

Exploring the Precincts of Cybersecurity as an Open-Source Intelligence Pool for 21st Century Lawyers

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Abstract

Cyber or computer technology security, which is the protection of computer systems and networks from attack by malicious actors that may result in the leaks of unauthorized information has been a major issue for Legal practitioners all over the world, whose fiduciary duty is the confidentiality and the protection of vital information entrusted in their hands by their clients. Cyber security- the collective methods, technologies and processes used to help protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, networks and data, against cyber-attacks or unauthorised access is thus a veritable arena worthy of the interest of any modern lawyer. This paper examines the conceptualisation of cyber security, the relevance and the applicability of open-source intelligence, the avalanche of opportunities for 21st century lawyers in the tech and cyber security space and the infusion and the application of tech to law. The paper concludes that the field of technology and cyber security is constantly evolving, providing a wealth of opportunities for 21st century lawyers to specialize in and stay ahead of the curve, whilst noting that the world has gone digital and as such, any legal professional that is desirous of succeeding must learn to move with the times and update his or her technological skills in software, cyber-security and open-source intelligence in the delivery of topnotch legal services to the clients.

Keywords: Open-source, Intelligence, Lawyers, OSINT, Artificial Intelligence, Cyber Security, Technology.

1.0 Introduction

Cyber or computer technology security is the protection of computer systems and networks from attack by malicious actors that may result in the leaks of unauthorized information.¹ It is thus the scientific practice of defending servers, computers, electronic systems, networks and valuable data from malicious cyber-attacks.² Cyber security can be described as the collective methods, technologies and processes used to help protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, networks and data, against cyber-attacks or unauthorised access.³ The 21st century has seen a significant increase in the use of technology in almost every aspect of human lives. From communication to commerce, technology has become an integral part of our daily routine. However, with the increasing dependence on technology comes a greater risk of cyber-attacks.⁴

¹ Definition of Cyber Security, Types and User Protection. <<https://www.kaspersky.com/what-is-cyber-security>> Accessed 21st July, 2023.

² *Ibid.*

³ What is Cybersecurity? Everything You Need to Know. Tech Target. <<https://www.techtarget.com>> Accessed 11th August, 2023.

⁴ *Ibid.*

1.1 Aim of the Paper

This paper seeks to examine the proper delineation of the precincts of cyber security and its importance to Lawyers, especially in their quest to protect valuable data and information left in their care by clients, the relevance and the applicability of open-source intelligence, the avalanche of opportunities for 21st century lawyers in the tech and cyber security space and the infusion and the application of tech to law.

2.0 The Relevance of OSINT- Open-Source Intelligence to Lawyers

Lawyers, as legal professionals, must be equipped with the knowledge and tools to handle the growing threat of cybercrime. One of such tools is open-source intelligence (OSINT). OSINT refers to the process of gathering and analyzing information from publicly available sources.⁵ Open-source intelligence is thus a method of systematically gathering information from the public or other open sources which can be used by security experts, cyber criminals or national intelligence or security agencies.⁶ This information can include anything from mere social media posts to government records. OSINT is a powerful tool for lawyers as it allows them to gather information about potential clients, opposing parties and even witnesses. It can also be used to investigate potential cybercrime cases, such as data breaches or hacking attempts.⁷ When it comes to cybersecurity, OSINT can be particularly useful in identifying potential vulnerabilities in a client's network or identifying potential sources of a cyber-attack.⁸ It is posited that lawyers can use OSINT to gather information about known vulnerabilities in a particular software or system, as well as to identify potential threat actors. This information can then be consequently used to advise clients on how to protect themselves from cyber-attacks.

In addition to gathering information, OSINT can also be used to monitor potential threats. Lawyers can use OSINT to monitor social media and other online platforms for mentions of their clients or potential threats.⁹ This can be especially useful in preventing or mitigating a cyber-attack, as early detection can often be the key to preventing significant damage. However, it is important to note that while OSINT can be a powerful tool, it is not a substitute for professional cybersecurity services. Lawyers should not attempt to use OSINT in place of a professional cybersecurity assessment or incident response plan. Instead, it is hereby suggested that OSINT should be used in conjunction with these services to provide a more comprehensive approach to cybersecurity.

