

# MACHINE LEARNING MODEL COMPARISON BASED ON SOME METRICS

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## I. PAPER IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. Comparison of Classification Algorithms for Detection of Phishing Websites – Same Dataset

**K-Nearest Neighbors: # of neighbors = 5, weights = uniform, algorithm = auto**

Paper Accuracy: 94.81% --- Our Accuracy: 93.72%

**Multilayer Perceptron: Hidden Layers = 30, max iterations = 3000**

Paper Accuracy: 97.22% --- Our Accuracy: 95.41%

**Multilayer Perceptron: Hidden Layers = 150, max iterations = 1000**

Paper Accuracy: 90.28% --- Our Accuracy: 96.98%

**Multilayer Perceptron: Hidden Layers = 100, max iterations = 1000**

Paper Accuracy: 96.71% --- Our Accuracy: 97.04%

**Random Forest: # of estimators = 7, max depth = 11, criteria = entropy**

Paper Accuracy: 95.25% --- Our Accuracy: 95.17%

**Random Forest: # of estimators = 7, max depth = 8, criteria = entropy**

Paper Accuracy: 89.16% --- Our Accuracy: 95.38%

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = linear**

Paper Accuracy: 92.71% --- Our Accuracy: 92.67%

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 1**

Paper Accuracy: 92.57% --- Our Accuracy: 92.58%

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 2**

Paper Accuracy: 93.88% --- Our Accuracy 94.21%

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 3 -- Accuracy : 95.17 %**

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 4 -- Accuracy : 95.62 %**

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 5 -- Accuracy : 95.99 %**

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 6 -- Accuracy : 96.20 %**

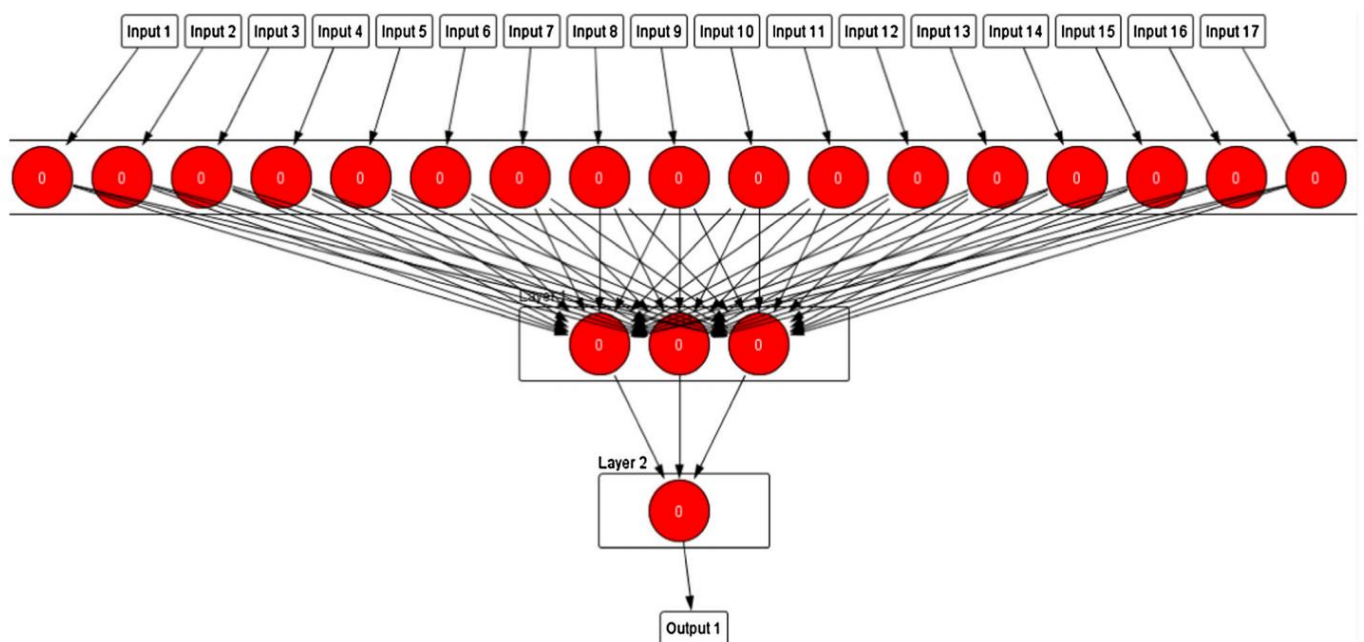
**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 7 -- Accuracy : 96.38 %**

