

Tracing Cross Border Web Tracking

Costas Iordanou
Ingmar Poese

Georgios Smaragdakis
Nikolaos Laoutaris



Universidad
Carlos III de Madrid



European
Research
Council

Web advertising fuels the web



A screenshot of a Facebook news feed. Several advertisements are highlighted with red arrows and dashed boxes. One arrow points to a sponsored post from "Asana" with the text: "What if you don't waste time with status meetings and endless e-mail threads? Start working with asana today and make your workplace a happier place." Another arrow points to a video thumbnail for a BBC Earth documentary titled "This Teenager Had A Neanderthal Mom And A Denisovan Dad". A third arrow points to a "TOP STORIES" article about self-esteem peaks. A fourth arrow points to a "POPULAR STORIES" section featuring a video about a zombie-like turtle. Red arrows also point to the right side of the screen, highlighting "Suggested Groups" like "Berlin Rooms, Flats, Housing, Roommates and Expats" and "Temporary Flat Rentals in Berlin". The overall layout shows how Facebook uses ads to monetize its platform.

The rise of targeted ads

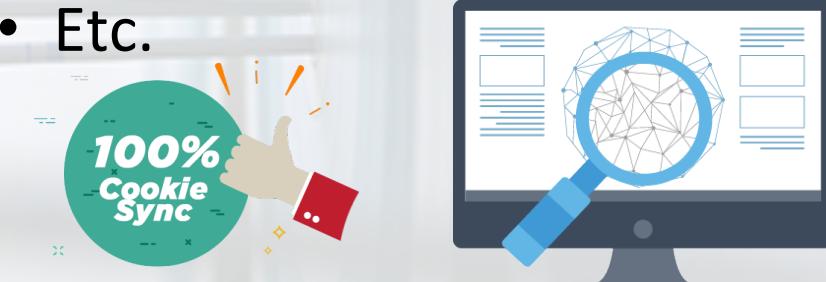
Why Targeted ads?

- Users get relevant ads
- Increase user engagement
- More efficient ad campaigns
- Higher ROI for the advertisers
- Better use of resources
- Etc.

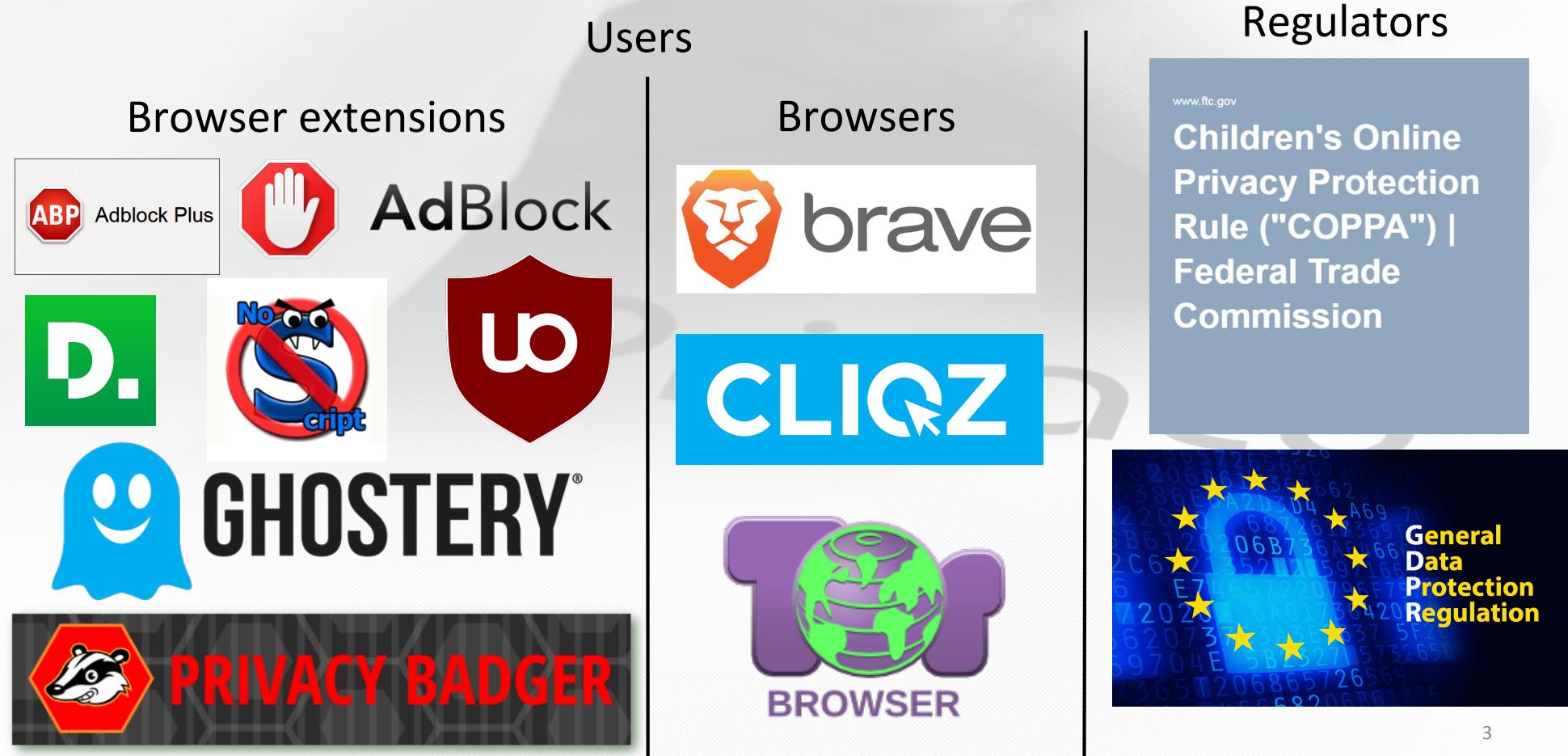
Used Cars for Sale - Yahoo Autos
<https://autos.yahoo.com/used-cars/> ▾ Yahoo! ▾
Find Used Cars for Sale. View photos, features, and get price quote. Browse millions of
Used car listings from local dealers near you.
User typed in "used cars for sale"

How it works?

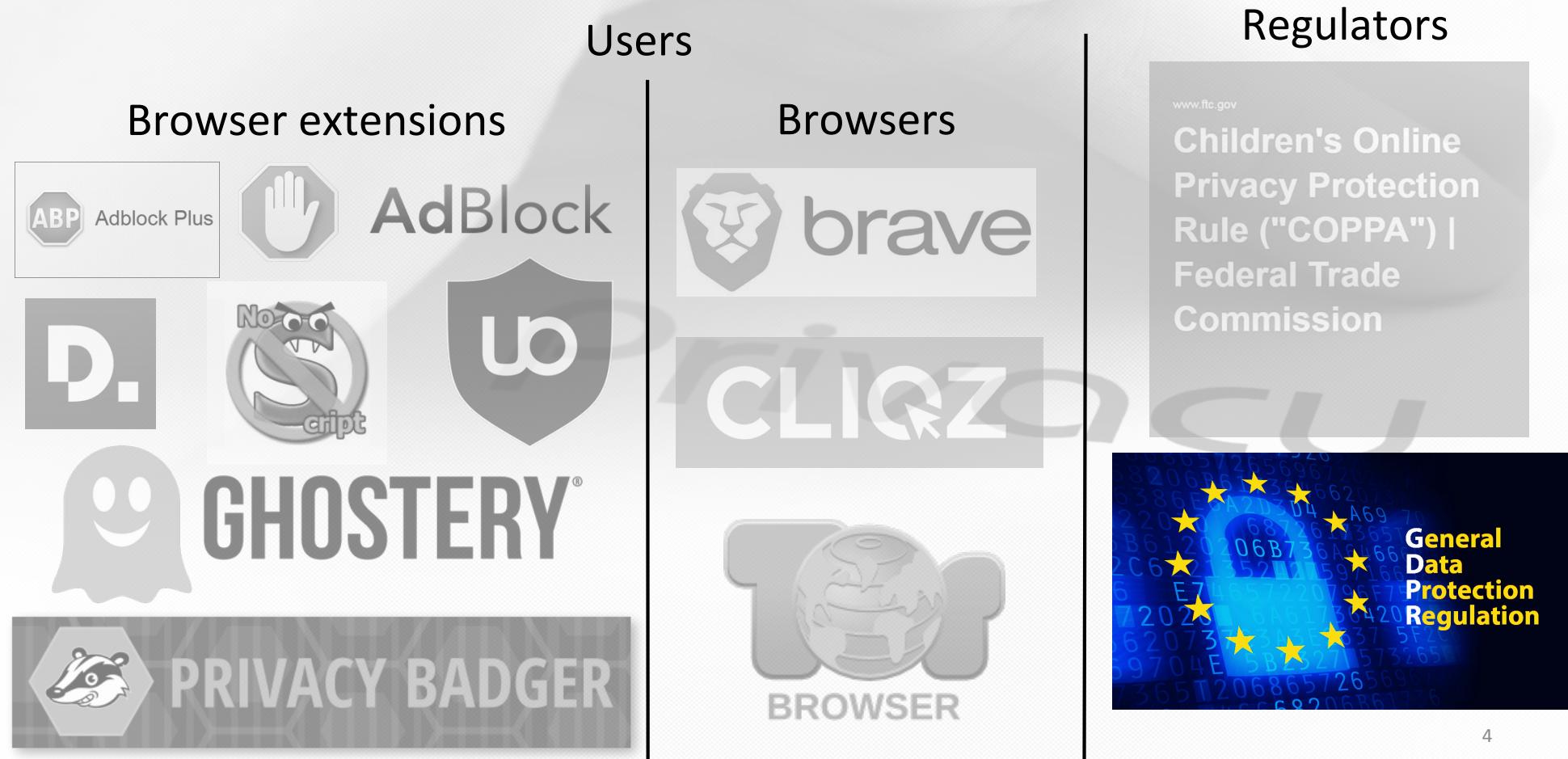
- Tracking and profiling users
- Real time auctions of ads (RTB)
- Cookie synchronization
- Etc.



