

Dr Solomon's Anti-Virus

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Main Screen

The Main Screen is the interface from which you select the drives you want to scan, the type of scan you want to perform, and view the Virus Encyclopedia.

In the Drives list click on an unselected drive to select it, click on a selected drive to deselect it.

After selecting drives click on the appropriate scan button or select the scan from the Scan menu.

The types of scan are:

Quick scan - this is a fast scan which provides most of the protection you need on a daily basis. It scans executable and document files for all known viruses.

Deep scan - this provides a more thorough check than Quick scan. It is slower than Quick scan, so you should only use it occasionally, perhaps if Quick scan has already reported a virus. Deep scan checks for all known viruses in all files, and also uses Advanced Heuristic Analysis. Deep scan also checks files that are archived in such formats as .ZIP, .ARJ etc.

Repair - this finds and removes virus infections. Like Deep scan, Repair scans all files, including archived ones, so it is slower than Quick scan. You should use Repair after Quick scan has already reported an infection.

Click on the Encyclopedia button to access an up-to-date database of viruses which can be detected, with detailed information on their characteristics.

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Scan Menu

The Scan menu provides alternatives to the buttons of the [Main Screen](#). Instead of selecting a button you can select its equivalent item from the Scan menu.

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Quick scan

The Quick scan virus check is faster, but less secure than [Deep scan](#).

As only executable files and data files containing macro code can be infected by viruses, Quick scan only checks files with the extensions: APP, BAT, BIN, CMD, COM, DEV, DLL, DOC, DOT, EXE, QV?, QLB, SYS, XTP, 001, 002.

In addition Quick scan also searches [boot sectors](#) and [partition sectors](#).

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Deep scan

The Deep scan virus check is slower, but more secure than [Quick scan](#).

Additionally to the Quick scan check, Deep scan checks all files (rather than just executables and document files), it searches [heuristically](#), and it recursively scans inside compressed and archived files.

The compressed file formats supported are: PKZip, ARJ, LZH, ARC, PKLite, LZExe, Diet, Cryptcom Microsoft Expand, and ICE.

Even files compressed with the PKLite Pro -E switch (described as unextractable) can be scanned for viruses.

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Repair viruses

This removes virus infections. The virus code is then overwritten with zeroes to ensure that it is completely removed.

Where a virus cannot be removed from a file you are given the option to rename it (so that it cannot be run accidentally), or to delete it. The file is overwritten with zeroes before it is deleted to ensure that it cannot be undeleted.

Repair can also remove viruses from boot sectors and partition sectors.

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Virus Encyclopedia

For each virus, the Encyclopedia gives the following information:

How common is it?
How infectious is it?
How much damage does it do?
What is infected, and how much do files grow by?
What memory-resident capabilities does it have?
Does it use stealth?
Is it encrypted?
Is it polymorphic?
What other effect does it have?
What other names are used for this virus?
How many variants are there?
Can it be repaired?

On the right of the dialog there is a list of the viruses. A virus can be selected from the list by clicking on it with the mouse. If a virus has a number of similar variants, their names can be displayed by pressing the Variants button.

Below the virus list there is a search box. As a virus name is entered in the box the Encyclopedia performs an incremental search through its database. Often it is unnecessary to type the full name before the Encyclopedia finds the correct entry.

Pressing the Repair button gives instructions on handling and removing different types of viruses.

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Daily Scanning

There is a launch program - 'FVLAUNCH.EXE' - to implement daily virus scanning.

To activate FVLAUNCH move it to the StartUp folder. To de-activate FVLAUNCH remove it from the StartUp folder.

Each time you boot up the computer FVLAUNCH checks whether a virus scan has already been performed that day. If a scan has not been performed FVLAUNCH starts a scan, which checks the local drives.

Before the scan starts you may see the licence agreement prompt. If you do see this prompt you can check the 'Don't show again' box. If you check this box the licence agreement prompt will not be shown again.

If you have previously checked the 'Don't show again' box the scan starts immediately.

You see an indication of the progress of the scan in the Task Bar. A report screen is displayed when the scan has completed.

Check Memory

Memory is automatically checked for known stealth, common, and fast-spreading viruses on start up.

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About Viruses

A virus is a program that copies itself without the knowledge of the computer user. Typically, a virus spreads from one computer to another by adding itself to an existing piece of executable code so that it is executed when its host code is run.

Viruses can be classified by their method of concealment. Some are called stealth viruses because of the way that they hide themselves, or polymorphic because of the way they change themselves to avoid scanners.

The most common classification, however, relates to the sort of executable code which the virus attaches itself to. These are:

Partition Viruses
Boot Sector Viruses
File Viruses
Macro Viruses

As well as replicating, a virus may carry a Damage routine.

There is also a set of programs that are related to viruses by virtue of their intentions, appearances, or users likely reactions:

Droppers
Failed viruses
Packagers
Trojans
Jokes
Test files

Stealth Viruses

If a stealth virus is in memory, any program attempting to read the file (or sector) containing the virus is fooled into believing that the virus is not there. The virus in memory filters out its own bytes, and only shows the original bytes to the program.

