

Open Source Intelligence Osint

This thesis will illustrate how "web services" (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google, Bing, Yahoo, Alerts, RSS Feeds, Web Slices, and Google Reader) can and will enhance Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) collection and utilization by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Intelligence Communities (IC) and its Domestic Partners (DP) that have the sole responsibility of protecting the nation. Using these web services that are already available can lead to positive outcomes for: counter-cartel operations in the US and Mexico, Middle East unrest, Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief (HADR), and eDiplomacy (State Department). This thesis will also demonstrate the use of these web services and how DHS can process millions to billions of pieces of information per day and potentially build data infrastructures and workflows to assist in the broad range of DHS responsibilities. These web services will ease the collection and utilization of OSINT if managed properly, maximize relevant and critical information that can be translated into rapid intelligence, and minimize cost measures (since these web services are already built and currently in use in other forms). If these web services are not taken into consideration as an enhancement tool for OSINT, then DHS, IC, and its DP will be missing important rhetoric information (online), the proliferation of terrorism activity inside and outside the US, threats to critical infrastructure, and will be denying citizens the protection and transparency they deserve from DHS. Now, how is this actually being done? How much further behind is the US because the materials for OSINT have exploded (online)? What tools as web services are really there for the IC, for Law Enforcement or groups such as DHS? These questions among others, in conjunction with historical context of OSINT, will be answered in this thesis.

If intelligence is information that has undergone an analytic process, then open-source intelligence (OSINT) is publicly accessible data subjected to the same secret research processes. But, if you have been under the misapprehension that intelligence information came from covert operatives and hidden listening devices, then this book is a must-read because it will clarify the fallacy. In this fourth in the "Espionage Black Book" series of technical monographs on intelligence tradecraft, Dr Henry Prunckun explains what open-source intelligence is, its history of use, and why this methodological approach is in widespread use by militaries, national security agencies, law enforcement bodies, as well as the business sector and non-government organizations. Dr Prunckun discusses how open-source intelligence is collected and how these data are validated to weed out misinformation and disinformation. He also discusses key analytical methods used to transform raw information into finished intelligence and presents a few examples of report types. Finally, "Espionage Black Book Four" discusses the ethical issues for those who work with open-source intelligence.

Automating Open Source Intelligence Algorithms for OSINT Syngress

Do you enjoy the reconnaissance part of a penetration testing? Want to discover issues on your network, assets or applications proactively? Would you like to learn some new OSINT based recon tools and techniques? Follow the rabbit hole and find exploitable critical vulnerabilities in the Panama Papers law firm and politics both American and international including Trump and the DNC. Analyse network and email configurations for entry points and exploits with FOCA, Maltego, Nmap/ZenMap, and Spiderfoot. Learn how to use advanced searches, alternative search engines that don't respect robots.txt., intel tools, and leak databases. Open source intelligence gathering (OSINT) and web-based reconnaissance is an important part of penetration testing and proactive defense. The more connected we are, the more information is held about everything. Yummy, juicy information for both a penetration tester or a malicious actor. Learning what sources of are available to start your search is an important first step in learning about reconnaissance and how the information could be utilized or resold. Both issues you or your client need to know. All of the tools and techniques in this book can be ninjafied with Python, Ruby or PowerShell. Initially, this book began as a presentation at the Cyber Senate Industrial Control Cybersecurity Nuclear Summit in Warrington, UK 2016. Originally, I intended to use some of the same techniques to target a nuclear power plant or someone in a nuclear regulatory capacity. After submitting my original talk idea. Daesh, otherwise known as ISIS, began publicly threatening the European nuclear industry. Due to the threats, we decided it wasn't in anyone's best interest to give a how to target nuclear installations and changed the target instead to the law firm behind the Panama Papers fiasco. The project expanded to include additional targets with mostly a political slant. 2016 was a very tumultuous year in politics. Brexit, Trump, and the rise of the interesting politics and coups in Turkey, Netherlands, Germany, Russia, Bulgaria and the Philippines. It's a lot more fun to learn about a topic in an empowering way. Also, only politicians like politicians. They make a fun target. Learning a new technique is easier when it's fun. I chose targets and case studies which gave me a happy hacker smile.

Automating Open Source Intelligence

Publications Combined: Studies In Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) And Information

Open Source Intelligence Investigation

Open Source Intelligence Tools and Resources Handbook

Introduction to Intelligence Studies

The book explains how openly available information is undervalued by the intelligence community and how analysts can use of this huge amount of information.

