

Graphing Crumbling CookiesAdKDD 2019

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What is a device graph?

- a dataset that organizes digital identifiers that we create as we use the internet
- identifiers (IDs): browser cookies or advertising IDs
- a graph is a set of vertices and edges
- a list of pairs of identifiers that are in some way related

id_1	id_2	score
3D0F8F	54D3A8	3.936
7F3E10	6FFE0A	1.400
8764CF	10AFC8	3.440
501EE5	62A1F3	3.045
1F39D3	4B2686	4.763
638581	85B16	1.917

- related: same person, same household
- example: two digital IDs that login with same email
- Why? Targeting, content customization and accurate measurement





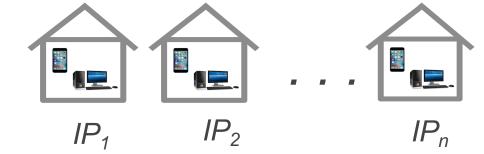
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Building a graph using IP-colocation

- IP space is *intimate*
 - Your devices share an IP when connected to the same WiFi router
 - You share an IP with family, friends and co-workers
- ideal world: static residential IPs



- problem: IPs are dynamic, mobile operator/corporate IPs, coffee shops
- observation: even when IP changes, devices travel through IP-space together over course of weeks

basic idea: associate devices with each other, not IP



Building a graph

day 1: iPhone is home with PC



day 2: iPhone is home alone

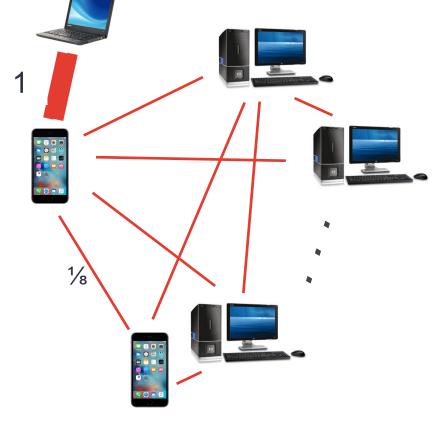


day 3: iPhone is at work with 8 devices



day 4: iPhone is at home with PC

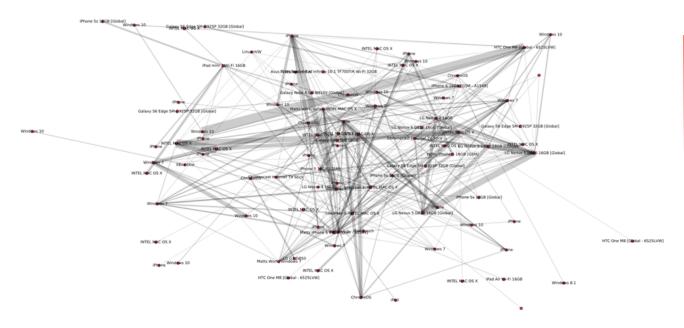




score proportional to number of days two devices spend alone on an IP



Comscore's Device Graph



Comscore's Device Graph (April 2019)

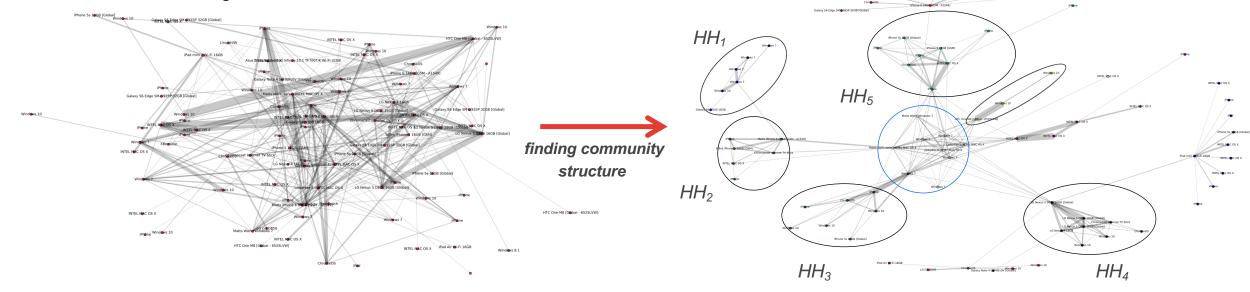
- 12 countries
- 3.4 Billion nodes (cookies/advertising IDs)
 - 17.1 Billion edges (relationships)

Comparison Benchmark Graphs*

<u>Graph</u>	Nodes	Edges
LiveJournal	4.8M	69M
Twitter	42M	1.5B
UK web graph 2007	109M	3.7B
Yahoo Web	1.4B	6.6B
Facebook Graph 2016	1.39B	400B



