

WEB PHISHING DETECTION

Literature survey:

Rao et al. [1] 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. [2] 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. [3] 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.

M. Amaad et al.[4] presented a hybrid model for classification of phishing website. In this paper, proposed model carried out in two phase. In phase 1,they individually perform classification techniques, and select the best three models based on high accuracy and other performance criteria. While in phase 2, they further combined each individual model with best three model and makes hybrid model that gives better accuracy than individual model. They achieved 97.75% accuracy on testing dataset. There is limitation of this model that it requires more time to build hybrid model.

Hosseini et al.[5] developed an open-source framework known as “Fresh-Phish”. For phishing websites, machine-learning data can be created using this framework. In this, they have used reduced features set and using python for building query .They build a large labelled dataset and analyse several machine-learning classifiers against this dataset .Analysis of this gives very good accuracy using machine-learning classifiers. These analyses how long time it takes to train the model.

Gupta et al. [6] proposed a novel anti phishing approach that extracts features from client-side only. Proposed approach is fast and reliable as it is not dependent on third party but it

extracts features only from URL and source code. In this paper, they have achieved 99.09% of overall detection accuracy for phishing website. This paper have concluded that this approach has limitation as it can detect webpage written in HTML .Non-HTML webpage cannot detect by this approach.

Bhagyashree et al.[7] proposed a feature based approach to classify URLs as phishing and nonphishing. Various features this approach uses are lexical features, WHOIS features, Page Rank and Alexa rank and Phish Tank-based features for disguising phishing and non-phishing website. In this paper, web-mining classification is used.

Mustafa et al.[8] developed safer framework for detecting phishing website. They have extracted URL features of website and using subset based selection technique to obtain better accuracy .In this paper, author evaluated CFS subset based and content based subset selection methods And Machine learning algorithms are used for classification purpose.

Priyanka et al.[9] proposed novel approach by combining two or more algorithms. In this paper ,author has implemented two algorithm Adaline and Backpropion along with SVM for getting good detection rate and classification purpose.

Pradeepthi et al.[10] In this paper ,Author studied different classification algorithm and concluded that tree-based classifier are best and gives better accuracy for phishing URL detection. Also Author uses various Volume 3, Issue 7, September-October-2018 | <http://ijsrcseit.com> Purvi Pujara et al. Int J S Res CSE & IT. 2018 September-October-2018; 3(7) : 395-399 398 features such as lexical features, URL based feature, network based features and domain based feature.

Luong et al. [11] proposed new technique to detect phishing website. In proposed method, Author used six heuristics that are primary domain, sub domain, path domain, page rank, and alexa rank, alexa reputation whose weight and values are evaluated. This approach gives 97 % accuracy but still improvement can be done by enhancing more heuristics.

Ahmad et al.[12] proposed three new features to improve accuracy rate for phishing website detection. In this paper, Author used both type of features as commonly known and new features for classification of phishing and non-phishing site. At the end author has concluded this work can be enhanced by using this novel features with decision tree machine learning classifiers.

Mohammad et al. [13] proposed model that automatically extracts important features for phishing website detection without requiring any human intervention. Author has concluded in this paper that the process of extracting feature by their tool is much faster and reliable than any manual extraction

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