



Web tracking technologies & price discrimination in e-commerce

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Back in 1993...



"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

©The New Yorker Collection 1993 Peter Stein From cartoonbank.com. All rights reserved



Today...



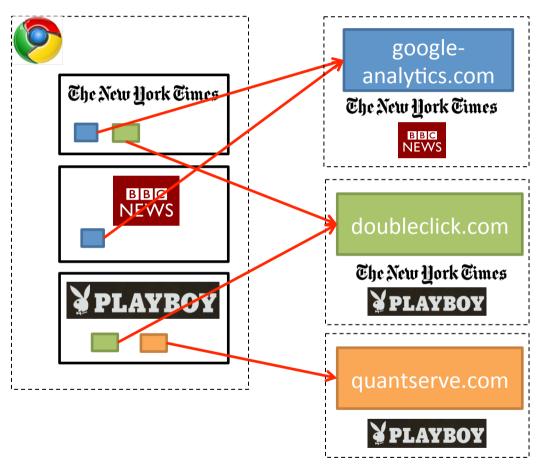
It's the Internet! Of course they know you're a dog. They also know your favorite brand of pet food and the name of the cute poodle at the park that you have a crush on!

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Today...

Web Tracking



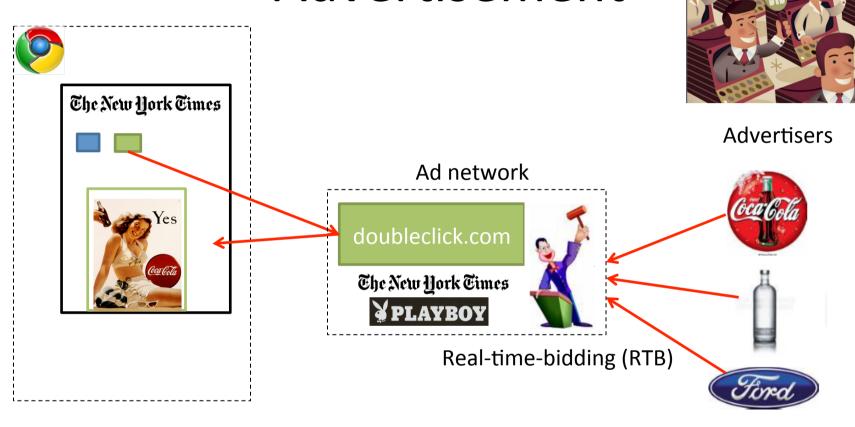
Bigger browsing profiles

- = increased value for trackers
- = reduced privacy for users

(Hypothetical tracking relationships only.)



Advertisement





Price discrimination





More evidence

Save money on Ryanair fares by... deleting your cookies? March 23rd, 2011 • 50 Comments

By Andy Dawson

Posted by SB · March 23, 2011 at 11:32 am

RyanAir have been doing this for at least 2 years, it's a bit of a disgrace but I thought this was widely known!?

Posted by Ally • March 23, 2011 at 11:34 am

That is some cheeky cheeky shenanigans – I also doubt it'll be restricted to a RyanAi practice.

Posted by Richard • March 23, 2011 at 11:35 am

Yes - I have seen this on Ryanair many years ago - it "knew" I was looking for this fare and it bumped up the price each time I visited. New computer, back to normal prices.

Posted by Dickie Branson · March 23, 2011 at 12:30 pm

Have had similar experiences with both Easyjet and Virgin.....



In this talk...

Web Tracking

- How does it work?
- How can you protect yourself from being tracked?
- Is it legal?

Price discrimination

- Airline tickets study
- How to get a better price?
- Is it legal?

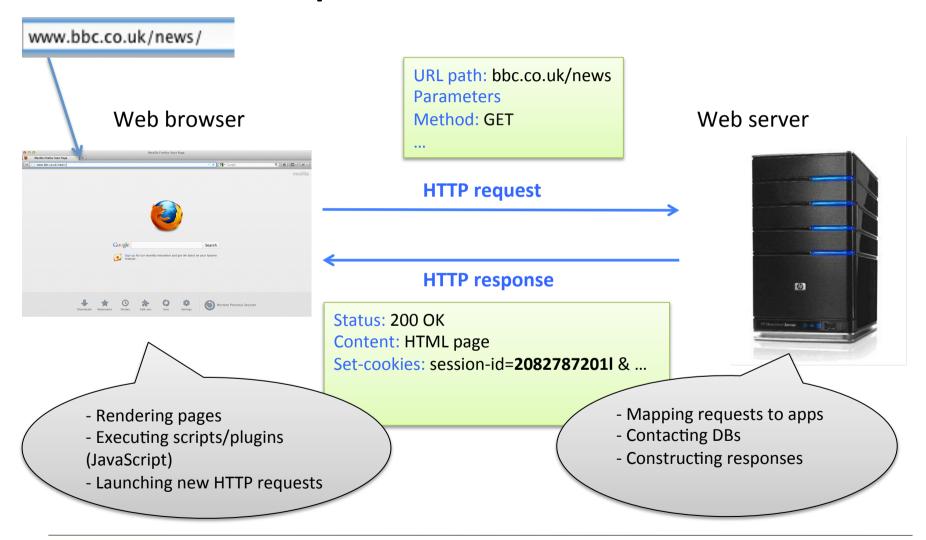






How does Web Tracking work?

