VIDLOX-3PC

Video Ad Fraud Executed via Malicious Creatives

THE MEDIA TRUST

We know digital security.

It's an old malvertising trick to slip excess, unwanted code alongside a creative in an ad slot. While those bad actors are typically trying to drop various types of malware, The Media Trust detected a campaign that drove a video ad fraud scam nearly 5,000 times across more than 10 third-party AdTech providers since April 2021 that affected dozens of popular mobile apps.

Malvertising and ad fraud often seem like two sides of the same coin, and this recent campaign shows how the tactics of the former can fuel the latter. Dubbed VidLox-3pc (VidLox), this malware-driven ad fraud campaign uses a fake creative—typically repeating the logo of well-known social, gaming, or streaming apps—and injects multiple tracking URLs to generate at least 25 non-viewable impressions for in-app video ad campaigns. The fake impression reporting is delivered to at least 10 demand and supply side platforms (DSP, SSP). The campaign relies on extensive obfuscation to successfully bypass creative blockers in multiple app environments to divert ad spend from legitimate AdTech and publishers.

In-app video is a hot market, with eMarketer estimating more than $18 billion in US ad spend alone in 2021. That kind of cash attracts bad actors—according to DoubleVerify, in-app video fraud has jumped 50% in the last year and accounts for about 2% of all in-app video impressions globally.

How VidLox enables video ad fraud

Legitimate ad-supported mobile apps are the campaign target. When users in the US, Canada, Germany and Spain access an app serving this campaign they will see an innocuous creative featuring well-known app logos like Hulu, SnapChat, and SoundCloud. [Figure 1]

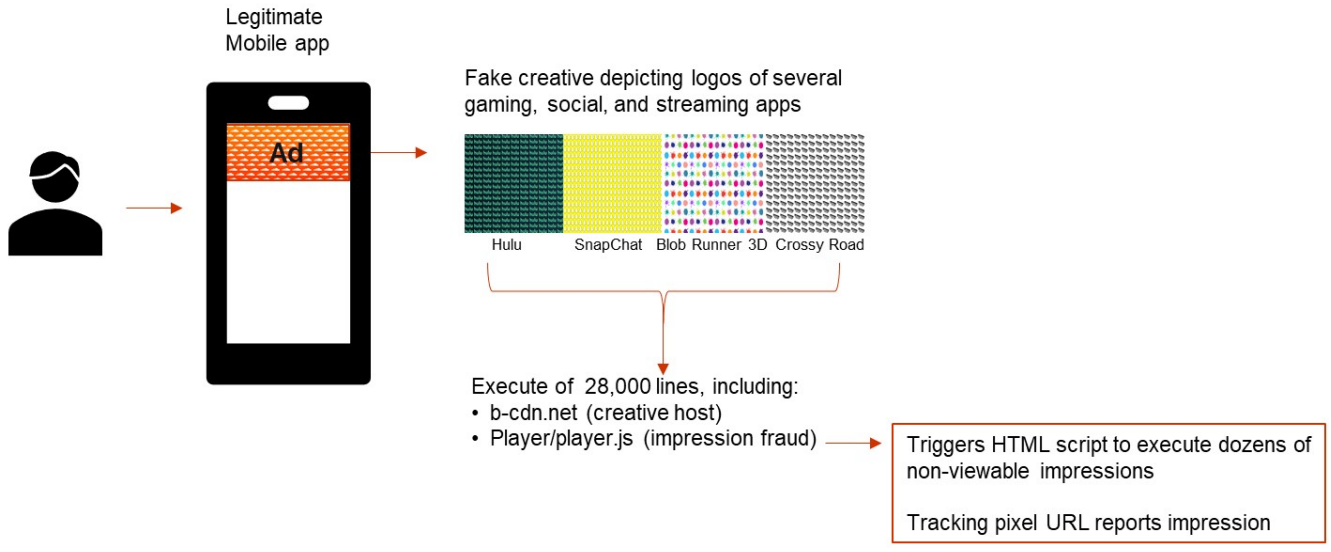

Figure 1: VidLox attack flow

Behind the scenes, the VAST (primarily) and HTML5 tags contain an ad serving URL that delivers inline JavaScript with more than 28,000 lines of code and advanced levels of obfuscation. Within this code are two anomalous URLs enabling the impression fraud:

- one contains the string ".b-cdn.net", which hosts the compromised creative
- another contains "/player/player.js," which delivers the impression-fraud URLs.

