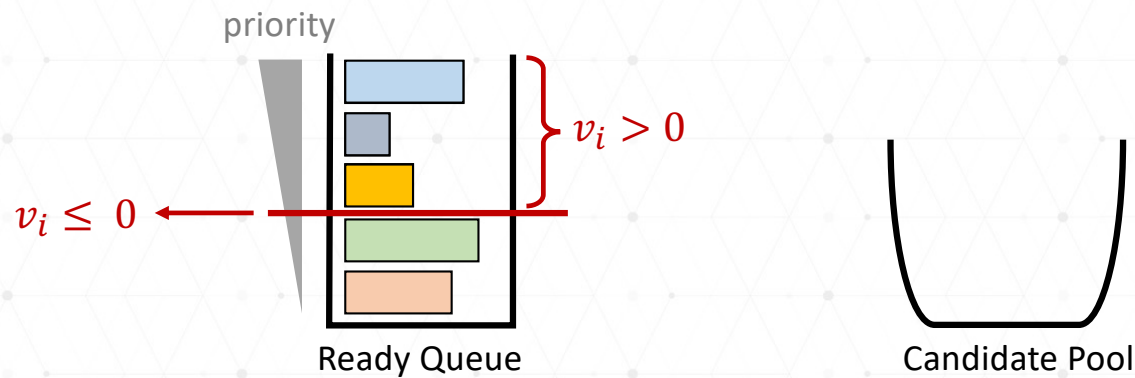
- At each scheduling point
 1. Determine job candidates



TASKSHUFFLER RANDOMIZATION PROTOCOL

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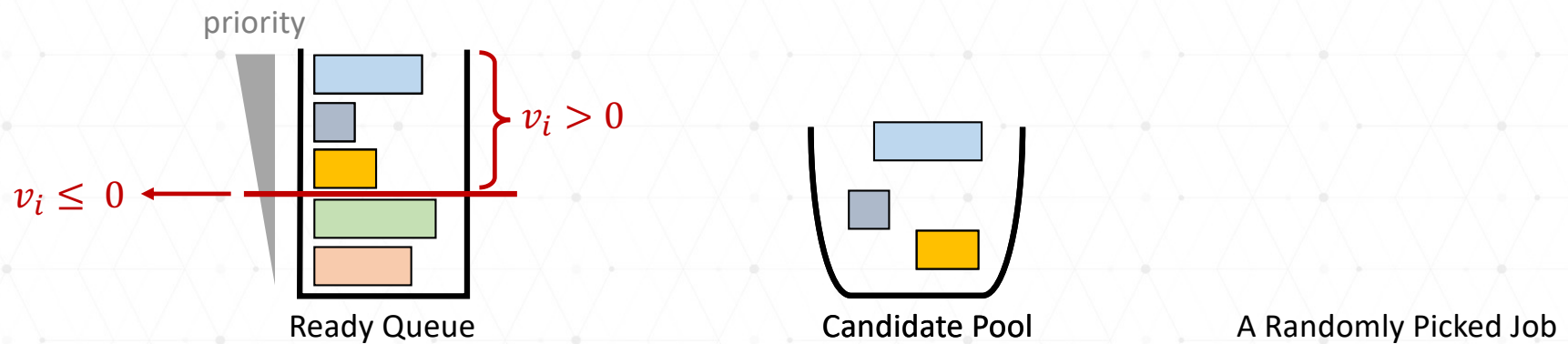
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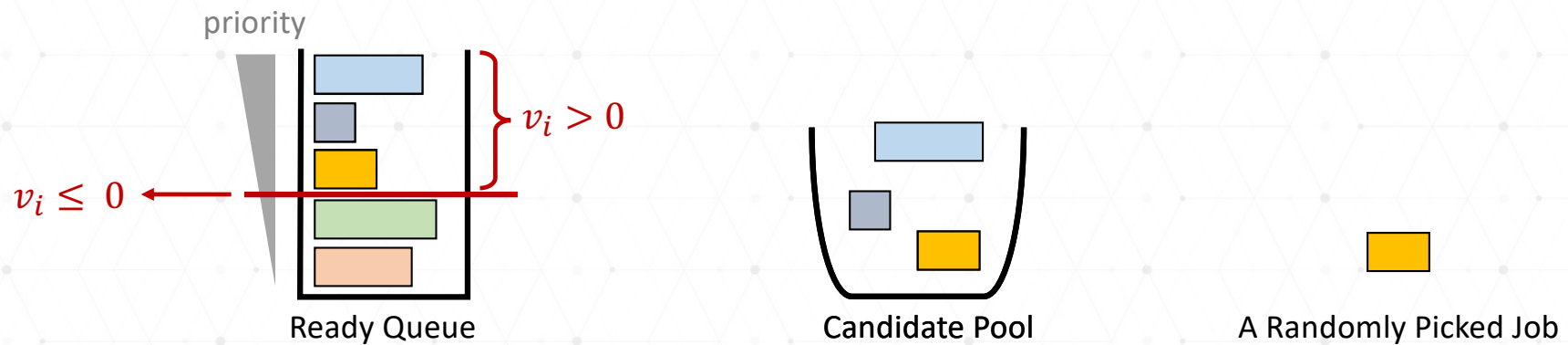
- At each scheduling point
 1. Determine job candidates
 2. Randomly pick a job from candidate pool



