



FALCON

Pen-Link Importer Guide



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



Pen-Link Importer Guide

Purpose

This user guide provides authorized FALCON users with the procedures for use of the Pen-Link Importer. All FALCON users must comply with the User Warning.

User Warning

Pen-Link data may only be imported into FALCON after it has been properly uploaded into TLS in accordance with appropriate HSI policy.

Pen-Link data may be uploaded into FALCON for investigative and analytical purposes.

Exporting Data from Pen-Link to FALCON

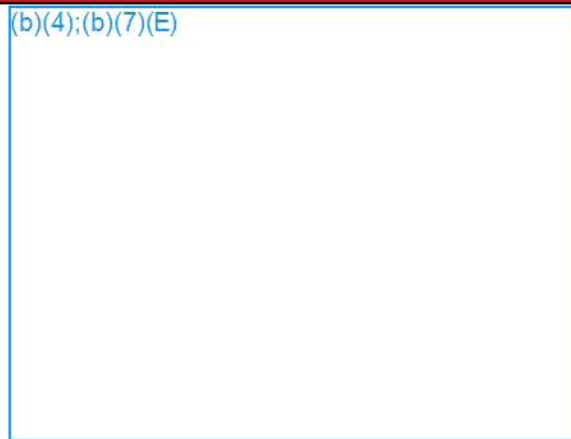


Figure 1: Call Records



Figure 2: Calls Database Reports Wizard



Figure 3: Setting Column Headers

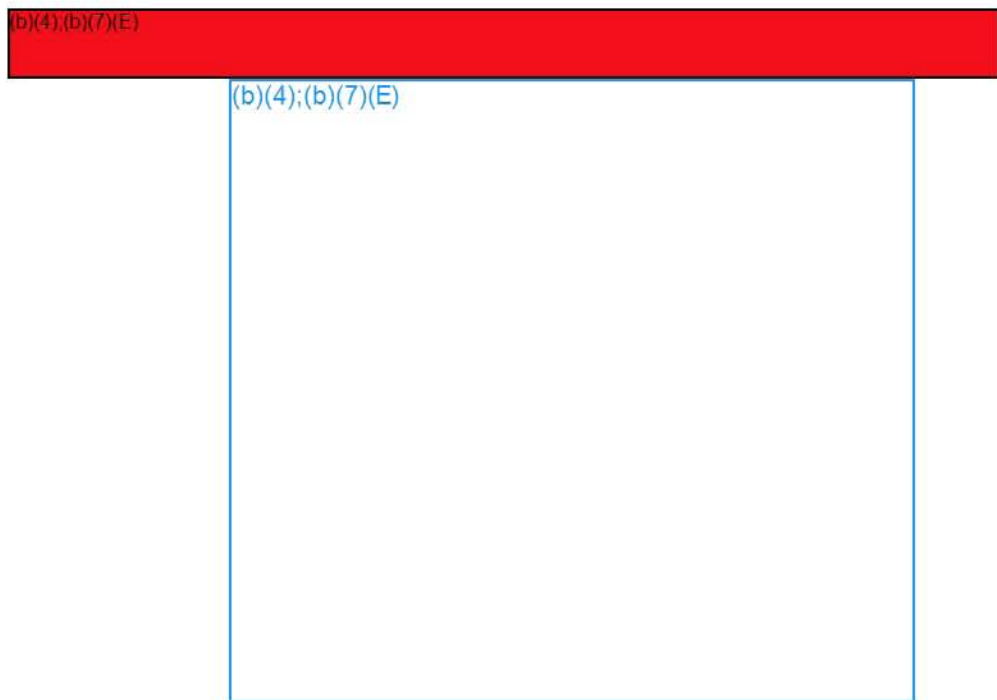


Figure 4: Adding Column Headers





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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

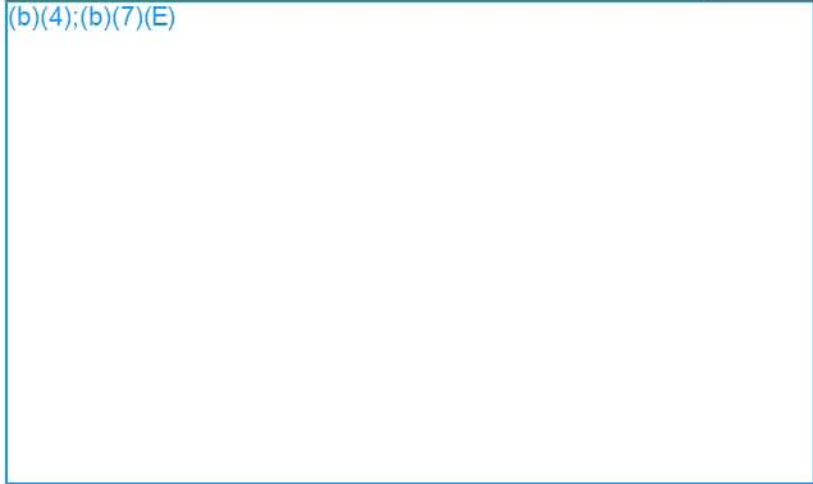


Figure 5: Export to .CSV

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Figure 6: Formatting Confirmation

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Figure 7: Database Records Export



Importing Pen-Link .CSV File into FALCON

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Figure 8: Importing Files

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Figure 9: Adding Files

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Figure 10: Importing Saved Pen-Link File

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Figure 11: Collection Association



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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Figure 12: Adding Data to Collection

Note: More information about adding imported data to a collection is available at the [ISS page on HSI Net](#).

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Figure 13: Selecting a Collection



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Figure 14: File Import Status

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)




Figure 15: Add Object to Graph

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



Figure 16: Histogram Helper



Results

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

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Figure 17: Merged Links

Resources

For questions or help with the Pen-Link Importer, contact the FALCON Help Desk at

(b)(7)(E)

Send requests for updates, changes or fixes, concerning the Pen-Link Importer, to the FALCON Program Management Office at (b)(7)(E)

For announcements, tutorials and how-to guides covering everything from data currently available in FALCON to FALCON basic navigation, structured imports and tagging, check out the FALCON launch page at (b)(7)(E) or the ISS page on HSiNet at

(b)(7)(E)



FALCON

PGWeb Guide



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FALCON PGWeb Guide

Introduction

FALCON PGWeb is a lightweight version of the FALCON system that runs via any web browser as long as the computer or device is connected to IRMNet.

FALCON PGWeb provides users access to all data searchable and available in FALCON. It also incorporates search capabilities such as Boolean Logic, Metaphone Search, and Wildcard Characters. Accessing PGWeb through a web browser allows it to load much faster than loading the FALCON system.

NOTE: You cannot access GRAPH, MAP, or any HELPERS in FALCON PGWeb. FALCON PGWeb only provides users search and browser-like functionality.

With FALCON PGWeb, users can access the following search capabilities as mirrored in FALCON:

- Simple Search (QuickSearch)
- Filter Search (Advanced Search) using Palantir Filters
- Feeds

This guide describes FALCON PGWeb concepts and features; starting and logging in to the program; and using the program.

Accessing PGWeb

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Your FALCON PGWeb login credentials are the same as your IRMNet user name and password.

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Figure 1: Login Page


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Navigating PGWeb

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Figure 2: Search Page

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)




Figure 3: PGWeb Search Options



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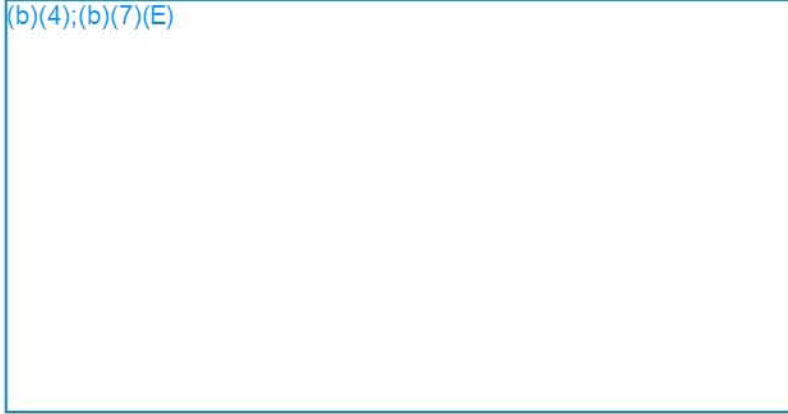


Figure 4: Advanced Search

Simple Search (Quick Search)

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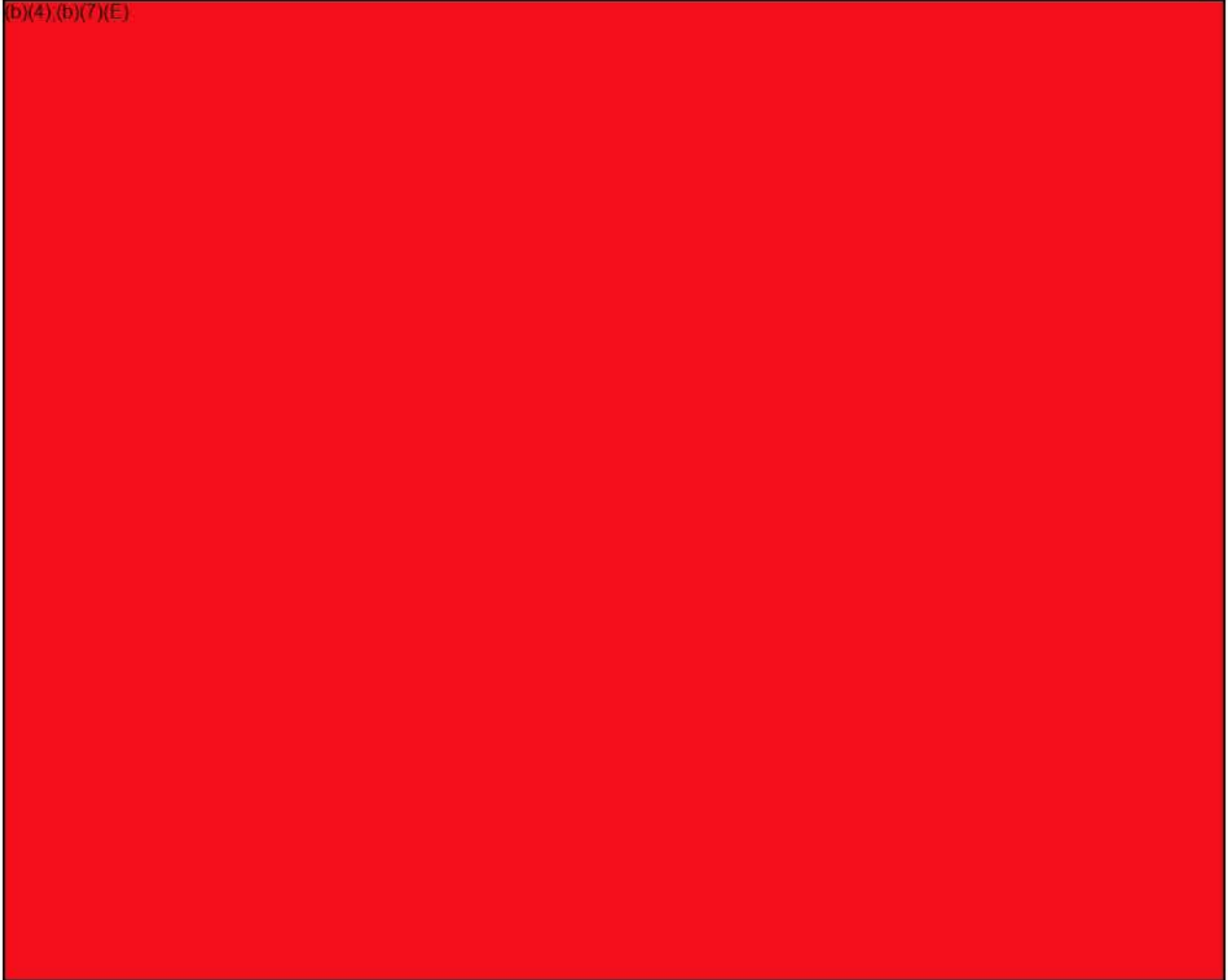
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Figure 5: PGWeb Home Page



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Figure 6: First and Last Name Search



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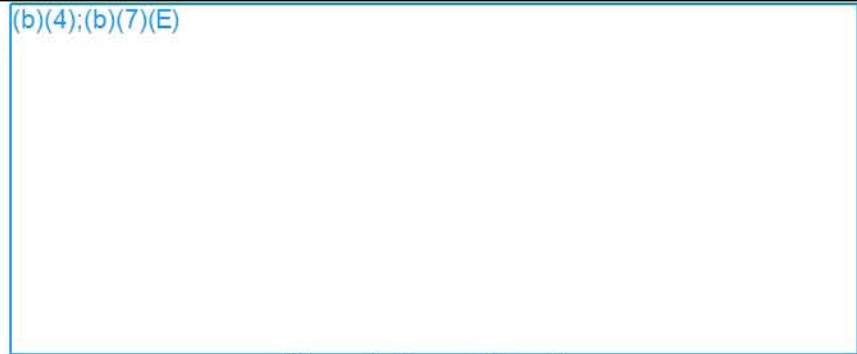


Figure 7: Search Results

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Figure 8: Returned Search Entities, Documents, and Events



Filter Search (Advanced Search)

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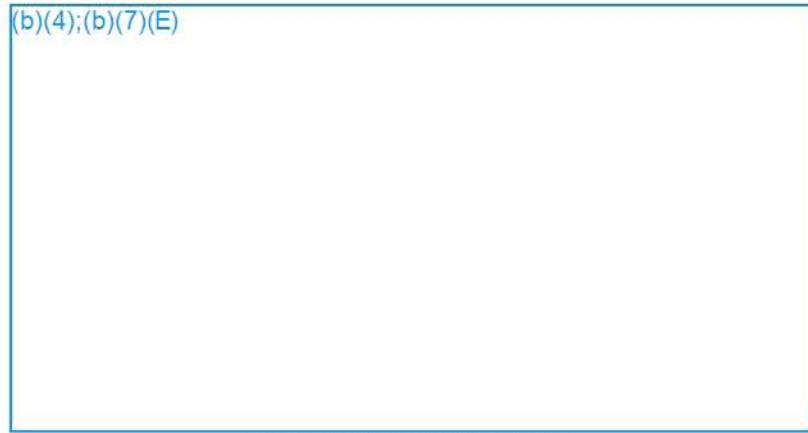


Figure 9: Advanced Search

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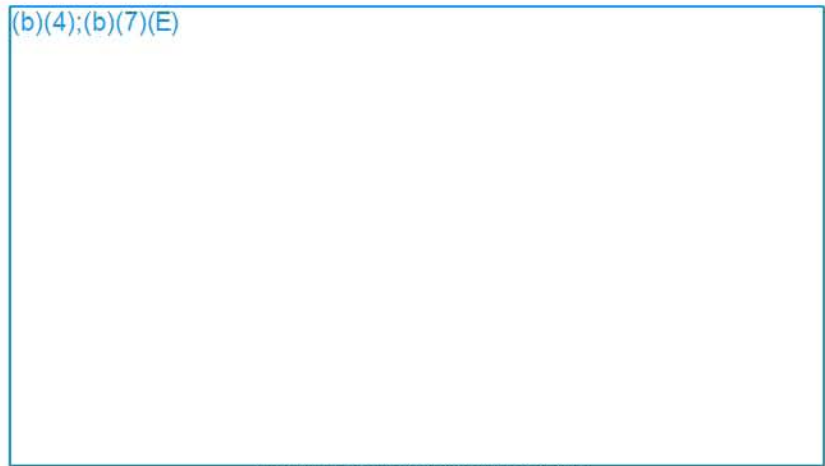


Figure 10: Advanced Search



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Figure 11: Adding or Deleting Search Criteria

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)




Figure 12: Filter Search Auto Populate

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Figure 13: Preset Filter Searches



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Figure 14: People Search

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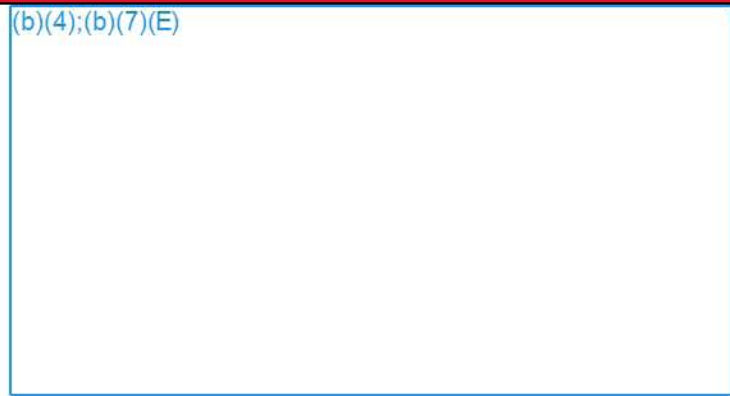


Figure 15: People Search

Feeds

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Figure 16: People Search



Using Search Results

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)




