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Professional Certificate in Digital Marketing for iGaming

## Pay-Per-Click (PPC) Advertising

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Pay-Per-Click (PPC) Advertising is a crucial aspect of digital marketing for iGaming companies. It allows advertisers to reach their target audience and drive traffic to their websites by paying a fee each time their ad is clicked. Understanding key terms and vocabulary associated with PPC Advertising is essential for success in this competitive industry.

1. **Keywords**: Keywords are specific words or phrases that users enter into search engines when looking for information online. In PPC Advertising, advertisers bid on keywords relevant to their products or services to show their ads to potential customers.
2. **Ad Copy**: Ad copy refers to the text of an advertisement that appears on search engine results pages (SERPs). It is crucial to create compelling ad copy that entices users to click on the ad and visit the advertiser's website.
3. **Ad Extensions**: Ad extensions are additional pieces of information that can be added to PPC ads to provide more context and encourage users to engage with the ad. Examples of ad extensions include call buttons, location information, and sitelinks.
4. **Quality Score**: Quality Score is a metric used by search engines like Google to evaluate the relevance and quality of ads. A higher Quality Score can lead to lower costs and better ad placements.
5. **Click-Through Rate (CTR)**: Click-Through Rate is the percentage of users who click on an ad after seeing it. A high CTR indicates that the ad is relevant to the target audience.
6. **Cost Per Click (CPC)**: Cost Per Click is the amount that advertisers pay each time a user clicks on their ad. The CPC is determined by factors such as keyword competitiveness and ad quality.
7. **Conversion Rate**: Conversion Rate is the percentage of users who complete a desired action, such as making a purchase or signing up for a newsletter, after clicking on an ad. A high conversion rate indicates that the ad is effective at driving user engagement.
8. **Landing Page**: A Landing Page is the webpage where users are directed after clicking on an ad. It is essential to create a relevant and user-friendly landing page to maximize conversions.
9. **Ad Auction**: Ad Auction is the process by which search engines determine which ads to show and in what order based on factors such as bid amount, ad quality, and relevance.
10. **Impressions**: Impressions refer to the number of times an ad is displayed to users. While impressions are important for brand visibility, the ultimate goal of PPC Advertising is to drive clicks and conversions.

11. **Remarketing**: Remarketing is a strategy that involves showing ads to users who have previously visited a website but did not complete a desired action. This tactic aims to re-engage users and encourage them to convert.
12. **Ad Rank**: Ad Rank is a metric used by search engines to determine the position of an ad on a SERP. Ad Rank is calculated based on factors such as Quality Score, bid amount, and ad relevance.
13. **Negative Keywords**: Negative Keywords are terms that advertisers specify to prevent their ads from showing for irrelevant searches. By using negative keywords, advertisers can improve ad targeting and reduce wasted ad spend.
14. **Campaign**: A Campaign is a set of ad groups and ads centered around a specific marketing goal. Advertisers can create multiple campaigns to target different audiences or promote different products or services.
15. **Ad Group**: An Ad Group is a set of ads that share a common theme or target keywords. Within an ad group, advertisers can create multiple ads and test different messaging to see which performs best.
16. **Bid Strategy**: Bid Strategy refers to the approach that advertisers use to set bids for their ads. Common bid strategies include manual bidding, automated bidding, and target CPA (Cost Per Acquisition) bidding.
17. **A/B Testing**: A/B Testing is a method used to compare two versions of an ad (A and B) to determine which performs better. By testing different ad elements such as headlines, images, and calls to action, advertisers can optimize their campaigns for maximum effectiveness.
18. **Display Network**: Display Network is a group of websites, apps, and videos where ads can appear. Advertisers can target specific audiences or placements within the Display Network to reach potential customers.
19. **Search Network**: Search Network refers to a group of search engines where ads can appear, such as Google, Bing, and Yahoo. Advertisers can target keywords related to their products or services to show ads to users actively searching for information.
20. **CTR**: CTR, or Click-Through Rate, is a key performance indicator that measures the percentage of users who click on an ad after seeing it. A high CTR indicates that the ad is relevant to the target audience and is driving user engagement.
21. **CPC**: CPC, or Cost Per Click, is the amount that advertisers pay each time a user clicks on their ad. The CPC is determined by factors such as keyword competitiveness, ad quality, and bid amount.
22. **ROI**: ROI, or Return on Investment, is a metric that evaluates the profitability of a marketing campaign. Advertisers can calculate ROI by comparing the revenue generated from PPC Advertising to the

cost of running the campaign.

