The Intelligence Disciplines

Truc L. Huynh, Computer Science

Purdue University Fort Wayne

**The Intelligence Disciplines**

There are five Intelligent Disciplines.

# Human intelligence (HUMINT)

According to (1), HUMINT involves the collection of information using techniques that involve interaction among individuals. The primary responsibility for U.S. HUMINT operations belongs to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Examples: human spy.

# Signals intelligence (SIGINT)

According to (1), SIGINT is the “collection of intelligence information through intercepting communications and other electronic signals”. The U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) has primary responsibility for SIGINT operations. There are two subdisciplines:

* Communications intelligence (COMINT) involves the collection of communications between individuals.
* Electronic intelligence (ELINT) involves the collection of electronic signals generated by nonhuman communications.

# Open-source intelligence (OSINT)

According to (1), OSINT is the practice of obtaining and processing this information for intelligence purposes. Common sources are Newspaper reports, Radio, and television broadcasts, and Internet content. Presentations made by military and political officials at conferences. Documents issued by government agencies…The National Open-Source Enterprise (OSE) is responsible for the acquisition and analysis of open source materials by the U.S. government

# Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT)

According to (1), GEOINT includes information gathered through photography, maps, and other information about the terrain. The most common subdiscipline of GEOINT is imagery intelligence (IMINT). Images collected by IMINT sources may be used to assess changes in an

adversary’s force structure, troop movements, industrial production, and many other areas of intelligence.

# Measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT)

According to (1), Makes use of information gathered from unintended electromagnetic emissions generated by a target. It may be used to detect, locate, track, identify, or describe the details of intelligence targets. All subdisciplines are highly technical fields that require sophisticated technical expertise, such as radar intelligence (RADIANT) to collect information from adversary radar systems; frequency intelligence to gather electromagnetic signals generated by adversary military systems.

References

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