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Instructions:

Use this provided dataset: PhiUSIIL Phishing URL (Website) - UCI Machine Learning Repository

Links to an external site. Perform:

Task 1: Exploratory Data Analysis (Cleaning + Prepping the dataset)  
Task 2: Data modelling using ANN

## Importing needed libraries

```
pip install ucimlrepo
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: ucimlrepo in  
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.0.6)
```

```
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
%matplotlib inline
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
## Import Keras objects for Deep Learning
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, precision_recall_curve,  
roc_auc_score, roc_curve, accuracy_score  
from keras.models import Sequential  
from keras.layers import Input, Dense, Flatten, Dropout,  
BatchNormalization  
from keras.optimizers import Adam, SGD, RMSprop
```

## Loading the dataset

```
from ucimlrepo import fetch_ucirepo  
  
# fetch dataset  
phiusiil_phishing_url_website = fetch_ucirepo(id=967)  
  
# data (as pandas dataframes)  
X = phiusiil_phishing_url_website.data.features  
y = phiusiil_phishing_url_website.data.targets
```

```
# metadata
print(phiusiil_phishing_url_website.metadata)

# variable information
print(phiusiil_phishing_url_website.variables)

{'uci_id': 967, 'name': 'PhiUSIIL Phishing URL (Website)',
 'repository_url':
 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/967/phiusiil+phishing+url+dataset
 ', 'data_url':
 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/static/public/967/data.csv', 'abstract':
 'PhiUSIIL Phishing URL Dataset is a substantial dataset comprising
 134,850 legitimate and 100,945 phishing URLs. Most of the URLs we
 analyzed, while constructing the dataset, are the latest URLs.
 Features are extracted from the source code of the webpage and URL.
 Features such as CharContinuationRate, URLTitleMatchScore,
 URLCharProb, and TLDLegitimateProb are derived from existing
 features.', 'area': 'Computer Science', 'tasks': ['Classification'],
 'characteristics': ['Tabular'], 'num_instances': 235795,
 'num_features': 54, 'feature_types': ['Real', 'Categorical',
 'Integer'], 'demographics': [], 'target_col': ['label'], 'index_col':
 None, 'has_missing_values': 'no', 'missing_values_symbol': None,
 'year_of_dataset_creation': 2024, 'last_updated': 'Mon Mar 18 2024',
 'dataset_doi': 'https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cose.2023.103545',
 'creators': ['Arvind Prasad', 'Shalini Chandra'], 'intro_paper':
 {'title': 'PhiUSIIL: A diverse security profile empowered phishing URL
 detection framework based on similarity index and incremental
 learning', 'authors': 'Arvind Prasad and Shalini Chandra',
 'published_in': 'Computers & Security', 'year': 2024, 'url':
 'https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cose.2023.103545', 'doi': None},
 'additional_info': {'summary': None, 'purpose': None, 'funded_by':
 None, 'instances_represent': 'URLs and their corresponding webpages',
 'recommended_data_splits': None, 'sensitive_data': None,
 'preprocessing_description': None, 'variable_info': 'Column "FILENAME"
 can be ignored.', 'citation': 'Prasad, A., & Chandra, S. (2023).
 PhiUSIIL: A diverse security profile empowered phishing URL detection
 framework based on similarity index and incremental learning.
 Computers & Security, 103545. doi:
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cose.2023.103545'}}
```

	name	role	type	demographic
description \				
0	FILENAME	Other	Categorical	None
None				
1	URL	Feature	Categorical	None
None				
2	URLLength	Feature	Integer	None
None				
3	Domain	Feature	Categorical	None
None				
4	DomainLength	Feature	Integer	None