There are three ways to deal with this:

1. Cold Boot from a clean DOS floppy, and make sure that nothing on the hard disk is executed. Run any anti-virus software from floppy disk. This method is foolproof but you will have to upgrade to the full Dr Solomons Anti Virus Toolkit to obtain a diskette version.
2. Search for known viruses in memory. Dr Solomon's Anti-Virus does this when it is run.
3. Use advanced programming techniques to penetrate the fog that the virus throws up. Dr Solomon's Anti-Virus uses "Anti-Stealth Methodology" for this.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

Polymorphic Viruses

A polymorphic virus is one that is encrypted, and the decryptor/loader for the rest of the virus is very variable. With a polymorphic virus, two instances of the virus have no sequence of bytes in common. This makes it more difficult for scanners to detect them.

Dr Solomon's Anti Virus uses "Fuzzy Logic" techniques and the 'Generic Decryption Engine' to detect these viruses.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

The Partition and Partition Sector Viruses

The partition sector is the first sector on a hard disk. It contains information about the disk such as the number of sectors in each partition and where the DOS partition starts, plus a small program. The partition sector is also called the "Master Boot Record" (MBR).

When a PC starts up, it reads the partition sector and executes the code it finds there. Viruses that use the partition sector modify this code.

The Repair option removes virus code from partition sectors.

Since the partition sector is not part of the normal data storage part of a disk, utilities such as DEBUG will not allow access to it.

Floppy disks do not have a partition sector.

The Boot Sector and Boot Sector Viruses

The boot sector is the first sector on a floppy disk. On a hard disk it is the first sector of a partition. It contains information about the disk or partition, such as the number of sectors, plus a small program.

A boot sector virus replaces this sector with its own code and moves the original elsewhere on the disk.

When the PC starts up, it attempts to read the boot sector of a disk in the A: drive. If this fails because there is no disk, it reads the boot sector of the C: drive.

Even a non-bootable floppy disk has executable code in its boot sector. This displays the "not bootable" message when the computer attempts to boot from the disk. Viruses can use this mechanism to infect the PC.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

File Viruses

File viruses append or insert themselves into executable files, typically .COM and .EXE programs.

A direct-action file virus infects another executable file on disk when its 'host' executable file is run.

An indirect-action (or TSR) file virus installs itself into memory when its 'host' is executed, and infects other files when they are subsequently accessed.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

Macro Viruses

Macro Viruses infect executable macro code in documents. An example is the Concept virus which infects Word 6 document files.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

Droppers

Droppers are programs that have been written to perform some apparently useful job but, while doing so, write a virus out to the disk. In some cases, all that they do is install the virus (or viruses).

A typical example is a utility that formats a floppy disk, complete with Stoned virus installed on the boot sector.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

Failed Viruses

Sometimes a file is found that contains a 'failed virus'. This is the result of either a corrupted 'real' virus or simply a result of bad programming on the part of an aspiring virus writer. The virus does not work - it hangs when run, or fails to infect.

Many viruses have severe bugs that prevent their design goals - some will not reproduce successfully or will fail to perform their intended final actions (such as corrupting the hard disk).

Many virus authors are very poor programmers.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

Packagers

Packagers are programs that in some way wrap something around the original program. This could be as an anti-virus precaution, or for file compression. Packagers can mask the existence of a virus inside.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

Trojans and Jokes

A Trojan is a program that deliberately does unpleasant things, as well as (or instead of) its declared function. They are not capable of spreading themselves and rely on users copying them.

A Joke is a harmless program that does amusing things, perhaps unexpectedly. We include the detection of a few jokes in Dr Solomon's Anti-Virus, where people have found particular jokes that give concern or offense.

See also: [About Viruses](#)

Test files

Test files, in the context of viruses, are used to test and demonstrate anti-virus software. They are not viruses - simply small files that are recognized by the software and cause it to simulate what would happen if it had found a virus. This allows users to see what happens when it is triggered, without needing a live virus.

A test file for Dr Solomon's Anti-Virus can be made by creating a small text file, at least 50 characters long, which has the following sequence of characters at the very beginning:

ZQZXJBVT

Note that the test file should have an executable extension (.COM or .EXE) for this to work correctly.

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Virus Protection

[Protecting a floppy disk](#)

[Protecting a hard disk](#)

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How to protect a floppy disk

To protect a clean floppy disk against viruses, use the write-protect notch.

If a diskette is write-protected, it cannot be written to by any software, including a virus.

The write protect notch uses a hardware mechanism, so it cannot be overridden by software.

See also: [Virus Protection](#)

How to protect a hard disk

It is possible to write-protect a hard disk, either in software or in hardware.

However, write-protecting a hard disk generally limits its usefulness too much for most applications.

The alternative is to use software to actively detect virus activity.

Dr Solomons Anti-Virus finds known viruses and can be set up to run daily.

See also: [Virus Protection](#)

Upgrades

The full Dr Solomon's toolkit is supported by monthly or quarterly updates to keep up with the appearance of new viruses.

