

Simple learning guide

Plain-language walkthroughs for the complete capability library.

14 starter lessons · 48 capability modules · 62 understanding checks · 77 navigation tabs

Reviewed 2026-10-20 · watchtower-learning-20261020-v1

Start with one question and one lesson. Read the steps, try the interactive examples online and check your understanding. The guide can be read without an AI connection. Normal application permissions still apply to native tools.

[Open the interactive simple guide](#) · [PDF edition](#) · [Editable Markdown](#)

Learning progress is local study history, not certification. Examples are labelled teaching scenarios. Private source/workspace data are not included in guide progress.

Contents

1. [Find your way around](#)
2. [Read a data card with confidence](#)
3. [Build a five-minute daily routine](#)
4. [Research one country or region](#)
5. [Use maps and layers](#)
6. [Understand market numbers](#)
7. [Compare ratings and CDS carefully](#)
8. [Investigate a news claim](#)
9. [Read a forecast without overclaiming](#)
10. [Ask the Assistant a useful question](#)
11. [Choose the right monitoring workflow](#)
12. [Keep a useful research record](#)
13. [Explore a place in War Room](#)
14. [Choose your next skill and solve common problems](#)
15. [Navigation and workspace controls](#)
16. [Reading data correctly](#)
17. [Brief, Pro Brief and Signal Board](#)
18. [My Watchtower](#)
19. [Watchtower Search](#)

20. [News, Social and Narratives](#)
21. [Linked Events and Incident Graph](#)
22. [Economic Calendar](#)
23. [Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets](#)
24. [Fear & Greed, Market Tone and bond-move units](#)
25. [Global Bonds, Financial Stress, Deposits and Bank Run Monitor](#)
26. [Global Debt and source-anchored debt clocks](#)
27. [Global Wealth and Affordability](#)
28. [Crypto Intel and digital-asset research](#)
29. [Monetary Predictions, Gold and Commodity Wars](#)
30. [Prediction Markets](#)
31. [Companies and issuer research](#)
32. [Countries and Global Politics](#)
33. [Geopolitical Risk and Outcome Tree](#)
34. [Bayes Threat, Ancap Welcomeness and country taxes](#)
35. [Global Risk Overview and Systemic research](#)
36. [Forecast Lab and Energy outlook](#)
37. [Infrastructure and Pacific/subsea networks](#)
38. [Commodity Atlas, Commodities Data and gas facilities](#)
39. [War Room: monitoring, investigations and terrain tools](#)
40. [Conflict / Military](#)
41. [Air / Aviation](#)
42. [Marine and Mobility Intel](#)
43. [Weather Alerts and Natural Hazards](#)
44. [Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data](#)
45. [Outages and Cyber Exposure](#)
46. [Sanctions / Ownership and CBDC & Digital Money](#)
47. [Insurance Risk & Resilience](#)
48. [Health / Biosecurity and Crime & Terror](#)
49. [Cameras, viewing walls and Flock locations](#)
50. [Portfolio, personal relevance and exposure monitoring](#)
51. [Alerts and Intelligence Rule Studio](#)
52. [Data Q&A, AI Analysis and Oracle](#)
53. [Reports and evidence-backed briefings](#)
54. [Replay, saved work and exports](#)
55. [API Connections and AI-agent MCP access](#)
56. [Accounts, subscriptions, affiliates and administration](#)
57. [Troubleshooting and reporting a problem](#)
58. [Practical end-to-end playbooks](#)
59. [Integrated map sources and tools](#)

- 60. [Corporate, fund and instrument ratings / CDS](#)
- 61. [Country demographics and population pyramids](#)
- 62. [All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking](#)

[Capability directory](#)[Glossary](#)

Find your way around

Your goal: Choose a useful starting view and find a tool without getting lost.

What you will learn

- Recognise the three application modes
- Find a workspace through Commands
- Return to this guide whenever you need it

Watchtower brings many research tools together. Start with one question. Brief gives a short overview, Monitor helps you watch a situation, and Investigate opens the detailed workspaces. Simple and Extended are levels of this guide, not different subscriptions.

Follow the steps

1. **Locate the mode buttons.** Find Brief, Monitor and Investigate in the side or bottom navigation. Read their labels before changing views.
2. **Find a tool by its name.** Open Commands and search for Countries, Weather or Credit. A hidden or restricted tool may need your normal workspace settings or account access.
3. **Choose a short starting page.** Open Pro Brief and identify one item you want to understand. You do not need to understand every panel at once.

Example / application

If your question is about a company's debt, start with Global Bonds → Ratings & CDS rather than browsing every map.

Check your understanding

What do Simple and Extended change?

- A. The amount of explanation in this guide
- B. Your subscription or account permissions
- C. The underlying risk scores

Answer A: They change learning depth. Application modes and account access remain separate controls.

Read a data card with confidence

Your goal: Identify what a number means, when it was observed, and what is missing.

What you will learn

- Separate observation and retrieval dates
- Distinguish zero from unknown
- Open source evidence before interpreting a score

Before using a figure, ask four questions: what is measured, in what unit, for which place or entity, and at what time? The time Watchtower retrieved it can be much newer than the original observation.

Follow the steps

1. **Try the source-card example.** Use the Evidence states practice card. Switch between observed zero, missing and stale to see why they mean different things. *Interactive practice: Evidence states and source clocks.*
2. **Inspect a selected item.** Select a card in the application, then use Evidence or its source/details control. Read the unit and original date.
3. **Write one careful sentence.** Describe what the source reports and its period. Add what you cannot establish from that record.

Example / application

‘Retrieved today; observation from 2024’ describes old evidence retrieved recently. It is not a new measurement.

Check your understanding

A field is blank because its source is unavailable. What should you conclude?

- A. The value is zero
- B. The value is unknown
- C. The risk is low

Answer B: Missing coverage cannot establish a zero value, a safe place or a low-risk outcome.

Build a five-minute daily routine

Your goal: Turn a large dashboard into a small, useful review list.

What you will learn

- Find a useful briefing
- Check upcoming events
- Choose two items for deeper research

Start broad, then narrow your attention. A briefing helps you spot questions; the source records and specialist tools help you answer them.

Follow the steps

1. **Read the overview.** Open Pro Brief. Note the covered period and choose two developments relevant to your question.
2. **Check your own workflow.** Open My Watchtower to inspect your watches, changes and inbox. Creating or saving a watch is a separate action you choose.
3. **Look ahead.** Open Calendar and check the date, time zone and event status. A scheduled event is not a known outcome.

Example / application

A morning list might contain one funding question, one transport question and one upcoming official release—with dates and source links.

Check your understanding

Does a new headline in a briefing prove the event just happened?

- A. Yes, every new headline is a new event
- B. No; check the original event and publication times
- C. Only if the headline is dramatic

Answer B: Newly collected, newly published and newly occurring are different time concepts.

Research one country or region

Your goal: Combine a country profile with dated, source-backed risk context.

What you will learn

- Select the intended country
- Read years, units and coverage
- Inspect the evidence behind a domain

Countries helps you understand a place's statistics and background. Global Risk Overview helps you inspect cross-domain evidence pressure. Read the sources rather than treating a colour as a verdict.

Follow the steps

1. **Start with the country profile.** Open Countries and choose a country you know. Look at the observation year of one statistic.
2. **Open the risk overview.** Choose the same country and a domain. The country selector is a useful place to begin.
3. **Check the evidence window.** The 1, 7 and 30 day choices select an evidence lookback. Open a driver or source record and check its meaning.

Example / application

A missing country-domain value means there was not enough eligible evidence for that assessment. It does not prove low risk.

Check your understanding

What does a 7-day selector in Global Risk Overview mean?

- A. A guaranteed seven-day forecast
- B. The selected evidence lookback
- C. Seven independent sources

Answer B: The evidence window is separate from the defined forecast horizons in Systemic research or Forecast Lab.

Use maps and layers

Your goal: Open a layer, inspect a feature and understand what its geometry represents.

What you will learn

- Find map layer controls
- Open a feature's details
- Distinguish a location reference from an impact area

A dot, a line and a shaded area can represent very different evidence. Read the feature's source and geometry description before drawing conclusions about the places around it.

Follow the steps

1. **Find the layer directory.** Open Map Layers to see the main globe's categories. Individual workspaces also have their own map controls.
2. **Inspect a specialist map.** Open Infrastructure. Choose a layer and open a feature using the map or its list.
3. **Practise the geometry distinction.** Use the map-symbol practice card to compare a reported point, a general country anchor and an authored scenario area. *Interactive practice: What does this map symbol mean?.*

Example / application

A marker near a facility may be an approximate locality reference. It does not by itself establish an outage, ownership or measured loss.

Check your understanding

A line is labelled schematic. What does that establish?

- A. Its exact surveyed route
- B. A stated reference connection, with the supplied scope
- C. Its current operating capacity

Answer B: A schematic connection can be useful context while its exact geometry and operating state remain unknown.

Understand market numbers

Your goal: Read prices, yields and changes in the correct units.

What you will learn

- Read the instrument identity and source clock
- Understand basis points and percentage points
- Separate a fund-price proxy from the underlying market

A price move, a yield move and a change in an index are different measurements. Check the instrument, currency, unit and source time before comparing two figures.

