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Abstract

[Draw your reader in with an engaging abstract. It is typically a short summary of the document.   
When you’re ready to add your content, just click here and start typing.]

Digitalwaves – the digital footprint assistant

COMP3000 Computing Project

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# Abstract

Abstract – executive summary style – covers whole document – not signpost for document. 2-3 sentences on each bit of SDLC. Refer to agile method used

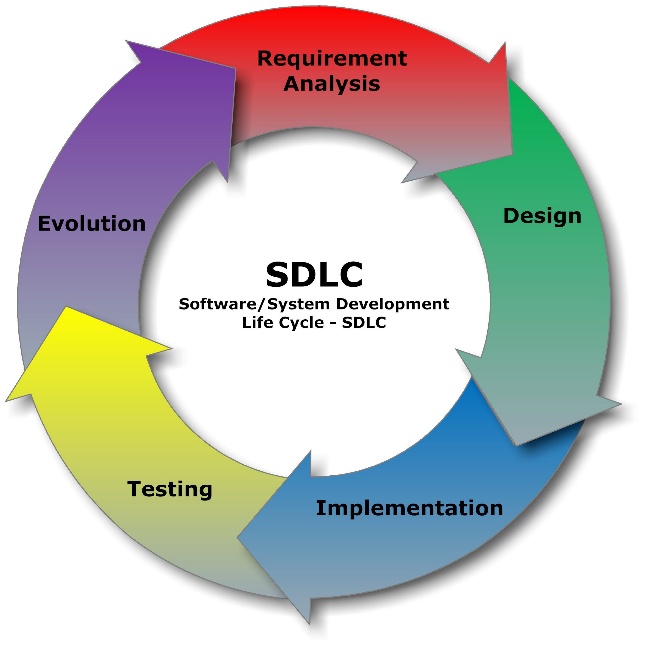
# The Problem

### What the problem is

### Project vision

### How this vision will solve the issue

### Project methodology to be used – AGILE, SDLC



# Current state of the art – context review and subject knowledge

Academic lit review

Existing tools table: criteria, what each tool does

## Existing product research

### Maltego

Maltego is an OpenSource Intelligence tool that allows for mapping and linking of information to aid in investigations. It is available through download of the application.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pros | Cons |
| Graph-based GUI for information linking | Technically focussed |
| Easy to link APIs to | Difficult to decide what APIs are needed |
| Automatic searching for data when a transformer is selected | Can be a paid service – APIs may need paid keys |
| Technical information is easily found | Limited functionality on community edition |
|  | Inefficient for searching for personal data |

Whilst Maltego is an efficient tool for technical OSINT and mapping out data, it is not designed for the specific purpose of tracking digital footprints through social media, websites and companies. This can be achieved, however it can prove difficult. Through a test search using my name using the base features available in the community edition, all that could be found using a prompt of the name “Harry Ormandy” was a GitHub account. There were also many false entries. It is not user friendly for a non-technically minded person, as transformers must be used to search for information.

A computer screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

### Shodan

Shodan is an online OSINT tool that focuses on IoT and any internet connected devices. It is available through their website.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pros | Cons |
| IoT searches for devices | Limited social media and internet carving features |
| Provides ports, IP addresses and more for devices | Can be a paid service |
| Geolocation data | Complex for new users |
| Integration using API | Possible inconsistent data |

Whilst shodan is a powerful tool, it is not appealing to an inexperienced user. Searching for personal information that could be stored revealed internet connected devices with a similar name. This is not what an application focusing on a digital footprint would focus on, however it could have useful features such as discovering devices owned by a user.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

### Google dorks

ExploitDB is an online tool that allows users to search through premade google advanced search filters to find information like usernames and passwords leaked online. It is available through their website.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pros | Cons |
| Free | Ethical issues due to sensitivity |
| Useful web data discovery | Old data can be misleading |
| Versatile | Complex for new users |
| Can be integrated into other tools | More focused on exploits than personal data security |

