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## Editorial

Steffen Wendzel\*, Luca Caviglione, Aleksandra Mileva, Jean-Francois Lalande, and Wojciech Mazurczyk

# Guest editorial: Information security methodology and replication studies

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**Abstract:** This special issue presents five articles that address the topic of replicability and scientific methodology in information security research, featuring two extended articles from the 2021 International Workshop on Information Security Methodology and Replication Studies (IWSMR). This special issue also comprises two distinguished dissertations.

**Keywords:** Replicability, Experimental Design, Research Methodology, Cyber Security, Security Datasets

**ACM CCS:** Social and professional topics, Computing methodologies, General and reference → Cross-computing tools and techniques → Experimentation, General and reference → Cross-computing tools and techniques → Evaluation, General and reference → Cross-computing tools and techniques → Metrics

## 1 Replicability & scientific methodology

Research in information security has to assess proposals with large-scale experiments and scientists commonly handle large datasets, for example, security logs, source or binary codes, and network traces. In addition, the need for distributing and sharing these research artifacts with the

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scientific community is increasing as later contributions often require to replicate, modify or extend previous experiments. Replicating a study is also of independent interest, as black box techniques, for example, based on artificial intelligence technologies, are often employed for evaluating detection and classification methods. For all these reasons, this special issue focuses on contributions to formalize methods for comparing and evaluating research methods in information security.

In addition to open-access initiatives from major publishers for security-related articles, data and software used for published studies are becoming submission or post-proceedings artifacts. As an example, the ACSAC conference introduced in 2017 an artifact submission track for evaluating the software and data, helping with reproducing experiments of a published contribution. Some projects and publishers have also created repositories such as IEEE DataPort or Zenodo to create digital identifiers associated with the data submission. Behind these initiatives, an emerging trend is to enhance the management of the data, to increase the reusability by a third party [1]. This general principle, called the FAIR guiding principle, remains to be adapted for the particularity of data related to security.

This special issue desires to foster the progress in research on the scientific methodology of information security, in all aspects related to data, methods and guidelines that can help to replicate security experiments. In particular, we intend to improve the links between sub-domains of information security research and to propose to revisit existing research data and results by reproducing past experiments.

## 2 Articles of this special issue

This special issue covers extended articles of selected work presented during the *Third International Workshop on Information Security Methodology and Replication Studies (IWSMR'21)* workshop, co-located with the ARES'21 conference. Furthermore, articles from an open call on infor-

mation security research methodology and replicability in cybersecurity were included in this special issue. Out of the ten submissions, three have finally been accepted for publication (acceptance rate: 33.3%). Moreover, this special issue covers two distinguished dissertations.

The first two articles are extended versions of IWSMR'21 publications. Carina Heßeling and Jörg Keller study replicability challenges for chaotic pseudo random number generators. The authors discuss the uncertainties regarding the rounding mode in arithmetic hardware and propose a structured description in numerical experiments to address this issue.

Rafael Copstein, Egil Karlsen, Jeff Schwartzentruber, Nur Zincir-Heywood and Malcolm Heywood evaluate three feature extraction and three clustering methods (K-Means, DBSCAN and EM) on four security datasets for anomaly detection in the context of log abstraction.

One of the articles from the open call was also accepted. Aaron Weathersby and Mark Washington perform a replication study of an original article by Mireles et al. [2], in which the authors extracted attack narratives from individual cyber alerts within a network dataset. Weathersby et al. additionally extend this previous work by integrating suggestions of the original authors in their study.

The two accepted distinguished dissertation articles provide the following contributions. Guido Schmitz analyzes whether Single Sign-on (SSO) protocols used in the web actually meet their required security and privacy goals. His work has shown critical vulnerabilities in SSO protocols and provides remedies.

Finally, the work from Daniel Demmler shows how real-world applications of secure multi-party computation and private information retrieval can be executed in an efficient manner with realistic input sizes.

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## Bionotes



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