

KASPERSKY LINUX MAIL SECURITY VBSPAM TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server

SC rate: 99.97%

FP rate: 0.00%

Final score: 99.97

Project Honey Pot SC rate: 99.96%

Abusix SC rate: 99.99%














Newsletters FP rate: 0.0%

Kaspersky Lab publishes a lot of research on spam trends ([link](#)) – its quarterly reports are a must-read for anyone working in the field ([link](#)) – and of course, the company has its own anti-spam solutions. *Kaspersky Security 8 for*

Linux Mail Server was first submitted to our tests in the summer of 2012, after a previous *Kaspersky Lab* product had performed well in earlier tests. *Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server* has never failed to achieve a VBSpam award and has won eight VBSpam+ awards in the last 13 tests.

The most recent test saw the product achieve the highest final score amongst participants, and the spam catch rate of 99.97% is certainly impressive. The product’s 8th VBSpam+ award thus couldn’t be any more greatly deserved.



Test	Result	Final score	SC rate %	False positives
March 2015 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.97	99.97	0
January 2015 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.91	99.91	0
November 2014 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.96	99.96	0
September 2014 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.80	99.84	1
July 2014 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.83	99.85	0
May 2014 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.79	99.80	0
March 2014 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.75	99.75	0
January 2014 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.63	99.90	4
November 2013 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.92	99.92	0
September 2013 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.77	99.90	3
July 2013 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.85	99.85	0
May 2013 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.82	99.85	1
March 2013 Kaspersky Security 8 for Linux Mail Server		99.39	99.39	0



METHODOLOGY

The VBSpam test methodology can be found at <http://www.virusbtl.com/vbspam/methodology/>. As usual, emails were sent to the products in parallel and in real time, and products were given the option to block email pre-DATA (that is, based on the SMTP envelope and before the actual email was sent).

For those products running on our equipment, we use *Dell PowerEdge* machines. As different products have different hardware requirements – not to mention those running on their own hardware, or those running in the cloud – there is little point comparing the memory, processing power or hardware the products were provided with; we followed the developers’ requirements and note that the amount of email we receive is representative of that received by a smaller organization.

To compare the products, we calculate a ‘final score’, which is defined as the spam catch (SC) rate minus five times the weighted false positive (WFP) rate. The WFP rate is defined as the false positive rate of the ham and newsletter corpora taken together, with emails from the latter corpus having a weight of 0.2:

$$\text{WFP rate} = (\# \text{false positives} + 0.2 * \min(\# \text{newsletter false positives}, 0.2 * \# \text{newsletters})) / (\# \text{ham} + 0.2 * \# \text{newsletters})$$

Products earn VBSpam certification if the value of the final score is at least 98:

$$SC - (5 * \text{WFP}) \geq 98$$

Meanwhile, products that combine a spam catch rate of 99.5% or higher with a lack of false positives and no more than 2.5% false positives among the newsletters earn a VBSpam+ award.

The test period started at 12am on Saturday 25 October and ran for 16 consecutive days, ending at 12am on Monday 11 November. The test corpus consisted of 80,034 emails. 68,542 of these emails were spam, 51,471 of which were provided by *Project Honey Pot*, with the remaining 17,071 emails provided by *spamfeed.me*, a product from *Abusix* (the relatively small size of the *Abusix* corpus was due to a technicality on our side). They were all relayed in real time, as were the 11,152 legitimate emails (‘ham’) and 340 newsletters.



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