None				
5	IsDomainIP	Feature	Integer	None
None				
6	TLD	Feature	Categorical	None
None				
7	URLSimilarityIndex	Feature	Integer	None
None				
8	CharContinuationRate	Feature	Integer	None
None				
9	TLDLegitimateProb	Feature	Continuous	None
None				
10	URLCharProb	Feature	Continuous	None
None				
11	TLDLength	Feature	Integer	None
None				
12	NoOfSubDomain	Feature	Integer	None
None				
13	HasObfuscation	Feature	Integer	None
None				
14	NoOfObfuscatedChar	Feature	Integer	None
None				
15	ObfuscationRatio	Feature	Integer	None
None				
16	NoOfLettersInURL	Feature	Integer	None
None				
17	LetterRatioInURL	Feature	Continuous	None
None				
18	NoOfDegitsInURL	Feature	Integer	None
None				
19	DegitRatioInURL	Feature	Integer	None
None				
20	NoOfEqualsInURL	Feature	Integer	None
None				
21	NoOfQMarkInURL	Feature	Integer	None
None				
22	NoOfAmpersandInURL	Feature	Integer	None
None				
23	NoOfOtherSpecialCharsInURL	Feature	Integer	None
None				
24	SpacialCharRatioInURL	Feature	Continuous	None
None				
25	IsHTTPS	Feature	Integer	None
None				
26	LineOfCode	Feature	Integer	None
None				
27	LargestLineLength	Feature	Integer	None
None				
28	HasTitle	Feature	Integer	None
None				

29	Title	Feature	Categorical	None
None				
30	DomainTitleMatchScore	Feature	Integer	None
None				
31	URLTitleMatchScore	Feature	Integer	None
None				
32	HasFavicon	Feature	Integer	None
None				
33	Robots	Feature	Integer	None
None				
34	IsResponsive	Feature	Integer	None
None				
35	NoOfURLRedirect	Feature	Integer	None
None				
36	NoOfSelfRedirect	Feature	Integer	None
None				
37	HasDescription	Feature	Integer	None
None				
38	NoOfPopup	Feature	Integer	None
None				
39	NoOfiFrame	Feature	Integer	None
None				
40	HasExternalFormSubmit	Feature	Integer	None
None				
41	HasSocialNet	Feature	Integer	None
None				
42	HasSubmitButton	Feature	Integer	None
None				
43	HasHiddenFields	Feature	Integer	None
None				
44	HasPasswordField	Feature	Integer	None
None				
45	Bank	Feature	Integer	None
None				
46	Pay	Feature	Integer	None
None				
47	Crypto	Feature	Integer	None
None				
48	HasCopyrightInfo	Feature	Integer	None
None				
49	NoOfImage	Feature	Integer	None
None				
50	NoOfCSS	Feature	Integer	None
None				
51	NoOfJS	Feature	Integer	None
None				
52	NoOfSelfRef	Feature	Integer	None
None				
53	NoOfEmptyRef	Feature	Integer	None

None				
54	NoOfExternalRef	Feature	Integer	None
None				
55	label	Target	Integer	None
None				

	units	missing_values
0	None	no
1	None	no
2	None	no
3	None	no
4	None	no
5	None	no
6	None	no
7	None	no
8	None	no
9	None	no
10	None	no
11	None	no
12	None	no
13	None	no
14	None	no
15	None	no
16	None	no
17	None	no
18	None	no
19	None	no
20	None	no
21	None	no
22	None	no
23	None	no
24	None	no
25	None	no
26	None	no
27	None	no
28	None	no
29	None	no
30	None	no
31	None	no
32	None	no
33	None	no
34	None	no
35	None	no
36	None	no
37	None	no
38	None	no
39	None	no
40	None	no
41	None	no

42	None	no
43	None	no
44	None	no
45	None	no
46	None	no
47	None	no
48	None	no
49	None	no
50	None	no
51	None	no
52	None	no
53	None	no
54	None	no
55	None	no

Upon checking, there lots of integer data that is why I will turn other categorical features into numbers using astype. I will also drop some tables which I do think that is not needed for this model. I will transoform values in some columns because it may overpower others and for it to have good generalization.

## Cleaning of data / Preprocessing

```
X.head()

{"type": "dataframe", "variable_name": "X"}

y.head()

{"type": "dataframe", "variable_name": "y"}

X.shape
(235795, 54)

y.shape
(235795, 1)

#Dropping unwanted columns
X.drop('URL', axis = 1, inplace = True)
X.drop('Domain', axis = 1, inplace = True)
X.drop('Title', axis = 1, inplace = True)

X.shape

<ipython-input-39-a1ffef5a001d>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
```

```

X.drop('URL', axis = 1, inplace = True)
<ipython-input-39-a1ffef5a001d>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
X.drop('Domain', axis = 1, inplace = True)
<ipython-input-39-a1ffef5a001d>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
X.drop('Title', axis = 1, inplace = True)

(235795, 51)

#Checking if unwanted columns is dropped successfully
X.head()

{"type": "dataframe", "variable_name": "X"}

#Converting categorical types into integer

X['TLD'] = X['TLD'].astype('category')
X['TLD'] = X['TLD'].cat.codes

<ipython-input-47-2b686cfb721f>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
X['TLD'] = X['TLD'].astype('category')
<ipython-input-47-2b686cfb721f>:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
X['TLD'] = X['TLD'].cat.codes

X['TLD']

