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Getting Started With Spiderfoot – A Beginner’s Guide

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Spiderfoot is one of my favourite OSINT gathering tools. It automates a huge number of queries that would take a long time to do manually. It comes with a wide range of [modules](#) that will conduct automated searches for e-mail addresses, IP addresses, domains, phone numbers, usernames, and other types of data. This post will show you how to install and set up Spiderfoot from scratch, and how to conduct a few basic queries.

Spiderfoot runs in a browser but a little command line setup is needed first. For the rest of the post I'll assume that you have little or no command line experience. If you want to know more about setting up Python-based OSINT tools in the command line, I recommend having a read through [this series of blog posts](#) I wrote earlier this year.

Setting Up

Spiderfoot runs on Linux, Mac OS, and Windows. It uses Python 2.7 which is already pre-installed in Linux and Mac OS but to set it up in Windows you'll need to do a few other things first.

Windows

Spiderfoot version 2.12 comes as a pre-compiled exe file that you can download [here](#) and just click and run. This is an easier way to start Spiderfoot if you're working in a Windows environment but be aware that later and more up to date versions of Spiderfoot won't work this way and you'll have to install Python and Pip for Windows and work from [the Github repository](#) to stay updated. If you're not entirely comfortable with Git, Pip, and the command line, this is the easiest way to start using Spiderfoot in Windows.

MacOS and Linux

The best way to run Spiderfoot and keep it up to date is by using [git](#) and cloning the [Spiderfoot Github repository](#) as outlined in the instructions below.

First of all check that git is installed on your device, as it isn't installed on all distros by default. To check if it is or not, type the following in the console:

```
git --version
```

If git is installed, you'll get a message telling you which version it is. If you're told that git isn't present, simply install it as follows:

```
sudo apt install git
```

If you're using a non-Debian based version of Linux, you'll need to use your system's own package manager instead of apt.

If you're using Mac OS, [install brew first](#) (it isn't installed on Mac OS by default), and then enter the following in the terminal:

```
brew install git
```

And then you're done.

Whether you're on Linux or Mac, the rest of the installation instructions are the same from this point on. In the terminal type:

```
git clone https://github.com/smicallef/spiderfoot.git
```

This will create a directory called "spiderfoot" in your home directory. Move to it by entering the following in the console before moving on to the next step:

```
cd spiderfoot
```

Installing Pip Requirements

If you've tried installing Python scripts from GitHub before, it's easy to get stuck at this point. Usually the installation guides tell you to enter something like this:

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

What this command does is read through a list of Python libraries that are listed in a file called *requirements.txt* and then try to install them. It sounds easy enough but people frequently run into difficulties and encounter a lot of errors at this point and the packages won't install. The most common reason for this is that their operating system is using a different version of Python and Pip to the one required by the program. Your system's default version of Python might be Python 3.6, and so Pip assumes that you want to download packages compatible with that version of Python. This can cause a lot of conflicts and stops your software from working. Some of the most popular Python OSINT tools don't all run with the same version of Python.

The way to avoid this is by making sure that when you call Pip to install the necessary requirements, you invoke it with the correct version of Python. In the case of Spiderfoot, this is Python version 2.7. If you have a more recent version of Python installed on your system, you might run into error messages. To check the version of Python used by your system, enter the following in the terminal:

```
python --version
```

The console will then tell you which version of Python your system is using by default. If you're installing Spiderfoot and your version of Python is anything higher than 2.7, you'll need to do the following:

Move to the spiderfoot directory you created before and then enter the following:

```
python2.7 -m pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Entering the command this way ensures you launch Python 2.7 and then use the -m flag (for 'module') to launch the appropriate version of Pip for this version of Spiderfoot. Once Pip has installed the requirements, you'll be ready to go.

Launching Spiderfoot

After completing the installation, you'll be ready to start Spiderfoot for the first time. If using the command line fills you with anxiety and dread, don't worry, it's all GUI after this...

Linux and MacOS

From inside the Spiderfoot directory, run the following command in the terminal:

```
python sf.py
```

Or if your system uses Python 3.x, make sure you specify Python 2.7 when launching to avoid problems:

```
python2.7 sf.py
```

You'll see a message in the terminal like this:

```
Attempting to verify database and update if necessary...
Starting web server at http://127.0.0.1:5001 ... ****
```

Use SpiderFoot by starting your web browser of choice and browse to <http://127.0.0.1:5001>

```
***** [29/Sep]
```

```
[29/Sep/2019:09:31:26] ENGINE Listening for SIGTERM.
```

```
[29/Sep/2019:09:31:26] ENGINE Listening for SIGUSR1.
```

```
[29/Sep/2019:09:31:26] ENGINE Bus STARTING
```

```
[29/Sep/2019:09:31:26] ENGINE Serving on http://127.0.0.1:5001
```

```
[29/Sep/2019:09:31:26] ENGINE Bus STARTED
```

I recommend creating an alias for Spiderfoot to make life easier in the future. To do this, open the .bashrc file for editing in the terminal:



```
sudo nano .bashrc
```

Scroll to the end of the text and add the following line:

```
alias spiderfoot="cd ~/spiderfoot && python2.7 sf.py"
```

Ctrl + X and Y to save and exit. Then restart the terminal for the change to take effect. Now to launch Spiderfoot, all you'll need to do is type:

```
spiderfoot
```

And you're done!

Windows

Launch sf.exe from inside the Spiderfoot directory

Now open your browser and in the address bar go to the location specified by Spiderfoot:

<http://127.0.0.1:5001>. You'll notice that Spiderfoot is still working away in the background in the terminal.

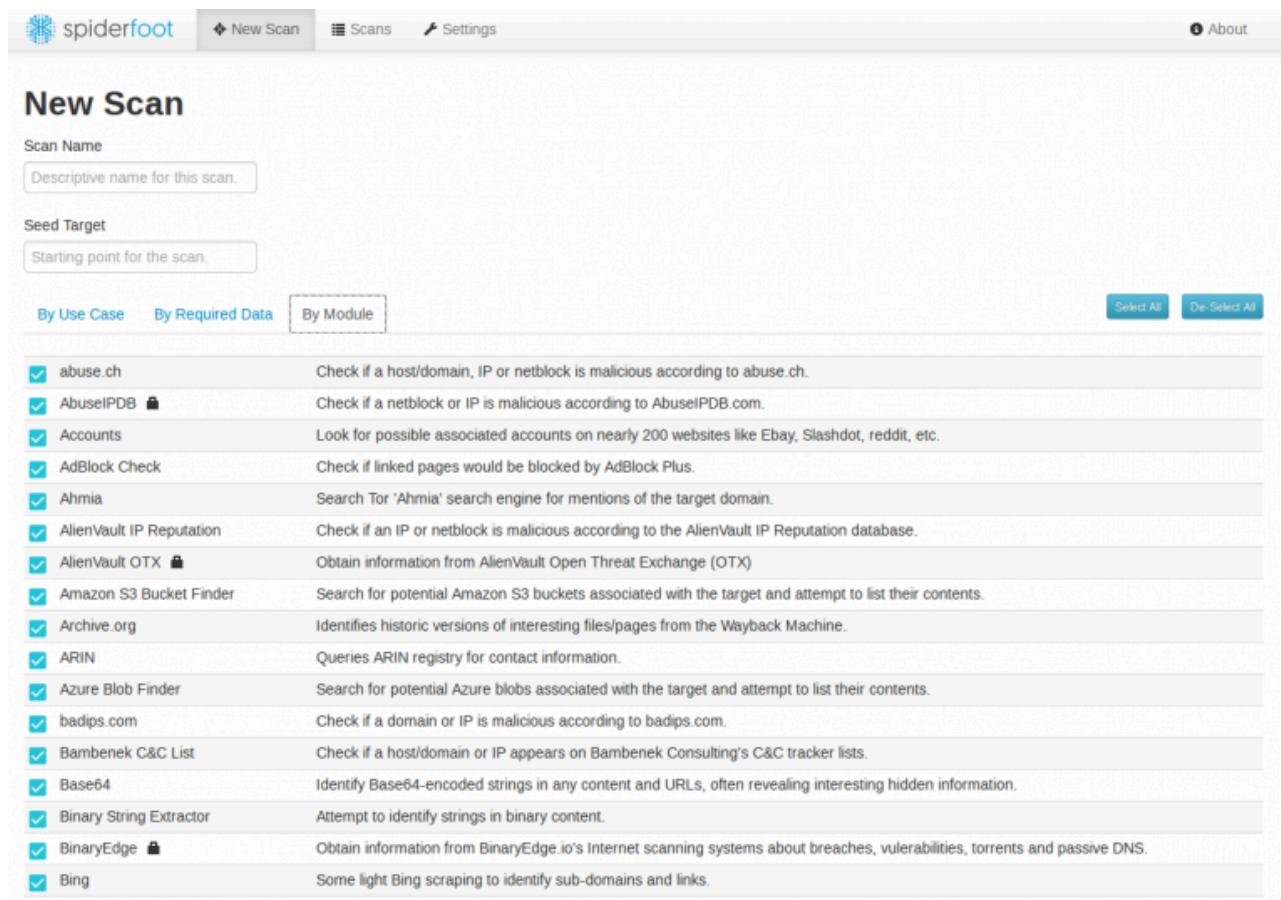
You'll need to keep the terminal open as Spiderfoot runs but you can just minimise the window and leave it in the background.

The Spiderfoot Homepage

In your browser, you'll see something like this:

The screenshot shows the Spiderfoot web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'New Scan', 'Scans', 'Settings', and 'About'. The main title 'New Scan' is displayed prominently. Below it, there are two input fields: 'Scan Name' (with placeholder text 'Descriptive name for this scan.') and 'Seed Target' (with placeholder text 'Starting point for the scan.'). Underneath these fields is a tabbed menu with three options: 'By Use Case', 'By Required Data', and 'By Module'. The 'By Use Case' tab is selected, showing four radio button options: 'All' (selected), 'Footprint', 'Investigate', and 'Passive'. Each option has a corresponding description and a note below it. At the bottom left is a red 'Run Scan' button, and at the bottom center is a note: 'Note: Scan will be started immediately.'

Spiderfoot's interface is simple intuitive. The top menu lets you choose a new scan (as pictured above), view the results of your previous scans, or tweak the settings. You'll see that Spiderfoot offers four different levels of scan, depending on your use case.



