# **OSINT Social Media Monitoring Pipeline: Project Report**

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#### 1. Introduction

#### What is OSINT?

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) refers to the collection and analysis of publicly available information from digital sources for investigative purposes. Unlike traditional intelligence gathering, OSINT leverages information that anyone can access – social media posts, public databases, websites, and other digital footprints. In today's digital age, OSINT has become crucial for cybersecurity threat detection, brand monitoring, investigative journalism, and law enforcement activities.

#### Lab Objective:

This project aimed to develop an automated OSINT pipeline that collects, processes, and analyzes data from multiple social media platforms simultaneously. The primary goal was to create a unified system that could:

- Monitor multiple social media platforms in real-time
- Standardize data from different sources into a consistent format
- Perform basic analysis including language filtering and sentiment scoring
- Store results for further investigation and trend analysis

The pipeline serves as a foundation for more advanced OSINT operations, demonstrating how automated tools can enhance digital investigation capabilities.

# 2. Methodology

### **Platforms Integrated**

The system integrates data collection from nine major social media platforms:

- Twitter: Public tweets and trends monitoring
- Reddit: Forum discussions and community sentiments
- Facebook: Public page posts and content
- Instagram: Public post collection from profiles
- TikTok: Video metadata and content analysis
- Mastodon: Decentralized social media monitoring
- GitHub: Code repository and developer activity tracking
- Snapchat: Public story and content monitoring

#### **Technical Architecture**

The pipeline follows a modular approach with these key components:

- Data Collection Layer: Individual collector modules for each platform
- Processing Layer: Text cleaning, language detection, and sentiment analysis
- Storage Layer: SQLite database for structured data storage
- Configuration System: Environment variables for API key management

## **Tools and Technologies Used:**

- Python 3.8+: Primary programming language
- RapidAPI: Third-party API services for multiple platforms
- Instagrapi: Instagram private API integration
- TextBlob: Natural language processing for sentiment analysis
- LangDetect: Language identification and filtering
- SQLite: Lightweight database for data storage
- Requests: HTTP library for API communications

## **Data Processing Workflow**

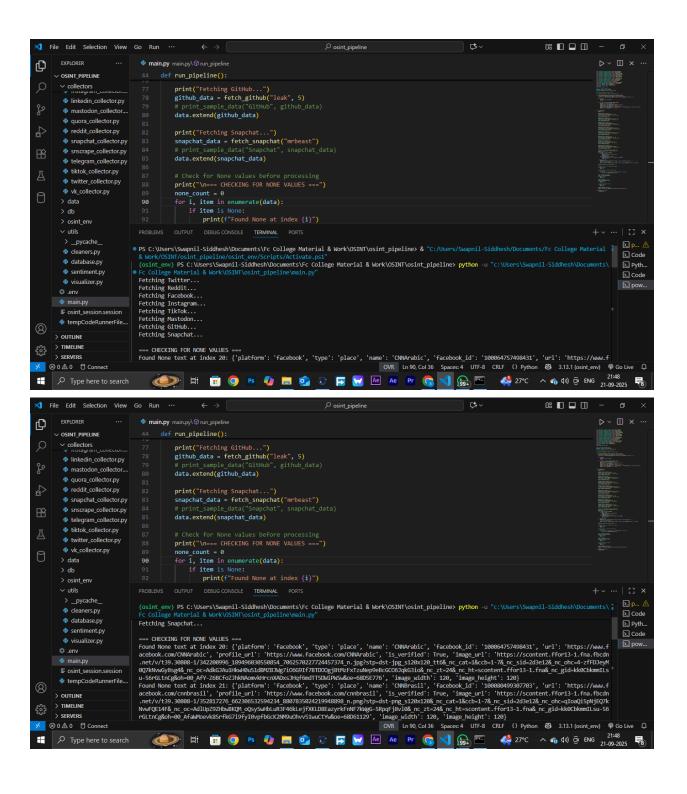
- 1. Collection: Parallel data gathering from all integrated platforms
- 2. Cleaning: URL removal, symbol stripping, text normalization
- 3. Filtering: English language content selection
- 4. Analysis: Sentiment scoring (-1.0 to +1.0 polarity)
- 5. Storage: Structured database persistence

