IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Hybrid Deep Learning Framework for Intelligent Phishing Website Detection

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Doi: https://doi.org/10.56975/ijcrt.v14i7.309963

Abstract: Phishing websites have emerged as a major cyber security threat, targeting individuals and organizations by imitating legitimate web platforms to ste.al sensitive information such as login credentials, finan.cial deta.ils, and pers.onal data. Traditional detection appro.aches, inclu.ding blackli.st-based and rule-.based syst.ems, are oft.en ineffe.ctive in identi.fying newly created phishing webs.ites, also kno.wn as zero-day atta.cks. The.se meth.ods requ.ire freq.uent upda.tes and lack the ability to ada.pt to rapidly evol.ving att.ack patt.erns, resul.ting in redu.ced detec.tion accu.racy and incre.ased secu.rity ris.ks.

To addr.ess these limita.tions, this paper prop.oses a hyb.rid deep lear.ning frame.work for intell.igent phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion. The proposed sys.tem integ.rates mult.iple typ.es of feat.ures, inclu.ding URL-.based, domain.-based, and conten.t-based attri.butes, to prov.ide a compreh.ensive underst.anding of webs.ite characte.ristics. A hyb.rid mod.el combi.ning Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.orks (CNN) and Long Short.-Term Mem.ory (LSTM) netw.orks is empl.oyed to enha.nce detec.tion perfor.mance. The CNN compo.nent is util.ized for extra.cting spat.ial feat.ures, whi.le the LSTM netw.ork capt.ures sequential depend.encies and complex patt.erns wit.hin the data.

The data.set used in this study cons.ists of labe.led phis.hing and legitimate webs.ite samp.les colle.cted from publ.icly avail.able sour.ces. Data preproc.essing techn.iques such as clea.ning, normali.zation, and feat.ure enco.ding are appl.ied to impr.ove the qual.ity of inp.ut data. The mod.el is trai.ned and evalu.ated using stan.dard perfor.mance metr.ics, inclu.ding accu.racy, preci.sion, rec.all, F1-s.core, and ROC.-AUC.

Experimental resu.lts demons.trate that the prop.osed hyb.rid mod.el achi.eves supe.rior perfor.mance comp.ared to tradit.ional mach.ine lear.ning appro.aches and stand.alone deep lear.ning mod.els. The sys.tem effect.ively dete.cts both kno.wn and unkn.own phis.hing webs.ites, mak.ing it suit.able for real-world deplo.yment. Over.all, the prop.osed framework prov.ides a scal.able, autom.ated, and effic.ient solu.tion for enhan.cing cyberse.curity and prote.cting use.rs from phis.hing atta.cks.

Keyw.ords: Phis.hing Webs.ite Detec.tion, Cyberse.curity, Deep Lear.ning, Hyb.rid Mod.el, Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.ork (CNN), Long Short.-Term Mem.ory (LSTM), URL Anal.ysis, Feat.ure Extra.ction, Mach.ine Lear.ning, Fra.ud Detection

I. INTRODUCTION

The rap.id expan.sion of inte.rnet serv.ices has signifi.cantly impr.oved communi.cation, comm.erce, and acc.ess to inform.ation. Howe.ver, this gro.wth has also led to an incr.ease in cyb.er thre.ats, amo.ng whi.ch phis.hing atta.cks are one of the most wides.pread and dange.rous. Phis.hing webs.ites are desi.gned to mim.ic legit.imate webs.ites in ord.er to dece.ive use.rs into revea.ling sensitive inform.ation such as

usern.ames, passw.ords, banking deta.ils, and personal data. The.se atta.cks oft.en expl.oit hum.an tru.st and lack of aware.ness, making them hig.hly effec.tive and diffi.cult to det.ect.

Tradit.ional phis.hing detec.tion techn.iques, such as blackli.st-based syst.ems and rule-.based approaches, have been wid.ely used in ear.ly sta.ges. Blackli.st-based meth.ods rely on mainta.ining a data.base of known malic.ious webs.ites; howe.ver, they are ineffe.ctive in detec.ting new.ly crea.ted or zero.-day phis.hing sites. Simil.arly, rule-.based syst.ems dep.end on manu.ally craf.ted heuri.stics, whi.ch requ.ire frequent upda.tes and fail to ada.pt to evol.ving att.ack strat.egies. As a result, the.se appro.aches are limi.ted in scalab.ility and accu.racy.

