# Nithin S 221IT085

# IT352 Course Project Module 1

# Verifying existing URLs with VirusTotal and Extracting Features from URL Dataset to build a new dataset

**Phishing Site URLs:** Dataset which contains Phishing urls and non phishing urls.

Total URLs: 549362

Total Unique URLs: 507195

▲ URL = unique URLs	▲ Label = good and bad URLs classes
507195 unique values	good 72% bad 28%
nobell.it/70ffb52d07 9109dca5664cce6f3173 73782/login.SkyPe.co m/en/cgi- bin/verification/log in/70ffb52d	bad
www.dghjdgf.com/payp al.co.uk/cycgi- bin/webscrcmd=_home- customer&nav=1/loadi ng.php	bad
serviciosbys.com/pay pal.cgi.bin.get- into.herf.secure.dis patch35463256rzr3216 54641dsf654321874/hr ef/h	bad

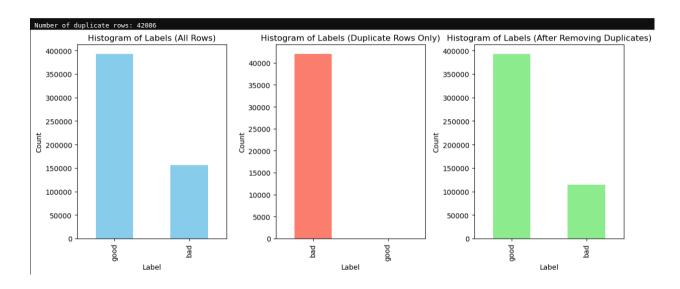
#### Histogram about the classes in the URLs Dataset

Total Rows present in given dataset: 549346

No of duplicates: 42086

Percentage of duplicates: 7.66 %

Total Unique URLs: 507195



No Null Values were found in the given URLs Dataset

```
phish_data.isnull().sum() # there is no missing values

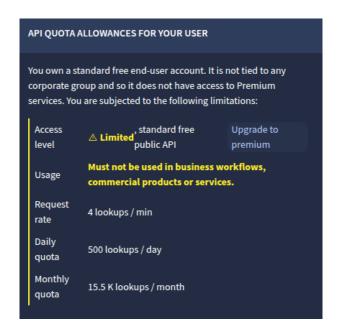
URL 0
Label 0
dtype: int64
```

#### Python Script to verify the labelling of the dataset

Please make sure to add required API Keys before running the code.

Virus Total API: https://docs.virustotal.com/reference/scan-url

Virus Total API Endpoint has strict rate limits



So, we will verify random 500 urls from the dataset without repetition and update them. We will have a **time delay of 60s** between each URL Verification request.

CODE

```
def check_url_virustotal(url, default_label):
    endpoint = "https://www.virustotal.com/api/v3/urls"
    headers = {"x-apikey": os.getenv("VIRUS_TOTAL_API_KEY")}
    try:
        response = requests.post(endpoint, headers=headers, data={"url":
        url})
        if response.status_code != 200:
            return default_label
        analysis_id = response.json()["data"]["id"]
        result_endpoint =
f"https://www.virustotal.com/api/v3/analyses/{analysis_id}"
        result_response = requests.get(result_endpoint, headers=headers)
        if result_response.status_code != 200:
            return default_label
```

#### Output

```
| Compared | Nation | Compared |
```

Total mismatches: 120 out of 500

Percentage of mismatches: 120/500 \* 100 = 24%

Due to size limitations I have uploaded the datasets in my google drive.

#### **Extracted Features Dataset Google Drive Link:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/119L\_eJDb8Oizm4jv3NM0tfW-Um-7sSDC/view?usp=sharing

#### **Z Score Normalized Dataset Google Drive Link:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P8sOZi6j7JeM LNLFmChU9FPHnyo u1X/view?usp=sharing

List of Features planned to be extracted: 116 Features - ( Without dropping repeated columns )

Full URL Length: Total number of characters in the entire URL.

Hostname (Domain) Length: Total number of characters in the domain name part.