2.1 The Use and Applicability of Open-source Intelligence, (OSINT) to 21st century Lawyers

It is submitted in line with several studies¹⁰ that 21st century lawyers can use open-source intelligence (OSINT) in a variety of ways to gather information and protect their clients from cybercrime. Some specific ways OSINT can be used include:

⁵ Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) Techniques and Tools. Imperva. <<https://www.imperva.com/learn>> Accessed 11th August, 2023.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ OSINT and the Law- Colorado Lawyer. <<https://cl.cobar.org>>departments -of-cyber-law> Accessed 17th July, 2023.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Knowledge Base, The Value of Open-sourced Intelligence to Lawyers, <<https://www.4knowledge.ca/post>> Accessed 12th July, 2023.

- Investigating potential cybercrime cases: Lawyers can use OSINT to gather information about data breaches, hacking attempts and other cybercrime cases. This information can be used to build a case and advise clients on the best course of action to follow.¹¹

- Identifying potential vulnerabilities: Lawyers can use OSINT to gather information about known vulnerabilities in a particular software or system. This information can be used to advise clients on how to protect themselves from potential cyber-attacks.¹²

- Identifying potential threat actors: OSINT can be used to identify potential sources of a cyber-attack, such as hackers or organized crime groups. Lawyers can use this information to advise clients on how to protect themselves from these threats.¹³

- Monitoring potential threats: Lawyers can use OSINT to monitor social media and other online platforms for mentions of their clients or potential threats. This can be especially useful in preventing or mitigating a cyber-attack, as early detection can often be the key to preventing significant damage.¹⁴

- Due Diligence: OSINT can be used as part of due diligence process to investigate the background of potential clients, partners and merger targets, before entering into a business relationship.¹⁵

- Litigation Support: Lawyers can use OSINT to gather information about the opposing party and their witnesses for the trial. This can help lawyers to prepare a better case and to challenge the opposing party's arguments.¹⁶

It's important to note that OSINT should be used in conjunction with professional cybersecurity services to provide a more comprehensive approach to cybersecurity. Furthermore, OSINT should be used in accordance with the jurisdiction laws and ethical rules of the legal profession.

2.2 Exploring the Opportunities for 21st Century Modern Lawyers in the Tech and Cyber Security Space

There are many opportunities for 21st century lawyers in the tech and cyber security space. Some examples include¹⁷:

Data privacy and security: Lawyers with expertise in data privacy and security can help companies navigate complex regulations and compliance issues related to data protection.¹⁸

¹¹ OSINT/SOCMINT Strategies for Law Firms. Bsquared Intel. <<https://bsquaredintel.com>> Accessed 24th June, 2023.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ A Guide to Open-Source Intelligence, (OSINT)- ITSEC Group. <<https://itsec.group>> Accessed 27th May, 2023.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ How can Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) help a Criminal Defense in OSINT for the Legal Profession- Digitale Opsporing. <<https://www.digitaleopsparing.nl>> Accessed 21st July, 2023.

¹⁷ Forbes Report, The Future of Lawyers: Legal Tech, AI, Big Data and Online Courts, 17 January, 2020. <<https://www.forbes.com>> 15th August, 2023.

¹⁸ John Gerard, Cyber Security: New Standards, New Expectations for the 21st Century Lawyer. <<https://www.researchgate.net>> Accessed 11th June, 2023.

Intellectual property: Lawyers with expertise in intellectual property can help tech companies protect their patents, trademarks and copyrights.¹⁹

Cybercrime and e-discovery: Lawyers with expertise in cybercrime and e-discovery can help companies and individuals navigate legal issues related to hacking, data breach and other cyber-related crimes on one hand and successfully handle cases centered on the compromise of cyber security.²⁰ This is especially so, as one can only succeed in unraveling mysteries surrounding things one is knowledgeable about.

Technology transactions: Lawyers with expertise in technology transactions can help companies and organizations navigate complex industry-based, tech-filled Agreements related to technology procurement, licensing, technological innovations, technology transfer and other business matters.²¹

Regulatory compliance: Lawyers with expertise in regulatory compliance can help companies and organizations navigate the complex web of laws and regulations that govern the tech industry. This author for instance led the legal compliance of Hybrid Group to International Breweries, Onitsha in the year 2020. The job description covered technological innovation, factory protection, trade secrets, technological preservation, health, safety and environmental compliance.

