



2012 - 2CB-266 - Cyber warfare as a form of conflict: Evaluation of models of cyber conflict as a prototype to conceptual analysis - Samuel Liles PLM

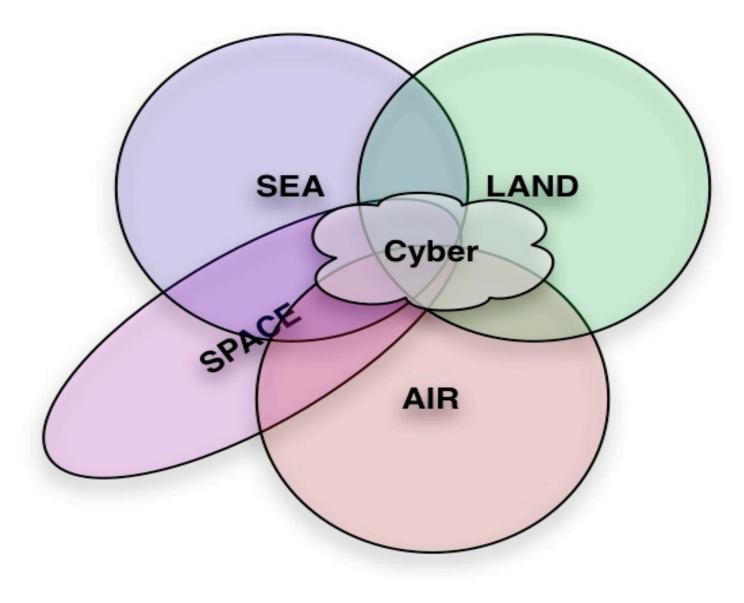


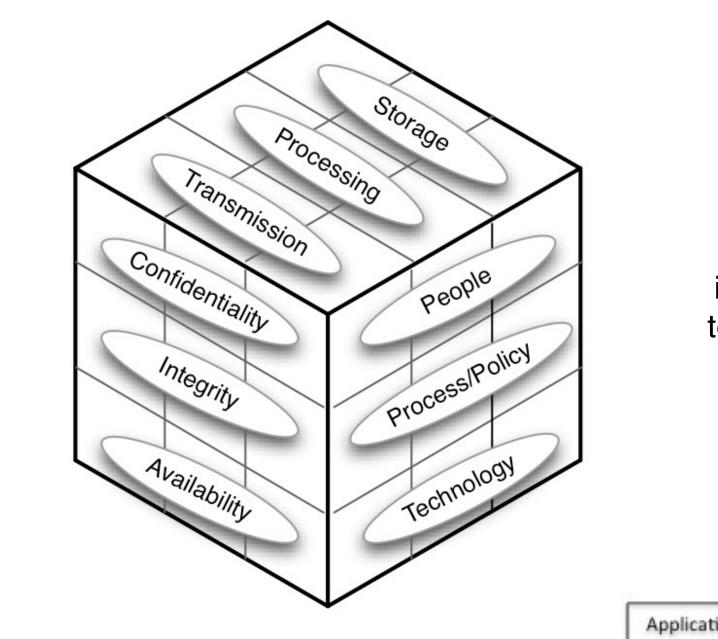
The Center for Education and Research in Information Assurance and Security

PURDUE

Cyber warfare as a form of conflict: Evaluation of models of cyber conflict as a prototype to conceptual analysis

by Samuel Liles, Dr Marcus Rogers, Dr. J. Eric Dietz, Dr. Dean Larson, Dr. Victor Raskin





Is cyber warfare and conflict

related to networking

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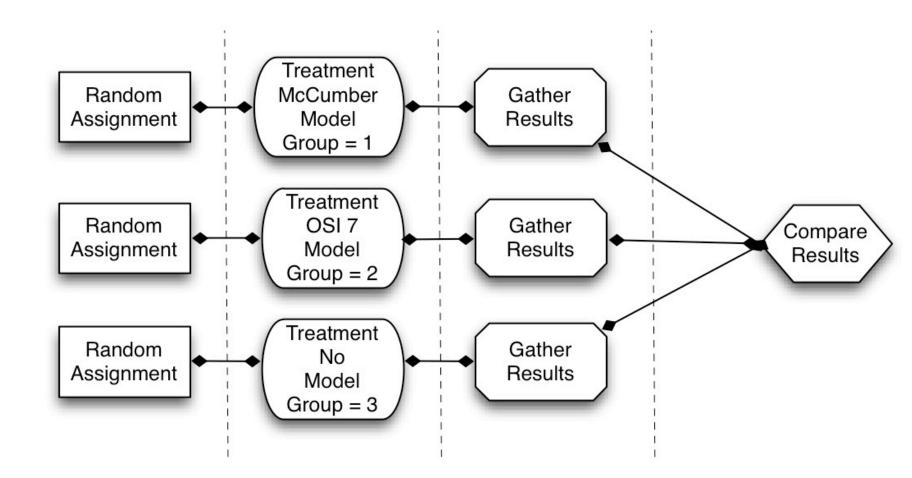
lens of the ubiquitous OSI 7

Layer model?

Is cyber warfare and conflict related to risk management or information security? How about testing expert knowledge through the lens of John McCumbers cube model?