There are more than 30 different domains used in the delivery of these non-viewable impressions (aka, indicators of compromise, IOC), making it difficult to keep creative blocking tools updated. Fake impressions are being recorded for more than 20 apps including Trivia Crack, CBS Sports, and Pin Rescue.

Digging into VidLox

These two scripts are inserted into the webpage via a single call to the JavaScript function *document.write.*

```
const _0x2051d5 = {};
_0x2051d5[_0xc48b46("KSf9", 0x801, 0xb0d, 0x918, 0x1074)] = _0x42bd8e["w"] + "x" + _0x42bd8e["h"], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("cFBO", 0xa49, 0x772, 0x8aa,
0x2f4)] = _0x27b30a[_0x348896("DJoY", 0x3f2, 0x990, 0x6f0, 0x9c1)](encodeURIComponent, _0x42bd8e[_0xc48b46("2^mj", 0x61a, 0x9b1, 0xd56, 0x940)]),
_0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("XG#@", 0xe9c, 0xd4b, 0x1280, 0x9e1)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("PAvy", 0xee0, 0x9d4, 0x8e0, 0xd62)] = _0x5de20c, _0x2051d5
[_0x4d4323("PAvy", 0x417, 0x3c4, 0x77b, 0x29d)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x348896("g9sR", 0xb6d, 0x8cb, 0xa32, 0xa29)] = _0x27b30a[_0x4d4323("Y7RQ", 0x61a,
0x486, 0x3c2, 0x639)](_0xf3a8f2), _0x2051d5[_0x348896("6j6G", 0x7c3, 0x8e1, 0x7ff, 0xd7c)] = orEdict[_0x521c79][_0x4d4323("6j6G", 0xb76, 0x8e1, 0xa5d,
0xdbc)], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("tOO5", 0x220, 0x6c8, 0x556, 0x9ad)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("cTay", 0x41a, 0x4aa, 0x1cf, 0x90)] = _0x42bd8e[_0x3633a6
("#1L(", 0xc17, 0xa0a, 0xf4b, 0x46f)], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("XG#@", 0x2c1, 0x5f9, 0x850, 0xac5)] = _0x42bd8e[_0x3633a6("f[R*", 0x5d7, 0x503, -0xb3,
0x654)], _0x2051d5[_0x348896("#1L(", 0xe90, 0xd2c, 0xa0f, 0xe69)] = _0x42bd8e[_0x348896("2^mj", 0x983, 0x84c, 0x40d, 0xb52)], _0x2051d5[_0x348896
("Y7RQ", 0x1e4, 0x5fd, 0x535, 0xb34)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("#FCb", 0x757, 0xbfb, 0xf84, 0x9c3)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0xc48b46("g9sR", -0x2ae, 0x2cf,
0x7c8, -0x1d5)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("f%a$", 0x11bb, 0xc8e, 0x836, 0xaa2)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("WHUs", 0x1336, 0xdc8, 0xdd3, 0xc8f)] = "",
_0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("nVgA", 0xda8, 0x88e, 0x708, 0x89b)] = orEdict[_0x521c79][_0x3a1715("@nLV", 0x763, 0x738, 0x98a, 0x6e3)], _0x2051d5[_0xc48b46
("cNDC", 0x803, 0x3a8, 0x587, 0x87c)] = _0x27b30a[_0x4d4323("bTlA", 0x731, 0x935, 0xe1a, 0xb18)], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("f[R*", -0xab, 0x492, 0x21d,
0x567)] = _0x27b30a[_0x348896("vY(E", 0x847, 0x8f5, 0xd32, 0xe92)](encodeURIComponent, _0x42bd8e[_0x3a1715("@nLV", 0x952, 0x955, 0xdfe, 0xc81)]),
_0x2051d5[_0x4d4323("1gN]", -0x53, 0x556, 0x426, 0x67c)] = _0x27b30a[_0x348896("l@hk", 0x818, 0x90c, 0xe70, 0x7ad)](_0x332c9c, _0x5f1be8), _0x2051d5
[_0x348896("tzT7", 0x6af, 0x9cf, 0xe5f, 0xe44)] = _0x5631a4, _0x2051d5[_0x4d4323("5ah#", 0xee5, 0x992, 0xc34, 0xc72)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3633a6("HTe9",
