

Category 5: Cognitive Overload Vulnerabilities

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This directory contains detailed implementation schemas for all 10 indicators in the Cognitive Overload vulnerability category.

Overview

Cognitive overload vulnerabilities exploit limitations in human information processing, attention, working memory, and decision-making capacity under high cognitive load.

Indicators

1. [5.1] **Alert fatigue desensitization** - MCAR (Missed Critical Alert Rate) tracking
2. [5.2] **Decision Fatigue Errors** - Decision quality degradation over time
3. [5.3] **Information Overload Paralysis** - Response delays with increasing event volume
4. [5.4] **Multitasking Degradation** - Performance decline with concurrent tasks
5. [5.5] **Context Switching Vulnerabilities** - Error rates during task transitions
6. [5.6] **Cognitive Tunneling** - Fixation on single threats while missing others
7. [5.7] **Working Memory Overflow** - Capacity exceeded in complex scenarios
8. [5.8] **Attention Residue Effects** - Performance impacts from incomplete task switches
9. [5.9] **Mental Model Mismatch** - System understanding gaps
10. [5.10] **Mental Model Confusion** - Contradictory mental models causing errors

Implementation Schema

Each indicator file follows the **OFTLISRV** framework with emphasis on cognitive load metrics.

Key Metrics

Missed Critical Alert Rate (MCAR)

$MCAR = N_{missed} / N_{total_critical}$

Alert threshold: $MCAR > 0.05$ (5% miss rate)

Decision Quality Index

$DQI = (Correct_decisions / Total_decisions) \times (1 / Avg_decision_time)$

Measures accuracy and efficiency under cognitive load.

Cognitive Load Score

$CLS = w \times Alert_volume + w \times Task_complexity + w \times Context_switches$

Key Data Sources

- **SIEM:** Alert volume, acknowledgment times, false positive rates
- **Ticketing:** Issue complexity, resolution quality, reopened tickets
- **User Activity:** Application switches, concurrent sessions, task duration
- **Communication:** Email/Slack volume, response times
- **Incident Data:** Error patterns, missed detections

Detection Approach

Alert Fatigue Detection

```
missed_count = alerts.filter(
    status='closed' AND
    resolution='false_positive' OR
    status='expired'
).count()

MCAR = missed_count / total_critical
```

Working Memory Overflow

```
WM_capacity = 7 ± 2 items # Miller's Law
Current_load = Active_alerts + Open_tickets + Concurrent_tasks
Overflow = Current_load > (WM_capacity × Expertise_factor)
```

Baseline Establishment

Cognitive indicators require: - Individual analyst baselines (performance varies significantly) - Normal alert volume per shift - Typical task complexity distribution - Context switch frequency baselines

Common Event Types

- `alert_generated` → 5.1 (when volume exceeds capacity)
- `decision_made` → 5.2 (tracked for quality over time)
- `task_switch` → 5.5, 5.8 (context switching)
- `multiple_incidents` → 5.4, 5.7 (concurrent load)
- `complex_scenario` → 5.6, 5.10 (tunneling, confusion)

Risk Levels

- **Low** (0-0.33): Cognitive load within capacity, high performance
- **Medium** (0.34-0.66): Approaching capacity limits, some degradation
- **High** (0.67-1.00): Overload state, significant performance decline

Mitigation Strategies

Technical Mitigations

- ML-based alert triage to reduce volume
- Automated false positive suppression
- Alert aggregation and deduplication
- Workflow automation for routine tasks

Organizational Mitigations

- Task rotation to reduce fatigue
- Shift schedules that account for cognitive limits

- Training on decision-making under stress
- Regular breaks during high-alert periods

Process Mitigations

- Weekly SIEM tuning to reduce noise
- Complexity scoring for ticket assignment
- Maximum concurrent incident limits
- Formal handoff protocols during overload

Related Resources

- **Dense Foundation:** `/foundation docs/core/en-US/` - Cognitive load formalization
- **Pattern Detector:** `/src/detectors.py` - Alert fatigue algorithm
- **Dashboard:** `/dashboard/soc/` - Cognitive load visualization
- **Research:** Human factors in cybersecurity decision-making