

Invalid Traffic & Viewability: What is the cost of an unseen ad?

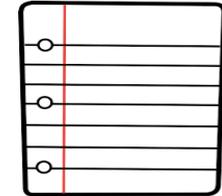
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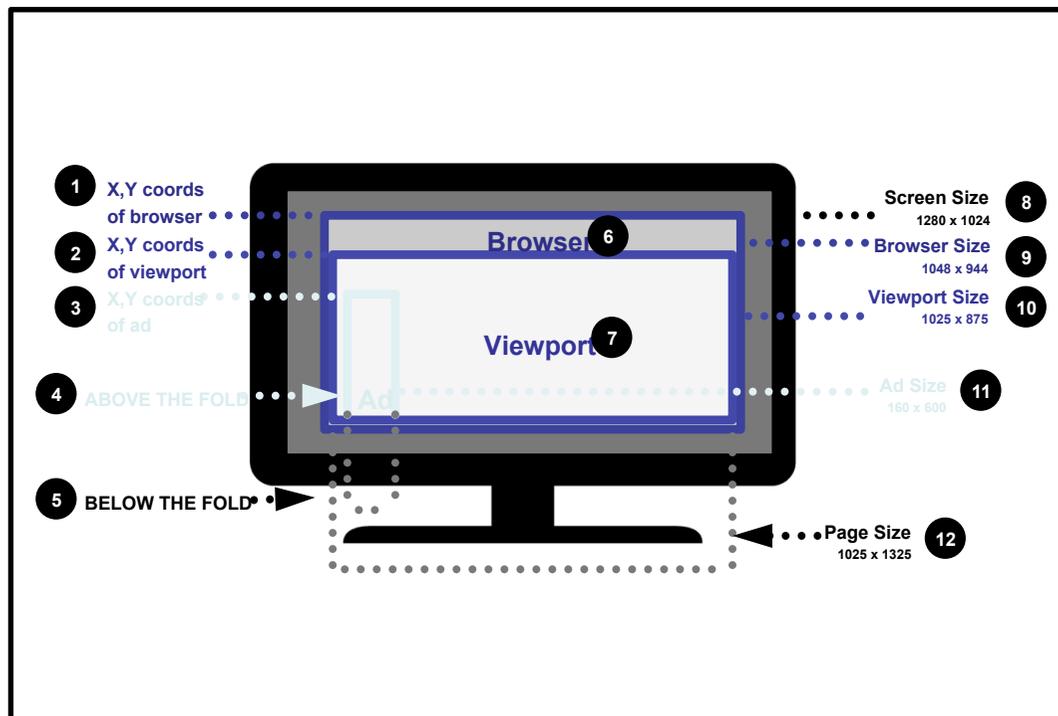
For info about the proprietary technology used in comScore products, refer to http://comscore.com/About_comScore/Patents

Overview



- **Objectives**
- **Viewability**
 - What & how
- **Invalid traffic (IVT)**
 - What are attackers doing?
- **Ad blockers**
- **Counter measures**
 - Detection, filtration and mitigation
- **Recent measurements**
 - Views, IVT, ad blockers

Measuring viewability



– Ad viewability: ads that appear within viewable space in a browser on a user's screen

- MRC standards

– Considerations

- Screen size
- Location of the browser
- Location of the ad relative to the page
- User actions including tab, scroll, minimize

A hybrid approach



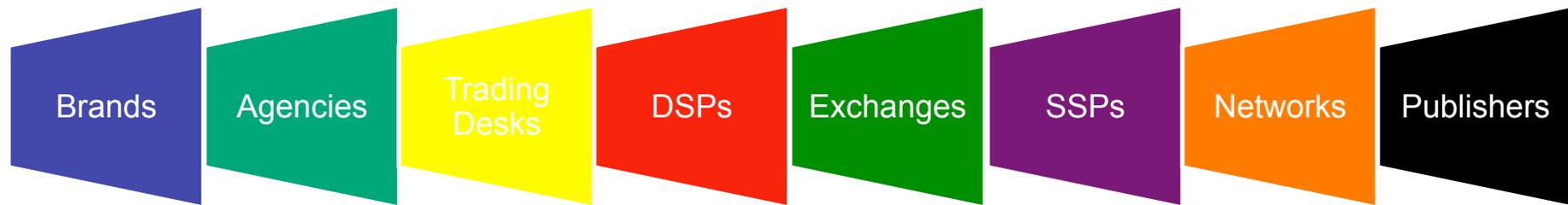
- **Both static and dynamic characteristics must be considered to produce accurate viewability measurements**
- ***Geometry*: consider X,Y coordinates of ad to determine it's exact location in the viewport**
- ***Timing*: use clues associated with content to determine if creative is in-view**
- **Hybrid method enables broad coverage (97%) plus adaptability to browsing dynamics**