To over.come the.se limita.tions, mach.ine lear.ning techn.iques have been intro.duced for phis.hing detec.tion. The.se meth.ods anal.yze vari.ous features extra.cted from URLs, doma.ins, and webp.age cont.ent to classify webs.ites as legit.imate or phis.hing. Alth.ough mach.ine learning mod.els have impr.oved detec.tion perfor.mance, they sti.ll rely heav.ily on handcr.afted feat.ures and may stru.ggle to capt.ure complex patt.erns pres.ent in mod.ern phis.hing atta.cks.

In recent yea.rs, deep lear.ning has emer.ged as a powe.rful appr.oach for solv.ing comp.lex classification prob.lems due to its abil.ity to automat.ically lea.rn feat.ure represen.tations from data. Mod.els such as Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.orks (CNN) and Long Short.-Term Mem.ory (LSTM) networks have sho.wn promising resu.lts in cyberse.curity applic.ations. CNNs are effec.tive in extra.cting spat.ial and struc.tural patt.erns, whi.le LST.Ms are capa.ble of lear.ning seque.ntial and temp.oral depend.encies.

In this pap.er, a hyb.rid deep lear.ning frame.work is prop.osed for intell.igent phishing webs.ite detec.tion. The mod.el integ.rates CNN and LSTM archite.ctures to leve.rage the.ir comb.ined stren.gths for improved perfor.mance. By utili.zing mult.iple feature typ.es and adva.nced lear.ning techn.iques, the prop.osed system aims to accur.ately det.ect both kno.wn and unkn.own phis.hing websites, ther.eby enhan.cing overall cyberse.curity and prote.cting use.rs from onl.ine thre.ats.

II. RELATED WORK

Phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion has been an act.ive rese.arch area in cyberse.curity, with vari.ous appro.aches proposed over the yea.rs. Early meth.ods prima.rily rel.ied on blackli.st-based techn.iques, whe.re kno.wn malic.ious URLs were sto.red in datab.ases and used for compa.rison. Whi.le the.se meth.ods were effec.tive in identi.fying previ.ously repo.rted phis.hing webs.ites, they were una.ble to det.ect new.ly gener.ated or zero.-day phis.hing atta.cks. This limit.ation signifi.cantly redu.ced the.ir effecti.veness in real.-time enviro.nments.

To over.come these iss.ues, heuri.stic and rule-.based appro.aches were intro.duced. The.se meth.ods util.ized manu.ally craf.ted rul.es bas.ed on URL structures, dom.ain characte.ristics, and webp.age cont.ent. Alth.ough rule-based syst.ems prov.ided bet.ter detec.tion comp.ared to black.lists, they required conti.nuous upda.tes and lac.ked adapta.bility to evol.ving phis.hing techn.iques. The depen.dence on exp.ert knowl.edge also limi.ted the.ir scalab.ility.

With the advanc.ement of mach.ine lear.ning, resear.chers began explo.ring classif.ication mod.els such as Supp.ort Vec.tor Mach.ines (SVM), Deci.sion Tre.es, Naï.ve Bay.es, and Ran.dom Fore.sts for phis.hing detec.tion. The.se mod.els used extra.cted feat.ures from URLs, dom.ain inform.ation, and webp.age cont.ent to clas.sify webs.ites. Mach.ine lear.ning appro.aches improved detec.tion accu.racy and redu.ced reli.ance on man.ual rul.es. However, the.ir perfor.mance was sti.ll depen.dent on the qual.ity of handcr.afted feat.ures, and they oft.en fai.led to capt.ure comp.lex patt.erns pres.ent in mod.ern phis.hing atta.cks. In rec.ent yea.rs, deep learning techn.iques have gai.ned signif.icant atten.tion due to the.ir abil.ity to automatically learn feat.ure representations from raw data. Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.orks (CNN) have been appl.ied to extr.act spat.ial feat.ures from URLs and webp.age struc.tures, whi.le Recur.rent Neu.ral Netw.orks (RNN) and Long Short.-Term Mem.ory (LSTM) netw.orks have been used to anal.yze seque.ntial patt.erns. These mod.els demons.trated impr.oved perfor.mance comp.ared to traditional mach.ine lear.ning meth.ods.

