

# HOW ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA SHAPES PERCEPTIONS OF CYBERSECURITY

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**How do people make security relevant decisions?**



# How do people make security relevant decisions?

- Draw from their mental models



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- Fictional media influences their mental models.  
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8qqgehH3kEQ>)



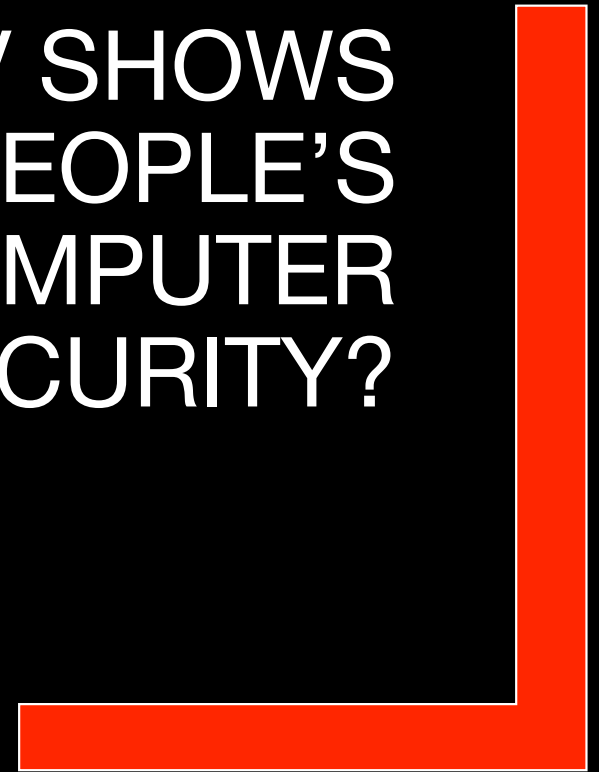
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- Representations span the spectrum of accuracy

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(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8qgeH3kEQ>)
- Representations span the spectrum of accuracy
- Need to understand what exactly users are taking away from these portrayals.

# HOW ARE FICTIONAL TV SHOWS AND MOVIES INFORMING PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF COMPUTER SECURITY?





# Research questions





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# Study Setup



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- Open and axial coding for themes



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**Do people really learn security concepts from fictional media?**



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<http://collider.com/ally-sheedy-wargames-remake-interview/>

“I’m thinking of  
Matthew Broderick in  
WarGames”



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“sometimes when I’m watching movies or tv... that makes me think of a lot of stuff that I don’t really question.. Or I just accept those representations.”



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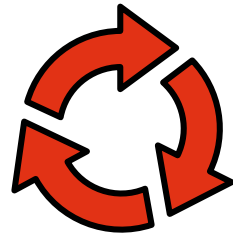




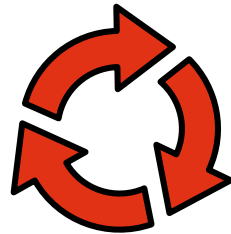
# Do people really learn security concepts from fictional media?

- Five mentioned media depictions without prompt
- Three directly mentioned TV and movies as source for mental model
- References were even made by people who thought that fictional media was inaccurate overall.
- **This suggests that fictional portrayals may be influencing mental models for people who claim to know better!**

**Our results suggest a kind of feedback loop: people learn mental models of security – sometimes from fictional media – and then these models are reaffirmed when they appear in other media later.**



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# **What are people learning from fictional media?**



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- Only specific/important targets



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- Attacks and unsafe situations are obvious
- Encryption is fragile and all security measures are futile
- Unplugging the computer and other simple solutions
- Suspicious emails can be dangerous



**Only specific/important targets**



# Only specific/important targets

- Hackers only choose important targets

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“I’m not a rich person so my finances aren’t worth anyone stealing.... So... I guess they probably left me alone”



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“Something that I found realistic was the things that they were breaking the codes to were very high security”



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- Hackers always target a specific person or entity



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Target = “Someone that you have a personal grudge against”



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Targeting one person at NSA  
instead of whole agency =  
“pretty realistic”



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# Only specific/important targets

- Hackers only choose important targets
- Hackers always target a specific person or entity
- **They don't need to protect themselves because hackers only target specific/important people instead of making widespread attacks!**



**Attacks and unsafe situations are obvious**



# **Attacks and unsafe situations are obvious**

- Active intrusion that triggers anomalous behavior



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“I feel like imagery of like being hacked where like all the screens flash and stuff... in my mind that is like hacking is happening”



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# Attacks and unsafe situations are obvious

- Active intrusion that triggers anomalous behavior
- Sometimes including a deliberate signature from the attacker
- **That an obvious indicator of a security problem will appear.**



**Encryption is fragile and all security measures are futile**



# Encryption is fragile and all security measures are futile

- Encryption can be quickly and easily broken by sufficiently talented attackers.

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“Have no limitations”



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“in our day and age, it’s like, in a blink of an eye it’s like done, you’re not protected”



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# Encryption is fragile and all security measures are futile

- Encryption can be quickly and easily broken by sufficiently talented attackers.
- **They shouldn't trust any security measures because they're just going to get hacked anyway.**



# **Unplugging the computer and other simple solutions**



# Unplugging the computer and other simple solutions

“But what actually seemed real was when like the dude unplugged it all - cause you know back when I had viruses the first thing I’d do is unplug it and see if it worked again”



# **Unplugging the computer and other simple solutions**



# Unplugging the computer and other simple solutions

- Not a single participant noted the use of a single keyboard by two people simultaneously to actively defend against an attack.



