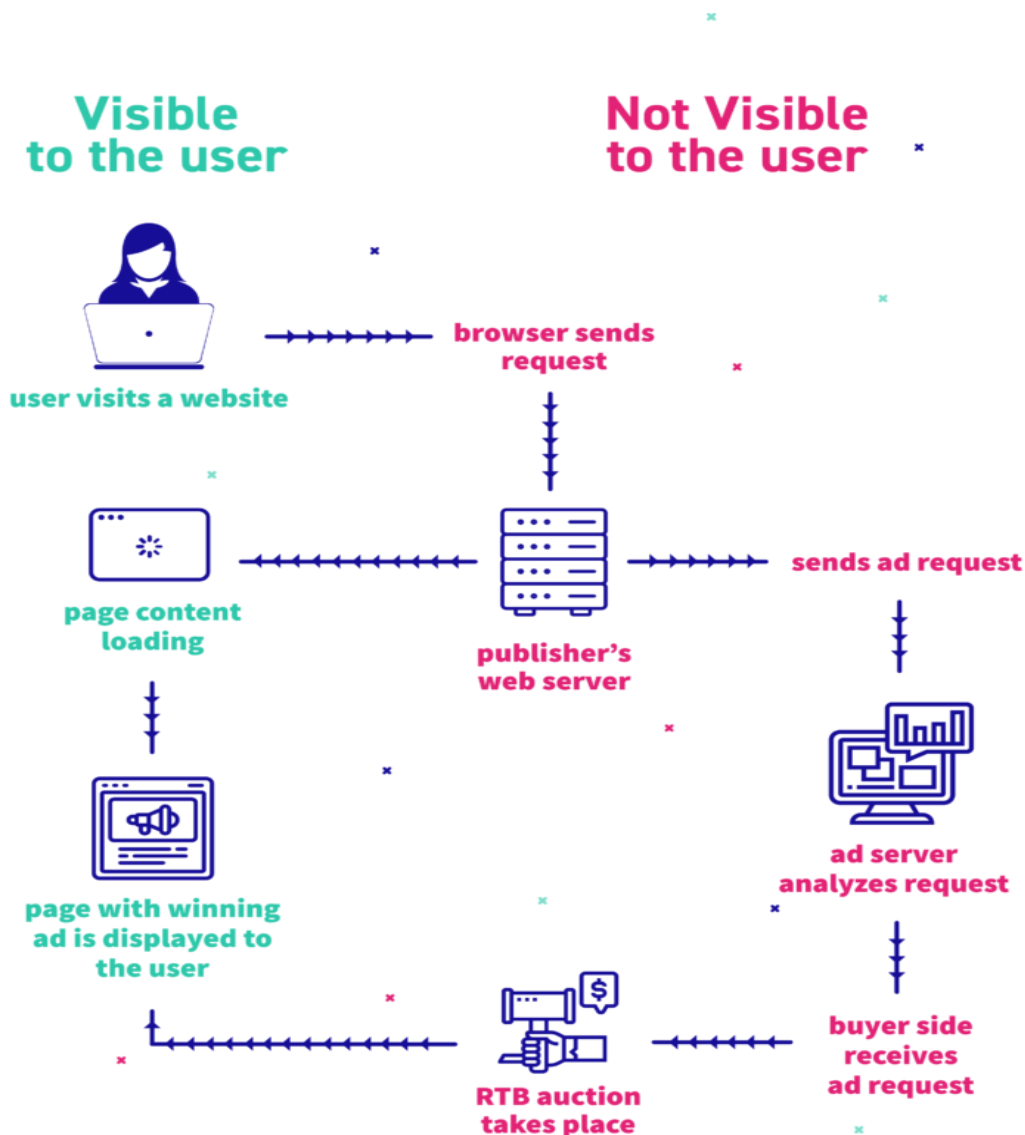




### Ad server

An ad server is a piece of advertising technology (AdTech) that is used by publishers, advertisers, ad agencies, and ad networks to manage and run online advertising campaigns. Ad servers are responsible for making instantaneous decisions about what ads to show on a website, then serving them. On top of that, an ad server collects and reports data (such as impressions, clicks, etc.) for advertisers to gain insights from and monitor the performance of their ads.



### The First Ever Ad Server

Ad servers first started appearing in 1995 back when the online advertising industry was in its infancy and were used to help publishers manage online ads and control their delivery.