Thus, many Lawyers are useful in the legal compliance teams of national and international companies in Nigeria and elsewhere. Incidentally, the companies who get these legal compliance and regulatory jobs are often safety and environmental assessment companies who now seek out lawyers and auditors to help validate their team and do the job which includes taking inventory of the company, pointing out the legal regulations they are subject, periodic validation of their licenses and permits, ensuring their expatriates comply with immigration laws, etc. This is posited to be a valuable goldmine any tech-savvy Lawyer should tap into.

Artificial intelligence and machine learning: Lawyers with expertise in AI and ML can assist organizations in the development, deployment and operation of AI projects, as well as address legal issues arising from the use of such technologies on one hand and effectively contribute to legal reforms surrounding the implication of replacing humans with machines.²² It is on this note that it is reiterated that since the first robot Lawyer has been commissioned²³ and it is expected to try its first case.

There are equally a number of opportunities of litigation in the tech labour industry. Just as the massive lay off of tech staff by great global companies like Google, Amazon,²⁴ etc. in their thousands and as gloomy and dark as this situation portends, it's a beautiful opportunity for Lawyers in tech, labour and contract law to make money from the barrage of court cases to determine the appropriateness of such unjust mass disengagement and helping in the forging of fool-proof, airtight

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ A Guide to Open-Source Intelligence, (OSINT)- ITSEC Group. <<https://itsec.group>> Accessed 27th May, 2023.

²² OSINT and the Law- Colorado Lawyer. <<https://cl.cobar.org>>departments -of-cyber-law> Accessed 17th July, 2023.

²³ Professionals decry AI Penetration as World's First Robot Lawyer begins Duty. Marketing Edge. <<https://marketingedge.com.ng>> Accessed 17th May, 2023.

²⁴ Amazon layoffs: Company to Cut 9,000 More Workers- CNBC, 20th March, 2023. <<https://www.cnn.com/2023/03/20/>> Accessed 2nd July, 2023.

legal agreements to ensure more stability and sustainability of careers for people in tech. Its indeed thus deemed a win-win situation for the Lawyers in tech.

Furthermore, as technology transforms our world, the legal field is being stirred up and rearranged as never before with the infusion of tech into Law. Thus, rather than seeing doom and gloom, tech-savvy Lawyers, law graduates and law students are thus encouraged view the phenomenon through the lens of opportunity. It is reiterated that the world is gradually transitioning from the era of conventional and traditional practice of law predicated on litigation and general solicitorship into alternative or non-traditional legal careers that are technologically driven.

It is the era of golden opportunity for lawyers-in-tech across the globe and this paper categorically asserts that if a lawyer comes to the table with some understanding of technology, along with his law degree and more than a basic knowledge of legal principles, he would become very successful in no time.

Of a fact and truth, technological advances are creating alternative legal careers and transforming the way law is practiced all over the world. For instance, privacy and cybersecurity issues have given rise to a new legal arena dubbed data protection law.²⁵ Lawyers who latch onto it are in huge demand. However, one cannot practice what one knows absolutely nothing about, so the 21st Century Lawyer needs to learn tech to regulate, postulate, reform, write Agreements on it and give legal advice on its workings. In any case, Legal opinion is free, legal advice is not.

It is against this background that the number of Lawyers who daily choose this utterly rewarding alternative legal career path has grown greatly in recent years.

3.0 Areas of Specialisations in the Computer and Tech Sectors for Legal Practitioners

Specifically, the following are areas tech- savvy Lawyers, law graduates and tech enthusiasts can serve in the Data protection, cybersecurity and open-source intelligence tool world.

3.1. Tech Solicitor

Perhaps the easiest and the most profound way to cash out from cyber security is to be a Tech-savvy solicitor that is vast in registering tech companies, meeting compliance for tech companies' registration, drafting Legal Agreements for technologies transfer, innovation and contractual templates for tech start-ups. Lawyers must remember to add their own commission in the Agreement for a potentially rewarding tech innovation. Men might forget, but the Agreements stand as sure-footed evidence to last a lifetime.