Figure 17: Search Results

Entities

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

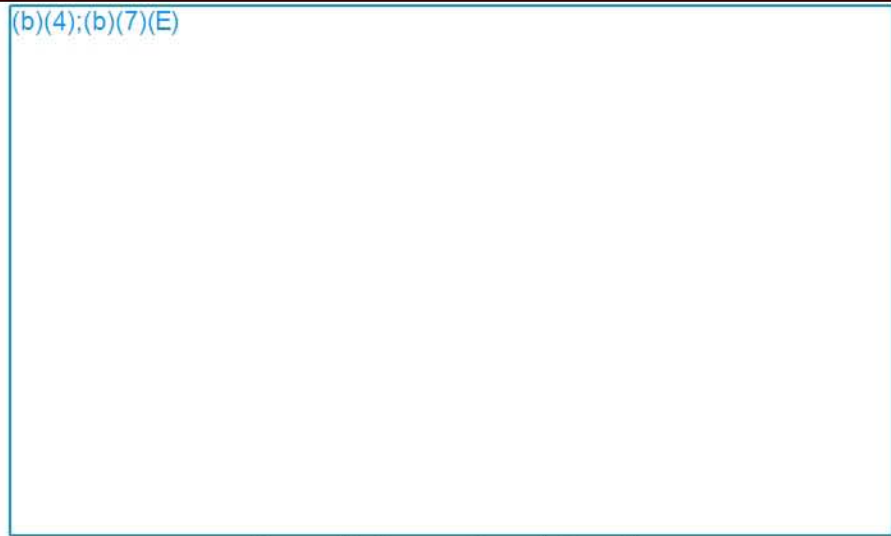


Figure 18: Person Search Result

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Documents

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Figure 19: Document Search Result

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Events

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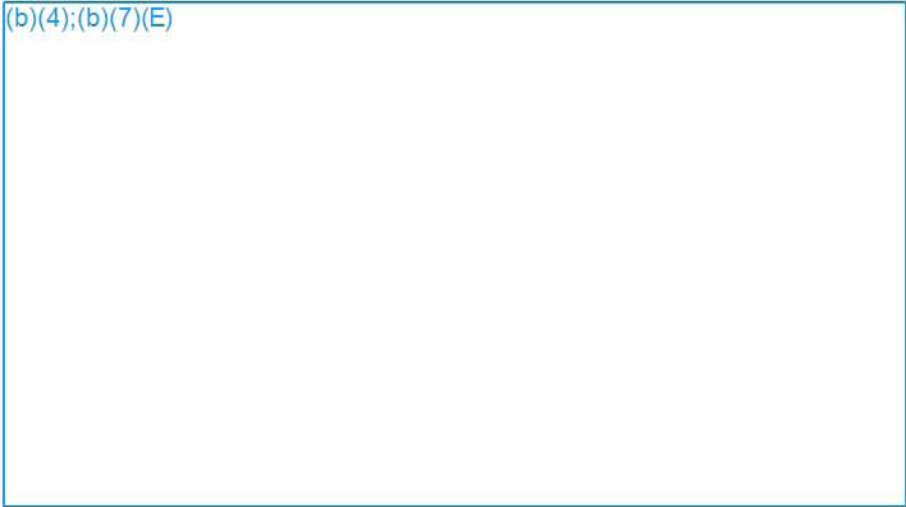


Figure 20: Event Search Result

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FALCON PGWeb Resources

Please direct any system related questions or concerns regarding FALCON PGWeb to the FALCON Help Desk at [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#)

Send requests for updates, changes or fixes, concerning the FALCON PGWeb to the FALCON Program Management Office at [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#)

For announcements, tutorials and how-to guides covering everything from data currently available in FALCON to FALCON basic navigation, structured imports and tagging, check out the FALCON launch page at [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#) or the ISS page on HSINet at

[\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#)

Phone Data and Analysis in FALCON Workspace

As of March 20, 2017, TLS and EDTD call data record data is now available within a new application in the FALCON Workspace. The previous CDR Application and CDR Helper in the FALCON workspace are no longer available.

The application is DARTTS, available to all users with access to the FALCON Workspace. It also contains all of the same features and data as the existing web version of DARTTS. Check out other DARTTS guides to see what else you can do with DARTTS. This guide will focus only on TLS and EDTD data.

Contents

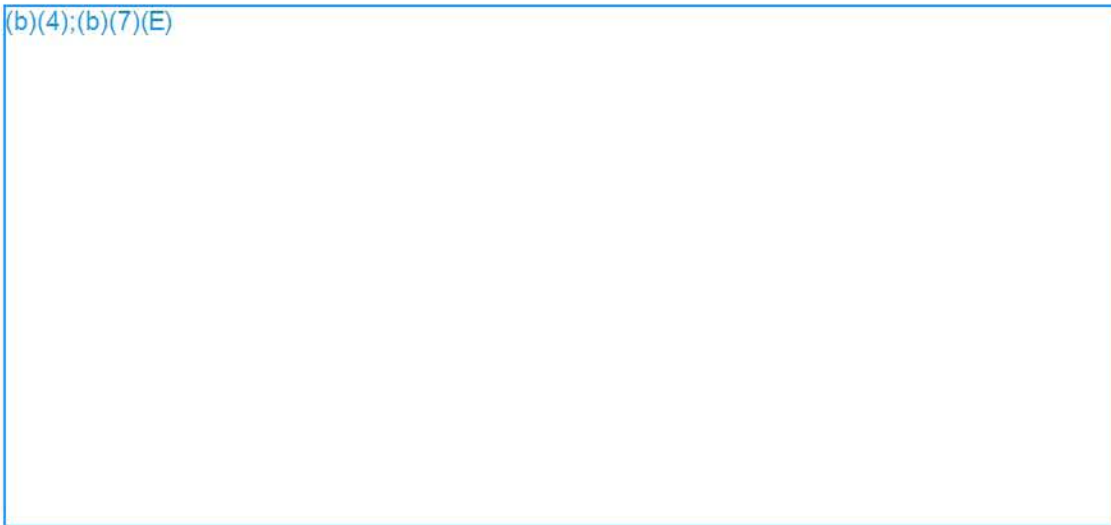
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Launching the DARTTS Application in FALCON workspace

In the Applications Menu in the FALCON workspace, navigate to the “DARTTS” selection and select with your cursor.




Once selected, a blue check mark should appear to the left of “DARTTS” in the Applications Menu. An icon for DARTTS should also appear in your Application bar in the workspace.



After a few seconds, the DARTTS application will launch automatically inside the workspace. After navigating through the acknowledgment window and welcome message, the DARTTS Home page will appear.

Note: If you are separately logged into a DARTTS session in your web browser outside of the workspace, you will be prompted to end that session prior to logging in via the workspace.

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For full details on DARTTS functionality, please refer to the [DARTTS V2 Guide](#) on the [FALCON Landing Page](#).

Phone Data Overview

Once logged into DARTTS, navigate to the home screen by clicking on the house icon on the left of the screen. At the bottom of the screen (you may have to scroll down), you will see a “Phone Data” header with phone data collections.

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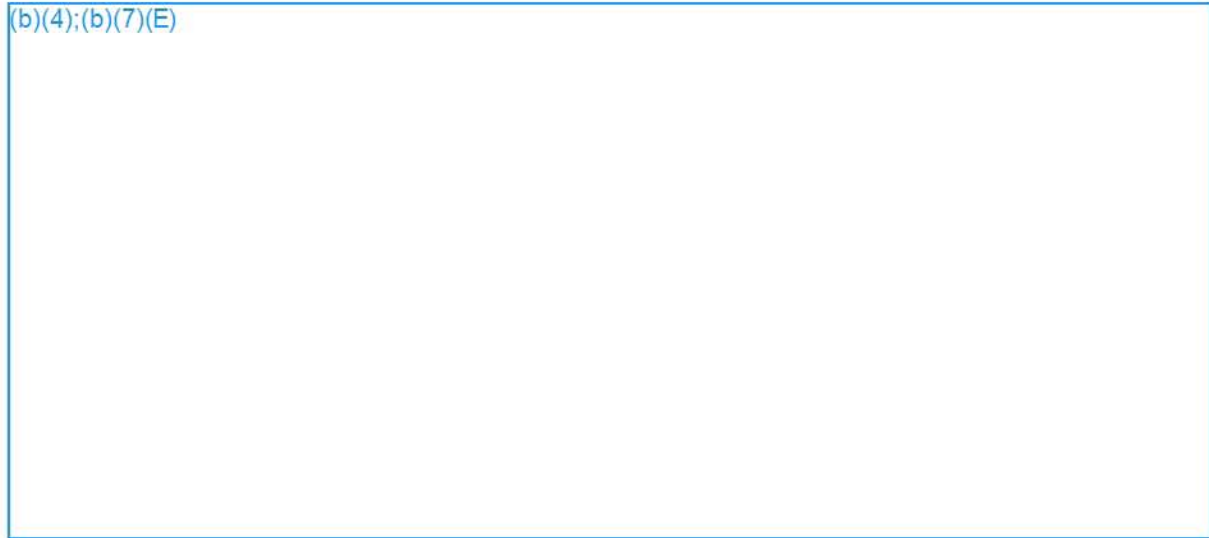


ERO Detention Telephony Data (EDTD) Phone Analysis

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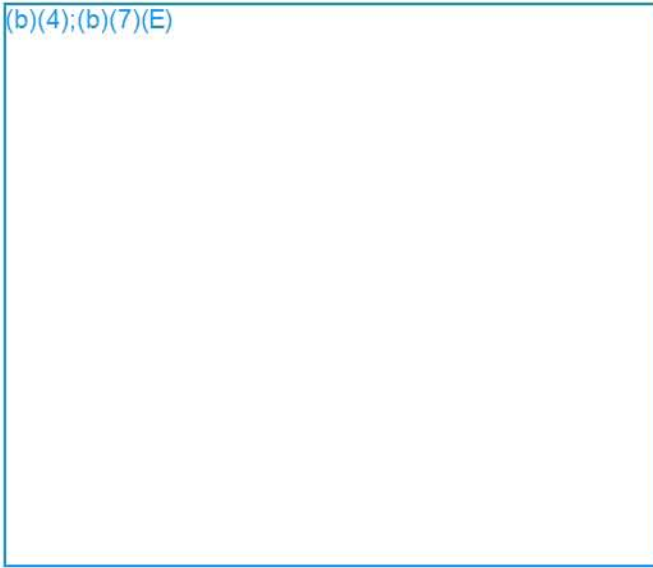
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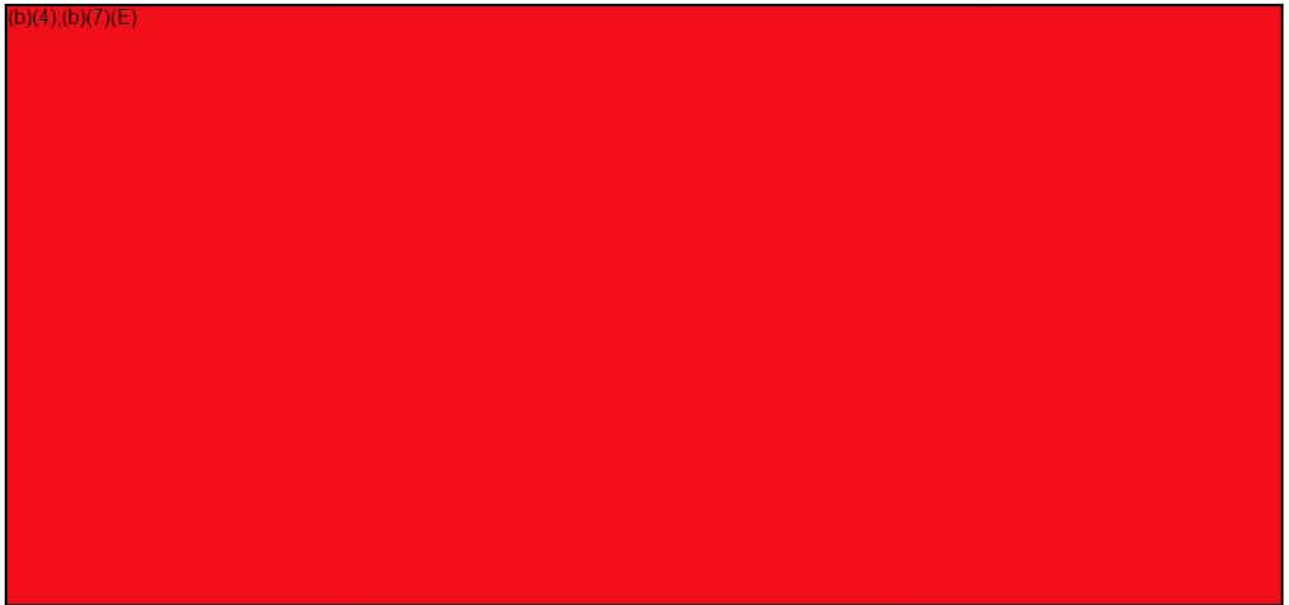
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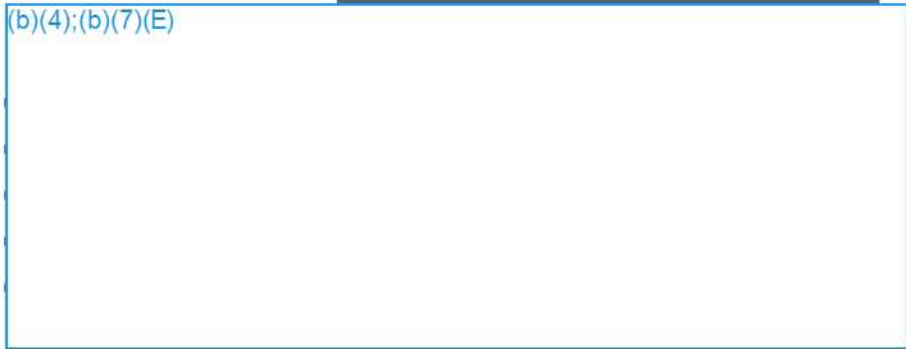
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TLS Phone Call Analysis

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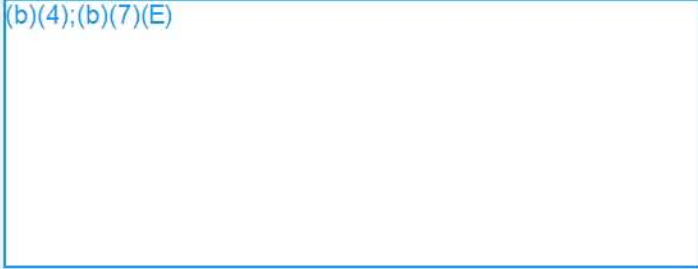
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TLS Subscriber Analysis

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Exporting

At any point, your dataset can be exported, either to an Excel file or pushed directly to the FALCON workspace. To export to Excel, select the rows you're interested in, or select nothing to export all rows, and then click the Export button in the upper right of the screen. A maximum of 10,000 rows can be exported to Excel at one time.

 To Falcon  Drill Down  Export

To export directly to the FALCON workspace, click the “To Falcon” button. A maximum of 1000 rows can be exported to FALCON at one time. More details on Exporting to Falcon can be found in the “Export to Falcon Guide” on the FALCON home page.

Using the Phone Report

The phone report will display differently depending on whether you are looking at EDTD or TLS data, but the basic functionality is the same.

Opening the Phone Report

To use the Phone Report, you will first need to filter down to a set of phone calls smaller than 10k records. You will receive a warning if your set is too big for the report.

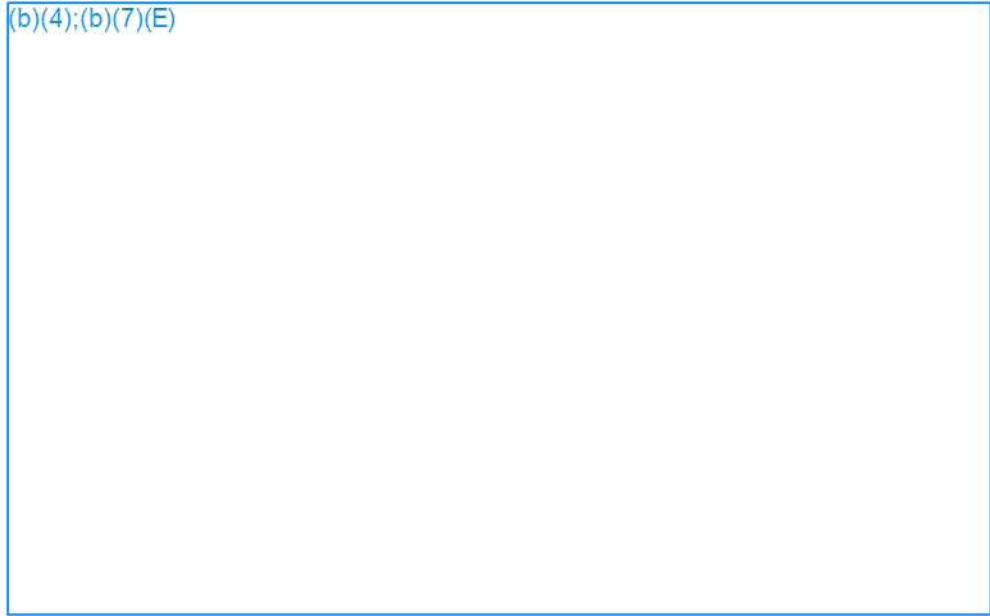
To open the Phone Report, click on the Reports tab, and the Phone Report will open by default. If it is not, use the drop down menu to select the Phone Report. Note that this report is only available for TLS Calls and EDTD calls, and not for TLS Subscriber records.