Directory Length: Number of characters in the folder or path part of the URL.

File Name Length: Number of characters in the file name portion (if any).

Parameters Length: Number of characters in the guery string (everything after "?").

TLD Length: Length (in characters) of the top-level domain (for example, "com" or "org").

**Dot ('.') Count:** Number of periods used (often separating subdomains or domain parts).

**Hyphen ('-') Count**: Number of hyphens used.

**Underscore** ('\_') Count: Number of underscores.

Slash ('/') Count: Number of forward slashes.

Question Mark ('?') Count: How many "?" appear.

**Equal Sign ('=') Count:** Number of equal signs.

At Sign ('@') Count: Number of "@" symbols.

Ampersand ('&') Count: How many "&" symbols appear. Exclamation Mark ('!') Count: Number of "!" symbols.

**Space Count:** Number of space characters.

**Tilde ('~') Count:** Number of tilde characters.

Comma (',') Count: How many commas appear.

Plus Sign ('+') Count: Number of "+" symbols.

Asterisk ('\*') Count: Number of "\*" symbols.

Hashtag ('#') Count: Number of "#" symbols.

**Dollar Sign ('\$') Count:** Number of "\$" symbols.

**Percent Sign ('%') Count:** Number of "%" symbols.

**Common Terms Occurrence:** Counts for terms such as "www", ".com", "http", and "//" that usually appear only once in normal URLs.

**Email in URL**: A flag indicating if an email address is embedded in the URL.

**HTTPS Token:** Checks if the URL uses "https" (a sign of secure connections).

IP Address in URL: A binary check to see if an IP address is used instead of a domain name.

**Punycode Usage:** Checks whether the domain uses punycode (which can mask its true characters).

Port Number Presence: A flag indicating if the URL explicitly shows a port (like ":80" or ":443").

**TLD Position:** Verifies that the top-level domain is in the right place (it should not appear in the wrong section like the path or subdomain).

**Abnormal Subdomains:** Detects unusual subdomain patterns (for example, variations of "www" that include numbers).

**Number of Subdomains:** Counts how many subdomains are present.

**Prefix/Suffix with Hyphen:** Checks if the domain uses hyphens to separate extra words (which might be used to mimic legitimate sites).

**Random Domain Indicator:** Determines if the domain seems to be made up of random characters.

**URL Shortening Service:** A flag to see if a URL shortener (like bit.ly) is used, which can hide the true destination.

**Path Extension Check:** Looks for suspicious file extensions (such as ".exe" or ".js") in the URL path.

Suspicious TLD: Checks if the top-level domain is among those known to be risky.

**Digit Ratio in Full URL**: Proportion of digit characters compared to the total characters in the URL.

**Digit Ratio in Hostname:** Proportion of digits in the domain name itself.

**Word Count:** Number of words found in the full URL, the hostname, or the path.

**Shortest & Longest Word:** Identification of the shortest and longest word in the URL parts.

**Average Word Length:** The average length of words in the URL, hostname, or path.

**Phish Hints:** Counts occurrences of suspicious or phishing-related keywords (like "login", "admin", "signin", etc.).

#### **Brand Names in URL:**

In the Domain: Presence of well-known brand names can be a sign of legitimacy.

In the Subdomain or Path: Their appearance here may indicate an attempt to deceive.

**Domain in Page Title/Copyright:** Checks if the domain name appears in the webpage title or copyright text (a sign of legitimacy).

**Redirection Count:** Total number of times the URL redirects to another page.

**External Redirections:** How many of these redirects go to a different domain.

**Internal vs. External Hyperlinks Ratio:** Compares links that point within the same site to those that point to external sites.

