

SELabs

INTELLIGENCE-LED TESTING

HOME ANTI-MALWARE PROTECTION

JAN - MAR 2018





SE Labs tested a variety of anti-malware (aka 'anti-virus'; aka 'endpoint security') products from a range of well-known vendors in an effort to judge which were the most effective.

Each product was exposed to the same threats, which were a mixture of targeted attacks using well-established techniques and public email and web-based threats that were found to be live on the internet at the time of the test.

The results indicate how effectively the products were at detecting and/or protecting against those threats in real time.

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SE Labs is BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 certified for
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SE Labs Ltd is a member of the Anti-Malware
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AMTSO Standard public pilot reference:

<https://www.amtso.org/se-labs-test-reviews-public-pilot/>

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INTRODUCTION

Are you buying solid protection or snake oil?

Sometimes testers need to be tested too. We're always up for a challenge!

How do you know which security products to buy? Many rely on independent tests to help in the decision-making process. But how do you know if a test is any good or not?

The Anti-Malware Testing Standards Organization ([AMTSO](#)) has been working to create a Standard that will give you, the customer, some assurance that the test was conducted fairly.

Earlier this year AMTSO has been trying out its Standard, which it has been working on for many months. SE Labs is proud to be involved in this initiative and the testing for this report has been assessed for compliance with the Standard.

If that sounds a bit dry, what it means is that there are experimental rules about how a tester should behave and we have put ourselves up for judgment by AMTSO.

Did participating in this process change the way we worked? Yes, but not in the technical ways that we test. Instead we turned the testing world's business model on its head.

Many testers charge vendors money to be tested. Some will test regardless, but charge money if the vendors want to see their results before publication (and have the opportunity to make requests for corrections).

We think that the dispute process should be free for all. SE Labs has not charged any vendor for its participation in this test and we provided a free dispute process to any vendor that requested it. In this way every vendor is treated as equally as possible, for the fairest possible test.

If you spot a detail in this report that you don't understand, or would like to discuss, please contact us via our Twitter or Facebook accounts.

SE Labs uses current threat intelligence to make our tests as realistic as possible. To learn more about how we test, how we define 'threat intelligence' and how we use it to improve our tests please visit our website and follow us on Twitter.

Executive Summary

Product names

It is good practice to stay up to date with the latest version of your chosen endpoint security product. We made best efforts to ensure that each product tested was the very latest version running with the most recent updates to give the best possible outcome.

For specific build numbers, see **Appendix C: Product versions** on page 16.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY			
Products tested	Protection Accuracy Rating (%)	Legitimate Accuracy Rating (%)	Total Accuracy Rating (%)
Kaspersky Internet Security	100%	100%	100%
ESET Smart Security	98%	100%	99%
Norton Security	95%	98%	97%
Trend Micro Internet Security	94%	98%	97%
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	90%	100%	96%
Avira Free Security Suite	89%	100%	96%
Bitdefender Internet Security	91%	98%	96%
Avast Free Antivirus	82%	100%	94%
F-Secure Safe	92%	89%	90%
Check Point ZoneAlarm	69%	100%	89%
Bullguard Internet Security	75%	96%	88%
Windows Defender	48%	100%	81%
Webroot Antivirus	49%	98%	81%

Products highlighted in green were the most accurate, scoring 85 per cent or more for Total Accuracy. Those in yellow scored less than 85 but 75 or more. Products shown in red scored less than 75 per cent.

For exact percentages, see **1. Total Accuracy Ratings** on page 6.

■ The endpoints were generally effective at handling general threats from cyber criminals...

Most products were largely capable of handling public web-based threats such as those used by criminals to attack Windows PCs, tricking users into running malicious files or running scripts that download and run malicious files.

■ .. and targeted attacks were prevented in many cases.

Many products were also competent at blocking more targeted, exploit-based attacks. However, while some did very well in this part of the test, others were very much weaker. **ZoneAlarm, Windows Defender** and **Webroot Antivirus** were notably weaker than the competition.