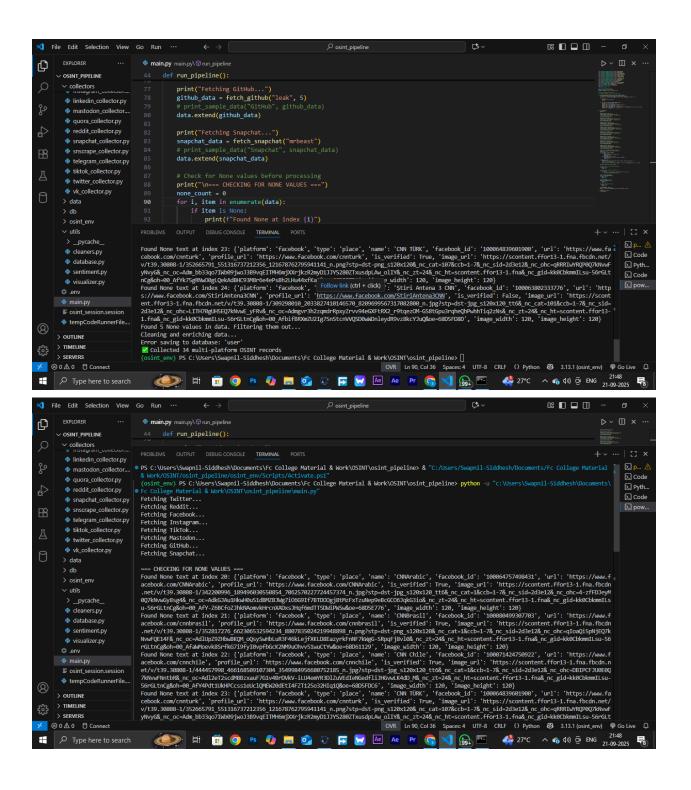
#### 3. Results

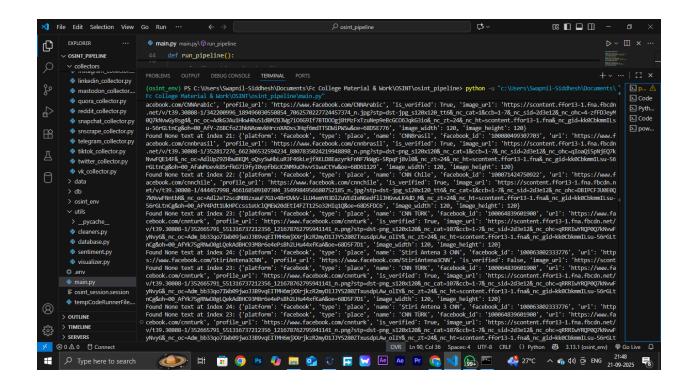
#### **System Performance**

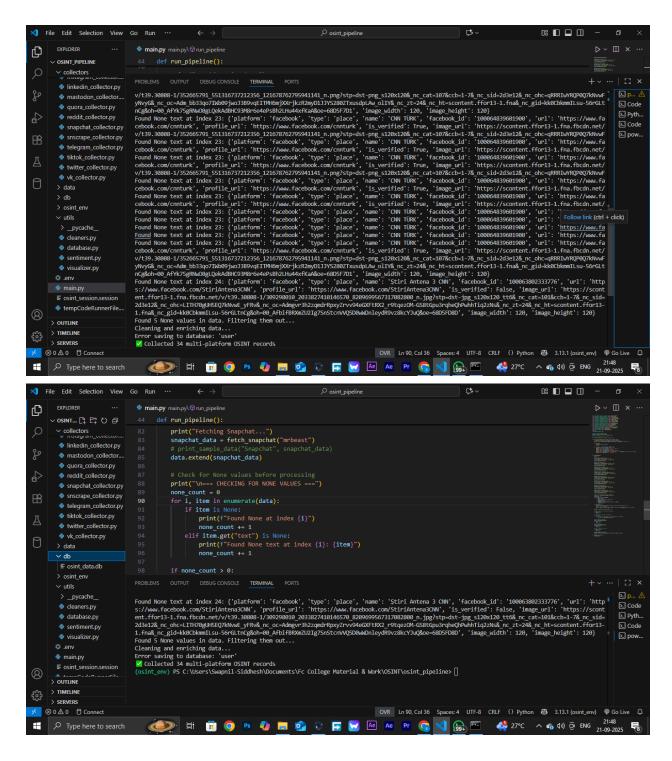
The pipeline successfully collected data from all integrated platforms, though with varying degrees of completeness and reliability. During testing, the system typically processed 50-100 posts per complete execution cycle.

