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CSNT 2020

Table of Contents

<i>Welcome from IEEE CSNT 2020 General Chairs</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Welcome from IEEE CSNT 2020 Program Chairs</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Conference Committees</i>	<i>iv</i>

Track-A: Microwave Components, Antenna and Propagation

A Multiband Antenna for WLAN and WiMAX Wireless Applications	01
<i>Rishi Parashar; Yogesh Bhomia, Devendra Soni, Ritesh Kumar Saraswat</i>	
Microwave Imaging Based Automatic Crack Detection System Using Machine Learning For Columns	05
<i>Prashanth Kannadaguli, Vidya Bhat</i>	
Rectangular Ring Monopole Antenna using Defected Ground Structure for Television White Space Application	09
<i>Sonali Jayant Shedge; Vijaya N. Kamble</i>	
Polarization Independent Super Thin Metamaterial Microwave Broadband Absorber for X-Band Application	13
<i>Gaurav Chaitanya; Ankit Chandachoriya</i>	

Track-B: AI, Fuzzy and Machine Learning

Demystifying and Anticipating Graduate School Admissions using Machine Learning Algorithms.	19
<i>Mohd Aijaj Khan; Manish Dixit; Aaradhya Dixit</i>	
Deep Learning prospective for massive MIMO: Challenges and Future prospects	26
<i>Vandana Bhatia; Malay Ranjan Tripathy; Priya Ranjan</i>	
Case for Dynamic Parallelisation using Learning Techniques	32
<i>Karthik Gurunathan; Kaustubh Kartikey; Sudarshan TSB; Divyaprabha K.N.</i>	
Implementation of Machine Learning Technique for Identification of Yoga Poses	40
<i>Yash Agrawal; Yash Shah; Abhishek Sharma</i>	
Transfer Learning with L2 Norm Regularization for classifying static Two Hand Hindi Sign Language Gestures	44
<i>Mohita Jaiswal; Vaidehi Sharma; Abhishek Sharma; Raghuvir Tomar</i>	
Hand Written Digit Recognition using Machine Learning	49
<i>Rohan Sethi; Ila Kaushik</i>	

Accelerated Computer Vision Inference with AI on the Edge	55
<i>Varnit Mittal; Bharat Bhushan</i>	
IoT Based CNC Machine Condition Monitoring System Using Machine Learning Techniques ...	61
<i>Mohan krishna K; Prashanth Kannadaguli</i>	
Comparative analysis of Human Face Recognition by Traditional Methods and Deep	
Learning in Real-time Environment	66
<i>Ruchi Jayaswal, Manish Dixit</i>	