■ False positives were not an issue for most products

Most of the endpoint solutions were good at correctly classifying legitimate applications and websites. The vast majority allowed all of the legitimate websites and applications. **F-Secure's** was the least accurate in this part of the test.

■ Which products were the most effective?

Products from **Kaspersky Lab, ESET, Symantec (Norton)** and **Trend Micro** achieved extremely good results due to a combination of their ability to block malicious URLs, handle exploits and correctly classify legitimate applications and websites. Free products from **AVG** and **Avira** also performed very well.

1. Total Accuracy Ratings

Judging the effectiveness of an endpoint security product is a subtle art, and many factors are at play when assessing how well it performs. To make things easier we've combined all the different results from this report into one easy-to-understand graph.

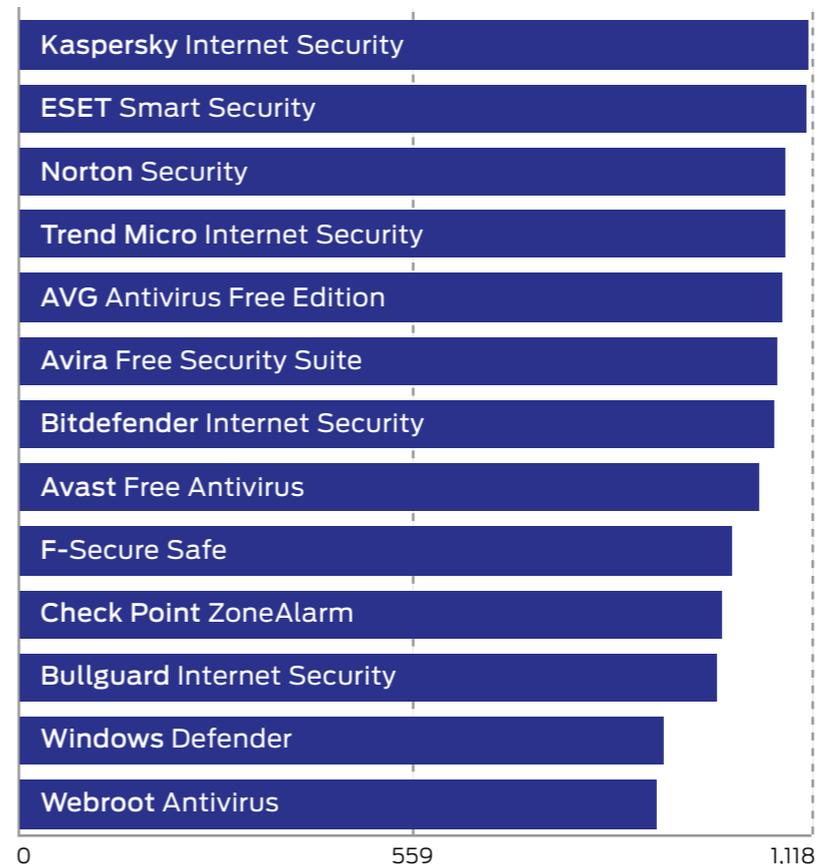
The graph below takes into account not only each product's ability to detect and protect against threats, but also its handling of non-malicious objects such as web addresses (URLs) and applications.

Not all protections, or detections for that matter, are equal. A product might completely block a URL, which stops the threat before it can even start its intended series of malicious events. Alternatively, the product might allow a web-based exploit to execute but prevent it from downloading any further code to the target. In another case malware might run on the target for a short while before its behaviour is detected and its code is deleted or moved to a safe 'quarantine' area for future analysis. We take these outcomes into account when attributing points that form final ratings.

For example, a product that completely blocks a threat is rated more highly than one that allows a threat to run for a while before eventually evicting it. Products that allow all malware infections, or that block popular legitimate applications, are penalised heavily.

Categorising how a product handles legitimate objects is complex, and you can find out how we do it in **5. Legitimate Software Ratings** on page 11.