When it comes to creating powerful and effective hacking tools, Python is the language of choice for most security analysts. But just how does the magic happen? In Black Hat Python, the latest from Justin Seitz (author of the best-selling Gray Hat Python), you'll explore the darker side of Python's capabilities—writing network sniffers, manipulating packets, infecting virtual machines, creating stealthy trojans, and more. You'll learn how to: –Create a trojan command-and-control using GitHub –Detect sandboxing and automate common malware tasks, like keylogging and screenshotting –Escalate Windows privileges with creative process control –Use offensive memory forensics tricks to retrieve password hashes and inject shellcode into a virtual machine –Extend the popular Burp Suite web-hacking tool –Abuse Windows COM automation to perform a man-in-the-browser attack –Exfiltrate data from a network most sneakily Insider techniques and creative challenges throughout show you how to extend the hacks and how to write your own exploits. When it comes to offensive security, your ability to create powerful tools on the fly is indispensable. Learn how in Black Hat Python. Uses Python 2

This edited book provides an insight into the new approaches, challenges and opportunities that characterise open source intelligence (OSINT) at the beginning of the twenty-first century. It does so by considering the impacts of OSINT on three important contemporary security issues: nuclear proliferation, humanitarian crises and terrorism.

Leading intelligence experts Mark M. Lowenthal and Robert M. Clark bring together an all new, groundbreaking title. The Five Disciplines of Intelligence Collection describes, in non-technical terms, the definition, history, process, management, and future trends of each intelligence collection source (INT). Authoritative and non-polemical, this book is the perfect teaching tool for classes addressing various types of collection. Chapter authors are past or current senior practitioners of the INT they discuss, providing expert assessment of ways particular types of collection fit within the larger context of the U.S. Intelligence Community. This volume shows all-source analysts a full picture of how to better task and collaborate with their collection partners, and gives intelligence collectors an appreciation of what happens beyond their "stovepipes," as well as a clear assessment of the capabilities and limitations of INT collection.

Hacking Web Intelligence

Handbook of Intelligence Studies

Social Media Analytics

From Strategy to Implementation

New Approaches and Opportunities

Python Programming for Hackers and Reverse Engineers

Python is fast becoming the programming language of choice for hackers, reverse engineers, and software testers because it's easy to write quickly, and it has the low-level support and libraries that make hackers happy. But until now, there has been no real manual on how to use Python for a variety of hacking tasks. You had to dig through forum

posts and man pages, endlessly tweaking your own code to get everything working. Not anymore. Gray Hat Python explains the concepts behind hacking tools and techniques like debuggers, trojans, fuzzers, and emulators. But author Justin Seitz goes beyond theory, showing you how to harness existing Python-based security tools—and how to build your own when the pre-built ones won't cut it. You'll learn how to:

- Automate tedious reversing and security tasks
- Design and program your own debugger
- Learn how to fuzz Windows drivers and create powerful fuzzers from scratch
- Have fun with code and library injection, soft and hard hooking techniques, and other software trickery
- Sniff secure traffic out of an encrypted web browser session
- Use PyDBG, Immunity Debugger, Sulley, IDAPython, PyEMU, and more

The world's best hackers are using Python to do their handiwork. Shouldn't you?

Open source intelligence (OSINT) is one of many intelligence disciplines used in the all-source analysis process. Although limited national and tactical level exploitation of open sources has been successful in the past, intelligence staffs and commands directly supporting joint force commanders at the operational level often neglect to fully consider and incorporate OSINT into their efforts. The reasons are numerous, ranging from biases favoring classified intelligence to futility in attempting to manage an ever-increasing volume of open source material. There are, however, many compelling reasons for pursuing and exploiting OSINT at the operational level. Easier and faster access to information via electronic databases and networks, alternatives offered by the private sector, the ability to share OSINT with coalition partners and civilian organizations, and its applicability in operations other than war make it a significant asset. Operational intelligence staffs and commands must recognize the increasing importance of OSINT and shift their collection and exploitation paradigms accordingly. Changes are warranted to take advantage of OSINT within Unified and Specified command intelligence programs, within theater joint intelligence centers, and within joint task force intelligence organizations. Likewise, joint intelligence doctrine must be revised to give OSINT greater legitimacy as a primary intelligence discipline.