0x115, 0x469, 0x3fc, 0x404)], _0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("l@hk", 0x11a1, 0xcd1, 0x102a, 0xf94)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3633a6("g9sR", 0xb17, 0xad5, 0x85d, 0xeae)],
_0x2051d5[_0x348896("F5f8", -0xf, 0x405, 0x584, -0x6f)] = _0x27b30a[_0xc48b46("AAQ)", 0x760, 0x725, 0x9e7, 0x1d9)], _0x2051d5[_0x348896("58NM", -0x8,
0x58b, 0x106, 0x48e)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("tzT7", 0x52a, 0x67c, 0x656, 0x400)] = _0x27b30a[_0xc48b46("8@xo", 0x989, 0x8a0, 0xbd9, 0xca4)],
_0x2051d5[_0x4d4323("g9sR", 0x103a, 0xcf6, 0x11af, 0x108f)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x4d4323("f%a$", 0xc3b, 0x7db, 0x397, 0x833)] = "", _0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("
(R9z", 0x34e, 0x5ef, 0xb5f, 0x182)] = _0x27b30a[_0x4d4323("bTlA", 0xbdc, 0x95f, 0xa4d, 0x5cf)], _0x2051d5[_0xc48b46("DJoY", 0x957, 0x852, 0xbcc, 0xc9d)
] = _0x27b30a[_0x348896("Y42p", 0x6ea, 0x3c2, -0x1e8, 0x7a4)], _0x2051d5[_0x4d4323("DJoY", 0x4c4, 0x2fa, 0x498, 0x136)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3633a6("tOO5",
0xa2d, 0x7dd, 0x889, 0xa8d)], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("tzT7", 0xc26, 0x839, 0x9f0, 0x59a)] = _0x27b30a[_0x4d4323("O084", 0x1025, 0xc1e, 0x7a3, 0xfac)],
_0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("#1L(", 0xd84, 0xa4b, 0x948, 0xf14)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3633a6("O084", 0x738, 0xc71, 0xe7f, 0x7e9)], _0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("f[R*", 0xdff,
0x934, 0xbdd, 0x56e)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3a1715("cTay", 0x634, 0xb13, 0x5b9, 0x641)], _0x2051d5[_0x4d4323("cTay", 0x879, 0x3ff, 0x56, 0x870)] = _0x27b30a
[_0x3633a6("5nbi", 0x4cc, 0x783, 0x7bf, 0x685)], _0x2051d5[_0x3a1715("WHUs", 0xc8e, 0x865, 0xb70, 0x7b1)] = _0x27b30a[_0xc48b46("0K]Y", 0xa2d, 0xa4e,
0xe97, 0x66c)], _0x2051d5[_0xc48b46("(R9z", 0xde4, 0xd52, 0xfaf, 0xc35)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3633a6("6j6G", 0xf87, 0xc44, 0xc78, 0xe3f)], _0x2051d5[_0x3a1715
("8@xo", 0x86d, 0xced, 0xe29, 0x1105)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3a1715("WHUs", 0x862, 0xa65, 0xfb8, 0x810)], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("58NM", 0x6f3, 0xca8, 0x11dd,
0x724)] = _0x27b30a[_0x3633a6("5ah#", 0xd9f, 0x87c, 0x4b9, 0x39f)], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6(")81Z", 0x3, 0x3dc, 0x79f, -0x13)] = _0x27b30a[_0x348896
("kQ!m", -0x14a, 0x252, 0x6f9, -0x27c)], _0x2051d5[_0x3633a6("(R9z", 0x146, 0x597, 0x3b8, 0x64f)] = _0x27b30a[_0xc48b46("djF#", 0xcfe, 0xbe7, 0xb29,
0x6e8)], _0x2051d5[_0x348896("DJoY", 0x794, 0xd25, 0xa95, 0x11d1)] = _0x27b30a[_0x4d4323("3Xb]", 0x9f2, 0x5c7, 0x20e, 0xb65)], _0x2051d5[_0x4d4323
("cNDC", -0x129, 0x3cb, 0x661, 0x5d8)] = _0x27b30a[_0xc48b46("O084", 0xad, 0x5df, 0x63a, 0x501)], _0x2051d5[_0xc48b46("RD5s", 0xbdf, 0xd47, 0x10e0,
0xced)] = orEdict[_0x521c79][_0x4d4323("0K]Y", 0x1221, 0xd42, 0x89a, 0x834)], _0x2051d5[_0xc48b46("f%a$", 0x10d6, 0xd0e, 0x8ad, 0xf70)] = orEdict
[_0x521c79][_0x3a1715("nVgA", 0x937, 0x902, 0x944, 0xe8c)], _0x2051d5[_0xc48b46("nVgA", 0x12ed, 0xd8b, 0x937, 0x879)] = _0x27b30a[_0x4d4323("g9sR",
```