3.2. Privacy Executive:

The European Union, American and indeed Africa's General Data Protection Regulations have caused a rush to hire privacy professionals,²⁶ but high network companies found that the needed expertise was rare among working professionals. This has been a boom for law school graduates who studied privacy law. There are schools in the United States of America that offer privacy law certificates, they are vast in preparing Law graduates for jobs in corporate privacy departments, where they take responsibility for complying with privacy laws and ensuring that product

²⁵ Forbes Report, The Future of Lawyers: Legal Tech, AI, Big Data and Online Courts, 17 January, 2020. <<https://www.forbes.com>> 15th August, 2023.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

development teams plan for privacy from the beginning. The young and fresh Lawyers also find a niche at companies that consult and counsel other businesses about privacy programs.

3.3. Legal Operations

Work in “legal ops” is trending in the alt-legal-career world and it is sad that many Law students and newly qualified Lawyers are unaware of the vast opportunity it portends. Legal ops folks help in-house legal departments build technical infrastructure to run the department more efficiently. For instance, they may develop a software system to process outside-counsel bills while collecting and analyzing data on billing that can help the department save money and they can also develop softwares that make law cases, relevant court judgments readily available to legal teams in preparation for court cases. I remember the use of tech in transforming and converting Supreme Court Law report texts into an electronic format available by just a click. This is the entire job description of a Legal Op.

3.4. Legal Solutions Architect

Law firms and legal aid organizations are getting into “legal ops,” but they may use different lingo. According to legal-tech innovator, Dan Linna, a visiting Professor at Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law in Chicago, United States of America, 'Whether they are called legal solutions architects, legal engineers or something else entirely, law graduates who land these jobs work with lawyers and their clients to understand the people, processes and data involved in a client’s problem and they are mostly vast in the operations of cyber security. These crops of professionals are proficient in developing software solutions using tools such as Neota Logic’s platform that allows legal professionals to create legal-services apps.²⁷

3.5. Legal Engineer

Tech companies such as Neota Logic are hiring young lawyers and law graduates who know how to help customers build expert legal systems²⁸ and the best time to get into tech as Lawyers is now, before the market gets saturated with opportunists.

3.6. Data Analyst

It is instructive to note that big data has entered the legal world with major players such as Lex Machina and newer upstarts such as Ravel Law, Premonition and Trellis. These tools basically use court, case and judicial data in machine-learning and artificial-intelligence systems to help attorneys predict the outcomes of legal matters through artificially engineered precedents and robotic prediction learning.²⁹ Tech companies are thus hiring data analysts who have knowledge of patent, robot protection, data protection, copyright, technology preservation, contractual and intellectual property law.³⁰

²⁷ The 21st Century Lawyer: Challenges and Prospects. Bloomfield Law Guide on Cyber Security and Information Protection. <<https://www.bloomfield-law.com>> Accessed 7th July, 2023.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ OSINT and the Law- Colorado Lawyer. <<https://cl.cobar.org>>departments -of-cyber-law> Accessed 17th July, 2023.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

3.7. Cybersecurity Professionals:

It is to be noted that serial heart-breaking announcements from companies about cybersecurity breaches have become commonplace all over the world and the threat is not going away any time soon. This is creating career opportunities for lawyers who can help companies handle vulnerabilities, respond to security breaches, address consumer concerns, work with government regulators and ensure that adequate security features are being designed into the companies' products.

3.8. Open-Source Intelligence Code Compliance Officers:

It is true that Law graduates and the 21st century Lawyers are finding careers with software companies, using electronic tools to scan new applications for open-source code and ensuring that the company is complying with licenses and distribution rights for that code. Thus, apart from getting legal careers in tech, tech-savvy Lawyers can make a career of other job-seekers looking for jobs in tech, like Jobberman, a smart professional can make employment by making people seeking employment find employment. Think tech and grow rich. You can also link clients with the appropriate Lawyers that can handle their briefs via Tech tools.

3.9. As Project Managers for Tech Companies

It is posited that large technology companies have very sophisticated legal departments that often hire young lawyers as project managers.³¹ These project managers are saddled with the responsibility of negotiating, maintaining and renewing contracts and ensuring that the company complies with contract terms, data protection, restraint on trade secrets sharing, preservation of technology, copyright protection of novel ideas, patent, drafting non-disclosure agreements, etc.

3.10. As Tech Compliance Professionals:

Technology has opened the vista of opportunities for Lawyers to land jobs in compliance. These workers use software to help track things such as supply chain compliance, which ensures that materials used in manufacturing come from legal, legitimate, intended and authentic sources and that vendors adhere to contractual requirements.³² This is mostly enabled via blockchain as blockchain technology is very good at tracing the source of things.