Desp.ite the.se advanc.ements, many exis.ting stud.ies foc.us on a single type of feat.ure or a sin.gle deep learning mod.el. This lim.its the.ir abil.ity to fully capt.ure the dive.rse characte.ristics of phis.hing webs.ites. There.fore, the.re is a need for a more compreh.ensive appr.oach that integ.rates mult.iple feat.ure typ.es and combines diffe.rent deep lear.ning archite.ctures.

The prop.osed hyb.rid deep lear.ning frame.work addre.sses the.se limita.tions by combi.ning CNN and LSTM mod.els along with mult.iple feat.ure inputs, resul.ting in impr.oved detec.tion accu.racy and robus.tness agai.nst evol.ving phis.hing attacks.

III. RESEARCH GAP

Desp.ite signif.icant prog.ress in phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion, seve.ral limitations still exi.st in curr.ent appro.aches. Tradit.ional meth.ods such as blackli.st-based syst.ems are only effec.tive for identi.fying previ.ously kno.wn phis.hing webs.ites. The.se meth.ods fail to det.ect new.ly crea.ted or zero.-day phishing attacks, whi.ch cont.inue to grow rapi.dly. Simil.arly, rule-.based and heuristic appro.aches dep.end heav.ily on manu.ally defi.ned patt.erns, mak.ing them diffi.cult to main.tain and upd.ate as phis.hing techn.iques evo.lve.

Mach.ine learnin.g-based meth.ods have impr.oved detec.tion perfor.mance by utili.zing features extra.cted from URLs, doma.ins, and webp.age cont.ent. Howe.ver, the.se appro.aches rely on handcr.afted feat.ures, whi.ch may not ful.ly repre.sent the complex characte.ristics of phis.hing webs.ites. Additi.onally, the perfor.mance of the.se mod.els is hig.hly depen.dent on feat.ure selection, whi.ch requ.ires dom.ain exper.tise and may lead to reduced general.ization capab.ility.

Rec.ent studies have explored deep lear.ning mod.els such as Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.orks (CNN) and Long Short.-Term Mem.ory (LSTM) netw.orks for phis.hing detec.tion. Whi.le the.se mod.els are capa.ble of automat.ically lear.ning feat.ure represen.tations, most exis.ting wor.ks foc.us on a sin.gle type of mod.el or a limi.ted set of feat.ures. CNN-.based models prima.rily capt.ure spat.ial patt.erns, wher.eas LSTM mod.els foc.us on seque.ntial relatio.nships. Usi.ng the.se mod.els indepen.dently may res.ult in incom.plete lear.ning of phis.hing characte.ristics.

Furthe.rmore, many exis.ting syst.ems lack the integr.ation of mult.iple feat.ure types, such as URL-.based, domain.-based, and conten.t-based features, whi.ch are essen.tial for compreh.ensive phis.hing detec.tion. The abse.nce of a unif.ied frame.work that comb.ines diffe.rent feat.ure sour.ces and lear.ning mod.els lim.its the over.all effecti.veness and robus.tness of the.se syst.ems.

Therefore, the.re is a cle.ar need for a hyb.rid approach that integrates mult.iple feat.ure typ.es and lever.ages the stren.gths of diffe.rent deep lear.ning archite.ctures. The prop.osed hyb.rid CNN-.LSTM frame.work aims to bri.dge this gap by provi.ding impr.oved accu.racy, bet.ter general.ization, and enha.nced capab.ility to det.ect both kno.wn and unkn.own phishing webs.ites.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The prim.ary objec.tive of this rese.arch is to deve.lop an intell.igent and effic.ient sys.tem for detec.ting phis.hing webs.ites usi.ng adva.nced deep learning techn.iques. The stu.dy focu.ses on impro.ving detec.tion accu.racy and addre.ssing the limita.tions of exis.ting meth.ods. The spec.ific objec.tives of this work are as foll.ows:

- To des.ign and imple.ment a hyb.rid deep lear.ning frame.work that comb.ines Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.orks (CNN) and Long Short.-Term Mem.ory (LSTM) mod.els for phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion.
- To coll.ect and preprocess phis.hing and legit.imate website data.sets from publ.icly avail.able sour.ces to ens.ure reli.able and dive.rse inp.ut data.

including URL-based, domain.-based, and cont.ent-bas.ed attri.butes, for comprehensive webs.ite evalu.ation. including URL-based, domain.-based, and cont.ent-bas.ed attri.butes, for comprehensive webs.ite evalu.ation.