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 8 -- Accuracy : 96.56 %**

**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 9 -- Accuracy : 96.71 %**

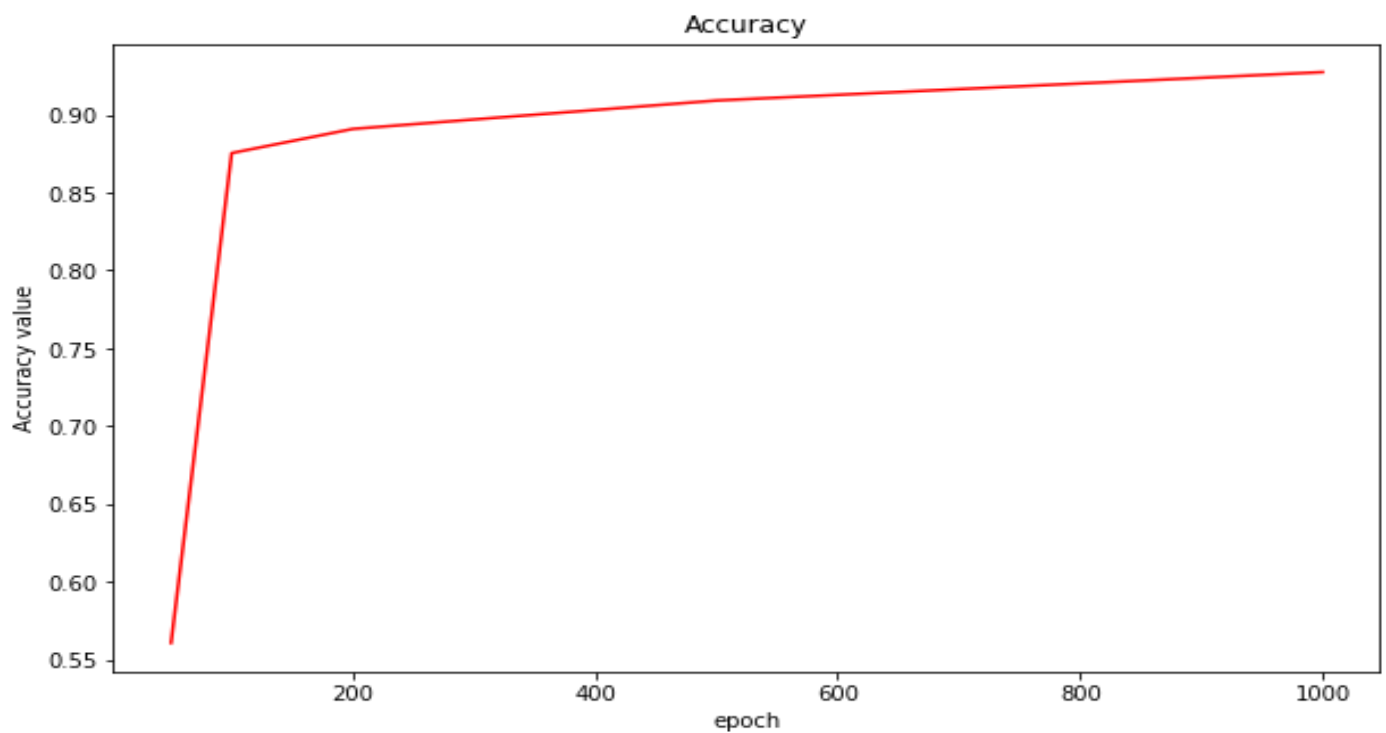
**SVC: C = 1.0, kernel = polynomial, degree = 10 -- Accuracy : 96.59 %**

## 2. Predicting phishing websites based on self-structuring neural network -- Different Datasets Collection

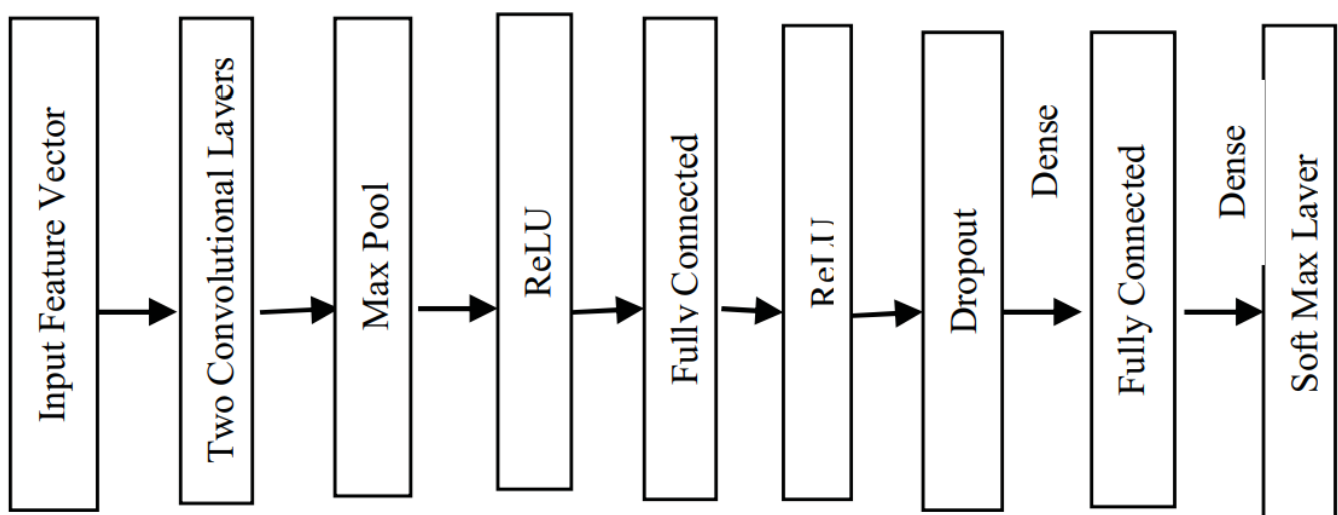


**Features** = having\_IP\_Address', 'URL\_Length', 'having\_At\_Symbol', 'Prefix\_Suffix', 'Abnormal\_URL', 'SFH', 'HTTPS\_token', 'Iframe', 'RightClick', 'popUpWidnow', 'having\_Sub\_Domain', 'Request\_URL', 'URL\_of\_Anchor', 'Redirect', 'age\_of\_domain', 'DNSRecord', 'web\_traffic', 'Result'

	Ours	Papers
Epoch: 50	56.09%	91.32%
Epoch: 100	87.52%	92.33%
Epoch: 200	89.07%	93.07%
Epoch: 500	90.90%	93.45%
Epoch: 1000	92.72%	94.07%



### 3. Automated Prediction of Phishing Websites Using Deep Convolutional Neural Network – Same Dataset



**Accuracy of Paper: 99.3%**

**Accuracy that we found: 55.43%**

#### 4. Phishing Website Detection Using Effective Classifiers and Feature Selection Techniques – Same Dataset

Category	Feature Name	Value
Address bar	Having IP Address	1,0
	Having long url	1,0,-1
	Uses ShortningService	0,1
	Having '@' Symbol	0,1
	Double slash redirecting	0,1
	Having Prefix Suffix	-1,0,1
	Having Sub Domain	-1,0,1
	SSLfinal State	-1,1,0
	Domain registration Length	0,1,-1
	Favicon	0,1
	Is standard Port	0,1
	Uses HTTPS token	0,1
Abnormality	Request URL	1,-1
	Abnormal URL anchor	-1,0,1
	Links in tags	1,-1,0
	SFH	-1,1
	Submitting to email	1,-1
	Abnormal URL	1,0
HTML-JavaScript	Redirect	0,1
	on mouseover	0,1
	RightClick	1,-1
	popUpWindow	-1,1
	Iframe	0,1
Domain	Age of domain	-1,0,1
	on DNS Record	1,0
	Web traffic	-1,0,1
	Page Rank	-1,0,1
	Google Index	0,1
	Links pointing to page	1,0,-1
	Statistical report	1,0

