

No boundaries: Data exfiltration by third-party tracking scripts

Steven Englehardt

Joint work with:

Güneş Acar, Jeffrey Han, and
Arvind Narayanan

I'm now at...

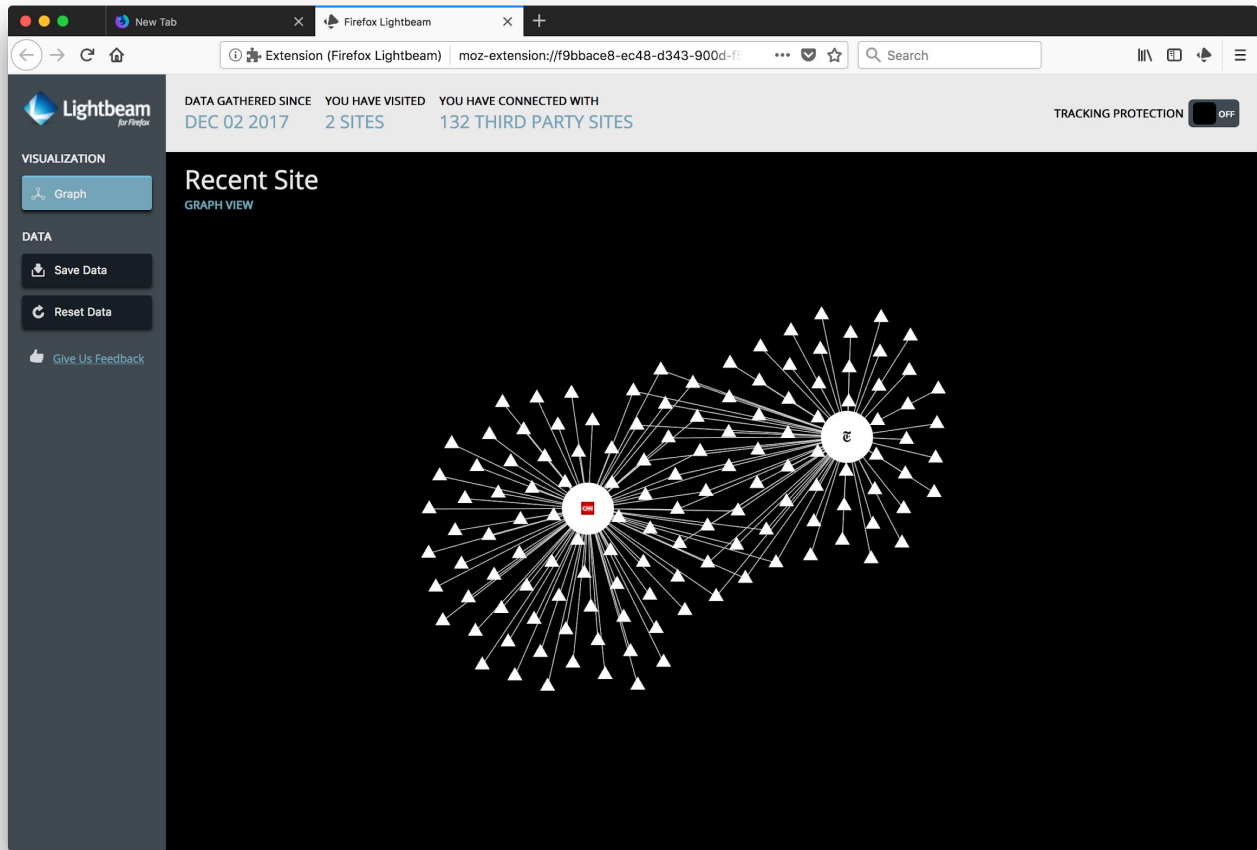
moz://a



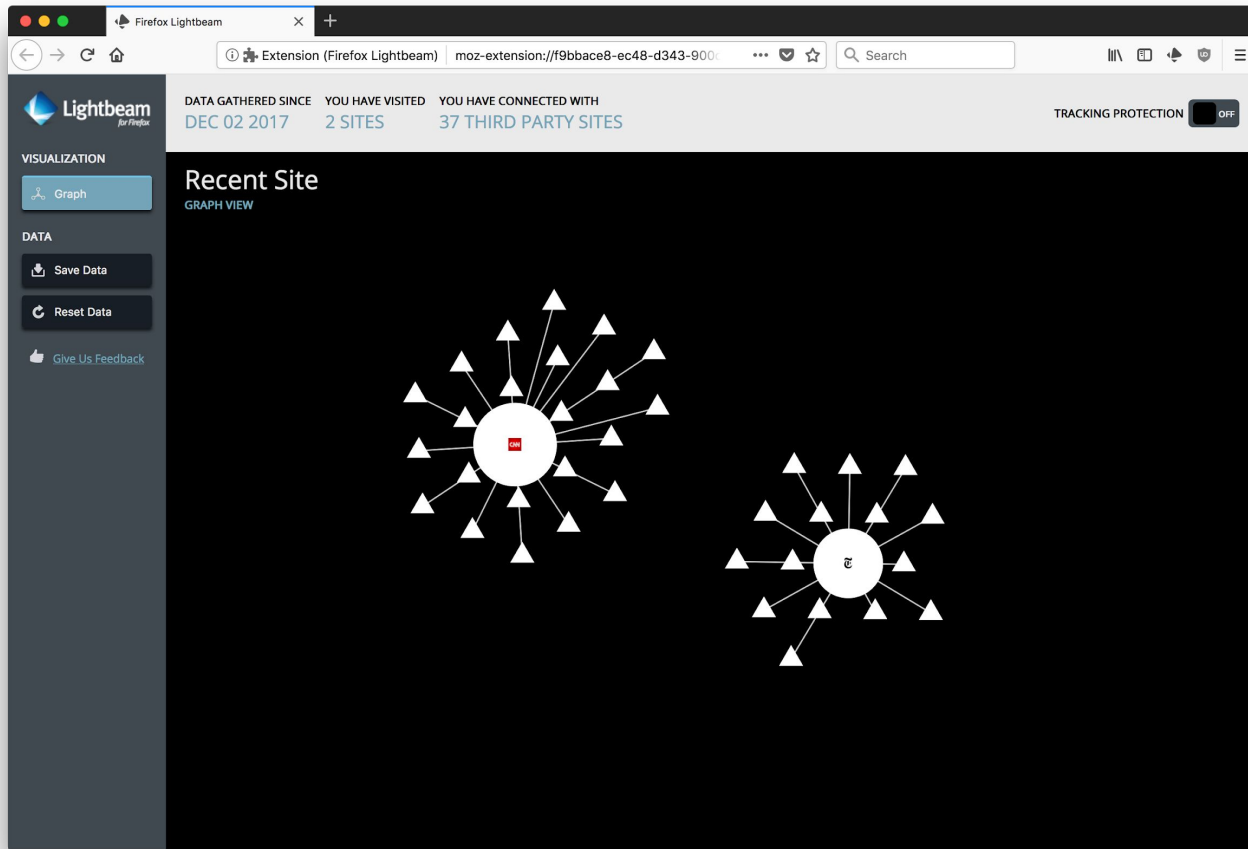
**PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY**



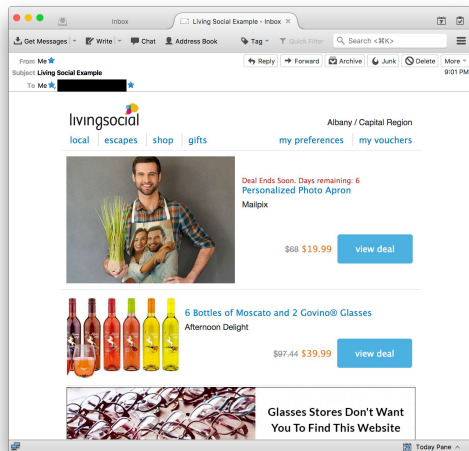
**CENTER FOR
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
POLICY**
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



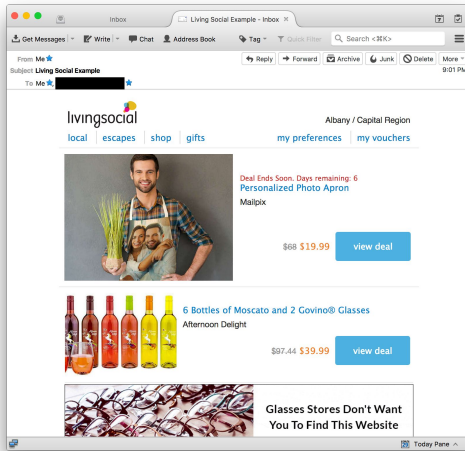
Just **two page visits** cause requests to **132 distinct hostnames**.



With uBlock Origin enabled, the number of hostnames requested is down to 37. **Nearly 100 of the hosts loaded were ads, trackers, and analytics.**



What happens when you load remote content in an email?