The threat landscape



- **What motivates ad fraud?**
 - **“Because that’s where the money is.” W. Sutton**
- **Fraudster’s advantages**
 - **Anonymity, vulnerabilities, complexity, scale**
 - **Humans in the loop**
- **Key requirement – a way to put \$\$ in the bank**
 - **Ad exchanges and DSPs are obvious opportunities**

Who is harmed?



Everyone

Attack vectors



Invalid traffic includes both clicks and impressions that Google suspects to not be the result of genuine user interest

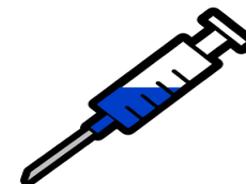
- **Invalid traffic falls into four general categories**
 - Traffic generators – human & automated
 - Unwanted ads – plugins & injectors
 - Unseen ads – including popunders & PPV
 - Misrepresented placements – placement laundering
- **Grey areas abound!**

Traffic generation



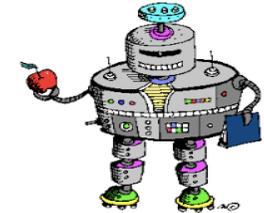
- **Valid traffic generation offerings**
 - Adwords, Outbrain, BingAds, Facebook ads, etc.
- **Type “purchase web traffic” in Google**
 - MANY traffic generation offerings
- **Simple threats: script-based page retrieval**
 - Ubiquitous - \$12/10K impressions
 - Not very human-like
- **More complex threats: botnets***
 - Objective – look more “human”
 - As much as \$100/10K impressions

Plugins and injectors



- **Software that generates ads that are not part of publisher placements**
 - Most do not try to hide
- **Plugins enhance native browser functionality**
 - PageRage, BuzzDock, Sambreel, etc.
- **Injectors impose ads other than or in addition to those intended**
 - Trick users by promising extended functionality
 - Google: say 5% of their users have an ad injector
 - Superfish, JollyWallet, etc.

What about bots?



- **Bots have been around for a long time**
 - Originally developed in 90's to manage host
 - Compromised hosts under the control of remote entity
- **Bots are characterized by key capabilities**
 - Impressions and injection
- **Example: Athena botnet**
 - Various ad viewing capabilities
- **But, why bother with a botnet?**
 - Clouds are better...

K. Springborn "Inside a Botnet: Athena and Ad Fraud", comScore blog, 2014.

Unseen ads and PPV nets



- **Ads that appear in invisible frames**
 - Simple additions to web pages that can be “viewable”
 - Many not be 0-size, but still invisible
 - Often appear as pupup’s/popunders
- **PPV network: groups of sites that run tags from a single TG service**
 - Some TG services offer a JS tag that when included on a site pays attractive CPM
 - “...will not block any of your site content...”
 - Tag will “display” camouflaged 3rd party websites

K. Springborn and P. Barford, “Impression Fraud in On-line Advertising via Pay-Per-View Networks”, In the USENIX Security Symposium, 2013

Placement laundering

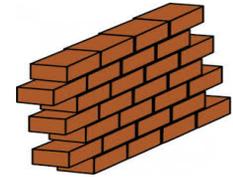


Placement laundering is the act of sending false information to an ad provider about an ad placement

- How do we know who is requesting an ad or where it's placed?
 - We typically rely on trust and Javascript
- “Domain laundering” coined by comScore’s Jeff Kline in '14
 - Recent press release with Google on vulnerability in Safeframe
- **Key issue**: Low quality ad: \$0.01 CPM, High quality ad: \$10 CPM

J. Kline and P. Barford, “Placement Laundering and the Complexities of Attribution in Online Advertising”, Under submission, 2015.

