

easily. Identity theft and identity fraud are referred as two sides of cyber crime in which hackers and malicious users obtain the personal data of existing legitimate users to attempt fraud or deception motivation for financial gain. E-Mails are used as phishing tools in which legitimate looking emails are sent making the genuine users identify with legitimate content with malicious URLs. It helps to steal consumers' personal data such as user names, account numbers, passwords and other financial account credentials. Spam E-Mails emerges or transforms as Phishing mails. Spoofed Mails plays a vital role in which the hackers pretend to be a legitimate sender posing to be from a legitimate organization which divulges the user to give his personal credentials. The content may escape from Content based filters or the email may be without any body of the message except malicious URL in it. This paper identifies malicious URLs in email through reduced feature set method. Hackers bypass anti-spam filtering techniques by embedding malicious URL in the content of the messages. Hence the URL analyzer method with the help of minimized phishing feature set identifies the malicious URL in the emails. R Studio is used as the front end to develop the application.

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GEOSENSOR: SEMANTIFYING CHANGE AND EVENT DETECTION OVER BIG DATA

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Abstract - GeoSensor is a novel, open-source system that enriches change detection over satellite images with event detection over news items and social media content. GeoSensor combines these two orthogonal operations through state-of-the-art Semantic Web technologies. At its core lies the open-source, semantics-enabled Big Data infrastructure developed by the EU H2020 BigDataEurope project. This allows GeoSensor to offer an on-line functionality, despite facing three major challenges of Big Data: Volume (a single satellite image typically occupies a few GBs), Variety (its data sources include two different types of satellite images and various types of user-generated content) and Veracity, as the accuracy of the end result is crucial for the usefulness of our system. We present GeoSensor's architecture in detail, highlighting the advantages of using semantics for taking the most of the knowledge extracted from news items and Earth Observation products. We also verify GeoSensor's efficiency through a preliminary experimental study.

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