Figure 2: Snippet of the inline JavaScript, formatted.

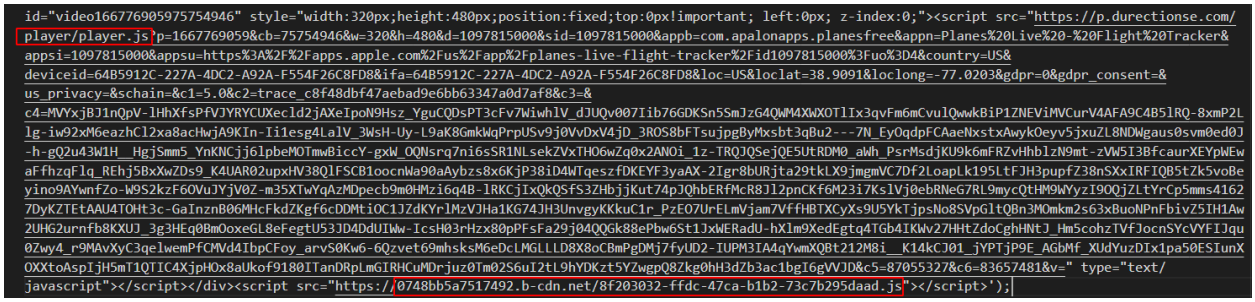

Figure 3: The fraudulent impression URL counts

The player.js file sends seven arguments to the main function: window.CEDATO_TAG, expiryUTCSec, playerID, playerURL, opUrl, playerParams, and gpvUrl, the last of which is suspiciously long [Figure 4].