TASKSHUFFLER RANDOMIZATION PROTOCOL

FIXED-PRIORITY SCHEDULING ALGORITHMS

- At each scheduling point
 1. Determine job candidates
 2. Randomly pick a job from candidate pool
 3. Set next scheduling point and run picked job



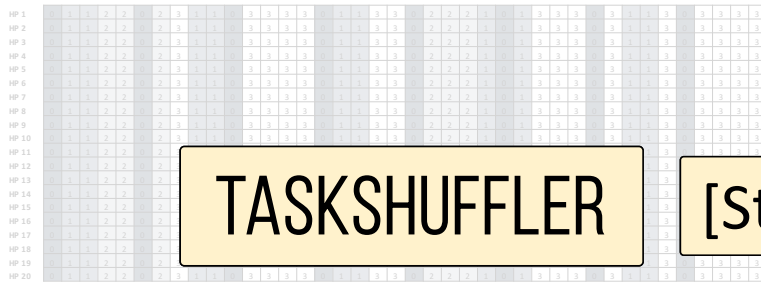
RANDOMIZATION SCHEMES

- Without Randomization

HP 1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 2	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 3	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 4	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 5	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 6	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 7	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 8	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 9	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 10	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 11	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 12	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 13	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 14	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 15	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 16	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 17	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 18	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 19	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
HP 20	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3

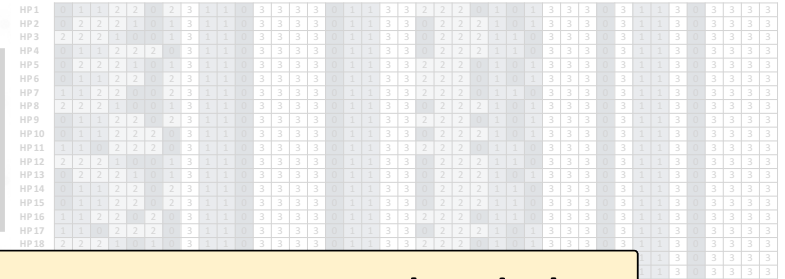
RANDOMIZATION SCHEMES

• Without Randomization



TASKSHUFFLER

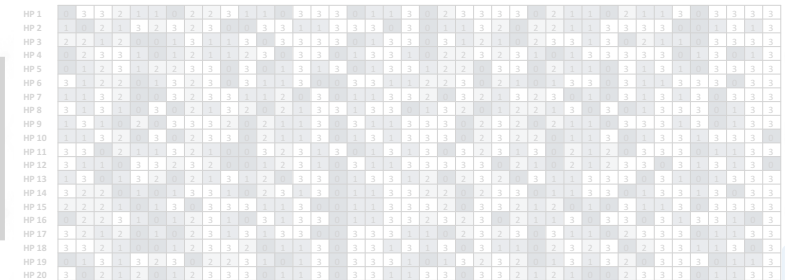
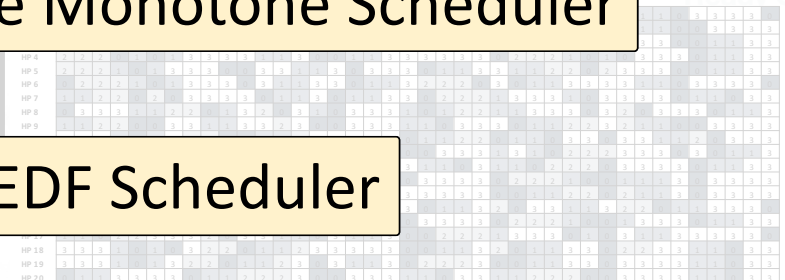
[Static] Rate Monotone Scheduler