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Back then, online ad-targeting possibilities were minimal—advertisers could target ads based only on the very limited header information pulled from the user’s browser, such as:

- The language set on the user’s computer
- The URL of the page that the ad is being loaded onto
- The browser type and version
- The user’s operating system

Arguably, the first ever ad server was set up in 1995 by FocaLink Media Services, a company founded by Dave Zinman, Andrew Conru, and Jason Strober.

Since then, ad servers have come a long way, constantly evolving along with the whole ecosystem to meet the growing demands of both advertisers and publishers.

Some of the functionalities that were added to ad servers with time, like targeting, budget control, and frequency capping, have also been incorporated into many of the newer platforms, such as DSPs and SSPs.

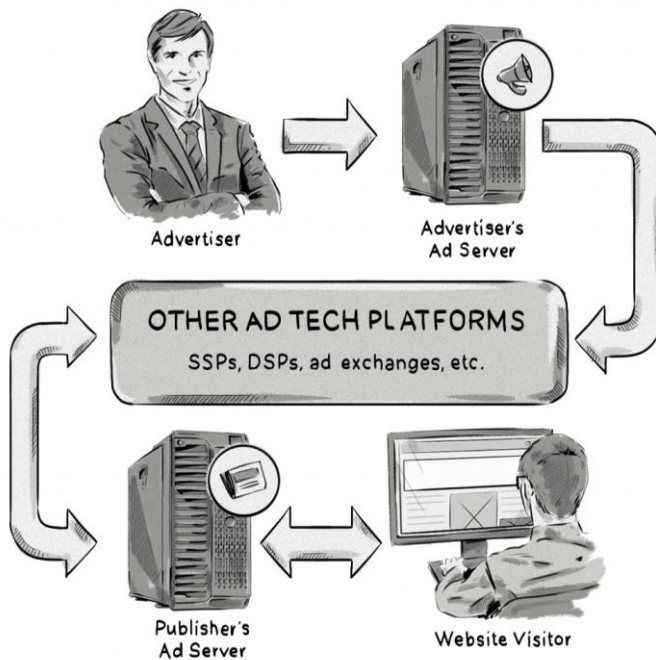
#### We Can Help You Build an Ad Server

Our AdTech development teams can work with you to design, build, and maintain a custom-built ad server for any programmatic advertising channel.

What is the Role of an Ad Server?

Ad servers can be used by publishers (known as first-party ad servers) and advertisers (known as third-party ad servers).

While first-party and third-party ad servers are essentially the same technology, they are used by publishers and advertisers for slightly different reasons.



First-party and third-party ad servers can buy and sell ads directly (i.e. direct deals), or via other AdTech platforms (e.g. via real-time bidding).

#### First-Party Ad Servers

First-party ad servers allow publishers to manage ad slots on their websites and display ads that have been sold directly to advertisers via direct campaigns.

In the event that no direct campaigns are available, first-party ad servers will act as a management platform helping to decide which ad codes (e.g. those from a third-party ad server, SSP, or ad network) to serve in their ad slots.

A first-party ad server is responsible for targeting, i.e. making decisions about which ads to display on a website based on nuanced targeting parameters, serving them, and collecting and reporting the data (such as impressions, clicks etc.)

Additionally, they are used for inventory forecasting — i.e. how much inventory and of what type the publisher will have available for sale in the future based on the current campaigns & traffic projections.

#### Third-Party Ad Servers

By using ad servers, advertisers can easily track their advertising campaigns. An advertiser's ad server ad tag is loaded by the first-party ad server, so its functionality is



limited compared to first-party servers. It is mostly used only to collect campaign data and verify certain metrics, such as impressions and clicks.

Third-party ad servers can also be used for some creative optimizations – e.g. the advertiser can decide to change the creative used in a campaign or run a series of A/B tests of the creative, but the targeting itself is determined on the first-party ad server side.

The primary difference is that a third-party ad server is used by the advertisers to aggregate all the campaign information (reporting, audience) across all publishers, ad networks & other platforms the campaign runs on, and serves as an auditing tool to measure and verify whether the impressions were actually delivered properly. Publishers and advertisers, for various reasons, may report different numbers, but certain degree of discrepancy is considered normal. Third-party ad servers also offer advertisers ownership and control of the collected data (information about the audience).

