Red Teams

Andrew Brown



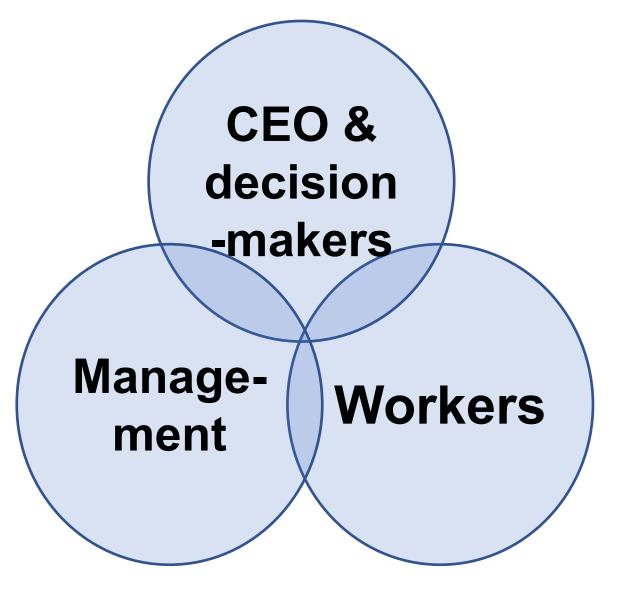
Think bold, act reliable

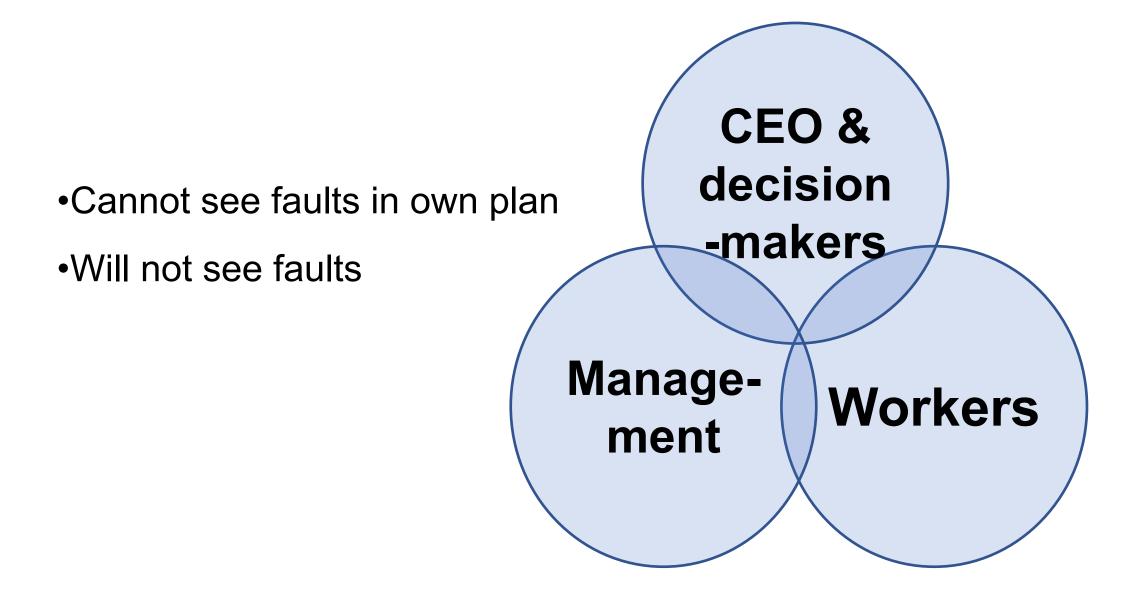


Consider the following...

•Organisation embarks upon a disastrous project

- •'Obvious' from start
- •Why did no-one stop this?