```

0	231
1	254
2	647
3	231

```

4          503
...
235790     231
235791     647
235792     157
235793     258
235794     231
Name: TLD, Length: 235795, dtype: int16

X.head()

{"type": "dataframe", "variable_name": "X"}

```

- The data consist of all integer values now.
- Data does not have any categorical values now.
- Unwanted columns were dropped.

## Data Splitting 75% training and 25% testing

```

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.25, random_state=11111)

np.mean(y), np.mean(1-y)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/numpy/core/
fromnumeric.py:3502: FutureWarning: In a future version,
DataFrame.mean(axis=None) will return a scalar mean over the entire
DataFrame. To retain the old behavior, use 'frame.mean(axis=0)' or
just 'frame.mean()'
    return mean(axis=axis, dtype=dtype, out=out, **kwargs)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/numpy/core/fromnumeric.py:3502
: FutureWarning: In a future version, DataFrame.mean(axis=None) will
return a scalar mean over the entire DataFrame. To retain the old
behavior, use 'frame.mean(axis=0)' or just 'frame.mean()'
    return mean(axis=axis, dtype=dtype, out=out, **kwargs)

(label      0.571895
dtype: float64,
label      0.428105
dtype: float64)

# Scaling the value for better model performance

normalizer = StandardScaler()
X_train_norm = normalizer.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_norm = normalizer.transform(X_test)

```



# Neural Network

*#Artificial Neural Network*

```
model = Sequential([
    Dense(32, input_shape=(51,), activation="softmax"),
    Dense(16, input_shape=(51,), activation="relu"),
    Dense(8, input_shape=(51,), activation="relu"),
    Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")
])
```

*#Cmodel.summary()*

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_16 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1664
dense_17 (Dense)	(None, 16)	528
dense_18 (Dense)	(None, 8)	136
dense_19 (Dense)	(None, 1)	9

=====  
Total params: 2337 (9.13 KB)  
Trainable params: 2337 (9.13 KB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

*# Compilation of the model*

```
model.compile(SGD(lr = 0.001), "binary_crossentropy",
metrics=["accuracy"])
run_hist_1 = model.fit(X_train_norm, y_train,
validation_data=(X_test_norm, y_test), epochs=10)
```

WARNING:absl:`lr` is deprecated in Keras optimizer, please use  
`learning\_rate` or use the legacy optimizer,  
e.g.,tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.SGD.

Epoch 1/10

5527/5527 [=====] - 14s 2ms/step - loss:  
0.4478 - accuracy: 0.7494 - val\_loss: 0.0407 - val\_accuracy: 0.9924

Epoch 2/10

5527/5527 [=====] - 14s 3ms/step - loss:  
0.0151 - accuracy: 0.9968 - val\_loss: 0.0073 - val\_accuracy: 0.9984

Epoch 3/10

5527/5527 [=====] - 15s 3ms/step - loss:  
0.0052 - accuracy: 0.9988 - val\_loss: 0.0041 - val\_accuracy: 0.9991

