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Classification of Spam URL Links Using Machine Learning

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Abstract

The Internet is used by billions of users every day because it offers fast and free communication tools and platforms. Nevertheless, with this significant increase in usage, huge amounts of spam are generated every second, which wastes internet resources and, more importantly, users' time. Now-a-days we get the message which contains "content" and "link." With the rapid growth of internet users, people are using them for illegal and unethical conducts, phishing, and fraud. Malicious Web sites are a cornerstone of Internet criminal activities. As a result, there has been broad interest in developing systems to prevent the end user from visiting such sites. This research project delves into the critical realm of spam URL classification, aiming to bolster cybersecurity measures and safeguard internet users against malicious online activities. The study focuses on employing two powerful machine learning algorithms, Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest, to distinguish between legitimate and spam URLs. A vast database containing a diverse array of URLs was meticulously curated for this research endeavor. Feature extraction techniques were employed to capture relevant characteristics intrinsic to URLs, enabling effective distinctions between legitimate and spam instances. The SVM and Random Forest algorithms were then trained and evaluated using the processed dataset, employing standard evaluation metrics such as precision, recall, F1-score, and support. The results yielded valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of each algorithm in the context of spam URL classification. We verify that the model designed in this paper has the highest accuracy (97%) in detecting malicious URL through these experiences.