METHODOLOGY
Research methodology defines how the development work should be carried out in the form of research activity. Research methodology can be understand as a tool that is used to investigate some area, for which data is collected, analyzed and on the basis of the analysis conclusions are drawn. There are three types of research i.e. quantitative, qualitative and mixed approach.

Steps in conducting a research
The researcher used questionnaire as a research tool to collect data. 110 questionnaires were issued among university undergraduates, professionals and PC users to collect the data. Among the respondent only 100 respondent’s data were considered for the analysis purpose. This sample has been taken from University, professionals and PC users on the basis of convenient sampling method. Researcher had the access for collecting data easily from these categories. Research is regularly directed utilizing the hourglass display structure of research. The hourglass demonstrates begins with a wide range for research. Centering in on the needed data through the system for the undertaking then develops the research as talk and results. The questionnaire composed by the researcher by focusing many aspect of computer virus like reasons for virus attack,

- Virus infection damages in PC,
- Possible symptoms in an infected PC,
- Type of antivirus production,
- Preventive mechanism for virus infection....etc.

The major steps in leading research are:

- Identification of research issue
- Literature survey
- Specifying the motivation behind research
- Determine particular research inquiries or speculations
- Data gathering
- Analyzing and deciphering the information
- Reporting and assessing research
Communicating the research discoveries and, conceivably, suggestions

The steps for the most part speak to the generally speaking process, then againthey ought to be seen as a constantly changing process as opposed to an altered set of steps. Most explores start with a general proclamation of the issue, or rather, the reason for taking part in the study. The expositive expression audit recognizes defects or gaps in past research which furnishes support for the study. Frequently, a writing audit is led in a given branch of knowledge after a research address is distinguished. A crevice in the flow expositive expression, as distinguished by a scientist, then incites a research address. The research address may be parallel to the theory. The theory is the supposition to be tried. The scientist gathers information to test the speculation. The analyst then breaks down and translates the information through a mixed bag of factual systems, taking part in what is regarded as Empirical research. The outcomes of the information investigation in affirming or neglecting to reject the Null speculation are then reported and assessed. At the closure the scientist might talk over boulevards for further research.

The present research is analytical for identifying the viruses and antivirus in present scenario, common attacks and protecting against mechanisms. But as for any type of research theme, it was very significant that some publications were reconsidered to discover the preceding and ongoing research on the theme chosen. Then only can the investigator bypass duplicating research finished before by somebody else. At the same time, it furthermore reveals the gaps and deficiencies in existing information on the subject which this research can assist to fulfill. In the case of a computer science thesis, this is very significant because there are many research projects going on at diverse research setups. Next, the investigator accumulated facts and figures needed for the purpose of the Task at hand. In this research major source for prime facts and figures were republished research works and experiments, while lesser data will be collected from distinct causes like books, periodicals, etc. Eventually the data was analyzed, and finally the end outcome of all of the data gathered during the course of the research has been offered in form of this thesis. With this step, deductions or suggestions were derived by the researcher on the cornerstone of the investigation finished.
WORK PLAN

Work plane is divided into five modules

MODULE FIRST

- Data collection
- Specific topic selection
- Literature survey
Defining problem of research

MODULE SECOND

- Study of computer viruses.
- Study of computer attacks and warms issues.
- Data collection for Detection Scheme of computer viruses

MODULE THREE

- Study the difference between front and back door viruses.
- Study of symptoms of different viruses
- Study of reasons of computer viruses, worm spreading in PC.

MODULE FOUR

- Preventives mechanism study of viruses.
- Comparison of these results.

MODULE FIVE

- Study the impact of computer viruses on business and society.
- Thesis writing and Submission of thesis in the university