3.11. As Knowledge Conservation Managers:

Major law firms across the globe hire knowledge preservation managers to help develop internal databases, practice-area tool kits and other resources, as well as creating systems to make the information easily accessible to everyone in the firm.³³ Thus, any Lawyer or law graduate can tap into this by being a knowledge tank for this firm or a walking encyclopedia. The knowledge managers are thus the mobile library of the modern law firm. This works as law firms, over time, develop a tremendous amount of information and knowledge and precedents, usually required in attaining successful feats in cases.

³¹ A Guide to Open-Source Intelligence, (OSINT)- ITSEC Group. <<https://itsec.group>> Accessed 27th May, 2023.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Forbes Report, The Future of Lawyers: Legal Tech, AI, Big Data and Online Courts, 17 January, 2020. <<https://www.forbes.com>> 15th August, 2023.

3.12. *As a Risk Manager:*

It must be realised that corporate clients pass on loads of sensitive data to their trusted law firms, but what happens when hackers target the firms' IT systems? How do you guard the guards? How do you ensure confidentiality when your system is compromised? Law firms have thus begun to hire risk managers or data privacy protection officers to help them assess risks, get insurance for breaches and beef up security in their internal systems. The role requires a high level of technological knowledge, and being a lawyer helps tremendously because they know what they are dealing with.

3.13. *As Technology Transfer Officers:*

Many tech companies have numerous worries in the intellectual property arena- one of which is how to seamlessly commercialize their research and development efforts without the fear of same copied with no royalty paid or compensation for breach enforceable.³⁴ They therefore hire technology transfer officers or technology commercialization professionals, to help protect their IP innovations on the world stage and to identify prospective buyers or licensees of the technology. These professionals also monitor the licenses and uses.

Lawyers thus play a major role and oftentimes do not need to have a STEM background. For instance, they do not have to be patent lawyers to be technology transfer officers,³⁵ but it is important that they have marketing capabilities to get the stuff out there and ensure their companies earn some money from their tech innovation.

3.14. *As Bioethicists*

Tremendous advancement in health care technology have given rise to ethical quandaries for hospitals and research institutions. Every day brings new ethical questions. Such was the case in late 2018 when a Chinese scientist was said to have altered the genes of twins in utero with the goal of making them resistant to HIV.³⁶ Another instance is the law and practice of Euthanasia- mercy killing and the legal implications. Thus, a bioethicist is a professional who analyzes medical decisions from both ethical, social and moral points of view, so biomedical researchers and health care providers can comply with best practices. Bioethicists often use their expertise to teach courses, act as training facilitators and help medical professionals and others solve dilemmas regarding ethical patient care. A good number of bioethicists have law degrees because there are so many laws, regulations and court decisions that come into play to effectively perform the role. There is also the need to regulate the practice of patients' informed consent by Medical Practitioners as guided by Lawyers who are Bioethicists.

3.15. *As Compliance and Legal Audit Officers for Financial Institutions:*

Many banks all over the world have employed compliance officers for hundreds of years to ensure that their institutions are dotting all the i's and crossing all the t's when it comes to laws and regulations. But technology has changed the job description entirely. As crime becomes more sophisticated, the approach to tackling it must also get more advanced.

³⁴ The 21st Century Lawyer: Challenges and Prospects. Bloomfield Law Guide on Cyber Security and Information Protection. <<https://www.bloomfield-law.com>> Accessed 7th July, 2023.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*

For instance, the Dodd-Frank Act in the United States of America hit the financial services agencies with hundreds of new compliance requirements.³⁷ The 2010 Act that was passed in response to the financial crisis changed the outlook of the compliance job. From Enron scandal to other accounting record scandals involving cooking the books, most of the banking heists have some technological components to them, consequently, the young Lawyer now has a sure-footed alternative legal career that has become infused with much more law and much more knowledge of technology to crack.

3.16. As Intellectual Property Protection Specialists:

In this era of intellectual theft, many people can lift and copy other people's design or innovation without consequence. Under the Nigerian law, the photographer, rather than the photographed has the right to the copyright of the image created. This is apart from the 3-D printers' disruption in the fashion industry where anyone with a 3-D printer can download a design for an item and print themselves a copy with no consequence. Litigation involving IP violations is thus billed to continually increase and fashion companies are hiring IP protection specialists who have knowledge in IP law and 3-D printing technology.

