



Hacker Intelligence Initiative, Monthly Trend Report #14

Assessing the Effectiveness of Antivirus Solutions

Executive Summary

In 2012, Imperva, with a group of students from The Technion – Israeli Institute of Technology, conducted a study of more than 80 malware samples to assess the effectiveness of antivirus software. Based on our review, we believe:

1. **The initial detection rate of a newly created virus is less than 5%.** Although vendors try to update their detection mechanisms, the initial detection rate of new viruses is nearly zero. We believe that the majority of antivirus products on the market can't keep up with the rate of virus propagation on the Internet.
2. **For certain antivirus vendors, it may take up to four weeks to detect a new virus from the time of the initial scan.**
3. **The vendors with the best detection capabilities include those with free antivirus packages, Avast and Emsisoft,** though they do have a high false positive rate.

These findings have several ramifications:

1. **Enterprises and consumers spend on antivirus is not proportional to its effectiveness.** In 2011, Gartner reported that consumers spent \$4.5 billion on antivirus, while enterprises spent \$2.9 billion, a total of \$7.4 billion. This represents more than a third of the total of \$17.7 billion spent on security software. We believe both consumers and enterprises should look into freeware as well as new security models for protection.
2. **Compliance mandates requiring antivirus should ease up on this obligation.** One reason why security budgets devote too much money to antivirus is compliance. Easing the need for AV could free up money for more effective security measures.
3. **Security teams should focus more on identifying aberrant behavior to detect infection.** Though we don't recommend removing antivirus altogether, a bigger portion of the security focus should leverage technologies that detect abnormal behavior such as unusually fast access speeds or large volume of downloads.

To be clear, we don't recommend eliminating antivirus.

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Introduction and Motivation

Over the years and as the result of technological developments, the importance of personal computers in our lives has grown significantly. This has resulted in a desire by some to develop malicious applications, whether lone teenagers or nation states, and distribute them across the Internet where they attack a range of computer systems. As a result, the importance of antivirus software has grown significantly and has resulted in increasing demand for dependable antivirus products that can defend against the range of malicious viruses.

Anti-virus programs are meant to locate computer viruses and protect computers from their actions. Currently, antivirus software is considered a reliable and effective defense against viruses and in protecting computers. According to Gartner, enterprises and consumers spent \$7.4 billion on antivirus in 2011 – a five-fold increase from 2002.¹ Antivirus, by contrast, has not seen a fivefold increase in effectiveness.

Every day, viruses and malicious programs are created and distributed across the Internet. In order to guarantee effectiveness and maximum protection, antivirus software must be continuously updated. This is no small undertaking when taking into consideration the fact that computers connected to the Internet are exposed to viruses from every direction and delivered using any range of methods: Infected servers and files, USB drives, and more. Viruses involuntarily draft consumers into bot armies while employees can become unknowing compromised insiders helping foreign governments or competitors.

Background

In 1988, 'Antivir' was the first antivirus product that came to market and was meant to protect against more than a single virus. The age of the Internet had brought about the proliferation of viruses, their method of infection, and means of distribution. Subsequently, antivirus companies were forced to combat this threat. They began to release new versions of their products at a much faster rate and began to update the signature database of their products via the Internet.

In today's market, there is a wide variety of antivirus products, some that are freeware, and others that cost money. Studies show that the majority of people prefer and settle for freeware antivirus. Furthermore, the popularity of any given antivirus product does not reflect its effectiveness. The below diagram illustrates the popularity of the major antivirus products with the largest market share. Though as noted, the percentages in this diagram do not necessarily reflect given products capabilities.

According to one study, here are the most popular antivirus products:²

- › Avast - 17.4% worldwide market share
- › Microsoft - 13.2% worldwide market share
- › ESET - 11.1% worldwide market share
- › Symantec - 10.3% worldwide market share
- › AVG - 10.1% worldwide market share
- › Avira - 9.6% worldwide market share
- › Kaspersky - 6.7% worldwide market share
- › McAfee - 4.9% worldwide market share
- › Panda - 2.9% worldwide market share
- › Trend Micro - 2.8% worldwide market share
- › Other - 11.1% worldwide market share

¹ Gartner, *Worldwide Spending on Security by Technology Segment, Country and Region*, 2010-2016 and 2002

² <http://www.zdnet.com/blog/security/which-is-the-most-popular-antivirus-software/12608>

Locating and Collecting Viruses

The purpose of this work was to evaluate AV software's ability to detect previously non-cataloged malware samples. Hence, we could not rely on any of the existing malware databases. We therefore resorted to other means of virus hunting over the Web. We have employed various methods for collecting malware samples as described below. We executed the samples in a controlled environment to make sure that they display behavior indicative of malware. Using the methods described below, we were able to collect 82 samples.