Your device contacts 24 companies
→ 20 can track you (if supported)
→ 10 receive an MD5 hash of your email address

Receives MD5(email address) & Sets a Cookie

American List Counsel (alcmpn.com)
LivelIntent (liadm.com)
Oracle (nexac.com)
Axiom (rlcdn.com, pippio.com, axiom-online.com)
Criteo (criteo.com)
Conversant Media (dotomi.com)
V12 Data (v12group.com)
VideoAmp (videoamp.com)
<Unknown> (alocdn.com)

Sets a Cookie

OpenX (openx.net)
comScore (scorecardresearch.com, voicefive.com)
Oracle (bluekai.com)
Google (doubleclick.net)
Realtime Targeting Aps (mojn.com)

MediaMath (mathtag.com)
TapAd (tapad.com)
IPONWEB (bidswitch.net)
AOL (advertising.com)
Centro (sitescout.com)
The Trade Desk (adsrvr.org)
Adobe (demdex.net)

Receives MD5(email addr.)

Criteo (emailretargeting.com)
Neustar (agkn.com)

Receives Bare Request

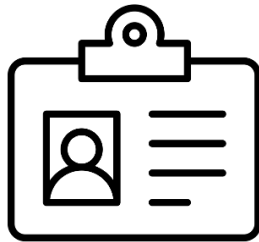
LivelIntent (licasd.com)
Google (2mdn.net)
Akamai (akamai.net)

A user's email address is the perfect identifier!

- It's unique
- It rarely changes
- It's the same across devices
- Consumers freely provide it to stores
- There's a lot of associated data

PII-based tracking

```
UUID = {  
  MD5(bob@example.com),  
  SHA1(bob@example.com),  
  SHA256(bob@example.com)  
}
```





**Are trackers
also collecting
PII on the web?**

We can use web crawls to detect PII collection:



- **Crawl 50K sites with OpenWPM**
 - main page and 5 inner pages
- **Monitor access to PII sources**
 - Autofilled credentials
 - Mutation events to monitor form insertion
 - HTMLInputElement instrumentation to intercept access to form input fields
- **Search for PII in network traffic**
 - Request and response headers
 - POST payloads

OpenWPM: <https://github.com/citp/OpenWPM>

Challenge: Measurements require the automated submission of PII to sites

Mailing list sign-ups

Email Address *

Birthdate *

Your Country / Territory *

State

Zip Code

Your Gender

☐ By checking this box you agree to the TaylorSwift.com [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#).

Subscribe

Login Forms

Sign in

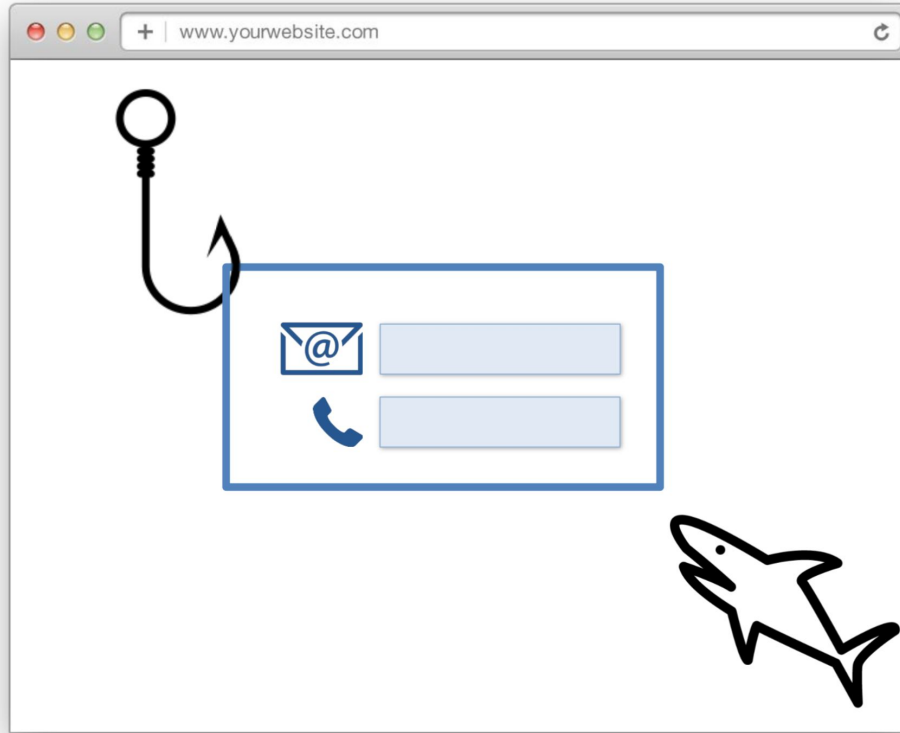
Email address:

Password:

[I forgot my password.](#)