23. **Ad Position**: Ad Position refers to the placement of an ad on a SERP relative to other ads. Advertisers can bid for higher ad positions to increase visibility and drive more clicks.
24. **Conversion Tracking**: Conversion Tracking is a tool that allows advertisers to track the actions users take after clicking on an ad, such as making a purchase or completing a form. By monitoring conversions, advertisers can measure the effectiveness of their campaigns and make data-driven decisions.
25. **Keyword Match Types**: Keyword Match Types are parameters that advertisers can set to control when their ads are shown based on user search queries. Common match types include exact match, phrase match, and broad match.
26. **Ad Scheduling**: Ad Scheduling is a feature that allows advertisers to specify the days and times when their ads are displayed. By scheduling ads to appear during peak traffic hours, advertisers can maximize their reach and exposure.
27. **Ad Relevance**: Ad Relevance is a factor that search engines use to determine the quality and effectiveness of an ad. Ads that are relevant to the user's search query are more likely to receive higher ad placements and lower CPCs.
28. **Keyword Research**: Keyword Research is the process of identifying relevant keywords for a PPC campaign. By conducting keyword research, advertisers can determine which terms are most likely to attract their target audience and drive conversions.
29. **Geo-Targeting**: Geo-Targeting is a feature that allows advertisers to target users based on their location. By geo-targeting ads to specific regions or cities, advertisers can reach users in their target market and improve campaign performance.
30. **Ad Relevance**: Ad Relevance is a metric used by search engines to evaluate the alignment between an ad and the user's search query. Ads that are highly relevant to the search query are more likely to receive higher ad placements and lower CPCs.
31. **Ad Position**: Ad Position refers to the placement of an ad on a SERP relative to other ads. Advertisers can bid for higher ad positions to increase visibility and drive more clicks.
32. **Conversion Rate Optimization (CRO)**: Conversion Rate Optimization is the process of improving the percentage of users who complete a desired action after clicking on an ad. By testing different landing pages, calls to action, and ad elements, advertisers can optimize their campaigns for maximum conversions.
33. **Ad Targeting**: Ad Targeting refers to the process of selecting specific criteria, such as demographics, interests, and behaviors, to target ads to a specific audience. By targeting ads to users who are most likely to be interested in their products or services, advertisers can improve campaign performance.

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34. **Budget**: Budget is the amount of money that advertisers allocate to their PPC campaigns. Advertisers can set daily or monthly budgets to control their spending and ensure that they do not exceed their financial limits.
35. **Ad Format**: Ad Format refers to the layout and design of an ad. Common ad formats include text ads, image ads, and video ads. Advertisers can choose the format that best suits their campaign goals and target audience.
36. **Ad Network**: Ad Network is a platform that connects advertisers with publishers to display ads on websites, apps, and other digital properties. Popular ad networks include Google Ads, Bing Ads, and Facebook Ads.
37. **Ad Creative**: Ad Creative refers to the visual and textual components of an ad, including headlines, images, and calls to action. By creating compelling ad creative, advertisers can capture users' attention and drive engagement.
38. **Keyword Bid**: Keyword Bid is the maximum amount that advertisers are willing to pay for a click on a specific keyword. Advertisers can adjust their keyword bids to increase ad visibility and drive more traffic to their websites.
39. **Ad Impressions**: Ad Impressions refer to the number of times an ad is displayed to users. While impressions are important for brand visibility, the ultimate goal of PPC Advertising is to drive clicks and conversions.
40. **Ad Frequency**: Ad Frequency is the average number of times a user sees an ad within a specific time period. Monitoring ad frequency is important to prevent ad fatigue and ensure that users do not become desensitized to the ad.
41. **Ad Rotation**: Ad Rotation is a feature that allows advertisers to control how their ads are displayed on a SERP. Advertisers can choose between different ad rotation settings, such as optimizing for clicks or evenly rotating ads, to test different ad variations and improve campaign performance.
42. **Ad Placement**: Ad Placement refers to the location where an ad appears on a website or SERP. Advertisers can choose specific ad placements to target users based on their browsing behavior and increase ad visibility.
43. **Dynamic Search Ads**: Dynamic Search Ads are a type of ad format that automatically generates ad headlines and landing pages based on the content of a website. This format is ideal for advertisers with large inventories or dynamic content.
44. **Ad Group Structure**: Ad Group Structure is the organization of ads and keywords within an ad group. Advertisers can create ad groups based on themes or product categories to improve ad relevance and targeting.
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45. **Ad Auction Insights**: Ad Auction Insights is a tool that provides advertisers with information about how their ads are performing compared to competitors. By analyzing auction insights data, advertisers can identify opportunities to improve their ad positioning and competitiveness.

46. **Ad Relevance**: Ad Relevance is a factor that search engines use to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of an ad. Ads that are highly relevant to the user's search query are more likely to receive higher ad placements and lower CPCs.

47. **Ad Extensions**: Ad Extensions are additional pieces of information that can be added to PPC ads to provide more context and encourage user engagement. Examples of ad extensions include call buttons, location information, and sitelinks.

48. **Ad Quality Score**: Ad Quality Score is a metric used by search engines to evaluate the relevance and quality of ads. A higher Quality Score can lead to lower costs and better ad placements.

49. **Ad Schedule**: Ad Schedule is a feature that allows advertisers to specify the days and times when their ads are displayed. By scheduling ads to appear during peak traffic hours, advertisers can maximize their reach and visibility.

50. **Ad Tracking**: Ad Tracking is the process of monitoring and analyzing the performance of PPC ads. By tracking key metrics such as CTR, CPC, and conversion rate, advertisers can optimize their campaigns for maximum effectiveness.

In conclusion, mastering the key terms and vocabulary associated with Pay-Per-Click (PPC) Advertising is essential for digital marketers in the iGaming industry. By understanding concepts such as keywords, ad copy, Quality Score, and conversion tracking, advertisers can create successful PPC campaigns that drive traffic, engagement, and conversions. Stay updated on industry trends and best practices to stay ahead in the competitive world of PPC Advertising.