Follow the steps

1. **Read a market overview row.** Open Summary in Market Overview. Find the source date and the instrument or benchmark name.
2. **Look at a yield curve.** Open US curve. Compare tenors and check whether a change is in basis points or percentage points.
3. **Try the yield example.** Change the practice yields and compare the three ways of describing the move. *Interactive practice: Yield moves in three units.*

Example / application

A yield moving from 4.00% to 4.10% rises 10 basis points, 0.10 percentage points, or 2.5% relative to the starting yield.

Check your understanding

How many basis points are in a 0.10 percentage-point move?

- A. 0.10 bps
- B. 10 bps
- C. 100 bps

Answer B: One percentage point equals 100 basis points, so $0.10 \times 100 = 10$ bps.

Compare ratings and CDS carefully

Your goal: Find the right rated entity and tell a rating from a reported contract price.

What you will learn

- Find Ratings & CDS
- Inspect an issuer or instrument identity
- Separate spreads, coupons and upfront payments

An agency rating is a source opinion about a particular issuer or instrument. A CDS spread is a reported credit-derivative field. Neither should silently be transferred to a subsidiary, a fund's holdings or another contract.

Follow the steps

1. **Open the reference workspace.** In Global Bonds, open Ratings & CDS. Search an issuer or fund name; use exact LEI or ISIN filters when appropriate.
2. **Inspect a reference.** Read the actual rated name, agency, instrument/issuer scope, action date and status. A name match is a candidate to review.
3. **Try the CDS field example.** See why a fixed coupon is not a substitute for a missing reported spread. *Interactive practice: Rating, spread, coupon and upfront.*

Example / application

A fund can hold a rated bond without having that bond's rating itself. A reported CDS coupon and an upfront payment are not automatically a current five-year spread.

Check your understanding

A CDS record has a 500 bps coupon but no reported spread. What is its observed market spread?

- A. 500 bps
- B. Zero
- C. Not supplied by that field

Answer C: The contractual coupon is a different field. Do not manufacture the missing spread from it.

Investigate a news claim

Your goal: Trace a claim to its source and keep related reports distinct.

What you will learn

- Search a focused question
- Inspect original source wording
- Keep claims and confirmations separate

Use Search to find records and Linked Events or Incident Graph to inspect relationships. A cluster of similar headlines can come from the same original report.

Follow the steps

1. **Search a topic and place.** Use Watchtower Search. Start with a company, place or event term and narrow the period where offered.
2. **Follow the related records.** Open Linked Events and inspect the source identities and dates of related items.
3. **Write a source-based finding.** State what is reported, who says it, and what still needs confirmation. Similar wording is not automatically independent evidence.

Example / application

Three articles repeating one announcement are three publications, not necessarily three independent confirmations.

Check your understanding

What should you check before calling two reports independent confirmation?

- A. Whether they have different colours
- B. Whether they share the same underlying source or claim
- C. Whether both headlines contain the country name

Answer B: Source lineage and the original claim matter more than the number of publications.

Read a forecast without overclaiming

Your goal: Find the target, time window, evidence and track record behind an estimate.

What you will learn

- Identify the exact forecast target
- Separate historical research from issued forecasts
- Recognise unresolved or incomplete outcomes

A model number only makes sense with its target definition. A fund-price forecast, a regional warning and a country-context score are not interchangeable.

Follow the steps

1. **Open Forecast Lab.** Choose a target and horizon. Read the base time, target time and the measured outcome.
2. **Inspect the evidence and method.** Read the input cut-off, model/version and any missing coverage. A range has a stated meaning, not a guaranteed outcome.
3. **Check the track record.** Separate historical tests from forecasts actually issued before their outcomes. Unresolved outcomes should stay unresolved.

Example / application

An estimate about a US-listed fund over five NYSE sessions is not a five-day crisis probability for a country selected beside it.

Check your understanding

Does a good historical backtest establish proven live forecasting skill?

- A. Yes, automatically
- B. No; inspect prospective results and calibration
- C. Only when the chart is smooth

Answer B: Historical research and genuinely issued prospective performance answer different questions.

Ask the Assistant a useful question

Your goal: Choose an AI tool, preview evidence and review the answer's support.

What you will learn

- Write a focused evidence question
- Preview sources before generation
- Check citations and missing information

The interactive guide works without an AI connection. When you want AI help, the Assistant uses the signed-in account's configured OpenAI connection and existing access limits.

Follow the steps

1. **Find the Assistant.** Locate the Assistant button. Opening a tool does not run the model.
2. **Choose a task and question.** For example: explain this evidence, extract a claim, compare revisions, draft a briefing or review a document. Add the place, period and desired output.
3. **Review before and after running.** Use Preview evidence, then Run AI only when you choose. Afterwards inspect citations, source dates and withheld claims.

Example / application

'Explain the selected country's funding evidence. Separate observations, model context and missing sources, and cite the original periods.'

Check your understanding

What does a citation check establish?

- A. That the publisher's claim is certainly true
- B. That the answer has a checked connection to its selected evidence; source truth still needs review
- C. That all possible sources were read

Answer B: Source support, truth, completeness and model accuracy are different checks.

Choose the right monitoring workflow

Your goal: Understand where a watch or rule runs and where its result appears.

What you will learn

- Distinguish watches from armed rules
- Check source units and unknown inputs
- Find the intended delivery channel

Watchtower has several monitoring tools. A browser rule, a personal server inbox and a passive tracked item do not have the same delivery behaviour.

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect personal monitoring.** Open My Watchtower and read the watch/inbox controls and the current account context.
2. **Inspect Alerts.** Read the rule source, condition, freshness, cooldown and where it evaluates. Save or enable only through the native controls when you choose.
3. **Try an unknown input.** The practice rule shows why missing evidence should not silently become false or zero. *Interactive practice: True, false and unknown.*

Example / application

A browser evaluator needs its eligible visible page. A server inbox has its own watch, scheduling and budget rules.

Check your understanding

For a browser rule, what does NOT unknown mean?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Still unknown

Answer C: Negation cannot turn missing evidence into a known observation.

Keep a useful research record

Your goal: Know what is saved and export enough evidence for another reader.

What you will learn

- Check the feature's storage label
- Preserve original source dates and units
- Share a reproducible selection

Different workspaces save in different places. A browser-local layer, a server-backed case and a purchased report have different storage and access rules.

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect a report or edition.** Open Reports and look for its edition identity, period and evidence/manifest controls.
2. **Check where a save lives.** Before leaving a workspace, read its saved-state confirmation and whether it is in this browser, the current session or your account.
3. **Keep context with the export.** Include the question, filters, period, source links, units and limitations. A view link is not a backup of private notes.

Example / application

A report's publication date does not make every observation in its evidence manifest equally recent.

Check your understanding

Will every browser-local layer appear automatically on another device after sign-in?

- A. Yes
- B. Only if its own feature explicitly provides that synchronisation
- C. Only when its colour is blue

Answer B: Read each feature's storage contract; local files and cloud records are different.

Explore a place in War Room

Your goal: Use the guided place tools and understand what a result can establish.

What you will learn

- Choose the correct place or map point
- Read the search radius and historical period
- Distinguish a scenario from a physical forecast

War Room now starts with clear Simple-view choices: Check a place, Find a dam, Explore map and Help. All tools opens the wider investigation and terrain workspace.

Follow the steps

1. **Open War Room.** Choose Check a place in Simple view. Search for the intended location or select a point yourself.
2. **Choose the search scope.** Read the radius, years and source coverage before showing records. A search radius is not a hazard footprint.
3. **Read and keep the summary.** Inspect source details and use the provided text download when useful. Optional water/radio tools use your explicit assumptions and their stated models.

Example / application

No matching historical records in a chosen radius does not establish that the place is safe.

Check your understanding

Does a reported reservoir capacity equal the water stored there today?

- A. Always
- B. No; check the source definition and current evidence
- C. Only for large dams

Answer B: Capacity, present storage and an assumed release volume are separate quantities.

Choose your next skill and solve common problems

Your goal: Use the capability library, current methods and useful problem reports.

What you will learn

- Find a related capability
- Distinguish access, source and interface problems
- Resume your learning later

You do not have to learn every workspace in one sitting. Use Capabilities to find a tool by task, then open its Extended lesson when you need more detail.

Follow the steps

1. **Browse the full capability library.** Search a goal such as credit, cameras, weather, reports or countries. Every current navigation entry has a learning destination.
2. **Use the appropriate recovery control.** For a source gap, inspect its status. For account checking, wait for verified access. For a map issue, use the native graphics/reload controls offered for that view.
3. **Report a clear problem.** Include the workspace, action, time, expected result and visible error. Remove private notes or credentials from any screenshot.

Example / application

‘The country table did not move horizontally on my phone at this time’ is more actionable than ‘everything is broken.’

Check your understanding

What should you do before clearing browser data to fix missing saved work?

- A. Delete it immediately
- B. Check the account, device and storage location, and export important local work
- C. Assume the server deleted everything

Answer B: Clearing local storage can remove work that was never stored on the server.

Navigation and workspace controls

Your goal: Use modes, Commands, layout controls, fullscreen and map tools without losing your place.

What you will learn

- Choose the right application mode
- Find a workspace
- Inspect a wider view

Follow the steps

1. **Choose the right application mode.** Compare Brief, Monitor and Investigate. The guide's Simple/Extended selector changes learning depth, not application access.
2. **Find a workspace.** Use Commands or the capability directory. If a tab was hidden by your layout, review Customize Workspace rather than assuming it was removed.
3. **Inspect a wider view.** Open a workspace and use its native fullscreen control. Keep the same selection and return with its close control.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What does a copied view link preserve?