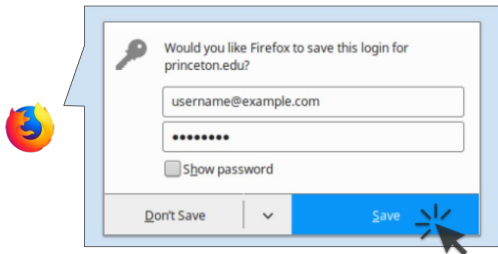
SIGN IN Cancel

Injecting PII into the web: bait technique



Third parties collect PII for tracking

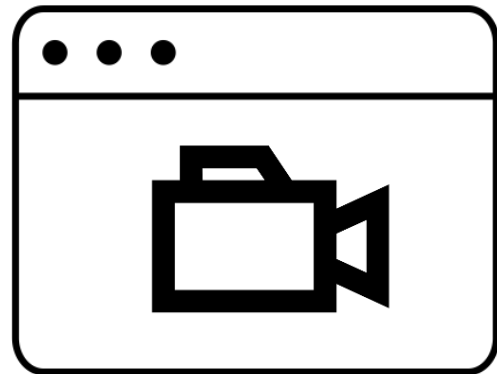
Autofill abuse



Social Login



Session Recording

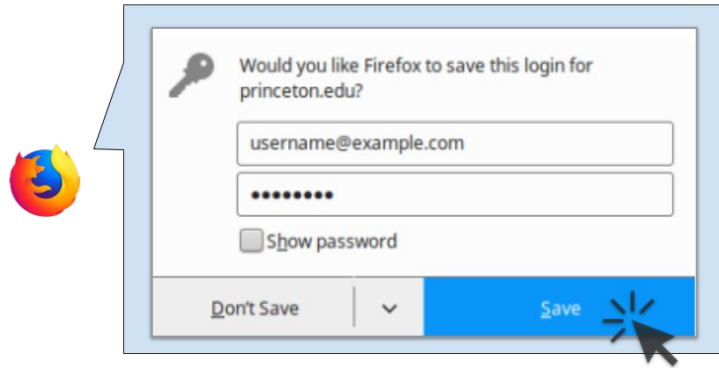


"No boundaries: Exfiltration of personal data by session-replay scripts" (freedom-to-tinker.com)

"No boundaries for user identities: Web trackers exploit browser login managers" (freedom-to-tinker.com)

"No boundaries for Facebook data: third-party trackers abuse Facebook Login" (freedom-to-tinker.com)

Login manager abuse for web tracking



Built-in login managers

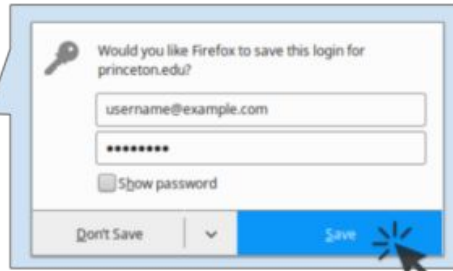
- Remembers username & passwords (opt-in)
- Autofills login forms
- Different than CC and address autofill



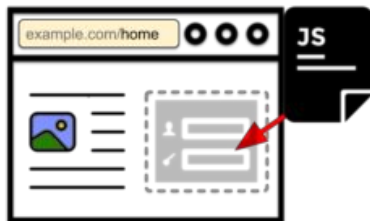
User submits a login or registration form, clicks "Save" to store the credentials.



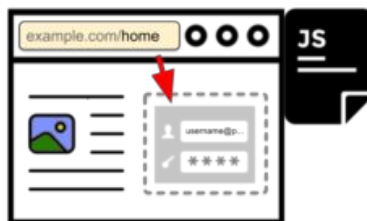
Third-party script
is **not** present on
the login page



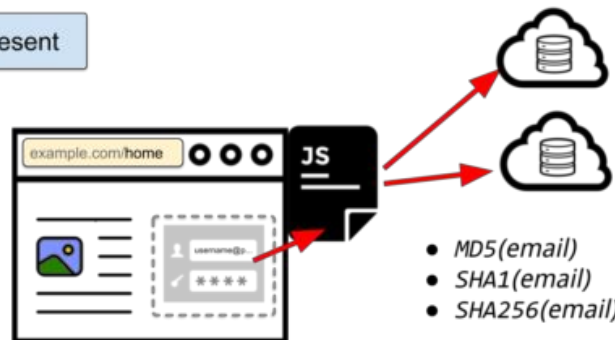
User visits a non-login page on the same site; this time the third party script is present