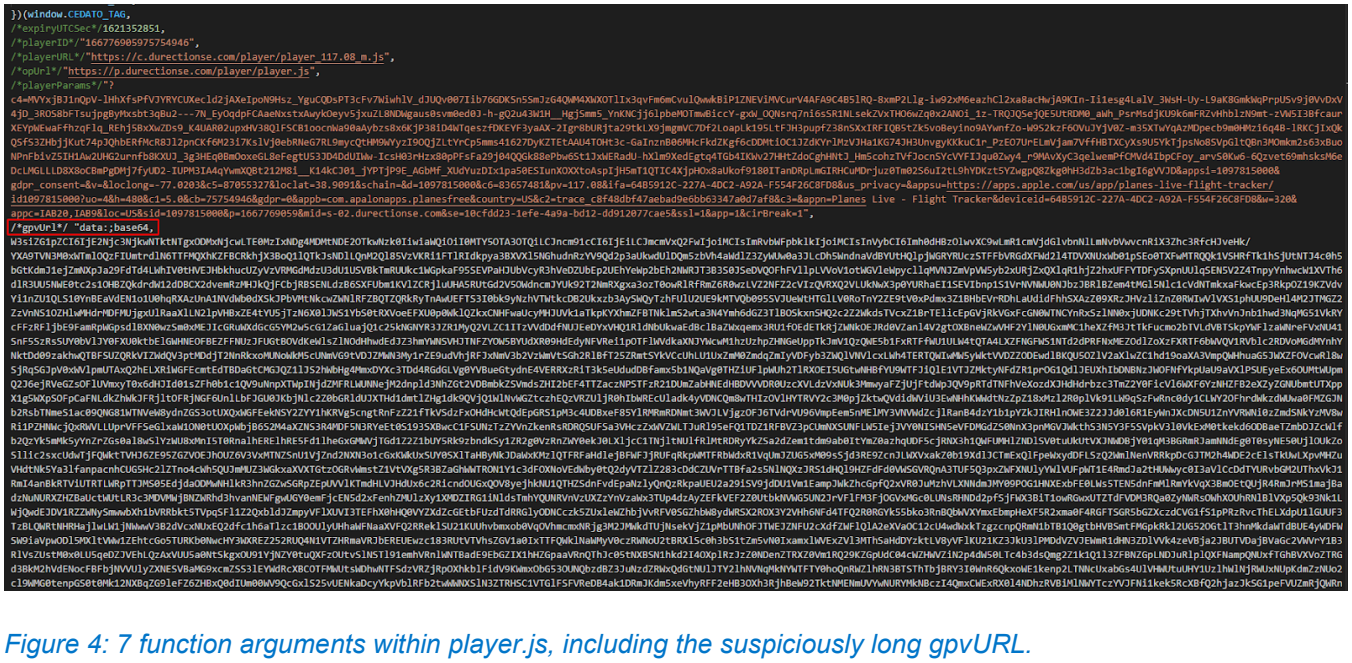

Figure 4: 7 function arguments within player.js, including the suspiciously long gpvURL.

The gpvUrl string is base64 encoded, and decoding reveals JSON data with tracking pixel URLs for dozens of popular mobile apps. The JSON data also contains the image URL and other app data that will be served with the campaign.

```
"ap": true,
"im": "1",
"gpvck": "v022702252__320x480__Planes%20Live%20-%20Flight%20Tracker__com.apalonapps.planesfree__DEF__nil__401",
"cookieJson": {
    "nt": "regular",
    "appn": "Planes Live - Flight Tracker",
    "appb": "com.apalonapps.planesfree",
    "ts": "1621351651"
},
"vwf": 1,
"as": false,
"mvr": 1,
"tvr": 10,
"se": "10cfdd23-1efe-4a9a-bd12-dd912077cae5",
"content": {
    "loader_image_url": "https://crossyroad.b-cdn.net/crossyroad.png",
    "cl": false,
    "cpf": false
},
"ni": "80708498",
"co": false,
"moat": {
    "ids": {
        "level3": "[DMID]",
        "level2": "1667769059",
        "level4": "com.apalonapps.planesfree",
        "level1": "80708498",
        "slicer1": "1097815000"
    },
    "partnerCode": "cedatojsvideo958042602703",
    "rate": 0
},
```


Figure 5: The campaign's app data and image URL

In Figure 5, the key "cookieJson" values are the app data (Planes Live - Flight Tracker) and image URL (com.apalonapps.planesfree). However, the "loader_image_url" value does not match; the image is about Crossy Road, not planesfree.

To understand how the tracking pixels are delivered we have to analyze the *player.js* file.

```
4  window.CEDATO_TAG = (function (CEDATO_TAG, expiryUTCSec, pid, playerUrl, opUrl, playerParams, gpvUrl, version) {
5      function injectScript(src, callback) {
6          var script = document.createElement('script');
7          var head = document.getElementsByTagName('head')[0] || document.documentElement;
8          if (callback) {
9              src += "&callback=" + callback;
10         }
11         script.src = src;
12         script.type = 'text/javascript';
13         script.async = 1;
14         head.appendChild(script);
15     }
16
17     if (opUrl && (new Date()).getTime() / 1000 > expiryUTCSec) {
18
19         injectScript(opUrl + playerParams);
20         return CEDATO_TAG;
21     }
22
23     var gpvData;
24     var gpvRegex = gpvUrl.match(/^data:(.*?)(;base64)?,(.*)$/);
25     if (gpvRegex) {
26         try {
27             gpvData = JSON.parse(gpvRegex[2] == ';base64' ? atob(gpvRegex[3]) : decodeURIComponent(gpvRegex[3]));
28         } catch (e) { }
29         gpvUrl = undefined;
30     }
```

Figure 6: Results from gpvUrl is stored into variable gpvRegex.