Traditionally, intelligence has been distinguished from all other forms of information working by its secrecy. Secret intelligence is about the acquisition of information from entities that do not wish that information to be acquired and, ideally, never know that it has. However, the transformation in information and communication technology (ICT) over the last two decades challenges this conventionally held perception of intelligence in one critical aspect: that information can increasingly be acquired legally in the public domain- 'open source intelligence'(OSINT). The intelligence community has recognised this phenomenon by formally creating discrete open source exploitation systems within extant intelligence institutions. Indeed, the exploitation of open source of information is reckoned by many intelligence practitioners to constitute 80 percent or more of final intelligence product. Yet, the resource

committed to, and status of, open source exploitation belies that figure. This research derives a model of the high order factors describing the operational contribution of open source exploitation to the broader intelligence function: context; utility; cross-check; communication; focus; surge; and analysis. Such a model is useful in three related ways: first, in determining appropriate tasking for the intelligence function as a whole; second, as a basis for optimum intelligence resource allocation; and third, as defining objectives for specifically open source policy and doctrine. Additionally, the research details core capabilities, resources, and political arguments necessary for successful open source exploitation. Significant drivers shape the contemporary context in which nation-state intelligence functions operate: globalisation; risk society; and changing societal expectation. The contemporary transformation in ICT percolates each of them. Understanding this context is crucial to the intelligence community. Implicitly, these drivers shape intelligence, and the relationship intelligence manages between knowledge and power within politics, in order to optimise decision-making. Because open source exploitation obtains from this context, it is better placed than closed to understand it. Thus, at a contextual level, this thesis further argues that the potential knowledge derived from open source exploitation not only has a unique contribution by comparison to closed, but that it can also usefully direct power towards determination of the appropriate objectives upon which any decisions should be made at all. SCOTT (copy 1): From the John Holmes Library collection.

No Safe Haven

Enhancing Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) Through Web Services

The U.S. Intelligence Community

Python Programming for Hackers and Pentesters

What it Takes to Disappear in America

Black Hat Python

This report describes the evolution of open source intelligence, defines open source information and the intelligence cycle, and parallels with other intelligence disciplines, along with methods used and challenges of using off-the-shelf technology.

"This textbook is PROACTIVE. It is about starting over. It is the complete guide that I would give to any new client in an extreme situation. It leaves nothing out and provides explicit details of every step I take to make someone completely disappear, including document templates and a chronological order of events. The information shared in this book is based on real experiences with my actual clients, and is unlike any content ever released in my other books. " -- publisher.

This edited volume takes a fresh look at the subject of open source intelligence (OSINT), exploring both the opportunities and the challenges that this emergent area offers at the beginning of the twenty-first century. In particular, it explores the new methodologies and approaches that technological advances have engendered, while at the same time considering the risks

associated with the pervasive nature of the Internet. Drawing on a diverse range of experience and expertise, the book begins with a number of chapters devoted to exploring the uses and value of OSINT in a general sense, identifying patterns, trends and key areas of debate. The focus of the book then turns to the role and influence of OSINT in three key areas of international security – nuclear proliferation; humanitarian crises; and terrorism. The book offers a timely discussion on the merits and failings of OSINT and provides readers with an insight into the latest and most original research being conducted in this area. This book shows how open source intelligence can be a powerful tool for combating crime by linking local and global patterns to help understand how criminal activities are connected. Readers will encounter the latest advances in cutting-edge data mining, machine learning and predictive analytics combined with natural language processing and social network analysis to detect, disrupt, and neutralize cyber and physical threats. Chapters contain state-of-the-art social media analytics and open source intelligence research trends. This multidisciplinary volume will appeal to students, researchers, and professionals working in the fields of open source intelligence, cyber crime and social network analytics. Chapter Automated Text Analysis for Intelligence Purposes: A Psychological Operations Case Study is available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.

Open Source Intelligence in the Twenty-First Century

Extreme Privacy

Down the Rabbit Hole an Osint Journey

Enabling Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) in Private Social Networks

Open Source Intelligence Methods and Tools

Why Haven't Technologies Fixed Open Source Intelligence?

Over 1,600 total pages ... CONTENTS: AN OPEN SOURCE APPROACH TO SOCIAL MEDIA DATA GATHERING Open Source Intelligence – Doctrine's Neglected Child (Unclassified) Aggregation Techniques to Characterize Social Networks Open Source Intelligence (OSINT): Issues for Congress A BURNING NEED TO KNOW: THE USE OF OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE IN THE FIRE SERVICE Balancing Social Media with Operations Security (OPSEC) in the 21st Century Sailing the Sea of OSINT in the Information Age Social Media: Valuable Tools in Today's Operational Environment ENHANCING A WEB CRAWLER WITH ARABIC SEARCH CAPABILITY UTILIZING SOCIAL MEDIA TO FURTHER THE NATIONWIDE SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING INITIATIVE THE WHO, WHAT AND HOW OF SOCIAL MEDIA EXPLOITATION FOR A COMBATANT COMMANDER Open Source Cybersecurity for the 21st Century UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE: CAN BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS HELP PREDICT WHO WILL COMMIT UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION? ATP 2-22.9 Open-Source Intelligence NTP 3-13.3M OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC) FM 2-22.3 HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTOR OPERATIONS