The screenshot shows the Spiderfoot web application's 'New Scan' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'New Scan', 'Scans', 'Settings', and 'About'. Below the tabs, the 'Scan Name' field contains the placeholder 'Descriptive name for this scan.' The 'Seed Target' field contains the placeholder 'Starting point for the scan.' Below these fields, there are three tabs: 'By Use Case', 'By Required Data', and 'By Module'. The 'By Module' tab is currently selected, indicated by a blue border. To the right of this tab are two buttons: 'Select All' and 'De-Select All'. The main area displays a list of modules, each with a checked checkbox and a brief description. Modules listed include: abuse.ch, AbuselPDB (locked), Accounts, AdBlock Check, Ahmia, AlienVault IP Reputation, AlienVault OTX (locked), Amazon S3 Bucket Finder, Archive.org, ARIN, Azure Blob Finder, badips.com, Bambenek C&C List, Base64, Binary String Extractor, BinaryEdge (locked), and Bing.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> abuse.ch	Check if a host/domain, IP or netblock is malicious according to abuse.ch.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AbuselPDB 	Check if a netblock or IP is malicious according to AbuselPDB.com.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accounts	Look for possible associated accounts on nearly 200 websites like Ebay, Slashdot, reddit, etc.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AdBlock Check	Check if linked pages would be blocked by AdBlock Plus.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ahmia	Search Tor 'Ahmia' search engine for mentions of the target domain.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AlienVault IP Reputation	Check if an IP or netblock is malicious according to the AlienVault IP Reputation database.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AlienVault OTX 	Obtain information from AlienVault Open Threat Exchange (OTX)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amazon S3 Bucket Finder	Search for potential Amazon S3 buckets associated with the target and attempt to list their contents.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archive.org	Identifies historic versions of interesting files/pages from the Wayback Machine.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARIN	Queries ARIN registry for contact information.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Azure Blob Finder	Search for potential Azure blobs associated with the target and attempt to list their contents.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> badips.com	Check if a domain or IP is malicious according to badips.com.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bambenek C&C List	Check if a host/domain or IP appears on Bambenek Consulting's C&C tracker lists.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Base64	Identify Base64-encoded strings in any content and URLs, often revealing interesting hidden information.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Binary String Extractor	Attempt to identify strings in binary content.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BinaryEdge 	Obtain information from BinaryEdge.io's Internet scanning systems about breaches, vulnerabilities, torrents and passive DNS.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bing	Some light Bing scraping to identify sub-domains and links.