- A. Every private note and source file
- B. The supported view context, not necessarily private content
- C. A new subscription

Answer B: A view link and an export or private saved record have different scope.

Reading data correctly

Your goal: Read clocks, units, evidence classes, missingness and model meaning consistently.

What you will learn

- Classify the item
- Check the clocks
- Preserve the comparison basis

Follow the steps

1. **Classify the item.** Decide whether it is an observation, reference, forecast, authored scenario or interpretation before using its value.
Interactive practice: Evidence states and source clocks.
2. **Check the clocks.** Distinguish event/observation, publication, collection and displayed/model times. Retained data keeps its original date.
3. **Preserve the comparison basis.** Compare like units, periods, entity scope and currencies. State gaps rather than filling them with a guessed zero.
Interactive practice: Yield moves in three units.

Example / application

Decide whether it is an observation, reference, forecast, authored scenario or interpretation before using its value.

Check your understanding

Can a fresh retrieval make an old observation a current measurement?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only for numeric observations

Answer B: Retrieval is a separate clock; observation age and source coverage remain visible.

Brief, Pro Brief and Signal Board

Your goal: Use briefing, signal and alert-screen views as a starting point for source review.

What you will learn

- Choose an overview
- Inspect a signal
- Review the alert screen

Follow the steps

1. **Choose an overview.** Open Pro Brief and identify its period and scope.
2. **Inspect a signal.** Open Signal Board, choose one item and trace the source behind it.
3. **Review the alert screen.** Compare the board's chosen metrics with the specific thresholds or conditions they represent.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a tile count measure independently verified events?

- A. Always
- B. Only if its explicit definition and evidence establish that
- C. Never read tile counts

Answer B: Counts can refer to records, sources, models or matches. Read the definition.

My Watchtower

Your goal: Set up a deliberate personal watch, review changes and understand the server inbox.

What you will learn

- Inspect your personal workspace
- Review a watch before saving
- Review a matched item

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect your personal workspace.** Confirm the current account and open My Watchtower.
2. **Review a watch before saving.** Choose the supported subject, source and budget. Use the native save controls yourself and read the saved state.
3. **Review a matched item.** Open What changed or the inbox. Inspect the exact matched record and original date before acknowledging it.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a passive map pin automatically become a My Watchtower server watch?

- A. Yes
- B. No; use the watch workflow's own controls
- C. Only in dark theme

Answer B: Personal watches and passive references have separate evaluation and storage contracts.

Watchtower Search

Your goal: Find source-qualified records and move from search results to the relevant workspace.

What you will learn

- Ask a focused search question
- Narrow the search
- Open the evidence home

Follow the steps

1. **Ask a focused search question.** Use a place, issuer, event or source term rather than a broad conclusion.
2. **Narrow the search.** Use the source/type/category/period controls offered in the result view. Inspect duplicates and original-source links.
3. **Open the evidence home.** Follow a result to its specialist workspace and keep its source date and scope with your notes.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What does a missing search result establish?

- A. The event did not occur
- B. No matching retained result in that query and coverage
- C. The source is false

Answer B: Search coverage is bounded; absence in a result set is not proof of absence in the world.

News, Social and Narratives

Your goal: Compare news and social reports without confusing publication volume with confirmation.

What you will learn

- Compare news lenses
- Inspect public social context
- Follow a narrative

Follow the steps

1. **Compare news lenses.** Choose Breaking, Economics, Technology, Health/Bio or Natural Disasters for the question at hand.
2. **Inspect public social context.** Review the original post, attribution and time. Treat it according to its source and evidence class.
3. **Follow a narrative.** Use Narratives to compare reported claims and their evolution; inspect originals for important changes.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Which is stronger evidence of independent corroboration?

- A. Many near-identical headlines
- B. Independent primary observations addressing the same claim
- C. A high publication count alone

Answer B: Publication volume can reflect syndication, repetition or attention.

Feature methods: [media methods](#)

Linked Events and Incident Graph

Your goal: Follow related records, inspect revisions and distinguish an event graph from a verified causal chain.

What you will learn

- Start with a source record
- Inspect the relationship
- Resolve the entity

Follow the steps

1. **Start with a source record.** Open Linked Events and select a topic or record.
2. **Inspect the relationship.** Use Incident Graph to see the stated link, dates and source evidence.
3. **Resolve the entity.** Open Entity Explorer when an organisation, identifier or relationship needs closer inspection.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What does an edge in a graph prove by itself?

- A. Causation
- B. Only the relationship represented by that edge's definition
- C. A measured financial loss

Answer B: Read the edge type and source evidence; do not infer stronger causality or exposure.

Economic Calendar

Your goal: Read event schedules, releases, comparisons and source revisions in the correct time zone.

What you will learn

- Select the calendar window
- Read the release state
- Use the event as a question

Follow the steps

1. **Select the calendar window.** Open Calendar and choose the relevant region, day or event type.
2. **Read the release state.** Separate scheduled time, actual release, estimate, previous value and revised value.
3. **Use the event as a question.** Connect the release to its native units and specialist workspace; do not treat a scheduled event as a known surprise.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What should a revised previous value be treated as?

- A. An unchanged historical fact
- B. A source revision that can change comparisons
- C. A new future forecast

Answer B: Preserve the original/revised distinction and the relevant release period.

Feature methods: [economic calendar methods](#)

Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets

Your goal: Use benchmark, stock, FX, commodity and crypto reference views with clear identities and units.

What you will learn

- Read a market row
- Compare a specialist panel
- Explore the global atlas

Follow the steps

1. **Read a market row.** Start in Market Overview Summary and inspect the instrument, source and clock.
2. **Compare a specialist panel.** Use the Markets panel for the relevant asset class. Indices and individual stocks are different inventories.
3. **Explore the global atlas.** Open Global Markets and check regional selection, company/listing-country basis and available coverage.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a stock's listing country fully describe its economic exposure?

- A. Yes
- B. No; inspect company and exposure evidence separately
- C. Only for large companies

Answer B: Listing venue, company domicile and underlying economic exposure are different concepts.

Feature methods: [market coverage methods](#)

Fear & Greed, Market Tone and bond-move units

Your goal: Interpret the distinct sentiment views and calculate bond moves in compatible units.

What you will learn

- Inspect the sentiment method
- Compare Market Tone
- Calculate a yield change

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect the sentiment method.** Open Fear & Greed and read which inputs the current view uses.
2. **Compare Market Tone.** Inspect its own composition and source state rather than assuming it duplicates the other gauge.
3. **Calculate a yield change.** Use the practice calculator to distinguish basis points, percentage points and relative change. *Interactive practice: Yield moves in three units.*

Example / application

Use the practice calculator to distinguish basis points, percentage points and relative change.

Check your understanding

A yield rises from 4% to 5%. What is the move in basis points?

- A. 1 bp
- B. 25 bps
- C. 100 bps

Answer C: The move is one percentage point, equal to 100 bps; its relative change is 25%.

Global Bonds, Financial Stress, Deposits and Bank Run Monitor

Your goal: Connect fixed-income observations, funding context and banking evidence without mixing their meanings.

What you will learn

- Inspect Global Bonds
- Check wider funding context
- Inspect a banking reference

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect Global Bonds.** Choose a curve, sovereign, credit, derivatives or funding view and read the source classification.
2. **Check wider funding context.** Open Financial Stress or Deposits and retain each measure's own period and method.
3. **Inspect a banking reference.** Use Bank Run Monitor's institution/source views and the separate Bank CDS table.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Is derivatives notional the same as net loss exposure?

- A. Yes
- B. No; the measures have different definitions
- C. Only if both are in USD

Answer B: Notional, market value, legally netted exposure and losses are distinct quantities.

Feature methods: [government finance methods](#) · [credit ratings cds methods](#) · [bankrun evidence methods](#)

Global Debt and source-anchored debt clocks

Your goal: Compare reported debt measures and understand the optional source-anchored running displays.

What you will learn

- Select a debt definition
- Inspect the anchor
- Compare like with like

Follow the steps

1. **Select a debt definition.** Open Global Debt and choose the sector, geography and period.
2. **Inspect the anchor.** Read the source stock, units, covered economies and any extrapolation label.
3. **Compare like with like.** Keep government, household, corporate and total nonfinancial debt definitions separate; distinguish reported values from running illustrations.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a moving debt counter mean an agency reports a new observation each second?

- A. Yes
- B. No; inspect its reported anchor and extrapolation method
- C. Only when it moves upward

Answer B: A running display can be an illustration anchored to dated observations.

Global Wealth and Affordability

Your goal: Use wealth, consumer-price and affordability evidence with explicit scope and source periods.

What you will learn

- Choose a wealth or price lens
- Inspect the comparison basis
- Review a discovery item

Follow the steps

1. **Choose a wealth or price lens.** Open Global Wealth / Affordability and read its evidence labels.
2. **Inspect the comparison basis.** Separate nominal/real/PPP, currency, observation year and the model's selected coverage.
3. **Review a discovery item.** A hardship headline or affordability screen is context; confirm important claims with original evidence.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Is a cross-country affordability screen an exact household cost-of-living bill?

- A. Yes
- B. No; it has a declared comparison scope and assumptions
- C. Only for countries with a flag

Answer B: Household circumstances, definitions and source coverage can differ from the comparative screen.

Crypto Intel and digital-asset research

Your goal: Distinguish crypto market prices, token references, protocol/network evidence and model context.