Community Detection



- goal: group identifiers into cohorts (person and household level groupings)
- community detection in graphs is a well studied problem
 - Literature/code for finding community structure (but not billions of nodes/edges)
 - Louvain Modularity*

Challenge: non-persistent IDs

3.4 Billion persistent IDs (in 12 countries)



- 5-10x more non-persistent IDs
 - excluded from graphing process
 - incognito/private browsing (session cookies)
 - ITP (Intelligent Tracking Prevention)

20+ Billion IDs worldwide not amenable to graphing or community detection

Backfilling

Key Ideas:

 Once cohorts of persistent IDs are defined, find the IP addresses that are associated with the cohort over time:

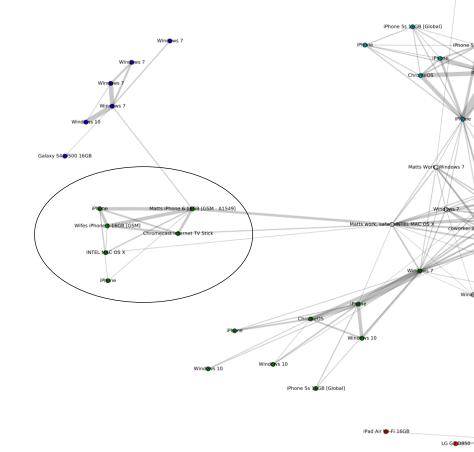
$$C_1 \rightarrow \{(\mathrm{IP}_1, \mathrm{day}_1), (\mathrm{IP}_2, \mathrm{day}_2), \dots\}$$

 Ruleset: if the persistent IDs defined by the IP address are synonymous with the group defined by cohort, then assign non-persistent IDs to cohort:

if
$$\{i : i \in (\mathrm{IP}_1, \mathrm{day}_1)\} \cap V_p \approx \mathcal{C}_1$$

then $C_1^+ = \{i : i \in (\mathrm{IP}_1, \mathrm{day}_1)\} \cup C_1$

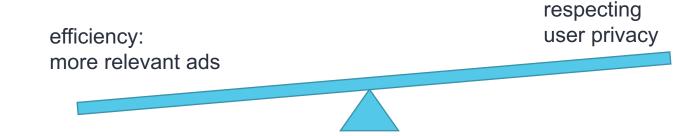
- Precision and recall are used to define approximate equality (pprox)
- Results: assign additional 2+ Billion IDs to cohorts in the US



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Privacy

Internet is great. It's funded by ads.

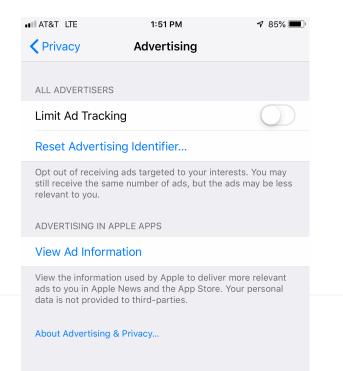


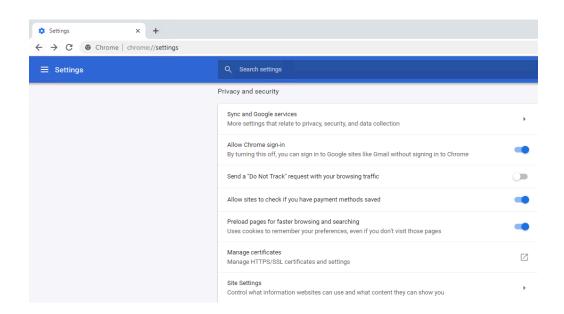
- Current/future landscape
 - Increases in non-persistent identifiers and rejection of 3rd party cookies
 - Safari, Firefox, likely more to come
 - Legislation GDPR (Europe) and CCPA (California)
- Favor large entities with login information (Google, Facebook, Apple)

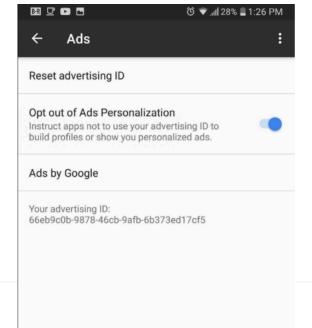
How to opt-out

Reject 3rd party cookies.

Turn off your advertising ID.









Questions?

Device Graph Publications

- Graphing Crumbling Cookies, AdKDD (Malloy, Koller, Cahn)
- Device Graphing by Example, KDD 2018 (Funkhouser, Malloy, Alp, Poon, Barford)
- Internet Device Graphs, KDD 2017 (Malloy, Barford, Alp, Koller, Jewell)