- Task-only Fairness
- With Idle Time Scheduling
- Fine-grained Switching

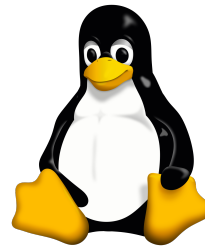
REORDER

[Dynamic] EDF Scheduler



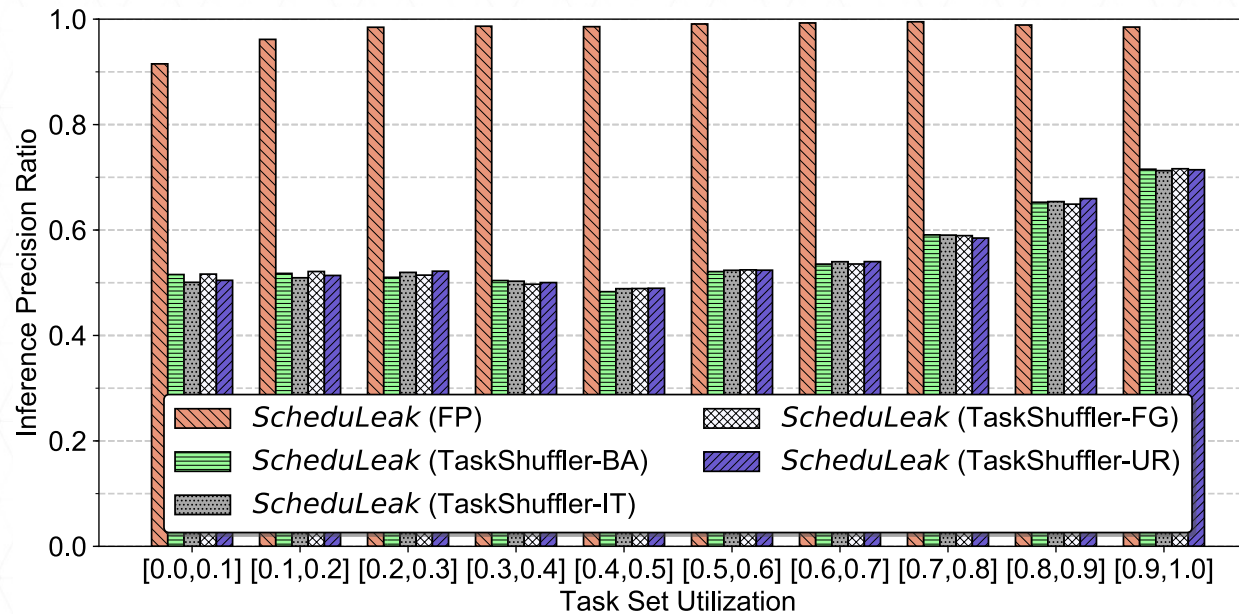
IMPLEMENTATION

- Platform
 - **Raspberry Pi 3 Model B**
 - 1.2 GHz 64-bit quad-core ARM Cortex-A53
- Operating System
 - **Linux** kernel version: 4.9.48
 - Raspbian (a variant of Debian Linux)
 - Patched with **PREEMPT_RT**