Ad blockers on the rise



- **Ad blockers (browser extensions) have received significant attention over the past year**
 - **Blockers have been available for over a decade**
 - **“...ad blocking is robbery, plain and simple” R. Rothenberg, AdAge**
- **Blockers are here to stay, what can we do?**
 - **Measure and assess their prevalence and impact**
 - **Develop technical counter-measures**
 - **Take control of the narrative on responsible advertising**

Addressing the threats



- **Basic issues are similar to IT security**
 - **Need to understand (evolving) threats**
 - **Detection vs. mitigation**
 - **Tools and processes for decision support and remediation**
- **Core components for addressing ad fraud**
 - **Diverse measurement capability**
 - **Filters to identify/mitigate threats**
 - **Tools for visualization and forensics**

Start with telemetry



- **Objective: breadth and depth**
 - Any specific measurement method has limits!
- **Challenges: scale, diversity and dynamics**
- **Census/Ad tags: for a wide variety of threats**
 - Careful attention to errors/failures
- **Panel: for plugins, injectors, traffic generators and publisher side threats**
- **Crawler: for publisher side threats**
- **Honeypots: for traffic generation threats**

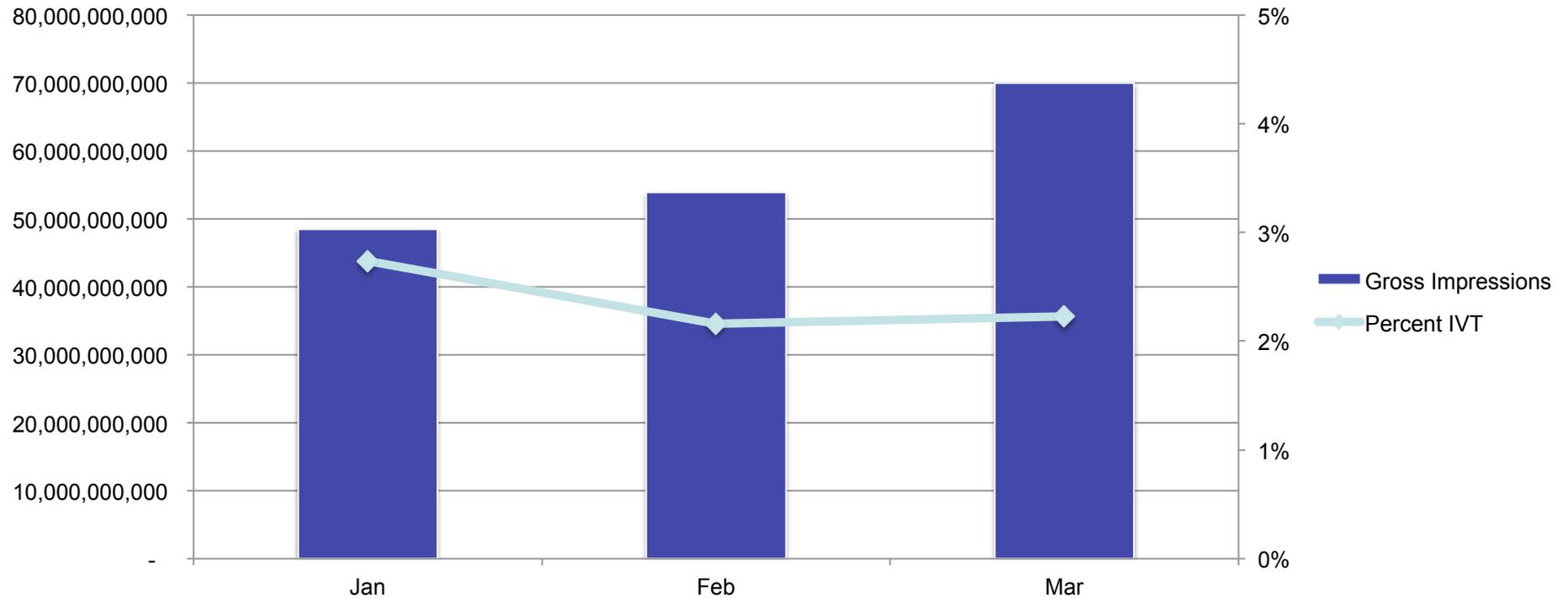
From telemetry to filters



- **Objective: accurate, efficient threat identification**
- **Approach: mine diverse telemetry for signals**
 - Hypothesis-based, iterative process
- **Write code (*i.e.*, filter) that isolates signals in telemetry associated with fraud**
 - General vs. sophisticated
 - Detection vs. active mitigation
- **comScore has over 25 different IVT filters**

M. Molloy, S. Alfeld and P. Barford, “Contamination Estimation via Convex Relaxations”,
In Proceedings of IEEE International Symposium on Information Theory, 2015