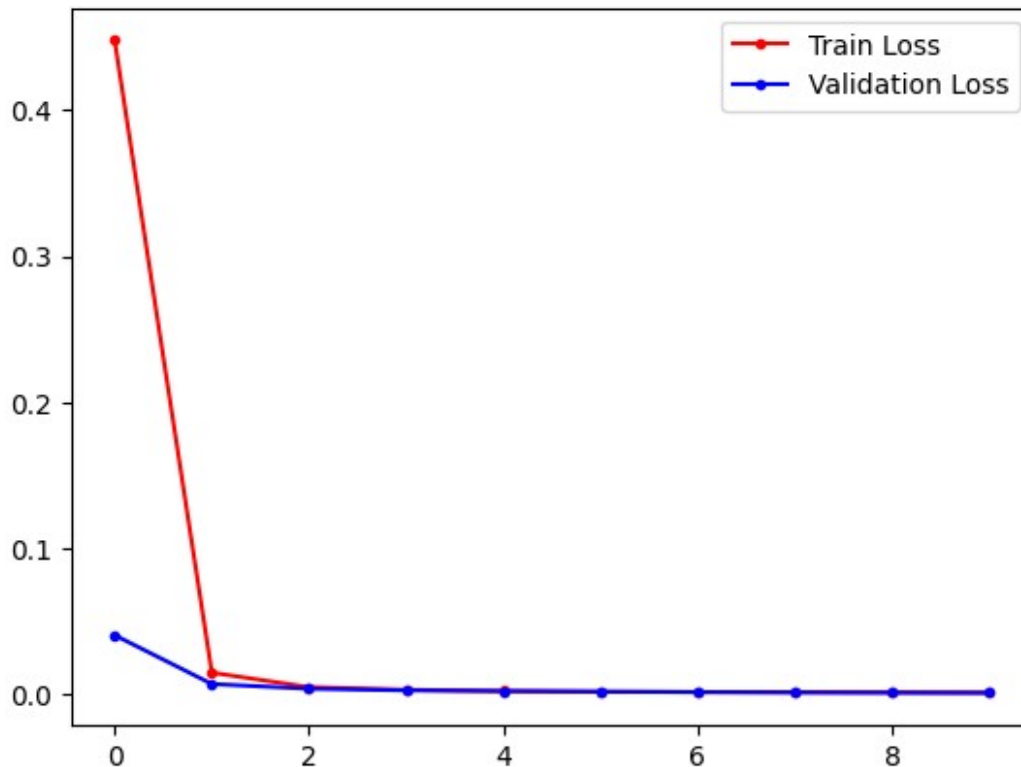
Epoch 4/10

```
5527/5527 [=====] - 17s 3ms/step - loss:
0.0034 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.0030 - val_accuracy: 0.9993
Epoch 5/10
5527/5527 [=====] - 18s 3ms/step - loss:
0.0026 - accuracy: 0.9994 - val_loss: 0.0024 - val_accuracy: 0.9994
Epoch 6/10
5527/5527 [=====] - 15s 3ms/step - loss:
0.0021 - accuracy: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.0021 - val_accuracy: 0.9995
Epoch 7/10
5527/5527 [=====] - 18s 3ms/step - loss:
0.0018 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.0018 - val_accuracy: 0.9996
Epoch 8/10
5527/5527 [=====] - 14s 3ms/step - loss:
0.0016 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.0016 - val_accuracy: 0.9996
Epoch 9/10
5527/5527 [=====] - 14s 3ms/step - loss:
0.0014 - accuracy: 0.9997 - val_loss: 0.0015 - val_accuracy: 0.9996
Epoch 10/10
5527/5527 [=====] - 14s 3ms/step - loss:
0.0012 - accuracy: 0.9997 - val_loss: 0.0014 - val_accuracy: 0.9996
```

## Plotting of the model performance (training loss and validation loss)

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(run_hist_1.history["loss"], 'r', marker='.', label="Train Loss")
ax.plot(run_hist_1.history["val_loss"], 'b', marker='.', label="Validation Loss")
ax.legend()

