

# IETF Hackathon

## Personal Information Identification in Logs

IETF 106

16-17, Nov 2019

Singapore

# Hackathon Plan

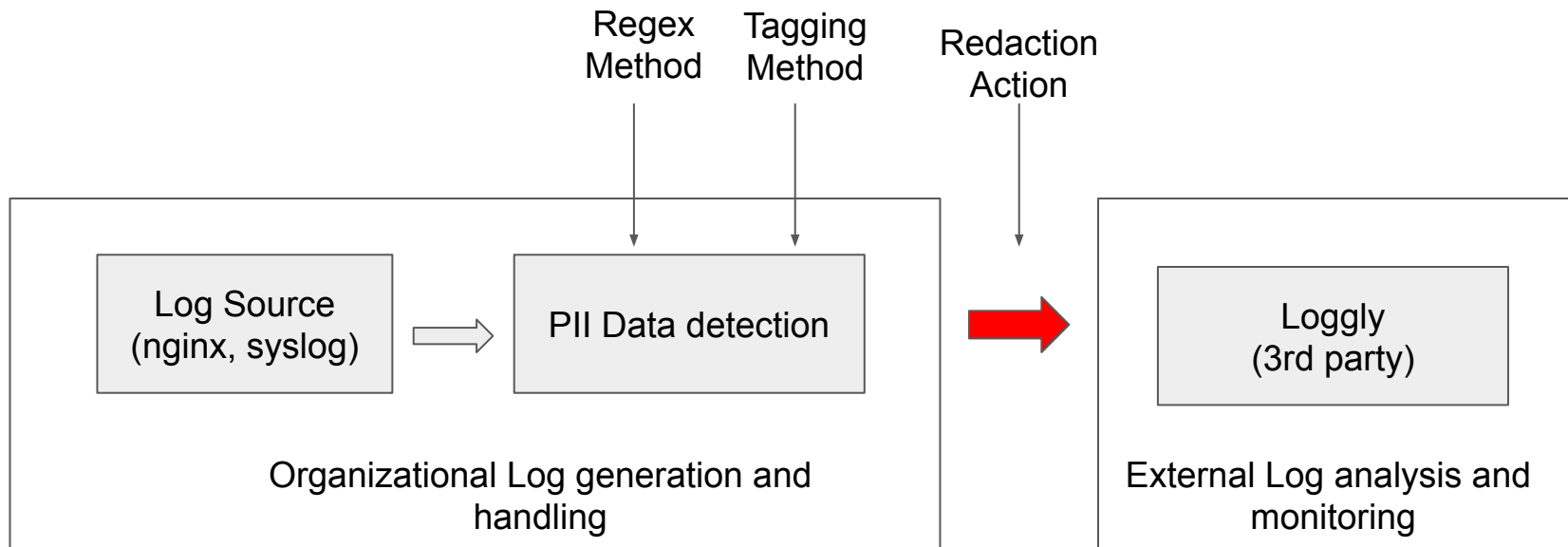
## Objective

- Address need for personal data identification in system logs

## Scope

- NGINX and Syslog formats - scalar and structured log data
- Compare methods of regex / dictionary with explicit personal data tagging
- Display of redacted data on Loggly

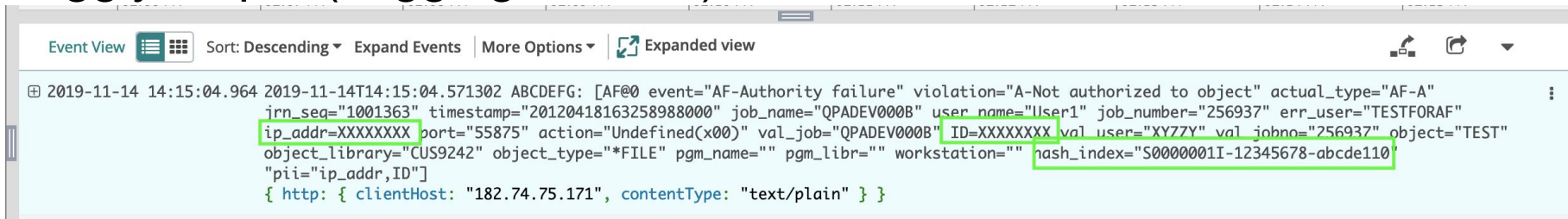
# Log Pipeline



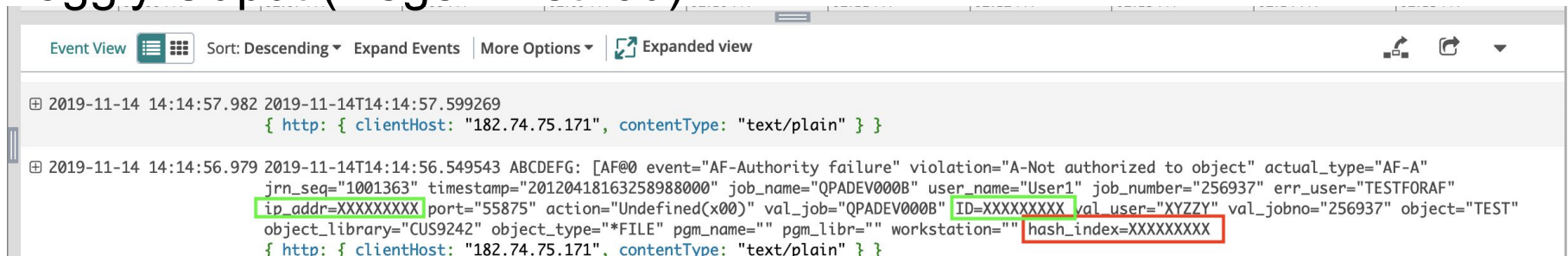
# Log Input

```
ABCDEFGF: [AF@0 event="AF-Authority failure" violation="A-Not authorized to object" actual_type="AF-A" jrn_seq="1001363"
timestamp="20120418163258988000" job_name="QPADEV000B" user_name="User1" job_number="256937" err_user="TESTFORAF"
ip_addr="10.0.1.21" port="55875" action="Undefined(x00)" val_job="QPADEV000B" ID="S0000001I" val_user="XYZZY"
val_jobno="256937" object="TEST" object_library="CUS9242" object_type="*FILE" pgm_name="" pgm_libr="" workstation=""
hash_index="S0000001I-12345678-abcde110" "pii="ip_addr,ID"]
```

## Loggly Ouput (Tagging Method)



## Loggly Ouput (Regex Method)



# What we learnt

- Regex based detection has potential for false positive and misclassification
- Explicit Personal Data tagging at source is more effective
- Challenges
  - Structured -vs- Unstructured log format
  - Scalar log data vs AV log data