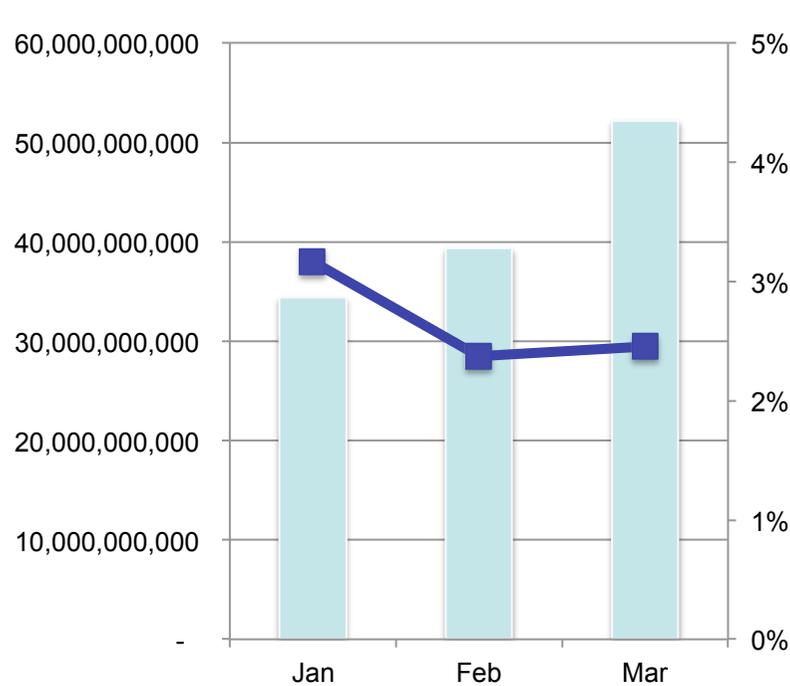
Raw Q1 '16: impressions/IVT



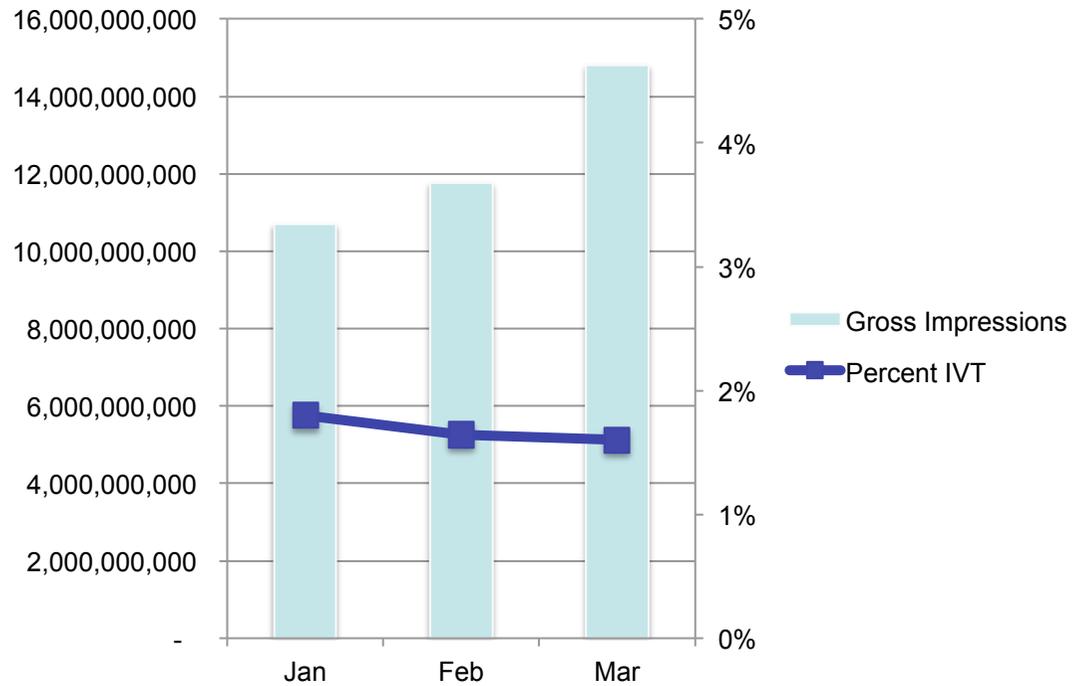