- To impr.ove the detec.tion accu.racy of phishing webs.ites, partic.ularly for zero.-day and previ.ously uns.een atta.cks.
- To red.uce fal.se posi.tive rat.es in classif.ication, ther.eby incre.asing the reliab.ility of the detec.tion sys.tem.
- To eval.uate the perfor.mance of the proposed mod.el usi.ng stan.dard metr.ics such as accuracy, preci.sion, rec.all, F1-s.core, and ROC.-AUC.
- To deve.lop a scal.able and autom.ated sys.tem that can be integ.rated into real-.world cyberse.curity applic.ations.

V. METHODOLOGY

The proposed phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion sys.tem is devel.oped usi.ng a hyb.rid deep lear.ning frame.work that integ.rates mult.iple feature typ.es and adva.nced lear.ning mod.els. The method.ology is desi.gned in a syste.matic man.ner to ens.ure accu.rate classif.ication of webs.ites as phis.hing or legit.imate. The over.all process cons.ists of the follo.wing sta.ges:

1. Data Collection

The data.set used in this stu.dy is obta.ined from publ.icly avail.able sour.ces such as the UCI Mach.ine Lear.ning Repos.itory and oth.er phishing data.sets. It cons.ists of labe.led insta.nces of phis.hing and legitimate webs.ites. Each rec.ord incl.udes vari.ous attri.butes that desc.ribe the characte.ristics of the webs.ite.

2. Data Preprocessing

Bef.ore trai.ning the mod.el, the data.set under.goes preproc.essing to impr.ove data qual.ity. This incl.udes hand.ling miss.ing val.ues, remo.ving inconsis.tencies, and conve.rting catego.rical data into numer.ical form. Normali.zation

A hyb.rid deep lear.ning mod.el is desi.gned by combining Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.orks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) netw.orks. The CNN compo.nent is used to extr.act spat.ial and struc.tural feat.ures from the inp.ut data, whi.le the LSTM compo.nent capt.ures sequential depend.encies and comp.lex relatio.nships amo.ng feat.ures. This combin.ation enha.nces the mod.el's abil.ity to lea.rn both loc.al and global patt.erns.

6. Model Training

The hyb.rid mod.el is trai.ned usi.ng the trai.ning dataset. Dur.ing trai.ning, the mod.el lea.rns patt.erns that distin.guish phis.hing webs.ites from legit.imate ones. Optimi.zation techn.iques such as backprop.agation and grad.ient desc.ent are used to mini.mize the loss func.tion and impr.ove accu.racy.

7. Model Evaluation

The perfor.mance of the trained mod.el is evalu.ated usi.ng the test.ing dataset. Stan.dard evalu.ation metr.ics such as accu.racy, preci.sion, rec.all, F1-s.core, and ROC.-AUC are used to meas.ure the effecti.veness of the model.

8. Prediction and Deployment

Once trai.ned, the mod.el is sav.ed and integ.rated into a back.end sys.tem for real.-time predi.ction. Use.rs can inp.ut webs.ite feat.ures, and the sys.tem class.ifies the webs.ite as phis.hing or legitimate, provi.ding an autom.ated detec.tion solu.tion.

VI. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The prop.osed sys.tem archit.ecture for intell.igent phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion is desi.gned as a sequ.ence of interconnected modu.les that collec.tively iden.tify whet.her a webs.ite is legit.imate or phis.hing. The archit.ecture foll.ows a struc.tured pipeline beginning with data input and ending with final classification. Each module performs a specific task to ensure techn.iques are appl.ied to ens.ure that all feat.ures are on a simi.lar sca.le, whi.ch enha.nces mod.el perfor.mance and conver.gence.