The “By Module” tab allows you to conduct a scan with only selected specific modules enabled. Unless you’re confident about what each module does, it’s best to leave them all enabled by default. You’ll notice that some modules have a padlock symbol next to them – this indicates that the module requires an API key to function. API keys need to be acquired directly from the service provider. Some services provide API keys for free when you sign up, but most require some kind of payment.

As with [Recon-NG](#) and similar scanning services, the best results are usually obtained from paid for services that offer API keys, but Spiderfoot has so many modules and is so thorough that it’s still very effective even if you don’t have access to a lot of API keys.

To add an API key, simply go to the Settings page, find the tab for the relevant module, and paste your API key into the relevant field:

Settings

Save Changes Import API Keys Export API Keys Reset to Factory Default

Global	sfp_abuseipdb Settings												
Storage													
abuse.ch													
AbuseIPDB	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Option</td> <td>Value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AbuseIPDB.com API key.</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apply checks to affiliates?</td> <td>True</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Report if any malicious IPs are found within owned netblocks?</td> <td>True</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Check if any malicious IPs are found within the same subnet of the target?</td> <td>True</td> </tr> <tr> <td>How far back to query, in days?</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </table>	Option	Value	AbuseIPDB.com API key.	<input type="text"/>	Apply checks to affiliates?	True	Report if any malicious IPs are found within owned netblocks?	True	Check if any malicious IPs are found within the same subnet of the target?	True	How far back to query, in days?	30
Option	Value												
AbuseIPDB.com API key.	<input type="text"/>												
Apply checks to affiliates?	True												
Report if any malicious IPs are found within owned netblocks?	True												
Check if any malicious IPs are found within the same subnet of the target?	True												
How far back to query, in days?	30												
Accounts													
AdBlock Check													
Ahmia													
AlienVault OTX													
AlienVault IP Reputation													
Archive.org													

Click on “Save Changes” and you’re done.

Example 1 – Gathering OSINT On An IP Address

For the first example I'm going to show how Spiderfoot can gather information about an IP address. I've chosen a live example (at the time of writing) of a problem IP address. IP address **149.202.204.88** has been causing problems for one of my servers and the firewall rules have now caused it to be permanently banned. What can we learn about it from Spiderfoot?

