



# Microsoft Security Intelligence Report

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*Angola*

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# Angola

The statistics presented here are generated by Microsoft security programs and services running on computers in Angola in 4Q14 and previous quarters. This data is provided from administrators or users who choose to opt in to provide data to Microsoft, using IP address geolocation to determine country or region.

On computers running real-time security software, most attempts by malware to infect computers are blocked before they succeed. Therefore, for a comprehensive understanding of the malware landscape, it's important to consider infection attempts that are blocked as well as infections that are removed. For this reason, Microsoft uses two different metrics to measure malware prevalence:

- *Encounter rate* is simply the percentage of computers running Microsoft real-time security products that report a malware encounter, whether the infection attempt succeeds or not.
- *Computers cleaned per mille*, or *CCM*, is an infection rate metric that is defined as the number of computers cleaned for every 1,000 unique computers executing the Malicious Software Removal Tool (MSRT), a free tool distributed through Microsoft update services that removes more than 200 highly prevalent or serious threats from computers.

Infection rate statistics for Angola

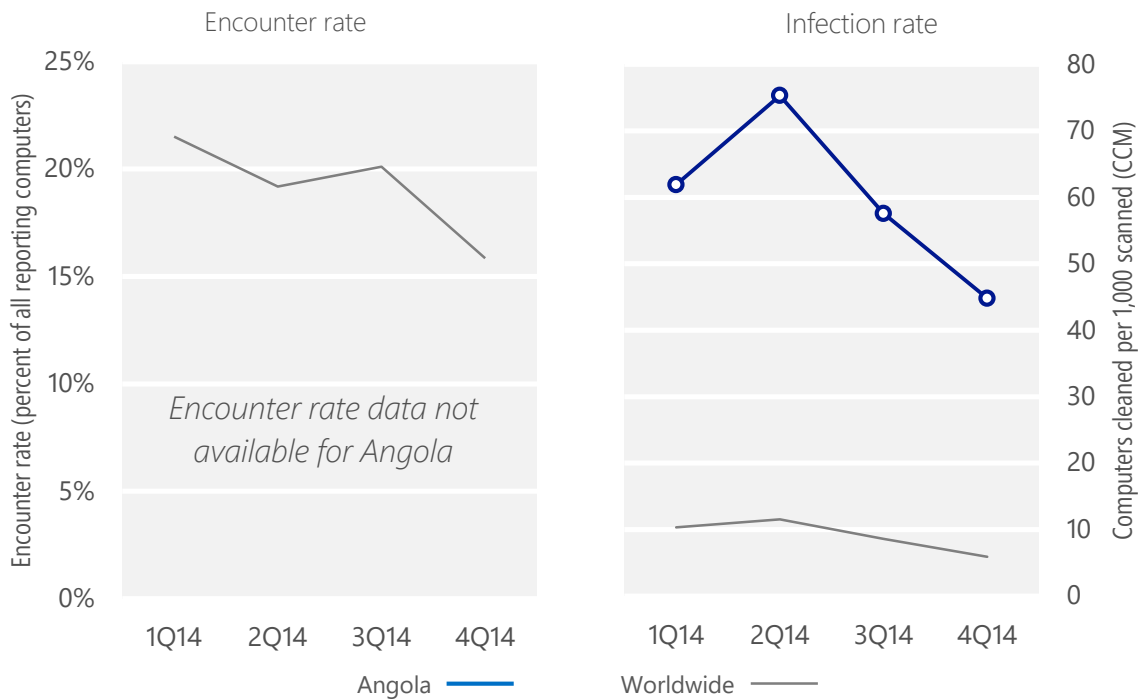
Metric	1Q14	2Q14	3Q14	4Q14
Encounter rate, Angola	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Worldwide encounter rate</i>	21.5%	19.2%	20.1%	15.9%
CCM, Angola	61.9	75.3	57.6	44.8
<i>Worldwide CCM</i>	10.3	11.5	8.6	5.9

Encounter and infection rates reported here do not include totals for the Brantall, Filcoute, and Rotbrow malware families. See pages 57–64 of [Microsoft Security Intelligence Report, Volume 17](#) for an explanation of this decision.

## Encounter and infection rate trends

In 4Q14, the MSRT detected and removed malware from 44.8 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned in Angola in 4Q14 (a CCM score of 44.8, compared to the 4Q14 worldwide CCM of 5.9). The following figure shows the encounter and infection rate trends for Angola over the last four quarters, compared to the world as a whole.

Malware encounter and infection rate trends in Angola and worldwide



See the Worldwide Threat Assessment section of [Microsoft Security Intelligence Report, Volume 18](#) at [www.microsoft.com/sir](http://www.microsoft.com/sir) for more information about threats in Angola and around the world, and for explanations of the methods and terms used here.

