The Open University

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Security in the World

MOTIVATING JENNY

Modifying the Workshop

We constructed **Security in the World** with a particular context of use in mind. Your needs may differ, and we encourage you to adapt the materials we provide to suit those needs.

Here are some changes you might consider:

Printing Cards

If you have the time and finances it can be more convenient to get the cards professionally printed (typically less than £10 per set). Use the file SitWCardsSinglePage.pdf with an online printer such as Doxzoo (https://doxzoo.com/). You'll need to order a set for each table of 3-6 participants. The following are suggested options:

Orientation: Landscape	Paper colour: White
Paper size: A6	Paper finish: Silk
Printed sides: Single sided	Paper weight: 150 gsm
Print in: Colour	Hole punching: None

No Facilitator

This workshop does not require a facilitator, particularly in sessions with fewer than fifteen participants (i.e. between two and three groups). In sessions with more than three groups, our experience suggests that a facilitator is helpful in keeping the session to time, in managing the space and in helping individual groups stay on task.

Remote Working

We can confirm from experience that some participants can attend remotely via videoconferencing using a local laptop on the group table. Remote participants should be distributed among the groups, and local participants may need to hold cards up to the camera or read them out loud to facilitate discussion. However, within these constraints, remote workers can fully participate.

University of Exeter

Lancaster University

Lopez, T., Weir, C., Tun, T., Cooper, H., Bandara, A., Levine, M., Nuseibeh, B. and Sharp, H. (2020) 'Security in the World'.figshare [Online]. DOI: 10.21954/ou.rd.12205712

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Alternative Values and Prompting Cards

The current set of values cards (white print on multiple colours) are derived from research in social psychology by Schwartz et al. [1], while the prompting cards were derived from value sensitive design [2]. However, values and areas for discussion may vary from group to group. We encourage you to choose other sets of values that reflect needs within your own organisation. The only recommendation is that each group should have a set of at least five different values to consider and a distinct set of discussion prompts for each session. This folder includes an editable template for creating your own value and question cards (SitWCardTemplate.docx).

Additional Cases

It can be worthwhile to repeat this workshop with different case studies. If you want to create your own, look for printable materials that describe a security incident from two different perspectives:

> **Session 1:** an account of a security breach reported in the media or by an organisation that was compromised;
>
> **Session 2:** an account by a developer or team describing their encounter with the same security breach.

Here are two examples:

1. Event Stream, a package in node.js that was maintained by a developer with ill-intent.

    a. **Session 1**: "Holy Hell, Node…" A twitter feed by Kenn White (@kennwhite) commenting on this incident (archival link [3]):

    https://twitter.com/kennwhite/status/1067133581435305984

    (live 11 March, 2020, see archival link at [3])

    b. **Session 2**: "I don't know what to say." A discussion stream in github for an issue opened by @FallingSnow about this incident. The stream includes comments made by the original package maintainer, @dominictarr:

    https://github.com/dominictarr/event-stream/issues/116

    (live 11 March, 2020, see archival link at [4])

2. KTXL Fox 40, a TV station in Sacramento, California had a news story hacked online by an employee.

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a. **Session 1**: "After being convicted under hacking law, Anonymous-linked man says he didn't do it." An ArsTechnica story by Cyrus Farivar: https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2016/04/even-after-conviction-journalist-maintains-denial-of-aiding-hack-on-news-site/

   (live 11 March, 2020, see archival link at [5])

b. **Session 2**: "Matthew Keys is innocent." A letter sent by Sam Snow to ArsTechnica, claiming that Matthew Keys was innocent of the hacking crime. https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/2800784-Sentencing-Letter-Sam-Snow.html

   (live 11 March, 2020, see archival link at [6])

Further Reading

If you are interested in learning more about how to critically engage with reports of security breaches, we recommend the free, short OpenLearn class developed by The Open University 'Learning from major cyber security incidents':

https://www.open.edu/openlearn/science-maths-technology/learning-major-cyber-security-incidents/content-section-0

References

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[2]Friedman, B., Kahn, P. H., Borning, A., & Huldtgren, A. (2013). Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems. In *Early engagement and new technologies: Opening up the laboratory* (pp. 55–95). Springer, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7844-3_4

[3] White, K. (2018). "Holy Hell, Node". Wayback Machine [Online]. (Accessed 11 March, 2020) https://web.archive.org/web/20190605233331/https:/twitter.com/kennwhite/status/1067133581435305984

[4] FallingSnow (2018). "I don't know what to say." Wayback Machine [Online]. (Accessed 11 March, 2020)

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[5] Farivar, C. (2016). “After being convicted under hacking law, Anonymous-linked man says he didn’t do it” Wayback Machine [Online]. (Accessed 11 March, 2020) https://web.archive.org/web/20160413205404/https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2016/04/even-after-conviction-journalist-maintains-denial-of-aiding-hack-on-news-site/

[6] Snow, S. (2016). “Matthew Keys is innocent.” Wayback Machine [Online]. (Accessed 11 March, 2020). https://web.archive.org/web/20171202122013/https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/2800784-Sentencing-Letter-Sam-Snow.html

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