

# Exploring Expert and Novice Mental Models of Phishing.

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### Introduction

- Mental models are internal representations of a concept or system that develop with experience
- Researchers aim to analyze the mental models of computer security novices and computer security networks in the context of phishing
- We hypothesize that expert network models will have more links between concepts than novices

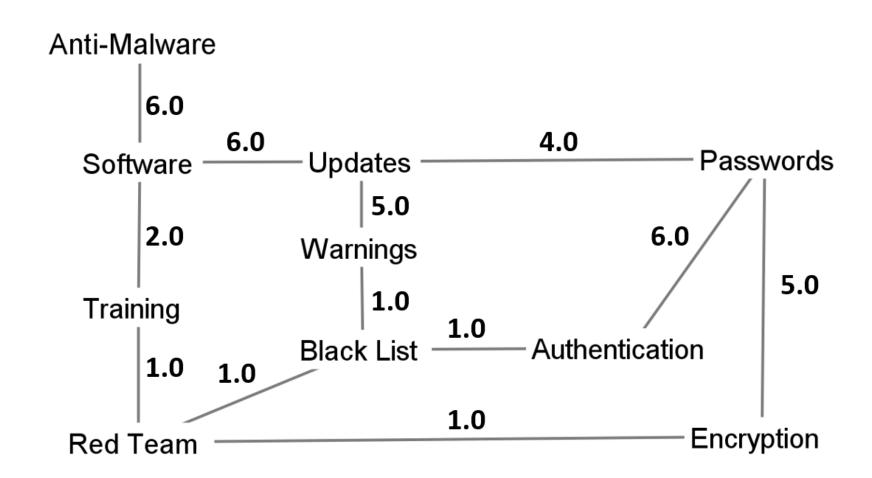
#### Method

- 20 novices and 14 experts rated 10 terms regarding the prevention of phishing
- Ratings were input into Pathfinder, a statistical software tool that represents pairwise proximities in a network

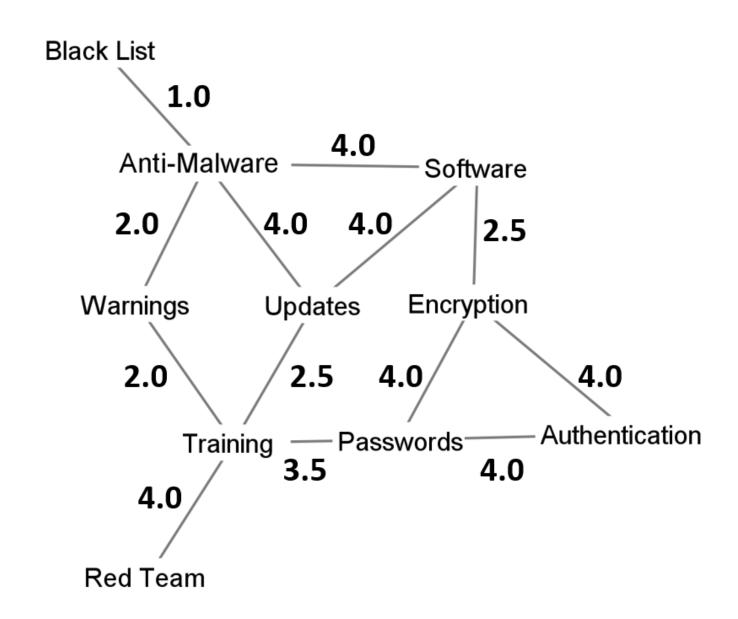
#### **Prevention of Phishing Attacks** Below is a half matrix with 10 terms on each axis. Please indicate the strength of the relationship between the two terms on a scale from 0 to 10. A rating of 0 would indicate that there is no relationship between the two terms, while a rating of 10 would indicate that the terms are strongly related. For example, Solitaire and Excel could be rated a 0 because they are unrelated, Excel and Windows could be rated a 5 because they are both created by Microsoft, while Excel and spreadsheet could be rated a 10, because spreadsheets are used in Excel. Black Updates Malware Training Team Warnings Passwords Software Authentication Encryption Updates Anti-Malware Х Training Red Team X X Х Warnings Х X Passwords Software X X Authentication X Encryption Black List

## Results

#### **Novices:**



#### **Experts:**



# Discussion

- Novices and experts have different ways of organizing and conceptualizing information about phishing
- Novices have simpler mental models supporting research that mental models develop with experience
- Mental models could be used to determine phishing vulnerability or observe the effects of training



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