

# Category 5: Cognitive Overload Vulnerabilities

## Contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Implementation Schema</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Key Metrics</b>	<b>2</b>
Missed Critical Alert Rate (MCAR) . . . . .	2
Decision Quality Index . . . . .	2
Cognitive Load Score . . . . .	2
<b>Key Data Sources</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Detection Approach</b>	<b>2</b>
Alert Fatigue Detection . . . . .	2
Working Memory Overflow . . . . .	3
<b>Baseline Establishment</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Common Event Types</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Risk Levels</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Mitigation Strategies</b>	<b>3</b>
Technical Mitigations . . . . .	3
Organizational Mitigations . . . . .	3
Process Mitigations . . . . .	4
<b>Related Resources</b>	<b>4</b>

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