What you will learn

- Select a crypto view
- Check identities and clocks
- Keep the evidence classes separate

Follow the steps

1. **Select a crypto view.** Open Crypto Intel and identify the token/network or market being discussed.
2. **Check identities and clocks.** Read contract/network identifiers, source time and available coverage before comparing names.
3. **Keep the evidence classes separate.** A price move, protocol metric, exchange event and heuristic risk label answer different questions.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Do two tokens with the same display name necessarily identify the same asset?

- A. Yes
- B. No; inspect the network and identifiers
- C. Only when they share an icon

Answer B: Names and icons are not sufficient asset identifiers.

Monetary Predictions, Gold and Commodity Wars

Your goal: Read monetary, gold and resource research without mixing flows, stocks, market prices and scenarios.

What you will learn

- Inspect the selected monetary view
- Separate the gold measures
- Compare resource evidence

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect the selected monetary view.** Open Monetary Predictions and read the target, source date and method.
2. **Separate the gold measures.** Keep holdings, flows, market prices and estimates in their stated units and periods.
3. **Compare resource evidence.** In Commodity Wars, inspect source definitions and compatible country/resource periods before comparing a rank.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Can reserves, annual production and a market price be added as the same measure?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only for gold

Answer B: They describe different units and time bases; a meaningful transformation needs an explicit method.

Prediction Markets

Your goal: Read market-implied event contracts alongside their resolution terms and liquidity context.

What you will learn

- Open a contract
- Read the rule
- Compare carefully

Follow the steps

1. **Open a contract.** Use Prediction Markets to select a specific market and outcome.
2. **Read the rule.** Inspect the question wording, outcome deadline, resolution source and trading state.
3. **Compare carefully.** Separate price-implied expectations from a Watchtower forecast and from an already verified outcome.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What is essential before comparing two probability-like market values?

- A. The card colour
- B. Compatible contract definitions and resolution windows
- C. The number of likes

Answer B: Different settlement criteria can make superficially similar probabilities incomparable.

Feature methods: [prediction risk methods](#)

Companies and issuer research

Your goal: Resolve the issuer/listing, inspect primary financial evidence and find separate credit references.

What you will learn

- Find the issuer
- Inspect identifiers and facts
- Check agency and CDS references

Follow the steps

1. **Find the issuer.** Open Companies and use its universe or market dossier controls.
2. **Inspect identifiers and facts.** Check the CIK/LEI/listing and the exact financial reporting period. Category membership is not proof of current production.
3. **Check agency and CDS references.** Use the separate credit-reference card or Global Bonds hub; verify the actual source-rated entity.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a holding-company rating automatically apply to every subsidiary?

- A. Yes
- B. No; the rated object must match
- C. Only if names are similar

Answer B: Issuer, parent, subsidiary and individual obligations have separate legal and rating scopes.

Feature methods: [companies research methods](#)

Countries and Global Politics

Your goal: Build a dated country dossier and inspect political indicators, news and legislative records.

What you will learn

- Select a country profile
- Inspect politics and legislation
- Follow the source

Follow the steps

1. **Select a country profile.** Open Countries and compare the year, definition and coverage of a statistic.
2. **Inspect politics and legislation.** Use Global Politics for political news and bills/legislation, including source-specific stages and dates.
3. **Follow the source.** Separate an indicator, a news report, passage of a bill and legal commencement; keep uncertain status explicit.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does passage of a bill necessarily establish that it is in force now?

- A. Yes
- B. No; inspect enactment and commencement evidence
- C. Only if it has a headline

Answer B: Legislative stages and effective dates are different facts.

Feature methods: [country demographics methods](#) · [political updates methods](#)

Geopolitical Risk and Outcome Tree

Your goal: Inspect country context and authored scenario pathways under their declared definitions.

What you will learn

- Read the country evidence
- Inspect a scenario
- Check sensitivity and results

Follow the steps

1. **Read the country evidence.** Open Geopolitical Risk and inspect country-table/source clocks and qualifiers.
2. **Inspect a scenario.** Open Outcome Tree and read its criterion, horizon and contributing inputs.
3. **Check sensitivity and results.** Separate authored assumptions, dependence bounds and actual prospective outcomes before interpreting a model value.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Must non-exclusive scenario values add to 100%?

- A. Yes
- B. No; the scenarios can overlap
- C. Only in the country view

Answer B: Non-exclusive events and dependence bounds do not form a mutually exclusive probability partition.

Feature methods: [geopolitical outlook methods](#) · [outcome studio methods](#)

Bayes Threat, Ancap Welcomeness and country taxes

Your goal: Read declared value-based country comparisons and source-qualified tax/fee evidence.

What you will learn

- Inspect the declared pillars
- Review the source and missing-input bounds
- Inspect a tax or fee

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect the declared pillars.** Open Bayes Threat · Ancap Welcomeness and choose a country.
2. **Review the source and missing-input bounds.** Read the model weights, observation years and coverage before using the rank.
3. **Inspect a tax or fee.** Keep jurisdiction, residency/conditions, currency, effective/review dates and service scope with the value.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Is a headline tax rate an effective tax bill for every person?

- A. Yes
- B. No; conditions and jurisdiction matter
- C. Only if it is a percentage

Answer B: Schedules, reliefs, residency and other taxes/fees can change the relevant amount.

Feature methods: [ancap welcomeness methods](#) · [country tax fees methods](#)

Global Risk Overview and Systemic research

Your goal: Use Global Risk Overview and its Systemic workbench to connect coverage, drivers and defined forecasts.

What you will learn

- Select a country/domain
- Read drivers and coverage
- Review Systemic outcomes

Follow the steps

1. **Select a country/domain.** Open Global Risk Overview and locate the country control.
2. **Read drivers and coverage.** Inspect the original source dates, excluded inputs and the meaning of the evidence-pressure score.
3. **Review Systemic outcomes.** Use the embedded Systemic workbench or Forecast Lab; inspect frozen definitions and prospective performance.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Is a country evidence-pressure index automatically a calibrated crisis probability?

- A. Yes
- B. No; inspect its method and validation scope
- C. Only if the score is high

Answer B: An index and a probability forecast are different outputs with different validation requirements.

Feature methods: [global risk overview methods](#) · [systemic risk methods](#)

Forecast Lab and Energy outlook

Your goal: Inspect forecast targets, historical research, genuine issuance and source-qualified energy scenarios.

What you will learn

- Read the target definition
- Inspect the track record
- Review an energy assumption

Follow the steps

1. **Read the target definition.** Open Forecast Lab and select an instrument/scenario and horizon.
2. **Inspect the track record.** Separate current-vintage research from issued forecasts and compatible resolved outcomes.
3. **Review an energy assumption.** Use Energy's source units, production context and explicit supply assumptions; retain missing denominators and source limits.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a futures-curve quote prove the future spot price?

- A. Yes
- B. No; it is a delivery-contract reference with its own meaning
- C. Only for oil

Answer B: Quoted futures, expected future spot and official settlements are not interchangeable.

Feature methods: [forecast lab methods](#) · [energy outlook methods](#)

Infrastructure and Pacific/subsea networks

Your goal: Inspect infrastructure assets and network references with geometry and lifecycle qualifications.

What you will learn

- Choose an asset/network layer
- Inspect the feature
- Compare network context

Follow the steps

1. **Choose an asset/network layer.** Open Infrastructure and find the relevant layer/source controls.
2. **Inspect the feature.** Read its identifier, source, date, geometry meaning and operating/proposed/unknown lifecycle.
3. **Compare network context.** Use Pacific/subsea and integrated tools where useful; do not infer live flow or exact routes from schematic links.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a mapped cable or pipeline establish current throughput?

- A. Yes
- B. No; reference geometry is not a flow measurement
- C. Only for an underwater line

Answer B: Operating state and measured flow need their own evidence.

Feature methods: [infrastructure subsea methods](#) · [infrastructure fibre methods](#)

Commodity Atlas, Commodities Data and gas facilities

Your goal: Separate commodity prices, country totals and site/facility reference evidence.

What you will learn

- Choose a commodity and geography
- Read the data companion
- Inspect a site reference

Follow the steps

1. **Choose a commodity and geography.** Open Commodity Atlas and inspect the source layers.
2. **Read the data companion.** Use Commodities Data for its tables and source-defined measures.
3. **Inspect a site reference.** Read coordinates/locality precision, capacity/production definitions, lifecycle and original source before linking it to a company.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Can a national production total be assigned to a mapped facility without evidence?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only if the facility is large

Answer B: Country totals, site references and ownership shares require explicit source-supported joins.

War Room: monitoring, investigations and terrain tools

Your goal: Move from War Room Simple questions to source-linked investigations and explicit terrain scenarios.

What you will learn

- Start with a clear question
- Inspect sources and assumptions
- Use All tools deliberately

Follow the steps

1. **Start with a clear question.** Open War Room → Simple view and choose Check a place, Find a dam or Explore map.
2. **Inspect sources and assumptions.** Read the chosen catalogue, historical period, geometry and any volume/terrain gaps.
3. **Use All tools deliberately.** Open the full investigation/planning controls when needed; preserve your native case and explicitly chosen scenario inputs.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Is a water-on-terrain drawing an engineered dam-break arrival forecast?

- A. Yes
- B. No; read the stated scenario/model scope
- C. Only when coloured areas appear

Answer B: The scenario does not establish arrival times, velocities, evacuation routes or personal safety.