This research states, "Given the unstructured domain of cyber warfare knowledge a specific model will allow experts to produce a concept map significantly more detailed than absent the model." Experts were solicited in a variety of venues to map cyber warfare using a concept mapping process and provide a deeper understanding of the concept. Two technology-centric models were given to groups of experts to assist them in explaining elements of cyber conflict. One group was just given the cyber warfare question and no specific model as guidance. The groups were then compared to see if either of the models had better explanatory power per the experts responses.

Application	Application	FTP/HTTP/SMTP		
Presentation	Presentation	Data translation, encryption		
Session	Session	Connections between machines		
Transport	Transport	Reliability and message continuity		
Network	Network	Logical Addressing, TCP/IP		
Data Link	Data Link	Physical Addressing, MAC		
Physical	Physical	Radio or cables		



Three groups to be compared. One group without the use of a model as a control group

Key Conclusions

- This study was conducted to evaluate whether conceptual models have specific effects on the depth of understanding in an illdefined or ill-structured domain of knowledge.
- The evidence does not support either hypothesis, the wide variance between experts in understanding of the domain does suggest a significant contribution to the field

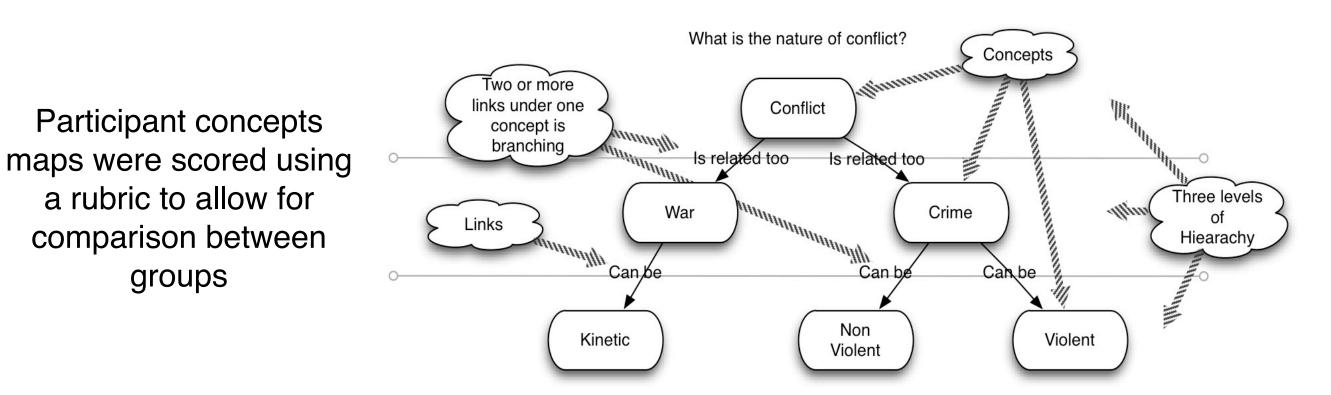


Table 3 Mean scores of the selected groups

	Concepts	Links	Branching	Hierarchy	Totals
				Levels	
Group 1	21.69	22.54	6.23	4.15	54.62
Group 2	16.15	16.12	4.85	4.50	41.62
Group 3	15.89	16.50	3.89	4.39	40.67
Total	17.33	17.70	4.86	4.39	44.28

Though the totals are different there was no statistical significant difference in the groups.

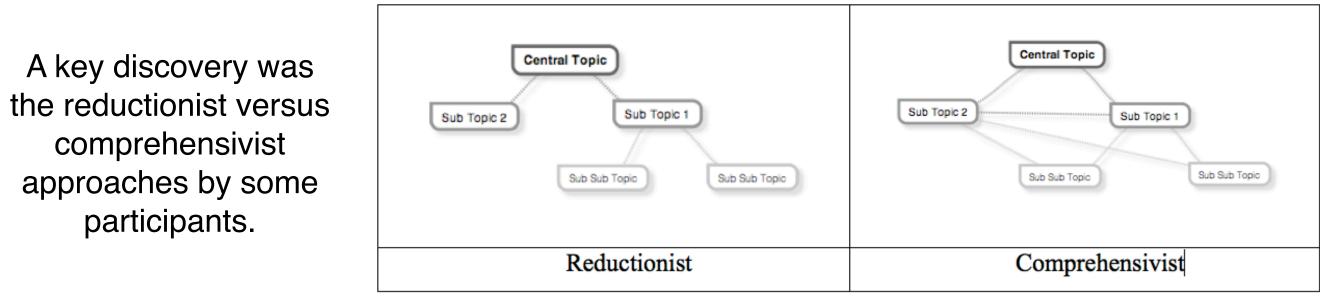
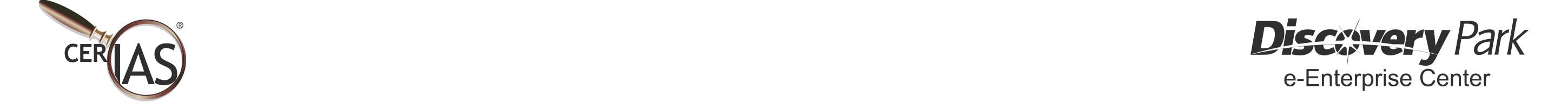


Figure 6 Example Conceptual Map Strategies



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