Apply Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) techniques, methods, and tools to acquire information from publicly available online sources to support your intelligence analysis. Use the harvested data in different scenarios such as financial, crime, and terrorism investigations as well as performing business competition analysis and acquiring intelligence about individuals and other entities. This book will also improve your skills to acquire information online from both the regular Internet as well as the hidden web through its two sub-layers: the deep web and the dark web. The author includes many OSINT resources that can be used by intelligence agencies as well as by enterprises to monitor trends on a global level, identify risks, and gather competitor intelligence so more effective decisions can be made. You will discover techniques, methods, and tools that are equally used by hackers and penetration testers to gather intelligence about a specific target online. And you will be aware of how OSINT resources can be used in conducting social engineering attacks. Open Source Intelligence Methods and Tools takes a practical approach and lists hundreds of OSINT resources that can be used to gather intelligence from online public sources. The book also covers how to anonymize your digital identity online so you can conduct your searching activities without revealing your identity. What You'll Learn Identify intelligence needs and leverage a broad range of tools and sources to improve data collection, analysis, and decision making in your organization Use OSINT resources to protect individuals and enterprises by discovering data that is online, exposed, and sensitive and hide the data before it is revealed by outside attackers Gather corporate intelligence about business competitors and predict future market directions Conduct advanced searches to gather intelligence from social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter Understand the different layers that make up the Internet and how to search within the invisible web which contains both the deep and the dark webs Who This Book Is For Penetration testers, digital forensics investigators, intelligence services, military, law enforcement, UN agencies, and for-profit/non-profit enterprises The role of intelligence in US government operations has changed dramatically and is now more critical than ever to domestic security and foreign policy. This authoritative and highly researched book written by Jeffrey T. Richelson provides a detailed overview of America's vast intelligence empire, from its organizations and operations to its management structure. Drawing from a multitude of sources, including hundreds of official documents, The US Intelligence Community allows students to understand the full scope of intelligence organizations and activities, and gives valuable support to policymakers and military operations. The seventh edition has been fully revised to include a new chapter on the major issues confronting the intelligence community, including secrecy and leaks, domestic spying, and congressional oversight, as well as revamped chapters on signals intelligence and cyber collection, geospatial intelligence, and open sources. The inclusion of more maps, tables and photos, as well as electronic briefing books on the book's Web site, makes The US Intelligence Community an even more valuable and engaging resource for students.

It is time to look at OSINT in a different way. For many years, and within the previous editions of this book, we have relied on external resources to supply our search tools, virtual environments, and investigation techniques. We have seen this protocol fail us when services shut down, websites disappear, and custom resources are dismantled due to outside pressures. This book aims to correct our dilemma. We will take control of our investigative resources and become self-reliant. There will be no more need for online search tools; we will make and host our own locally. We will no longer seek pre-built virtual machines; we will create and configure our own. This book puts the power back in your hands.

Resources for Searching and Analyzing Online Information

Gray Hat Python

A Contemporary Intelligence Lifeline

The Five Disciplines of Intelligence Collection

Open Source Intelligence Techniques

OSINT is a rapidly evolving approach to intelligence collection, and its wide application makes it a useful methodology for numerous practices, including within the criminal investigation community. The Tao of Open Source Intelligence is your guide to the cutting edge of this information collection capability.

This topical volume offers a comprehensive review of secret intelligence organizations and activities. Intelligence has been in the news consistently since 9/11 and the Iraqi WMD errors. Leading experts in the field approach the three major missions of intelligence: collection-and-analysis; covert action; and counterintelligence. Within each of these missions, the dynamically written essays dissect the so-called intelligence cycle to reveal the challenges of gathering and assessing information from around the world. Covert action, the most controversial intelligence activity, is explored, with special attention on the issue of military organizations moving into what was once primarily a civilian responsibility. The authors furthermore examine the problems that are associated with counterintelligence, protecting secrets from foreign spies and terrorist organizations, as well as the question of intelligence accountability, and how a nation can protect its citizens against the possible abuse of power by its own secret agencies. The Handbook of Intelligence Studies is a benchmark publication with major importance both for current research and for the future of the field. It is essential reading for advanced undergraduates, graduate students and scholars of intelligence studies, international security, strategic studies and political science in general.