Honey Pots

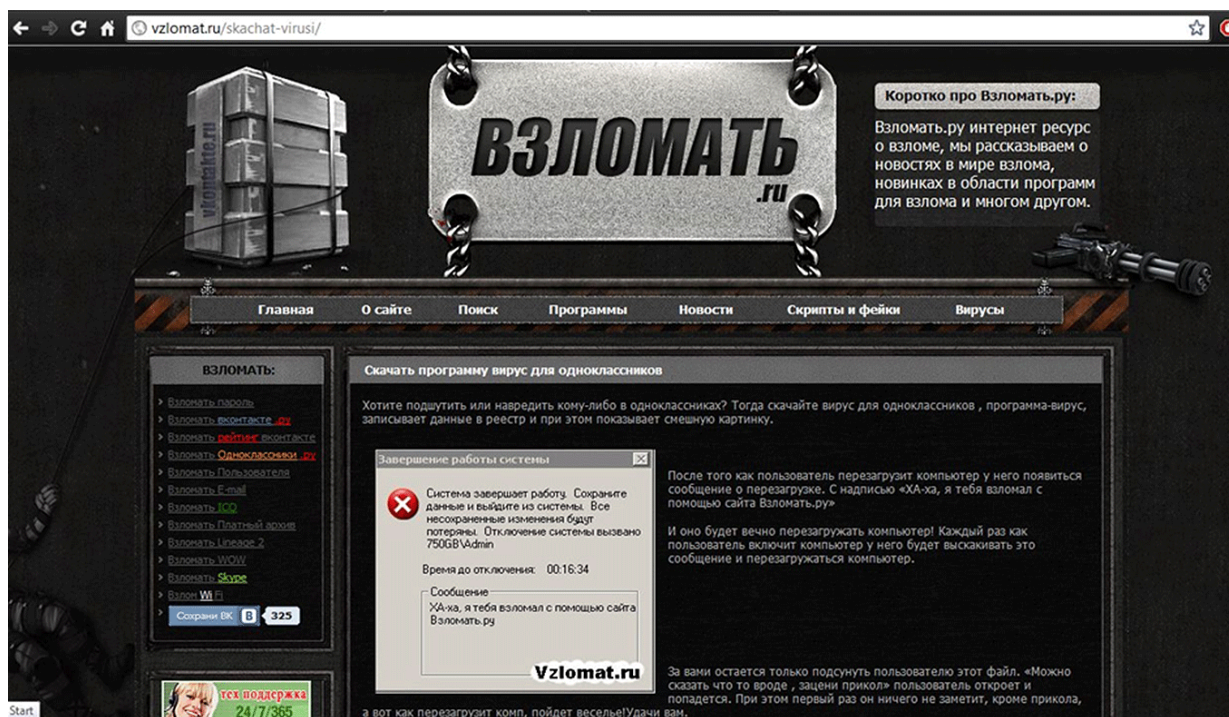
We have a number of Web honey pots deployed over the Web. Through these servers, we were able to detect access by hackers to Web repositories where they deposit the malware they have acquired. We then visited these repositories and were able to obtain the deposited files.

Google Search

We searched Google for specific patterns that yield references to small malware repositories. We then accessed these repositories to obtain samples. We used distinguishable file names we have seen through our honey pot (see above) to successfully find and collect more samples. Names like `1.exe` or `add-credit-facebook1.exe` yielded good results.

