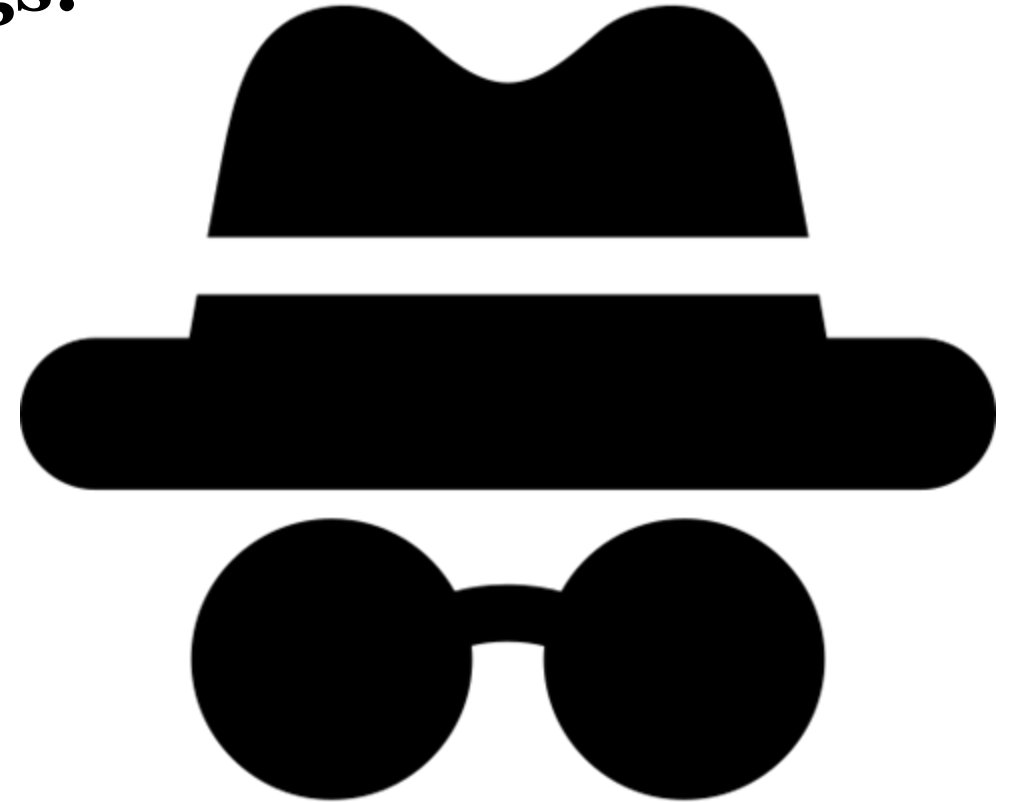

Protecting Privacy in Software Logs: What Should be Anonymized?

Roozbeh Aghili, Heng Li, Foutse Khomh



Before going into this study, a progress report:

Reviewers' opinions!

REVIEWER 1

----- Originality -----
 SCORE: 3 (reasonably original)
 ----- Soundness -----
 SCORE: 3 (some reservations)
 ----- Relevance -----
 SCORE: 3 (some relevance)
 ----- Reproducibility -----
 SCORE: 3 (some information not clear)
 ----- Presentation -----
 SCORE: 3 (fair presentation)
 ----- Overall evaluation -----
 SCORE: -1 (weak reject)

REVIEWER 2

----- Originality -----
 SCORE: 1 (not at all original)
 ----- Soundness -----
 SCORE: 3 (some reservations)
 ----- Relevance -----
 SCORE: 2 (very little relevance)
 ----- Reproducibility -----
 SCORE: 3 (some information not clear)
 ----- Presentation -----
 SCORE: 4 (good presentation)
 ----- Overall evaluation -----
 SCORE: -2 (reject)

REVIEWER 3

----- Originality -----
 SCORE: 2 (somewhat original)
 ----- Soundness -----
 SCORE: 3 (some reservations)
 ----- Relevance -----
 SCORE: 4 (relevant)
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29

Previous version

Characterizing the Workload Patterns of Web Applications



RQ1. What are the **existing workload patterns** in web application traces?



RQ2. How are different workload patterns **distributed** in web application traces?

Current version

Understanding Web Application Workloads and Their Applications



RQ1. What are the **applications** of web application workloads in **existing works**?

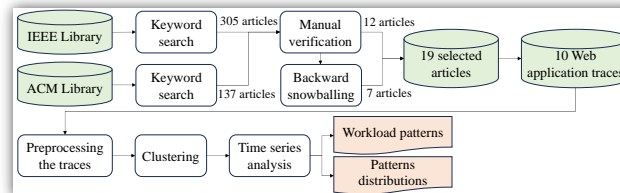


RQ2. What are the **existing patterns** in web application workloads?

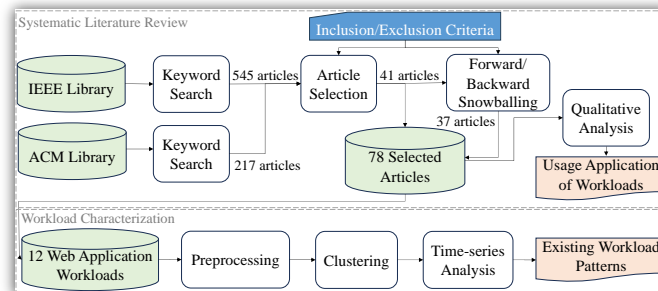
34

Previous version

Overview of our study



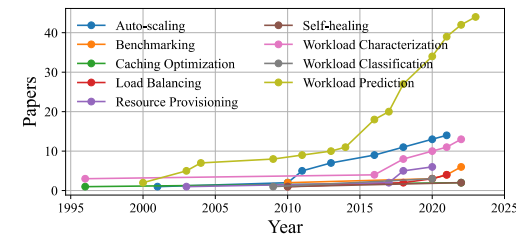
Current version



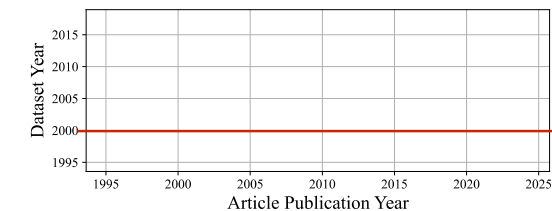
36

Current version

Because of our systematic literature review



Cumulative number of papers per objective over the years



Comparison of literature publication years and corresponding workload dataset years

46

Reviewers' opinions!