1. Third-party script injects an invisible login form



2. Login manager fills in user's email and password



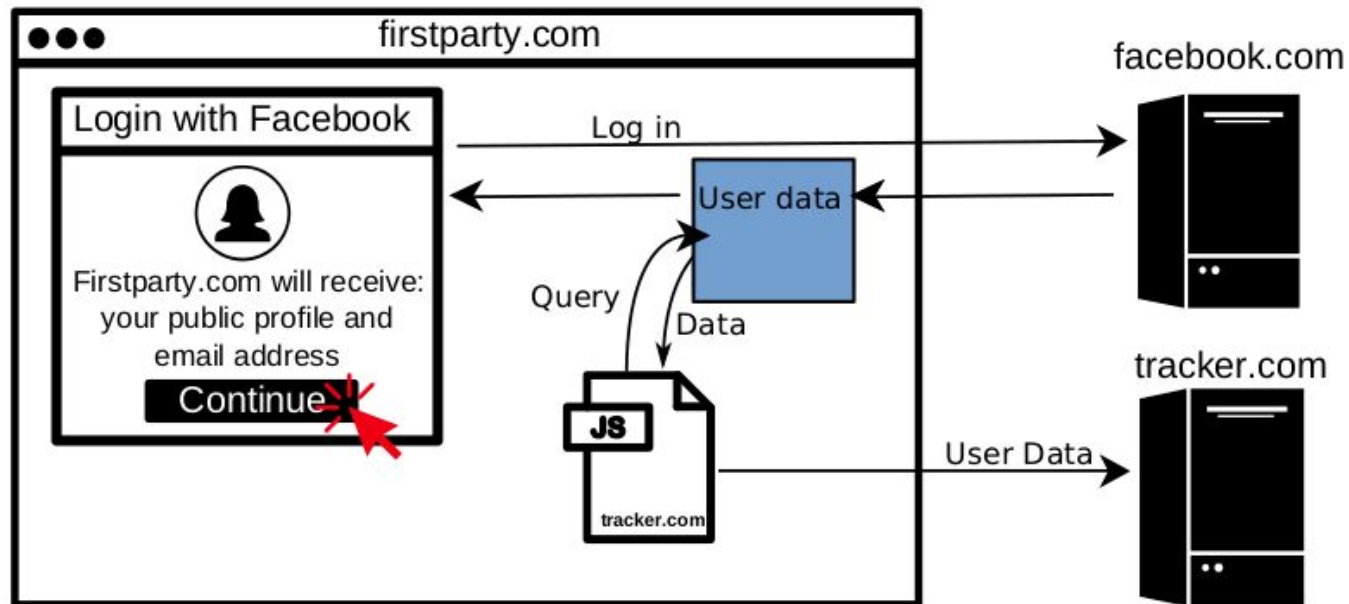
3. The script reads the email address from the form and sends it hashes to third-party servers

Findings

Company	Script address	No of sites
Adthink	https://static.audienceinsights.net/t.js	1047
OnAudience	http://api.behavioralengine.com/scripts/be-init.js	63

Social Login abuse for web tracking



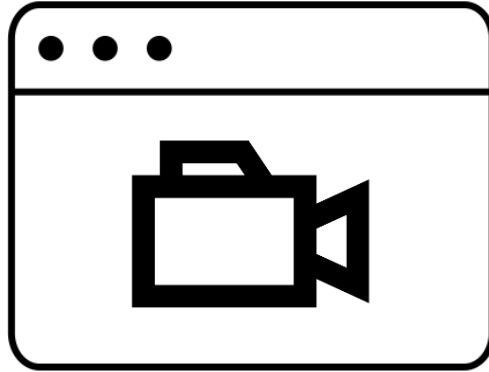


Findings

Company	Script Address	Facebook Data Collected
OnAudience*	http://api.behavioralengine.com/scripts/be-init.js	User ID (hashed), Email (hashed), Gender
Augur	https://cdn.augur.io/augur.min.js	Email, Username

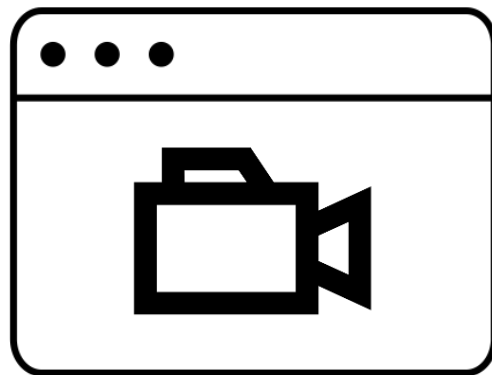
...as well as several others grabbing user ID