HTTP protocol is stateless





HTTP protocol is stateless

Web browser



Cookie Database

bbc.co.uk/news: session-id=20827872011 URL path: bbc.co.uk/news

Parameters Method: GET

•••

HTTP request

HTTP response

Status: 200 OK

Content: HTML page

Set-cookies: session-id=2082787201| & ...

...

Web server





HTTP protocol is stateless

Web browser



Cookie Database

bbc.co.uk/news: session-id=20827872011 URL path: bbc.co.uk/news...
Method: GET
Cookies: session-id=2082787201| & ...

HTTP request

Web server





Mechanisms Required By Trackers

- Ability to store/create user identity in the browser
 - HTTP cookies
 - HTTP headers
 - browser storages
 - device fingerprinting:
 - browser properties
 - OS properties
 - IP address...

Stateful tracking

Stateless tracking

- Ability to communicate user identity back to tracker
 - HTTP request headers
 - JavaScript





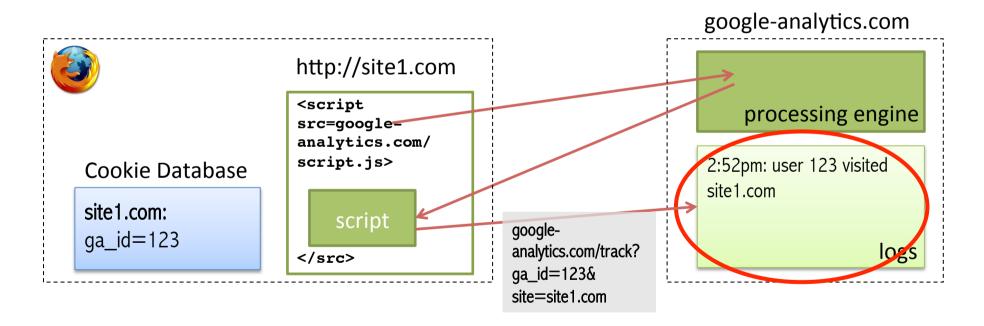
Stateful tracking

TRACKING VIA COOKIES



Within-Site Tracking

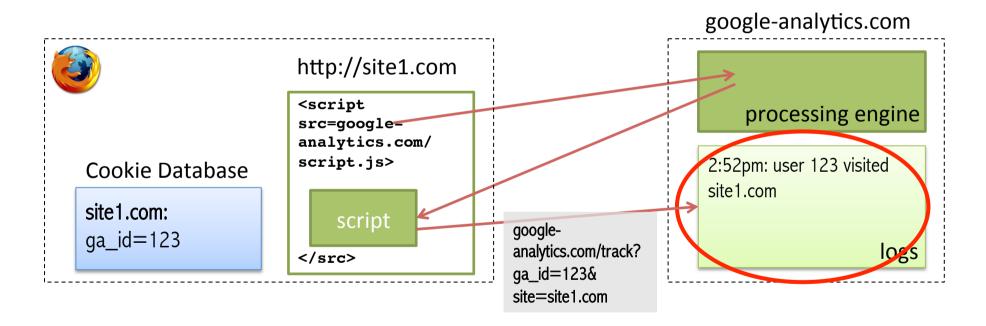
First-party cookies are used to track repeat visits to a site.





Within-Site Tracking

First-party cookies are used to track repeat visits to a site.