New Scan

Scan Name: rogue IP address

Seed Target: Starting point for the scan.

By Use Case All Footprint

Get anything and everything from all SpiderFoot modules.

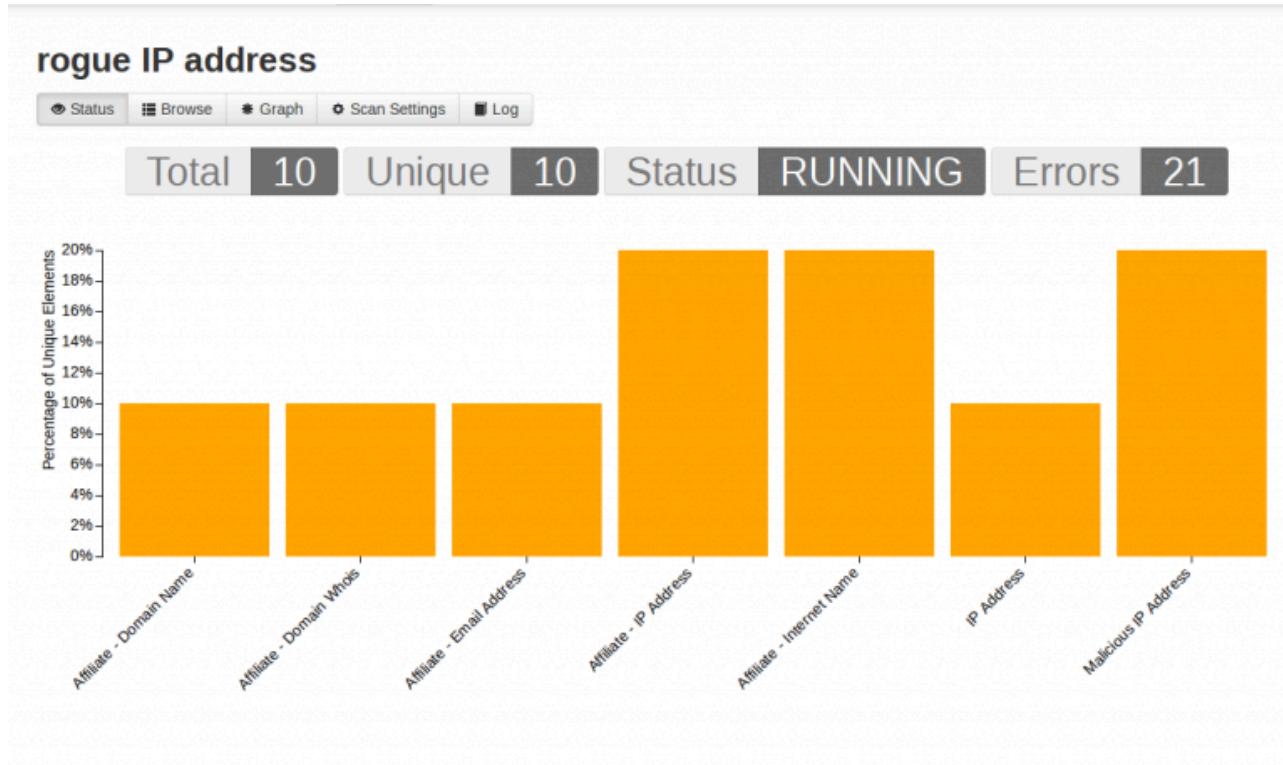
Usage

The **Seed Target** can be one of the following. SpiderFoot will automatically detect the target type based on the format of your input.

Domain Name: e.g. example.com
IP Address: e.g. 1.2.3.4
Hostname/Sub-domain: e.g. abc.example.com
Subnet: e.g. 1.2.3.0/24
ASN: e.g. 1234
E-mail address: e.g. bob@example.com
Phone Number: e.g. +12345678901 (E.164 format)
Human Name: e.g. "John Smith" (must be in quotes)

I'm going to start a new scan called "rogue IP address". The seed target is the piece of information Spiderfoot will be searching for. As you can see, you can search on domain names, hostnames, e-mail addresses, phone numbers, and human names too.

For this search I've chosen "all" and I've left all the modules enabled. Click "run scan" once you're ready to start. The amount of time it takes to complete a search varies a great deal. It really depends on just how much information there is out there about your target.



You don't have to wait for a scan to finish before you can start to look at the results. Spiderfoot sorts them by type so you can begin to get an idea of the type of information that is coming back. To see your results, click on the "Browse" tab:

The screenshot shows the "Browse" tab selected in the Spiderfoot interface. The title is "rogue IP address". The table displays the following data:

Type	Unique Data Elements	Total Data Elements	Last Data Element
Affiliate - Domain Name	2	2	2019-09-29 18:55:41
Affiliate - Domain Whois	2	2	2019-09-29 18:55:41
Affiliate - Email Address	4	4	2019-09-29 18:55:41
Affiliate - IP Address	5	5	2019-09-29 18:55:28
Affiliate - Internet Name	5	5	2019-09-29 18:55:29
IP Address	1	1	2019-09-29 18:53:02
Malicious IP Address	2	2	2019-09-29 18:53:07

Spiderfoot has already found lots of information for me to work with: Whois results, domains associated to the IP address, and also the fact that the IP address I'm learning about has been flagged as malicious by at least two other services. Clicking on the "Malicious IP Address" result set shows me this:

The screenshot shows the Spiderfoot interface with a search bar at the top containing "rogue IP address". Below the search bar is a navigation menu with links for Status, Browse, Graph, Scan Settings, Log, and a search bar. The main content area displays a table titled "rogue IP address" with four columns: Data Element, Source Data Element, Source Module, and Identified. There are two entries in the table:

Data Element	Source Data Element	Source Module	Identified
AbuseIPDB Single IP [149.202.204.88] https://www.abuseipdb.com/check/149.202.204.88	149.202.204.88	sfp_abuseipdb	2019-09-29 18:53:04
blocklist.de List [149.202.204.88] http://lists.blocklist.de/lists/all.txt	149.202.204.88	sfp_blocklistde	2019-09-29 18:53:07