REVIEWER 1

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This paper got accepted in ICSME 2024.
 Hooray! ;)

Previous version

Characterizing the Workload Patterns of Web Applications



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Current version

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REVIEWER

Patterns in web application workloads?

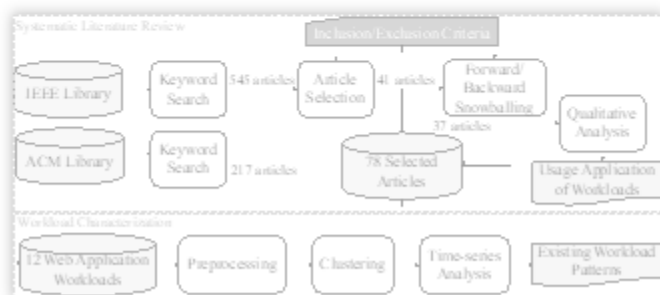
34

Previous version

Overview of o

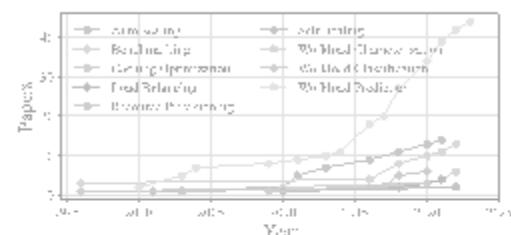


Current version



36

Comparison of literature publication years and corresponding workload dataset years



Cumulative number of papers per objective over the years



Comparison of literature publication years and corresponding workload dataset years

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Before going into this study, a progress report:

1. **Aghili, R.**, Qin, Q., Li, H., & Khomh, F. (2024). Understanding Web Application Workloads and Their Applications: Systematic Literature Review and Characterization. *International Conference on Software Maintenance and Evolution (ICSME)* (accepted).

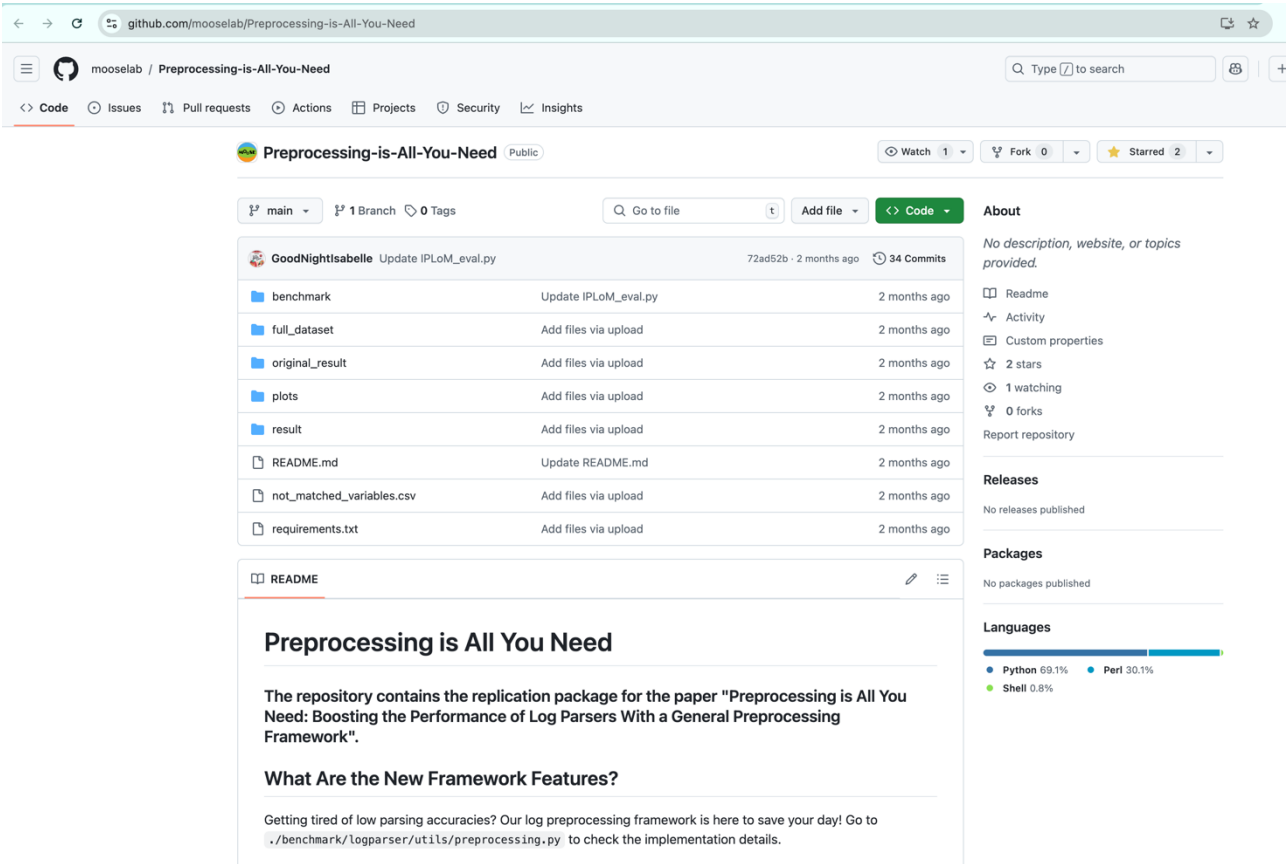
Dear Roozbeh,

Thank you for submitting to SANER 2025!

We are delighted to inform you that your submission

111 – Preprocessing is All You Need: Boosting the Performance of Log Parsers With a General Preprocessing Framework
Qiaolin Qin, Roozbeh Aghili, Heng Li, Ettore Merlo

has been accepted for inclusion in the SANER 2025 technical program . Congratulations!



