Práce se zdroji – myšlení armádního OSINT analytika

Skupina kybernetických sil a informačních operací

plukovník Ivo Zelinka

IN THE BEGINNING
WAS
THE WORD

CYBER
AND INFORMATION
WARFARE GROUP

O čem to bude?

Tři principy práce armádního OSINT analytika:

1. Metodika práce se zdroji

2. Oddělení emocí od informací

3. Využití algoritmů

Metodika práce se zdroji

Source reliability

	Rating	Description
A	Reliable	No doubt about the source's authenticity, trustworthiness, or competency. History of complete reliability.
B	Usually reliable	Minor doubts. History of mostly valid information.
C	Fairly reliable	Doubts. Provided valid information in the past.
D	Not usually reliable	Significant doubts. Provided valid information in the past.
E	Unreliable	Lacks authenticity, trustworthiness, and competency. History of invalid information.
F	Reliability unknown	Insufficient information to evaluate reliability. May or may not be reliable.

Information credibility

	Rating	Description
1	Confirmed by independent Sources	Logical, consistent with other relevant information, confirmed by independent sources.
2	Probably true	Logical, consistent with other relevant information, not confirmed.
3	Possibly true	Reasonably logical, agrees with some relevant information, not confirmed.
4	Doubtfully True	Not logical but possible, no other information on the subject, not confirmed.
5	Improbable	Not logical, contradicted by other relevant information.
6	Difficult to say	The validity of the information can not be determined.

Spolehlivost **ZDROJE**:

A–E, stranou stojí F

Důvěryhodnost **INFORMACE**:

1–5, stranou stojí 6

IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD

CYBER AND INFORMATION WARFARE GROUP

Oddělení emocí od informací

1. Anchoring bias.

People are **over-reliant** on the first piece of information they hear. In a salary negotiation, whoever makes the first offer establishes a range of reasonable possibilities in each person's mind.

2. Availability heuristic.

People **overestimate the importance** of information that is available to them. A person might argue that smoking is not unhealthy because they know someone who lived to 100 and smoked three packs a day.

3. Bandwagon effect.

The probability of one person adopting a belief increases based on the number of people who hold that belief. This is a powerful form of **groupthink** and is reason why meetings are often unproductive.

4. Blind-spot bias.

Failing to recognize your own cognitive biases is a bias in itself. People notice cognitive and motivational biases much more in others than in themselves.

13. Placebo effect.

When **simply believing** that something will have a certain effect on you causes it to have that effect. In medicine, people given fake pills often experience the same physiological effects as people given the real thing.

14. Pro-innovation bias.

When a proponent of an innovation tends to **overvalue its usefulness** and undervalue its limitations. Sound familiar, Silicon Valley?

15. Recency.

The tendency to weigh the **latest information** more heavily than older data. Investors often think the market will always look the way it looks today and make unwise decisions.

16. Salience.

Our tendency to focus on the **most easily recognizable features** of a person or concept. When you think about dying, you might worry about being mauled by a lion, as opposed to what is statistically more likely, like dying in a car accident.

5. Choice-supportive bias.

When you choose something, you tend to feel positive about it, even if that **choice has flaws**. Like how you think your dog is awesome — even if it bites people every once in a while.

6. Clustering illusion.

This is the tendency to **see patterns in random events**. It is key to various gambling fallacies, like the idea that red is more or less likely to turn up on a roulette table after a string of reds.

7. Confirmation bias.

We tend to listen only to information that confirms our **preconceptions** — one of the many reasons it's so hard to have an intelligent conversation about climate change.

8. Conservatism bias.

Where people favor prior evidence over new evidence or information that has emerged. People were **slow to accept** that the Earth was round because they maintained their earlier understanding that the planet was flat.

17. Selective perception.

Allowing our expectations to **influence how we perceive** the world. An experiment involving a football game between students from two universities showed that one team saw the opposing team commit more infractions.

18. Stereotyping.

Expecting a group or person to have certain qualities without having real information about the person. It allows us to quickly identify strangers as friends or enemies, but people tend to **overuse and abuse** it.

19. Survivorship bias.

An error that comes from focusing only on surviving examples, causing us to **misjudge a situation**. For instance, we might think that being an entrepreneur is easy because we haven't heard of all those who failed.

20. Zero-risk bias.

Sociologists have found that **we love certainty** — even if it's counterproductive. Eliminating risk entirely means there is no chance of harm being caused.

9. Information bias.

The tendency to **seek information when it does not affect action**. More information is not always better. With less information, people can often make more accurate predictions.

10. Ostrich effect.

The decision to **ignore dangerous or negative information** by "burying" one's head in the sand, like an ostrich. Research suggests that investors check the value of their holdings significantly less often during bad markets.

11. Outcome bias.

Judging a decision based on the **outcome** — rather than how exactly the decision was made in the moment. Just because you won a lot in Vegas doesn't mean gambling your money was a smart decision.

12. Overconfidence.

Some of us are **too confident about our abilities**, and this causes us to take greater risks in our daily lives. Experts are more prone to this bias than laypeople, since they are more convinced that they are right.

20 základních kognitivních zkreslení

IN THE BEGINNING
WAS
THE WORD

CYBER
AND INFORMATION
WARFARE GROUP

5. Choice-supportive bias.

When you choose something, you tend to feel positive about it, even if that **choice has flaws**. Like how you think your dog is awesome — even if it bites people every once in a while.

14. Pro-innovation bias.

When a proponent of an innovation tends to **overvalue its usefulness** and undervalue its limitations. Sound familiar, Silicon Valley?

18. Stereotyping.

Expecting a group or person to have certain qualities without having real information about the person. It allows us to quickly identify strangers as friends or enemies, but people tend to **overuse and abuse** it.

Kognitivní zkreslení, kterými trpím nejčastěji já.

Využití algoritmů

AP The Associated Press ✅
@AP

An Associated Press visual analysis finds that the deadly blast that rocked a Gaza hospital was likely caused by a rocket fired from inside Palestinian territory that veered off course, broke up in the air and crashed to the ground.

Přeložit post

apnews.com

👥 Ohodnotit navrhované komunitní poznámky →

Viditelné jen pro přispěvatele v programu Komunitní poznámky

Komunitní poznámky na síti X (TW)

1. Pro běžné uživatele viditelné až po verifikaci poznámky hodnotiteli, pro členy programu okamžitě.

2. Hodnotitelé jsou sami hodnoceni ohledně vlastní přesnosti (algoritmicky a komunitou).

3. Překvapivě vysoká přesnost, pro amatérského OSINT analytika je to jasný „must have".

Využití algoritmů

Práce s Google Images na 15 sekund.

Fotografie z článku Czech Defence z roku 2021 je originál, vše ostatní je fotomontáž.

Otázky?

Zdroje:

1. FM 2-22.3, https://tinyurl.com/5a4f8hd5

2. D. Kahneman, Myšlení rychlé a pomalé, 2011.

3. https://help.twitter.com/en/using-x/community-notes