TOTAL ACCURACY RATINGS			
Product	Total Accuracy Rating	Total Accuracy (%)	Award
Kaspersky Internet Security	1,116	100%	AAA
ESET Smart Security	1,111	99%	AAA
Norton Security	1,082	97%	AAA
Trend Micro Internet Security	1,081	97%	AAA
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	1,078	96%	AAA
Avira Free Security Suite	1,073	96%	AAA
Bitdefender Internet Security	1,069	96%	AAA
Avast Free Antivirus	1,047	94%	AA
F-Secure Safe	1,010	90%	AA
Check Point ZoneAlarm	995	89%	A
Bullguard Internet Security	986	88%	A
Windows Defender	911	81%	B
Webroot Antivirus	901	81%	B



Total Accuracy Ratings combine protection and false positives.

Home Anti-Malware Protection Awards

The following products win SE Labs awards:

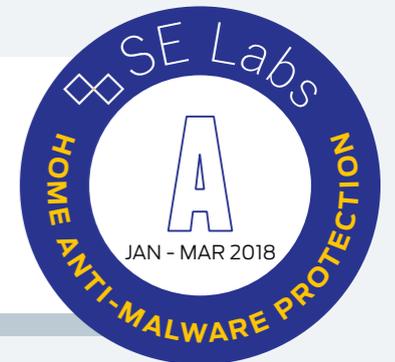
- **Kaspersky** Internet Security
- **ESET** Smart Security
- **Norton** Security
- **Trend Micro** Internet Security
- **AVG** Antivirus Free Edition
- **Avira** Free Security Suite
- **Bitdefender** Internet Security



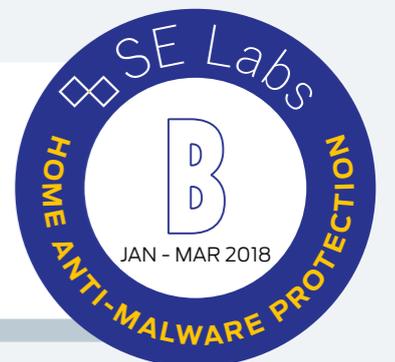
- **Avast** Free Antivirus
- **F-Secure** Safe



- **Check Point** ZoneAlarm
- **Bullguard** Internet Security



- **Microsoft** Windows Defender
- **Webroot** Antivirus



2. Protection Ratings

The results below indicate how effectively the products dealt with threats. Points are earned for detecting the threat and for either blocking or neutralising it.

■ Detected (+1)

If the product detects the threat with any degree of useful information, we award it one point.

■ Blocked (+2)

Threats that are disallowed from even starting their malicious activities are blocked. Blocking products score two points.

■ Neutralised (+1)

Products that kill all running malicious processes 'neutralise' the threat and win one point.

■ Complete remediation (+1)

If, in addition to neutralising a threat, the product removes all significant traces of the attack, it gains an additional one point.

■ Compromised (-5)

If the threat compromises the system, the product loses five points. This loss may be reduced to four points if it manages to detect the threat (see Detected, above), as this at least alerts the user, who may now take steps to secure the system.

Rating calculations

We calculate the protection ratings using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Protection rating} = & \\ & (1 \times \text{number of Detected}) + \\ & (2 \times \text{number of Blocked}) + \\ & (1 \times \text{number of Neutralised}) + \\ & (1 \times \text{number of Complete remediation}) + \\ & (-5 \times \text{number of Compromised}) \end{aligned}$$