The reaction of users and regulators



Users and regulators reaction



General Data Protection Regulation - Details

One of the biggest changes with respect to privacy and regulation
on the web in the last few years (Enforcement date: 25th May, 2018)

In general the new legislation:

1. tries to regulate how users' data are collected, processed and stored and
2. if they include any sensitive information about the user

General Data Protection Regulation - Details

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2. if they include any sensitive information about the user

Implementation – Per member state Data Protection Authority (DPA)

DPA: Responsible for complaints – investigations & enforcement

Investigation starting point – **Ad & Tracking** flows entry point servers location

RQ: How can we identify the physical locations of such servers?

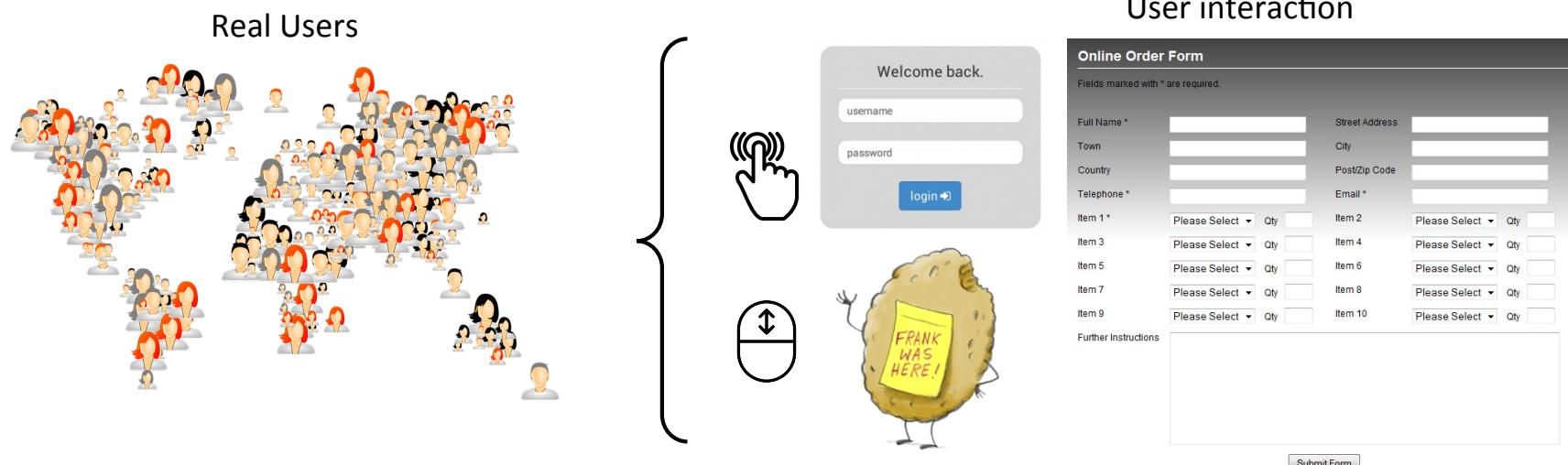
Challenges

1. How to effectively **detect ad and tracking related domains in the wild?**
2. How to **ensure correct geolocation of infrastructure servers?**

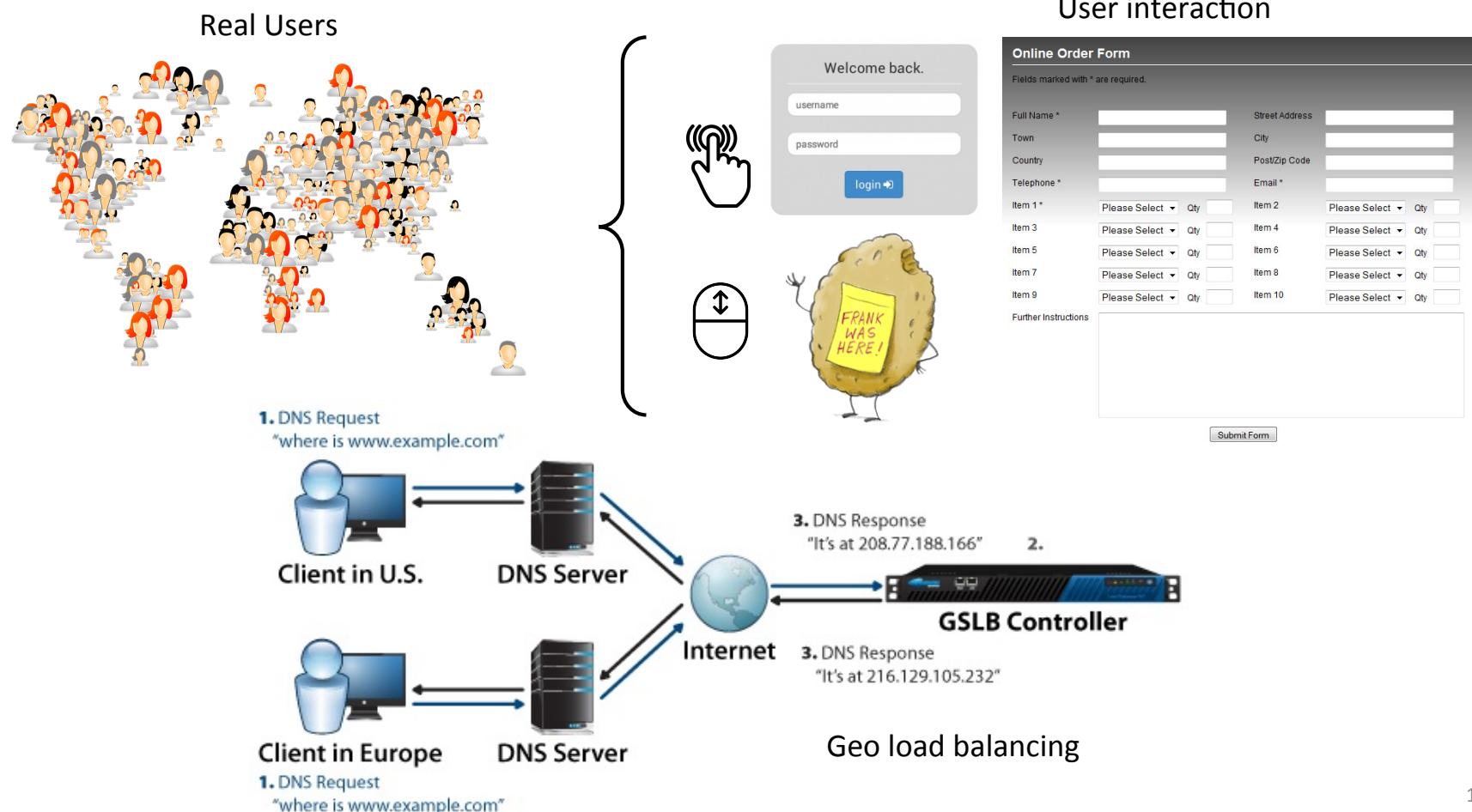
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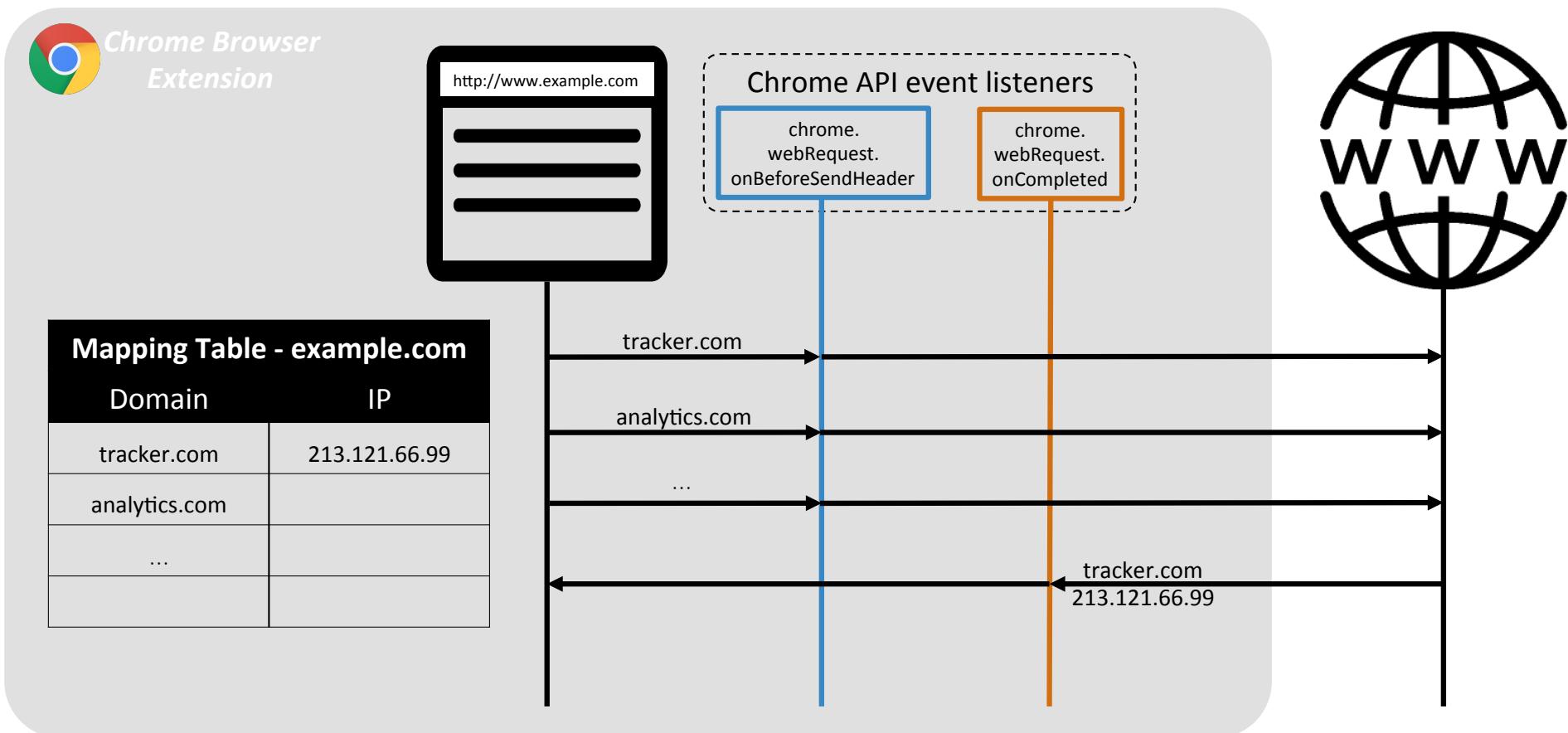
Why real users instead of just Web crawling?



