



2018 Webroot

WHEN IT COMES TO CYBERSECURITY, THE ONLY THING CONSTANT IS CHANGE.

94% of malicious .exes were POLYMORPHIC

In 2017, 94% of the malware we encountered was seen on just one machine in the world. Clearly, the move toward creating slightly different variants of malicious or unwanted files has become mainstream.



2017 SAW A NUMBER OF NEW AND EVOLVING THREAT TRENDS



Ransomware

WannaCry and NotPetya hit during 2017.
200,000 machines
100 countries
1.2 billion dollars
Damages estimated from NotPetya



Cryptojacking

Cryptojacking is a tactic in which cybercriminals hijack websites to host scripts that steal visitors' CPU power to mine cryptocurrency. Since September 2017, more than 5K websites have been compromised to mine Monero.



The Shadow Brokers

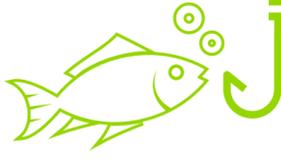
TSB is a hacking group that leaked several hacking tools from the National Security Agency (NSA), including zero-day exploits, such as EternalBlue, which was used in both the WannaCry and NotPetya attacks.

Windows® 10 is almost twice as safe as Windows® 7

Operating systems are affecting malware distribution. On Windows 10 systems, the average number of malware files per device was half that of Windows 7 devices (.04 and .08 per device, respectively.)

PHISHING REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST USED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL ATTACK VECTORS

Of the phishing sites observed, the longest-lived was up for just **44 hours**, and the shortest-lived was only up for **15 minutes**.



Most phishing sites were online for 4-8 HOURS

50 of the unique IPs hosting phishing sites produced 1.5-M phishing attacks.

400k Number of phishing sites coming from a single IP address.

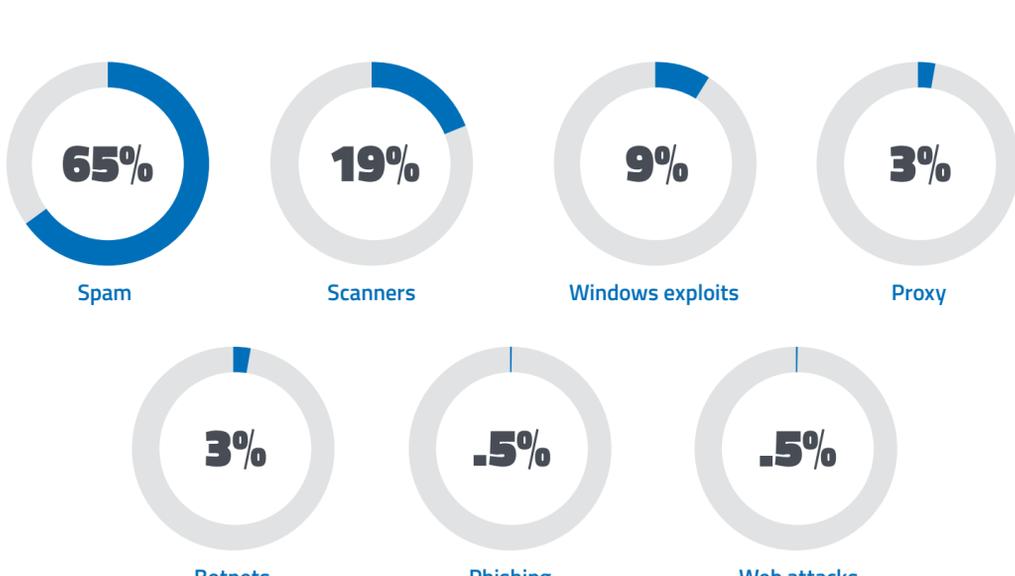
90% of phishing attacks in 2017 came from a scant 62 domains.

10 COUNTRIES ACCOUNTED FOR 62% OF ALL MALICIOUS IPS GLOBALLY

The other **38%** is made up of more than **200 countries** where malicious IP addresses were found.



84% OF MALICIOUS IPs REPRESENT SPAM AND SCANNERS



25% OF ALL URLS WERE MALICIOUS, SUSPICIOUS, OR MODERATE RISK

Hundreds of thousands of new websites are created each day. Webroot continually monitors URLs and has examined more than 27 billion URLs to date. In 2017, 24% of URLs posed moderate to severe risk to users.



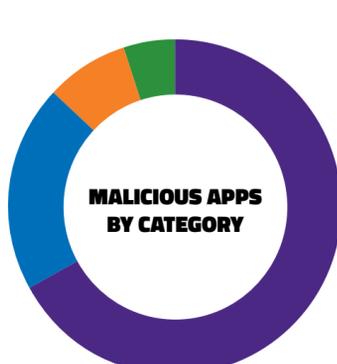
27+
Billion URLs examined by Webroot



24%
Posed moderate to severe risk

32% OF MOBILE APPS WERE MALICIOUS*

*WEBROOT ANALYZED MORE THAN 62 MILLION NEW OR UPDATED MOBILE APPS IN 2017.



The 2018 Webroot Threat Report provides a uniquely insightful global view into the analysis and discoveries made by the Webroot® Threat Intelligence Platform to provide insights on key trends and risks as seen by our users over the past year.

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Smarter Cybersecurity™

webroot.com/threattrends