

Independent Tests of Anti-Virus Software



Details of False Alarms **Appendix to the Malware Protection Test**

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Details of false alarms

In AV testing, it is important to measure not only detection capabilities but also reliability. One aspect of reliability is the ability to recognize clean files as such, and not to produce false alarms (false positives). No product is immune from false positives (FPs), but some produce more than others. False Positives Tests measure which programs do best in this respect, i.e. distinguish clean files from malicious files, despite their context. There is no complete collection of all legitimate files that exist, and so no "ultimate" test of FPs can be done. What can be done, and is reasonable, is to create and use a set of clean files which is independently collected. If, when using such a set, one product has e.g. 15 FPs and another only 2, it is likely that the first product is more prone to FPs than the other. It doesn't mean the product with 2 FPs doesn't have more than 2 FPs globally, but it is the relative number that is important.

All listed false alarms were encountered at the time of testing. False alarms caused by unencrypted data blocks in anti-virus related files were not counted. If a product had several false alarms belonging to the same application, it is counted here as only one false alarm. Cracks, keygens, or other highly questionable tools, including FPs distributed/shared primarily by vendors (which may be in the several thousands) or other non-independent sources are not counted here as false positives.

In order to give more information to the user about the false alarms, we try to rate the prevalence of the false alarms. Files which were digitally signed are considered more important. Due to that, a file with the lowest prevalence level (Level 1) and a valid digital signature is upgraded to the next level (e.g. prevalence "Level 2"). Extinct files which according to several telemetry sources had zero prevalence have been provided to the vendors in order to fix them, but have also been removed from the set and were not counted as false alarms.

The prevalence is given in five categories and labeled with the following colors: 

Level	Presumed number of affected users	Comments
1 	Probably fewer than a hundred users	Individual cases, old or rarely used files, very low prevalence
2 	Probably several hundreds of users	Initial distribution of such files was probably much higher, but current usage on actual systems is lower (despite its presence), that is why also well-known software may now affect / have only a prevalence of some hundreds or thousands of users.
3 	Probably several thousands of users	
4 	Probably several tens of thousands (or more) of users	
5 	Probably several hundreds of thousands or millions of users	Such cases are likely to be seen much less frequently in a false alarm test done at a specific time, as such files are usually either whitelisted or would be noticed and fixed very fast.

Most false alarms will probably (hopefully) fall into the first two levels most of the time.

In our opinion, anti-virus products should not have false alarms on any sort of clean files regardless of how many users are currently affected by them. While some AV vendors may play down the risk of false alarms and play up the risk of malware, we are not going to rate products based on what the supposed prevalence of false alarms is. We already allow a certain number of false alarms (currently 10) inside our clean set before we start penalizing scores, and in our opinion products which produce a higher number of false alarms are also more likely to produce false alarms with more prevalent files (or in other sets of clean files). The prevalence data we give for clean files is just for informational purpose. The listed prevalence can differ inside the report, depending on which file/version the false alarm occurred, and/or how many files of the same kind were affected.


There may be a variation in the number of false positives produced by two different programs that use the same engine (principal detection component). For example, Vendor A may license its detection engine to Vendor B, but Vendor A's product may have more or fewer false positives than Vendor B's product. This can be due to factors such as different internal settings being implemented, differences in other components and services such as additional or differing secondary engines/signatures/whitelist databases/cloud services/quality assurance, and possible time delay between the release of the original signatures and the availability of the signatures for third-party products.

False Positives (FPs) are an important measurement for AV quality. Furthermore, the test is useful and needed to avoid that vendors optimize products to score good in tests by looking at the context – this is why false alarms are being mixed and tested the same way as tests with malware are done. One FP report from a customer can result in large amount of engineering and support work to resolve the issue. Sometimes this can even lead to important data loss or system unavailability. Even “not significant” FPs (or FPs on older applications) deserve mention and attention because FPs are likely to be a result of principled rule detections. It just happened that the FP was on an insignificant file. The FP possibility is probably still in the product and could potentially cause an FP again on a more significant file. Thus, they still deserve mention and still deserve to be penalised. Below you will find some info about the false alarms we observed in our independent set of clean files. Red entries highlight false alarms on files that were digitally signed.

The detection names shown were taken mostly from pre-execution scan logs (where available). If a threat was blocked on/during/after execution (or no clear detection name was seen), we state “Blocked” in the column “Detected as”.