3.17. As Digital Asset Protection Professionals:

It is posited that Digital assets include online bank accounts, intellectual property, business documents, financial information and social media accounts. Many businesses today have much of their value in digital assets, which is why they are hiring employees who focus solely on protecting digital assets.³⁸ You can make more money managing the President's Twitter account and ensuring you do not tweet tweets that attract a ban even if your principal is the President of the most powerful country in the world than you will make as a full-fledged Lawyer in active practice.

3.18. As a Litigation Support Officer:

One must understand that large-scale litigation comes with huge volumes of data. Thus, lawyers and law graduates with tech chops can assist attorneys by running databases to wrangle the information, offer support and training in software systems, coordinate with technology vendors, match cases with relevant precedents and even help run technology in the courtroom. The job of Research assistants to Judges are gradually being taken over by Virtual Assistants and Tech robots. Judges no longer have to write down their judgments in long hand as technology and robotic Assistants can help use teleprompters to convert their words to written texts.

3.19. As E-Discovery Consultants

As more and more business activities are played out online, through email and on social media, the amount of data and evidence left behind seems never-ending.³⁹ Litigations will stem from e-commerce over goods not dispensed, dispatch error, 'what I ordered versus what I got', online scams, spams and online trading scams and the tech-savvy Lawyer will catch out from litigation, consultation and arbitration emanating from resolving the attendant disputes. No wonder eDiscovery

³⁷ The 21st Century Lawyer: Challenges and Prospects. Bloomfield Law Guide on Cyber Security and Information Protection. <<https://www.bloomfield-law.com>> Accessed 7th July, 2023.

³⁸ The 21st Century Lawyer: Challenges and Prospects. Bloomfield Law Guide on Cyber Security and Information Protection. <<https://www.bloomfield-law.com>> Accessed 7th July, 2023.

³⁹ A Guide to Open-Source Intelligence, (OSINT)- ITSEC Group. <<https://itsec.group>> Accessed 27th May, 2023.

is growing more complex and expensive every day, giving rise to myriad of technology solutions to various companies. As an eDiscovery consultant, a person with a background in law can quickly determine what information is relevant to attorneys and their cases and can also help resolving disputes using their tech knowledge base.

3.20. *As a Tech Lawyer:*

The Lawyer that understands the regulations, workings and technicalities of cryptocurrency is the Lawyer for the future. From Cryptocurrency to blockchain to NFTs, etc. NFT means a Non-Fungible Token.⁴⁰ A non-fungible token is a non-interchangeable unit of data stored on a blockchain, a form of digital ledger, that can be sold and traded. Types of NFT data units may be associated with digital files such as photos, videos, and audio.⁴¹ One has to learn and unlearn as not every online or tech business is a scam. Reading about them is thus important to gain insights.

4.0 Concluding Remarks

In conclusion, open-source intelligence is a powerful tool for 21st century lawyers. It can be used to gather information about potential clients, opposing parties and even witnesses. It can also be used to investigate potential cybercrime cases, such as data breaches or hacking attempts. Lawyers can use OSINT to gather information about known vulnerabilities in a particular software or system, as well as to identify potential threat actors. Additionally, it can also be used to monitor potential threats. Lawyers should use OSINT in conjunction with professional cybersecurity services to provide a more comprehensive approach to cybersecurity.

All in all, this paper posits that the field of technology and cyber security is constantly evolving, providing a wealth of opportunities for 21st century lawyers to specialize in and stay ahead of the curve, the world has gone digital and as such any serious-minded legal professional that wants to succeed must learn to move with the times and update his or her technological skills in software, cyber-security and open-source intelligence in the delivery of topnotch legal services to his or her clients. One can no longer survive and succeed in a digital world with an analogue mindset. The 21st Lawyers must stand up and be counted as they endeavour to continually tap into the tech world of cybersecurity and make use of the open-source intelligence it evinces to create a world of glittering opportunity for themselves in the legal profession.

⁴⁰ Non-Fungible Token, (NFT): What it Means and How It Works. <<https://www.investment-in-blockchain.html>> Accessed 27th June, 2023.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*