# WEB PHISHING DETECTION

#### Introduction:

In this technological era, the Internet has made its way to become an inevitable part of our lives. It leads to many convenient experiences in our lives regarding communication, entertainment, education, shopping and so on. As we progress into online life, criminals viewthe Internet as an opportunity to transfer their physical crimes into a virtual environment. The internet not only provides convenience in various aspects but also has its downsides, for example, the anonymity that the Internet provides to its users. Presently, many types of crimes have been conducted online. Hence, the main focus of our research is phishing.

Phishing is a type of cybercrime where the targets are lured or tricked into giving up sensitive information, such as Social Security Number personal identifiable information and passwords. This obtainment of such information is done fraudulently. Given that phishing is avery broad topic, we have decided that this research should specifically focus on phishing websites.

### **Literature Review:**

Phishing Detection: A Literature Survey

- April 2013
- IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials
- Project: Mitigation of Phishing Attacks

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#### **Abstract and Figures**

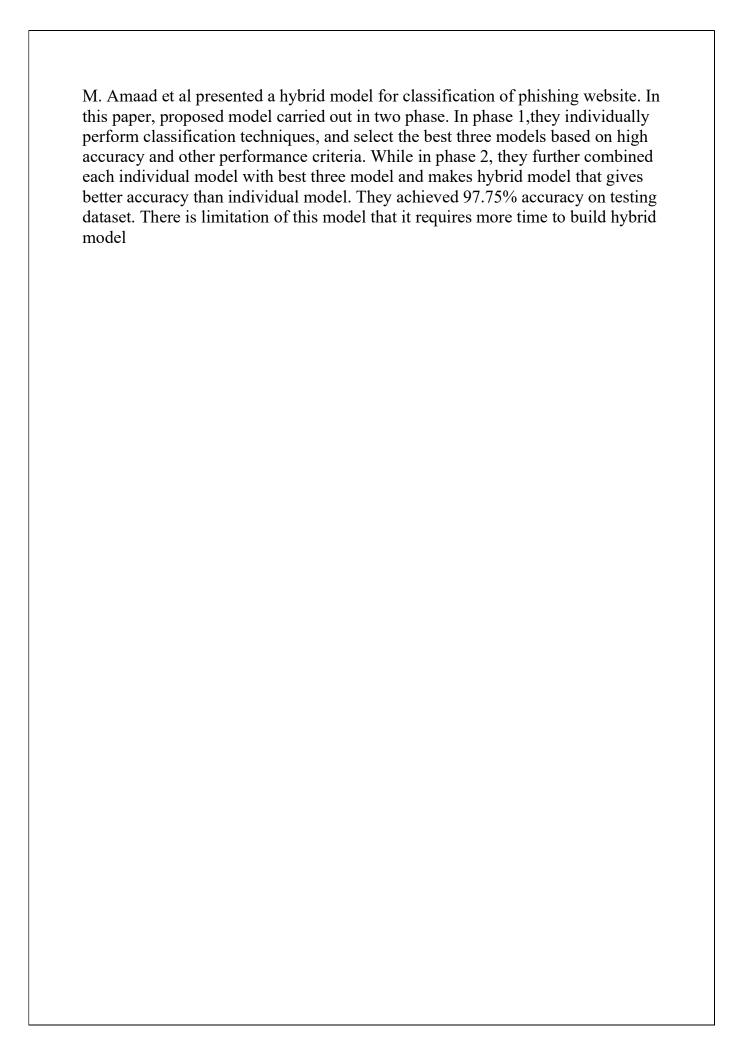
This article surveys the literature on the detection of phishing attacks. Phishing attacks target vulnerabilities that exist in systems due to the human factor. Many cyber attacks are spread via mechanisms that exploit weaknesses found in endusers, which makes users the weakest element in the security chain. The phishing problem is broad and no single silver-bullet solution exists to mitigate all the vulnerabilities effectively, thus multiple techniques are often implemented to mitigate specific attacks.

This paper aims at surveying many of the recently proposed phishing mitigation techniques. A high-level overview of various categories of phishing mitigation techniques is also presented, such as: detection, offensive defense, correction, and prevention, which we belief is critical to present where the phishing detection techniques fit in the overall mitigation process.

Rao et al proposed a novel classification approach that use heuristic-based feature extraction approach. In this, they have classified extracted features into three categories such as URL Obfuscation features, Third-Party-based features, Hyperlink-based features. Moreover, proposed technique gives 99.55% accuracy. Drawback of this is that as this model uses third party features, classification of website dependent on speed of third-party services. Also this model is purely depends on the quality and quantity of the training set and Broken links feature extraction has a Volume 3.

Chunlin et al proposed approach that primarily focus on character frequency features. In this they have combined statistical analysis of URL with machine learning technique to get result that is more accurate for classification of malicious URLs. Also they have compared six machine-learning algorithms to verify the effectiveness of proposed algorithm which gives 99.7% precision with false positive rate less than 0.4%.

Sudhanshu et al used association data mining approach. They have proposed rule based classification technique for phishing website detection. They have concluded that association classification algorithm is better than any other algorithms because of their simple rule transformation. They achieved 92.67% accuracy by extracting 16 features but this is not up to mark so proposed algorithm can be enhanced for efficient detection rate.



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