Cookie stealing

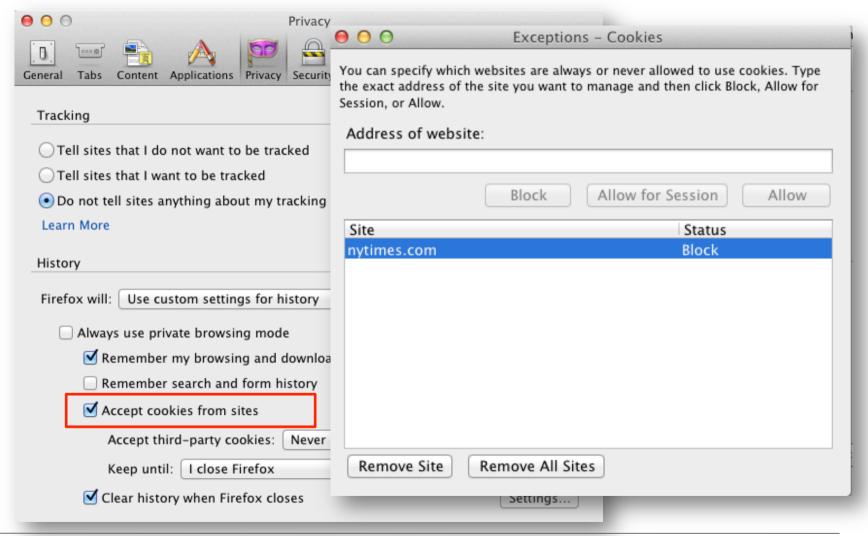
• Access cookies: document.cookie

Script that sends cookies

script



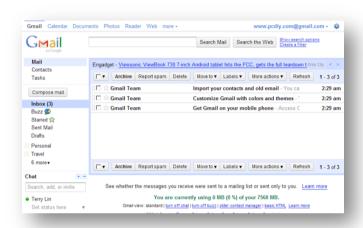
First-party cookie setting





First-party cookies benefits

 Keep the session through different windows/tabs

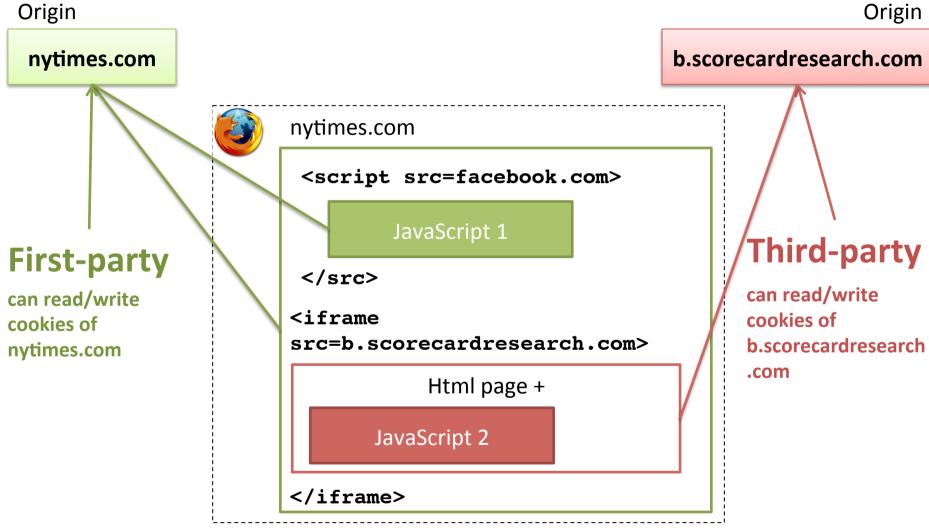


- Website owners can evaluate
 - website statistics
 - popularity of certain pages
 - popularity of links
 - selected and copied phrases





Cookies: first- & third-party

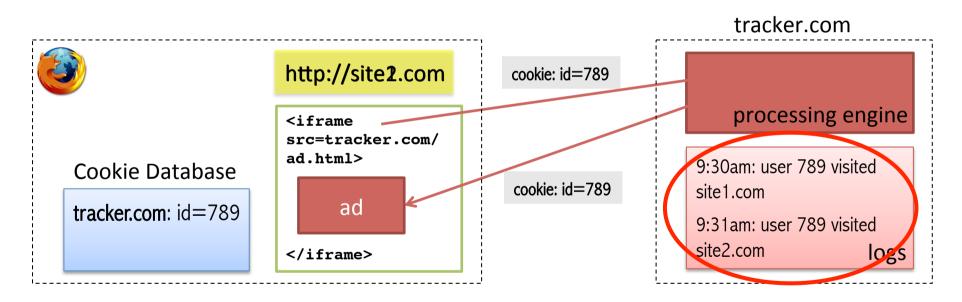




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Cross-site Tracking

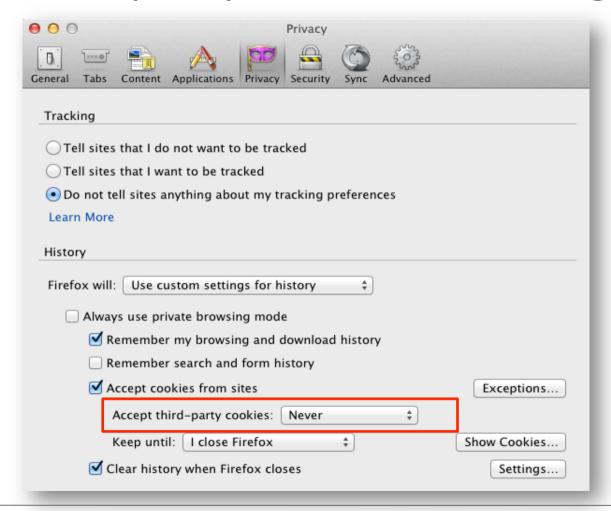
Third-party cookies are used by trackers included in other sites to create profiles.





Roesner *etal* "Detecting and Defending Against Third-Party Tracking on the Web" NSDI'2012