TASKSHUFFLER VS SCHEDULEAK

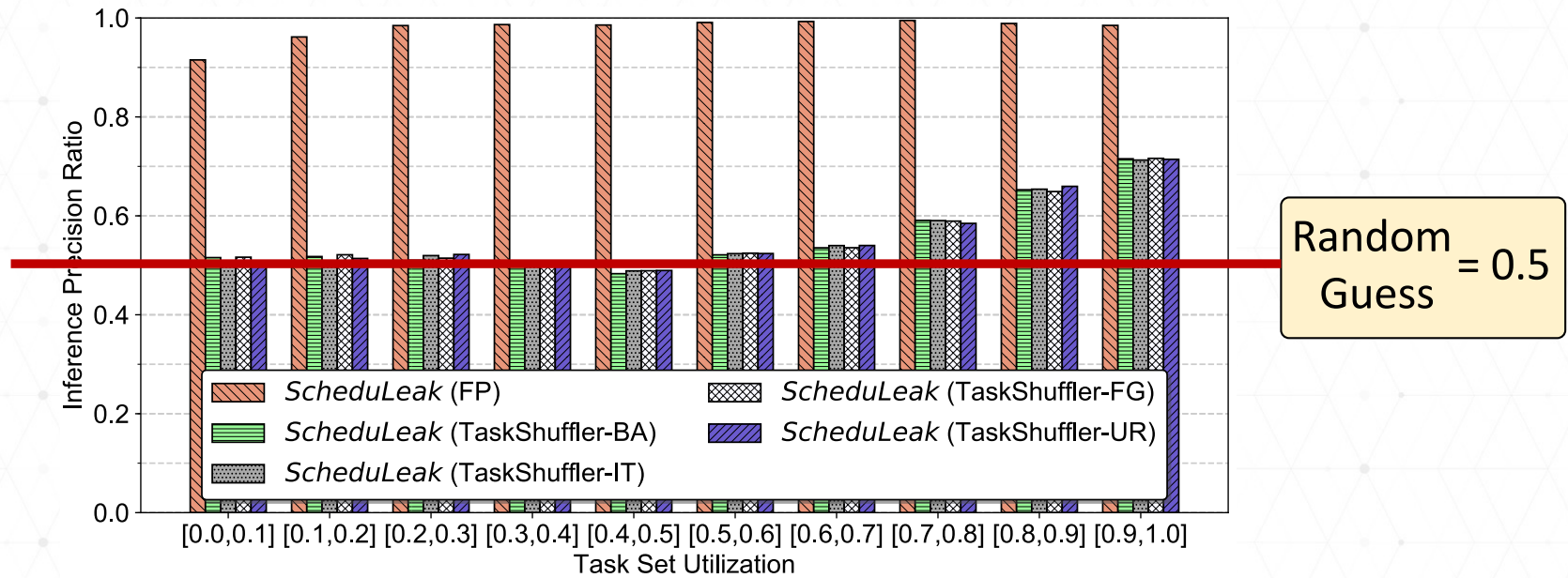
TASKSHUFFLER VS SCHEDULELEAK



Experiment Configurations

- 6000 task sets tested
- 600 each utilization group
- 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 tasks per task set
- Each bar is averaged from 600 task sets