**Null Hyperlinks Ratio**: Proportion of links that lead nowhere (empty links).

**Media Links Ratio:** Ratio of media (images, videos, etc.) hosted on the same domain versus externally.

**Connection Errors Ratio:** Ratio of hyperlinks that result in errors (broken links).

**Number of Hyperlinks:** Total links present on the webpage.

**External CSS Files Count:** Number of CSS files linked from outside the domain.

**Login Forms Presence:** Checks for login forms, especially those with empty or suspicious action attributes.

**External Favicon:** Whether the page uses a favicon (the small icon in the browser tab) from an external source.

**Invisible iFrame:** Detects hidden iframe elements that might load content from another domain. **Pop-up Windows:** Looks for pop-up windows that include text fields (which can be a sign of phishing).

**Unsafe Anchors:** Counts anchor (<a>) tags that use unsafe links (e.g., "javascript:" or "#"). **Right-Click Blocking:** Checks for scripts that disable the right-click function (which can hide page source).

**Empty Title:** Flags if the webpage has no title tag.

**WHOIS Registration:** Whether the domain is found in the WHOIS database (a missing record is a red flag).

**Domain Registration Length:** The number of years for which the domain is registered (short registration periods can be suspicious).

Domain Age: How long the domain has been active.

**DNS Record Check:** Verifies that the domain has proper DNS records.

**Google Index:** Checks if the URL or domain is indexed by Google (phishing sites are often not).

Page Rank: An estimate of the webpage's popularity.

**Web Traffic:** An indicator (like Alexa ranking) showing the number of visitors.

Additionally, one study mentions a "statistical report" feature that checks if the domain's IP matches known top phishing domains.

**Vowel Count in Domain:** Number of vowels in the domain name.

**Domain in IP Format:** Whether the domain is written as an IP address.

"Server" or "Client" in Domain: Checks if these words appear in the domain name, which can hint at its purpose.

**Domain Lookup Response Time:** How long it takes to get a response when looking up the domain.

**SPF Record:** Checks if the domain has an SPF record (helps validate email sources).

**ASN (Autonomous System Number):** A number that identifies the network the domain's IP belongs to.

**Domain Activation Time:** How many days have passed since the domain was first activated.

**Domain Expiration Time:** How many days remain until the domain expires.

Number of Resolved IPs: How many IP addresses are returned when the domain is looked up.

Nameservers Count: Number of DNS nameservers linked to the domain.

**MX Servers Count:** Number of mail servers associated with the domain.

TTL (Time-To-Live) of Hostname: The DNS record's lifetime.

Valid TLS/SSL Certificate: Whether the site has a proper secure certificate.

**URL Shortened Flag:** Whether the URL has been shortened (also noted earlier under security).

**TLD Present in Parameters:** Checks if a top-level domain appears within the URL parameters (which is unusual).

**Number of Parameters:** Count of key–value pairs or parameters present in the URL query string.

#### **Check for duplicate Columns**

```
Column Index: 14, Column Name: tilde_count
Column Index: 28, Column Name: https_token
Column Index: 60, Column Name: brand_in_subdomain
Column Index: 86, Column Name: whois_registration
Column Index: 87, Column Name: domain_registration_length
Column Index: 88, Column Name: domain_age
Column Index: 96, Column Name: server_or_client_in_domain
Column Index: 98, Column Name: asn
Column Index: 99, Column Name: domain_activation_time
Column Index: 100, Column Name: domain_expiration_time
```

## **Check for duplicate rows**

```
5339

9567

16871

18507

18965

18967

19005

19398

19673

19897

22329

22413

22605

22755

22762

22824
```

## **Normalization**

I have normalized all columns, since all were numerical.