# Unplugging the computer and other simple solutions

- Not a single participant noted the use of a single keyboard by two people simultaneously to actively defend against an attack.
- **Simple solutions can solve potentially serious problems.**





**Suspicious emails can be dangerous**



# Suspicious emails can be dangerous

- Suspicious email = way to get hacked

# Suspicious emails can be dangerous

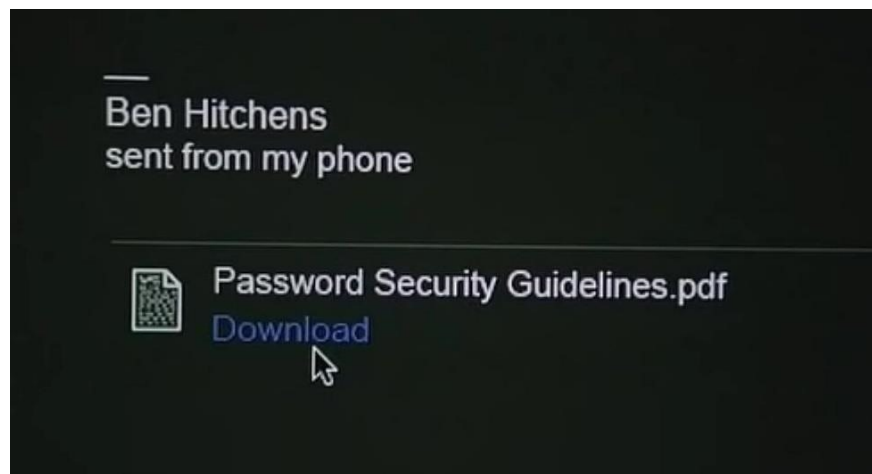
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<https://null-byte.wonderhowto.com/news/hacking-blackhat-movie-0162849/>

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“You always hear about viruses that can attach something so that’s why you never open attachments unless you know who sent it to you”



# Suspicious emails can be dangerous

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# Suspicious emails can be dangerous

- Suspicious email = way to get hacked
- **Suspicious emails are dangerous!**



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# How do people evaluate realism?





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- Start with a default assumption about realism



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  - Compliance with existing folk models
  - Cinematic aspects



# Technical knowledge



# Technical knowledge

- Jargon typically implies technical realism



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“What she said was realistic... it’s like a foreign language to my ears, like when it’s a doctor and you have no knowledge of what they talk about.”



# Technical knowledge

- Jargon typically implies technical realism



# Technical knowledge

- Jargon typically implies technical realism
  - But not always

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“It may have been someone pulling a lot of technical terms and throwing them into a paragraph.”



# Technical knowledge

- Jargon typically implies technical realism
  - But not always



# Technical knowledge

- Jargon typically implies technical realism
  - But not always
- Too fast or easy implies it's not realistic



# **Non-technical background**



# Non-technical background

- Matches with negative personal experience implies realism



# Non-technical background

- Matches with negative personal experience implies realism

“He used a keylogger to find out his password from a email and a download... I had a weird thing where my stepdad put a keylogger on my computer to see if I had a Facebook. So I know that this is possible.”



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- Relatability implies realism

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“I probably would’ve fallen victim to it too. Anybody else would, it seems like a credible thing referencing an email the way it did.”



# Non-technical background

- Matches with negative personal experience implies realism
- Relatability implies realism



# **Compliance with existing folk models**



# Compliance with existing folk models

- Motivation for hacking influences realism

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- Motivation for hacking influences realism

“She was showing off, and she enjoyed showing off. . . . If you’re good at it there’s inclination to want to be very good at it, to show ’em who you are”





# Compliance with existing folk models

- Motivation for hacking influences realism



# Compliance with existing folk models

- Motivation for hacking influences realism
- Deviations from hacker stereotypes implies a lack of realism

# Compliance with existing folk models

- Motivation for hacking influences realism
- Dependence on stereotypes implies a lack of originality



<https://www.biography.com/actor/chris-hemsworth>

“how good the actor [Chris Hemsworth] looks, I guess.”



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# Compliance with existing folk models

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# Compliance with existing folk models

- Motivation for hacking influences realism
- Deviations from hacker stereotypes implies a lack of realism
- Hacking is plausible
- Repeated tropes imply realism



# **Cinematic aspects**



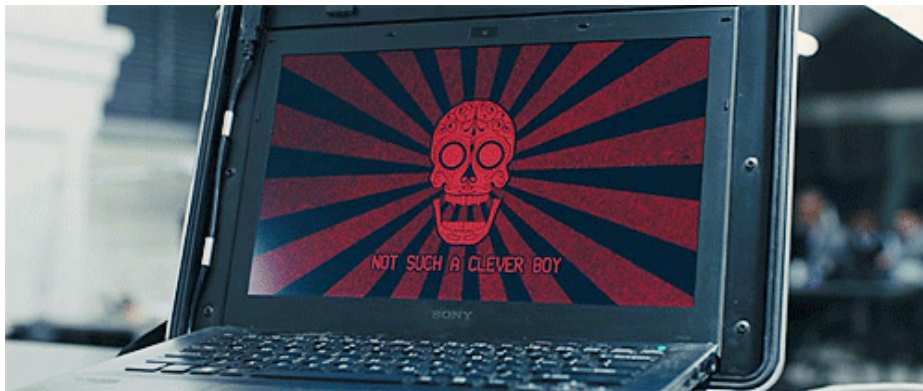
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- Character behavior must be realistic

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“everybody just seemed too casual about it. A guy is eating a sandwich and saying what’s going on, is this a video game?”



# Cinematic aspects

- Visual and audio cues affect realism
- Character behavior must be realistic



# Cinematic aspects

- Visual and audio cues affect realism
- Character behavior must be realistic
- Incongruity reduces realism



# Recommendations



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- Need for collaboration
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# Recommendations

- Need for collaboration
  - Been done before!
- Entertain responsibly
  - Cue for seriousness
- Educators can use tropes and entertainment to their advantage



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