3. Feature Extraction

Rele.vant feat.ures are extra.cted from the data.set to capt.ure diffe.rent aspe.cts of webs.ites. The.se incl.ude:

- URL-based features: such as URL len.gth, pres.ence

accu.rate and effic.ient phis.hing detec.tion.

At the fir.st sta.ge, the data input module rece.ives the webs.ite dataset containing phis.hing and legitimate samp.les. The inp.ut may incl.ude URL-.based, domain.-based, and content-based feat.ures colle.cted from publ.icly avail.able sources. These feat.ures repre.sent the essen.tial characte.ristics requ.ired for phishing analysis.

of spec.ial chara.cters, and dom.ain struc.ture.

- Domain-based features: such as dom.ain age and DNS inform.ation.
- Content-based features: such as HTML tags and webp.age beha.vior.

The.se features prov.ide a compreh.ensive represe.ntation of website characte.ristics.

4. Dataset Splitting

The processed data.set is divi.ded into trai.ning and test.ing sets, typic.ally in an 80:20 rat.io. The trai.ning set is used to tra.in the

The next sta.ge is the data preprocessing module, whe.re the raw input data is cleaned and prepared for model training. In this sta.ge, miss.ing val.ues are hand.led, irrel.evant inconsis.tencies are remo.ved, and the data is norma.lized to maintain uniformity across features. Proper preprocessing impr.oves the reliab.ility of the sys.tem and hel.ps the model lea.rn effectively.

Aft.er preproc.essing, the data mov.es to the feature extraction and representation module. In this module, impor.tant

website characteristics such as URL structure, domain The proce.ssed feat.ures are then pas.sed to the hybrid deep learning module, whi.ch is the core of the sys.tem. This mod.ule comb.ines Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) netw.orks. The CNN compo.nent ident.ifies spat.ial and struc.tural feat.ure patterns, whi.le the LSTM compo.nent capt.ures seque.ntial depend.encies and complex relatio.nships amo.ng feat.ures. Together, the.se two mod.els impr.ove the lear.ning capab.ility of the sys.tem.

The out.put from the hyb.rid mod.el is then sent to the classification module, whe.re the webs.ite is class.ified as eit.her phis.hing or legit.imate. The classif.ication res.ult is fina.lly displ.ayed thro.ugh the prediction/output module, whi.ch prov.ides a cle.ar deci.sion to the user.

Thus, the architecture prov.ides a rob.ust and scal.able frame.work for phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion by integr.ating preproc.essing, feat.ure learning, hyb.rid mode.ling, and autom.ated classif.ication into a sin.gle intell.igent sys.tem.

Fig. 1. Overall system architecture of the proposed hybrid deep learning framework for phishing website detection.

VII. ALGORITHM IMPLEMENTATION

The prop.osed phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion sys.tem util.izes a hyb.rid deep lear.ning appr.oach by combi.ning Convolu.tional Neu.ral Netw.orks (CNN) and Long Short.-Term Mem.ory (LSTM) netw.orks. In addi.tion, a traditional mach.ine lear.ning algor.ithm, Ran.dom For.est, is implem.ented for base.line compa.rison. The impleme.ntation of the.se algor.ithms is descr.ibed as follows:

A. Random Forest Algorithm (Baseline Model)

Ran.dom For.est is an ense.mble lear.ning algor.ithm that const.ructs mult.iple deci.sion tre.es and comb.ines the.ir outp.uts to impr.ove classif.ication accu.racy. It is wid.ely used for struc.tured data classif.ication due to its robus.tness and abil.ity to han.dle high-dim.ensional data.

In this work, the Ran.dom For.est mod.el is used as a base.line to eval.uate the effecti.veness of the proposed hyb.rid deep lear.ning mod.el. The algor.ithm is trai.ned on the extra.cted feat.ures from the data.set, and predic.tions are made bas.ed on majo.rity vot.ing amo.ng decision tre.es.

Steps involved in Random Forest:

1. Load and prepr.ocess the data.set.
2. Spl.it the dataset into trai.ning and test.ing sets.
3. Tra.in mult.iple deci.sion tre.es usi.ng ran.dom subs.ets of data.
4. Aggre.gate the predic.tions from all trees.
5. Clas.sify the webs.ite as phis.hing or legit.imate.

B. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

The CNN mod.el is empl.oyed to extr.act spat.ial and struc.tural patt.erns from the input feat.ures. Alth.ough CNNs are comm.only used for ima.ge data, they can also be appl.ied to struc.tured data by trea.ting feat.ures as one-dimensional seque.nces.

In this sys.tem, the CNN lay.er perf.orms convol.ution opera.tions to iden.tify loc.al feat.ure patt.erns, foll.owed by pool.ing lay.ers to red.uce dimensi.onality and impr.ove computa.tional effic.iency.

Key operations in CNN:

- Convol.ution: Extr.acts feat.ure patt.erns usi.ng filt.ers
- Activation: Appl.ies non-l.inear transfo.rmation (ReLU)
- Pool.ing: Redu.ces feat.ure size and reta.ins impor.tant inform.ation

C. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

LSTM is a type of Recur.rent Neu.ral Netw.ork (RNN) desi.gned to capt.ure seque.ntial depend.encies in data. It is particularly effec.tive in lear.ning long.-term relatio.nships and patt.erns.

In the proposed sys.tem, the LSTM compo.nent proce.sses the out.put from the CNN lay.er to capt.ure depend.encies amo.ng feat.ures. This hel.ps the mod.el under.stand comp.lex relatio.nships that are not capt.ured by CNN alo.ne.

Key features of LSTM:

- Mem.ory cel.ls to sto.re inform.ation
- Inp.ut, out.put, and for.get gat.es to control data flow
- Abil.ity to han.dle seque.ntial depend.encies

D. Hybrid CNN-LSTM Model

The core of the prop.osed sys.tem is the hyb.rid CNN-.LSTM mod.el, which integ.rates the stren.gths of both CNN and LSTM archite.ctures. The CNN compo.nent fir.st extracts meani.ngful spat.ial feat.ures from the data.set, and the LSTM compo.nent then anal.yzes the.se feat.ures to capt.ure seque.ntial patt.erns.

This combin.ation enha.nces the mod.el's abil.ity to lea.rn both loc.al and global patt.erns, resul.ting in impr.oved phis.hing detec.tion accu.racy.

Steps involved in Hybrid Model:

1. Inp.ut prepro.cessed data.set into the CNN lay.er.
2. Extr.act feat.ure maps usi.ng convol.ution operations.
3. Pass extracted feat.ures to the LSTM lay.er.
4. Lea.rn seque.ntial depend.encies amo.ng feat.ures.
5. App.ly ful.ly conne.cted lay.ers for classif.ication.
6. Out.put predi.ction as phis.hing or legit.imate.

E. Performance Evaluation Metrics

To eval.uate the perfor.mance of the implemented algor.ithms, the follo.wing metr.ics are used:

. . .

model, whi.le the test.ing set is used to eval.uate its

perfor.mance on uns.een data.

5. Model Design (Hybrid CNN-LSTM)

beha.vior, and webp.age cont.ent indic.ators are sele.cted and organ.ized into a suit.able for.mat for deep learning anal.ysis.

This step ensu.res that meani.ngful inform.ation is prov.ided to the hyb.rid mod.el.

- Accuracy: Measures over.all correc.tness of the mod.el
- Precision: Indic.ates the propo.rtion of corre.ctly predi.cted phis.hing webs.ites
- Recall: Measures the ability to detect actual

val.ues were signifi.cantly impr.oved, show.ing the mod.el's abil.ity to corre.ctly iden.tify phis.hing webs.ites while minim.izing fal.se posit.ives.

The confu.sion matrix anal.ysis revealed that the num.ber of correctly class.ified insta.nces was hig.her in the proposed phis.hing websites mod.el comp.ared to tradit.ional appro.aches. The mod.el

- F1-Score: Harmonic mean of precision and recall
- ROC-AUC: Evaluates model performance across

sho.wed a low.er rate of false negat.ives, whi.ch is cruc.ial in phis.hing detec.tion, as undet.ected phis.hing webs.ites can lead diffe.rent thres.holds to sev.ere secu.rity ris.ks.