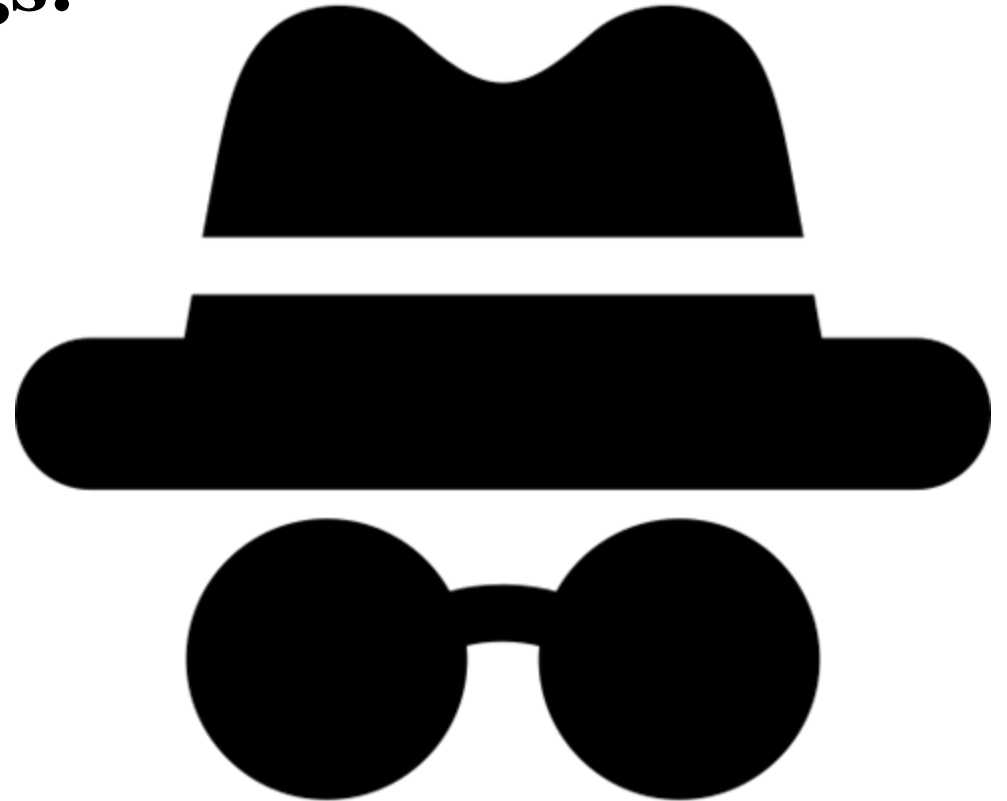
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Protecting Privacy in Software Logs: What Should be Anonymized?

Roozbeh Aghili, Heng Li, Foutse Khomh

Submitted to FSE 2025.



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3. **Aghili, R.**, Li, H., & Khomh, F. (2025). Protecting Privacy in Software Logs: What Should be Anonymized? *International Conference on the Foundations of Software Engineering (FSE)* (submitted).

yahoo!

yahoo!

2013-2014

yahoo!

2013-2014

Over 3 billion
accounts



yahoo!

2013-2014

- Names
- Email addresses
- Phone numbers
- Birth dates
- Passwords
- Calendars
- Security questions

Over 3 billion
accounts



yahoo!

2013-2014

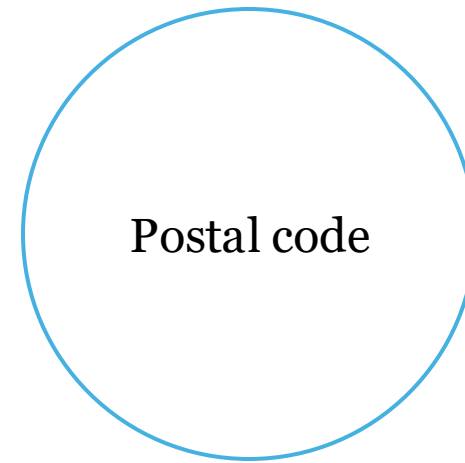
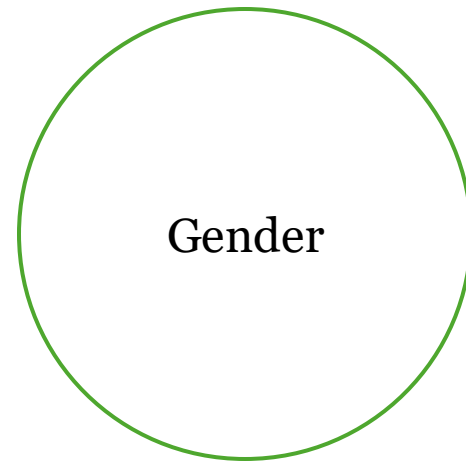
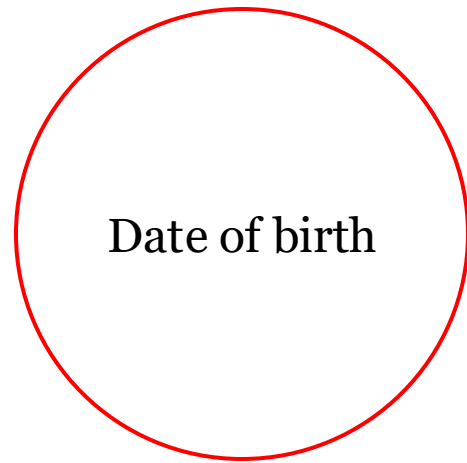
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- Calendars
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Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

- Name
- Email address
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- Driver's license number

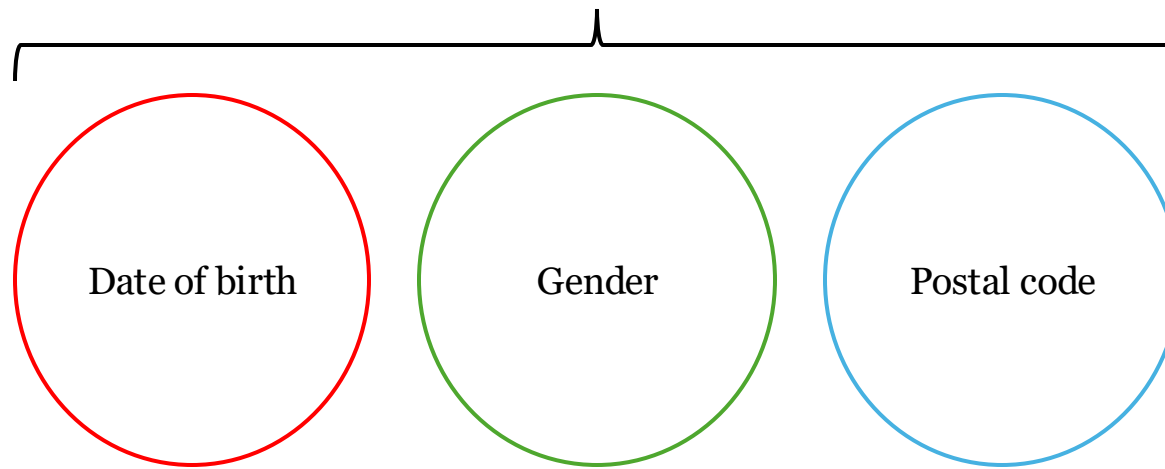
Over 3 billion
accounts





[1] Sweeney, L. (2002), "K-anonymity:
A model for protecting privacy"