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Phone Report Overview

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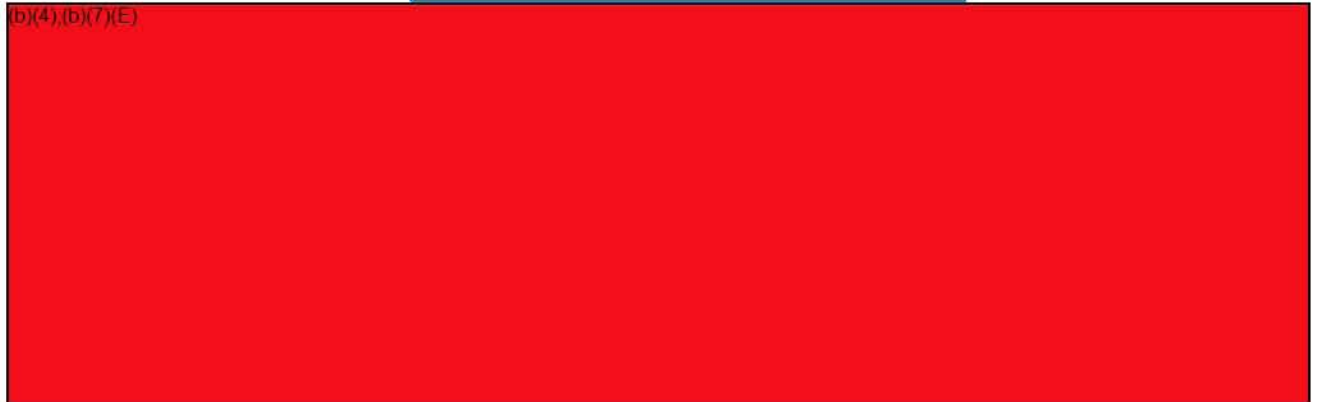
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Global Search

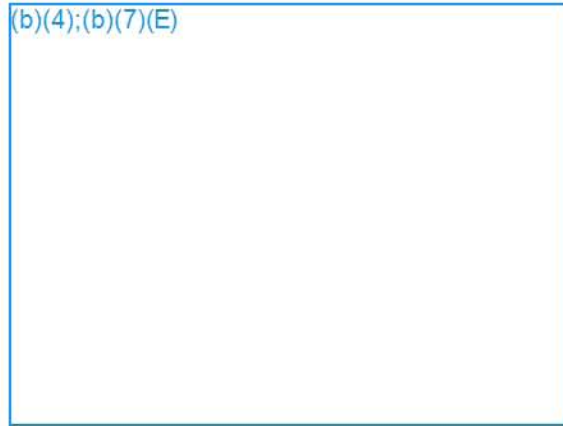
The “Global Search” allows you to search across all collections in DARTTS with a single search. To access this feature, click on the “Search” tab in the Analysis screen.

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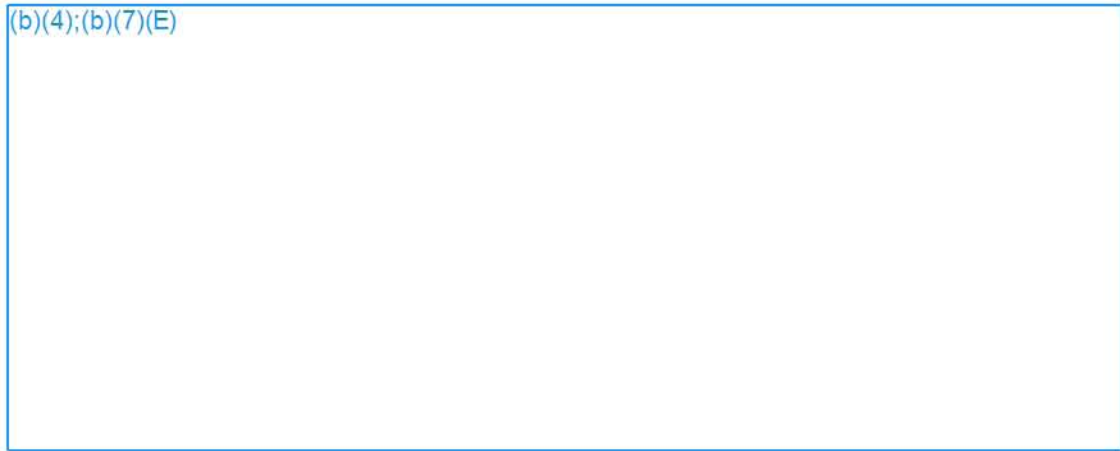
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Post-PENLINK Imports

Quick Reference Guide



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Manipulating data from Penlink in FALCON can sometimes be a challenging task. In order to facilitate a better understanding of how to best use Penlink data in FALCON, this guide intends to show you some basic, step-by-step instructions to help you use your data to its fullest potential. The guide will be broken down into three (3) parts:

1. Cleaning Up the Graph
2. Find Matching Phones in Existing TECS Records
3. Using the Timeline and Timewheel on Penlink Imports

1) Cleaning up the Graph

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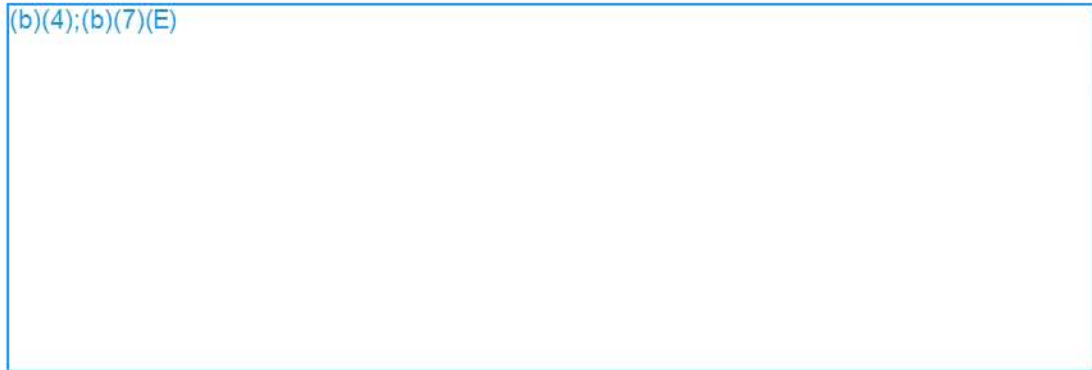
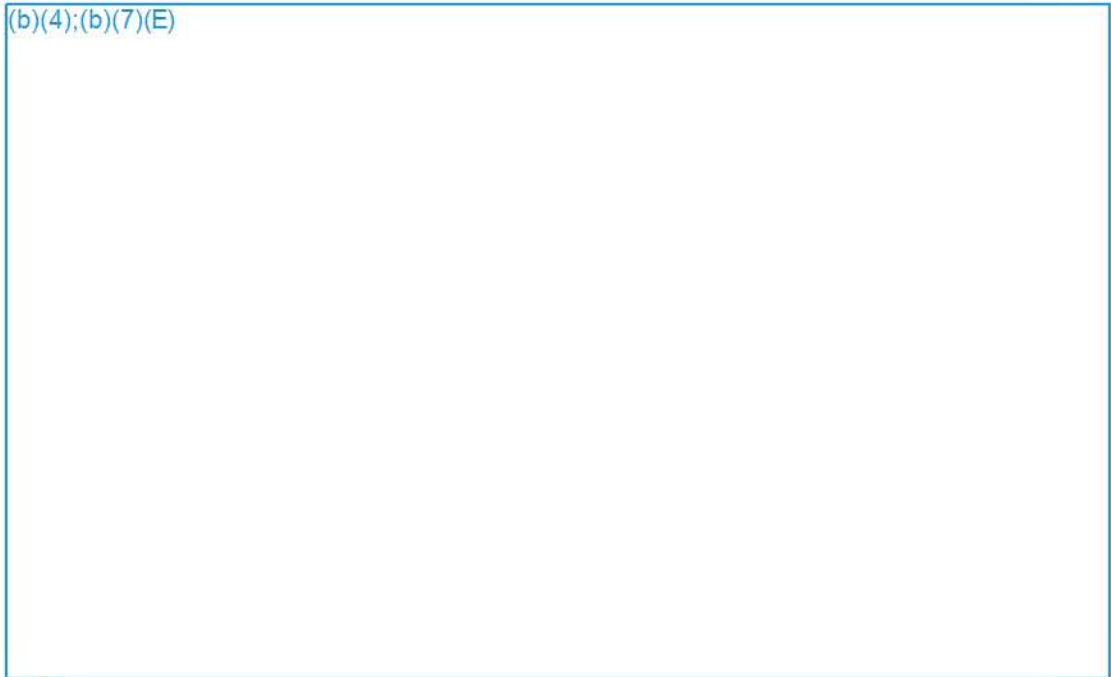
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2) *Finding Matching Phones in Existing TECS Records*



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3) *Using the Timewheel and Timeline Helpers*

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Conclusion: If you have any questions, concerns, or ideas for future enhancements to this feature, please don't hesitate to send them to the **FALCON Help Desk**

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SEARCH SYNTAX

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SEARCH QUERY SYNTAX QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

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(SEE TABLE ON NEXT PAGE for more information)

SEARCH SYNTAX

Quick Reference Guide

This table provides a set of examples for each type of search and information on the limitations for each:

Search Description	Example Search	Limitations
Search for text that contains a specific word	United	N/A
Search for text that contains a term with an unknown character or characters, or no character, in the wildcard character position	Uni* Uni*d Uni?ed	Wildcard terms cannot contain parentheses, whitespace, or double quotes.
Search for text that contains an exact sequence of characters, including embedded spaces	"United States"	Exact match (quoted) terms cannot contain additional double quote control characters.
Search for text that must contain multiple words	trade AND deficit AND spending	N/A
Search for text that contains at least one of several words	America OR USA OR "United States"	N/A
Search for text that contains one word but does not contain another word	United NOT States	The logical operator NOT must first specify a term to search for. NOT cannot be used alone to find negative results. The logical operator NOT only produces additive (AND) expressions, and cannot be used in the same expression as an OR.
Search for text that contains one word that is not part of a specific word or phrase	uni* EXCLUDE (United States ADJ 0)	You must use parentheses and a proximity operator to use multi-word phrases as subqueries in EXCLUDE expressions. You cannot use quotation marks. You cannot use other logical operators in subqueries.

SEARCH SYNTAX

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Search Description	Example Search	Limitations
Search for text that contains the search terms in any order, with no more than a specified number of words between them	foreign AND trade AND policy WITHIN 4	Proximity searches cannot use OR unless as a subexpression. Proximity searches cannot contain NOT. NOT searches can contain proximity searches. Proximity searches cannot contain nested ANDsubexpressions. AND must be part of a nested proximity subexpression. Proximity searches are not supported by SearchAround.
Search for text that contains the search terms in order, with no more than a specified number of words between them	John AND Fitzgerald AND Kennedy ADJ 4	(Same as above.)
Search for text using a combination of different logical expressions	Clinton AND (Bill OR William) WITHIN 3	You can only use one type of logical operator per expression. Logical operators must be separated in different parentheses to create subexpressions. Embedded subexpressions must be enclosed in parentheses.
Search for text that is phonetically similar to the search term	~fekre apples AND ~banannas	Metaphone terms cannot contain parentheses, wildcards, whitespace, or double quotes. You cannot use metaphones and proximity operators (WITHIN or ADJ) in the same search query. This limitation applies even if the metaphone is enclosed in parentheses. You cannot perform a metaphone search on reserved searching words (e.g. "and," "exclude," "within").

*This concludes this guide. If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to send them to the **Falcon Help Desk** [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#)*

Sharing Info via the Collaboration App

Quick Reference Guide



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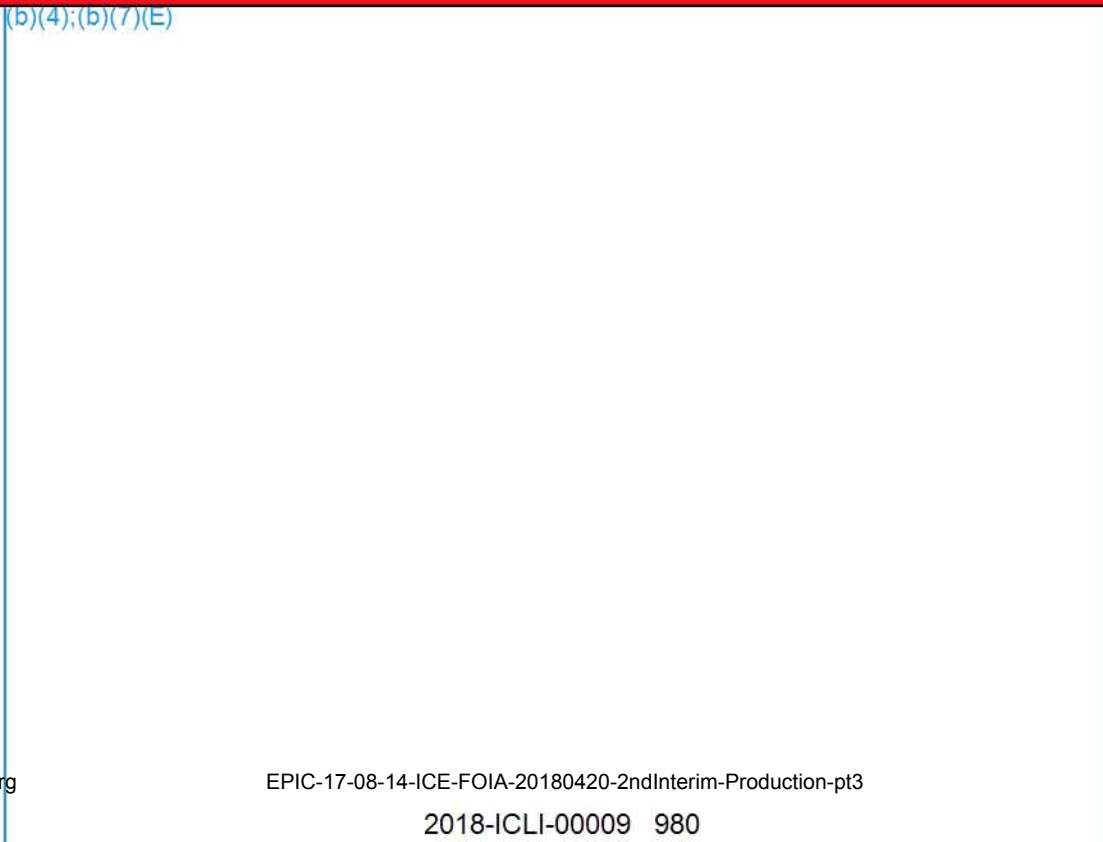
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Sharing Info via the Collaboration App

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Sharing Info via the Collaboration App

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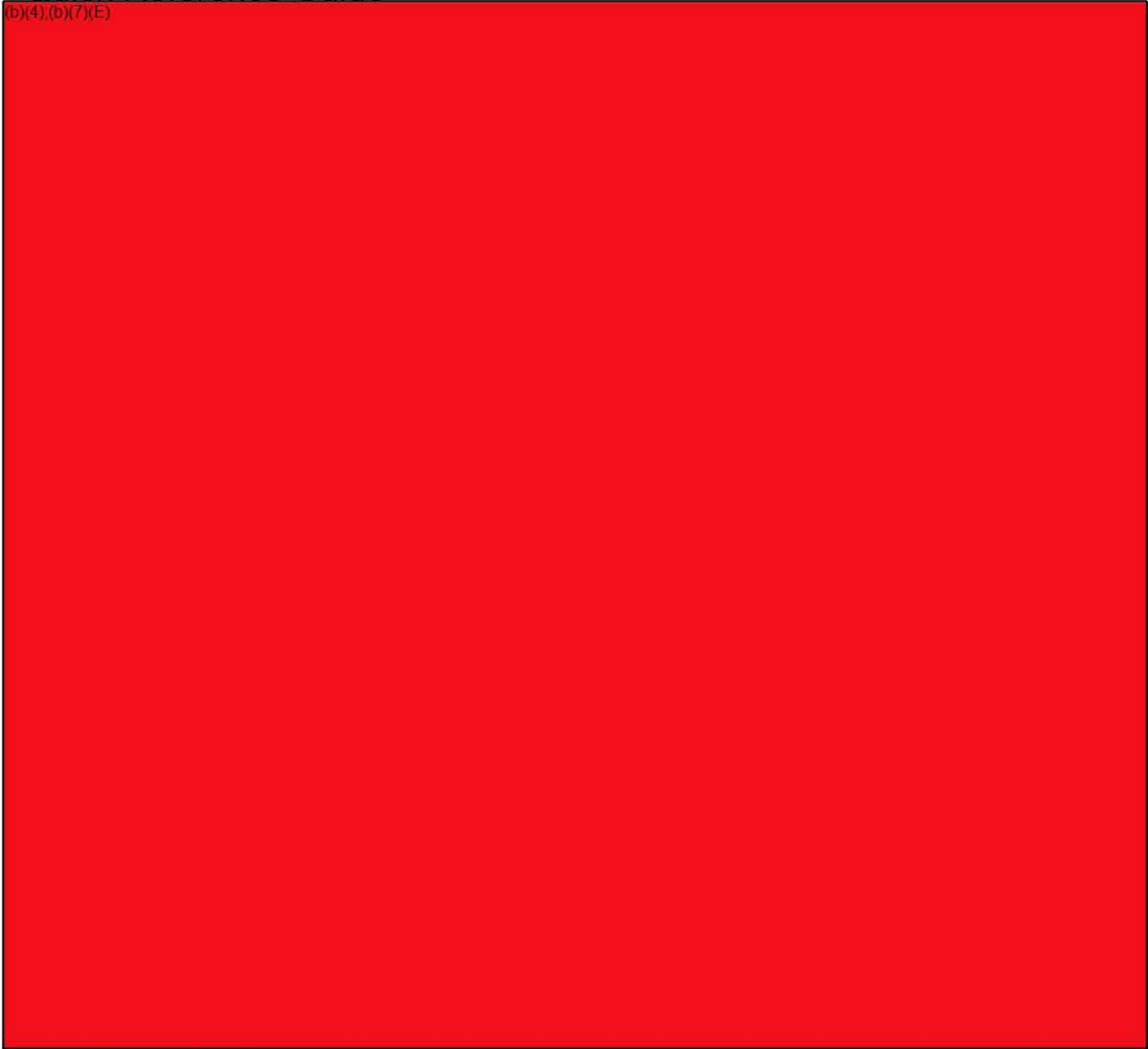
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Sharing Info via the Collaboration App

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide



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Social Network Analysis (SNA) is the application of Network Theory (NT) and graphing to analyze social structures. Social networks are often visualized and measured using nodes to represent actors, such as people or phones, and edges, also known as link lines, to signify relationships and events. SNA is useful in determining influential nodes, generating leads, and identifying gaps in intelligence.