#### How Does an Ad Server Work?

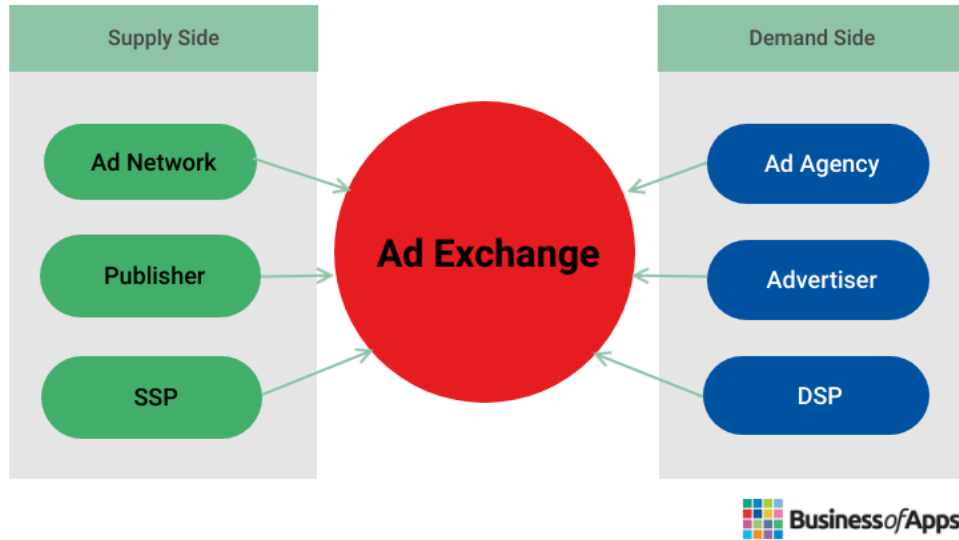
To understand how ad servers work, it's really important to know why they appeared in the first place.

When the popularity of the Internet started to take off in the early to mid 1990s, traditional print publishers began moving online. This not only created vast amounts of content, but also a chance to leverage a dormant opportunity — display ads.

During the first years of online advertising, the buying and selling of ads between an advertiser and a publisher was a direct and manual process. Publishers soon discovered they needed a more efficient and easier way to manage their the various advertisers' campaigns that ran on their website. It was here that the first-party (aka publisher's ad server) was born.



## Ad Exchange



What is an ad exchange?

An ad exchange is technology used in programmatic advertising that facilitates the buying and selling of digital inventory using real-time bidding (RTB).

Think of an ad exchange as a digital marketplace where advertisers, agencies, publishers, supply-side platforms (SSPs), and demand-side platforms (DSPs) can bid on advertising inventory from various publishers. Advertisers determine the price by participating in the bidding process.

Open ad exchange

An open ad exchange is a marketplace that allows all sellers, buyers, ad networks, and advertisers to access the buying and selling of digital inventory.

Private ad exchange or private marketplace (PMP)

A private ad exchange or private marketplace (PMP), on the other hand, is a more controlled marketplace where only select publishers and buyers compete for inventory.



What is the difference between ad exchanges and ad networks?

Both ad exchanges and ad networks are programmatic software that are used during the buying and selling of digital ads, but each serves a slightly different purpose. While an ad exchange functions as a marketplace for publishers and advertisers to buy and sell digital inventory, an ad network buys inventory from publishers and then sells it to advertisers as more of an intermediary. (This ad network model does not typically include RTB capabilities).

#### Benefits of an ad exchange

In 2021, programmatic advertising made up 89% of all digital advertising spend.<sup>1</sup> This type of advertising is on the rise because it is fast, efficient, and cost-effective. Through RTB, advertisers are able to have more control over their buying, which cuts down on wasted ad impressions by serving ads to relevant audiences and minimizing ad fraud risk.

Meanwhile, publishers are able to use this ad tech to find the right demand sources to work with, based on factors like latency, unique demand, bid rates, and ad space availability. This allows for the optimization of their inventory to specify which advertisers can buy at what pricing. An ad exchange can give publishers and advertisers control over inventory by defining the location, format, content, and budget of placements. Additionally, ad exchanges can give buyers the ability to apply brand safety mechanisms and reach an audience across multiple publishers and formats. Buyers can also measure performance to better understand which publishers or content categories are leading to preferred outcomes.