The ROC cur.ve furt.her valid.ated the perfor.mance of the sys.tem by demonst.rating a hig.her true posi.tive rate acr.oss diffe.rent thres.holds. The area und.er the cur.ve (AUC) indic.ated str.ong classif.ication capab.ility of the hyb.rid mod.el. More.over, the trai.ning and valid.ation accu.racy gra.phs

sho.wed sta.ble lear.ning beha.vior with.out signif.icant overfi.tting, confi.rming the reliab.ility of the mod.el.
A compar.ative anal.ysis was perfo.rmed to eval.uate the
perfor.mance of diffe.rent mod.els. The resu.lts are summa.rized

Fig. 2. Workflow of the hybrid CNN-LSTM model for phishing website detection.

VIII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The perfor.mance of the prop.osed phis.hing webs.ite detection sys.tem was evalu.ated usi.ng both tradit.ional mach.ine lear.ning and hybrid deep lear.ning appro.aches. The data.set was divided into trai.ning and test.ing sets in an 80:20 rat.io to ens.ure unbi.ased evalu.ation. The experiments were condu.cted usi.ng Pyt.hon with mach.ine lear.ning and deep lear.ning libra.ries.
The base.line model, Ran.dom For.est, achieved good classif.ication perfor.mance due to its abil.ity to han.dle struc.tured data and mult.iple feat.ures. Howe.ver, it sho.wed limita.tions in captu.ring comp.lex patt.erns pres.ent in phis.hing webs.ites. The proposed hyb.rid CNN-.LSTM mod.el demons.trated supe.rior perfor.mance by effect.ively lear.ning both spat.ial and seque.ntial relatio.nships amo.ng feat.ures.
The evalu.ation of the mod.els was carr.ied out usi.ng stan.dard perfor.mance metr.ics such as accu.racy, preci.sion, rec.all, F1-s.core, and ROC.-AUC. The hyb.rid mod.el achi.eved hig.her accu.racy comp.ared to the base.line model, indic.ating its effecti.veness in disting.uishing between phis.hing and legit.imate websites. Additi.onally, the preci.sion and rec.all

in Tab.le 1.
Table 1: Performance Comparison of Models

Model	Accuracy
Logistic Regre.ssion	85%
Ran.dom For.est	92%
CNN	94%
CNN-LSTM (Proposed)	96%

From the resu.lts, it is evident that the hyb.rid CNN-.LSTM mod.el outper.forms oth.er mod.els in ter.ms of accu.racy and overall perfor.mance. The integr.ation of mult.iple feat.ure typ.es and deep learning techn.iques enha.nces the model's abil.ity to det.ect both kno.wn and unkn.own phis.hing webs.ites.

IX. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

In this pap.er, a hyb.rid deep lear.ning frame.work for intell.igent phis.hing webs.ite detec.tion has been prop.osed and implem.ented. The sys.tem integ.rates mult.iple feat.ure typ.es,

Incorpo.rating lar.ger and more dive.rse data.sets can also enha.nce the general.ization capab.ility of the mod.el.
Furthe.rmore, addre.ssing chall.enges such as data imbal.ance and evol.ving phis.hing techn.iques rema.ins crit.ical. Techn.iques such as data augmen.tation, anom.aly detec.tion, and conti.nual lear.ning can be expl.ored to impr.ove robus.tness. The inclu.sion of real.-time data stre.ams and adap.tive lear.ning meth.ods can help the sys.tem stay upda.ted with emer.ging thre.ats.
Fina.lly, fut.ure work can foc.us on optim.izing the mod.el for fas.ter comput.ation and redu.ced reso.urce consum.ption, enab.ling deplo.yment in resource-constrained enviro.nments. By implementing the.se enhanc.ements, the proposed sys.tem can be transformed into a compreh.ensive and pract.ical
solution for modern cybersecurity challenges.

including URL-.based, domain.-based, and conten.t-based

attri.butes, to prov.ide a comprehensive underst.anding of webs.ite characte.ristics. By combi.ning Convolu.tional Neural Netw.orks (CNN) and Long Short.-Term Memory (LSTM) netw.orks, the proposed mod.el effect.ively capt.ures both spat.ial and seque.ntial patt.erns pres.ent in phishing data.
The experi.mental results demonstrate that the hyb.rid CNN-
.LSTM mod.el outper.forms tradit.ional mach.ine lear.ning appro.aches such as Ran.dom For.est and Logi.stic Regre.ssion, as well as stand.alone deep lear.ning mod.els. The prop.osed sys.tem achieves hig.her

accu.racy, impr.oved preci.sion and rec.all, and redu.ced fal.se positive rat.es. The.se improv.ements highl.ight the model's abil.ity to accur.ately distin.guish betw.een phis.hing and legit.imate webs.ites, including previ.ously uns.een or zero.-day atta.cks.