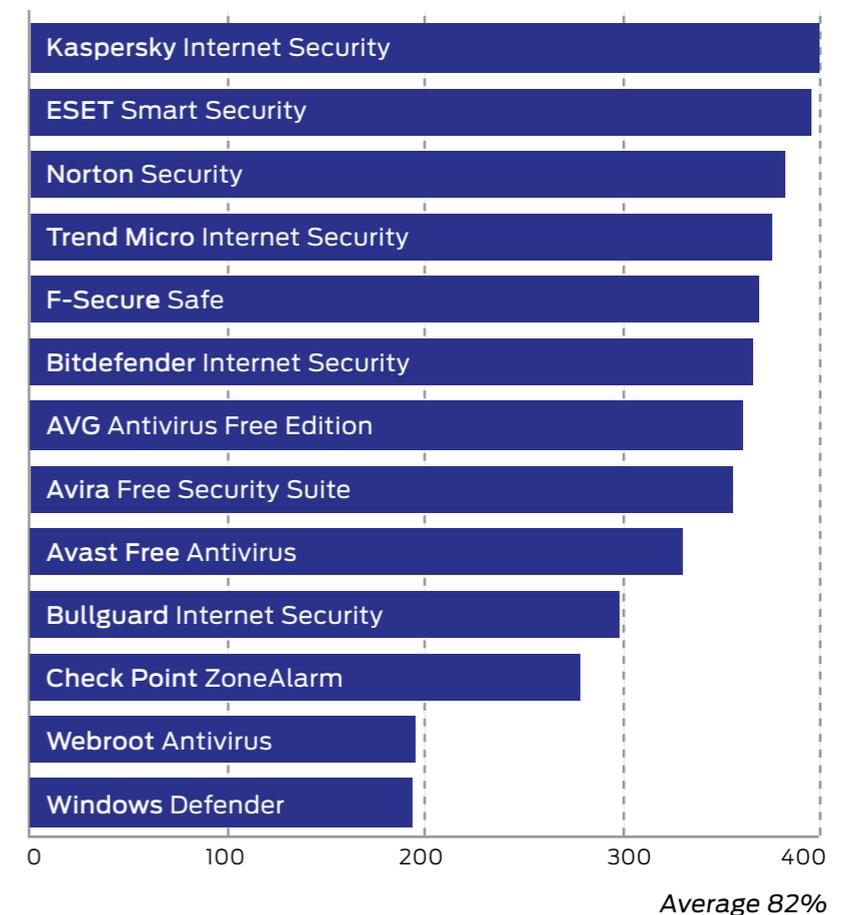
The 'Complete remediation' number relates to cases of neutralisation in which all significant

traces of the attack were removed from the target. Such traces should not exist if the threat was 'Blocked' and so Blocked results imply Complete remediation.

These ratings are based on our opinion of how important these different outcomes are. You may have a different view on how seriously you treat a 'Compromise' or 'Neutralisation without complete remediation'. If you want to create your own rating system, you can use the raw data from 4. Protection Details on page 11 to roll your own set of personalised ratings.

PROTECTION RATINGS		
Product	Protection Rating	Protection Rating (%)
Kaspersky Internet Security	398	100%
ESET Smart Security	393	98%
Norton Security	380	95%
Trend Micro Internet Security	375	94%
F-Secure Safe	368	92%
Bitdefender Internet Security	365	91%
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	360	90%
Avira Free Security Suite	355	89%
Avast Free Antivirus	329	82%
Bullguard Internet Security	298	75%
Check Point ZoneAlarm	277	69%
Webroot Antivirus	195	49%
Windows Defender	193	48%

Protection Ratings are weighted to show that how products handle threats can be subtler than just 'win' or 'lose'.



3. Protection Scores

This graph shows the overall level of protection, making no distinction between neutralised and blocked incidents.

For each product we add Blocked and Neutralised cases together to make one simple tally.

PROTECTION SCORES	
Product	Protection Score
ESET Smart Security	100
Kaspersky Internet Security	100
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	99
Bitdefender Internet Security	99
Norton Security	99
F-Secure Safe	98
Trend Micro Internet Security	98
Avira Free Security Suite	97
Avast Free Antivirus	96
Bullguard Internet Security	93
Check Point ZoneAlarm	87
Webroot Antivirus	83
Windows Defender	76

Protection Scores are a simple count of how many times a product protected the system.



