

Process Inspector

Technical Brief



Multi-Stage Detection Techniques: 1. Machine Learning 2. Hyper Detect 3. Sandbox Analyzer 4. Memory Protection 5. **Process Inspector**

Overview

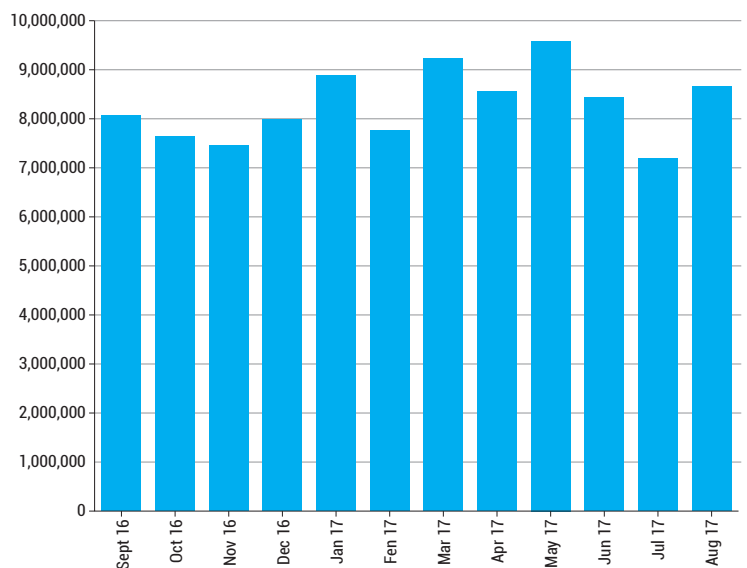
In the current cybersecurity landscape, threat actors are always probing and constantly switching tactics, making companies susceptible to malware incidents and outbreaks, business disruption and data breaches. Bitdefender GravityZone Endpoint Security Platform defends your endpoints from the full range of sophisticated cyber-attacks with high efficacy, low end-user impact and low administrative overhead. It consists of multiple layers of defense that erect obstacles for the bad guys to make sure they keep stumbling. Each layer is designed to stop specific types of threats, tools, or techniques, covering multiple stages of the attacks.

Bitdefender Process Inspector is part of GravityZone Endpoint Security platform. It is a behavior anomaly detection technology that provides protection against never-before-seen threats in on-execution stage.

Detection Stage	Technology Type	Threat Coverage
On-Execution	Behavior Anomaly detection	Obfuscated malware, Targeted attacks, Custom malware, Script-based attacks, Exploits, Delayed Malware, Memory Attacks, Process Injection, Privilege escalation, Fileless attacks (e.g. misuse of PowerShell), Ransomware

Understanding the importance of Bitdefender Process Inspector technology

With over 390,000 new malicious programs discovered every day, the need to protect your environment from zero-day and emerging threats is the 'New Normal' for today's security teams. Process Inspector is an on-execution protection layer that augments comprehensive pre-execution detection technologies in GravityZone Endpoint Security platform. It drastically reduces the risk of a new or emerging threat compromising a system. It operates on a 'zero-trust' model and monitors processes running in the OS using filters in user mode and kernel model. It looks for behavior specific to malware and assigns a score for each process based on its action and context. This is important because each process individually may not indicate malicious intent but a collective analysis provides more insight. When the overall score for a process reaches a given threshold, the process is reported as harmful and appropriate remediation action is taken, including the rollback of changes made by the malicious process on the endpoint.



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