



Definitions of Terms: Command, Control, Communication, Computer and Intelligence (C4I)

Command and Control (C2)

The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated Commander of assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission.

Command and control functions are performed by an array of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures that a commander uses to plan, control, coordinate, and control forces and operations to accomplish the mission.

Command

The authority that a commander of the Armed Forces lawfully exercises over his subordinates. Rank or Order. The command includes the authority and responsibility for the effective use of resources and for the planning of the deployment, organization, direction, coordination and control of the armed forces for the performance of assigned missions.

Data Processing and Communication Two end-to-end technologies that support C2 and intelligence, monitoring and education. Computer and communication processes and transport information.

Control authority, which may be less than a complete command exercised by a commander over part of the command through activities of subordinate or other organizations. Physical or psychological pressure exercised with the intention of ensuring that an agent or group reacts as directed.

Intelligence (I)

The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of information available on foreign countries or territories. Forms information and knowledge about an adversary through observation, investigation, analysis or understanding.

Leadership and control is the decision-making process for the performance of a mission by a properly designated commander via assigned and appending forces, and is supported by information technology (the C4I computer and communications part).

The United States aggressively uses these technologies to gain information superiority, with the goal of making better and faster decisions, and continually projecting, albeit with uncertainties, future desired states and targeted action to meet these future conditions. An important skill that C4I systems provide to commanders is knowledge of the situation - information about the location and status of enemy and friendly forces.

A necessary component for achieving superiority in decision-making. It not only guarantees superior decision-making.

The commanders must combine relevant knowledge with their judgment, including hard-to-quantify aspects of human behavior (such as fatigue, level of experience and stress), data uncertainty and the plausible future states that result from both actions, their own strength and enemy decisions about future actions and how these decisions can be communicated in a way that facilitates their proper execution.

In doing so, commanders are assisted by tools to accelerate and accelerate the planning and decision-making process to achieve DOD's decision-making power.

And to be effective, command decisions need to be implemented, a process for which C4I technologies are also relevant (for example, to speed up the connection, through faster linkage).

By developing and using the right tools, the commander can better focus on the issues related to the essence of the command - art versus science.

As more and better automated tools are developed and people are trained to use them, it becomes even more important to differentiate commanding from the mechanisms of the tools used to provide information.