Practical protection: Third-party cookies blocking





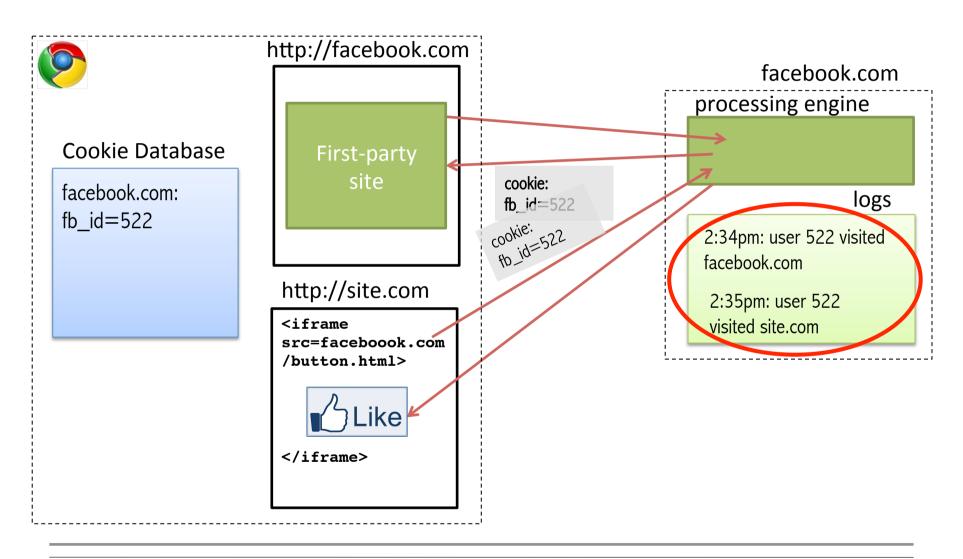
Practical protection: Third-party cookies blocking

- Does not influence your browsing experience
- Does not adjust advertisements for you

- So why are third-party cookies still there?
 - It's a business of advertisement companies



Personal Cross-Site Tracking





Third-party cookie blocking problem

Important detail:

In most browsers, third-party cookie blocking option doesn't block sending the cookies

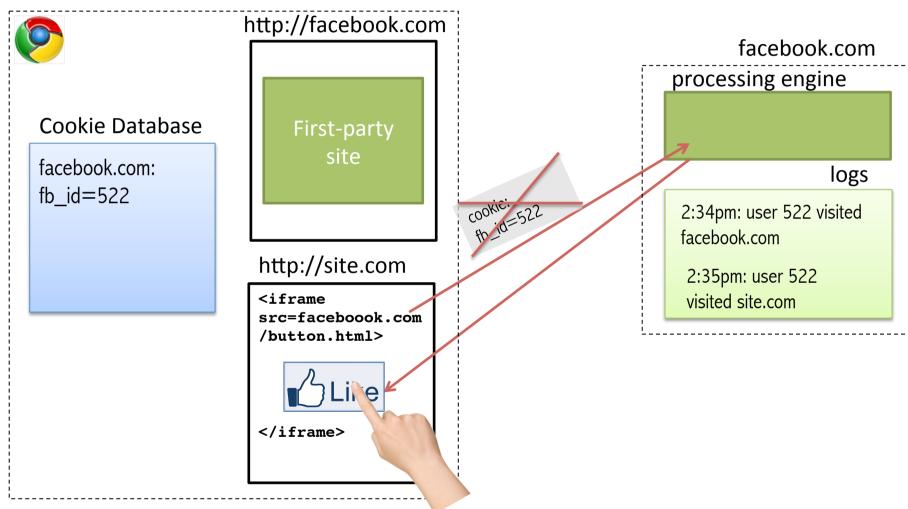
Privacy problems:

- If a tracker can ever set a cookie, third-party cookie blocking is rendered ineffective.
- The user can be tracked just because a site she visits contains a social button





ShareMeNot





Cookie respawning

- Cookies can respawn even if the user has deleted them
- KISSmetrics and Hulu.com lawsuits
 - HTML5 localStorage (across sessions only)
 - Flash LSOs (across sessions and web browsers)
 - HTTP headers: Etag, LastModified





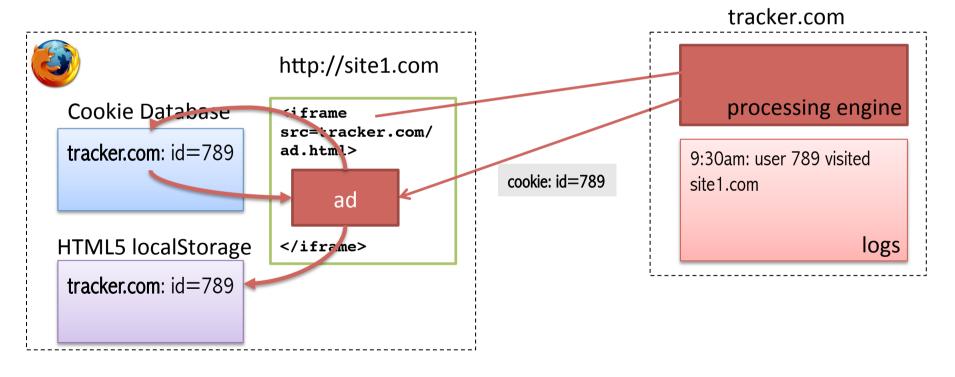
A. Soltani http://ashkansoltani.org/2011/08/11/respawn-redux-flash-cookies/ August 2011



Respawning - local storages

• KissMetrics lawsuit: HTML5 localStorage (across sessions)