Hacker Forums

We looked through hacker forums for references to copies of malware. Focus was Russian language forums such as the one below:



The screenshot displays one of the websites that we found effective. In the menu on its left-hand side, users can obtain the following malicious software:

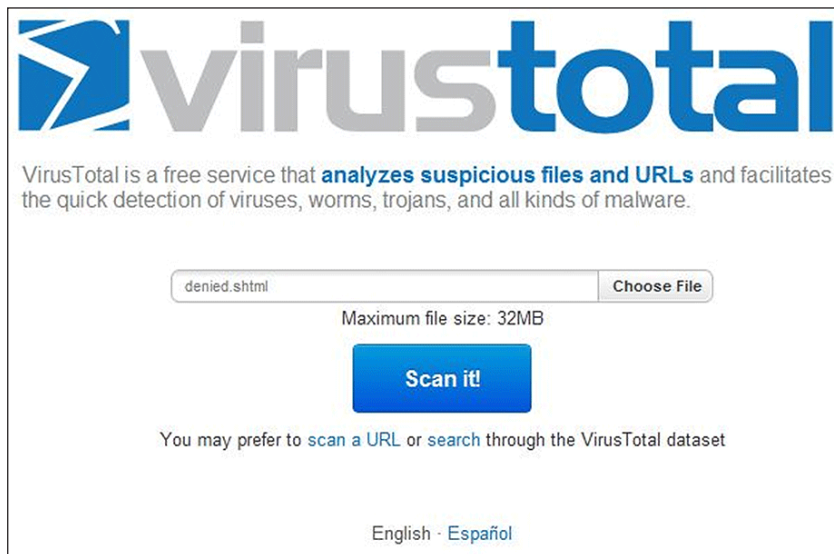
- › Program for hacking ICQ
- › Program for hacking e-mail
- › Program for hacking Skype
- › Program for hacking accounts on Odnoklassniki and vkontakte (Russian Social Networks)

Evaluating the Samples Against Antivirus Products

Now that we had 82 malware samples, we needed an infrastructure that would allow us to evaluate them with as many AV products as possible, repeatedly over time.

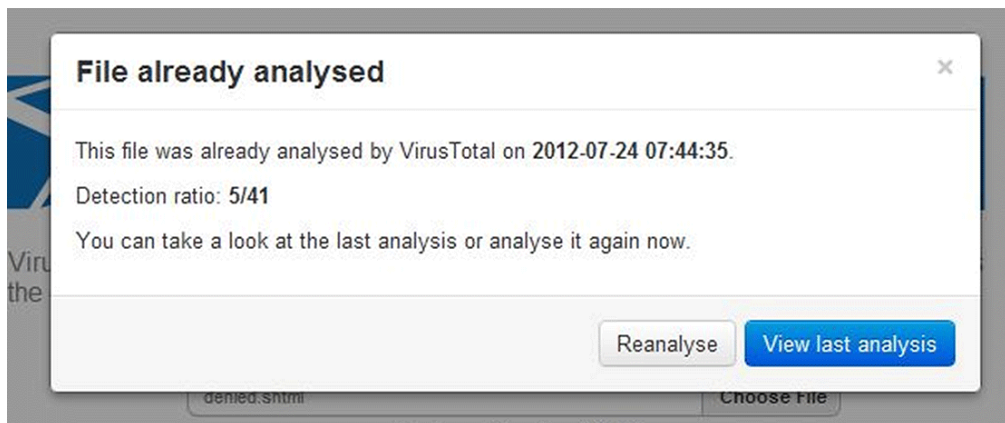
VirusTotal (www.virustotal.com) is a website that provides a free online service that analyzes files and URLs enabling the identification of viruses, worms, trojans, and other kinds of malicious content detected by antivirus engines and website scanners. At the time of our work, each sample was tested by 40 different products. A detailed report is produced for each analysis indicating, for each AV product, whether the sample was identified as malware, and if so, which malware was detected. The following figures show sample screenshots of a manual evaluation process (in which a user uploads the malware sample through a browser and reviews results in HTML form).

VirusTotal File Upload Page



The screenshot shows the VirusTotal website interface. At the top is the VirusTotal logo. Below it is a description: "VirusTotal is a free service that analyzes suspicious files and URLs and facilitates the quick detection of viruses, worms, trojans, and all kinds of malware." There is a text input field containing "denied.shtml" and a "Choose File" button. Below the input field, it says "Maximum file size: 32MB". A large blue button labeled "Scan it!" is centered. Below the button, it says "You may prefer to scan a URL or search through the VirusTotal dataset". At the bottom, there are language options: "English · Español".

Last Scan Results



The screenshot shows a notification window titled "File already analysed" with a close button (X). The text inside the window reads: "This file was already analysed by VirusTotal on 2012-07-24 07:44:35." Below that, it says "Detection ratio: 5/41" and "You can take a look at the last analysis or analyse it again now." At the bottom of the notification, there are two buttons: "Reanalyse" and "View last analysis". The background shows the same file upload page as the previous screenshot.

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