Raw Q1 '16: regional imprsn/IVT



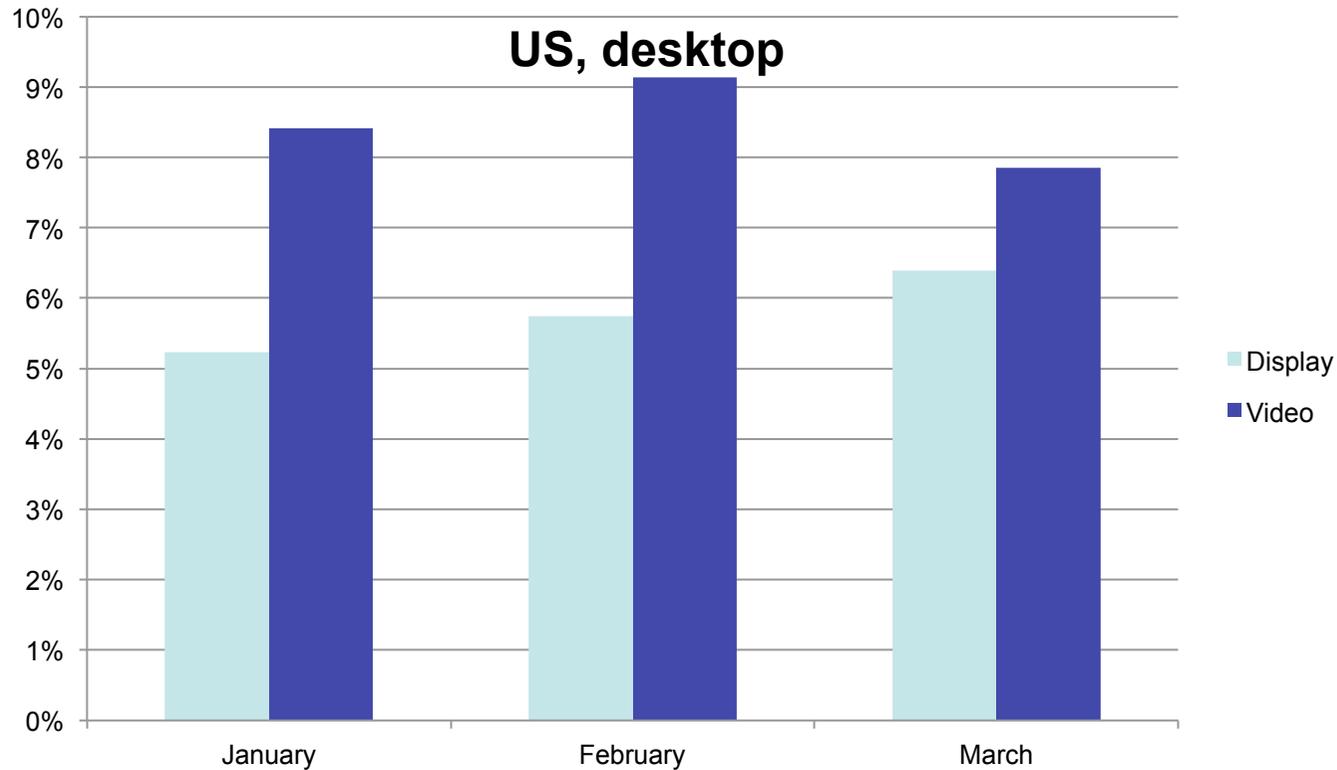
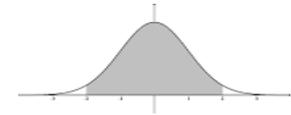
North America