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fb8361e2e30>
```



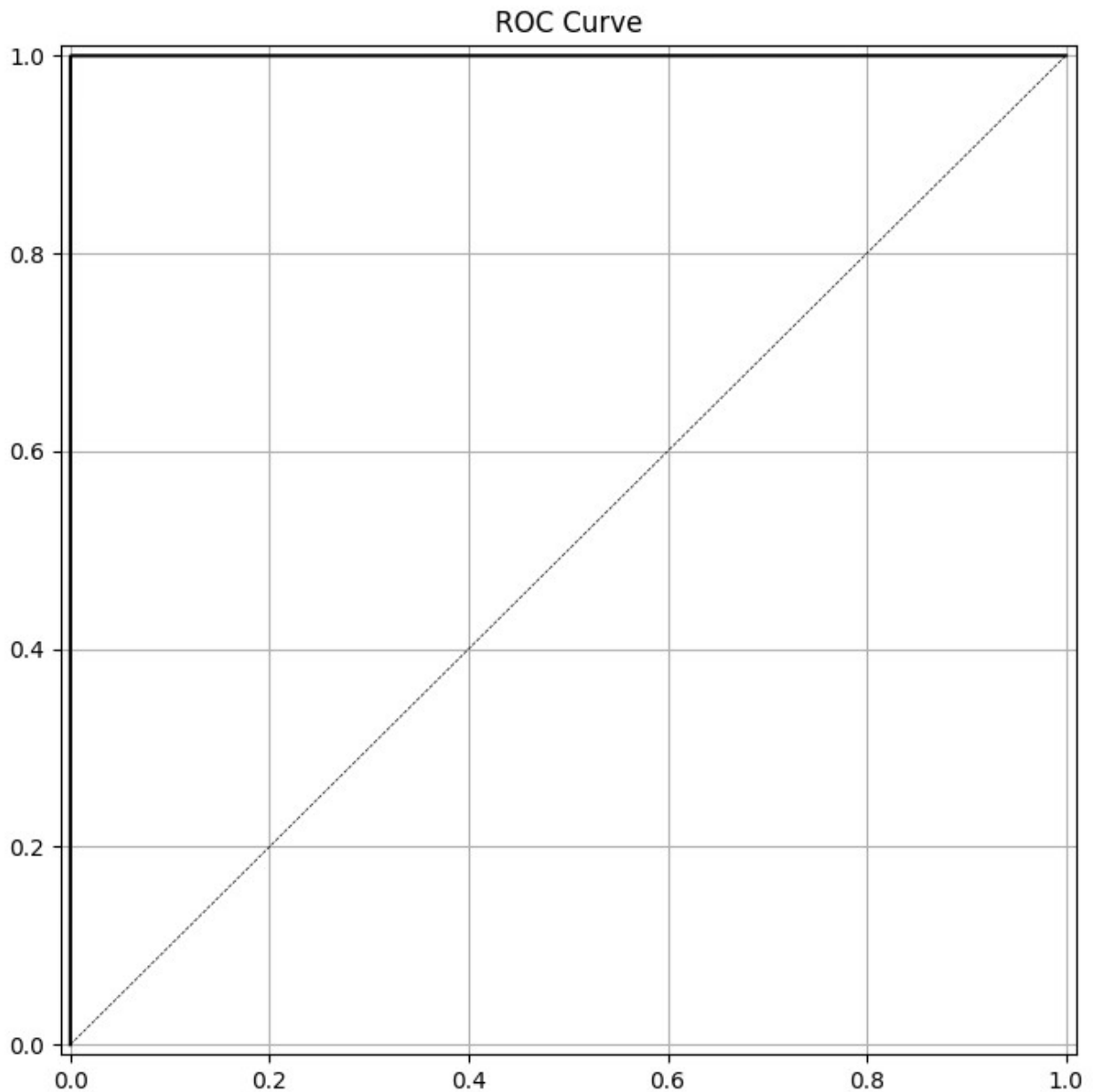
**Evaluation:** Since the plot shows that the train loss is high at first but on the second iteration it matches the loss in the validation and in the third iteration, they are both close to each other, meaning training and validation loss performed the same. The closer the graph (validation and training loss) together, the more it is good for the model. We can also assume that the accuracy graph is close to each other too. This plot presents that the model has good generalization, has a balanced complexity, and performs stable training.

```
def plot_roc(y_test, y_pred, model_name):
    fpr, tpr, thr = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 8))
    ax.plot(fpr, tpr, 'k-')
    ax.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--', linewidth=.5) # roc curve for
    random model
    ax.grid(True)
    ax.set(title='ROC Curve'.format(model_name),
           xlim=[-0.01, 1.01], ylim=[-0.01, 1.01])

y_pred_prob_nn_1 = model.predict(X_test_norm)
y_pred_class_nn_1 = np.argmax(y_pred_prob_nn_1, axis=1)

print('accuracy is
```

```
{:.3f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred_class_nn_1)))  
print('roc-auc is  
{:.3f}'.format(roc_auc_score(y_test,y_pred_prob_nn_1)))  
  
plot_roc(y_test, y_pred_prob_nn_1, 'NN')  
  
1843/1843 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step  
accuracy is 0.428  
roc-auc is 1.000
```



**Evaluation:** Using the ROC curve, we can identify that the model performed outstanding since, the ROC-AUC is 1.000, closer to top left meaning the model is learns a lot from the data that we have been dealing with and the model is performing very well.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, I do think that I managed to complete the task or instructions in this activity. Which are performing data analysis, cleaning the dataset or preprocessing. Model all the data using artificial neural networks and plot its results. I enjoyed doing this activity and I refreshed my knowledge in neural network.