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States, serious concerns were raised on domestic and international security issues. Consequently, there has been considerable interest recently in

technological strategies and resources to counter acts of terrorism. In this context, this book provides a state-of-the-art survey of the most recent advances in the field of counterterrorism and open source intelligence, demonstrating how various existing as well as novel tools and techniques can be applied in combating covert terrorist networks. A particular focus will be on future challenges of open source intelligence and perspectives on how to effectively operate in order to prevent terrorist activities.

Open source intelligence (OSINT) and web reconnaissance are rich topics for infosec professionals looking for the best ways to sift through the abundance of information widely available online. In many cases, the first stage of any security assessment—that is, reconnaissance—is not given enough attention by security professionals, hackers, and penetration testers. Often, the information openly present is as critical as the confidential data. Hacking Web Intelligence shows you how to dig into the Web and uncover the information many don't even know exists. The book takes a holistic approach that is not only about using tools to find information online but also how to link all the information and transform it into presentable and actionable intelligence. You will also learn how to secure your information online to prevent it being discovered by these reconnaissance methods. Hacking Web Intelligence is an in-depth technical reference covering the methods and techniques you need to unearth open source information from the Internet and utilize it for the purpose of targeted attack during a security assessment. This book will introduce you to many new and leading-edge reconnaissance, information gathering, and open source intelligence methods and techniques, including metadata extraction tools, advanced search engines, advanced browsers, power searching methods, online anonymity tools such as TOR and i2p, OSINT tools such as Maltego, Shodan, Creepy, SearchDiggity, Recon-ng, Social Network Analysis (SNA), Darkweb/Deepweb, data visualization, and much more. Provides a holistic approach to OSINT and Web recon, showing you how to fit all the data together into actionable intelligence Focuses on hands-on tools such as TOR, i2p, Maltego, Shodan, Creepy, SearchDiggity, Recon-ng, FOCA, EXIF, Metagoofil, MAT, and many more Covers key technical topics such as metadata searching, advanced browsers and power searching, online anonymity, Darkweb / Deepweb, Social Network Analysis (SNA), and how to manage, analyze, and visualize the data you gather Includes hands-on technical examples and case studies, as well as a Python chapter that shows you how to create your own information-gathering tools and modify existing APIs

Homeland Insecurity

Unlocking the Potential of Open Source Intelligence at the Operational Level

Nowhere to Hide

Targeting Tomorrow's Terrorist Today (T4) Through OSINT

Algorithms for Osint

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NOWHERE TO HIDE: Open Source Intelligence Gathering provides practical insight into the investigative tools and open source intelligence gathering (commonly known as "OSINT") used by law enforcement, the media, and the general public to identify individuals involved in the events of January 6, 2021, at the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, DC. NOWHERE TO HIDE retraces the FBI's investigative techniques - some using cutting-edge technology and others using old fashioned, knocking-on-doors detective work - used to pursue the hundreds of thousands of leads received from the general public. NOWHERE TO HIDE is filled with real world case studies, specific resources and practical "how to" guides to equip both beginner and seasoned OSINT investigators with the right tools for their OSINT toolboxes. This insightful volume includes 36 case studies that follow the FBI's investigations of individual persons of interest, including the tactics, techniques, and procedures used by law enforcement, the media, and public sleuths to track down, identify, and - most importantly - verify the identities of suspected rioters. Learn how the FBI sifted through hundreds of thousands of leads, false positives, dead ends, as well as numerous unexpected leads to perform their investigations. NOWHERE TO HIDE provides vivid context around the events of January 6, 2021, at the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, DC, which left five people - one police officer and four protestors - dead by the end of the assault. Effective OSINT research requires a combination of technical knowledge to find the Who, What, When, Where, and How threads of data and information as well as taking into account our unpredictable human nature that sometimes leads us to do the things we do (the Why). OSINT is both science and art. NOWHERE TO HIDE provides practical, actionable information to help both novice and expert investigators, researchers, advocates, and journalists navigate and penetrate OSINT resources to find the information and evidence they seek. Daniel Farber Huang is author of "Practical Cyber Security for Extremely Busy People" and a consultant to a wide range of organizations on cyber and strategy issues. He has worked closely with numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies across the U.S. on providing solutions to their mobile technology requirements. He has focused on providing hardware and software solutions to federal field agents, investigators, the police, and other authorities to support them in performing their duties. He is a strategic consultant helping a wide range of companies in different industries reduce risks at all levels of their organizations, including their cyber security. Daniel is also a documentary photographer and freelance journalist. Algorithms for Automating Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) presents information on the gathering of