Feature methods: [war room easy guide](#) · [war room resilience methods](#) · [war room workbench methods](#) · [war room methods](#)

Conflict / Military

Your goal: Interpret public conflict/military observations and historical context with source and location precision.

What you will learn

- Select the public evidence view
- Inspect a report or marker
- Compare independent context

Follow the steps

1. **Select the public evidence view.** Open Conflict / Military and choose the appropriate source/layer/time selection.
2. **Inspect a report or marker.** Read its source, date, classification and geography precision rather than treating a symbol as verification.
3. **Compare independent context.** Use original reports and dated historical layers separately; volume and proximity do not establish an operational conclusion.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a country anchor give a verified incident coordinate?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only for a high-severity report

Answer B: Subject-country context and verified incident geometry are different evidence types.

Air / Aviation

Your goal: Inspect public aviation observations, replay/context and private research tools with clear scope.

What you will learn

- Select an observation
- Read operational context
- Choose a research workflow

Follow the steps

1. **Select an observation.** Open Air / Aviation and inspect the source-native aircraft/contact identity and time.
2. **Read operational context.** Review airport, weather and airspace evidence with its own source clock and coverage.
3. **Choose a research workflow.** Use retained replay, comparisons or authorised private case/watch features deliberately. Manual paid/provider lookups are separate actions.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does absent public aircraft coverage prove there was no aircraft?

- A. Yes
- B. No; coverage and observation gaps matter
- C. Only over water

| **Answer B:** A public observation feed is not an exhaustive operational picture.

Feature methods: [aviation methods](#)

Marine and Mobility Intel

Your goal: Read transport nodes, vessel/route observations and corridor context without overstating operations.

What you will learn

- Inspect a mobility node
- Inspect marine context
- Keep reference and observation separate

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect a mobility node.** Open Mobility Intel and use the appropriate airport/port/rail/border/transit layer.
2. **Inspect marine context.** Use Marine for source-qualified maritime and chokepoint evidence.
3. **Keep reference and observation separate.** A catalogue location, vessel contact, route connection and disruption threshold can have different dates and meanings.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does an airport reference record prove the airport is operating normally right now?

- A. Yes
- B. No; current operations need separate evidence
- C. Only if it has coordinates

Answer B: A maintained reference inventory is different from a live operational-status assessment.

Weather Alerts and Natural Hazards

Your goal: Read official warnings, physical events, forecasts and historical hazard layers correctly.

What you will learn

- Read a warning window
- Compare the hazard evidence
- Check the layer's meaning

Follow the steps

1. **Read a warning window.** Open Weather Alerts and inspect issue/effective/expiry times and source geometry.
2. **Compare the hazard evidence.** Open Natural Hazards for its event and source-specific context.
3. **Check the layer's meaning.** Separate observed events, forecast areas, historical references, advisories and unlocated records. *Interactive practice: What does this map symbol mean?.*

Example / application

Separate observed events, forecast areas, historical references, advisories and unlocated records.

Check your understanding

Does a weather warning polygon prove measured damage everywhere inside it?

- A. Yes
- B. No; warning area and observed impact differ
- C. Only at high severity

Answer B: Read the issuing authority's definition and the evidence for actual impacts.

Feature methods: [natural hazards expanded methods](#)

Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data

Your goal: Read space-weather observations, warnings, forecasts and satellite references with their epochs.

What you will learn

- Inspect the space-weather panel
- Inspect a satellite reference
- Use imagery or pass tools carefully

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect the space-weather panel.** Compare Live, Threats, Forecast, Aurora, Asteroids and Sources for their different products.
2. **Inspect a satellite reference.** Open Satellite & Sensor Data and read catalogue/element/source epochs.
3. **Use imagery or pass tools carefully.** A dated image comparison and a pass calculation are source/geometry-specific products, not current sensor collection or guaranteed visibility.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does an orbital-element calculation guarantee that you can see a satellite?

- A. Yes
- B. No; epoch, observer geometry and visibility conditions matter
- C. Only for a large satellite

Answer B: Propagation and visibility are different claims; retained elements have a stated age.

Feature methods: [space weather methods](#)

Outages and Cyber Exposure

Your goal: Distinguish measured service disruption, cyber references and inferred exposure.

What you will learn

- Read the disruption evidence
- Inspect cyber evidence
- Check the causal claim

Follow the steps

1. **Read the disruption evidence.** Open Outages and select a source/service/geography with its original date.
2. **Inspect cyber evidence.** Use Cyber Exposure for source-specific vulnerabilities, incidents and network context.
3. **Check the causal claim.** An outage and a vulnerability record do not by themselves establish a common cause or a compromised organisation.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a known vulnerability establish that a particular company has been compromised?

- A. Yes
- B. No; vulnerability, exposure and incident evidence differ
- C. Only if the severity is high

Answer B: The source record must support the specific exposure and incident claim.

Sanctions / Ownership and CBDC & Digital Money

Your goal: Use exact identities and source dates for sanctions/ownership and digital-money research.

What you will learn

- Resolve the sanctions subject
- Compare ownership evidence
- Inspect the digital-money programme

Follow the steps

1. **Resolve the sanctions subject.** Open Sanctions / Ownership and inspect identifiers, programme, jurisdiction and dates.
2. **Compare ownership evidence.** Treat names and relationship links as source-qualified matches, not automatic legal conclusions.
3. **Inspect the digital-money programme.** Use CBDC & Digital Money and read whether a programme is researched, piloted, proposed or operating.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Is a similar name enough for an exact sanctions match?

- A. Yes
- B. No; identifiers and the applicable source record matter
- C. Only for companies

Answer B: A name match needs identity review; legal status depends on the relevant authority and record.

Insurance Risk & Resilience

Your goal: Combine insurance statistics and worldwide stress context without inventing carrier losses.

What you will learn

- Choose the evidence lens
- Read dates, geography and source class
- Inspect the financial boundary

Follow the steps

1. **Choose the evidence lens.** Open Insurance Stress and inspect the financial or worldwide stress view.
2. **Read dates, geography and source class.** Distinguish hazard observations/warnings, reported conflict/unrest, historical records and original authored CAT references.
3. **Inspect the financial boundary.** A hazard near an asset does not supply a carrier's policies, treaty terms or measured insured loss.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a nearby hazard marker establish an insurer's loss amount?

- A. Yes
- B. No; insured exposures and contract terms are separate evidence
- C. Only for large events

| **Answer B:** The map supplies context, not an unobserved insurer-loss calculation.

Feature methods: [insurance stress map methods](#)

Health / Biosecurity and Crime & Terror

Your goal: Read public health and crime/security sources with their denominators, definitions and coverage limits.

What you will learn

- Inspect health evidence
- Inspect crime/security evidence
- Check comparability

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect health evidence.** Open Health / Biosecurity and read the source definition, period and geography.
2. **Inspect crime/security evidence.** Open Crime & Terror and distinguish reported events, official statistics and authored context.
3. **Check comparability.** Different reporting systems, denominators and missing coverage can make simple country rankings misleading.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does an empty map establish low disease or crime incidence?

- A. Yes
- B. No; coverage and filtering may be incomplete
- C. Only in a small country

Answer B: An absence of displayed records is not a measured zero incidence rate.

Feature methods: [health world methods](#) · [health facilities methods](#)

Cameras, viewing walls and Flock locations

Your goal: Use camera references/viewing walls and Flock locations without assuming availability or access rights.

What you will learn

- Inspect a camera record
- Use playback explicitly
- Inspect Flock locations

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect a camera record.** Open Cameras and read the source, media type, timestamps and available access.
2. **Use playback explicitly.** Start/stop the supported image/stream or viewing-wall slot yourself; registered references do not guarantee playback.
3. **Inspect Flock locations.** Treat these as community-mapped location references with source-change history, not plate records or verified live hardware status.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What does a removed Flock source record prove?

- A. The hardware was removed at that moment
- B. A source mapping change; physical status needs evidence
- C. All associated footage was deleted

| **Answer B:** Mapping updates and real-world installation/removal are different events.

Feature methods: [camera methods](#)

Portfolio, personal relevance and exposure monitoring

Your goal: Understand owner-scoped portfolio inputs, quote coverage and conditional exposure research.

What you will learn

- Check the active account
- Inspect the inputs
- Review the exposure method

Follow the steps

1. **Check the active account.** Open Portfolio and verify the account and saved-state status before editing.
2. **Inspect the inputs.** Read quantities, instrument/listing identifiers, currencies and quote freshness. Enter or save only through the native controls.
3. **Review the exposure method.** An overlap or industry relationship is not a measured loss; keep assumptions and mapping gaps with the conclusion.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a missing quote mean a holding is worth zero?

- A. Yes
- B. No; it is a valuation coverage gap
- C. Only for a small holding

Answer B: Unknown prices must not silently become zero-value assets.

Alerts and Intelligence Rule Studio

Your goal: Design and inspect rules with correct evaluation, freshness, delivery and unknown-state semantics.

What you will learn

- Identify the monitoring system
- Read the condition tree
- Practise missing-input logic

Follow the steps

1. **Identify the monitoring system.** Open Alerts and distinguish browser rules from personal server-inbox workflows.
2. **Read the condition tree.** Inspect ALL/ANY/NOT groups, units, crossing/duration behaviour, freshness and cooldown before saving or arming.
3. **Practise missing-input logic.** Use the teaching example to see how unknown propagates through a condition. *Interactive practice: True, false and unknown.*

Example / application

Use the teaching example to see how unknown propagates through a condition.