User leaves the page

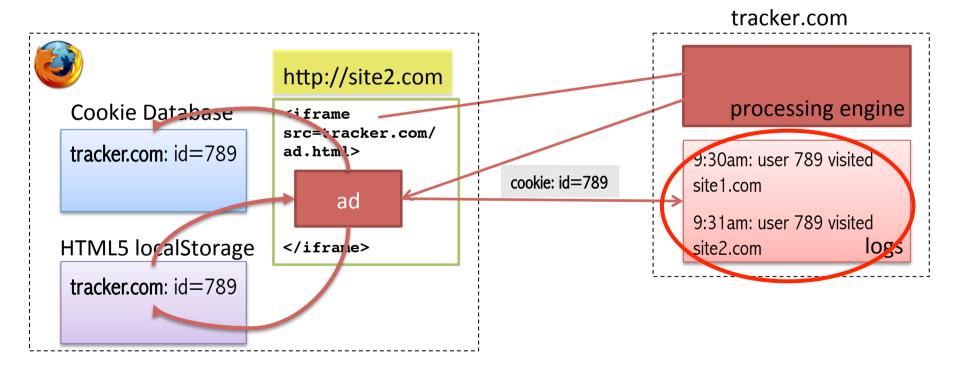




Respawning - local storages

• KissMetrics lawsuit: HTML5 localStorage (across sessions)

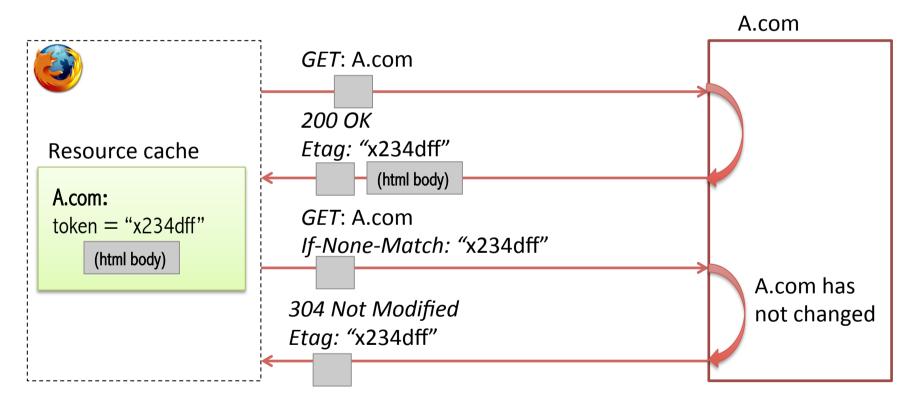
User deletes all the cookies!





Respawning via Etag header

Etag header is a caching mechanism





Respawning via Etag header



Not Respawning, but Tracking

Important detail:

- If Etag header, HTML5 localStorage, or Flash LSO didn't store a copy of cookies
- => tracking would not be detected!

Privacy problem:

 All of these storages can be used for tracking without cookies



Protection from stateful tracking

- Browser setting: block third-party cookies
 - Protects from tracking (purely) via cookies
 - Does not protect from cookie respawning
 - Does not protect from tracking via other storages
- Browser extension: block scripts/requests only from known advertisement/tracking companies
 - Does not protect from tracking by other companies
 - Does not protect form tracking by the main website





Research solutions

- Dynamic Information Flow Control
 - Monitors JavaScript to prevent cookie stealing
 - Strong formal guarantee
 - secret data sources (cookies) do not flow into public data sinks (servers, storages)
 - Several implementations:
 - Enhanced web browser FlowFox [De Groef et al. CCS'12]
 - FireFox plugin ZaphodFacets [Austin & Flanagan POPL'12]



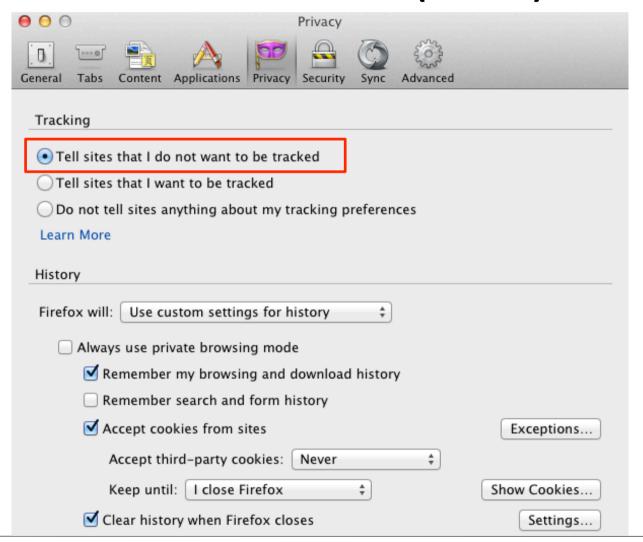




Do-not-track and EU ePrivacy directive



Do-Not-Track (DNT)







Do-Not-Track (DNT)

- Tracking preference expression
 - New HTTP request header DNT:1
 - Optional HTTP response header Tk:1 (server is compliant)
- How the web servers should enforce DNT?
 - "do-not-track" → "do-not-target"
 - do not target the users based on collected data
 - but still allow data to be collected
- Did anything actually change?
 - IE 10 adds DNT:1 by default, Yahoo! and Apache ignore it.