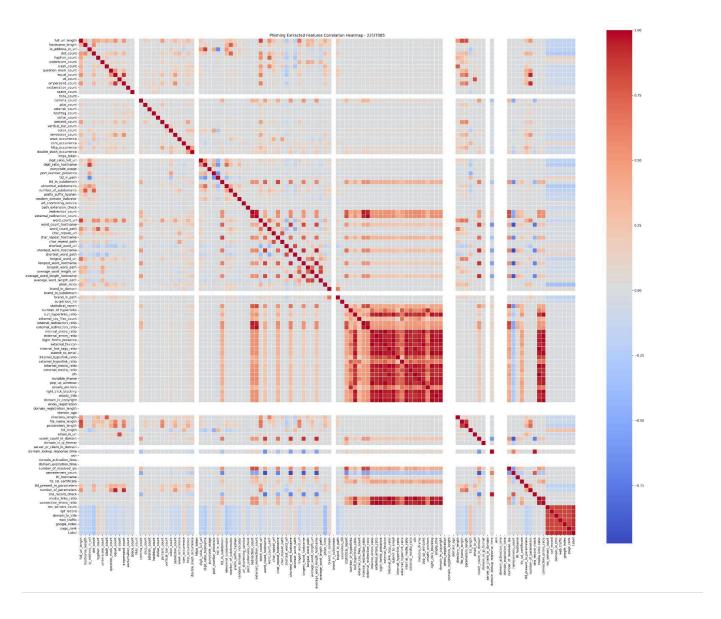
Standardization (2-score normalization) applied to: '['ull\_url length', 'hostname\_length', 'ja\_address in url', 'dot\_count', 'hostname', 'underscore\_count', 'stanb\_count', 'underscore\_count', 'exclamation count', 'seaso count', 'tide\_count', 'colon\_count', 'seaso count', 'exclamation count', 'seaso count', 'exclamation count', 'seaso count', 'www.occurrence', 'con\_occurrence', 'tide\_count', 'tide\_count', 'stanber\_occurrence', 'con\_occurrence', 'tide\_count', 'stanber\_occurrence', 'tide\_count',

# **Handle Missing Values**

```
df.isnull().sum()
URL
                     0
full_url_length
                     0
hostname_length
                     0
ip_address_in_url
                     0
dot_count
                     Θ
domain_in_title
                     Θ
web_traffic
                     0
google_index
                     0
page_rank
                     0
Label
Length: 117, dtype: int64
```