To upgrade to the full Dr. Solomon's Anti Virus Toolkit print, fill out and send the order form to your local distributor.

Upgrade Order Form

See [Upgrades](#) for an introduction to this form.

To: _____ C/E056

Name _____

Company _____

Department _____

Street _____

City, State, Zip/Country _____

Please complete the following:

Please send me the Dr Solomon's AntiVirus Toolkit
for (please check one operating system)

Windows 95	_____
Windows 3.x	_____
Windows NT	_____
Netware	_____

1. Registration fee....._____

Please contact your local distributor
for the current price

2. Shipping....._____

3. Sales tax, if applicable....._____

TOTAL of 1, 2 and 3....._____

Please indicate payment method:

Check/M.O. ___ Credit card ___

Credit Card No. _____ Expires _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Check here if you require 5.25" media.

We accept corporate purchase orders--please call your local distributor for details.

In the USA, you can telephone your order to 800-310-9078 or fax this form to 617-238-0851.

Dr Solomon's Software can be contacted by email

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or on the World Wide	Web	http://www.drsolomon.com/
or Compuserve	Go Drsolomon	

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How to do a Cold (Power-off) Boot

1. Switch off the computer.
2. Wait for 10 seconds for the power supply to reset.
3. Put a known clean bootable DOS diskette in drive A.
4. Switch the computer back on again.

Make sure that nothing on the diskette runs any software on the hard disk. For example, there might be the command "C:\KEYB ..." in the AUTOEXEC.BAT.

If you do a warm boot, using Ctrl+Alt+Del, that might not reboot the computer. Joshi virus, for example, fakes a reboot if you do a Ctrl+Alt+Del.

Some computers have a Reset button which appears to do a cold boot, and some programs can also do a cold boot. However, what really happens when these features are used depends on how the manufacturer implemented them. A power-off boot always clears memory.

Damage

Damage is defined as something that you would prefer not to have happened. It is measured by the amount of time it takes to reverse the damage.

Trivial damage happens when all you have to do is get rid of the virus. There may be some audio or visual effect; often there is no effect at all.

Minor damage occurs when you have to replace some or all of your executable files from clean backups, or by re-installing. Remember to run Dr Solomon's Anti-Virus again afterwards.

Moderate damage is done when a virus trashes the hard disk, scrambles the FAT, or low-level formats the drive. This is recoverable from your last backup. If you take backups every day you lose, on average, half a day's work.

Major damage is done by a virus that gradually corrupts data files, so that you are unaware of what is happening. When you discover the problem, these corrupted files are also backed up, and you might have to restore a very old backup to get valid data.

Severe damage is done by a virus that gradually corrupts data files, but you cannot see the corruption (there is no simple way of knowing whether the data is good or bad). And, of course, your backups have the same problem.

Unlimited damage is done by a virus that gives a third party access to your network, by stealing the supervisor password. The damage is then done by the third party, who has control of the network.

See also: [Virus Encyclopedia](#) and [About Viruses](#)

File Allocation Table (FAT)

The FAT is the area on the disk that contains the information about what part of the disk belongs to which file. If the FAT is zeroed or corrupted, then the hard disk is like the pages of a book, without any binding, in a random order, and no page numbers.

A number of viruses zero, overwrite, or (much worse) make small changes to the FAT.

See also: [Damage](#)

Distributors

Dr Solomon's Anit Virus is available from a number of sources. If your country does not appear on this list, please contact Dr Solomon's in the United Kingdom, in the USA or in Germany.

North America

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Bahrain

Baltic Republics

Bangladesh

Belgium

Belorussia

Bolivia

Brazil

Canada

Central America

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Colombia

Cyprus

Czech Republic

Denmark

Egypt

Ecuador

Estonia

Ethiopia

Finland

France

Germany

Ghana

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To access our forum on CompuServe: GO DRSOLOMON

To access us on World-Wide Web: <http://www.drsolomon.com/>

See also: [Upgrades](#) and [Overview](#)

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Compressed and archived files

(Please note this feature is only available on machines with a 386 processor or better).

Use [Deep scan](#) to scan archived and compressed files.

You will not need to scan compressed and archived files in normal usage.

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Advanced Heuristic Analysis (AHA)

Heuristic Analysis is a technique for finding new viruses. It looks inside files for the code combinations necessary for a virus to operate.

You can start a virus scan using heuristics by selecting the [Deep scan](#) option.

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How to contact us

There are a variety of ways of contacting us. Firstly, you may like to contact your local International distributor of Dr Solomon's anti-virus products.

Other methods:

CompuServe: GO DRSOLOMON
World-Wide Web: <http://www.drsolomon.com/>

Dr Solomon's Software PLC
Internet email: support@uk.drsolomon.com
Bulletin Board: +44 (0)1296 318810

Dr Solomon's Software, Inc.
Internet email: support@us.drsolomon.com
Bulletin Board: +1 617 229-8804

Dr Solomon's Software GmbH
Internet email: support@de.drsolomon.com
CompuServe: 75450,1326

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