## Top threat families by infection rate

The most common malware families by infection rate in Angola in 4Q14

	Family	Most significant category	Infection rate (CCM)
1	<a href="#">VBS/Jenxcus</a>	Worms	26.4
2	<a href="#">Win32/Gamarue</a>	Worms	9.1
3	<a href="#">Win32/Tupym</a>	Worms	5.4
4	<a href="#">Win32/Chir</a>	Viruses	2.5
5	<a href="#">Win32/Ramnit</a>	Trojans	2.3
6	<a href="#">Win32/Vobfus</a>	Worms	2.1
7	<a href="#">Win32/Sality</a>	Viruses	1.0
8	<a href="#">MSIL/Bladabindi</a>	Backdoors	0.7
9	<a href="#">Win32/Folstart</a>	Worms	0.5
10	<a href="#">Win32/Wysotot</a>	Trojans	0.4

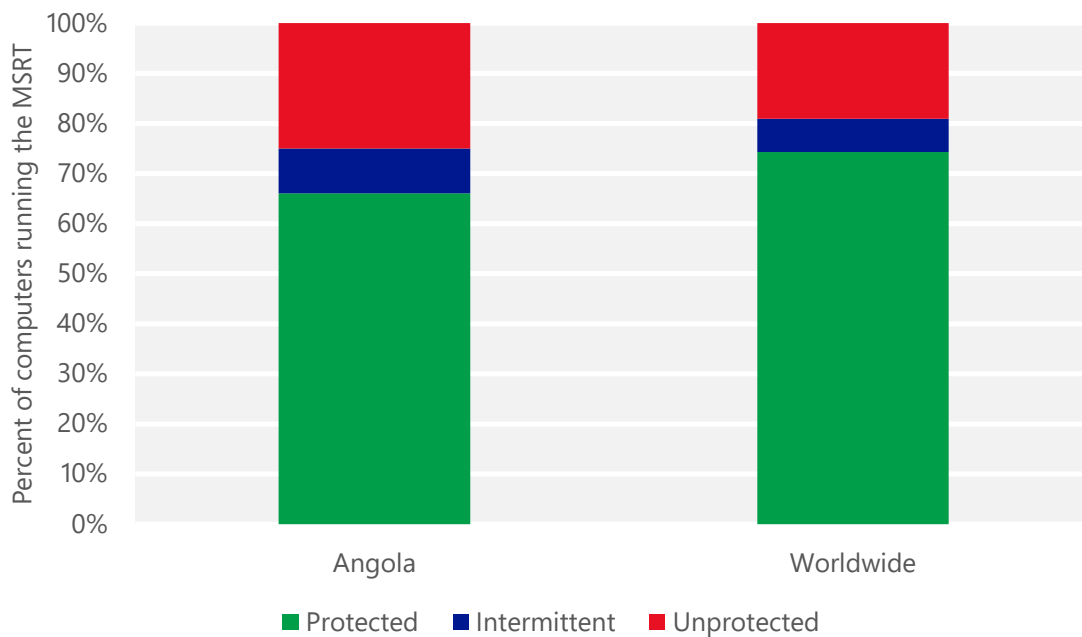
- The most common threat family infecting computers in Angola in 4Q14 was [VBS/Jenxcus](#), which was detected and removed from 26.4 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [VBS/Jenxcus](#) is a worm that gives an attacker control of the computer. It is spread by infected removable drives, like USB flash drives. It can also be downloaded within a torrent file.
- The second most common threat family infecting computers in Angola in 4Q14 was [Win32/Gamarue](#), which was detected and removed from 9.1 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [Win32/Gamarue](#) is a worm that is commonly distributed via exploit kits and social engineering. Variants have been observed stealing information from the local computer and communicating with command-and-control (C&C) servers managed by attackers.
- The third most common threat family infecting computers in Angola in 4Q14 was [Win32/Tupym](#), which was detected and removed from 5.4 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [Win32/Tupym](#) is a worm that copies itself to the system folder of the affected computer, and attempts to contact remote hosts.
- The fourth most common threat family infecting computers in Angola in 4Q14 was [Win32/Chir](#), which was detected and removed from 2.5 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [Win32/Chir](#) is a family with a worm component and a virus component. The worm component spreads by email and by exploiting a vulnerability addressed by Microsoft Security Bulletin MS01-020. The virus component may infect .exe, .scr, and HTML files.

## Security software use

Recent releases of the MSRT collect and report details about the state of real-time antimalware software on a computer, if the computer's administrator has chosen to opt in to provide data to Microsoft. This telemetry data makes it possible to analyze security software usage patterns around the world and correlate them with infection rates.

A typical computer runs the MSRT three times each quarter, once for each monthly version of the tool that Microsoft releases. In the figure below, "Protected" represents computers that had real-time security software active and up-to-date every time the MSRT ran during a quarter; "Intermittently protected" represents computers that had security software active during one or more MSRT executions, but not all of them; and "Unprotected" represents computers that did not have security software active during any MSRT executions that quarter.

Percent of computers in Angola and worldwide protected by real-time security software in 4Q14







One Microsoft Way  
Redmond, WA 98052-6399  
[microsoft.com/security](https://microsoft.com/security)