

Define CS, fit into CC	<div>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)<div>CS</div><p>Who is your customer?</p><p>Our Customer can be of any aged group who use internet for their daily purpose</p></div>	<div>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS<div>CC</div><p>What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions?</p><p>User can protect their data from hacking by following some constraints such as using strong password, two-factor authentication, picture password based and don't login unwanted link</p></div>	<div>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS<div>AS</div><p>Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem</p><p>The currently available solutions for web phishing detection include the blacklist and whitelist, heuristic algorithm, visual similarity and machine learning.</p><p>Among which the heuristics and machine learning techniques are more widely used to prevent customers from these kinds of site from stealing data.</p></div>
	<div>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS<div>J&P</div><p>Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers?</p><p>This System detect whether the website is phishing website or not in a early stage if the website is a phishing website it gives an alert message to the user.</p></div>	<div>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE<div>RC</div><p>What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job?</p><div><p>Scammers try to gain access to victims' sensitive information by masquerading as a reputable organization or person. The phisher obtains basic information of the targeted user by creating a real website that looks like a genuine website, or by hacking a real website. This site can be a social media site or a lottery site or any promotional site. Thus, a phisher relies on building trust, so that the victim believe that he/she is in contact with a reputable entity. A phisher might use tricks, persuasion, visceral influence, and/or any other technique to gain a user's trust.</p></div></div>	<div>7. BEHAVIOUR<div>BE</div><p>What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done?</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Know what a phishing scam looks like.Don't click on every link.Get free anti-phishing add-onsRotate passwords regularlyDon't ignore updatesInstall firewallsDon't be tempted by pop-upsDon't give your information to an unsecured site</div>

<div><div>3. TRIGGERS</div><div>What triggers customers to act?</div><div>The ever-evolving social engineering attacks, the difficulty to track down cybercriminals because of the anonymity nature of the internet and the suspicious characteristics of URL's.</div></div>	<div><div>10. YOUR SOLUTION</div><div>Our solution is to build an efficient and intelligent system to detect phishing sites by applying a machine learning algorithm which implements classification algorithms and techniques to extract the phishing datasets criteria to classify their legitimacy.</div></div>	<div><div>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</div><div>8.1 ONLINE</div><div>What kind of actions do customers take online?</div><div>All the phishing scams occurs online.so, the customer tends to lose their data to phishing site.</div><div>8.2 OFFLINE</div><div>What kind of actions do customers take offline?</div><div>Offline attacks are also possible. An attacker can eavesdrop or watch keystrokes pressed by the customer to get sensitive credentials to start the attack.</div></div>
<div><div>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</div><div>M</div><div>How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards?</div><div>Before: The user felt insecure to use internet and doubtful about their privacy.</div><div>After: They feel very secure to provide their he/she sensitive information to a website.</div></div>		