Check your understanding

Can a crossing be established from a single first observation?

- A. Yes
- B. No; it needs comparable observations under the rule's definition
- C. Only for a high value

Answer B: A first sample is a baseline, and missing/stale samples do not establish a crossing.

Feature methods: [intelligence rules methods](#)

Data Q&A, AI Analysis and Oracle

Your goal: Choose deterministic lookup, guided AI assistance or a deeper report according to the question.

What you will learn

- Start with structured evidence
- Choose an AI task deliberately
- Review the deeper report scope

Follow the steps

1. **Start with structured evidence.** Open Data Q&A and choose a source/measure/period.
2. **Choose an AI task deliberately.** Use Assistant for the relevant bounded task and inspect the source selection before Run AI.
3. **Review the deeper report scope.** Open AI Analysis/Deep Analyst when an entitled report is appropriate. Check evidence, costs and provider/account status first.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does an AI summary independently verify every cited source?

- A. Yes
- B. No; inspect source support and limitations
- C. Only if it has citations

Answer B: Citations improve traceability but do not establish independent truth or exhaustive coverage.

Feature methods: [assistant guide](#)

Reports and evidence-backed briefings

Your goal: Read or request a report with its edition, evidence manifest, covered period and account scope intact.

What you will learn

- Select an edition
- Inspect edition evidence
- Export or request explicitly

Follow the steps

1. **Select an edition.** Open Reports and read the publication and covered period.
2. **Inspect edition evidence.** Use the source/manifest controls and keep the edition's captured evidence identity.
3. **Export or request explicitly.** Read the offered formats and current price/scope before any purchase or generation. Use native confirmation controls yourself.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Should today's source values silently replace an older report's captured evidence?

- A. Yes
- B. No; keep the edition identity and evidence period
- C. Only for a PDF

Answer B: A reproducible report depends on its original captured evidence and documented revisions.

Replay, saved work and exports

Your goal: Keep application replay, source history, forecast history and storage locations distinct.

What you will learn

- Identify the history type
- Check persistence
- Export context with evidence

Follow the steps

1. **Identify the history type.** Read whether you are using application replay, a source's dated history or genuinely issued forecast records.
2. **Check persistence.** Confirm browser-local, session-only or account-server storage in the particular tool before leaving it.
3. **Export context with evidence.** Include selected scope, original dates, units, source identifiers and scenario assumptions; a view link is not a private-data backup.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

May a missing replay field be filled silently with today's live value?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only when the field is numeric

Answer B: That would mix time contexts and misrepresent what the captured snapshot contained.

API Connections and AI-agent MCP access

Your goal: Use optional owned provider connections and discover/read the professional MCP catalogue coherently.

What you will learn

- Inspect the connection controls
- Discover reviewed datasets
- Complete the right pagination

Follow the steps

1. **Inspect the connection controls.** Open User & Settings and find API Connections & Add-ons. Provider entitlement and Watchtower access are separate.
2. **Discover reviewed datasets.** Use the live `list_data_routes` result and its allowed parameter descriptions before a read. *Interactive practice: Complete the right pages.*
3. **Complete the right pagination.** Keep MCP snapshots and endpoint-native page tokens separate; restart a coherent read after expiry or mismatch.

Example / application

Use the live `list_data_routes` result and its allowed parameter descriptions before a read.

Check your understanding

Does finishing one MCP JSON-pointer page prove that all native source records were read?

- A. Yes
- B. No; the endpoint can have its own pagination
- C. Only for JSON

Answer B: There can be two independent paging layers with separate snapshot rules.

Accounts, subscriptions, affiliates and administration

Your goal: Distinguish verified access, purchases, provider costs and role-restricted administration.

What you will learn

- Confirm the active identity
- Read the current offer or status
- Recognise restricted roles

Follow the steps

1. **Confirm the active identity.** Use the account/access controls and wait for verification before private edits.
2. **Read the current offer or status.** Use the displayed checkout and purchase state; a pending confirmation is not an instruction to pay again.
3. **Recognise restricted roles.** Affiliate, Backoffice, App Health, reviewer and private OpenCode operations have their own permissions. Public guide visibility does not grant them.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does a displayed old account label prove current access is verified?

- A. Yes
- B. No; check the current access state
- C. Only for an administrator

Answer B: Verification, expiry and account transitions can change available operations.

Troubleshooting and reporting a problem

Your goal: Diagnose navigation, source, graphics, access and saved-state problems with useful evidence.

What you will learn

- Identify the affected layer
- Use the native recovery control
- Submit a useful report

Follow the steps

1. **Identify the affected layer.** Distinguish an unavailable source, an access check, a graphics issue and a navigation/layout problem.
2. **Use the native recovery control.** Retry the relevant view, inspect source status, or check the account/layout as appropriate. Preserve important local work first.
3. **Submit a useful report.** Name the workspace, action, time, expected/actual result and visible error. Use the report control when offered; review any screenshot before sending.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What is the most useful first description of an issue?

- A. Everything is broken
- B. The workspace, action, time and observed error
- C. Only the score on the page

Answer B: Specific reproduction details help distinguish source, interface and account failures.

Practical end-to-end playbooks

Your goal: Combine multiple tools into a reproducible research workflow for a real question.

What you will learn

- State one question
- Gather complementary evidence
- Produce a bounded conclusion

Follow the steps

1. **State one question.** Choose a country, company, event or operational topic and a clear time window.
2. **Gather complementary evidence.** Move from Search or an overview into the relevant specialist workspaces; retain supporting and contrary evidence.
3. **Produce a bounded conclusion.** Explain what the evidence supports, what remains unknown and how another reader can reproduce your selection.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

What makes a cross-workspace briefing reproducible?

- A. A large number of screenshots
- B. A clear question, compatible definitions, source dates/IDs and stated assumptions
- C. A confident headline

Answer B: A reader needs the underlying evidence scope, not only a conclusion.

Integrated map sources and tools

Your goal: Find integrated imagery, private layers, drawing, transit, camera, AQHI and satellite tools in their current homes.

What you will learn

- Open the correct home
- Find the domain additions
- Inspect storage and attribution

Follow the steps

1. **Open the correct home.** Infrastructure contains Street imagery, My layers, Draw/measure and Map briefings.
2. **Find the domain additions.** Mobility has transit positions, Cameras has selected traffic stills, Weather has Canadian AQHI, and Satellite & Sensor Data has imagery/pass tools.
3. **Inspect storage and attribution.** Check capture time/licence for imagery and explicit browser-save/export controls for your private GIS work.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Where is the former standalone Spatial Research functionality now?

- A. In the relevant existing workspaces, with private map work under Infrastructure
- B. Permanently removed from every workspace
- C. Automatically uploaded to a shared cloud map

Answer A: The map tools were integrated into their domain workspaces; their storage and source meanings remain distinct.

Feature methods: [spatial research methods](#)

Corporate, fund and instrument ratings / CDS

Your goal: Find broad agency reference coverage and inspect reported CDS transactions without mixing entities or contracts.

What you will learn

- Choose a rating reference
- Inspect scope and dates
- Inspect a CDS disclosure

Follow the steps

1. **Choose a rating reference.** Open Global Bonds → Ratings & CDS. Use issuer/instrument, agency, country, LEI/ISIN and horizon filters.
2. **Inspect scope and dates.** Read the actual rated name, parent boundary, grade type, original action date and source status. Vehicle-name matches need review.
3. **Inspect a CDS disclosure.** Keep spread, coupon, upfront, currency, UPI, lifecycle and publication/execution dates distinct. *Interactive practice: Rating, spread, coupon and upfront.*

Example / application

Keep spread, coupon, upfront, currency, UPI, lifecycle and publication/execution dates distinct.

Check your understanding

Does an old rating record with no withdrawal flag independently certify a current rating?

- A. Yes
- B. No; inspect the source status and original dates
- C. Only for investment grade

Answer B: The guide and workspace preserve the as-reported reference; current validity is not independently certified.

Feature methods: [credit ratings cds methods](#) · [bank cds methods](#)

Country demographics and population pyramids

Your goal: Read country demographic series, pyramids and archived cultural references in compatible periods and definitions.

What you will learn

- Choose a country and topic
- Inspect a population pyramid
- Read archived social references carefully

Follow the steps

1. **Choose a country and topic.** Open Countries and select Demographics for the desired statistical topic.
2. **Inspect a population pyramid.** Use a common source year and understand within-sex versus total-population denominators.
3. **Read archived social references carefully.** Keep original years, wording, overlaps and coverage; affiliation/language/origin data are context, not individual traits or country-risk scores.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Can different age/sex cohort years be silently mixed into a current pyramid?

- A. Yes
- B. No; a coherent pyramid requires compatible same-year inputs
- C. Only if values are percentages

| **Answer B:** Year and denominator alignment matter; missing cohorts remain missing.

Feature methods: [country_demographics_methods](#)

All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking

Your goal: Choose among all 13 Assistant tasks and verify the evidence, plan, support and permitted follow-up actions.

What you will learn

- Choose the right task
- Inspect inputs and output boundaries
- Review the result

Follow the steps

1. **Choose the right task.** Open Assistant and select the task that matches your question; the Extended text lists all 13.
2. **Inspect inputs and output boundaries.** Review public context, selected sources, document excerpts, original dates and the preview before choosing Run AI.
3. **Review the result.** Inspect supporting spans, source links and gaps. Native actions and alert drafts require your explicit use of their controls.