Quasi-Identifiers

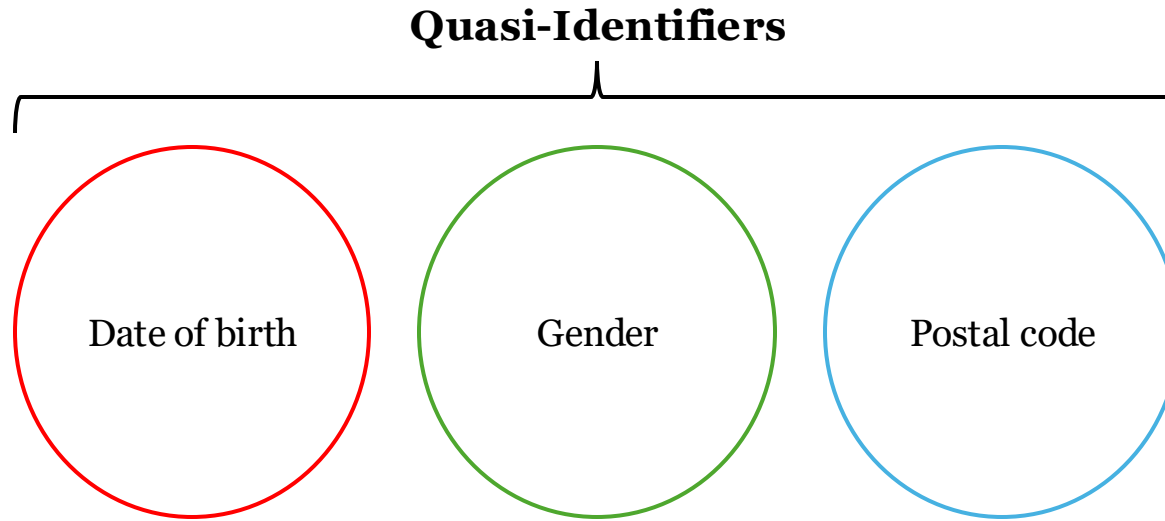


87% of US population

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William Weld
68th Governor of
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Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

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Quasi-Identifiers

Date of birth

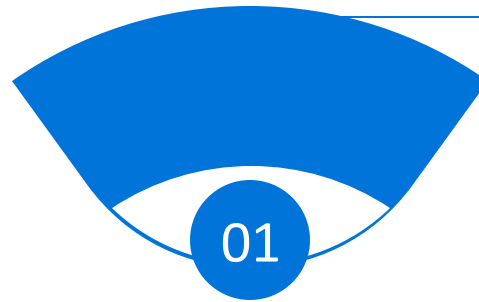
Gender

Postal code

**But how about
SOFTWARE LOGS?**

What Should be Anonymized?

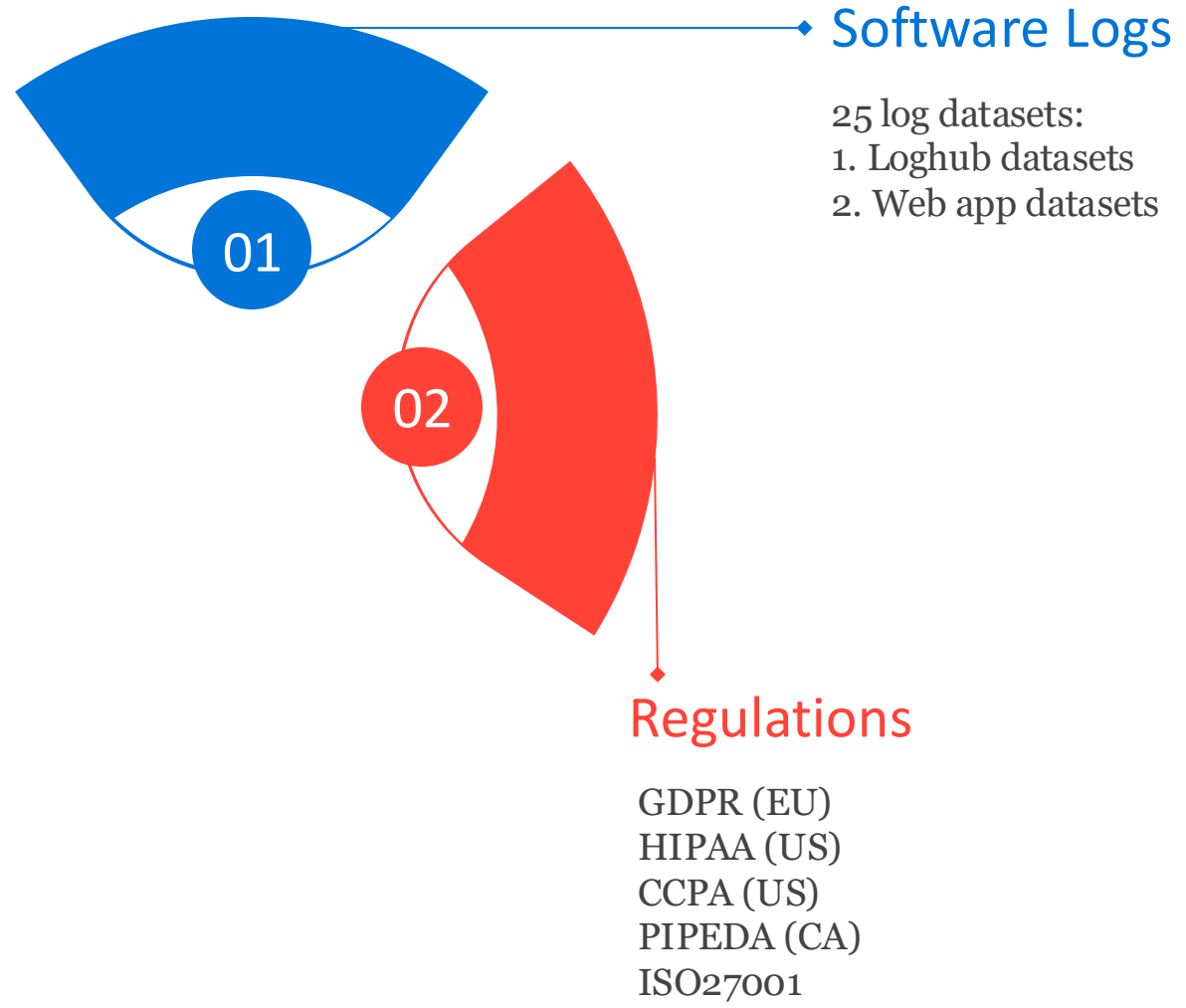
What Should be Anonymized?



