

Lie to Me, Not to My AI: Unmasking Scams with Large Language Models

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INTRODUCTION

- **GenAI** makes scams easier to launch and harder to detect [1].
- Existing solutions are fragmented and struggle with scams that unfold over time [2].

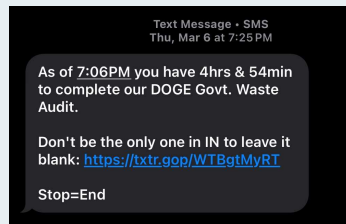


Figure 1. An example of a scam.

CONTRIBUTIONS



LinkLynx: A Modular Scam Website Detection System



SCOUT: A Scam Chat Observation & Understanding Tool



DECEPT: A Dataset for Evaluating Chat and Embedded Phishing Threats

METHODOLOGY

- **LinkLynx** analyzes the **URL** structure, **WHOIS** data, and webpage **text + screenshot**.
- Each module uses an **LLM** for risk scoring and explanation.

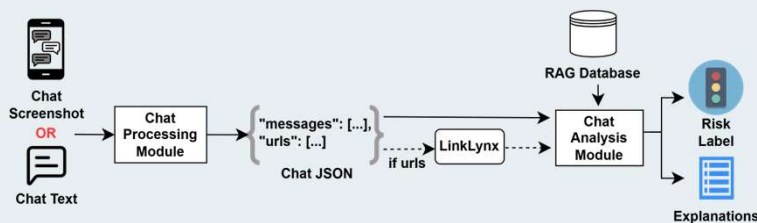


Figure 3. SCOUT Architecture.

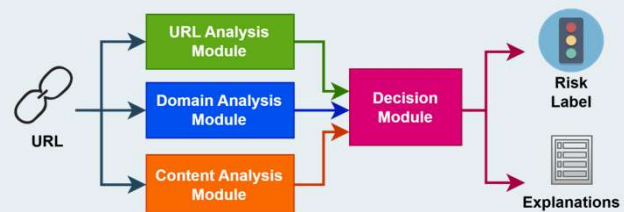


Figure 2. LinkLynx Architecture.

- **SCOUT** uses a multimodal LLM to extract and format chat messages and URLs.
- Sends URLs to **LinkLynx**.
- Scores chat risk using an **LLM + Retrieval-Augmented Generation**.

EXPERIMENT & RESULTS

Dataset Overview



DECEPT-URL

- Raw URLs
- WHOIS data
- Webpage text + screenshots



DECEPT-Chat

- Messages
- Image captions
- URL risk

Table 1. DECEPT Statistics.

Dataset	Samples	Scam %	Legit %
DECEPT-URL	15000	49%	51%
DECEPT-Chat	1504	53%	47%

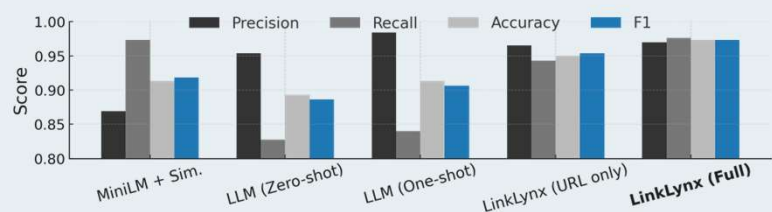


Figure 4. Performance of Baseline Models vs. LinkLynx.

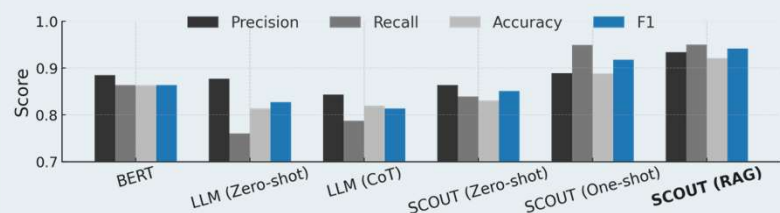


Figure 5. Performance of Baseline Models vs. SCOUT.

CONCLUSION

- **LLMs + context = more effective scam detection.**
- Next steps: Human evaluations, scam-adaptive feedback loop, robustness against adversarial attacks.

REFERENCES

- [1] Chang, Y.-C., & Aïmeur, E. (2024). "Is this site legit?": LLMs for scam website detection. In Web Information Systems Engineering – WISE 2024.
- [2] Chang, Y.-C., & Aïmeur, E. (2024). Chat or trap? Detecting scams in messaging applications with large language models. In 2024 8th Cyber Security in Networking Conference (CSNet).