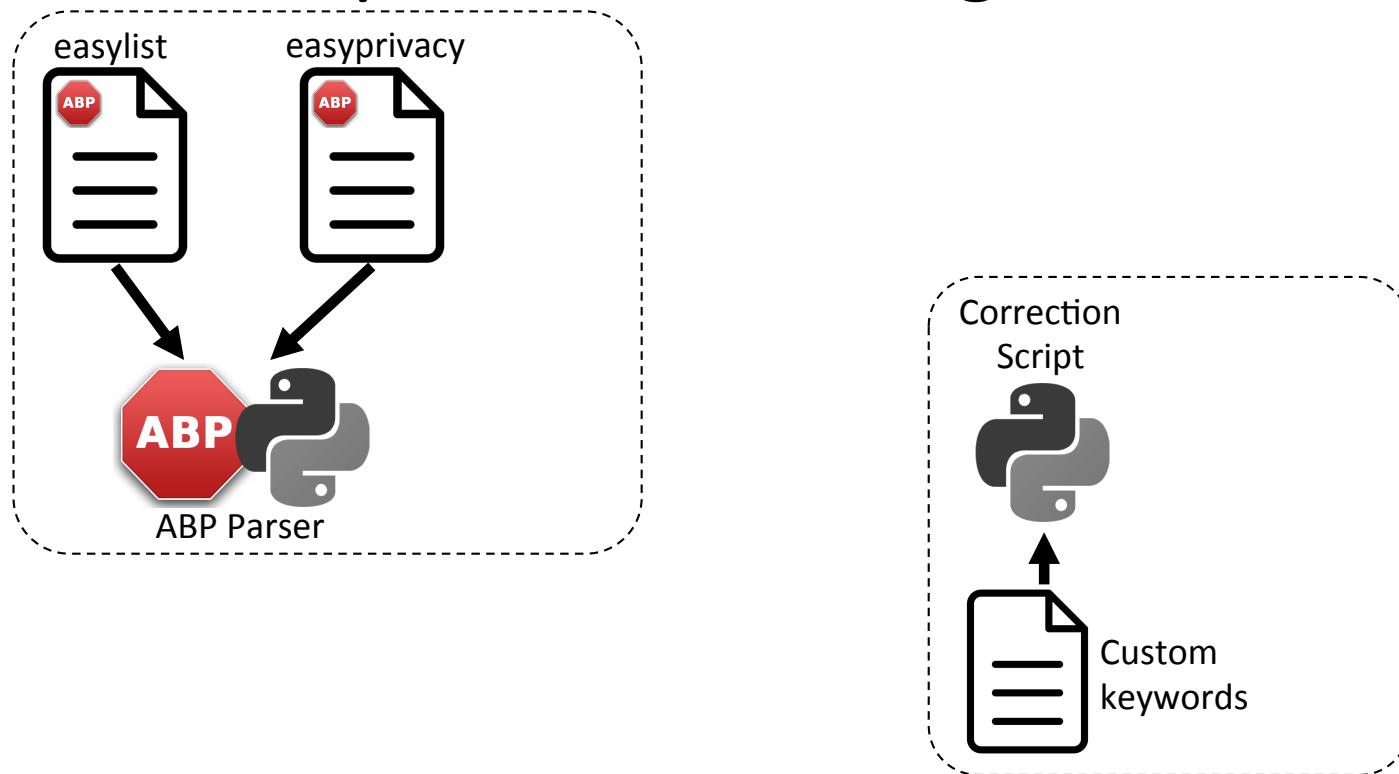
Why real users instead of just Web crawling?



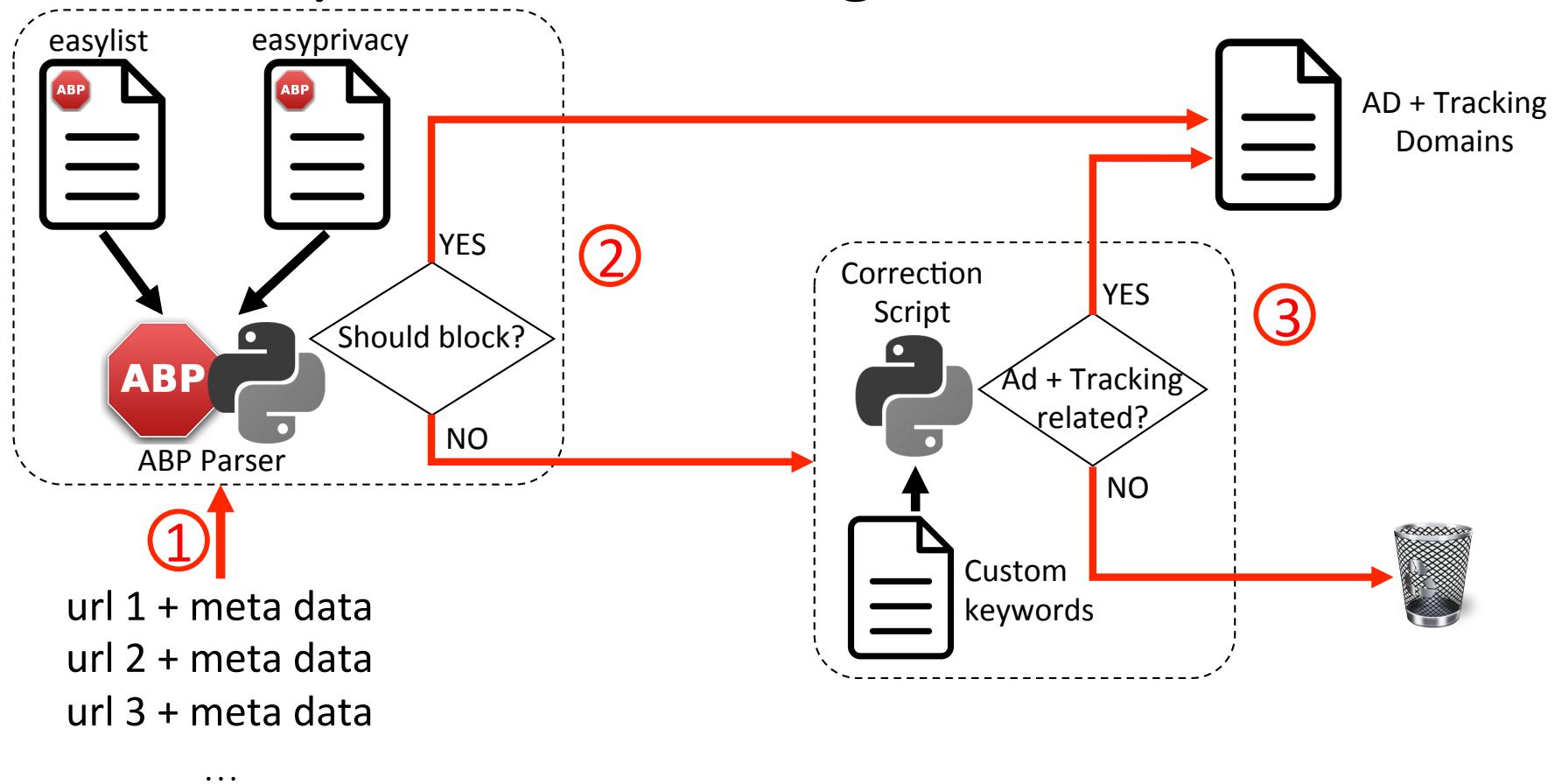
Mapping 3rd party domains to IPs



Identify Ad and Tracking related domains



Identify Ad and Tracking related domains



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Accurate geo-location of server IPs

RIPE IPmap validation process - infrastructure servers IPs



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Avoiding pitfalls...

- Identify **all domains behind each IP** (Reverse DNS query)

Query: <https://freeapi.robtex.com/pdns/reverse/93.184.216.34>

Response:

```
rrname:example.org,  
rrname:www.example.org,  
rrname:www.example.com,  
rrname:www.example.net,  
rrname:imrek.org,  
rrname:example.net,  
...  
rrdata:93.184.216.34, rrtype:A, time_first:1440526884, time_last:1535919774, count:18  
rrdata:93.184.216.34, rrtype:A, time_first:1440723354, time_last:1527899734, count:18  
rrdata:93.184.216.34, rrtype:A, time_first:1441108386, time_last:1535371292, count:18  
rrdata:93.184.216.34, rrtype:A, time_first:1436692690, time_last:1527900018, count:18  
rrdata:93.184.216.34, rrtype:A, time_first:1440827324, time_last:1508103356, count:18  
rrdata:93.184.216.34, rrtype:A, time_first:1440526998, time_last:1533895598, count:18
```

Avoiding pitfalls...