Reasons we cannot see faults in own plans

- •Analogy to software development:
- Do not expect developers to find own bugs
- Have processes:
 - Pair programming
 - Code reviews
 - Testers
- Even so, it is difficult

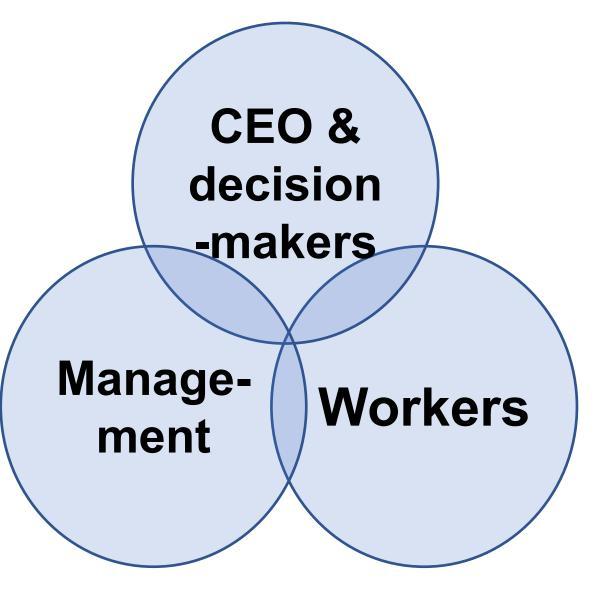
Reasons we cannot see faults in own plans

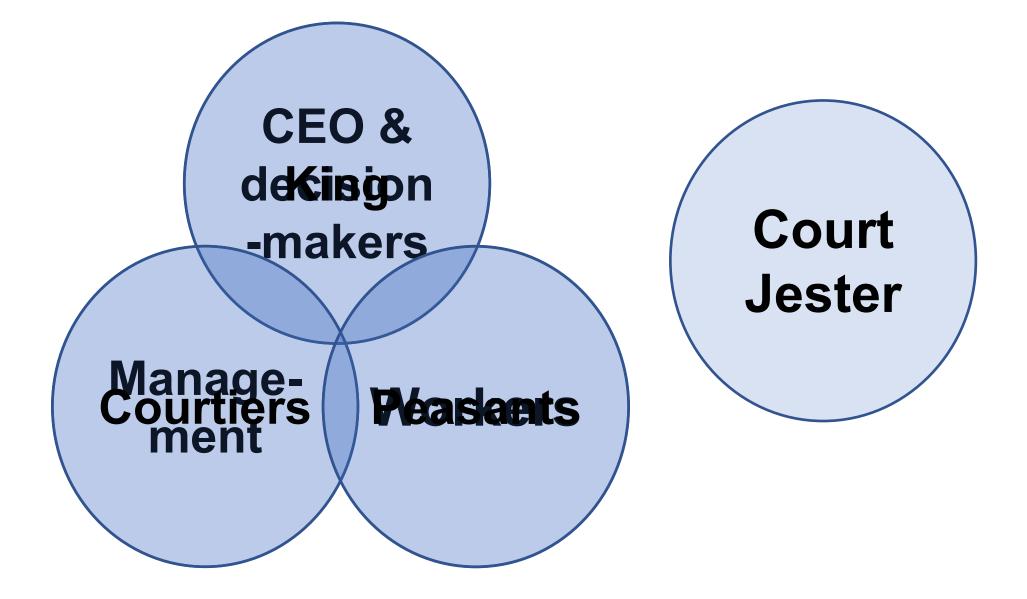
Spotting strategy faults can be harder:

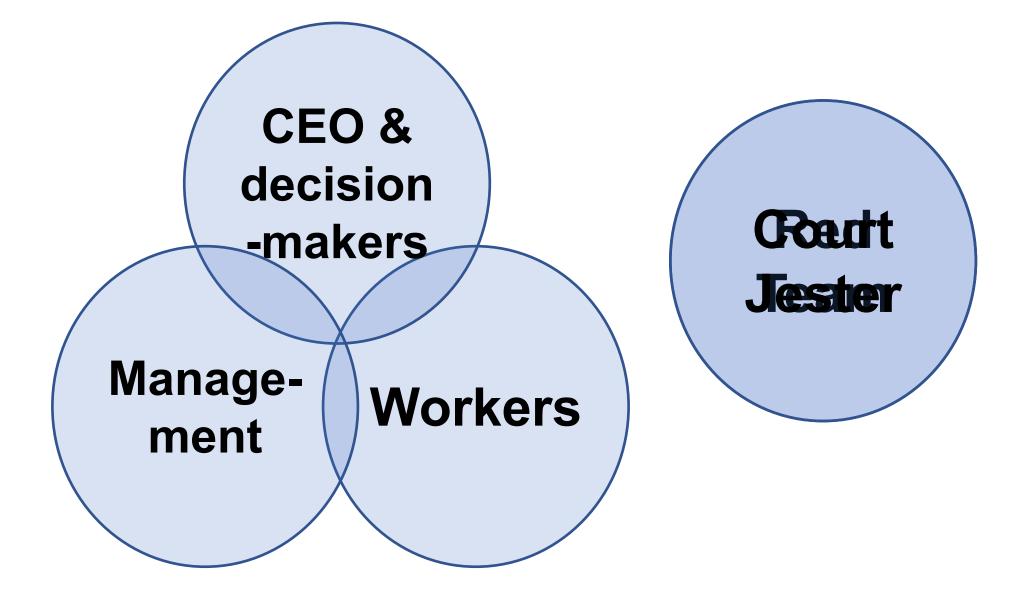
- 1. Power hierarchies
- 2. No right & wrong