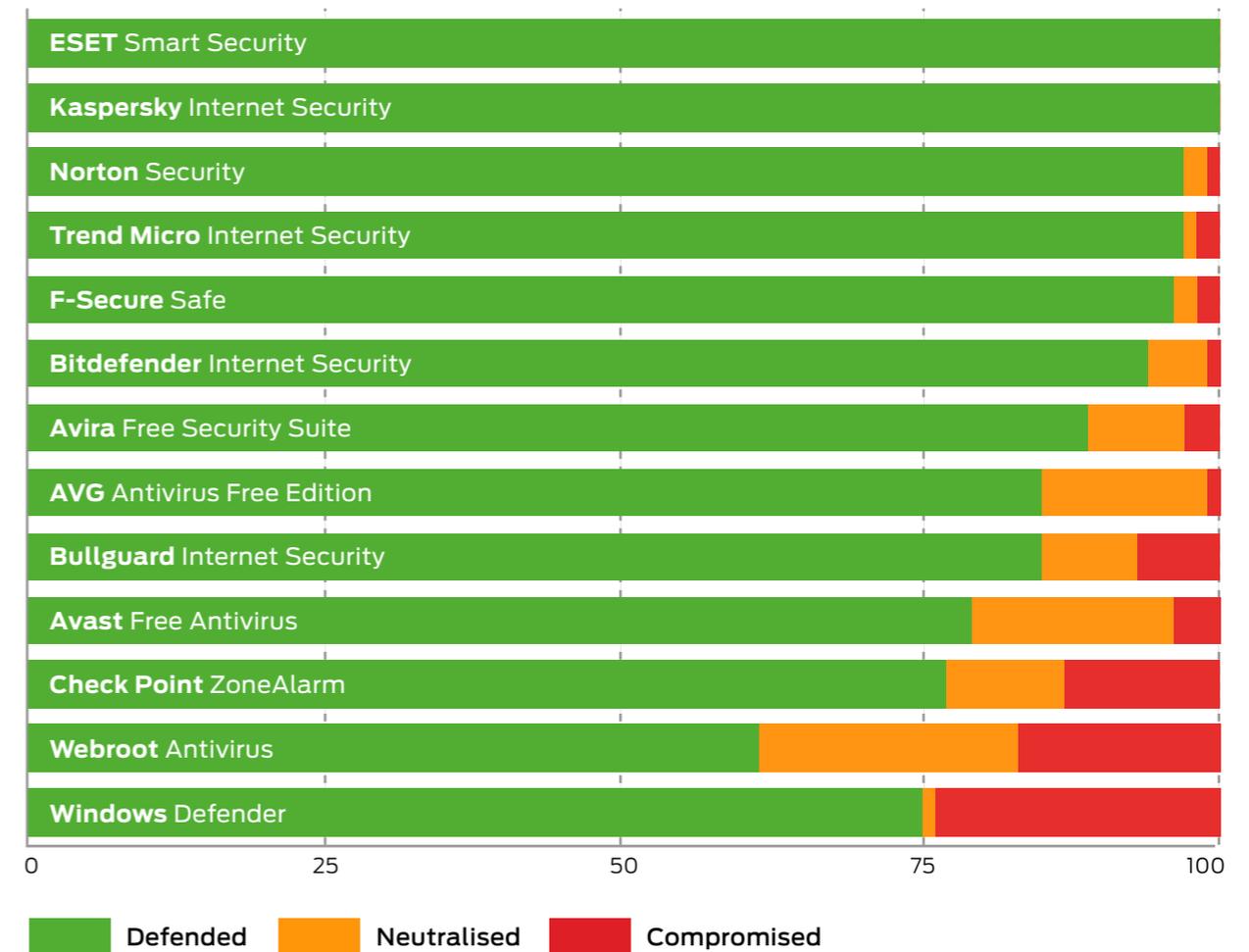
4. Protection Details

These results break down how each product handled threats into some detail. You can see how many detected a threat and the levels of protection provided.

Products sometimes detect more threats than they protect against. This can happen when they recognise an element of the threat but aren't equipped to stop it. Products can also provide protection even if they don't detect certain threats. Some threats abort on detecting specific endpoint protection software.

This data shows in detail how each product handled the threats used.