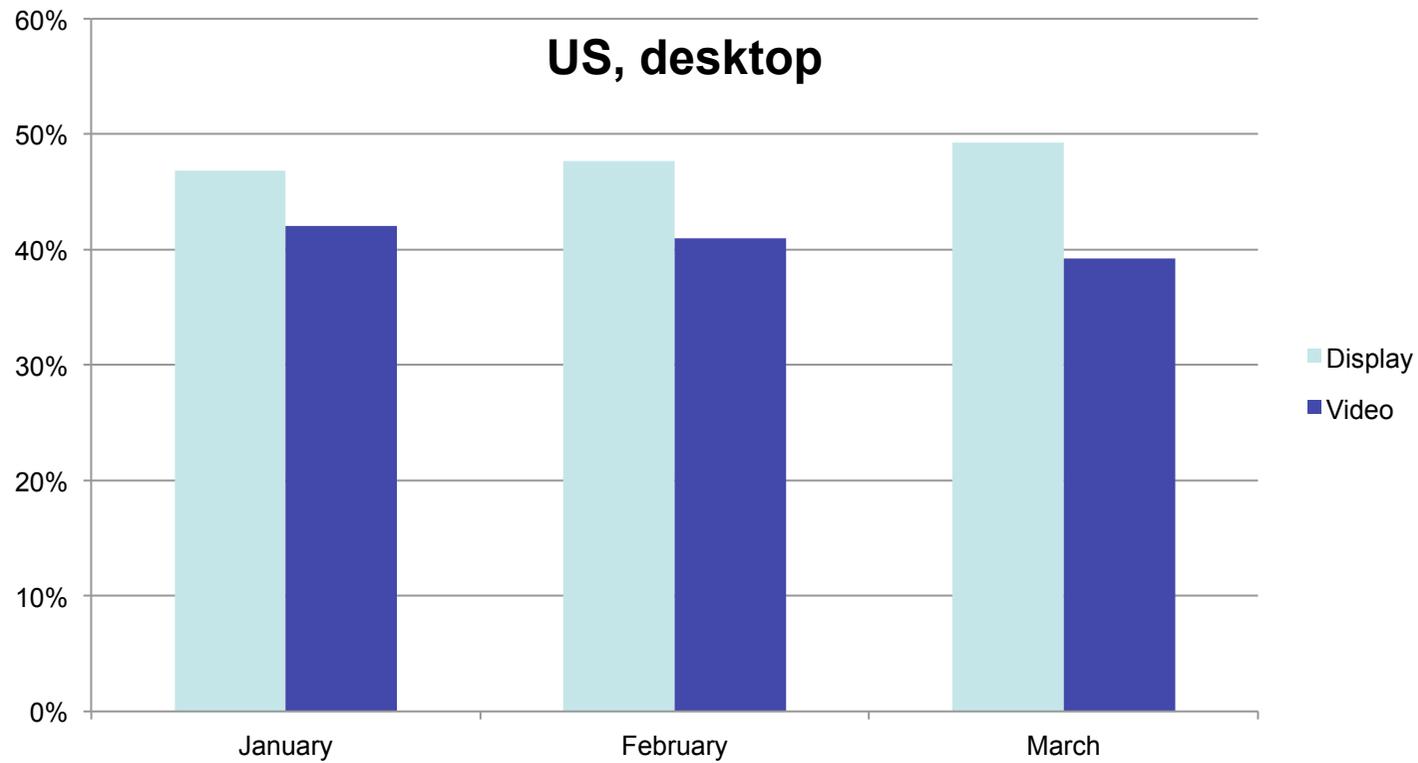
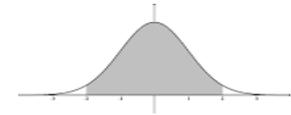
Europe