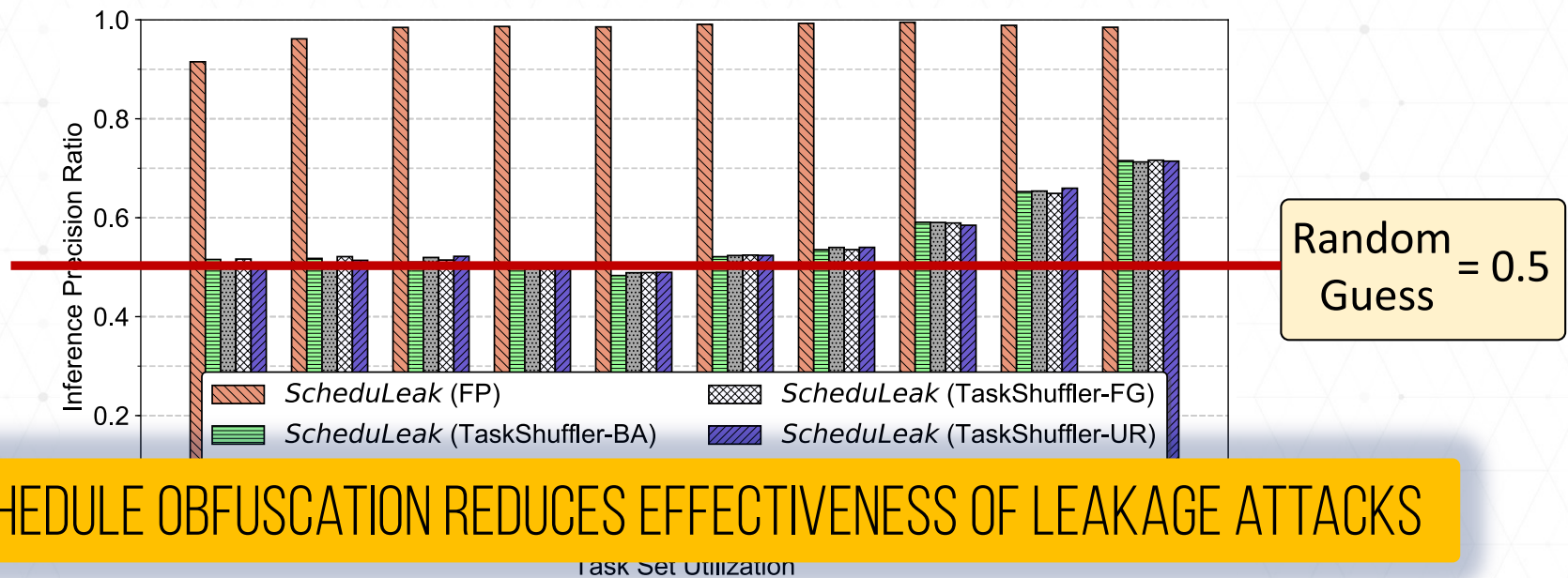
TASKSHUFFLER VS SCHEDULELEAK



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TASKSHUFFLER VS SCHEDULELEAK



SCHEDULE OBFUSCATION REDUCES EFFECTIVENESS OF LEAKAGE ATTACKS

Experiment Configurations

- 6000 task sets tested
- 600 each utilization group
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- Each bar is averaged from 600 task sets



METRICS

- **How do we model a successful obfuscation?**
“can we compare two obfuscated schedules and measure which one is better (in terms of protection against information leakage)?”

MEASURE OF RANDOMNESS?

HP1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	3
HP2	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3
HP3	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP4	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP5	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP6	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP7	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP8	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3
HP9	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP10	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3
HP11	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP12	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP13	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3
HP14	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP15	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP16	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP17	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3
HP18	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP19	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	
HP20	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	



HP1	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	3		
HP2	1	0	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	1	3	3	3					
HP3	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	2	3	3	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	1	3	3	3				
HP4	0	2	3	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	0	3	3	0	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	3	3	3	3						
HP5	0	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	0	3	0	1	3	1	3	0	1	3	3	1	2	2	0	3	3	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	3							
HP6	3	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	1	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	3	3	3	3							
HP7	1	1	3	2	0	0	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	0	3	2	1	3	2	3	0	1	0	3	1	3	3	2	0	3	2	3	2							
HP8	3	1	3	1	0	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	2	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	3					
HP9	1	3	1	0	2	0	3	3	3	2	0	2	1	1	3	0	3	1	1	3	3	0	2	3	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	3	3					
HP10	1	1	3	2	0	3	0	2	3	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	3	1	3	3	0	2	3	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	3	3				
HP11	3	3	0	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	3	2	3	1	3	0	1	3	1	3	0	3	2	3	1	3	0	2	1	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3				
HP12	3	1	1	0	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	2	1	2	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	0					
HP13	1	3	0	1	3	2	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	0	1	3	3	1	2	0	3	2	0	3	1	1	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	3			
HP14	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	3					
HP15	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	0	3	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
HP16	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	2	3	1	0	3	1	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	0	3				
HP17	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	3	1	3	3	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	2	3	2	3	0	3	1	1	0	2	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	2	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	
HP18	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	0	1	1	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	1	1	0	2	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	3				
HP19	0	1	3	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	3	1	0	1	3	2	3	2	0	1	3	1	3	2	0	3	3	3	0	1	3	2	0	3	3	3	0	1	1	3
HP20	3	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	0	3	3	1	1	3	3	0	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3	3	0	1	1	3	3		

UPPER APPROXIMATION OF SCHEDULE ENTROPY

- Upper-approximation = **sum of slot entropies**

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{H}_\Gamma(S) &= \sum_{\text{slot}} H_\Gamma(S_t) \\ &= - \sum_{\text{slot}} \sum_{\text{task}} \Pr(\text{task at slot}) \log_2 \Pr(\text{task at slot})\end{aligned}$$