TotalAV had zero false alarms.

Avast / AVG

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Skype package	Blocked	


Avast and AVG had 1 false alarm.

Avira

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Barcode package	Blocked	



Avira had 1 false alarm.

ESET

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Fotograf package	ML/Augur trojan	



ESET had 1 false alarm.

G Data

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Kuebler package	Win32.Trojan.PSE.RYYJMQ	
Spybot package	Win32.Trojan.PSE.P9P6IR	





G Data had 2 false alarms.

Trend Micro

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Jujitsu package	Blocked	
Tennis package	Blocked	

Trend Micro had 2 false alarms.

Bitdefender / Total Defense

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Maple package	Blocked	
Moorhuhn package	Blocked	
Screensaver package	Blocked	
Start package	Blocked	

Bitdefender and Total Defense had 4 false alarms.

Microsoft

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
AutoHotKey package	Blocked	
Databecker package	Blocked	
GTRacing package	Blocked	
Infernal package	Blocked	
WinPower package	Blocked	

Microsoft had 5 false alarms.

Panda

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Feratel package	Security risk detected Unknown name	
FoxIT package	Trojan detected Unknown name	
Kyokumi package	Blocked	
Meldemax package	Security risk detected Unknown name	
Pause package	Blocked	

Panda had 5 false alarms.

Kaspersky

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Autoconnect package	Trojan.Win32.Generic	
HostLib package	Trojan.Win32.Generic	
HP package	Trojan.Win32.Generic	
KTE package	Trojan.Win32.Generic	
Muehle package	Trojan.Win32.Generic	
Tiscali package	UDS:DangerousObject.Multi.Generic	

Kaspersky had 6 false alarms.

McAfee

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Arcsoft package	ti!4FCFFD6D7836	
Brockhaus package	ti!703947EDFA7D	
Databecker package	ti!34DB112587F4	
DeltaForce package	Real Protect-LS!3d09a9653c18	
EA package	ti!7000FE74349F	
Execute package	ti!34101C3B6DFE	
FineReader package	Real Protect-LS!876549f2c659	
JoWood package	ti!8CF4CB8FBF11	
PaperOffice package	ti!AB0E8DFDC02E	
Tennis package	Blocked	

McAfee had 10 false alarms.

Norton

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Alpx package	Heur.AdvML.B	
BioRhythm package	Heur.AdvML.B	
CDDVDburner package	Heur.AdvML.B	
Databecker package	Blocked	
EvilPlayer package	Heur.AdvML.B	
Musicbase package	Blocked	
NeverWinter package	Heur.AdvML.C	
PCW package	Blocked	
Tennis package	Blocked	
Trans package	Heur.AdvML.B	
USBaccess package	Blocked	
Zabkat package	Heur.AdvML.B	



Norton had 12 false alarms.

K7

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
Aston package	Blocked	
ComTest package	Blocked	
CoolPlayer package	Trojan (005a42411)	
Dreikampf package	Blocked	
Fotograf package	Blocked	
JoWood package	Blocked	
KTE package	Blocked	
LG package	Blocked	
Macrorecorder package	Blocked	
Macrovision package	Blocked	
Mathcad package	Blocked	
Maxx package	Blocked	
PDFmachine package	Riskware (0040eff71)	
PEtoUSB package	Blocked	
Shareware package	Blocked	
Unreal package	Blocked	
Wonderfox package	Blocked	

K7 had 17 false alarms.

F-Secure

False alarm found in some parts of	Detected as	Supposed prevalence
AAMS package	Blocked	
Boer package	Blocked	
Dallas package	Blocked	
DLLscan package	Blocked	
DpZip package	Blocked	
DrSoftware package	Blocked	
EasyVideo package	Blocked	
ExtraKeys package	Blocked	
Freshdow package	Blocked	
GetMP3 package	Packed:MSIL/SmartIL.A	
Kyokumi package	Blocked	
LG package	Blocked	
Maple package	Blocked	
Maxxpi package	Blocked	
Musicbase package	Blocked	
Samurize package	Trojan-Downloader:JS/TeslaCrypt.C	
Starttime package	Blocked	
StartupStar package	Blocked	
SyncEXP package	Blocked	
TakeColor package	Blocked	
Tiscali package	Blocked	
TrojanRemover package	Blocked	
USBaccess package	Blocked	
Warner package	Blocked	
Wsarc package	Blocked	

F-Secure had 25 false alarms.

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