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Query: <https://freeapi.robtex.com/pdns/reverse/93.184.216.34>

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rrname:example.org,      rrdatalist:[{"rrdata": "93.184.216.34", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1440526884, "time_last": 1535919774, "count": 18}, {"rrdata": "93.184.216.34", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1440723354, "time_last": 1527899734, "count": 18}, {"rrdata": "93.184.216.34", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1441108386, "time_last": 1535371292, "count": 18}, {"rrdata": "93.184.216.34", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1436692690, "time_last": 1527900018, "count": 18}, {"rrdata": "93.184.216.34", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1440827324, "time_last": 1508103356, "count": 18}, {"rrdata": "93.184.216.34", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1440526998, "time_last": 1533895598, "count": 18}], ...]
```

- Identify all IPs for each domain (Forward DNS query)

Query: <https://freeapi.robtex.com/pdns/forward/example.com>

Response:

```
rrname:example.com, rrdatalist:[{"rrdata": "2606:280:::1946", "rrtype": "AAAA", "time_first": 1441278890, "time_last": 1535952170, "count": 18}, {"rrdata": "93.184.216.34", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1441278890, "time_last": 1535952170, "count": 18}, {"rrdata": "208.77.188.166", "rrtype": "A", "time_first": 1246678898, "time_last": 1246678898, "count": 1}], ...]
```

Avoiding pitfalls...

- Identify all c

Query: [https](https://)

Response:

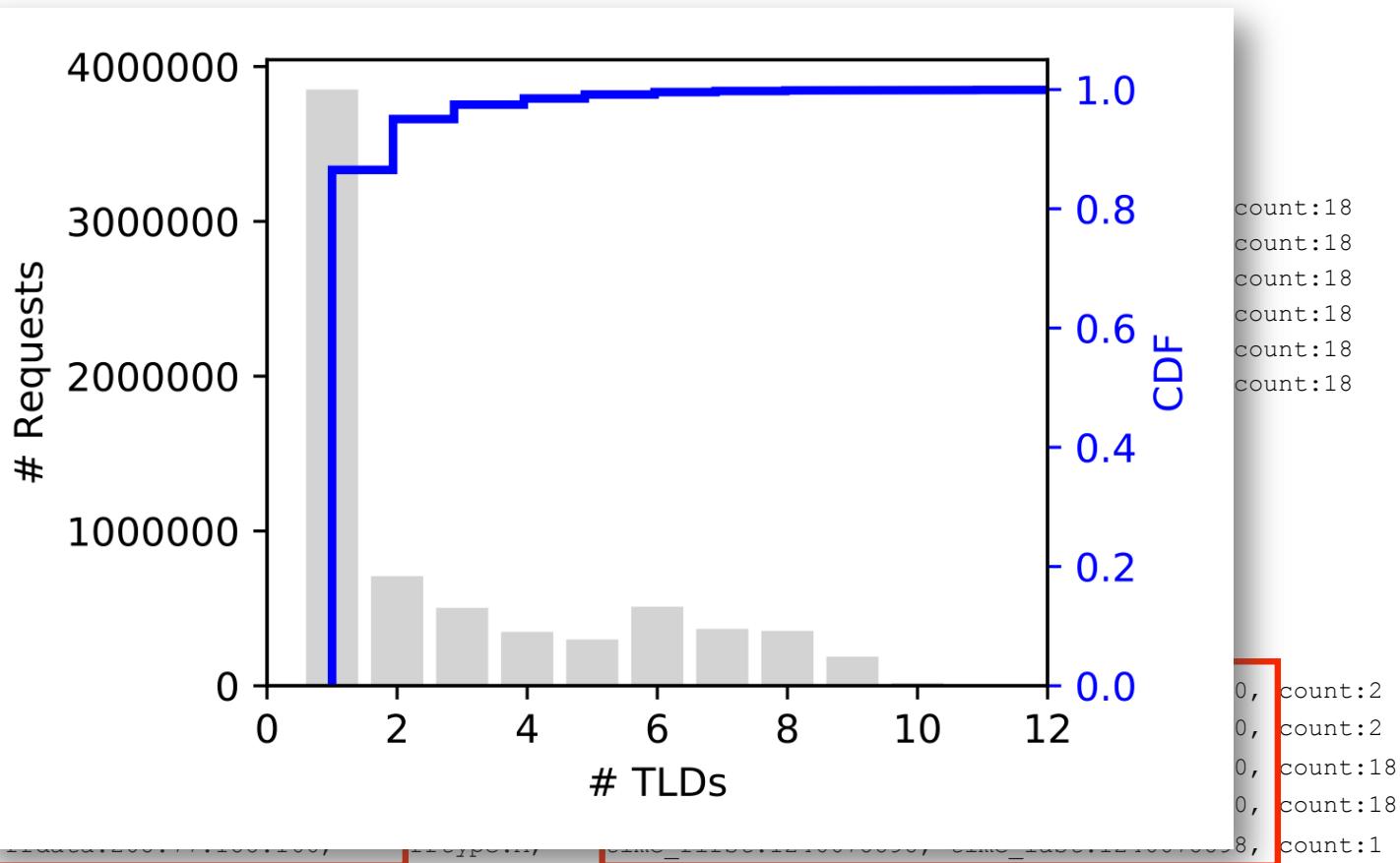
```
rrname:example.org  
rrname:www.example  
rrname:www.example  
rrname:www.example  
rrname:imrek.org,  
rrname:example.net