Session recording scripts scoop up sensitive information

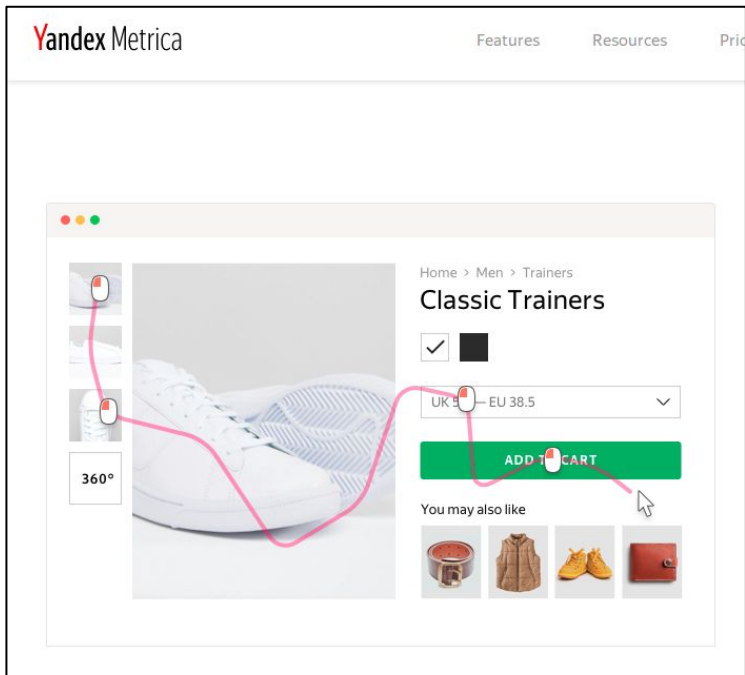


What are session recording scripts?

- Session recording scripts create a “video” of all of a user’s actions on a site.
 - Key presses
 - Mouse clicks, mouse movements
 - Scrolling behavior...
- Publishers can later review the videos.



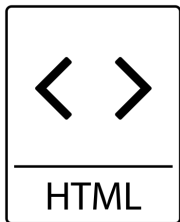
Why use session recording scripts?



Answer questions like:

- Who are my most valuable customers?
- Who added items to the cart but didn't convert?
- Where do users leave the onboarding flow?
- Where are users frustrated?

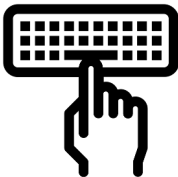
The problem: recordings require **a ton** of data



Full page source and text

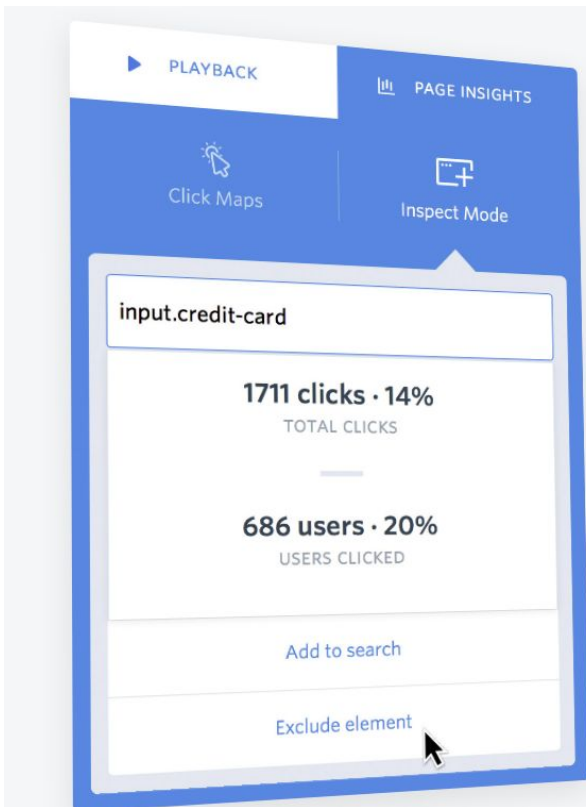


Mouse movements & clicks



Keypresses

Companies support redaction



The screenshot shows a web analytics tool interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'PLAYBACK' and 'PAGE INSIGHTS'. Below the tabs, there are two icons: 'Click Maps' and 'Inspect Mode'. The 'Inspect Mode' tab is selected. A tooltip is displayed over an input field labeled 'input.credit-card'. The tooltip shows the following data:

Clicks	Percentage
1711 clicks	14%
TOTAL CLICKS	
<hr/>	
686 users	20%
USERS CLICKED	

Below the data, there are two buttons: 'Add to search' and 'Exclude element'. A mouse cursor is hovering over the 'Exclude element' button.

Easily protect your user's privacy.

Exclude sensitive customer data from ever leaving your customer's browser by using our in-app point and click system.

How can things go wrong?