information and extraction of actionable intelligence from openly available sources, including news broadcasts, public repositories, and more recently, social media. As OSINT has applications in crime fighting, state-based intelligence, and social research, this book provides recent advances in text mining, web crawling, and other algorithms that have led to advances in methods that can largely automate this process. The book is beneficial to both practitioners and academic researchers, with discussions of the latest advances in applications, a coherent set of methods and processes for automating OSINT, and interdisciplinary perspectives on the key problems identified within each discipline. Drawing upon years of practical experience and using numerous examples, editors Robert Layton, Paul Watters, and a distinguished list of contributors discuss Evidence Accumulation Strategies for OSINT, Named Entity Resolution in Social Media, Analyzing Social Media Campaigns for Group Size Estimation, Surveys and qualitative techniques in OSINT, and Geospatial reasoning of open data. Presents a coherent set of methods and processes for automating OSINT Focuses on algorithms and applications allowing the practitioner to get up and running quickly Includes fully developed case studies on the digital underground and predicting crime through OSINT Discusses the ethical considerations when using publicly available online data

One of the most important aspects for a successful police operation is the ability for the police to obtain timely, reliable and actionable intelligence related to the investigation or incident at hand. Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) provides an invaluable avenue to access and collect such information in addition to traditional investigative techniques and information sources. This book offers an authoritative and accessible guide on how to conduct Open Source Intelligence investigations from data collection to analysis to the design and vetting of OSINT tools. In its pages the reader will find a comprehensive view into the newest methods for OSINT analytics and visualizations in combination with real-life case studies to showcase the application as well as the challenges of OSINT investigations across domains. Examples of OSINT range from information posted on social media as one of the most openly available means of accessing and gathering Open Source Intelligence to location data, OSINT obtained from the darkweb to combinations of OSINT with real-time analytical capabilities and closed sources. In addition it provides guidance on legal and ethical considerations making it relevant reading for practitioners as well as academics and students with a view to obtain thorough, first-hand knowledge from serving experts in the field.

Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research is slowly yet steadily revolutionizing traditional education. However, multidisciplinary research can and will also improve the extent to which a country can protect its critical and vital assets. Applying Methods of Scientific Inquiry Into Intelligence, Security, and Counterterrorism is an essential scholarly publication that provides personnel directly working in the fields of intelligence, law enforcement, and science with the opportunity to understand the multidisciplinary nature of intelligence and science in order to improve current intelligence activities and contribute to the protection of the nation. Each chapter of the book discusses various components of science that should be applied to the intelligence arena. Featuring coverage on a range of topics including cybersecurity, economics, and political strategy, this book is ideal for law enforcement, intelligence and security practitioners, students, educators, and researchers.

Open Source Intelligence Gathering for Penetration Testing

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) Link Directory

Fixing the Spy Machine

Challenges and Advances for the 21st Century

The Routledge International Handbook of Universities, Security and Intelligence Studies

Defining Second Generation Open Source Intelligence (Osint) for the Defense Enterprise

2018 version of the OSINT Tools and Resources Handbook. This version is almost three times the size of the last public release in 2016. It reflects the changing intelligence needs of our clients in both the public and private sector, as well as the many areas we have been active in over the past two years.

The Intelligence Community (IC) reached consensus after 9/11/2001 on the importance of Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) due to the changing nature of the global threat environment, the information explosion, and the changing intelligence requirements of the IC. Voluminous amounts of information, much of it with potential application for use in intelligence operations, continue to challenge IC intelligence analysts' capabilities to harness, and effectively use in finished all-source intelligence production. Government reform commissions, senior IC officials, along with OSINT and technology advocates, have all espoused the growing importance of OSINT, and have outlined many ways in which the IC should improve including through improved OSINT training and expertise, along with the application of technologies and tools to assist IC analysts to perform the OSINT mission. This thesis examines how OSINT became important again after the events of 9/11, and the systematic efforts to institutionalize OSINT within the IC. This thesis examines the envisioned state of OSINT as published

in the 2006 National Open Source Enterprise OSINT vision, that OSINT would be used as the Source of First Resort, and examines past IC efforts to implement technological solutions to make OSINT better for IC analysts. This examination attempts to answer the simple question of why haven't technologies fixed OSINT yet? The thesis outlines many of the IC cultural challenges and limitations of the IC, as reflected in the literature, and personal observations of IC challenges that have inhibited OSINT, or may do so in the future. The thesis concludes by highlighting where OSINT has been and the unclear status of OSINT in the future IC. It is unknown whether OSINT will ever reach its full potential within the IC, or if on-going OSINT initiatives and reform efforts will repeat past trends. Further research may be required to understand future IC OSINT initiatives and how well OSINT fares in the coming years.