Track C: Mobile Computing, WSN, IOT and next Generation Networks

Precedence & Issues of IoT based on Edge Computing	72
<i>Sukriti Goyal; Nikhil Sharma; Ila Kaushik; Bharat Bhushan; Abhijeet Kumar</i>	
IOT Based Wireless Sensor Network for Air Pollution Monitoring	78
<i>Ajay Chaturvedi; Laxmi Shrivastava</i>	
Network Path Capability Identification and Performance analysis of Mobile Ad hoc Network	82
<i>Mohan Patsariya; Anand Rajavat</i>	
Video Transmission Over Next Generation Emergency Services	88
<i>Abubkr Elmansi; Fahad Mira</i>	
Spectrum Sensing Techniques for Cognitive Radio: A Re examination	93
<i>Ashish Bagwari; Sonal Tuteja; Ashraf Samarah</i>	
Effect of WSN nearest neighbours on convergence rate of periodic gossip algorithms	96
<i>Sateeshkrishna Dhuli; Yatindra Nath Singh; Priya Ranjan</i>	
Importunity & Evolution of IoT for 5G	102
<i>Anas Ahmad; Bharat Bhushan; Nikhil Sharma; Ila Kaushik; Saurabh Arora</i>	
<i>Evolution of 5G Wireless Network in IoT</i>	108
<i>Saurabh Arora; Nikhil Sharma; Bharat Bhushan; Ila Kaushik; Anas Ahmad</i>	
IoE: A Boon & Threat to the Mankind	114
<i>Apeksha Rustagi; Chinkit Manchanda; Nikhil Sharma</i>	
A Survey on IOT enabled cloud platforms	120
<i>Ranjana Sikarwar, Pradeep Yadav; Aditya Dubey</i>	
IoT and BLE Beacons: Demand, Challenges, Requirements, and Research	
Opportunities-Planning-Strategy	125
<i>Sagar Damoday Padiya, Vijay S. Gulhane</i>	
<i>Intelligent Monitoring systems for transportation of perishable products based on Internet</i>	
<i>of Things (IOT)</i>	130
<i>Mohammad Hossein Ahmadzadegan; Hamidreza Ghorbani; Anna Stahlbrost</i>	
Improved Performance Using Fuzzy Possibilistic C-Means Clustering Algorithm in	
Wireless Sensor Network	134
<i>Shweta Kushwah, Kuldeep Singh Jadon</i>	
A Survey on IOT Based Smart Waste Bin	140
<i>Dharmendra Kumar Tripathi; Sandeep Dubey; Sandeep Kumar Agrawal</i>	
State of the art of Mobile Banking Services and Future Prospects in Developing Countries.....	145
<i>Mafizur Rahman; Malika Tazim; Sumita Das; Linta Islam</i>	
Emotion Classification on Twitter Data Using Word Embedding and Lexicon based approach.....	150
<i>R Jeberson Retna Raj; Prasanjeet Das; Prabat Sahu</i>	

Track D: Hardware Design, Data Mining and systems

PWM Techniques to Power converters of the Wind Energy Conversion System	155
<i>M Satyendra Kumar, K Latha Shenoy; G.B. Praveen</i>	
COMPASS: IPS-based Navigation System for Visually Impaired Students	161
<i>Munira AlZamil; Reema Albugmi; Shatha AlOtaibi; Ghadeer AlAnazi; Loay Alzubaidi; Abul Bashar</i>	
Implementation and Extension of Bit Manipulation Instruction on RISC-V Architecture using FPGA	167
<i>Vineet Jain; Abhishek Sharma; Eduardo A Bezerra</i>	
Producing Energy Using Blind Man Stick	173
<i>Depender Kumar Soni; Nikhil Sharma; Ila Kaushik; Bharat Bhushan</i>	
Optimization of Cost: Storage over Cloud Versus on Premises Storage.....	179
<i>Rajesh Sen; Akrati Sharma</i>	
Educational Data Mining Methods: A Survey	182
<i>Abdul Aleem; Manoj Madhava Gore</i>	

Track E: Cryptography, Blockchain and Security Algorithms

A Survey on Hardware Implementation of Cryptographic Algorithms Using Field Programmable Gate Array.....	189
<i>Keshav Kumar; K. R. Ramkumar; Amanpreet Kaur; Somanshu Choudhary</i>	
Secured Multi-Tier Mutual Authentication Protocol for Secure IoT System.....	195
<i>Rupali S. Vairagade; Bramhananda S.H.</i>	
Improved AES with a Privacy Database Structure for IoT Nodes.....	201
<i>Joseph Henry Anajemba; Celestine Iwendi; Mohit Mittal; Tang Yue</i>	
Design and Development of trust management scheme for internet of things based on the optimization algorithm.....	207
<i>Shilpa V. Shankpal; Bramhananda S.H.</i>	
High Dimensional Data Processing in Privacy Preserving Data Mining.....	212
<i>Mayur Rathi; Anand Rajavat</i>	
IoT based Smart home: Security Aspects and security architecture.....	218
<i>Abhay Kumar Ray; Ashish Bagwari</i>	
Security Issues & Seclusion in Bitcoin System.....	223
<i>Depender Soni; Harbhajan Sharma; Bharat Bhushan; Nikhil Sharma; Ila Kaushik</i>	
Smart Contract Definition for Land Registry in Blockchain.....	230
<i>Archana Sahai; Rajiv Pandey</i>	
Neoteric Security and Privacy Sanctuary Technologies in Smart Cities.....	236
<i>Chinkit Manchanda; Nikhil Sharma; Rajat Rathi; Bharat Bhushan; Moksh Grover</i>	
Security Challenges & Controls in Cyber Physical System.....	242
<i>Rajat Rathi; Nikhil Sharma; Chinkit Manchanda; Moksh Grover; Bharat Bhushan</i>	
A Comprehensive Survey on various Security Authentication Schemes for Mobile Touch Screen.....	248
<i>Gaurav Bhatt ; Bharat Bhushan</i>	
Working principle, Application areas and Challenges for Blockchain Technology.....	254
<i>Lakshit Madaan; Amit Kumar; Bharat Bhushan</i>	
Blockchain for Cybersecurity: A Comprehensive Survey.....	260
<i>Pranshu Bansal; Rohit Panchal; Sarthak Bassi; Amit Kumar</i>	

