# **Interpreting OONI data**



- **Normal.** When everything is **OK** (e.g. tested website is accessible).
- Confirmed blocked. We only automatically confirm the blocking of a website when we detect a block page.
- Anomalous. Signal that something is wrong (we should check the measurement data more carefully). Anomalous measurements MIGHT contain evidence of censorship, but not necessarily (i.e. false positives).

## **Interpreting OONI data**

- Transient network failures
- Unreliable servers
- DNS resolution
- Geographical distribution of content
- Software bugs

# Why do false positives occur?

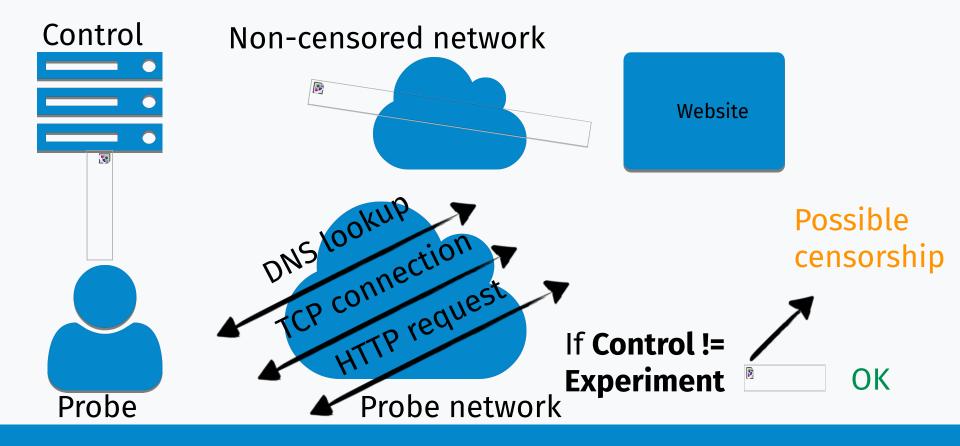
- Understanding how OONI Probe tests work (and inspecting relevant measurements)
- Checking whether the type of anomaly (DNS, TCP/IP, HTTP) is persistent
- Examining **OONI data in aggregate**
- Evaluating other possible reasons that might have triggered the "anomaly"

# **Identifying false positives**

- Websites:
  - Web connectivity test
- Instant Messaging Apps:
  - WhatsApp test
  - Facebook Messenger test
  - Telegram test
  - Signal test
- Circumvention tools:
  - o Tor
  - o Psiphon
  - RiseupVPN
- Performance:
  - NDT & DASH
  - Middlebox tests

https://ooni.org/nettest/

## **Categories of OONI Probe tests**



- **1. Resolver identification:** OONI Probe checks which is the IP address of your DNS resolver
- **2. DNS lookup:** OONI Probe checks **which IP addresses** are mapped to the tested domains:
  - a. If the IP addresses from the control + user networkmatch = Everything is OK
  - b. If the IP addresses from the control + user networkdiffer = Sign of DNS tampering ("DNS anomaly")

- **3. TCP connect:** OONI Probe tries to **connect** to the tested domains (based on the IP addresses identified during the DNS lookup):
  - a. If the TCP connection is successful = Everything is OK
  - b. If the TCP connection is **not** successful = Sign of potential TCP/IP blocking ("TCP/IP anomaly")

- **4. HTTP request:** OONI Probe **sends requests** through the HTTP protocol to the server of the tested website.
  - a. If the server **responds with the content** of the requested website = Everything is OK
  - b. Sign of potential HTTP blocking ("HTTP anomaly") if:
    - HTTP request fails; or
    - The **HTTP status codes** do *not* match; or
    - All of the following apply:
      - 1. The **body length** of the tested website differs (from the control + user networks);
      - 2. The **HTTP headers names** do *not* match;
      - 3. The **HTML title tags** do *not* match.

- Confirmed search query Saudi Arabia avaaz.com https://explorer.ooni.org/measurement/20210624T190120Z webconnectivity SA 25019 n1 lwj TpFZm8RSoyDVu?input=http%3A%2F%2Favaaz.org%2F
- DNS Tampering:
  <a href="https://explorer.ooni.org/measurement/20210211T133445Z">https://explorer.ooni.org/measurement/20210211T133445Z</a> webconnectivity MM 133385 n1 0
  <a href="https://explorer.ooni.org/measurement/20210211T133445Z">VXQa1P6EUPQ7GiP?input=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com</a>
- TCP/IP Blocking:

  https://explorer.ooni.org/measurement/20210209T115745Z webconnectivity MM 9988 n1 XG
  LPQSUvvklaTrgi?input=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com
- HTTP Failure: <a href="https://explorer.ooni.org/measurement/20210626T193802Z">https://explorer.ooni.org/measurement/20210626T193802Z</a> webconnectivity EG 24835 n1 G XUqHqrczEC0Ztbs?input=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.hrw.org%2F

## **Anomalous measurements**

#### WhatsApp is likely blocked if:

- Checks for web.whatsapp.com fail; or
- Checks for the WhatsApp registration service fail; or
- Connections or DNS resolutions for the WhatsApp app endpoints fail



## WhatsApp test

### Facebook Messenger is likely blocked if:

- TCP connections to Facebook's endpoints fail;
- **DNS lookups** do *not* resolve to IP addresses allocated to Facebook.