Third Edition Sheds New Light on Open Source Intelligence Collection and Analysis. Author Michael Bazzell has been well known and respected in government circles for his ability to locate personal information about any target through Open Source Intelligence (OSINT). In this book, he shares his methods in great detail. Each step of his process is explained throughout sixteen chapters of specialized websites, application programming interfaces, and software solutions. Based on his live and online video training at IntelTechniques.com, over 250 resources are identified with narrative tutorials and screen captures. This book will serve as a reference guide for anyone that is responsible for the collection of online content. It is written in a hands-on style that encourages the reader to execute the tutorials as they go. The search techniques offered will inspire analysts to "think outside the box" when scouring the internet for personal information. Much of the content of this book has never been discussed in any publication. Always thinking like a hacker, the author has identified new ways to use various technologies for an unintended purpose. This book will improve anyone's online investigative skills. Among other techniques, you will learn how to locate: Hidden Social Network Content Cell Phone Owner Information Twitter GPS & Account Data Hidden Photo GPS & Metadata Deleted Websites & Posts Website Owner Information Alias Social Network Profiles Additional User Accounts Sensitive Documents & Photos Live Streaming Social Content IP Addresses of Users Newspaper Archives & Scans Social Content by Location Private Email Addresses Historical Satellite Imagery Duplicate Copies of Photos Local Personal Radio Frequencies Compromised Email Information Wireless Routers by Location Hidden Mapping Applications Complete Facebook Data Free Investigative Software Alternative Search Engines Stolen Items for Sale Unlisted Addresses Unlisted Phone Numbers Public Government Records Document Metadata Rental Vehicle Contracts Online Criminal Activity

Open source information (OSINT) is derived from newspapers, journals, radio and television, and the Internet. Intelligence analysts have long used such information to supplement classified data, but systematically collecting open source information has not been a priority of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC). In recent years, given changes in the international environment, there have been calls, from Congress and the 9/11 Commission among others, for a more intense and focused investment in open source collection and analysis. However, some still emphasize that the primary business of intelligence continues to be obtaining and analyzing secrets.

Open Source Intelligence in a Networked World

Open Source Intelligence and Web Reconnaissance Concepts and Techniques

Applying Methods of Scientific Inquiry Into Intelligence, Security, and Counterterrorism

Counterterrorism and Open Source Intelligence

Open-Source Intelligence Explained

Espionage Black Book Four

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 marked the first time since Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico that an enemy has attacked an American city. Was this just a fluke or a sign of things to come? Just how safe are the Borders of the United States? For the first time an author with a background in urban warfare and counter terrorism shows the true state of border security. Are we secure or s target waiting for a marksman? Find out the truth in No Safe Haven: Homeland Insecurity.

In the information age, it is critical that we understand the implications and exposure of the activities and data documented on the Internet. Improved efficiencies and the added capabilities of instant communication, high-speed connectivity to browsers, search engines, websites, databases, indexing, searching and analytical applications have made information technology (IT) and the Internet a vital issued for public and private enterprises. The downside is that this increased level of complexity and vulnerability presents a daunting challenge for enterprise and personal security. Internet Searches for Vetting, Investigations, and Open-Source Intelligence provides an understanding of the implications of the activities and data documented by individuals on the Internet. It delineates a much-needed framework for the responsible collection and use of the Internet for intelligence, investigation, vetting, and open-source information. This book makes a compelling case for action as well as reviews relevant laws, regulations, and rulings as they pertain to Internet crimes, misbehaviors, and individuals' privacy. Exploring technologies such as social media and aggregate information services, the

author outlines the techniques and skills that can be used to leverage the capabilities of networked systems on the Internet and find critically important data to complete an up-to-date picture of people, employees, entities, and their activities. Outlining appropriate adoption of legal, policy, and procedural principles—and emphasizing the careful and appropriate use of Internet searching within the law—the book includes coverage of cases, privacy issues, and solutions for common problems encountered in Internet searching practice and information usage, from internal and external threats. The book is a valuable resource on how to utilize open-source, online sources to gather important information and screen and vet employees, prospective employees, corporate partners, and vendors.