- •Vested interests
- •Do not see whole picture
- •Dare not raise problems







What is a Red Team?

Several distinct roles:

1. DECISION SUPPORT Red Team

- 2. Simulation and wargaming: Opposing Force
- 3. Security & Cyber: White hat penetration

Challenge organisation's orthodox thinking on a subject:

Question current beliefs

•

- Uncover and test hidden assumptions
- •Develop alternate perspectives

•Provide leadership with contrarian viewpoints & options

•... to enable leadership to make better decisions

Why do we need Red Teams?

Why do we need red teams?

- 1. We cannot mark our own homework
- 2. We are deluded and believe we can
- 3. We fail in predictable ways

We fail in predictable ways

•We take shortcuts

- Limitations in time & resources

•Assume we know more than we do

- Similar situation is not the same

•We discount threats

- Overconfidence effect, Optimism bias
- •Shortcuts and assumptions usually okay
- •Sometimes lead into failure

Why do we need red teams?

- 1. We cannot mark our own homework
- 2. We are deluded and believe we can
- 3. We fail in predictable ways
- 4. We have organisational pathologies

We have organisational pathologies

- •Groupthink
- •Desire for harmony leads to dysfunctional decision-making
- •Harmony achieved by suppressing dissent
- •Need a maverick



We have organisational pathologies

•Groupthink

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We have organisational pathologies

•Groupthink

- •Desire for harmony leads to dysfunctional decision-making
- •Harmony achieved by suppressing dissent

•Need a maverick

- •Being an organisational maverick is hard, with a short life expectancy
- •Organisations have complex relationship with mavericks
- •Delusion: "I could be a maverick if I wanted"

Example uses of a red team



Example uses of a red team

- Canary Wharf Developers
- City of London office space ~£80/sq ft
- Offer Canary Wharf at £30
- How might City property owners react?

Example uses of a red team

•Proposed IT project

- What issues are hidden?
- How can we uncover them?
- What assumptions have we made?
- When may they be important?
- •A red team allows you to safely
 - Raise issues
 - Challenge assumptions
 - Improve your plan, or develop a better one

Critical success factors to building a Red Team

MICAH ZENKO

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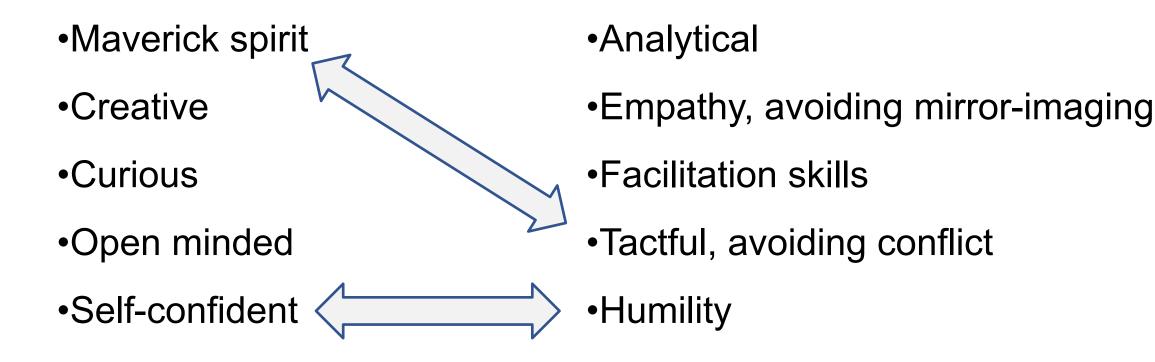


