



# draft-tiloca-6tisch-robust-scheduling-00

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# Motivation

- Cell utilization patterns are predictable in TSCH
  - Even if security is used at the link layer
- An external adversary can easily:
  - Derive the communication pattern of a victim node
  - Selectively jam the exact cells of the victim's schedule
- The attack is:
  - Easy and efficient to perform
  - Highly effective and with very low exposure

# What makes the attack easy?

- Periodicity property --- Every cell re-uses the same sequence of channels, with period  $(N_C \times N_S)$
- Usage property --- Within each period, all cells use all channels, once each
- Offset property --- All cells follow the same sequence of channels, with a certain offset
- Predictability property --- The sequence of channel is predictable, given a pair (timeslot, channel)
  - Timeslots repeat periodically on a same channel
  - One can compute the remaining channel hopping sub-sequence
- Attack rationale
  - $ASN = (s + T \times N_S)$  ; a cell uses channel  $f$  and timeslot  $s$  on slotframe  $T$
  - Solve  $f = [(s + T \times N_S + c) \bmod N_C]$  in  $c$  (Equation 1)
  - Find the channels used by the cell in the next slotframes
  - The exact ASN is not needed! One can re-number slotframes from an arbitrary one

# Attack outline

- Start the attack at a starting-slotframe  $t = 0$
- Determine the timeslots in which the victim transmits
  - Pick a channel  $f^*$  at random
  - Listen on  $f^*$  for  $N_C$  consecutive slotframes
- Find the channels used by the victim in the next slotframes
  - Solve Equation 1 in  $c$  for each found timeslot
  - Now  $f$  can be computed for any  $t > 0$  and every timeslot  $s$
- The adversary knows the full victim schedule
  - Selective jamming against the victim cells only
  - Staying quiet otherwise





# Solution – Overview

- Prevent the attack by construction
  - Alter the communication pattern of nodes at every slotframe
  - The resulting used pattern must be unpredictable for the adversary
- At each slotframe  $T$ :
  - All nodes pseudo-randomly permute the original schedule for  $T + 1$
  - Separate permutation of timeslot usage (optional) and channel offset usage
  - All nodes locally compute the same permutation
  - The resulting schedule is consistent and collision-free
- Pseudo-random number generator
  - $val = \text{random}(K, z) = E(K, z)$  - Encrypt a fresh value  $z$  with a key  $K$
  - AES-CCM-16-64-128 must be supported



# Solution – Key material

- Permutation key  $K_s$ 
  - Used to permute the timeslot utilization pattern
  - Provided upon joining, e.g. using the 6TiSCH Join Protocol (CoJP)
- Permutation key  $K_c$ 
  - Used to permute the channelOffset utilization pattern
  - Provided upon joining, e.g. using the 6TiSCH Join Protocol (CoJP)
- Counter  $z_s$ 
  - Used to permute the timeslot utilization pattern
  - At the beginning of  $T$ ,  $z_s$  is equal to the ASN of the first timeslot of  $T$
- Counter  $z_c$ 
  - Used to permute the channelOffset utilization pattern
  - At the beginning of  $T$ ,  $z_c$  is computed from the ASN of the first timeslot of  $T$

# Solution steps

- At the beginning of each slotframe, each node:
  - Takes the original schedule for the next slotframe
  - Performs the steps below to permute the schedule using the Fisher-Yates algorithm
  - Provides the permuted schedule to TSCH, to send/receive traffic in the next slotframe
- Step 1 – Permute the timeslot utilization pattern (optional)
  - $N_s$  invocations of  $\text{random}(K, z)$
  - $K = K_s ; z = z_s ;$
  - $z_s$  incremented after each invocation
- Step 2 – Permute the channelOffset utilization pattern
  - $N_c$  invocations of  $\text{random}(K, z)$
  - $K = K_c ; z = z_c ;$
  - $z_c$  incremented after each invocation



# Key provisioning

- $K_s$  and  $K_c$  MAY be provisioned with the minimal security framework
  - The JRC provides the pledge with  $K_s$  and  $K_c$  upon joining
- Additional COSE\_KeySet in the Join Response
  - If two keys are present, the first key is  $K_s$  and the second key is  $K_c$
  - If one key is present, it is  $K_c$  (permute only channelOffset utilization patterns)
- Details need to be updated to the latest Join Response format
  - A dedicated COSE\_KeySet seems still the best option



# Summary and next steps

- Preventive approach against selective jamming
  - Agnostic of the specific scheduling algorithm
  - Preserve collision-free and consistent schedules
  - Efficient pseudo-random shuffling of cells
  - No communication overhead
- Next steps
  - Get comments and feedback
  - Align the text on key provisioning with the latest *draft-ietf-6tisch-minimal-security*



Thank you!  
Comments/questions?

<https://gitlab.com/crimson84/draft-tiloca-6tisch-robust-scheduling>