Following the references to variable *gpvUrl*, we can see on line 24 that the data is parsed into sections, separating the base64 encoded string from ”data;base64”. The result is then stored into variable *gpvRegex*. On line 27 the JSON data resulting from the decoded base64 is parsed and stored into variable *gpvData*.

```
31      var player = {
32          id: pid,
33          params: playerParams,
34          gpvUrl: gpvUrl,
35          gpvData: gpvData,
36          currentScript: document.currentScript,
37      };
38      if (CEDATO_TAG) {
39          CEDATO_TAG.players.push(player);
40      } else {
41          CEDATO_TAG = {
42              autoStart: true,
43              players: [player],
44              version: version,
45          };
46          injectScript(playerUrl);
47      }
```

Figure 7: Data from gpvUrl is passed to the players key in CEDATO_TAG object and variable playerUrl is injected.

The JSON data is then stored within the JavaScript object *player* on line 31, which is passed to the *players* key in the CEDATO_TAG object on line 38 (a reference to Cedato's HTML5 video player), which is used to deliver video ads in cross-platform environments. The function *injectScript* on line 46 simply creates a new HTML script tag and puts the function argument as the source. In the example above, variable *playerUrl* is injected into the page via a call to this function.

```
49      if (CEDATO_TAG.init) {
50          CEDATO_TAG.init(); // player_117.08_m.js
51      } else if (!gpvData && gpvUrl) {
52          var callback = 'cd_' + (Math.random() * 10000 | 0);
53
54          player.onloadGPV = function (data) {
55              player.gpvData = data;
56          };
57
58          window[callback] = function (data) {
59              player.onloadGPV(data);
60          };
61
62          injectScript(gpvUrl, callback);
63      }
64      return CEDATO_TAG;
65  })(window.CEDATO_TAG,
```

Figure 8: The final function to request the fraudulent impression URLs.

Figure 8 shows the final block of code that initiates the delivery of the fraudulent impression URLs. (Recall from Figure 7 that *CEDATO_TAG.players* contains the data defined in the base64 encoded string). The code on line 50 will then transfer execution to *player_117.08_m.js* (playerUrl) which will then parse *CEDATO_TAG.players* and request the impression URLs.

```
            onloadGPV: null
        }, e)
    }
    function bo(e) {   e = {jsv: null, tag: {…}}
        var t = e.tag;
        t ? (t.init || (t.init = function() {
            !function(e, t) {
                for (var n = 0, r = e.players; n < r.length; n++) {
                    var i = r[n];
                    i.inited || (go(i, t),
                    i.inited = !0)
                }
            }(t, e)
        }
        ),
        t.init()) : yo(e)
    }
```

Figure 9: Argument e of function bo is CEDATO_TAG.

After some initialization, execution eventually falls on function *bo* (Figure 9), whose argument, *e*, is *CEDATO_TAG* defined on line 41 in Figure 7. We can confirm this by checking the value of variable *e.tag* in the browser's debugger.

```
> e.tag
< ▼{autoStart: true, players: Array(1), version: undefined}
    autoStart: true
  ▼players: Array(1)
    ▼0:
      ▶currentScript: script
      ▶gpvData: [{…}]
        gpvUrl: undefined
        id: "166776905975754946"
        params: "?c4=MVYxjBJ1nQpV-lHhXfsPfVJYRYCUXecld2jAXeIpoN9Hs
      ▶__proto__: Object
      length: 1
    ▶__proto__: Array(0)
    version: undefined
  ▶__proto__: Object
```

Figure10: The browser's debugger contains the properties autoStart, players, and version.