Transform Your Business by Thinking Like the Enemy Critical success factors to building a Red Team

- 1. Boss buy-in
 - Set expectations & permissions
 - Resource & access
 - Willingness to listen to findings... And act on them
- 2. Clear & Appropriate brief
- 3. Effective team & tools

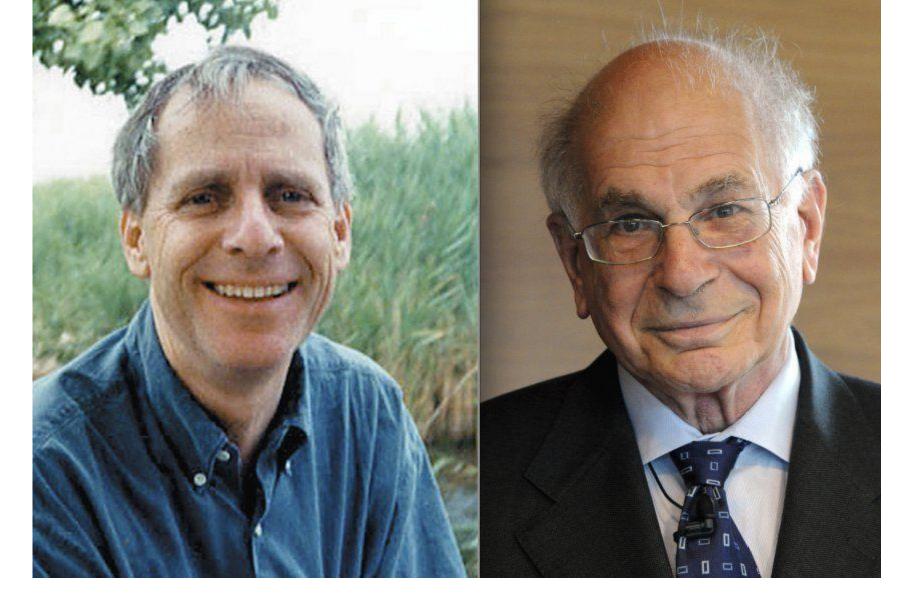
Capabilities & qualities needed

Qualities needed in a red team member



•Lot of these qualities fit with testing

•Qualities do not reside in single person



"I will prove that you are wrong"

"Under what conditions could this be true?"

Capabilities & qualities needed

Why ...

- 1. can't we mark our own homework?
- 2. are we deluded and believe we can?
- 3. do we fail in predictable ways?
- 4. do we have organisational pathologies?

We suffer a series of cognitive biases (My specialism)

Qualities needed - self-awareness

- •Biases
- -Bias Blind Spot
- -Confirmation Bias
- -Overconfidence Effect
- -Groupthink