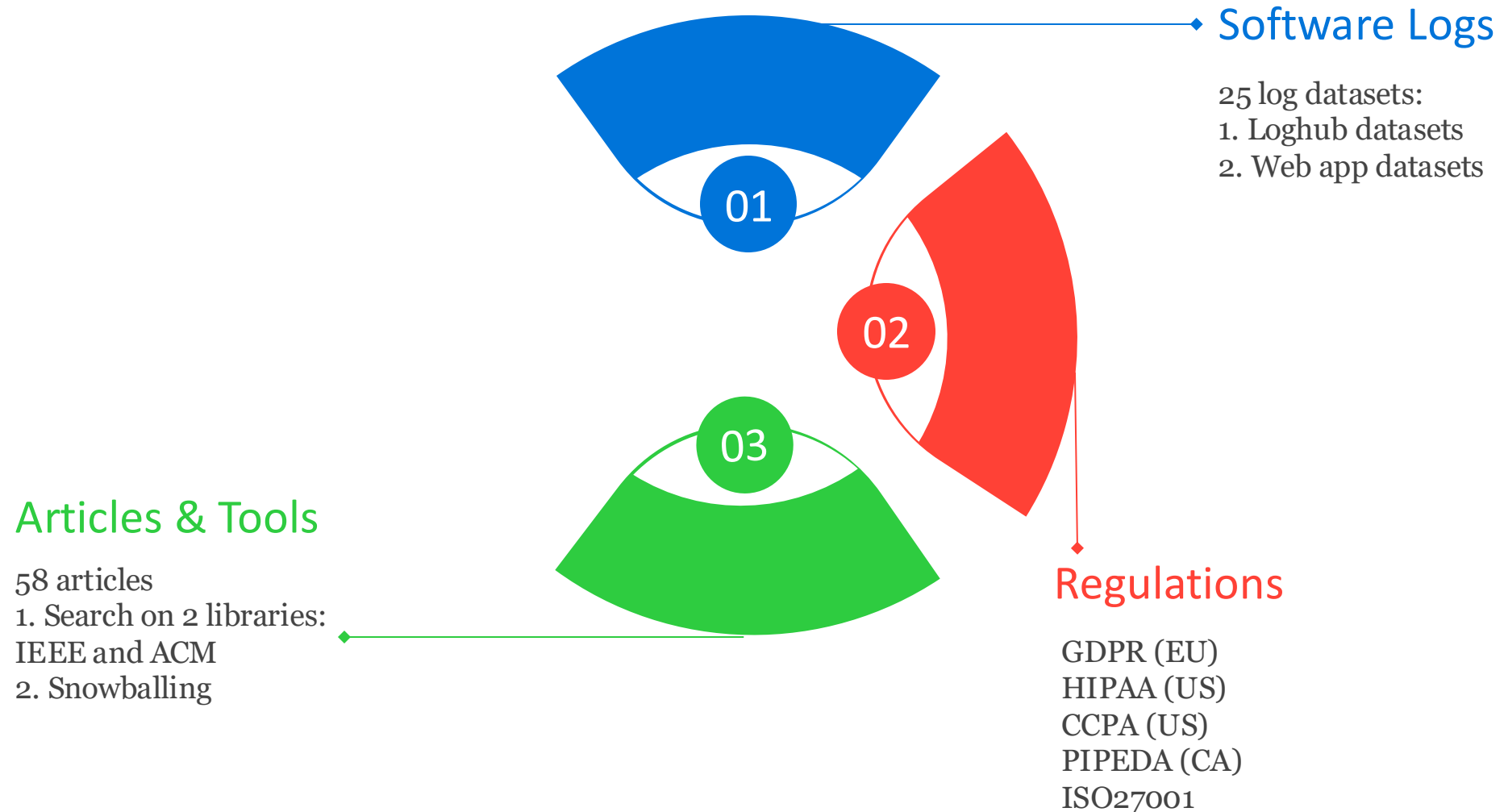
Software Logs

- 25 log datasets:
1. Loghub datasets
 2. Web app datasets

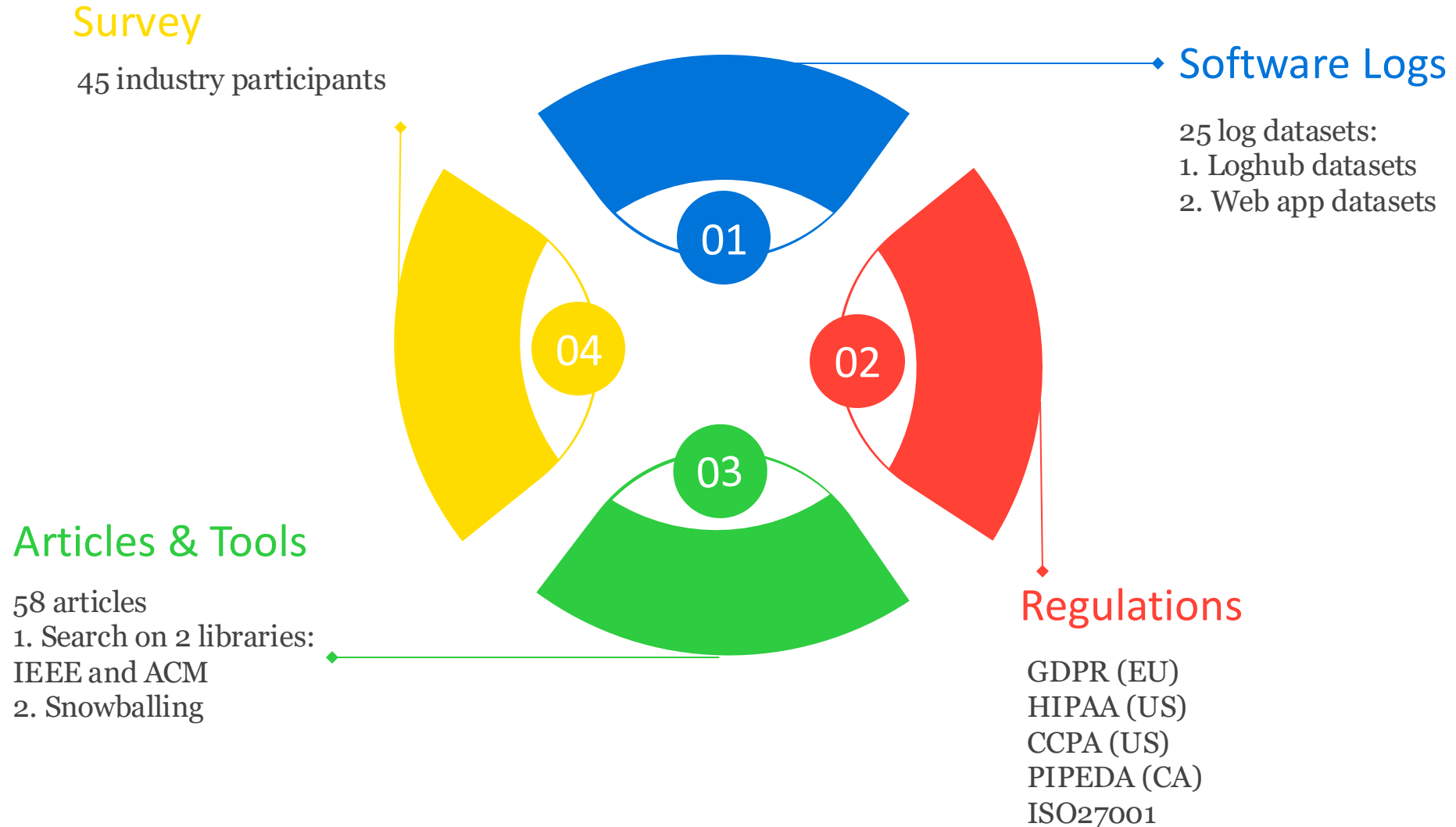
What Should be Anonymized?

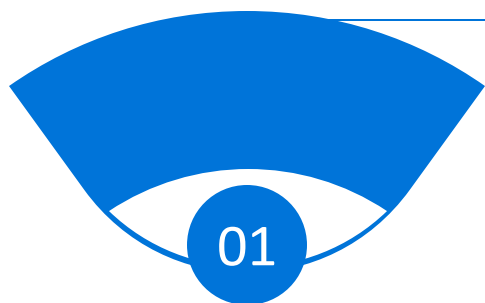


What Should be Anonymized?



What Should be Anonymized?

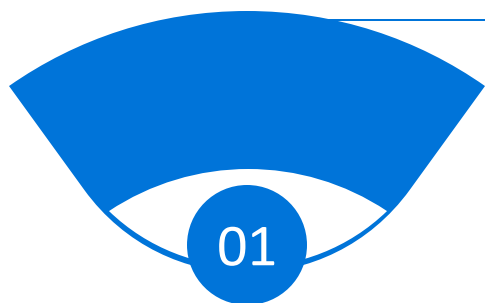




Software Logs

25 log datasets:

1. Loghub datasets
2. Web app datasets



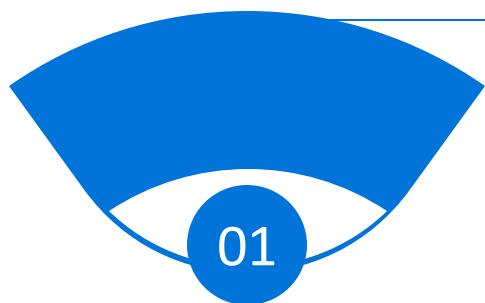
Software Logs

25 log datasets:

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Different types of log datasets:

1. Distributed systems
2. Super computers
3. Operating systems
4. Mobile systems
5. Server applications
6. Standalone software
7. Web applications



Software Logs

25 log datasets:

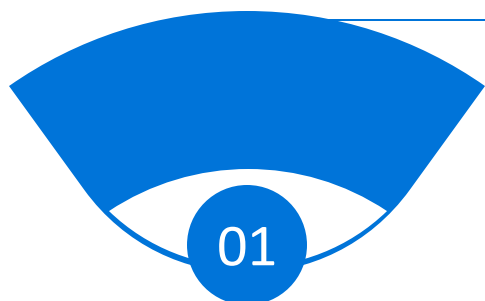
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For each dataset:

1. Sample 2000 lines
2. Parse using Drain

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Table 2. The most frequent log attributes and examples

ID	Attribute	Definition	Example	Freq. (%)
1	Timestamp	Date and time of the log entry.	2024-08-15 - 12:11:37	100
2	IP address	Unique number for network devices.	192.168.1.1	80
3	File path	Location of a file in the filesystem.	/user/root/rand/_temporary/part-00742	72
4	IDs	Identifiers for system entities.	Process ID, Thread ID, Job ID, Node ID, Application ID, Device ID	72
5	Component	Module of the system generating the log.	org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.v2.app.MRAppMaster	60