Both blocklist.de and AbuseIPDB have found matches for the IP address that has been causing me grief.

Clicking on the AbuseIPDB link gives more information:

The screenshot shows the AbuseIPDB report for the IP address 149.202.204.88. The report includes the following information:

- 149.202.204.88 was found in our database!**
- This IP was reported 458 times. Confidence of Abuse is 100%.
- 100% confidence bar.
- AbuseIPDB can use a lot of resources - our servers support millions of IP reports, checks, and whois lookups every week. See the [statistics](#). We use revenue from the advert being blocked here to pay our server bills. If AbuseIPDB is valuable to you, consider [chipping in!](#)
- ISP:** OVH SAS
- Usage Type:** Data Center/Web Hosting/Transit
- Hostname(s):** ns3029165.ip-149-202-204.eu
- Domain Name:** ovh.com
- Country:** France
- City:** Roubaix, Hauts-de-France
- Spot an error? IP info including ISP, Usage Type, and Location provided by [IP2Location](#).
- Buttons: REPORT 149.202.204.88 and WHOIS 149.202.204.88.
- IP Abuse Reports for 149.202.204.88:**
- This IP address has been reported a total of 458 times from 46 distinct sources. 149.202.204.88 was first reported on September 12th 2019, and the most recent report was 45 minutes ago.

It seems that hundreds of other web servers have been plagued by attacks from the same IP address. This is useful to know – it reassures me that my firewall rules are set up and working correctly, and that this result from Spiderfoot is not a false positive.

After a few more minutes, Spiderfoot has found even more information:

rogue IP address

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Unique Data Elements	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Total Data Elements	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Last Data Element
Affiliate - Company Name	3	3	2019-09-29 19:02:00
Affiliate - Domain Name	7	7	2019-09-29 19:01:59
Affiliate - Domain Whois	6	7	2019-09-29 19:02:00
Affiliate - Email Address	12	14	2019-09-29 19:02:00
Affiliate - IP Address	20	20	2019-09-29 19:02:11
Affiliate - Internet Name	20	20	2019-09-29 19:02:12
Externally Hosted Javascript	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:27
HTTP Headers	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:27
HTTP Status Code	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:27
IP Address	1	2	2019-09-29 19:03:11
Internet Name	1	1	2019-09-29 19:02:33
Linked URL - External	3	3	2019-09-29 19:05:20
Linked URL - Internal	14	14	2019-09-29 19:09:14
Malicious IP Address	2	2	2019-09-29 18:53:07
Raw File Meta Data	6	6	2019-09-29 19:09:14
Search Engine's Web Content	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:11
URL (Uses Javascript)	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:27
URL (Uses a Web Framework)	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:27
Web Content	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:27