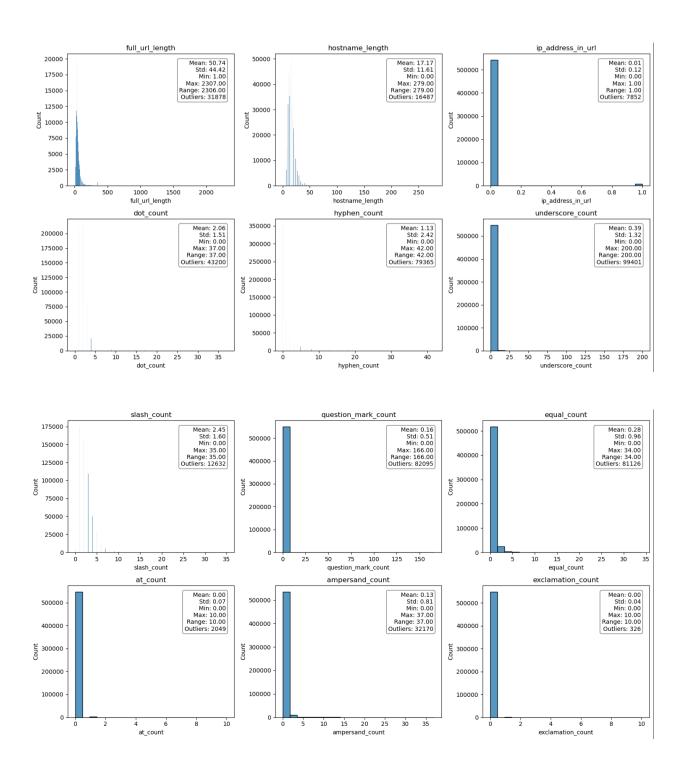
NO missing values were found

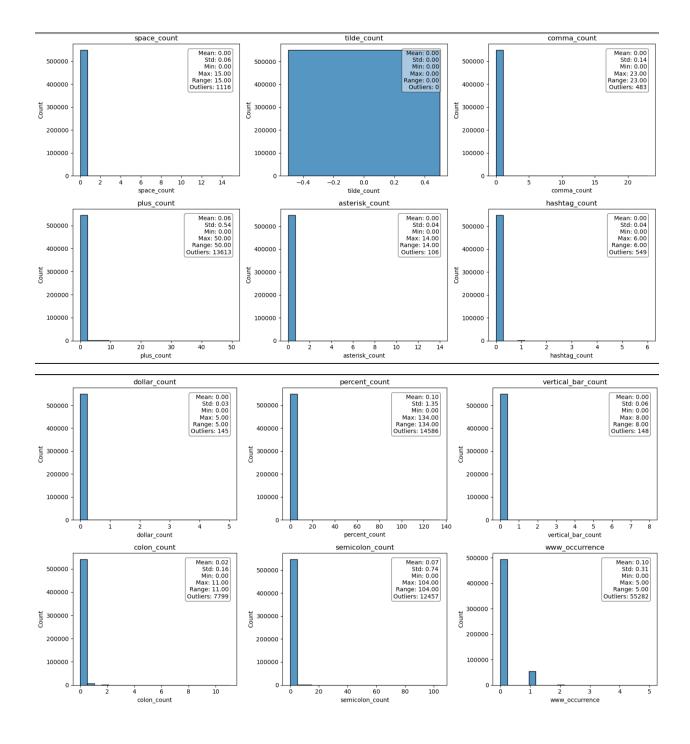
# **Correlation Map**

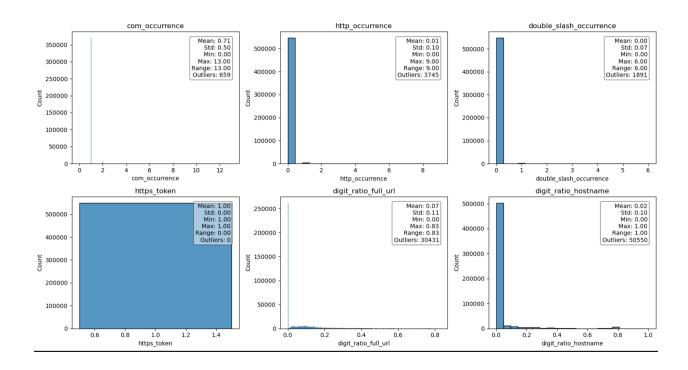


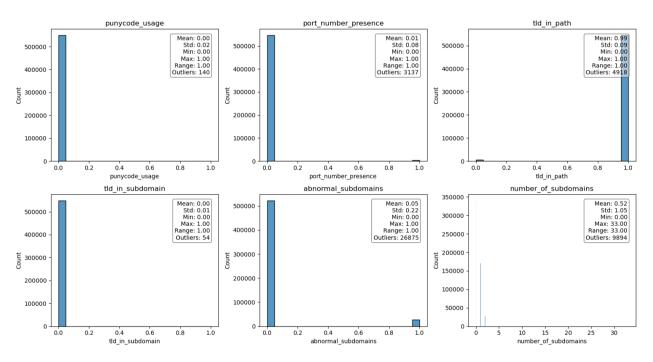