PROTECTION DETAILS					
Product	Detected	Blocked	Neutralised	Compromised	Protected
ESET Smart Security	100	100	0	0	100
Kaspersky Internet Security	100	100	0	0	100
Norton Security	99	97	2	1	99
Trend Micro Internet Security	100	97	1	2	98
F-Secure Safe	100	96	2	2	98
Bitdefender Internet Security	100	94	5	1	99
Avira Free Security Suite	100	89	8	3	97
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	100	85	14	1	99
Bullguard Internet Security	96	85	8	7	93
Avast Free Antivirus	99	79	17	4	96
Check Point ZoneAlarm	99	77	10	13	87
Webroot Antivirus	99	61	22	17	83
Windows Defender	94	75	1	24	76



5. Legitimate Software Ratings

These ratings indicate how accurately the products classify legitimate applications and URLs, while also taking into account the interactions that each product has with the user. Ideally a product will either not classify a legitimate object or will classify it as safe. In neither case should it bother the user.

We also take into account the prevalence (popularity) of the applications and websites used in this part of the test, applying stricter penalties for when products misclassify very popular software and sites.

To understand how we calculate these ratings, see 5.3 Accuracy Ratings on page 13.

LEGITIMATE SOFTWARE RATINGS		
Product	Legitimate Accuracy Rating	Legitimate Accuracy (%)
Avast Free Antivirus	718	100%
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	718	100%
Avira Free Security Suite	718	100%
Check Point ZoneAlarm	718	100%
ESET Smart Security	718	100%
Kaspersky Internet Security	718	100%
Windows Defender	718	100%
Trend Micro Internet Security	706	98%
Webroot Antivirus	706	98%
Bitdefender Internet Security	704	98%
Norton Security	702	98%
Bullguard Internet Security	688	96%
F-Secure Safe	642	89%

Legitimate Software Ratings can indicate how well a vendor has tuned its detection engine.



5.1 Interaction Ratings

It's crucial that anti-malware endpoint products not only stop – or at least detect – threats, but that they allow legitimate applications to install and run without misclassifying them as malware. Such an error is known as a 'false positive' (FP).

In reality, genuine FPs are quite rare in testing. In our experience it is unusual for a legitimate application to be classified as 'malware'. More often it will be classified as 'unknown', 'suspicious' or 'unwanted' (or terms that mean much the same thing).

We use a subtle system of rating an endpoint's approach to legitimate objects, which takes into account how it classifies the application and how it presents that information to the user.

Sometimes the endpoint software will pass the buck and demand that the user decide if the application is safe or not. In such cases the product may make a recommendation to allow or block. In other cases, the product will make no recommendation, which is possibly even less helpful.

If a product allows an application to install and run with no user interaction, or with simply a brief notification that the application is likely to be safe, it has achieved an optimum result. Anything else is a Non-Optimal Classification/Action (NOCA). We think that measuring NOCAs is more useful than counting the rarer FPs.

	None (allowed)	Click to allow (default allow)	Click to allow/block (no recommendation)	Click to block (default block)	None (blocked)	
Object is safe	2	1.5	1			A
Object is unknown	2	1	0.5	0	-0.5	B
Object is not classified	2	0.5	0	-0.5	-1	C
Object is suspicious	0.5	0	-0.5	-1	-1.5	D
Object is unwanted	0	-0.5	-1	-1.5	-2	E
Object is malicious				-2	-2	F
	1	2	3	4	5	

INTERACTION RATINGS			
Product	None (Allowed)	Click to allow/block (No Recommendation)	None (blocked)
Avast Free Antivirus	100	0	0
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	100	0	0
Avira Free Security Suite	100	0	0
Check Point ZoneAlarm	100	0	0
ESET Smart Security	100	0	0
Kaspersky Internet Security	100	0	0
Windows Defender	100	0	0
Bitdefender Internet Security	99	1	0
Norton Security	99	0	1
Trend Micro Internet Security	99	0	1
Webroot Antivirus	99	0	1
Bullguard Internet Security	97	0	3
F-Secure Safe	95	0	5

Products that do not bother users and classify most applications correctly earn more points than those that ask questions and condemn legitimate applications.

5.2 Prevalence Ratings

There is a significant difference between an endpoint product blocking a popular application such as the latest version of Microsoft Word and condemning a rare Iranian dating toolbar for Internet Explorer 6. One is very popular all over the world and its detection as malware (or something less serious but still suspicious) is a big deal. Conversely, the outdated toolbar won't have had a comparably large user base even when it was new. Detecting this application as malware may be wrong, but it is less impactful in the overall scheme of things.

