A Comparison of Machine Learning Algorithms for Multilingual Phishing Detection Dakota Staples, Paul Cook, Saqib Hakak

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Introduction

- Phishing emails are increasing in volume
- Little data exists for phishing emails in languages besides English
- Most research only focuses and trains systems on English due to the lack of data
- We evaluate different systems to detect phishing emails in multiple languages. For our experiment we use English, French and Russian as this is the data that is available.
- The system is widely zero shot, with the model never seeing the testing language during training at all, except for the three monolingual tests

Data

Data Acquisition

- English Train 3983 emails
- English Test 996 emails
- French Train 472 emails
- French Test 119 emails
- Russian Train 175 emails
- Russian Test 44 emails
- EnglishFrench 5570 emails
- EnglishRussian 5198 emails
- FrenchRussian 810 emails

- English data was taken from the Enron Spam dataset, specifically Enron Spam 1.
- French data was acquired from other researchers who collected the spam emails. Benign emails in this set were translated from the TREC07 dataset.
- Russian data was acquired from other researchers who \bullet collected the spam emails. Benign emails in this set were translated from the Enron dataset.

| | En/En | Fr/En | Ru/En | Fr,Ru/ En | En/Fr | Fr/Fr | Ru/Fr | En,Ru /Fr | En/Ru | Fr/Ru | Ru/Ru | En,Fr/ Ru |
|------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| GPT2 | 0.99 | 0.72 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.7 | 0.54 | 0.95 | 0.68 |
| GPT3 | 0.99 | 0.67 | 0.28 | 0.76 | 0.78 | 1 | 0.63 | 0.68 | 0.81 | 0.77 | 1 | 0.77 |
| XLMR | 0.99 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.99 | 0.68 | 0.98 | 0.68 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.5 | 0.97 | 0.95 |
| LR | 0.93 | 0.62 | 0.4 | 0.74 | 0.79 | 0.96 | 0.45 | 0.59 | 0.5 | 0.36 | 0.5 | 0.55 |
| RF | 0.91 | 0.64 | 0.28 | 0.67 | 0.41 | 0.94 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.54 | 0.45 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| SVM | 0.78 | 0.73 | 0.45 | 0.75 | 0.62 | 0.88 | 0.49 | 0.63 | 0.47 | 0.52 | 0.5 | 0.63 |

| MFC | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Baseline | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Future Direction

- Leverage new models such as GPT-4 to see how they perform.
- Look at obtaining more data in multiple languages

Conclusion

- Monolingual spam detection is an easy problem
- Multilingual spam detection is a hard task
- By training on multiple languages, we can improve the accuracy of our models on average