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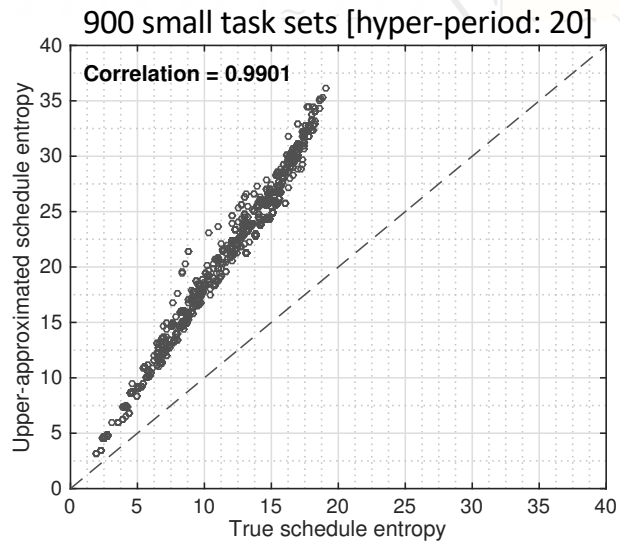
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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pr(Task 1 at slot i)	0.25	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.27	0.43	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.50
Pr(Task 2 at slot i)	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.39	0.37	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.07	0.00
Pr(Task 3 at slot i)	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.20	0.13	0.24	0.36	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.00
Pr(Task 4 at slot i)	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.20	0.13	0.26	0.50	0.33	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.45	0.84	0.50
$H_\Gamma(S_t)$	2.00	1.99	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.82	1.98	1.44	1.80	1.90	1.94	1.95	1.92	1.78	0.80	1.00

UPPER APPROXIMATION OF SCHEDULE ENTROPY

- Upper-approximation = sum of slot entropies



Uncertainty in seeing a

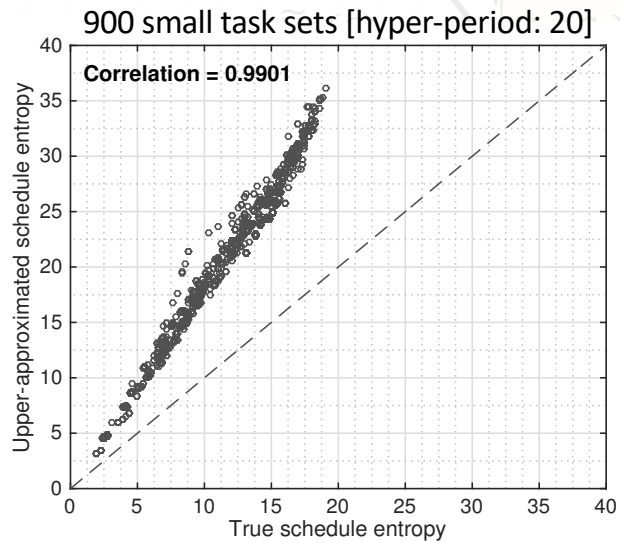
STRONG CORRELATION BETWEEN TRUE AND UPPER-APPROXIMATED SCHEDULE ENTROPIES

$$\sum_{task} \Pr(\tau)$$

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
27	0.43	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.50					
34	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.39	0.37	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.07	0.00					
20	0.13	0.24	0.36	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.00					
20	0.13	0.26	0.50	0.33	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.45	0.84	0.50					
$H_{\Gamma}(S_t)$	2.00	1.99	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.82	1.98	1.44	1.80	1.90	1.94	1.95	1.92	1.78	0.80	1.00

UPPER APPROXIMATION OF SCHEDULE ENTROPY

- Upper-approximation = sum of slot entropies



Uncertainty in seeing a

STRONG CORRELATION BETWEEN TRUE AND UPPER-APPROXIMATED SCHEDULE ENTROPIES

But does this accurately capture the randomness across task sets?

$H_T(S_t)$

2.00	1.99	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.82	1.98	1.44	1.80	1.90	1.94	1.95	1.92	1.78	0.80	1.00
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LIMITATIONS OF SLOT ENTROPY

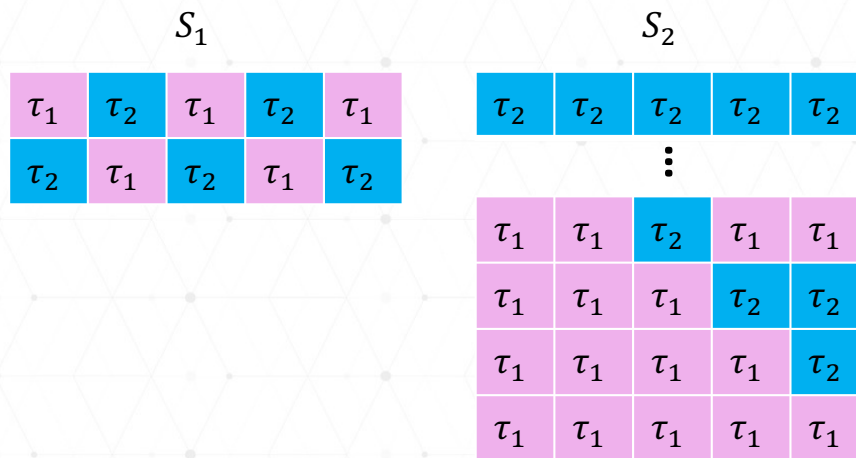
- $\tilde{H}_\Gamma(S^k)$ ignores the regularities that exist in S^k