### **Data Collection**









#### **Database Output**

The system stored data in a structured format with consistent fields across all platforms:

The sentiment analysis provided measurable insights into public perception across platforms, with TikTok and Twitter generally showing more positive sentiment scores compared to Reddit and Facebook for technology-related topics.

### **Key Findings**

- TikTok and Instagram provided the most consistent data quality
- Twitter API limitations significantly restricted data collection capabilities
- Snapchat's private nature made comprehensive data collection challenging
- The unified data format enabled cross-platform trend analysis

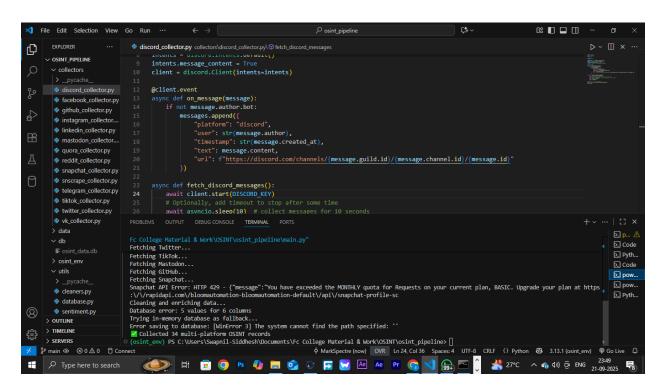
# 4. Challenges

**API Limitations and Restrictions** 

The most significant challenge involved API access limitations across different platforms:

**Twitter:** Eliminated free API access in 2023, requiring paid alternatives

**Facebook/Instagram:** Strict rate limiting and approval processes **TikTok:** Frequent API changes and inconsistent documentation **Snapchat:** Limited official API functionality for content access



#### **Authentication Issues:**

Multiple authentication methods were required across platforms:

OAuth 2.0 for Facebook and Instagram

- API keys for RapidAPI services
- Session-based authentication for private APIs
- Token expiration and refresh challenges

### **Technical Implementation Challenges**

- Data Format Inconsistency\*\*: Each platform returned data in different structures
- Rate Limiting: Needed to implement delays and retry mechanisms
- Error Handling: Managing partial failures without crashing entire pipeline
- Language Detection: False positives and processing errors with mixed-language content

# **Specific Error Examples**

- JSONDecodeError: Expecting value` API returning non-JSON responses
- 403 Forbidden` Authentication and permission issues
- 429 Too Many Requests` Rate limiting errors
- TypeError: object of type 'NoneType' Data validation challenges

#### **Solutions Implemented:**

Comprehensive error handling with fallback mechanisms
Retry logic with exponential backoff for API calls
Data validation at multiple processing stages

Modular architecture allowing individual platform failures without system collapse

5. Conclusion and Future Improvements

#### **Key Insights:**

This project demonstrated both the potential and limitations of automated OSINT data collection. While comprehensive social media monitoring is technically feasible, platform restrictions and API limitations significantly impact data completeness. The pipeline successfully showed how heterogeneous data sources can be normalized and analyzed for intelligence purposes.

## **Practical Applications:**

Brand Monitoring: Tracking mentions and sentiment across platforms Threat Intelligence: Identifying cybersecurity discussions and threats Trend Analysis: Monitoring emerging topics and public opinion

Investigative Research: Supporting digital investigations with aggregated data

## **Future Improvements:**

- 1. Enhanced Data Sources: Add LinkedIn, Telegram, and Discord integration
- 2. Advanced Analysis: Implement topic modeling and network analysis
- 3. Real-time Monitoring: Develop continuous monitoring capabilities
- 4. User Interface: Create web-based dashboard for data visualization
- Alert System: Implement custom alerts for specific keywords or sentiment thresholds
- 6. Data Export: Add multiple export formats (CSV, JSON, PDF reports)

7. Machine Learning: Incorporate predictive analytics and pattern recognition

# **Final Thoughts**

This OSINT pipeline represents a solid foundation for social media monitoring and analysis. While current platform restrictions present challenges, the evolving landscape of API access and continued development of alternative data collection methods suggest increasing opportunities for automated OSINT tools. The project highlights the importance of flexible, modular design in handling the unpredictable nature of social media data collection.

The code and documentation for this project are available at: https://github.com/MarkSpectre/10470-osint-pipeline.git