About This Guide

This guide serves as a brief introduction to SNA. It covers common metrics involved in NT, the three structures most often found in graphs, typical boundaries of measurement, analyzing SNA in Falcon, a workflow example, and finally, is capped off with several Practical Exercises. For information on using the SNA Helper, please see the SNA Helper Quick Reference guide.

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 - b. Understanding the Circle
 - c. Understanding the Line
3. Boundaries of Measurement: Dunbar's Number and Levels of Analysis
4. Workflow Example: Demultiplexing Phone Tolls
5. Practical Exercises

Introduction to Metrics

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

(b)(4)(b)(7)(E)



Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

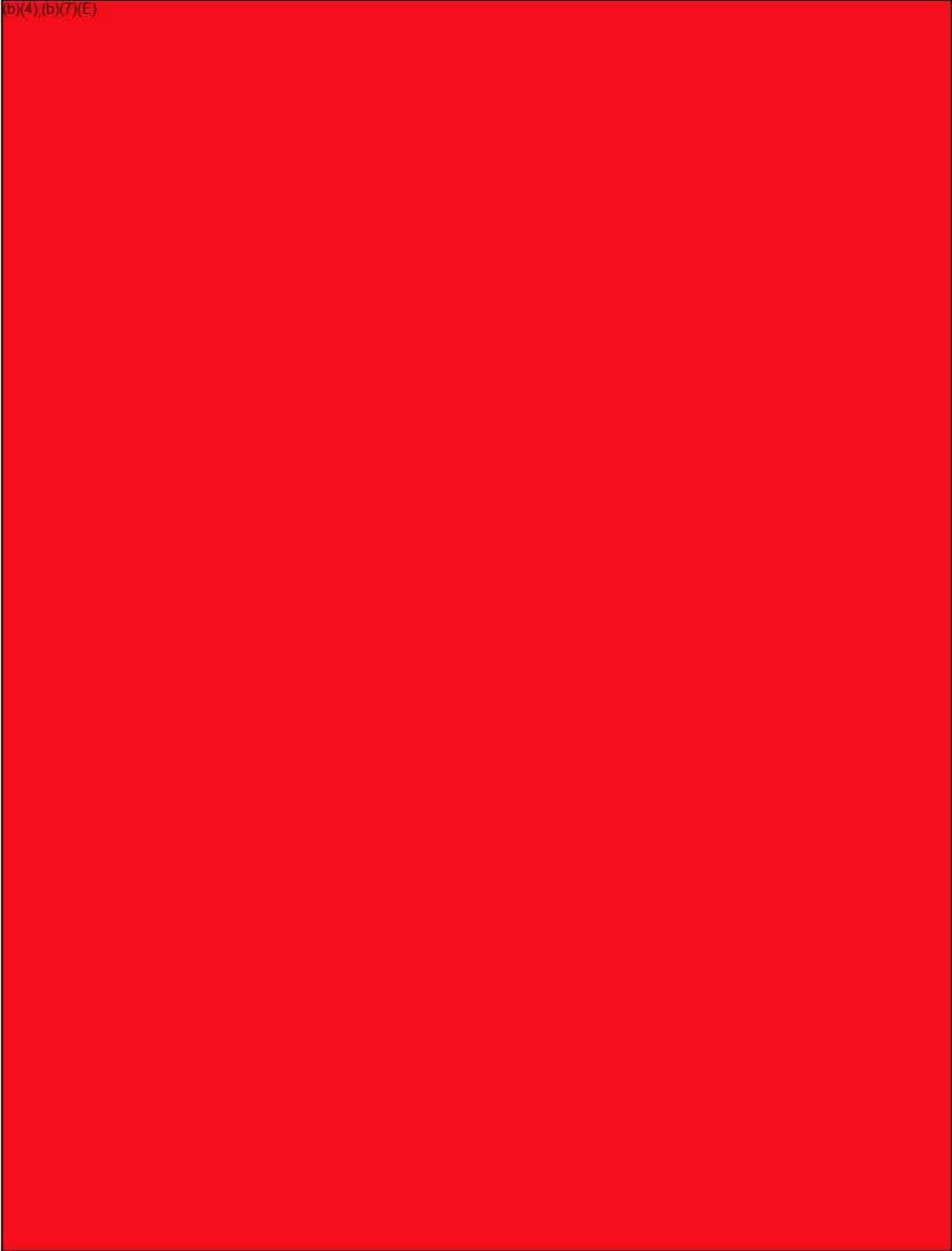
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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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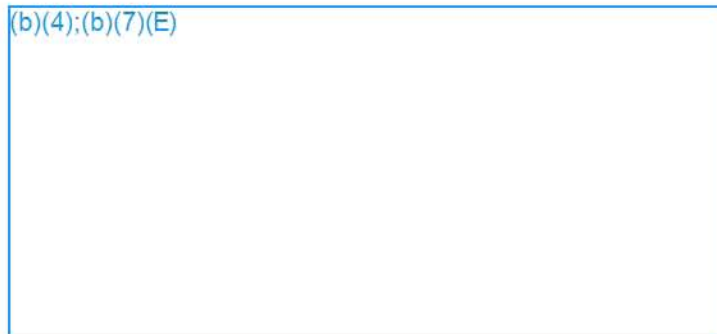
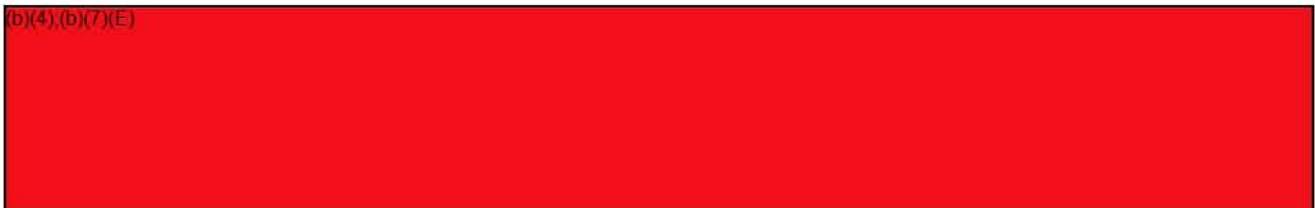


Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide



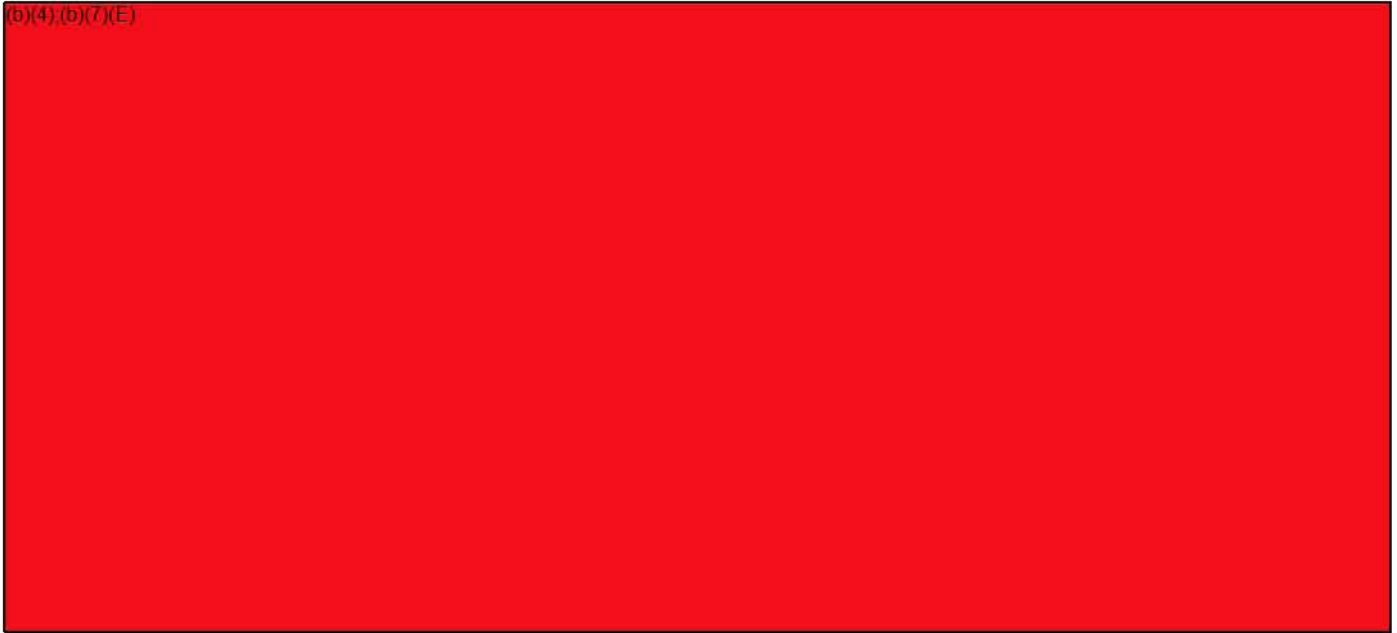
Figure 19. Import the data as shown



Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

Practical Exercises



Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

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Social Network Analysis

Advanced Reference Guide

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



If you have any additional questions, please contact us at the Falcon Helpdesk

(b)(7)(E)

SNA Helper

Quick Reference Guide



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SNA Helper

Quick Reference Guide

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SNA Helper

Quick Reference Guide

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For additional information on Metric types and indications, please review the SNA Advanced Reference guide. For clarification, comments, or suggestions, please contact Falcon Help at [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#)

Snippets Helper

Quick Reference Guide

Operating the Snippets Helper



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Snippets Helper

Quick Reference Guide

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If you have further questions about anything in this document, please contact the Falcon Help Desk: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

(b)(4)

SETTING UP SINGLE SIGN ON (SSO) FOR FALCON DARTTS

Overview

In order to remove blockers to access of FALCON DARTTS with the transition to PIV Cards, users no longer need to enter their IRMNET credentials to log into FALCON DARTTS. If you use IE11, there is nothing you need to do to set up SSO. If you use FireFox, however, you need to follow the below listed steps in order to enable SSO.

Steps

The steps to set up SSO for FireFox are as follows:

1. Type **about:config** in the URL
 - a. Click "I'll be careful, I promise!"
2. Find parameter **network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris**
 - a. Type the parameter into the 'Search' bar or scroll until you find it
3. Double-click on **network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris** and type **ice.dhs.gov**
4. Close FireFox and reopen the Falcon Landing Page (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)
5. Click "Launch" for DARTTS

Screenshots

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Step 2: (b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

- a. Type the parameter into the 'Search' bar or scroll until you find it

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

TABLE HELPER

Quick Reference Guide



Operating the Table Helper

(b)(4)

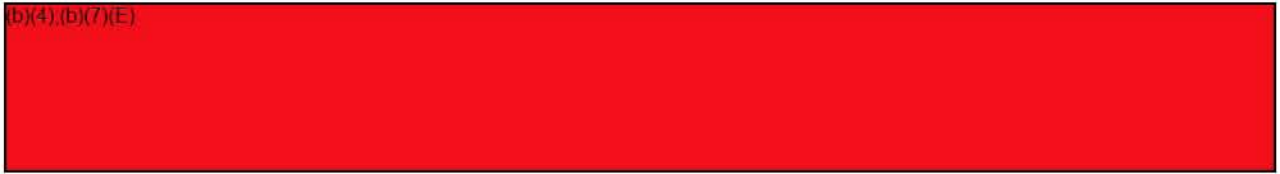
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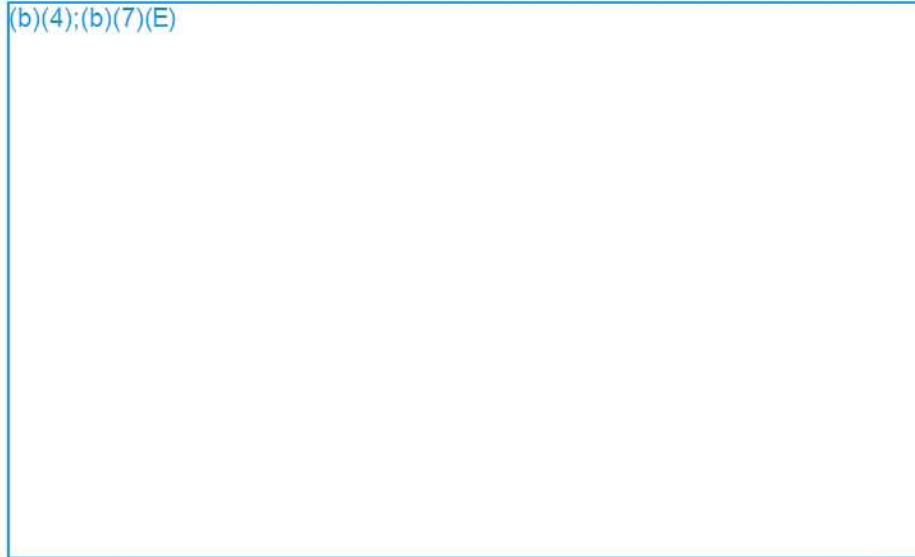
TABLE HELPER

Quick Reference Guide

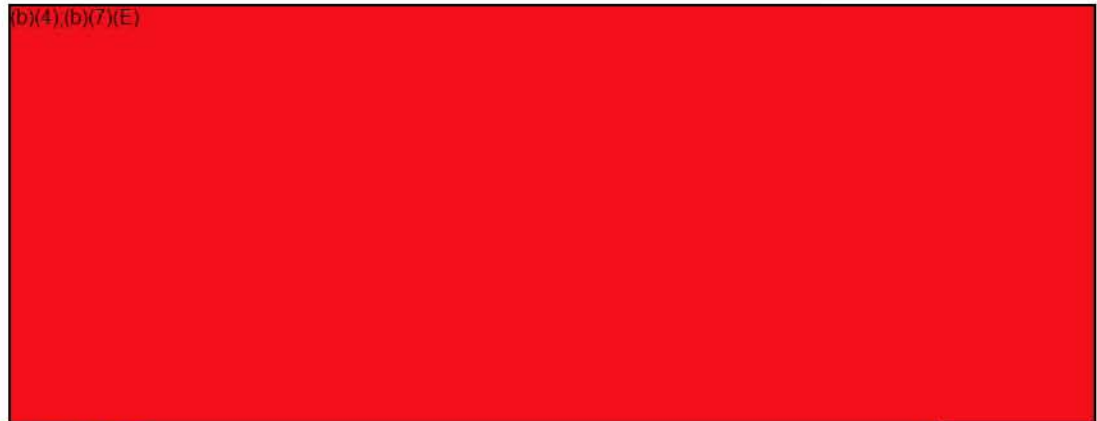
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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide



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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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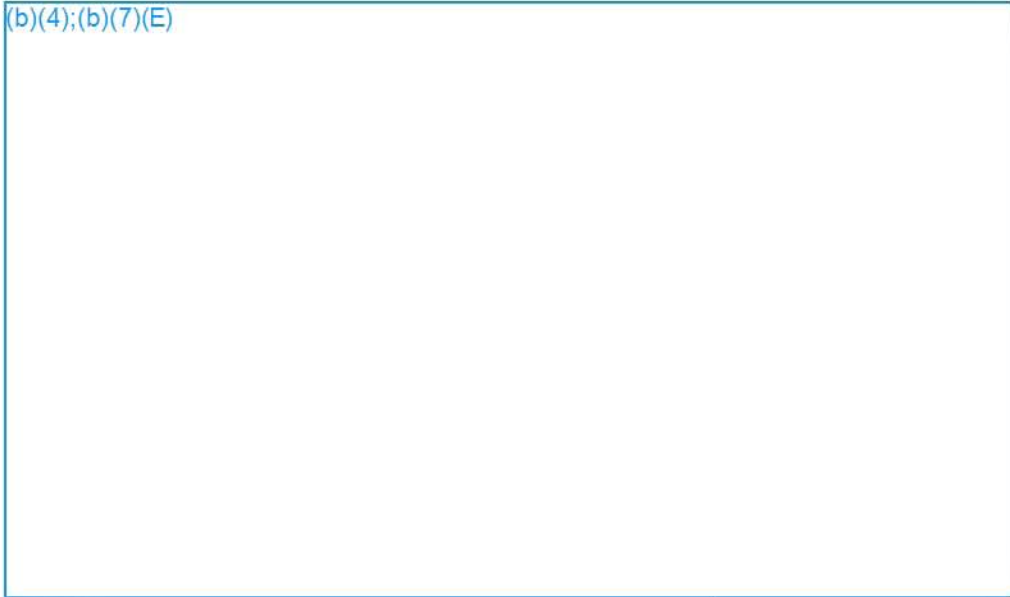
TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide



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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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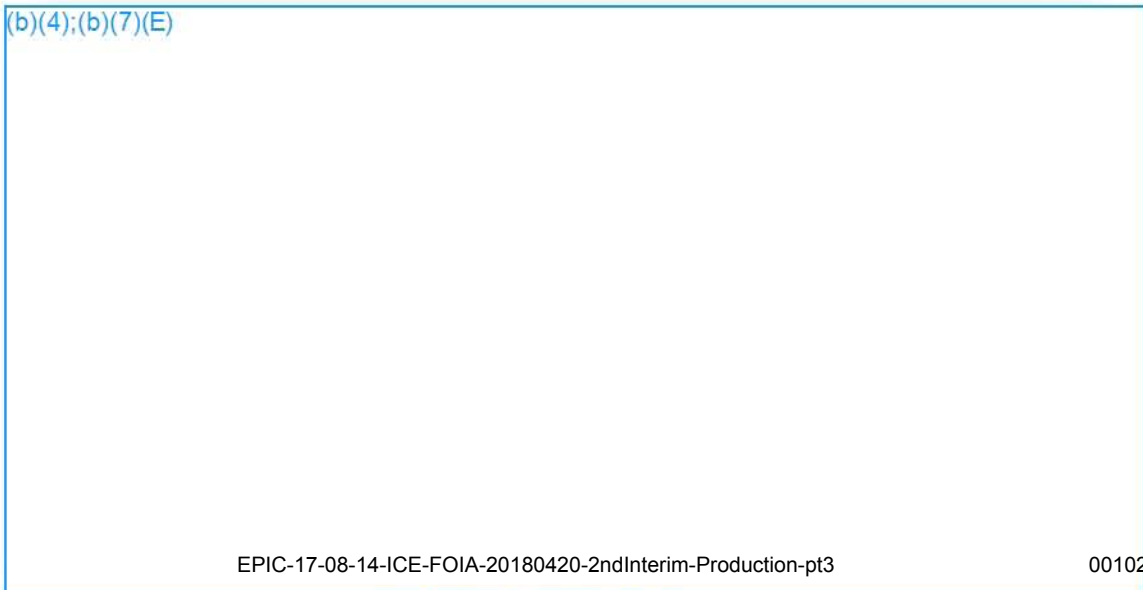
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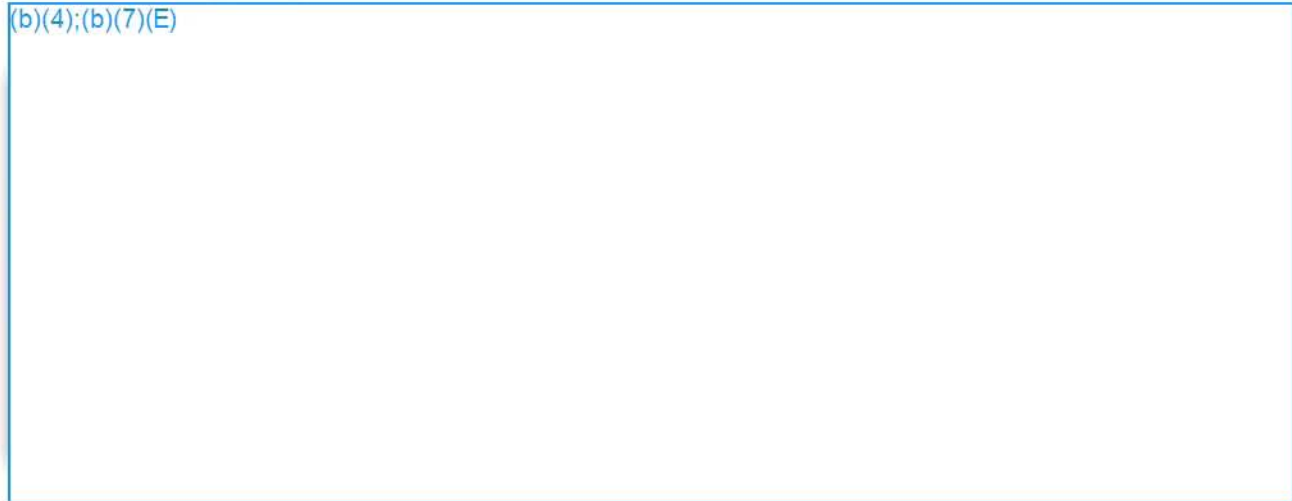
TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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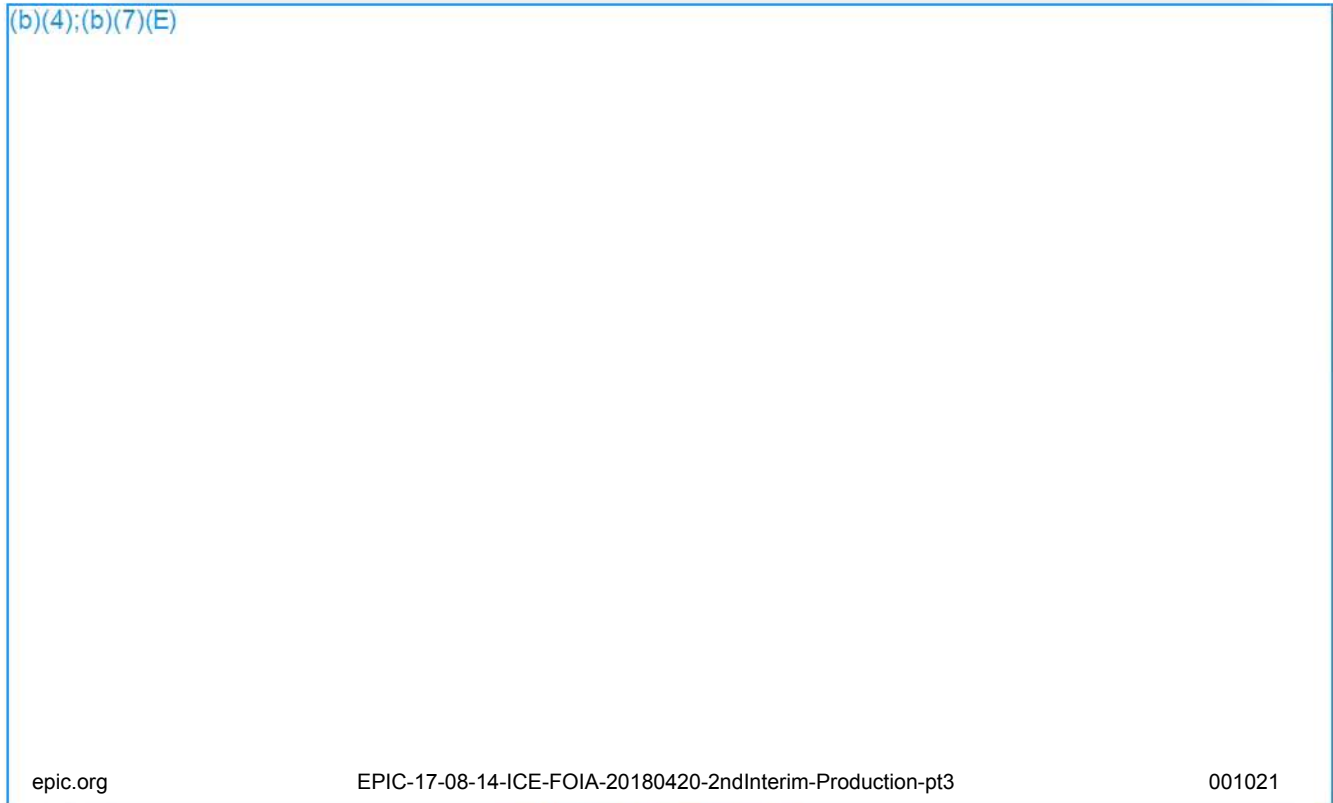
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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

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If you have any additional questions about tagging, or would information another helper or feature in FALCON, please contact us at (b)(7)(E) We have several how-to guides already posted on the FALCON homepage (b)(7)(E)



TAGGING BASICS

Quick Reference Guide

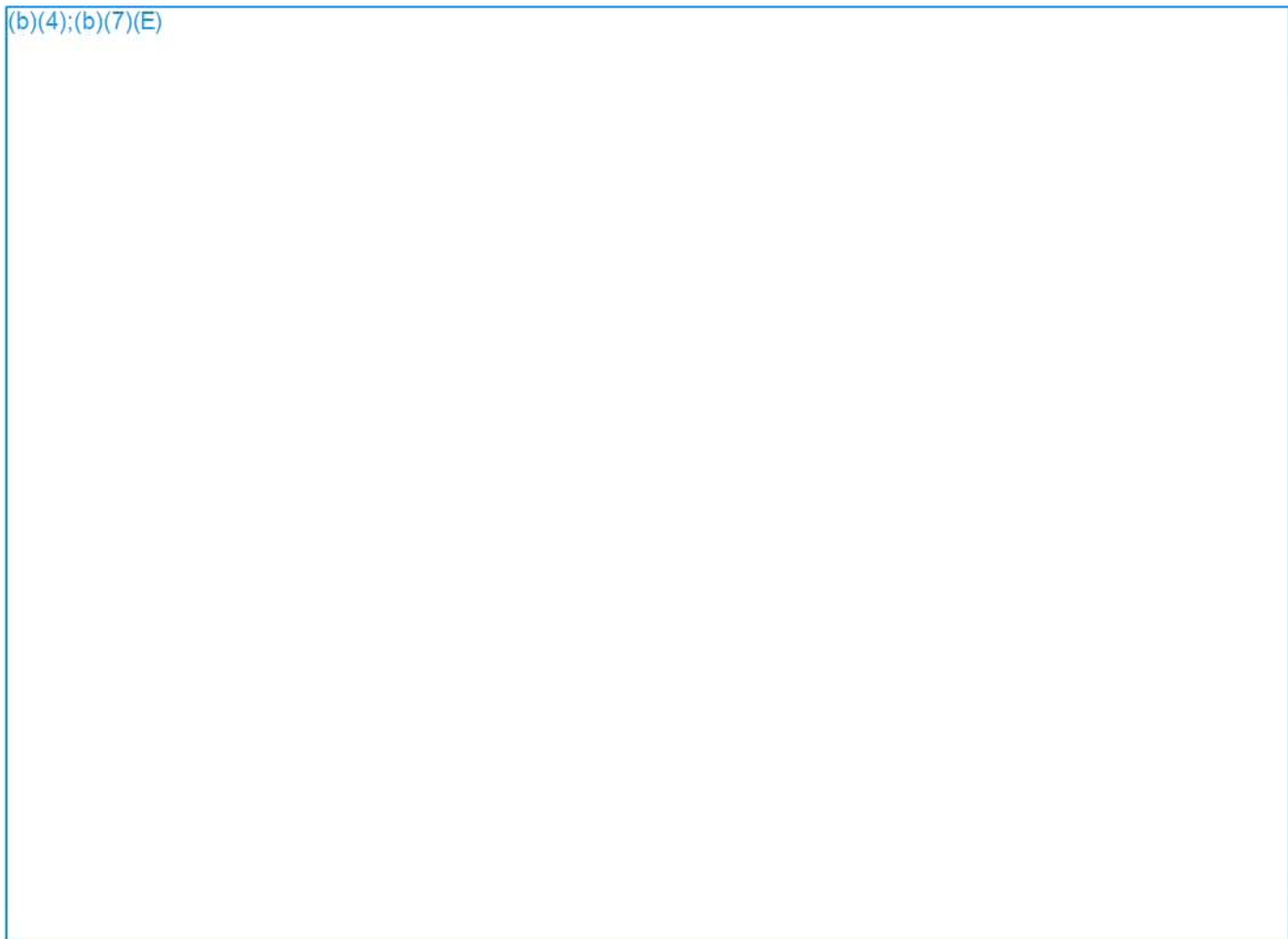
TARGET INFORMATION EXPORT

Quick Reference Guide

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TARGET INFORMATION EXPORT

Quick Reference Guide

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TARGET INFORMATION EXPORT

Quick Reference Guide

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Conclusion: This concludes this guide, and we hope you fully enjoy and utilize this new feature! If you have any questions, concerns, or ideas for future enhancements to this feature, please don't hesitate to send them to the **Falcon Help Desk**

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Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and Structured FALCON Imports

2018-ICLI-00009 1028



Structured Imports in FALCON

- Unless otherwise specified, the times listed on your spreadsheet are imported as the same time zone that your computer is set to.
 - If the event occurred in the central time zone (UTC -6) at 10:00 AM and you import the event here in D.C. (UTC -5) the time ends up being skewed -1 hr., because 10 AM eastern time is actually 9 AM in the central time zone.
- Steps to properly import temporal data.
 1. Identify the UTC offset of your event
 2. Annotate the UTC offset on your spreadsheet.
 3. Recommended DTG format: 10/20/2016 09:15:20 -05:00

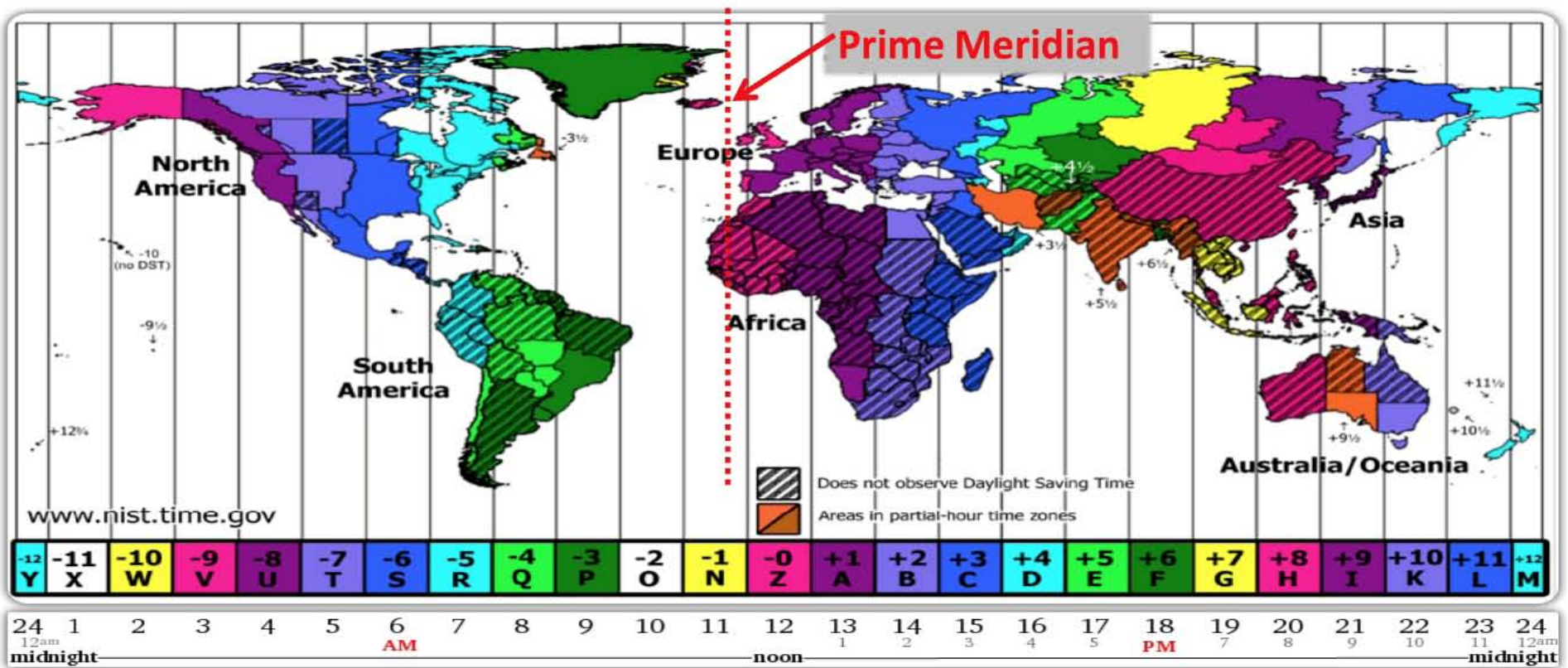
2018-ICLI-00009 1029



General Time Zone Information – UTC and Time Zones

- UTC is the successor to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). GMT was established in 1675 and provided a time standard for mariners
- The UTC offset is the difference in hours and minutes from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) for a particular place and date. UTC offset is usually expressed in +/- hour increments (note that a few countries use $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. increments)

2018-ICLI-00009 1030



- There are 24 time zones covering 15 degrees of longitude. ($360/24=15$)
- The UTC zones lie 7.5 degrees on either side of the centerline of longitude
- The Prime Meridian was selected in 1883 to be the 0 degree point for longitude. (it passes through Greenwich England.)
- When traveling eastward you will add an hour for every time zone you cross
- When traveling westward you will subtract an hour for every time zone you cross
- Most countries adjust their time zones to follow geopolitical boundaries. (China is one time zone that covers ~60 degrees of longitude)

2018-ICLI-00009 1031



General Time Zone Information – Daylight Savings Time

- Daylight saving time (DST) is the practice of advancing clocks during summer months by one hour so that evening daylight lasts an hour longer, while sacrificing normal sunrise times. Typically, regions with summer time adjust clocks forward one hour close to the start of spring and adjust them backward in the autumn to standard time.
- Not all countries practice daylight saving time.
- Each country that participates in DST determines when to begin and end DST. Dates typically change each year.