6	Hostname	Unique name for network devices.	ec2-52-80-34-196.cn-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com.cn	44
7	Log level	Severity of the log event.	INFO	40
8	Port number	Number identifying a specific service.	8080	36
9	Request protocol	Protocol used for the request.	HTTP/1.0	36
10	Request status code	HTTP status code returned by the server.	200	36
11	Request response size	Size of the server's response.	56 B	36
12	Configuration details	System configuration information.	vCores:32	36
13	Request method	Method used to request a resource.	GET	32
14	URL	Address of resources on the internet.	http://cs-www.bu.edu/lib/pics/bu-logo.gif	24
15	MAC address	Unique identifier for network interfaces.	5c:50:15:4c:18:13	8
16	Request response time	Time taken for server response.	0.3 s	8
17	Environmental data	Data related to environmental conditions.	temperature ambient=33	8
18	Username	Unique user identifier.	cheng	8



02

Regulations

GDPR (EU)
HIPAA (US)
CCPA (US)
PIPEDA (CA)
ISO27001

Summary

While numerous data privacy regulations exist, none specifically address software logs. Therefore, it is essential to extract relevant information from these regulations that could be applicable to logs. Some regulations explicitly define personal data and specify attributes that need protection. For instance, GDPR and HIPAA both classify IP addresses as sensitive data. In contrast, ISO 27001 does not define personal or sensitive data but instead offers a flexible framework for managing any data that an organization identifies as sensitive.