Redactions miss sensitive information

- Name
- CC #
- CVV

The screenshot shows a web browser at <https://bonobos.com/account/wallet>. The 'Wallet' section has a form to 'Add New Card'. The form contains the following fields:

- NAME** (As it appears on your card): John Doe
- CARD NUMBER**: 4111111111111111 VISA
- MONTH**: 10, **YEAR**: 2020, **CVV**: 456
- ☐ Set Card as Default

The network log on the right shows the following requests:

Name	Headers	Preview	Response	Cookies	Timing
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 385423, Kind: 18, Args: [104, "John Do"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 385424, Kind: 15, Args: [79]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{Kind: 4, When: 385442, Args: [1072, "value", "2017-11-14"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 385488, Kind: 14, Args: [69]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 385566, Kind: 18, Args: [104, "John Doe"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 385567, Kind: 15, Args: [69]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{Kind: 4, When: 385692, Args: [1072, "value", "2017-11-14"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 385878, Kind: 9, ...}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 385945, Kind: 9, ...}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386012, Kind: 9, Args: [386148, 56, 48, -8.3125, ...]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386162, Kind: 9, Args: [386192, 48, 48, 0, 0, 297]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386195, Kind: 9, ...}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386295, Kind: 9, ...}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386393, Kind: 12, Args: [72, 313]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386394, Kind: 24, Args: [1041]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386396, Kind: 17, Args: [1047]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386399, Kind: 59, Args: [1046, 0]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386495, Kind: 13, Args: [72, 313]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 386496, Kind: 16, Args: [1047, 72, 313, 45, 299]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 387544, Kind: 14, Args: [52]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 387638, Kind: 18, Args: [107, "4"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 387639, Kind: 15, Args: [52]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388087, Kind: 14, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388166, Kind: 18, Args: [107, "41"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388167, Kind: 15, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388328, Kind: 14, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388422, Kind: 18, Args: [107, "411"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388423, Kind: 15, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{Kind: 4, When: 388444, Args: [1048, "class", ...]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{Kind: 4, When: 388444, Args: [1072, "value", "2017-11-14"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388567, Kind: 14, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388670, Kind: 18, Args: [107, "4111"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 388671, Kind: 15, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 389375, Kind: 14, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 389454, Kind: 18, Args: [107, "41111"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 389455, Kind: 15, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 389567, Kind: 14, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 389630, Kind: 18, Args: [107, "411111"]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 389631, Kind: 15, Args: [45]}		
bundle?OrgId=...			{When: 389775, Kind: 14, Args: [49]}		

```
args: [72, 313]}
args: [1047, 72, 313, 45, 299]
args: [52]
args: [1047, "4"]}
args: [52]
args: [49]
args: [1047, "41"]}
args: [49]
args: [1047, "411"]}
args: [49]
args: [1048, "class", ...]}
args: [1072, "value", "2017-11-14"]
args: [49]
args: [1047, "4111"]}
args: [49]
args: [1047, "41111"]}
args: [49]
args: [1047, "411111"]}
args: [49]
```

Walgreens misses fields during redaction

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Prescription Checkout" with the URL https://www.walgreens.com/pharmacy/prescriptioncheckout_new.jsp. The page has a "Guest" user status. At the top, there are radio buttons for "Pick Up in Store" (selected) and "Ship to Home". The main content area is divided into two sections. The left section, titled "Walgreens Pharmacy", has a sub-header "Choose a Store" and a text input field for "Enter ZIP code, city and state, address or intersection." with a "Find a store" button below it. The right section, titled "Notes to Pharmacy staff", contains a text area with the example text "e.g. Please add bubble gum flavoring to the amoxicillin" and a "300 characters remaining" indicator. Below these sections is a "Review Your Rx" section. It features a pill icon, the text "ZOLOFT 100MG TABLETS", and a row of three redacted fields: "DoctorLastName", "Qty: 10", and "John Doe". Each of these three fields has a green arrow pointing to it from below. To the right of the redacted fields is a "Remove" button with a blue 'X' icon. At the bottom of the page, there is a "Submit request" button and a link to "Add more prescriptions".

Walgreens makes thorough use of redaction

Walgreens misses fields during redaction

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Prescription Checkout" with the URL https://www.walgreens.com/pharmacy/prescriptioncheckout_new.jsp. The page has two main sections: "Choose a Store" and "Notes to Pharmacy staff". The "Choose a Store" section includes a text input for "Enter ZIP code, city and state, address or intersection." and a "Find a store" button. The "Notes to Pharmacy staff" section includes a text area with a placeholder "e.g. Please add bubble gum flavoring to the amoxicillin" and a "300 characters remaining" indicator. Below these sections is a "Review Your Rx" section. It features a prescription card for "ZOLOFT 100MG TABLETS" with a "Doctor/LastName" field containing "John Doe". The "Doctor/LastName" field is redacted with a pink box. A red arrow points from the text "But prescription information is missed!" to the redacted field. Three green arrows point to the "ZOLOFT 100MG TABLETS", "Doctor/LastName", and "Qty: 10" fields. A "Remove" button is visible next to the prescription card. At the bottom, there is a "Submit request" button and a link to "Add more prescriptions".

But prescription information is missed!

(the user's full name was not redacted on the previous page)

Walgreens makes thorough use of redaction

Session recordings are widespread

- 14+ analytics company offer recording services
 - Present on 99,174 of the top 1 million sites
- Evidence of recording on 7,918 sites.
 - Likely a lower bound as recording scripts sample users

Session recording present on ~1 - 10% of the top 1 million sites. We found several severe PII leaks after manually reviewing ~30 sites.