A Multi-classifier Framework for Detecting Spam and Fake Spam Messages in Twitter.....	266
<i>R Jeberson Retna Raj; Senduru Srinivasulu, Aldrin Ashutosh</i>	
Security-Centric Investigation of Social Networks and Preventative Behavioral Analysis of Online Activity by the Kuleshov effect.....	271
<i>Mohammad Hossein Ahmadzadegan; Hamidreza Ghorbani; Anna Stahlbrost</i>	
An Efficient Storage in the cloud & Secure EHR Retrieval by using HECC.....	277
<i>Poonam Kumari; Neetesh Kr Gupta</i>	
A Comprehensive Survey on Various Machine Learning Methods used for Intrusion Detection System.....	282
<i>Akshay Gupta, Jitendra Agrawal</i>	
Track F: Image Processing, Signal Processing intelligent systems	
Effective Framework for Underwater Image Enhancement using Multi-Fusion Technique.....	290
<i>Aashi Singh; Khushboo Agarwal</i>	
Side searching and object improving algorithms for Images.....	296
<i>Ranbeer Tyagi, GS Tomar, Laxmi Shrivastava</i>	
Phishing Detection Using Significant Feature Selection.....	302
<i>D.N. Goswami; Manali Shukla; Anshu Chaturvedi</i>	
Analysis of Geographical Change Detection using Satellite Images.....	306
<i>Shubhangi Yerne ; Urmila Shrawankar</i>	
BDonor: A Geo-localised Blood Donor Management System Using Mobile Crowdsourcing.....	313
<i>Hridoy Deb Das; Rakib Ahmed; Nurunnahar Smriti; Linta Islam</i>	
An Analysis of Image Segmentation Methods for Brain Tumour Detection on MRI Images.....	318
<i>Anurag Goswami; Manish Dixit</i>	
Wavelet Based Empirical Approach to Mitigate the Effect of Motion Artifacts from EEG Signal..	323
<i>Shailja Shukla; Vandana Roy; Anand Prakash</i>	
Different Techniques for Identification of a Bone Fracture in Analysis of Medical Image.....	327
<i>Rinisha Bagaria; Sulochna Wadhwani; A.K. Wadhwani</i>	
A Survey on Underwater Images Enhancement Techniques.....	333
<i>Om Kumari Soni, Jamvant Singh Kumre</i>	
Author Index	339

Phishing Detection Using Significant Feature Selection

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Abstract— *Growth of cyber attacks is rapidly increasing in the entire world. To provide prevention from these attacks is a great challenge for the experts. Intruders are keep on adapting new methods and techniques to carry out their malicious goals. Phishing plays a dominant role in the field of web attacks and it has been used as a weapon by the attackers. In this paper we have given two algorithmic approaches to the problem of Phishing identification with reduced number of attributes. It makes this approach simple yet efficient. The first algorithm assigns weight to all attributes with respect to uniform resource locators. We have employed various analysis mechanism to identify significant role of selected attributes for the purpose of Phishing identification . The second approach takes former's output as input and classifies the uniform resource locators labeling as phishing or non phishing. The experimental work verifies that the approach for phishing detection proposed in this paper can attain a high accuracy in comparison to existing algorithms.*

