Issues and Etiquette Concerning Use of Shared Measurement Data

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> "Country roads, take me home To the place I belong"

Introduction

- Collecting a substantive set of network measurements is tough
- Many reasons to share collected data (see [4,16,9])
- We strongly encourage widespread sharing of measurement data
- However, sharing data and using shared data must be done carefully

Scope

- This talk is not focused on specific incidents
 - We do not live up to our guidelines
 - See section 3.3.1 for a case study that shows
 - These are not theoretical issues
 - Community lacks a unified view of issues

• The goal of this conversation is to look to the future

Releasing Data

• Goal of data release is to minimize exposure while maximizing research usefulness within some context

• Ultimately a policy decision (see [13])

- Consideration #1: Providers should carefully understand the threat model and apply an appropriate anonymization policy
 - Anonymization depends on context
 - Lots of tools developed to help

- Consideration #2: Data providers should provide an explicit Acceptable Use policy
 - The term "scholarly use" means different things to different people, so be specific
 - E.g., "user of data should not attemp deanonymization"
 - E.g., "the shared data is not a general resource, but given for task X"
 - A statement does not prevent inappropriate use, but gives the community a lever

- Consideration #3: Data providers should be explicit about the interactions they are willing to have with data users
 - Often a broader context helps solve puzzles
 - E.g., topology information
 - E.g., explaining site-specific traffic patterns
- Consideration #5: Data providers should indicate what sort of raw data is retained and for how long

 Consideration #5: Data providers should indicate what sort of notification or acknowledgment they desire regarding its appearance in a publication

Using Data

- Prudence is required when using shared data
 - Organizations already have an immense list of legitimate reasons to withhold data, we don't need to provide more
 - Data is our gold

- Consideration #6: Be careful in reporting sensitive phenomena found in shared data
 - E.g., developing new scanning detectors could show scanners how to evade current scheme
 - Balancing act: Learning something new vs. data sensitivity
- Coping strategies:
 - Aggregate
 - Further anonymize

 Privately shared data needs to be used as carefully as publicly released data (or, more so)

- Consideration #7: Researchers *must not* redistribute non-public data
- Consideration #8: Exercise great care in storing non-public data
- Consideration #9: Researchers should only use the data for the purpose it was given and not treat it as a general resource
- Consideration #10: Researchers should seek permission before using privately shared data for another purpose

- De-anonymizing data can have serious repercussions for the community and the data provider
- De-anonymization should not be undertaken as sport
- De-anonymization has its scholarly place
 - Better understanding of what can be inferred leads to better anonymization techniques

- Consideration #11: De-anonymization should only be undertaken with the explicit permission of the data provider
 - Takes data sensitivity into account
 - Leads to better science
- Coping strategy: Analyze the anonymization techniques not the anonymized data

- Consideration #12: Researchers should respect provider's acknowledgment and notification wishes
 - Often provides the "ammo" necessary for data release

Interactions

 Communication between providers and users is important

• When in a grey area: ask!

A Plea

- Read the paper
- Have your students read the paper

• We do not claim to have all the answers, but the conversation is important

Questions? Discussion?