## *Questionnaire*

This questionnaire is a part of the investigation of the general understanding of security analysis terms among people with different backgrounds. Even people with no experience in security analysis know some of the terminology because it is used in the daily language and we like to investigate which terms that are well known and which are not. The data will be valuable in our work with a graphical language we use in security analyses.

1) **On a scale from 1-5, how familiar are you with risk analysis terms like *asset, threat, risk, unwanted incident, consequence, probability, frequency, treatment* and *vulnerability* ?**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| unfamiliar | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | very familiar |

2) **If you were to participate in a security analysis, which roles could you have?**

| | select at least one |
|---|---|
| I. The role as risk analysis leader | |
| II. The role as user or intended user of the system assessed | |
| III. The role as expert (on one or more aspects of the system) | |
| IV. The role as system designer | |
| V. The role as recorder of the risk analysis results (secretary) | |

3) What can be considered as *assets* in a security analysis?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. a customer register | | | | | |
| b. a company brand | | | | | |
| c. critical system services | | | | | |
| d. human lives | | | | | |
| e. equipment | | | | | |
| f. source code | | | | | |
| g. a company’s strategies | | | | | |
| h. the employees’ job satisfaction | | | | | |
| i. e-mail | | | | | |

4) What is true about the relationship between *risk* and *asset*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. a risk **can** harm or reduce the value of the asset | | | | | |
| b. a presumption for a risk to arise is that there are vulnerabilities for someone to exploit | | | | | |
| c. a risk **will** harm or reduce the value of an asset | | | | | |
| d. one risk may harm more than one asset | | | | | |

5) What is the difference between a *risk* and an *incident scenario* for an *asset*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. an incident scenario is an actual event that can harm the asset but without a frequency or consequence value | | | | | |
| b. a risk for an asset is an unwanted incident assigned a consequence and frequency value | | | | | |
| c. an unwanted incident cannot be part of more than one risk | | | | | |

6) The goal of a *treatment* can be:

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. to reduce risk | | | | | |
| b. to remove a threat | | | | | |
| c. to remove a vulnerability | | | | | |
| d. to reduce a threat | | | | | |
| e. to remove a risk | | | | | |
| f. to reduce a vulnerability | | | | | |
| g. to remove an unwanted incident | | | | | |
| h. to reduce an unwanted incident | | | | | |

7) What is true about *treatment*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. it is usually directed towards a vulnerability | | | | | |
| b. it is usually directed towards a threat | | | | | |
| c. it is usually directed towards an unwanted incident | | | | | |
| d. it is always directed towards a risk | | | | | |
| e. it can be directed towards both a vulnerability and threat | | | | | |
| f. it cannot be directed towards both a vulnerability and an unwanted incident at the same time | | | | | |
| g. it cannot be directed towards both a vulnerability, a threat and an unwanted incident at the same time | | | | | |

8) When will a *treatment* be considered successful?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. if it reduces risk frequency | | | | | |
| b. if it reduces risk consequence | | | | | |
| c. if it makes the risk value acceptable | | | | | |
| d. if it eliminates the risk | | | | | |
| e. if it reduces both frequency and consequence | | | | | |
| f. if it reduces the risk value to an acceptable level | | | | | |

9) What is the relationship between *frequency, likelihood* and *probability*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. the term frequency comprises both likelihood and probability | | | | | |
| b. likelihood is measured as “often, seldom, never etc.” | | | | | |
| c. probability is measured as “50%, 10% etc.” | | | | | |
| d. frequency is measured as “1, 3, 2000, 3.5 etc” | | | | | |
| e. likelihood is measured as a value between 0-1 | | | | | |
| f. likelihood covers both frequency and probability | | | | | |

10) What can be used to calculate *risk value*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. probability and frequency | | | | | |
| b. likelihood and consequence | | | | | |
| c. consequence and frequency | | | | | |
| d. consequence and probability | | | | | |
| e. frequency and likelihood | | | | | |

11) What is a *risk* composed of?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. a consequence, a frequency, a probability and an unwanted incident | | | | | |
| b. a probability, an unwanted incident and a consequence | | | | | |
| c. a consequence and a frequency and an unwanted incident | | | | | |
| d. none of the alternatives above | | | | | |

12) What is the relationship between *risk* and *unwanted incident*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. a risk is part of an unwanted incident | | | | | |
| b. a risk initiates the unwanted incident | | | | | |
| c. an unwanted incident is part of a risk | | | | | |
| d. an unwanted incident can be a part of more than one risk | | | | | |

13) When can one consider an *unwanted incident* a *risk*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. when it has a consequence, but not necessarily a frequency | | | | | |
| b. when it has a frequency, but not necessarily a consequence | | | | | |
| c. when it has both a frequency and a consequence | | | | | |

14) What is true about *vulnerability*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. it can be a weakness or lack of the asset itself | | | | | |
| b. it can be a weakness or lack of the asset's surroundings | | | | | |
| c. a threat can exploit vulnerabilities | | | | | |

15) What can be considered a *threat*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. hardware | | | | | |
| b. people | | | | | |
| c. software | | | | | |
| d. an event (initiated by a person) | | | | | |

16) What is true about *threat*?

| | false | partly false | uncertain | partly true | true |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. a threat can initiate an unwanted incident | | | | | |
| b. a threat can constitute a risk even if there are no vulnerabilities to exploit | | | | | |
| c. a threat can potentially reduce the value of an asset | | | | | |
| d. a risk is always associated with a threat | | | | | |
| e. a threat is not necessarily connected to a risk | | | | | |