Example / application

Apply this workflow to one deliberately selected source/entity/period; retain the evidence and any unanswered questions.

Check your understanding

Does opening the Assistant or a guide lesson automatically run the model?

- A. Yes
- B. No; generation is an explicit action
- C. Only in Extended mode

Answer B: The learning guide is static/client-side; AI generation uses the separate configured account workflow when requested.

Feature methods: [assistant_guide](#)

Full capability directory

77 navigation tabs and 23 shared/Assistant tools. The guide covers the captured navigation; actual access and data availability depend on the current feature.

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Summary Market Overview	Scan source-qualified market benchmarks, identities, units and observation clocks.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
US curve Market Overview	Read the US Treasury curve by tenor and distinguish yields from their changes.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Ratios Market Overview	Inspect the defined market/commodity ratios and the sources behind each comparison.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Global yields Market Overview	Compare available government-yield references with their country and source dates.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Fear & Greed Market Overview	Inspect the cross-asset Fear & Greed view, its composition and coverage.	Fear & Greed, Market Tone and bond-move units
Market Tone Market Overview	Read Market Tone as its own stated price/input-based gauge.	Fear & Greed, Market Tone and bond-move units
FX strength Market Overview	Inspect currency-strength context without confusing reference rates, returns and economic exposure.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Natural Hazards Main workspaces	Inspect observed hazards, warnings, forecasts and historical/reference layers with their source definitions.	Weather Alerts and Natural Hazards
My Watchtower Main workspaces	Manage the private personal watch/change/inbox/briefing workflow under the current account.	My Watchtower
Calendar Main workspaces	Check event schedules, release values, revisions and source time zones.	Economic Calendar

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Forecast Lab Main workspaces	Review defined market/scenario/energy targets, evidence, historical research and genuine issued outcomes.	Forecast Lab and Energy outlook
Social Main workspaces	Inspect public social-source reporting, original posts, source clocks and uncertainty.	News, Social and Narratives
Linked Events Main workspaces	Follow related source records, revisions, evidence links and local research context.	Linked Events and Incident Graph
Insurance Stress Main workspaces	Compare insurance evidence and worldwide hazard/conflict/unrest context without inferring carrier losses.	Insurance Risk & Resilience
Crypto Intel Main workspaces	Explore token/network, protocol and market evidence with exact identities and source scope.	Crypto Intel and digital-asset research
Global Bonds Main workspaces	Research curves, sovereign/corporate credit, ratings/CDS, derivatives, offshore currencies and funding sources.	Global Bonds, Financial Stress, Deposits and Bank Run Monitor
Global Markets Main workspaces	Explore worldwide market references, regional views, identities, coverage and exports.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Global Politics Main workspaces	Read governance indicators, political news and official/report-based legislative updates by source and period.	Countries and Global Politics
Geopolitical Risk Main workspaces	Inspect country/region outlook, fiscal and market context, evidence, catalysts and defined model outputs.	Geopolitical Risk and Outcome Tree
Outcome Tree Main workspaces	Explore authored cross-domain scenario pathways, sensitivity, dependence and outcome evidence.	Geopolitical Risk and Outcome Tree

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Countries Main workspaces	Build country dossiers, compare source series and inspect demographics, profiles and source references.	Countries and Global Politics
Bayes Threat · Ancap Welcomeness Main workspaces	Inspect declared country-comparison pillars, missing-input bounds and source-qualified tax/fee details.	Bayes Threat, Ancap Welcomeness and country taxes
Global Wealth / Affordability Main workspaces	Read wealth, consumer-price and affordability evidence with source years, currencies and comparison scope.	Global Wealth and Affordability
Monetary Predictions Main workspaces	Explore monetary/gold/resource evidence and declared scenario or comparison methods.	Monetary Predictions, Gold and Commodity Wars
CBDC & Digital Money Main workspaces	Compare digital-money programmes and CBDC policy evidence with source-reported development stages.	Sanctions / Ownership and CBDC & Digital Money
Mobility Intel Main workspaces	Inspect airport, port, rail, border, corridor and transit references/observations with coverage limits.	Marine and Mobility Intel
Global Debt Main workspaces	Research sector/country debt evidence and source-anchored optional debt-clock illustrations.	Global Debt and source-anchored debt clocks
Global Risk Overview Main workspaces	Use Global Risk Overview's country/region evidence map, matrix and embedded Systemic workbench.	Global Risk Overview and Systemic research
Data Q&A Main workspaces	Ask supported structured questions and inspect reviewed source values, evidence and native pages.	Data Q&A, AI Analysis and Oracle
AI Analysis Main workspaces	Use the entitled deeper AI analysis/report workflow with explicit question, evidence and account scope.	Data Q&A, AI Analysis and Oracle

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Incident Graph Main workspaces	Inspect source-linked incident context and graph relationships without assuming independent verification.	Linked Events and Incident Graph
Entity Explorer Main workspaces	Explore reported entities and relationships; review identifiers and source lineage.	Linked Events and Incident Graph
Sanctions / Ownership Main workspaces	Inspect sanctions/ownership references with exact identities, authority, programme and dates.	Sanctions / Ownership and CBDC & Digital Money
Cyber Exposure Main workspaces	Read vulnerability, incident and network context without equating a reference with a confirmed compromise.	Outages and Cyber Exposure
Satellite & Sensor Data Main workspaces	Inspect satellite/sensor references, dated imagery comparisons and epoch-qualified pass calculations.	Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data
Infrastructure Main workspaces	Explore physical/network layers, street imagery, private GIS, drawing and map briefings.	Infrastructure and Pacific/subsea networks
War Room Main workspaces	Use guided place/dam/history questions or the full investigation, case and terrain/radio tools.	War Room: monitoring,. investigations and terrain tools
Commodity Atlas Main workspaces	Inspect commodity/site/network reference layers and original source geometry/periods.	Commodity Atlas, Commodities Data and gas facilities
Commodities Data Main workspaces	Use the data-oriented commodity companion for source-defined rows, measures and map context.	Commodity Atlas, Commodities Data and gas facilities
Companies Main workspaces	Resolve issuer/listing identities, financial facts, filings, company profiles and separate credit references.	Companies and issuer research

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Financial Stress Main workspaces	Inspect banking, funding, flow, positioning and wider financial-stress evidence and methods.	Global Bonds, Financial Stress, Deposits and Bank Run Monitor
Deposits Main workspaces	Read deposit/liquidity measures with their definitions, source coverage and reporting periods.	Global Bonds, Financial Stress, Deposits and Bank Run Monitor
Prediction Markets Main workspaces	Inspect prediction-market contract terms, deadlines, resolution sources and market context.	Prediction Markets
Cameras Main workspaces	Search public camera references, use explicit viewing-wall controls and inspect mapped Flock locations.	Cameras, viewing walls and Flock locations
Bank Run Monitor Main workspaces	Inspect institution/system banking evidence, model context and the selected published bank CDS reference.	Global Bonds, Financial Stress, Deposits and Bank Run Monitor
Pro Brief Main workspaces	Start with a concise source-dated briefing, then follow important claims to their evidence homes.	Brief, Pro Brief and Signal Board
Signal Board Main workspaces	Triage displayed signals and inspect the exact measure or source behind a tile.	Brief, Pro Brief and Signal Board
Alert Screen Main workspaces	Use the configured monitoring/alert display and read its chosen conditions and metrics.	Brief, Pro Brief and Signal Board
Watchtower Search Main workspaces	Search the retained public corpus and follow qualified results to source records and workspaces.	Watchtower Search
Alerts Main workspaces	Inspect alerts and rule definitions, including evaluation location, freshness, unknowns and delivery.	Alerts and Intelligence Rule Studio

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Portfolio Main workspaces	Review owner-scoped holdings/exposure inputs, source quotes, valuation gaps and explicit saves.	Portfolio, personal relevance and exposure monitoring
Reports Main workspaces	Read or request an entitled report and preserve its edition, period and evidence manifest.	Reports and evidence-backed briefings
Marine Main workspaces	Read maritime, port and chokepoint evidence and distinguish movement observations from references.	Marine and Mobility Intel
Air / Aviation Main workspaces	Inspect public aircraft/contact observations, replay/context and supported private research/watch features.	Air / Aviation
Conflict / Military Main workspaces	Review source-qualified public conflict/military reports, observations and historical context.	Conflict / Military
Outages Main workspaces	Inspect disruption evidence by source, service, geography and original event/publication times.	Outages and Cyber Exposure
Weather Alerts Main workspaces	Read official warnings, weather products and source-specific area/validity windows.	Weather Alerts and Natural Hazards
Health / Biosecurity Main workspaces	Inspect public-health/biosecurity observations with definitions, denominators, periods and source scope.	Health / Biosecurity and Crime & Terror
Crime & Terror Main workspaces	Read source-qualified crime/security events and statistics without assuming complete reporting.	Health / Biosecurity and Crime & Terror
Breaking News feed	Read the current breaking-news selection and inspect each original report and publication clock.	News, Social and Narratives