Since the attacks of 9/11, the United States Intelligence Community (IC) has undergone an extensive overhaul. Perhaps the greatest of these changes has been the formation of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. As a cabinet-level official, the Director oversees the various agencies of the IC and reports directly to the President. The IC today faces challenges as it never has before; everything from terrorism to pandemics to economic stability has now become an intelligence issue. As a result, the IC is shifting its focus to a world in which tech-savvy domestic and international terrorists, transnational criminal organizations, failing states, and economic instability are now a way of life. Introduction to Intelligence Studies provides a comprehensive overview of intelligence and security issues, defining critical terms, and reviewing the history of intelligence as practiced in the United States. Designed in a practical sequence, the book begins with the basics of intelligence, progresses through its history, describes best practices, and explores the way the IC looks and operates today. Each chapter begins with objectives and key terms and closes with questions to test reader assimilation. The authors examine the "pillars" of the American intelligence system—collection, analysis, counterintelligence, and covert operations—and demonstrate how these work together to provide "decision advantage." The book provides equal treatment to the functions of the intelligence world—balancing coverage on intelligence collection, counterintelligence, information management, critical thinking, and decision-making. It also covers such vital issues as laws and ethics, writing and briefing for the IC, and the emerging threats and challenges that intelligence professionals will face in the future.

In an era of intensified international terror, universities have been increasingly drawn into an arena of locating, monitoring and preventing such threats, forcing them into often covert relationships with the security and intelligence agencies. With case studies from across the world, the Routledge International Handbook of Universities, Security and Intelligence Studies provides a comparative, in-depth analysis of the historical and

contemporary relationships between global universities, national security and intelligence agencies. Written by leading international experts and from multidisciplinary perspectives, the Routledge International Handbook of Universities, Security and Intelligence Studies provides theoretical, methodological and empirical definition to academic, scholarly and research enquiry at the interface of higher education, security and intelligence studies. Divided into eight sections, the Handbook explores themes such as: the intellectual frame for our understanding of the university-security-intelligence network; historical, contemporary and future-looking interactions from across the globe; accounts of individuals who represent the broader landscape between universities and the security and intelligence agencies; the reciprocal interplay of personnel from universities to the security and intelligence agencies and vice versa; the practical goals of scholarship, research and teaching of security and intelligence both from within universities and the agencies themselves; terrorism research as an important dimension of security and intelligence within and beyond universities; the implication of security and intelligence in diplomacy, journalism and as an element of public policy; the extent to which security and intelligence practice, research and study far exceeds the traditional remit of commonly held notions of security and intelligence. Bringing together a unique blend of leading academic and practitioner authorities on security and intelligence, the Routledge International Handbook of Universities, Security and Intelligence Studies is an essential and authoritative guide for researchers and policymakers looking to understand the relationship between universities, the security services and the intelligence community.

Internet Searches for Vetting, Investigations, and Open-Source Intelligence

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT): Issues for Congress

A Practical Guide to Online Intelligence

The Tao of Open Source Intelligence

Open Source Intelligence and Cyber Crime

This volume examines the role of technology in gathering, assimilating and utilizing intelligence information through the ages. Pushing the boundaries of existing works, the articles contained here take a broad view of the use and implementation of technology and intelligence procedures during the cold war era and the space race, the September 2011 attacks, and more recent cyber operations. It looks at the development of different technologies, procedural implications thereof, and the underlying legal and ethical implications. The findings are then used to explore the future trends in technology including cyber operations, big data, open source intelligence, smart cities, and augmented reality. Starting from the core aspects of technical capabilities the articles dig deeper, exploring the hard and soft infrastructure of intelligence gathering procedures and focusing on the human and bureaucratic procedures involved therein. Technology and innovation have played an important role in determining the course of development of the intelligence community. Intelligence

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gathering for national security, however, is not limited only to the thread of technical capabilities but is a complex fabric of organizational structures, systemic undercurrents, and the role of personnel in key positions of decision making. The book's findings and conclusions encompass not just temporal variation but also cut across a diverse set of issue areas. This compilation is uniquely placed in the interdisciplinary space combining the lessons from key cases in the past to current developments and implementation of technology options.

Algorithms for OSINT

Technology and the Intelligence Community

Preparing American Intelligence for the Twenty-first Century

Open Source Intelligence Gathering - CASEBOOK: How the FBI, Media, and Public Identified the January 6, 2021 U.S. Capitol Rioters