```

- Identify all I

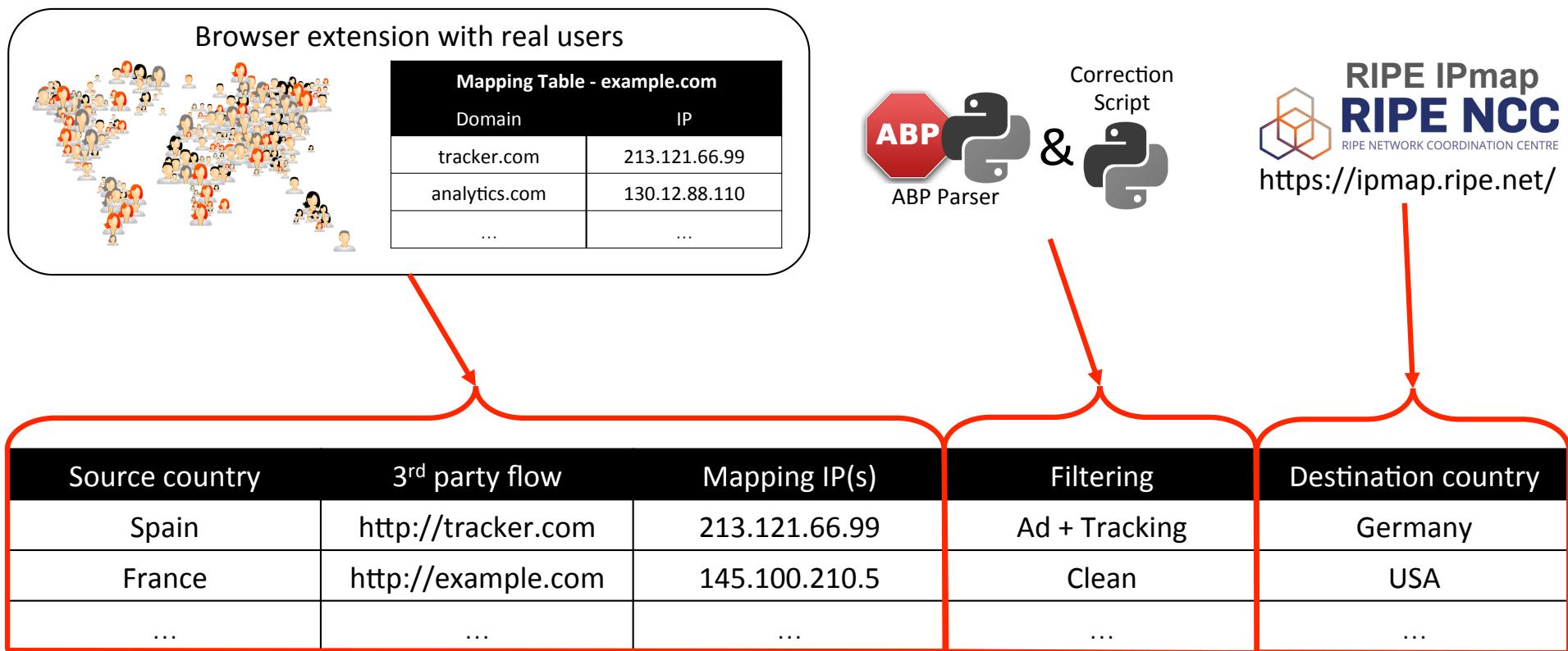
Query: [https:](https://)

Response:

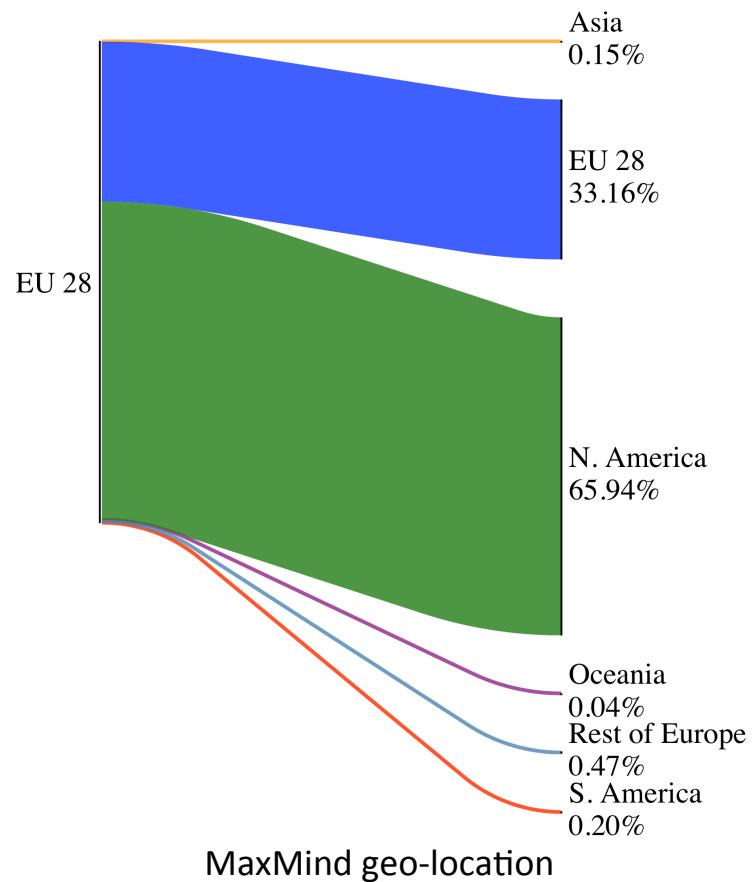
```
rrname:example.com  
rrname:example.com  
rrname:example.com  
rrname:example.com  
rrname:example.com
```



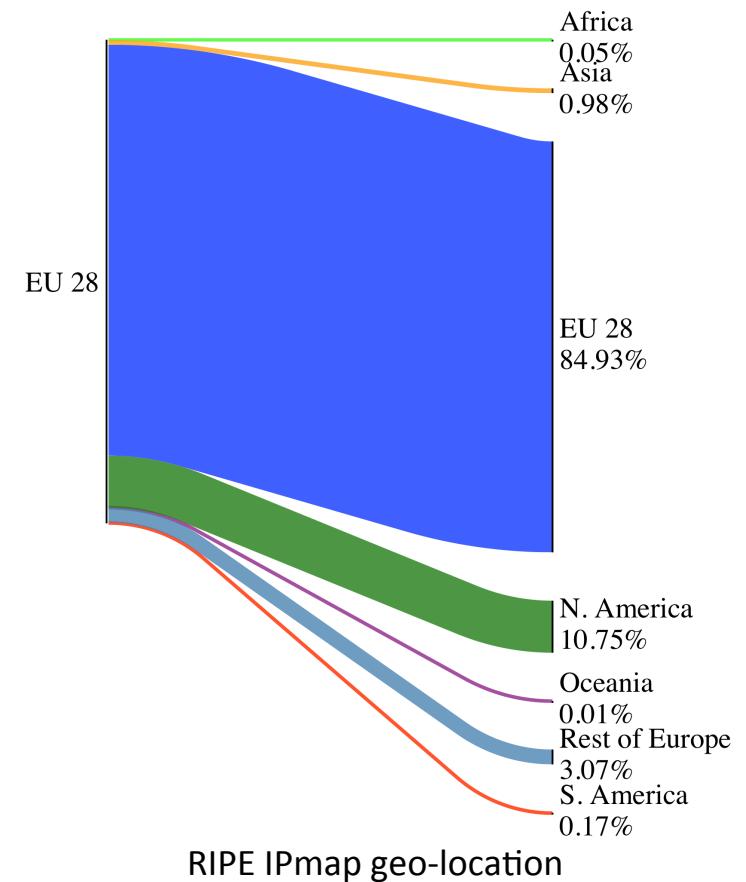
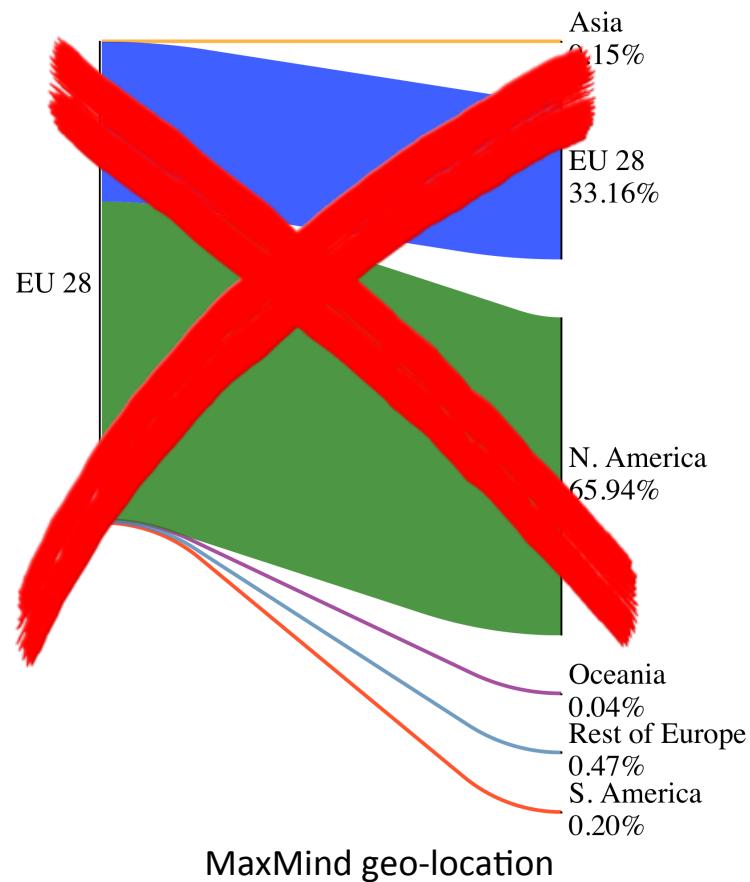
Joining everything together



Results - EU 28 member states confinement level

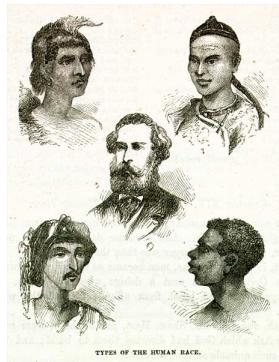


Results - EU 28 member states confinement level



What about sensitive websites?

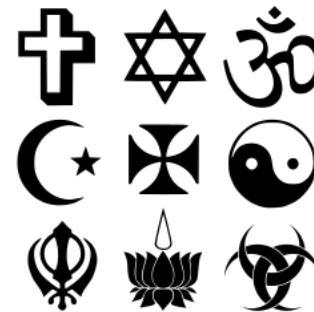
Sensitive categories as defined by GDPR



Race & Ethnicity



Political beliefs



Religion



Genetic & biometric data

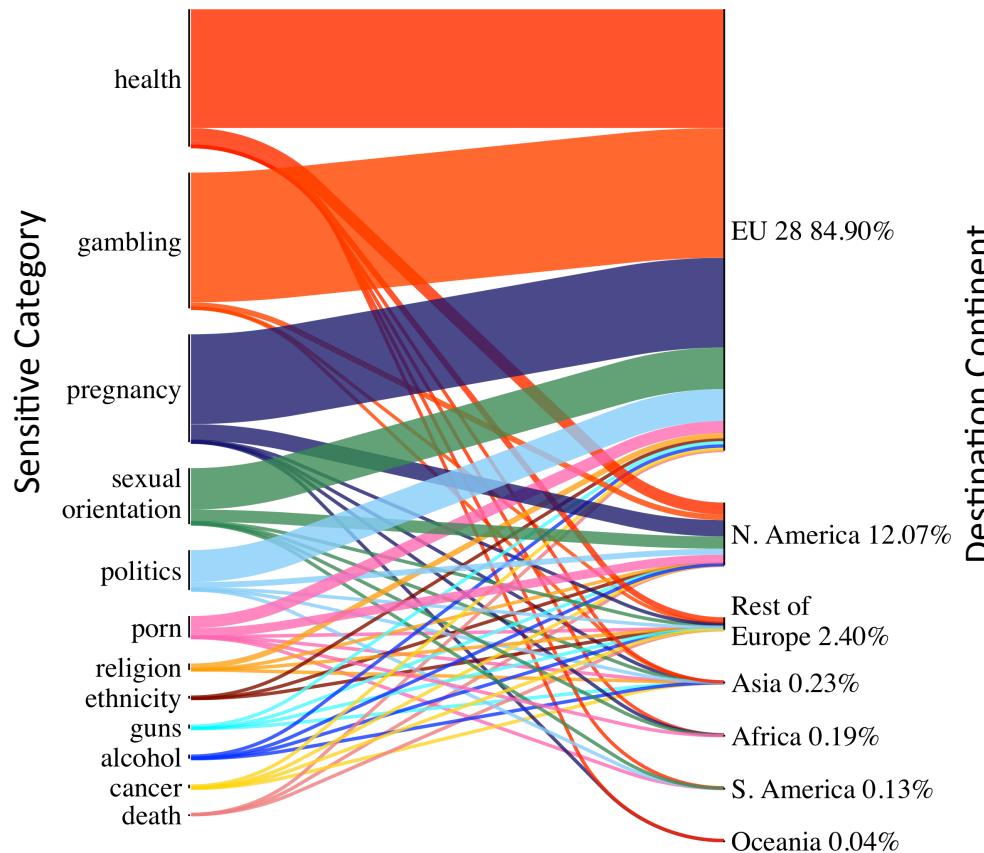


Health



Sexual Orientation

Results - Sensitive websites based on EU 28 users



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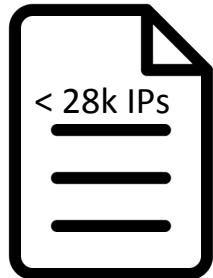
Scaling up – From real users to ISP flows



Scaling up – From real users to ISP flows

Datasets

List of Ad + Tracking IPs



+

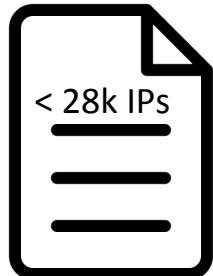
ISPs Datasets

Name	Country	Demographics
DE-Broadband	Germany	15+ Million broadband households
DE-Mobile	Germany	40+ Million mobile users
PL	Poland	11+ Million mobile and broadband users
HU	Hungary	6+ Million mobile and broadband users

Scaling up – From real users to ISP flows

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Four 24h daily snapshots

1. Wednesday

Nov. 8, 2017

2. Wednesday

Apr. 4, 2018

3. Wednesday

May 16, 2018

4. Wednesday

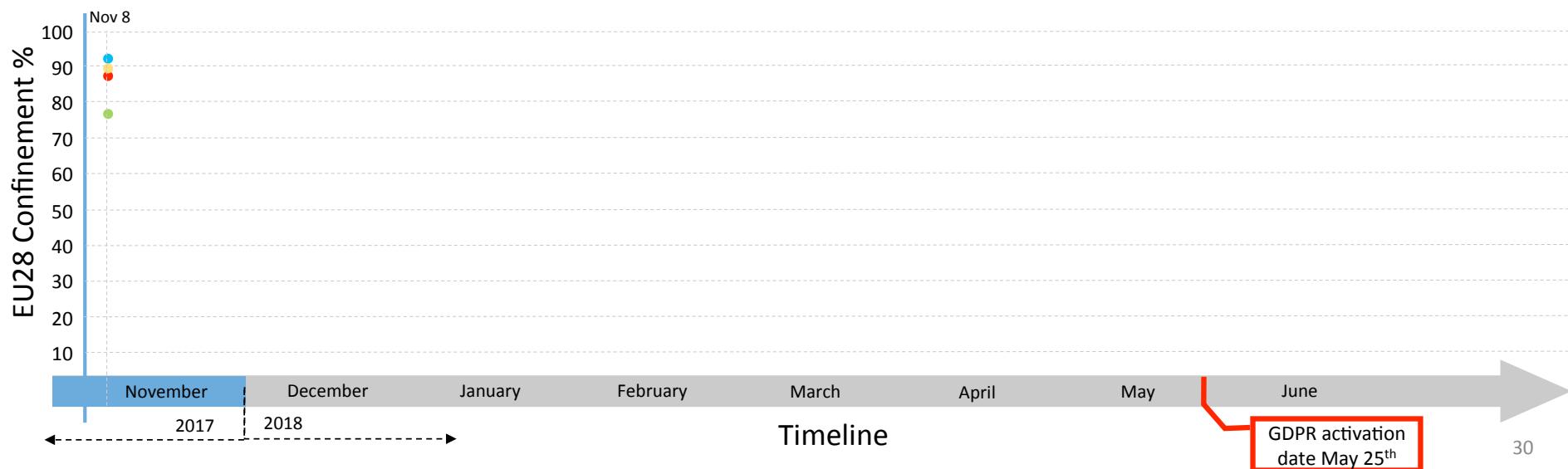
June 20, 2018

Scaling up – Continent level ISPs results

	● DE-Broadband Nov 8				● DE-Mobile Nov 8				● PL Nov 8				● HU Nov 8			
#Sampled Tracking Flows (in Millions)	1,057.0				70.4				13.8				43.3			