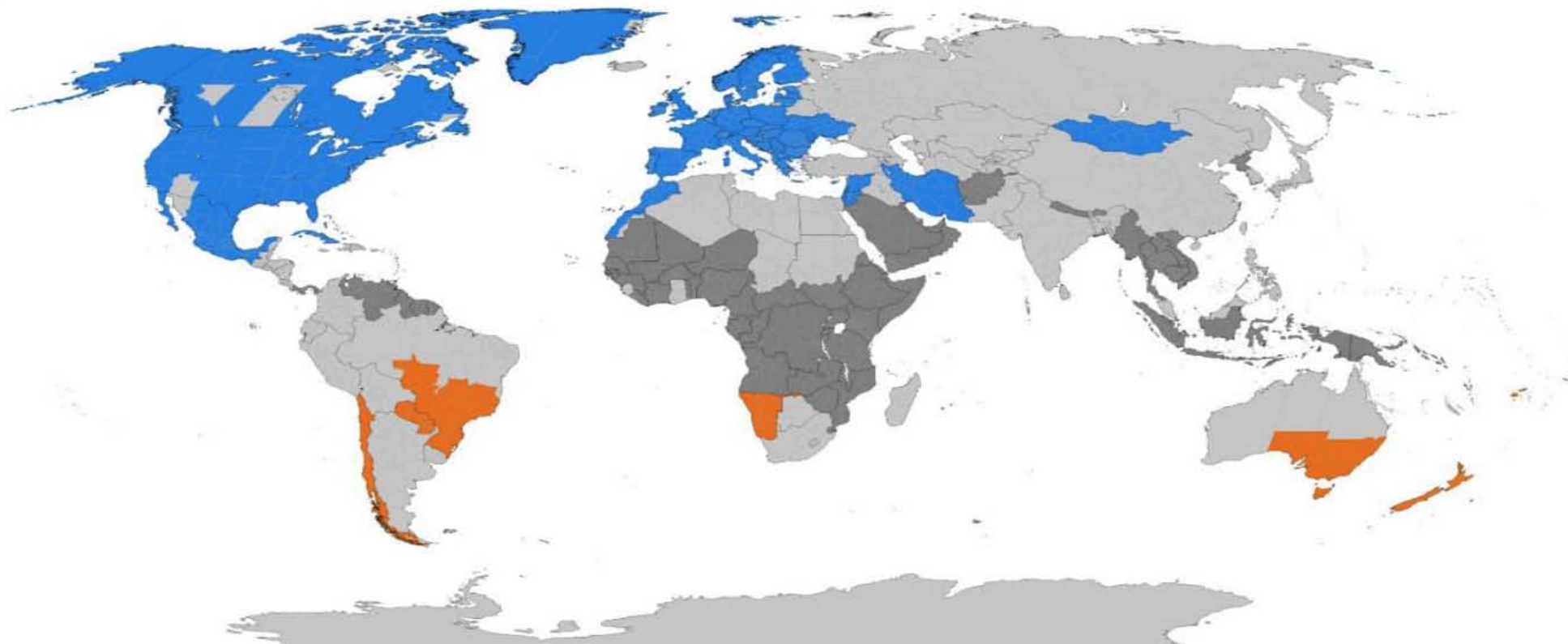
Country	DST Starts	DST Ends
USA	3/13/2016	11/6/2016
Mexico	4/3/2016	10/30/1016
Spain	3/27/2016	10/30/1016
England	3/27/2016	10/30/1016
Brazil	10/16/2016	02/19/2017

- Countries south of the Equator who observe DST do so during their summer months which are opposite to the summer months in the northern hemisphere. Example: Brazil switches to DST in mid October and reverts back to standard time in mid-February.

2018-ICLI-00009 1032



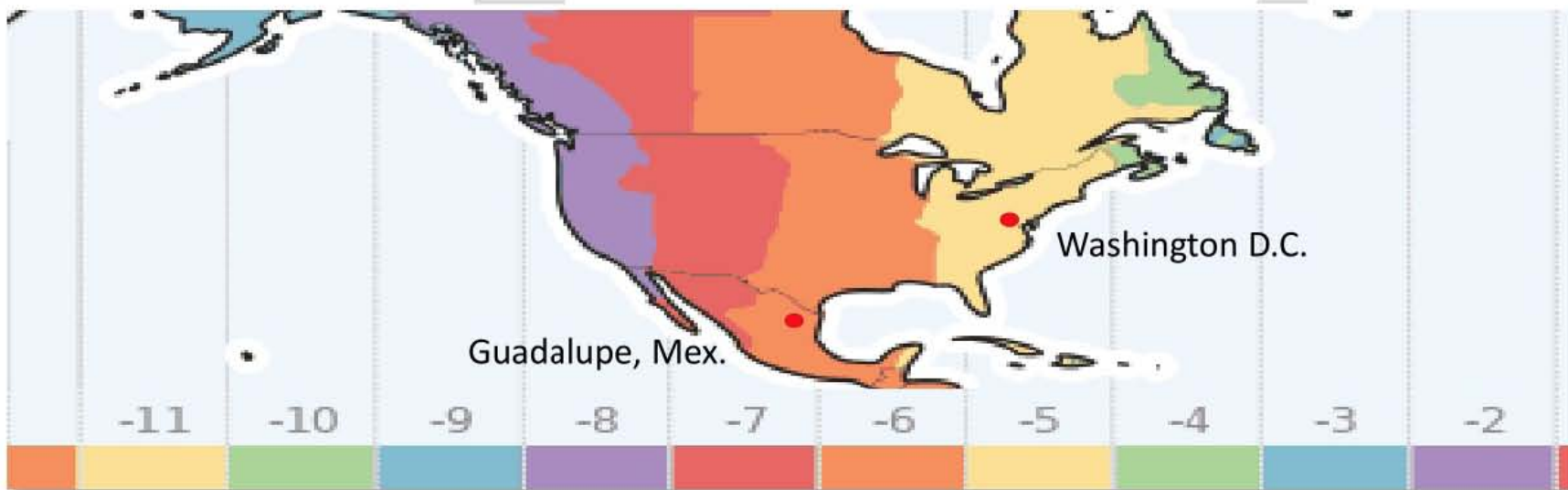
General Time Zone Information – 2016 DST Locations



- Northern Hemisphere DST Areas
 - Southern Hemisphere DST Areas
 - Formerly used DST, but now doesn't
 - Never Used DST
- 2018-ICLI-00009 1033



General Time Zone Information – Timeline



- In 2016, Mexico observed DST from Apr 3rd to Oct 30th
- During the most of the year Monterrey, Mexico is only -1 hour offset from Washington D.C
- From 13 March - 3 April 2016 and 30 October – 6 November 2016 Monterrey was -2 hours offset from the time in Washington D.C



General Time Zone Information – Mexico

- Effective 1 Feb 2015 Mexico uses 4 time zones. Prior to this date it had only 3.
- Prior to 1996 Mexico didn't observe DST.
- In Mexico DST is currently observed from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.
- In 2010 ten municipalities near the U.S. border began following the U.S. DST dates.
- The states of Sonora and Quintana Roo do not observe DST.

Always research to verify if the country in question uses DST and if so then find out when it is in effect in order to determine the proper UTC offset for your temporal data.

2018-ICLI-00009 1035



Daylight Savings Time Fun Fact

- Daylight saving time once single handedly thwarted a terrorist attack, causing the would-be terrorists to blow themselves up instead of their intended target. In September 1999, the West Bank was on daylight saving time while Israel was on standard time; West Bank terrorists prepared bombs set to detonate by timers and smuggled them to their associates in Israel. As a result, the bombs exploded one hour sooner than the terrorists in Israel expected, resulting in the death of three terrorists instead of the two busloads of people who were the intended targets.

<http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2011/02/daylight-saving-time-once-thwarted-a-terrorist-attack/>

2018-ICLI-00009 1036

Printing Charts

Quick Reference Guide



(b)(4)

Printing charts from FALCON to a plotter can sometimes be a difficult task. Be sure you know the size of the plotter, and check it's setting before printing anything exported from FALCON. We recommend **always saving your chart as a PDF first**, before printing to a plotter.

- 1) To open the print menu, go to Investigation-> Print. The Print dialogue box also functions a print preview screen as well.



- a. **Print Whole Graph**- Prints everything in the whitespace on the Graph
- b. **Print Current Graph View**- Prints only what is visible in the white space on the Graph
- c. **Print Current Workspace Window**- Prints everything on the screen (Graph contents and Helpers)
 - **Scaling**
 - a. **Scale Print to**- Used primarily if you're printing on roll paper
 - b. **Fit Within**- Use when trying to fit larger charts on smaller paper
 - **Printer Options**
 - a. **Printer**- FALCON automatically connects to any printer mapped to your computer. For best results printing to a plotter, use the **Print to PDF** option
 - b. **Paper**- Chose which type of paper your selected printer should print to (plotters=Roll, most other printers= 8.5x11)
 - c. **Margins**- Inches or Millimeters between the edge of the paper and printing area
 - d. **Paper Orientation**- Portrait (longer length wise) or Landscape (longer width wise)

Printing Charts

Quick Reference Guide

- 2) After saving the File as a PDF using the "Print to PDF" option (note: **NOT** the Adobe PDF option), a window will appear asking you where you would like to save the file. Save in the desired location, and then open the document.
- 3) Select "File" and "Print". A print window will appear.
- 4) Select the Plotter Printer after opening the PDF File **(1)**. If you do not select the plotter you will not be able to enter the correct dimensions for printing. Then select Properties **(2)**.

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Printing Charts

Quick Reference Guide

- 5) Ensure the source says "Roll" **(3)**. Notice the roll size; that will be the max width that you can enter (the image below says 42 in). Select "Custom" **(4)**.

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Conclusion: If you have any questions, concerns, or ideas for future enhancements to this feature, please don't hesitate to send them to the [Falcon Help Desk](#).

QuickStats Helper

Quick Reference Guide



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QuickStats Helper

Quick Reference Guide

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QuickStats Helper

Quick Reference Guide

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Conclusion: If you have any questions, concerns, or ideas for future enhancements to this feature, please don't hesitate to send them to the **Falcon Help Desk**

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RESOLUTION HELPER

Quick Reference Guide



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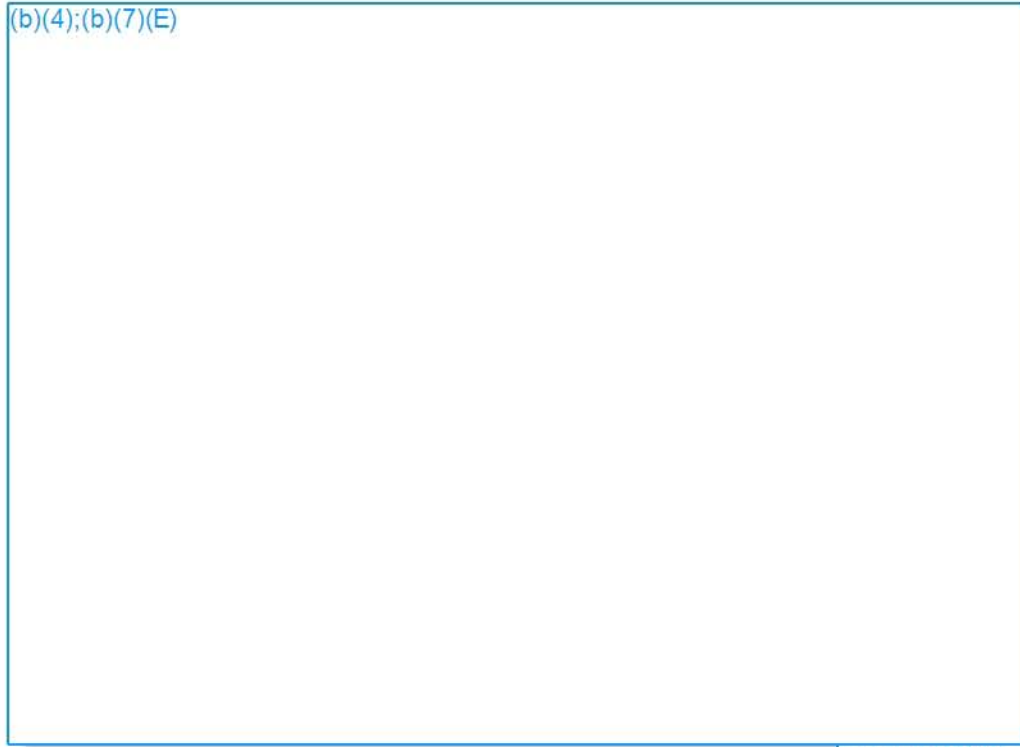
RESOLUTION HELPER

Quick Reference Guide

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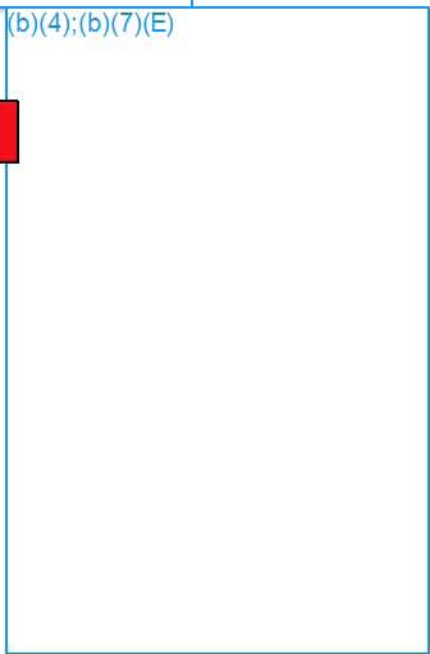
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RESOLUTION HELPER

Quick Reference Guide

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If you have any questions about ACLs, or any other FALCON topic, please reach out to the **FALCON Help Desk** at [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#)

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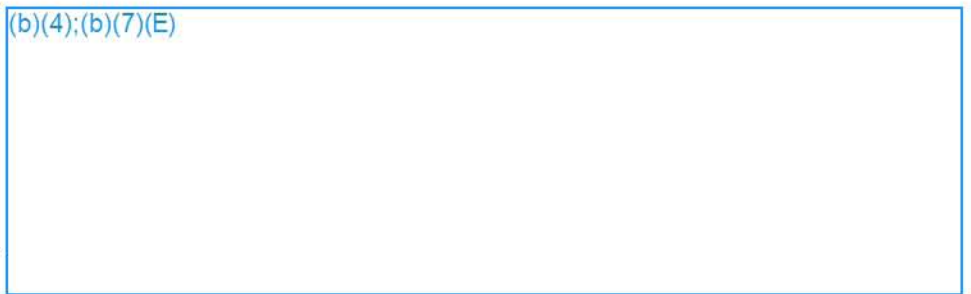
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MULTI-CHART

Summary

This module explains how to use the Multi-Chart, a new feature of DARTTS V2, to perform powerful and flexible time-series analysis on data sets within DARTTS.

