

PhishLLM

Reference-based Phishing Detection

- Goal of phishing: have a website that *looks like* a target
- Reference: a map of “look” <-> URL
- Detect impostors and look for inconsistencies
- Problem: where do we get references?

Use LLM for detection

- Identify logo (previous work)
- Process it
 - Image caption
 - OCR
- Send to LLM and ask to come up with domain name
 - Use “minimum-entropy” answer

Validation

- Check whether
 - Logo matches google search “[x.com] logo”
 - Site is indexed
 - Other checks?
- Do these create false positives or negatives on their own?

Credential Request Page Prediction

- Text from screenshot
- LLM with chain-of-reasoning
- Click on UI elements likely to lead to credential requests

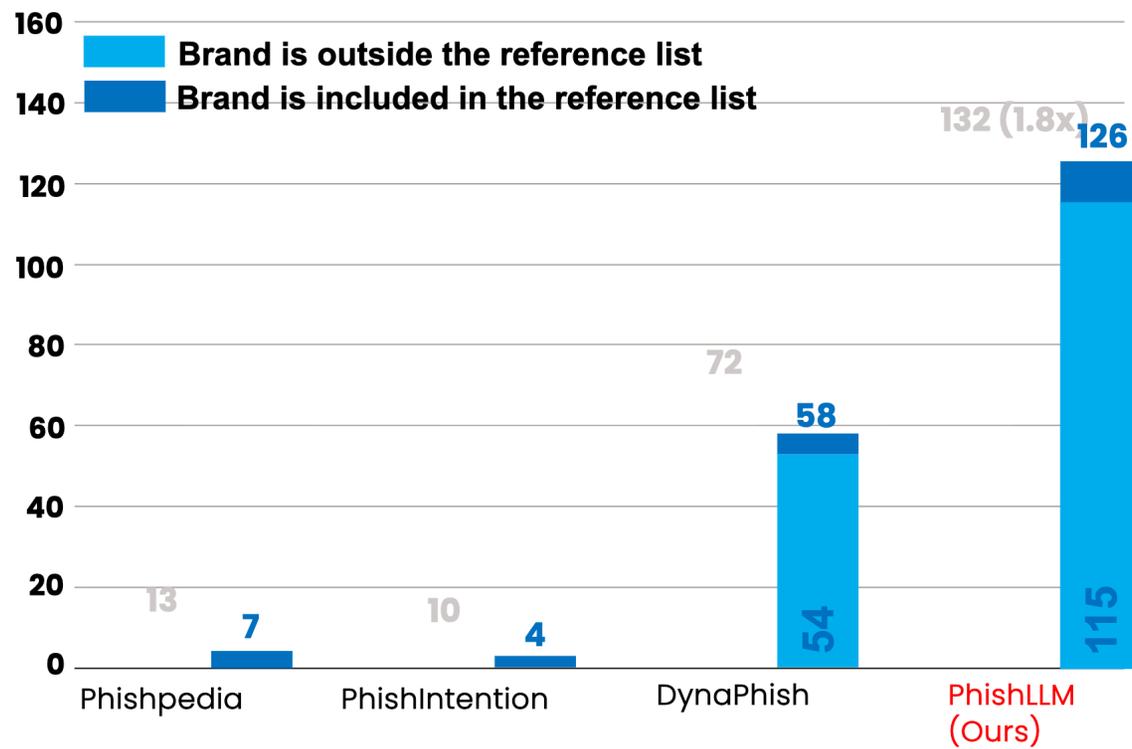
Evaluation

- Data sets
 - Known-phishing data sets
 - Known-phishing clean set
 - Certistream set, with expert labeling

Table 4: Component-wise Performance Evaluation.