##### PERFORMANCE OF CLASSIFIERS FOR ADDRESS BAR BASED FEATURES ONLY

Naive Bayes: 89.59%    Paper: 89.95%

Decision Tree: 90.32%    Paper: 90.19%

##### PERFORMANCE OF CLASSIFIERS FOR ABNORMAL BASED FEATURES ONLY

Naive Bayes: 72.20%    Paper: 88.45%

Decision Tree: 87.63%    Paper: 89.05%

##### PERFORMANCE OF CLASSIFIERS FOR JAVASCRIPT and HTML BASED FEATURES ONLY

Naive Bayes: 56.01%    Paper: 54.12%

Decision Tree: 57.43%    Paper: 58.02%

##### PERFORMANCE OF CLASSIFIERS FOR DOMAIN BAR BASED FEATURES ONLY

Naive Bayes: 69.88%    Paper: 80.35%

Decision Tree: 72.74%    Paper: 81.55%

## Deep Learning Models

**Activation** = 'softplus', 'softsign', 'selu', 'elu', 'exponential', 'sigmoid', 'relu', 'tanh'

**Optimizers** = 'sgd', 'rmsprop', 'adam', 'adadelta', 'adagrad', 'adamax', 'nadam', 'ftrl'

**Binary Loss** = 'binary\_crossentropy'

### Model Architecture

Dense(64, input\_shape = (30,), activation='relu')

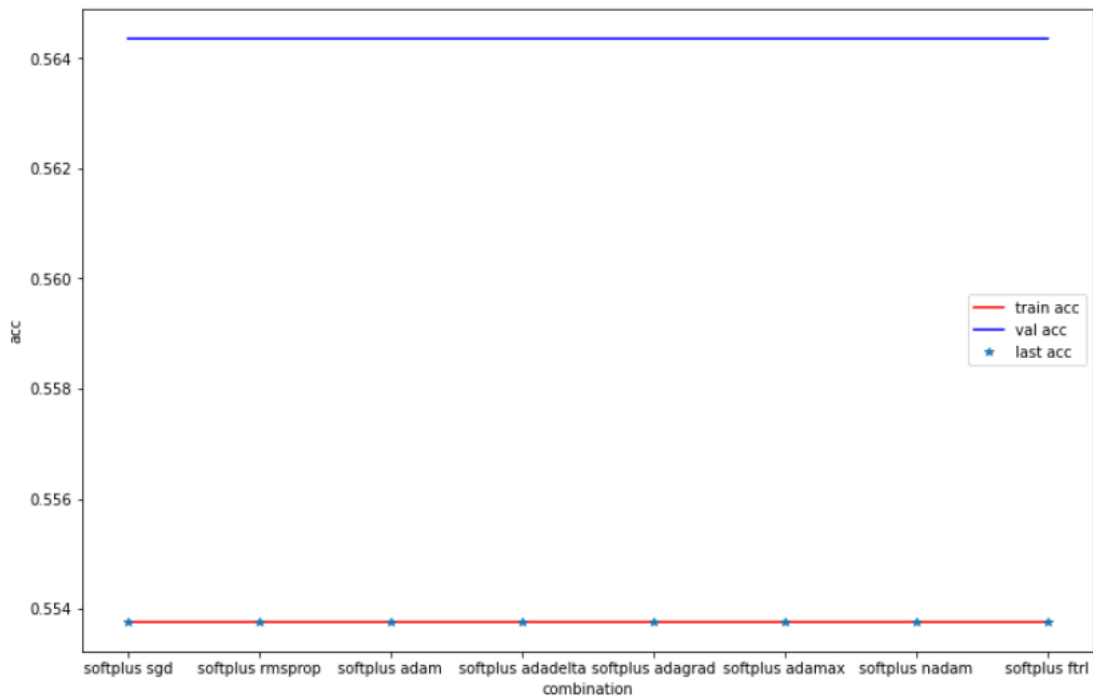
Dense(128, kernel\_regularizer=l2(0.0001), activation='relu')

Dense(128, activation='relu')

Dense(128, activation='relu')

Dense(1)