EU ePrivacy Directive 95/46

w.r.t. Stateful tracking

Actual Regulation

2002/58/EC:

 users should be able to refuse to have info stored in their browser

2009/136/EC:

 users should give a consent to have info stored in their browser

Interpretation

EU states:

 users can change their cookie settings

Some EU states:

cookie setting is an implicit consent

Most of other EU states:

no, we need other standard with explicit consent



Thanks to EU ePrivacy Directive



Protesters return to Turkey streets



Hundreds of protesters return to the streets of Istanbul and Ankara, with the PM accusing some elements of trying to undermine democracy.

892

Determined to stay

Media slams handling of protests Is Turkey's secular system in danger?

In pictures: Saturday clashes

Magazine



Watching brief

Can you keep tabs on every terrorist suspect?



Eden's marshes

Restoring the wetlands drained by Saddam



Syrian rebels and Hezbollah 'clash'

A number of people are killed in rare clashes on Lebanese soil between Syrian rebels and the Lebanese militant group Hezbollah, say reports.

Qusair's strategic importance

Hezbollah's role

Red Cross 'alarmed' over Syria town

Unwinnable war

Features



'Sacred duty'

The Queen's 'dazzling' coronation - 60 years on



'Brainwashed'







Stateless Web Tracking

WEB-BASED DEVICE FINGERPRINTING





Stateless tracking

- Web-based device fingerprinting
 - Allows track users without the need of cookies of any other stateful client-side identifier
 - Hidden from users
 - Hard to avoid/opt-out
- Panopticlick demonstrates
 - Certain attributes of your browser environment can be used to accurately track you

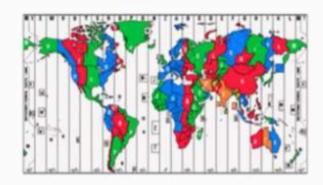


Properties fingerprinted by Panopticlick

















Pane of Cick How Unique - and Trackable - Is Your Browser?

Your browser fingerprint **appears to be unique** among the 6,169,691 tested so far.

Currently, we estimate that your browser has a fingerprint that conveys at least 22.56 bits of identifying information.

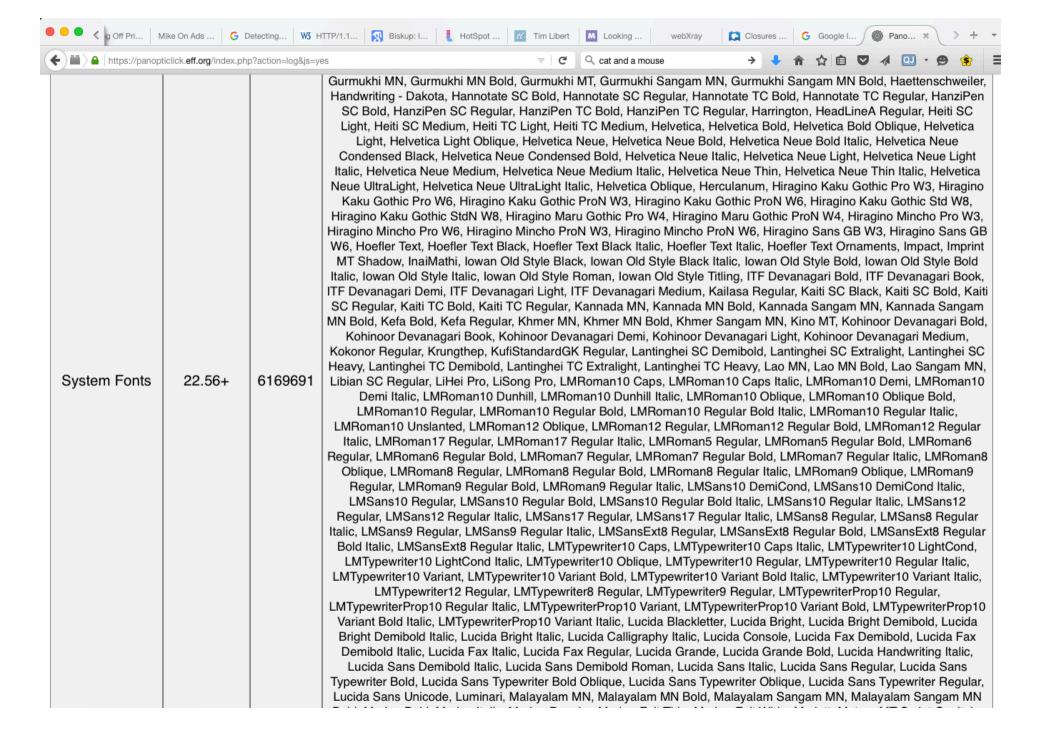
The measurements we used to obtain this result are listed below. You can read more about our methodology, statistical results, and some defenses against fingerprinting in this article.