EU28	88.5%				91.1%				77.5%				89.5%			
North America	10%				6.9%				19.8%				10.2%			
Rest Europe	<1%				<1%				1.9%				<1%			
Asia	<1%				<1%				<1%				<1%			
Rest World	<1%				<1%				<1%				<1%			

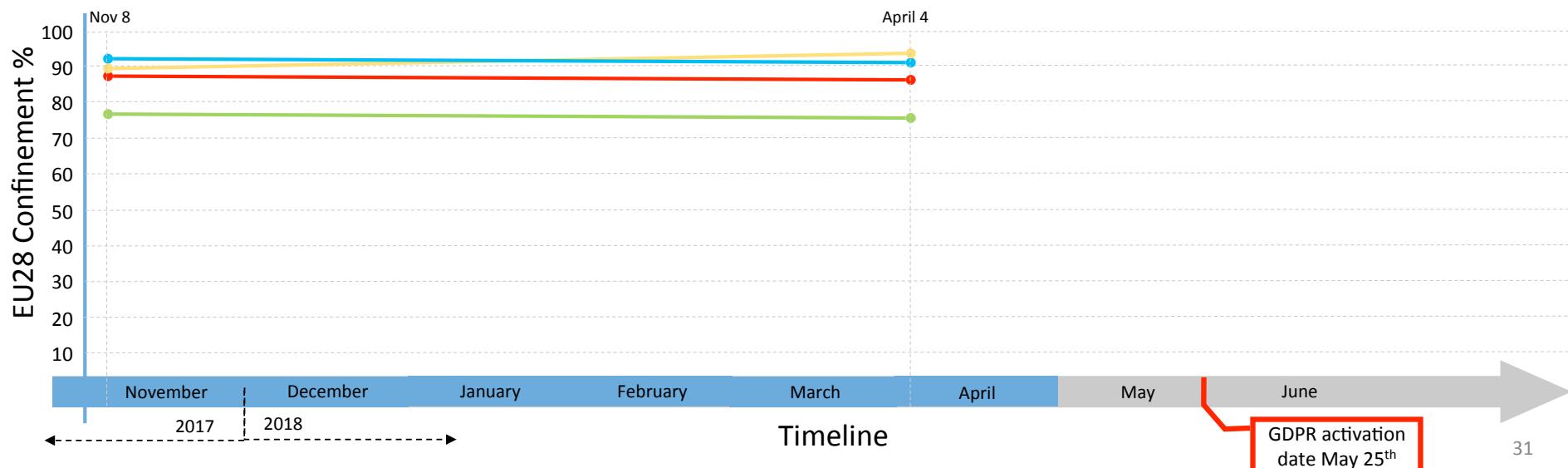
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	Nov 8				Nov 8				Nov 8				Nov 8			
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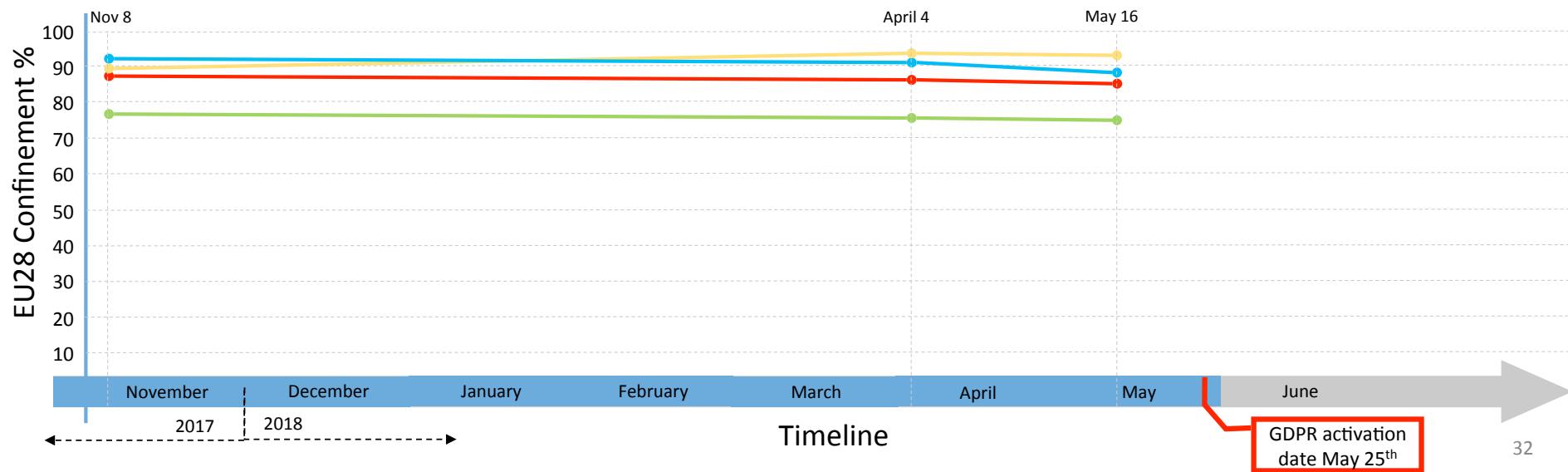
Scaling up – Continent level ISPs results

	DE-Broadband				DE-Mobile				PL				HU			
	Nov 8	April 4	Nov 8	April 4	Nov 8	April 4	Nov 8	April 4	Nov 8	April 4	Nov 8	April 4	Nov 8	April 4	Nov 8	April 4
#Sampled Tracking Flows (in Millions)	1,057.0	1,200.8			70.4	77.4			13.8	13.8			43.3	50.2		
EU28	88.5%	87.7%			91.1%	90.8%			77.5%	75.6%			89.5%	93.1%		
North America	10%	9.3%			6.9%	6.6%			19.8%	21.5%			10.2%	6.3%		
Rest Europe	<1%	1.7%			<1%	2%			1.9%	1.9%			<1%	<1%		
Asia	<1%	<1%			<1%	<1%			<1%	<1%			<1%	<1%		
Rest World	<1%	<1%			<1%	<1%			<1%	<1%			<1%	<1%		



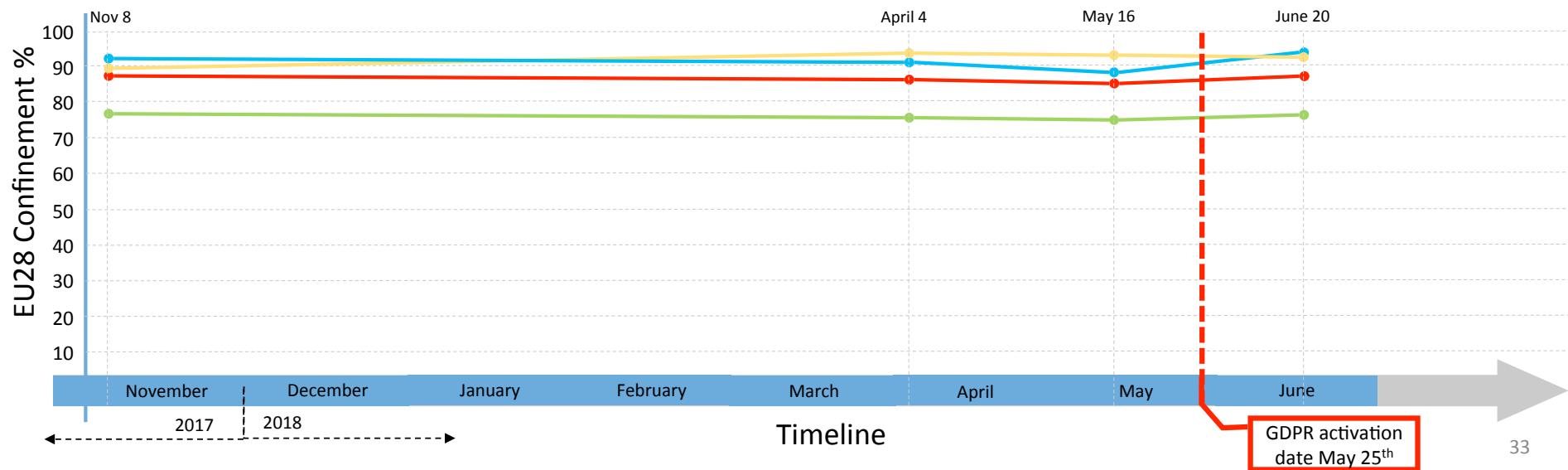
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	● DE-Broadband			● DE-Mobile			● PL			● HU		
	Nov 8	April 4	May 16	Nov 8	April 4	May 16	Nov 8	April 4	May 16	Nov 8	April 4	May 16
#Sampled Tracking Flows (in Millions)	1,057.0	1,200.8	1,105.3		70.4	77.4	70.8		13.8	13.8	12.4	
EU28	88.5%	87.7%	86.5%		91.1%	90.8%	89.9%		77.5%	75.6%	74.7%	
North America	10%	9.3%	9.2%		6.9%	6.6%	6.4%		19.8%	21.5%	22%	
Rest Europe	<1%	1.7%	2.9%		<1%	2%	3.1%		1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	
Asia	<1%	<1%	<1%		<1%	<1%	<1%		<1%	<1%	<1%	
Rest World	<1%	<1%	<1%		<1%	<1%	<1%		<1%	<1%	<1%	



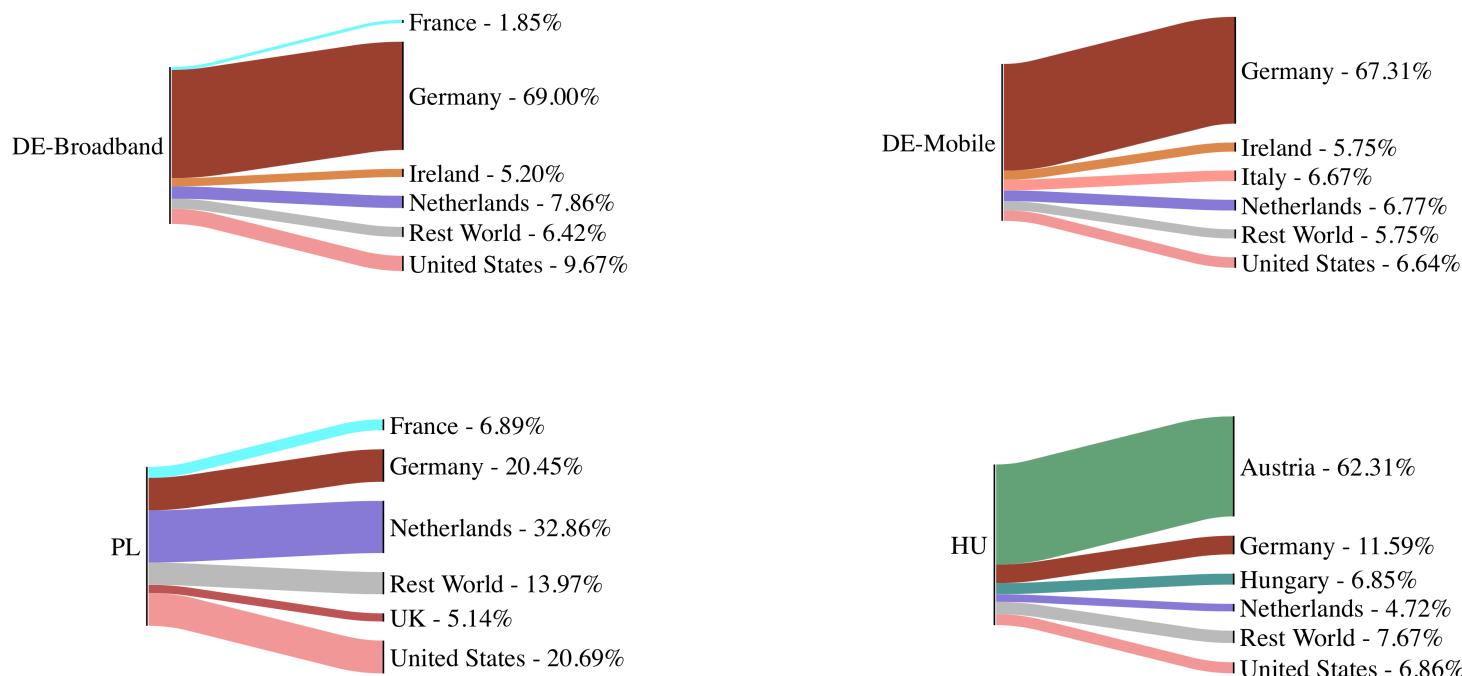
Scaling up – Continent level ISPs results

	DE-Broadband				DE-Mobile				PL				HU			