Just like *CEDTAO_TAG* in Figure 7, *e.tag* contains the properties *autoStart, players,* and *version* (See Figure 10). The *players* property contains the *gpvData* which itself contains the fraudulent impression URLs, the campaign's app data, and the image URL. As seen in Figure 9, function *bo* will then pass each property of *players* to function *go* in a loop.

```
12107        function go(e, t) {
12108            var n = {}
12109              , r = 0;
12110            try {
12111                if (n = uo(u(e.params, !0))) {
12112                    n.JSV = t.jsv,
12113                        n.DMVAST = mo,
12114                        n.ioc = t,
12115                        n.isApp || (window.CEDATO_DEBUG = Xe),
12116                        function (e) {
12117                            e.sendPixel = function (e) {
12118                                (new Image).src = e
12119                            }
12120                            ,
12121                            e.injectScript = function (e) {
12122                                Object(I.h)(e)
12123                            }
12124                            ,
12125                            e.injectIframe = function (e) {
12126                                Object(I.f)(e)
12127                            }
12128                            ,
12129                            e.playerEvents = new i.EventEmitter2({
12130                                wildcard: !0,
12131                                maxListeners: 20
12132                            }),
12133                            e.serverEvents = new Qr(e, (function (e, t, n) {
12134                                var r;
12135                                void 0 === n && (n = !1),
12136                                    (null === (r = navigator.sendBeacon) || void 0 =
12137                                        url: e,
12138                                        postData: t,
12139                                        method: "POST"
12140                                    })
12141                            }
12142                            ))
12143                        }(n);
```

Figure 11: One of the first URLs to be sent by the script is a callback URL with a top level domain of .xyz.

One of the first URLs to be sent by the script is a callback URL with a top level domain of ".xyz". This callback URL is sent as a pixel via a call to *e.sendPixel* on line 12,117 in Figure 11. A function call stack can be seen below in Figure 12, which shows the path the URL takes before being sent by *e.sendPixel*.

Figure 12: Function call stack demonstrates the journey the .xyz URL takes before heading to e.sendPixel.

```
8495                t.firedEvents = {},
8496                t.vastTracker = null,
8497                t.skipVastTracker = !1,
8498                t.hasFlashVPAID = !1,
8499                t.hasJSVPAID = !1,
8500                t.initVpaidOnStartDone = !1;
8501                var n = function() {
8502                    t.state = ro.Fetching;
8503                    var n = t.vastXml  n = undefined
8504                      , r = t.vastURL  r = "https://takeomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/pin-rescue/id15002491
8505                      , i = null;  i = "https://takeomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/pin-rescue/id1500249157&
8506                    if (!n) {  n = undefined
8507                        if (!r || "#" == r[0] || !r.trim())  r = "https://takeomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app
8508                            return void x(e, t, "empty vast url - demand ignored", !1);
8509                        if (-1 !== (i = Pe(e, t)(r)).indexOf("spotx://"))  i = "https://takeomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.ap
8510                            return void x(e, t, "is Spotx SDK - no longer support", !1);
8511                        x(e, t, "fetch vast url: " + i + " " + (i != r ? r : ""), !1),  i = "https://takeomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=ht
8512                        function(e, t, n) {  n = undefined
8513                            (null != t.useIMA ? t.useIMA : Ir.isGoogleIMA(n)) && (x(e, t, "IMA - use JS SDK", !1),
8514                            t.vastURL = n,
8515                            t.mediaURL = n,
8516                            t.adType = "jsima")
8517                        }(e, t, i)  i = "https://takeomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/pin-rescue/id1500249157
8518                    }
8519                    zr(t),
8520                    t.fetchAdUrl(i)
```

Figure 13: Fraudulent impression URLs are sent to t.fetchAdUrl.

Next, through a series of other function calls, the fraudulent impression URLs are sent with a call to *t.fetchAdUrl* on line 8520 in Figure 13 above. The URL highlighted in orange represents the impression URL being sent by the function. In this case, the URL references the mobile app Pin Rescue.

As the script continues, each impression URL is sent via the same call to *t.fetchAdUrl*. Each URL contains the same tracking domain as the previous but the mobile app is different.

