#### TEU00311

What is the Internet doing to me? (witidtm)

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https://github.com/sftcd/witidtm https://down.dsg.cs.tcd.ie/witidtm

# Online Advertising (what I want you to ponder...)

- What's your attitude to online advertising?
- What do you know about how it works?
  - What do you want to know?
- What concerns do you have about online ads?
- Are you ok with being the product when using "free" services?
  - Always or just sometimes?
  - What would you do to avoid being the product?

#### Overview

- A bit of cookie background
- A very quick overview of web ads
- Real-Time Bidding for your eyeballs
- Cui Bono?

## Watching Cookies

- How might you do it? Up to you! One option:
  - Install a browser (e.g. chromium, opera) that's new for you
  - Explore it's settings (advanced/privacy), zap all it's cookies etc.
  - Visit site(s) of interest, in various states (e.g. logged into to FB/Gmail first or not different browser privacy settings...)
  - Record state of cookies at various stages and with various options
  - Analyse cookie origins, names and content (some extensions/plugins may make that easier)
- Another option: use dev-mode and HAR files
- Caution: Be careful if you zap cookies in a browser you use day-to-day you might break some login for which you've forgotten the password!
  - If you do install some new addon/extension, check it out first, and consider keeping or deleting it later

#### Cookie Resources

- Fairly simple overview
  - https://www.gohacking.com/how-browser-cookies-work/
- Wikipedia: lots of (probably too much) detail
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP\_cookie
- Dabrowski, Adrian, et al. "Measuring Cookies and Web Privacy in a Post-GDPR World." International Conference on Passive and Active Network Measurement. Springer, Cham, 2019.
  - https://www.johannaullrich.eu/assets/papers/dabrowski2019\_pam.pdf

## **Facebook Advertising**

- Fairly reasonable description: Andreou, Athanasios, et al. "Measuring the facebook advertising ecosystem." 2019.
  - https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01959145/file/Andreou-etal\_Fac ebookAds\_NDSS2019.pdf

#### Points:

- Anyone can be an advertiser there (5 clicks), so it's not the same game as on the web
- FB's walled garden allows them to be less visible
- Targeting based on PII and interests seems creepy to me

#### Two Documents

- Estrada-Jiménez, José, et al. "Online advertising: Analysis of privacy threats and protection approaches." Computer Communications 100 (2017): 32-51.
  - https://upcommons.upc.edu/bitstream/handle/2117/99742/Online%2Badvertisin g%2Bprivacy%2Bthreats%2Band%2Bsolutions.pdf

Some of the slides here are based on that (tables or diagrams without a reference are from there)

That's based on work done in or before 2016

- UK Information Commissioner's Office report from June 2019
  - https://ico.org.uk/media/about-the-ico/documents/2615156/adtech-real-time-bid ding-report-201906-dl191220.pdf

## Who wins?

"Real-time bidding creates a rare win-win-win situation.

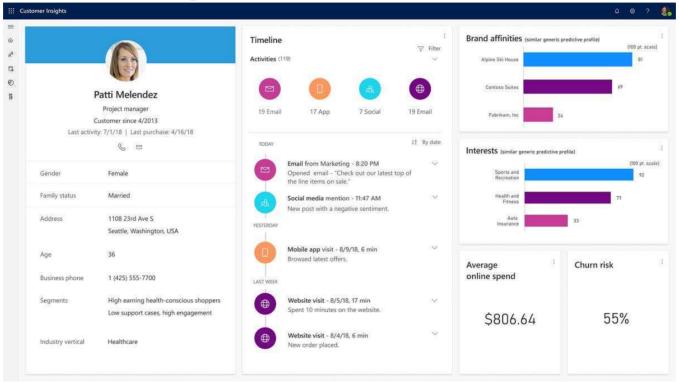
Advertisers have the ability to serve ads based on real-time user data. They can "target users based on their demographic, psychographic, or behavioral attributes".

Users/readers are served with relevant ads rather than a vague one. This, in turn, improves the ad experience.

Publishers or website owners can earn better ad revenue with the help of RTB."

https://headerbidding.co/real-time-bidding/

## What I imagine advertisers want...



### Some Actors

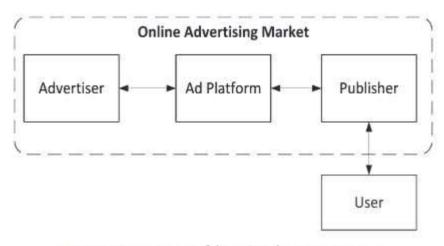


Fig. 2. Main components of the online advertising ecosystem.