Please download the jpeg image from moodle and zoom into it for better view.

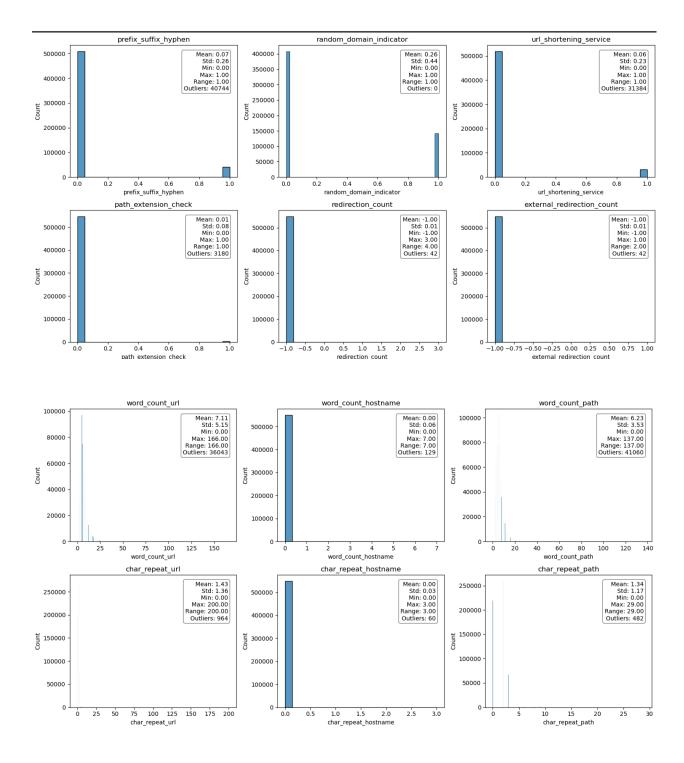
# Distribution of Each Feature with its mean, standard deviation, min, max, range and outlier count