	Nov 8	April 4	May 16	June 20	Nov 8	April 4	May 16	June 20	Nov 8	April 4	May 16	June 20	Nov 8	April 4	May 16	June 20
#Sampled Tracking Flows (in Millions)	1,057.0	1,200.8	1,105.3	963.4	70.4	77.4	70.8	74.5	13.8	13.8	12.4	11.9	43.3	50.2	39.3	33.6
EU28	88.5%	87.7%	86.5%	88.3%	91.1%	90.8%	89.9%	92.5%	77.5%	75.6%	74.7%	75%	89.5%	93.1%	92.4%	91.6%
North America	10%	9.3%	9.2%	8.4%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	5.1%	19.8%	21.5%	22%	21.3%	10.2%	6.3%	7%	7.7%
Rest Europe	<1%	1.7%	2.9%	1.8%	<1%	2%	3.1%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	3.4%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Asia	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Rest World	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%



Country level confinements

ISPs dataset at April 4th



Can we further improve localization?

Two approaches:

1. Using DNS optimization

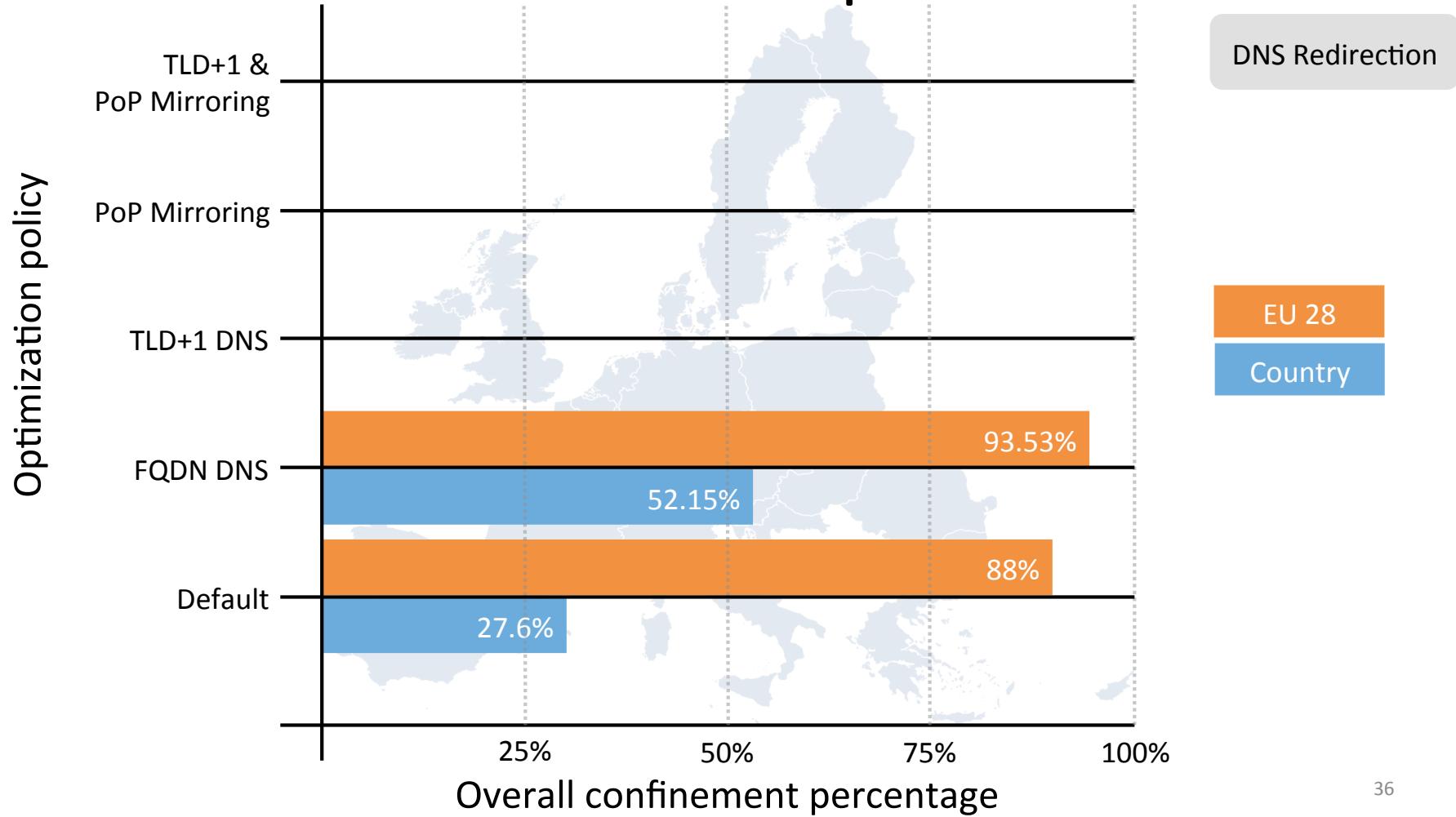
Group server IPs (locations) based on:

- a) Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN) *i.e., sub_d.tracker.com*
- b) Top Level Domain plus one (TLD+1) *i.e., tracker.com*

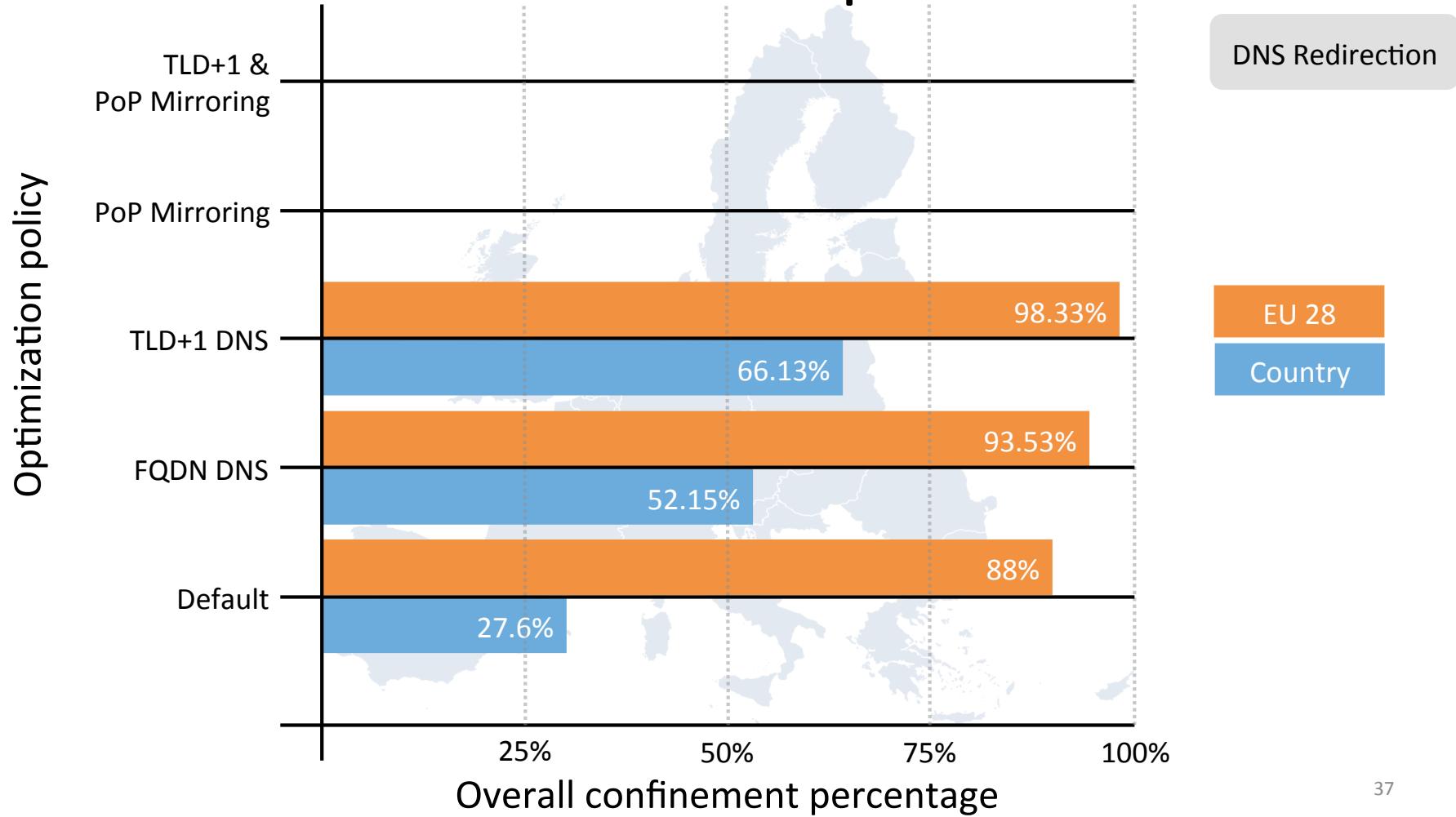
2. Using PoP Mirroring

Deploy/migrate PoP servers based on cloud services
datacenters availability

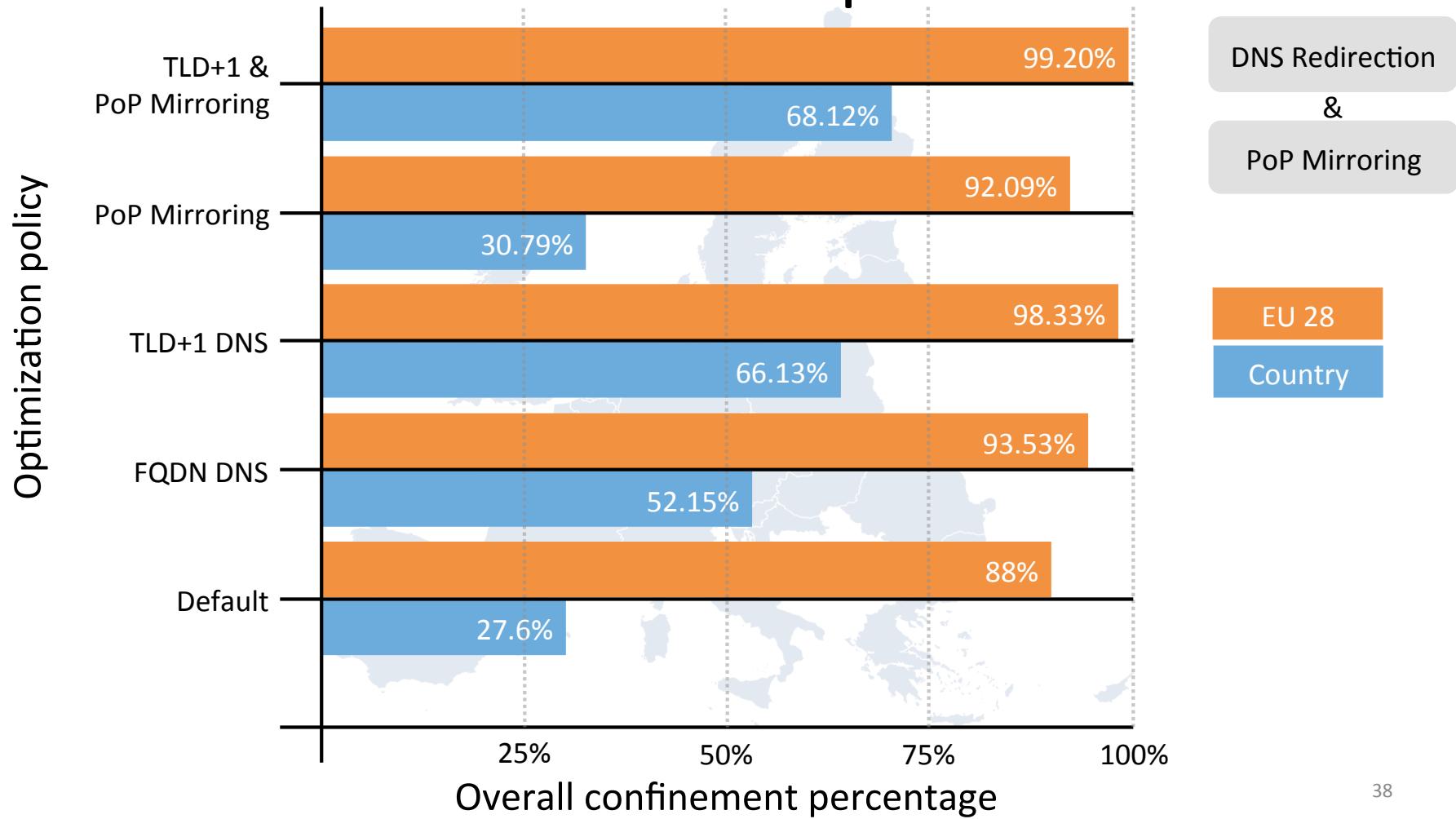
EU 28 localization improvement



EU 28 localization improvement



EU 28 localization improvement



In the paper

- Details on the methodology
- More results

Tracing Cross Border Web Tracking

Costas Iordanou

TU Berlin / UC3M

costas@ima.tu-berlin.de

Ingmar Poese

BENOCS

ipoese@benocs.com

ABSTRACT