•Currently developing debiasing activities & mitigation

•Self-aware & introspection

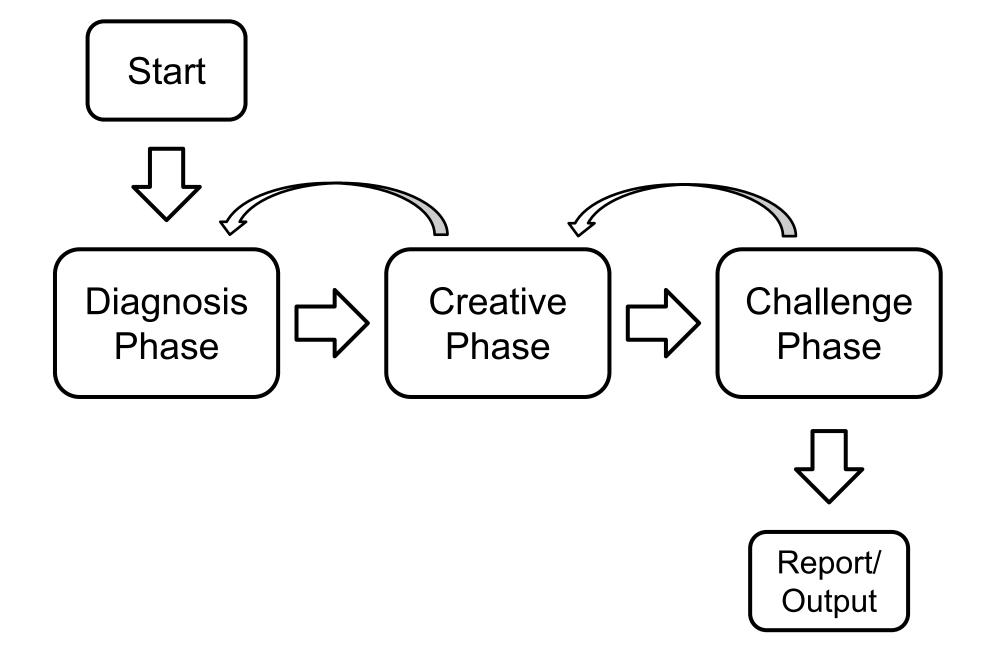
Structured thinking tools

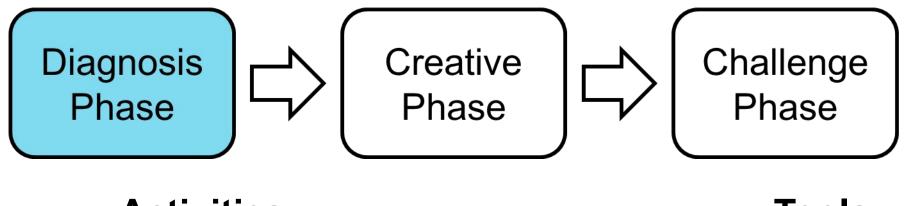


Structured thinking tools

- •Code quality tools
- •Security & penetration tools
- •Usability and accessibility
- Performance
- •Regression and automation

- •Different tools for different tasks
- •We have different tasks within thinking



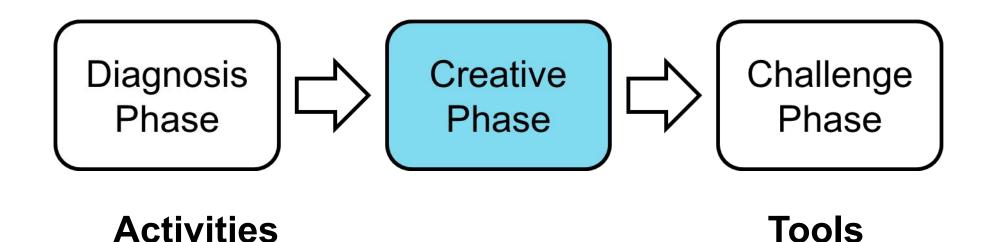


Activities



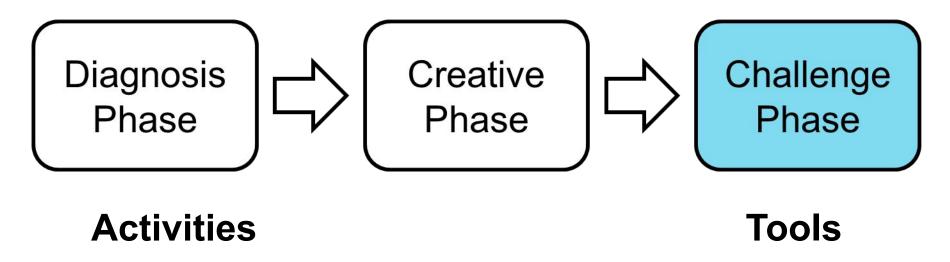
- Identify flawed assumptions
- Uncover assertions
- •Reveal faulty logic
- Identify evidence gaps
- Identify additional info required

- •Key assumptions check
- •5 Whys
- Probability Analysis
- Inconsistencies Finder
- •Analysis of Competing Hypotheses



- Apply alternate perspectives
- Consider external factors
- Identify alternate outcomes
- Identify side-effects

- •Pre-mortem
- Stakeholder mapping
- •Problem Framing
- •4 ways of seeing



- Develop contrasting views
- •Challenge ideas & theories
- •Test hypotheses

- Devil's advocacy
- •What-if analysis
- •

STRUCTURED

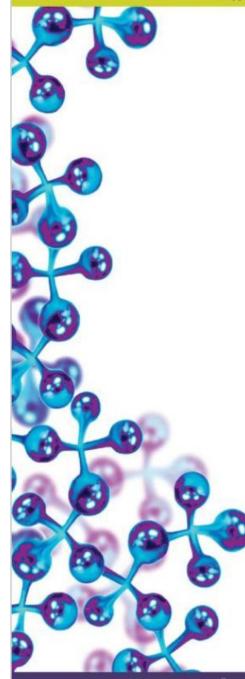
ANALYTIC

TECHNIQUES

FOR INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

RANDOLPH H. PHERSON

RICHARDS J. HEUER JR.