Help us increase our sample size: 🖂 😭 😇 🚅 📑 🥃 💊

Browser Characteristic	bits of identifying information		Value	
User Agent	12.93	7799.86	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.10; rv:42.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/42.0	



	bits of identifying information	one in x browsers have this value	value	
User Agent	12.93	7799.86	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.10; rv:42.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/42.0	
HTTP_ACCEPT Headers	16.08	69322.37	text/html, */* gzip, deflate fr-FR,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3	
Browser Plugin Details	22.56+	6169691	Plugin 0: Anywhereconference; Anywhereconference; anywhereAppshare.plugin; (Anywhereconference Appshare for Mac; application/com-anywhereconference-appshare-mac;). Plugin 1: Default Browser Helper; Provides information about the default web browser; Default Browser.plugin; (Provides information about the default web browser; application/apple-default-browser;). Plugin 2: Gears 0.5.36.0; Gears for Safari; Gears.plugin; (Gears 0.5.36.0; application/v-googlegears;). Plugin 3: Google Talk Plugin Video Renderer; Version 5.41.0.0; o1dbrowserplugin.plugin; (Google Talk Plugin Video Renderer; application/o1d; o1d). Plugin 4: Google Talk Plugin; Version 5.41.0.0; googletalkbrowserplugin.plugin; (Google voice and video chat; application/googletalk; googletalk). Plugin 5: QuickTime Plugin 7.7.3; The QuickTime Plugin plugin; (Google voice and video chat; application/sogogletalk; googletalk). Plugin 5: QuickTime Plugin 7.7.3; The QuickTime Plugin allows you to view a wide variety of multimedia content in web pages. For more information, visit the Web site.; QuickTime Plugin.plugin; (Video For Windows; video/x-msvideo; avi,vfw) (MP3 audio; audio/mp3; mp3,swa) (MP3 audio; audio/mp3; mp3,swa) (GuickTime Movie; video/quicktime; mov,qt,mqv) (MP3 audio; audio/x-sd2; sd2) (3GPP2 media; video/3gpp2; 3g2.3gp2) (CAF audio; audio/x-ad3; ac3) (MPEG audio; audio/x-ad2; ad3) (MPEG-4 media; video/mp4; mp4) (Video; video/x-m4v; m4v) (SDP stream descriptor; application/x-ad3; ac3) (MPEG-4 media; audio/mp4; mp4) (Video; video/x-m4v; m4v) (SDP stream descriptor; application/s-ad3; ac3) (MPEG-4 media; audio/mp4; mp4) (Video; video/x-m4v; m4v) (SDP stream descriptor; application/s-ad3; ac3) (MPEG-4 media; audio/x-m4v; m4v) (MP3 playins; audio/x-may; map3,swa) (QUALCOMM PureVoice audio/x-m4v; m4v) (MP3 audio; audio/x-m4v; m4v) (MP3 playins; audio/x-m9g, mpg,mpg,mpg,mpg,mpg,ms,m1v,mpa,m3,swa) (QUALCOMM PureVoice audio; audio/vane; application/x-m4p; m4p) (MP3 playilst; audio/x-mae; audio/x-ma	
Time Zone	2.67	6.35	-60	



Resulting fingerprints

Browser property	Source
User Agent	НТТР
(browser name and version, OS version, etc)	JavaScript
HTTP_ACCEPT header	НТТР
Browser plugin details	JavaScript •
Time zone	JavaScript
Screen size and color depth	JavaScript
System fonts	Flash/Java
Cookies anablad?	HTTP
Cookies enabled?	JavaScript
Supercookies test	JavaScript

83.6% of users could be uniquely identified94.2% of users with Flash/Java could be uniquely identified

Plugins and fonts are the most identifying metrics!



Nataliia Bielova 46

Very hard to opt-out

- Even if
 - you delete all the cookies
 - you clean all the storages (HTML5, Flash)
 - you use browser private mode

...your fingerprint remains the same!





Browser extensions are worse than nothing...



- Acar et al. reviewed 11 different browser extensions that spoof a browser's user-agent
- All of them had one or more of the following:
 - Incomplete coverage of the navigator object
 - Impossible configurations
 - Mismatch between UA header and UA property

Problem:

 When installing these, a user becomes more visible and more fingerprintable than before





Browser extensions are worse than nothing...



Fingerprintable 11 different browser extensions Acar e Surface brow that sp ent Extension_A All of them had following: Incomplete cov Impossible co Mismatch between **Extension C** Extension_B Problem: When installing these a user becomes more visible and more fingerprintable than before



In this talk...



Web Tracking

- How does it work?
- How can you protect yourself from being tracked?
- Is it legal?



Price discrimination

- Airline tickets study
- How to get a better price?
- Is it legal?