A tracking flow is a flow between an end user and a Web tracking service. We develop an extensive measurement methodology for quantifying at scale the amount of tracking flows that cross data protection borders, be it national or international, such as the EU28 border within which the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) applies. Our methodology uses a browser extension to fully render advertising and tracking code, various lists and heuristics to extract well known trackers, passive DNS replication to get all the IP ranges of trackers, and state-of-the art geolocation. We employ

Georgios Smaragdakis

TU Berlin

georgios@ima.tu-berlin.de

Nikolaos Laoutaris

Data Transparency Lab / Eurecat

nikos@datatransparencylab.org

1 INTRODUCTION

Online advertising, including behavioral targeting over the Real Time Bidding protocol (RTB) [62], fuels [26] most of the free services of the web. In its principle, the concept of targeted (or personalized) advertising is benign: products and services offered to consumers that they truly care about. It is in its implementation and actual use when controversies arise. For example, tracking should respect fundamental data protection rights of people, such as their desire to opt-out, and should keep clear from sensitive personal data categories, such as health, political beliefs, religion or sexual 39

Main takeaways

1. ≈90% of tracking flows from EU 28 terminates within EU 28
2. Incorrect geolocation approach can totally flip the results
3. Country level confinement is correlated with the IT infrastructure
4. DNS redirection & PoP Mirroring can improve confinement levels
5. ≈3% of the tracking flows are in sensitive categories

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Costas iordanou
email: costas@ima.tu-berlin.de



Universidad
Carlos III de Madrid



European
Research
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