## **Facebook Messenger test**



- TCP connections to Telegram's endpoints fail;
- **HTTP requests** (to Telegram endpoints + web.telegam.org) do *not* send back a consistent response.



## **Telegram test**

This test tries to bootstrap a Psiphon tunnel & check if it works.

#### There are 3 possible outcomes:

- 1. Psiphon bootstraps and it's able to fetch a webpage. 🗸
- 2. Psiphon bootstraps, but it can't fetch a webpage.
- 3. Psiphon does not bootstrap.



**Psiphon test** 

#### This test measures the reachability of:

- Tor directory authorities
- Tor bridges (obfs4)

If the above is successful, Tor probably works on your network.



## Tor test

- High level test overview: <a href="https://ooni.org/nettest">https://ooni.org/nettest</a>
- Detailed test specifications: <a href="https://github.com/ooni/spec">https://github.com/ooni/spec</a>

## Learn more about tests

https://explorer.ooni.org/experimental/mat?probe cc=BI&since=2020-05-15&until=2020-05-30&test name=whatsapp&axis x=measurement start day

https://explorer.ooni.org/experimental/mat?probe cc=MM&since=2021-06-06&until=2021-07-07&test name=whats app&axis x=measurement start day

https://explorer.ooni.org/experimental/mat?probe cc=MM&since=2021-06-06&until=2021-07-07&test name=whats app&axis x=measurement start day&axis y=probe asn

https://explorer.ooni.org/experimental/mat?probe cc=IT&since=2021-06-06&until=2021-07-07&test name=web connectivity&axis x=measurement start day&axis y=category code

https://explorer.ooni.org/experimental/mat?probe cc=IR&since=2021-06-06&until=2021-07-07&test name=web connectivity&axis x=measurement start day&axis y=category code

https://explorer.ooni.org/experimental/mat?since=2021-06-05&until=2021-07-06&test\_name=web\_connectivity&in\_put=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.hrw.org%2F&axis\_x=measurement\_start\_day&axis\_y=probe\_cc\_

https://explorer.ooni.org/experimental/mat?since=2021-06-06&until=2021-07-07&test name=tor&axis x=measure ment start day&axis y=probe cc

## Important to look at data in aggregate!

#### For data newer than 2020-10-20

```
s3://ooni-data-eu-fra/raw/{YYMMDD}/{HH}/{probe_cc}/{testname}/*.jsonl.gz
```

#### example:

```
s3://ooni-data-eu-fra/raw/20210630/11/IT/webconnectivity/2021063011_IT_webconnectivity.n0.1.jsonl.gz
```

#### For older data

```
s3://ooni-data-eu-fra/jsonl/{testname}/{probe_cc}/{YYMMDD}/{HH}/*.jsonl.gz
```

#### example:

```
s3://ooni-data-eu-fra/jsonl/webconnectivity/IT/20180105/00/20180105_IT_webconnectivity.1.4.jsonl.gz
```

## **Accessing RAW data**

Social media blocking amid Uganda's 2021 general election Measure Names Test Name Probe Asn ■ Blocked facebook\_messenger MTN (AS20294) Ok: Africa Online Uganda (AS29039) Africell Uganda (AS36991) Infocom (AS36997) Roke (A537063) Airtel (AS37075) Sombha (AS328015) 1,0 Blue Crane (A5328198) Kampala Siti Cable (A5328727) 0,0 telegram MTN (AS20294) Africa Online Uganda (AS29039) Africell Uganda (AS36991) Infocom (AS36997) Roke (AS37063) Airtel (AS37075) Sombha (AS328015) Blue Crane (AS328198) Kampala Siti Cable (AS328727) 0,0 whatsapp MTN (AS20294) Africa Online Uganda 1,0 (A529039) Africell Uganda (A536991) Infocom (AS36997) Roke (AS37063) Airtel (AS37075) Sombha (AS328015) Blue Crane (AS328198) 0,0 Internet Outage Kampala Siti Cable (AS328727) Jan 9 Jan 10 Jan 11 Jan 12 Jan 13 Jan 14 Jan 15 Jan 16 Jan 17 Jan 18 Jan 19 Jan 20

#### Examine the testing of a website or app:

- On a **network level** (ASN)
- Over time
- Based on the type of anomaly

If the same anomaly (e.g. DNS) is persistent in all measurements over time on the same network, then it may provide a signal of potential censorship.

## **Key takeaway**

# Questions?