With this in mind, we collected applications of varying popularity and sorted them into five separate categories, as follows:

1. **Very high impact**
2. **High impact**
3. **Medium impact**
4. **Low impact**
5. **Very low impact**

Incorrectly handling any legitimate application will invoke penalties, but classifying Microsoft Word as malware and blocking it without any way for the user to override this will bring far greater penalties than doing the same for an ancient niche toolbar. In order to calculate these relative penalties, we assigned each impact category with a rating modifier, as shown in the table above.

LEGITIMATE SOFTWARE CATEGORY FREQUENCY	
Impact Category	Rating Modifier
Very high impact	5
High impact	4
Medium impact	3
Low impact	2
Very low impact	1

Applications were downloaded and installed during the test, but third-party download sites were avoided and original developers' URLs were used where possible. Download sites will sometimes bundle additional components into applications' install files, which may correctly cause anti-malware products to flag adware. We remove adware from the test set because it is often unclear how desirable this type of code is.

The prevalence for each application and URL is estimated using metrics such as third-party download sites and the data from Alexa.com's global traffic ranking system.

5.3 Accuracy Ratings

We calculate legitimate software accuracy ratings by multiplying together the interaction and prevalence ratings for each download and installation:

Accuracy rating = Interaction rating x Prevalence rating

If a product allowed one legitimate, Medium impact application to install with zero interaction with the user, then its Accuracy rating would be calculated like this:

Accuracy rating = 2 x 3 = 6

This same calculation is made for each legitimate application/site in the test and the results are summed and used to populate the graph and table shown under **5. Legitimate Software Ratings** on page 12.

5.4 Distribution of Impact Categories

Endpoint products that were most accurate in handling legitimate objects achieved the highest ratings. If all objects were of the highest prevalence, the maximum possible rating would be 1,000 (100 incidents x (2 interaction rating x 5 prevalence rating)).

In this test there was a range of applications with different levels of prevalence. The table below shows the frequency:

LEGITIMATE SOFTWARE CATEGORY FREQUENCY	
Prevalence Rating	Frequency
Very high impact	23
High impact	39
Medium impact	17
Low impact	11
Very low impact	10
GRAND TOTAL	100

6. Conclusions

Attacks in this test included threats that affect the wider public and more closely-targeted individuals and organisations. You could say that we tested the products with 'public' malware and full-on hacking attacks. We introduced the threats in a realistic way such that threats seen in the wild on websites were downloaded from those same websites, while threats caught spreading through email were delivered to our target systems as emails.

All of the products tested are well-known and should do well in this test. While we do 'create' threats by using publicly available free hacking tools, we don't write unique malware so there is no technical reason why every vendor being tested should do poorly.

Consequently, it's not a shock to see all products handle the public threats very effectively. **Windows Defender** was a little weaker than the competition here, though. Targeted attacks were also handled well by most but caused some significant problems for the products from **Check Point**, **Webroot** and **Microsoft**. **Webroot** notes that testing occurred before it released its script and anti-exploit protection.

The **Kaspersky Lab** and **ESET** products blocked all of the public and targeted attacks. They also handled the legitimate applications correctly.

Kaspersky Internet Security fully remediated attacked systems a few more times than did **ESET Smart Security** and so gained a slightly higher protection rating.

Products from **Symantec (Norton)** and **Trend Micro** follow up close behind, handling legitimate applications with similar accuracy and fighting off the vast majority of threats.

ZoneAlarm Free Antivirus allowed a number of threats to infect the system, particularly the targeted attacks. It also neutralised more threats than most of the other products, which pulled its ratings down. **Webroot** missed a few additional public and targeted threats, while **Windows Defender** was even less successful when protecting against targeted attacks.

The **Webroot** and **Microsoft** products scored the lowest, although both achieved a B rating. They were accurate with legitimate applications but **Webroot Antivirus** tended to neutralise, rather than block threats, while **Windows Defender** was compromised by nearly one in four threats.