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Economics News feed	Focus the newsroom on economic reporting while keeping claims and observations distinct.	News, Social and Narratives
Technology News feed	Focus on technology reporting and inspect the original claim/source context.	News, Social and Narratives
Health / Bio News feed	Read health/biosecurity reporting with the source's evidence, dates and terminology.	News, Social and Narratives
Natural Disasters News feed	Read natural-hazard reporting alongside the relevant official/event workspace.	News, Social and Narratives
Search News feed	Search the news selection deliberately and open the original source record.	News, Social and Narratives
Narratives News feed	Follow narrative/reporting patterns while checking source lineage and changes in scope.	News, Social and Narratives
Commodities Markets panel	Inspect commodity-market reference rows with instrument, currency, unit and source time.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Indices Markets panel	Inspect equity index/benchmark rows; this is distinct from an individual-company universe.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Forex Markets panel	Read FX pairs and their reference/change conventions with the relevant source clock.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Crypto Markets panel	Read crypto market price rows, then use Crypto Intel for deeper token/network context.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets
Global Stocks Markets panel	Explore available global stock references and preserve company/listing-country qualifications.	Market Overview, Markets and Global Markets

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Live Space Weather	Read current space-weather observations with source issue/observation times.	Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data
Threats Space Weather	Inspect space-weather threat/warning products and their validity windows.	Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data
Forecast Space Weather	Read forecast products with the source's horizon and uncertainty rather than treating them as observations.	Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data
Aurora Space Weather	Inspect aurora-related products with their source and observation/forecast meaning.	Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data
Asteroids Space Weather	Read asteroid/reference approaches with their stated object/time/model context.	Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data
Sources Space Weather	Inspect the space-weather source catalogue and qualifications behind the panel.	Space Weather and Satellite & Sensor Data
AI Help Guide Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Contextual Analyst Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Explain risk & change Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Semantic search & Data Q&A Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Multilingual claim extraction Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Country-role review Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Semantic report linking Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Contradictions & revisions Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Cited briefing Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Alert triage & rule drafts Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Document analysis Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Map query assistant Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Forecast evidence review Assistant	Use this explicitly requested AI task with selected public evidence or product documentation. Inspect inputs, citations, scope and the current account/provider status.	All 13 Assistant tools: choosing and checking
Map Layers Shared controls	Open the main layer directory; specialist maps also have their own layer controls.	Navigation and workspace controls
Evidence inspector Shared controls	Inspect the selected item and its source/clock/meaning in the native evidence pane.	Reading data correctly
Timeline Shared controls	Inspect current timeline/replay context with the source's own event definitions.	Replay, saved work and exports
Commands Shared controls	Find supported native tools and navigation entries by name.	Navigation and workspace controls
Workspace fullscreen Shared controls	Expand a current workspace while retaining the same native view.	Navigation and workspace controls

Capability / location	Use it for	Learning destination
Customize Workspace Shared controls	Review supported panel, layout and preference controls before saving or resetting.	Navigation and workspace controls
API Connections & Add-ons Shared controls	Configure eligible owned provider connections through the native account controls.	API Connections and AI-agent MCP access
Hosted AI Agent MCP Shared controls	Create an appropriately scoped token and discover the live reviewed dataset catalogue.	API Connections and AI-agent MCP access
Report an issue Shared controls	Describe the affected workspace, action, time and visible error using native reporting/support.	Troubleshooting and reporting a problem
Learning progress Shared controls	Resume public lessons and practice checks; guide progress does not grant account permissions.	Navigation and workspace controls

Plain-language glossary

Advanced

The broader capability-gated specialist workspace, distinct from the public brief.

Alert

A particular monitoring condition/result. Always identify its evaluator and delivery channel.

API

A programmatic interface; availability of a route does not grant every source licence.

Basis point (bp/bps)

One hundredth of a percentage point. A 4.00% to 4.10% yield move is 10 bps.

CAP

Common Alerting Protocol. A message is an issuing product, not necessarily one distinct physical event.

Canonical home

The main workspace for a data family; other views can link or summarise it.

Catalogue

Registered interfaces, fields, sources or references; registration differs from usable current data.

Collected / checked

Watchtower's retrieval or verification clock, not automatically the original observation time.

Confidence / support

A source/model-specific concept. Read its definition; it is not a universal probability of truth.

Coverage

Which places, times, entities or source records a dataset actually supports.

CSV

A tabular export. Preserve units, period, source and selection scope.

Daily bar

A source trading-session record. Its timestamp is not necessarily a current last-trade clock.

Derived

Calculated from stated inputs rather than separately observed.

Exposure

A defined relationship to an asset, place or event; association alone is not measured loss.

Fixing

A dated reference exchange-rate determination; distinct from an executable live quote.

Forecast horizon

The exact future window or session count for a specified target.

Gated / ineligible

A required access, source, definition, freshness or evidence condition is not met.

GeoJSON

A geographic export format; geometry still needs its source and precision label.

Heuristic

An authored screening rule or transformation, not necessarily an empirically calibrated prediction.

Immutable edition / issuance

A record whose original content/identity is retained; corrections use separate versions or outcomes.

JSON Pointer

A path such as /sources/0 selecting a field/subtree in a structured response.

Last known / retained

Previously accepted evidence retained with its original clocks and state.

Locality reference

Approximate place context, not a surveyed site or exact event position.

MCP

Model Context Protocol: a way for an authorised AI client to discover/call the reviewed tools.

Missing / null

No qualified value supplied. It is not a numerical zero.

Model version

The definition/calculation identity needed to compare or reproduce an output.

Nominal / real / PPP

Current monetary units, inflation-adjusted values and purchasing-power comparisons; not interchangeable.

Observation period

The date/month/quarter/year or interval a statistic describes.

Owner-scoped

Bound to the verified account rather than shared across signed-in users.

Percent / percentage point

A relative ratio/change versus an arithmetic difference between percentages.

Prospective

Actually issued before the target outcome, with its real issue time and frozen evidence.

Published-vintage replay

Historical reconstruction using currently available historical data, which may contain revisions.

Reference-only

A useful directory/method/source link without a qualified integrated numerical feed.

Replay

A captured historical application/source context; it is not an instruction to fill gaps with live data.

Resolution

The defined process that records whether a forecast's exact target occurred with sufficient evidence.

Scenario / sensitivity

A conditional assumption or changed-input experiment, not automatically a confidence interval.

Snapshot

A captured generation used for coherent reads; native source and MCP snapshots can be separate.

Source-revised

A source change affects compatibility with a frozen record; scoring can be withheld.

Stale / partial

Outside the source-age requirement or incomplete in the declared scope.

Stock / flow

A balance at a point in time versus an amount measured over an interval.

TVL / volume / fees / revenue

Distinct digital-asset measures that should not be added or substituted without a defined basis.

Watchlist

A saved selection. Its storage, evaluation and notification behaviour depends on the feature.

Yield

A rate for the specified instrument/convention, not its price return.

Basis point

One hundredth of a percentage point. 100 bps equals 1 percentage point.

CDS spread

A reported credit-derivative spread field with its own contract, source time and price notation.

Coupon

A contractual fixed payment rate; it is not automatically the observed market spread.

Upfront payment

A separately reported monetary payment, not a par spread or probability.

LEI

A legal-entity identifier. Check the source entity and parent boundary rather than relying on a similar name.

ISIN

A securities identifier for a particular instrument; not automatically an issuer identity.

UPI

A derivative product identifier; it is not a legal-entity identifier.

Prospective forecast

A forecast actually issued before its outcome, under a frozen target/input definition.

Current-vintage backtest

Historical research reconstructed using a stated data vintage; not automatically an issued live forecast.

Source record

A published/retained row or document; multiple records can describe the same event.

Learning progress

Your local lesson/check history. It is not a credential, access grant or proof of source/model accuracy.

Unknown

An unestablished value or condition, distinct from a reported zero or known false.

National rating scale

An agency's scope-specific ranking system; it is not automatically interchangeable with a global scale.

Source methods and further learning

Use the feature's original clocks, coverage and definitions. A guide review date does not re-date its sources. Current prices, entitlement and catalogue availability are checked in the application.

- [Bayes Threat · Freedom & Prosperity](#)
- [Energy prices, futures and production impacts](#)
- [Outcome Tree · Global Risk Studio](#)
- [Multi-input intelligence rules](#)
- [Global Health Observatory](#)
- [Market Radar](#)
- [Conditions, forecasts and outcomes](#)
- [Country demographics](#)
- [Global Disaster Watch & Forecasts](#)
- [Geopolitical Outlook](#)
- [Forecast Lab: models, evidence and resolution](#)
- [Worldwide fibre and cable references](#)
- [Bank Run Monitor: evidence guide](#)
- [Health & Biosecurity facility references](#)
- [Integrated map sources and tools](#)
- [Drone incidents: source reporting and mapped locations](#)
- [Worldwide markets, with explicit source meaning](#)
- [War Room workbench](#)
- [Political news, country context and legislative records](#)
- [War Room, made easier](#)
- [Economic Calendar: sources and methods](#)
- [Bank CDS: published five-year premiums](#)
- [Worldwide insurance stress map](#)
- [Natural Hazards: source-qualified global evidence](#)
- [Government expenditure and debt relative to GDP](#)
- [War Room: global references, scenarios and location evidence](#)
- [War Room: terrain, communications and hazard methods](#)
- [Global Risk Overview](#)
- [Public camera explorer](#)
- [The World Newsroom](#)
- [Companies: source-backed research](#)
- [Country taxes, fees and scoring](#)
- [Credit ratings & reported CDS](#)
- [Aviation investigations](#)
- [Subsea connections and mapped underwater utilities](#)
- [Ancap Welcomeness](#)
- [Space Weather Observatory](#)