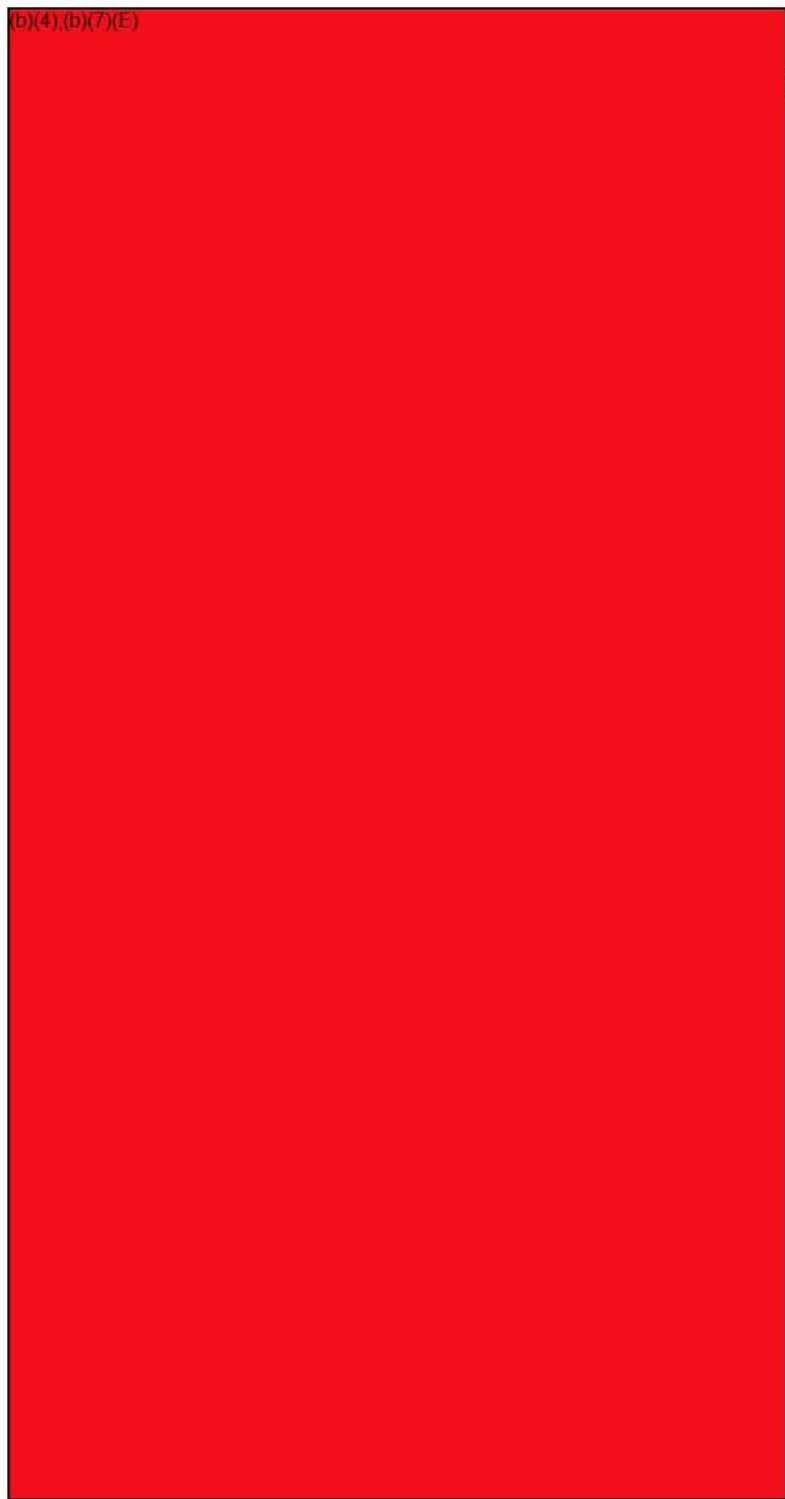
Reports



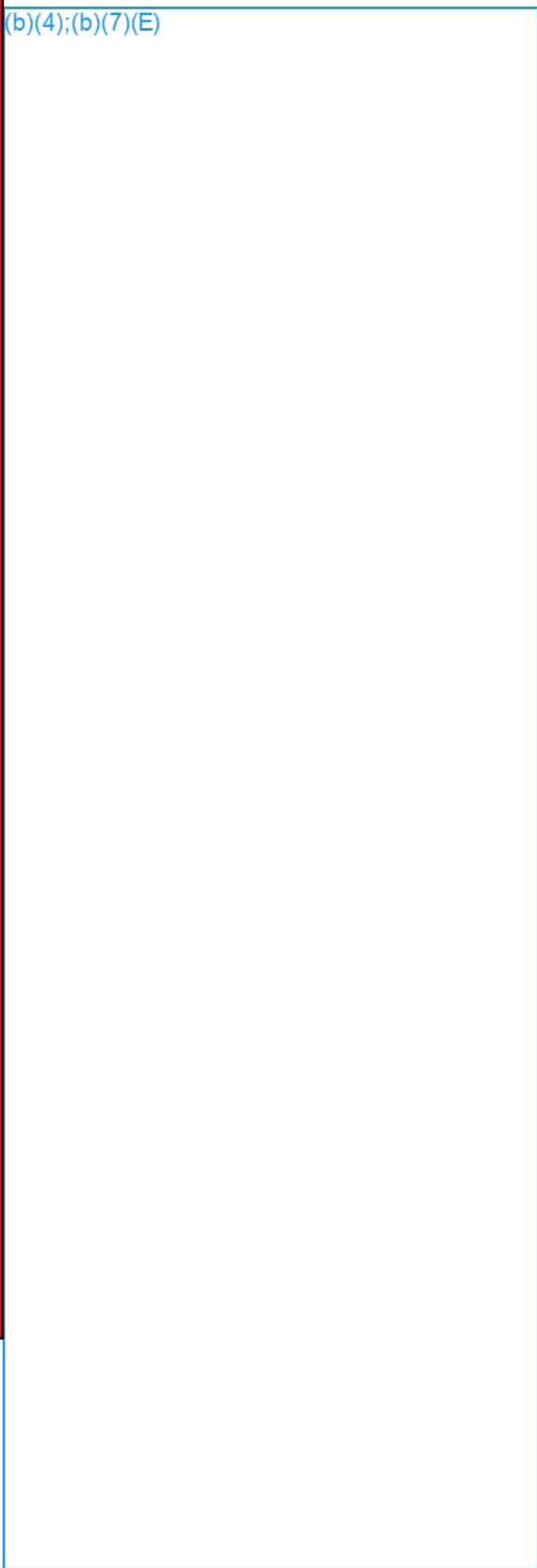
Multi-Chart



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Basic and Advanced Search in DARTTS

DARTTS' global search function searches across all datasets in DARTTS (that the user has access to).

Search Options

By default, the Search panel will show the basic search, which will search your search term across every field (ex: importer, payee, consignee, etc.) in each collection.

However, you can also use the Advanced Search pane by clicking on "Show More Options." The Advanced Search pane allows you to control what field(s) to search across. For example, you can specify whether your search term is an identifier (e.g., SSN, DL#), Person/entity name, location, or phone number.

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Advanced (Wildcard) Search

DARTTS supports multiple kinds of complex searches beyond simple matching.

Search Type	Search Term	Result
Basic	John Doe	Contains 'John' and/or 'Doe' anywhere in the document in any order
Exact Match	"John Doe" (with double-quotes)	Contains the exact phrase 'John Doe'
AND (Boolean)	Syria AND California	Must contain both the words 'Syria' and 'California'
OR (Boolean)	Syria OR Iraq	Contains either 'Syria' or 'Iraq'
NOT (Boolean)	Ernie NOT Bert	Contains 'Ernie' but can't contain the word 'Bert'
() (Grouping)	Syria AND (NY OR NJ)	Must contain 'Syria' and either 'NY,' 'NJ,' or both.
? (Missing character)	Johns?n	? = missing one character. Results will match for 'Johnson,' 'Johnsen,' 'Johnsan,' etc.
* (Missing characters)	Ex 1: Johns* Ex 2: Jo*son	1. Results will start with 'Johns' 2. Results will start with 'Jo' and end in 'son' (Johnson, Jonson, Johansen)
~ (similar to)	Brown~	Browne, Broun, Crown, Brownn,
~ 4 (proximity)	"Syria NY"~ 5	The words 'Syria' and 'NY' appear within 5 words of each other

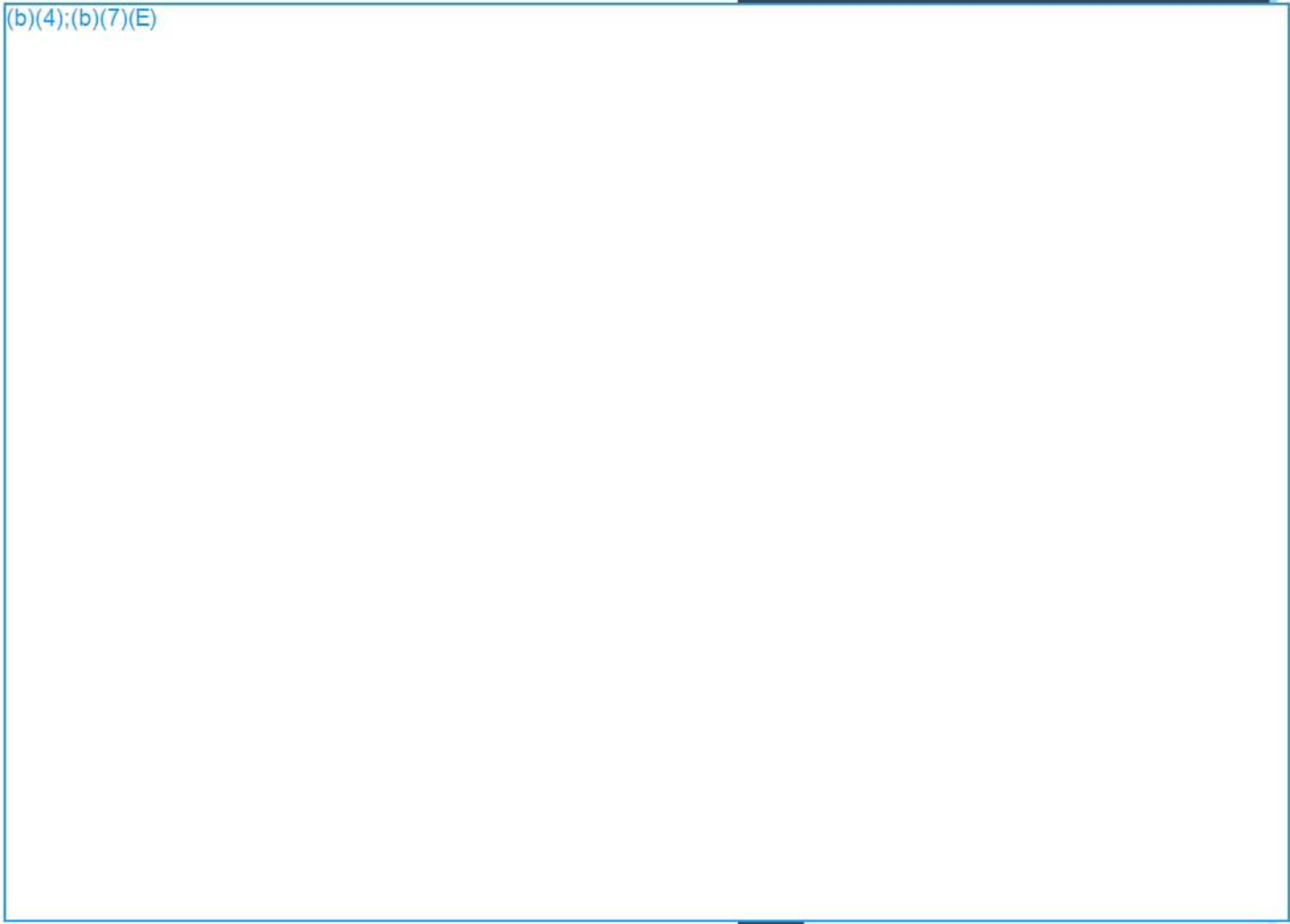
Analyzing Results

Search results will appear below the Search pane and will show each collection with results and the number of matching records.

Click on a collection to view the breakdown of which fields the search term appears in. The dataset you select will preview in the BROWSE tab.

To save a search result as a dataset for further analysis in BROWSE or Reports, click 'Save as Data Set.'

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In the example above, 'ABC' was searched as a Person or Entity. By clicking on the 'PA Exports' collection results, we see the 81 results broken down by field: 3 rows where ABC appears in the Consignee field, 40 in the Consignor field, and 79 in the Exporter fie

SENDING DATA TO FALCON WORKSPACE

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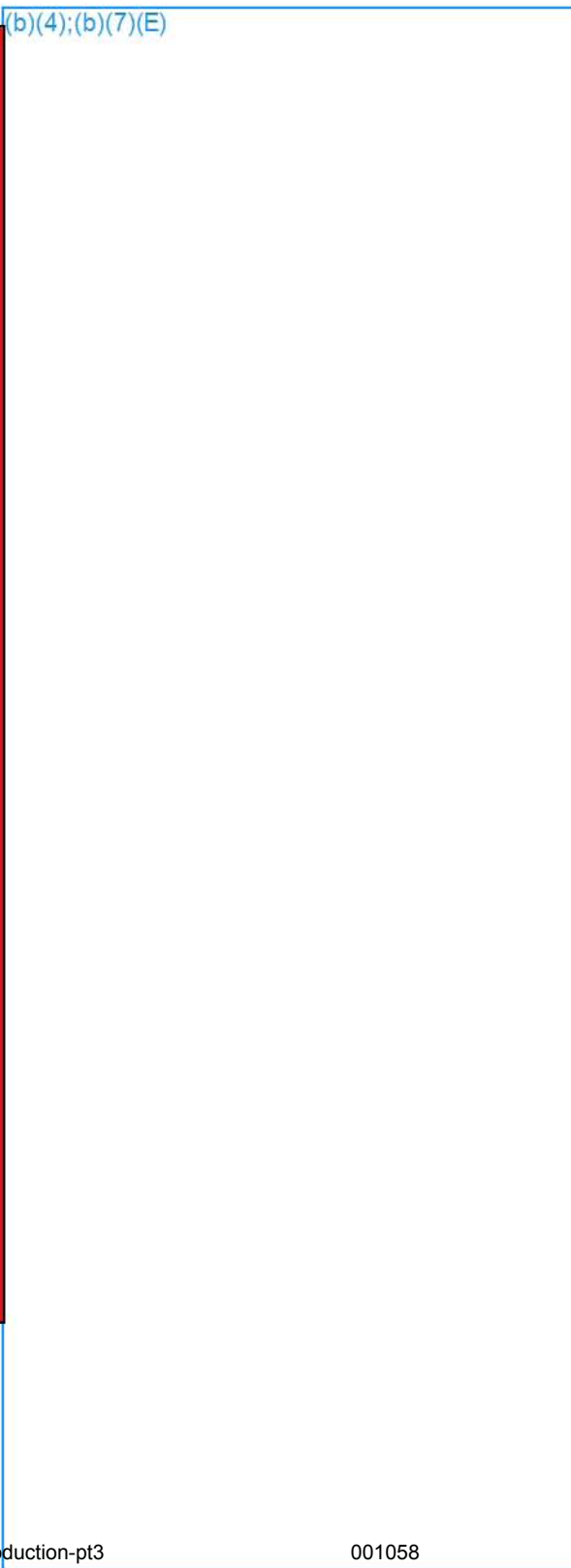
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ADDING THE DATA TO AN EXISTING GRAPH/INVESTIGATION

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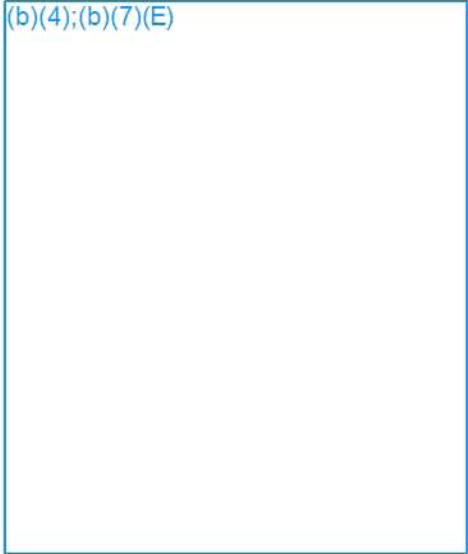
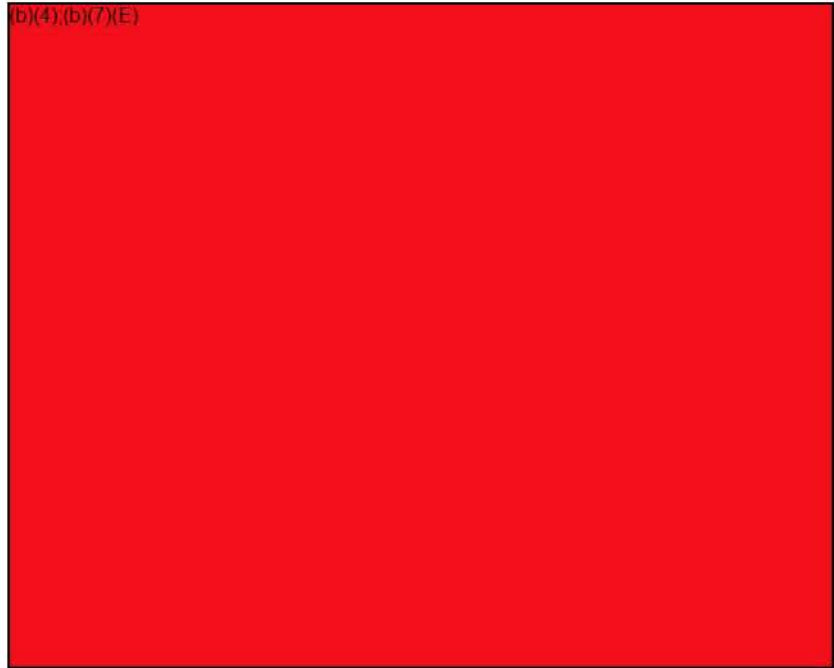
A rectangular area on the left side of the page is completely redacted with a solid red fill.

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

A large rectangular area on the right side of the page is completely redacted with a solid red fill.

Using Term Lists in DARTTS V2

DARTTS V2 allows you to upload Term Lists – single-column lists of any name, target, phone number, SSN, etc. – to search & filter against.

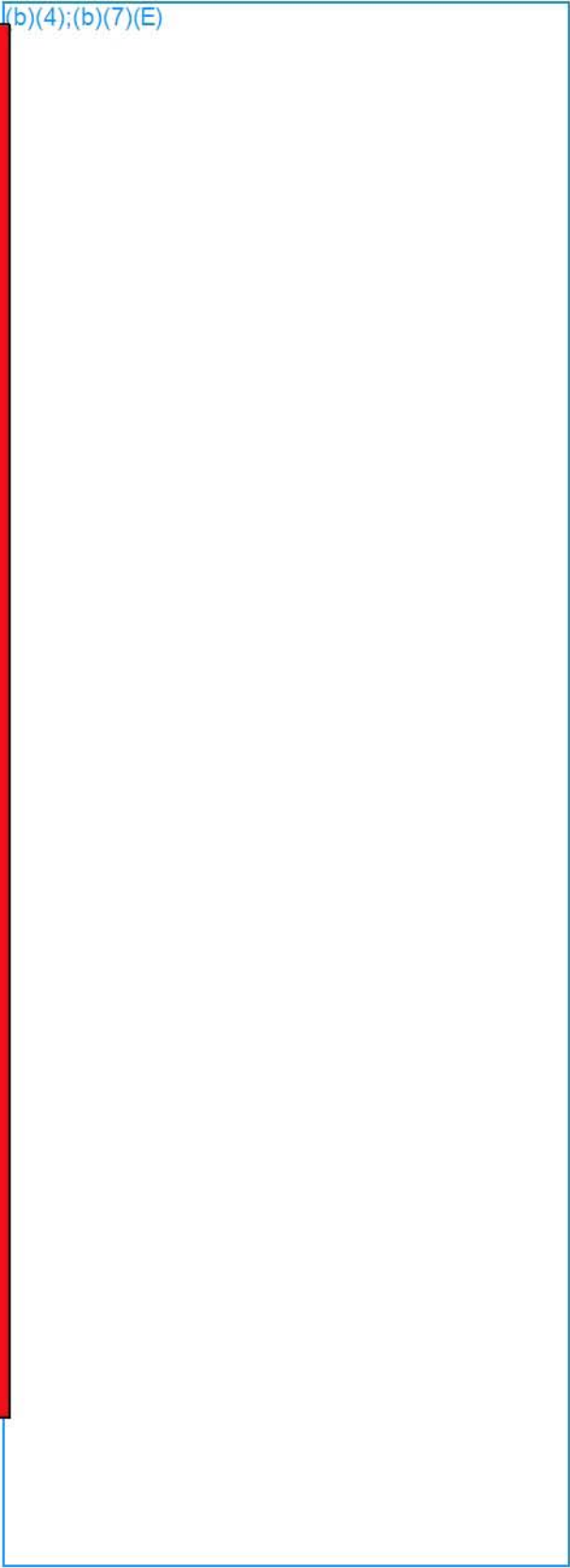


Uploading a Term List to DARTTS V2

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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)




Filtering Against Term Lists

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



ANALYZING SUSPICIOUS FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN FALCON DARTTS

This guide shows several techniques for using FALCON DARTTS to analyze transactional data. It assumes a basic familiarity with the DARTTS application, so please refer to introduction guides on the [FALCON Landing Page](#) as necessary.