### Results:



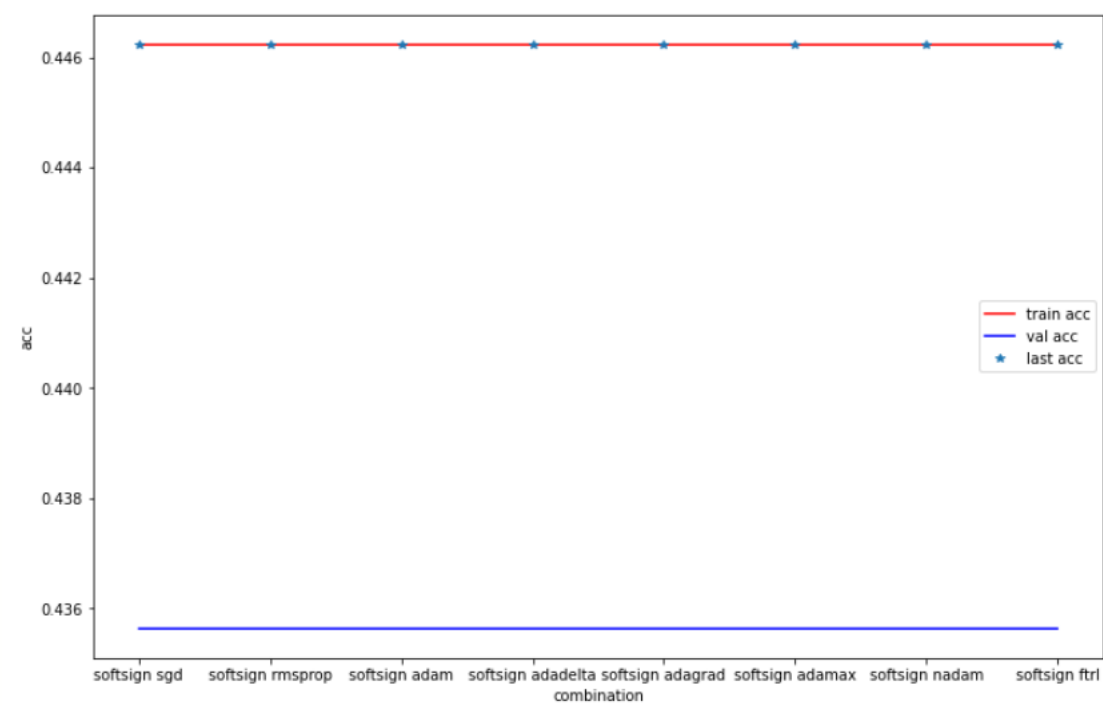
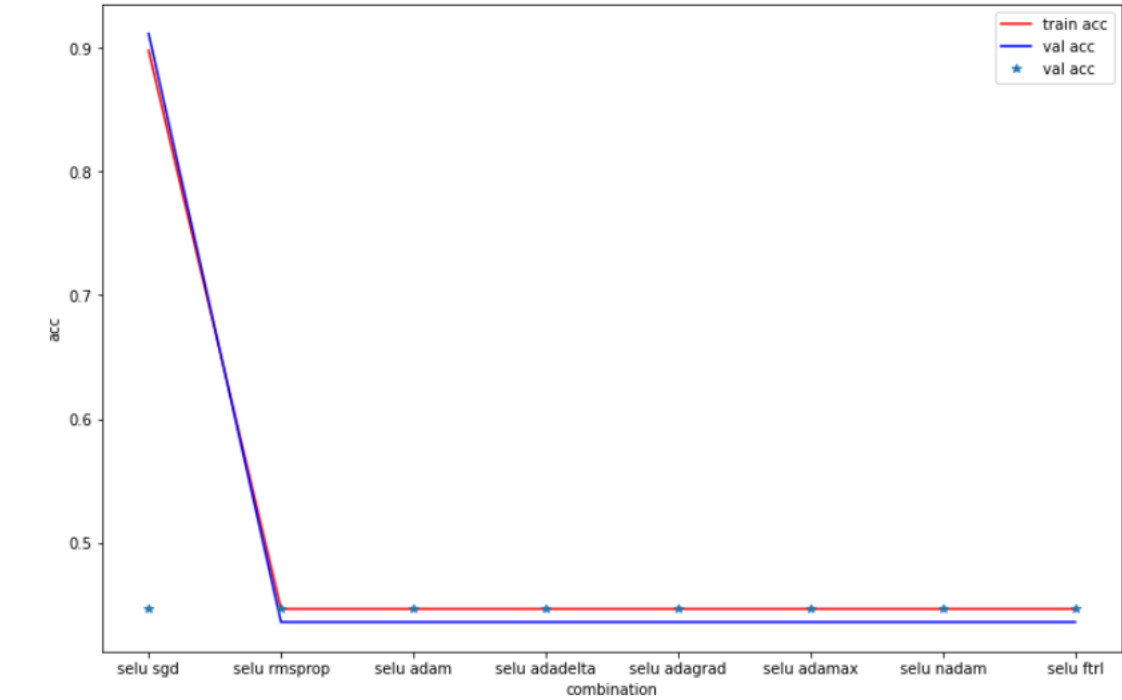
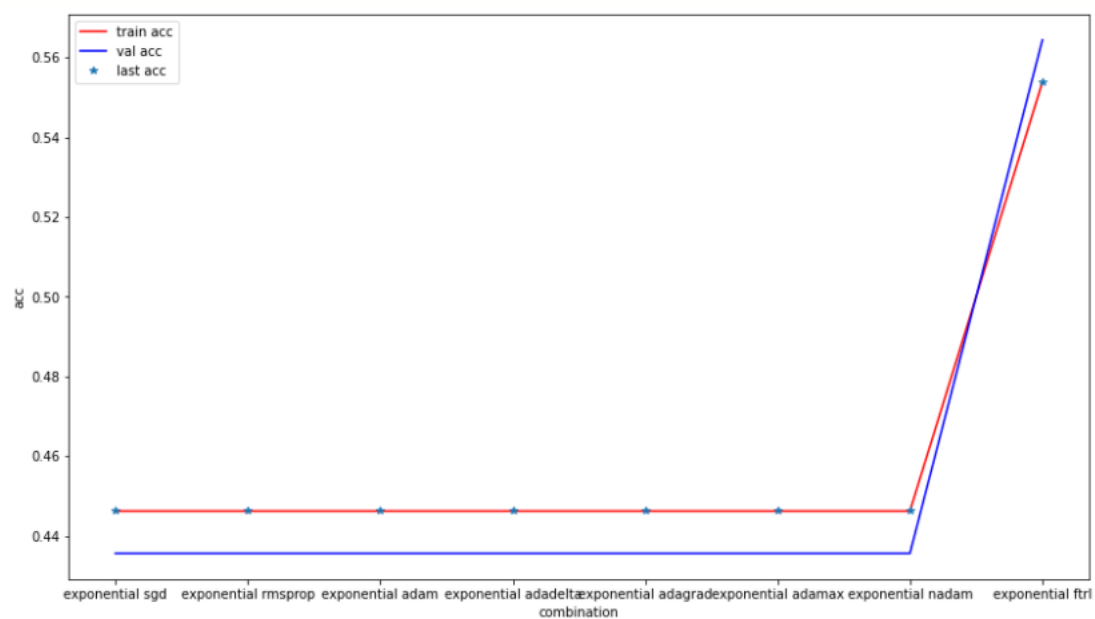