02

Regulations

GDPR (EU)
HIPAA (US)
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Articles & Tools

58 articles

1. Search on 2 libraries:

IEEE and ACM

2. Snowballing

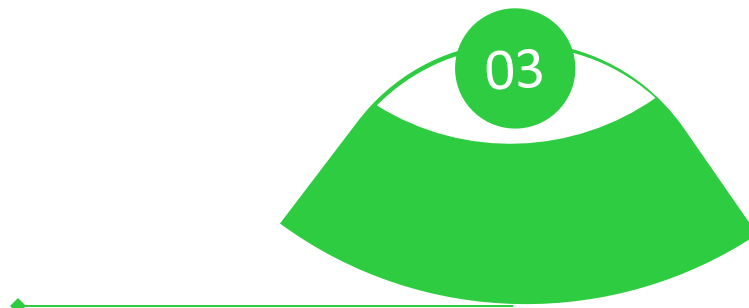


Table 3. Usage of sensitive log attributes in reviewed articles

Attribute	Freq. (%)	Attribute	Freq. (%)	Attribute	Freq. (%)
IP address	59	Username	14	Email	7
Timestamp	28	Request response size	10	File path	7
Port number	21	Configuration details	9	Hostname	5
IDs	17	MAC address	9	Location	3
Network-related	16	Request protocol	9	Others	9

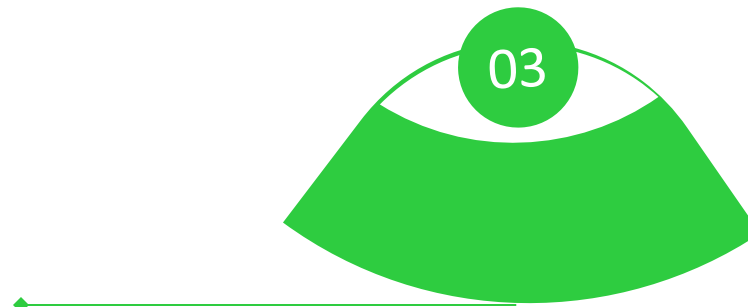
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Many studies only focus on the privacy of IP addresses.
Many studies only focus on the network-related attributes.

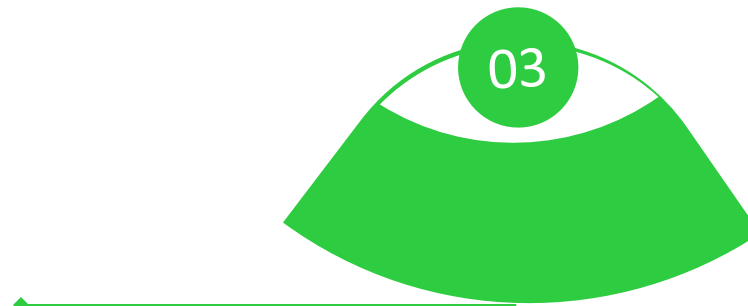
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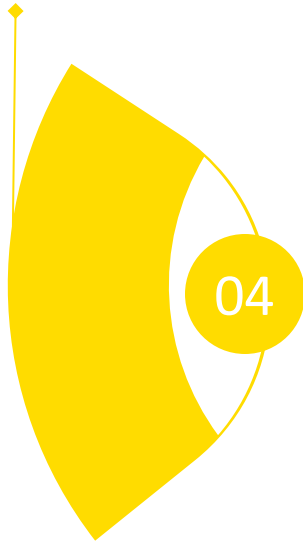
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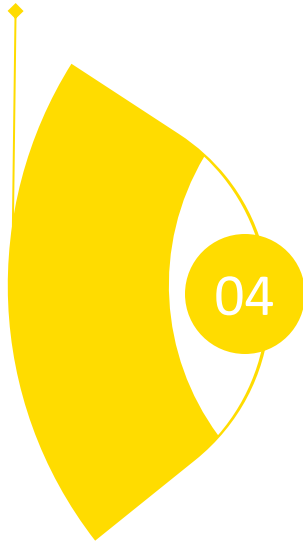
Survey

45 industry participants



Survey

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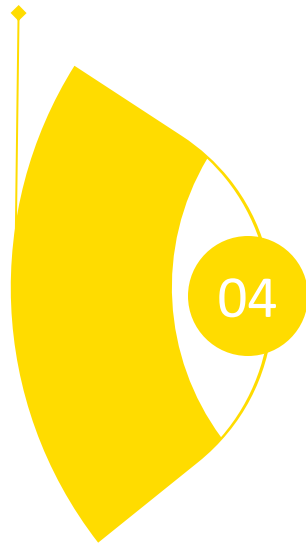


Different types of questions:

1. Multiple-choice
2. Likert-scale
3. Open-ended
4. Demographic

Survey

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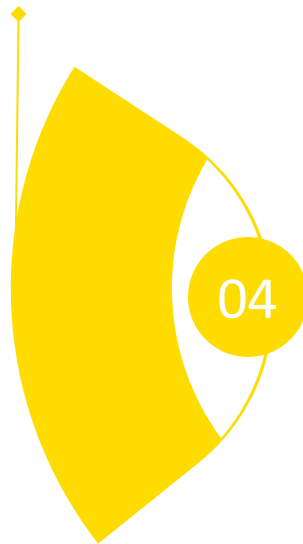
Table 4. Demographics of survey participants