Keywords—*cybercrime; Phishing; Phishers; subdomain ; url; Weka;*

I. INTRODUCTION

We cannot deny the existence of phishing all over the globe. It becomes an easy and effective tool for the intruders to perform cyber scams. Phishing has been implemented using several digital channels such as email, message based services, social platforms and websites. Millions of Phishing attack has been reported by several sources. The Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG) in [1] identified presence of total 182,465 phishing sites in the second quarter of 2019 which was observed 180,768, during the first quarter of 2019 but there is a huge increment being observed in phishing site's growth from 138,328 in fourth quarter of 2018 and the 151,014 in the third quarter of 2018. Therefore existence of Phishing websites becomes an important concern among the web security domain experts.

Various approaches have been proposed in the past decades in order to provide prevention from phishing websites. Phishing website identification can be carried out using content and non content based techniques. The authors in [2] defined the meaning of content and non content based approaches. In content based approaches

Phishing is identified by analyzing contents of website which includes features such as links, spelling errors, passwords etc on the other hand non – content based approaches are mainly relies on uniform resource locators features and host based features such as length of uniform resource locators and presence of some special characters , presence of internet address etc.[2]. Blacklist and White list based approaches were also practiced to determine the presence of phishing websites. Blacklist contains list of websites which already reported as phishing websites and white list contains websites not being reported as Phishing [3]. Several Researchers found that these approaches suffers from the limitation of on time updating of lists as well as cannot fight against zero day phishing attacks. Phishing can be defined as web attack which is implemented by the intruders to gain access of personal data of users over the internet which helps them to perform financial frauds and scams. Therefore, Identification of Phishing websites becomes an emergent field of research among various researchers. We have made following contributions in this research paper (i) Illustrating the impact of using significant Uniform resource locators based features in the process of phishing website classification (ii) Examine the results obtained after using uniform weight assignment to all the features being selected. (iii) Evaluated the performance of the proposed approach with the existing algorithms (iv) Summarized the results based on performance evaluation measures The next section describes literature relevant to the problem of phishing identification along with the pros and cons of algorithms used in the comparative analysis of the proposed work

II. RELATED WORK

In this section we analyzed and reviewed some of the research contribution made by the researchers in the past. Many researchers paid attention on the fact that cyber attacks such as Phishing employs mechanism that utilizes factors related to

user's limitations. They also identified that attackers aim all the vulnerable aspect which are present due to the weaknesses shown by web users[4]. The author in [5] proposed an approach which is based on term frequency .CANTINA determines whether a web page is legitimate or illegitimate. The author in [6] proposed a Bayesian classification system for the identification of suspicious URL. Bayesian classification is easy to implement but in some cases it suffers from the limitation of conditional independence of class which may results into loss of accuracy. The author in [7] determine presence of illegitimate websites using WHOIS database. The website being identified as malicious is removed from the host server through sending notification. To determine the presence of malicious uniform resource locator author in [8] utilizes features based on structural and lexical aspect which are found in the URL's by employing SVM based approach. It is observed that SVM may requires various key parameters which are needed to be initialize correctly in order to gain better classification results. The author in [9] identified forty two features out of one hundred seventy seven using Correlation Features Set, Wrapper methods and employed different algorithms. In Our opinion this approach used large number of features which would increase execution and processing time of algorithm. It is always better to have reduced number of attributes. A study on Feature relevant to the websites have been done by the authors in [10] and they organize features in the form of clusters. Their study may generate biased result due to imbalanced use of dataset. In another study in [11] authors employed characteristic features of legitimate websites in order to develop a model based on rules for determining phishing attack. To develop a new method for detecting phishing attacks authors in [12] explored data mining techniques. Authors in [13] proposed a framework for the identification of malicious website and extracted features of uniform resource locators using subset based selection technique. They also employed machine learning based algorithms. In an another study [14]. Authors have used reduced features set and suggested "Fresh-Phish which is an open-source framework for the identification of phishing website Authors in [15] suggested feature based mechanism in order to classify uniform resource locators as phishing and non phishing. Feature used in this approach includes lexical features, Alexa rank, Page Rank , WHOIS features and Phish tank features. Although there is little concern needs to be taken when ranking features are used because the websites with relatively low traffic measures will not be correctly ranked by Alexa which may lead to inaccuracy. Authors in [16] defined ZeroR algorithm which mainly relies on the use of frequency based approach. Frequency table which is based on targets and neglects rest of the predictors. In other words we can say that it majorly makes predictions for the majority class. This algorithm suffers from the limitation of less predictably.