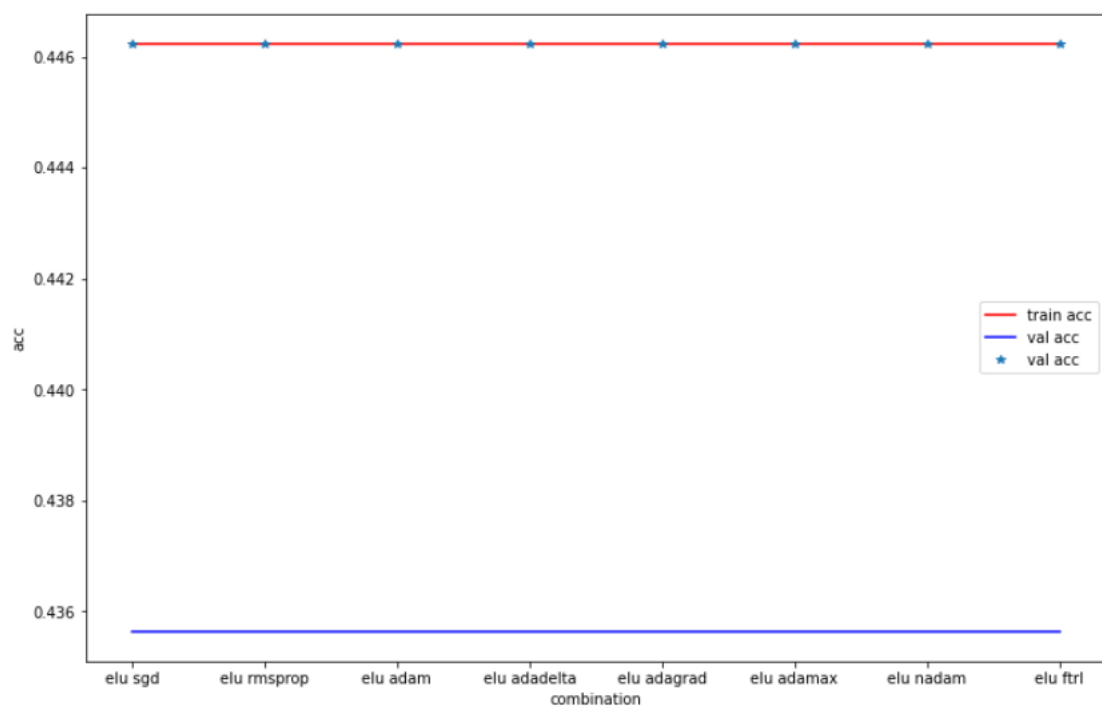
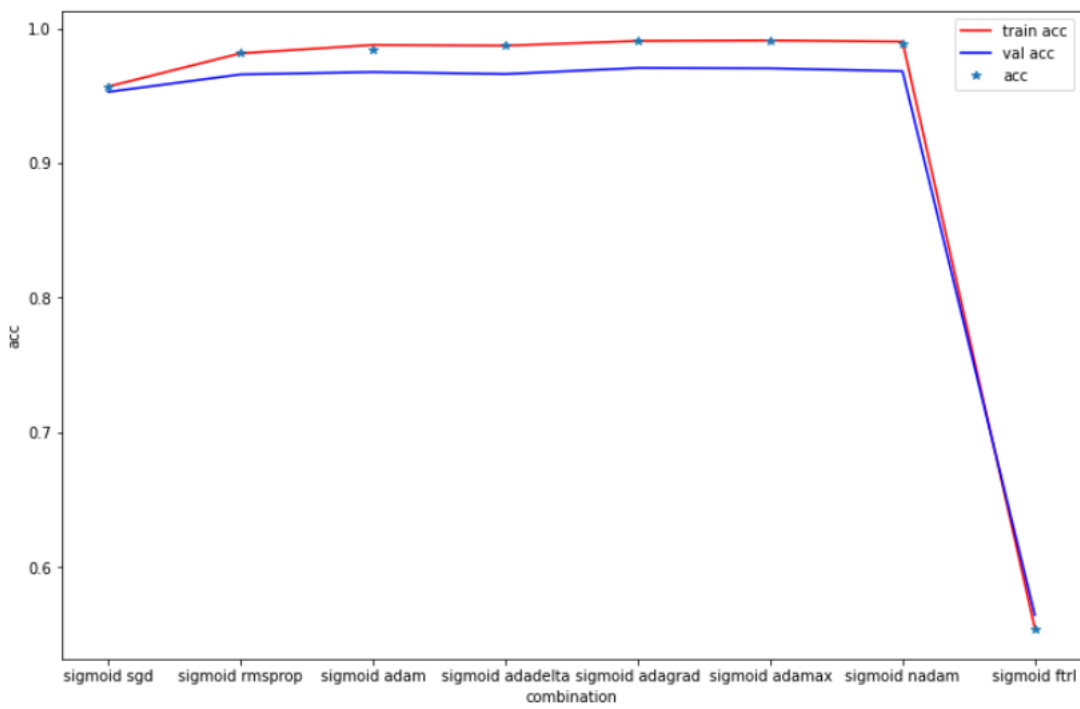
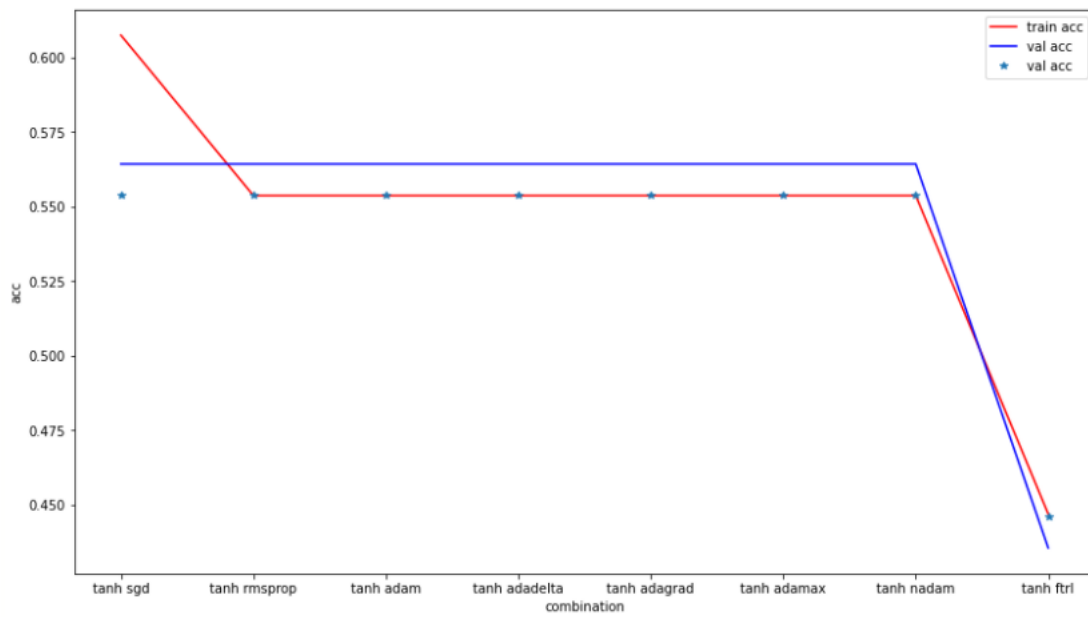