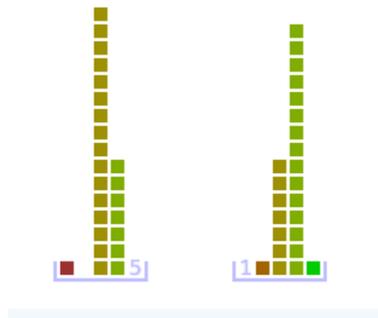
	Brand Recognition		CRP Prediction		CRP Transition
	Precision	Recall	Precision	Recall	Recall@1 3 5
Phishpedia	1.00	0.05	–	–	–
PhishIntention	1.00	0.05	0.75	0.96	0.38 0.45 0.46
<i>PhishLLM</i>	1.00	0.65	0.91	0.92	0.91 0.93 0.95
- Logo Caption only	1.00	0.38	–	–	–
- Logo OCR only	1.00	0.52	–	–	–
- Without Domain Validation	0.78	0.74	0.90	0.82	–
- Without Chain-of-Thought	–	–	0.90	0.82	–
- Llama2-7b-chat [72]	1.00	0.51	0.60	0.69	–
- On Low-ranked Alexa	1.00	0.70	–	–	–

Results



Vibes

- Novel idea of using LLMs
- Strong empirical results, zero-day detection
- Validation, rather than blind trust in LLM results
- Dependence on outside services
- Low adversarial robustness
- Brittle pipeline
- Limitations



Robustness to Evasion

- Some rudimentary evaluation of prompt injection
 - May have been ok in 2023, outdated now
- Cloaking / other deception
- Non-login pages
- Indexed domain compromise

Practicality

- Are costs reasonable?
- What modality makes sense?
 - Browser plugin
 - Proactive monitoring (eg CT logs)
 - URL monitoring (spam filters)
 - Hosting providers

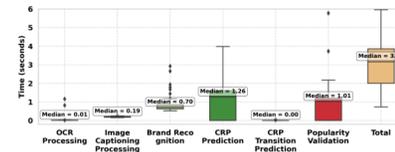


Figure 5: *PhishLLM* Runtime Breakdown

Table 3: Overall Performance

	Precision	Recall	Runtime
Phishpedia [47]	0.9254	0.4388	0.3
PhishIntention [49]	0.9847	0.3393	0.4
DynaPhish + Phishpedia [50]	0.9897	0.7404	5.3
DynaPhish + PhishIntention [50]	0.9984	0.6863	5.8
<i>PhishLLM</i> (GPT-3.5)	1.0000	0.7501	3.2

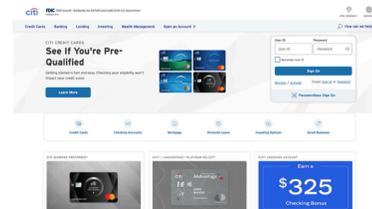
Alternative Evaluation

- What was missing? What should have been added?

Alternative Approaches

- How would we implement some of these ideas better?

How much better would current LLMs be?



i wonder if I'm being phished. What should the URL for this page be?

Good instinct to pause and check. 👍

For Citigroup / Citi consumer banking in the U.S., the **legitimate domain** for that homepage and login is:

<https://www.citi.com>

Common valid variants you might see (all still end in `citi.com`):

- <https://online.citi.com>
- <https://www.citi.com/login>
- <https://online.citi.com/US/login.do>

Failure Mode

For **University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign** single sign-on, the legitimate login page should be on one of these domains:

✔ Official UIUC Login URLs

- <https://identity.uillinois.edu/>
- <https://login.uillinois.edu/>
- You may also see a redirect to something like:
<https://identity.uillinois.edu/idp/profile/SAML2/Redirect/SSO>

All of these should:

- Use **HTTPS**
- End in **uillinois.edu** (not illinois-login.com, not uiuc-login.net, etc.)
- Show a valid lock icon with a certificate issued to the University of Illinois
-

I'm seeing login.microsoftonline.com

That's actually **normal and expected** for UIUC.

The University of Illinois uses Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure AD) as the backend identity provider for many services. When you start at a UIUC page, it often **redirects you to Microsoft's login endpoint** to perform authentication.

