# **Assignment: Phishing web sites**

### Learning goals

In this assignment, you:

- 1. learn to build a decision tree classifier.
- 2. improve your data manipulation skills in Python.

## **Assignment**

Phishing refers to a family of online frauds where an Internet user is lured into submitting his/her sensitive data for malicious purposes.

Load the phishing data set from either location:

- Documents/Methods/Data/Phishing folder in the course's Oma workspace (preformatted into CSV for convenience)
- https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learningdatabases/00327/Training%20Dataset.arff (in Arff format; easily modifiable into CSV).

Data source: <a href="https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/phishing+websites">https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/phishing+websites</a>

Note: As the interpretation of the -1's and 1's in the Result column seems to be missing from the document, it may be helpful to know that a '1' corresponds to a phishing site and a '-1' to a legitimate site.

Your goal is to construct a small yet useful decision tree that predicts whether a website is a phishing site or not.

Your result must contain all of the following:

- 1. An image of the final decision tree.
- Written instructions for an internet analyst to make the decision of whether the website is likely to be a phishing site or not. The instructions must match one-to-one with your decision tree.
- 3. The accuracy estimate (percentage of correct classifications) of your decision tree.
- 4. A copy of the Python code used.

#### Hint

An important thing to note: although decision tree classifiers are designed for categorical data, the **sklearn** implementation requires the explanatory variables to be encoded as numerical. For binary variables, that is just a technical detail to note. For multi-class categorical variables, use one-hot encoding to replace the variable with a collection of binary variables.



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# **Deliverables**

The deliverable should contain the information specified in points 1 to 4 above.

Please submit the answer as a downloaded HTML document. In Jupyter workbook, select **File / Download as / HTML (.html)**.