Sarah Miller Beebe Randolph H. Pherson



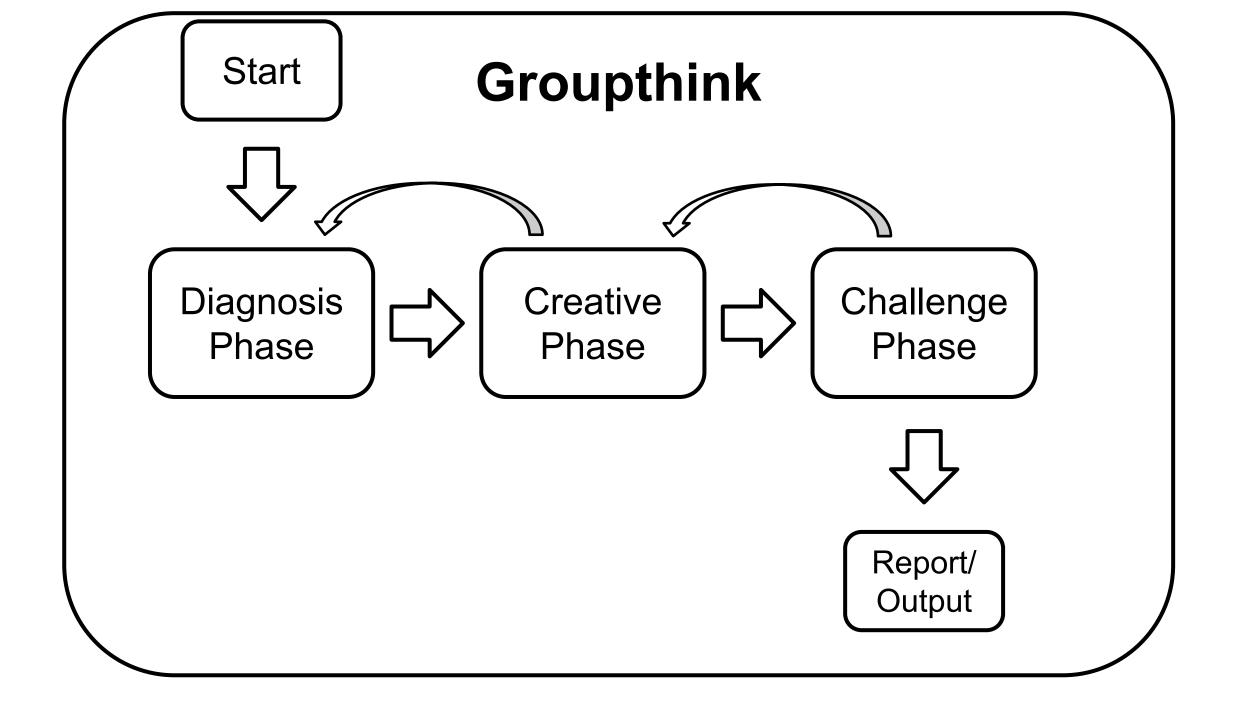
SECOND EDITION

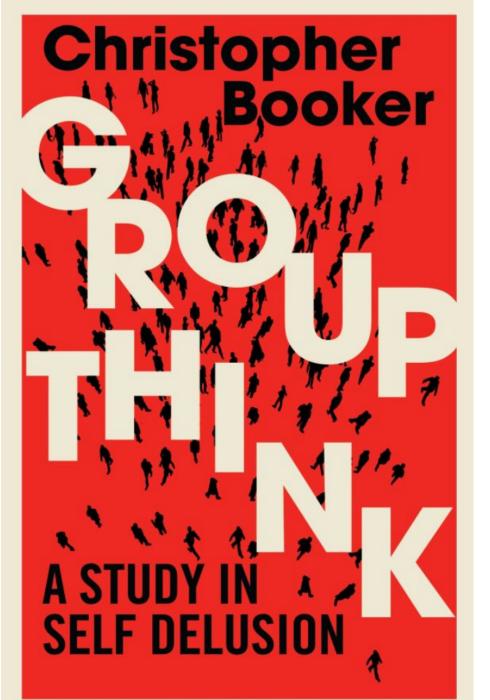
Cases in Intelligence Analysis

STRUCTURED ANALYTIC TECHNIQUES IN ACTION

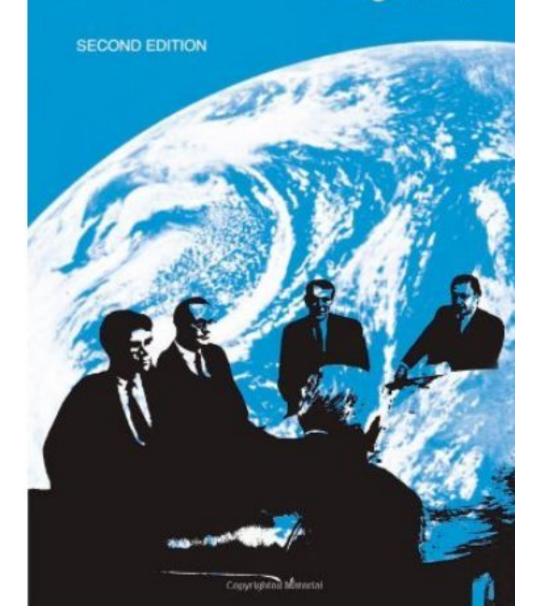
Foreword by Jack Davis







GROUPTHINK Irving L. Janis



Groupthink mitigation techniques

- 1. Circle of voices
- 2. Think-write-share
- 3. 1-2-4-Whole Group
- 4. 5 will get you 25
- 5. Dot voting

Groupthink awareness & mitigation workshop

Summary

•Opportunity to challenge orthodox thinking, improve plans

•Cannot mark homework, groupthink

•CSFs:

- Boss buy-in
- Tamed, tactful mavericks
- Bag of structured thinking tools

Thank you

Questions?

Resources

Resources

- •The most useful resources are either:
- -Most expensive
- -Free



A product of the TRADOC G-2 Operational Environment Enterprise

THE Red team Handbook



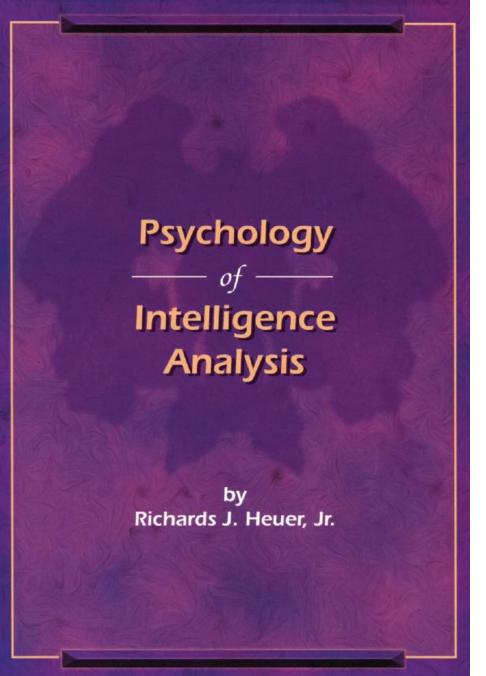
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THE ARMY'S GUIDE TO MAKING BETTER DECISIONS



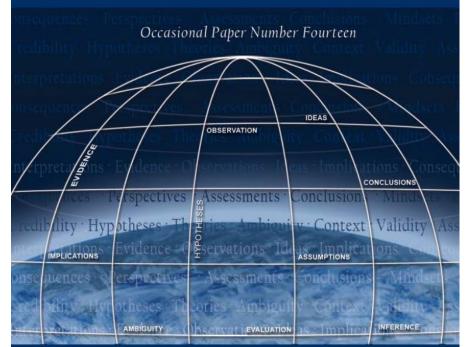
Red Teaming Handbook





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BENJAMIN GILAD, PhD

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