Web Content Type	1	1	2019-09-29 19:03:27

As with all search results there are a few false positives in there too, but in about fifteen minutes Spiderfoot has gathered information that would have taken me hours and hours if I were to check for it all manually.

Example 2 – Researching An E-mail Address

I mentioned Spiderfoot in my recent post on [e-mail research techniques](#), but there's chance to go into a little more detail here. Just for an example, I'll search for Jeff Bezos' e-mail address and see what Spiderfoot pulls back.

New Scan

Scan Name

Jeff Bezos

Seed Target

jeff@amazon.com

[By Use Case](#)

[By Required Data](#)

All

Get anything and

All SpiderFoot mod

Footprint

Understand what

Usage

The *Seed Target* can be one of the following. SpiderFoot will automatically detect the target type based on the format of your input.

Domain Name: e.g. `example.com`

IP Address: e.g. `1.2.3.4`

Hostname/Sub-domain: e.g.

`abc.example.com`

Subnet: e.g. `1.2.3.0/24`

ASN: e.g. `1234`

E-mail address: e.g.

`bob@example.com`

Phone Number: e.g. `+12345678901`

(E.164 format)

Human Name: e.g. `"John Smith"` (must be in quotes)

The results will be slightly artificial for this search – someone like Jeff Bezos will have his name and e-mail address all over the internet. Real-world OSINT targets are likely to have a much smaller footprint. Part of the difficulty of writing these kind of posts is trying to use real-world examples without doxing some innocent person along the way! As you can see below, Spiderfoot finds a lot of information very quickly:

Jeff Bezos

Status	Browse	Graph	Scan Settings	Log	C	A	<input type="text"/> Search...	Q
Type	Unique Data Elements	Total Data Elements	Last Data Element					
Affiliate - Email Address	151	308	2019-09-29 19:27:21					
Email Address	1	1	2019-09-29 19:25:51					
Hacked Email Address	8	8	2019-09-29 19:26:54					
Leak Site Content	3	6	2019-09-29 19:27:17					
Leak Site URL	14	15	2019-09-29 19:27:27					
PGP Public Key	1	1	2019-09-29 19:27:26					
Raw Data from RIRs/APIs	2	2	2019-09-29 19:26:55					
Search Engine's Web Content	1	1	2019-09-29 19:26:21					
Username	1	1	2019-09-29 19:26:55					

Spiderfoot brings back hits for associated usernames, data breaches, PGP keys, even websites where the target e-mail address is contained within the page source code. As always check everything and be mindful of the possibility of false positives.

The real strength of Spiderfoot is that by rapid automation of OSINT queries it brings back large amounts of useful data in a fraction of the time that it would take to do the same searches manually, leaving you a

lot more time to focus on the analysis and reporting aspect of your OSINT enquiries.

For updates on Spiderfoot follow its creator Steve Micallef on Twitter [@binaryfoot](#)

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8 thoughts on “Getting Started With Spiderfoot – A Beginner’s Guide”



ANON

22ND DECEMBER 2021 AT 12:05 PM