User: you and your browser(s)

Publisher: gets paid for display of ad - web site (e.g. google search, CNN, rte.ie)

Ad platform: intermediaries who help advertiser target ads - Google, FB, ...

Advertiser: pay for display of ads - company selling widgets, travel, ...

#### Moar Actors

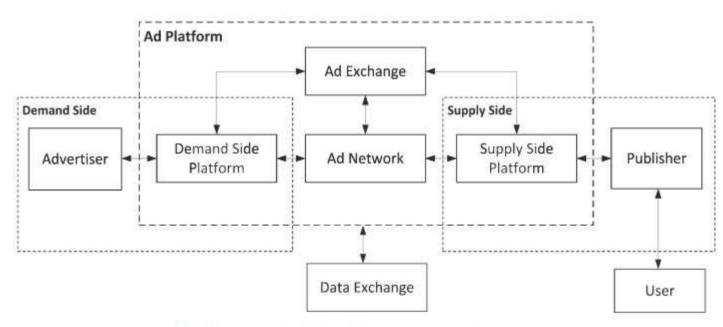
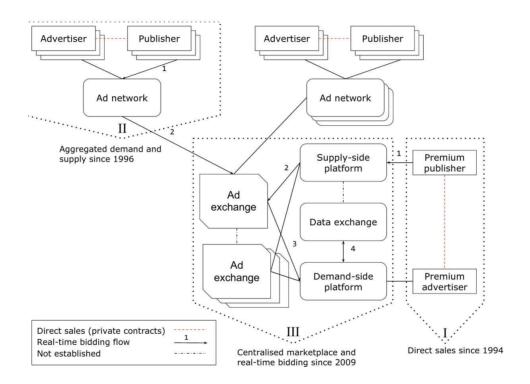


Fig. 3. Disaggregated ad platform scheme and interactions between players.

#### Real time bidding (RTB):

Publisher -> Ad platform: "I have <this> inventory (of display space)" Ad platform -> Advertisers: "how much will you pay for <this>?"

## Another view

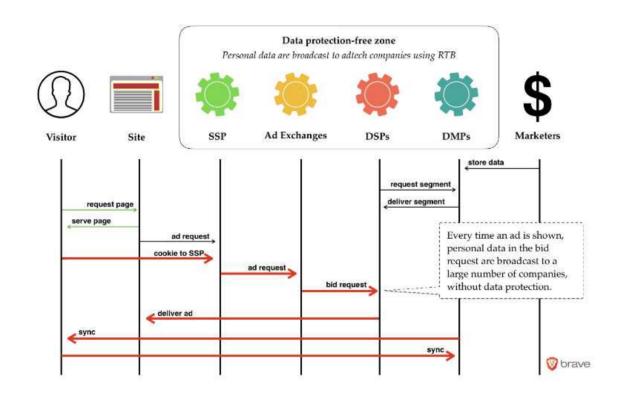


Yuan, Shuai, Jun Wang, and Xiaoxue Zhao. "Real-time bidding for online advertising: measurement and analysis." Proceedings of the Seventh International Workshop on Data Mining for Online Advertising. ACM, 2013. https://arxiv.org/pdf/1306.6542.pdf

#### Brave's view...

- Brave is a browser competing with others (chrome, FF, safari...)
  - AFAIK, they have negligible market share at the moment
- As a company, Brave describe themselves as being privacy focused
  - They are trying to promote an alternative to current advertising models
- In 2018-2019, Brave (the company) lodged compaints against real-time-bidding (RTB) in general and e.g., Google's advertising behaviour with various European data protection agencies
  - https://brave.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Behavioural-advertising-and-personal-data.pdf
  - https://brave.com/rtb-updates/ Jan 2020: No action
- Bid request examples:
  - https://brave.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/3-bid-request-examples.pdf
  - Note: These are from Google API samples, not clear to me what's deployed in the wild