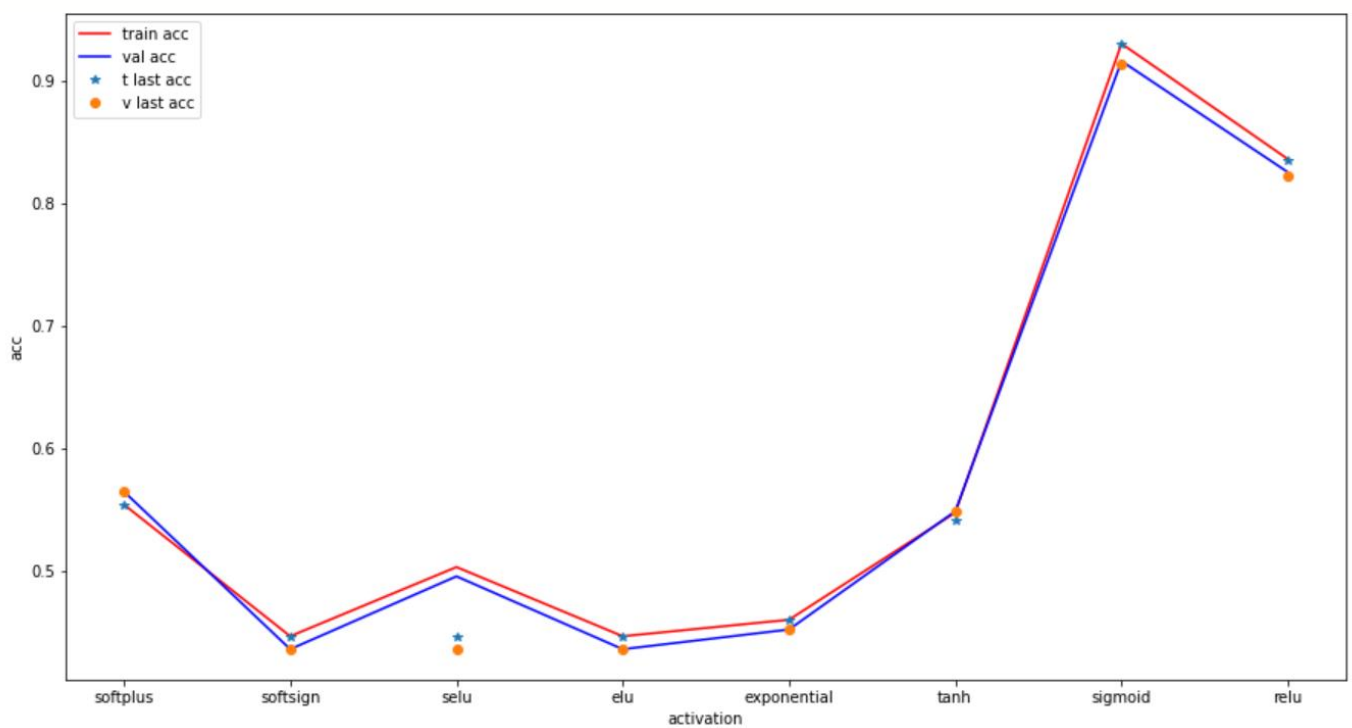
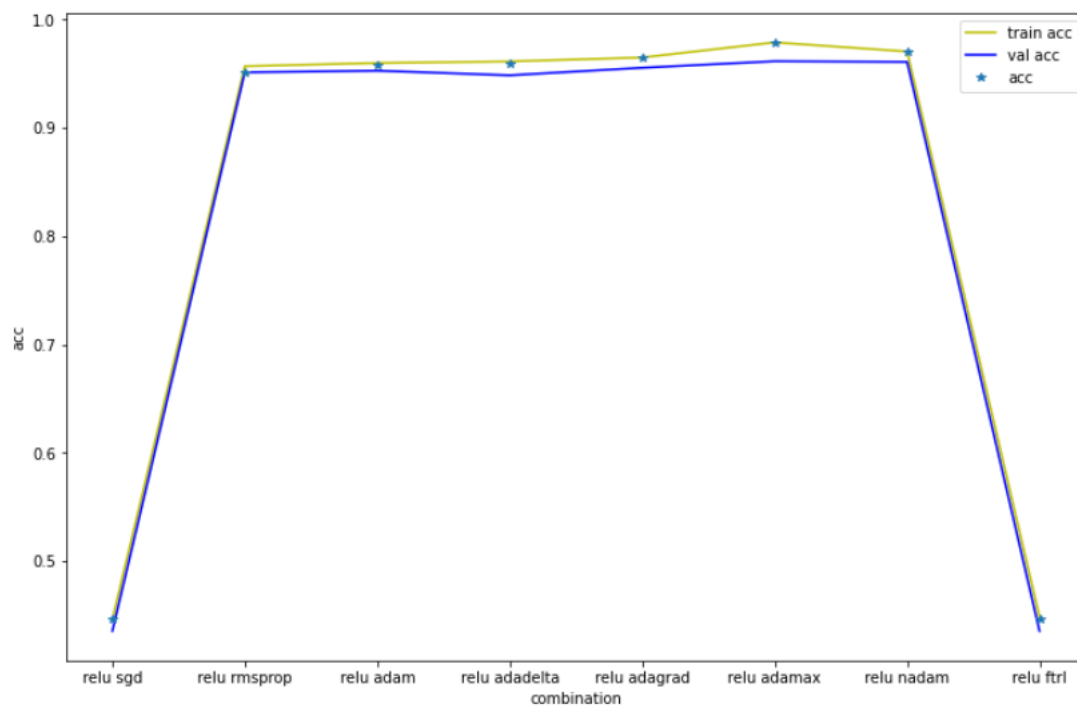
Figure 1: Accuracy of softsign with various optimizers