(a) Job Role		(b) Experience	
Job Role	Percentage	Experience	Percentage
Data Privacy roles	40.0%	Less than 1 year	4.5%
Software Engineering roles	24.4%	1-3 years	11.1%
Security roles	20.0%	4-6 years	20.0%
Network/System roles	6.8%	7-10 years	22.2%
Data Science/Engineering roles	4.4%	More than 10 years	42.2%
Management roles	4.4%		

(c) Industry		(d) Organization Size	
Industry	Percentage	Size	Percentage
Technology	69.0%	1-100 employees	17.8%
Finance	8.9%	101-500 employees	4.4%
Healthcare	4.4%	More than 500 employees	77.8%
Manufacturing	4.4%		
Government	4.4%		
Other	8.9%		

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Other	8.9%		

Table 5. The sensitive log attributes from industry perspective

Attribute	Freq. (%)	Attribute	Freq. (%)	Attribute	Freq. (%)
IP address	86	Component	27	Request method	9
MAC address	82	Username	20	Request status code	9
Hostname	59	Configuration details	18	Request response time	4
File path	52	Date and Time	18	Request response size	2
IDs	43	Environmental data	11	None	2
URL	39	LOG level	11	Others	9
Port number	34	Request protocol	9		

Let's see some examples!



Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK),
Department of Computer Science and Engineering

[10.30 16:49:06] chrome.exe - proxy.cse.cuhk.edu.hk:5070 open through proxy proxy.cse.cuhk.edu.hk:5070 HTTPS



Using Amazon services, server cn-north-1 (China, Beijing)

Dec 10 07:55:55 LabSZ sshd[24331]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser=rhost=ec2-52-80-34-196.cn-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com.cn



Configuration details

2015-10-18 18:01:53,713 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.v2.app.rm.RMContainerAllocator:
maxContainerCapability: <memory:8192, vCores:32>

Ok, whatever, what should be anonymized finally?

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Based on our analyses of software log privacy from multiple perspectives, we consider these attributes as generally sensitive:

- 1. IP addresses**
- 2. MAC addresses**
- 3. Hostnames**
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- 5. IDs**
- 6. URLs**
- 7. Usernames**
- 8. Port numbers**
- 9. Configuration details**

Research gaps and future directions?

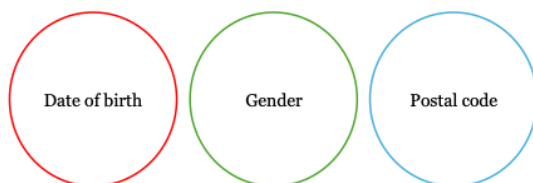
Research gaps and future directions?

1. Broadening the focus on diverse log attributes.
2. Developing specialized anonymization tools for software logs.
3. Developing a privacy score for software logs.

Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

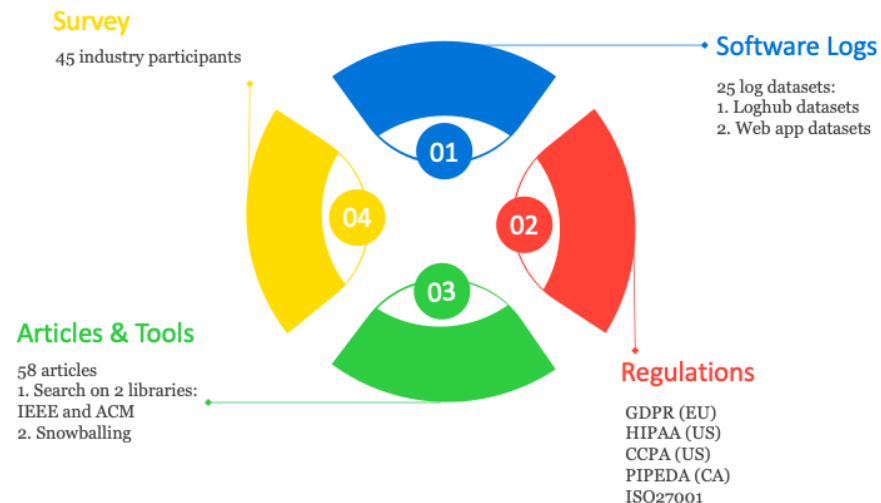
- Name
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Quasi-Identifiers



18

What Should be Anonymized?



24

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Configuration details

2015-10-18 18:01:53,713 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.v2.app.rm.RMContainerAllocator: maxContainerCapability: <memory:8192, vCores:32>

38

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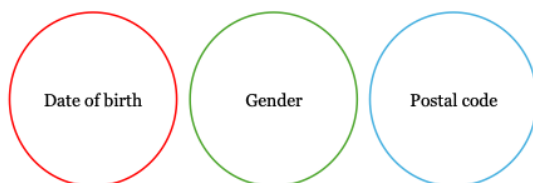
1. **IP addresses**
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4. **file paths**
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7. **Usernames**
8. **Port numbers**
9. **Configuration details**

40

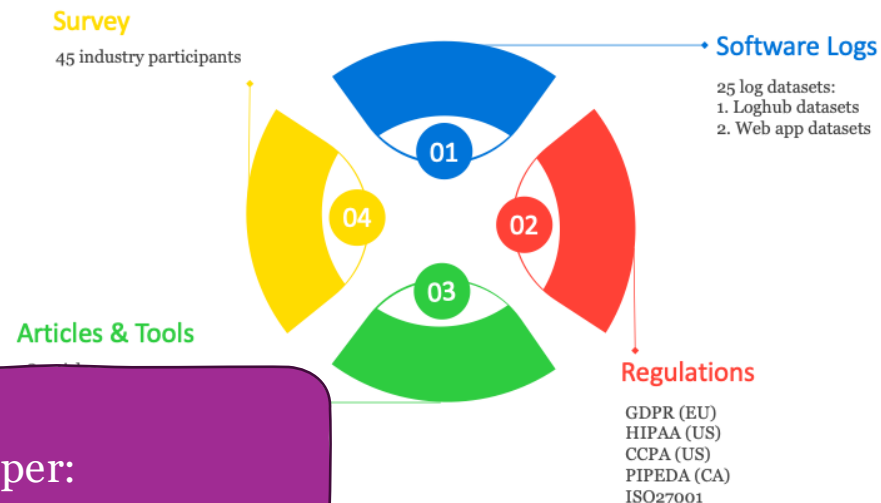
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What Should be Anonymized?



You can check our paper:
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2409.11313>

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