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

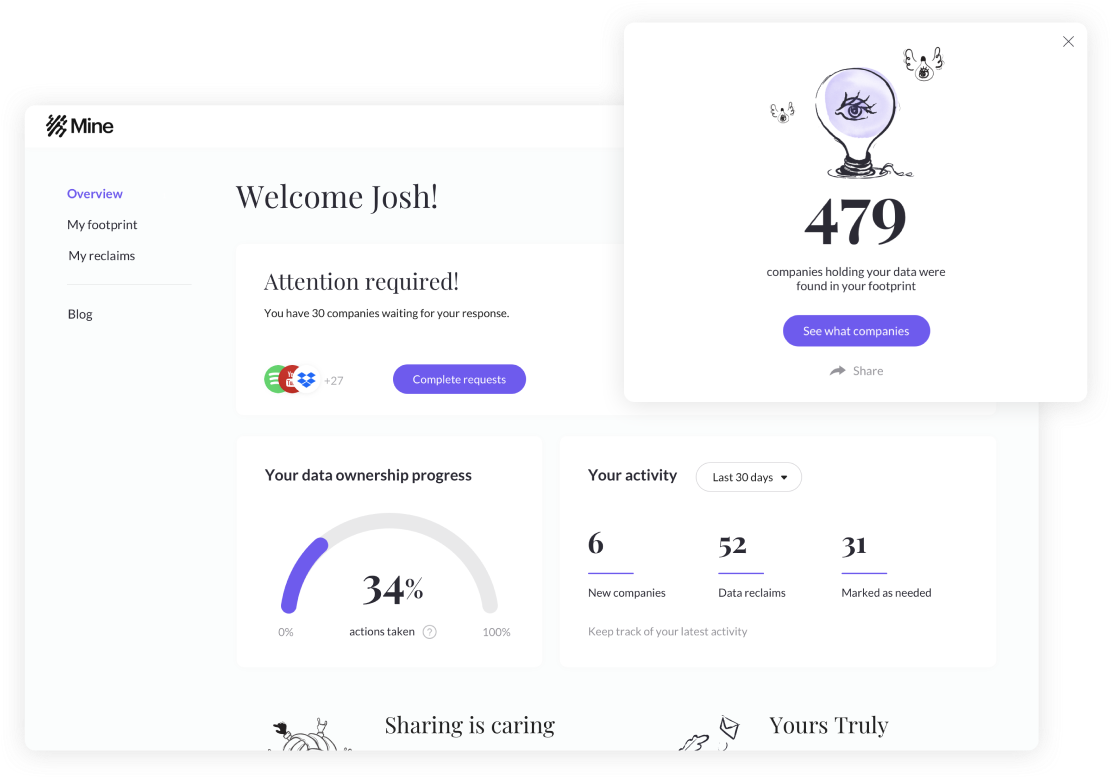
Using the google hacking database could uncover leaked usernames and passwords, this could be complicated to implement, as specific queries would have to be selected in accordance with the information the user provides. This application is difficult for an inexperienced user to utilise, as it focuses very much on the technical side of OSINT, with emphasis on finding vulnerable servers, leaked passwords and sensitive information on the open web. Its features could be beneficial to integrate in other tools, but it does not have enough features to be an effective standalone OSINT tool for digital footprint removal.

### MIME

Mime is an online application that specifically focuses on the automated removal of user data from companies that store it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pros | Cons |
| Automated search and removal of data | Limited control over 3rd party websites |
| Legal compliance | Inconsistent data removal |
| Alerts | Public records not taken into account |
| User friendly | Requires access to reading the users emails |

Whilst MIME can be an effective and established digital footprint removal tool, a number of issues arise with its use. Due to the automation of the service, it has inconsistent success rates and limited control over 3rd parties that may not comply with automated requests. The main issue with this level of automation in a service is that when creating the user account, it requires access to ‘read the email’ of a user. This is a breach of the users privacy, and would make a large number of users uncomfortable if they read the conditions of sharing their information with the service. It has many good features, however its downsides do not make it a viable choice.



### Summary of existing products:

Whilst each pre-existing tool offers extensive features that would be helpful to a user, the majority focus on the technical side of OSINT, offering complex UIs and information on IP addresses, DNS servers or IoT enabled devices. These features do not align with the product vision, and hence its need in the current market landscape. The application that offers the most similarity is ‘MIME’, however its automation of processes requires for access to information that users may not be comfortable providing. Its automation also does not provide users with an insight on how this information can affect them online, and hence it would need to be used constantly, as it does not encourage the user to improve.

Why the tool is necessary

### LSEP considerations

# Requirements Analysis

Requirements come from gaps in the table

## User Stories

From the pre-existing product research conducted, a list of user requirements can be created that demonstrate what a user would want from the application.

“As a user I want an application that…”:

* Allows me to view my personal information that is online
* Helps me understand why my digital footprint is important
* Provides information on how to reduce my digital footprint
* Is easy to use, understand and navigate
* Provides me with a progression score so I can gauge how I am doing
* Will inform me of how it will use the information I provide it for searching
* Allows only the user to search information about themselves

# Design

### Low level Designs

### High Level designs

### UML diagrams

### Methodology discussion – compare to alternatives

### Time management – sprint plans, meetings with tutor – SMART goals

### Project management – product backlog

### Consider costs and ethics

# Implementation

### MVP

### How have project aims been achieved

### Show how the plan was followed – talk through implementation

### How has AGILE been used

### Final product – non monolithic, hashed passwords, good data storage, not just data storage with front end

# Testing

### Code testing

### UAT and code alterations

### Statistical methods to present data

### Draw evaluations from UAT and make conclusions

### Make changes based on evaluations

# Conclusions

based on evaluation and what I set out to achieve, has the problem been solved. Future plans – direction, commercialisation etc.

# Personal reflection

Project reflection – if had time again what could be done differently – First person writing

# References:

Dozen or more