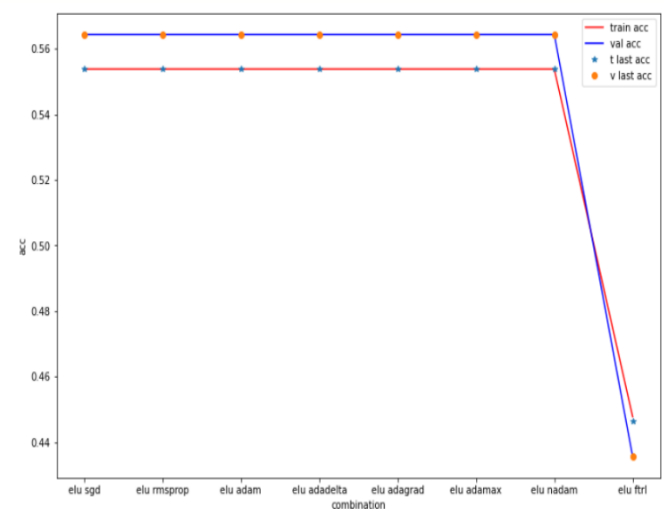
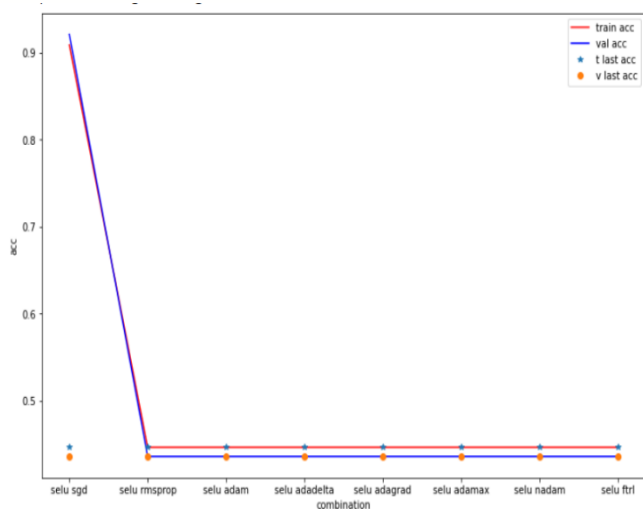
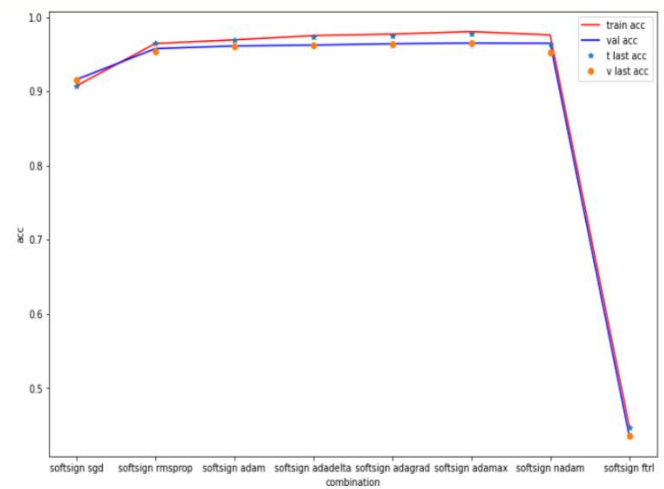
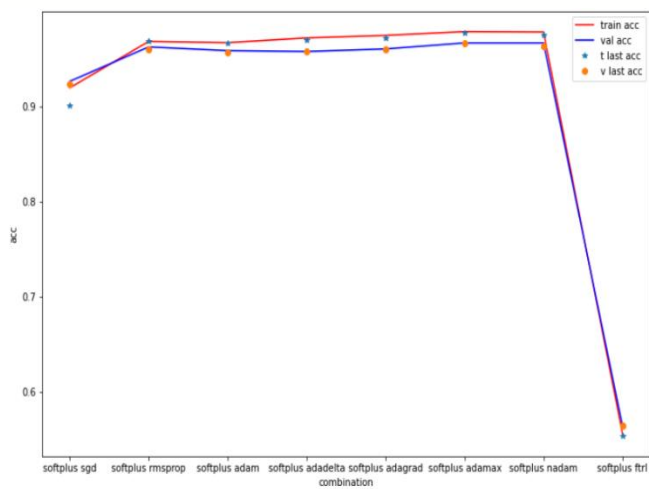