OneR classification algorithm is more effective than the ZeroR algorithm and generates one rule for each attribute. It handles missing and numeric attributes. Generates better and more accurate rules of classification than ZeroR. In this approach Nominal attributes suffers from the problem of overfitting and it selects attribute randomly when error rate is equal[17]. In [18] authors have identified attributes which plays significant role in identifying maliciousness of website. Next section will describes the methodology employed in the proposed research work.

III. PROPOSED WORK

In the proposed approach, we have used attributes based on uniform resource locators in order to identify presence of phishing website. Selection of these features is based on extensive analysis performed to determine the significance of selected features of several Uniform Resource Locators. One such analysis results are discussed later in the result section which is implemented in WEKA using dataset of UCI machine learning repository [19]. This dataset contains 11055 instances out of which existence of few features which we have selected is being examined. We have examined several other uniform resource locators data sets which we prepared using Phishtank[20], it is used as an anti – Phishing website which provides services to verify suspicious Phishing sites. Extraction of selected features is implemented using python IDE. We have also used some attribute selection filter such as CfsSubsetEval which determines worth of attributes in a subset of attributes on the basis of self predictive ability of individual attribute. In the proposed research work, our objective is to attain satisfactory accuracy with optimum number of attributes in order to identify Phishing websites. In this section, we are presenting an algorithm for assignment of weight for each attribute which plays significant role in turning a benign URL into a malicious URL which we have identified after performing deep analysis and testing on the attributes responsible for such type of attacks.

The proposed WA_algorithm takes featuresSet as input which contains values of all the extracted attributes from the dataset of uniform resource locators. In this approach, weights are assigned uniformly and our approach is to give emphasis on each feature of uniform resource locators which furthers serves as input to the classifier. Pseudo code of the proposed WA_algorithm is given in this section which assigns the weight to each URL by assessing the presence of each feature which appears to be malicious. The WA_algorithm increments the weight of the corresponding URL each time if the conditional statement becomes true and it decrements the weight of the corresponding URL only if none of the conditions appear to be true and it assigns two values for the weight of URL i.e. positive and negative where positive weight signifies the presence of maliciousness of uniform resource locators and negative

weight identifies the absence of maliciousness of uniform resource locators.

In our classification approach, we are considering only those URLs as benign which are having negative value of weight and URL's with positive values will be considered as malicious. The WA_algorithm outputs featureSet with the weight attribute which is used as input in our classification approach of URL's. Our classification approach works on the output provided by our proposed WA_algorithm as input dataset containing the values of all the features extracted from the URLs along with their respective weight assigned by WA_algorithm. In our classification approach, We have classified the URL's into phishing and non – phishing labels after assessing this weight parameter of the corresponding URL. Our classification methodology evaluates this weight parameter to determine whether it has positive or negative weight which signifies either the presence or absence of certain malicious features of URL's respectively.