→ **How many more leaks are out there?**

What can we do?

1. Just keep measuring?

Will public backlash be enough? (Probably not)

2. Try to plug holes in browsers?

Limit autofill? → Sure

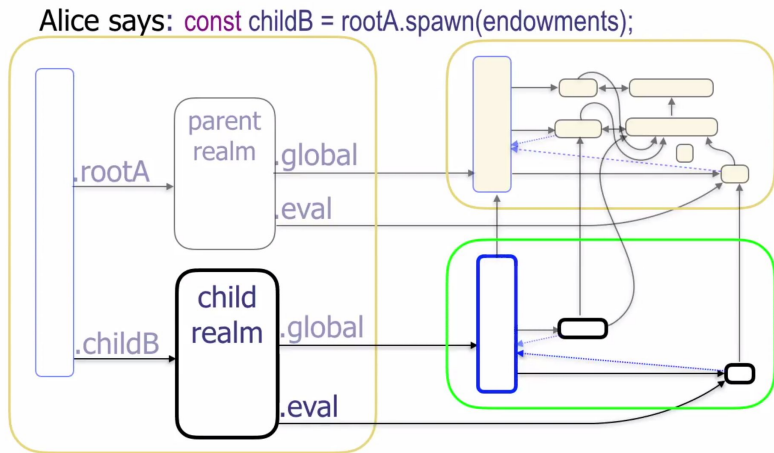
Limit social login sniffing? → How?

3. Push for regulation?

Hopeful in Europe, but what about the rest of the world?

Possible direction: Better JS confinement

Frozen Realms



(<https://github.com/tc39/proposal-frozen-realms>)

COWL

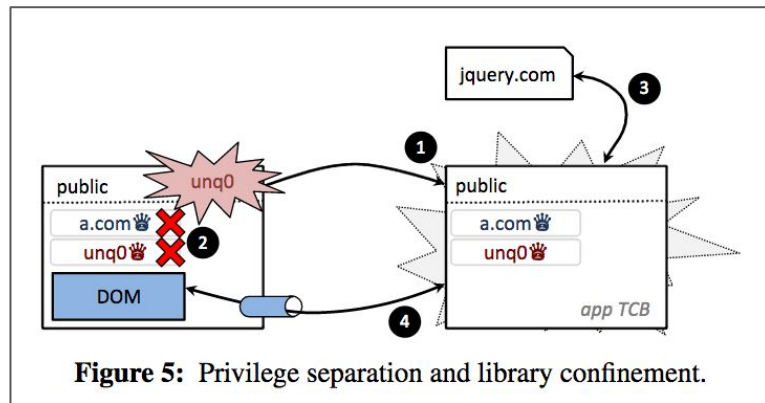


Figure 5: Privilege separation and library confinement.

(<https://www.usenix.org/node/186158>)

→ Problem: Requires the cooperation of sites ←

Possible direction: Better JS confinement



Insert the Javascript code directly on your website

Here's the code you need to put on your website. Copy and paste it into [Google Tag Manager](#). Or you can paste it between the <head> and </head> tags on the pages you want to track visitors on.

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  window.smartlook||(function(d) {
    var o=smartlook=function(){ o.api.push(arguments)},h=d.getElementsByTagName('head')[0];
    var c=d.createElement('script');o.api=new Array();c.async=true;c.type='text/javascript';
    c.charset='utf-8';c.src='https://rec.smartlook.com/recorder.js';h.appendChild(c);
  })(document);
  smartlook('init', [REDACTED]);
</script>
```

COPY THE CODE

Or send it to your developer via email

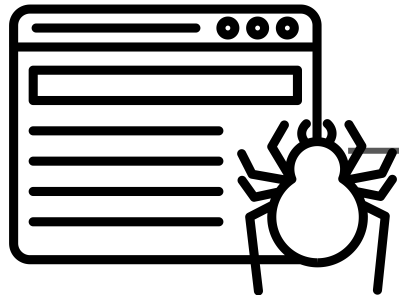
→ Problem: Requires the cooperation of sites ←

Possible direction: Measurement + Blocking

Detect invasive scripts



Real users



Crawlers

Build better blocklists



Possible direction: Measurement + Blocking

Problems:

- Broken sites
- Obfuscation
- User privacy concerns

How can we stop invasive web tracking?

1. Just keep measuring?
2. Try to plug holes in browsers?
3. Push for regulation?
4. Work on confinement solutions?
5. Detect and block invasive scripts?

Research: <https://freedom-to-tinker.com/tag/noboundaries/>

Me: <https://senglehardt.com> | senglehardt@mozilla.com