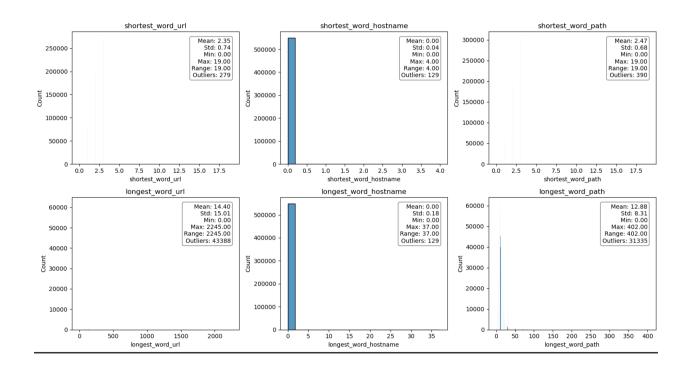


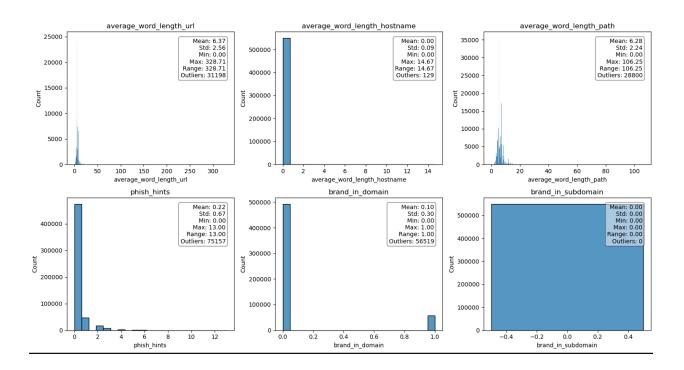


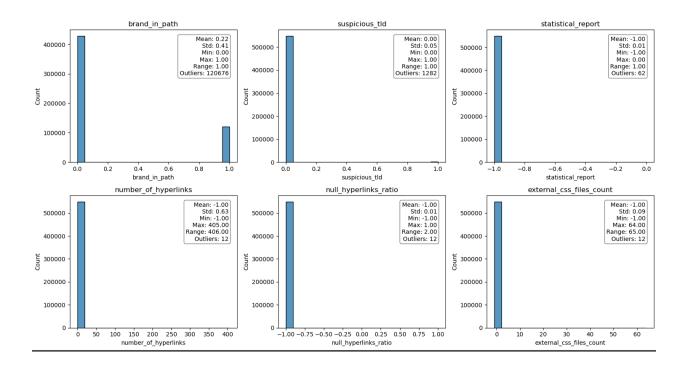


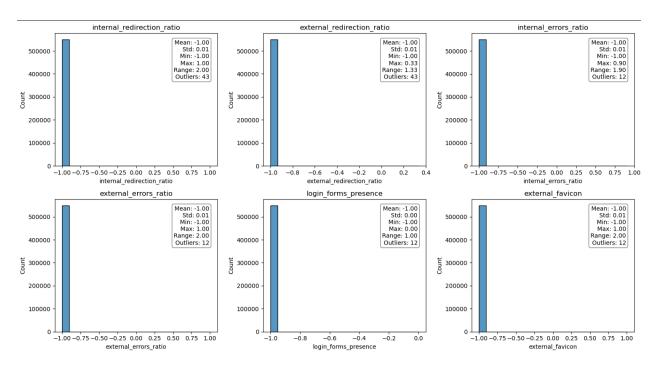


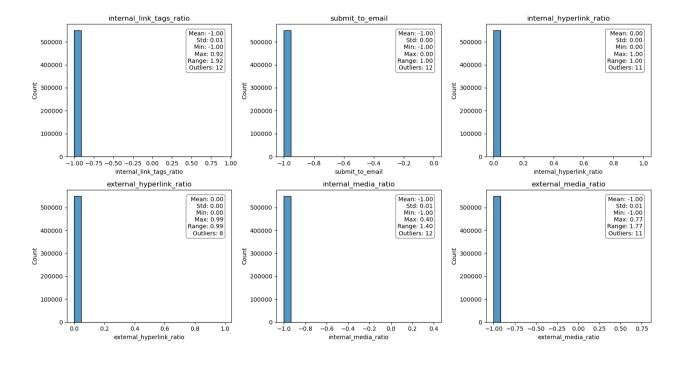


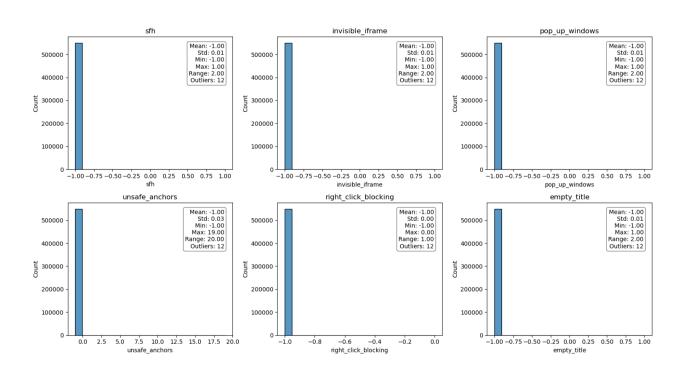


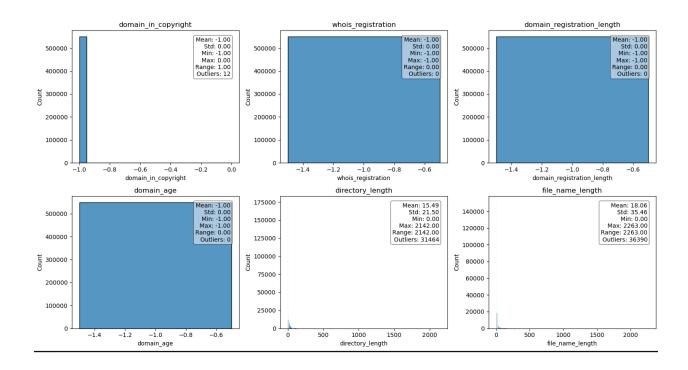


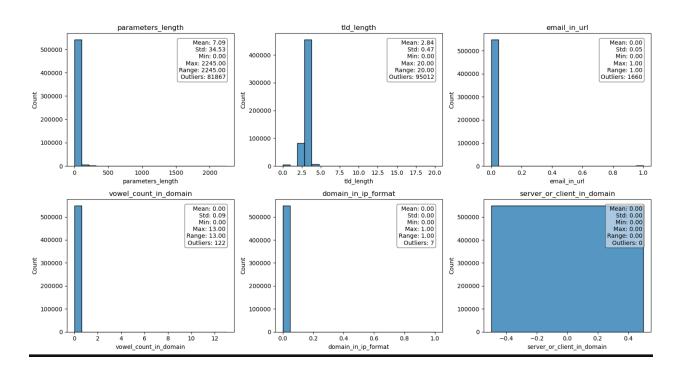


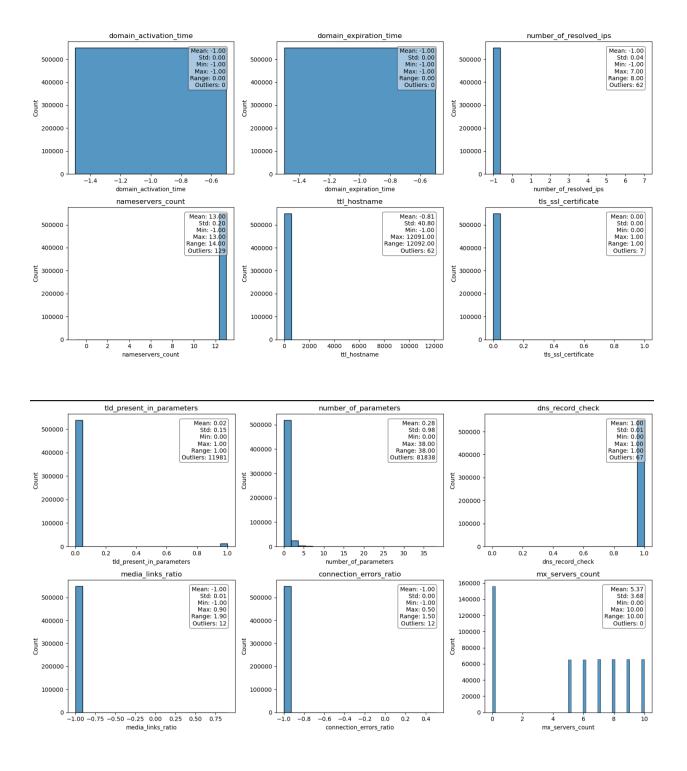






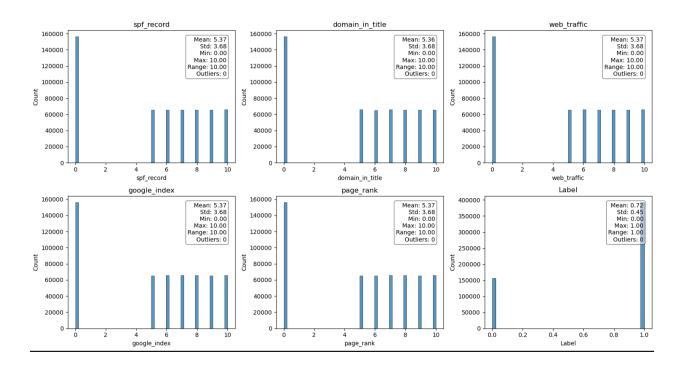






We will z score normalize only those features which don't have gaussian distribution and have a huge range.

We will drop duplicate columns and highly correlated features.



#### **Drop Repeated Columns**

```
Column Index: 14, Column Name: tilde_count
Column Index: 28, Column Name: https_token
Column Index: 60, Column Name: brand_in_subdomain
Column Index: 86, Column Name: whois_registration
Column Index: 87, Column Name: domain_registration_length
Column Index: 88, Column Name: domain_age
Column Index: 96, Column Name: server_or_client_in_domain
Column Index: 98, Column Name: asn
Column Index: 99, Column Name: domain_activation_time
Column Index: 100, Column Name: domain_expiration_time
```

#### Drop highly correlated Columns with corr > 0.9

```
connection errors ratio,
'internal_link_tags_ratio',
'sfh',
'Nameservers_count',
'Pop up windows',
'internal redirection ratio',
'External favicon',
'Internal_media_ratio',
'External errors ratio',
'External redirection count',
'dns record check',
'right click blocking',
'External redirection ratio',
'internal_errors_ratio',
'Domain_in_copyright',
'Average word length hostname',
'number_of_parameters',
'Vowel count in domain',
'unsafe anchors',
'Media_links_ratio',
'login_forms_presence',
'Empty title',
'Invisible iframe',
'Submit to email',
'longest word hostname',
'external_media_ratio'
```