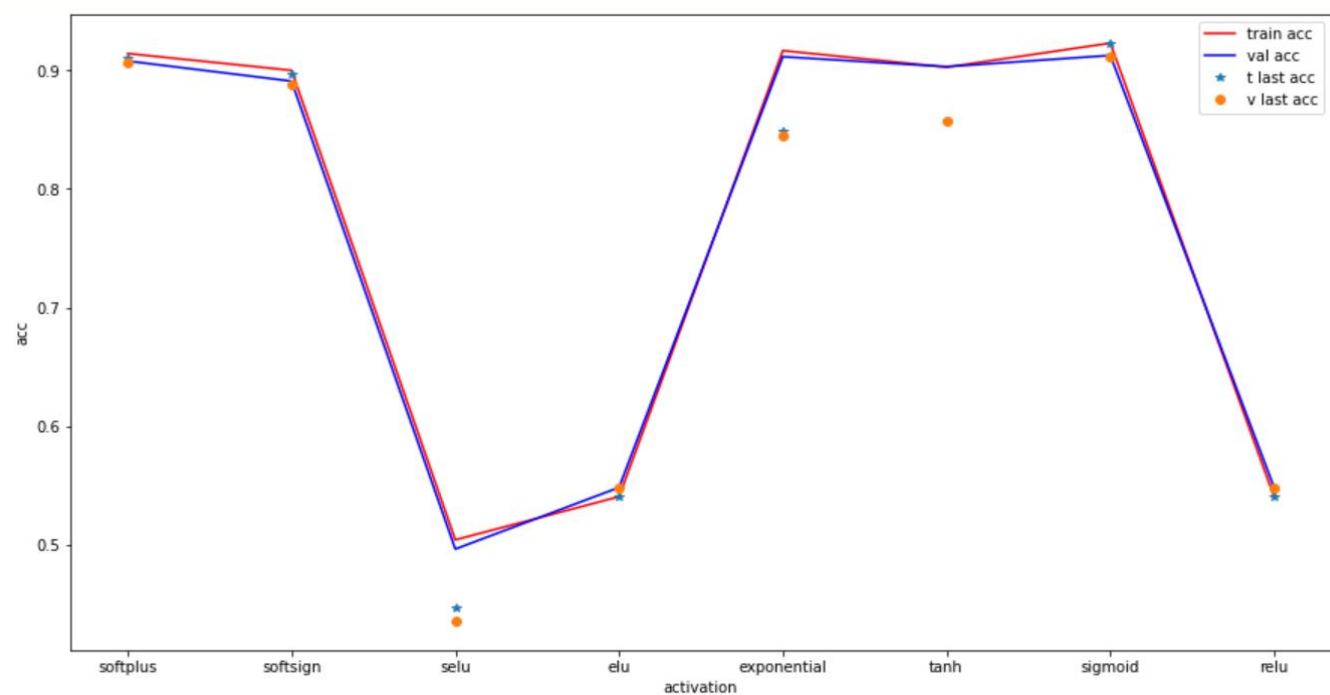
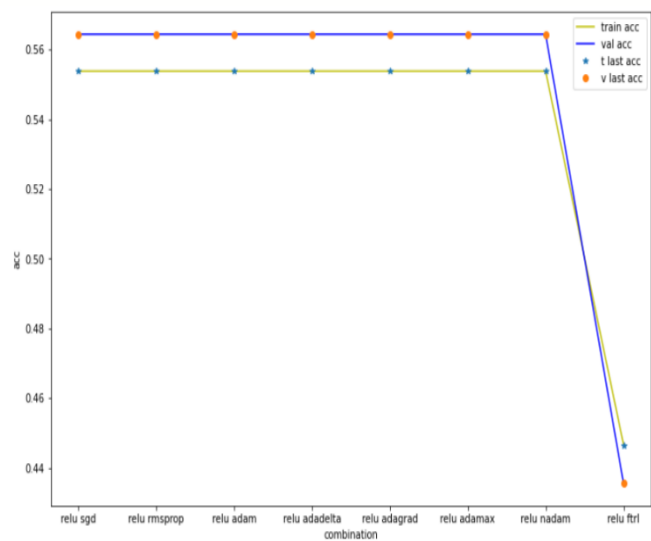
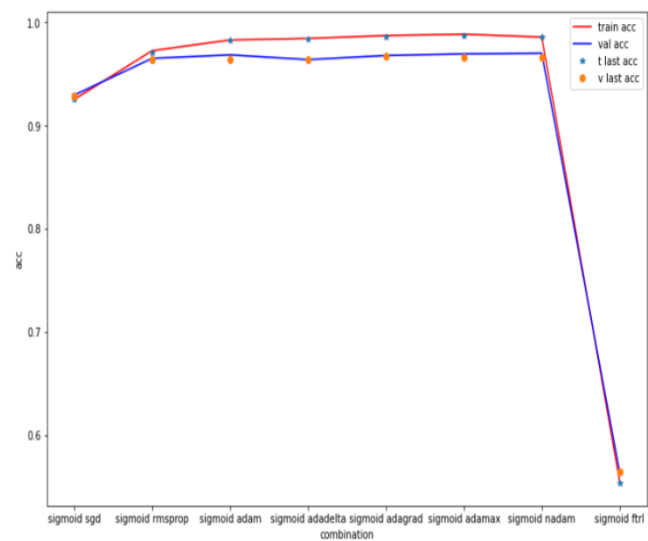
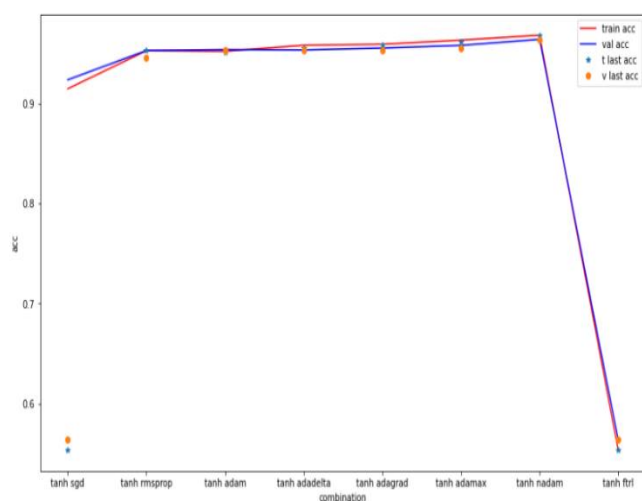
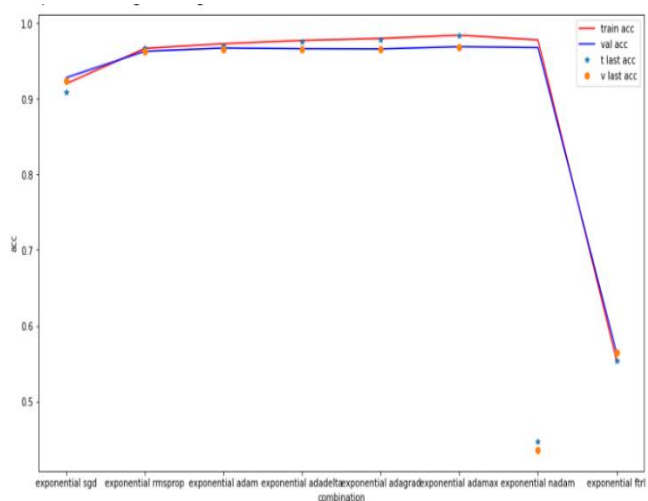
## Model Architecture

```

keras.layers.LSTM(128, activation='relu', return_sequences=True, input_shape=(1,30))
keras.layers.Dropout(0.2)
keras.layers.LSTM(256, activation='relu')
keras.layers.Dropout(0.2)
keras.layers.Dense(250, activation='relu')
keras.layers.Dense(1)

```





## Model Architecture

```

keras.layers.Conv2D(32,(1,1), activation='relu',input_shape=(2,5,3))
keras.layers.MaxPool2D(2,2)
keras.layers.Conv2D(64,(1,1),activation='relu')
keras.layers.Conv2D(128,(1,1),activation='relu')
keras.layers.Conv2D(128,(1,1),activation='relu')
keras.layers.Flatten()
keras.layers.Dense(512,activation='relu')
keras.layers.Dense(1)

```

