Leveraging Machine Learning to Improve Unwanted Resource Filtering

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Introduction
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Typical Advertisement

```html
\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n```

Typical DOM structure of an advertisement element in a page.
Ad-Blocking

- URLs matched against filters
- DOM element names matched against element hiding filters
- Iframe content removed
- Resource requests blocked
After the iframe and images were matched and blocked.
AdBlockPlus Filters

• Typical EasyList general URL filters. (right)

• Multiple filter lists – tens of thousands of filters total.

• Updated every few days with new specific regexes.

?view=ad&
?wm=*&prm=rev&
?ZoneID=*&PageID=*&SiteID=
^fp=*&prvtof=
^mod=wms&do=view_*&zone=
_125ad.
_160_ad_
_160x550.
_300x250Banner_
_468x60ad.
_728x90ad_
_acorn_ad_

/adwrap.
/afd_ads.
/affiliate/banners,
/affiliate_ad.
/afs_ads.
/alt/ads/
/argus_ad_
/assets/ads/
/background_ad.
/background_ad/
/totemcash1.
/tower_ad_
/towerbannerad/
/tr2/ads/
/track.php?click=*&domain=*&uid=$xmlhttprequest
/track.php?uid=*.*)&d=
/track_ad_
/trackads/*
/tracked_ad.
/trade_punder.
/tradead_
Motivation

- Advertisements are distracting and a potential security and privacy risk.

- Ad blockers use thousands of hand-crafted filters - manually updated through constant advertisement tracking and user feedback.

- Ad blocking assisted by machine learning can improve ad blocking quality and decrease filter crafting effort.
Approach

• Crawl URLs of today and compare with present and historical filters.

• Bootstrap a supervised classifier based on historical regex matches to identify new ads.

• Train multiple classification algorithms to test suitability to the problem.
Related Work

• Classification of advertisement images using C4.9 [Kushmerick ’99].

• Classification of advertisements using Weighted Majority Algorithm [Nock et al. ’05].

• Rule-based classification of advertisements. [Krammer ‘08].
Datasets

• Depth 2 web crawl from Alexa top 500
  – 60,000 URLs total

• URLs matched against EasyList filters – binary class labels.

• 2 sets of class labels:
Feature Sets

A. Ad-related keywords (2 features)

B. Lexical features (2 features)

C. Related to the original page (2 features)

D. Size and dimensions in URL (2 features)

E. In an iframe container (1 feature)

F. Proportion of external requested resources (3 features)
Select Features

- **Base Domain in URL:**
  
  http://l.betrad.com/ct/0/pixel.gif?
ttid=2&amp;d=www.livejournal.com&amp;

- **Ad Size in URL:**
  
  http://cdn.atdmt.com/b/HACHACYMCAYKC/
  Adult_300x250.gif
Evaluation Methodology

• Evaluate **coverage** using old filters and **improvement** using current filters.

• Bootstrap the classifier using older classifications of EasyList for training.

• Evaluate against classifications based on newer EasyList to evaluate its ability to recognize unrecognized ads.
Evaluation Methodology

• Specific metrics:

  – **Baseline Accuracy** = 
    \[
    \frac{\text{No. of positively classified URLs matched by both lists}}{\text{No. of URLs matched by both lists}}
    \]

  – **New-ad Accuracy** = 
    \[
    \frac{\text{No. of positively classified URLs matched by the new but not old}}{\text{No. of URLs matched by the new but not old}}
    \]
### Comparison of Classifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification Method</th>
<th>Avg. Accuracy</th>
<th>Precision</th>
<th>FP-rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naïve Bayes</td>
<td>89.50%</td>
<td>89.09%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVM (linear)</td>
<td>92.10%</td>
<td>92.36%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVM (poly)</td>
<td>90.51%</td>
<td>90.56%</td>
<td>7.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVM (rbf)</td>
<td>92.18%</td>
<td>92.43%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2-reg. Logistic Regression</td>
<td>92.44%</td>
<td>92.43%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-Nearest Neighbors</td>
<td>97.55%</td>
<td>98.60%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*k-Nearest Neighbors* had the best overall accuracy and other measures.
ROC Curve

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve of the kNN classifier.
Baseline and New-Ad Accuracy
Performance of features with kNN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Set (f)</th>
<th>Avg. Accuracy</th>
<th>Baseline Accuracy</th>
<th>New-ad Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>90.21%</td>
<td>81.82%</td>
<td>48.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>97.42%</td>
<td>95.20%</td>
<td>48.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>96.82%</td>
<td>95.16%</td>
<td>34.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>95.94%</td>
<td>93.38%</td>
<td>27.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>96.22%</td>
<td>94.21%</td>
<td>21.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>76.88%</td>
<td>57.50%</td>
<td>9.76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table of average accuracy, baseline accuracy and new-ad accuracy without each feature set (f)

**Ad-related keywords** and **proportion of external resources** feature sets are the most crucial ones.
Minimizing False Positives

• Compared False Positives against very recent filter list from June 7th, 2014.

• Approximately 7% of them were matched by the more recent filters.

• 70% of positively misclassified ads were actually advertisements unrecognized by EasyList.
Future Work

• Incrementally learn accurate and new ads based on user feedback.

• Crowdsourcsource feedback on new advertisements and falsely classified resources.
Conclusion

• Machine learning based classifier which was able to automatically learn currently known and unknown ads and up to 50% of new ads.

• Further enable user choice on what ads, tracking beacons, and other undesirable web assets are loaded on their machines, improving the end-user experience and overall web security.
Thank you!

• Questions?