This classification approach works simply yet provides efficient results in comparison to existing algorithms using evaluation criteria's e.g. accuracy, TPR etc which is discussed in the results section of this paper. Pseudo code of proposed weight assignment algorithm is given in this section in the form of IF- Then rules in figure no.1.

```

WA_algorithm(Weight Assignment Algorithm)
Input: FeatureSet
Output: FeatureSet with weight
Set weight = 0

IF(no of dots > SetVal) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF(Presence of hyphen >= SetVal) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF(len of url >= SetVal) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF(presence of at == SetVal) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF(presence of double slash== SetVal) then
Weight = Weight +1
EndIF
IF(no of subdir >=SetVal) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF(no of subdomain > = SetVal ) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF(len of domain > = SetVal ) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF (is IP == SetVal ) then
Weight = Weight + 1
EndIF
IF( Weight == 0) then
Weight = Weight - 1
EndIF
Exit.
Else
    weight = weight - 1
Exit
END

```

Figure 1: Pseudo code Of proposed Weight Assignment Algorithm

IV. RESULTS

In this section, results are analyzed and compared with existing algorithms. This section describes the evaluation of the proposed work which has been done using dataset containing 1500 URL's including both malicious and non malicious URL's which we have collected from PHISHTANK repository [20]. The dataset is split into 70-30 ratio used for training and testing the proposed classifier accuracy respectively. The performance of the proposed classifier is evaluated using different measures which are computed as given in the respective tables and these measures are discussed below –

- (i) True Positive: The total number of Uniform resource locators correctly classified as malicious or phishing.
- (ii) True Negative: It is the total number of correctly classified uniform resource locators as legitimate.
- (iii) False Negative: It is the total number of malicious uniform resource locators incorrectly classified as legitimate.
- (iv) False Positive: It is total number of legitimate or genuine uniform resource locators incorrectly classified as phishing which is also known as false alarm rate . It should be reduced in order to achieve accuracy.
- (v) Accuracy : Accuracy = (True Positive + True Negative) /(True Positive + True Negative + False Positive + False Negative).
- (vi) Rate Of Error : (False Positive + False Negative)/ Total

We have identified the significance of some selected features using Visualization of attributes in WEKA Snapshot given in figure no. 2 and figure no.3 clearly illustrates the significant role of uniform resource locators based attributes in the Phishing website identification.

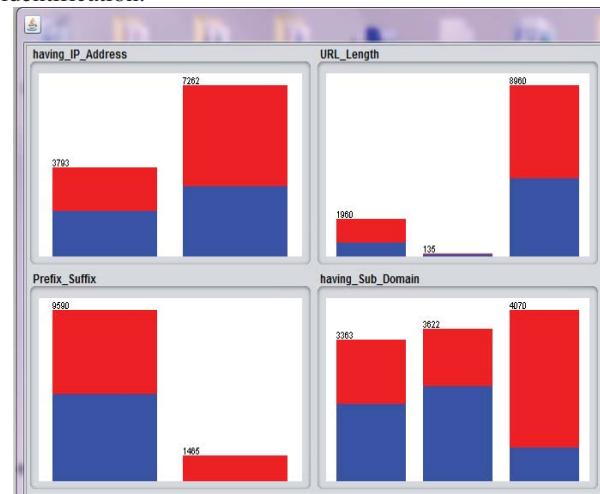


Figure 2: WEKA Snapshot showing significance of few features selected in the proposed work.

In the Figure 3 Internet protocol address attribute with (-1) values is shown along with the class attribute result having

(-1) values indicating phishing and legitimate sites respectively. If internet protocol address value is illegitimate(-1) then there will be more chances of phishing which is indicated using blue area and if this feature is found legitimate(1) there will be more chances of non phishing which is indicated by red area in figure no 2.

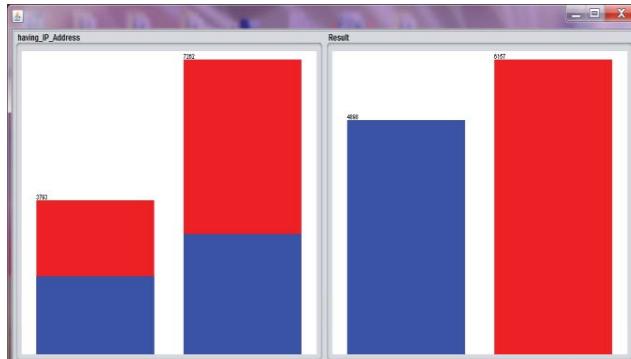


Figure 3 : WEKA Snapshot showing significance of Internet Protocol address attribute

Table no. 1 reflects satisfactory performance of our proposed classification approach on the basis of performance measures- rate of True positive, True negative , False positive , False negative and error rate.