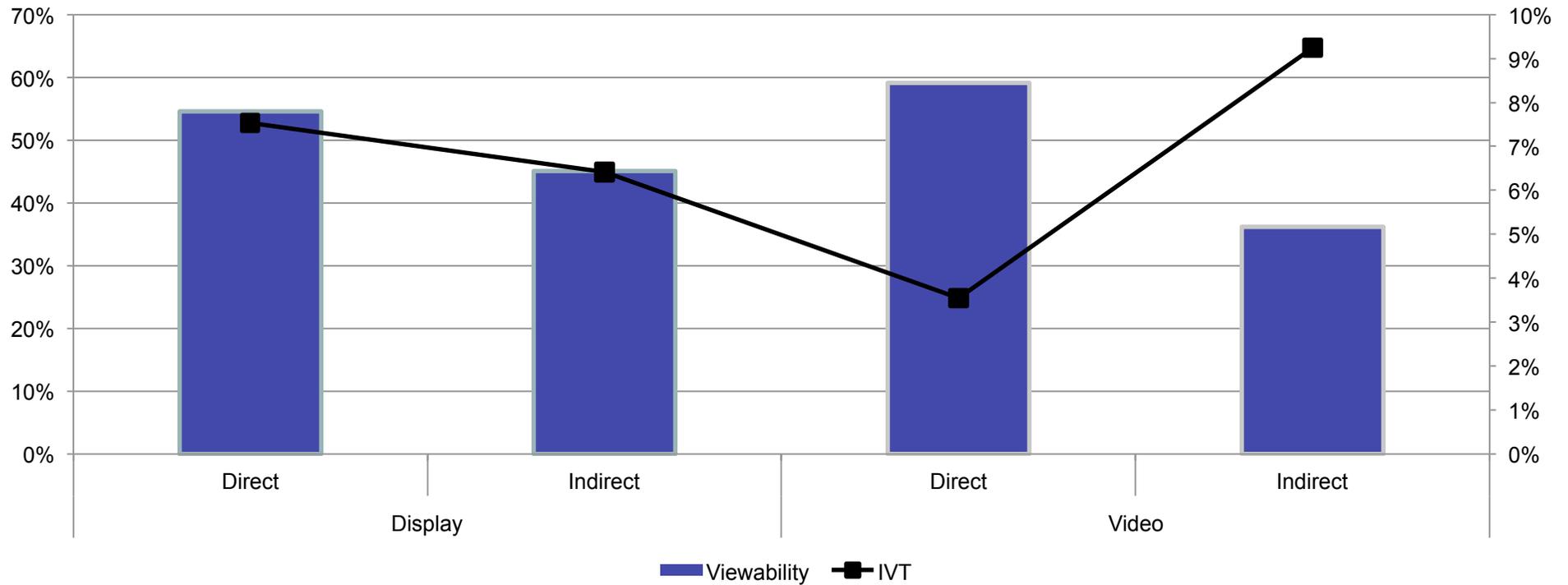
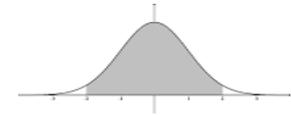
Norms Q1 '16: IVT



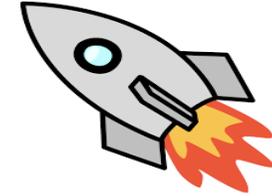
Norms Q1 '16: in-view



Norms Q1 '16: direct/indirect



Conclusion



- **Summary**
 - Your ads may not be seen
 - Viewability has a fixed objective
 - IVT detection and mitigation is a moving target
 - Ad blockers are having an impact
 - Diverse telemetry + data science can address threats
- **Q: What is the cost? A: Depends on where you advertise**
- **Future**
 - Broad deployment of active mitigation
 - Anti-ad blocking
 - Cross media

Thank you