

# THE LASER WORKSHOP

## Learning from Authoritative Security Experiment Results

Co-located with the  
2022 Annual Computer Security Applications Conference (ACSAC)

December 6, 2022

# Please send me your slides!

Please send me a PDF version of your slides via email

Slides will be linked from the LASER program on the ACSAC website

# Workshop Papers

Participants in the LASER Workshop are invited to write new papers on their experimental work

The papers will be published in post-workshop proceedings

The new papers will be driven and guided, in part, by the discussions and interactions, and possibly even new collaborations, forged at the workshop

## Notional Schedule

- Draft papers due approximately two (2) months after workshop
- Program committee will review papers and provide notifications and feedback one (1) month later
- Final camera-ready papers will be due approximately one (1) month later

### Tentative Dates

Draft Papers Submitted: Feb 6, 2023

Reviews and feedback: Mar 6, 2023

Final Papers Submitted: Apr 6, 2023

Papers Published: May 6, 2023

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# Workshop Papers Additional Guidance

Focus on and expand the experimental aspects of your work

Cite the original paper and briefly summarize the content as background

Touch on relevant areas of interest and meta-questions discussed earlier

Include lessons learned

At least 30% new content, but percentage should be higher if you follow the guidance

Paper should be no more than 12 pages

I will provide LASER Workshop paper formatting instructions and templates – similar to those on the NDSS website set (currently <https://www.ndss-symposium.org/ndss2023/submissions/templates/>)

*1) This paper: We present this work as a supplement to our main research contributions in [42]. While the structure of this paper is largely similar to that of [42], content has been added, removed, and reorganized as to be more useful for an experiments-focused reader. We present the experimental techniques we developed for identifying side-channel vulnerabilities in R, and discuss how these vulnerabilities influence the design of DOVE. This work also contains more information about the experiments we used to validate the runtime security (i.e., data-obliviousness) of DOVE, as well as its expressiveness and efficiency. We also include a new section on the lessons learned in building DOVE. Please refer to our NDSS '21 paper [42] for additional details on content omitted from this work.*

Tushar M. Jois, Hyun Bin Leey, Christopher W. Fletcher, and Carl A. Gunter, On Building the Data-Oblivious Virtual Environment, LASER (NDSS) 2021, February 25, 2021, <https://dx.doi.org/10.14722/laser.2021.23056>.

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# LASER 2020-2022 “Experiment”

**H1:** NDSS and ACSAC authors are excited about sharing their experimental methodologies, execution, and results

**H2:** NDSS and ACSAC authors and LASER participants are interested in learning about other researchers’ experimental methodologies, execution, and results

**H3:** NDSS and ACSAC authors and LASER can work collaboratively to improve experimental science in cybersecurity research



# Workshop Reflection

Go around the room ...

Please share:

- Something thing you LIKED about the workshop
- A suggestion for IMPROVING the workshop

A nighttime photograph of the Campanile tower at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The tower is brightly lit with warm white lights, making it stand out against the dark, cloudy sky. The tower has a distinctive top section with a clock face and a small dome. In the foreground, there are silhouettes of trees and other buildings, some of which are also lit up. The overall scene is a classic view of the university's architecture at night.

Thank you  
for participating!!