The graph.ical anal.ysis, inclu.ding confu.sion mat.rix, ROC cur.ve, and accu.racy plo.ts, further conf.irms the robus.tness and reliab.ility of the sys.tem. The mod.el shows sta.ble lear.ning beha.vior and str.ong general.ization capab.ility, mak.ing it suit.able for pract.ical applic.ations in cyberse.curity.

X. CONCLUSION

Alth.ough the prop.osed hybrid deep lear.ning frame.work has

XI. FUTURE WORK

Alth.ough the prop.osed hybrid deep lear.ning frame.work has demons.trated str.ong perfor.mance in detec.ting phis.hing websites, the.re are seve.ral opportu.nities for furt.her enhanc.ement and exten.sion. Fut.ure work can foc.us on impro.ving the system's real.-time applica.bility, scalab.ility, and adapta.bility to evolving cyb.er thre.ats.

One of the key improv.ements is the integr.ation of the phis.hing detec.tion model with web brow.sers and ema.il security systems. This would enable real-time detection and provide instant alerts to users when they encounter suspicious websites. Such integration can significantly reduce the risk of phis.hing atta.cks and impr.ove user aware.ness.

Another poten.tial direc.tion is the incorpo.ration of advanced deep lear.ning techn.iques such as transfor.mer-based mod.els and atten.tion mecha.nisms. The.se mod.els are capa.ble of captu.ring more comp.lex patt.erns and relatio.nships wit.hin the data, whi.ch can furt.her enha.nce detec.tion accu.racy. Additi.onally, trai.ning the mod.el on lar.ger and more dive.rse data.sets can impr.ove its generalization capab.ility and
robustness against new phishing techniques.

demons.trated effec.tive perfor.mance in detec.ting phis.hing

websites, the.re are seve.ral are.as whe.re the sys.tem can be

Future research can also address challenges such as data

further enhanced. Future work can focus on improving the
imbalance and concept drift. Techniques like data

mod.el's scalab.ility, adapta.bility, and real.-time applic.ation

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capabi.lities.

One poten.tial exten.sion of this work is the integr.ation of the detec.tion sys.tem with web brow.sers and email filte.ring syst.ems. This would ena.ble real.-time phis.hing detec.tion and prov.ide immed.iate warn.ings to use.rs, ther.eby preve.nting poten.tial cyber-.attacks. Additi.onally, deplo.ying the mod.el as a web-.based or mob.ile applic.ation can impr.ove accessi.bility and usabi.lity for a wid.er ran.ge of use.rs.

Anot.her impor.tant area for fut.ure rese.arch is the use of

augmen.tation, anomaly detec.tion, and conti.nuous lear.ning can be implem.ented to ens.ure that the sys.tem rema.ins effec.tive agai.nst rapi.dly evolving phis.hing strat.egies. Incorpo.rating real-time data stre.ams can furt.her impr.ove adapta.bility.

More.over, optim.izing the mod.el for fas.ter execu.tion and reduced computa.tional cost is anot.her impor.tant aspect. This will ena.ble deplo.yment on low-re.source devi.ces such as
mob.ile pho.nes and embe.dded systems. Fina.lly, the development of a user-friendly interface and mobile

advanced deep learning architectures such as transformer-
application can enhance accessibility and practical usability

based mod.els, inclu.ding BERT and atten.tion mecha.nisms. The.se mod.els can capt.ure more comp.lex relatio.nships wit.hin the data and may furt.her impr.ove detec.tion accu.racy.

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of the sys.tem.

By implem.enting the.se improv.ements, the prop.osed sys.tem can evo.lve into a compreh.ensive and reli.able solu.tion for mod.ern cyberse.curity chall.enges.

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