so no browser for linux? ok then

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NIXINTEL

30TH DECEMBER 2021 AT 12:17 PM

There is a browser for Linux?

Loading...

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JOEL PRESTON

17TH OCTOBER 2022 AT 9:31 PM

I'm new to OSINT, and relatively new to Python. These look like great instructions, but I'm struggling with errors as I work through them. When I run "python2.7 -m pip install -r requirements.txt" I get "ERROR: Could not find a version that satisfies the requirement dnsPYTHON=2.2.0 (from -r requirements.txt (line 2)) (from versions: 1.11.0, 1.11.1, 1.12.0, 1.13.0, 1.14.0, 1.15.0, 1.16.0)
ERROR: No matching distribution found for dnsPYTHON=2.2.0 (from -r requirements.txt (line 2))"

2/5/25, 9:42 AM

Nixintel Open Source Intelligence & Investigations Getting Started With Spiderfoot - A Beginner's Guide

I've confirmed that I'm in Python 2.7.18 and I'm in the spiderfoot directory.

I'd be grateful for any suggestions. Thank you.

Loading...

[Reply](#)



NIXINTEL

18TH OCTOBER 2022 AT 11:45 AM

My apologies, some aspects of this guide are now out of date. Python 2.7 is no longer supported so I need to update this tutorial.

You should now use Python 3+. Check which version your system has installed by typing python -V in the console and it should tell you what version it is. You should be able to run the commands as above but replace python2.7 with python or python3, depending on what you have installed on your system.

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[Reply](#)



JOEL PRESTON

18TH OCTOBER 2022 AT 12:54 PM

Thank you NIXINTEL. I stuck with 2.7, thinking the code wouldn't work otherwise. I've got 3.9. I'll try it again. Much appreciated.

Loading...



BARRY BOOGERS

31ST MARCH 2023 AT 2:26 PM

hi,

i tried to install spiderfoot on a windows pc with GIT. I cannot proceed because i have a recent version of phyton and i tried teh steps told in this tutorial but its not working.

\$ install python2.7 but it says install: missing destination file operand after 'python2.7' , try –help for more information. What do i do wrong??

Loading...

[Reply](#)



NIXINTEL

31ST MARCH 2023 AT 7:47 PM

This tutorial is slightly out of date now because Python 2.7 is deprecated, you should now use Python 3+. Check which version your system has installed by typing python -V in the console and it should tell you what version it is. You should be able to run the commands as above but replace python2.7 with python or python3, depending on what you have installed on your system.

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RAY ROBINSON

1ST MAY 2023 AT 7:07 PM

I'm also a fan of Spiderfoot. I understand it's been acquired by another company. I hope it continues to be a great standalone product and doesn't get rolled up into a really expensive suite of products.

Loading...

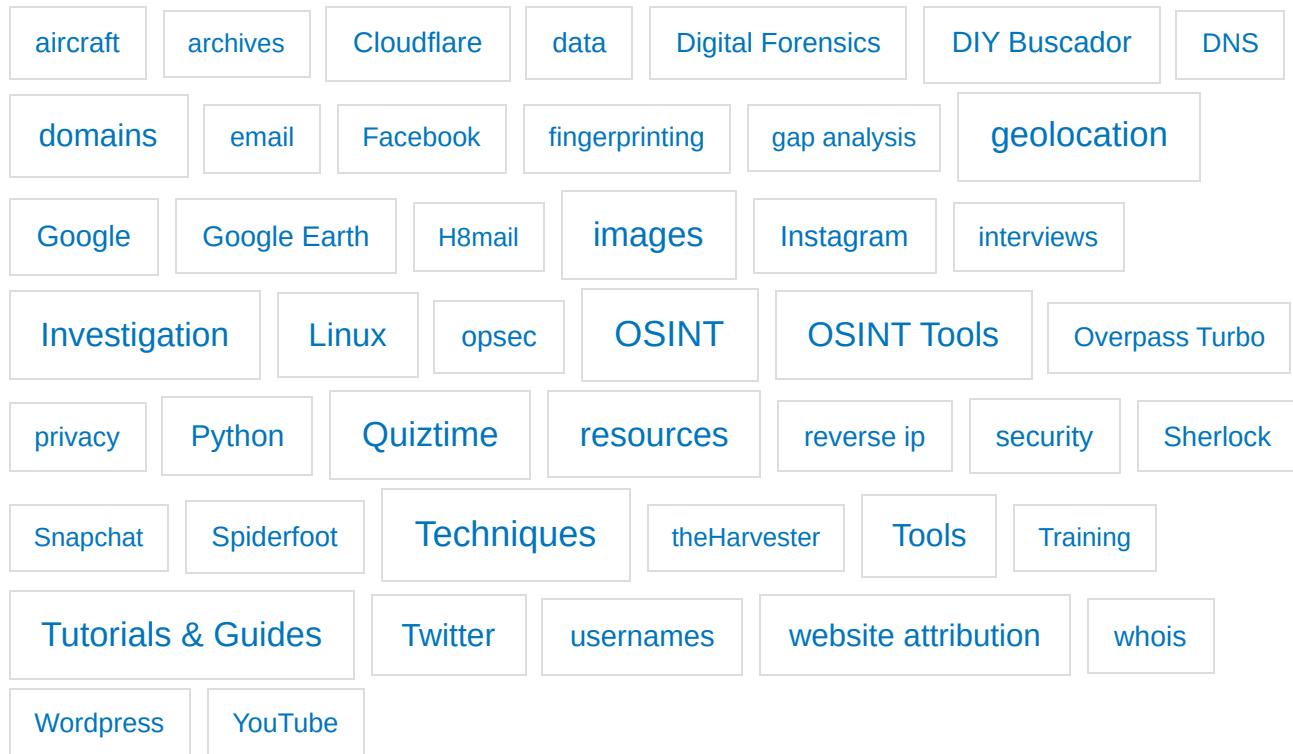
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