We have compared rate of true positive and False Positive with the ZeroR and OneR algorithm which is depicted in Table no. 2 which shows that our proposed approach is giving better rate of true positive and reduced rate of false positives in comparison of ZeroR and OneR algorithms.

The results shown in Table no. 2 clearly reflects that the

Algorithms	Accuracy
One R	49.3%
Zero R	51%
Proposed Approach	74.4%

proposed approach performs comparatively better on the basis of specified measures and these results are also represented using a chart in figure no 4

Table 1: Calculated values of Rate of True Positive , True Negative , False Positive , False Negative and Error Rate of Proposed approach

Table 2: Comparison of calculated Rate of True Positive and False Positive of proposed Approach with zeroR and OneR algorithms.

Existing Algorithm	TPR	FPR
ZeroR	0.511	0.511
One R	0.493	0.485
Proposed Approach	0.76	0.272

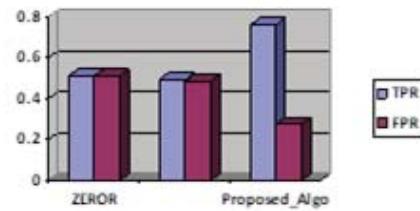


Figure 4: Comparision of True positive rate and False Positive

Fig. 4 shows Comparison Chart of True Positive rate and False Positive rate of proposed Approach with the ZeroR and OneR Algorithms. Table no. 3 reflects that the proposed algorithm performs better than the ZeroR and OneR algorithms on basis of accuracy measure which comes out 74.4% which is greater than that of existing algorithms zeroR (51%) and OneR (49.3%). Relative chart is given in figure no.5. which represents comparison of proposed approach with the ZeroR and OneR algorithms using accuracy measure.

Table 3:Comparison of proposed Approach using Accuracy measure with ZeroR and OneR algorithms.

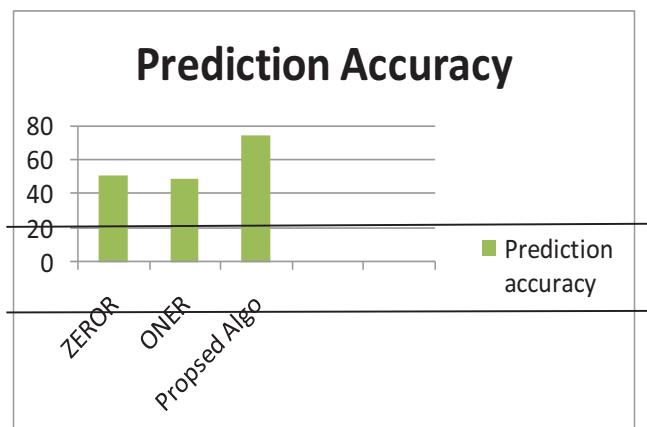


Fig. 5: Comparison of Proposed approach with the ZeroR and OneR Algorithms.

Analysis of all these performance measures illustrates the fact that the methodology proposed in this paper with optimum number of attributes can give better performance. Chart comparing accuracy measure of Proposed approach with the ZeroR and OneR Algorithms has been shown in Figure 5, which shows the clear supremacy of the proposed work..

V. CONCLUSION

This research paper illustrates comparative analysis of the proposed work with some existing algorithm on the basis of standard performance measures. Proposed approach has shown significant performance with optimum number of attributes in comparison of existing algorithms. False alarm rate is always been an concerning issue for which our proposed approach of uniform weight assignment and classification has shown great reduction in false alarm rate in comparison of some existing algorithms.

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