Url	Status	Type	Initiator
https://takoomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543962776&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/drawing-games-3d/id1490808501&i...	302	xhr / ...	player_117.08_d.j...
https://takoomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543962776&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/food-games-3d/id1495666950&ifa=...	302	xhr / ...	player_117.08_d.j...
https://takoomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543962770&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/escape-jail-3d/id1523503857&ifa=6...	302	xhr / ...	player_117.08_d.j...
https://takoomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543962770&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/brain-master/id1522657393&ifa=64...	302	xhr / ...	player_117.08_d.j...
https://takoomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543984464&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/toilet-games-3d/id1501501181&ifa...	302	xhr / ...	player_117.08_d.j...
https://takoomi-d.openx.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543984464&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/6ix9ine-runner/id1527057179&ifa=6...	302	xhr / ...	player_117.08_d.j...

Figure: 14: All of the fraudulent URLs delivered in the campaign.

Figure 14 shows the fraudulent URLs delivered in the campaign exemplified above, but VidLox has been observed injecting even larger amount of URLs. The creative or video that is shown is a repeating logo of a social, gaming or streaming application, such as Snapchat, Crossy Road, Hulu, and Blob Runner. These images are hosted by *b-cdn[.]net*.

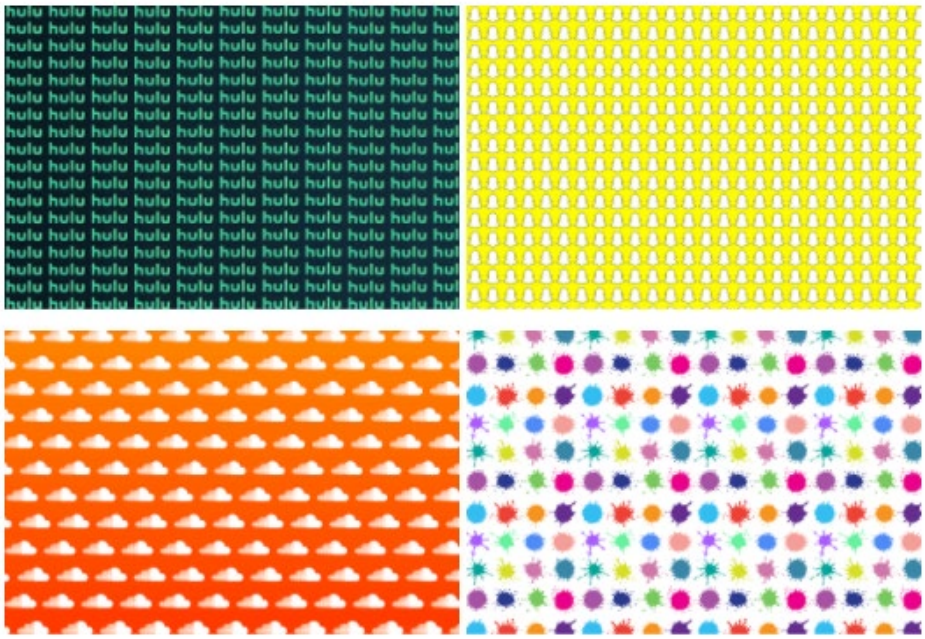

Figure 15: Creatives delivered by the campaign are simply repeated logos of well-known apps.

Say No to Fraud

Adware is frequently a precursor to malicious activity, often leading to issues across the broader cyber security spectrum like phishing and placing backdoors on devices that lead to ransomware and keystroke loggers among others. In this example, VidLox exemplifies how malvertising tactics fuel ad fraud.

Key tactics to thwart this type of ad fraud:

- Real-time client-side monitoring to capture evolving threats
- Blocking of known malicious domains and associated creative
- Share details with upstream partners to terminate the bad buyer, not the partner

AdTech companies and publishers should avoid playing a part in this impression-fraud scheme by blocking the campaign. As the speed of domain cycling makes in-app blocking difficult, The Media Trust recommends discussing with your upstream partner to ensure policies are followed. Otherwise, spend is being diverted from legit AdTech companies and publishers. The consequences of letting VidLox through the pipes is higher than it seems.