Top Payees and Contributors

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Link Analysis

Find additional contributors to an account

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Trace movement of forwarded funds

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

Transaction Matching

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Transaction Matching With Charts

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Commingling of Funds and Fraudulent Transactions

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

Account View

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

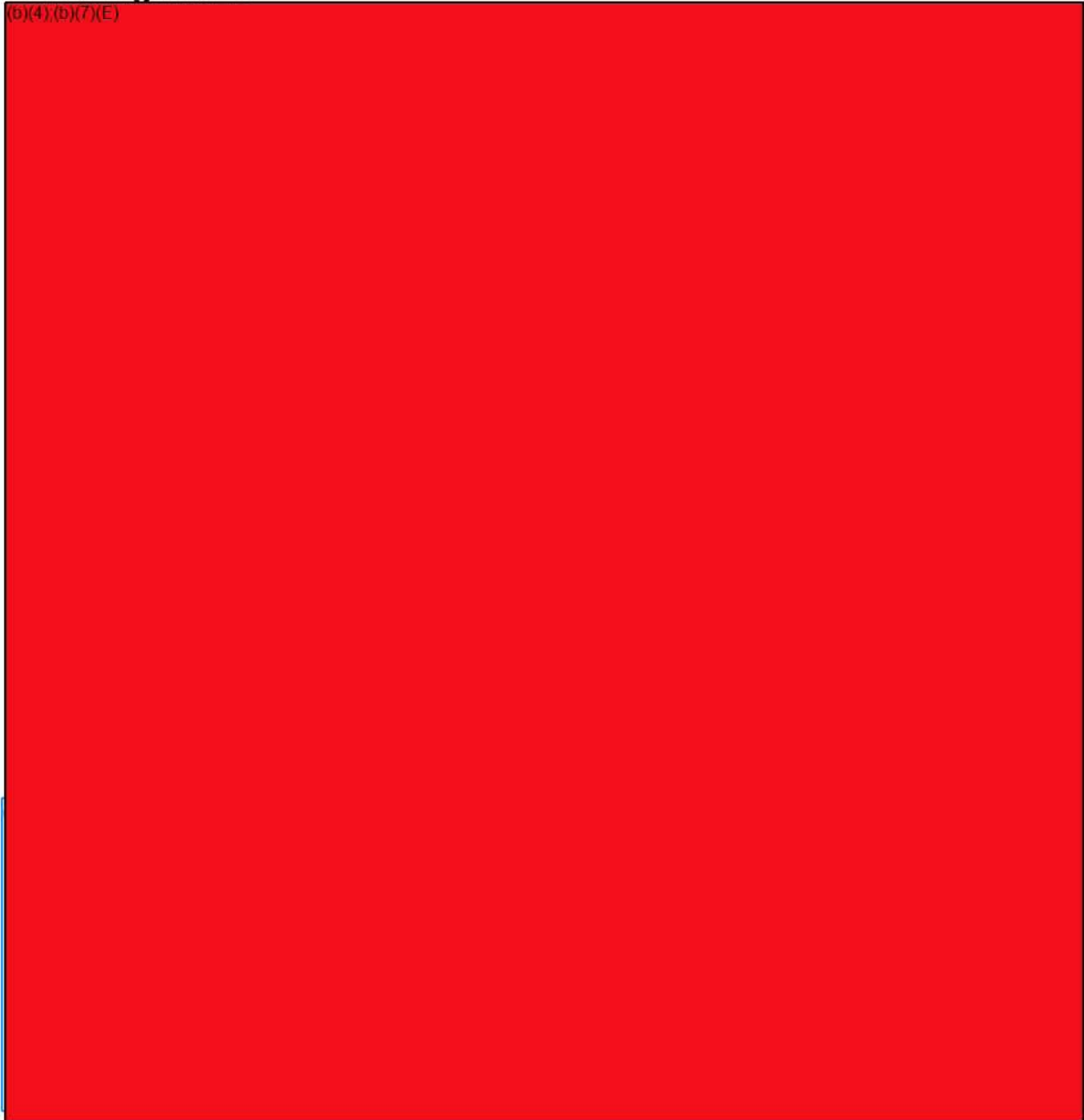
(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

ALERTS AND FEEDS

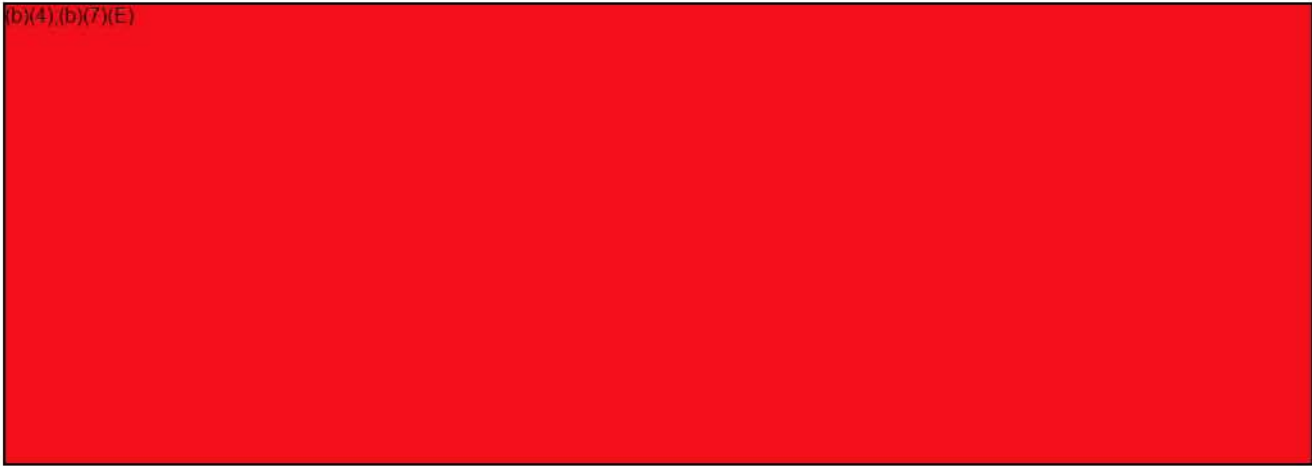
Summary

This module provides instructions for creating alerts and feeds of specified filters of data sets. Once you have created a filter on a specific data set, you may want to be alerted when new data enter DARTTS that meet the criteria of your filter.

Creating Alerts

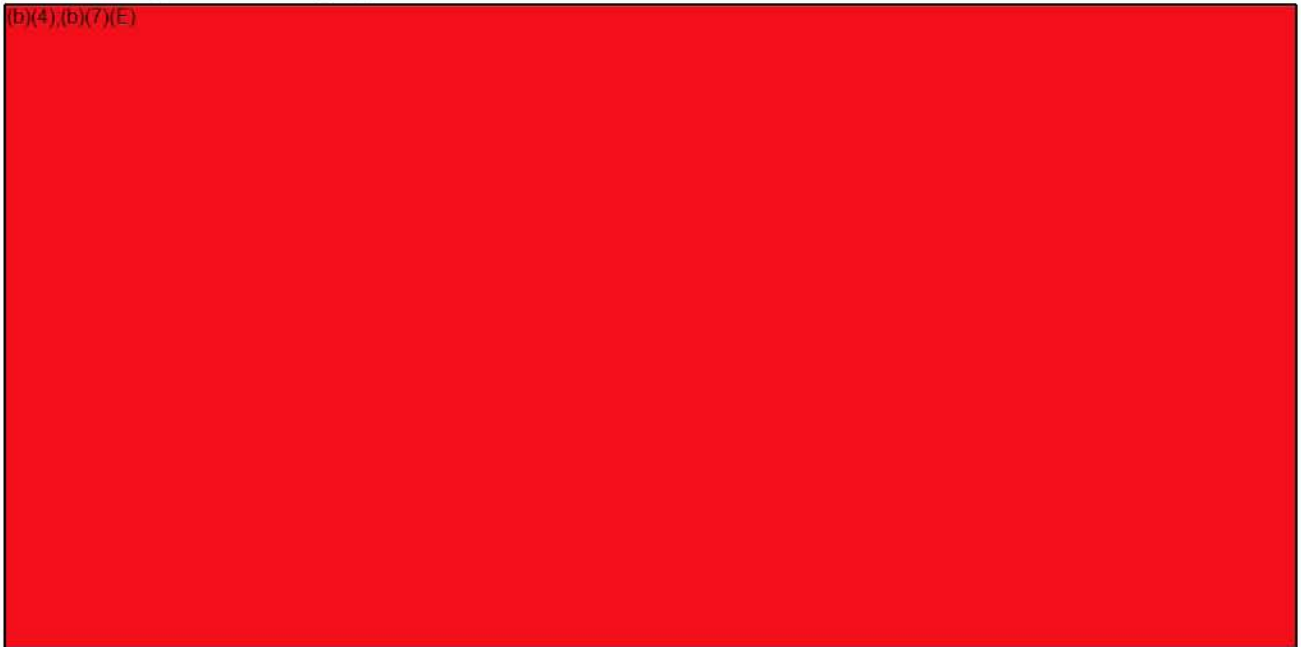


(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



3. Viewing and Managing Alerts

(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

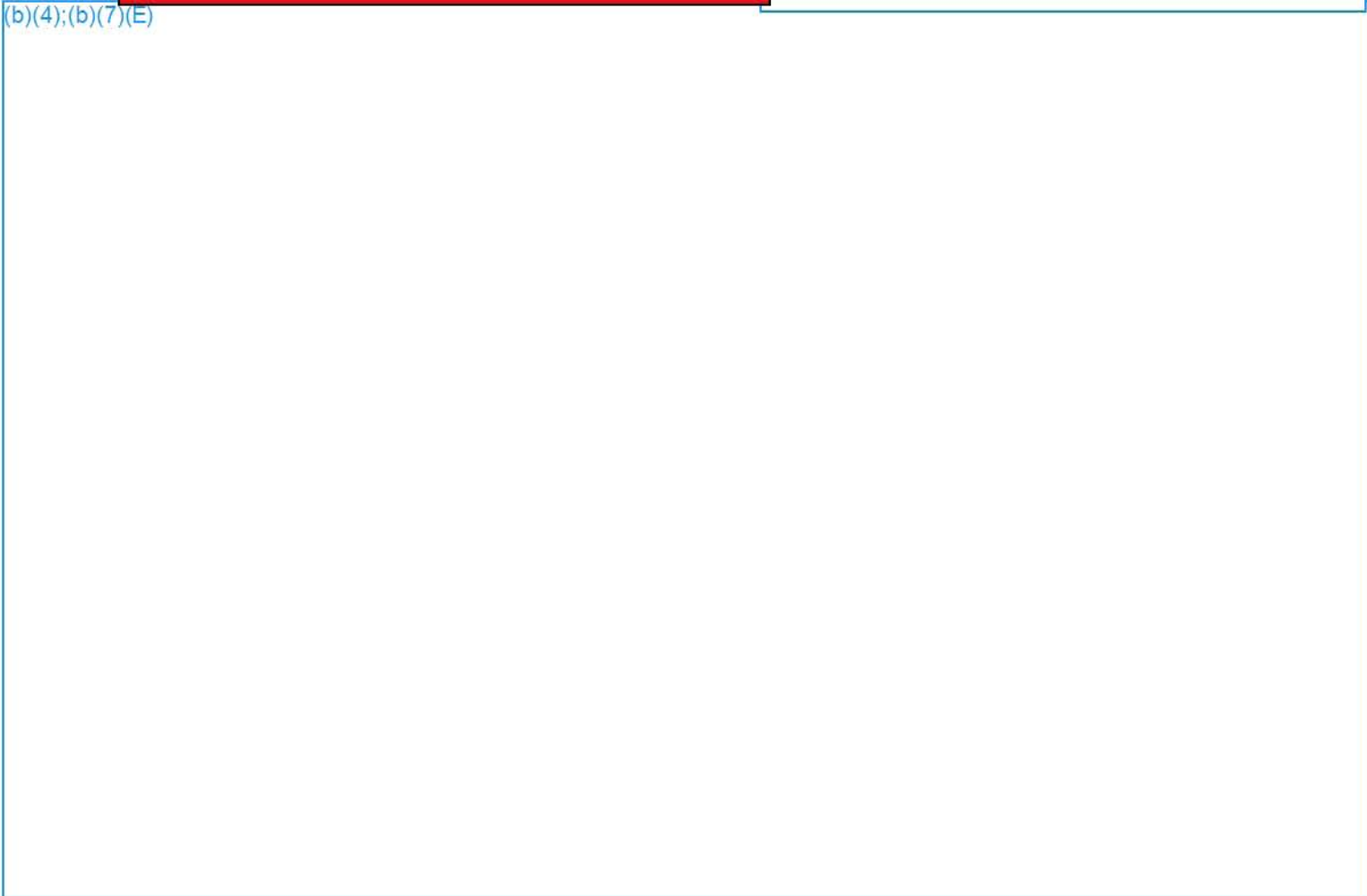
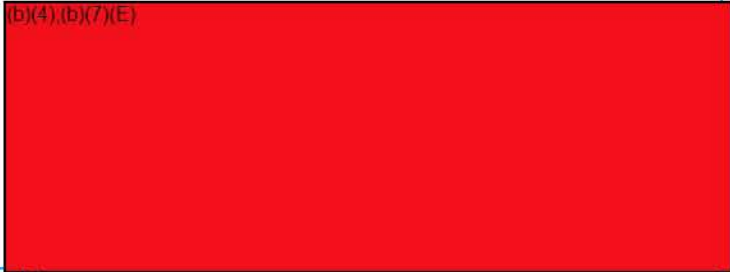


CHOOSING AND ORDERING COLUMNS

This guide will cover how to do the following in DARTTS v2:

- Launching the Columns Menu
- Adding/Removing Columns
- Ordering Columns
- Saving Column Sets

Launching the Columns Menu



Adding/Removing Columns

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



Ordering Columns

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



Saving Column Sets

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



FILTERS I: INTRODUCTION TO FILTERS

Summary

The DARTTS application allows you to apply multiple filters to a selected data set to obtain a subset of records that match a nuanced set of criteria. You can apply filters from the Browse (Table) View, the Report View, and the Reading View.

This module explains how to apply a variety of filter types. For this workflow, we will apply filters while in the Browse View. Please note that the same steps apply in other views, such as the Reading View and the Reports View.

Adding Filters

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Filter Types

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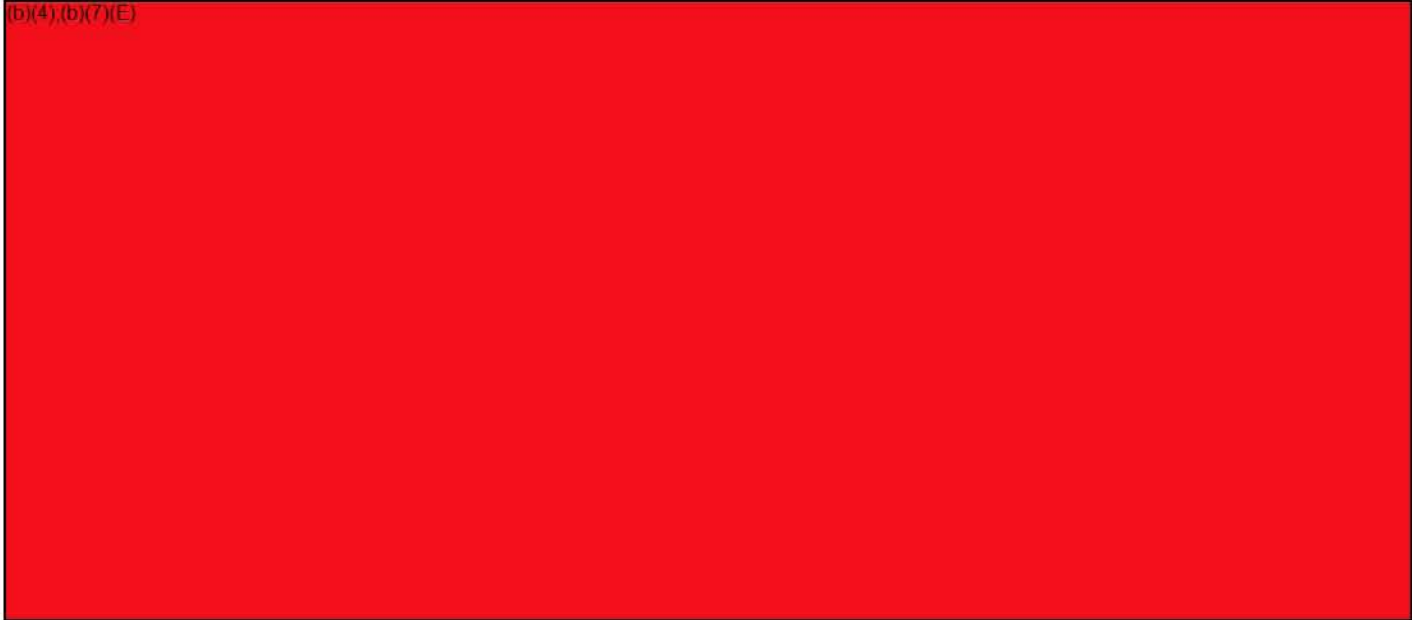


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(b)(4);(b)(7)(E)

(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)



(b)(4),(b)(7)(E)