### Brave's view of RTB...



#### Example OpenRTB bid request 1.

Source: "Sample bid requests: display mobile web request, OpenRTB 2.5", in Configuring an Exchange Bidding Integration, Google Authorized Buyers (URL: https://developers.google.com/authorized-buyers/rtb/exchange-bidding).

```
id: "BIDREQUEST ID"
imp {
 id: "1"
  banner
   W: 728
   h: 90
    pos: BELOW THE FOLD
    expdir: LEFT
    expdir: RIGHT
                                                                                            geo (
    expdir: UP
    expdir: DOWN
    format (
      w: 728
      h: 90
  tagid: "TAG ID"
                                                                                           os: "android'
 bidfloor: 0.61
                                                                                           osv: "4.4.4"
 bidfloorcur: "USD"
  secure: true
                                                                                           W: 1280
                                                                                           h: 800
   type: "click through rate'
                                                                                           pxratio: 1
   value: 0
    vendor: "EXCHANGE"
  metric (
    type: "viewability"
   value: 0
   vendor: "EXCHANGE"
  metric (
                                                                                             segment (
    type: "session depth"
   value: 86
    vendor: "EXCHANGE"
                                                                                             segment {
  [com.google.doubleclick.imp] {
   billing id: "BILLING ID"
    dfp ad unit code: */DFP NETWORK CODE/AD/UNIT/
                                                                                             segment (
    ampad: AMP AD ALLOWED AND NOT EARLY RENDERED
                                                                                             segment (

    What this specific person is reading right now

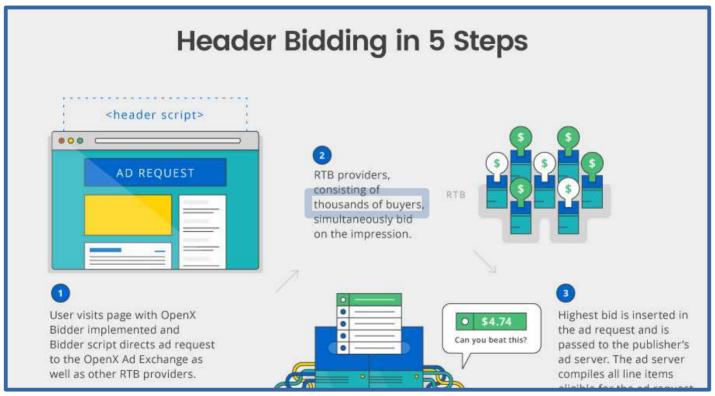
 page: "PAGE URL"
   id: "SELLER NETWORK ID"
   [com.google.doubleclick.publisher] {
                                                                                             segment {
     country: "GB"
                                                                                               id: "96"
  content (
   contentrating "DV-G"
   language "en'
                                                                                         tmax: 162
                                                                                         cur: "USD"
  mobile: true
```

```
[com.google.doubleclick.site] {
    amp: DIALECT HTML
 ua: "Mozilla/5.0 (Linux: Android 4.4.4: SM-T560
Build/KTU84P) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
                                                           Distinctive information about this specific person's device
Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.111 Safari/537.36*
 ip: "IP ADDRESS"
                                                               This specific person's IP address
   lat: 42.6495361328125
                                                           This specific person's GPS coordinates
   lon: 23.35913848876953
    country: "BGR'
   city: "Sofia"
   utcoffset: 120
  make: "samsung"
  model: "sm-t560"
 devicetype: TABLET
 id: "GOOGLE USER ID"
 buyeruid: "HOSTED MATCH USER DATA"
                                                      Various ID codes identifying this specific person, facilitating re-identification and tying to existing profiles
 customdata: "HOSTED MATCH USER DATA"
    id: "DetectedVerticals
   name: "DoubleClick
     id: "5444"
     value: "0.3"
     id: "1080"
     value: "0.2"
                                This specific person's inferred interests. This could include highly sensitive
                                special category data such as 571 eating disorders, 410 left-wing politics,
     id: "1710"
     value: "0.1"
                                202 male impotence, 862 Buddhism, 625 AIDS & HIV, 547 African-
                                Americans, etc. See Goolge's "publisher verticals" list.
     id: "1715"
     value: "0"
     value: "0"
```

## RTB Waterfall vs. Header Bidding

- Waterfall model is (apparently) where SSP tries 1st DSP:
  - If auction won, then render Ad
  - If not, move to next DSP
  - Repeat until done (with possible fallbacks to non DSP Ad sources)
- Header bidding model has some of the action happen in the user's browser, but is newer and still in flux (also apparently)
- One claim I've seen: in 2019, 14% of top 50k sites using header bidding, 70+% (presumably) using waterfall RTB