The leading products from **Kaspersky Lab**, **ESET**, **Symantec (Norton)** and **Trend Micro** win AAA awards.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: Terms Used

TERM	MEANING
Compromised	The attack succeeded, resulting in malware running unhindered on the target. In the case of a targeted attack, the attacker was able to take remote control of the system and carry out a variety of tasks without hindrance.
Blocked	The attack was prevented from making any changes to the target.
False positive	When a security product misclassifies a legitimate application or website as being malicious, it generates a 'false positive'.
Neutralised	The exploit or malware payload ran on the target but was subsequently removed.
Complete remediation	If a security product removes all significant traces of an attack, it has achieved complete remediation.
Target	The test system that is protected by a security product.
Threat	A program or sequence of interactions with the target that is designed to take some level of unauthorised control of that target.
Update	Security vendors provide information to their products in an effort to keep abreast of the latest threats. These updates may be downloaded in bulk as one or more files, or requested individually and live over the internet.

APPENDIX B: FAQs

A **full methodology** for this test is available from our website.

- The products chosen for this test were selected by SE Labs.
- The test was unsponsored.
- The test was conducted between January and March 2018.
- All products were configured according to each vendor's recommendations, when such recommendations were provided.
- Malicious URLs and legitimate applications and URLs were independently located and verified by SE Labs.
- Targeted attacks were selected and verified by SE Labs.
- Malicious and legitimate data was provided to partner organisations once the test was complete.
- SE Labs conducted this endpoint security testing on physical PCs, not virtual machines.

Q What is a partner organisation? Can I become one to gain access to the threat data used in your tests?

A Partner organisations benefit from our consultancy services after a test has been run. Partners may gain access to low-level data that can be useful in product improvement initiatives and have permission to use award logos, where appropriate, for marketing purposes. We do not share data on one partner with other partners. We do not partner with organisations that do not engage in our testing.

Q I am a security vendor and you tested my product without permission. May I access the threat data to verify that your results are accurate?

A We are willing to share a certain level of test data with non-partner participants for free. The intention is to provide sufficient data to demonstrate that the results are accurate. For more in-depth data suitable for product improvement purposes we recommend becoming a partner.

APPENDIX C: Product Versions

The table below shows the service's name as it was being marketed at the time of the test.

PRODUCT VERSIONS		
Provider	Product name	Build version
Avast	Avast Free Antivirus	18.2.2328 (build 18.2.3827.307)
AVG	AVG Antivirus Free Edition	Virus definitions version: 180321-2
Avira	Avira Free Security Suite	1.2.106.18629/ 15.0.34.27
BDIS	Bitdefender Internet Security	Engine version: 7.75390
Bullguard	Bullguard Internet Security	18.0.347.6
Check Point	ZoneAlarm	15.1.522.17528 AV Engine: 8.7.1.99
ESET	ESET Smart Security	10.1.235.0
F-Secure	F-Secure Safe	17.204.106
Kaspersky Lab	Kaspersky Internet Security	18.0.0.405 (g)
Microsoft	Windows Defender	4.12.17007.18022 (Antimalware Client Version) 1.263.870.0 (Antivirus Version)
Symantec	Norton Security	22.12.1.15
Trend Micro	Trend Micro Internet Security	12.0.119
Webroot	Webroot Antivirus	9.0.19.43

APPENDIX D: Attack Types

The table below shows how each product protected against the different types of attacks used in the test.

ATTACK TYPES			
Product	Web-Download	Targeted Attack	Protected
ESET Smart Security	75	25	100
Kaspersky Internet Security	75	25	100
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	74	25	99
Bitdefender Internet Security	74	25	99
Norton Security	74	25	99
F-Secure Safe	73	25	98
Trend Micro Internet Security	74	24	98
Avira Free Security Suite	72	25	97
Avast Free Antivirus	74	22	96
Bullguard Internet Security	71	22	93
Check Point ZoneAlarm	73	14	91
Webroot Antivirus	71	12	83
Windows Defender	69	7	76

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