Price Discrimination in e-commerce

On Orbitz, Mac Users Steered to Pricier Hotels



















By DANA MATTIOLI

Updated Aug. 23, 2012 6:07 p.m. ET



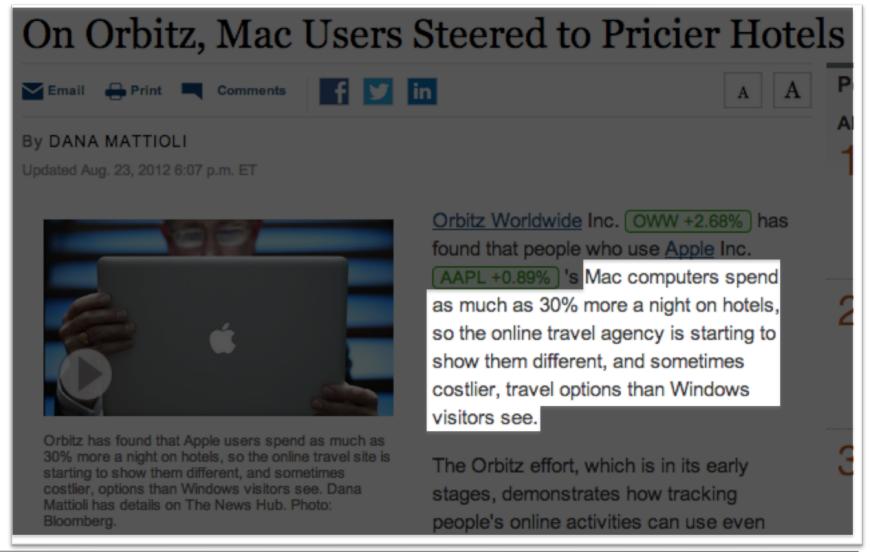
Orbitz has found that Apple users spend as much as 30% more a night on hotels, so the online travel site is starting to show them different, and sometimes costlier, options than Windows visitors see. Dana Mattioli has details on The News Hub. Photo: Bloomberg.

Orbitz Worldwide Inc. OWW +2.68% has found that people who use Apple Inc. AAPL +0.89% 's Mac computers spend as much as 30% more a night on hotels, so the online travel agency is starting to show them different, and sometimes costlier, travel options than Windows visitors see.

The Orbitz effort, which is in its early stages, demonstrates how tracking people's online activities can use even









What is price discrimination?

 Situation where two consumers are charged differently for the same product



- Based on how much they are able/willing to pay
- Not possible in real life, but possible on the internet!





Why price discrimination is possible?

- Massive amounts of user-data gathered on the web is natural fit to determine how much the user is willing to pay
 - Is the user a big spender?
 - Has the user searched for this before?
 - Is the user actively comparing products (potentially cross-site)?
 - How bad does he want/need the product?
 - ...



How does it work?

- Main discriminative factors:
 - Geographical location
 - IP address
 - Device and OS
 - UserAgent HTTP header, JavaScript
 - Previous search queries
 - 1st-party tracking (cookies)
 - Consumer profile (willingness to spend)
 - 3rd-party tracking (cookies, storages, fingerprinting)





Does the EU law protect us?

- The EU law is prohibits
 - Different treatment of two clients based on their nationality and residence.
 - Discrimination based on gender, religion or race



Disneyland Paris faces pricing probe

3 28 July 2015 Business



Disneyland Paris is facing a pricing probe following accusations that UK and German customers are being frozen out of certain price promotions.





Does the EU law protect us?

- The EU law is prohibits
 - Different treatment of two clients based on their nationality and residence.
 - Discrimination based on gender, religion or race
- But nothing prohibits discrimination based on device, search history or cookies!



General retailers study

- Real-user study based on plugin
- Discriminative factors: country + device
- Results:
 - Amazon, Staples: different price for different country
 - Shoplet: smaller price for ``budget'' profiles (based on cookies)
- \$heriff plugin compares prices for you



Airline tickets study



Hypothesis

- Discriminative factors:
 - Device and OS
 - Consumer profile (willingness to spend)
 - Previous search queries
 - Geographical location



If airlines return different prices according to ...

we should observe a systematic price difference between emulated users who differ in those characteristics.



Large-scale analysis: Overview

• Numbers:

- 25 airlines, twice per day
- 3 weeks
- 66 user profiles
- 2 geographical locations

130,000+ search queries

• How?

- A web scraper
 - Scrape all airlines with all different user profiles
- Emulating real user interactions
 - CasperJS, PhantomJS



Large-scale analysis: User profiles

Browser and OS profiles

- User-Agent string and JS navigator object
 - IE 9 on Win7, Safari 6 on OSX 10.7, ...

Consumer profiles

- Gathering cookies from relevant websites
 - Affluent, Budget and Flight Comparer

Cookie setting profiles

- Accepting/Blocking certain cookies
 - own cookies, with(out) consumer profile cookies, no third-party cookies

Geographical profile

- Scraper in runs in parallel on different locations
 - New York and Leuven



Results

 No consistent price discrimination based on the analyzed used profiles!

Analyzed top-25 companies



Dataset:

http://people.cs.kuleuven.be/~thomas.vissers/data/price_discrimination.zip



General retailers, hotel and car rental study

- Large-scale study:
 - 16 websites
 - Web scraper + Real user tests
 - real users pay more than machines!

• Results:

- Expedia and Hotels.com steered users toward more expensive hotels based on search history
- Priceline: users who clicked on or reserved low-price hotel rooms received slightly different results in a different order

How to avoid discrimination?

- Block 3rd party cookies:
 - Not always effective
 - Does block other tracking mechanisms
- Mask IP address:
 - Tor browser is effective but slow
 - Privoxy proxy may be effective, but risky?





Summary



Web Tracking

- Stateful and stateless: cookies, storages, fingerprinting
- No effective protection from all
- EU law: user consent



Price discrimination

- Studies: Airline tickets, General retailers, Hotels and cars
- Turn off some tracking, use \$eriff to find a better price
- EU law: only prohibits discrimination based on geolocation and nationality