# OpenX (an Ad exchange)



## Header bidding

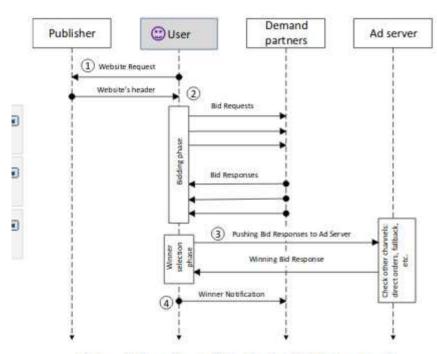


Figure 7: Hybrid HB overview and steps followed.

Figure 2: Flow chart of the Header Bidding protocol.

## Twitter Backend Sharing (1)

- Companies engaged in advertising may say that they do or do not share/sell data but humans are very good at apparently not recognising when they breach/avoid such policies in an entirely self-serving manner
- Twitter advertising example from Oct 2019
  - https://help.twitter.com/en/information-and-ads
  - Still there in Nov 2021
- Advertising partner uploads database incl. Identifiers
- Twitter match that with their user database, sometimes based on phone numbers supplied to twitter for 2-factor authentication
  - Presumably: someone then sends targetted ads to twitter users

# Twitter Backend Sharing (2)

- Are twitter correct in saying "No personal data was ever shared externally with our partners or any other third parties."?
- IMO no. Ads may have contained web bugs (1x1 pixel images) allowing "partners or other third parties" to track matching twitter users.
- I'd characterise the above as twitter selling trackable access to their user database.
- I would be extremely surprised if twitter were alone in acting like this. It makes money. Seemingly without harming anyone.
- All of the above is extremely non-transparent.

## Who gets to see what?

- In principle: anyone who signs up to an Ad exchange gets request data
  - Could be nation state actors as well as real commercial entities
  - Researchers use these advertising platforms to do experiments
- "Cookie matching" correlates over time and multiple properties
  - Kind of a collusion between Ad platform and advertisers
  - https://developers.google.com/authorized-buyers/rtb/cookie-guide#examples
    - Includes explanation of how they recover if user clears cookies! (Thanks, google\_user\_id!)
- Same kind of thing happens with Google user ID and Apple advertising ID
- And location, device identifiers, user agent string/application IDs...
- Independent data brokers also exist (more in the US perhaps) that may be able to match non-web data items, e.g. if SSN in both data sets somehow

## Some More Papers

- Olejnik, Lukasz, and Claude Castelluccia. "To bid or not to bid? Measuring the value of privacy in RTB." (2015).
  - https://www.inrialpes.fr/planete/people/lukasz/rtb2.pdf
- Pachilakis, Michalis, et al. "No More Chasing Waterfalls: A Measurement Study of the Header Bidding Ad-Ecosystem." arXiv preprint arXiv:1907.12649 (2019).
  - https://arxiv.org/pdf/1907.12649.pdf

## Scale (again)

- To render the Ad, the auction must be speedy
- Speed of light means needing a presence near the auctioneer, e.g. within 120ms => (nearly) the same city as wherever the auctioneer's data centre
  - 120ms is a Google number, and hey, they'll also sell you cloudiness so you can meet that number;-)
- Implication:
  - To deal with big Ad platforms, SSP's and DSP's need to be big=> centralisation++

#### Who benefits?

- User: Sees "relevant" Ads, fewer repeat Ads
  - Cost: privacy, tracking, bandwidth, latency, creepiness
- Publisher: gets revenue
  - +4% for cookies? https://www.eff.org/fa/deeplinks/2019/06/research-shows-publishers-benefit-little-tracking-ads
  - Cost: control -> others (AdX, SSP...), dependency , GDPR costs, technology costs
  - New control issue: Web packaging (AMP etc.)
- Advertiser: presumably gets more sales (or just clicks?)
  - Cost: revenue share with exchanges, technology costs
- Ad platform: YES YES YES
  - Cost: technology costs, so far as I know, little cost due to privacy
- That said, I have not (and have no interest in) chasing the money flows, I'd prefer it just didn't!
  - There is a LOT of money flowing though

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