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schedules that contain
all possible vectors



$\tilde{H}_\Gamma(S_1) = \tilde{H}_\Gamma(S_2)$
while $H(S_2) > H(S_1)$

CANNOT CAPTURE THE
RANDOMNESS CORRECTLY

APPROXIMATE SCHEDULE ENTROPY

- **Given,** K hyper-periods
Each hyper-period has length of L

APPROXIMATE SCHEDULE ENTROPY

- **Given,** K hyper-periods
Each hyper-period has length of L

- **Define**

$$X_t^k(m) = [s_{t \bmod L}^k, s_{(t+1) \bmod L}^k, \dots, s_{(t+m-1) \bmod L}^k]$$

the interval of size m starting from slot t at k -th hyper period

$$C_t^k = \frac{1}{K} |\{k' : \delta(X_t^k(m), X_t^{k'}(m)) \leq \pi, 1 \leq k' \leq K\}|$$

normalized dissimilarity of intervals from slot t across K hyper-periods against interval at k -th hyper-period

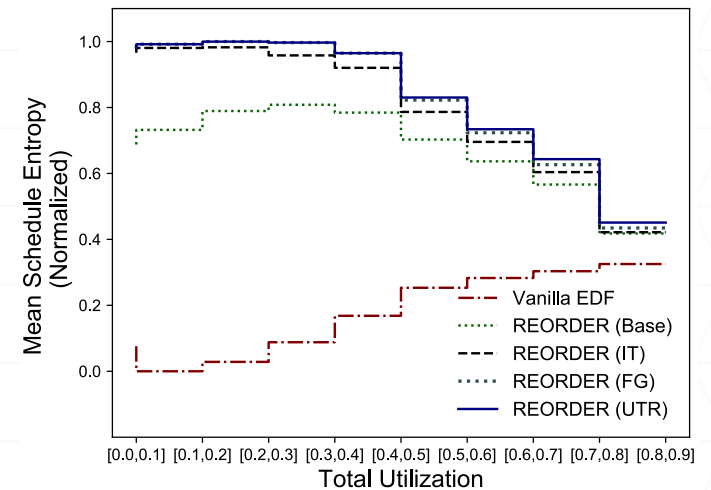
APPROXIMATE SCHEDULE ENTROPY

- Estimated entropy of the slot t

$$\eta_t = -\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \log_2 C_t^k$$

- Approximate Entropy of the schedule S^k

$$\hat{H}(S^k, m, \pi, K) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{t=0}^{L-1} \eta_t$$



2250 tasksets tested for each scheme

$L=100, K=100$

$m=0.35L, \pi=0.1L$

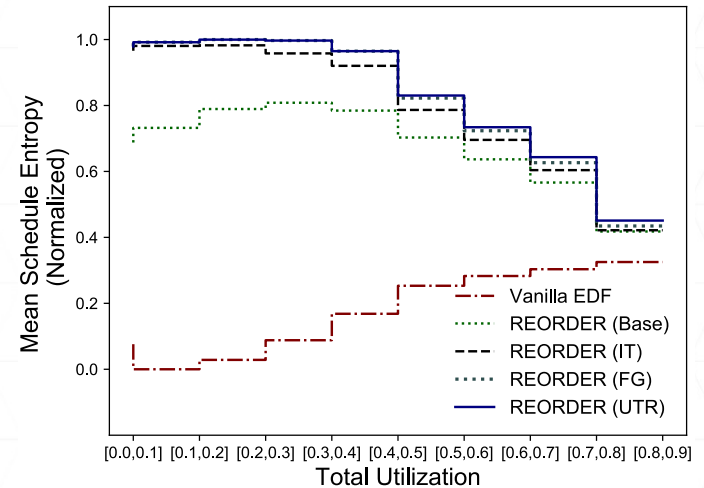
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Randomized EDF Schedules have significantly higher entropy than vanilla EDF, even at higher utilizations